



AVERT
RESEARCH NETWORK

Research Symposium

THE SPACE BETWEEN:
NEW DIRECTIONS FOR
CVE INTERVENTIONS

2022

Conference Program

21-22 NOVEMBER
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

www.avert.net.au

CONTENTS

WELCOME	3
SYMPOSIUM VENUE.....	4
SCHEDULE.....	5
MONDAY 21 ST NOVEMBER	5
TUESDAY 22 ND NOVEMBER	8
PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS.....	12
MONDAY 21ST NOVEMBER.....	12
Keynote	12
Session 1: Interventions and the public sphere	12
Session 2: Interventions: Policy and practice challenges.....	13
Session 4: Disengagement, reintegration and rehabilitation: Comparative intervention perspectives (panel)	16
Session 5: Youth-focused interventions.....	17
Session 6: International development and the design of appropriate interventions to violent and hateful extremism (panel).....	18
Session 7: Understanding non-involvement in terrorist activity (panel)	20
TUESDAY 22ND NOVEMBER.....	22
Session 1: Uncertainty and ambiguity in interventions	22
Session 2: Interventions and risk.....	23
Session 3: Intervention assessment and management approaches.....	24
Session 4: Gender based approaches to intervention	25
Session 5: Southeast Asian intervention perspectives.....	27
Session 6: Measuring and evaluating interventions	28
Session 7: Narrative-based interventions	29
PRESENTER BIOGRAPHIES	32
A – H.....	32
I – P	39
Q - Z.....	42

WELCOME

Welcome to the 2022 AVERT Research Symposium! After several years of pandemic-induced online events, we are very excited to be hosting this as an in-person gathering at the Deakin Downtown Campus in Melbourne. We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands on which we gather, the Wurundjeri people of the Kulin Nations, and pay our respects to their Elders, past, present and future.

This year's symposium focuses on countering violent extremism interventions. The word 'intervention' comes from the Latin, meaning 'coming in between'. Yet both conceptual and practical understandings of what we are trying to 'come between' in relation to those who may be mobilising, or already have mobilised, to extremist violence have been under-examined. Fresh thinking on the aims, needs, forms and outcomes of interventions is now arguably more important than ever, as we grapple with new contexts, environments and resources that have wide implications for the way in which this critical element of CVE practice is understood and applied.

This year's symposium aims to engage with these issues and more. From our keynote speaker, Distinguished Professor Dr John Horgan of Georgia State University (USA), who will offer his perspectives on intervention in an age of 'ideological promiscuity' and fluidity, to the expertise of practitioners who design and deliver intervention programs and policies, to researchers who are theorising and examining concepts and evidence around what CVE interventions can or should mean and do, the 2022 symposium promises to be a rich and stimulating program.

In keeping with AVERT's mission as a research network of scholars and practitioners focused on generating new knowledge and understanding of terrorism and violent extremism, we bring together Australian and international academics, practitioners and policymakers at the forefront of the field to present and invite critical dialogue on their recent thinking, evidence and insights on many different aspects of interventions in violent extremism.

The 2022 AVERT Research Symposium is convened by the AVERT (Addressing Violent Extremism and Radicalisation to Terrorism) Research Network (www.avert.net.au), with generous sponsorship funding from Australia's Department of Home Affairs.

Our warmest thanks to all our conference speakers and participants for joining us, whether locally, from interstate or from overseas, over the next two days of dynamic intellectual and practical inquiry and dialogue on the symposium's key themes and questions.

Professor Michele Grossman, AVERT Convenor, and ***Lydia Khalil***, AVERT Coordinator

2022 AVERT Research Symposium Organising Committee (alphabetical order): Vanessa Barolsky, Greg Barton, Adrian Cherney, Benjamin Freeman, Michele Grossman, Olivia Howell, Lydia Khalil, Heather Lockwood, D. B. Subedi, Shannon Turnbull, John Young.

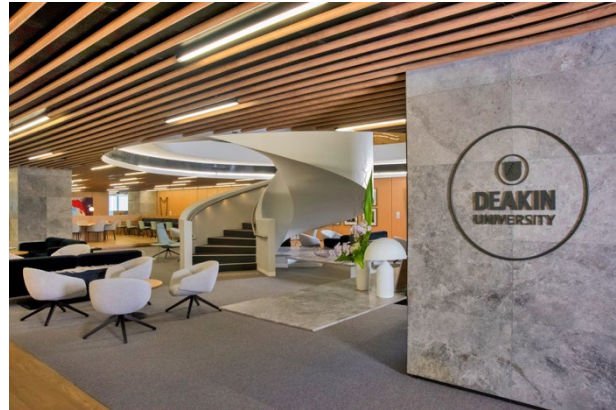
SYMPOSIUM VENUE

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1. Enter Collins Square via the Collins Street entrance underneath the yellow geometric sculpture
2. Make your way across the lobby floor towards the escalators on the right-hand side
3. Ascend the escalators and turn left, following signage to the elevators
4. Select Level 12 on the touch screen and wait to be allocated an elevator letter and then make your way to the corresponding elevator door
5. Upon arrival to level 12, turn right and proceed through the glass sliding doors where you will find our reception desk.

Transport

Deakin Downtown is accessible via public transport. Southern Cross train station is 350m from Collins Square and has coach services to/from Melbourne Airport. Collins Square is also directly opposite tram stop D15: Batmans Hill Drive / Collins Square.

SCHEDULE

Monday 21st November

Arrival and registration

08:30 – 09:00

Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country

09:00 – 09:15

Professor Michele Grossman

Convenor, AVERT Research Network, Deakin University

Olivia Howell

Director, CVE Research, Risk Assessment and Training

Countering Violent Extremism Branch, Department of Home Affairs

Keynote

09:15 – 10:15

Terrorism in a time of ideological promiscuity: A catalyst for re-thinking approaches to motivation

Professor John Horgan

Session 1: Interventions and the public sphere

10:15 – 11:05

Building democratic resilience: How the public sphere responds to violent extremism

Dr Jordan McSwiney (presenting), Associate Professor Selen A. Ercan, Dr Peter Balint and Professor John S. Dryzek

Helping intimate bystanders to 'Act Early': The UK's terrorism prevention initiative

Professor Paul Thomas

Session 2: Interventions: Policy and practice challenges

11:05 – 11:55

Embracing the ambiguity in countering violent extremism policy

Mark Duckworth

The role of rehabilitation under the Terrorism (HRO) Act 2017

Joanna Wong

Session 3: Violent group mobilisation: Implications for interventions

11:55 – 12:45

Dogwhistles: The mobilizing effects of far-right violent subtext on political supporters

Dr Kurt Braddock

The fusion-secure base hypothesis: Can identity fusion reduce intergroup violence?

Jack Klein (presenting) and Professor Brock Bastian

Lunch

12:45 – 13:30

Session 4: Disengagement, reintegration and rehabilitation: Comparative intervention perspectives (panel)

13:30 – 14:40

The role of religious leaders in Victoria's Community Integration Support Program (CISP)

Sheikh Moustapha Sarakibi

CVE diversion and rehabilitation programs: What works (or not) in Australia and why?

Dr Muhammad Iqbal and Professor Debra Smith (presenting), Professor Ramon Spaaij

Comparing dynamics of extremism and interventions in Mindanao and Australia

Professor Greg Barton and Dr Matteo Vergani

Post-conflict peace building and rehabilitation in Marawi and Sulu

Khuzaimah S. Maranda and Wahida Abdullah

Session 5: Interventions and risk

14:40 – 15:30

Disguised compliance: Implications for CVE practice and indicators of disengagement

Professor Adrian Cherney and Dr Daniel Koehler

Justice and risk assessment: The subjectivity of screening for early radicalisation processes

Annemarie van de Weert

AFTERNOON TEA

15:30 – 16:00

Session 6: Gender based approaches to intervention

16:00 – 16:55

Gendered radicalisation and “everyday practices”: An analysis of extreme right and Islamic State women-only forums

Dr Yannick Veilleux-Lepage, Dr Alexandra Phelan (presenting) and Dr Ayse Lokmanoglu

Intersectionality and rehabilitation: how gendered, racial and religious assumptions structure rehabilitation and reintegration of women returnees

Dr Helen Stenger

Project ADAPT: Analysing Domestic Abuse and the Prevention of Terrorism

Dr Caitlin Clemmow

Day 1 closing remarks

16:55 – 17:00

Professor Michele Grossman

AVERT Research Network

Reception drinks

17:00 – 18:00

Tuesday 22nd November

Arrival

08:00 – 08:30

Day 2 opening and housekeeping

08:30 – 08:40

Session 1: Uncertainty and ambiguity in interventions

08:40 – 09:30

Are we resilient? How the ‘public health’ model of CVE leaves us vulnerable to violent extremism

Dr Malcolm Haddon and Associate Professor Julian Droogan (presenting), Lise Waldek

Contending with ‘borderline content’

Rita Jabri Markwell

Session 2: Youth-focused interventions

09:30 – 10:20

Case management approaches for youth offenders engaged in extremism: From early intervention to minors convicted for terrorism

Steve Barracosa

Muslim Australian youth and countering violent extremism strategy: Towards an effective community engagement model

Lit Col (r) Emad Al-hammadin

MORNING TEA

10:20 – 10:40

Session 3: Intervention assessment and management approaches

10:40 – 11:50

Developing a needs assessment tool using the pro-integrated model to develop identify intervention targets and track change

Dr Kelly Mischel

Working with those at risk: Multidisciplinary interventions in the Swedish assessment model to deal with concerns for violent extremism

Dr Lenita Törning and Edvin Sandström

Religious Assessment and Intervention: The Use of Religious Supports within the Proactive Integrated Support Model (PRISM) in Corrective Services NSW.

Dr Mariam Farida

Session 4: International development and the design of appropriate interventions to violent and hateful extremism (panel)

11:50 – 13:00

Critical issues for development NGOs regarding interventions for preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE)

Dr Leanne Kelly

Violent and hateful extremism in Mindanao, and its implications for conflict sensitive development programming by international NGOs

Professor Anthony Ware

Disengagement, rehabilitation and targeted CVE interventions in Indonesia, and the implications for the international development community

Professor Greg Barton

Lunch

13:00 – 13:45

Session 5: Southeast Asian intervention perspectives

13:45 – 14:35

The role of formers in CVE interventions: Lessons from the Indonesian experience and beyond

Associate Professor Julie Chernov Hwang

Gender, COVID-19 and P/CVE strategies in the ASEAN region - implications for the WPS agenda

Dr Alexandra Phelan and Irine Gayatri (presenting), Professor Jacqui True

Session 6: Measuring and evaluating interventions

14:35 – 15:25

To measure or not to measure? Practices of and rationale behind impact assessment in European and Northern American tertiary prevention intervention programmes

Heidi Maiberg

A new scale to measure Allport's scale of prejudice: The Prejudice Motivated Behavioural Intentions (PMBI) scale

Dr Matteo Vergani (presenting), Dr Thierno Diallo and Professor Kerry O'Brien

Session 7: Narrative-based interventions

15:25 – 16:35

Narrative Based P/CVE intervention for Indonesia's foreign domestic workers

Dr Noor Huda Ismail

Credible Voice: An inhibitor or catalyst of radicalisation? The case of DeBintal in Indonesia

Unaesah Rahmah and Nawridho A. Dirwan

Drawing to disrupt: Alternative narratives to the manosphere

Dr Vivian Gerrand

Session 8: Understanding non-involvement in terrorist activity (panel)

16:35 – 17:30

(Non-)involvement in terrorist violence: understanding variety in radicalization outcomes

Associate Professor Bart Schuurman

Protecting against terrorism involvement: Exploring the relationships between risk and protective factors

Assistant Professor Sarah L. Carthy

Understanding the non-occurrence of violence in post-Good Friday Northern Ireland: How the 'internal brakes' on violent escalation work and fail

Ms Jennifer Dowling

Conference closing remarks

17:30-17:40

Olivia Howell

Director, CVE Research, Risk Assessment and Training
Countering Violent Extremism Branch
Department of Home Affairs

PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

Monday 21st November

Keynote

Terrorism in a time of ideological promiscuity: A catalyst for re-thinking approaches to motivation

Professor John Horgan

Beginning with lessons learned from recent violent extremist attacks, this presentation considers rethinking current approaches to terrorist motivation. It is undisputed that terrorism research has made great strides in recent years. Yet questions of motivation (and even how to talk about motivation) remain challenging. The emergence of new security threats, added to the increasingly fluid nature of ideologies, has further stymied efforts to explain why any terrorist does what they do - despite the abundance of explanatory mechanisms, answers are consistently unsatisfactory. This presentation considers the implications of rethinking (and potentially abandoning) current approaches to terrorist motivation, and asks, what would be needed for us to think about terrorist motivation in a way that ensures greater transparency, reliability and consistency in the assessment and classification of terrorist offenses?

Session 1: Interventions and the public sphere

Building democratic resilience: How the public sphere responds to violent extremism

Dr Jordan McSwiney, Associate Professor Selen A. Ercan, Dr Peter Balint and Professor John S. Dryzek

Violent extremism threatens human life and safety. Often overlooked however, is how violent extremism endangers the public sphere, which is comprised of the practices, institutions and actors that sustain communication about matters of common concern. We develop the concept of 'democratic resilience' drawing on the theory of deliberative democracy, and novel empirical research on countering violent extremism (CVE) in Australia, to analyse how public spheres respond to violent extremism. Our research identifies 7 factors that matter for democratic resilience. From these we develop 11 practical steps government agencies and other public sphere actors such as legacy media can take to build democratic resilience in the face of violent extremism. These include the further development of inclusive speech guidelines for public facing government actors; working with news media to promote harm minimisation reporting on violent extremism; and creating spaces for institutional listening and reflection to improve community engagement. These measures aim to minimise the capacity for violent extremist actions to reverberate through our public sphere. In recognising the interconnected role of public sphere actors like government and civil society in responding to violent extremism, it opens new ways of thinking about intervention by turning our attention to the role public sphere actors can play in containing violent extremist threats.

Helping intimate bystanders to ‘Act Early’: The UK’s terrorism prevention initiative

Professor Paul Thomas

Research evidence shows that terrorist actors often ‘leak’ their intent towards planning and carrying out terrorist violence to those close to them- partners, family members or close friends (Gill et al, 2014), as do perpetrators of other types of mass targeted violence, such as ‘school shooters’. These ‘intimate bystanders’ are thus often the first to notice the behaviour and thoughts of an intimate who is planning violent extremist acts yet, until recently, little has been known about whether intimate bystanders in such a position would report their concerns to authorities, or what the barriers, blocks, or enablers to such a sharing of concern with authorities would be. Building on a pioneering Australian research study (Grossman, 2015), the subsequent international series of Community Reporting Thresholds research studies involving the UK, US and Canada has shed valuable light on what forms of information, guidance and support intimate bystanders would want and need in facing the immensely difficult decision to report a loved one. This paper considers the policy and practice impact of the UK study, namely the national ‘Act Early’ website and campaign. Led by the UK’s national Counter-Terrorism police ‘Act Early’ is a public information and education web resource that offers advice on signs of radicalisation, real life stories of families who have faced such a scenario and the form of ‘Channel’ preventative intervention they’ve experienced after reporting, and the opportunity to receive guidance and support via the phone. In analysing the assumptions, basis, and approach of ‘Act Early’, the paper will locate it both within the broader trajectory of the UK’s P/CVE Prevent Strategy and its ‘safeguarding’ paradigm, and in police -community relations in the UK.

Session 2: Interventions: Policy and practice

Embracing the ambiguity in countering violent extremism policy

Mark Duckworth

Countering violent extremism is, to adapt a phrase from Peter Neumann, a policy theme which may encompass a potentially unlimited range of activities. Governments across the world have sought to find the right administrative home for developing CVE policy and programs. However, as an area of public administration it frustrates those with a preference for neatness. How should machinery of government decisions deal with assigning responsibility for CVE programs where the levers are held across justice, law enforcement, community development and social services agencies? Within Australia, from the start, CVE was based on a broad menu of approaches that has necessitated the involvement of a range of different government agencies, policies, and interventions. These tensions remain in the way new interventions are developed and implemented including whether CVE is part of counter terrorism and if it should have its prime focus on crime prevention and law enforcement or social cohesion. This paper examines the question, given this ambiguity, where does responsibility lie in developing future interventions? Is it still possible to develop a spectrum of interventions designed to achieve both broad social inclusion and crime prevention and disruption objectives at the same time? Should the inherent ambiguity in government interventions to prevent

and counter violent extremism be embraced, or should future design of interventions have a narrower focus?

The role of rehabilitation under the *Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017*

Joanna Wong

This presentation draws on research detailing the first systematic review of *Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017* cases to examine the role of rehabilitation under this novel and challenging piece of NSW counter-terrorism related legislation. In 2017, the NSW Government introduced the *Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017* (THRO Act) which provides for post-sentence supervision and further detention of prisoners who pose an unacceptable risk of committing a serious terrorism offence. There are two key objects of the THRO Act. The primary object of the THRO Act is to ensure the safety and protection of the community, and the secondary object is to encourage offenders to undertake rehabilitation. While community safety is the paramount consideration, the Supreme Court must also have regard to the rehabilitation of offenders. The structured thematic analysis of THRO cases reveals that the NSW Supreme Court has demonstrated little regard to rehabilitation of offenders when making orders, resulting in orders that focus mostly on managing an offender's behaviour rather than encouraging rehabilitation. Whilst this achieves public safety for the duration of an order, it has limited benefit in the long term. It is argued that by shifting the Court's emphasis to rehabilitation, the primary object of public safety could be better achieved. This presentation will present three areas of reform where rehabilitation could play a bigger role under the scheme: 1) the mandatory factors which the Court must regard when determining whether to make orders 2) expert opinions tendered to the Court and 3) shifting the legislative focus to disengagement.

Session 3: Violent group mobilisation: Implications for interventions

Dogwhistles: The mobilizing effects of far-right violent subtext on political supporters

Associate Professor Kurt Braddock

Populist figures have grown increasingly aggressive in their rhetoric against perceived enemies. For instance, former U.S. President Donald Trump has infamously called the American press the "enemy of the people," encouraged violence against protesters, and "joked" about his supporters' use of gun violence against political opponents. Speakers often deny their aggressive intent, but violent actors have nonetheless referenced them as justifications for their actions. This suggests that some supporters interpret public figures' implicit aggression as calls to perform violence. This phenomenon is called stochastic terrorism – terrorist violence that is impossible to predict, but reliable in its occurrence given the breadth of the audience reached by the speaker. This study offers an empirical test of one mechanism by which stochastic terrorism occurs -- reasoned action, as well as recommendations for preventing its occurrence. Specifically, participants were randomly assigned to one of five groups in a 2 (context: January 6 Insurrection vs. The Great Replacement) x 2 (violent subtext: present vs. absent) experiment with one control group. Following exposure to stimulus (or control) rhetoric, participants were tested on their beliefs, attitudes, and intentions related to the use of violence consistent with the topic of the rhetoric. A reasoned action framework demonstrated that

exposure to violent rhetorical subtext was associated with outcomes that support violence against the target of the rhetoric. Using the results of the empirical analyses, this study will extend research showing that attitudinal inoculation can assist in the prevention of stochastic terrorism by undermining the *strategy* of employing violent subtext. Specifically, drawing from the results of the experimental element of the study, the paper will offer pointed suggestions for helping audiences to (1) identify violent subtext when targeted with it and (2) resist its persuasiveness with respect to violent activity.

The fusion-secure base hypothesis: Can identity fusion reduce intergroup violence?

Jack Klein and Professor Brock Bastian

Identity fusion – a particularly strong form of group alignment – was developed in the wake of the 2004 Madrid train bombings as a group-based explanation for violent extremism. However, emerging evidence suggests that fusion’s violent outcomes are conditional on threat perception, and, in the absence of threat, fusion may be harnessed to reduce extremism. The fusion-secure base hypothesis (Klein & Bastian, 2022) argues that fused actors depend upon their ingroups for support and protection (i.e., as a secure base), which are generally more likely to promote intergroup cooperation than violence. Indeed, it is only in situations in which an antagonistic or threatening relationship is perceived that fusion promotes violent extremism. This contention is supported by the results of several studies using British and American samples (N = 1,439), which found that fusion typically predicts a willingness to trust and interact with non-threatening outgroups. Similarly, recent field research (N = 817) from the Bangsamoro region of the Philippines, the site of the 2017 Battle of Marawi between ISIS and Government forces, further suggests that fusion can reduce extremism. Specifically, we found that fusion to religious, political, or ethnic ingroups predicted increased trust and cooperative behaviour towards a corresponding outgroup, but only if the participant perceived the outgroup as non-threatening. These results indicate that fusion, once viewed as an inevitable instigator of intergroup violence, may in fact buffer against violent extremism in low-threat contexts. Moreover, it warns of the dangers associated with defusion (i.e., reducing fusion) – which has been proposed an anti-extremism intervention (e.g., Fredman et al., 2015) – as this may inadvertently compromise a person’s secure base and hinder their re-integration into broader society. Instead, we suggest alternative methods of reducing violent extremism, such as: promoting prosocial norms within the ingroup, making peaceful alternatives to violence salient, and reducing perceptions of outgroup threat.

Session 4: Disengagement, reintegration and rehabilitation: Comparative intervention perspectives (panel)

This panel engages with the work of practitioners working in tertiary and secondary PCVE interventions in Muslim communities in the Philippines (Marawi city and Sulu) and in Australia (Victoria). The panel will discuss how practitioners and academics can work together in tertiary and secondary PCVE interventions. It includes two presentations by academics from Victoria University and Deakin University, as well as two presentations from practitioners working in the contexts of Australia and the Philippines. The presentations and analytical discussion draw in the experience of senior practitioners working in the Victoria's Community Integration Support Program (CISP), and exchanges that have taken place through the Southeast Asian Network of Civil Society Organisations (SEAN-CSO), a pioneering regional network established by the Department of Home Affairs in 2016, and in which the panellists have been actively engaged. The panel adopts a comparative perspective to understand transferrable learnings, best practices and lessons learned across the contexts of Australia and the Philippines. For example, it will address issues such as the role of religious and community leaders in establishing rapport and building pathways to disengagement and facilitation reintegration and rehabilitation in the contexts of Australia and South-East Asia.

Paper 1: The role of religious leaders in Victoria's Community Integration Support Program (CISP)

Sheikh Moustapha Sarakibi

Sheikh Moustapha Sarakibi has long experience in conducting tertiary CVE interventions in the Victorian context. In Melbourne, Moustapha has led the development of CISP, Australia's first tertiary intervention program with terrorism detainees, and through his work with SEAN-CSO, has developed a deeper understanding of the ways in which the lessons learnt from CISP can be applied in the Philippines and across Southeast Asia, including the role that religious leaders can play in mentoring and rehabilitation.

Paper 2: CVE Diversion and Rehabilitation Programs: What works (or not) in Australia and why?

Dr Muhammad Iqbal, Professor Debra Smith, Professor Ramon Spaaij

This presentation will provide preliminary research findings from an Australian diversion and rehabilitation program supporting people at risk of, or who have engaged in violent extremism. The presentation will discuss what a holistic approach to diversion and disengagement entails and provide evidence-based insights into the timeframes for meaningful change to take place. It will also consider the different understandings of 'success' between stakeholders, the issue of disguised compliance, and how to avoid inadvertently undermining chances of success.

Paper 3: Comparing Dynamics of extremism and interventions in Mindanao and Australia

Professor Greg Barton and Dr Matteo Vergani

Barton and Vergani will examine parallels and differences between the dynamics of violence and extremism in Mindanao and Australia, and the consequences of this in developing effective secondary and tertiary intervention programs. Reflecting on their work with the Southeast Asian Network of Civil Society Organisations (SEAN-CSO), they unpack the ways in which the situation in Mindanao needs to be understood in terms of the violence of conflict and insurgency, alongside violent and hateful extremism. SEAN-CSO has funded and supported with mentoring and training numerous secondary and tertiary CVE interventions in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

Paper 4: Post-conflict peace building and rehabilitation in Marawi and Sulu

Khuzaimah S. Maranda and Wahida Abdullah

This presentation will discuss tertiary intervention programs in the Philippines, with a focus on youth disengagement in Marawi City (Lanao del Sur) and on the reintegration of former Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) fighters and ASG widows in the community in Sulu. The work of the Philippines practitioners, Khuzaimah and Wahida, is shaped by their decades-long experience in peacebuilding in western Mindanao, leading to the establishment of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), and experience of post-conflict reconstruction following the destructive five-month long siege of Marawi in 2017. Their work has focussed particularly on working with youth, women and families, including the widows of Bangsamoro fighters, to foster reintegration and overcome stigma and alienation.

Session 5: Youth-focused interventions

Muslim Australian youth and countering violent extremism strategy: Towards an effective community engagement model

Lt. Col. (R) Emad Al-Hammadin

Despite evidence of the importance of partnering with communities to Counter Violent Extremism (CVE), the Australian government's Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) programs and strategies to engage the Muslims community have been perceived as ineffective, particularly among youth. The most important problem that prevents young Muslims from engaging with CVE activities and programs is lack of trust. The key focus of this study is to critically examine the factors that impact young Australian Muslims' engagements with CVE programs. I argue that the success of future CVE practices is largely dependent on building trust and developing partnerships with community organisations that cater for, and responds to, concerns of Muslim youth. To explore the lived experience of Australian Muslim youth's engagement with CVE programs data has been collected from Muslim leaders, young Muslims, and government community engagement officers for triangulation. This study found that overcoming the trust problem requires a comprehensive model that integrates protective and risk factors that have been found in this study. A new community-based approach will

accommodate these findings and has the potential to overcome the limitations of other models (such as the Public Health Model, Crime Prevention Model and Procedural Justice Model). The proposed new model builds on The International Association for Public Participation's spectrum (IAP2) and Community Engagement Model (CEM).

Case management approaches for youth offenders engaged in extremism: From early intervention to minors convicted for terrorism

Steve Barracosa

Youth engagement in extremism represents an enduring and increasingly complex issue. This presentation will explore case management approaches across the spectrum of youth offenders engaged in extremism. It will highlight how multidisciplinary, multimodal, and developmentally informed approaches can support diversionary and disengagement-based case management frameworks in youth criminal justice settings. This presentation will review case studies including a case management framework for a minor convicted for terrorism offences. It will explore lessons learned and current challenges from a Youth Justice New South Wales perspective. This presentation will also address future directions and case management opportunities for youth agencies and practitioners.

Session 6: Gender based approaches to intervention

Gendered radicalisation and 'everyday practices': An analysis of extreme right and Islamic State women-only forums

Dr Yannick Veilleux-Lepage, Dr Alexandra Phelan and Dr Ayse Lokmanoglu

A growing amount of literature is being devoted to interrogating gendered dynamics in both violent extremism and terrorism, contributing to the integration of international and feminist security. This includes how such dynamics can shape differences in the motivations and participation of women and men. By critically analysing ideological gender constructs in two women-only extremist forums—the Women's Forum on Stormfront.org and Women Dawah, a Turkish-language pro-Islamic State group chat on Telegram— and employing feminist methodology, this article demonstrates how gendered online spaces influence women's "everyday practices" within extremist movements which has implications for P/CVE strategies. We found that women-only online spaces not only facilitate gendered practices by allowing women to share everyday experiences, hold ideological discussions, and engage in debate, but also provide an important means to navigate these issues within the movement itself. Our study has two important implications for gender-responsive P/CVE policy and programming. First, gendered sites where women can actively discuss everyday practices through simultaneous processes of ideological interpretation and reinterpretation are important, especially for consolidating a sense of meaning and purpose within the movement. We found that forums are important for the social wellbeing of these women and offer a venue for them to express their agency amidst otherwise patriarchal power-structures espoused by the ideology of these extremist groups, as well as providing crucial peer support systems through participation. Second, these women-only

forums and the seemingly mundane conversations that take place within them should not be dismissed as harmless and can be integral to women's radicalisation and sustain their involvement. Therefore, any P/CVE intervention strategy needs to be gender-responsive and compensate for the loss of social and peer support networks that women would derive from their participation in the movement, as well as the inclusion of gender-sensitive risk factors and account for the distinct experiences of women within violent extremism.

Intersectionality and rehabilitation: How gendered, racial and religious assumptions structure rehabilitation and reintegration of women returnees

Dr Helen Stenger

Women associated with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) are returning to their home countries from camps in northern Syria and require prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration. Yet, as feminist terrorism scholars have demonstrated rehabilitation and reintegration programmes are often focused on men and neglect women's experiences (Henshaw 2020; Brown 2019). The absence of programmes designed for women is influenced by gender stereotypes around women's peacefulness and their lack of agency. Alongside gender, further intersecting racial and Islamophobic dynamics also shape rehabilitation and reintegration practices through, for instance, racial profiling or the trope of associating Muslim men with terrorism (Schmidt 2020). This paper, thus, explores to what extent rehabilitation and reintegration programmes are influenced by underlying gendered, racial and Islamophobic assumptions. I build upon feminist terrorism scholarship and draw from twenty-one semi-structured interviews with practitioners and policymakers who have worked with ISIS women returnees across twelve countries. Drawing from this dataset allows me to uncover global patterns and key dynamics as well as to reveal similarities and differences in design and implementation of rehabilitation and reintegration practices. I argue that intersecting gendered, racial and Islamophobic assumptions influence the rehabilitation and reintegration practices of women returnees. This analysis is illustrated (across the twelve countries) with three vignettes on 1) vocational training in rehabilitation programmes; 2) the freedom in the expression of religion, and 3) the stigmatisation of returnees.

Project ADAPT: Analysing domestic abuse and the prevention of terrorism

Dr Caitlin Clemmow

Growing evidence suggests a relationship between violence against women and girls and violent extremism. Specifically, recent case studies suggest there may be a link between domestic abuse and terrorism. Identifying if there is a link, what the nature of that link is, and how domestic abuse may impact upon violent extremist risk, may provide further opportunities for intervention from services aimed at preventing and countering violent extremism (and domestic abuse). However, prevention and management policy and practice require robust evidence to inform service delivery – this is currently lacking. Hence, a multidisciplinary team spanning the Home Office, counter-terrorism policing, and academics, initiated Project ADAPT to: 1) synthesise the existing evidence base to gather and the evaluate the evidence for what we already know about the relationship between domestic

abuse and violent extremism; 2) gather, pool, and update UK PREVENT, and TACT offender data to examine the nature of the link between domestic abuse and terrorism; 3) analyse the data to test for and specify how domestic abuse may be relevant for risk assessment practice for both the VAWG and counter-terrorism sectors. We present the findings of the ongoing project, thus far.

Session 7: Understanding non-involvement in terrorist activity (panel)

Terrorism researchers have long recognized the distinction between cognitive and behavioural radicalization. Most individuals who adopt extremist worldviews will never become involved in the terrorist violence they view as legitimate and necessary. However, researchers' overemphasis on the minority of individuals who radicalize and engage in terrorist violence means that the variety in radicalization-process outcomes is still poorly understood. The three papers in this panel share a focus on *non*-involvement in terrorist violence. Why will most individuals who radicalize to extremism never actually become involved in terrorist attacks? When and why do organizations with a demonstrated capacity for political violence show restraint? The first paper presents the main results from a 3-year study on the differences between right-wing and jihadist extremists who use terrorist violence and those who do not. What risk and protective factors can help us understand these outcomes? The second paper expands on this theme, exploring the concept of risk offset, and examining the relationship between risk and protective factors for involvement in terrorist violence. The third paper takes an applied approach, asking why paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland restrained their use of terrorist violence in the aftermath of the 1998 peace process. How can this restraint be understood given the decades of armed violence that had preceded the Good Friday Agreement?

Paper 1: (Non-)involvement in terrorist violence: understanding variety in radicalization outcomes

Associate Professor Bart Schuurman

The first paper presents the main results from a 3-year study on the differences between right-wing and jihadist extremists who use terrorist violence and those who do not. What risk and protective factors can help us understand these outcomes?

Paper 2: Protecting against terrorism involvement: Exploring the relationships between risk and protective factors

Assistant Professor Sarah L. Carthy

Paper 2 expands upon Paper 1 and explores the concept of risk offset, examining the relationship between risk and protective factors for involvement in terrorist violence.

Paper 3: Understanding the non-occurrence of violence in post-Good Friday Northern Ireland: How the 'internal brakes' on violent escalation work and fail

Jennifer Dowling

The third paper takes an applied approach, asking why paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland restrained their use of terrorist violence in the aftermath of the 1998 peace process. How can this restraint be understood given the decades of armed violence that had preceded the Good Friday Agreement?

Tuesday 22nd November

Session 1: Uncertainty and ambiguity in interventions

Are we resilient? How the ‘public health’ model of CVE leaves us vulnerable to violent extremism

Dr Malcolm Haddon, Associate Professor Julian Droogan and Lise Waldek

This paper draws on Australian research and pioneering practice to critique the dominant “public health” model of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and argues for a whole-of-society resilience model of CVE that transcends the interventionist logic of (primary) prevention. The public health model categorises CVE in terms of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary interventions. Typically depicted as a “pyramid”, and neatly mirroring problematic pyramid models of radicalisation, the model rests on the notion that radicalisation – as an individual’s progression from the base to the “pointy end” of the pyramid – is the only problem that CVE is trying to solve. This paper contends that a preoccupation with preventing radicalisation has restricted the vision of experts and policymakers as to the scope of the problem of violent extremism and also, therefore, to the scope of what constitutes CVE, leaving us (as a society) more “vulnerable” to the active threat of violent extremism. While fully endorsing the aims of prevention, this paper explores what CVE can look like when its focus is not to prevent the radicalisation of individuals but rather to mitigate and counter the pervasive, divisive, and measurable impacts of violent extremism on society and social cohesion. It presents the world-leading NSW Community Partnership Action (COMPACT) Program as a case study of a uniquely ‘Australian CVE’ that challenges CVE to go beyond prevention to build community preparedness to respond to, and proactively counter, violent extremist strategies to incite fear and sow discord in society.

Contending with ‘borderline content’

Rita Jabri Markwell

The burden and responsibility for interventions are currently placed on the community and at the hard end of policing, surveillance and disengagement. The law could be a tool to redistribute this burden and responsibility to regulatory authorities, media and tech platform holders. Consideration of the law is vital because it defines problems to the public and categories for data, thereby shaping political, media, online and research discourse. The law can provide thresholds that governments and bad actors routinely organise around. For example, significant government machinery has been established to support counterterrorism policing. The Australian Government has legislated interventions for Abhorrent Violent Material and content associated with listed terror organisations online. However, less public policy thinking and measurement exists in relation to unlegislated areas such as dealing with online socialisation towards violence, though awareness continues to increase about the harms of ‘borderline’ content that sits between hate speech, disinformation and terrorist content, not captured by existing legal frameworks. The proscription framework is not effective at deterring or demonetising right-wing terrorism. Online drivers of violence also need to be constrained in surgical ways that do not have unintended consequences for human rights. This paper will present

an overview of the challenges and strategies to address them following three years of practitioner testing Australian laws and international engagement.

Session 2: Interventions and risk

Disguised compliance: implications for CVE practice and indicators of disengagement

Professor Adrian Cherney and Dr Daniel Koehler

Disguised compliance refers to CVE clients deceiving and misleading intervention staff about the degree to which they have deradicalised. It presents a challenge in identifying and assessing authentic demonstrations of disengagement. This presentation will be based on 1) a study on disguised compliance; and 2) a theory on desistance from extremism. Drawing on practitioner insights and experience. Practices aimed at the management of disguised compliance will be discussed and implications for CVE client engagements outlined. The presentation will consider how disguised compliance shapes client change and considers what types of behaviours constitute authentic demonstrations of disengagement.

Justice and risk assessment: The subjectivity of screening for early radicalisation process

Anne Marie van de Weert

In recent years, the fight against (violent) extremism has focused more on *anticipating* threats. Therefore, early detection of undemocratic ideas and behaviours has become an important part of the preventative approach to counter radicalisation policy. Frontline workers who operate on in the arteries of society are encouraged to identify processes towards violent behaviour at an early stage. To date, however, little is known about how these professionals take on this screening task at their own discretion. The analysis of 55 interviews with Dutch youth workers, municipality civil servants, and community police officers show that they tended to rely mainly on gut feeling. Various value systems seem to influence the norm for early detection.

Session 3: Intervention assessment and management approaches

Developing a needs assessment tool using the Pro-Integration Model to develop identify intervention targets and track change

Dr Kelly Mischel

The Forensic Intervention Services Countering Violent Extremism clinical team have developed a needs assessment to help identify areas of intervention for individuals at risk of violent extremism. The tool is based on Kate Barrelle's (2015) Pro-integration Model. This needs assessment is a protocol that functions as a basis for structuring information to aid decision making for individuals on the radicalisation pathway. It functions to identify reintegration needs to inform a tailored intervention plan to promote disengagement from violent extremism. The need assessment tool can be used across the ideological spectrum (e.g., Islamist to right-wing extremist ideologies) and utilises the five domains of the pro-integrated model (identity, coping, social relations, ideology, and action orientation) assessing current areas of individual need that is consistent with CVE literature. Forensic Intervention Services is piloting a new scoring method using the Pro-integration Model's domain areas of need. The method first involves assessing for the presence of an individual's level of need for intervention support for each indicator across the five domains based on a measurement range of: Present, Partially Present, Not Present, or Unable to Determine. This is to be assessed for both past/historical presence and current/recent (i.e., past 12 months) presence. The second part to scoring the domains is using the Stages of Change model, undertaken at the commencement of intervention. It is important to note that behaviour change occurs over time and that people move through a series of stages when modifying behaviour. While the time a person can stay in each stage is variable, the tasks required to move to the next stage are not. Certain principles and processes of change work best at each stage to reduce resistance, facilitate progress, and prevent returning to old patterns of behaviour. This tool combines existing CVE literature and psychological measures of change to create a novel approach to intervention planning and evaluation.

Working with those at risk: Multidisciplinary interventions in the Swedish assessment model to deal with concerns for violent extremism

Dr Lenita Törning and Edvin Sandström

In 2020, the Swedish Centre for Preventing Violent Extremism (CVE) started developing a Swedish assessment model to help first responders (most notably the social services, but also the police, schools and others) to deal with concerns for violent extremism in young people and adults. Following the structure of the Swedish social services, the assessment model provides first responders with tools (e.g. semi-structured questions) and recommendations to develop suitable multi-disciplinary interventions for people at risk and to improve multi-agency collaboration, within different public agencies as well as with civil society. To do this, CVE has worked closely with academics, practitioners and professionals from the target groups to develop a useful, flexible and dialogue-based model. The assessment model is now being piloted in six municipalities across Sweden and will be launched in late autumn of 2022. In this paper, we focus on multi-disciplinary interventions in the Swedish assessment

model. First, we describe the development of the Swedish assessment model and the steps we have taken – methodologically as well as conceptually – to develop and design questions and recommendations to support multi-disciplinary interventions. Second, we draw on selected participants’ experiences of using questions from the assessment model in their work with individuals at risk or already radicalised. Finally, we attend to the need to include civil society organisations, faith communities and NGOs in this process to develop inclusive and holistic multi-disciplinary interventions to reach individuals at risk and work preventatively at a societal level.

Religious assessment and Intervention: The use of religious supports within the Proactive Integrated Support Model (PRISM) in Corrective Services NSW

Dr Mariam Farida

Religious/Ideological motivation often features prominently in both expressed motivation for and disengagement/de-radicalization from violent extremism. This paper aims to identify indicators of religion in framing some of the offenders’ motivations as engaged through the Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW) Proactive Integrated Support Model (PRISM). This paper highlights how the Theological Assessment undertaken by PRISM can play a role in utilising the religious/ideological frame of the offender to understand their intrinsic motivations, assess their risks, and create specific reintegration responses as part of its tailored multi-disciplinary, case management approach. The paper also highlights a series of recommendations for a new community-engaged mentoring approach where the goal would therefore be to link offenders and their families to a community based religious mentor who holds good standing within the broader Islamic community. This provides a direct link to a broader pluralistic culturally and religiously sensitive community support network, for both the offender and their families.

Session 4: International development and the design of appropriate interventions to violent and hateful extremism (panel)

This panel draws on research findings from an ARC Linkage project with Plan International. It will present preliminary research findings on the ways in which violent and hateful extremism (VHE) impacts the communities in which Plan International works, and its programmes and projects in Indonesia, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Kenya and Mozambique, and how these programmes and projects currently impact VHE dynamics in those contexts. Hateful extremism manifests as toxic nationalism and as it resonates with, and reacts to, the global violent extremist movements linked to al-Qaeda and Islamic State. Framing the issue of extremism in terms of VHE provides a more complete picture of the dynamics of extremism. The panel will report on preliminary findings about the efficacy of various development and humanitarian responses to VHE, and what this means for the types of primary, secondary and tertiary interventions Plan International, and the development/humanitarian sector might implement.

Paper 1: Critical issues for development NGOs regarding interventions for preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE)

Dr Leanne Kelly

Safe, inclusive, and resilient communities are an intended outcome of many development NGOs and are assumed to offer a bulwark against radicalisation. Thus, the aims of these NGOs align with the P/CVE agenda, which has resulted in many NGOs seeking P/CVE funding. While development-P/CVE outcomes appear to align, NGOs face several critical challenges in delivering P/CVE interventions. These include the potential for NGOs to shift from their focus on human security and wellbeing toward a narrow, securitised approach that may pander to state agendas. This approach can result in stigmatisation of certain communities deemed ‘at risk’ of radicalisation and negatively impact community trust in NGOs. Initiatives may inflict harm if communities feel a program exacerbates their marginalisation, which can have ramifications for NGOs’ reputation and partnerships. Additionally, a lack of rigorous evidence of ‘what works’ in P/CVE means the contribution of these initiatives toward reducing violent extremism is unclear. As such, P/CVE in development NGOs requires thoughtful conflict sensitivity analysis and co-design with local actors to enable outcomes that have value to all stakeholders.

Paper 2: Violent and hateful extremism in Mindanao, and its implications for conflict sensitive development programming by international NGOs

Professor Anthony Ware

Violent and hateful extremism is a significant issue in Mindanao, the Philippines, with high profile examples including the 2017 siege of Marawi in 2017 by the ISIS-backed Maute Group, and the multiple kidnappings and attacks by the Abu Sayyaf Group. However, the dynamics of violent and hateful extremism is complicated by the other multiple layers of conflict in the region, including the self-determination struggle by multiple armed groups, the communist insurgency of the New People’s Army, and clan-based violence often in support of protecting the power traditional political families. Extremist recruitment is largely person-to-person, through family/clan networks, and often of people already enculturated into other forms of violence, initially as a means to achieve security aims for family and clan, with radicalisation often coming later. Recruitment is also often incentivised by financial offerings, in a context of deep poverty and marginalisation. Together, these dynamics blur many of the lines between types of violence, and many perpetrators move between groups and levels. This paper will explore the details of this complexity and highlight not just the need for significant conflict sensitivity by development agencies, but the need to carefully incorporate analysis of violent and hateful extremism dynamics into detailed conflict analysis, informing all program planning and implementation.

Paper 3: Disengagement, rehabilitation and targeted CVE interventions in Indonesia, and the implications for the international development community

Professor Greg Barton

Violent and hateful extremism remains a significant and persistent issue in Indonesia, just as it is in the Philippines, but our research shows that the dynamics are quite different. Extremism in Indonesia is grounded in a range of narrow, reactionary interpretations of Islam that are intolerant of difference, and reject dominant, more moderate, understandings of Islam and democratic politics. Indonesian authorities continue to arrest and successfully prosecute about 200-300 extremists each year. This highlights both the depth of Indonesia police CT intelligence capability and the deeply resilient nature of the problem. The large volume of offenders coming through the system means that there is an urgent need for largescale disengagement and rehabilitation programs. This paper will explore these dynamics and programmatic responses, as well as the ways in which the international development community could best play a significant role at the wider societal level—by extending the youth resilience, social cohesion, human rights and diversity work they already do to consciously address the intolerant attitudes and behaviours underlying the pathway into extremism in Indonesia.

Session 5: Southeast Asian intervention perspectives

The role of formers in CVE interventions: Lessons from the Indonesian experience and beyond

Associate Professor Julie Chernov Hwang

Indonesia has a 20-year history of active participation by formers in disengagement and deradicalization initiatives. In the Indonesian perspective, it's believed that formers have the greatest potential to convince members of the groups they once participated in to revise previously held views on the use of violence and terrorism. They have the credibility from their Islamic knowledge and their experience. They know how to frame the conversation; to signal affinity; what buttons to push; what language to use; what arguments are more likely to be accepted; and who their audience is. They understand the militants because they were once part of the community. They will, therefore, be accepted in a way that outsiders cannot and will not. This presentation will draw from the Indonesian experience to highlight (a) the benefits of engaging formers in program development and design and (b) ethical considerations regarding the use of formers-- treatment of formers, needs of formers, and the point at which one should enlist formers.

Gender, COVID-19 and P/CVE strategies in the ASEAN region- implications for the WPS agenda

Dr Alexandra Phelan, Irine Gayatri and Professor Jacqui True

COVID-19 has resulted in changing trends and dynamics in violent extremism, and the consequences of this has affected the ASEAN region. Violent extremism in the context of COVID-19, including recruitment, propaganda and/or the spread of misinformation and disinformation that justifies and legitimizes violence against women throughout the ASEAN region, has clear implications for WPS, particularly in terms of gender-inclusive, gender-sensitive and gender-responsive protection. Yet how

can P/CVE policies respond to and mitigate the social and economic impacts caused by the pandemic through a gender-based approach, particularly in terms of the distinct insecurities experienced by women affected by violent extremism? Employing a mixed methods approach through survey dissemination and expert interviews throughout the ASEAN region, this study found that the formulation of P/CVE plans that have connections WPS can play a crucial role in addressing the attraction of violent extremism, especially the sexist and misogynistic attitudes and socially constructed masculinities and femininities that provide fertile ground and radicalisation towards violence. Using Indonesia as an example, we argue that whilst the formulation of NAP P/CVEs can be highly institutionalised, they are not necessarily rigid and can in fact be a participatory process. Consequently, to respond to the unique consequences that the nexus between COVID, the online space, and heightened insecurities for women, our study demonstrates that the broadening of P/CVE ownership as a shared agenda between government and the grassroots level can in fact contribute to meaningful participation which in turn plays a key role in enhancing the success of P/CVE strategies and tailoring P/CVE policies.

Session 6: Measuring and evaluating interventions

To measure or not to measure? Practices of and rationale behind impact assessment in European and Northern American tertiary prevention intervention programmes

Heidi Maiberg

In recent years, the number of tertiary prevention intervention programmes has increased significantly. For instance, in 2017, there were 40-50 active programmes worldwide (Koehler, 2017). More important than the number of programmes is the fact that such initiatives have become a part of the standard counterterrorism and conflict resolution repertoire (Koehler and Fiebig, 2019). Extremist groups have a high turnover, and many people realise soon after joining that it is not what they expected. Few stay for an extended period (Bjørngo 2009). The tendency of extremists and terrorists to leave the ideology and/or movement on their own is affirmed in the literature (e.g. Horgan, 2014; Barrelle, 2015; Altier et al., 2017). Being mindful of this tendency, it is necessary to critically question the exact impact of the intervention programmes on their participants. Furthermore, as Gøtzsche-Astrup (2018) highlights, vague or untested assumptions might have the opposite effect in practice and, despite the initial goal, contribute to further radicalisation instead. This presentation focuses on the practices of and rationale behind impact assessment of tertiary prevention intervention programmes. The presentation emphasises the main practices of programme evaluation and impact assessment, i.e. how 'impact assessment' is defined and conducted by intervention providers. Also, what are the dilemmas that practitioners face regarding impact assessment and programme evaluations and, finally, what is the rationale behind not evaluating or assessing the initiatives? The data originate from semi-structured interviews conducted with facilitators of deradicalisation and disengagement programmes and former extremists who have deradicalised and/or disengaged independently. The presentation is part of the author's PhD dissertation focusing on the impact and rationale of assessment practices in European and Northern American tertiary prevention intervention programmes.

A new scale to measure Allport's scale of prejudice: The Prejudice Motivated Behavioural Intentions (PMBI) scale

Dr Matteo Vergani, Dr Thierno Diallo and Professor Kerry O'Brien

Many primary CVE interventions aim to mitigate a range of prejudice-motivated behaviours like micro-aggressions and dehumanising online language, with the assumption that – if left unchallenged – they will contribute to a pattern of acceptance of more severe behaviours like hate crime and violent extremism. The most influential theoretical model used to explain the relationship between lower-severity (e.g., online hate speech) and higher-severity (e.g., physical aggression) prejudice-motivated behaviours is Allport's (1954) 'scale of prejudice', which includes five types of prejudice-motivated behaviours: antilocution, avoidance, discrimination, physical attack and extermination. In this paper, we present the Prejudice Motivated Behavioural Intentions (PMBI) scale, which aims to capture the full spectrum of prejudice-motivated behavioural intentions captured by Allport's 'scale of prejudice'. Together with a group of subject matter experts, we developed 47 items to capture Allport's five types of prejudice-motivated behaviours using Muslims as the out-group of reference. We then completed three empirical studies with samples of American adults. In Study 1 (N=423), we conducted an exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and we revised, deleted and added items, with the aim of achieving a comprehensive and short scale. In Study 2 (N=400), we tested the model from Study 1 and formulated a tentative confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) model. In Study 3 (N=1,102), we tested the model from Study 2, we conducted a CFA, Bi-Factor Model and Second-Order Factor Model. In this paper, we present rigorous testing of the PMBI scale's measurement qualities, including its structural, predictive, discriminant and convergent validity, measurement invariance, measurement error and reliability. We invite CVE scholars and practitioners to use the PMBI scale to measure the impact of primary CVE interventions aiming to mitigate a wide range of malicious behaviours underpinned by out-group prejudice.

Session 7: Narrative-based interventions

Narrative-based P/CVE intervention for Indonesia's foreign domestic workers

Dr Noor Huda Ismail

Violent extremist (VE) groups in Indonesia such as Al Qaeda-inspired group Jamaah Islamiyah (JI) and Islamic State (IS), IS hard-core supporters and Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) have effectively manipulated master narratives to lure potential recruits, including Indonesian female migrant workers in Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan. Master narratives are those that are widely believed to be 'true' and 'trustable' within a specific community. In the context of this study, one master narrative that is often used by these VE groups is taken from the Quran, Hadis and *sirah*, or Islamic history. As a result, such VE narratives become influential because they are 'recognisable'. Within this context, how do we use P/CVE narrative-based intervention to intervene with a specific cluster of community of Indonesian migrant workers? Since early this year, I have been developing a community website and its mobile application called RUMI, Ruang Migrant (www.ruangmigran.id) for this migrant worker community to share their positive stories. One of RUMI's programs is called 'Impact Directors'. To run

this program, I have been working closely with Ani Ema, a former Indonesian migrant worker in Hong Kong who is also an award-winning documentary filmmaker, to coach over twenty migrant workers in Singapore to produce a short film. The film, which will be posted on the RUMI website, can serve as an alternative narrative for migrant workers to challenge the master narratives of VE groups that are widely distributed on social media and closed platforms such as Telegram. These migrant workers become a ‘credible voice’ to produce honest, authentic, and relatable narrative interventions for vulnerable Indonesian migrant workers.

Credible voice: An inhibitor or catalyst of radicalisation? The case of DeBintal in Indonesia

Naesah Rahmah and Nawridho A. Dirwan

Indonesian Counterterrorism (CT) operations have improved significantly since the 2002 Bali Bombing (Alif Satria, 2022). Detachment 88 (D88), the special task force for CT operations, has consistently shown its capabilities in preventing attacks and arresting terrorist members over the years (Jones, 2022; IPAC, 2021). Still, deradicalisation and reintegration aspects remain underdeveloped (Stumper, 2019). Both programs are subject to criticism for lack of evaluation and risk assessment, comprehensive planning, consistent monitoring, and continuity of programs (Anshori et al., 2019). One initiative that emerged from ex-terrorist convicts in 2021 was to establish a foundation named DeBintal for the deradicalisation and reintegration programs supervised by D88. Their programs include *safari dakwah* (outreach travelling) to meet hardliner convicts in prison, social media outreach, and economic empowerment for ex-convicts. This paper analyses the role of DeBintal as a credible voice (Ismail, 2021) within the Radicalization and Mobilization Dynamics framework (NCCT, 2016) to act as an inhibitor to prevent the progression of individuals committed to engaging in violence or encourage them to leave the terrorist groups. We found that while, in some cases, credible voices could become inhibitors, on some occasions, they could also serve as a catalyst that provokes their audience to become more committed to the ideology or group they believe in. Data for this analysis is based on interviews with the staff of DeBintal, a digital anthropology analysis of their social media activities, including their interaction with supporters of terrorist groups on Facebook, and literature reviews on ‘credible voices’ and deradicalisation programs.

Drawing to disrupt: Alternative narratives to the manosphere

Dr Vivian Gerrand

Content calling out everyday sexism on social media has grown in prominence in recent years through the work of feminist Instagram accounts such as @theequalityinstitute, @disbonjourselepute and @vulgadrawings. And yet, for the most part, such accounts have had limited impact on the proliferation of materials associated with the so-called manosphere, which uphold the narrative that men are victims of women’s empowerment. This narrative promotes traditionalist gender norms that eschew feminism and are imbued with misogyny, leading to threats and acts of violence against women (RAN 2021). Popular feminist influencer and cartoonist Lily O’Farrell’s (@vulgadrawings) memes about sexism began to engage with the nuances of the manosphere in 2021 when she decided to talk to young men who were trolling her Instagram account. These men had become aware of her account after it was shared in a men’s rights subreddit group. Concerned that the group was made up

of young men predominantly aged 16-23, O'Farrell decided to investigate the movement by joining Incel (involuntary celibate) subreddit groups. Following these investigations, the cartoonist produced a series of meme drawings titled: 'Everything I've learned about Incels' (2021), which illuminates the dynamics of the phenomenon for her mostly feminist followers. Instead of demonising Incels, her drawings provide an anatomy of the movement that allows viewers insight into its logics. Through a multimodal content analysis, this paper considers them as hosts of possible alternative narrative strategies that disrupt gender assumptions through empathetic engagement with young men at risk of violent misogynist radicalisation. Alternative narrative interventions can arguably be deployed to disarm the manosphere and support disengagement from violent extremist discourses. Unlike counter-narratives, alternative narratives can be more effective at challenging extremist narratives because they directly address real and perceived grievances as well as the psycho-social needs that may lead to engagement with extremist discourse.

PRESENTER BIOGRAPHIES

A – H



Wahida A. Abdullah
Gagandilan Mindanao Women

Wahida Abdullah is Executive Director of Gagandilan Mindanao Women, a nongovernmental organization dedicated to peace, development, and women's empowerment in Muslim Mindanao.



Lt. Col. (R) Emad Al-Hammadin
University of South Australia / Centre for Islamic Thought and Education (CITE)

Lt Col (r) Emad Al-Hammadin is a security professional with a demonstrated history of working in the defense industry in Middle East and Australia. He is an ex-officer in Jordan royal guards and special forces. His research focuses on countering violent extremism and its criminality aspect within religious based extremist, and far-right extremists. Emad hold two master's degrees in related fields, the first is master by coursework in policing intelligence and counter terrorism. The second master's degree is in security studies and criminology, both of them are from Macquarie university. Now he is in the final year of his PhD at University of South Australia. His thesis is focusing on the engagement of local communities in CVE.



Professor Greg Barton
Deakin University
 Twitter: @gregjamesbarton

Greg is Research Professor in Global Islamic Politics at ADI, Deakin University where, since August 2015, he has led research on Islam and civil society, democratisation, and countering violent extremism. From 2007 to 2015 he was the Herb Feith Professor at Monash University where he led research on radicalisation in the *Global Terrorism Research Centre (GTReC)*. His most recent book (co-edited and written with Matteo Vergani) is *Countering Violent and Hateful Extremism*

in Indonesia: Islam, Gender and Civil Society (Palgrave 2022). He is currently working on an ARC Linkage project on *Appropriate International Development Intervention Responses to Address Violent and Hateful Extremism in Asia*, researching hateful and violent extremism in Indonesia, the Philippines, Mozambique and Kenya; an ARC DP project on *Religious Populism, Emotions and Political Mobilisation in Turkey, Indonesia and Pakistan*; and ARC DP project on *Religious diversity in Australia: Strategies to maintain social cohesion*.



Professor Brock Bastian
University of Melbourne
 Twitter: @drbrockbastian

Brock is a Professor in the School of Psychological Sciences at the University of Melbourne. Brock completed his Ph.D. in 2007 and since then has published more than 100 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters. His work has been featured in outlets such as *The Economist*, *The New Yorker*, *TIME*, *New Scientist*, *Scientific American*, *Harvard Business Review*, and *The Huffington Post*, among many others. His innovative approach to research has been acknowledged with the Wegner Theoretical Innovation Prize, and his contribution to psychology has been recognized by the Australian Psychological Society and Society of Australasian Social Psychologists early career researcher awards. Brock’s research has been supported by over \$2 million in research funding.



Assistant Professor Kurt Braddock
American University
 Twitter: @kurtbraddock

Kurt Braddock is an Assistant Professor of Public Communication in the School of Communication at American University. Kurt also holds faculty fellow positions at the SOC's Center for Media and Social Impact (CMSI) and the Center for University Excellence's Polarization and Extremism Research and Innovation Lab (PERIL). His research focuses on the persuasive strategies used by violent extremist groups to recruit and radicalize audiences targeted by their propaganda. Kurt also explores how theories of communication, persuasion, and social influence can be used to inform practices meant to prevent radicalization among vulnerable audiences. His first book, titled *Weaponized Words: The Strategic Role of Persuasion in Violent Radicalization and Counter-Radicalization* (Cambridge University Press, 2020), provides examples of how terrorist groups persuade audiences to adopt their ideologies, and how this process can be fought. Kurt is presently interested in the development of communicative counter-radicalization strategies that prevent white supremacy, neo-Nazism, and the adoption of other violent far-right ideologies.



Assistant Professor Sarah L. Carthy

Leiden University

Twitter: @SLCarthy

Sarah is an Assistant Professor at Leiden University's Institute of Security and Global Affairs in the Netherlands. Her recent work has been in the area of radicalization where she explored the potential for counter-narratives in the context of prevention. In her current role, she is working alongside Bart Schuurman on a multi-year, multi-region project on non-involvement in terrorist violence.



Professor Adrian Cherney

University of Queensland

Dr Adrian Cherney is a Professor in the School of Social Science at the University of Queensland. He has completed evaluations on correctional and community-based programs aimed at countering violent extremism and has undertaken research on the supervision of terrorist offenders who have been released into the community on parole. His current research includes projects on risk factors for radicalisation, violent extremist risk assessment, disengagement, youth radicalisation, and disguised compliance. He has secured both national and international competitive grants.



Dr Caitlin Clemmow

University College London

Dr Caitlin Clemmow holds a BSc in Psychology from Australian National University and an MSc in Investigative Psychology from University of Huddersfield. Her PhD in UCL's Department of Security and Crime Science examined risk and protective factors for violent extremism. Her research looks at developing our understanding of risk and protective factors across different types of grievance-fuelled violence to inform risk assessment and management of different types of offenders and vulnerable populations. She currently manages UCL's Jill Dando Institute Research Laboratory, bringing together practitioners and researchers to facilitate impactful research with sensitive data.



Nawridho A. Dirwan
Kreasi Prasasti Perdamaian

Nawridho A. Dirwan is a Research & Development officer at Kreasi Prasasti Perdamaian (KPP), an Indonesian non-government organisation working closely with many former terrorist convicts to promote a positive narrative in P/CVE. He currently manages the KPP’s Redirect Initiative project with Facebook to combat violent extremism by redirecting hate and violence-related search terms. He also involves in P/CVE’s capacity-building projects in Indonesia, supported by the Canadian and Australian Governments.



Jennifer Dowling
Leiden University

Twitter: @jm_dowling

Jennifer is a PhD candidate within the Terrorism and Political Violence research group at the Institute of Security and Global Affairs (ISGA) at Leiden University. Her current PhD project is focussed on understanding why individuals do not cross the threshold to become involved in terrorism. Her research is centred on better understanding potential barriers and factors that might have a protective effect against involvement. Before pursuing her PhD, she worked as a Tutor on the Bachelor Security Studies programme, in which she taught on a range of security-related topics. Prior to that she worked as a researcher at the International Centre for Counter Terrorism (ICCT) as well as ISGA, where she worked on several topics related to (counter-) terrorism, with specific focus on counter- terrorism strategic communications.



Associate Professor Julian Droogan
Macquarie University

Twitter: @JulianDroogan

Dr Julian Droogan is an Associate Professor of Terrorism Studies and Director of Research and Innovation at the Department of Security Studies and Criminology, Macquarie University, Australia. He is also Editor of the *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism* (Routledge). Julian has worked on applied research projects for the Australian and US Departments of Defence and has been chief investigator on numerous funded research grants. Topics include investigating how young people engage with online violent extremist content; examinations of online right-wing extremist and conspiratorial communities across multiple social media platforms; online jihadist propaganda; and evaluating countering violent extremism programs. He was instrumental the creation of the \$12 million COMPACT countering violent extremism program

currently operated by the NSW state government and aimed at fostering societal resilience to violent extremism. Dr Droogan sits on the AVERT Network Steering Committee.



Mark Duckworth PSM

Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation, Deakin University

Mark Duckworth PSM is a Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for Resilient and Inclusive Societies, Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation Deakin University, where he specialises in the study of community resilience and preventing violent extremism. Before taking up this appointment in 2019, he worked over the previous 30 years in the Victorian Department of Premier and Cabinet (including as Chief Resilience Officer), the NSW Cabinet Office, Sydney University Law School, and the Law Reform Commission of Victoria. Over this time, he focussed on counter terrorism, disaster resilience, intergovernmental relations, legislative drafting, and public sector governance. In the 2007 Australia Day Honours he was awarded the Public Service Medal for his work in “the development of the national counter-terrorism and policy arrangements.” He was member of the Australia and New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee for thirteen years (2002-2015) and was the inaugural co-chair of the ANZCTC Countering Violent Extremism sub-committee (CVESC) from 2008-2015.



Dr Mariam Farida

Macquarie University

Dr Farida is a Lecturer in Terrorism Studies in the Department of Security Studies and Criminology at Macquarie university. She has also served as consultant for Counter Violent Extremism (CVE) programs in CS NSW, particularly around creating a new model of religious support. Dr Farida’s research interest includes Middle East politics, non-state groups, terrorism, and political violence. Her research has been published in journals such as *International Review for Social Research*, *Journal for Policing, Intelligence, and Counter Terrorism*, and *Handbook of Terrorist and Insurgent Groups: A Global Survey of Threats, Tactics, and Characteristics*. She is also the author of *Religion and Hezbollah: Political Ideology and Legitimacy* (Routledge 2020).



Irine Gayatri
Gender Peace and Security (GPS) Centre, Monash University

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Irine is currently a PhD candidate at the Gender, Peace and Security (GPS) Centre, School of Sciences, Faculty of Arts, Monash University, supported by an Australia Award Scholarship. She is also a Senior Researcher at the Centre for Political Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI). Irine obtained her MA from the Department of Peace & Conflict Research, Uppsala University, Sweden, in August 2005. In September & November 2017, she participated in regional forums facilitated by UN Women & UNODC in Bangkok to discuss the formulation of national plan of action on countering and preventing violent extremism (P-CVE). From 2017-2018, Irine joined a small team led by the National Counter Terrorism Agency in developing the draft for National Action Plan on Countering/ Preventing Violent Extremism in Indonesia. Between 2007 to 2014 together with the Coalition of Anti Gender-Based Violence, she supported the adoption of UNSCR 1325 into Indonesia's National Action Plan.



Dr Vivian Gerrand
Deakin University

Dr Vivian Gerrand is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation in Melbourne, Australia, where she coordinates the Centre for Resilient and Inclusive Societies' Stream 2, Building Resilience Against Social Harms including Violent Extremism. Vivian was a former Max Weber Fellow at the European University Institute and later Visiting Fellow at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies in her role as a chief investigator on the European Commission's Horizon 2020 BRaVE project (2019-2021) and associate investigator on the GREASE project (2018-2022). She is the author of *Possible Spaces of Somali Belonging* (MUP 2016).



Dr Malcolm Haddon
Multicultural NSW

Dr Malcolm Haddon is Associate Director, Community Resilience, at Multicultural NSW. Dr Haddon has worked in CVE-related policy and program development at both state and national levels in Australia for over ten years. Through the flagship COMPACT program, he pioneered a whole-of-society resilience approach to CVE that has been showcased as good practice in a range international CVE reports and forums, including the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Institute for Strategic Dialogue, Global Center for Cooperative Security and the United Nations. Dr Haddon is a member of the AVERT Network.



Professor John Horgan
Georgia State University
Twitter: @DrJohnHorgan

John Horgan is a Distinguished University Professor at Georgia State University's Department of Psychology where he also directs the Violent Extremism Research Group (VERG). Professor Horgan is one of the world's leading experts on terrorist psychology. His work is widely published, with books including *The Psychology of Terrorism* (now in its second edition and published in over a dozen languages worldwide), *Divided We Stand: The Strategy and Psychology of Ireland's Dissident Terrorists*; *Walking Away from Terrorism, Leaving Terrorism Behind*, and *Terrorism Studies: A Reader*. He is an Editor of the journal *Terrorism and Political Violence*, Consulting Editor of *American Psychologist*, Contributing Editor of *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, and serves on the Editorial Boards of several additional publications including *Politics and the Life Sciences*, *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, *Journal for Deradicalization*, *Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict* and *Journal of Strategic Security*. He is a member of the Research Working Group of the FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime. He has held positions at the University of Massachusetts (Lowell), Penn State, University of St. Andrews, and University College, Cork. Professor Horgan's research has been featured in such venues as *The New York Times*, *Foreign Affairs*, *CNN*, *PBS*, *NPR*, *Vice News*, *Rolling Stone Magazine*, *TIME*, *Nature*, *Scientific American* and the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. Professor Horgan's latest book, *Terrorist Minds*, will be published by Columbia University Press in 2022.



Associate Professor Julie Chernov Hwang
Goucher College
Twitter: @drchernov

Julie Chernov Hwang is an associate professor of political science and international relations at Goucher College. She is the author of *Why Terrorists Quit: The Disengagement of Indonesian Jihadists* (Cornell University Press, 2018); *Peaceful Islamist Mobilization in the Muslim World: What Went Right*, (Palgrave Press, 2009); and the co-editor of *Islamist Parties and Political Normalization in the Muslim World* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2014). Her articles have been published in *Political Psychology*, *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, *Terrorism and Political Violence*, *Asian Survey*, *Asian Security*, *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, *Asia-Pacific Issues*, *Southeast Asia Research*, *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics*, *The Washington Post*, *CTC Sentinel*, and *Lawfare*. Her new book manuscript, *Becoming Jihadis: Radicalization and Commitment in Southeast Asia*, forthcoming from Oxford University Press in 2023, explores the social and emotional reasons why Indonesian and Filipino Muslims join, commit to and take on high risk roles in Islamist extremist groups.

I – P



Dr Muhammad Iqbal

Victoria University

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Dr Muhammad Iqbal (PhD) is a Research Fellow at the Institute for Sustainable Industries and Liveable Cities (ISILC), Victoria University, Melbourne. He is also a CI in the Applied Security Science Partnership (ASSP), which brings together policing and security practitioners with academics and community groups to collaboratively build robust evidence on behavioural indicators of violent extremism. Dr Iqbal has undertaken quantitative research on the issue of violent extremism in Australia and Indonesia. He has led multiple applied research projects on terrorism and violent extremism that translate into operational environments.



Dr Noor Huda Ismail

Visiting Fellow at RSIS, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Noor Huda Ismail founded the Institute for International Peace Building in 2008, with the aim of social integration of former convicted terrorists, helping them to re-enter mainstream Indonesian society through a variety of social enterprise activities. In 2009, he earned his PhD from Monash University in Melbourne, Australia. His documentary, Jihad Selfie, was launched in London in 2015 and then followed by global screenings in the US, Europe, Australia and Southeast Asia. His book 'My Friend the Terrorist' was discussed at the Frankfurt Book Fair in 2015. His newly established community website, www.ruangobrol.id that is aimed to disrupt the online eco-system of violent extremist groups has won the Multicultural Award by the Austrian government. Currently, he is a visiting fellow at RSIS, NTU Singapore.



Dr Leanne Kelly

Deakin University

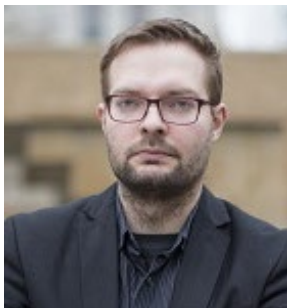
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Leanne Kelly is a pracademic in the fields of humanitarianism, development, and evaluation studies within NGOs. Her work focuses on crises including conflict, violence, extremism, and disasters. She is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow on the ARC Linkage project that is the subject of this panel. She is also the National Evaluation Advisor for emergency services at the Australian Red Cross. She has published 31 refereed journal articles and two books on topics surrounding crises and evaluation of crises in development and humanitarian NGOs.



Jack Klein
University of Melbourne
Twitter: @JackWKlein

Jack is a PhD candidate at the School of Psychological Sciences at the University of Melbourne and is focused on understanding group commitment and its effect on intergroup relations. He has had research published in multiple academic journals and recently developed the *fusion-secure base hypothesis*, which posits identity fusion as a potential force for improved intergroup cooperation. Jack is also a Lieutenant in the Australian Army.



Dr Daniel Koehler
Competence Center Against Extremism in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany

Daniel Koehler holds a PhD in political science and has conducted research on and practical work in countering violent extremism for over 12 years. He has advised governments in building CVE programs around the world (including Germany, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and became the first court expert on deradicalization in the United States at the Federal Court in Minneapolis in 2016. Daniel has also been involved as principal investigator in several research projects, most recently a Horizon 2020 EU project for which he was responsible (among other deliverables) to map the state of the art in evaluating CVE programs. He is the founder and Editor in Chief of the world's first and so far, only peer reviewed academic journal on deradicalization and CVE and the Founding Director of the German Institute on Radicalization and De-Radicalization Studies (GIRDS). Furthermore, he is a Research Fellow at American University DC's Polarization and Extremism Research and Innovation Lab (PERIL) and Editorial Board member at the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism in The Hague (ICCT). Through his practical and academic expertise, Daniel has delivered rapid evidence assessments.



Heidi Maiberg
Royal Holloway, University of London
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Heidi is a PhD candidate at Royal Holloway, the University of London specialising in terrorism studies. Her main areas of interest are deradicalisation, disengagement, rehabilitation, and reintegration interventions, methods used to support tertiary prevention, the role of ideology and voluntariness in those processes, and how interventions are evaluated. Her dissertation focuses on how impact of programme interventions is assessed in voluntary-based deradicalisation and disengagement programmes in Europe and Northern America. She has conducted interviews with intervention providers and former

extremists for her dissertation. During her studies, she has been part of CREST-funded “Disengagement and Desistance: A Systematic Review” project that analysed research published on deradicalisation, disengagement, and desistance between 2017-2020. She has also researched how violent extremism is prevented through education in Estonia. Her research is sponsored by the Republic of Estonia Education and Youth Board.



Khuzaimah S. Maranda
Thuma Ko Kapagingud Service Organization, Inc.

Khuzaimah S. Maranda is Executive Director of Thuma Ko Kapagingud Service Organization, Inc. She works with under-served, marginalised and socially excluded youth in the provinces of Lanao, BARMM, Southern Philippines.



Rita Jabri Markwell
Birchgrove Legal Group; Australian Muslim Advocacy Network (AMAN)
 Twitter: @JabriRita

Rita Jabri Markwell is a lawyer, public policy advisor, scholar and community advocate. A solicitor with Sydney law firm Birchgrove Legal, her pro bono work with the Australian Muslim Advocacy Network has given her broad and deep insights into the community experience. On behalf of AMAN, she led the successful action against former Senator Fraser Anning for vilification in Queensland and has current test cases against Twitter and Facebook using discrimination law. She is published in the areas of dehumanisation of minorities online and has facilitated critical research into terrorism law and extremism definitions within the Global Internet Forum to Counter-Terrorism to respond to the limitations of terrorism designation lists. She led a recent Christchurch Call Advisory Network report on dehumanisation and is involved in independently evaluating the Australian Government’s work under the Christchurch Call. In previous lives, Rita has worked as a secondary teacher and ministerial adviser in the Rudd-Gillard governments.



Dr Jordan McSwiney
University of Canberra
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Jordan is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Centre for Deliberative Democracy and Global Governance at the University of Canberra. Jordan researches the far right, with a focus on the organisation of far-right parties and movements, their use of social media, and discourses of racism and white supremacy. His work also explores internet cultures, with a particular interest in memes and visual culture. His work has been published

in Information, Communication & Society, New Media & Society, and Patterns of Prejudice, among others.



Dr Kelly Mischel
Corrections Victoria, Department of Justice and Community Safety

Dr Mischel is a Forensic Psychologist with over fifteen years experience in prison and probationary settings. She is the Principal Clinician for Countering Violent Extremism for Corrections Victoria and has a lead role in clinical service delivery in the assessment, treatment planning, intervention, case management and transition of violent extremist offenders. Dr Mischel is a specialised assessor in violent extremism assessments including the Violent Extremist Risk Assessment (VERA-2R), Terrorist Radicalization Assessment Protocol (TRAP-18) and RADAR. She provides training and consultation to national and international corrective services agencies regarding best practice strategies for intervention and management of high risk and violent extremist offenders.



Dr Alexandra Phelan
Monash University
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Dr Alexandra Phelan is Deputy Director of the Monash Gender, Peace and Security Centre (Monash GPS), and a Lecturer in Politics and International Relations at Monash University. Alex's research at GPS focuses on gendered approaches to understanding terrorism and political violence. Her research interests include insurgent governance and legitimization activities, insurgent women, political violence, illicit financing and organised crime with particular focus on Latin America. She has published on insurgent legitimization strategies, the Colombian conflict, and women in terrorism. She is the editor of the book *Terrorism, Gender and Women: Toward an Integrated Research Agenda* (Routledge, 2021). She currently serves as a contributing editor for the journal, *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, and is a Small Wars Journal-El Centro Fellow.

Q - Z



Unaesah Rahmah
RSIS, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Unaesah is a principal analyst leading Counter-Terrorism projects for Indonesia threat landscape, and Project Researcher for the Informatics Desk at the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR), a constituent unit of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore. She is also a part of the Southeast Asia Militant Atlas project team, which provides an interactive map that records over 1000

terrorist incidents in Southeast Asia. Her articles have been published in Counter Terrorist Trend and Analyses, The Diplomat, GNET, Middle East Institute, and others.



Edvin Sandström
Swedish Centre for Preventing Violent Extremism

Edvin Sandström is working as a researcher and coordinator at the Swedish Centre for Preventing Violent Extremism and is also the project manager of the project to develop the Swedish assessment model. He has a licentiate (research) degree in Sociology from Uppsala University.



Sheikh Moustapha Sarakibi
Board of Imams Victoria

Moustapha Sarakibi is an imam living in Melbourne, Australia. He is currently an executive director for the Board of Imams Victoria (BOIV) and manages all the operational affairs. He is also on the Executive Board. On a national level, he is involved with the Australian National Imams Council (ANIC) where he serves as the secretary. In addition, he leads the Muslim chaplaincy at Melbourne University and conducts Friday prayers at the University mosque.



Associate Professor Bart Schuurman
Leiden University

Bart is an Associate Professor at Leiden University's Institute of Security and Global Affairs in the Netherlands. He has studied contemporary terrorism and counterterrorism from a variety of perspectives, including the role of public support in determining counterterrorism success or failure, the causes of homegrown jihadism and the state of the field of research. His current project studies the differences between individuals who radicalize to extremism but do not use terrorist violence, and those who do.



Professor Debra Smith
Victoria University
Twitter: @DebraSm47212442

Professor Debra Smith is a VU Industry Research Fellow at Victoria University's Institute for Sustainable Industries & Liveable Cities. Debra's research focuses on questions of violent political extremism, social conflict and social change. She has a particular interest in the role of emotion within violent extremism beliefs and action and in translating research for applied outcomes. She has extensive experience working with policing,

community and government stakeholders to improve knowledge of all kinds of violent extremism and to translate this research into frontline practitioner tools. Debra co-leads the Applied Security Science Partnership (ASSP) that brings together policing and security practitioners with academics to collaboratively build robust evidence on behavioural indicators of violent extremism. She provides frontline training for policing, education and community stakeholders on early intervention and diversion from violent extremism. Debra was part of the expert panel commissioned for the independent review of effective case management and information sharing barriers relevant to violent extremism.



Dr Helen Stenger

Monash University

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Helen is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow for the Monash Gender, Peace and Security Centre. Her research investigates intersectional gender dynamics in violent extremism. Helen’s PhD thesis explores the rehabilitation and reintegration of ISIS foreign fighters. She worked in the NGO sector implementing community-based strategies to prevent violent extremism while focusing on women’s empowerment. Helen holds a Master of Arts in International Relations from Leiden University and a Master of Science in Clinical Neuropsychology from the University of Groningen.



Professor Paul Thomas

University of Huddersfield, UK

Paul Thomas is Professor of Youth and Policy in the School of Education and Professional Development at the University of Huddersfield, UK. Paul’s research focusses on how state policies such as Community Cohesion and the Prevent counter-terrorism strategy have been understood and enacted by practitioners, particularly educationalists, and experienced by communities. It has led to books such as, *Responding to the Threat of Violent Extremism: Failing to Prevent* (Bloomsbury, 2012) and *Race, Space and Place in Northern England: The (M62) Corridor of Uncertainty* (with Miah and Sanderson, Palgrave 2020), as well as articles in many leading journals. Paul’s research collaborations around ‘community reporting thresholds’ with colleagues in the UK, USA and Canada have focussed on barriers to community members reporting concerns about an ‘intimate’ becoming involved in violent extremism, and the UK study has directly informed the ‘Act Early’ campaign there. Paul is a qualified Youth and Community Worker.



Dr Lenita Törning
Swedish Centre for Preventing Violent Extremism
Twitter: @LTorning

Dr Lenita Törning is working as a researcher at the Swedish Centre for Preventing Violent Extremism (CVE) and is part of the project to develop the Swedish assessment model. She has a Ph.D. in Psychosocial Studies from Birkbeck, University of London.



Dr Matteo Vergani
Deakin University
Twitter: @teoverga

Dr Matteo Vergani is a Senior Lecturer in Sociology at Deakin University, and Senior Research Fellow at the Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation. Matteo's research focuses on the "ecosystem of hate", which includes discrimination, micro-aggressions, hate speech, hate crime and politically motivated violence. It looks at the factors that cause and accelerate hate, as well as the factors that contribute to prevent and mitigate hate, such as social cohesion and inclusion of diverse communities in multicultural societies. Matteo has completed numerous impact evaluations of P/CVE projects in Australia and South-East Asia.



Associate Professor Anthony Ware
Deakin University

Anthony Ware is an Associate Professor of International & Community Development and Convenor of Deakin's Development-Humanitarian Research Group. He was Director of the Australia Myanmar Institute 2013-2017, is Secretary of the Development Studies Association of Australia and a Thematic Editor of *Development in Practice* journal. He has published 4 books (2 monographs, 2 edited) and 50 academic chapters/ chapters, including lead author of the highly regarded *Myanmar's 'Rohingya' Conflict* (Oxford University Press, 2018, with Costas Laoutides). His research focuses on humanitarian/international development approaches in conflict-affected situations, with a particular interest in conflict-sensitivity, do no harm, everyday peace, peacebuilding, and countering violent/ hateful extremism via community-led programming.



Annemarie van de Weert

Utrecht University of Applied Science

Twitter: @AnnemarieAble

Annemarie van de Weert is a researcher at the Research Centre for Social Innovation. For the Research group Access to Justice, she mapped out the process of early detection of youth extremism by primary care professionals.



Joanna Wong

NSW Department of Communities and Justice

Joanna Wong is a Principal Solicitor with over 15 years of experience in Government. Her areas of expertise include criminal law, public law and administrative law. Prior to joining the NSW Department of Communities and Justice, she worked at the Crown Solicitor's Office NSW, Corrective Services NSW, NSW Police Force, Crown Law Queensland and private practice. Joanna has extensive experience in preventative justice schemes in New South Wales and Queensland and is currently completing her Master of Research on the *Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017*.