

Institution	Proposal	Cost	Seeks to Answer	Funding	Agency
USYCS Columbia University, with Kenyan NGO "Muslims for Human Rights" (MUHURI)	Evaluation of CVE programming: Random Control Testing (RCT) Model on CVE programming; CSO can identify the programming type that is evaluated and where	(b)(4)	What works and what doesn't in terms of CVE programming	Unfunded	State
IDA	Grassroots Mobilization, Extremism, and (In)stability in Africa - a detailed case study that compares and contrasts Boko Haram to Y'en a Marre, including: the conditions that led to the formation of each group; structure and organization; planning and coordination activities; and public recruitment campaigns. - two additional case studies in order to observe grassroots mobilization in its formation stage: Tanzania and Uganda.		Why have some groups which mobilized in response to underrepresented and marginalized groups across sub-Saharan Africa's social, political and economic situations in their countries stayed non-violent and some turned to violent extremism? What factors have led to such different motivations and outcomes for these groups? How grassroots collective mobilization can be used to promote stability or instability; to understand the underlying motivation for active political mobilization; to analyze the topology, power structure, productivity, merging, splitting, and overall resilience of change-driven organizations; to understand local communication mechanisms and new media technologies for influence and political mobilization; and to understand the impact of external factors such as sanctions or increased international media attention on mobilization.	Unfunded	State
Mercy Corps	Evaluation of programming		What works and what doesn't in terms of CVE programming; develop a more rigorous M&E/assumptions testing framework that can be shared with and implemented by other CVE program implementers	Unfunded	State
TBD	Case Studies—identifying the pathway of community and/or group radicalization that took place in historical cases (such as Tuareg in Mali, Shining Path in Peru); or conducting "tale of two cities" analyses that identify why two similar communities (in terms of profiles and grievances) chose different paths with respect to support for or opposition to VE.		What factors are most salient in radicalization/support for VE/or co-optation of local communities by VE actors? What factors should we be looking for to identify where is vulnerable to VE in the future?	Unfunded	State
TBD	Research mapping and gap analysis		What gaps exist in the body of research on violent extremism, particularly in terms of local-level vulnerabilities and resiliencies, and where should the Workstream on Local Research try to catalyze new research? How can CSO best organize and share the mapping of research efforts?	Unfunded	State
IDA	Violent Extremist Organizations and the Electoral Cycle in Africa: A Framework for Analyzing Contentious Elections Violence Employing a combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis will allow researchers to uncover the tactical strategies and rationales behind VEO attacks during the electoral cycle and to create a statistical model for forecasting likely future attacks. Past events in Nigeria and Kenya in particular will be examined alongside a deeper analysis of Tanzania, a country with a recently formed VEO and upcoming elections in late 2015.		How do violent extremist groups use elections? What is the relation between electoral cycles and violent extremist groups?	Unfunded	State
NYU – CIC	Research on the Causes of, and Responses to, Violent Extremism: Ideas, Governance and the Use of Force 1. Big data analysis of social media in the first year (testing what narratives correlate with trends in violent extremist control of territory and support at the level of foreign fighters and local communities 2. Econometric analysis in the first year of national and community level contextual (governance, economic and social) data, to identify statistically significant factors driving recruitment and incidents of violence. Afghanistan, Mali, Somalia, Lebanon, Tunisia, Foreign Fighters from US and France		What is the relative significance of global, national and local actors and grievances in driving recruitment into violent extremism in different contexts? Under what conditions do these underlying grievances appear to generate support for violent extremism and under what conditions do opposition groups choose alternatives to violence? What are the links between action in the practical areas of governance and the use of force, and efforts to influence narrative and networks (the development and dissemination of ideas)? What priority should be given to each under different conditions? When considered in combination, what forms of political, security and development actions are likely to offer most possibility of success in reducing violent extremism and under what conditions do combinations produce particularly negative consequences?	Unfunded	State
Al Amana Centre	Survey of Oman's counter-recruitment strategies - Review of national policy and methods of recruitment prevention; - Interviews with government ministers overseeing CVE; - Interviews with Omani youth; - A review of public theological education; - A review of cleric's counter-messaging; - A review of programs and efforts to prevent sectarian division and foster tolerance; - A review of Oman's policies to prevent the marginalization of communities;			Unfunded	State

Global Center for Cooperative Security	Strengthening Community Engagement and Countering Violent Extremism Efforts: Mapping Sources of Resilience 12-18 month comparative study to identify sources of resilience and better understand how and why extremist groups have not been able to attract notable support in particular areas. Proposed case studies include countries in West Africa, South and Southeast Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa regions a comparative study that will focus on three countries. A preliminary suggest list includes Ghana, Bangladesh, and Malaysia; these can be adapted to encompass countries in other regions like MENA. Each case study will be developed in consultation with local partners, and entail a combination of desk research and field-based interviews and research. In each country, the Global Center will work with local partners to organize a consultative workshop and undertake interviews and research; the case studies will then be compiled into a final outcome report to be launched around the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2016. The report will also provide a research foundation for CVE programming being undertaken by UN and GCTF actors. • Research - o Including the development of a regional CVE bibliography - o Case studies of aforementioned countries, which will include: - o One workshop developed with local partners - o Field-based interviews - o A multi-sectoral mapping of CVE related and specific activities and capacities • A final report, to be launched around the time of the review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2016.	(b)(7)		Unfunded	State
MSI	CENTRAL ASIAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE CONFLICT IN SYRIA AND IRAQ: DRIVERS AND RESPONSES		Drivers of radicalization and scope of the problem.	USAID/Asia	USAID
MSI	SOUTH ASIA INVOLVEMENT IN THE CONFLICT IN SYRIA AND IRAQ: DRIVERS AND RESPONSES		Drivers of radicalization and scope of the problem.	USAID/Asia	USAID
MSI	SOUTHEAST ASIAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE CONFLICT IN SYRIA AND IRAQ: DRIVERS AND RESPONSES		Drivers of radicalization and scope of the problem.	USAID/Asia	USAID
University of Arkansas	Identity and Framing Theory, Precursor Activities, and the Radicalization Process		This project examines theories about how violent extremists develop their ideology and move to violence. Using data collected from the United States between 1980 and 2012, the project will assist law enforcement, intelligence and fusion centers, and prosecutorial agencies in determining optimal timeframes for early intervention. The results of this study will advance our understanding of how radicalization does and does not occur, translating into important insights for prevention and countering violent extremism programs.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
Brandeis University	The Role of Social Networks in the Evolution of Al Qaeda-inspired Violent Extremism in the United States, 1993-2013		The study examines the evolution of American Al Qaeda inspired organizations over the past twenty years and will identify the mechanisms that motivate Americans to volunteer for Al Qaeda inspired extremist violence and terrorist actions. The project will focus on over 500 individual violent extremists and will draw data from their online communications. The results of this study will render a picture of how violent extremism has evolved over the past two decades and how useful social network analysis tools are for understanding the evolution of radicalization	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
Children's Hospital of Boston)	Understanding Pathways to and away from Violent Radicalization among Resettled Somali Refugees		The objective of the study is to understand pathways to diverse outcomes among Somali refugees: why do some embrace greater openness to violent extremism, while others with shared life histories move towards gangs, crime, or resilient outcomes such as non-violent activism? To what degree do these outcomes overlap? The project expects to provide empirical evidence of specific modifiable indicators related to changes in openness to violent extremism. The results of the study will aid in the development of more targeted prevention programs	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
Duke University	Community Policing Strategies To Counter Violent Extremism		Little is known about the extent to which police departments around the country have adopted community policing practices, the methods they are using to address the threat of violent extremism, and what they consider to be best practices in the field. This project addresses the current gap in knowledge by using a nationwide survey, in-depth interviews, and focus groups to better understand the extent to which law enforcement agencies are using community policing to combat violent extremism. The results will provide a road-map for rolling out future engagement and prevention programs at the state and local level.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
Indiana State University):	Lone Wolf Terrorism In America: Using Knowledge of Radicalization Pathways to Forge Prevention Strategies		The purpose of the research is to create a database on lone wolf terrorism, along with a theory-informed case study component and a comparative analysis, in order to distinguish lone wolves from those who undergo radicalization in a group context. The project also explores potential signatures of lone wolves preparing to engage in violent extremism. The results will provide much needed information on the important though contested topic of lone wolf terrorism, as well as render indicators of this form of violent extremism.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
University of Maryland	Empirical Assessment of Domestic Radicalization		This project examines 1,800 individuals in the U.S. associated with violent extremism in order to advance the empirical basis for understanding domestic radicalization. The study focuses on differences of radicals and/or the radicalization processes of those who accept the personal use of violence for political purposes and those who only engage in non-violent criminality, the relationship between radical beliefs and radical behavior, and how strongly the evidence supports theories of radicalization in general. The results of this study will provide evidence-supported conclusions of how radicalization works, allowing for the development of more focused prevention and countering violent extremism program	Funded	NIJ/DOJ

RAND Corporation	Evaluation of the SLATT Program	(b)(7)(F)	Evaluating the effectiveness of the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) program, which is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance in the Office of Justice Programs. The SLATT program is a prime example of community level programs that have shown promise to prevent or otherwise counter violent radicalization in the U.S.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
University of Illinois-Chicago	Transnational Crimes Among Somali-Americans: Convergences of Radicalization and Trafficking	(b)(7)(F)	This project focuses on the Somali-American diaspora and its involvement in two transnational crimes: radicalization to violent extremism and trafficking in persons. This study aims to build scientific knowledge on these crimes with an emphasis on transnational issues and convergence in contexts of profound community vulnerability and active criminal networks. The co-occurrence of radicalization and trafficking in disadvantaged refugee and immigrant communities warrants an examination to better understand the transnational and convergence issues involved, and how they can inform evidence-based community practices. The results of this project can inform the development of resilient neighborhood as well as specific policies designed to improve responses to radicalization and other transnational issues in vulnerable populations.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
University of Massachusetts-Lowell	Across the Universe? A Comparative Analysis of Violent Radicalization Across Three Offender Types with Implications for Criminal Justice Training and Education	(b)(7)(F)	This award develops a series of studies comparing the behavioral underpinnings of three types of U.S.-based offenders since 1990: solo-terrorists, lone-actor terrorists, and individuals who engage in mass casualty violence but lack an ideological motivation. In particular this research program compares the developmental, antecedent behavioral and ideological factors that crystallize within the offender and are later expressed behaviorally via the offense itself. This program of research seeks to understand whether (dis)similarities are observable across these offender types and what the relevant implications are for law enforcement. The results from this study will help to determine the appropriateness of profiles for these offenders as well as develop indicators and warnings for law enforcement and other community organizations.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
Duke University	Evaluating the Federal CVE Initiative	(b)(7)(F)	This project will collect information on the engagement efforts being conducted by U.S. Attorneys' Offices, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the National Counterterrorism Center. These data collection efforts will include a survey of U.S. Attorneys' Offices and in-depth interviews with key officials to catalogue federal outreach and engagement work. The impact of these efforts will begin to be assessed through focus groups of Muslim American community leaders in three cities. While the study is not a formal evaluation of engagement efforts, the resulting catalogue will provide the basis for future evaluations and the focus groups will provide valuable feedback concerning outreach efforts in the United States.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
Brandeis University	Prisoner Recollections: The Role of Internet Use and Real-Life Networks in the Early Radicalization of Al Qaeda Inspired Terrorist Offenders	(b)(7)(F)	This award will collect the life histories from approximately forty "homegrown" terrorist offenders inspired by Al Qaeda. The project will ascertain the importance of the Internet and online networking in shaping the early stages of radicalization trajectories. Complementing the existing FY 2012 award charting domestic Al Qaeda inspired terrorist networks, the results of this project will improve our understanding of the motivations and processes that moved subjects to become terrorists or to engage in criminal activities in support of terrorism.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
University of Arkansas	Sequencing Terrorists' Precursor Behaviors: A Crime Specific Analysis	(b)(7)(F)	The goal of this project is to identify the temporal dimensions of terrorists' precursor conduct to determine if these behaviors occur in a logical sequenced pattern. The project will particularly focus upon identification of sequenced patterns that vary by group type, group size, and incident type. The project is interested in ascertaining whether characteristics of the planning process associated with these three issues are correlated with the successful completion or prevention of terrorist incidents. The results of this study would again aid in the development of indicators for law enforcement or other community organizations.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
University of Massachusetts-Lowell	Evaluation of a Multi-Faceted, U.S. Community-Based, Muslim-Led CVE Program	(b)(7)(F)	This award responds to a need both to counter domestic terrorism and to evaluate programs focused on countering such violent extremism. The proposed evaluation will be done in Montgomery County, MD, in collaboration with the community-based, Muslim-led CVE program, The World Organization for Resource Development and Education (WORDE), the Montgomery County Department of Police, and the Montgomery County Office of Community Partnerships. The results of this study can provide an evidence-based model for outreach at the community level, as well as explore what works in terms of engagement among communities organizations (including criminal justice agencies)	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
University of Maryland-College Park	A Comparative Study of Violent Extremism and Gangs	(b)(7)(F)	This award will provide an evidence-based assessment of the similarities between violent extremist groups and criminal gangs. Given that criminal justice policy makers have designed and implemented gang prevention and amelioration strategies for decades, there is hope that this study can support the belief that programs developed for gang interventions might have relevance for reducing violent extremism.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
Michigan State University	An Assessment of Extremist Groups Use of Web Forums, Social Media, and Technology to Enculturate and Radicalize Individuals to Violence	(b)(7)(F)	There is currently limited knowledge of the role of technology and computer mediated communications (CMCs), such as Facebook and Twitter, in the dissemination of messages that promote extremist agendas and radicalize individuals to violence. The proposed study will address this gap through a series of qualitative and quantitative analyses of posts from various forms of CMC used by members of both the far-right and Al Qaeda inspired extremist movements. The project will result in a detailed typology of the ideological content of posts, the value of online messages, the technological skill of those posting to social media, and the matching of posts online to actual terrorist activity.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ

University of Maryland-College Park	Empirical Assessment of Domestic Disengagement and Deradicalization (EAD3)	(b)(4)	This award will provide a more systemic and generalizable understanding of the various equifinite and multifinite processes by which individuals exit extremism. This understanding is a crucial first step in identifying opportunities for effective interventions and evaluating the appropriate programs and initiatives to take advantage of these opportunities.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
Children's Hospital Corporation of Boston	Gang Affiliation and Radicalization to Violent Extremism Within Somali-American Communities	(b)(4)	The overall goal of this project is to conduct in-depth analyses of risk and resiliency in relation to both gang affiliation and radicalization to violent extremism among Somali youth resettled in North America. The project will result in increased understanding of how psychosocial and demographic factors relate to support for violent activism and gang affiliation, and of the role of gang affiliation (or lack thereof) in the radicalization to violent extremism of Somali youth who left Minneapolis to join al-Shabaab. The project will develop a theoretical model of the overlap and divergence of gang affiliation and radicalization to violent extremism among Somali youth in the U.S.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
Arkansas State University	Radicalization on the Internet: Virtual Extremism in the US from 2012-2017	(b)(4)	This award will identify active online extremist groups based in the United States by collecting information about a variety of groups, including extremist religious, nationalist, political, and ethnicity-based groups. The project will create preliminary virtual profiles of predominant extremist groups, resulting in the construction of ideological maps and the identification frame intersections, and will discern the effect online extremist material has on individuals who see it and which types of material is most influential	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
Research Triangle Institute	Research and Evaluation on Domestic Radicalization to Violent Extremism Research to Support Exit USA	(b)(4)	The project will provide a comprehensive understanding of deradicalization processes among domestic violent extremists to inform community level prevention and intervention strategies. The study will include 52 former right-wing extremists and will partner with Life After Hate (LAH) as subject matter experts to study the onset, persistence, and desistance from extremism. This will provide a comprehensive understanding of the relationships between individual-level factors (e.g., identity work, motivations) and structural forces (e.g., community and criminal justice organizations, barriers) with disengagement and deradicalization. The final result will include an "Exit USA" classification instrument for identification of those extremists most likely to disengage and/or deradicalize.	Funded	NIJ/DOJ
TBD	Comprehensive Evidence-Based Evaluation of the "Three Cities" Programs a. The "Three Cities" programs for CVE in Boston, Minneapolis, and Los Angeles are often cited as examples of high value, grassroots CVE programs. However, there is no independent, objective evaluation of the effectiveness of these programs based on their stated objectives as well as detailing how the programs actually work (or do not), and determining whether these activities impart any negative or positive unintended consequences.	(b)(4)	1) Promoting Local Research and Information-Sharing on the Drivers of Violent Extremism	Unfunded	DHS
CREATE	Foreign Fighter Recruitment (ongoing) i. This effort seeks to research and analyze the community-based recruitment strategies used by terrorist groups operating in Iraq and Syria, either to draw foreign fighters or to inspire homegrown terrorism within the United States. ii. The research will identify the components of the recruitment process (including the relationship to the organizational structure and command and control).	(b)(4)	1) Promoting Local Research and Information-Sharing on the Drivers of Violent Extremism	Funded	DHS
START	Profiles of Perpetrators of Terrorism in the U.S. between 1970 and 2013 (2014) i. There is no single "profile" of organizations that target the U.S. homeland with terrorism. Rather, the groups that attacked the United States between 1970 and 2013 had widely varied ideologies, beliefs, and goals.	(b)(4)	1) Promoting Local Research and Information-Sharing on the Drivers of Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
START	Comparing Lone Actor Terrorism, Hate Crimes, and Group Terrorism (2013) i. Examines the characteristics of communities where hate crime, terrorism, and lone actor terrorism occurs. Finds that lone actor terrorism, while its own phenomenon, looks more like hate crime than group terrorism.	(b)(4)	1) Promoting Local Research and Information-Sharing on the Drivers of Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
START	Characteristics of Communities Where Perpetrators Live and Precursor Activity Occurs (2013) i. The goal of this project is to identify the characteristics of communities where persons indicted under terrorism related charges lived, planned, and prepared prior to carrying out terrorist attacks. ii. Over three-fifths of perpetrator residences and over one-half of pre-incident activities are located in counties different from the location of the subsequent terrorist incidents. iii. Perpetrator residential locations and pre-incident activities are distributed across the United States, but concentrated on the East and West coasts.	(b)(4)	1) Promoting Local Research and Information-Sharing on the Drivers of Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
START	Geospatial Patterns of Antecedent Activity among Terrorist Perpetrators (2013) i. The ATS allows examination of a number of different units of analysis. Analyses may examine: (1) characteristics of federal terrorism court cases; (2) the characteristics of persons indicted in each court case or involved in incidents, otherwise referred to as indictees; (3) characteristics of incidents and planned incidents, and (4) antecedent activities that lead up to the incident and are necessary to carry it out and/or achieve the goals of the persons or groups.	(b)(4)	1) Promoting Local Research and Information-Sharing on the Drivers of Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
START	Analysis of Factors Related to Hate Crime and Terrorism (2012) i. Examines the county level characteristics of communities where hate crimes and terrorism occur. ii. Examines timing of hate crimes and terrorism by ideology of terrorist group (level of analysis: week). iii. Hate crimes peak in the 1-4 weeks following a terror attack carried out by terrorist organizations with an Islamic ideology.	(b)(4)	1) Promoting Local Research and Information-Sharing on the Drivers of Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS

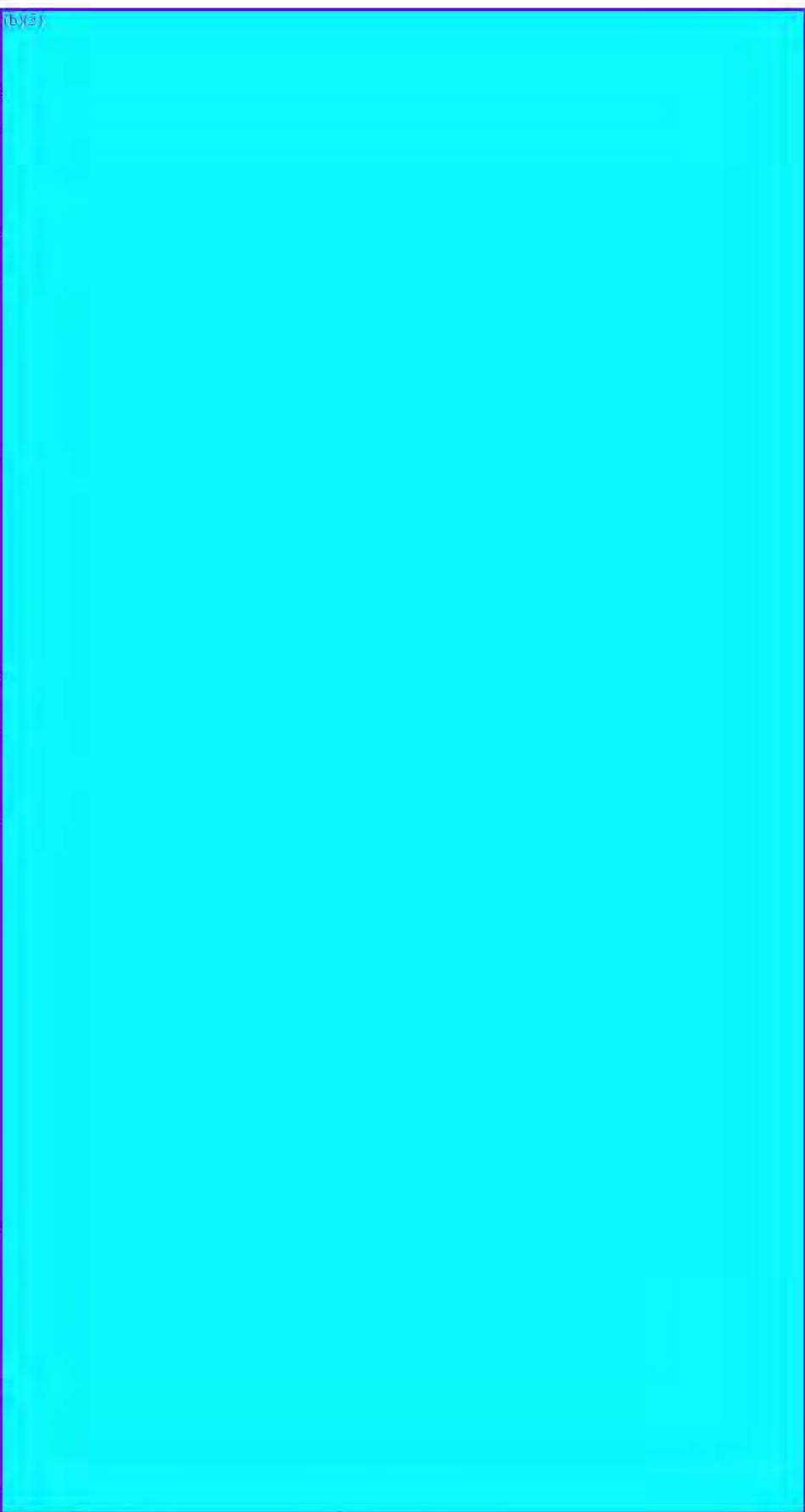
START	Hot Spots Of Terrorism and Other Crimes (2012) i. While the overall percentage of terrorist attacks that result in fatalities is low, the geographic distribution of these events remained similar with large urban centers predominating and yet a good deal of activity in smaller areas as well. ii. The majority of extreme left-wing terrorism was concentrated in the 1970s and ethno-national/separatist terrorism was concentrated in the 1970s and 1980s. Religiously motivated attacks occurred predominately in the 1980s, extreme right-wing terrorism was concentrated in the 1990s, and single issue attacks were dispersed across the last three decades (1980s, 1990s, and 2000s).	(b)(4)	1) Promoting Local Research and Information-Sharing on the Drivers of Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
(b)(6) University of Illinois at Chicago	Building Resilience to Violent Extremism among Somali-Americans in Minneapolis-St. Paul (2012) i. NO ONE RISK FACTOR explained teenage boys' and young men's involvement in violent extremism. Rather it was the interaction of multiple risk factors at multiple levels. ii. RISK FACTORS COMBINED to create an opportunity structure for violent extremism (Table 1). The key opportunities were: 1) youths' unaccountable times and unobserved spaces; 2) perceived social legitimacy for violent radicalization and terrorist recruitment; 3) the presence of recruiters and associates. iii. THE INVERTED PYRAMID in Figure 1 indicates that: 1) involvement in violent extremism depended on all three opportunities; 2) decreasing proportions of teenage boys/young men are exposed to the mid and lower opportunities	(b)(4)	1) Promoting Local Research and Information-Sharing on the Drivers of Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
(b)(6) (Moynihan Institute of Global Affairs, Syracuse University)	Leadership, Terrorism, and the Use of Violence (2011) i. Examination of the words of the leaders of al Qa'ida and al Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula to help understand what they are like, their leadership styles, and when they are likely to use violence to gain what they want.	(b)(4)	2) Civil Society, Including the Role of Women and Youth in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
START	Case Study of Law Enforcement Countermeasures against FALN (2012) i. Qualitative case study describes how law enforcement intelligence measures were used to counter the FALN. ii. A range of different strategies was used to counter the FALN threat, including judicial and legal, political and governance, and police and prison systems, which may have variously affected the activities and organization of this terrorist group.	(b)(4)	3) Strengthening Community-Police and Community-Security Force Relations as Ingredients for Countering and Preventing Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
START	Case Study of Operation Backfire (2012) i. Frame Operation Backfire as a terrorism countermeasure and assess what made it effective at dismantling the Family and altering the landscape for actors associated with the REM. ii. Operation Backfire owes its success to an effective organizational framework undertaken by a few, key leaders from various agencies.	(b)(4)	3) Strengthening Community-Police and Community-Security Force Relations as Ingredients for Countering and Preventing Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
START	Lessons Learned from Law Enforcement Case Studies (2012) i. The purpose of this research was to examine different mechanisms that the United States and other countries have used to counter terrorism beyond high-profile military efforts and to examine the effects and effectiveness of such interventions. ii. While sustained interagency collaboration was an essential innovation in both of these cases, success was also fostered by more traditional police methods. Specifically, in the FALN investigation and in Operation Backfire (the effort to break apart The Family), the recruitment of a key informant represented a pivotal moment that provided engaged law enforcement officials with essential information about the operations, practices, and membership of each of the groups.	(b)(4)	3) Strengthening Community-Police and Community-Security Force Relations as Ingredients for Countering and Preventing Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
START	Patterns of Intervention in Federal Terrorism Cases Interim (2011) i. Provide an overview of the most significant events that evoked changes in the manner in which terrorists are portrayed, pursued, and prosecuted as well as the way in which terrorists and their defenders have responded to federal prosecutorial efforts.	(b)(4)	3) Strengthening Community-Police and Community-Security Force Relations as Ingredients for Countering and Preventing Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
START	Counter-Narrative Knowledge Tool for CVE Practitioners and Communities Primary Investigators (ongoing) i. This project will entail a literature review for the purpose of distilling these complex analyses into a useful pairing of narratives supporting violence with the many related counter-narratives to violence, to include sources and resources detailing these counter-narratives.	(b)(4)	4) Promoting the Counter-narrative and Weakening the Legitimacy of Violent Extremist Messaging	Funded	DHS
(b)(6) University of Illinois at Chicago (PI); (b)(6) Children's Hospital of Boston (Co-PI); (b)(6) Chief of Police, Dearborn, MI, (Co-PI); Education leader TBN (Co-PI)	Integrating Mental Health and Education Fields into Countering Violent Extremism (ongoing) i. The proposed work conducts a systematic literature review and convenes a targeted workshop with CVE, law enforcement, mental health, and education professionals including representatives from the three CVE "pilot cities." ii. It will produce in a rapid time frame a short conference report and brief, as well as targeted.	(b)(4)	5) Promoting Educational Approaches to Build Resilience to Violent Extremism	Funded	DHS
START	Results from a Four-Wave Survey Report (2014) i. Respondents answered questions gauging their level of concern about terrorism. There was little change in their responses across the four waves, although in wave 3, nine months after the Boston Marathon bombings, there was a significant uptick in the percentage of respondents who indicated they had changed their behavior in the past year because of the possibility of an attack. This effect largely dissipated by wave 4, which occurred 15 months after the bombings.	(b)(4)	5) Promoting Educational Approaches to Build Resilience to Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
START	Attitudes before and after the Boston Marathon Bombings (2013) i. People who completed the survey after the bombings were generally more likely to say they would call the police if they became aware of terrorism-related situations such as a person talking about joining a terrorist group, reading material from a terrorist group, distributing handouts supporting terrorism, traveling overseas to join a terrorist group, or talking about planting explosives in a public place.	(b)(4)	5) Promoting Educational Approaches to Build Resilience to Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS

START	Ethnic Group Differences in the 2007 Pew Poll of Muslim Americans (2010) i. Explores opinions relating to the war on terrorism for seven groups of participants in the 2007 Pew poll of U.S. Muslims: African-American Muslims (self-identified as "Black" and born in the U.S. of U.S.-born parents) and Muslims born in Pakistan, Iran, Arab countries, South Asian countries excluding Pakistan, European countries, and sub-Saharan African countries. ii. Iran-born Muslims were on average less religious than other groups but their opinions about the war on terrorism were strongly related to individual differences in religiosity, perceptions of discrimination, and opposition to government and government policies. iii. African-American Muslims were more negative than other groups about the war on terrorism but their opinions were unrelated to these same individual differences.	(b) (7)(F)	(6) Enhancing Access to Mainstream Religious Knowledge	Complete	DHS
START	Living in America as a Muslim after 9/11 (2009) i. Results from four national polls of Muslim Americans conducted between 2001 and 2007 indicate that Muslim Americans feel increasingly negative about the direction in which America is headed and increasingly see the war on terrorism as a war on Islam		(6) Enhancing Access to Mainstream Religious Knowledge	Complete	DHS
ICST	Analysis of Terrorist Autobiographies (2014) i. Examined 87 English-language memoirs of former terrorists published from 1912 to 2011. ii. Disengagement from terrorism is rarely sudden, clear-cut, or the result of a single event. iii. Disengagement doesn't work the same way for everyone—it is a highly individualized process.		(7) Preventing Radicalization in Prisons and Rehabilitating and Reintegrating Violent Extremists	Complete	DHS
UMASS Lowell	In-depth Analysis of some Disengagement Cases i. Case Study of Ahmed (2014) ii. Case Study of Sarah (2014)		(7) Preventing Radicalization in Prisons and Rehabilitating and Reintegrating Violent Extremists	Complete	DHS
START	Disengagement by Type of Group (2014) i. Members of nationalist terrorist and left-wing terrorist groups tended to be ideological at the outset compared to those who joined right-wing terrorist groups. ii. Voluntary disengagement was slightly more common in right-wing terrorist groups than in other types of terrorist groups. iii. Individuals in right-wing terrorist groups were more likely to re-engage than those in nationalist terrorist or left-wing terrorist groups		(7) Preventing Radicalization in Prisons and Rehabilitating and Reintegrating Violent Extremists	Complete	DHS
START	Disengagement by Roles and Functions Report (2013) i. Consider the relationship between one's role and his or her level of satisfaction in the group, sunk costs, and available alternatives outside of the movement as well as whether individuals in certain roles are more likely to experience certain push/pull factors hypothesized to be associated with disengagement from terrorism.		(7) Preventing Radicalization in Prisons and Rehabilitating and Reintegrating Violent Extremists	Complete	DHS
ICST	Arc of Terrorism Involvement Overview (2012) i. Focuses on the development of terrorist group members, through three stages: becoming involved, engagement, and disengagement. For some, a fourth stage, re-engagement, is present.		(7) Preventing Radicalization in Prisons and Rehabilitating and Reintegrating Violent Extremists	Complete	DHS
START	Assessing the Effectiveness of De-radicalization Programs (2009) i. One-year study of select de-radicalization programs and investigates a series of critical issues surrounding assessment of the effectiveness and outcomes of these programs. ii. Programs collectively referred to as de-radicalization programs are, in practice, rarely focused on achieving 'deradicalization' as a requisite or even desired outcome; instead they are more commonly focused primarily on reducing the risk of re-engagement in terrorism and other illicit activity.		(7) Preventing Radicalization in Prisons and Rehabilitating and Reintegrating Violent Extremists	Complete	DHS
START	County-level Correlates of Terrorism in the U.S. (2014) i. Attacks tended to cluster in specific areas, especially large metropolitan areas, from 1990-2010. Yet, they were also widely dispersed—each of the 48 continental U.S. states experienced at least one attack.		(8) Identifying Political and Economic Opportunities for Communities Vulnerable to Radicalization and Recruitment to Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
START	Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States: Foreign Fighters & Returnees (ongoing) i. This research will create the PIRUS dataset which consists of approximately 1,600 violent and non-violent ideologically motivated criminals from across the extremist ideological spectrum who radicalized in the United States. ii. PIRUS captures over 150 individual-level variables, including radicalization risk factors, mobilization mechanisms, basic demographics and personal backgrounds, and radicalization trajectory lengths and outcomes.		(9) Development Assistance and Stabilization Efforts to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism	Funded	DHS
START	Bombing and Arson Attacks by Environmental and Animal Rights Extremists (2013) a. Overview of the arsons and bombings conducted by perpetrators affiliated with the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) and Animal Liberation Front (ALF) between 1995 and 2010, and analyzes the characteristics of the individuals convicted of these crimes.		(9) Development Assistance and Stabilization Efforts to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS
START	Comparing Violent and Nonviolent Far-Right Hate Groups (2011) a. Used the Southern Poverty Law Center's (SPLC) annual Intelligence Report and Klan Watch publications to produce a list of hate groups in the United States. b. The organizational capacity variables, age and size were related to a group's propensity for extreme violence and age was related to group violence. c. Groups that published ideological literature, such as newsletters or pamphlets, were significantly less likely to be involved in violence. d. Groups that were linked to others in various ways did not increase the propensity for violence or extreme violence		(9) Development Assistance and Stabilization Efforts to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism	Complete	DHS

TBD	Rapidly Changing Threats, Rapidly Changing Needs a. Scientific data collection and analysis to systematically understand current CVE perspectives throughout the DHS Enterprise will include systematic collection and analysis activities to understand program, policy, knowledge, practice, technology use, and programmatic gaps in the pursuit of CVE goals. This will include data collection from DHS, Interagency, state, local, and NGO stakeholders in the United States to produce a current, single overview of CVE that is comprehensive and focused on current threats as well as all types of public and private gaps that can be addressed through R&D activities. When combined with the results Understanding the CVE Landscape project, this information will, for the first time, provide independent, comprehensive information that can be used to prioritize CVE research activities to ensure greatest effect and return on government R&D investment.	(b)(4)	All areas, 1-9	Unfunded	DHS
TBD	Understanding the CVE Landscape a. DHS has recently updated a number of strategic documents that will determine the overall DHS strategy. Among these is the DHS S&T R&D Strategy for CVE that includes an R&D framework to address CVE needs. This project will ensure unity of effort by collecting, classifying, describing, and categorizing USG funded on CVE over the last 3 years. When combined with the results Rapidly Changing Threats, Rapidly Changing Needs project, this information will, for the first time, provide independent, comprehensive information that can be used to prioritize CVE research activities to ensure greatest effect and return on government R&D investment.	(b)(4)	All areas, 1-9	Unfunded	DHS
TBD	Commission a report to focus on the role of women in both advancing and preventing recruitment and radicalization to violent extremism. Recent events highlight the growing involvement of women in violent extremism, underscoring the need to better understand women's motivations to join violent extremist groups and the possible development interventions to counter this trend. This need is particularly acute in the Middle East and North Africa, where gender norms and traditions may obscure or lead to inaccurate assumptions about women's roles both in recruitment and radicalization beyond victimization.	(b)(4)		Unfunded	USAID
Mercy Corps	USAID will contract Mercy Corps to commission a report on Community Resilience and Vulnerability to Violent Extremist Organizations (VEOs) and Foreign Fighters in Iraq. The objective of this study is to fill gaps in understanding of the factors that lead to community resilience or vulnerability to the influence of violent extremist groups—with a particular focus on foreign fighters—within Iraq. The results will be applicable to other countries that are facing a significant threat of external and internal violent extremist movements. The findings will help build USAID and other actors' understanding of what interventions or policies may be able to "pop a wedge" between local populations and foreign fighters and local extremist elements. Primary audiences for this research are the USAID Mission in Iraq, as well as other Missions in the region seeking to develop local level CVE strategies that will lead to stability and resilience to the influence of VEOs. Specific to Iraq, the study could provide valuable insights that can help inform ways in which the current humanitarian response can be coupled with stability and development strategies to counter the spread of violent extremist groups and ensure that liberated areas do not backslide.	(b)(4)		Unfunded	USAID

Dates	Country/ Organization	Host Entity	Location	Proposed Participants	Work-stream Elements	Notes
April 16 12:30-2:00 pm; April 17 8:00-10:00 am	Singapore	Singapore, U.S. civil society to moderate	Singapore	(b) (5)		
18-Apr	St. Paul Police Department	St. Paul Police Department	St. Paul, MN			
April 21-22	United Nations	President of UNGA, UN Secretary-General, Alliance of Civilizations	New York			
April 28-May 1	Serbia	Serbia	Serbia			
29-Apr	DHS-CRCL	LinCT Conference	Los Angeles, CA			
30-Apr	DOJ	US Attorney's Office - District of Massachusetts	Boston, MA			
7-May	DHS-CRCL	CRCL	New York, NY			
8-May	DHS-CRCL	CRCL	Birmingham, AL			
May 11-13	DHS-CRCL	State Department	London, UK			
May 12-13	DOJ	Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) and the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)	Washington, D.C.			
13-May	DHS	Canadian Network for Research on Terrorism, Security and Society	Ottawa, Canada			
19-May	UK Home Office	UK Home Office	Washington, D.C.			
May 19-21 with 3rd "tech workshop" for civil society	Albania	MOI	Tirana			
Late May	Djibouti	MFA and Min. of Islamic and Cultural Affairs	Djibouti			
May 27, 28, 29, 30 with 4th day a civil society training day	Kenya	NCTC	Nairobi (KICC)			
21-May	Jordan	MFA	Amman			
May 21-22	OSCE	OSCE	Vienna			

23-May	St. Paul Police Department	St. Paul Police Department	St. Paul, MN
27-May	DHS-CRCL	CRCL	Longmont, CO
28-May	DOJ	US Attorney's Office - District of Colorado and FBI SAC	Denver, CO
29-May	DHS-CRCL	CRCL/Local PD	Greeley, CO
June 2-4	Bangladesh (civil society focused) *Relocated from Nepal	Global Center on Cooperative Security	Dhaka
June 4-5	Norway	Ministry of Justice and Security	Oslo
6-Jun	DHS-CRCL	CRCL	Scottsdale, AZ
June 11	Council of Europe	COE	Bucharest
June 11-12	Australia	DOJ AND DFAT	Sydney
Week of June 29	Kazakhstan	MFA	Astana
June TBD	DOJ	US Attorney's Office - District of Massachusetts	Boston, MA
June 30-July 1	OSCE	OSCE	Vienna



Late July	Spain or Belgium	MFA	Madrid or Brussels
TBD	Mauritania or other West African country		
July 22-23	Algeria	MFA	
July	European Union	EU	Brussels
July 20-24 (Tentative Dates)	DHS	DHS	Washington, DC
July 28-30	DOJ	National Institute of Justice (NIJ)& Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T)	Washington, DC
On the margins of the September CVE Leaders Summit	U.S.	USIP/CSO/USAID	New York City

