

## THE GOVERNMENT'S 'PREVENT' STRATEGY

### 1 Introduction and Background

- 1.1 This briefing note describes the background to the Government's Prevent strategy and recent developments in it. The issue which Prevent addresses and the activities linked to it are relevant to the work of faith communities and inter faith organisations and also for educational institutions.
- 1.2 Since early 2003 (following events in the US in September 2001) the UK has had a long term strategy for countering international terrorism known as CONTEST. This is divided into four principal strands: PREVENT, PURSUE, PROTECT and PREPARE.
- 1.3 In April 2007 the Department for Communities and Local Government (which had come into being in May 2006) published *Preventing Violent Extremism: winning hearts and minds*, an action plan drawing on recommendations from the seven Preventing Extremism Together working groups set up in the Home Office in the wake of the bombings in London in July 2005 (and which had reported in November 2005) and from other subsequent consultation exercises. The document said that CLG, "working with others, would take forward this work through four key approaches: promoting shared values; supporting local solutions; building civic capacity and leadership; and strengthening the role of faith institutions and leaders." *Preventing Violent Extremism: next steps for communities* was published in July 2008.

### 2 The new guidance on Prevent

- 2.1 *The Prevent Strategy: A Guide for Local Partners in England* was published in June 2008 and described the Government's new Prevent strategy and its formulation in terms of the strands set out in paragraphs 3.2 and 3.3 and explained the framework for delivery of the strategy at a local level. It also included annexes providing advice on issues such as engagement strategies and on key factors and vulnerabilities identified as being relevant to the radicalisation process.
- 2.2 This new guidance was drafted by the Office of Security and Counter-Terrorism (OSCT) in the Home Office, in close conjunction with Communities and Local Government (CLG) and other Government departments. It deals with the Prevent strategy framework; effective Prevent delivery; issues of accountability, monitoring and evaluation; the practical support available to local partners; and funding for Prevent. The document can be found at:  
<http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publications/publication-search/general/updated-guide-for-local-partners>.

### 2.3 The new guidance says that:

“One of the key challenges for any Government is to keep its communities safe. Like many countries, the UK faces a continuing threat to the safety of our communities from international terrorism. The Government has developed a comprehensive counter terrorist strategy known as CONTEST, a revised version of which was published in March 2009.

One of the four main CONTEST work-streams is Prevent, the aim of which is to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism. The other CONTEST strands and their aims are:

- (a) Pursue – to stop terrorist activity
- (b) Protect – to strengthen our position against terrorist activity
- (c) Prepare – when an attack cannot be stopped, to mitigate its impact.

As CONTEST makes clear, Prevent builds on and is linked to the Government’s wider work to create strong, cohesive and empowered communities, based on a commitment to our common and shared values. The Government recognises the importance of challenging violent extremism in all its forms, and continues to work do so, but the most significant current terrorist threat comes from Al Qa’ida and like minded groups. It is this threat that is the focus of *Prevent*.

Prevent is part of the Government’s strategy to counter the threat from international terrorism. The Government recognises and takes seriously the threats from other forms of violent extremism, in particular from violent far right groups, though it judges that these threats are not at present as great as the threat from international terrorism.”

## 3 The Prevent programme

3.1 The Prevent strategy, launched in 2007, has five main objectives which are intended to address specific causes of radicalisation. It recognises that local delivery organisations require flexibility to implement Prevent according to local circumstances and conditions but these common objectives provide a framework for activity. Local authorities have been given by Government the responsibility of “challenging extremist ideology and disrupting extremists, supporting those who are vulnerable to them, and addressing the grievances they exploit.”

3.2 The five objectives are:

- To challenge the ideology behind violent extremism and support mainstream voices;
- Disrupt those who promote violent extremism and support the places where they operate;
- Support individuals who are vulnerable to recruitment or who have already been recruited by violent extremists;
- Increase the resilience of communities to violent extremism; and
- Address the grievances which ideologues are exploiting.

3.3 The strategy has two supporting objectives or ‘enablers’:

- To develop supporting intelligence, analysis and information; and
- To improve strategic communications.

#### **4 Prevent partnerships**

4.1 The revised guidance notes that: “Partnerships are the key to the successful local delivery of Prevent. Local Authorities and the police both have leading roles to play but the breadth of the Prevent challenge (in terms of the range of relevant places, communities, institutions and issues) requires a multi-agency approach.” It says that “local partnerships with responsibility for Prevent should include all or most of the organisations listed in *The Prevent Strategy: A Guide for Local Partners* (which include police, local authorities (social, cultural, children’s and leisure services), education, probation, prisons, health and the UK Border Agency, as well as community representatives.

4.2 The guidance says that “an effective partnership will have agreed:

- Aims, objectives and a collective delivery plan, with individual activities/projects clearly assigned to a range of different partners;
- Arrangements for oversight, monitoring and accountability;
- A decision making and commissioning process;
- Coverage of geographical areas, institutions and communities; and
- Effective mechanisms for shared learning.”

The intention is that the partnership will advise on how Prevent funding should be used in their local authority area.

4.3 The new guidance lists a range of support which is available on delivering support, both from central Government, regional Government offices and sector-led initiatives and websites, which can help local authorities in developing and delivering their Prevent programmes. For example, the UK Border Agency is supporting work on Prevent at a local level through a programme within in-country immigration, asylum and citizenship processes.

#### **5 Funding for Prevent work**

5.1 The Preventing Violent Extremism Pathfinder Fund (PVEPF) was launched in October 2006 to support priority local authority areas in developing programmes of activity to tackle violent extremism in their area through the work of the local Prevent partnerships. The fund made £6 million available to 70 priority local authorities “to build on their existing work to engage with their local communities, forge partnerships with police, community and faith groups, and to work with mosques and institutions of education.”

5.2 In October 2007 it was announced that a further £45 million funding was to be given to 82 local authorities to allow the broadening of work on Prevent and the funding of projects in their areas. When the revised guidance on Prevent was issued

at the end of August, CLG announced that local authorities would be receiving an additional £7.5 million (£1.5 million in 2009-10 and £6 million in 2010-11) “to tackle Al Qaeda influenced extremism”, intended to give them greater flexibility to support a broader range of activities to improve the effectiveness of the Prevent programme.

- 5.3 In all between April 2007 and April 2011 over £58.5 million will have been provided to local authorities for work on tackling violent extremism. 82 local authorities are receiving this funding in 2009-10 and 94 will be doing so in 2010-11. This funding is currently made available through area-based grants. This means that the funding provided is “non-ring fenced” in order to provide a greater amount of flexibility locally in deciding how funds can be used and enables local authorities to be at the centre of decision-making over which projects are best suited to the needs of their local communities.
- 5.4 CLG’s £3.2 million Challenge and Innovation Fund for local authority use was announced by the then Communities Secretary in December 2008. The CLG Community Leadership Fund is providing £5.1 million over 2008-11 direct to community groups for projects of national scope or significance aimed at building the capacity of individuals, organisations and communities to take the lead on tackling violent extremist influences.
- 5.6 The new guidance to local partners issued in August 2009 says that: “CLG funding is not intended to be confined to projects and interventions in a single community. Many effective Prevent related projects involve different ethnic and faith communities working together and both demonstrating and promoting the shared values which the Government has placed at the heart of this agenda. Some localities have received additional resources to deliver Prevent, but all areas should make full use of all available resources, with action to tackle violent extremism embedded within the wider provision of services intended to support vulnerable people and strengthen communities. Existing local resources can often be used to deliver local Prevent programmes of action.”
- 5.7 In addition to funding for local authorities, other funding streams for Prevent activities include funding for work by the police, prisons, probation service and youth offending bodies, plus counter-radicalisation and de-radicalisation projects directly funded by the Office for Security and Counter Terrorism and a range of other one-off projects funded by it.

## **6. Local approaches to Prevent**

- 6.1 Some local areas have developed elements of their Prevent programme alongside and as a part of associated agendas – for example, community cohesion and safer neighbourhoods. In some cases, areas have chosen not to use the terms Prevent or ‘Preventing Violent Extremism’ when delivering specific interventions in conjunction with these other local agendas. The new guidance acknowledges that the effectiveness of the programme can be reduced if the application of the Prevent label to local activities, or their restriction solely to Muslim communities, discourages some groups from becoming involved and makes it clear that “making these connections across different agendas is vital, and that where particular

terminology is impeding relationships locally and damaging delivery, it can be dropped”. But the guidance stresses that “although the community cohesion and safer neighbourhood agendas and Prevent overlap, they are not identical and that it is therefore important for local partners to maintain a focus on the Prevent objectives, regardless of terminology, and to be clear with communities and organisations which they are funding as to what they are seeking to achieve.”

- 6.2 The new guidance describes arrangements for supporting individuals who are at risk of being, or who have been, recruited to violent extremist groups, or more generally to the cause of violent extremism. In many areas these arrangements are provided through a ‘Channel’ programme. Further guidance on this is due to be released later this year.

## **7. National and regional work**

- 7.1 At a national level, different aspects of Prevent work are accountable to a number of Ministers, including the Home Secretary, the Communities Secretary and the Foreign Secretary. Ministers receive advice and progress reports from a national Prevent Board, attended by representatives of all those Government departments and agencies which engage with Prevent, as well as regional and local representatives. It has on it representatives from a range of Governmental and public sector bodies at national, regional and local level. There is also a Local Delivery Advisory Group which offers advice on the development of the Prevent strategy and its delivery to local communities, which similarly has membership drawn from Governmental and public sector bodies.
- 7.2 Every regional Government office in England has staff dedicated to support Prevent delivery and host regional networks which bring together those leading Prevent work at local level to share ideas. Scotland and Wales also have dedicated Prevent resources that are linked to these networks and there is close cooperation across England, Scotland and Wales.
- 7.3 While the focus of the Prevent strategy is at local level, the Government has also funded a number of national programmes which are aimed specifically at combating extremism within Muslim communities. These include the ‘Contextualising Islam in Britain’ project in which the University of Cambridge leads a group of academics and scholars. The project report was published on 6 October. The latest guidance says that “it is not the role of the Government to intervene directly in matters of faith. But where theology purports to justify and legitimise violent extremism, the Government will work with communities and institutions who are best placed to refute it and to provide a coherent response to the questions it may pose.”
- 7.4 Other national initiatives include the Radical Middle Way Roadshows, which take place at a number of locations around the country; the Islam in Citizenship Education which has been developing citizenship education material for use in ‘*madrassahs*’; training under the auspices of the National Institute for Adult Continuing Education (NIACE) for Muslim faith leaders (and leaders in other faith communities); and the development of a framework for Muslim chaplains in public service contexts (for example, universities and prisons).

- 7.5 Guidance has been issued on how to improve the explanation and presentation of Prevent to local communities and outreach to British Muslim communities on foreign policy is a key part of Prevent work and Foreign Office officials and Ministers have taken part in discussions with British Muslims on foreign policy issues of concern.
- 7.6 The Faith and Social Cohesion Unit in the Charity Commission provides support and advice to faith groups with priority given to work with the Muslim communities (through outreach work, capacity building and training, publications and guidance.)
- 7.7 There is also an active social science Prevent research programme across government addressing the processes of radicalisation and effective intervention programmes, together with community attitudes and responses to violent extremism.
- 7.8 Guidance material has been issued relating to Prevent linked issues in schools and higher and further education institutions.
- 7.9 The new guidance contains a section on the procedures and legislation relevant to the sharing of personal information (for example, about vulnerable individuals) and the sharing of information and intelligence between partners on local threats. The guidance also has an annex of material on ‘responding to questions and myth-busting’.
- 7.10 The latest guidance recognises that the Internet enables faster dissemination of violent extremist propaganda and provides a means for recruitment into violent extremist groups. But it also provides a way of challenging violent extremist rhetoric and promoting a positive response. There has been some confusion about whether individuals can enter into debate on line on topics such as jihad or suicide bombing without being at risk of falling foul of new anti-terrorist legislation. The OSCT is to produce a legal guidance document which clarifies these issues.

## **8. Involvement of all communities and on the basis of shared values**

- 8.1 The revised guidance states that: “The Government is committed to promoting cohesion and our shared values more clearly and strongly across society. The Government regards the promotion of shared values – including fairness, respect and tolerance, democracy and the rule of law – as a key element of building strong, empowered and resilient communities; tackling all forms of hate crime; and promoting equal opportunities. It says that the concept of shared values needs to be upheld by local partners in Prevent delivery. The Government has said that local authorities and their partners should ensure that organisations funded under the Prevent programme demonstrate a respect for and commitment to the rule of law; reject and condemn violent extremism and terrorist acts; and support freedom of speech, equality of opportunity and respect for and responsibility towards others.” The guidance says that “there are a number of indicators which will help local partners judge whether organisations meet these criteria. They include: its stated aims, the nature of its work, public statements by its representatives or members

and the consistency of these statements with the internal practices of the organisations and its engagement with society.” It also states that “The great majority of people in all communities in this country are strongly opposed to violent extremism. Some communities may seek specific support to better enable them to speak out against violent extremism.

- 8.2 There has recently been an increasing emphasis on the part of Government (as reflected, for example, in comments by Mr John Denham, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, on the commitment to tackle racist and neo-fascist extremism, which itself often targets Muslim communities in particular. There have been a number of recent convictions relating to this category of threat.

## **9. Guidance material**

- 9.1 The annex below lists various items of available guidance material on the Prevent programme.

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## THE GOVERNMENT'S PREVENT STRATEGY: SOURCES OF FURTHER GUIDANCE AND INFORMATION

1. *Delivering the Prevent Strategy: an updated guide for local partners* was published at the end of August 2009. While “the key messages from earlier guidance issued in June 2008 remain current” the new document “updates it, taking into account lessons which have been learned and emerging best practice”. The new guidance has been drafted by the Office of Security and Counter-Terrorism (OSCT) in the Home Office, in close conjunction with Communities and Local Government (CLG) and other Government departments. It deals with the Prevent strategy framework; effective Prevent delivery; issues of accountability, monitoring and evaluation; the practical support available to local partners; and funding for Prevent. The document can be found at:  
<http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publications/publication-search/general/updated-guide-for-local-partners>  
The earlier document of June 2008 can be found at:  
<http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publications/publication-search/prevent-strategy/>
2. One of the four main CONTEST work-streams is Prevent, the aim of which is to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism. The other CONTEST strands are Pursue, Protect and Prepare. The UK's Strategy for Countering International Terrorism gives a full description of the current CONTEST strategy and can be found at:  
<http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publications/publication-search/general/Contest-Strategy>
3. Detailed information on the overall counter terrorism strategy and *Prevent* is available from a number of sources, including:
  - Pursue Prevent Protect Prepare: The United Kingdom's Strategy for Countering International Terrorism (HM Government March 2009):  
<http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/counter-terrorism-strategy/>.  
The first section of this document includes a summary of the history of terrorism as it has affected the UK and UK interests overseas, an assessment of the changing nature of the threat and ideas about how it might develop in the future. This section was drafted to specifically meet local requirements for a narrative that might be used with local stakeholders.
  - The *Prevent Strategy: A Guide for Local Partners in England* (HM Government June 2008): <http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/newspublications/publication-search/prevent-strategy/>. This document sets the framework for local delivery of the *Prevent* strategy and provides practical examples of the kind of action that can be taken to deliver Prevent. It includes annexes which address factors driving radicalisation and performance monitoring.

- Delivering the *Prevent* Strategy: Practical steps for local partners and Delivering the *Prevent* Strategy: Good practice examples (June 2009). These documents provide local partners with further advice on delivering Prevent and offer examples of how local Prevent partnerships are putting Prevent into practice. Both documents can be obtained by emailing [Prevent1@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Prevent1@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)
4. Communities and Local Government (CLG) has published guidance and studies on effective community-based interventions to build resilience to violent extremism:
- Preventing Violent Extremism: Next Steps for Communities: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/preventingviolentextremismnext> . This document sets out the work of CLG to reduce support for violent extremism by building civic, community and faith leadership.
  - Empowering Muslim Women: Case Studies: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/empoweringmuslimwomen> These case studies provide a snapshot of some of the good work that is taking place across the country to empower Muslim women to play a more active role in both their own communities and in wider society.
  - National Muslim Women’s Advisory Group (NMWAG): NMWAG is a group of women who are in positions of leadership or who work with Muslim communities in Britain. The group was established in 2008 by the then Secretary of State for Communities and advises on a range of issues including empowerment and participation in civic, economic and social life. The NMWAG can also provide advice to local partners on engaging with Muslim women at a local level. Every region has at least one representative on the group. Local delivery partners can access the NMWAG by emailing [PEU@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:PEU@communities.gsi.gov.uk)
  - Young Muslims Advisory Group (YMAG): YMAG is a group of 23 young Muslims, aged 17-26, from across England with a broad range of backgrounds and experiences which reflect the ethnic and denominational diversity of Muslim communities in the UK. The YMAG is sponsored by CLG and Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) and acts as a critical friend to Government to help find solutions to a range of challenges, including discrimination, unemployment, extremism and civic participation. The YMAG can also provide advice to local partners on engaging with young Muslims at a local level. Every region has at least one YMAG representative and local delivery partners can contact them by emailing [PEU@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:PEU@communities.gsi.gov.uk) or by visiting [www.ymag.opm.co.uk](http://www.ymag.opm.co.uk) .
5. CLG has published guidelines for local authorities and their partners on evaluating local Prevent projects and programmes. The guidance focuses on helping local partners answer the following questions:
- Why evaluate Prevent activities?
  - What are we evaluating?
  - What evaluation questions will we ask?
  - How will we assess success?

- How will we collect data?
- How will we analyse the data?
- What will we do with the results?
- What resources do we have available?

The guidance is available at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/localPREVENTprojectsprogrammes>.

6. Self-assessing local performance against NI35 is an important means of evaluation, helping local partners evidence how they are tackling *Prevent* and identify areas for improvement. Guidance to assist with this is available at: [http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publications/publicationsearch/general/NI35\\_Guidance1.pdf?view=Standard&pubID=629824](http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publications/publicationsearch/general/NI35_Guidance1.pdf?view=Standard&pubID=629824)
7. Several other reports have been published on early *Prevent* work which may be helpful in developing and evaluating interventions:
  - Delivering the *Prevent* Strategy: Good practice examples can be obtained by emailing [Prevent1@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Prevent1@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk) . It contains examples of how local *Prevent* partnerships are putting *Prevent* into practice.
  - Preventing Violent Extremism Pathfinder Fund: Mapping of project activities 2007/2008: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/pathfinderfund200708> This summarises the activities undertaken by local authorities as part of CLG's Preventing Violent Extremism Pathfinder Fund in 2007/2008.
  - Preventing Violent Extremism: Learning and Development Exercise: <http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/communitysafety/goodpractice/Pages/preventingviolentextremism.aspx> . This summarises points from the Audit Commission and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) Learning and Development Exercise on the first year of local work to prevent violent extremism.
  - Delivering *Prevent* – Responding to Learning: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/deliveringprevent> . This draws together common themes from learning and research exercises into the local delivery of *Prevent*.
  - *Prevent* – Progress and Prospects: <http://inspectrates.homeoffice.gov.uk/hmic/inspections/thematic/prevent-report>. This is the public version of the June 2009 report by HMIC of its inspection of *Prevent* work by police in all 43 police forces in England and Wales. It focuses on the key themes of assessing vulnerability; leadership and governance structures; information sharing; community engagement and interventions; and assessing success.

8. There is information about some national initiatives designed to help counter extremist tendencies:

- The Radical Middle Way Roadshows, which create an intellectual space to engage on issues that are confusing and challenging to young people through the use of prominent domestic and international Islamic scholars. They take place at a number of locations around the country, through cooperation with local partners. For more information go to: [www.radicalmiddleway.co.uk](http://www.radicalmiddleway.co.uk)
- The Islam in Citizenship Education project, which has been developing citizenship education materials for use in Madrassahs. For more information go to: [www.theiceproject.com](http://www.theiceproject.com)
- The Faith Community Development Qualification, which has been developed by the National Institute of Adult Continuing Education to equip Muslim faith leaders, including imams and other Muslim faith leaders, with the skills to be community leaders. For more information go to: [www.niace.org.uk/development-research/programmes-of-work/faith-communitydevelopment](http://www.niace.org.uk/development-research/programmes-of-work/faith-communitydevelopment)

9. The Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) has published a toolkit - Learning together to be safe: a toolkit to help schools contribute to the prevention of violent extremism - in response to calls from schools for more practical advice on how they can contribute to *Prevent*. The toolkit is available online: <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/violentextremism/toolkitforschools/index.shtml> A more comprehensive on-line version of the guidance is also available on teachernet and can be viewed at: <http://www.teachernet.gov.uk/wholeschool/Violentextremism> .

The toolkit is aimed at school leaders for use in staff training, reviewing school practice and developing partnership working and is intended for all schools (primary and secondary) and pupil referral units across England. It reflects discussions with young people, teachers, police, community representatives and local authorities across the country.

10. In February 2009, the then Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills (DIUS) published guidance on good practice in promoting good campus relations, fostering shared values and preventing violent extremism in universities and higher education colleges ([www.dius.gov.uk/news\\_and\\_speeches/press\\_releases/~~/media/publications/E/extr\\_emismhe](http://www.dius.gov.uk/news_and_speeches/press_releases/~~/media/publications/E/extr_emismhe)). In the same month it also published a toolkit for further education colleges, in conjunction with DCSF and the Association of Colleges, based on the schools version described above. This toolkit - Colleges: Learning together to be safe toolkit and Next Steps document - reflects consultation on the role of further education colleges in promoting community cohesion and preventing violent extremism. In response to the consultation, a next steps document has also been published, explaining how work will be taken forward in the sector. Both documents have been sent to all college principals. They can be viewed online at: [http://www.dius.gov.uk/further\\_education/guidance\\_and\\_good\\_practice/preventing\\_violent\\_extremism.aspx](http://www.dius.gov.uk/further_education/guidance_and_good_practice/preventing_violent_extremism.aspx) .

11. The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), the Local Government Association (LGA) and the Association of Police Authorities (APA) have all published guidance on the specific contribution they can make to local delivery of *Prevent*:

- Association of Chief Police Officers: *Prevent: The Police Implementation Plan* – a summary for partners can be obtained by emailing [prevent@acpo.pnn.police.uk](mailto:prevent@acpo.pnn.police.uk) This is a summary of the guidance produced by the Association of Chief Police Officers for police forces and sets out how the police can contribute to local *Prevent* partnerships and to the seven *Prevent* objectives.
- Local Government Association: *Leading the PVE agenda* – a role made for councillors; and *Leading the PVE agenda* – engaging, supporting and funding community groups. These booklets are available at: <http://www.lga.gov.uk/lga/core/page.do?pageId=1181586>. They are designed to help councillors and local authorities with *Prevent*, emphasising the importance of the community leadership role that councillors provide and outlining the steps they can take to increase their engagement with this agenda.
- Association of Police Authorities: *Prevent - A Strategic Framework for Police Authorities*. The APA has produced a strategic framework to assist local police authorities to develop their response to *Prevent* and contribute to the national *Prevent* objectives. It is focused on governance and oversight of *Prevent* policing, consultation and engagement, and police authorities' strategic role in *Prevent* partnerships. Further information on the role of police authorities in *Prevent* and the APA *Prevent* Strategic Framework are available from [apa.info@lga.gov.uk](mailto:apa.info@lga.gov.uk).

12. A range of published non-Government material is also now available which provides an important context for *Prevent* related work. Two examples are:

- *Understanding Muslim Ethnic Communities*: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/racecohesionfaith/research/understandingmuslimcommunities/>. This is research into 13 of the most significant Muslim ethnic diaspora communities in the UK.
- *The Role of Muslim Identity Politics in Radicalisation* (a study in progress): <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/muslimidentitypolitics>. This is an abridged working study on the role of Muslim identity politics in radicalisation, written by Durham University academic Mr Tuyfal Choudhry.

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