



2009- 2010

Reports on ACT-SCAVEN project



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Scottish Preventing Violent Extremism
Unit (SPVEU)

Forward

Over the past two years, with support from Scottish Prevention Violent Extremism Unit, Edinburgh and Lothians Racial Equality Council (ELREC) have organised a series of seminars encouraging informed debates on issues that affect communities in relation to counter terrorism strategy.

In addition, ELREC established a local network named All Communities Together (ACT) where members of communities can receive information confidentially from the Unit, UK government and police to enable scrutiny, consultation and involvement in all aspects of the UK Contest.

ELREC support the development of Scottish Communities Against Extremism Network (SCAVEN), which has been renamed Common Ground, where wider public will be able to be engaged in a variety initiatives taking place under the banner of Prevent to tackle all forms of violent extremism. We would encourage participation of everyone within Common Ground in whatever way they choose. Without a voice, communities' concerns about the Pursue elements of the UK Contest would not have been heard. Similarly, the Government would not have taken steps to resolve the issues raised by the communities. Individuals and groups should not undermine the power of engagement.

Nina Giles

Director

1. Summary

- a. Further to the community consultation on Counter Terrorism legislation, ELREC launched a local forum, named ACT (All Communities Together) under SCAVEN (Scottish Community Against Violent Extremism Network) in March 2009. The ACT SCAVEN provides a vehicle for communities to debate, discuss, scrutinize, engage, involve and be consulted on in respect of the UK CONTEST – National Counter Terrorism Strategy. So far, about 100 members signed up to this network. The membership is still growing.
- b. ACT was launched in March 2009 with a seminar looking at the role of the media. Following on, ELREC organised 4 seminars between April 2009 and March 2010 under ACT-SCAVEN Network in Edinburgh as part of the PREVENT agenda. The four key areas of discussion identified were: Ideology, Political Action, Internet & Radicalisation and Current threats and local extremism.
- c. About 300 people took part in these events. They are from different backgrounds, agencies and service providers. On going communication was established with community groups, faith group, ethnic minority individuals and voluntary sector through emails and outreach.
- d. The seminars provided opportunities for community member to engage in direct dialogues, provide feedback or criticism, and recommend change to government's delivery of PREVENT agenda. This initiative is supported by Scottish Prevention Violent Extremism Unit (SPVEU) financially and strategically.
- e. There is evidence that the recommendations made by members of ACT-SCAVEN are taken on board by the PREVENT authorities and inform Scottish and UK Government national security strategies.

2. Methodology

Feedback of focus group consultations shows that there is a demand for continuation of sustainable engagement about the PREVENT agenda. An open discussion on the issues of Counter Terrorism via events is proven to be most effective way of interaction.

As a result, a network named ACT SCAVEN was launched and four thematic events were planned over the project period (2009-10). Schedule of the four seminars was publicised at the beginning of the project in April 2009.

Table: ACT-SCAVEN Event Schedule for 2009-10

Date	Theme
04 November 2009	Ideology: Terrorism & Extremism
16 December 2009	Political Actions : Expression without oppression
03 February 2010	Internet & Radicalisation
24 March 2010	Current Threats : Local Extremism

Information about ACT Network was circulated widely through various ELREC event, website, and newsletters. Anyone interested on Counter Terrorism issue can sign up with ACT Network. Communication conducted via email across wider network as well as information disseminated in the various public events e.g. stalls etc over the project period. Speakers were chosen from different universities and organisations to deliver speeches on the pre set topics. The majority of time at each event is allocated for questions & answers. To obtain opinions & comments from participants, an anonymous feedback form was supplied to participants at the end of each event.

3. Background : ELREC Counter Terrorism Project

Anti Terrorism Community Consultation

In July 2008 ELREC held an event “U, Me & CCTV: Who’s Watching Who??” - an anti-terrorism question time for young adults between 20-30 years old. This was an informal question and answer session where Assistant Chief Constable Allan Burnett, Head of Counter Terrorism Intelligence Unit for Scotland was available to answer questions. It was the first of this kind of discussions about Counter Terrorism (CT) were held in Scotland.



Further to the first session, there were two more focus groups held between October 2008 and December 2008. The latter groups were mix age range while first event was age limited to 30. Over 150 people attended this series of community consultations. It enabled an opportunity to interact directly with senior CT officials. The enthusiasm in engaging in the debate by the young adults was the key to success of this phase. Based on the findings from the earlier community consultations, a second phase of the project was formulated for 2009-10. In early 2009, the ACPOS Co-ordinator of Counter Terrorism, Assistant Chief Constable Allan Burnett, commissioned a review of the methodology adopted by police authorities at Scottish Airports under the Terrorism Act 2000 (Please see appendix).

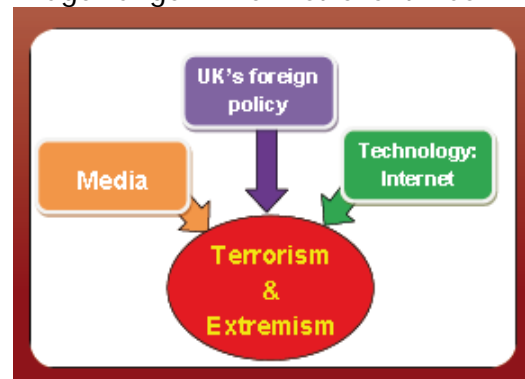


Fig: Some contributory factors underlying on Terrorism identified durina ELREC's community

Table: Schedule of the Community Consultations in 2008

Events	Date	Venue	participants
U, Me & CCTV event	09 July 2008	City Chambers	45
1 st Focus Group	21 Oct 2008	ELREC	31
2 nd Focus Group	18 Dec 2008	City Chambers	35

4. What is CONTEST ?

CONTEST is the national Counter Terrorism strategy, developed as a response to the different forms of violent and Terrorism. Its aim is to reduce the risk from international Terrorism, so that people can go about their daily lives freely and with confidence. The UK CONTEST strategy sits alongside existing Counter Terrorism legislation. The strategy is divided into four principal strands: Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare.

- **Pursue** – catching and prosecuting terrorists
- **Protect** – ensuring UK assets at home and abroad are protected
- **Prepare** – contingency planning for a terrorist attack, including community re-assurance
- **Prevent** – disrupting terrorist activities and countering those factors which push and pull people into terrorist activities

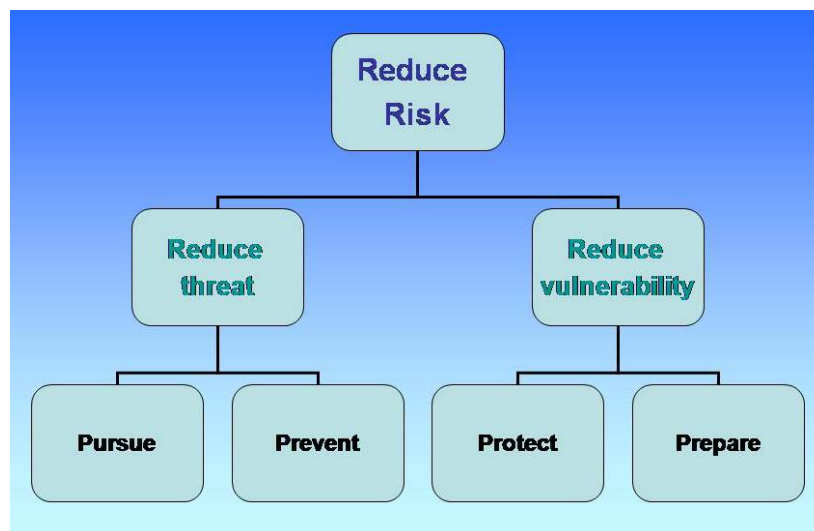


Fig: UK Government CONTEST strategy (taken from Nick Croft's Presentation)

5. What is PREVENT ?

The Prevent strand is concerned with tackling the radicalisation of individuals, both in the UK and elsewhere, which sustains the international terrorist threat.

The aims of **PREVENT** is:

- Challenging extremist ideology and supporting mainstream voices
- Disrupting those who promote violent extremism and supporting institutions where they may be active

- Supporting individuals who are vulnerable to recruitment by terrorists and violent extremists
- Increasing the capacity of communities to engage with and resist violent extremists
- Effectively addressing grievances that terrorists seek to exploit

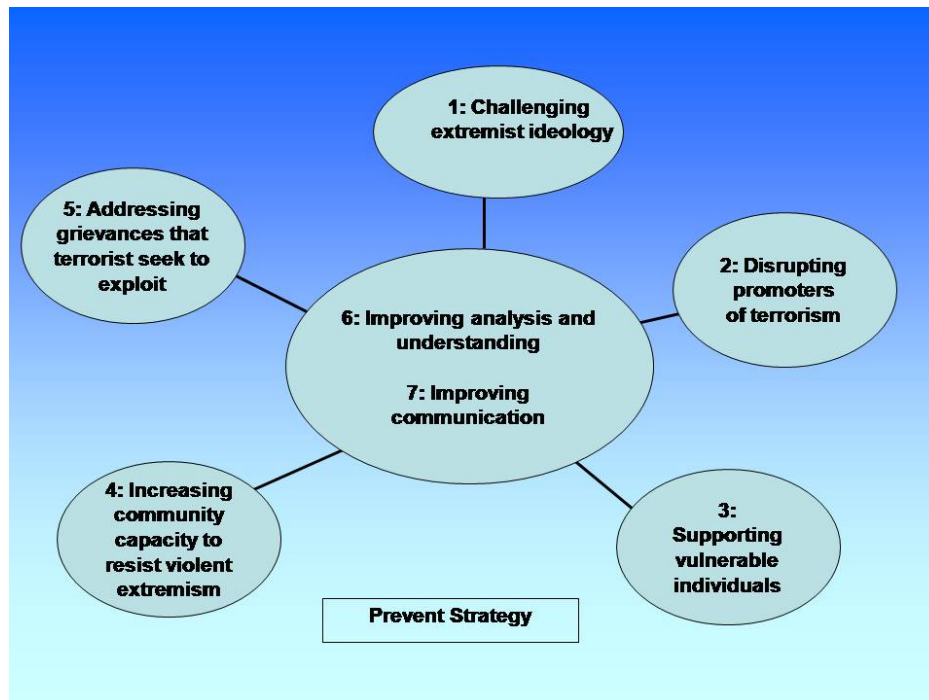


Fig: UK government PREVENT strategy (taken from Nick Croft's presentation)

6. Factors that leads to violent extremism:

Existing evidence from government study suggests the key factors that lead to violent extremism are:

- An ideology which justifies terrorism by manipulating theology as well as history and contemporary politics
- Individuals and networks who promote violent extremism, through new media and in vulnerable spaces and institutions in this country
- Individuals who are vulnerable to the messaging of violent extremism for a range of personal factors
- Communities which do not have resilience to resist and reject the narrative and activities of violent extremists; and
- A number of grievances, some substantive, which resonate with individuals and are exploited by violent extremists.

7. ACT (All Communities Together) Network:

All Communities Together (ACT) is a local open forum which provides a vehicle for communities to debate, discuss, scrutinise, engage, involve and be consulted on in respect of the UK CONTEST – National Counter Terrorism Strategy. The ACT is facilitated by ELREC within Edinburgh & Lothians and sponsored by SCAVEN (Scottish Communities Against Violent Extremism Network). SCAVEN is a national project sponsored by the SPEVU, of the Scottish Government to invest in community engagement in the CONTEST agenda. It links together local networks, like ACT, across Scotland. ACT launch event held on 30th March 2009.



Internet & Radicalisation Seminar

The network is open to any individuals, community groups or voluntary organisations, forums, or student groups with an interest on issues around counter terrorism, or have been directly/indirectly affected by terrorism or countering terrorism. The network operates within Edinburgh and Lothians.

The main aims and objectives of the ACT network are following;

- To provide a platform for vulnerable communities to have their voices heard
- To engage communities on Counter Terrorism strategy in Scotland
- To supply most recent information in relation to Counter Terrorism and share information within a secured network
- To enable communities get involved in actions against violent extremism

8. Data Protection Policy of ACT Network

To reassure ACT members and participants of the Counter Terrorism projects, ELREC has initiated following data protection policy.

No personal information will be shared or disclosed to any third parties, partners, police or Scottish Government. The information will be held securely and can only be accessed by Community Development Officer & Director of ELREC.

9. Findings from the seminars

a. Ideology: Terrorism & Extremism

Ideology : Terrorism &	Dr. Jeffrey Stevenson Murer, Lecturer on Collective Violence, Schools of International Relations and Psychology at the University of St. Andrews,

<p>Extremism Date & Venue:</p> <p>04 November 2009,</p> <p>Edinburgh City Chambers</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <p>Dr Jeffrey Stevenson Murer & Shaykh Amed Jamil</p>	<p>delivered a historical background and analysis of the most recent extremist groups and ideologies underlying them across the Europe and the Western world. He also provided details about the radical right, integralist and nativist extremism perspectives from the European, British and Scottish levels during the seminar.</p> <p>Glasgow born Islamic scholar Shaykh Amer Jamil talked about ideologies which has been misinterpreted as 'Islamic ideologies' by some terrorist groups. He stated that lack of knowledge about Islam and so called media born 'Islam Experts' were misleading general public. Islamic ruling without sufficient knowledge is dangerous. He stressed that ideology behind Al Qaida was not real Islamic interpretation at all. Misconception of Islam was also being promoted by media. He felt there is a lack of scholar with actual knowledge about Islam.</p> <p>Suggestions/ Recommendation by participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The techniques of acquiring authentic point of view about Islam can be obtained through DIY Islam in The Reminder series formulated by Solas Foundation. - More such events should be organise on ideological development and evolution underlying and open them to more people. - Provision of more examples of Muslim views on current ideologies, find out reasons for aggravating views. - More publicity needed about both organisations and what they do. - More future events in different cities across Scotland. To ensure wider public participation. - Try to have meetings in different areas more local or central. - Need more Islamic scholars in future ACT events - Should take on debate on racism and engage people who are ignorant and change their attitude. - Should engage mainstream community in educational process, not only Muslim community targeted to educate <p>Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are so many divisions within the communities and branches. There are things that divide communities. Are we addressing all these issues? Are we engaging policy makers? - What should be done? When different opinions from Mosques, divide between older and younger generations. Older people are worried and prefer no action, young people want action? Any mechanism to build up consensus between micro level divisions? - Legislation after legislation – trying to break barriers, strategic and plans since 70's things have progressed, what else can be done? - Why Asian community not getting to become apprentice, not able to climb on levels, should we not need to look after the future of young people? - What is the meaning of Jihad? - Why lack of coverage when the threat of bombing at a mosque?
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	<p>- How Islamic ruling can be different from one country to another?</p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>"I think all religion groups invite people together to make the world a better place, however commitment is needed"</p> <p>"I think we should have more Muslim media to balance"</p> <p>"Very good – informative, educational information, much food for thought"</p> <p>"Thank you so much, more this kind of education and exposure is require"</p> <p>"If a community has a grievance that needs to be addressed"</p> <p>"There many issues affecting young people – no excuse to be extreme"</p> <p>"Harm cannot be done and reciprocated by harm, factors need to be tackled but not excused"</p> <p>"Community continually feeling aggrieved but no resource to solution, plea from community that they need to help themselves e.g. speaking to gang leaders – need to stop violence"</p> <p>"Western media incited a lot of hatred. There is bias within some media. Deliberate mistranslation."</p>
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b. Political Action – Expression without oppression

<p>Political Action</p> <p>Date: 16 December 2009</p> <p>Venue:</p> <p>City chambers Edinburgh</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <p>Michael Napier, SPSC</p> <p>Osama Saeed, SIF</p> <p>Richard Haley, SACC</p>	<p>A vital part of a democratic society is the right to campaign and fight for what you believe in but in a peaceful and lawful manner. Many of the rights and freedoms we enjoy today such as the right to vote for women to race equality, were gained because people were prepared to go out on the streets and protest and campaign in what they believed in.</p> <p>The aim of this seminar is to explore when your right to use political action such as protests and demonstrations is threatened and could potentially be classified as an illegal activity.</p> <p>Michael Napier discussed about Scottish Palestine Solidarity Campaign and put forward examples of protests/demonstrations that they have conducted and ensured that they were peaceful and orderly. He also highlighted the Edinburgh festival incident.</p> <p>Richard Haley talked about campaigning in defence of civil liberties and against the so-called "war on terror" since 2003. Richard also explained the role of Edinburgh Stop the War Coalition and Scotland Against Criminalising Communities. Richard is the secretary of an organisation which actively works with communities to campaign against the use of excessive state powers to criminalise political activity.</p> <p>Osama Saeed mentioned about political rights within Muslim perspective. Osama talked about the counter-protest against the Scottish Defence</p>

	<p>League in Glasgow. He also spoke about the reluctance of many Muslim community members of joining in the protest.</p> <p>Suggestions / Recommendations :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various connections with the ethnic communities should be identified - Position of women within Muslim community and sexuality should be explored. - Should invite some Scottish MSPs to the future events - More time to be allocated for Q&A - Need more publicity to get a wider audience - Discussion time frame needs to be longer <p>Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can we have future events about exploring inter-racial links between ethnic groups and the integration of the Muslim Community within mainstream British? - Animal rights – some methods are not acceptable to the public? - Gay rights – How do you promote that in your organisation? <p>Comments:</p> <p>“I am really happy to see openness of the platform on willingness of different beliefs and ideologies”</p> <p>“Very good talks and excellent engagement and answers to questions from audience”</p> <p>“Overall I felt the discussion is very beneficial to our Scotland’s communities but clear layout should have been decided or agreed on actions”</p> <p>“Much more has to be done in order to mobilise and engage with Muslims especially youth and students. Publicity has to be out at least 4-6 weeks in advance. More grassroots engagement needed i.e. community/youth/religious groups”</p> <p>“I really enjoyed the political discussion and State sponsored terrorism and legitimate activism labelled as terrorism/criminal”</p> <p>“It is not helpful to just say “to solve all the problems all we have to do is to collaborate with the police” or “everything is okay if we work with the police”. An activist knows that it is not the case all or most of the time”</p>
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c. Internet & Radicalisation

Date: 03 February 2010	This seminar was to explore whether people can be radicalised or criminalised for accessing violent extremists' websites, and issues related to internet safety.

Venue:	Louise Phipps explained the threats of the internet and demonstrated how parents can protect their children better from those threats.
40 york place, Edinburgh	Neil Parsons showed the tools Young Scot use to promote internet safety to young people.
Speakers:	Aamer Anwar delivered a passionate speech about the threat of prosecuting thought crime can undermine our human rights. He provided examples of cases where individuals have been wrongly sentenced under the Terrorism Act and later released.
Aamer Anwar, Scottish human rights lawyer	<p>Suggestions / Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The police / crown's argument in relation to laws being implemented to counter terrorism - Internet have a little effect on radicalising, attitude is the main issue, a radical person search materials over internet purposefully. Have to work across community, parents and younger - More involvement required from younger people, such message should delivered by them. - Something needs to be built into the schools to make safer use of internet - Offensive material act. Need legislation to cover the glorification of terrorism - Terrorism law should be reviewed to protect many innocent people from becoming victims of crime
Louise Phipps, Microsoft	<p>Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why service providers e.g. Microsoft not taking responsibility in internet safety? - Children can set up mail account with a false birthday, no age verification? - Why should not government ban/bar any radical website as soon as it hosted? - What is the definition of extremists? Is anyone who is against Government Policies defined as an extremist? - Searching/accessing of religious materials over internet could be penalised as radical materials ?
Neil Parsons, Young scot	<p>Comments :</p> <p>"Internet is an element but not a major feature in radicalising "</p> <p>"the seminar was Interesting and thoughtful "</p> <p>"Thank you for this valuable initiatives "</p> <p>"Very one sided"</p> <p>"the discussion was thought providing "</p> <p>"My overall experience is excellent"</p> <p>"Meetings are very wonderful "</p>

	<p>"52% said Asian's made contribution. Recently people said Muslim are main concern, people worry about taking part in political action, fear in the community, and BNP arrests do not receive the same attention. People are being tried by media"</p> <p>"Possession does not make you a terrorist"</p> <p>"Public not supporting someone like Siddique because they worry about being dragged in. Similarly reluctant to report to the police"</p> <p>"Holocaust is still happening. War on Terror is international. BNP is not being considered as a threat because it is local to the country"</p>
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d. Current Threats: Local Extremism

<p>Date: 24 March 2010</p> <p>Venue: Lothian & Borders Fire and Rescue Service HQ</p> <p>Speakers: Steve Allen, Lothian and Borders Police</p> <p>Humza Yousaf, Young Muslims UK</p> <p>Dr Syed Soherwordi, Edinburgh University</p>	<p>The aim of this seminar is to explore whether local extremism actually exists in Scotland? Views from the police, community and academic perspectives were discussed on the day.</p> <p>Deputy Chief Constable Steve Allen spoke about the threats of many forms of violent extremism, e.g. sectarianism, Scottish Defence League, hate crime, honour based violence and violence in the name of Islam. He spoke about his determination to provide safety to people and he emphasised that the violence could only be prevented through communication with communities.</p> <p>Humza Yusas made the distinction between extremism and violent extremism. He also spoke about his personal experiences of being targeted by right wing violent extremists and highlighted the negative impact on community relations as a result of the implementation of the Anti-terrorism legislation.</p> <p>Dr Syed Soherwordi gave international perspective on countering terrorism. He explained the difficulties in tackling a diplomatic problem with military means. He highlighted the incompatibility of foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>Suggestions/ Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policing needs to be addressed. Police should act as community police not as military police. - I want to hear more examples of when police do get things right and the advances they made over the years. - The most important things is Tackling vulnerability in young people (can get exploited to commit terrorism) - There is a lack of response in Scotland to violent extremism.
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Questions:

- Can we predict where harm can take place in society?
- Is the stop and search a better solution to prevent violent extremism?
- Why not taken to the heart of agenda- such as UK/ US foreign policy and media biasness to resolve the problem?
- Violence in the name of Islam – how do we confront the risk and manage the risk. Prevent harm, protect people being sucked into the vortex.
- How much focus on Islamic extremism? How much resources have been spent on tackling such extremism?

Comments:

"Scotland crime rate has not been reduced. Terrorism does not worry me as much as local extremism. A young boy being attacked by junkies slashed on the face – racist incident. Wounded 2 yrs ago on racist attack."

"This is the first ACT event I have been to so I would like to get involved and explore a lot more in all areas"

"Violent Extremism is a reality – a real experience. Not new, part of life in society"

"I am glad to see Communication between police and communities exists"

"Police's view on crime and extremism, something that directly impacts us"

"I really liked speeches from various members of community"

"Open forum following the presentations. Provided an understanding of the views of the group"

"Having first hand academic views from those directly involved"

"Big weakness is that "it is preaching to the converted" e.g. critique of UK Foreign policy assumed, interaction across communities / dialogue is essential"

"SACC comments on role of 'Prevent' has made me question purpose of seminars"

"Body scanner in airports – intrusion in private life that we haven't experienced before"

"The difference is enormously precious. Protecting the city, feel free and secure..."

"SDL – possible violent extremism threat ever present. Sectarianism – express through violent extremism, Hate crime – manifestation of violent extremism."

"Modern context often relate to Muslim. Anti-Muslim, far right is more prevalent in Scotland."

"Stop & Search – highly illogical ideology, bad impact."

"Anti-Terrorism Legislation – apply unequally, likely to foster violent extremism."

"No definition of terrorism, accepted by international law. Terrorist act is politically inspired. Diplomacy, Democratic, Development. Incompatibility

	<p>of foreign policies and domestic policies”</p> <p>“Real routes to terrorism – US & UK foreign policies. Bombardment of Gaza. Conditions of Afghanistan. Not hearing the terrible stories. Media biased.”</p> <p>“Airport security – stereotypical terrorist – Muslim, male, beard. Institutional racist, nothing changed since Macpherson Enquiry.”</p> <p>“14,000 section 44 stop and searches. 8% BME, Scottish population 2%.”</p> <p>“When hate crime incidents happens. Not reporting, nothing can be done, need to build confidence with the communities.”</p>
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10. Key success of the project

a. Set up ACT Network

Set up ACT network which have attracted nearly 100 members. This begun with 35 members and the number is growing. Memberships include different faith groups, ethnic backgrounds, ages & genders. RICU Information is circulated amongst the network as and when we receive them. The network enables a secure space for any debate or discussion about Scottish PREVENT agenda.

b. Sustainable Engagement via Events

Sustainable engagement via ACT events. A total of 229 people have been taken part in the events and further followed up through ACT network. Every event encouraged many people to become a member of ACT network

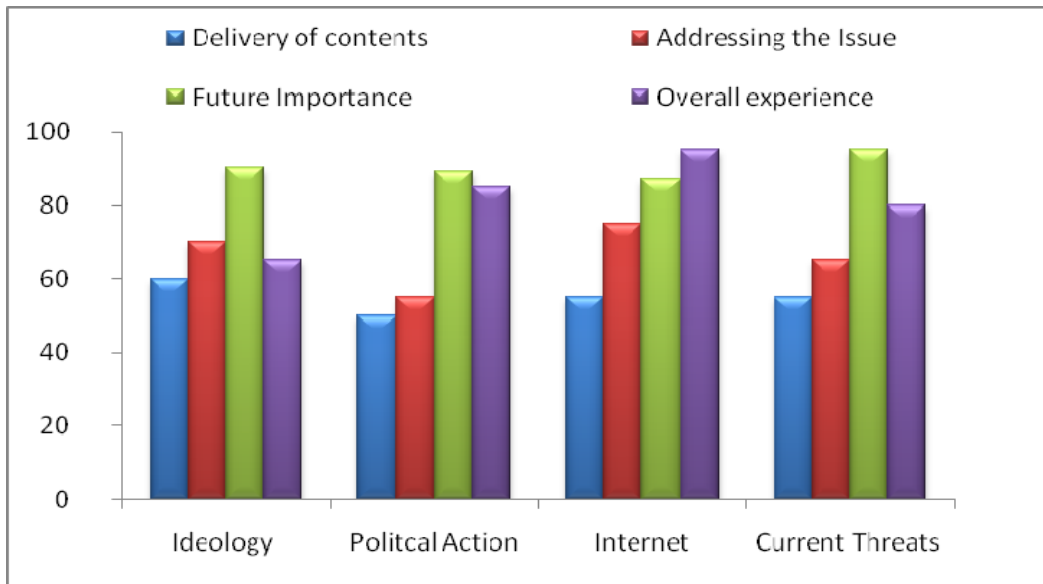


Fig: % of participants were very satisfied with the various aspects of the

c. Recognition on addressing the issues

Over 70% participants who attended the ACT events said that the issues have been addressed properly throughout the events. Majority of people attended ACT events, rated them as 'excellent' according to their overall experience.

d. Enthusiasm : future importance

Success of the project achievement can be determined from the people's expectation about further engagement. Over 75% participants stressed that they would like to have further discussions about the topics/issues addressed at each event.

e. Wider Engagement & awareness about PREVENT

Engagement with the academics, intellectuals, community and various activists. ACT events involved many speakers from a diverse range of backgrounds i.e. academic, media, faith leader, lawyer, youth organisation and pressure groups. Moreover, partners from private, public and voluntary sectors were also involved with the project, e.g. Lothian & Borders Police, Scottish Islamic Foundation, Microsoft, and Young Scot etc.

Finally, the PREVENT delivery within Edinburgh & Lothians has been very successful under the branding of 'ACT'. The project's main achievement is gaining trust from the local community on PREVENT agenda and raise awareness about SCAVEN. Despite widespread negative media coverage in England, ACT has been positively supported by the community and ACT members are keen to engage with Scottish Government and Lothian & Borders Police through ourselves



11. Major threats and challenges

a. Build up trust

Before launching ACT project, communities were sceptical of the PREVENT agenda and other parts of CONTEST Strategy. The barrier was minimised through focus group discussions at different levels within the communities. Initially, there was a perception that this was a 'police led' community engagement initiative. Individuals were not convinced if the government would take on board their opinions and suggestions. There were also individuals feared that their information would be misused as has been suggested by the English media.

b. UK wide anti PREVENT criticism

Negative criticism over UK government's PREVENT agenda was the major threats to carrying out project work. Members of our staff have been challenged personally and on public platforms.

c. Scottish Propaganda

During the course of the project, information disseminated by a Scottish activist group about PREVENT agenda had a negative impact on ACT Network. Propaganda material was published just days before each of the last two ACT network events. On one occasion an event was set up by this activist group on the same evening as ACT event with a counter agenda to distract prospective participants



d. Lack of coordination between agencies

ACT Now, Mosque Forum, and SPEVU's other initiatives etc created some confusion amongst the community. Cancellation of Project Nicole was unhelpful because members of ACT felt somewhat let down by the agencies involved.

e. Lack of participation from non Muslim community

There was a general perception that ACT project is targeted at the Muslim community. As a result, there is a lack of participation from the non Muslim community.

12. Final recommendation:

PREVENT delivery in Scotland is going through a change; it might be helpful to conduct a review of ACT to measure the effectiveness of such a model of engagement. Suggestions from individuals and ACT network members will be useful in this purpose. All the people who have been involved in the past events can also be key stakeholders to help design the future of the ACT Network. ACT could be use as a flagship across the UK.

Lack of future funds to sustain the involvement of communities is a concern. It is important to continue intensive community engagement in order to maintain the trust which has already been gained from the community. Need to consider other forms of engagement to reach the harder to reach groups, for example, an initiative to engage with young people in particular. .

Increased expectations from the community. Participants of past events have made lots of interesting suggestions of topics for future ACT events and also suggested that we revisit some of the topics that have been covered previously. It is difficult to meet the demands and to sustain the interests.

- Analyse the feedback after each event and disseminate amongst participants
- Incorporate comments from the participants in future events
- Joint planning/ implementation of the ACT NOW and Mosque forum to improve awareness and understanding within the community.
- Allocate more time for question & answer session
- Engagement of political representative at ACT events
- Limiting the participation of public sector partner agencies to avoid those using ACT events as possible routes to access minority ethnic communities for their own purposes.
- Engagement of voluntary organisations: a day long event might be useful

Appendix:

- A. Event matrix
- B. Respose after Community consultation
- C. ACT Seminar program
- D. ACT Seminar speaker's Biography
- E. ACT Publication, materials
- F. ACT Brochure

Useful web links

SCAVEN Website -
Glasgow partner -
SPVEU -
OIST -
CITU –
ACT NOW contact:
LBPC Contact:

Participants at the ACT events

APPENDIX : A

Title of the events		Ideology : Extremism & Terrorism	Political Action : Expression without oppression	Internet & Radicalisation	Current threats : Local Extremism
Date & time		Wednesday 04 November 2009 6:00 - 8.30pm	Wednesday 16 December 2009 6:00 - 8.30pm	Wednesday 03 February 2010 6:00 - 8.30pm	Wednesday 24 March 2010 6:00 - 8.30pm
Venue		Business Centre, Edinburgh city chambers	City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1YJ	40 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3HU	Lothian & Borders Fire Rescue Service HQ, 76-78 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, EH3 9DE
Breakdown of participants	Female	14	13	19	13
	Male	32	25	28	33
	Total	46 (Muslim 23)	38 (Muslim 14)	47 (Muslim 19)	46 (Muslim 18)
	BME	22	15	25	27
	Staffs & speakers	9	7	9	9
Speakers		Shaykh Amer Jamil, DIY Islam. Dr Jeffrey Stevenson Murer, St Andrew University.	Michael Napier, SPSC Osama Saeed, SIF Richard Haley, SACC	Aamer Anwar, Scottish human rights lawyer Louise Phipps, Microsoft Neil Parsons, Young scot	Steve Allen, DCC, L&BC Humza Yousaf, Young Muslims UK Dr Syed Soherwordi, Edinburgh University
SPVEU		Nick Croft, George Denholm	George Denholm	Nick Croft	Tom Galbraith
ELREC Staff		MR, NG, ZK, SS	MR, NG, SH, SK	SH, MR, NG, SK, FC	SH, MR, SS, WW, NG, SK, FC