The increasing and evolving threat of global terrorism has become a source of concern for Canada. New challenges arising from international and domestic trends related to terrorism, including the foreign fighter phenomenon, the rampant spread of violent extremist ideologies accelerated by the use of social media, and a dramatic increase in terrorist incidents worldwide, have necessitated a more holistic approach to counter violent extremism and terrorism. The focus of policy and practice in this area has shifted towards addressing the drivers of radicalization and violent extremism to curb recruitment to extremist groups to reduce the incidence of terrorist attacks. In line with these efforts, countering violent extremism (CVE) has garnered attention from both the academic and policy-making domains.

While the CVE field holds promise as a significant development in counterterrorism (CT), several policy challenges remain and undermine the success of these initiatives. To address these issues, the Centre for I
held an international, multidisciplinary workshop entitled

which took place on January 18th-20th, 2017. The workshop brought together over 40 experts from a variety of professional disciplines and sectors, including academia, government officials and

policy makers, the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Over the course of three days, participants drew on their expertise and experiences to discuss the most pressing policy challenges, with a focus on best practices for a coordinated way ahead for Canada both domestically and internationally.

Given the cross cross

These counterproductive narratives can be challenged through more concerted efforts by the media and

comes to framing and reacting to acts of violent extremism. Developing best practices to ensure more responsible coverage of terrorist attacks is especially urgent. These best practices should be developed as a multi-stakeholder effort, including policymakers, security and intelligence practitioners, as well as the research community and civil society organizations. Small changes will matter, like using the term violent extremism and avoiding the acronym CVE and related jargon that can alienate engagement with civil society and local communities, who are critical of the

We advocate moving away from the highly-securitized approach of CVE programming to examine the applicability of public health models. Public health campaigns have been launched to sensitize the general public about the risks associated with smoking a, including policym0.00000912 04020 1 346.1 Tm0 gdrunk6(be

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