

PREVENT

WHAT IS PREVENT?

- **What is the Prevent Duty?**
- 'The Prevent duty is the duty in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 on specified authorities, in the exercise of their functions, **to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.**'
- **What are the risks?**
- Children and young people can be drawn into violence or exposed to messages of extremist groups by a number of means, including the influence of:
 - Family members or friends and/or direct contact with extremist groups and organisations
 - The internet and social media to share extremist ideologies and views. This may take the form of a "grooming" process where the vulnerabilities of a young person are exploited to form an exclusive friendship which draws them away from other influences that might challenge the radical ideology. On-line content/social media may pose a specific risk as it can be seen to normalise radical views and promote content which is shocking and extreme; children can be trusting and may not necessarily appreciate bias, which can lead to being drawn into such groups and to adopt their extremist views.
 - Exposure to extremist groups increases the risk of a young person being drawn into criminal activity and has the potential to cause significant harm.
- Please note that the risk of radicalisation can develop over time and may relate to a number of factors. Identifying the risks requires practitioners to exercise their professional judgement and to seek further advice as necessary. The risk may be combined with other vulnerabilities or may be the only risk identified.

EXTREMISM

- 'Extremism' is defined in the 2011 Prevent strategy as vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.
- 'Non-violent extremism' is extremism, as defined above, which is not accompanied by violence.

INTERVENTIONS

‘Interventions’ are projects intended to divert people who are being drawn into terrorist activity. Interventions can include mentoring, counselling, theological support, encouraging civic engagement, developing support networks (family and peer structures) or providing mainstream services (education, employment, health, finance or housing).

TERRORISM

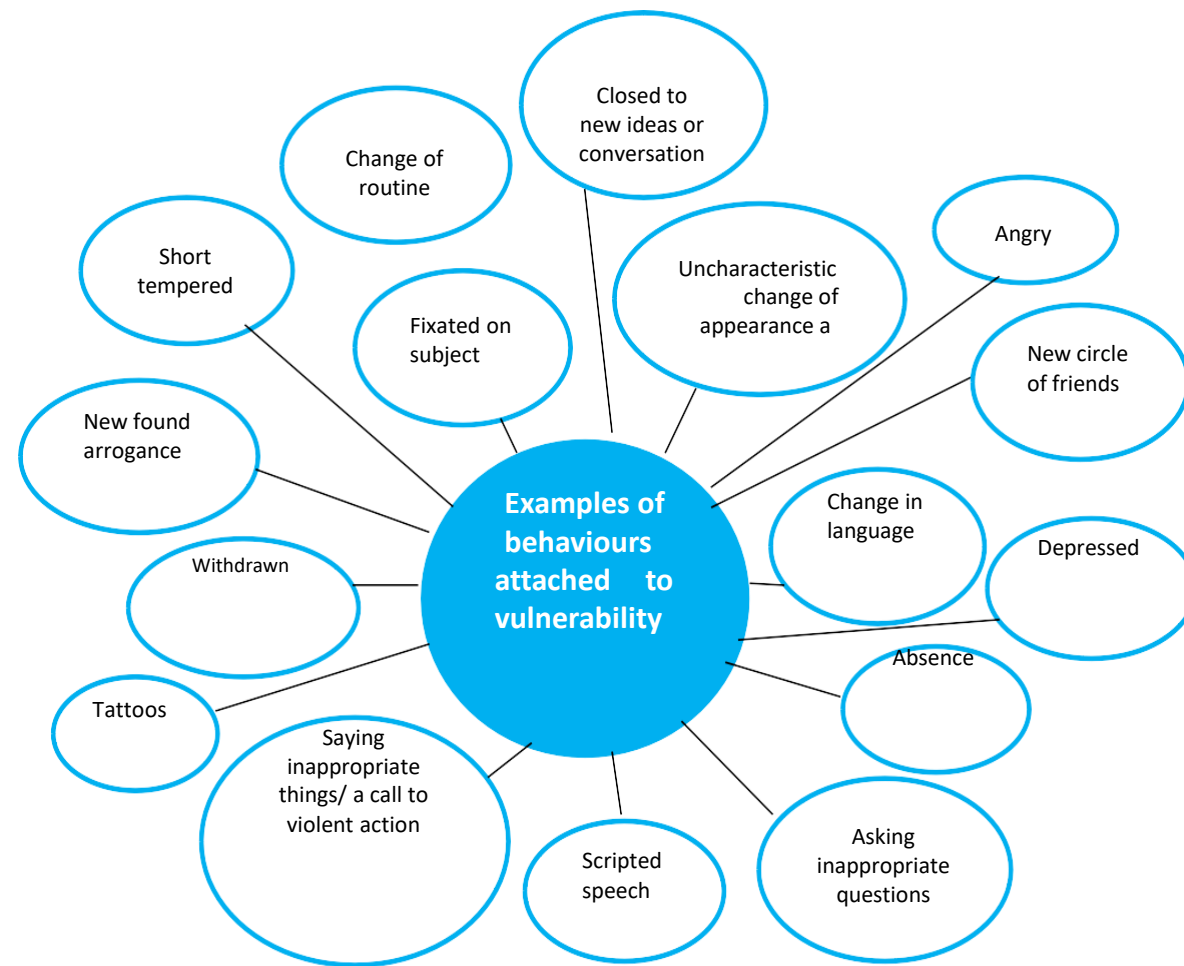
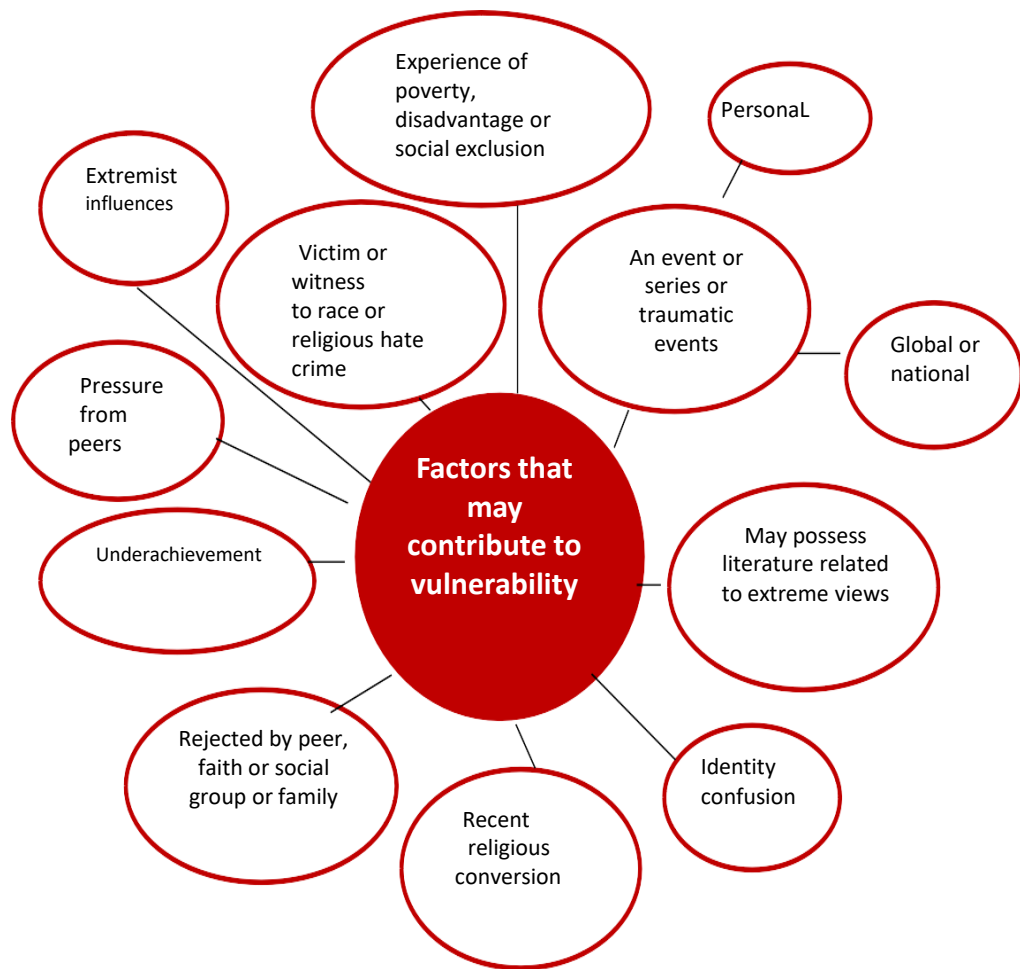
- The definition of 'terrorism' is given in the Terrorism Act 2000. In summary this defines terrorism as an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

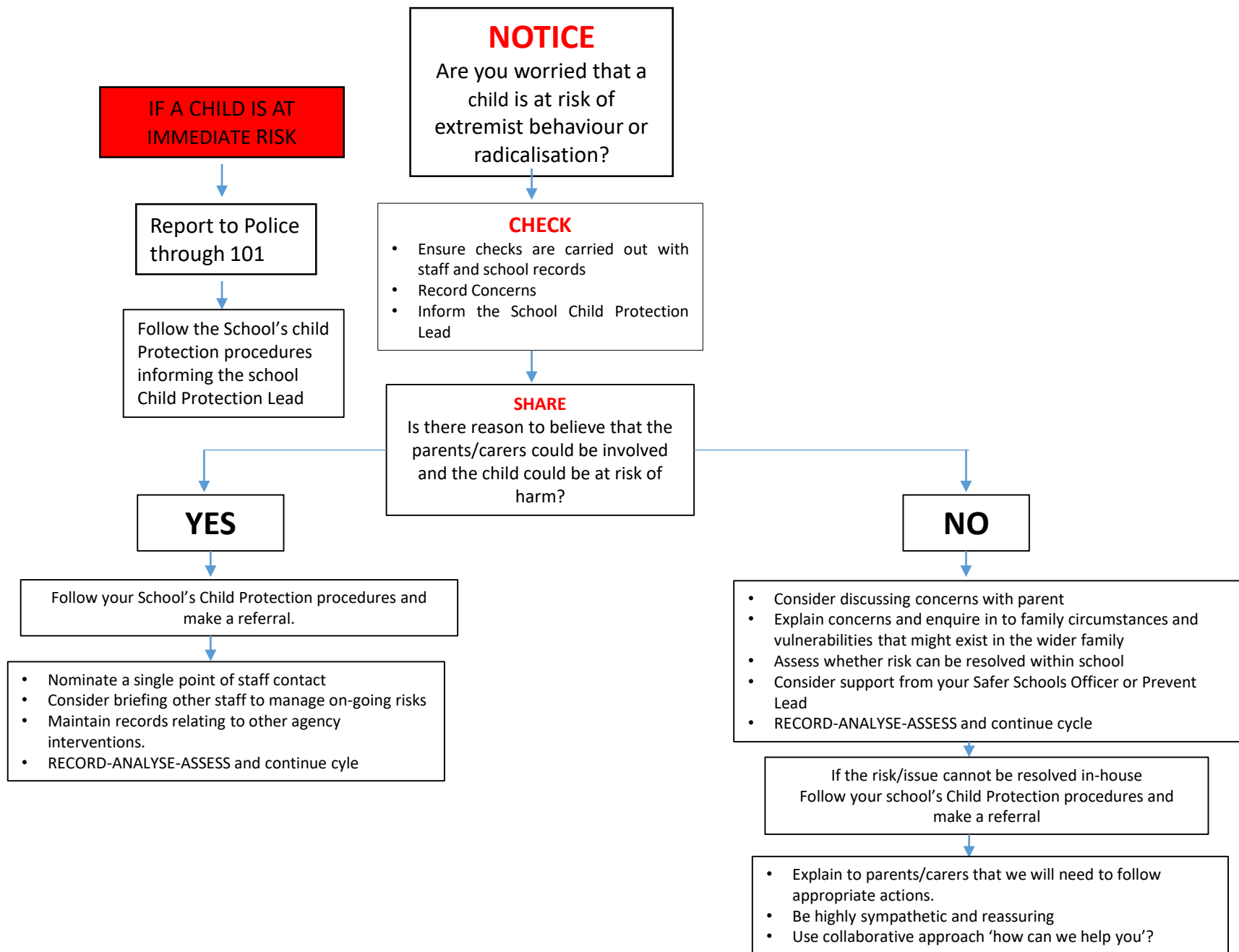
RADICALISATION

- ‘Radicalisation’ refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.
- ‘Vulnerability’ describes the condition of being capable of being injured; difficult to defend; open to moral or ideological attack. Within Prevent, the word describes factors and characteristics associated with being susceptible to radicalisation.

SAFEGUARDING

- 'Safeguarding' is the process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse or from being drawn into terrorist related activity.





PREVENTION

‘Prevention’ means reducing or eliminating the risk of individuals becoming involved in terrorism. Prevent includes but is not confined to the identification and referral of those at risk of being drawn into terrorism into appropriate interventions. These interventions aim to divert vulnerable people from radicalisation.