

Basic Prevent Awareness eLearning slides taken from Safeguarding Adults Level 1 eLearning course. Published 2021.

## Prevent Strategy

### Reducing risk of radicalisation and terrorism

The Prevent strategy aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

The health sector is involved in Objective 2 and 3:

- **Supporting Vulnerable People**
  - To prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support.
- **Working with key sectors**
  - To work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

Prevent is part of existing safeguarding responsibilities for the health sector, **not an additional job.**

## Prevent Strategy

Healthcare workers have the opportunity to refer vulnerable individuals for support in a **pre-criminal space** by:

- Recognising vulnerable adults, children and young people who may be at risk of radicalisation;
- Working in partnership to reduce risk and protect the individual and
- Providing adequate and necessary support as part of a proportionate multi-agency response to any concerns.

### Vulnerability factors

- Radicalisation is a process, **not a one-off event**
- There is **no single profile** of a terrorist – there is no checklist to measure someone against
- This is **not about race, religion or ethnicity** – the programme is to prevent the exploitation of susceptible people.

## Prevent in action

### Key challenges

- Correctly interpreting signs of radicalisation
  - Being aware of the support that is available
  - Being confident in referring the person for support.
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- It is about early intervention to protect and divert people away before any criminal act has taken place
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- There are many factors that can make someone vulnerable to radicalisation
  - It should not be assumed that specific characteristics necessarily indicate that a person is either committed to terrorism or may become a terrorist.
  - The assessment framework separates factors into three dimensions. These are shown on the next slide.

## Prevent: assessment framework

Engagement	Intent	Capability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Feelings of grievance and injustice</li><li>• Feeling under threat</li><li>• A need for identity, meaning and belonging</li><li>• A desire for status</li><li>• A desire for excitement and adventure</li><li>• A need to dominate and control others</li><li>• Susceptibility to indoctrination</li><li>• A desire for political or moral change</li><li>• Opportunistic involvement</li><li>• Family or friends involvement in extremism</li><li>• Being at a transitional time of life</li><li>• Being influenced or controlled by a group</li><li>• Relevant mental health issues</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Over-identification with a group or ideology</li><li>• 'Them and Us' thinking</li><li>• Dehumanisation of the enemy</li><li>• Attitudes that justify offending</li><li>• Harmful means to an end</li><li>• Harmful objectives</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Individual knowledge, skills and competencies</li><li>• Access to networks, funding or equipment</li></ul>

## Prevent Strategy

### Recognise, Understand and Share Concerns

- You could reduce the risk of someone being exploited by radicalisers and subsequently drawn into terrorist-related activity.
- Report any Prevent related concerns to *Helen Inwood, Director of Nursing*

### Further support and guidance available

- Prevent in WRAP and Safeguarding training
- The Department of Health has issued guidance for staff and organisations called '[Building Partnerships, Staying Safe](#)'
  - If you would like to read this you can download a copy by clicking the image on the right

