



Mandatory Training Workbook 2015

PREVENT Awareness

All Staff

My

PACT



Prevent Strategy - Reducing risk of radicalisation and terrorism

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

The health sector is involved in Objective 2 and 3:

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

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

3. Healthcare workers have the opportunity to refer vulnerable individuals for support in a pre-criminal space (before criminal activity has taken place) by:

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

4. **Vulnerability factors**

- Radicalisation is a process, not one off event. Somebody will be groomed into terrorism and this is when you may notice changes in that person and help before any crimes are committed. Changes can include
- Becoming very vocal about a new group they are involved in
- Becoming very focused on a particular topic and won't be deterred from it
- Becoming loud and opinionated
- Becoming withdrawn.
- Sporting gang related tattoos
- Advocating violent actions in order to protest
- 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.

- If you have the slightest concern about anyone showing violent expressions or behaviour that cause you to feel uncomfortable, be that a staff member or a patient, discuss with your line manager and report the concern to the Trust Prevent Lead to ensure the individual can receive support and be protected from those who may be exploiting them.

5. There may be many factors that could make someone susceptible to radicalisation: peer pressure, influence from other people or via the internet, bullying, criminal activity and anti-social behaviour, family tensions, victim of race/hate crime, lack of self-esteem or identity and personal or political grievances.

Vulnerability can mean different things to different people, in context of Prevent we mean 'individuals who, because of their CIRCUMSTANCE, EXPERIENCES OR STATE OF MIND are susceptible to a terrorist ideology.

6. The key challenge for the health sector is to ensure that, where there are signs that someone has been or is being drawn into terrorism, healthcare workers can interpret those signs correctly, are aware of the support that is available and are confident in referring the person for support.

It is about early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risk they face before illegal actions occur.

It should not be assumed that the characteristics set out on a slide necessarily indicate that a person is either committed to terrorism or may become a terrorist. The assessment framework involves three dimensions:

Engagement, intent and capability

which are considered separately. (from Channel Vulnerability Assessment Framework

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/118187/vul-assessment.pdf)

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

5. Recognise, Understand and Share Concerns

You could reduce the risk of someone being exploited by radicalisers and subsequently drawn into terrorist-related activity.

6. Report any Prevent related concerns to:

- *Helen Martin - Risk, Safety and Emergency Planning Lead*

7. Further guidance available

Contact: **Helen Martin** Prevent Lead LHCH **0151 600 1051** or

helenmartin.risk@lhch.nhs.uk

- Search ‘Building Partnerships, Staying Safe’ Department of Health guidance for staff and organisations

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/building-partnerships-staying-safe-guidance-for-healthcare-organisations>

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/215253/dh_131912.pdf