

Appendix 1

1. Introduction

The Government's PREVENT strategy focuses on stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. It is part of the Government's counter terrorism strategy CONTEST, which is led by the Home Office. As PREVENT is about recognising when vulnerable individuals are being exploited for terrorist-related activities, the guidance is about PREVENT being integrated into our safeguarding structures. PREVENT addresses all forms of terrorism but prioritises these according to the threat they pose to our national security. *PREVENT* is delivered in partnership by a wide range of organisations including the police service. Together we recognise that the best long term solution to preventing terrorism is to stop people becoming terrorists in the first place.

CONTEST, which is primarily organised around four key principles/programmes, each with a specific objective:

- PURSUE To stop terrorist attacks.
- PREVENT To stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.
- PROTECT To strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack.
- PREPARE To mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack.

NHS Health Care Organisation is a key partner in the PREVENT principle of this strategy, in line with all part of the NHS, charitable organisations and private sector bodies which deliver health services to NHS patients. It refers to anyone (staff, patients or visitors).

PREVENT has 3 national objectives:

- Objective 1: respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it.
- Objective 2: prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support. Channel is a key part of the Governments work to prevent terrorism and is a multi-agency approach to identifying and supporting vulnerable individuals.
- Objective 3: work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address.

Islington Clinical Commission Group focuses primarily on all 3 objectives.

Terrorism is a very real threat to all our communities and terrorist seeks to exploit those who are most vulnerable. That is why it is vital that we all work together to support those who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism as a consequence of radicalisation – regardless of faith, ethnicity or background.

Islington is one of 30 local authorities identified as being at higher risk for radicalisation (Ofsted 2015).

2. How does PREVENT affect you in your work?

The Government is committed to the prevention of radicalisation where there is a risk of drawing people into terrorism, as an integral part of the counter-terrorism strategy. The PREVENT strategy

addresses all forms of terrorism and focuses work to prevent radicalisation on three key objectives:

- a. Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it;
- b. Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support; and
- c. Work with sections and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation we need to address.

PREVENT is a national programme that is prioritised at a local level according to the risks we face. **Section 26 of the 2015 Counter Terrorism and Security Act places a duty** on certain bodies to have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. **Any community** can be affected by the threat from terrorism but the nature and extent of the threat will vary across the country; local responses need to be appropriate and proportionate to local circumstances.

The principles of the PREVENT strategy apply equally to all communities who may be the focus of attention from terrorist and radicalisers. This includes those at risk from groups supporting international terrorism, far right extremist ideologies and other forms of terrorism.

3. Safeguarding

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of vulnerable children and adults is the responsibility of all members of NHS Islington CCG. It is a key requirement for NHS Islington CCG as well as the voluntary sector, parents and carers and the wider community to ensure that vulnerable children, young people and adults are protected from harm.

Local authorities have a lead role in coordinating work to safeguard adults. Under the Care Act 2015, local authorities have established Adult Safeguarding Boards in their areas. These boards provide strategic leadership to the work of the local authority, and partner agencies, on the development of policy and practice in relation to safeguarding adults at risk.

PREVENT referrals should be considered by the local authority and other partners as part of their work to safeguard vulnerable individuals.

Safeguarding vulnerable people who may be at risk of being drawn into terrorism is an essential part of the PREVENT strategy. Terrorism is a real and serious threat to us all because terrorist actively seek to harm us, to damage community relations and to undermine the values we share. Throughout the country there is now a duty on certain bodies to "have due regard in the exercise of its functions, to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".

4. What might make you concerned that an individual maybe becoming/is radicalised?

- Reports of unusual behaviour, friendships or actions and request for assistance
- Reports could come from family, parents or colleagues
- Patients or staff accessing extremist material online
- Use of extremist or hate terms to exclude others or incite violence
- Artwork or literature promoting violent extremist messages or images

You will need to use your own judgement in determining the significance of changes in their behaviour.

5. Guidance for raising concerns

Concerns that an individual may be vulnerable to radicalisation do not mean that you think the person is a terrorist, it means that you are concerned they are prone to being exploited by others and so the concern is a safeguarding concern:

- The nature of the issue
- The vulnerability of the service user
- The influencing party
- The degree of harm

Intervention must include the individual's consent (Code of Practice on Confidentiality) where possible and the local Caldicott Guardian may be notified.

If you have concerns you **MUST** raise them in accordance with PREVENT Leads as soon as possible or any of the key contacts in the CCG, the police or crime stoppers (see flowchart).

6. PREVENT training

The PREVENT Training and Competencies Framework has been developed in draft by NHS England (2015) to provide clarity on the level of training required for healthcare workers; it defines staff groups that require basic PREVENT awareness and those who have to attend Workshops to Raise Awareness of PREVENT (WRAP).

It is the role of NHS Islington Clinical Commissioning Group to hold their providers to account on PREVENT which is in the NHS Standard Contract. The PREVENT Training and Competencies Framework has been developed in conjunction with the safeguarding children and young people: roles and competences for health care staff (Intercollegiate Document, 2014) in order to ensure a consistent approach to training and provide parity between the expectations to safeguard both children and adults with care and support needs.

7. Key contacts in Islington CCG

Designated Professional - Adults
Islington CCG
02036882943

Designated Nurse – Children
Islington CCG
02036882934

Islington Police PREVENT Lead
07917 246657

Crime Stoppers (anonymous) 0800 789321

8. Supporting References / Evidence Base

- 8.1. Building Partnerships, Staying Safe. The health sector contribution to HM Government's PREVENT Strategy; guidance for healthcare organisations (2011)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/215251/dh_131934.pdf
- 8.2. Building Partnerships, Staying Safe. The health sector contribution to HM Government's PREVENT Strategy; guidance for healthcare workers (2011)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/building-partnerships-staying-safe-guidance-for-healthcare-organisations>
- 8.3. Channel Duty Guidance; Preventing Vulnerable People being drawn into terrorism (2015). HM Government
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/425189/Channel_Duty_Guidance_April_2015.pdf
- 8.4. Counter - Terrorism and Security Act (2015) HM Government
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/6/pdfs/ukpga_20150006_en.pdf
- 8.5. Data Protection Act (1998) HM Government
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/29/contents>
- 8.6. NHS England's 2015/2016 Standard Contract Service Conditions
<http://www.england.nhs.uk/nhs-standard-contract/15-16/>
- 8.7. PREVENT Duty Guidance (2015). HM Government.
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2015/9780111133309/pdfs/ukdsiod_9780111133309_en.pdf
- 8.8. PREVENT Strategy (2011) HM Government
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97976/prevent-strategy-review.pdf
- 8.9. PREVENT Training and Competencies Framework (2015) NHS England
<http://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/train-competnc-frmwrk.pdf>
- 8.10. Channel Vulnerability Assessment Framework: October 2012 HM Government
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-vulnerability-assessment>
- 8.11. Prevent Duty
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

Reporting flow chart or raising concerns

Action to take if you suspect an individual is being radicalised/self-radicalised into extremist activities:



