



PREVENT POLICY

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The PREVENT Duty

Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 ('CTSA Act') places a duty on JRH Support, in the exercise of its functions, to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". This is known as the Prevent Duty.

The term "due regard" as used in the CTSA Act means that JRH Support should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when it considers all the other factors relevant to how it carries out its usual functions and activities.

Terrorist groups often draw on extremist ideology, developed by extremist organisations. Some people who join terrorist groups have previously been members of extremist organisations and have been radicalised by them.

The Government has defined extremism 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."

The most significant and publicised threat is currently Islamic State and associated groups. However, there are wider groups outside of this such as those associated with the Far Right. The Prevent Strategy is concerned non-violent extremist groups as these can create an atmosphere in which terrorist ideology can grow.

There is no single way of identifying who is likely to be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. Factors that may have a bearing on someone becoming vulnerable may include: peer pressure, influence from other people or via the internet, bullying, crime against them or their involvement in crime, anti-social behaviour, family tensions, race/hate crime, lack of self-esteem or identity and personal or political grievances.

The Prevent strategy deals with all forms of terrorism and with non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists then exploit. It also made clear that preventing people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism requires challenge to extremist ideas where they are used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups. The strategy also means intervening to stop people moving from extremist (albeit legal) groups into terrorist-related activity.

JRH Support has implemented its Prevent-related responsibilities in a proportionate and risk-based way. All employees should demonstrate an awareness and understanding of the risk of radicalisation. The risk will vary greatly and can change rapidly; but no area, institution or body is risk free. The Prevent Duty is not about preventing individuals from having political and religious views and concerns, but about supporting our customers and learners to use those concerns or act on them in a non-extremist way.

Prevent is an important element within our safeguarding policy and processes. Prevent is focused on safeguarding customers and learners and encourages a learning environment where issues can be raised and discussed safely.

The Company's Senior Leadership Team drive our Prevent strategy by:

- Ensuring all staff, including Directors and Senior Managers receive awareness training on Prevent

Prevent Duty Training <https://www.support-people-susceptible-to-radicalisation.service.gov.uk/onboarding/awareness-course/country>

- Providing training to ensure staff understand their safeguarding responsibilities and processes and policy to outline how to make a referral to Prevent.
- Providing staff training and guidance on how to recognise potential signs that a service user may be becoming involved with extremist organisations
- Creating a single point of contact for Prevent and Safeguarding related issues
- Maintaining links with the local Prevent Coordinators
- Ensuring our rigorous risk assessment process is in place and utilised which ensures Prevent is fully considered

Employees have a responsibility to understand what radicalisation means and why people may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism as a consequence of it. In particular, all employees should be aware of the following terms and the relationship between extremism and terrorism:

- 'Having due regard' - means that we should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when we consider all the other factors relevant to how we carry out our functions
- 'Extremism' - defined in the 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
- 'Interventions' - are projects intended to divert people who are 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).
- 'Non-violent extremism' - is extremism, as defined above, which is not accompanied by violence.
- '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.
- 'Radicalisation' - refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.
- 'Safeguarding' - is the process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse or (in this context) from being drawn into terrorist-related activity.

- 'Terrorism' - as defined by the Terrorism Act 2000, 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
- 'Terrorist-related offences' - are those (such as murder) which are not offences in terrorist legislation, but which are judged to be committed in relation to terrorism.
- '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.

The prevent duty does not and must not involve any covert activity against people or communities. JRH Support may however need to share personal information to ensure, for example, that a person at risk of radicalisation is given the appropriate support. Information sharing is assessed on a case-by-case basis and is governed by legislation and the following principles:

- Necessity and proportionality – personal information should only be shared where it is strictly necessary to the intended outcome and proportionate to it. Key to determining the necessity and proportionality of sharing information will be the professional judgment of the risks to an individual or the public;
- Consent - wherever possible the consent of the person concerned should be obtained before sharing any information about them;
- Power to share - the sharing of data by the Company requires the existence of a power to do so, in addition to satisfying the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 and Human Rights Act 1998;
- Confidentiality – JRH Support need to be aware of any confidentiality obligations that exist.

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