

Agenda

10.00 – 10.20: Registration

10.20 – 11.00: Opening remarks

11.00– 11.50: Sector sessions

11.50 - 12.10: Break

12.10 – 13.00: Sector sessions

13.00 – 14.00: Lunch and networking

14.00 – 14.20: Prevent practical perspective

14.20 – 15.10: Sector sessions

15.10 – 15.30: Q & A and close



Prevent duty awareness event

30th July, Chiltern Hotel

Rosemary Pratt, Department for Education

The terrorist threat to the UK

- **The terrorist threat level is ‘severe’** – meaning that an attack in this country is ‘highly likely;’
- **But the threats we face have changed:** ISIL is much larger and better resourced than AQ and is trying to create and establish a state;
- **Unlike AQ, ISIL is also trying to radicalise large numbers of people here and in other western countries and has attracted far more foreign fighters and supporters;** social media propaganda is intense;
- Foreign fighters and supporters are encouraged either to travel or to conduct simple but effective terrorist attacks here and against our overseas interests, as we’ve seen recently in Tunisia;

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015

Powers in the Act deal with aspects of the new terrorist threats from Syria/Iraq:

- **Disrupt travel** to and from Syria and Iraq: new police powers to temporarily seize a passport at the border
- **Manage travel back from theatre**: Temporary Exclusion Orders (with Prevent related function), enhanced border controls through better processing of API/PNR and no fly system.
- **Deal with people in the UK** who pose a terrorism threat: enhanced Terrorism Prevention and Investigation; IP resolution.
- **Support people** at risk of being drawn into radicalisation: the Prevent duty and Channel

Prevent Strategy

Prevent Strategy (2011) is part of our counter terrorism strategy, **CONTEST**. Its aim – “*to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism*” through:

- **Countering ideology:** taking down harmful internet content; supporting organisations to develop effective responses;
- **Supporting individuals who are at risk of radicalisation** notably (but not only) through Channel;
- **Working with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation and opportunities for countering radicalisation:** education, health, local authorities, policing, prisons, charities, faith based organisations etc.

Prevent deals with *all* forms of terrorism and with extremism, where extremist ideas are also used to justify terrorism *and* where people with extremist views are at risk of being drawn into supporting terrorism or terrorist activity.

Prevent duty: first principles

The purpose of the Prevent duty is to ensure a broadly consistent and common approach across different sectors and areas of the UK at a time when the terrorist threat makes Prevent even more important. The duty:

- **Connects back to the 2011 strategy**; it does not mark a new way of doing Prevent;
- **Is intended to be applied proportionality, taking into account local and sector specific risks**;
- May make no difference to way many areas and organisations implement Prevent already;
- Requires affected agencies and organisations to have ‘**due regard to the need to prevent terrorism**’;.

Prevent duty: key themes

Five key themes throughout the guidance to the duty apply across all sectors:

- **Understand risks (and risks of what)**
- **Ensure effective leadership**
- Understand and **use the Prevent partnerships** we/you have created
- **Develop capability/knowledge** (eg about terrorism, extremism) and radicalisation) and use the capabilities we have developed already
- Within existing legislation establish appropriate **information sharing** arrangements.

Prevent duty: key issues by sector

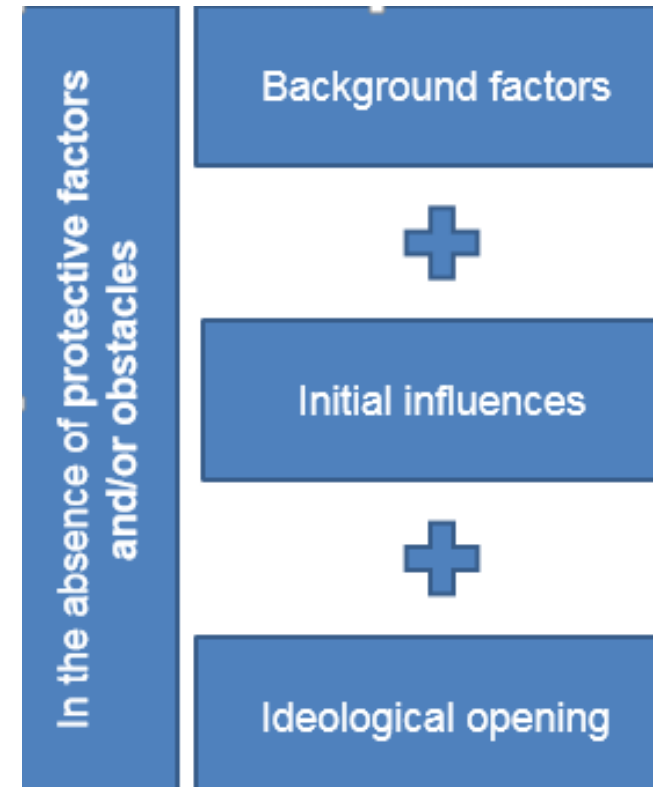
- **Local authorities** should be the key coordinators for much Prevent work, with an overall action plan, Prevent coordinator(s) and key role in Channel.
- **Higher and further education** are dealing directly with people in a key age range, need to understand the support available and how their premises can be abused to facilitate radicalisation.
- **Schools** have become increasingly important because of the direction of the threat; and need to understand how and why radicalisation may happen (notably on-line) and what to do next. .
- **The health sector** can be critical in dealing with drivers of radicalisation and supporting the Channel process; and in enabling Channel referrals.
- **Prisons** are at very high risk of radicalisation, will have programmes to handle TACT prisoners and those who may be vulnerable to their activities.
- **Police will support all aspects of Prevent;** but Prevent is not a 'police programme'.

Channel

- The CTS Act puts Channel on to a statutory footing. Channel is a key part of Prevent.
- Local authorities are now required to have in place a Channel panel to assess the extent of vulnerability of identified individuals to being drawn into terrorism, and to:
 - Prepare a support plan
 - Make arrangement for support to be provided (if consent is given)
 - Keep the plan under review, and revise if necessary
 - Carry out further assessments of vulnerability
 - Refer the individual to other health or social care support if necessary
- As well as providing an opportunity for individuals to receive statutory support Channel also provides theological or ideological mentoring.

What we know about the radicalisation process

- Three factors acting together create the conditions for involvement in terrorism
- Specific **background factors** may **contribute to** vulnerability...
- ... often when combined with specific **influences** – family , friends, on line...
- and with specific **needs** for which an extremist or terrorist group may appear to provide an answer



Prevent duty: the national offer

- **Funding allocation:** funding available for 46 Prevent priority areas in support of the duty, to be used for local projects and programmes, training etc.
- **Training and guidance:** Guidance and bespoke training for leaders in all specified authorities will be delivered as part of a national rolling programme.
- **Practitioner support:** A practitioner support group will be set up to provide advice to specified authorities in meeting their obligations under the duty.
- **Prevent co-ordinator network:** local authority co-ordinators in 46 priority areas, 10 regional HE/ FE, 7 Health co-ordinators and 7 Prevent Schools Officers.
- **Innovation fund:** A project innovation fund will be set up encourage areas to propose initiatives to tackle the threat in their areas.

Prevent: conclusions

- **ISIL makes Prevent increasingly important....**
- **...particularly Prevent work with young people**
- **The Prevent duty provisions are based on the existing Prevent strategy;**
- **Many organisations are already meeting the requirement and ‘have a clear understanding of their Prevent related responsibilities’**
- **The duty should be applied proportionately to risk**

