Radicalisation

Safeguarding Learners

At FW Solutions Ltd we are responsible for supporting PREVENT and reporting any suspicions of any learner being radicalised.

As part of wider safeguarding responsibilities colleagues need to be alert to:

- Disclosures by learners of their exposure to the extremist actions, views or materials of others outside of work, such as in their homes or community groups, especially where learners have not actively sought these out.

- Learners accessing extremist material online, including through social networking sites.

- Learners voicing opinions drawn from extremist ideologies and narratives.

- Use of extremist or "hate" terms to exclude others or incite violence.

- Intolerance of difference, whether secular or religious or, in line with our Single Equality policy, views based on, but not exclusive to, gender, disability, homophobia, race, colour or culture—confusing religion with political views.

- Attempts to impose views or practices on others.

Further Information

For further information on radicalisation go to:

Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs

Counter extremism www.counterextremism.org

Government PREVENT Strategy www.gov.uk/government/policies/protecting-the-uk-against-terrorism/supporting-pages/prevent

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Introduction

Radicalisation is a process by which an individual or group comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social or religious ideals and aspirations that reject and/or undermine contemporary ideas and expressions of freedom of choice.

Facts on Radicalisation

Radicalisation and Extremists

As a person radicalises, they may begin to seek to significantly change the nature of society and government. However, if someone decides that using fear, terror or violence is justified to achieve ideological, political or social change—this is violent extremism.

Who are terrorists or violent extremists?

They can come from any background, any community, or any religion or belief. They can be young or old, male or female, rich or poor. They believe that violence or terrorism is an acceptable way of changing how others think or behave.

The deadly attacks in Madrid (2004), London (2005), Glasgow (2007), Stockholm (2010), followed by the foiled attempts and arrests in Copenhagen (2010) and Berlin (2011) have contributed to move the issue of violent extremism and radicalisation back up on the European political agenda.

In 2013 over 4,000 children were subject to extremism in the UK.

Approximately 500 British nationals of interest to the police and security services have travelled to Syria and Iraq. A number of these will have been radicalised and could pose a threat to the UK.

Factors or Drivers of Radicalisation

Although people can come from many different backgrounds, as stated above there are some key factors which can put people at a higher risk of being targeted. Examples include:

- Lack of integration, polarisation, internal community divides, identity crises, isolation, weak community leadership/infrastructure.

- Under-employment, poor education, political/democratic, discrimination, foreign policy and international conflicts/disputes.

- Political movements, ideologies, faith.

- Social/family/criminal networks, vulnerable/risky institutions and places, vulnerable individuals.

PREVENT-Counter Terrorism

The Prevent strategy is a key part of CONTEST, the Government's counter-terrorism strategy. It aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. The strategy aims to respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and those who promote it, prevent people from being drawn into terrorism, and work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation.

The Prime Minister's Task Force on Tackling Radicalisation and Extremism committed to make delivery of Prevent a legal requirement in those areas of the country where extremism is of the most concern.

Work includes disrupting extremist speakers, removing material online, and intervening to stop people being radicalised.

Prevent is delivered locally in areas considered to be at greatest risk. Twenty five local authority areas are currently classed as Prevent "priority" areas and receive funding from the Home Office for a local coordinator.

- Since early 2012, local projects have reached over 45,000 people and have helped young people and community groups to understand and challenge extremist narratives.

- Over 120,000 frontline staff in the public sector have received training to help them identify the signs of radicalisation, and know how to access support.

Why have private providers been included in the list of bodies the legislation applies to?

Some private providers supply public functions. For example, in the education sector this includes independent schools, universities and many providers of 16-18 education.

Counter Radicalisation Projects in the UK

STREET

Located in Brixton, south London, STREET is an outreach project which provides easy and direct 24-hour access for a significant number of young Muslims in south London, many of whom are regarded by extremist and terrorist groups as recruitment targets.

The RecoRa Institute

The project is principally concerned with young people vulnerable to radicalisation towards global Jihadist and extreme right wing ideologies, but is also working on training related to convicted terrorists and gang violence.