



PREVENT - SUCCESS STORIES

Accounts of those supported through Prevent,
Channel and by partner civil society organisations

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About This Document

In 2017/18, of the nearly 400 individuals across England and Wales that received support through the voluntary and confidential **Channel** element of the Prevent programme, 84% left with no further terrorism-related concerns. This document gathers together just a small selection of the success stories of those whose lives have been turned around by Prevent in recent years, taking examples from both far-right and Islamist radicalisation, as well as where ideology was mixed, unclear or unstable.

At the heart of what makes Prevent successful is the delivery of projects in communities through local **Civil Society Organisations**, playing a crucial role in building resilience and increasing understanding of radicalisation. In 2018/19, 203 community-based projects were delivered, reaching over 142,000 participants. The second part of this document highlights a few examples of the Civil Society Organisations working with Prevent to help safeguard against radicalisation.

Channel Cases

Islamist radicalisation

1. Ali, male Islamist radicalisation, Yorks & Humber

Ali was a 13 year old boy from Yorkshire, growing up in the same area as one of the leaders of the 7/7 London bombings, and also Hammad Munshi, who in 2006 became Britain's youngest convicted terrorist at the time. He came into contact with Prevent staff after a school social worker noticed that he had been drawing Daesh logos on his hands, as well as other related violent pictures in class. When asked about his drawings by a teacher, he explained that he wanted to go and fight for Daesh in the Middle East. It was also established that Ali had been witnessing domestic abuse at home, and was suffering from racist bullying at school. He began watching violent videos online and thinking about revenge.

Prevent practitioners at Ali's local authority put in place a comprehensive package of support for the family as a whole, including individual help for both mother and son, to understand and tackle these issues. Ali received education from an Imam on Daesh ideologies, extremist groups in Pakistan and Islamic practice, as well as mental health support help to tackle anxiety and confidence issues, and was introduced to a Young Leaders youth group to help foster his social life. His mother also completed a course on internet radicalisation and e-safety to help her keep the children safe online.

As a result, Prevent practitioners noted that Ali has grown in confidence and self-esteem – having eschewed his previous sympathies towards terrorist organisations. He became an active member of the local Young Leaders group and built up several friendships. His mother now volunteers with a local advocacy group, and has expressed gratitude for the support she and her son received.

2. Amina, female Syria traveller

Amina was in her late teens when a report was made to the police about her intention to travel to Syria. She was made a ward of court (where the High Court is given legal guardianship of a child to ensure their safety and protection), and engaged in the Channel early intervention strand of Prevent.

Amina had a deeply troubled life, and had suffered the effects of witnessing domestic abuse in the home. Her parents broke up and she lived with her father. She was lonely and did not have a supportive social group. She was also subjected to a serious assault. All these issues made her turn to religion for answers. But the religious guidance she sought online led her to sources which offered only a narrow and violent interpretation. Her social media posts indicated that she had voiced support for Daesh and a hatred for non-Muslims.

Support through Prevent and Channel enabled Amina to rebuild her relationship with her mother. The support included mentoring, and a female counsellor addressed issues around religion, politics and self-esteem. Amina successfully exited Channel, no longer wishing to travel to Syria or supporting terrorism. She is now married, and has expressed her gratitude to Prevent for the support that she received.

3. Jane, female Islamist radicalisation, Greater London

Jane moved from another city in the UK after her marriage broke down, and she had a history of being emotionally and physically abused by her previous partners. Following her move, Jane faced a period of homelessness and became very lonely and isolated.

After a while she became involved with an online network who discussed travelling to Daesh-controlled territory. After expressing interest in marrying a 'soldier' in Syria, Jane enjoyed the increased attention she was receiving, and made plans to meet the group in Turkey. However she failed to raise the necessary funds and eventually lost contact with the group. Jane was arrested, and extremist material was found on her computer. She stated that, as a convert, she knew very little about Islam and had downloaded extremist material by accident.

Jane was offered Channel support through Prevent and met a specialist mentor on a regular basis to discuss how to gain a better understanding of her religion and access a safer religious environment. The mentor also worked with Jane to help her access a religious divorce from her abusive husband, and became someone that Jane was able to discuss her troubled past with. Channel also linked Jane up with a domestic abuse support service which provided advice on how to deal with her partner, while local police investigated enforcement options against him.

The support Jane received helped her to rebuild her relationship with a past partner and child, and gave her the confidence to access training and get back into part-time work, giving her a more stable life. Upon exit from Channel, Jane's vulnerability had dropped substantially, she had re-engaged with support networks she had abandoned in the past, and was planning on returning to her previous home.

Far-right radicalisation

4. Jack, male far-right, Midlands

Jack was radicalised at school, where he had been struggling with poor academic results, was facing family problems and had limited opportunities. He regularly mixed with far-right activists, attending and organising transport for demonstrations, carrying out reconnaissance of police patrols, and writing and sharing hundreds of racist posts online. He was referred to Prevent after his extreme views became apparent during a discussion on shared values at school.

Jack's specialist Channel mentor worked with him to help him understand the narrow point of view he was subscribing to, and potentially damaging consequences of his beliefs. Having once dogmatically followed the narratives of the extreme far-right online, over time Jack challenged and reconsidered these views. He also managed to secure a place on a plastering course and found a job in his local area. Jack believes he would certainly have continued down the path of radicalisation had he not been mentored through Channel. He said, "without going through the Channel process and having one-to-one mentoring I would not be in College and employment today."

You can find a short video on Jack's story [here](#) and as 'Mark' on Channel Four News [here](#).

5. Owen, male far-right, Greater London

Owen was referred to Prevent by his secondary-school safeguarding lead at the age of 16, after making extremist and violent comments in class and on social media. This included posting Islamophobic materials and indications of support for extremist far-right groups including the EDL and National Action. He was reviewed by his local Council's multi-agency Channel panel who assessed him to be highly vulnerable to being radicalised and recruited into far-right terrorism, and requiring sustained support.

Over the course of more than two years, a wide-ranging package of Prevent safeguarding support was put in place for Owen, which included regular engagement with a specialist Intervention Provider who – himself being a reformed former member of a violent far-right group – was able to gradually unpick and challenge the false narratives used to groom and recruit young people into support for far-right extremism and terrorism.

To address Owen's underlying vulnerabilities, which were identified as a contributory factor to his support for far-right causes, the panel also provided extensive wider support, particularly around employment opportunities. This included organising work experience with a local business, and support in applying for jobs.

With the support of his family throughout, the multi-agency partnership assessed a significant reduction in Owen's vulnerability during the Channel process. He became more resilient to grooming and exploitation by the far-right, able to identify false narratives and propaganda both online and in real life. Added to this, the holistic support he received enabled him to progress into employment, improving his confidence and personal relationships.

6. Liam, male far-right, Midlands

Liam was referred to Prevent by teachers at the age of 15 after searching for extreme right-wing material on the school internet. He had also been disclosing to staff that he felt intimidated because he is a minority in his classes, which are largely made up of South Asian students.

Liam disclosed that he hates all Muslims because 'they are all ISIS', and that he was a member of an extreme right-wing group on Facebook. He also expressed an interest in football violence and gang culture, and said that he felt picked on by teachers.

Through Prevent, a range of actions were undertaken as part of Liam's support, including providing mental health services to treat his anxiety and insomnia, a specialist Channel mentor who was able to discuss the origin of his views, and advice on internet safety for his parents. The local Prevent team also helped Liam enrol on the work placement scheme of a national construction company, which included support from a careers mentor, and onto the Premier League Kicks programme with his local football team.

Liam's case was successfully concluded and his behaviour in school noticeably improved, with no further issues noted of him being involved in anti-social behaviour or far-right extremism. His mother expressed her gratitude for the intervention, saying "without the intervention from the Prevent Team my son wouldn't be on the path he is now on".

7. Ryan, male far-right, Midlands

Ryan had a history of substance abuse, low level criminal activity, periods of homelessness and unemployment. His mother, her partner and his younger brother were all serving custodial sentences at the time of his referral to Prevent, when he was 18.

Concerns originated when Ryan moved into a hostel and asked staff whether he could display swastika flags, informed them that he was a member of the English Defence League and expressed support for the IRA. Ryan also informed staff that he had previously fled to the USA having had a gun held to his head. Hostel staff were concerned when they saw Ryan's Facebook account and discovered worrying images which included posing with firearms from his two months in the USA.

Following a referral to Prevent and consideration by a multi-agency Channel Panel, Ryan was offered support from a mentor with a background in mental health. Ryan initially expressed support for Britain First and far-right ideologies to the mentor, who provided support with an ideological element to unpick Ryan's opinions on Islam and Judaism. He also provided Ryan with life skills coaching, drug and alcohol awareness and directed him to a housing support contact. Ryan continued to engage with his mentor on a one-on-one basis for an extended period of time and during the course of the interventions, he successfully secured employment with his mentor's help. The case was closed when it was assessed that Ryan's vulnerability to terrorism-related concerns had decreased in June 2015.

You can find a video of Ryan's story on the ITV website [here](#)

8. Joe, male far-right

Joe was drawn to the extreme right-wing when he was just 15 and going to football matches with older individuals with far-right views. Joe admits that they weren't the best influence, but to him they were fearless, so he did what they did and said what they said. Joe started listening to them and idolised them. He felt pulled towards the far-right. He felt like he belonged.

His behaviour soon became a problem for others and he was told off for racism at school. This eventually escalated to violent behaviour which saw Joe getting in trouble with the police.

He was referred to Prevent where he was introduced to his mentor, Nick, who worked with Joe to help him broaden his views. Joe and Nick built up a positive relationship, and Joe felt reassured that Nick was willing to listen to him without judging him, while encouraging him to challenge some of his existing perspectives. Joe and Nick discussed different ways to look at his life, found that he did have positive role models and helped him understand the impact of what he was doing.

Joe said, "It was easy to get dragged along. There were a lot of people I looked up to and I thought they were positive role models.

"Nick helped me to understand both sides of the argument. Before then I had only seen one side of things that I'd seen or watched online.

"I would encourage anyone who is referred and needs support to be involved with Prevent. It can open your eyes and create opportunities that you may not have had otherwise."

You can find a short video on Joe's story [here](#).

Non-Channel cases

The above cases relate to incidences where a Channel support intervention was felt to be most beneficial for the individual. However sometimes safeguarding professionals assess that individuals will be better supported through other means, such as through Prevent-funded community projects.

9. Five students, male unclear ideology, South East

A school in the South East requested support from their Council's Prevent team after five pupils had exhibited attitudes and behaviour that led to concerns around exploitation, including radicalisation and extremism. Although the students did not seem to conform to a single, specific ideology, and the cases were not considered suitable for a Channel intervention, the language they were using and the targeted nature of some of their behaviours suggested that they could benefit from the support of a Prevent project.

A local Prevent-funded project engaged the pupils in an intensive mentoring programme running throughout the academic year, to address their vulnerabilities and mitigate their risky behaviours. Part of the programme was to explore with the group how their behaviour creates risks, and then supporting them to learn ways to rectify this. It gave them space and opportunity to discuss the issue of negative influences around them, to build their critical thinking skills, and provide them with tools to make informed choices in life.

Through this intervention, all of the pupils avoided the risk of permanent exclusion, with support given within the school setting. The school monitored the results, which indicated a significant reduction in the pupils' risk-associated behaviours. For two of the pupils, their concerning behavioural points reduced to zero from in excess of 24 per week, and one pupil down to 10 from as high as 79 previously. Four of the pupils subsequently applied to become peer educators, and have successfully passed the selection process.

10. Saleem, male Islamist radicalisation, North West

Saleem entered the UK as a refugee, settling in the North West. He had difficulties controlling his temper, which led to him getting into trouble at school and having fights with his peers. Saleem had expressed anti-Semitic views, and said 'the Jews deserved what Hitler did to them' in a workshop at school. Saleem's father expressed worry at increasingly challenging behaviour from his son, and had been spoken to by the school.

When he was 14, Saleem was offered support through a Prevent-funded project run by a local civil society organisation. As part of this, he and his father took part in a number of activities – from trips to meet those from other faiths, and peace events, to workshops exploring their own identity, helping to build both empathy and understanding.

As a result of this, Saleem is now more aware of his emotional wellbeing and feels able to control himself and his anger. He has become a volunteer with the local Arabic Centre, and his school have reported an improvement in his behavior and motivation, including using his energy in a positive way by taking on more leadership roles. He has improved his empathy skills, and understands that anti-Semitism is wrong. The visit to the synagogue was transformational for Saleem and he commented that 'Jews are so similar to us, we share so many beliefs – I thought they were so different.'

Prevent-funded Civil Society Organisations

Empowering Minds

[Empowering Minds](#) is a Bradford-based organisation which tackles sensitive issues such as radicalisation, grooming and identity, running several projects funded locally through Prevent.

The Schools Against Radicalisation project delivers counter-radicalisation and extremism training with madrassah teachers and students, helping to improve ties between madrassahs and secondary schools. The work increases knowledge and awareness of the causes and signs of radicalisation, and gives participants a clearer picture of the appropriate support and actions to take in order to protect their students from radicalisation, as part of their wider safeguarding duties.

Meanwhile, the Mothers Against Radicalisation programme aims to support mothers to understand the digital world, providing participants with practical skills to help them protect their children from online grooming and radicalisation. It achieves this by teaching about how online groomers work, how they target children, and giving participants the tools to be able to spot the signs that their child may be being radicalised online, regardless of ideology. The project has the added benefit of bringing together people from all different communities in Bradford, as volunteers take part from across a range of religions and ethnic backgrounds. A participant in the programme said that from a position where she would never have expected to be sat in a room with Asian women, she now considers the people she has met as friends;

“Going into the project, I had a mindset of ‘them and us’, ‘they’re treated differently to us, they’re treated better than us, they get more rules set in place for them’

... [But] going on the journey, meeting more people who I think are ‘them’, they are actually saying the exact same as me.”

You can read more about the successes of this programme [here](#).

EqualiTeach

[EqualiTeach](#) works with pupils across London aged seven and upwards, in a variety of educational settings including primary and secondary schools, special schools, pupil referral units, young offender institutions and colleges. EqualiTeach deliver Prevent activity which is very effective at building young people’s resilience to the violent and hateful narratives pushed by terrorist organisations in order to groom vulnerable people to their causes.

EqualiTeach offer a variety of interactive and individually tailored workshops, two of which are delivered in schools and funded through the Prevent programme. The THINK! workshop is aimed at improving the understanding and critical thinking skills of primary school pupils, so that they can reject extremist narratives. As part of this, children take part in learner-led, interactive activities that challenge them to consider the way that different groups are portrayed and reject stereotypes and hate. They also learn steps to protect themselves from believing false information. Second Thoughts workshops for secondary school pupils provide a more advanced version, encouraging participants to consider their world views, understand the origins of divisions and discrimination, and helping to build their resilience to prejudice, hatred and extremism.

Kikit Pathways

[Kikit](#) is a Prevent-funded Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) specialist drug and alcohol support service that provides a range of services to meet the needs of vulnerable people.

Based in the West Midlands, Kikit work with mosques and communities to provide mentoring and support for individuals who are vulnerable to terrorist groomers, particularly those suffering problems with drug and alcohol abuse – who can be targeted by recruiters. Kikit then help to establish referral pathways to the relevant safeguarding services, including Channel early intervention support where appropriate, so that individuals can get the assistance that they need.

The project provides specialist practitioner support and tailored mentoring for those exhibiting signs of radicalisation and grievance and, once assessed, beneficiaries are provided with holistic support to reduce their vulnerabilities. Kikit have a strong track record, including in preventing people travelling to Syria to fight for Daesh.

This [video](#) takes a closer look at one case in which Kikit helped turn around the life of a veteran groomed by the far-right.

London Tigers

[London Tigers](#) was founded over 30 years ago, by members of the South Asian community in London. Since then, the organisation has expanded to run youth development projects across the city, using sport as vehicle to reach out to young people, provide positive pathways and facilitate meaningful opportunities. Prevent has worked with London Tigers for several years, funding their 'Building Community Resilience' programme. The project works with young people from hard-to-reach communities to build their resilience to radicalisation. In 2016/17 Building Community Resilience supported 1,078 young people that could be vulnerable to gangs, drugs or radicalisation.

London Tigers deliver Prevent activities designed to create an environment in which difficult issues can be discussed openly. They also run workshops challenging extremist narratives, including on theological grounds, and building critical thinking skills. They aim to build future community leaders who can continue to challenge extremism among their peers. For individuals identified as most vulnerable to radicalisation, London Tigers also offer one-to-one interventions, improving recipients' critical thinking skills and deconstructing terrorist narratives.

Odd Arts

[Odd Arts](#) is a theatre group based in Manchester, which performs workshops in schools to address and explore contentious and challenging issues. The 'Isolation to Radicalisation' strand is an interactive theatre programme using professional actors and specialist facilitators to explore key issues around radicalisation, and guarding against all forms of extremism. Through these interactive performances, Odd Arts increases schoolchildren's awareness of how isolation and vulnerability can lead to an individual becoming radicalised, educates them on the grooming methods used by extremist groups and invites participants to think about how they can help people at risk of radicalisation.

You can find a video highlighting the work of Odd Arts [here](#).

ParentZone

[ParentZone](#) provide support and information to parents, children and schools to help families navigate the internet safely and confidently, and to address the impact of emerging technologies on young people.

The Resilience Programme that ParentZone deliver through Prevent takes a whole-community approach to tackling online radicalisation and extremism. This includes working with parents to help them recognise and respond to the risks, and empowering them, and the professionals that support them, to take proactive steps to prevent harm. The programme also works through schools to give children and young people the critical thinking skills to challenge what they see online and advice on what to do when they need help. This means children and young people are better equipped to resist terrorist narratives.

You can find a video highlighting the work of both London Tigers and Parentzone [here](#).

Reveal

The Prevent-funded [Reveal](#) project focuses on building the resilience of young people by developing their critical thinking skills through exploring the historical context of religion, racism, extremist organisations and their ideologies - both far-right and Islamist. Reveal work with secondary schools, primary schools, colleges and universities, offering a programme of work to inform, explore and find positive resolutions to extremist ideologies, grounded in local history, context and content.

As part of this, they deliver the 'Game On' programme, an engaging and interactive theatrical workshop process, which captures students' imaginations. Game On also promotes internet safety in relation to online games and websites that espouse extreme ideologies, to help reduce the risk of online radicalisation.

Safe Space

[Safe Space](#) aim to provide communities with the tools and guidance to challenge extremist ideologies. They deliver two main strands of work; for front-line practitioners, and for young people. Depending on the needs of participants, this might include multi-week programmes, residential courses and one-day projects in schools, community centres or for parents.

Practitioner training is for individuals with safeguarding responsibilities, such as faith leaders, social workers, youth workers, teachers, police and probation staff. Safe Spaces train participants to spot the signs of radicalisation, better understand how to safeguard individuals from radicalisation, become mentors for individuals at risk, and work together to rebut radical narratives.

Meanwhile, delivery to schools, colleges and community centres is designed to help protect vulnerable young people. This work aims to make them more resilient to the issues and threats they may face from radicalisers – through school training sessions, campaign activities (film showings and dialogue) and residential courses.

One of the most popular and effective projects that Safe Spaces deliver, Channel Positive Messaging, facilitates mock Channel panels designed to build understanding of how the multi-agency Channel process works and the difficulty in handling complex cases, to protect individuals who are vulnerable to radicalisation and ensure appropriate safeguarding support.

As part of this, participants are put in the shoes of the various agencies that would sit on a panel, weighing up the risk factors to determine whether an individual requires Channel

support. After a recent Channel Positive Messaging workshop in London, understanding of Channel went up from 13% to 87% of participants, illustrating the impact of the project in helping people understand the safeguarding process.

Small Steps

[Small Steps](#) is a Prevent-funded civil society organisation which is led by former members of far-right organisations who have rejected violence and far-right narratives. To stop others going down that pathway, the organisation provides training and support to schools, communities and frontline workers to raise awareness of the far-right and to tackle radicalisation.

To raise awareness, Small Steps delivers an introductory training session on the far-right, outlining grievances and how these are manipulated by extremist groups to pursue their often violent aims. Small Steps also provide activist training, teaching people the basics of community organisation and development, empowering them to resist far-right ideology and influence in their areas. Finally, the Safe Space discussion helps create buffers between the far-right and susceptible individuals and communities. This session provides a safe environment to deconstruct radical ideology and show people the reality of extremist life and how it affects individuals, families and communities.

Somalian Advice and Development Centre (SADC)

The [SADC](#) is a charity that has been serving mainly the Somali community in West London since November 2002. They work with local statutory agencies including schools, children and youth services, social services and voluntary organisations, providing help and support to people at risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of crime and anti-social behaviour.

Since 2018 the main focus for SADC has been the ongoing risks of knife crime and radicalisation impacting on Somali youths and families. One of SADC's projects through Prevent is the Somali Community Resilience Project, which aims to help parents understand the dangers of radicalisation and know where they can seek further advice and support if they have a concern. The organisation also supports Somali young people to develop an understanding of critical thinking approaches to enable them to build resilience against those who may seek to exploit them.

Street Vibe

The Real Talk project, funded through Prevent and delivered by [Street Vibe](#), focusses on countering far-right narratives. It uses Augmented Reality technology, splicing a computer-generated image onto a real-world environment viewed through a participant's mobile phone or tablet, to deliver this. Through the project, users build their understanding of how far-right groups manipulate grievances to boost recruitment, the facts behind far-right ideology, and gives advice on how to avoid being coerced into this world. It also explains the spectrum of political extremism (from far-left to far-right), explores the concept of fake news and enables participants to challenge their own preconceptions and prejudices.

Further Resources

Videos

A selection of videos made about Prevent can be found below. Please note that the Home Office is not responsible for any external content.

Bradford College United Values

Source: Bradford College Facebook, May 2019

Showcasing the UNITED Values programme, through which Prevent is delivered in Bradford College.

Video (1:55): <https://www.facebook.com/bradfordcollege/videos/432013967345048/>

Bristol students case study

Source: YouTube, July 2017

Made by students at St Brendan's College in Bristol in conjunction with Somerset & Avon Prevent officers and SW Counter Terrorism Intelligence Unit. Based on a real case concerning a young woman who was radicalised and on the verge of travelling to Syria. Via Channel, she was supported to move away from a path to extremism.

Video (2:19): <https://youtu.be/PnwKHfCZnol>

Channel Panel process

Source: Home Office YouTube channel, March 2018

This video explains how the Channel process works from referral through to support being delivered. Text and interview with Channel Panel chair Karen Samuels (Wolverhampton City Council)

Video (3:09): <https://youtu.be/1cigFSFjhBw>

Cross The Line – Ivan Humble's story

Source: Cross The Line YouTube Channel, July 2017

Ivan Humble, an ex EDL organiser, explains how he became involved with the far-right, why he left and why he is now working to promote positive relationships within our communities.

Video (4:27): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NIJ826M8rSw>

Families Matter – Act on the signs of radicalisation

Source: FAST YouTube channel, July 2016

Looking at some of the factors and behaviours that are commonly found in those who may have been exposed to extremist ideas.

Video (3:57): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NFrU9egvhbs>

My Son Joined ISIS: Nicola's story

Source: Connect Futures YouTube channel, March 2018

Nicola is a professional counsellor and founder of [Families for Life](#). She shares details of the tragic exploitation of her teenage son who was groomed into joining Daesh in Syria.

Video (13:18): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rzzRB_RDfA0

Odd Arts: The workshop teaching kids about radicalisation

Source: HuffPost, May 2019

Speaking to people directly impacted by extremism and radicalisation. Features Odd Arts, a Manchester theatre group performing workshops in schools aiming to increase awareness of how isolation and vulnerability can lead to becoming radicalised.

Video (9:00): On [HuffPost](#) site

Useful Links

You can find out more about Prevent and wider Counter-Terrorism efforts in the UK through the following useful links.

Let's Talk About It - website to provide practical help and guidance to the public in order to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

<https://www.ltai.info/>

Educate Against Hate - Department for Education and Home Office website giving teachers, parents and school leaders practical advice, classroom resources and information on protecting children from extremism and radicalisation.

<https://educateagainsthate.com/>

Safe Campus Communities - The Safe Campus Communities website provides access and links to a range of guidance, resources and case studies for the Higher Education sector. <https://www.safecampuscommunities.ac.uk/>

Cross The Line - Immersive and interactive website looking at paths to radicalisation.

<https://www.crosstheline.co.uk/>

ACT - Police Action Counters Terrorism website, focussed on providing visitors with information around reporting suspicious activity.

<https://act.campaign.gov.uk/>

Home Office Media Blog - Key facts and figures on Prevent, including the most recent publication of data on Channel support.

<https://homeofficemedia.blog.gov.uk/2018/12/13/factsheet-prevent-and-channel-statistics-2017-2018/>

Prevent Duty Guidance - Guidance documents on the Prevent Duty, which compels specified authorities to have due regard to safeguarding vulnerable individuals from being drawn into terrorism.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

CONTEST Strategy - The UK's Counter-Terrorism Strategy

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest-2018>

Gov.UK Report Terrorism - Government portal to report online content promoting terrorism or extremism.

<https://www.gov.uk/report-terrorism>