



PREVENT - SUCCESS STORIES

V3.0

Accounts of the local work undertaken as part of Prevent, Channel
and by partner civil society organisations

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About this document

Between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, 6,287 individuals across England and Wales were referred to Prevent; an increase of 10% on the previous year. The number of individuals offered support through the voluntary and confidential **Channel** element of the Prevent programme was at the highest level recorded (697).

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 extreme right-wing and Islamist radicalisation, as well as where ideology was mixed, unclear or unstable (MUU). It also details some of the work done by different **Local Authorities** to deliver Prevent activity in their areas.

At the heart of what makes Prevent successful is the delivery of projects in communities through local **Civil Society Organisations** (CSOs), playing a crucial role in building resilience and increasing understanding of radicalisation. In 2020/21, 225 community-based projects were delivered, reaching over 133,000 participants. The second part of this document highlights a few examples of the CSOs working with Prevent to help safeguard against radicalisation.

This is the third version of Prevent Success Stories, and features new content including;

- Ben, a radicalised teenager who, following a Channel intervention, secured a place to study law at University.
- Zara, who received support from Prevent while her partner was in prison for terrorist-related offences, and is now on her way to securing an apprenticeship.
- Summaries of innovative work by local Prevent areas and CSOs, including international webinars and projects adapted to deliver in new ways during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Two new MUU ideology cases. MUU accounted for 51% of Prevent referrals in 2019/20 and 18% of Channel cases (almost half of all MUU referrals were assessed as not needing Channel support).

Prevent works in a similar way to programmes that protect people from gangs, substance abuse and sexual exploitation.

Channel cases

Islamist radicalisation

1. Zara, female Islamist radicalisation, Greater London

Zara's partner was serving time in prison for terrorism-related offences and, as a result, she was offered support through Prevent due to her potential vulnerabilities to radicalisation. Despite her initial reservations, Prevent staff and Zara were able to build a positive rapport and she undertook a series of sessions.

Zara was unemployed and living with her mum, Maria, at the time. Based on the conversations they both had with Prevent staff, it became clear that they were struggling with their mental health and would benefit from specialist mental health support or counselling. To help with this, staff talked them through various local and cost-free options and encouraged them to register.

During her sessions, Zara also expressed enthusiasm for undertaking an apprenticeship to help build her education and employment skills. Prevent staff spoke with the apprenticeship department at Zara's local authority, sourcing different options and guiding her through the application process, including tips for interview.

Prevent staff also supported Maria due to her concerns about the family's safety. When visiting the family at home, staff had noticed that the building's intercom and security system were not working, which had been making Maria anxious. The team liaised with the local authority to get this fixed.

The support Zara was given helped her move away from potentially following the same path towards radicalisation as her partner. As a result of their time with Prevent, Zara felt confident to take the necessary steps towards securing an apprenticeship and understood how to get support for both her and her mum's mental health concerns. Both Zara and Maria thanked Prevent staff for their time and the caring attitude they took towards improving the family's difficult situation.

2. 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.

3. Misbah, male Islamist radicalisation, Greater London

Misbah came across extremist propaganda online while struggling with his identity as a British Muslim teenager. He started to become supportive of the extremist material he was viewing online as it made him feel part of a bigger cause, and gave him the direction he had been lacking.

After making worrying comments in class about terrorism, Misbah's teachers became concerned about him and his vulnerability to radicalisation, and he was referred to the local authority Prevent team.

Through the voluntary and confidential Channel early intervention programme, Misbah was offered a specialist mentor who met with him weekly and with whom he discussed a range of issues from theology to his future ambitions. The mentoring allowed Misbah to gain valuable knowledge and exposed him to new and challenging ideas which he may not have had the opportunity to consider otherwise. Misbah found it easy to relate to his mentor, who had a similar background, and they forged a relationship of mutual trust. This, coupled with support from a teacher at his school, ensured that Misbah had positive influences which helped him overcome the negative ones, and he was able to reconsider his worldview.

Misbah went on to study interfaith reconciliation at university. He reported that he now has a clear direction in life, and is considering a career in counter-extremism after graduation.

Prevent deals with all forms of terrorism.

Since 2016/17, referrals for concerns related to extreme right-wing radicalisation have increased by 43%.

Of the 697 cases that went through Channel in 2019/20, the most common were referred due to concerns regarding the extreme right-wing (43%).

Extreme right-wing radicalisation

4. Alastair, male extreme right-wing radicalisation, Greater London

Alastair had been having a difficult time with his mental health, having previously suffered from depression and low self-esteem due to being bullied at school. He found it difficult to make friends or find employment, and felt like he was being left behind by his peers. He had also recently been diagnosed with ADHD and an autism spectrum disorder.

Alastair was referred to Prevent by teachers at the age of 17, after drawing violent pictures at school of guns and swastikas and sharing disturbing dreams he had been having, where 'Satan' directed him to hurt children and blow up a hospital. This resulted in his exclusion from college. At home, he had also expressed an interest in extreme right-wing ideology and struggled with anger management issues – using an axe to destroy the garden after a college rejection, killing animals with his father's air rifle, and burning his mother's teddy bear after an argument.

Alastair's family were initially hesitant to accept support through Prevent. However, after reassurance from the local Prevent team they agreed to a bespoke package of safeguarding support to help address his issues.

Alastair was matched up with a mentor who helped grow his passion for gardening and horticulture, and encouraged his mother to give him more freedom to develop and pursue other fulfilling activities. His mentor also arranged for Alastair to meet with a local Imam to help challenge his negative perceptions of Muslims, and encouraged him to think critically. Alastair began volunteering with the help of a social worker, and learnt more about internet safety through a Prevent workshop delivered at his school.

After a year of support, Alastair's case was closed as he was assessed to no longer be at risk of radicalisation. Alastair's mentor stated he felt more confident, ambitious and positive at the end of his time with Prevent, and no longer expressed any intention to harm himself or others. Alastair has now secured a place at college to undertake a gardening course, is learning to drive, and has said he regrets believing in extreme right-wing ideologies.

5. Ben, male extreme right-wing radicalisation, Wales

Ben was referred to Prevent by his secondary school, after he concerned teachers with his behaviour in class, including making antisemitic comments and expressing an interest in carrying out a mass shooting. Ben had been having a difficult time prior to his referral and had been diagnosed with autism, while also abusing drugs as a way to cope.

Ben's time with Prevent began at the end of Year 11, and the help he was given continued on as he transitioned to college. Ben spent time with a mentor who was able to explore and unpick the extreme right wing narratives he had supported, helping Ben to understand that, rather than genuinely believing them, he had used them as a defence mechanism and to keep people at arm's length. However, despite this, Ben initially continued researching extreme right-wing content online, so was given further support from a charity working with Prevent to help divert him away from this activity, including looking into University courses and career advice

With the help of Prevent, college and charity staff, Ben successfully completed his college course and began his journey to higher education, securing a place at University to study

law. Ben remains in informal contact with Prevent staff and his mentor to ensure he gets ongoing support. The staff who worked with him were pleased to see him go from a troubled teenager expressing very extreme views, to a happy member of his community.

6. Aidan, male extreme right-wing radicalisation, North West

Aidan became involved with the extreme right-wing through friends he met online, who invited him to come along to an extreme right-wing demonstration and hand out stickers on their behalf. Aidan was very vulnerable and easily drawn into the group, having been experiencing physical and mental health problems and feeling socially isolated. At the demonstration, police arrested Aidan for a racially aggravated offence, where they found the stickers in his possession. Aidan explained he did not know what the stickers meant and had only attended the demonstration following the invitation from his online friends, leading the police to refer Aidan into Prevent.

As part of his referral, specialists worked together to generate a fuller picture of the issues Aidan was struggling with. They established he had suffered trauma when he was younger and now had diagnoses of epilepsy, bipolar disorder and a personality disorder which presented as psychotic tendencies. Aidan's issues had recently worsened when he disengaged from mental health support and stopped taking his medication. He had also been in contact with a terrorism-related offender currently in prison, who he had been sending money to.

The support offered to Aidan through Prevent's Channel safeguarding programme was wide-ranging. Due to the myriad issues he was facing, Prevent staff helped to link him up with the local adult social care and community mental health teams. Aidan was also given a thorough care plan and a social worker worked with him to organise his finances and basic care needs, and support him to look after himself in the future.

In addition to this health support, Aidan worked with an intervention provider to help examine his extreme right-wing views and better understand his grievances. Through these sessions, Aidan was able to critically evaluate his own political stance and build resilience to extremist narratives. To protect Aidan in the future, the offender he had been communicating with was banned from contacting him on release.

Before leaving Channel, Aidan restarted his medication, which allowed him to live safely in his own home while managing his mental health. He felt more aware and in control of his own grievances which had drawn him to the extreme right-wing, the factors that made him vulnerable and how to protect himself from being exploited by hateful influences again.

7. William, male extreme right-wing radicalisation, North West

William started to develop extreme Christian views after converting to the religion in his 30s. He began to watch videos by fundamentalist Christian preachers, and, as his views became increasingly extreme, he stopped attending his mainstream church after they held a multifaith service with Muslims present, which he found offensive. William started to speak out against feminists and the LGBT community, and began verbally abusing Muslims he crossed paths with.

William also had a diagnosis of autism, which led him to fixate on particular views and opinions. After the staff in his supported accommodation noticed him becoming increasingly aggressive and began feeling intimidated, they referred him to Prevent for support.

Through Prevent's safeguarding support programme Channel, William completed over twenty sessions with specialists tailored to meet his complex needs. These included a specialist in autism, and a priest who offered William a theological alternative to his extreme views. The specialists worked with visual aids and props to complement William's learning style, and encouraged him to begin attending his church again.

To help support William after he left the programme, staff arranged new housing in specialist accommodation where William's needs would be supported while enabling him to live close to his family. Staff at the new facility were given training on how vulnerable people can be exploited by radicalising influences, and how to help if they felt someone under their care was being radicalised.

By the end of his time in Channel, William was able to recognise that his extreme views were wrong, expressing that he would no longer be abusive towards those who didn't agree with him. With the help of Prevent, William has settled into his new accommodation and has taken up volunteering in the local community to keep him occupied in his spare time.

8. Yusef, male extreme right-wing radicalisation, Greater London

Yusef had been distressing classmates by persistently bringing up controversial and offensive topics at school, backed up by violent rhetoric. This led teachers to refer Yusef to Prevent due to concerns that he was vulnerable to being drawn into the extreme right-wing.

As Yusef's parents spoke limited English, the local Prevent Engagement Officer, who was fluent in their primary language, gave them a call. She explained what Prevent was, went through the consent form with them, and addressed any concerns they had. During the call, Yusef grabbed the phone, protesting that he 'wasn't a terrorist' and didn't need any intervention. The Engagement Officer was able to talk to Yusef, explaining what was happening and confidently got him on board with the process.

Through Channel, Yusef had three sessions with a local intervention provider, and they built up a good rapport together. Over the course of the sessions, it became clear that while Yusef had been bringing up disturbing topics at school, he was not at risk of radicalisation. He also now understood why his actions had offended others, and was described by Prevent staff as a polite and intelligent young man.

Throughout the process, the Engagement Officer utilised her language skills to keep Yusef's parents involved and updated, ensuring they felt comforted and secure throughout the process. Teachers at Yusef's school also attended training to better equip them to engage with controversial topics should they come up again in the future. Yusef's teachers, on his return to school, said he seemed like a changed boy and was positive, engaging and well-behaved.

9. Sam, male extreme right-wing radicalisation, North West

While in his first year, Sam's university received an anonymous report that a student was posting offensive comments on Twitter, claiming that Muslims 'needed culling' and

expressing sympathies with Nazism and white supremacy. The university was able to identify Sam as being behind the account, and referred him to Prevent for support.

When assessing Sam's case, the Channel panel were able to establish that Sam has previously been referred into Prevent on two occasions, following comments made at school supporting Nazis, and while he was at college, where he stated his favourite book was Mein Kampf. On both occasions, Sam's parents had refused consent for Prevent. As Sam was now over 18, his parents' consent was no longer needed, however they were kept regularly informed with Sam's progress. Following a long conversation with the Channel Coordinator, they understood the need to engage with Prevent and the benefits it would have in moving Sam away from damaging behaviors.

Sam had several sessions with a specialist intervention provider (IP), who helped him work through his issues, including building resilience to information he saw online and helping him process negative or intrusive thoughts. The IP also picked up on and addressed Sam's emerging incel attitudes, which he had gravitated towards following the murder of Sarah Everard and after engaging with fantasy role play games online, and which was a driving force behind some of his anger. The IP also helped organized a referral to Sam's GP for potential undiagnosed autism-spectrum disorders.

By engaging with Prevent, Sam understood how to communicate with his peers in an appropriate way and was able to return to university, with extra support in place to ensure he was not engaging in activity which would get him suspended. The source of his ideological concerns was addressed and Sam's mum thanked Prevent for the positive impact Channel had on her son.

Support is tailored to the individual, and may include anything from specialist mentoring to careers assistance to online safety training for parents.

Mixed, unclear, or unstable (MUU) ideology

10. Kieran, male MUU radicalisation, Greater London

Kieran's phone was confiscated after he brought a replica gun into school. After meeting with his teacher to discuss their concerns, Kieran was asked if he had any content on the confiscated phone that he would not want the school to see. Kieran disclosed that he had images of him posing with replica guns, a folder of content from the Dark Web and chats with strangers about extremism, which referenced videos of violence and beheadings. Kieran also told his school that he had been struggling with his sexuality and didn't have many friends.

Due to the extreme nature of the content on Kieran's phone, the school's safeguarding leads met to determine the best way to help Kieran. They had concerns about online grooming and Kieran's struggles with his sexuality, including how his parents would feel about it due to their conservative views. Police advised that, while the content on Kieran's phone may have met the criminal threshold, it would be more appropriate to offer him help through Prevent due to his vulnerabilities, avoiding criminalising him at such a young age.

Through Prevent, Kieran was assigned a learning mentor who worked with him to ensure he kept up with his studies and extracurricular activities, including Police Cadets and the Duke of Edinburgh award. He also became involved with a gardening project at school. With the support of Prevent staff, Kieran's parents also received training on internet safety and were given access to a local Prevent-funded project, where they learnt about gaming, social media, privacy settings and parental controls. This has improved their understanding of how to safeguard their children online.

After working with Kieran for several months, Prevent staff felt confident that there was adequate support and measures in place to manage his vulnerabilities. While he continues to work occasionally with a social worker to address any mental health concerns as a result of the extreme content he viewed, Kieran has put his interest in violent extremism behind him, has been engaging well with his studies and is generally happier with more stable mental health.

11. Robert, male MUU radicalisation, North West

Robert was referred into Prevent by his school when he was 14, after expressing a desire to 'shoot up his school' and repeatedly attempting to get friends to buy him a gun while on a school trip. Prior to this, Robert had been having a difficult time at home, feeling isolated following a breakdown in the relationship with his parents. He had been spending lots of time online accessing social media platforms used by the extreme right wing, where other members showed him violent videos and terrorist attacks.

Through the safeguarding support offered through Prevent's Channel programme, Robert was given help with his mental health, supporting him to manage his stress, educating him on how to access information safely online, and pursuing alternative outlets for his creativity, such as music. Though Robert had not become aligned with one particular ideology, the sessions helped him understand the drivers that had made him interested in exploring extremist content online. Robert's parents were also given training in online safety, and his mum was offered support for her own mental health, which she had been struggling with.

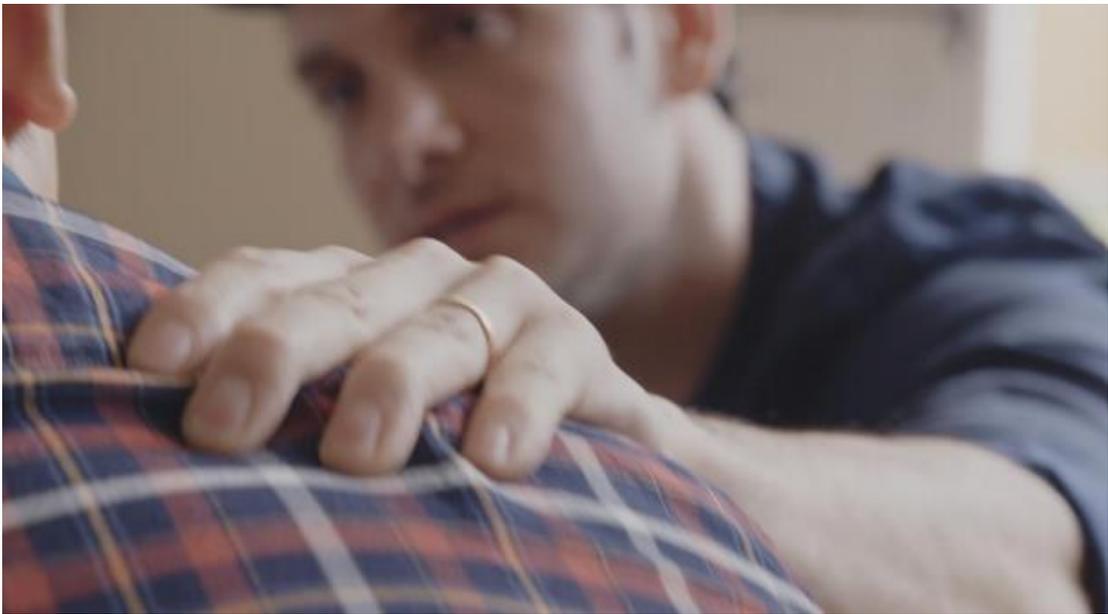
Robert participated fully in the package of support offered to him. By the time he left Channel, he was able to empathise with victims of violent crime and understand the effects his actions, such as threatening to 'shoot up his school', could have on other people. At the same time, he was able to safely research the topics he was interested in online, with extremist content no longer holding any appeal for him.

12. Jamie, MUU referral from the health sector, North West

Jamie had a history of mental health problems, and had spoken to health professionals about his desire to harm himself and others. He alleged that this stemmed from his being sexually abused in his teens, and told health practitioners about the detailed planning and research that he had already undertaken with the clear intention of bombing his school, his father's house and a church. He also claimed to have already tested making explosives on several occasions, and described himself as a 'natural selectionist', believing that society should 'get rid' of disabled and elderly people.

Concerned health sector staff referred Jamie's case to Prevent, and a Channel panel of local safeguarding professionals in Merseyside subsequently met to discuss how best to meet his needs. Jamie consented to a package of support, and was referred for a mental health assessment and counselling, while help was offered in making a report to police regarding his claims of historic sexual abuse. In addition, he was given assistance in finding accommodation with support to meet his needs.

Jamie successfully exited the Channel programme with his vulnerability to radicalisation significantly reduced. He is now living in supported accommodation with access to a designated support worker and complex needs mental health worker, and a charity is helping him with his autism, which had previously been undiagnosed. He is also broadening his horizons by participating in a volunteer scheme and, following counselling, made the decision to report the historic abuse.



Non-Channel cases

13. 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 antisemitic 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 antisemitism 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 in local authorities

14. Community engagement, Leicester

In response to Covid restrictions and the recent national trend of increasing referrals to Prevent with a mixed/unclear/unstable ideology, Leicester's Prevent team hosted a webinar entitled 'Reaching for Hope', with Sue Klebold. Sue Klebold is the mother of Dylan Klebold, one of the two boys responsible for the Columbine High School shootings of April 20, 1999 in Littleton, Colorado.

In the aftermath of the tragedy, Ms. Klebold volunteered for suicide prevention organizations, questioned experts, talked with fellow survivors of loss, and examined the crucial intersection between mental health problems and violence. As a result of her exploration, Sue emerged a passionate advocate, dedicated to the advancement of mental health awareness and intervention.

Sue's powerful and emotional talk focused on her personal experiences following Columbine, the potential warning signs of suicide and violence, and how society can play a role in preventing tragedies. Many of the points she raised resonate with the issues, vulnerabilities and warning signs associated with Prevent referrals. 804 individuals logged into the live webinar, and a recording of the event, made available temporarily after the webinar, has been viewed over 1,000 times.

By adapting to the new circumstances enforced by the Covid-19 pandemic, Leicester's Prevent team were able to secure a powerful international speaker holding great relevance to those concerned with radicalisation. The online format also afforded a far larger audience than would have been possible at an in-person event to learn the lessons of her experience and apply it to their own encounters with radicalisation.

15. Youth outreach, Derby

The Prevent team at Derby City Council ran a successful youth engagement project in partnership with Derby County Football Club's Community Trust. It worked with young people who were identified through Channel and partner agencies as demonstrating some observable risk indicators of radicalisation and therefore requiring support. The project used football as an engagement tool, coupling this with exercises which encouraged a change in participants' behaviour and attitudes, alongside improving their knowledge of and resilience to extremist narratives and the methods used to radicalise people.

It was essential that the project generated sustainable positive opportunities for these young people, which would help protect them in the long run. As such, several opportunities were offered, including Football Association coaching qualifications, Derbyshire County Football Association referee qualifications and the opportunity become a mentor to other young people. Many young people registered their interest in taking up the development opportunities, which are set to commence now Covid-19 restrictions have lifted.

The project also enabled the team to build understanding around the realities of how Prevent works, and engage with 4 new organisations and institutions which had previously been sceptical. This allowed them to build additional capacity in communities, and generate interest and participation in Prevent-related activity among a range of individuals and organisations, reaching over 40 new young people in the area.

16. International engagement, Portsmouth

As part of their work to build resilience against radicalisation, Portsmouth City Council is working with other coastal cities and universities within France, Belgium and the Netherlands to share international good practice. The "Orpheus" project is supported by local charities, schools and statutory agencies, and will develop a series of training packages to support practitioners in having difficult conversations, challenging extremist narratives, identifying false information and strengthening online safety methods.

A toolkit for youth workers and a set of policy recommendations will also be created to support other localities. This toolkit is an international collaboration with advice for professionals on how to include the prevention of extremism into everyday business. In addition, it will provide insights into the online environment and guidance on building resilience against extremist narratives. The resource will also offer tips to handle grievances, how to discuss them in a safe environment and thus empower young people to engage in political debate.

Prevent-funded Civil Society Organisations

Chosen Veteran Support Group

[Chosen VSG](#) are a veteran-run Community Interest Company who assist veterans who have become vulnerable and homeless after leaving the armed forces. The organisation works with the mental health charity MIND, Birmingham City Council, The Spearhead Trust and STOLL, who are the leading provider for housing vulnerable veterans. The Prevent-funded projects work across Birmingham and are focussed largely on engaging with veterans who are targeted by recruiters for far-right extremist groups. This can be a particular issue with veterans, who may be vulnerable due to radicalisers exploiting issues such as homelessness and conspiracy theories which spread the narrative that non-UK nationals take priority for housing, and that of the veterans' experiences in wars in Muslim countries, where they may have lost friends and loved ones.

Chosen VSG offer care to individuals when they first need it - without long waiting lists, they diminish fears by establishing a better rapport between the veteran and the state, and they give participants another option in life. By doing this, the organisation help to improve veterans' welfare, restore their faith in the system and draw them away from the risks of radicalisation. The support offered is tailored to individual situations, and might include help with housing, coping with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, and access to physical and social activities to provide the comradeship that military personnel are used to. Crucially, Chosen VSG provide ongoing support, working alongside individuals until both parties are happy that the issues have been sorted and participants have more stable lives.

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](#).

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.

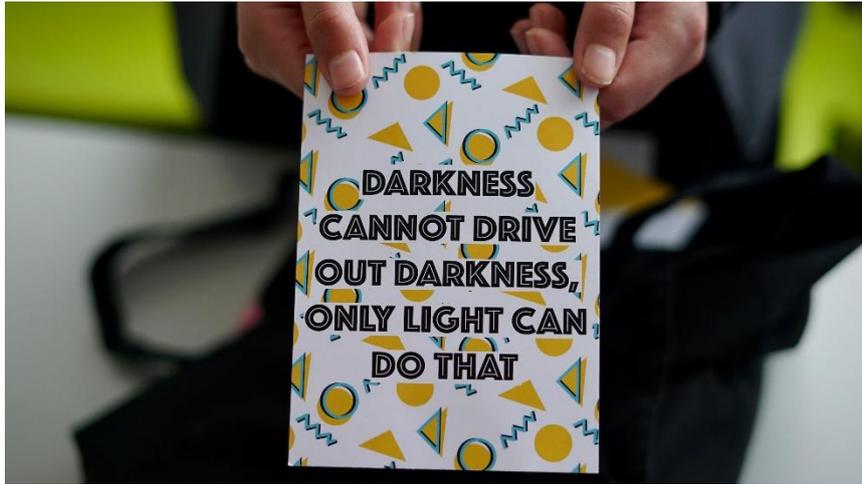
This [video](#) takes a closer look at one case in which Kikit helped turn around the life of a veteran groomed by the far-right.



Odd Arts

[Odd Arts](#) is a charity based in Manchester, which performs workshops in the education, criminal justice and community sector to address and explore challenging issues, reduce risk and create more cohesive communities. This year, to help adapt under Covid, Odd Arts turned its flagship play 'Blame and Belonging' into an interactive film, where characters communicated live with participants to explore ways of holding challenging conversations around hateful extremism and offering support to people who were vulnerable to radicalisation. Odd Arts managed to deliver the work both face to face to support groups in schools, and digitally to thousands of young people throughout the pandemic.

Odd Arts also helped young people who were still going into school during lockdown with a new programme, which encouraged participants to creatively work through any concerning issues affecting them and learn how to make a social impact in their own communities. This culminated in a digital 'Festival of Unity' showcasing the students' work, including art, poetry and short performance pieces celebrating kindness and diversity and challenging hate, racism and extremism. The pieces were developed into a short film which was played at the festival and shared across social media.



Stills from Odd Arts' 'Festival of Unity'

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 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.

Second Wave

[Second Wave Youth Arts](#) is an arts and outreach project based in Deptford, South East London. Second Wave runs regular programmes around youth engagement, creativity, and community collaborations, to help develop young people's critical thinking skills and encourage their engagement with the wider community.

Second Wave has been recognised by prestigious awards, including the Queen's Award for Voluntary Service in 2021. The project's safeguarding programme "[Shadow Games](#)" raises awareness of issues surrounding grooming, radicalisation, and violent extremism within schools, colleges, pupil referral units, and community organisations across London. The engaging drama-based approach creates high-quality learning environments in live as well as virtual settings, consistently receiving positive feedback from teachers and students. In 2020-21, Shadow Games was rolled out to over 6,000 young people, in over 20 schools across 6 London boroughs through Second Wave's virtual model

Young people gave encouraging feedback that demonstrated not only their high engagement levels, but also increased awareness of the complex issues surrounding extremism and terrorism. In a survey, 100% of the respondents agreed that Shadow Games helped them to understand the process of grooming, learn more about radicalisation and terrorism, and develop their critical thinking skills.



Students participating in Second Wave's 'Shadow Games' theatre project

Shout Out UK

[Shout Out UK](#) is a multi-award winning social enterprise that has been fusing education and tech with film and animation to create programmes on Political & Media Literacy and high-impact Democratic Engagement campaigns since 2015. The organisation tackles the radicalisation of young people online through their Media Literacy & Extremism course, as well as through Media Literacy training with teachers, youth workers and Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) across the UK.

In response to the recent proliferation of misinformation and disinformation online, as well as right-wing extremism on various social media platforms, Shout Out UK's four-week course on Media Literacy & Extremism has been adapted for primary schools, secondary schools

and colleges. The main aim of the course is to equip young people with the necessary research and critical thinking skills to tackle false news and extremism online. Focussing on how extremism manifests on a multitude of online platforms, as well as promoting British Values such as mutual respect and tolerance, allows participating students to build vital media literacy skills and then apply them to the specific online extremist threats.

The organisation's most recent programmes engaged students across secondary schools and Pupil Referral Units in two boroughs of London. Their social impact reporting captured how learning about misinformation, disinformation and the extreme right-wing narratives, as well as acquiring critical thinking and analytical skills can create changes in young people's attitudes and behaviours online. For example, before taking the course, 48% of students 'Agreed' or 'Strongly Agreed' that they could identify extremist views, whereas this rose to 71% after the course was completed. When participants were asked after the course if they would fact-check stories they weren't sure were true before sharing them online, over 70% 'Strongly Agreed' or 'Agreed' that they would; demonstrating further a willingness amongst young people to positively change their behaviour online.

The full report for this project can be read [here](#), and you can read more about Shout Out UK's work with Prevent [here](#).



Students engaging in a session on media literacy with Shout Out UK

Skips Educational

Developed in collaboration with Prevent in response to the pandemic, the Skips Safety Net project helps teachers and frontline practitioners to engage parents and their children in a concerted effort to protect young people from the threats of extremist online narratives, ideologies, and influences.

Using a blended approach of live virtual webinars and remote learning resources, Safety Net educates parents with the understanding of how to recognise the methods used by perpetrators to increase vulnerability to online radicalisation, grooming and exploitation. Safety Net books provided as part of the project enable parents to then continue the remote learning confidently into the home and start the process of having open and honest discussions with their children on how to keep safe from extremist content and develop digital resilience when using the internet, social media and playing online games. Regularly

updated digital Safety Net Parental Guides continue to support families and help safeguard against emerging threats as the online world continues to evolve.

For more information on Skips Safety Net, you can watch this short [informational video](#).



Educational resources from Skips Safety Net

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.

You can read more about Small Steps in the media [here](#).

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.

StreetVibe

The 'Real Talk' project, funded through Prevent and delivered by [StreetVibe](#), focusses on countering extreme right-wing 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. Through the project, users build their understanding of how extreme right-wing groups manipulate grievances to boost recruitment, the facts behind extreme right-wing terrorist 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.

During lockdown, StreetVibe took advantage of developments in technology that enables participants to complete the workshops themselves, without the need for face-to-face delivery. StreetVibe developed a scannable card that can be distributed to audiences, such as through schools. Using a simple App, participants scan the card with their phones or tablets and the workshop appears on the screen in front of them. The learning is entirely self-directed as participants can tap through a number of options, including interacting with a video recording of a former right wing extremist, a fake news quiz and key definitions. They can also access links to Prevent-related video content and the workshop includes signposting to further support and information.

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.

Introduction to Prevent

Source: Home Office, 2020

An introductory video explaining what the Prevent programme is, including case studies and contributions from academics and Prevent CSOs.

[Video](#) (5:25)

Short thematic social media edits also produced on the following:

Friends and family [Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#)

Extreme Right-Wing radicalisation [Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#)

Prevent in Education [Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#)

Prevent in the Health sector [Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#)

ACT Early campaign video

Source: Counter-Terrorism Policing (CTP), November 2020

A short video introducing the new ACT Early campaign from CTP, discussing the signs of radicalisation and where to go for help.

[Video](#) (0:40)

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)

Channel Panel process

Source: Home Office, 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)

Creating the Conversation podcast on Prevent

Source: Creating the Conversation, December 2020

Podcast with Prevent Coordinator Sean Arbutnot (Leicester), discussing the Prevent programme and how to combat radicalisation.

[Video](#) (1:15:56)

Don't get manipulated by the far-right

Source: Shout Out UK, April 2021

Animation explaining the risks found online and how extreme right-wing groups use the internet to radicalise people.

[Video](#) (3:06)

My Son Joined ISIS: Nicola's story

Source: Connect Futures, 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)

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)

(Re)building post-pandemic societies: youth using sport to prevent and counter violent extremism

Source: United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC), Nov 2020

Discussion featuring Prevent Coordinator Sean Arbuthnot (Leicester), commemorating the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace and highlighting the role of youth leadership and sport in preventing violent extremism.

[Video](#) (1:06:09)

Safer Devon: Online Radicalisation

Source: Devon County Council, Nov 2019

Powerful video helping parents to spot the signs of online radicalisation.

[Video](#) (1:24)

Useful Links

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

Websites

ACT Early – Police Action Counters Terrorism website, providing visitors with information about Prevent and spotting the signs of radicalisation, including a referrals helpline.

<https://actearly.uk>

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

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

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 radicalisation.

<https://educateagainsthate.com/>

iREPORTit App – App from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, enabling users to quickly and easily report terrorist content online.

<https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/mayoral/the-ireportit-app-has-been-funded-by-city-hall> (*the App itself is downloadable on mobile devices – please see your App store*)

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

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

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

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

Publications

Channel Duty Guidance (2020) – Updated guidance for Channel panels and partners

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

CONTEST Strategy (2018) - The UK's Counter-Terrorism Strategy

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

COVID-19 Online Harms Guidance - Support for parents and carers to keep children safe online, including from radicalisation.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-keeping-children-safe-online/coronavirus-covid-19-support-for-parents-and-carers-to-keep-children-safe-online>

Prevent Duty Guidance (2015) - 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>

Prevent Public Knowledge and Interactions research – In-depth survey findings investigating knowledge and attitudes towards Prevent

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-public-knowledge-and-interactions>

Prevent referral statistics 2019/20 - Individuals referred to and supported through the Prevent Programme in England and Wales from April 2019 to March 2020.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/individuals-referred-to-and-supported-through-the-prevent-programme-april-2019-to-march-2020>