

# PREVENT, SAFEGUARDING AND WELLBEING

## ■ Prevent

is part of the governments counter terrorism strategy and it aims to address terrorism by identifying and addressing the roots causes of terrorism and PREVENT individual or groups from supporting or being involved or aid acts of terrorism. The three specific strategic objectives under PREVENT are:

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it.
- Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support.
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

Extremism and radicalisation are managed under the PREVENT Duty to safeguard individuals from these political, social altering actions. Extremism is the holding of strong / extreme political views or religious views, and radicalisation is the action or process of causing someone to adopt a totally different political or social change, representing or supporting an extreme or progressive section of a political party.

The Government's Prevent Duty defines radicalisation as "the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups".

Extremism as is defined in law as: 'Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.'

Should you become concerned about the changes in someone's political or religious views as they have become very extreme or widely differ from their fundamental views, or if their behaviour has changed and become very out of character, please raise this with your trainer immediately who will report any concerns to our Designated Safeguarding Officer. You should also follow your own organisations policy in relation to Safeguarding and Prevent.

An awareness of PREVENT and the dangers faced, can help you to keep yourself and others safe.

## ■ Safeguarding

Safeguarding means protecting individuals; enabling them to live free from harm, abuse, and neglect. Safeguarding children, young people and adults is a collective responsibility of all of us.

Those most in need of protection include:

- Children and young people (those under 18 years of age)
- Adults at risk, such as a person (over the age of 18) who is unable to take care of themselves. It can also refer to one who is unable to protect themselves against significant harm or exploitation. It is important to note that this does not necessarily mean that the adult lacks competency. The adult's circumstances must be unable to be altered or improved without direct assistance to be classed as vulnerable.

All Tack TMI Apprenticeships employees, all apprentices on programme, clients, visitors have a responsibility to safeguard children and adults at risk of abuse or neglect and must report any safeguarding concerns to our Designated Safeguarding Officer. You should also follow your own organisations policy in relation to Safeguarding. You will cover Safeguarding in-depth as part of your Personal Development Curriculum.





## ■ Mental Health and Wellbeing

Promotion of wellbeing is a central part of safeguarding. Simple methods such as talking and providing support can make an incredible difference to someone's mental wellbeing.

We understand the positive impact that healthy and engaged individuals make to the success of their apprenticeship and that mental health will play a significant role in a person's state of mind.

We appreciate that individuals can experience periods - sometimes prolonged periods - of poor mental health in the same way as with physical health. We commit to providing support for learners through mental health problems because we recognise this and want to safeguard those around us. We will work with you, your trainer, and your employer to ensure we provide you as much support, as practicable, to help you succeed and excel on your apprenticeship.

If you are experiencing or have concerns about a colleague or another learner, please contact your trainer for further information and guidance, you should also follow your own organisations policy in relation to wellbeing and safeguarding.





# ONLINE SAFETY

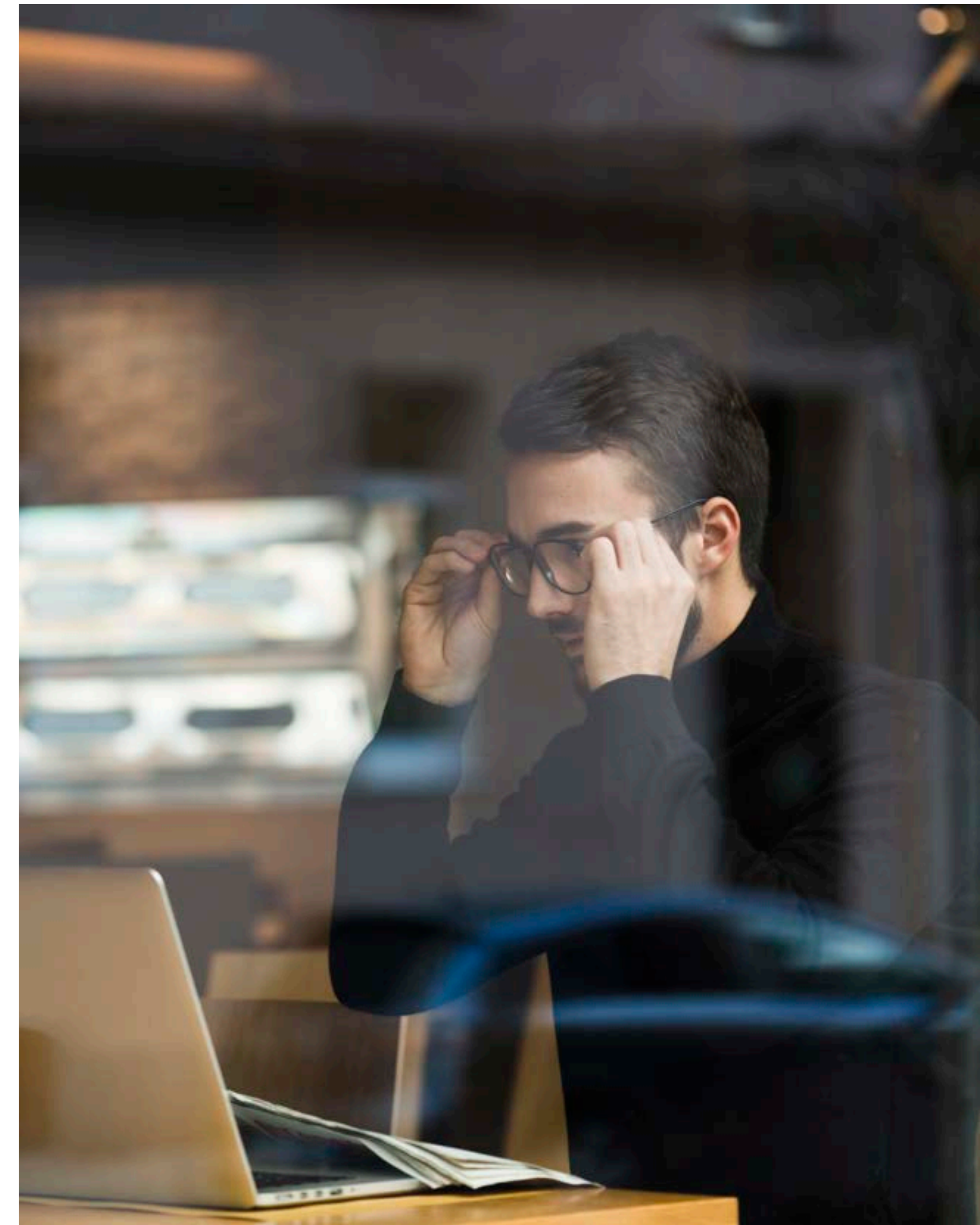
Being aware of and practicing online safety is the only way to mitigate risks. They will always be present but understanding how to manage harmful situations and content will ensure you are best placed to benefit from your time online, free from harm.

Creating an online space that is led by the principles of online safety requires all of us to step up – to both practice online safety and to challenge bad and harmful behaviours online.

Forms of online risk to be aware of:

- **Grooming** – Online grooming is when someone builds a relationship with an individual online because they want to trick or pressure them into doing something that may hurt or harm them, quite often this being sexual abuse. Anyone can be a victim, and no one is immune, although some individuals are more susceptible than others. This process starts by the groomer targeting a vulnerable person, developing a ‘friendship’ which leads to them building trust.
- **Online radicalisation** – “the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups”. The internet provides entertainment, connectivity, and interaction for people across the world. However, terrorist groups have also recognised the power of this and are increasingly reaching out to individuals using the internet as a tool for recruitment and radicalisation
- **Trolling and cyberbullying** – Trolls are people who leave intentionally provocative or offensive messages on the internet to get attention, cause trouble or upset someone. Cyber-bullying is the bullying of another person using the internet, mobile phones, and other digital devices. Cyber-bullying can take the form of posts on forums or social media, text messages or emails, all with the aim of hurting the victim.

Trolling is often seen as a form of cyber-bullying and is generally about provoking a reaction.





# SUPPORT AND LINKS TO HELP KEEP SAFE ONLINE

■ **Get Safe Online** - UK's leading source of unbiased, factual and easy-to-understand information on online safety

- Website - <https://www.getsafeonline.org/protecting-yourself/>

■ **Information Commissioners Office** - upholds information rights in the public interest, promoting openness by public bodies and data privacy for individuals.

- Website - <https://ico.org.uk/>

■ **Child Exploitation and Online Protection** - reports can be made to CEOP if you are concerned about the way that someone has been communicating online and you can find useful information to help you know what action to take in various situations.

- Website - <https://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre/>

■ **True Vision** - focuses on stopping online hate crime in any form.

- Website - <https://www.report-it.org.uk/>

