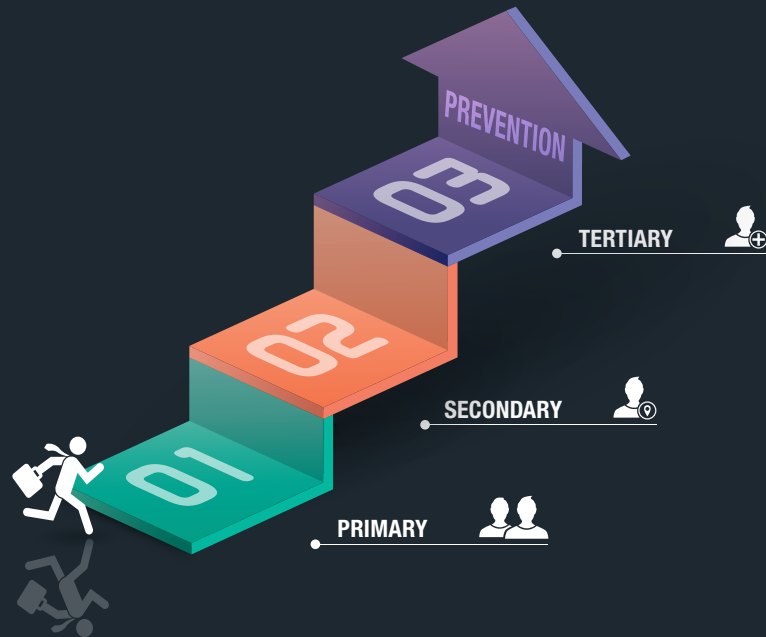


# LEVELS OF PREVENTION AT THE CPRLV

The CPRLV's work covers a continuum of prevention from the general population, to vulnerable individuals, to individuals becoming (or already) violently radicalized.



CENTRE FOR THE PREVENTION  
OF RADICALIZATION  
LEADING TO VIOLENCE



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## What happens if I contact the centre?

A specialist will call you back within 48 hours to discuss your concerns and needs, to meet with you, and to establish an intervention plan if required.

**24/7 HELPLINE**  
It's confidential!

Montreal area: 514 687-7141  
Elsewhere in Quebec: 1 877 687-7141

[info-radical.org](http://info-radical.org)

## PREVENTION OF RADICALIZATION LEADING TO VIOLENCE:

## INTERVENTION AT EVERY LEVEL

*Prevention first!*



## PRIMARY PREVENTION

(or Universal Prevention)

Primary prevention focuses on the population as a whole<sup>1</sup>.

Its goal is to proactively target the causes or factors (individual, interpersonal, community, or societal) that may be at the root of the dynamics of radicalization leading to violence of any type.

This type of prevention is therefore fundamentally concerned with fostering the resilience of all members of the population, regardless of individual risks or specific criteria.

### OBJECTIVES

To provide the general population with information and tools to improve understanding of the issue of violent radicalization and to raise awareness of the resources available to address it.

#### Examples of actions taken:

- Public awareness campaign
- Awareness workshops
- General information for the general public, etc.

To implement prevention activities to address individual, interpersonal, community or social factors that play a role in the dynamics of violent radicalization.

#### Examples of actions taken:

- Activities to educate; to foster social, political and economic inclusion; and to promote togetherness
- Tools and practices to build critical and reflective thinking skills
- Empathy-building strategies
- Interfaith dialogue, etc.



## SECONDARY PREVENTION

(or Targeted Prevention)

Secondary prevention targets individuals who are at risk of falling prey to radicalization.

This type of early prevention is aimed at reducing vulnerabilities and risk factors in groups and environments identified as being possible breeding grounds for radicalization. It therefore encourages the types of situations and contexts likely to offer positive support for vulnerable individuals.

Secondary prevention also targets professionals in the community who can play a major role in prevention if they are made aware of the phenomenon and properly equipped to understand and—if necessary—respond to it.

### OBJECTIVES

To organize prevention activities targeting groups or sectors deemed key priorities with regard to radicalization leading to violence.

#### Examples of actions taken:

- Raising awareness in schools and among young people
- Community engagement activities for young people
- Creative projects
- Workshops addressing issues such as: identity and togetherness, hate speech, inclusion and diversity of beliefs, digital and social media education, etc.

To train school, social, health, police and community workers so they are readily able to recognize the telltale signs of radicalization leading to violence and to respond to it appropriately, either directly or through available resources.

#### Examples of actions taken:

- Documentation (guides, fact sheets)
- Training customized to address the realities of each sector and the respective mandates of individual professionals or caseworkers
- Practical tools adapted to the needs of caseworkers and professionals from the different sectors, etc.



## TERTIARY PREVENTION

(or Indicated Prevention)

Tertiary prevention is concerned primarily with rehabilitating radicalized individuals and building the resilience of those persons who have extricated themselves from the radicalization process.

Tertiary prevention is aimed at helping individuals disengage from violence and extremism and adopt a critical distance from extremist views or beliefs. It comprises three types of specialized support:

**For radicalized individuals:** Psychosocial or community care and social reintegration support (including for persons convicted of criminal acts).

**For individuals undergoing reintegration into society:** Strengthening their resilience and protective factors by gradually guiding them through the reintegration process and helping them develop a sense of identification with the broader community.

**For individuals liable to—or already subject to—prosecution:** Proactive intervention before prosecution of the individual in question becomes necessary, or as a complement to the judicial process (when an individual has already been convicted).

### OBJECTIVES

To intervene in the event of the following:

- the deterioration of a situation involving an individual at risk of being pulled into a radicalization dynamic
- the intensification of proven individual cases of radicalization

#### Examples of actions taken:

- Case management and support for the individual in question and loved ones
- Coordinated psychosocial or community support

To provide ongoing social reintegration support for deradicalized individuals to prevent them from reverting to a radical mentality.

#### Examples of actions taken:

- Assessment of social reintegration potential and context in individual cases
- Implementation of social reintegration plans
- Follow-up and activities to provide social reintegration support for deradicalized individuals, etc.

<sup>1</sup> Two distinct classification frameworks are generally used in prevention: one employs the terms 'primary', 'secondary' and 'tertiary' prevention, and the other 'universal', 'targeted' and 'indicated' prevention.