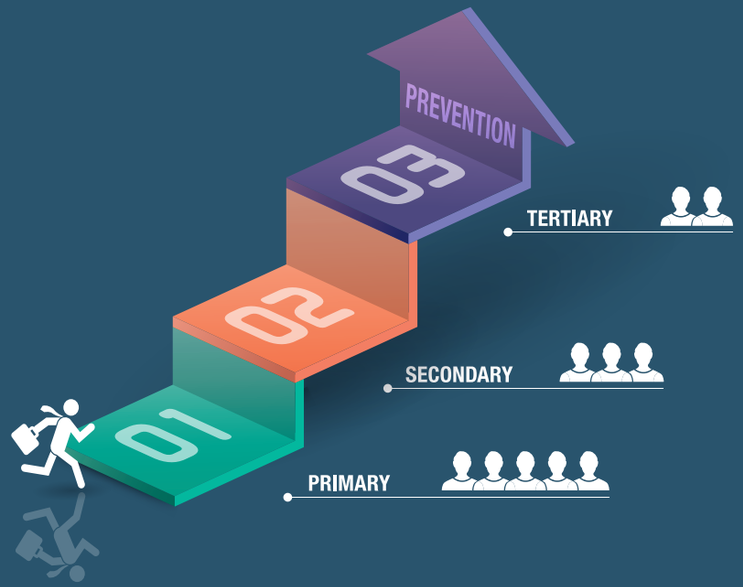
LEVELS OF PREVENTION AT THE CPRLV

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



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CENTRE FOR THE **PREVENTION**
OF RADICALIZATION
LEADING TO VIOLENCE

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

CENTRE FOR THE **PREVENTION**
OF RADICALIZATION
LEADING TO VIOLENCE

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[1].

The goal of primary prevention 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 collective resilience, regardless of individual risks or specific criteria.

OBJECTIVES

A. Raise awareness of the issue of violent radicalization and the resources available to address it.

Examples of actions to be encouraged:

- Public awareness campaign
- Awareness workshops

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

Examples of actions to be encouraged:

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

[1] 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.

SECONDARY PREVENTION
(or targeted prevention)

Secondary prevention targets individuals who are at risk of becoming radicalized.

This type of prevention is aimed at reducing vulnerabilities and risk factors in groups and environments identified as being conducive to 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

A. Intervene with groups or sectors deemed key priorities with regard to radicalization leading to violence.

Examples of actions to be encouraged:

- Raising awareness in schools and among young people
- Activities to get young people involved in the community
- Workshops to address issues such as: identity and real community, hate speech, inclusion and diversity of beliefs, digital and social media education, etc.

B. Help school, social, health, police and community workers recognize the telltale signs of radicalization leading to violence so they can respond to it appropriately, either directly or through available resources.

Examples of actions to be encouraged:

- Targeted information
- Training sessions tailored to address the needs of each sector and the mandates of each type of professional
- Practical tools, such as guides, fact sheets, etc., that can be used by caseworkers and professionals in different fields.

TERTIARY PREVENTION
(or indicated prevention)

Tertiary prevention is concerned primarily with the reintegration of radicalized individuals and building the resilience of those who have extricated themselves from it.

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

For radicalized individuals: Psychological, social and community care and reintegration support (whether the person has been convicted or not of criminal acts).

For individuals being reintegrated 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.

OBJECTIVES

A. Intervene in the event of the following:

- Deterioration of a situation where an individual at risk could be drawn into a radicalization dynamic
- Intensification of cases where individuals are known to be radicalized

Examples of actions to be encouraged:

- Case management and support for the individual in question and loved ones
- Coordinated psychological, social and community support
- Art projects to develop self-expression

B. Provide ongoing social reintegration support for deradicalized individuals

Examples of actions to be encouraged:

- Assessment of vulnerability and protection factors to facilitate each individual's social reintegration
- Follow-up and activities to promote social reintegration support for deradicalized individuals, etc.