### What is it...

All professionals have the statutory duty to assist in preventing terrorism. The main aim is prevention and safeguarding. The 'Channel programme' uses a multiagency approach to protect people who are vulnerable by: Identifying individuals at risk/Assessing the nature and extent of that risk/Developing an appropriate support plan for the individual. The process of radicalisation is different for everyone and can happen quickly or slowly.

**Training and Referral process...** 

Undertake the Radicalisation eLearning on PoD for

further understanding. All Safeguarding Leads should

undertake the WRAP training accessed through CPD.

Are you familiar with your local procedures; the

Advice on appropriate PREVENT referrals can be

Channel Duty Guidance available?



Preventing Radicalisation

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# What to do...

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Be aware of the possibility that young people or their parents may be becoming radicalised, and make sure you know the local procedures to follow.

Help to alleviate some of the vulnerability factors mentioned.

Schools now have resources 'Getting on Together' to be delivered in both primary and secondary

## Why it matters...

The risk of radicalisation is the product of a number of factors and identifying this risk requires that staff exercise their professional judgement, seeking further advice as necessary. Many agencies now have a single point of contact, often their safeguarding lead, who can assist. There is no single indicator of when a person might move to adopt violence in support of extremist ideas.

# Vulnerability factors...

Indicators of vulnerability can include: • Identity Crisis • Personal Crisis • Personal Circumstances • Unmet Aspirations - Perceptions of injustice; feeling of failure

Criminality Potential indicators identified by the Channel Guidance include: • Regular use of inappropriate extremist language; • Possession or accessing violent extremist literature; • Behavioural changes; • The expression of extremist views;

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### Indicators...

Advocating violent actions and means; • Association with known extremists; • Articulating support for violent extremist causes or leaders; • Using extremist views to explain personal disadvantage; • Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations; • Seeking to recruit others to an extremist ideology.

## What can I do...

### Some of the ideas are:

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accessed through CCAT.

Mentoring, life skills, anger management, cognitive behavioural work, constrictive pursuits, education and skills, careers advice and assistance, family support, health support, housing support, substance misuse support.