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### Background

All professionals have a statutory duty to assist in preventing terrorism. The main aim is prevention and safeguarding. The 'Channel programme' uses a multi-agency approach to protect people who are vulnerable by: 1. Identifying individuals at risk; 2. Assessing the nature and extent of that risk 3. Developing an appropriate support plan for the individual. There is no single indicator of when a person might move to adopt violence in support of extremist ideas. The process of radicalisation is different for everyone and can happen quickly or slowly.



## Preventing Radicalisation

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### 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.

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### What to do

Be aware of the possibility that some individuals may be becoming radicalised, and make sure you know the local procedures to follow. Help to alleviate some of the vulnerability factors above. Contact your safeguarding Lead who will know how to refer to Channel Panel.



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### Information

Indicators of vulnerability can include:

- Identity Crisis
- Personal Crisis
- Personal circumstances
- Unmet aspirations – perceptions of injustice; feelings of failure
- Criminality

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### Questions

When individuals express disaffection with public services or a particular group within society, how do we interpret that? Are you familiar with the Channel duty guidance?

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### Information

Every member of staff, volunteer and carer has a role to play in protecting and supporting vulnerable individuals who use services in the Rochdale Borough and the prevention of radicalisation is fundamental to our duty of care to such individuals.

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Potential indicators identified by the Channel Guidance include:

- Use of inappropriate language;
- Possession or accessing violent extremist literature;
- Behavioural changes;
- The expression of extremist views;
- 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