**Preventing Radicalisation**

Live and Learn Sports

Safeguarding Children

Partnership 2020

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. Channel staff is always happy to offer advice and support.

2. Why it matters

All professionals now have the statutory duty to assist in preventing terrorism (since 1st July 2015). 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.

1. Background

**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**: • Use of inappropriate language, possession or accessing violent extremist literature & behavioural changes.

3. Information



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 (in the LSCB procedures)

Help to alleviate some of the vulnerability factors above.

7. What to do =

**How do we know when it might happen?**

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. **What advocating violent action means?** Association with known extremists and 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.

4. Information

**Some of the ideas for helping in this area:** 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.

5. Information

When individuals express disaffection with public services or a particular group within society, **how do we interpret that?** Most extremists have identity issues and the need for a sense of ‘belonging’ – respect is key. **Safeguarding – Are you familiar with the Channel duty guidance and the e-learning package for partner agencies?** https://www.gov.uk/government/ uploads/system/uploads/ attachment\_data/file/425189/ Channel\_Duty\_Guidance\_ April\_2015.pdf http://course.ncalt.com/Channel\_ General\_Awareness/01/index.html

6. Questions

RSCB

Rotherham Safeguarding Children Board –

7-minute Briefing