Prevention And Anti-Radicalisation Policy

WRITTEN/LAST REVIEWED BY: MMd

RATIFIED BY: SLT

DATE: January 25
DUE FOR REVIEW: January 26

FILE PATH: Prevention And Anti-Radicalisation Policy

MES Cairo is committed to safeguarding all students from extremism and radicalisation, ensuring that the school is a safe, inclusive, and nurturing environment.

- It will state that the school recognises its responsibility to adhere to BSO Standards for accreditation, including fostering British values of democracy, rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect, and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs.

Definition of Extremism and Radicalization

- **Extremism**: The vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect, and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. Extremism can also involve inciting violence or hatred.
- **Radicalisation**: The process by which an individual or group comes to adopt extremist views or ideologies that promote hate or violence.

Core Aims of the Policy

- **Prevention**: To actively prevent radicalisation by fostering an environment that supports students' well-being, inclusivity, and critical thinking.
- **Identification**: To recognise and respond to signs of radicalisation early, through careful monitoring and intervention.
- **Protection**: To protect students from exposure to harmful ideologies while respecting their right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion.
- **Education**: To educate students about diversity, British values, and critical thinking, helping them develop resilience to extremist influences.

BSO Standards and British Values

- **Democracy**: Encourage students to engage in democratic processes within the school, such as through student councils, and to understand the importance of participation and the right to voice opinions in a respectful manner.
- **The Rule of Law**: Teach the importance of laws and regulations in maintaining a fair and just society. Emphasise the role of laws in protecting individual rights and maintaining order.
- **Individual Liberty**: Encourage students to make informed choices and respect others' rights to express their beliefs, provided these do not infringe on the rights of others.
- **Mutual Respect and Tolerance**: Foster an environment where diversity in beliefs, cultures, and backgrounds is respected, and where intolerance or discrimination is actively challenged.

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This document is to be shared with all stakeholders, The Board of Directors, Parents, Students, Teachers, and Administrators. Updated: AUG 2025

Leadership through Education: Care, Challenge, Inspire

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Preventative Measures

- **Curriculum Design**: Integrate discussions on British values, social cohesion, global citizenship, and diversity into subjects such as Personal, Social Health,Citizenship education
- **Promoting Critical Thinking**: Foster an environment where students are encouraged to critically analyse information, question ideas, and understand different perspectives. This includes teaching students how to recognise extremist rhetoric and understand its harmful effects.
- **Whole-School Approach**: Ensure that staff, students, and parents are all part of the school's efforts to prevent radicalisation. This could include workshops for parents, training for staff, and student-led initiatives for promoting inclusivity.

Identifying Signs of Radicalisation

- **Early Warning Signs**: Provide staff with clear guidance on recognising signs of radicalisation in students, including:
  - Changes in behaviour or attitude, such as withdrawing from friends or family, adopting more extreme views, or becoming secretive.
  - Displaying intolerance or hostility toward people with different beliefs or backgrounds.
  - Expressing support for extremist ideologies or groups.
- **Referral Mechanisms**: Implement a confidential and systematic referral process for staff to report concerns, ensuring that students who may be at risk receive appropriate support. This process should be in line with local legal frameworks and working closely with local authorities or specialised support services.

Staff Training and Support

- **Regular Training**: Provide regular training for staff on recognising the signs of radicalisation and understanding the school's procedures for reporting concerns. This training should include case studies, scenarios, and practical steps to intervene.
- **Ongoing Professional Development**: Encourage staff to stay informed on current issues related to radicalisation and extremism, including any changes in local or global dynamics that may affect the school community.

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Supporting Students at Risk

- **Pastoral Care**: Ensure that students who are identified as being at risk of radicalisation have access to appropriate pastoral care, counselling, and mentoring.
- **Partnership with External Agencies**: Establish relationships with organisations specialising in counter-extremism and youth support to provide timely and expert intervention.

Engagement with Parents and the Community

- **Parental Involvement**: Regularly engage parents through workshops, newsletters, and meetings, educating them on the risks of radicalisation and how they can support the school's efforts.
- **Community Collaboration**: Work with local and international community groups, law enforcement, and NGOs to strengthen the school's approach to preventing radicalisation.

Monitoring, Review, and Evaluation

- **Regular Audits**: Regularly review the effectiveness of the policy through staff feedback, student surveys, and reports of incidents or concerns. This process should ensure the policy is up-to-date and relevant.
- **Adaptation**: Adjust the policy as necessary based on feedback, emerging threats, or changes in local or international circumstances.

Crisis Management and Communication

- The policy should include a clear crisis management plan detailing the steps to take if radicalisation is suspected or an incident occurs. This plan should prioritise the safety and well-being of students while respecting due process and the rights of all involved.
- It should include clear communication procedures with local authorities, parents, and other stakeholders.