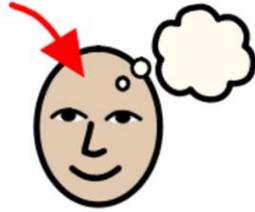


PSHE

FGM

## Ground rules

- Have respect for who people are and what they say.
- Try to use the correct words for naming body parts and sexual activities.
  - No personal questions.
- Don't name names, you can speak in the third person about 'someone I know', 'a friend', 'a situation I've heard about'.
  - The 'right to pass', or not say anything if you don't want to.
- **Confidentiality:** 'what is said in the room, stays in the room', however, if someone discloses something about themselves which could be harmful to them or put them at risk, we would have to pass the information on in order to keep them safe.



Learning



Outcome

To understand what FGM is and to know that FGM is illegal in the UK

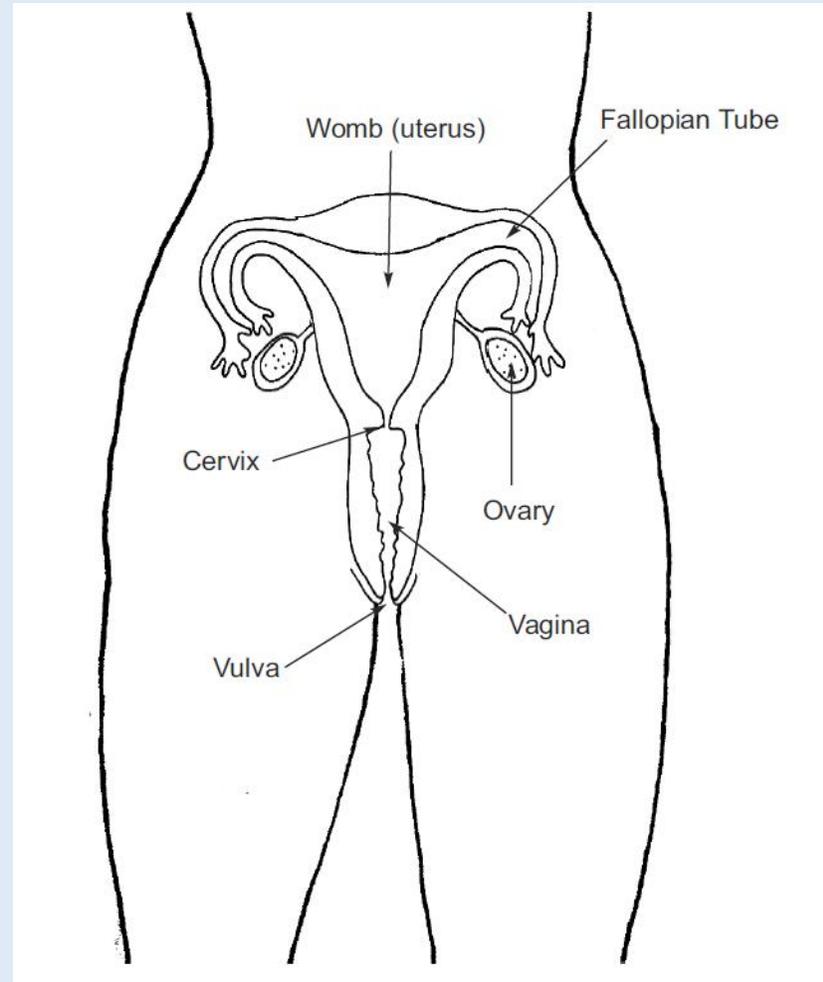
## **What does FGM mean?**

### **Female Genital Mutilation**

This is where a procedure is done involving the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

***Statement from the World Health Organization, 2011***

# Female sexual organs



There are some other names for FGM such as female circumcision, cutting, or sunna.

There are no medical reasons why FGM takes place and it is very harmful to girls and women who have it done to them.

## Some justifications given for FGM

- Brings status and respect to the girl
  - Upholds the family 'honour'
  - Is part of being a woman
- Rids the family of bad luck or evil spirits

## Religion and human rights

- Although FGM is practised by some Muslims and Christians in some parts of the world, it is not required by Islam, Christianity or Judaism and is not in the Bible or Koran. It is not required by any religion.
- FGM is a violation of the human rights of girls/women. The practice also violates a person's rights to health, security and physical integrity, the right to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and the right to life when the procedure results in death.

## Some potential consequences of FGM

- loss of blood
- Severe pain or shock
- difficulties in passing urine
- difficulties during menstruation (periods)
  - infections
- complications in pregnancy and childbirth
  - pain during sex
- psychological concerns such as post traumatic stress disorder
  - In some cases, death

**60,000**

**Girls under 15 are at risk  
of FGM in the UK**

**137,000**

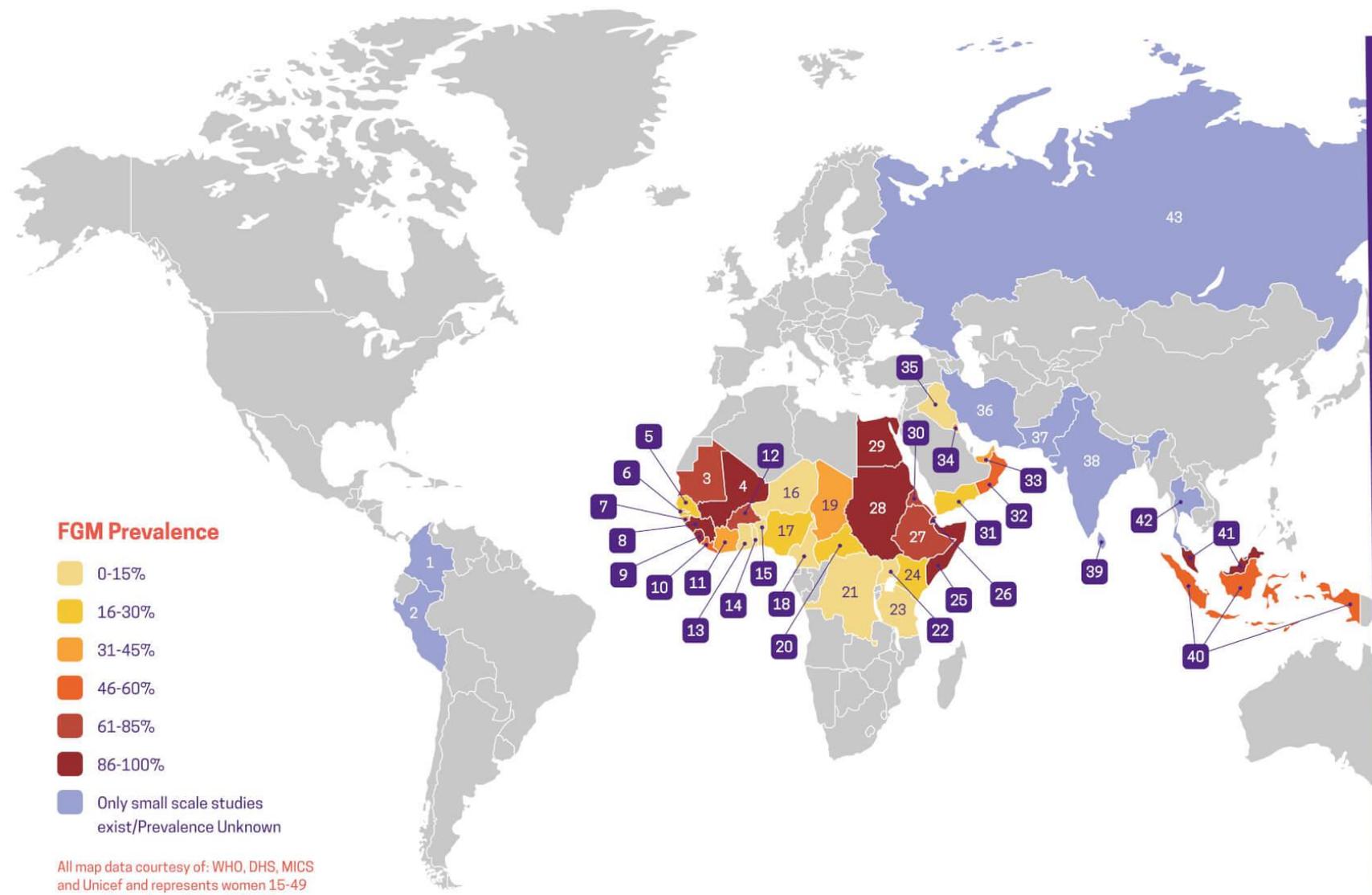
**Women and girls are  
living with the  
consequences of FGM in  
the UK**

**200m**

**Million women and girls  
worldwide have  
undergone FGM**

**FGM is mostly carried out on young girls sometime  
between infancy and age 15.**

# Where does FGM happen?



### FGM Prevalence

- 0-15%
- 16-30%
- 31-45%
- 46-60%
- 61-85%
- 86-100%
- Only small scale studies exist/Prevalence Unknown

All map data courtesy of: WHO, DHS, MICS and Unicef and represents women 15-49 years old, thanks to National FGM Centre.

### COUNTRIES

- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. COLOMBIA                  | 21. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO |
| 2. PERU                      | 22. UGANDA                           |
| 3. MAURITANIA                | 23. TANZANIA                         |
| 4. MALI                      | 24. KENYA                            |
| 5. SENEGAL                   | 25. SOMALIA                          |
| 6. THE GAMBIA                | 26. DJIBOUTI                         |
| 7. GUINEA BISSAU             | 27. ETHIOPIA                         |
| 8. GUINEA                    | 28. SUDAN                            |
| 9. SIERRA LEONE              | 29. EGYPT                            |
| 10. LIBERIA                  | 30. ERITREA                          |
| 11. COTE D'IVOIRE            | 31. YEMEN                            |
| 12. BURKINA FASO             | 32. OMAN                             |
| 13. GHANA                    | 33. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES             |
| 14. TOGO                     | 34. KUWAIT                           |
| 15. BENIN                    | 35. IRAQ                             |
| 16. NIGER                    | 36. IRAN                             |
| 17. NIGERIA                  | 37. PAKISTAN                         |
| 18. CAMEROON                 | 38. INDIA                            |
| 19. CHAD                     | 39. SRI LANKA                        |
| 20. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC | 40. INDONESIA                        |
|                              | 41. MALAYSIA                         |
|                              | 42. THAILAND                         |
|                              | 43. RUSSIA                           |

**FORWARD**

Dignity and change for African women and girls



*A 2015 study estimated that:*

-approximately 60,000 girls aged 0-14 were born in England and Wales to mothers who had undergone FGM

-Approximately 103,000 women aged 15-49 and 24,000 women aged 50 and over who have migrated to England and Wales are living with the consequences of FGM

## The Law

FGM is **illegal** in the UK (under the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003) and lots of other countries

- It is illegal to help, support or arrange for FGM to be performed on a girl in this country.
- It is also illegal to take a girl outside the UK to have FGM carried out, even if it is not illegal in the other country.
  - The offence can result in 14 years in prison or a fine - or both.
- It is now an offence to fail to protect a girl from the risk of FGM and there is a mandatory reporting duty for professionals to report known cases of FGM in under 18s to the police

# Some warning signs

Long absence from school and talking about a 'special ceremony'

A change of behaviour on return from abroad

Girls finding it difficult to sit still and it was not a problem previously

Complaining of pain between the legs

Taking a longer time than usual in the bathroom

Asking to be excused from PE or swimming

Saying that they are not allowed to talk about it

**If you are worried about someone who is at risk of FGM or has had FGM:**

-tell an adult you trust, preferably someone at school or a GP

- Call the NSPCC FGM helpline on 0800 028 3550

-phone the police if she's in immediate danger

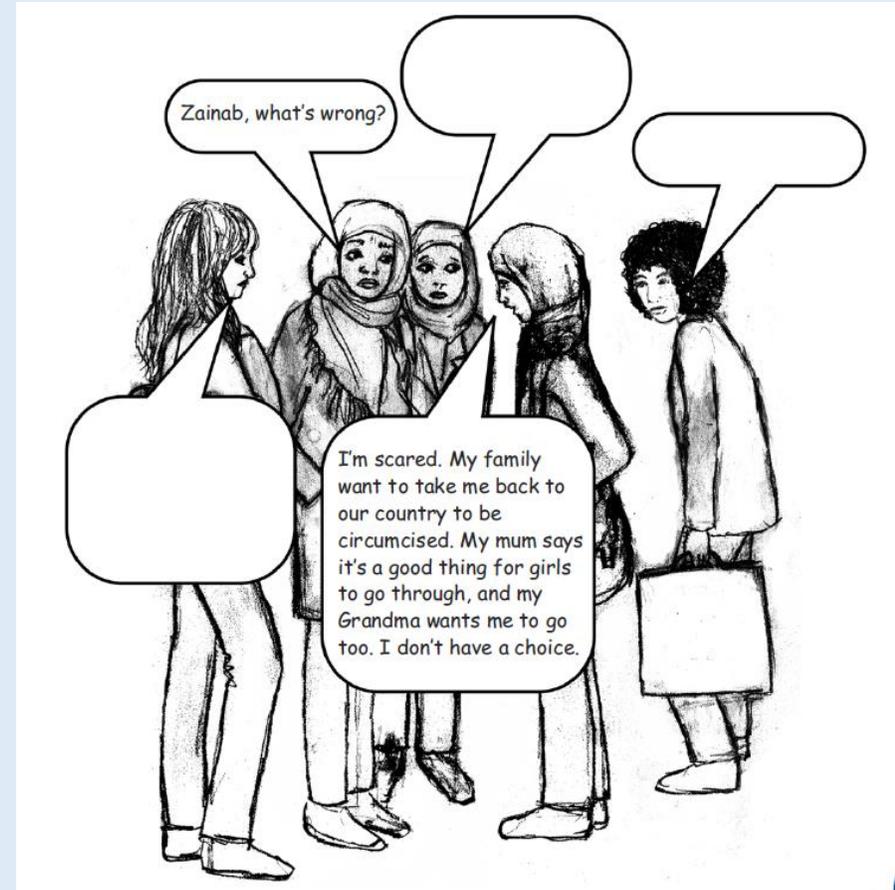
## What will happen when you report FGM to professionals

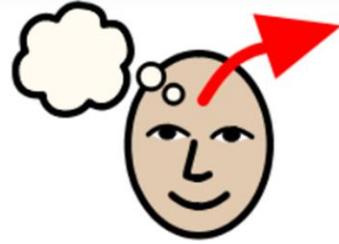
- If you tell a member of school staff that someone is at risk from FGM then this will be treated confidentially and will be seen as a child protection issue
- The Children's Service will treat this as a serious concern and parents will be part of the meeting to discuss this concern.
- The girl will not automatically be taken away from home. This would happen in rare cases if the parents won't guarantee that they will not have their daughter cut.

# Scenario

## What could you say to Zainab?

- reassure her she's not alone, there are people who can help, advise and protect her;
- listen to her;
- tell her that FGM is illegal and so there is protection against it happening;
- tell her you will need to tell an adult who can help.





Plenary

What do you know now?

How do you feel?

## Remember

You can always talk to an adult in school if you have any concerns or questions

There are also local support services who are there to help

Anyone can anonymously call the NSPCC 24 hour helpline on 0800 028 3550 or email [fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk](mailto:fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk) for advice, information and support about FGM, or to report a concern about someone's welfare.