

Keeping children safe

Downe Manor Workshop 5

Health Improvement Team

Focus for today's workshop:

- Understand specific aspects of safeguarding
- Understand what FGM is
- Understand school's responsibility in relation to FGM

You said...

- Haven't got a great understanding of FGM it would be helpful to find out more

QUIZ

Question	A	B	C
% of pupils who said they have been taught how to keep themselves safe.	98%	88%	78%
% of pupils who don't know who to talk to if they are worried or scared.	5%	7%	12%
% parents who have attended a safeguarding workshop in school	14%	24%	34%
% of parents who think it is important for children and young people to know how to keep themselves safe, including information about FGM	74%	84%	94%

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Female Genital Mutilation

- The partial or total removal of external female genitalia for non-medical reasons.
- No medical reasons
- Dangerous
- It's also known as female circumcision, cutting
- Causes severe and long-lasting damage to physical health
- Severe and long-lasting emotional damage to emotional health

FGM is child abuse and it is a criminal offence in this country

FGM

There is often huge pressure on families to continue the practice



Tradition

Religion

Marriage
prospects

Being part
of a
community

Cultural

BUT...

- FGM is illegal in this country
- Human rights aren't just for boys
- Every child has the right to be protected from profound, permanent and completely unnecessary harm.

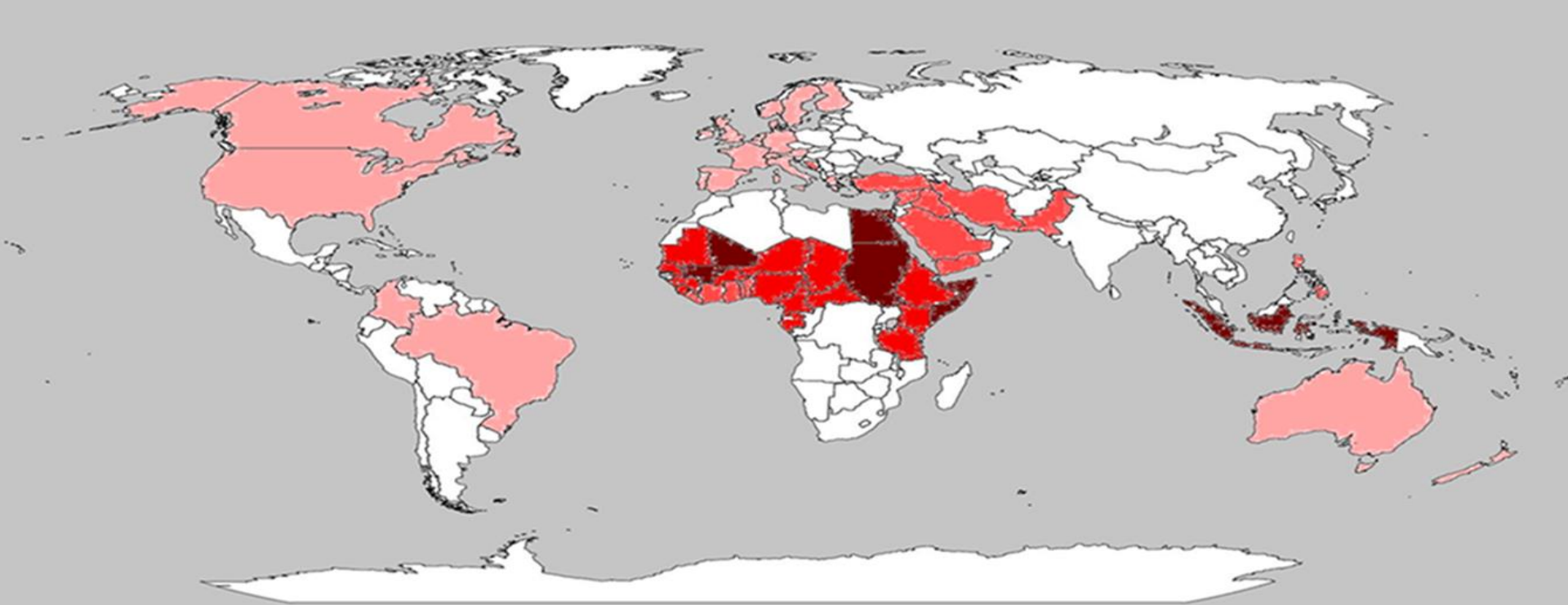
What is FGM?

- The World Health Organization (WHO) defines Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) as:
- “All procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons” (2014).
- FGM is a violation of the child and woman. It is child abuse and illegal in the United Kingdom (UK)
- The practice is mostly carried out by traditional circumcisers, who often play other central roles in communities, such as attending childbirths.
- Increasingly, however, FGM is being performed by some health providers in other countries.

Long term damage of FGM

- Infections
- Fatal bleeding
- Cysts
- Difficulty urinating
- Difficulty passing menstrual flow
- Unable to get pregnant
- Anxiety
- PTSD (Post traumatic stress disorder)
- Depression
- Complications during child birth
- Chronic pain

Statistics for FGM An estimated 200 million girls and women alive today are believed to have been subjected to FGM;



Where is FGM performed?

- It is widely practiced in 28 countries in Africa, Parts of the Middle East, Yemen, Syria Northern Iraq and other Kurdish areas
- Reported among Bhora Muslims in India, Pakistan and Malaysia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and some ethnic groups in South America, Europe, USA, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, Russia (Dagestan)
- It is practiced at all educational levels and in all social classes and occurs among religious and non religious groups, although no religion mandates it.

The FGM Act 1985- 2003 (Amended)

- FGM Act 1985
- FGM Act amendment 2003
- Separate from Child Protection Act

FGM and the law



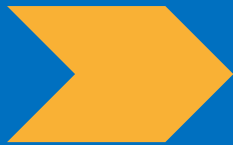
FGM is a criminal act in the UK



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.



The offence can result in 14 years in prison or a fine – or both

FGM AND THE UK

- Women and girls affected by FGM can be found in every local authority in England and Wales, with the highest number living in London.
- The scale of the problem remains unknown because of a lack of reliable data, but the government estimates 170,000 women and girls are affected by FGM in the UK, with the highest rate of prevalence found in Southwark,
- More than 70 women & girls seek medical treatments each month in the NHS.
- A further 65,000 girls under the age of 13 are at risk of FGM every year in the UK

The New Ofsted Framework

From September 2015 the four key judgments are:

- The quality of teaching, learning and assessment
- **Personal development, behaviour and welfare**
- Outcomes for pupils
- Effectiveness of leadership management
- Before making a judgment on overall effectiveness inspectors must evaluate:

The effectiveness and impact of the provision for pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development .

FGM is a high priority issue for the Government & Ofsted.

Keeping your children safe

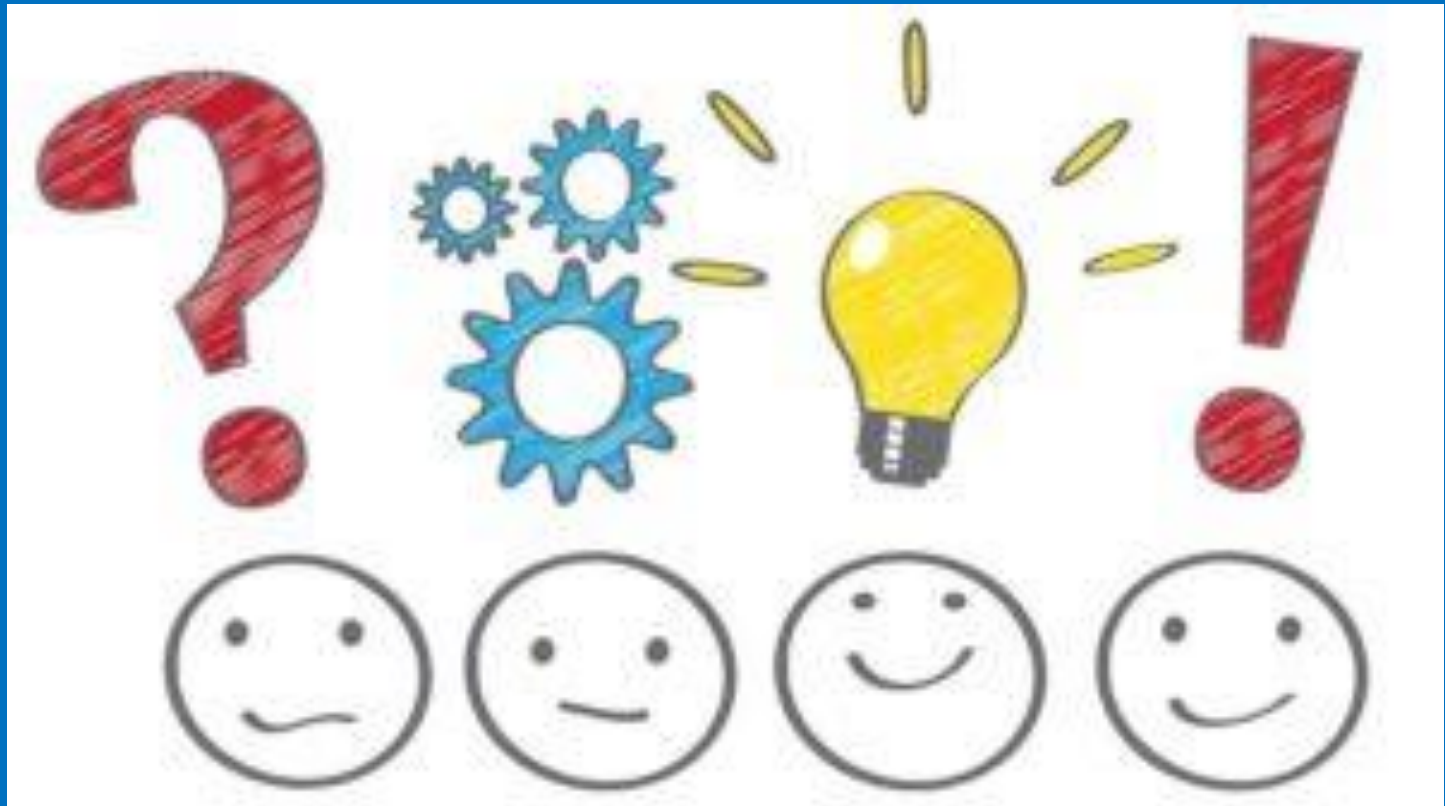
- PANTS rule
- Relationships and Sex education lessons
- Safeguarding procedures in school
- Open discussion with families
- Age appropriate lessons for children in Years 3 - 6



Next session

View lesson materials

Questions





**Thank you for
attending!**

Claire Meade and Hoda Ali