

Balmalloch Primary School and Nursery Class



Safeguarding: Female Genital Mutilation Policy



responsi**B**ility

gr**A**atitude

BELIEVE IN YOURSELF

hu**M**ility and forgiveness

persever**A**nce

Love

ACHIEVE YOUR GOALS

h**O**nesty and gener**O**sity

respe**C**t

friends**H**ip & family

A Place of Enthusiastic Learning and Achievement!

Rationale

FGM is a collective term for all procedures involving partial or total removal of external female genitalia for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons. Typically it is performed on girls aged between 4 -15 or on older girls before marriage or pregnancy. It is illegal in the UK and it is also illegal to take a child abroad to undergo FGM. There is a maximum prison sentence of 14 years for anyone found to have aided this procedure in any way. It is considered to be child abuse as it causes physical, psychological and sexual harm. FGM is more common than many people realise, both across the world and in the UK. It is practised in 28 African countries and in parts of the Middle and Far East and increasingly in developed countries amongst the immigrant and refugee communities. In the UK, it has been estimated that 24,000 girls under the age of 15 are at risk of FGM.

Aim:

- All staff talk about FGM in a professional and sensitive manner through planned in-service events;
- All staff are aware of the indicators that FGM may be about to take place or have taken place;
- All staff are aware and follow the Safeguarding procedures Balmalloch Primary School and Nursery Class has in place;
- All staff have contextual knowledge of FGM;
- All staff are aware of how best to support children and families;
- To create an 'open environment' where pupils feel comfortable and safe to discuss the problems they are facing and know that they will be listened to and their concerns taken seriously;

Guidelines

The following national guidelines should also be read when working with this policy, which is part of annual 'Child Protection Training' in Balmalloch Primary School and Nursery Class.

- HM Government - FGM Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines Nov 14;
- FGM Leaflet - Female Genital Mutilation 'The facts' – Gov.uk.

Signs and Indicators

Some indications that FGM may have taken place include:

- The family comes from a community that is known to practice FGM, especially if there are elderly women present in the extended family;
- A girl / young woman may spend time out of the classroom or from other activities, with bladder or menstrual problems;
- A long absence from school or in the school holidays could be an indication that a girl / young woman has recently undergone an FGM procedure, particularly if there are behavioural changes on her return - this may also be due to a forced marriage;
- A girl requiring to be excused from physical exercise lessons without the support of her GP;
- A girl may ask for help, either directly or indirectly;
- A girl who is suffering emotional / psychological effects of undergoing FGM, for example withdrawal or depression.

Some indications that FGM may be about to take place include:

- A conversation with a girl where they may refer to FGM, either in relation to themselves or another female family member or friend;
- A girl requesting help to prevent it happening;
- A girl expressing anxiety about a 'special procedure' or a 'special occasion' which may include discussion of a holiday to their country of origin;
- A boy may also indicate some concern about his sister or other female relative.

Cultural Context:

The issue of FGM is very complex. Despite the obvious harm and distress it can cause, many parents from communities who practice FGM believe it important in order to protect their cultural identity.

FGM is often practiced within a religious context. However, neither the Koran nor the Bible supports the practice of FGM.

As well as religious reasons, parents may also say that undergoing FGM is in their daughter's best interests because it:

- Gives her status and respect within the community;
- Keeps her virginity / chastity;
- Is a rite of passage within the custom and tradition in their culture;
- Makes her socially acceptable to others, especially to men for the purposes of marriage;
- Ensures the family are seen as honourable;
- Helps girls and women to be clean and hygienic.

Consequences of FGM

Many people may not be aware of the relation between FGM and its health consequences; in particular the complications affecting sexual intercourse and childbirth which occur many years after the mutilation has taken place.

Short term health implications include:

- Severe pain and shock;
- Infections;
- Urine retention;
- Injury to adjacent tissues;
- Fracture or dislocation as a result of restraint;
- Damage to other organs;
- Death.
- Depending on the degree of mutilation, it can cause severe haemorrhaging and result in the death of the girl /young woman through loss of blood.
- Difficulties in passing urine

Long term health implications include:

- Excessive damage to the reproductive system;
- Uterus, vaginal and pelvic infections;
- Infertility;
- Cysts;
- Complications in pregnancy and childbirth;
- Psychological damage;
- Sexual dysfunction;
- Difficulties in menstruation

Please note that this Policy should be read in conjunction with the Balmalloch Primary School and Nursery Class Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Contact Information

Balmalloch Primary School Child Protection Co-ordinator: Ruth McCarthy
Headteacher

Balmalloch Nursery Class Child Protection Co-ordinator: Louise Chambers
Depute Head Teacher

Child Protection Assistant Co-ordinator: Deborah Convery Principal Teacher/
John Paterson – Acting Principal Teacher (January 2020-January 2021)

Nursery Child Protection Assistant Co-ordinators (during Term Time school closures)

Kelly Baker – Early Learning & Childcare Principal Lead

Sandra Merrick – Early Learning & Childcare Principal Lead

R. McCarthy
Head Teacher
March 2020

Review Schedule

Policy Review Date March 2021