

Health problems of FGM

Broken bones

Persistent bleeding

Severe pain

Fevers

Repeated infections which make it very painful to go to the toilet.

Infections can also stop a woman from getting pregnant and/or cause complications in childbirth

Women and girls who have undergone FGM often suffer from psychological problems: depression, anxiety, post traumatic stress disorder, low self esteem etc

Where to get help

If you have any questions or concerns about FGM please do not hesitate to contact one of the safe-guarding leads at school by calling or emailing the school office.

If you know someone who is going to make their children have FGM, or if a child tells you they are having FGM, you **must** tell someone who can help.

Croydon CCG Safeguarding Team:

020 3668 1345

MASH Consultation Line

020 8726 6400

Childline:

0800 1111

NSPCC FGM 24 hour helpline:

0800 028 3550

NSPCC:

www.nspcc.org.uk

Police:

999

National FGM Centre:

info@nationalfgmcentre.org.uk

020 8498 7137

Rockmount Primary School Designated Safeguarding Leads:

Helen Carvall (Headteacher)

Viv Bull (Deputy Headteacher)

Amber Pearless (Deputy Headteacher)

Donna Rankine (Assistant Headteacher)

Annette Schembri (Learning Mentor)

Ana De Miguel (Extended School Manager)

Telephone: 0208 6532619

Email: via the contact page on the website or on:

office@rockmount.croydon.sch.uk

Direct contact - ask for an appointment or

Rockmount Primary School

Chevening Road, Upper Norwood, London, SE19 3ST

Telephone: 020 8653 2619

ROCKMOUNT PRIMARY SCHOOL



Female Genital Mutilation

Information and Help
September 2022

What is Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)?

FGM is the removal of part, or all, of the external genitalia. It also includes any other injury to the external female genitalia which is not done for any medical reason

Types of FGM

FGM Type 1

Clitoridectomy is the partial or total removal of the clitoris.

FGM Type 2

Excision is the partial or total removal of the clitoris and labia monoria, with or without the removal of the labia majoria (labia are the lips that surround the vagina).

FGM Type 3

Infibulation is removing some or all of the female genitalia including the clitoris, sewing the edges together to leave a tiny hole.

FGM Type 4

All other harmful procedures to female genitalia for non-medical purposes e.g. pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterising genitalia.

Some countries that practice FGM are:

Somalia, Guinea, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea,

Mali, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Burkina, Faso,

Gambia, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Liberia, Bissau,

Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Kenya,

Senegal Central, AR Yemen, Tanzania, Benin,

Iraq, Ghana, Togo

This list is not exhaustive. Any concern should be reported.

Laws regarding FGM

It is against the law in the UK for anyone to carry out FGM on women and girls.

It is against the law to take women and girls who are living in the UK to a different country to carry out FGM.

It is against the law to help someone else to carry out FGM.

If a person carries out FGM, or helps someone to carry out FGM, they could go to prison for 14 years.

Duty for health and social care professionals and teachers to report FGM to the police

Health and Social Care professionals and teachers are required by law to report 'known' cases of FGM in girls aged under 18 years to the police.

If a child tells a member of staff that she has undergone FGM then that member of staff will need to report this to a Designated Safeguarding Lead and the police.

For more information about FGM:

<http://forwarduk.org.uk/>

<http://aydacentre.org/>

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/female-genital-mutilation-fgm/>

<https://www.gov.uk/female-genital-mutilation-help-advice>

<http://croydonlcsb.org.uk/>