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Resources

[National FGM Centre – Developing excellence in response to FGM and other Harmful Practices](#)

[Free FGM Training Online | Recognising & Preventing FGM Free Course | Virtual College](#)

What is FGM video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WJwP6C5q6Qg>

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What to do

If you are worried about a child who is at risk of FGM or has had FGM, you must share this information with Bury Social Services or the Police.

[Bury Children Social Care](#) or [Bury Adult Social Care](#) If you feel the person is in immediate danger, please contact the police on **999**.

If you are a health or social care professional who may come into contact with girls and women at risk of FGM, you can read the [Greater Manchester Safeguarding Children Procedures Manual](#)

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Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance

Home Office co-ordinates efforts and offers outreach support to local areas.

[Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation - GOV.UK](#)

[Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation: procedural information - GOV.UK](#)

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

[Bury Safeguarding Partnership](#)



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Risk Indicators

- Mother/female relative has undergone FGM
- Girl discusses special occasion/ceremony to 'become a woman' /prepare for marriage
 - Long holiday abroad/ going 'home' visiting family
- Unexpected absence from school and is from a practicing community
 - Relative/ cutter visiting from abroad
 - Avoids exercise - Spends longer in bathroom
 - Recurrent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems
 - Difficulty walking, standing or sitting
 - Reluctant to undergo routine medical examination

1

Background

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) involves partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

FGM is prevalent in 30 countries mainly concentrated in the Western, Eastern, and North-Eastern regions of Africa, some countries in the Middle East and Asia, as well as among migrants from these areas. FGM may happen to girls in the UK as well as overseas; FGM is therefore a global concern.

2

Why it Matters

More than 200 million girls and women alive today have been cut. FGM is child abuse and a form of violence against women and girls. It has no health benefits but rather immediate and long term physical and psychological consequences. The procedure may be carried out soon after birth, during childhood or adolescence, just before marriage or during a woman's first pregnancy. Girls may be taken to their country of origin during school, holidays. FGM can be linked to forced marriage and honour-based violence. The practice is not required by any religion.

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Legislation on FGM

FGM is illegal in the UK and can result in 14 years imprisonment. It is an offence for someone to perform FGM or assist a girl to carry FGM out on herself both in the UK or abroad.

As amended by the Serious Crime Act 2015 the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 now provides lifelong anonymity for victims, FGM Protection Orders and a professional mandatory reporting duty of known cases under 18 years to police.