

Parent Meeting (Year 6)

FGM/CSE

12/11/21

Mrs Jones
PSHE Coordinator



Welcome

Thank you for taking the time to look at this Power Point. We would usually operate this meeting in school but unfortunately, due to Covid-19, we have been able to do this. Thank you for your continued support and patience!

Each year, we introduce our Year 6 children to the wider world through all lessons, but in particular, our PSHE lessons. One topic we very sensitively approach is 'FGM' (Female Genital Mutilation). We mainly raise awareness amongst the girls in Year 6 and show them a very carefully planned Power Point and then allow plenty of time for the children to discuss their thoughts and feelings surrounding this topic. We have delivered this one off session over the past 6 years and have received good feedback from both children and parents. Over the next couple of slides, I will give you some basic background information about 'FGM' and why we deliver this session at St Bernadette's School.

PSHE at St. Bernadette's

- We need to work with real life issues and dilemmas that young people are experiencing*
- We encouraged children to explore issues, learn facts, discuss, consider, listen to the opinions of others*
- Children need to feel safe and confident in the environment when dealing with such sensitive issues.*



FGM in School

- It is essential that girls and young women are protected from this practice and are supported if they have undergone FGM. Schools play a vital role in this. Schools and educational professionals are ideally suited to not only raise awareness of the practice but also to safeguard and support girls and young women.*
- The statutory guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' published in April 2014, asks schools to ensure that they raise awareness of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).*
- Infant and primary schools: effective sex and relationships education within PSHE can help pupils keep themselves safe from harm through building their confidence to ask for help, learning that their body belongs to them and giving them the language to describe private parts of the body.*

FGM

Sensitive but serious issues!

- *FGM is any procedure that alters or injures a woman's genitals for non medical reasons.*
- *Countries: More than 200 million girls and women alive today have been cut in 30 countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia where FGM is concentrated*
- *Procedure is illegal in the UK (also illegal for a child to be taken abroad for the procedure*
 - *Carried out between the ages of infancy-15 years.*



FGM

FGM and Birmingham

- *Many schools, through PSHE, are now raising awareness of the practise of FGM*
 - *Child protection and Safeguarding*
 - *Highest number of FGM reports/cases came from*
Birmingham.

Almost two cases of female genital mutilation a day on average are being identified by doctors in the West Midlands.

Analysis by BirminghamLive of NHS Digital figures reveals that in 2017, there were 620 cases where a woman was newly recorded in the FGM dataset.

It has been estimated that over 20,000 girls under the age of 15 are at risk of FGM in the UK each year, and that 66,000 women in the UK are living with the consequences of FGM. Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a growing cause of concern in schools.



FGM

Most girls who are subjected to mutilation undergo the practice before they are 10 years old, according to the National FGM Centre's research.

Earlier this year, England had its first successful prosecution of an FGM case, which involved a three-year-old girl mutilated by her mother.

"By teaching primary school pupils about FGM, we are empowering the next generation to speak up about the issue. But it's not just down to the next generation to break the silence.

"Everyone, regardless of their community, gender or profession must be part of this conversation, so FGM becomes less of a hidden crime."

Lee Bartholemew – Head of National FGM Centre

- *“From September 2020, as part of the new relationships and sex education curriculum, all children will be taught that FGM is a criminal offence and about the emotional and physical damage it causes.*
- *“Whilst it must be taught in secondary school, primary schools can choose to teach it if they think it is appropriate for their cohort of pupils and provided it’s taught in an age-appropriate way.”*

It's your choice

This session will be delivered to the children near the end of this half term. The session will take place in the classroom with the class teacher. The girls will take part in this session and the boys will part in a CSE lesson (Child sexual exploitation) in a different classroom. CSE will be explained over the next couple of slides. All children in Year 6 will learn about CSE. However, if you would not like your child to learn about FGM then please state this on the reply slip which will be given to you soon. If you are happy for your child to take place in the FGM meeting then you do not need to return the reply slip. If you would not like your child to take part in the FGM meeting then please return the reply slip stating this.

The FGM slides will now continue over the next slides. This is what we will be showing your child in class.



Body Changes
Year 6





Discussion Point

People can make changes to their bodies. Can you think of some of the changes we can make?



Common Changes





Tattoos





Cosmetic Surgery





Sometimes we need to make changes to our bodies because we have been ill or had an accident.





Discussion Point



*Any change we make to our own body
must always have 'consent' given.*

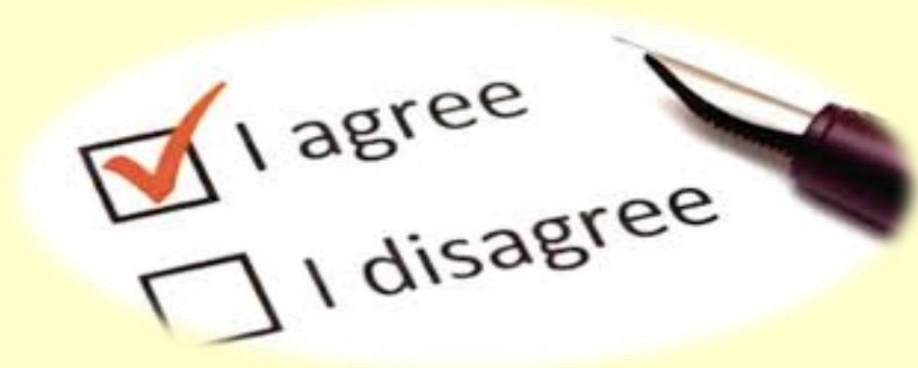
Why do you think this is important?



Consent



These people have all agreed to having these changes made to save their life or because they wanted the changes to happen.





Different Countries
Discussion Point



In some countries, some people do not get the freedom of 'choice.' They might be forced to do something without consent.

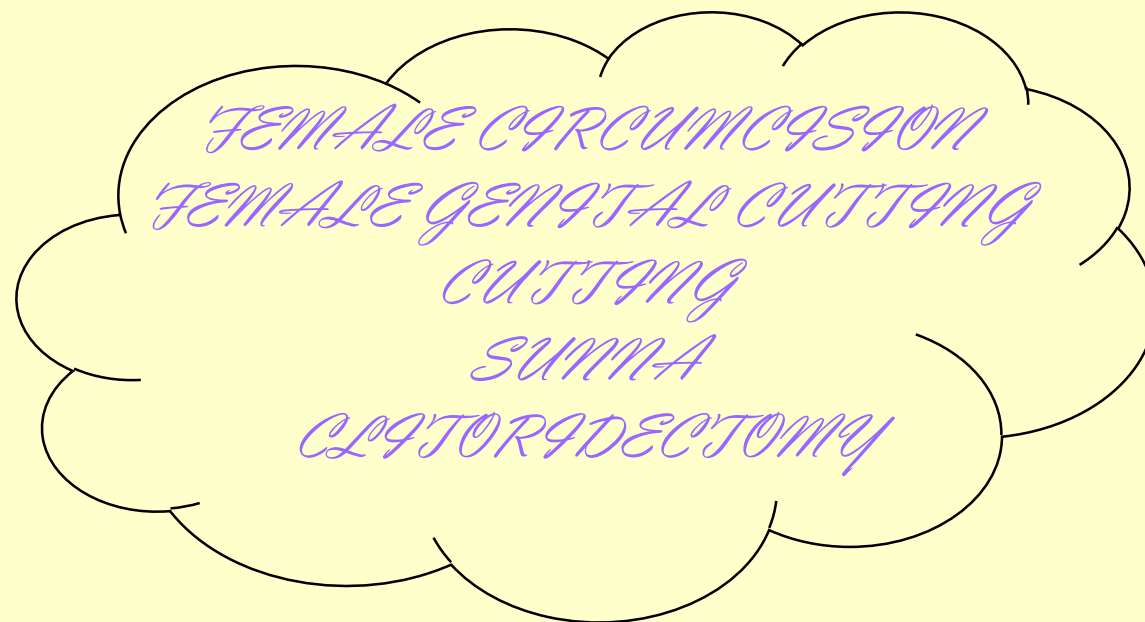
Is this right?



There are body changes happening to young girls every day without their consent.



There is a procedure known as "FGM". It has lots of different names in different countries.





What is it?

It is an operation to change a girls private/lady parts her (Vagina).

The changes are permanent

They can cause life long problems, infections, problems with your periods, problems with having a baby and even death



Who does it?



*The young girls are taken out of England to a country where
its done.*

*In this country the operation is done by a selected women in
the village (she is not a doctor).*

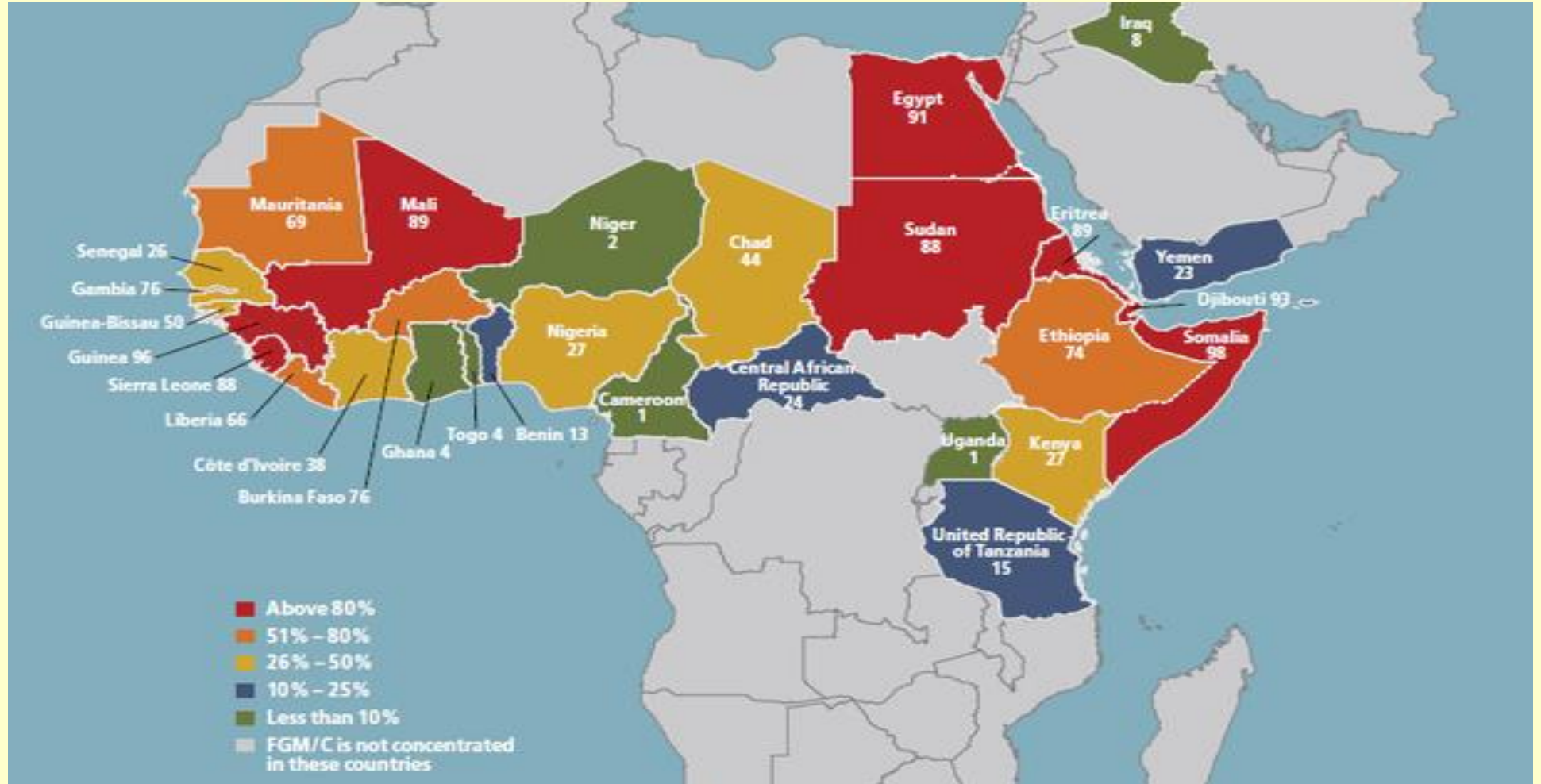
*The woman who does it does not put you to sleep or give the
girls anything for the pain, as she is not a doctor she does not
have any surgical instruments.*



Where can it happen?



*It can happen
all around the
world!*





Who can it happen to?



Generally carried out on 4- to 14-year-old girls.

It is estimated that 140 million girls and women worldwide have undergone such procedures and 3 million girls are estimated to be at risk of undergoing FGM each year.



Why do they do it?



'culture'

Preserve family honour

cleanse a girl

beautifying procedure

rite of passage (changing for a child to adult)

Myths (if its not done the girl will grow a third leg or a penis)



This is ILLEGAL!

Discussion Point



This is not right and it shouldn't be allowed. If we had concerns about a friend who may have experienced an FGM procedure, what could you do?

NSPCC



The NSPCC work hard to try and tackle these awful procedures. They have created the 'PANTS' rule.





*P*rivates are private



Your underwear covers up your private parts and no one should ask to see or touch them. Sometimes a doctor, nurse or family members might have to. But they should always explain why, and ask you if it's OK first. Remember, what's in your pants belongs only to you.



*Always remember your body
belong to you*

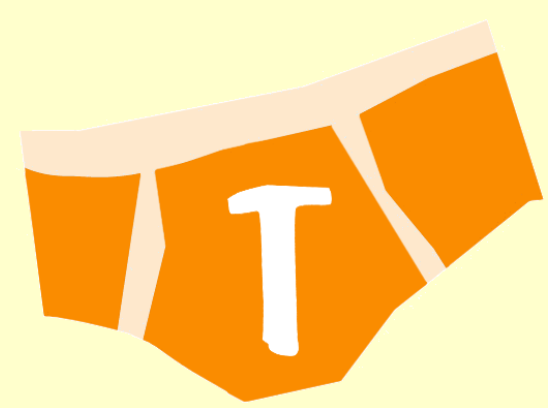


*No one should ever make you do things that make you
feel embarrassed or uncomfortable. If someone asks to
see your tries to touch you underneath your underwear
say 'NO' – and tell someone you trust and like to
speak to.*



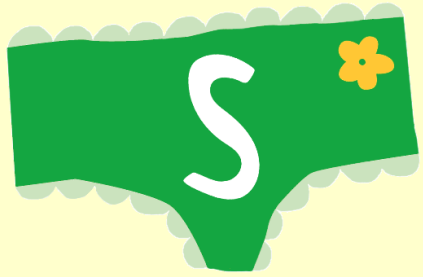
No means no

You always have the right to say 'no' – even to a family member or someone you love. You're in control of your body and the most important thing is how YOU feel. If you want to say 'No,' it's your choice.



Talk about secrets that upset you

There are good secrets and bad secrets. If a secret makes you feel sad or worried, it's bad – and you should tell an adult you trust about it straight away.



*S*peak up someone can help



It's always good to talk about stuff that makes you upset. If you're worried, go and tell a grown up you trust – like a family member, teacher or one of your friend's parents. They'll say well done for speaking out and help make everything OK. You can also call Childline on 0800 1111 and someone will always be there to listen.

Pantosaurus

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keeping-children-safe/underwear-rule/>

Quiz

Can boys have the FGM operation?

No, just girls.

Quiz

What is the typical age for a girl to experience the FGM procedure?

4-14 years.

Quiz

Is the operation permanent?

Yes! Although when the girls are older, they may need some form of surgery by a qualified doctor to make them feel more comfortable.

Quiz

Is the procedure carried out by a doctor?

No! Usually a friend or a female from the local village.

Quiz

Who should you speak to if you have concerns about someone you know who may have experienced the FGM procedure?

Your parents or your teachers!

Quiz

In which countries is this procedure carried out?

It originated in Africa and Asia but now, it happens all around the world.

Quiz

When is it acceptable to carry out the procedure?

Never! It is illegal. There are no reasons why this procedure should be carried out.

Quiz

Which religion is this acceptable in?

It isn't! There are NO religious reasons to justify this procedure.

Quiz

Who does your body belong to?

You! No one can make you do anything without consent. You must always give your permission.

Quiz

*Your pants are there to cover your private parts?
Nobody should go near your body without asking. Can
you remember the important PANTS rule?*

*Remember that the NSPCC are there to help us if we
need them.*

Prevention

Discussion Point

How could we prevent FGM from happening?

*Thank
you for
your time
so far. 😊*



CSE

I will now explain what CSE is and will then attach the slides that your child will go through in class. All children in Year 6 will take part in this session.

CSE

Sensitive but serious issues!

- *Safeguarding our children in school and away from school*
- *All children in our care will be protected under the '4 P's'*
 - *Preventing CSE from happening*
 - *Protecting children and young people from exploitation*
 - *Preparing to disrupt and target individuals of concern*
- *Prosecuting those who perpetrate CSE through grooming and abusing children and young people outside the home*



CSE

Sensitive but serious issues!

Birmingham Safeguarding Children Board

- *Child Sexual Exploitation is a form of child abuse*
- *The sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts, and relationships, when young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (eg food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, money) as a result of performing, and/or others performing on them, sexual activities.*
- *Can occur through technology (Facebook, Instagram, etc) – could include posting sexualised pictures*
- *Common feature of CSE – the young person does not see that they are being exploited*
 - *Three stages – 'find', 'groom', 'abuse.'*



CSE

Sensitive but serious issues!

Birmingham Safeguarding Children Board

- *Child Sexual Exploitation is a form of child abuse*
- *The sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts, and relationships, when young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (eg food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, money) as a result of performing, and/or others performing on them, sexual activities.*
- *Can occur through technology (Facebook, Instagram, etc) – could include posting sexualised pictures*
- *Common feature of CSE – the young person does not see that they are being exploited*
 - *Three stages – 'find', 'groom', 'abuse.'*



CSE

Sensitive but serious issues!

Birmingham Safeguarding Children Board

The Facts and Figures

- *Exclusive analysis of the latest official crime statistics has revealed that there were 1,138 cases of sexual crimes against children recorded by police in our area in the 12 months to June 2019. An article worth reading from Birmingham Mail online - <https://www.birminghammail.co.uk/news/midlands-news/child-sex-abuse-birmingham-hits-17614785>*
- *Birmingham Mail - 17 Birmingham Children's homes, 22 residential properties, 14 hotels, 7 roads, 2 supermarkets and one school have been targeted by predators.*
 - *720 identified as been at risk.*
- *"A number of parks across the West Midlands have been identified, which are typically being used to meet and groom children and are characteristically frequented by young people to drink alcohol and take drugs, mainly cannabis.*



CSE

STOP CSE



What we will now show the children in class

Words we need to be aware of...

- Perpetrator: *this is the person who does the bad thing.*
 - Victim: *this is the person that it happens to.*
- Abuse: *as any action that intentionally harms or injures another person.*
- Grooming: *prepare or train (someone) for a particular purpose or activity.*

The *FOUR* stages of exploitation...

1) *Target Stage*

- *Can be a boy or girl*
- *Get the victim to like the perpetrator*
- *Be nice to them, be caring, give compliments*
- *Gain their trust.*

2) *Friendship Stage*

- *Become their friend*
- *Begin to buy gifts*
- *Spend time with them*
- *Give them attention.*
- *Make them trust me*

3) *Caring Relationship stage*

- *Build on the trust and get them to care for me*
- *Make them my best friend*
- *Invite them to parties*
- *Offer them drugs and alcohol*
- *Make them do sexual things*

4) *Abusive Stage*

- *By now, I can do the things I want*
- *I don't have to be nice*
- *I can control them and tell them what to do*
- *I can hurt them*
- *Make them feel bad*
- *Other people can now abuse and take advantage.*

Exploitation can happen to any young person – whatever their background, age, gender, race or sexuality or wherever they live. Risk factors include:

- A history of some form of abuse,*
- Recent bereavement or loss*
- Homelessness*
- Low self-esteem or self-confidence*
- Being a young carer*
- Being in or leaving care*
- Links to a gang through relatives, friends or boyfriend / girlfriend*
- Living in a gang-affected neighbourhood*
- Lacking friends from the same age group.*

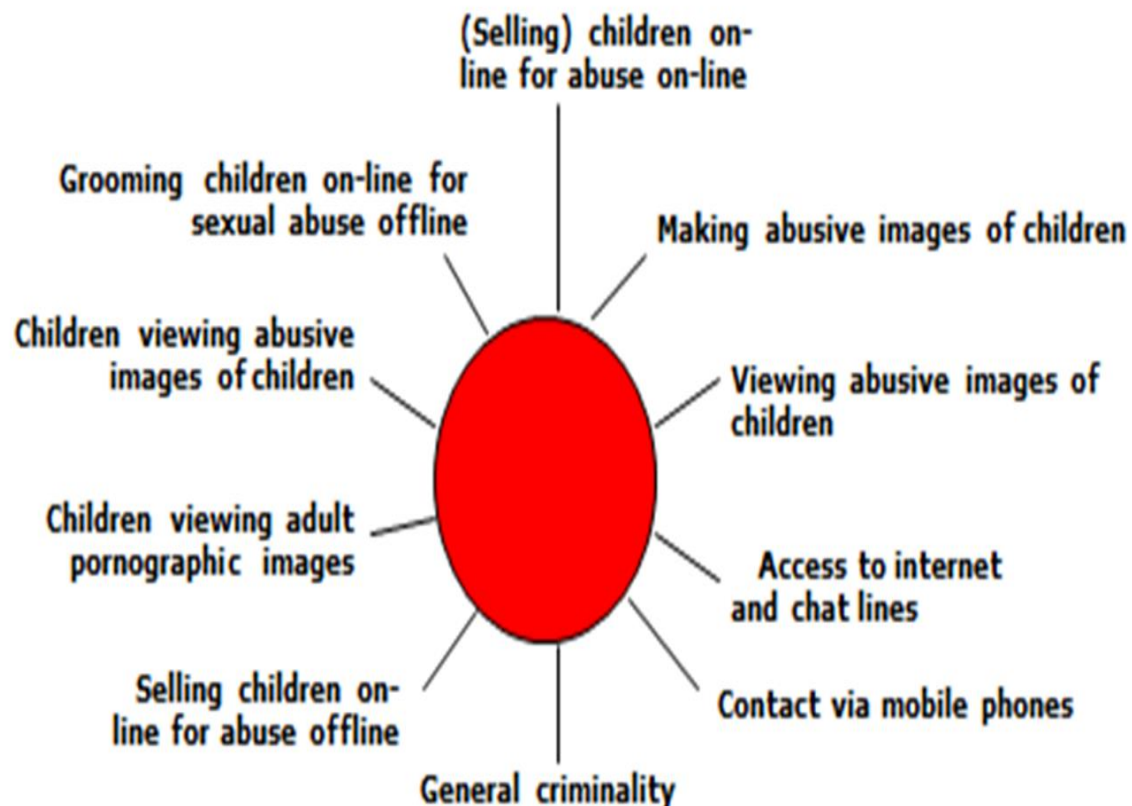


CSE committed by children and young people

- Barnardo's reported an increase in exploitation by peers (friends) in 8 of their services. They found young people were exploiting peers (friends) either directly by abusing victims themselves or indirectly by introducing children and young people to abusers.*
- The perpetrators can use one victim to gain access to others.*
- They can ask victims to bring their friends along to pre-arranged meetings or 'parties'.*
- In some cases, if victims try to break free, the perpetrator will use their peers to draw them back in.*



The Internet – An Instrument of Abuse



Where does CSE happen?



Who can it happen to?

It can happen to anyone!

However, it won't happen to us if we look after ourselves and do the right thing! We can prevent it by...

Not talking to strangers!

Make our own careful decisions

Reporting any concerns that we have!

Keeping safe

Stay safe

- 1 Stick with mates a similar age to you – a good mate won't ask you to do stuff you're uncomfortable with.
- 2 If you feel you can't say no, ask yourself 'am I in a safe situation?'
- 3 If someone offers you something for free, ask yourself what will they want in return?
- 4 Listen to your body – heart beating, stomach-turning are signs you feel unsafe.
- 5 Be careful what personal details (including photos) you give out online and in real life.
- 6 Make sure you know where you are going and how to get home. Have credit and charge on phone.
- 7 Make sure someone you trust always knows where you are.
- 8 Drinking and drugs can make you unaware of unsafe situations and you can become a target for people who may hurt you.

Thank you for reading

