

FARREP RESOURCES

Resource details	Summary	Contact/Link to the resource
United Nations Population Fund. 2007. A Holistic Approach to the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting. New York.	The document includes examples of good practice.	http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/726_filename_fgm.pdf
Varol N., Turkmani S., Black K., Hall J. and Dawson A. 2015. The role of men in abandonment of female genital mutilation: a systematic review. <i>BMC Public Health</i> . 15:1034	This research reports on a systematic review of all publications between 2004 and 2014 that explored men's attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours in regards to FGM, as well as their ideas about FGM prevention and abandonment.	http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/15/1034
Chen J. and Quiazon R. 2014. Literature review: best practice approaches to the prevention and abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting. MCWH: Melbourne.	This review was undertaken as part of the National Education Toolkit for FGM/C Awareness (NETFA) project (2013-2014) led by the Multicultural Centre for Women's Health (MCWH), with partners representing FGM/C programs in every Australian state and territory.	http://www.netfa.com.au/downloads/NETFA-Literature-Review-2014.pdf
Chen J. and Quiazon R. 2014. NETFA Best Practice guide for working with communities affected by FGM/C. Multicultural Centre for Women's Health: Melbourne.	The guide has been developed on the basis of a literature review of health promotion programs which address FGM/C, both nationally and internationally, in consultation with organisations and health service providers in each state and territory of Australia.	http://www.netfa.com.au/downloads/netfa-bpg-web-bw.pdf
Family Planning Victoria. 2012. Improving the health care of women and girls affected by female genital mutilation/cutting: A service coordination guide: Melbourne.	This resource has been designed to support health and community service providers in identifying and assessing the needs of women and girls who may be affected by female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C).	http://www.fpv.org.au/professional-learning-support/resources/publications-research/fgmc Family Planning Victoria Phone: 03 9257 0188

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<p>Family Planning Victoria. 2014. Improving the health care of women and girls affected by female genital mutilation/cutting: A national approach to service coordination. Melbourne.</p>	<p>This guide has been developed to support health and community service providers who work with women and girls affected by FGM/C. It provides the information needed to talk with women and girls about FGM/C and its impact on their health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>http://www.fpv.org.au/assets/resources/FGM-ServeCoOrdinationGuideNationalWeb.pdf</p> <p>Family Planning Victoria Phone: 03 9257 0188</p>
<p>Family Planning Victoria. 2013. A tradition in transition: Female genital mutilation/cutting. A literature review, an overview of prevention programs and demographic data for Victoria, Australia, Melbourne.</p>	<p>This resource is aimed at educators, academics, health professionals, policy makers and agency staff who work with communities from practising countries.</p>	<p>http://www.fpv.org.au/professional-learning-support/resources/publications-research/fgmc</p> <p>Family Planning Victoria Phone: 03 9257 0188</p>
<p>Multicultural Centre for Women's Health. 2014. NETFA Resource and activity guide for working with communities affected by FGM/C. Multicultural Centre for Women's Health: Melbourne.</p>	<p>The NETFA Resource and Activity Guide has been developed for use by bilingual peer educators working to support women who may have experienced or been affected by FGM/C.</p>	<p>http://www.netfa.com.au/downloads/netfa-resource-web-bw.pdf</p>
<p>Multicultural Centre for Women's Health. 2014. NETFA National Standards Framework for FGM/C-related Educational Resources. Multicultural Centre for Women's Health: Melbourne.</p>	<p>This is a user friendly reference tool to inform the use and development of FGM/C-related resource materials for community education and health promotion program.</p>	<p>http://www.netfa.com.au/downloads/NETFA_National_Standards_Framework.pdf</p>
<p>Nesvadba N., Hussein S., Pliszka M., Oyekanmi W. 2014. Supporting young women who have experienced female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). Project report. Mercy Public Hospitals Inc, Melbourne.</p>	<p>The overall aim of the project was to explore experiences of young women (18-25 years old) from FGM/C affected communities to determine ways to develop, improve and deliver support services that are culturally and age appropriate, and increase understanding of FGM/C and its consequences.</p>	<p>http://www.mercyhealth.com.au/ourorganisation/Documents/Mercy%20Health%20FGM%20Project%20Report%202014.PDF</p>

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Vaughan C., White N., Keogh L., Tobin J., Bich H., Ibrahim M., Bayly C. 2014. Listening to North Yarra Communities about female genital cutting. Melbourne: School of Population and Global Health, The University of Melbourne.	The report summarises findings from a community-based research project which included eight focus groups, four small group discussions and 21 interviews.	http://socialequity.unimelb.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/1980902/Listening-to-North-Yarra-Communities-WEB.pdf
Vaughan C., White N., Keogh L., Tobin J., Murdolo A., Quiazon R., Bayly C. 2014. Female genital mutilation/cutting in regional Victoria. Research to practice. Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, The University of Melbourne.	The project involved community members and service providers in Ballarat, Geelong, Latrobe Valley and Shepparton, with the aim of generating evidence to strengthen support for girls and women living in regional communities who have health needs associated with female genital cutting.	http://www.netfa.com.au/downloads/FGMC-in-Regional-Victoria-Report-WEB.pdf
Women's Health West. 2014. Caught between two cultures: a young African women's sexual and reproductive health project – consultation report 2014.	The report summarises community consultations about the sexual and reproductive health needs of young African women.	http://whwest.org.au/health-promotion/sexual-health/farrep/
Costello S., Quinn M., Tatchell A., Jordan L. & Neophytou K. 2013. A tradition in transition: Female genital mutilation/cutting. A literature review, an overview of prevention programs and demographic data for Victoria, Australia.	The resource is aimed at health service planners, educators, academics, health professionals, policy makers and agency staff who work with communities from practising countries.	http://www.fpv.org.au/professional-learning-support/resources/publications-research/fgmc
Barrett H., Brown K., Beecham D., Otoo-Oyortey N., Naleie Z., and West Midlands European Centre, 2011. REPLACE Pilot Toolkit for Replacing Approaches to Ending FGM in the EU: Implementing Behaviour Change with Practising Communities, Coventry University, Coventry, UK	<p>The behaviour change approach helps individuals and communities through a series of steps or stages which enable changes in behaviour to become sustainable and thus change community norms.</p> <p>The toolkit is grounded in participatory action research with Somali and Sudanese communities in the Netherlands and the UK.</p>	https://curve.coventry.ac.uk/open/file/b12e1b4a-3fec-39ab-9245-67dab430e223/1/pilot%20toolkit.pdf

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Smith H. and Stein K. 2017. Health information interventions for female genital mutilation. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics.	This qualitative evidence synthesis summarizes the values and preferences of girls and women living with FGM, and healthcare providers, together with other evidence on the context and conditions of these interventions. The synthesis highlights that healthcare providers lack skills and training to manage women, and women are concerned about the lack of discussion about FGM with providers.	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ijgo.12052/full
Villani M., Griffin J. and Bodenmann P. 2016. In their own words: The health and sexuality of immigrant women with infibulation living in Switzerland. Social Sciences. 5, 71.	In this small qualitative study, immigrant women who have settled in Switzerland reflect on their (reproductive) health experiences.	http://www.mdpi.com/2076-0760/5/4/71
McMurray R. 2016. Female genital mutilation: Cultural tradition or human rights violation? University of Birmingham.	This literature review discussed why female genital mutilation is culture practice that violates human rights.	http://www.bmlsinfo.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/2016-winner.pdf
Women's Health West. Healthy African Women.	Sexual and reproductive health and FGM/C information for African women and newly arrived women	http://whwest.org.au/resource/healthy-african-women/
Women's Health West . Family harmony: understanding family violence in Somali and Eritrean communities in the western region of Melbourne	Community-based research exploring family violence to gain evidence to help improve services	http://whwest.org.au/health-promotion/sexual-health/farrep/
Women's Health West . Condemn the practice not the people: A social determinants approach to FGM/C.	This conference poster explains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the practice of FGM • how FGM affects women and girls • determinants of health for FGM-affected women • compounding factors • Women's Health West's approach to the long-term elimination of FGM. 	http://whwest.org.au/health-promotion/sexual-health/farrep/
Women's Health West . FGM/C fact sheet.	A fact sheet on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting	http://whwest.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/FS_FGM_20091.pdf

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Women's Health West. Working with African Women fact sheet.	The fact sheet offers tips for working with African women.	http://whwest.org.au/resource/african-womens-health-needs-2/
Pap Screen Victoria. Female genital mutilation or traditional cutting and pap screening	This resources provides information on cervical cancer screening.	http://www.papscreen.org.au/forhealthprofessional/barrierstoscreening/female-genital-mutilation
Family and Reproductive Rights Education Program. The Royal Women's Hospital (Melbourne).	The resource provides a summary of services available at the hospital.	https://www.thewomens.org.au/health-professionals/health-professionals-gynaecology/family-reproductive-rights-education-program-farrep/
Monash Health. Empowering change.	This is an audio-visual resource.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UfIyjonVCR0
Khadija Gbla. My mother's strange definition of empowerment.	This is an audio-visual resource.	http://www.ted.com/talks/khadija_gbla_my_mother_s_strange_definition_of_empowerment?language=en
Western Australia. Female Genital Mutilation – a harmful cultural practice.	This is an e-learning package for health professionals put together by the Western Australian Government.	http://www.kemh.health.wa.gov.au/services/womens_health_policy_and_projects/elearning/fgm/story.html
Female circumcision and the law in Victoria.	This is a fact sheet about the legal implications related to female genital mutilation in Victoria.	https://thewomens.r.worldssl.net/images/uploads/fact-sheets/Female-circumcision-and-the-Law.pdf
Cohealth. Starting conversations about female circumcision.	This is an animated video produced by cohealth which aims to enhance service provision through improving the knowledge of female circumcision (and related health impacts) and supporting health professionals to communicate with their clients about female circumcision.	http://cohealth.org.au/fgc/
FGM/C Advocacy Messages	This resource addresses key issues surrounding FGM/C in Australia and is useful for those working to advocate to governments, the media and other organisations against the practice of FGM/C.	http://netfa.com.au/downloads/FGM_C_Advocacy_Messages.pdf

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Female Circumcision Booklet	This is a multi-lingual resource to be used as part of community education and health promotion programs. It also refers readers to FGM/C service providers across Australia. This resource is available in English, Arabic, Somali, Amharic, Tigrigna, Oromo, French and Indonesian.	http://www.netfa.com.au/fgm-c-factsheets-pamphlets-booklets.php
Female Circumcision C-Card	This resource addresses the legal status of FGM/C in Australia and directs readers to the multilingual Female Circumcision webpage (www.FGMinAustralia.com.au) where readers can access further information on FGM/C as well as contact FGM/C service providers across Australia. This resource is available in English, Arabic, Somali, Amharic, Tigrigna, Oromo, French and Indonesian.	This resource can be ordered from the Multicultural Centre for Women's Health via the NETFA website: http://www.netfa.com.au/fgm-c-factsheets-pamphlets-booklets.php
Female Circumcision webpage.	This webpage addresses the legal status of FGM/C in Australia, the health impacts associated with FGM/C as well as the contact details of FGM/C service providers across Australia. This resource is available in English, Arabic, Somali, Amharic, Tigrigna, Oromo, French and Indonesian.	www.FGMinAustralia.com.au
Women's Health in the North. Information for young women: Female circumcision.	A fact sheet for young women on female circumcision.	http://www.whin.org.au/images/PDFs/SRH/WHIN_FGC_Factsheet_YoungWomen_WEB.pdf
Women's Health in the North. Information for women who have had female circumcision.	A fact sheet for women who have had female circumcision.	http://www.whin.org.au/images/PDFs/SRH/WHIN_FGC_Factsheet_WomenWithFGC_WEB.pdf
Women's Health in the North. Information for health professionals: Female circumcision.	A fact sheet aimed at health professionals working with women who have had female circumcision.	http://www.whin.org.au/images/PDFs/SRH/WHIN_FGC_Factsheet_HealthProfessionals_WEB.pdf
Department of Education and Training 2016. PROTECT Identifying and Responding to all forms of abuse in Victorian schools. Melbourne.	The resource is aimed at principals, teachers, education support staff, allied health professionals, contractors and administrative staff in all Victorian schools (government, Catholic and independent).	www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/about/programs/health/protect/ChildSafeStandard5_SchoolsGuide.pdf

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Family Planning Victoria. Victorian based FGM information. Melbourne.	Family Planning Victoria was funded by Department of Health to produce a range of materials to improve health literacy, service access and planning regarding female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). These resources were developed in consultation with a wide range of individuals with expertise in this area.	http://www.fpv.org.au/professional-learning-support/resources/publications-research/fgmc
NSW Education Program on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).	The NSW Education Program on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a statewide Program that was established in September 1997. It is funded through the NSW Department of Health. The aim of the program is to prevent the practice of FGM in NSW and to minimise the health and psychological impact of the practice for women, girls and their families affected by, or at risk of, FGM.	http://www.dhi.health.nsw.gov.au/NSW-Education-Program-on-Female-Genital-Mutilation/NSW-Education-Program-on-Female-Genital-Mutilation/default.aspx
Department of Health (UK). Female genital mutilation (FGM): guidance for healthcare staff.	2017 Guidance and resources about FGM for healthcare professionals.	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/female-genital-mutilation-fgm-guidance-for-healthcare-staff

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Hearst A. and Molnar A. 2013. Female genital cutting: An evidence-based approach to clinical management for the primary care physician. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 88 (6): 618-629.	Evidence-based, culturally sensitive approaches to discussions of female genital cutting with girls and women who may be affected are presented.	http://www.mayoclinicproceedings.org/article/S0025-6196(13)00264-4/fulltext
Balogun O., Hirayama F., Wariki W. , Koyanagi A., and Mori R. 2013. Interventions for improving outcomes for pregnant women who have experienced genital cutting. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. Issue 2. Art. No.: CD009872.	The review provides information on possible interventions that can be offered to pregnant women who have experienced female genital cutting.	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD009872.pub2/abstract
Dawson A. et al 2013. A systematic review of doctors' experiences and needs to support the care of women with female genital mutilation, International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics.	The study reviewed the experiences and educational needs of doctors in lower middle income and higher income countries in relation to female genital mutilation. Results from a survey of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists are also presented.	https://opus.lib.uts.edu.au/bitstream/10453/36522/1/IJG_8369_response.pdf
Chalmers B. and Hashi K. 2000. Somali women's birth experiences in Canada following earlier female genital mutilation. Birth , 24 (4): 227-234.	In this qualitative study, Somali women, who have previously experienced female genital mutilation, were interviewed about their experiences of giving birth in Canada. Women spoke about their obstetric clinical experiences.	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1046/j.1523-536x.2000.00227.x/epdf
Knight R., Hotchin A., Bayly C., Grover S. 1999. Female genital mutilation: experience of The Royal Women's Hospital, Melbourne. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. 39:50-54.	In this observational study, health care needs and outcomes for women with a prior history of female genital mutilation were assessed.	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1479-828X.1999.tb03444.x/pdf

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Canadian Paediatric Society. Female genital mutilation/cutting Assessment & Screening Caring for Kids New to Canada	A Canadian Paediatric Society guide for health professionals working with immigrant and refugee children, youth and families.	http://www.kidsnewtocanada.ca/screening/fgm#what-health-practitioners-can-do See also: http://www.kidsnewtocanada.ca/screening/fgm
Said A. and Simunovich P. Female genital mutilation challenges in practice and policy within New Zealand.	This paper reviews national and international approaches to female genital mutilation strategies in relation to the education of women who may be affected by this practice.	http://www.aut.ac.nz/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/513327/Said-and-Simunovich-final-bulletin-2014.pdf
Home Office (UK). Guidance: Female genital mutilation: Resource pack.	This resource was developed in response to requests for clearer direction from central government about the safeguarding responsibilities of local authorities. It is designed to highlight examples from areas where effective practice has been identified and to emphasise what works in fighting female genital mutilation (FGM).	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/female-genital-mutilation-resource-pack/female-genital-mutilation-resource-pack
Jones M. and Johns H. 2016. Caring for women affected by FGM [online]. Australian Midwifery News, Vol. 16, No. 1: 20-21.	The Royal Women's Hospital in Melbourne (the Women's) has provided care for women affected by female genital mutilation (FGM), for more than 20 years. Many refugee and other women who come from African countries where FGM or traditional cutting is practiced present to The Royal Women's Hospital for pregnancy care.	http://search.informit.com.au/documentSummary;dn=037264386741997;res=IELHEA

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<p>Royal College of Nursing. 2016. Female genital mutilation. An RCN resource for nursing and midwifery practice.</p>	<p>Alongside an overview of FGM and the potential harm and consequences it poses for young women, this guidance provides an outline of the context in which FGM is being managed across the UK. The guidance also provides: • a consideration of legal and professional requirements, including safeguarding and the importance of multi-agency working • clarification of individual nursing and midwifery roles, and a consideration of key service provision requirements • a review of the practice issues nurses and midwives need to understand.</p>	<p>https://www.rcn.org.uk/professional-development/publications/pub-005447</p>
<p>Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. 2015. Female genital mutilation and its management.</p>	<p>The purpose of this guideline is to provide evidence-based guidance on the management of women with female genital mutilation (FGM) and those who are considered to be at risk. It covers the clinical care of women before, during and after pregnancy, including the legal and regulatory responsibilities of health professionals. The focus of this guideline is on practice in the UK.</p>	<p>https://www.rcog.org.uk/globalassets/documents/guidelines/gtg-53-fgm.pdf</p>
<p>Pharos Centre of Expertise on Health for Migrants and Refugees. 2013.</p>	<p>Based on the literature review, focus group discussions and health services data analysis, the report concludes that the risk of female genital mutilation occurring in the Netherlands is low. A systematic review of European FGM/C studies concluded that the second generation girls have a relatively low risk of experiencing FGM/C.</p>	<p>Female Genital Mutilation in the Netherlands Prevalence, incidence and determinants http://www.pharos.nl/documents/doc/webshop/vrouwelijkegenitaleverminkinginnederland-finalreportfgminnl1.pdf</p>

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Vogt S., Efferson C. and Fehr E. 2017. The risk of female genital cutting in Europe: Comparing immigrant attitudes toward uncut girls with attitudes in a practicing country. <i>SSM Population Health</i> 3 (283–293).	Comparing the view of people in Sudan with Sudanese people who have immigrated to Switzerland, the study concludes that the latter’s attitudes were more positive about girls not undergoing this procedure. This difference is explained by selective immigration.	http://ac.els-cdn.com/S2352827317300319/1-s2.0-S2352827317300319-main.pdf?_tid=495ae3bc-5af0-11e7-8c95-00000aab0f6c&acdnat=1498537552_de511527c21d4a16bc25fa6318c87236
Gele A.A, Kumar B., Harsløf Hjelde K. and Sundby J. 2012. Attitudes toward female circumcision among Somali immigrants in Oslo: a qualitative study. <i>International Journal of Women’s Health</i> ,. 4: 7-17.	This small scale study indicates that Somalis in Norway, both men and women, have almost largely changed their attitudes towards female genital circumcision and do not support this practice.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3271810/pdf/ijwh-4-007.pdf
Behrendt, Alice, 2011. Listening to African Voices. Female genital mutilation/cutting among immigrants in Hamburg: Knowledge, attitudes and practice, Plan Germany.	Findings on knowledge, attitudes and practice in relation to female genital mutilation/cutting are based on key informant interviews and men and women from African communities.	http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.400.67&rep=rep1&type=pdf
Mohamed F.B. 2016. Assessing the Knowledge and attitude among Somali Men in King County towards female genital mutilation. University of Washington.	Somali men in the US participated in this small qualitative study. The study revealed how men’s attitudes to female genital mutilation have been changing and the practice is not supported.	https://digital.lib.washington.edu/researchworks/bitstream/handle/1773/36989/Mohamed_washington_0250O_16241.pdf?sequence=1
Berg R. and Denison E. 2013. A tradition in transition: Factors perpetuating and hindering the continuance of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) summarized in a systematic review. <i>Health Care for Women International</i> , 34:837–859/	Based on a systematic review of 21 studies, the authors have identified factors that support the practice of female genital mutilation/cutting continuing or stopping.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3783896/