Female Genital Mutilation Legal Cultural And Medical Issues

Female Genital Mutilation - Rosemarie Skaine 2005-09-13 "This book discusses the definition and types of FGM and explores the common justifications for the practice, along with the incidence in Africa, global laws, legal issues, rights and religion. Ethical considerations are examined, as are progress and the role of culture. The book concludes with thoughts on the movement from tradition to cultural evolution"--Provided by publisher.

Female Genital Mutilation - Center for Reproductive Law & Policy 2000-06 "A report on the prevalence of female circumcision and female genital mutilation (FC/FGM). In seeking to help eliminate the practice, the work places it firmly in a human rights and legal framework. The authors: describe FC/FGM, its history, its consequences for health and the reasons used to justify it; examine the history of the movement working to combat it; and present data from 40 case studies, North and South, covering prevalence, legal measures and other state steps towards eradication, campaigns and prosecutions. The book shows that, in spite of an extensive and growing African movement to combat FC/FGM, its prevalence is still very high indeed. It is primarily the countries of the North which have the most developed and explicit laws against the practice of FC/FGM, but directed only at their immigrant populations - a fact which throws up one of the classic dilemmas of human rights work. The authors suggest a solution through the implementation of human rights treaties, and make recommendations for action by governments, the international community, and non-governmental institutions."--Publishers website.

The Intersection of Law, Culture, and Female Genital Mutilation - Marie M. Mekari 2013 Approximately three million women annually undergo an ancient cultural rite of passage into womanhood called Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). This practice involves the partial or total removal of the female genitalia and in many cases results in lifelong pain and medical complications. There are cultural factors that maintain the prevalence of FGM; however, it is a harmful traditional practice that violates the human rights of women and children. Examining FGM through the lenses of human rights, cultural relativism, and law, is important to show the role that governments and practicing communities play in eliminating this practice. This historical/descriptive study and deductive research presents an in-depth analysis of two contrasting countries: Egypt, with a high prevalence of FGM, and Uganda, with a low prevalence of
FGM. It draws upon statistical data in regards to education, culture, and religion to determine how these factors have an effect on the frequency of this practice. The research conducted shows that in both countries, culture is the most cited reason for the continuance of FGM. While education is a key factor towards the eradication of this practice, many other efforts, such as grassroots movements and support from local governments, must work together in order to facilitate a change in the belief system that validates FGM. Additionally, while international law provides the legal basis for national governments to pass legislation abolishing this practice, these laws alone will not have any effect in how cultural beliefs are influencing the eradication of FGM.

Female Genital Mutilation around The World:- Ngianga-Bakwin Kandala 2018-07-09 This book uses global household data to examine the prevalence, trends and geographic variation of female genital mutilation (FGM) around the world. It also addresses the underlying legal and policy aspects as well as explores the medical consequences, both immediate and long term, for those undergoing the practice. The book analyses the position of victims of this gender-based violence both from the medical and legal perspective and adopts a largely practical approach to the study of the practices, offering a fresh thinking into one of the challenges in global health and the law. In addition, it offers some insights into how health professionals can approach this category of victims and how legal practitioners can obtain a good legal result for their clients before domestic and international forums. The book addresses fundamental issues such as state liability and defences in enforcement proceedings for actions or omission of state or non-state actors, and due diligence standard in international human rights law, the main gateways available for obtaining relief for the victims of FGM. This book goes beyond the traditional debate between zero tolerance and those who wish to see the practice medicalised and tolerated and favours an advocacy programme standing firmly in favour of the right of FGM victims. This book offers a unique perspective likely to assist victims and their representatives to secure a remedy against perpetrators and the state. As such this book will be of interest to medical professionals, national and international lawyers, academics and policymakers in the field of public health.

Female Genital Mutilation- Charlotte Proudman 2022-02-03 Female genital mutilation (FGM) has garnered significant media, political and legal attention in the UK. Despite criminalising the practice in 1985, FGM continues undetected and often underground. This monograph provides a unique insight into survivor’s attitudes towards FGM as well as the criminalisation of a culturally embedded practice. Some of the narratives might be deeply uncomfortable as women sympathise and even uphold the practice, whilst others viscerally describe the trauma and pain that they endured. Digging deeper into efforts to eliminate FGM, professionals at the coalface of the end FGM movement provide their views on whether the practice can ever be eradicated. This volume explores the key themes that emerged from the well-publicised criminal trials in the UK and the barriers that prevent the law from working effectively. One of the obstacles that are examined further is the legal double standard in criminalising FGM whilst permitting female genital cosmetic surgery,
which incites hostility and anger amongst FGM-performing communities. Whilst ending FGM is imperative, this enlightening work reflects on the unintended consequences that stem from punitive efforts to criminalise a practice performed by often Black, migrant communities. Women describe their experiences of racism and Islamophobia in a context of police surveillance and hyperbolic media narratives. In an effort of encouraging the abandonment of FGM, this publication highlights the need for the law to be accompanied by education initiatives at a grass-root level.

**Female Genital Mutilation**-Comfort Momoh 2005 Looks at both the physical and mental needs of women and girls who have had, or are at risk of having, female genital mutilation; explores cultural, ethical, medical, legal, and human rights issues; and discusses legislation and prevention efforts in the United Kingdom designed to eradicate the practice.

**Female Genital Mutilation**-Andrea Maria Rauch 2008

**Transcultural Bodies**-Ylva Hernlund 2007-06-07 Female "circumcision" or, more precisely, female genital cutting (FGC), remains an important cultural practice in many African countries, often serving as a coming-of-age ritual. It is also a practice that has generated international dispute and continues to be at the center of debates over women's rights, the limits of cultural pluralism, the balance of power between local cultures, international human rights, and feminist activism. In our increasingly globalized world, these practices have also begun immigrating to other nations, where transnational complexities vex debates about how to resolve the issue. Bringing together thirteen essays, Transcultural Bodies provides an ethnographically rich exploration of FGC among African diasporas in the United Kingdom, Europe, and Australia. Contributors analyze changes in ideologies of gender and sexuality in immigrant communities, the frequent marginalization of African women's voices in debates over FGC, and controversies over legislation restricting the practice in immigrant populations.

**Female Genital Mutilation**-Zimran Samuel 2017-04-10 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is now widely recognized, both domestically and internationally, as child abuse and a serious human rights violation. However, it remains a practice shrouded in secrecy and one which all too often has escaped the reaches of the child protection system. It is vital in order to prevent FGM that all relevant professionals have a clear understanding of the socio-cultural reasons for the practice, the factors which may indicate a girl or young woman is at real risk of being forced to undergo FGM, and of the effective preventative legal steps that should be taken. This specialist
title, written in close consultation with survivors of FGM and front line practitioners from across the spectrum of disciplines, provides a comprehensive and readily accessible guide to all of these matters. Set within a human rights framework, this book summarizes the key legal developments and debates across international law, family law, immigration, and criminal law. This book will be an invaluable guide to this complex and sensitive topic for judges, lawyers, social workers, teachers, midwives, and other related professionals. [Subject: Human Rights Law, Family Law, Criminal Law, Immigration Law, International Law]

**Facing the Phallic Barrier**-Kerry E. Taylor 2007

**Female Genital Cutting in Industrialized Countries: Mutilation or Cultural Tradition**?-Mary Nyangweso 2014-10-20 This book comprehensively examines the practice of female genital mutilation and proposes new intervention programs and community-based initiatives that protect the rights of children and women who live with the serious risks and long-term consequences of the practice. • Provides complete coverage of the practice of female genital mutilation (FGM), the origin of the practice, the countries of prevalence, and the current rise of the practice in industrialized countries • Addresses a controversial issue that encompasses various scholarly disciplines such as religious studies, gender studies, anthropology, sociology, history, philosophy, international studies, and medicine, among others • Explains why FGM needs to be a subject that professional medical doctors are educated on in order to provide special health care services to help serve the individuals within this significant community

**Female "circumcision" in Africa**-Bettina Shell-Duncan 2000 To ban excision in Meru, Kenya, Lynn Thomas

**DIVERSITY, CULTURE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW**-Diana Kuring 2014-10-10 Female genital mutilation is indeed a complex phenomenon whose multiple dimensions influence international law engagement at the level of the United Nations.

**Cultural Expertise and Socio-Legal Studies**-Austin Sarat 2019-02-28 In this special issue, socio-legal scientists with interdisciplinary backgrounds scrutinize the applicability of the notion of cultural expertise in Europe and the rest of the World. Cases include murder, female genital mutilation, earthquake claims, Islamic law, underage marriages, child custody, adoption, land rights, and asylum.
**Law and Social Economics**-M. White 2015-03-04 This edited volume is the first collection of essays exploring the intersection of social economics and the law, providing alternatives to neoclassical law-and-economics and applying them to real-world issues. Law is a social enterprise concerned with values such as justice, dignity, and equality, as well as efficiency - which is the same way that social economists conceive of the economy itself. Social economists and legal scholars alike need to acknowledge the interrelationship between the economy and the law in a broader ethical context than enabled by mainstream law-and-economics. The ten chapters in Law and Social Economics, written by an international assortment of scholars from economics, philosophy, and law, employ a wide variety of approaches and methods to show how a more ethically nuanced approach to economics and the law can illuminate both fields and open up new avenues for studying social-economic behavior, policy, and outcomes in all their ethical and legal complexity.

**Female Genital Cutting**-Elizabeth Heger Boyle 2005-09-09 The practice of female genital cutting, sometimes referred to as female circumcision and common in a number of African states, has attracted increasing attention in recent years and mobilized strong international opposition. While it typically produces a visceral response of horror and revulsion in Westerners, the practice is widely regarded in some cultures as essential for proper development into womanhood and is defended by women who have themselves experienced it and who have had the procedure performed on their own daughters. It is also perceived in many Islamic communities as religiously prescribed, although most Islamic clerics do not condone the practice. In this study, sociologist Elizabeth Boyle examines this controversial issue from the perspectives of the international system, governments, and individuals. Drawing on previous scholarship, records of international organizations, demographic surveys, and the popular media, Boyle examines how the issue is perceived and acted upon at international, national, and individual levels. Grounding her work in the sociological theory of neoinstitutionalism, Boyle describes how the choices made by governments and individual women are influenced by the often conflicting principles of individual human rights and sovereign autonomy. She concludes that while globalization may exacerbate such conflicts, it can ultimately lead to social change.

**The Challenge of Human Rights and Cultural Diversity**-Diana Ayton-Shenker 1995

**Female Genital Cutting in Kenya: Legal Pluralism and the Challenges of External Human Rights Based Interventions**-Eugenio Martin Del Campo Guerra 2016
Genital Cutting and Transnational Sisterhood- Stanlie Myrise James 2002 Extrait de la couverture : "[This book] is a much-needed response to the ethnocentric and arrogant Western perceptions surrounding female genital cutting (FGC), often referred to as either female genital mutilation or female circumcision but including a variety of practices of varying history, severity, geographical distribution, and consequences. In five provocative essays, the contributors to this timely volume challenge representations of FCG. In doing so, they interweave a range of perspectives, including history, human rights, law ... Balancing feminist ideals with culturally conscious approaches, they dispel sensationalized and widely accepted concepts about FCG that influence Western media, law, and feminism thought."

Cultural Practices, Law and Reproductive Health- 1998

Law, Culture, Tradition, and Children's Rights in Eastern and Southern Africa- Welshman Ncube 1998 The fact that the Convention on the Rights of The Child is the most widely ratified international treaty on human rights suggests not only a large degree of international normative consensus on the content of children's rights, but also a high level of resolve and commitment among states to ensure that each child receives appropriate nurturing and protection within the framework of the minimum standards set by the Convention.

Cultural Expertise and Socio-Legal Studies- Austin Sarat 2019-02-28 In this special issue, socio-legal scientists with interdisciplinary backgrounds scrutinize the applicability of the notion of cultural expertise in Europe and the rest of the World. Cases include murder, female genital mutilation, earthquake claims, Islamic law, underage marriages, child custody, adoption, land rights, and asylum.

Female Genital Cutting in Industrialized Countries- Mary Nyangweso 2014-10 Why is FGM on the increase in industrialized countries in spite of existing policies against the practice? How is political correctness contributing to this increase? And how does religion contribute implicitly or explicitly to the persistence of FGM? This work is authored by a Kenyan immigrant to the United States who recognizes the necessity of better protection of women's rights regarding FGM in first-world nations and the need for these countries to recognize this issue as a serious challenge to values and health services. The book provides complete information about the practice of female genital cutting, explaining its origin, identifying the countries where this practice is common, and documenting the rise of FGM in industrialized nations. The second half of the book examines existing intervention programs with the goal of improving
the situation by way of transforming policies, addressing the legal aspects of the issue, and improving health care services. A powerful resource for college and university level students in the humanities, social science, and medical fields, this book will also serve general readers with interest in examining challenges women grapple with internationally.

**Female Circumcision** - Rogaia Mustafa Abusharaf 2013-03-01 Bolokoli, khifad, tahara, tahooor, qudiin, irua, bondo, kuruna, negekorsigin, and kene-kene are a few of the terms used in local African languages to denote a set of cultural practices collectively known as female circumcision. Practiced in many countries across Africa and Asia, this ritual is hotly debated. Supporters regard it as a central coming-of-age ritual that ensures chastity and promotes fertility. Human rights groups denounce the procedure as barbaric. It is estimated that between 100 million and 130 million girls and women today have undergone forms of this genital surgery. Female Circumcision gathers together African activists to examine the issue within its various cultural and historical contexts, the debates on circumcision regarding African refugee and immigrant populations in the United States, and the human rights efforts to eradicate the practice. This work brings African women's voices into the discussion, foregrounds indigenous processes of social and cultural change, and demonstrates the manifold linkages between respect for women's bodily integrity, the empowerment of women, and democratic modes of economic development. This volume does not focus narrowly on female circumcision as a set of ritualized surgeries sanctioned by society. Instead, the contributors explore a chain of connecting issues and processes through which the practice is being transformed in local and transnational contexts. The authors document shifts in local views to highlight processes of change and chronicle the efforts of diverse communities as agents in the process of cultural and social transformation.

**Male and Female Circumcision** - George C. Denniston 2007-08-27 Every year around the world 13.3 million boys and 2 million girls have part or all of their external sex organs cut off. Doctors, parents, and politicians have been misled into thinking that these mutilations are beneficial, necessary and harmless. International respected experts in the fields of medicine, science, politics, law, ethics, sociology, anthropology, history and religion present the latest research, documentation and analysis of this world-wide problem, focusing on the ethical, political and legal aspects of sexual mutilation; the cost and burden to healthcare systems; the latest medical research; anatomical and function consequences; religious and cultural aspects; psychological aspects; and the world-wide campaign to end sexual mutilation.

**Female Genital Mutilation** - Efua Dorkenoo 1992 This report provides an explanation of the practice of female circumcision - its extent, practice, historical antecedents, contemporary practice, medical and social consequences, and campaigns against it (legal, medical and
Female Genital Mutilation—Nahid Toubia 1995 Each year at least 2 million girls face the risk of genital mutilation, most of whom are between 2 and 8 years old. About 85-114 million females worldwide have mutilated genitalia. Most of these females reside in Africa. They encounter pain, trauma, and often, physical complications (e.g., bleeding, infections, and death). Female genital mutilation (FGM) consists of clitoridectomy (partial or total removal of the clitoris and/or the labia minora) or infibulation (total removal of the clitoris, partial or total removal of the labia minora, and incisions in the labia majora). FGM is a cultural, not religious, tradition which is used to prepare girls for womanhood. Muslims, Christians, some animists, and one Jewish sect practice FGM, but none of these religions require FGM. It is used to perpetuate women's second-class status. FGM enhances the sexual pleasure of men while genitally mutilated women sense little or no sexual pleasure. This denial of sexual pleasure can have psychological effects on women. These women therefore become sexual objects and reproductive vehicles for men. The FGM practitioners vary by area and include traditional birth attendants, female laypeople, physicians and other trained health personnel, and women leaders. African women created the Inter-African Committee Against Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children in 1984, which serves as the basis for global action against FGM. African immigrants in developed countries have taken the practice of FGM with them. Women in these countries have brought FGM to the fore and are pressing for laws against it. Protection from physical and sexual abuse, such as FGM, is a child's right. Information on prevalence, physical and psychological effects, and religious requirements are needed to take action against FGM. Legal remedies include international action and national law. Each country's mass communication systems and popular culture should be engaged in spreading information about FGM and in generating discussions on FGM.

Intersections of Law and Culture—Priska Gisler 2017-06-13 An inter-disciplinary, international collection that examines the mutual influences between law and culture through a series of sophisticated case studies showing how cultural phenomena are brought under legal regulation, how laws are resisted through cultural practices, and how those practices shape the way in which law is understood and applied.

Violence in the Domestic Sphere—Ingrid Westendorp 2005 Domestic violence is discussed from perspectives of human rights and legislation, with special focus on international law. The topics include domestic violence and the definition of torture, legal situation and cultural legacy in Afghanistan, female genital mutilation, housing issues and evictions or house bans, the positions of children and domestic homicide.
Female Genital Mutilation - Olamide Motunrayo Kolawole 2011

Eradicating Female Genital Mutilation - Hilary Burrage 2015-11-28 This ground-breaking handbook details the present situation with regard to female genital mutilation (FGM) in Britain, referring also to other western nations where FGM occurs. It scrutinizes current pathways to eradicating this often dangerous, sometimes lethal, form of child abuse and gender-related violence. This book makes the case urgently for developing a shared, coherent model - a multi-disciplinary paradigm - as the basis to achieve the eradication of FGM. The text will be required reading for health, legal, educational and social services professionals, as well as researchers, policy makers, school governors, journalists and other concerned citizens.

Interrogating Harmful Cultural Practices - Chia Longman 2016-03-09 This volume explores a variety of ‘harmful cultural practices’: a term increasingly employed by organizations working within a human rights framework to refer to certain discriminatory practices against women in the global South. Drawing on recent work by feminists across the social sciences, as well as activists from around the world, this volume discusses and presents research on practices such as veiling, forced marriage, honour related and dowry violence, female genital ‘mutilation’, lip plates and sex segregation in public space. With attention to the analytic utility of the notion of harmful cultural practices, this volume explores questions surrounding the contribution of feminist thought to international and NGO policies on such practices, whether western beauty practices should be analysed in similar terms, or should the notion as such from an anthropological perspective be rejected, how harmful cultural practices relate to processes of culturalization, religionization and secularization, and how they can be challenged, come to transform and disappear. Presenting concrete, empirical case studies from Africa, South East Asia, Europe and the UK Interrogating Harmful Cultural Practices will be of interest to scholars of sociology, anthropology, development and law with interests in gender, the body, violence and women’s agency.

Female Genital Mutilation - Toubia Nahid 1998 2. Prevalence and epidemiology

Female Genital Mutilation - Anika Rahman 2000-06-01 This is the most extensive report currently available on the use of law and policy to address the practice of female circumcision/female genital mutilation (FC/FGM). In encouraging a proactive governmental response to the practice, the book places it firmly in a human rights and legal framework. The result of a major research report in 41 countries, both North and South, it covers not only the prevalence of FC/FGM but the various laws and other measures in place to prevent it. The book
describes FC/FGM, its history, its consequences for health and the movement now working to combat it. It then reports on each country - its prevalence and governmental measures for its eradication. FC/FGM is not exclusively a concern of African governments. Countries of the North have also adopted legal measures aimed at preventing the practice. These measures, however, are clearly directed at their immigrant populations. This throws up a classic dilemma of human rights work: whether or not to fight for rights that are seen as universal and fundamental - in this case the bodily integrity of women - when it means overriding the cultural beliefs of individuals, or minority groups. Finding a solution to this problem is the second aim of this book. The authors suggest an answer through the actual implementation of human rights treaties. They look at how FC/FGM violates these rights for women: specifically freedom from gender discrimination and violence, the right to health and the rights of children. The last section of the book makes recommendations for action by governments, the international community, and non-governmental organizations.

Eradicating Female Genital Mutilation-Hilary Burrage 2016-12-05 This ground-breaking handbook details the present situation with regard to female genital mutilation (FGM) in Britain, referring also to other Western nations where FGM occurs. It scrutinises current pathways to eradicating this dangerous, sometimes lethal, form of child abuse and gender-related violence. The cultural and belief systems giving rise to FGM are complex. Further, FGM is an intensely intimate matter often imposed on young and vulnerable children. Approaches to its eradication therefore demand considerable human insight and a competent grasp of inter-/cross-agency working. It is also vital that everyone concerned - whether in caring and parental, safeguarding or other roles - understands fully that, regardless of custom or belief, FGM is a serious crime. The vulnerabilities and need for protection of victims and potential victims are paramount, but these pressing priorities do not lessen the requirement that all aspects of FGM be dealt with straightforwardly in accordance with the law. This book makes the case urgently for developing a shared, coherent model - a multi-disciplinary paradigm articulated at the highest level - as the basis to achieve the eradication of FGM. The text will be required reading for health, legal, educational and social services professionals, as well as researchers, policy-makers, school governors, journalists and other concerned citizens.

Law's Cut on the Body of Human Rights-Juliet Rogers 2014-06-13 Scenes of violence and incisions into the flesh inform the demand for law. The scene of little girls being held down in practices of female circumcision has been a defining and definitive image that demands the attention of human rights, and the intervention of law. But the investment in protecting women and little girls from such a cut is not all that it seems. Law's Cut on the Body of Human Rights: Female Circumcision, Torture and Sacred Flesh considers how such images come to inform law and the investment of advocates of law in an imagination of this scene. Drawing on psychoanalytic and postcolonial theory, and accompanying ideas in political theology, Juliet Rogers examines the language, imagery and excitement that accompanies recent initiatives to legislate against what is called 'female genital mutilation'. The author compliments this examination
with a consideration of the scene of torture exposed in images from Abu Ghraib and Guantanamo Bay. Rogers argues that the modes of fascination and excitement that accompany scenes of torture and female circumcision betray the fantasy of a political condition against which the subject of liberal law is imagined; this is subjectivity in a state of non-mutilation, non-prohibition or, in a psychoanalytic idiom, non-castration. To support the fantasy of this subject, the mutilated subject, the authors suggests, is rendered as flesh cut from the democratic nation state, deserving of only selective human rights, or none at all.

**Circumcision, Public Health, Genital Autonomy and Cultural Rights**-Matthew Johnson 2017-07-05 Circumcision is one of the oldest and most common surgical processes, being practised, for a range of medical, social and religious reasons, on up to 30% of males worldwide. It is currently being promoted by a range of health bodies as a means of tackling HIV in developing countries. Yet, there is significant concern about sexual, physiological and psychological effects and complications and its prophylactic effectiveness. In examining a case in which a failed circumcision was performed for religious reasons, the Regional Court in Cologne decided that the practice contravened the bodily autonomy of minors and was subject to the same legislation used to classify female genital cutting as assault. This, understandably, aroused serious concerns among various religious communities who practise circumcision. At the same time as religious groups seek to protect circumcision from comparisons with female genital cutting, there is a trend, particularly in post-colonial thought in the US, to revise negative understandings of female genital cutting by making cautious, positive comparisons with circumcision. This collection considers the apparent contradictions and complications of the contemporary status and deployment of the many forms of genital cutting, raising a serious, wide-reaching question: what scope should society have to impose physically invasive rites on people? This book was originally published as a special issue of Global Discourse.

**Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation**- 2008

**Cuts and Criminality**-Theodore Bennett 2016-03-09 This book investigates how and why the criminal law differentiates between different types of body alterations, with particular reference to how they are conceptualised within legal discourse. By drawing connections between types of body alteration that have traditionally been considered separately and discretely, the book allows analytical conclusions to be made about the law’s treatment of the general category of ‘body alteration’ rather than merely about specific types of body alteration. Taking legal discourse as its analytical focus, the author critically examines a number of case studies to determine the techniques and processes by which some body alterations are discursively constructed as legitimate and legally approved, and by which other body alterations are discursively constructed as illegitimate and legally sanctioned. Specifically, the body alterations...
that are addressed include sadomasochistic injuries; female genital modification and male circumcision; cosmetic surgery, body modification and healthy limb amputation; and sex reassignment surgery and genital 'normalisation' surgery. International in scope, the discursive analysis in the book will be of interest to academics and researchers working in the areas of socio-legal and cultural studies.

**The Scourge of Female Genital Mutilation** - Ibrahima TRAORE 2019-11-07

This rich and fascinating literature on Female Genital Mutilation should enable us to suit the action to the word. Mali finds itself at a decisive turning point of its history in which the socio-economic and cultural contexts are dwindling and becoming sickly. The youth has a tremendous impulse to bounce back and restore vitality to the noble fight against Female Genital Mutilation in Mali. The figures are admittedly alarming, despite the love and the passion of Joséphine TRAORE for her relentless fight against the scourge. This rich and fascinating literature on Female Genital Mutilation should enable us to suit the action to the word. Mali finds itself at a decisive turning point of its history in which the socio-economic and cultural contexts are dwindling and becoming sickly. The youth has a tremendous impulse to bounce back and restore vitality to the noble fight against Female Genital Mutilation in Mali. The figures are admittedly alarming, despite the love and the passion of Joséphine TRAORE for her relentless fight against the scourge. My acknowledgements go to all those who lent me their support through various means during this long and painstaking research work on the consequences of the practice of Female Genital Mutilation. I am deeply indebted to the National Programme for Fighting against Female Genital Mutilation; they provided a wealth of information which enabled me to write this book. This book is a digest, and a fine analysis on Female Genital Mutilation in Mali; it also highlights some harrowing testimonies of women who are victims, and die silently in suffering, and fear from being ostracized by the society or the community. In this constant fight against Female Genital Mutilation, the country needs whistle-blowers. The prospect for adopting a law banning Female Genital Mutilation divides opinion, so we have a long way to go. Such a law is absolutely necessary to put an end to this practice in Mali, or to initiate critical thinking through public debates. The youth will have to rewrite history from a new angle by making its voice heard loud and clear; the final objective is to achieve a total ban by adopting a law banning Female Genital Mutilation at the National Assembly.
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