

Female genital mutilation: estimating girls at risk in the EU

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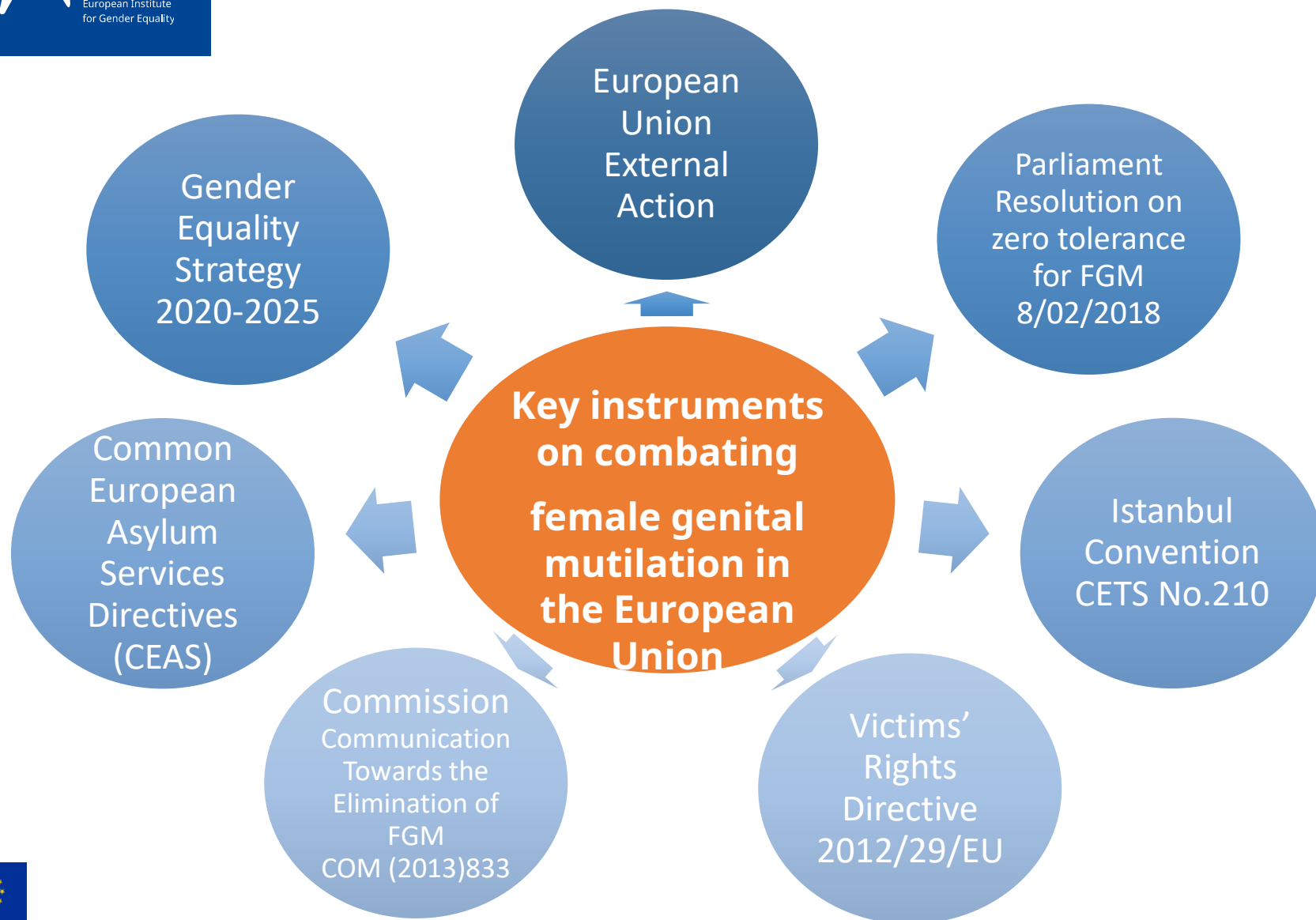
Female genital mutilation

- A severe form of **gender-based violence**, leaving deep physical and psychological scars on the lives of victims around the world.
- A violent form of subordination of women and girls standing in **gross contradiction to the principles of gender equality**.

World Health Organization – WHO (2008). Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation: An Interagency Statement – UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO

World Health Organisation- WHO (2018) Factsheet on Female Genital Mutilation
<https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/female-genital-mutilation>

EU framework in place



Female genital mutilation



Good practices



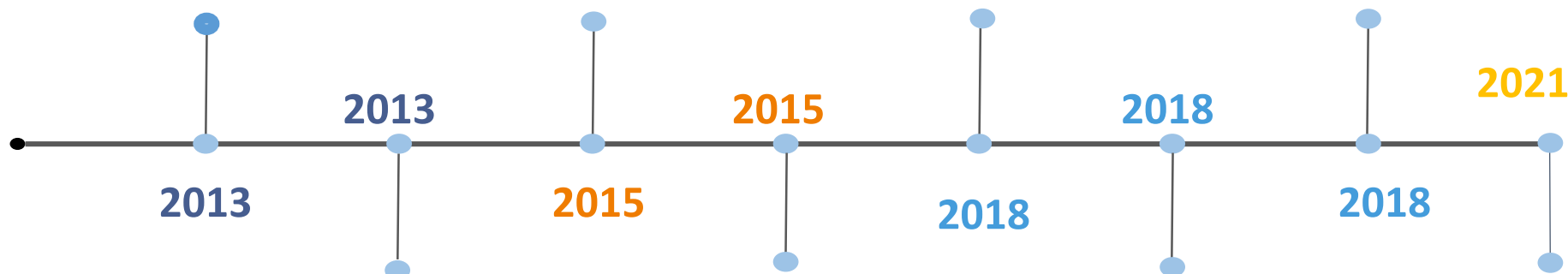
Methodology



Risk estimations



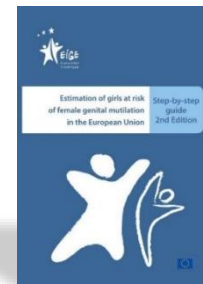
Country factsheets



Country factsheets



Risk estimations

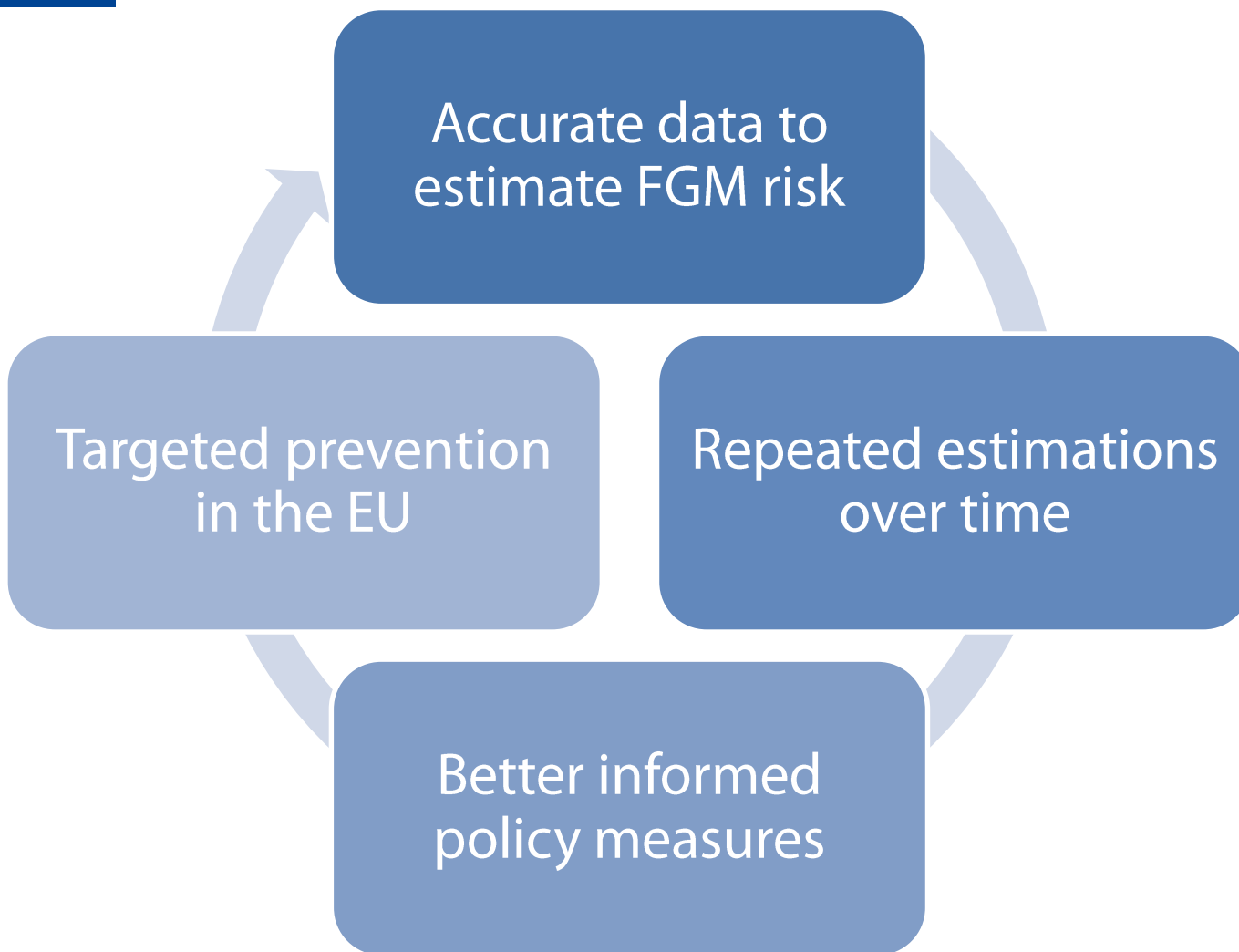


Refined Methodology

Risk estimations

2021

Supporting policies



Proportions of girls at risk

Italy



Belgium



Greece



Ireland



Portugal



Cyprus



Malta



France



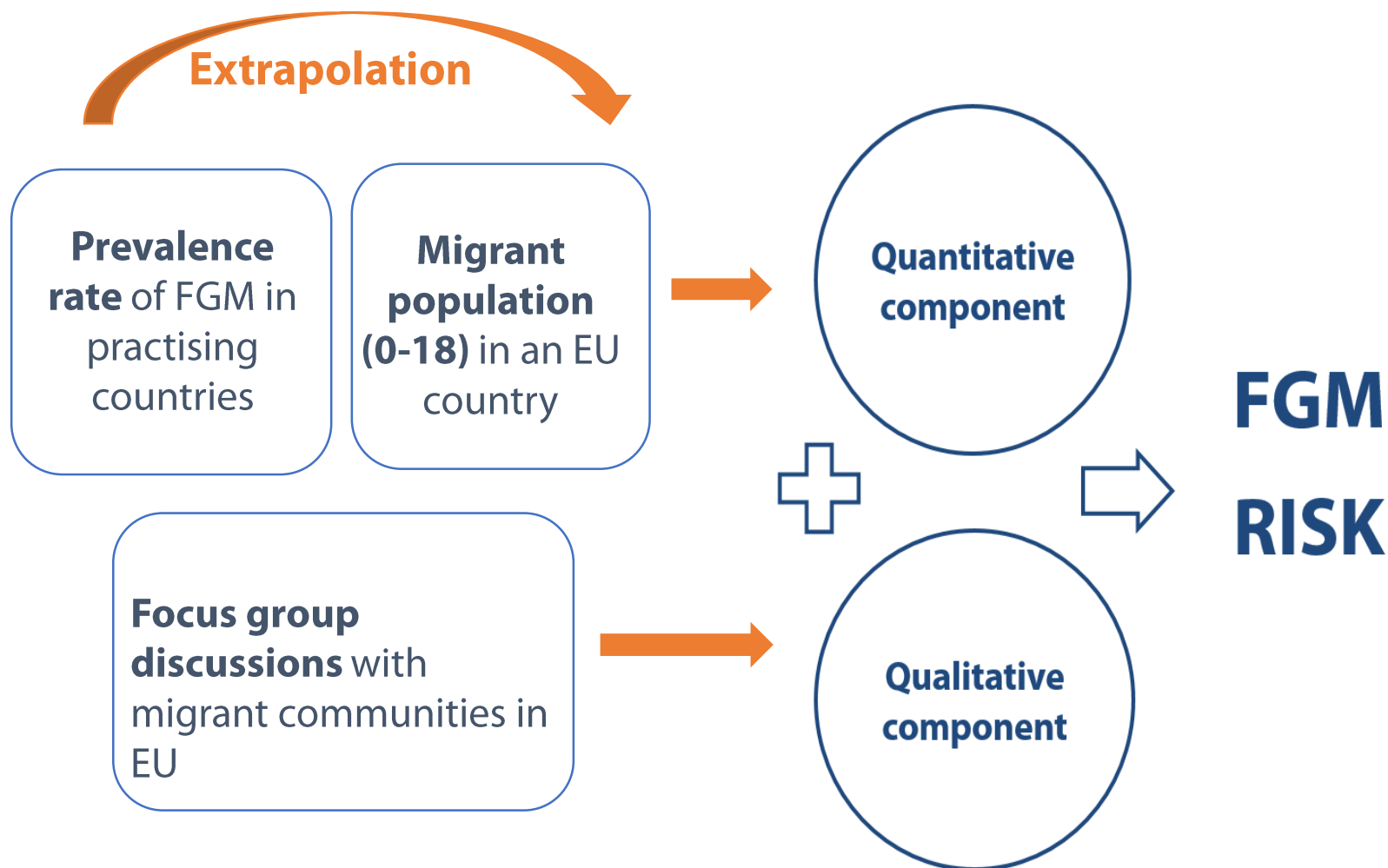
Germany



Sweden



How does EIGE estimate risk?



Enough is enough!



Zero Tolerance to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

EIGE research shows how important a strong legal framework is for the prevention of FGM. Simply having a law in place is not enough. Training for professionals implementing the law and awareness raising amongst the communities & asylum-seekers is vital.

www.eige.europa.eu

#endFGM

Meeting agenda (1/2)

10.00 – 10.10	Introduction and welcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome presentation outlining objectives of the meeting.
10:10 – 10:30	Estimation of the number of girls at risk of female genital mutilation in the EU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of EIGE's 2020 study estimating the number of girls at risk of female genital mutilation in Austria, Denmark, Spain and Luxembourg.
10.30 – 10.55	The importance of FGM-sensitive asylum procedures and reporting obligations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on the importance of FGM-sensitive asylum procedures and professional obligation to report. • Short Q&A
10.55 – 11.20	Challenges when developing asylum procedures and reporting obligations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interactive discussion amongst participants.

Meeting agenda (2/2)

12.00– 12.15	Setting objectives for the second session
12.15– 12:40	National examples of FGM-sensitive asylum procedures and reporting obligations
12:40– 13.30	Experience-sharing and proposed recommendations: breakout sessions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakout into four groups to discuss how asylum procedures and reporting obligations can best protect girls at risk of FGM.
13.30– 13:50	Group discussion feedback <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback on key points of discussion from the breakout sessions. • Short Q&A.
13:50– 14.00	Closing remarks and next steps