

Female genital mutilation: estimating girls at risk



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EU framework

- Resolution 2012 on ending FGM
- Resolution 2014 on the Commission communication 'Towards the elimination of FGM'
- Web-platform End FGM

Prevention
Funding

Protection
Prosecution

- The Victims Rights Directive 2012
- FGM is a crime in all EU Member States
- EU Asylum legislation
- Istanbul convention

Knowledge
Resources

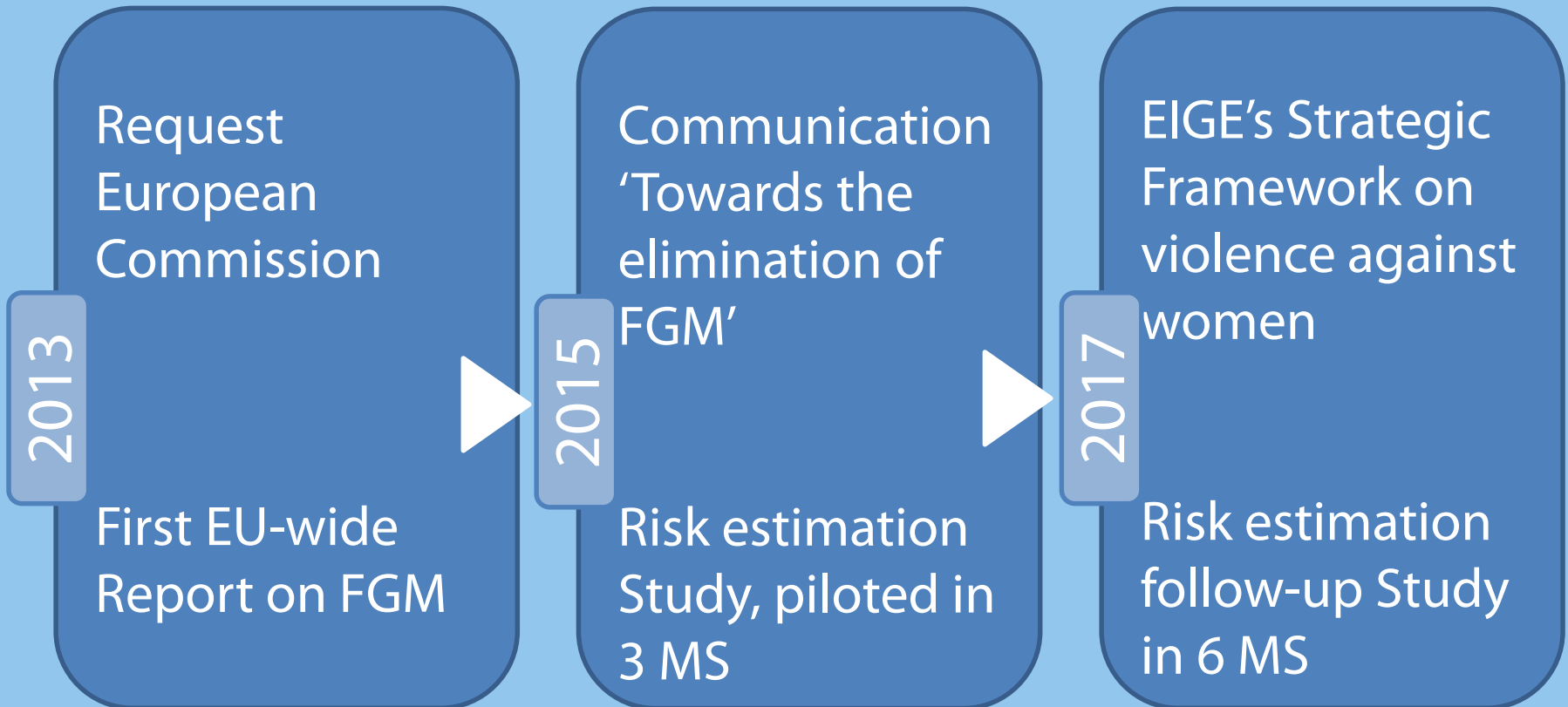
External
actions

- Data collection
- EIGE'S common methodology and indicators
- Databases on resources, good practices, methods and tools

- International cooperation
- Funding projects in non-EU countries

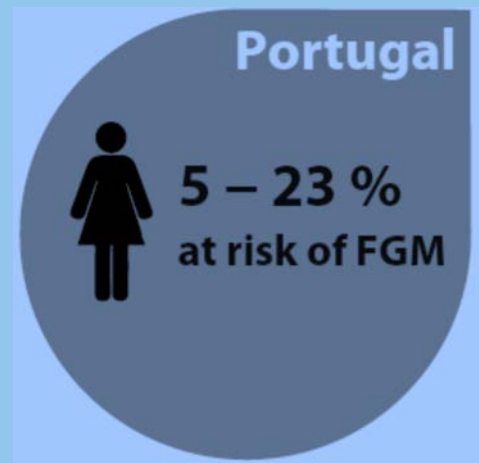


EIGE's role



Key facts

FGM affects girls living in the European Union



Percentages of *migrant* girls (aged 0-18) likely to be at risk of FGM in 2011 in Ireland, Portugal and Sweden

Key challenges

Allow for
trends and
comparison

- Accurately and regularly estimating the risk of female genital mutilation

Quantitative
-qualitative
data

- Availability of data to estimate the risk of female genital mutilation

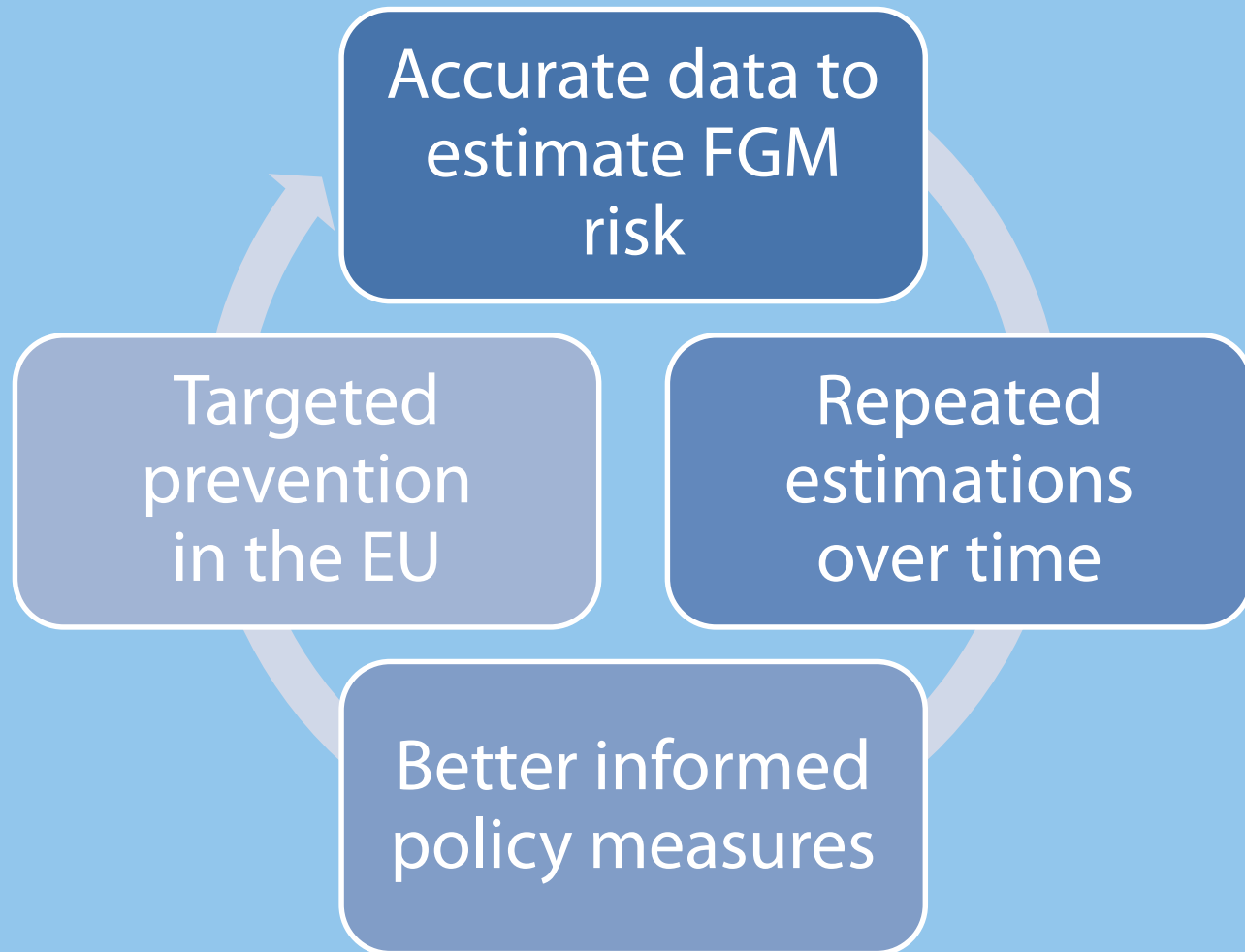
New
patterns of
migration

- Migrant, refugee and asylum seeking populations

Sensitive
issue

- Interpret results with caution

Monitoring → prevention



EIGE'S Methodology

Extrapolation-of-FGM-
practising-countries-
prevalence-
data-method

**Quantitative
component**



**FGM
RISK**

Focus group
research

**Qualitative
component**

Current 2017 study

Desk research

- Increase knowledge of recent developments in **policy, legislation and research** on prevalence and risk

Follow-up Study

- Development of more accurate **FGM risk estimations** in 6 MS and update of the methodology

Impact

- **Recommendations** on more effective policies and services and on awareness raising and communication

Focus group research

Belgium 

 **Greece**

Cyprus 

 **Malta**

France 

 **Italy**



Gain in-depth knowledge on FGM and its prevention among first and second generations women and men

Experience-sharing meetings

Rome | 01.12
Service provisions

Athens | 14.11
Policies and patterns

Brussels | 06.12
Data on FGM



**Cross-border cooperation to reduce
the risk of female genital mutilation**

EU recent developments

- **Common European Asylum System:** recent changes gender sensitive?
- **European Court of Human Rights:** 3 cases rejected
- **European Commission programmes** and funding: training initiatives, EU-wide web platform [UEFGM](#) (2017)
- **External action:** Action Plan for Human Rights and Democracy 2015-2019 and Gender Action Plan II focus on prevention of FGM in third countries

EU challenges

- Assessment of **gender-sensitive asylum** procedures
- **Monitoring** the impact of EU-level policies and programmes in preventing FGM
- Lack of quality regional and national **data** to estimate the prevalence and risk of FGM on EU level
- ECHR **case law**: providing evidence of the risk of FGM in the country of origin is a challenge facing asylum-seeking women

National legal developments (1)

- FGM is **criminalised** in all 28 Member States
- 19 Member States have either a **specific law** (4) or provision in the law (15) (4 new since 2014)
- Monitoring judicial investigations or **court cases** concerning a prosecution of FGM in half of the Member States
- **Extraterritoriality** principle not applied in five Member States (BG, CZ, EL, LU, RO)

National legal developments (2)

- FGM specific **child protection** laws: no Member State except Luxembourg
- **Parental responsibility** for FGM: recognised in most Member States
- Only 5 Member States have **FGM-specific asylum provisions** (DK, FR, HU, LU, PT), with asylum seeking from FGM-practising countries increasing
- FGM-specific **professional secrecy** (BE, DE, LU, MT, NL, SE, UK)
- Not enough is known about the impact of increasing **refugee flows** across Europe in relation to FGM policy and practices in Member States

National policy developments

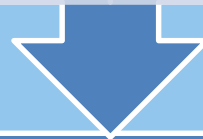
- **National strategies** to eradicate FGM:
 - Specific strategies (FI, PT, IE, UK)
 - Considerable focus in the wider action plans (BE, FR)
 - Tackled only briefly (or not at all) in wider strategies (all other 22 MS)
- Actions most visible in the **health and education** sectors
- Few Member States (FI, IT, PT) focus on responses to **asylum** considerations, or actions targeted at **men** (IE)

Upcoming

Full set of data on risk of FGM in 6 more member states

Greater comparability of results in the
EU

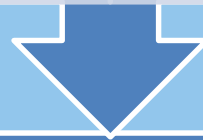
Targeted prevention and protection
actions



Improved methodology to estimate the risk of FGM in the EU

Support Member States to carry out
research

Strengthen EU policy



Results available early 2018

First scoops available by the end of the
year

6 February 2018: International Day of
zero tolerance towards FGM

Recent studies in the field

Age

- Which age categories of girls at risk to consider?
- Consider the median age?

At risk

- Which notion of risk to apply?

Migrant girls

- Defining second generation?
- Which data is available?

Migration impact

- How to broaden the impact-factor?
- Which qualitative methods?

Let's talk



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