



End FGM
EUROPEAN NETWORK

OPENING UP SDG 5: HOW MUCH DATA IS AVAILABLE ON GENDER EQUALITY?

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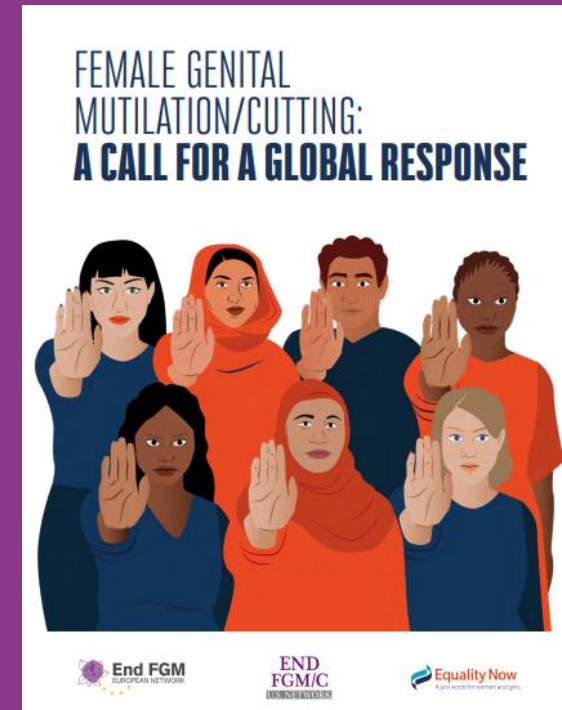
MEMBERS' MAP

- Full Members
- Associate members
- Observer Members



PRESENTATION CONTENT

- ❖ Importance of data collection
- ❖ FGM: the global picture
- ❖ FGM: the European picture
- ❖ FGM: the data collection gap & challenges
- ❖ Recommendations



Importance of data collection

- Shape evidence-based policies and services
- Assess progress in time
- Measure effectiveness of interventions
- Ensure governmental accountability
- Ensure evidence-based advocacy requests

SDG 5.3.2 → Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

Female Genital Mutilation

THE GLOBAL PICTURE



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A world map illustrating the global distribution of the four major world religions. The map uses a color-coded system: red for Christianity, orange for Islam, yellow for Hinduism, and green for Buddhism, Judaism, and Other. Christianity is predominantly found in Europe, North America, and parts of Africa and South America. Islam is concentrated in the Middle East, North Africa, and parts of Central Asia and Southeast Asia. Hinduism is primarily located in South Asia, specifically in India. Buddhism, Judaism, and Other religions are more sparsely distributed, with Buddhism found in East Asia and parts of Southeast Asia, and Judaism and Other religions found in various locations across the world.

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Female Genital Mutilation

THE EUROPEAN PICTURE



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600.000 survivors

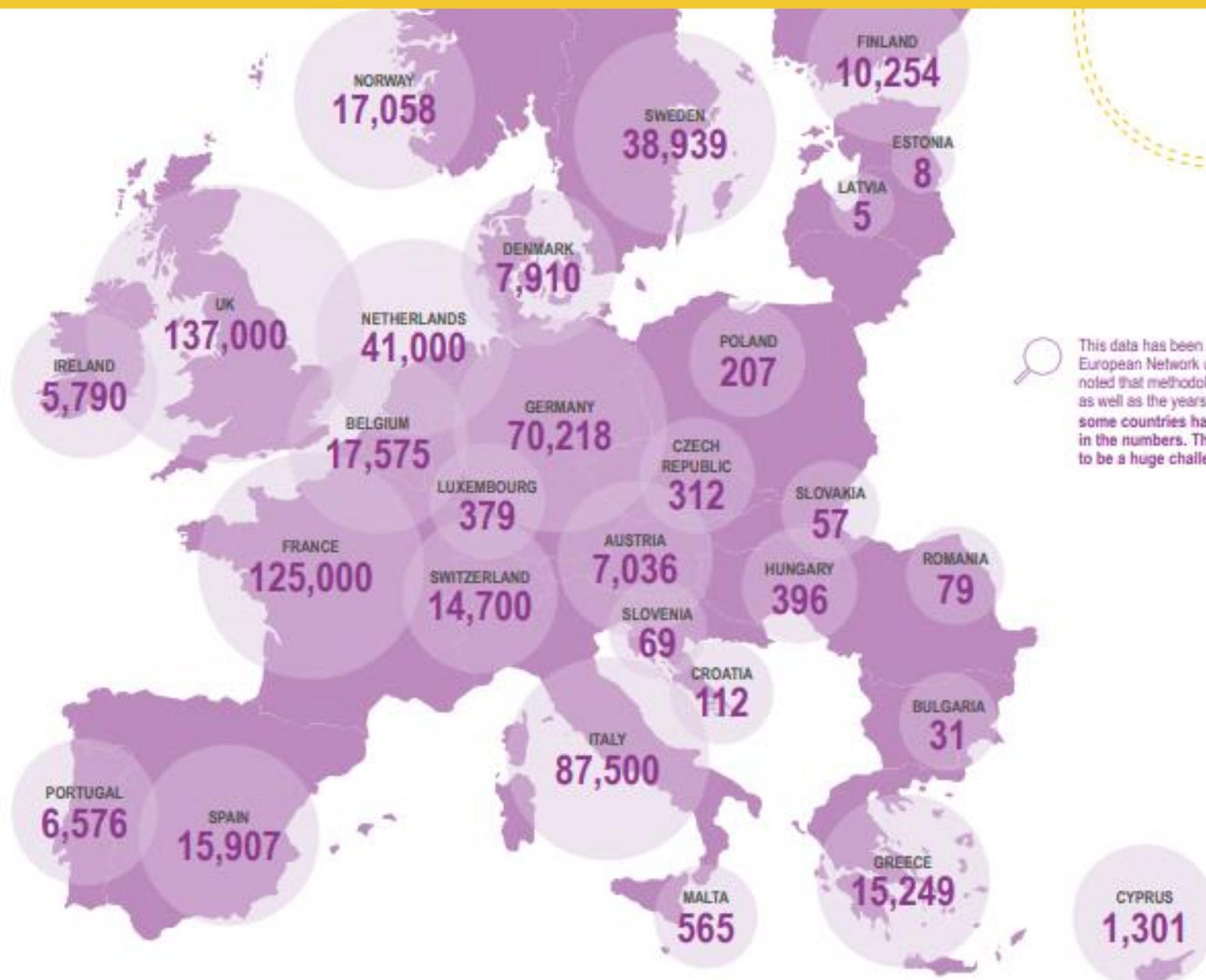
FGM IN EUROPE

200 million women and girls alive today have undergone FGM and 4.1 million have been subjected to FGM only in 2019.

It is estimated that there are over 600.000 FGM survivors living in Europe and around 180.000 are at risk in 13 countries alone.

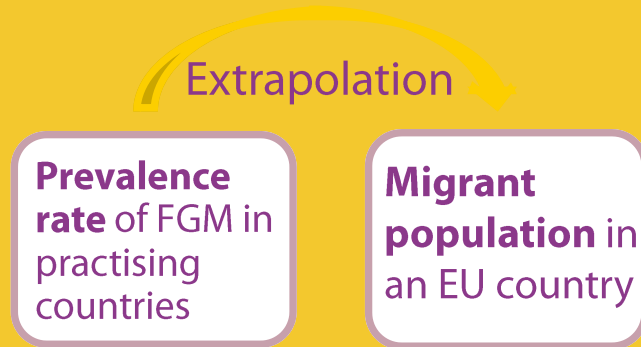
Sources

- Norway and Switzerland: Estimates of first-generation women and girls with female genital mutilation in the European Union, 2016
- Belgium: Prévalence des mutilations génitales féminines en Belgique, 2016
- France: Estimate of adult women with female genital mutilation living in France, 2019
- Germany: Dunkelzifferstudie zu weiblicher Genitalverstümmelung in Deutschland, Tiers des Femmes, 2019
- UK: Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation in England and Wales: National and local estimates, 2015
- Netherlands: Vrouwelijke Genitale Verminking: Omvang en risico in Nederland, 2019
- Portugal: Mutilação Genital Feminina: prevalência, dinâmicas socioculturais e recomendações para a sua eliminação, 2015
- Finland: Action plan for the prevention of female genital mutilation (FGM), 2019
- Switzerland: Prävention, Versorgung, Schutz und Intervention im Bereich der weiblichen Genitalbeschneidung (FGM/C) in der Schweiz, 2014
- Ireland: AIDWA estimates based on data collected by Ireland's Central Statistics Office, 2018
- Italy: Stima della prevalenza FGM in Italia e del numero di bambine a rischio, 2019



This data has been internally gathered by the End FGM European Network using existing studies. It should be noted that methodologies used for the studies differ as well as the years of data collection. In the meantime, some countries have noted significant increases in the numbers. The collection of data continues to be a huge challenge.

FGM prevalence: the data collection gap & challenges



Main challenges/limitations of indirect estimates:

1. Lack of available disaggregated data on diaspora communities
2. Asylum seekers, refugees & undocumented migrants not included
3. Lack of consideration for possible change of attitudes due to migration
4. Only consider countries with nationally representative surveys on FGM

Some room for improvement – considering additional elements:

- ✓ age at arrival
- ✓ female migrant in an irregular situation
- ✓ number of women and girls having been granted asylum due to FGM
- ✓ direct estimation of prevalence for some specific communities
- ✓ specific age and regional estimations before and after migration
- ✓ level of acculturation



Lack of common methodology

180.000 girls at risk

IE 14 577 girls, 1-11% at risk

PT 5835 girls, 5-23% at risk

SE 59 409 girls, 3-19% at risk

2015

2016 UK 67 300 girls at risk

2017 DE 25 325 girls, 6-17% at risk

BE 22 544 girls, 16-27% at risk

EL 1787 girls, 25-42% at risk

FR 205 683 girls, 12-21% at risk

2018

IT 76 040 girls, 15-24% at risk

CY 758 girls, 12-17% at risk

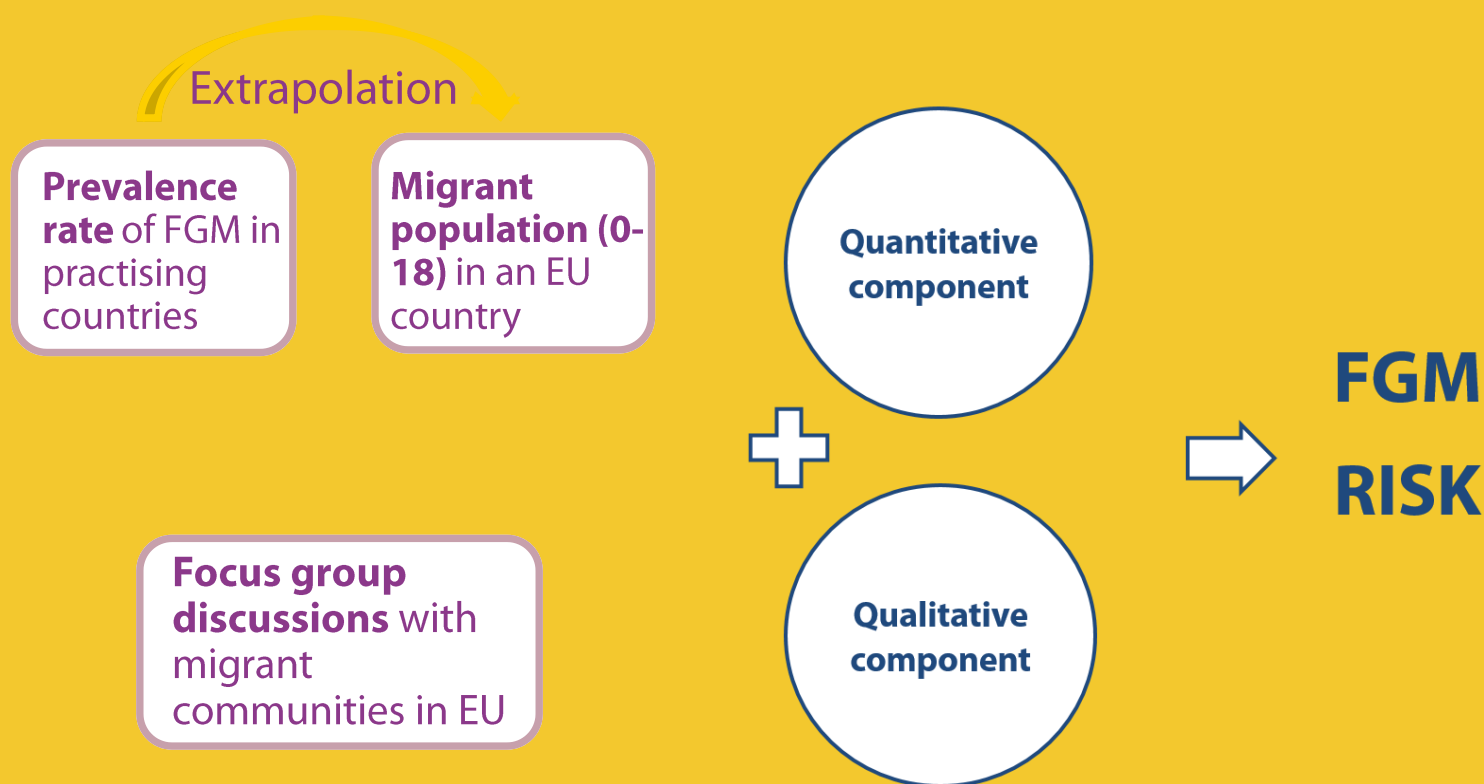
MT 485 girls, 39-57% at risk

2018 FI 3 000 girls at risk

2019 NL 4 200 girls at risk



EIGE methodology to estimate girls at risk



Further refined in 2018

- ✓ New patterns of migration
- ✓ Travelling to the country of origin major risk factor
- ✓ 'Opportunity to cut' in the EU differs from the country of origin
- ✓ Sensitivity of the matter

Common methodology used in Europe also by some Member States

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase and sustain **funding for data collection and research** on FGM
2. **Fill the data gaps** that exist outside the 32 countries which have nationally representative prevalence data on FGM
3. Generate **nationally representative data on FGM** in countries where there is evidence of widespread practice of FGM across the country
4. In countries where the practice of FGM is more localized, generate **more robust data** either through nationally representative surveys or through **specific research surveys/studies** which produce accurate, reliable and comprehensive data
5. **Improve available indirect estimates on FGM** by ensuring the use of more rigorous methodologies, utilizing **consistent methods** across countries to enable comparison of the data, and systematically updating the indirect estimates at regular intervals
6. Involve **academics** and health **professionals**, as well as affected **communities** and **survivors**, in the process of data collection and research
7. Consider including **indicator 5.3.2.** within **Eurostat** set of indicators to monitor progress at EU level on SDGs

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