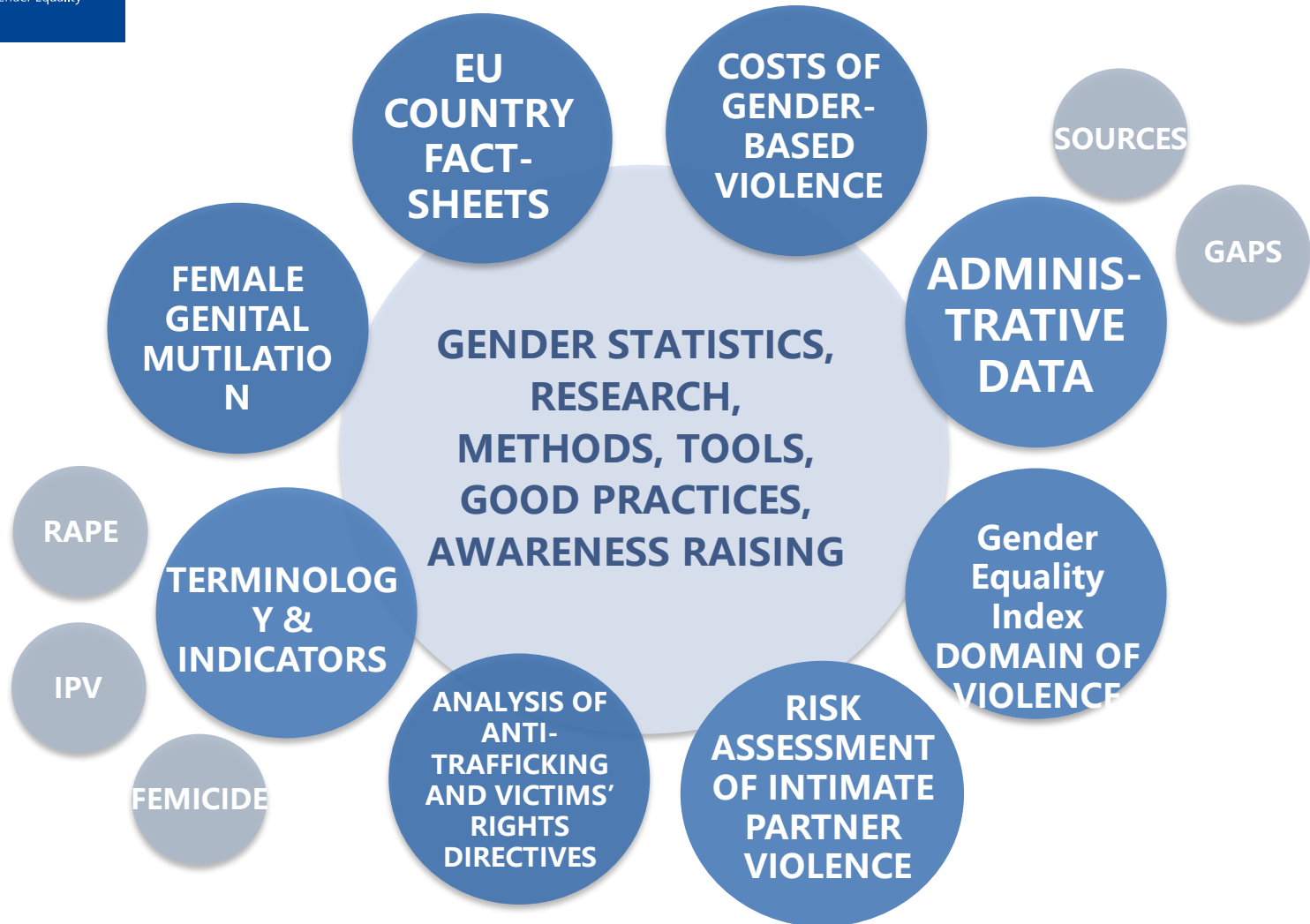




Female genital mutilation in the EU: estimating girls at risk

Jurgita Peciuriene, 3 September 2019, Oslo

EIGE's work on gender-based violence



Female genital mutilation



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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.

EU framework in place

**Commission
Communication
Towards the
elimination of
FGM
COM (2013)833**

**Parliament
Resolution
on zero
tolerance for
FGM
8/02/2018**

**Common
European Asylum
System
Directives
CEAS**

**Istanbul
Convention
CETS No.210**

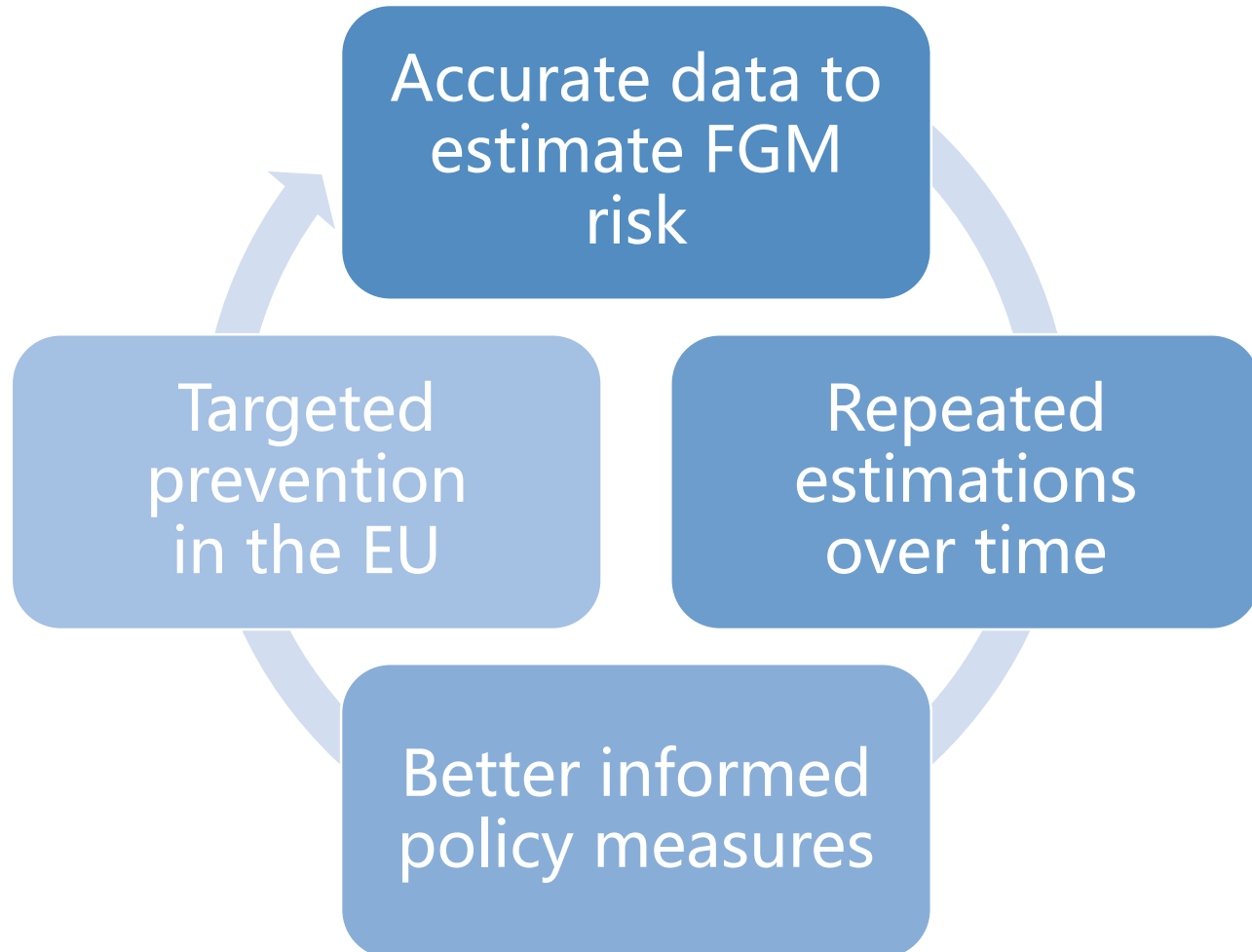
**European
Union
External
action**

**Key instruments on
combating
female genital
mutilation in the
European Union**

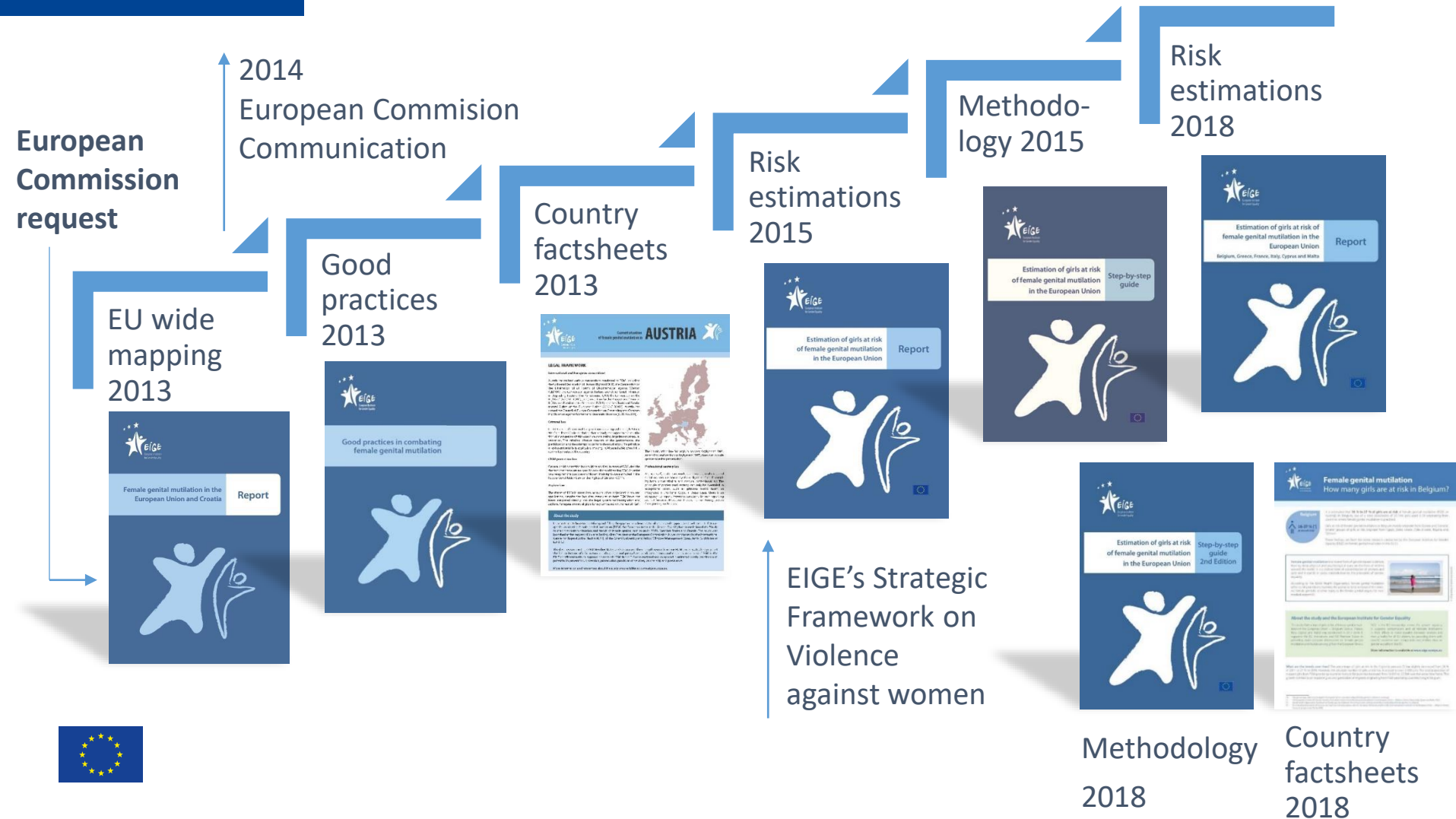
**Victims' Rights
Directive
2012/29/EU**



Supporting policies



EIGE's work on female genital mutilation



Proportions of girls at risk

Italy



Belgium



Greece



Ireland



Portugal



Cyprus



Malta



France



Germany



Sweden



Girls are at risk

IE 14 577 girls, 1-11% at risk

PT 5 835 girls, 5-23% at risk **2015**

SE 59 409 girls, 3-19% at risk

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

BE 22 544 girls, 16-27% at risk

EL 1 787 girls, 25-42% at risk

FR 205 683 girls, 12-21% at risk

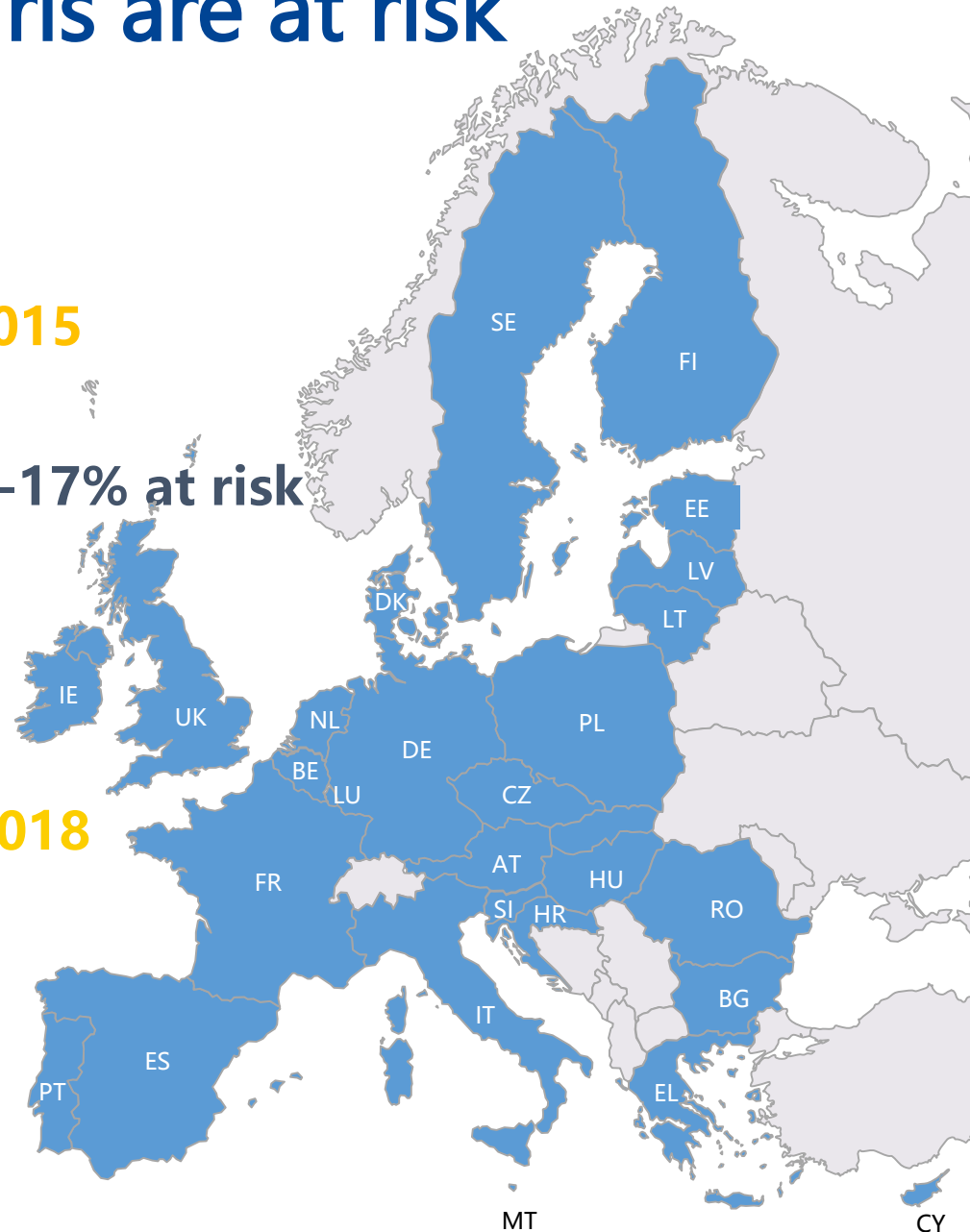
IT 76 040 girls, 15-24% at risk

CY 758 girls, 12-17% at risk **2018**

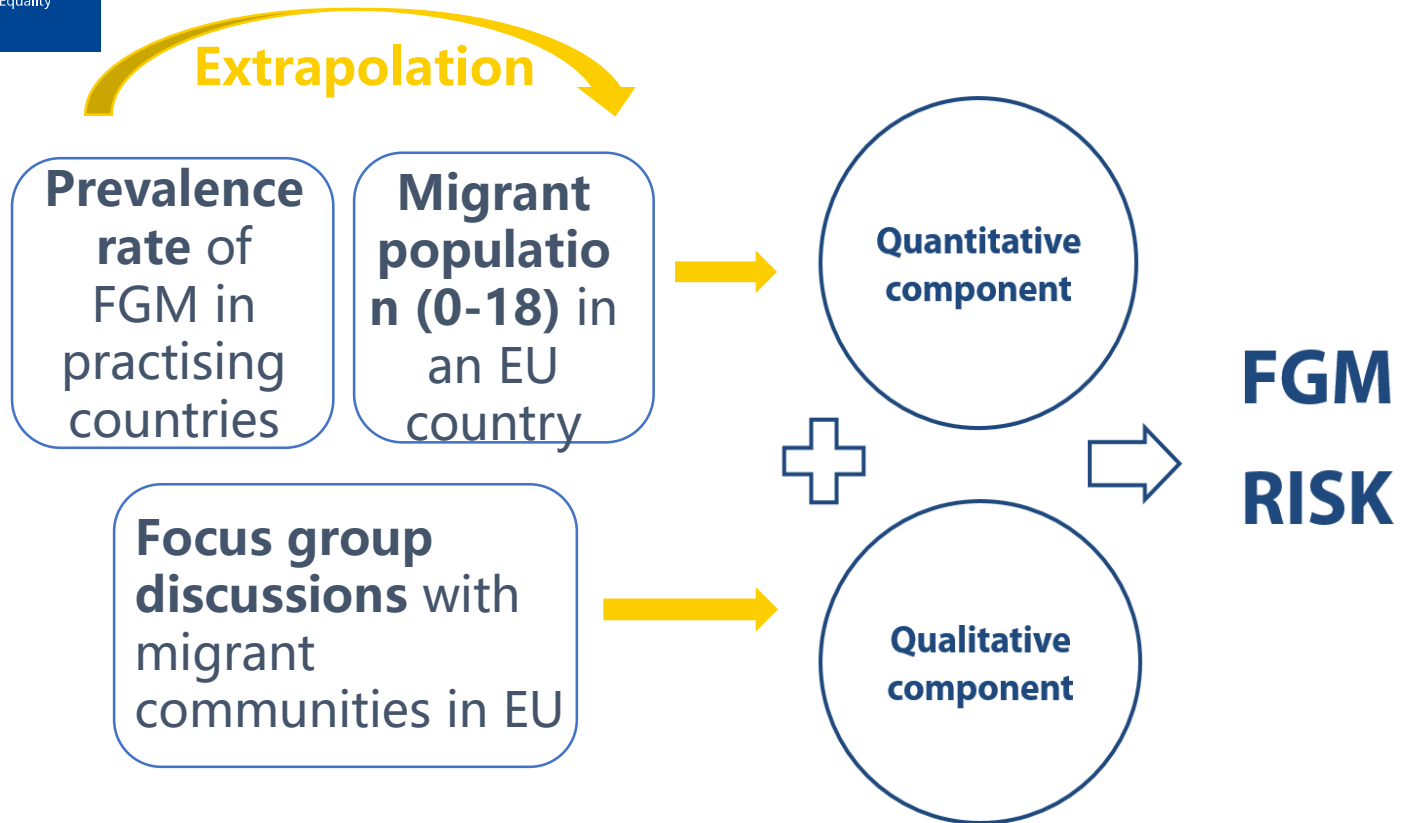
MT 485 girls, 39-57% at risk

2018 **FI** 3 000 girls

2019 **NL** 4 190 girls



How does EIGE estimate risk?

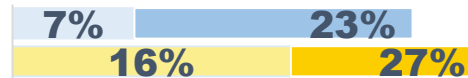


Further refined in 2018

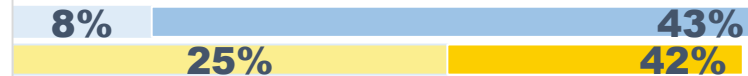
- ✓ New migration patterns
- ✓ Sensitivity of the matter
- ✓ Travelling to country of origin major risk factor
- ✓ 'Opportunity to cut' in EU differs from country of origin

Proportions at risk

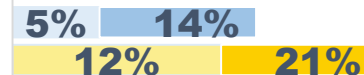
Belgium (2011); N=14815
Belgium (2016); N=22544



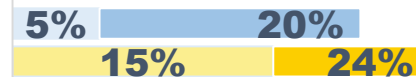
Greece (2011); N=1896
Greece (2016); N=1787



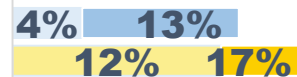
France (2011); N=41552
France (2014); N=205683



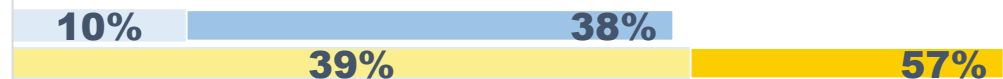
Italy (2011); N=59720
Italy (2016); N=76040



Cyprus (2011); N=758
Cyprus (2011); N=758



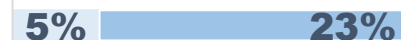
Malta (2011); N=486
Malta (2011); N=486



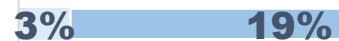
Ireland (2011); N=14577



Portugal (2011); N=5835



Sweden (2011); N=59409



Germany (2015); N=19630



Comparable year 2011: original methodology (EIGE, 2015)
Latest available year: refined methodology (EIGE, 2018; Integra, 2017)



Understanding the practice in the EU

Discouraging factors

- Criminalisation
- Awareness campaigns
- Stigmatisation
- Health consequences

Motivating factors

- Social pressure
- Cultural beliefs and traditions
- Purity and aesthetics



**Traveling to the country of origin
major risk factor**



Recommendations

Ways forward for the EU



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- ✓ Ratify the Istanbul Convention
- ✓ A gender-sensitive Common European Asylum System (CEAS)
- ✓ External actions to prevent female genital mutilation
- ✓ Incentive through EU integration Strategies

Let's talk

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