DELIVERING AND SUSTAINING IN THE NEW NORMAL

2021 COUNTRY PROFILES

2021 Annual Report and Overall Phase III Performance Analysis

UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change
Country Profiles

The country profiles that follow provide snapshots of the context and key achievements in the 17 countries with Joint Programme implementation in Phase III, which include Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Yemen.

The country profiles are mainly based on DHS and MICS data and on annual programme reports. They include information on FGM prevalence, the legislative and policy framework in place, local issues and programmatic achievements under different programme outcome areas. Traffic light tables were developed by calculating the percentage variance of achieved results to planned targets. Benchmarks to assess performance rates were set as follows: equal to or above 100 per cent = green; equal to or above 70 per cent but less than 100 per cent = yellow; less than 70 per cent = red.
Due to COVID-19 and social insecurity in certain regions, Burkina Faso in 2021 recorded 1,579,976 internally displaced people, mainly women (22 per cent) and children (62 per cent), which has led to a resurgence of harmful practices such as FGM in host areas. Faced with the persistence of FGM, the Government has adopted legal instruments and included FGM in various policy documents. One instrument that specifically addresses FGM is Law No. 025-2018/AN of 31 May 2018, on the penal code for punishing FGM.

### Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM
- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:
- 42 arrests
- 41 cases brought to court
- 45 convictions and sanctions

### Key Achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 1</th>
<th>OUTCOME 2</th>
<th>OUTCOME 3</th>
<th>OUTCOME 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have an enabling environment for the elimination of FGM practices at all levels and in line with human rights standards</td>
<td>Girls and women are empowered to exercise and express their rights by transforming social and gender norms in communities to eliminate FGM</td>
<td>Girls and women receive appropriate, quality and systemic services for FGM prevention, protection and care</td>
<td>Have better capacity to generate and use evidence and data for policymaking and improving programming</td>
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**Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III**

- **Below 70%**
- **70%–100%**
- **Above 100%**

**Sources:** Enquête Multisectorielle Continue 2015, UNFPA estimates for 2018 based on EMC 2015, Data-for-All, UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change
Adaptive community engagement

A total of 653,673 vulnerable adolescent girls registered in adolescent clubs, safe spaces and vocational training centres. The training helped these girls equip themselves with everyday life skills and empowered them to make informed decisions to become change agents in their communities. In 2021, 133,634 girls successfully graduated from capacity development packages.

To promote a better understanding of the issues related to FGM, community communication and social media dialogues took place in 1,300 intervention villages in seven Joint Programme targeted areas. Through a television programme, the “Fitini” show, more than 30,000 children (including 3,750 displaced children) attended awareness-raising sessions, sketches, playbacks and choreographies on FGM. Published videos reached more than 67,100 people through social media networks.

Awareness-raising sessions on FGM were organized through the Faso Jeunes caravan, which mobilized more than 62,500 adolescents and young people in eight regions.

![Image of a group of people in traditional clothing, holding certificates and smiling]

@ UNFPA Burkina Faso
Djibouti

In line with international commitments, the Government of Djibouti, through the Ministry of Women and the Family, leads multisectoral implementation of the National Strategy for the Abandonment of FGM for the protection and respect of the physical integrity and the promotion of the health of women and girls. Strategic orientations consist of maintaining the institutional coordination mechanism for the response to FGM; strengthening the protection framework against FGM, including medical care and legal assistance; the intensification of community actions through advocacy; the development of an information management system; and conducting surveys and operational research on FGM trends. Based on a national survey, FGM prevalence has sharply declined in the cohort aged 15-19, from 94.3 per cent in 1994 to 21.1 per cent in 2019.

**Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM**
- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:
- **19** arrests
- **13** cases brought to court
- **13** convictions and sanctions

**Key Achievements**

Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>Have an enabling environment for the elimination of FGM practices at all levels and in line with human rights standards</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2</td>
<td>Girls and women are empowered to exercise and express their rights by transforming social and gender norms in communities to eliminate FGM</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 3</td>
<td>Girls and women receive appropriate, quality and systemic services for FGM prevention, protection and care</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 4</td>
<td>Have better capacity to generate and use evidence and data for policymaking and improving programming</td>
<td>71%</td>
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**FGM prevalence has sharply declined in the cohort aged 15-19, from 94.3 per cent in 1994 to 21.1 per cent in 2019.**

Source: Data-for-All, UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change.
Djibouti

Engaging religious and community leaders

Through partnership with the Ministry of Muslim Affairs and the National Union of Djiboutian Women, 60 religious leaders and community management committees took part in 3,064 community dialogues on FGM that reached 211,907 people in Phase III. Of the participants, 37 per cent were men and boys.

The Club of Grandmothers was established, where 30 women community leaders took steps against FGM. The Minister of Women and Minister of Health declared club members to be first-level ambassadors in community mobilization to accelerate the abandonment of FGM.

Strengthened FGM awareness campaigns

Community management committees organized 11 intercommunity meetings to learn about progress and share best practices for scaling up and identifying challenges and response strategies. Through home visits and building trust with families, 12 surveillance committees were able to prevent 1,906 girls from being subjected to FGM from 2018 to 2021. In 2021, 61,457 people participated in education, sensitization and social mobilization sessions promoting FGM abandonment.

Number of communities where enablers of social norm change are in place: Religious leaders make public statements delinking FGM from religious requirements in Djibouti

Number of people who participate actively in education/sensitization/social mobilization sessions promoting the elimination of FGM in Djibouti
EGYPT

CONTEXT

FGM remains prevalent in Egypt. While there is evidence of a decline among girls aged 15-19 (from 98 per cent in 1995 to 70 per cent in 2015), a high population growth rate means that millions of girls remain at risk of FGM each year. The practice is more common among marginalized girls and women who have high rates of poverty and less education, and lack information and access to quality services. Alarmingly, FGM in Egypt has become increasingly medicalized; medical professionals are involved in 6 in 10 cases of girls who have undergone FGM. The reasons for increasing FGM medicalization are many, including an initial focus on the immediate medical harms of FGM without challenging core reasons for the continuation of the practice.

87%

of girls and women aged 15-49 years have undergone FGM

70%

of girls aged 15-19 years have undergone FGM

38%

of girls and women think FGM should stop

Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM

Legislation criminalizing FGM

Costed national action plan

National budget line for FGM

National coordination mechanism

Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:

0 arrests

0 cases brought to court

0 convictions and sanctions

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

OUTCOME 1

Have an enabling environment for the elimination of FGM practices at all levels and in line with human rights standards

OUTCOME 2

Girls and women are empowered to exercise and express their rights by transforming social and gender norms in communities to eliminate FGM

OUTCOME 3

Girls and women receive appropriate, quality and systemic services for FGM prevention, protection and care

OUTCOME 4

Have better capacity to generate and use evidence and data for policymaking and improving programming

Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III

Adaptive community engagement

In 2021, the Joint Programme continued to support long-term interventions to engage with community members, including religious and community leaders, to challenge social norms related to FGM. It trained 1,357 Muslim and Christian religious leaders together with faith-based organizations on the negative impacts of FGM and misconceptions around religious requirements for FGM.

Following an innovative capacity-building programme during COVID-19, the Joint Programme promoted community dialogues where men and women from older generations build mutual trust with younger generations to challenge harmful practices such as FGM. Through intergenerational dialogues, education and social mobilization sessions, 3.2 million people were reached in 2021. Moreover, 450,000 people were engaged in public declarations to abandon FGM, bringing the cumulative number for Phase III in Egypt to 1.4 million.

Tackling FGM medicalization

The Joint Programme supported collaboration between medical and religious institutions to raise awareness on FGM medicalization for both medical professionals and religious leaders. As a result, 2,482 health providers received training on FGM treatment and built skills to prevent FGM in hospitals. In Phase III, 922 health service delivery points in Joint Programme intervention areas had at least one health-care staff member trained on FGM prevention, protection and care services.
In Eritrea, FGM prevalence has consistently declined for the last 25 years. In 1995, the Eritrea DHS reported a prevalence rate of 95 per cent among women and girls aged 15-49. Since then, the rate has decreased to 89 per cent in 2002 and 83 per cent in 2010.\(^1\) The sharpest rates of decline, according to the Ministry of Health's community mapping studies, are among girls under age 15 and girls under age 5, as shown in the table below.

### FGM prevalence rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>2010 Eritrea Population and Health Survey</th>
<th>2014 FGM mapping</th>
<th>2016/2018 FGM mapping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-49</td>
<td>83.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 15</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM

- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:

- **10** arrests
- **10** cases brought to court
- **0** convictions and sanctions

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

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**Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III**

- **Below 70%**
- **70%–100%**
- **Above 100%**


2 Ibid.
Strengthened capacity of law enforcement staff

Senior government authorities have strengthened political commitment to end FGM. National capacity-building for FGM legal enforcement provided training to 90 community members who work for law enforcement authorities to report and avert suspected cases of FGM and underage marriage.

Community mobilization

In 2021, community mobilization engaged 44,077 community members; 17,932 people actively took part in public declarations on FGM abandonment. This indicates positive societal behavioural changes and shifts in gender norms that favour elimination. The 2021 mapping data show that more males (93.5 per cent) than females (90 per cent) believe FGM should be abandoned.

Strengthened FGM service provision

In six Joint Programme targeted areas, 233 health facilities (78 per cent of the total) can provide FGM-related health services. The National Union of Eritrea Women established a media-based service provision system, using radio and magazines among other media to increase the empowerment of girls and women.
In 2021, while COVID-19 impacts fell compared to 2020, many people in Ethiopia faced mass displacement triggered by the ongoing conflict between the Ethiopian Federal Government and the Tigray People’s Liberation Front as well as recurrent droughts, particularly in Afar. Displacement resulted in lost livelihoods and left many children with limited social protection structures (schools, peers and communities). While there is no evidence of this directly increasing FGM cases, compounding factors have exacerbated risks especially in areas where FGM is a precursor to marriage, which is seen to provide economic security.

65% of girls and women aged 15-49 years have undergone FGM

47% of girls aged 15-19 years have undergone FGM

79% of girls and women think FGM should stop

3 out of 4 girls experience FGM before age 8

Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM

✓ Legislation criminalizing FGM
✓ Costed national action plan
✓ National budget line for FGM
✓ National coordination mechanism

Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:

- 146 arrests
- 99 cases brought to court
- 54 convictions and sanctions

**Ethiopia**

### Increased law enforcement

Political commitment and attention to implementing the National Costed Roadmap to End Child Marriage and FGM (2020-2024), launched in 2019, contributed to a significant and steady increase in the number of arrests, court hearings and prosecutions related to FGM from 2018 to 2021.

![Enforcement of FGM legislation: number of arrests, cases brought to court, convictions and sanctions in Ethiopia](chart)

In 2021, in 470 communities, girls became change agents.

### Increased protection and empowerment of adolescent girls

Life skills training programmes for in- and out-of-school girls aged 10-19 covering topics on self-advocacy, self-esteem, negotiation and leadership were scaled up, along with education, sensitization and social mobilization interventions. This increased awareness and understanding of FGM, including health risks and legal consequences. In 2021, in 470 communities, girls became change agents after completing capacity development packages at a rate 4.9 times higher than in 2020, bringing the total number of communities with girls empowered as change agents to 1,649.

![Number of communities where enablers of social norm change are in place: Girls become change agents after completing a capacity development package in Ethiopia](chart)
Ethiopia

Strengthened capacity of health, justice and social services sectors through capacity development

The Afar Pastoralist and Development Association, a Joint Programme partner, coordinated with health-care providers, health extension workers and midwives to provide treatment and care. In 2021, 221,493 women and girls received health services, 1,621 received social services and 425 received legal services.

Most Significant Story

District government communication and health offices are key actors to detect and prevent cases of FGM. One day, they heard a rumour that a family was ready to cut their daughter. As a team, they went to verify and found the ceremony was ready, with family, neighbours and other guests present. They stopped every activity and explained the impacts of FGM to the family (health, socioeconomic, psychological) and that the practice is illegal too.

Despite this, the father resisted, claiming that his daughter was ill and that the only way to cure her was through FGM. He finally agreed not to cut his daughter if the district office took responsibility for his daughter’s life. The health professionals agreed to examine the girl and found she had an infectious disease that could be treated with medicine. They took the girl to the health centre and treated her. The family and other villagers were happy and agreed not to practice FGM.
The Gambia

In The Gambia, the 2015 amendment of the Women's Act 2010 criminalized the practice of FGM and stipulated several punishments. FGM remains widely practised across the country, however.

- **76%** of girls and women aged 15-49 years have undergone FGM
- **75%** of girls aged 15-19 years have undergone FGM
- **49%** of girls and women think FGM should stop

**3 out of 4 girls experience FGM before age 6**

**Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM**
- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

**Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:**
- 2 arrests
- 1 cases brought to court
- 0 convictions and sanctions

**KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III

- **OUTCOME 1:** Have an enabling environment for the elimination of FGM practices at all levels and in line with human rights standards
- **OUTCOME 2:** Girls and women are empowered to exercise and express their rights by transforming social and gender norms in communities to eliminate FGM
- **OUTCOME 3:** Girls and women receive appropriate, quality and systemic services for FGM prevention, protection and care
- **OUTCOME 4:** Have better capacity to generate and use evidence and data for policymaking and improving programming

The Gambia

Fostering an enabling environment for FGM elimination

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare through its New Gender Directorate on GBV and FGM developed its Institutional Strategic Plan and created a Technical Committee on GBV Issues. It also drafted a National FGM Strategy and Action Plan for 2021-2025. The latest strategy addresses gaps in the implementation of legislation that bans FGM, insufficient capacity to integrate FGM interventions in existing gender and social development programmes, women’s low awareness of their legal rights and shortfalls in information-gathering and analysis of FGM.

Community outreach

In Phase III, the Joint Programme employed strategies to reach out to more communities on ending FGM, including activities such as community dialogues, advocacy through art competitions, intergenerational dialogues and theater drama. A total of 64,782 people actively participated in education, sensitization and social mobilization sessions promoting the elimination of FGM. Also, 163,140 people engaged in public declarations in 1,570 communities that agreed to abandon FGM.

Women’s and girls’ empowerment

In 2021, 209 mother clubs with 3,135 women members developed 209 workplans and expected to reach 10,450 students and 50 teachers through step-down sensitization activities in their communities. Magnet Theater reached 600 community members in 19 communities across four targeted regions. The Joint Programme collaborated with Think Young Women to provide mentorship for adolescent girls on topics such as personal hygiene during menstruation and to equip them with interpersonal, life and advocacy skills, particularly on human rights. Other training and sexuality education sessions allowed young girls and boys to discuss issues often not talked about at home due to cultural beliefs and social norms. In Phase III, 1,614 girls became change agents after completing capacity development packages.

"What I have learned today is immeasurable. Firstly, this sensitization has helped me to know how I can go about my religion. At times, one engages in a practice thinking it’s part of religion, but it’s indirectly mixing traditions with religion. It’s time for people to be aware of FGM and its effect on women and children.

“Being here today makes me very happy and gives me hope. My work is preaching and that’s what I’m known for everywhere in the country as I engage in a one-hour radio programme every Thursday. I am a religious scholar, I teach students and I have more than a hundred followers.

Now that I have this knowledge, I will include talks about FGM and its harmful effects in my radio programme and sermons. I will endeavour to raise the attention of the public opinion and of the elders in my community. It’s my duty to talk to them about what is beneficial for our generation. I will not hesitate to talk about FGM.”

– Oustas Lamin Jagne
In 2021, Guinea continued to experience growing cases of COVID-19 as well as of the Ebola virus, particularly in the Nzerekore region. It saw the dissolution of the Government and republican institutions, and suspension of the Constitution adopted in March 2020, which prohibited FGM and child marriage. As a result, the bank accounts of Joint Programme government partners were frozen, leading to difficulties in disbursing funds.

When presenting a road map for the transitional Government, the Prime Minister affirmed that the Government would ensure the vigorous application of legislation in the fight against GBV. On 15 December 2021, the Prime Minister on behalf of the transitional government signed two commitments to end GBV, including rape, FGM and other forms of violence against women and children.

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**Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM**

- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

**Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:**

- **73 arrests**
- **73 cases brought to court**
- **29 convictions and sanctions**

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**KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

- **95%** of girls and women aged 15-49 years have undergone FGM
- **92%** of girls aged 15-19 years have undergone FGM
- **32%** of girls and women think FGM should stop
- **3 out of 4 girls experience FGM before age 10**

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**OUTCOME 1**

- Have an enabling environment for the elimination of FGM practices at all levels and in line with human rights standards

**OUTCOME 2**

- Girls and women are empowered to exercise and express their rights by transforming social and gender norms in communities to eliminate FGM

**OUTCOME 3**

- Girls and women receive appropriate, quality and systemic services for FGM prevention, protection and care

**OUTCOME 4**

- Have better capacity to generate and use evidence and data for policymaking and improving programming

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**Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III**

- Below 70%
- 70%–100%
- Above 100%

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**Sources:** Guinea DHS 2018, UNFPA estimates for 2018 based on the Guinea MICS 2016, Data-for-All, UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change.
Strengthened community engagement

The Joint Programme supported 609 women mentors, 261 women’s groups and 43 young women’s platforms in target communities to provide training and education sessions to girls at risk of FGM. In 2021, through community interventions employed by social workers, non-governmental organizations, traditional communicators and religious leaders, a total of 7,930 girls were saved from FGM across the country.

During 2021, additional significant results were as follows:

• A total of 502 communities organized public declaration ceremonies to abandon FGM and child marriage; 485 communities set up a functional post-declaration monitoring system to ensure compliance with commitments made. Monitoring committees comprise members of the protection structure, male role models, female mentors and young leaders (girls and boys) from each community.

• Educational talks, peer education and community dialogues on FGM, child marriage and other forms of GBV reached 589,964 people, including 213,336 men, 376,628 women, 185,218 boys and 231,320 girls compared to 165,837 people in 2020.

Number of people who participate actively in education/sensitization/social mobilization sessions promoting the elimination of FGM in Guinea

Number of health service delivery points in Joint Programme intervention areas where health care staff apply FGM case management protocols in Guinea
A traditional leader commits to end FGM

Namanignan Bakary Berete, a spokesperson (commonly called beléna) in the village of Manfara, believed that FGM contributed positively to the lives of girls and women. He considered the practice to be a question of femininity and that men should not talk about it. Today, thanks to training and information gained in capacity-building sessions organized by the Joint Programme, he has changed his mind and become a fervent opponent of FGM.

He led a drive for community sanctions against practitioners and their accomplices. Thanks to his bravery, the issue of FGM is no longer a taboo subject in the village. Members committed to abandon the practice through a community ceremony broadcast on rural radio.
Guinea-Bissau

In Guinea-Bissau, FGM rates have almost stagnated in the last 10 years, with recent MICS data (2018-2019) showing an increase in the practice from 45 per cent to 52 per cent of girls and women aged 15-49. Yet only 13 per cent of women aged 15-49 support the practice (2018-2019) against 34 per cent in 2010. FGM is performed across all regions, with Gabú and Bafatá (in the east of the country) having the highest regional rates at 96 and 87 per cent, respectively. Biombo and Cacheu have the lowest rates at 5 and 16 per cent, respectively (MICS 2018-2019).

FGM is generally performed at an early age, although young girls aged 10-14 remain the main group affected by the practice (43 per cent). This shows FGM is still associated with the transitional period of puberty, meaning that the cultural ceremony to enter womanhood is still relevant for communities performing FGM.

Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM

- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

3 out of 4 girls experience FGM before age 5

Outcomes

- Have an enabling environment for the elimination of FGM practices at all levels and in line with human rights standards
- Girls and women are empowered to exercise and express their rights by transforming social and gender norms in communities to eliminate FGM
- Girls and women receive appropriate, quality and systemic services for FGM prevention, protection and care
- Have better capacity to generate and use evidence and data for policymaking and improving programming

Continuous community engagement

The Joint Programme worked closely with regional governments to organize 1,695 community dialogues and reached 199,879 people in communities in the targeted regions. The programme supported 63 FGM abandonment public statement sessions in 2021, where 138 adolescent girls benefited from school kits. With the Joint Programme’s support, 199,879 people participated in reflective dialogues on eliminating harmful practices such as FGM in 195 communities across the country. The Joint Programme successfully engaged with 1,873 religious and traditional leaders and young people.

A strengthened country coordination mechanism for health, social and legal services

In 2021, the Joint Programme continued to improve the functionality of protection services through capacity-building and strengthened coordination, monitoring and case management, especially at the subnational level, where State services are scarce. The social service workforce and frontline workers (125), teachers (880), shelters (12), civil society and children’s organizations improved knowledge and skills to prevent and manage violence against children and GBV cases, including FGM. Shelter capacities to assist child victims of violence were enhanced in the Bissau and Gabu regions, where reported cases of violence are higher. During 2021, a few cases related to FGM were reported and managed. The main cases reported to and assisted by protection services involve child marriage and sexual abuse.

Number of communities that have made public declaration of abandonment of FGM in Guinea-Bissau

Number of people engaged in public declaration that they will abandon the practice of FGM
Kenya

Kenya adopted a progressive Constitution in 2010 that led to intensified campaigns against FGM. It established The Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Board, a semi-autonomous government agency stipulated by the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011 under the Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes. Under the Presidential Plan of Action to End FGM by 2022, the Government formed an interministerial committee to improve collaboration and coordination on information-sharing and the provision of services supporting the elimination of FGM. In 2021, Kenya played a critical role in implementing a regional cross-border plan of action agreed in 2019 by five neighbouring countries, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. At the Generation Equality Forum in 2021, the President of Kenya, as a global co-leader of the Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence, made 12 commitments to end all forms of GBV and FGM by 2026.

Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM

- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:

- 303 arrests
- 300 cases brought to court
- 55 convictions and sanctions

Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY ACHIEVEMENTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III</td>
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<td>Below 70%</td>
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Kenya

Continuous community engagement

In 2021, the Samburu, Pokot and Abakuria communities made public declarations on the abandonment of FGM, with 257,356 persons (154,323 female, 103,033 male) directly or indirectly participating through local vernacular radio stations. Compared to 2020, the proportion of communities that made public declarations on FGM abandonment increased by 10 per cent.

The Joint Programme registered a 6 per cent increase in religious leaders publicly making a statement to end FGM and a 23 per cent increase in community leaders doing so in 2021. In Phase III, over 52 men’s and boys’ networks actively participated in advocating the elimination of FGM; they had a total membership of 43,297. A total of 51,375 girls were saved from FGM.

Strengthening of FGM service providers

In 2021, 16 existing health facilities were strengthened to provide FGM health services. This increased the proportion of health service delivery points in Joint Programme intervention areas by 16 per cent over 2020. The Joint Programme continued to provide technical and financial support to the national interministerial committee, 14 subcounty committees and 15 FGM networks with 376 participants. In Phase III, 34,273 girls gained health, social and legal services related to FGM.

Number of communities that made public declaration of abandonment of FGM that have established a community-level surveillance system to monitor compliance in Kenya

Number of girls and women who have received health, social and legal services in Kenya
A Samburu girl is shifting her culture on FGM

Philomena’s family, a stickler for tradition, wanted to perform FGM on their daughter to preserve the Samburu culture. The girl implored her parents to let her finish school before undergoing the practice. By the time she completed secondary school, she was empowered to defy her parents. As a result, she was shunned by her family. Until now she cannot see eye to eye with her father. She decided to become a volunteer worker at a girl’s secondary school in Samburu County, where she continues to mentor other girls and share her knowledge on FGM, encouraging them to reject the practice and stand up for their rights. In her village, she has become a vocal advocate of girls’ rights and for eliminating FGM. For many young girls, she has become their role model.

Despite the stigma she faces from the community, the threats she receives from various factions and the lack of support from her family, Philomena has remained steadfast in teaching other girls about the negative effects of FGM and urging her community to abandon the practice. She proudly presents herself as a successful girl who cannot wait to join university and pursue higher learning, freed from undergoing FGM.
In Mali, almost all women and girls from most regions have undergone FGM. The highest prevalence rates are in the regions of Kayes (95 per cent), Koulikoro (96 per cent), Sikasso (96 per cent), Segou (92 per cent) and Bamko (91 per cent). Timbuktu has the lowest FGM prevalence at 50 per cent.

89% of girls and women aged 15-49 years have undergone FGM

86% of girls aged 15-19 years have undergone FGM

18% of girls and women think FGM should stop

3 out of 4 girls experience FGM before age 5

Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM

- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:

- 0 arrests
- 0 cases brought to court
- 0 convictions and sanctions

OUTCOME 1
Have an enabling environment for the elimination of FGM practices at all levels and in line with human rights standards

OUTCOME 2
Girls and women are empowered to exercise and express their rights by transforming social and gender norms in communities to eliminate FGM

OUTCOME 3
Girls and women receive appropriate, quality and systemic services for FGM prevention, protection and care

OUTCOME 4
Have better capacity to generate and use evidence and data for policymaking and improving programming

Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III

- Below 70%
- 70%–100%
- Above 100%

Sources: Mali DHS 2018, UNFPA estimates for 2018 based on the Mali MICS 2015, Data-for-All, UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change.
Fostering an enabling environment for FGM elimination

The Ministry of Social Action, Children and the Family, in partnership with the Joint Programme, updated its national strategy for eliminating FGM (2021-2030) and budgeted action plan for the next decade. The new strategy emphasizes reducing gender inequalities and promoting social norms change. It is aligned with a five-year action plan for achieving the SDGs.

Social outreach

To enhance knowledge of the harmful health consequences of FGM, radio broadcasts and information sessions reached 989,578 people. Media campaigns, theatre performances, educational talk sessions, home visits, counselling sessions and group therapy sessions took place during Phase III. A total of 2,302,685 people engaged in education, sensitization and social mobilization sessions promoting the elimination of FGM.

Public declarations of abandonment


Service provision

A total of 1,784 GBV and FGM cases were identified, and 916 FGM survivors received medical and psychological services based on their needs. In the Kayes and Koulikoro regions, 3,201 women and girls received socioeconomic reintegration support. Legal and judicial management of FGM remains a major challenge with no current law criminalizing FGM.
In Mauritania, given the increased vulnerability of women and girls during the pandemic and the need to maintain and strengthen prevention and assistance services for survivors of GBV and FGM, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Children and the Family, with the technical and financial support of its partners, commissioned a study to assess and analyse COVID-19 fallout on gender relations and GBV. The Council of Ministers in 2020 adopted a national strategy to combat violence against women and girls and a bill against violence against women and girls. DHS data show the highest FGM prevalence rates are in Hodh El Gharbi (93.7 per cent), Tagant (88.2 per cent) and Guidimagha (84.6 per cent). More than a third of women aged 15-49 (38.4 per cent) believe the practice should continue; 35 per cent think FGM is a religious requirement.

**Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM**

- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:

- 3 arrests
- 1 case brought to court
- 1 conviction and sanctions

**KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 1</th>
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Mauritania

Continuous community engagement


Girls’ and women’s empowerment

Training sessions educated 340 women and girls on their human and legal rights, the health consequences of FGM, legal, social and health service provisions on FGM, and interpersonal communication methods. The programme established 1,388 “safe spaces” and provided capacity development packages to empower out-of-school and uneducated adolescent girls and young women.

Improved quality of services

In 2020 and 2021, 359 health-care service providers built skills on topics related to GBV, FGM, the FGM Care Protocol, the Minimum Emergency System, the clinical management of rape and the medical care protocol for rape victims. As a result, 1,787 girls and women gained health benefits. FGM sensitization and awareness sessions strengthened legal access for survivors through work with law enforcement personnel. In Phase III, 33,910 girls received health, social and legal services, and 55,453 girls were saved from FGM across the country.
The Government of Nigeria has recognized FGM as a discriminatory practice requiring policy and legal interventions since 2002, when it developed the first National FGM Policy. It enacted the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act in 2015. While DHS data show decreased prevalence among women and girls aged 15-49, from 24.8 per cent in 2013 to 19.5 per cent in 2018, detailed analysis indicates that the prevalence among girls aged 0-14 increased from 16.9 per cent in 2013 to 19.2 per cent in 2018. The data trend also shows a decrease in FGM medicalization from 26.9 per cent in 2013 to 7.1 per cent in 2018 for the group aged 0-14, and from 11.9 per cent in 2013 to 8.6 per cent in 2018 for those aged 15-49.

### Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM
- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

### Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:
- 7 arrests
- 7 cases brought to court
- 0 convictions and sanctions

### Key Achievements

**Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III**
- Below 70%
- 70%–100%
- Above 100%

**OUTCOME 1**
Have an enabling environment for the elimination of FGM practices at all levels and in line with human rights standards

**OUTCOME 2**
Girls and women are empowered to exercise and express their rights by transforming social and gender norms in communities to eliminate FGM

**OUTCOME 3**
Girls and women receive appropriate, quality and systemic services for FGM prevention, protection and care

**OUTCOME 4**
Have better capacity to generate and use evidence and data for policymaking and improving programming

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**Sources:** Nigeria DHS 2018, UNFPA estimates for 2018 based on the Nigeria MICS 2016-2017, Data-for-All, UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change.
Fostering an enabling environment for FGM elimination

The National Policy and Plan of Action for the Elimination of FGM in Nigeria (2021-2025) builds on existing gains, addresses emerging gaps and challenges, and provides a foundation for further actions to ensure the elimination of FGM. In alignment with the National Policy, the Joint Programme supported 46 local government areas in Ebonyi, Ekiti, Imo, Osun and Omo states to develop two-year local FGM elimination action plans (2022-2023) that provide sustainable self-guided strategies for FGM elimination, using local resources and linking with government, CSO and development partners.

Scaled-up community engagement

In Phase III, 12,773 in- and out-of-school girls from 521 communities in Nigeria received training on life skills and risks attached to FGM and SRHR. They built knowledge, confidence and self-advocacy skills while developing stronger social networks and access to supportive adults. A total of 1,216 communities that made a public declaration of FGM abandonment established a community surveillance system to monitor compliance; 838,329 people participated in education, sensitization and social mobilization sessions promoting FGM elimination. Over 265,000 girls received health, social and legal services related to FGM. This demonstrates the effectiveness of the Joint Programme’s strategic approach of enhancing the capacity of service providers and strengthening service referral systems.

Number of communities that made public declaration of abandonment of FGM that have established a community-level surveillance system to monitor compliance

In alignment with the National Policy, the Joint Programme supported 46 local government areas.

Number of girls and women who have received health, social and legal services related to FGM in Nigeria

© UNICEF Nigeria
A traditional leader calls on a community to end FGM

To end FGM in the Ororuwo community, an advocacy visit with the community chief sought support and buy-in. This was followed by advocacy and dialogue sessions with young girls and older women, and a combined session with the community and the King (Oba Qamarudeen Adeyanju of the Ororuwo community). After listening to girls and women speak about the difficulties they face from FGM, the chief declared that all harmful traditional practices including FGM must be abandoned in the community. He instructed town criers to announce his position on FGM abandonment across the community every fortnight, which is ongoing. The chief also set up a community watchdog to track and report any community member practising or intending to carry out FGM. Everybody in the community is now aware of the impact of FGM and the laws against it.
Senegal

Senegal shares a border with five countries, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Mauritania, where FGM is practised. Although Senegal’s economic growth has been more than 6 per cent since 2014, poverty and unemployment rates remain high. The pandemic significantly affected the country’s economy, restricting health and social services. Although Senegal has made significant progress in child survival and development, persistent gender inequalities and harmful sociocultural practices remain. Among girls aged 15-17, 2.9 per cent have confronted sexual violence and 20 per cent physical violence (DHS, 2019).

25% of girls and women aged 15-49 years have undergone FGM

22% of girls aged 15-19 years have undergone FGM

80% of girls and women think FGM should stop

3 out of 4 girls experience FGM before age 4

Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM

- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:

- 7 arrests
- 7 cases brought to court
- 0 convictions and sanctions

Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III

OUTCOME 1

Have an enabling environment for the elimination of FGM practices at all levels and in line with human rights standards

OUTCOME 2

Girls and women are empowered to exercise and express their rights by transforming social and gender norms in communities to eliminate FGM

OUTCOME 3

Girls and women receive appropriate, quality and systemic services for FGM prevention, protection and care

OUTCOME 4

Have better capacity to generate and use evidence and data for policymaking and improving programming

Scaled-up community engagement

Through strategic interventions such as education sessions, social mobilization and FGM sensitization, in Phase III, 12,770 people engaged in community and/or interpersonal dialogues in 1,136 communities; 809 villages committed to abandoning FGM. The Joint Programme supported human rights training workshops for 456 religious and 107 community leaders to strengthen their capacity and knowledge of human rights.

In Phase III, 6,007 girls and boys became change agents after completing capacity development packages; 368 girls’ clubs with 11,040 members aged 12-22 bolstered capacities on human rights and FGM; 144 alert and watch brigades were set up during the pandemic; 30,000 girls completed capacity-building on FGM; 1,387 communities began implementing capacity-building on FGM.

Since 2020, a digital campaign on FGM has been used as an alternative to continuing counselling and education services. In 2021, 3,180,373 interactions on social media activities related to FGM were initiated with Joint Programme support.

Standard operating procedures were developed in 2013 following WHO guidelines, improving multisectoral coordination and responses to survivors of all types of violence. In cooperation with the Ministry of Health, training sessions for health professionals and community health workers built skills on clinical management and psychological support for FGM survivors. In Phase III, 70,283 girls and women received health services related to FGM; 94,0101 girls gained social and legal services related to FGM.
FGM in Somalia is deeply rooted in cultural norms and practices. There has been a gradual shift from the pharaonic to the *sunna* type of FGM, although misconceptions on what constitutes the latter are high. Mothers often perceive *sunna* as a less grievous form of FGM and agree to subject their daughters to it as a way of promoting social acceptance.

### Somalia

**CONTEXT**

- **99%** of girls and women aged 15-49 years have undergone FGM
- **99%** of girls aged 15-19 years have undergone FGM
- **76%** of girls and women think FGM should stop
- **76%** of girls aged 0-14 have undergone FGM between the ages of 10 and 14

**KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

- **Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III**
  - Below 70%
  - 70%-100%
  - Above 100%

**OUTCOME 1**

- Have an enabling environment for the elimination of FGM practices at all levels and in line with human rights standards

**OUTCOME 2**

- Girls and women are empowered to exercise and express their rights by transforming social and gender norms in communities to eliminate FGM

**OUTCOME 3**

- Girls and women receive appropriate, quality and systemic services for FGM prevention, protection and care

**OUTCOME 4**

- Have better capacity to generate and use evidence and data for policymaking and improving programming

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**Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM**

- ✗ Legislation criminalizing FGM
- ✓ Costed national action plan
- ✗ National budget line for FGM
- ✓ National coordination mechanism

*The Puntland State of Somalia approved an FGM Zero Tolerance Bill that includes stiff penalties for those performing FGM, such as hospitals, midwives and traditional circumcisers

**Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:**

- 0 arrests
- 0 cases brought to court
- 0 convictions and sanctions

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**Sources:** Somalia DHS 2020, Data-for-All, UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change.
Fostering an enabling environment for FGM elimination

The Joint Programme supported the development of the first costed national action plan to end FGM in Somalia, led by the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development. The action plan is key to improving coordination, collaboration and action to end FGM in Somalia. It is also critical for implementing the regional cross-border action plan on FGM with Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania. The action plan is still undergoing review and will be finalized and disseminated in 2022.

Widened community outreach and mobilization

In 2021, the Joint Programme widened its community outreach and mobilization by including remote areas. In addition, it continued to work closely with FGM survivors, nurses, midwives, community and religious leaders, and youth organizations to disseminate messages about FGM abandonment. As a result of these efforts, 17,699 people received information and knowledge on the negative impacts of FGM and understood the urgency to end it. In Phase III, more than 360 girls graduated from capacity development packages, 2,540 girls were saved from FGM and 33,745 girls received health and social services related to FGM.
“During the discussions, I learned about non-discrimination, sexual violence, making action plans, early marriage and rights. As a traditional birth attendant, I have been performing circumcision for boys and girls for over 30 years. After the central Government collapsed, it was my only source of income. Some women brought their daughters to me, and I did what they asked me to do, then they paid me. After attending the awareness sessions, I do not do circumcision for girls anymore. I feel guilty for the ones I have traumatized with that procedure. I have taken it upon myself to talk to my fellow women who have not had the chance to attend the group sessions. I urge them to stop this harmful act and become champions of change to end FGM.

“I targeted women, men and especially traditional birth attendants, and I think the messages we shared as a group were successful in creating awareness in the community. This is because the community is responding differently to the issue of sexual violence; more girls are attending schools, and people are more open to talking about sexual violence. Previously it was taboo to talk about it in public. The challenge we faced was a lack of transportation to conduct awareness to many people. Most of the women were older and could not walk for long distances. Most of the target groups, especially the youth, were more receptive to new ideas. This is because they are more energetic and eager to create awareness using different platforms such as social media. Even after the programme ended, some groups continued with the sessions to reach more people.

“This intervention positively impacted my life because I have become more confident. I grew up being told that women cannot speak for themselves, and I carried this notion with me, being afraid to share my thoughts. I am happy to have participated in this programme because that has changed.”
Sudan

**CONTEXT**

- **87%** of girls and women aged 15-49 years have undergone FGM
- **82%** of girls aged 15-19 years have undergone FGM
- **53%** of girls and women think FGM should stop

3 out of 4 girls experience FGM before age 8

**Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM**

- ✓ Legislation criminalizing FGM
- ✗ Costed national action plan
- ✗ National budget line for FGM
- ✓ National coordination mechanism

**Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:**

- 1 arrest
- 1 case brought to court
- 1 conviction and sanctions

**KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

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**Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III**

- Below 70%
- 70%–100%
- Above 100%

**Sources:** Sudan MICS 2014, UNFPA estimates for 2018 based on Sudan MICS 2014, Data-for-All, UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change.
Fostering an enabling environment for FGM elimination

In 2021, the Joint Programme supported national and state counterparts in enacting 141 articles on banning FGM. Two workshops held by the Judiciary Institute involved 18 judges, prosecutors and social workers. Several workshops, trainings and advocacy sessions took place across the Joint Programme-focused states. A total of 295 participants (30 judges, 5 prosecutors, 45 activists, 80 police, 25 community leaders, 25 religious leaders, 40 health-care providers, 20 youth and 25 media personnel) participated in sessions on the new FGM law, strengthened youth engagement, and definitions and types of GBV.

The National Strategy and Action Plan on FGM (2021-2031) strives for an FGM-free Sudan in one generation. It builds on lessons learned from the previous strategy for FGM elimination (2008-2018) such as the need for institutional and capacity-building for the National Council for Child Welfare to lead the coordination of FGM programming at the federal and state levels; the role of religious leaders in raising awareness and shifting attitudes to stop the practice; the importance of creating a positive association with girls who remain intact through the Saleema campaign; and the value of engaging the education sector in promoting FGM prevention and elimination. The Joint Programme continues to advocate for the National Strategy and Action Plan to have a dedicated budget.

MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

Clubs for school children

The Youth Peer Education Network first began planning to set up a club for schoolchildren in City 3 in Wad Al-Mahi locality, where communities were displaced due to the Roseires dam in the Blue Nile region. Challenges soon arose around the selection of children to participate in the club as parents thought that it would fight their traditions and give young people misconceptions. With the participation of teachers and some local sheikhs, however, 20 children and adolescents were selected.

In follow-up on the club’s activities, it became clear that children find it difficult to speak about the issues they face. Some families arrived to prevent their children from talking about FGM and threatened to freeze their studies. These problems led the network to consider how to ensure the continuity of the club and the protection and safety of children. It developed some community-oriented activities for parents and children to begin learning about the case for FGM elimination, including discussions, coffee sessions and interactive theater.

Eventually, the community agreed to give up FGM and form support groups for the club, while demanding other programmes and clubs for youth and women. The local administration is fully prepared to announce to the public that City 3 is free of FGM and to support local protection networks by following up on and reporting any cases of FGM.
Despite enforcement of the Female Genital Mutilation Act of 2010 and the East African Community Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, FGM is still practised in some eastern parts of Uganda. According to the DHS, 55 per cent of women aged 15-49 have heard of FGM; 0.3 per cent of women have gone through it.

Although DHS data showed reduced overall prevalence among girls and women aged 15-49, from 1.4 per cent in 2011 to 0.3 per cent in 2016, prevalence in practising communities is still alarming. Some districts have an average of 26 per cent. The Karamoja region still presents the highest FGM prevalence, with the Moroto district at 52 per cent, the Nakapiripirit district at 49 per cent and the Amudat district at 42 per cent. The Sebei region also has a high prevalence, with the Bukwo district at 28 per cent, the Kween district at 21 per cent and the Kapchorwa district at 13 per cent. The prevalence rates in some subcounties are as high as 67.3 per cent (Tapac in Moroto District) and 56 per cent (Loroo in Amudat District).

Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM
- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:
- 114 arrests
- 84 cases brought to court
- 43 convictions and sanctions

Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III

<table>
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<th>Outcome</th>
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Fostering an enabling environment for FGM elimination

The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act of 2021 criminalized all activities related to FGM. To reinforce the anti-FGM law, Uganda’s Constitutional Court declared the practice is illegal and inconsistent with international human rights standards. In 2021, the Joint Programme continued to support implementation of the law through capacity-building for primary duty-bearers, including the police, judiciary, health workers, religious leaders, cultural leaders and communities within practising districts. As a result, over 43 cases of legal enforcement were registered.

Community engagement

In Phase III, 320 communities publicly declared the abandonment of FGM following community mobilization, dialogues and engagement with cultural and religious community members, elders, opinion leaders and social influencers. At baseline, only 6,231 individuals were engaged in FGM abandonment. By the end of 2021, the programme had mobilized about 30,000 people to engage in public declarations of FGM abandonment. This represented a positive shift in deeply rooted social norms. The public declarations acknowledge FGM as a harmful practice that should end in this generation.

Quality service provision

The programme helped over 34,000 girls and women access health and social services and legal advice related to FGM. This was an improvement from 1,040 women and girls who accessed similar services in Phase II.
Six years of conflict have resulted in severe economic collapse and undercut public institutions and services in Yemen. Women and girls have experienced different vulnerabilities arising from cultural, social, economic and political factors. These have increased the risk of GBV.

Based on the latest DHS in 2013, 19 per cent of all women aged 15-49 have experienced some form of FGM. Available data suggest that FGM occurs at an early age; both traditional and formally educated practitioners perform it; 96 per cent of cases occur before age 5. Almost 9 in 10 of these girls experience FGM within their first week of life. For girls and women aged 15-49, the practice is performed 85 per cent of the time by traditional practitioners and 13 per cent by medical practitioners.

Analysis of attitude and opinions in the 2013 DHS shows that 75 per cent of women and girls aged 15-49 think FGM should be stopped. Almost one quarter of women say they favour stopping FGM due to its medical complications, while 15 per cent want to stop the practice because it is against women's dignity.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Two nationwide consultative meetings in Aden and Mukalla took place in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. They aimed to increase the engagement of relevant government bodies in advocacy to criminalize FGM. The meetings resulted in the establishment of focal points in the relevant ministry offices and the publication of Aden's declaration on banning FGM.

In 2021, the Joint Programme continued to improve its work with imams, faith-based organizations and community-based networks along with the Ministry of Endowment. Shamekhat, a regional network of faith-based organizations that opposes harmful traditional practices including FGM, developed an annual action plan for FGM advocacy activities in coordination with the Ministry of Endowment. In 2021, two workshops gathered 61 participants from the Ministry of Endowment, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and the Shamekhat network. This resulted in signing two joint statements on banning FGM. Four press conferences organized before launching door-to-door awareness campaigns drew about 114 participants from relevant government offices, civil society and local media operators.

The Child Honor Ambassadors network was established, involving 45 trained individuals who volunteered to carry out home visits in six different areas. By the end of 2021, they had conducted 1,367 home visits with 838 families. Five social media pages distributed articles on “no more cutting” and key COVID-19 awareness messages.

The availability and quality of services related to FGM has improved since the anti-FGM service was integrated into existing programmes. Four training sessions and orientations for 58 health workers in four targeted areas increased awareness of the negative health consequences of FGM.
UNFPA-UNICEF
Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change

GPtoEndFGM

gptoendfgm