FGM/C as a Global Issue

Female Genital Mutilation in Australia is Everyone's Business

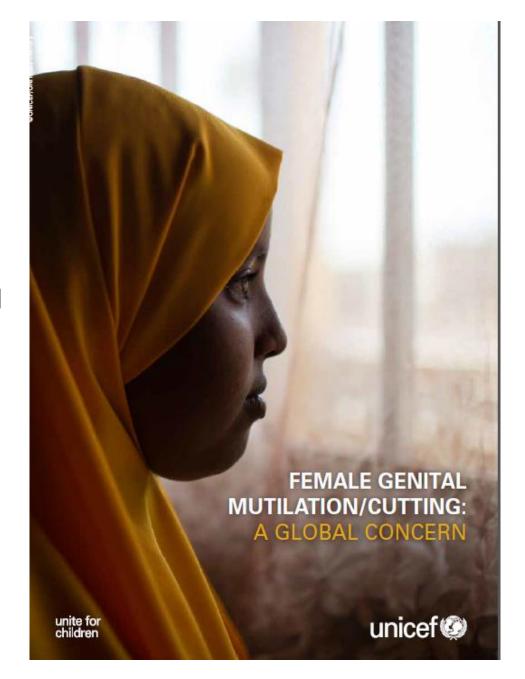
Sydney, April 29 2016

Professor Elizabeth Elliott AM
University of Sydney
Sydney Children's Hospitals Network (Westmead)

February 2016 (UNICEF) FGM/C: A global concern

UN International Day of Zero Tolerance for FGM

- Data from 30 countries*
- 200 mill. girls living with FGM
- 50% live in Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia
- 44 mill. aged ≤14 years
- Most procedures <5y
- Somalia 98% prevalence
- 50% Indonesian girls ≤11 y



* Australian not included

FGM/C

- World Health Organisation
 4 'types' of FGM/C
- Regardless of the type, and how it is performed, FGM is harmful and a violation of human rights (UNICEF)
- Fall from 51% 37% (30 y)
- Uneven fall, if population growth continues, a rise in FGM predicted in 15y



FGM/C: Action

- September 2015, UN agreed on Sustainable
 Development Goal 5: eliminate all FGM/C by 2030.
- Since 2008, >15,000 communities in 20 countries publicly declared they are abandoning FGM
- >2,000 communities in 2015
- Several countries have passed national legislation criminalizing the practice (Australia, UK)
- where data exist nearly two-thirds of boys and men think FGM should end

FGM/C: Prevention

- UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on FGM: Accelerating Change
- 16 countries in Africa/Yemen.
- legislation and policies to outlaw FGM
- care by health professionals
- Educate and empower girls, women, leaders to advocate to end FGM/C
- Collect data*
 - Understand size of problem
 - Monitor change



FGM/C

- High numbers, impacts huge
- Not just a problem for Africa
- Asia highly prevalent 'normalized' uncounted
- Western countries
 - in Australia unrecognised, under ascertained, no accurate prevalence data