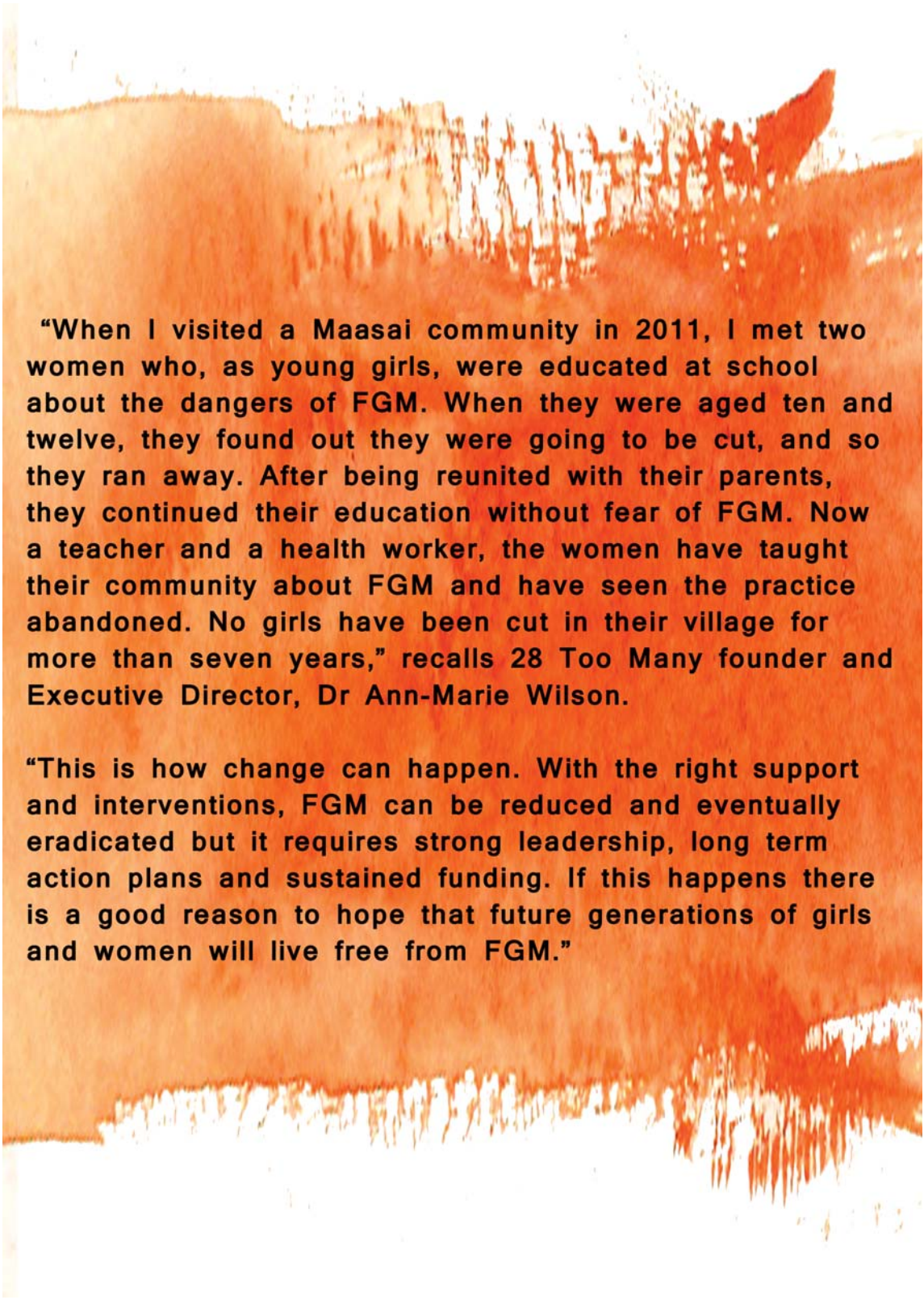


FGM in East Africa

28 TOOMANY
FGM...let's end it



“When I visited a Maasai community in 2011, I met two women who, as young girls, were educated at school about the dangers of FGM. When they were aged ten and twelve, they found out they were going to be cut, and so they ran away. After being reunited with their parents, they continued their education without fear of FGM. Now a teacher and a health worker, the women have taught their community about FGM and have seen the practice abandoned. No girls have been cut in their village for more than seven years,” recalls 28 Too Many founder and Executive Director, Dr Ann-Marie Wilson.

“This is how change can happen. With the right support and interventions, FGM can be reduced and eventually eradicated but it requires strong leadership, long term action plans and sustained funding. If this happens there is a good reason to hope that future generations of girls and women will live free from FGM.”



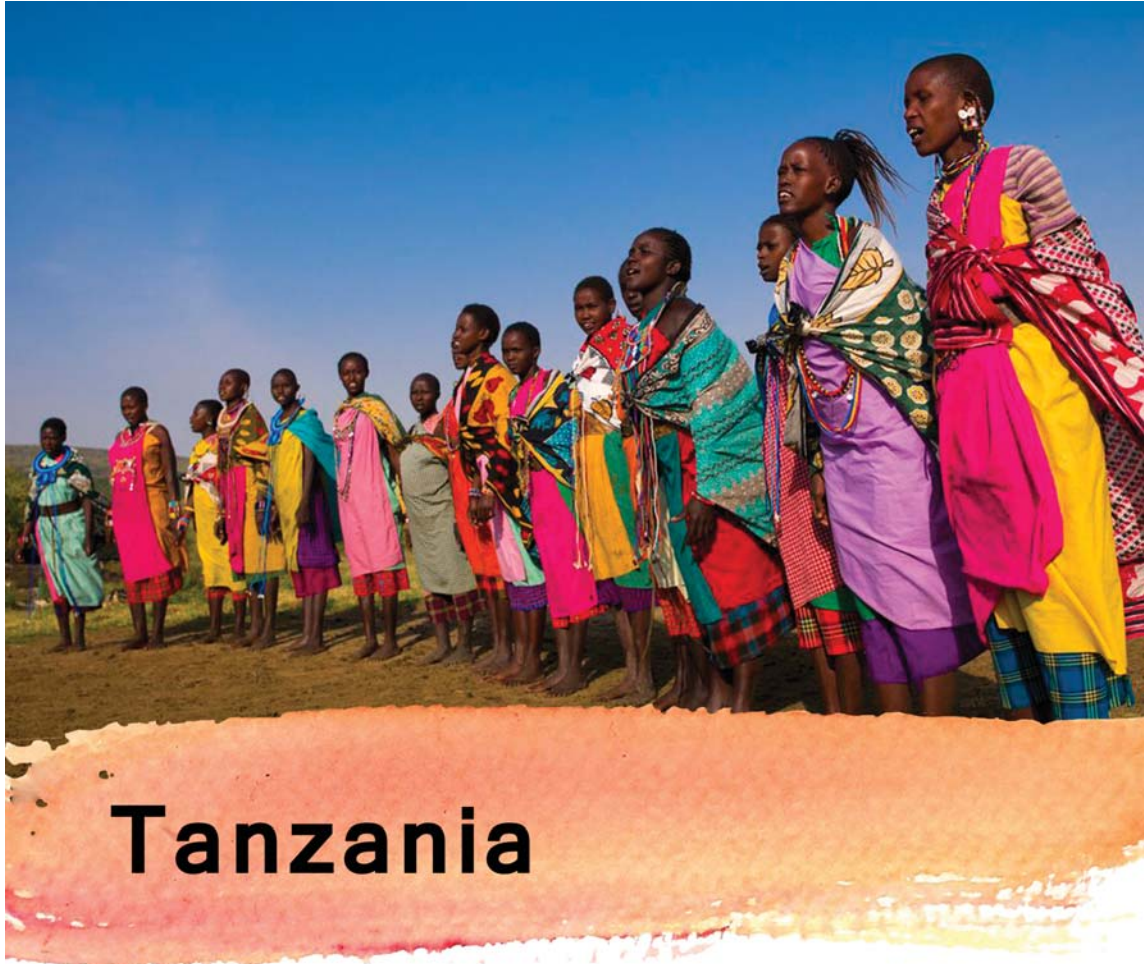
Ethiopia

- 23.8 million girls and women are living with the consequences of FGM making Ethiopia the country with the second highest incidence of FGM in Africa.
- FGM prevalence is declining in Ethiopia. EGLDAM surveys a declining of 16% in 15-49 year olds from 73% (1997) to 57% (2007). DHS surveys show a decline of 5.6% from 79.9% (2000) to 74.3% (2005).
- There are 92 organisations campaigning to end FGM in Ethiopia and working to support women/girls affected by FGM.

The full report can be downloaded at <http://bit.ly/17uOjIW>

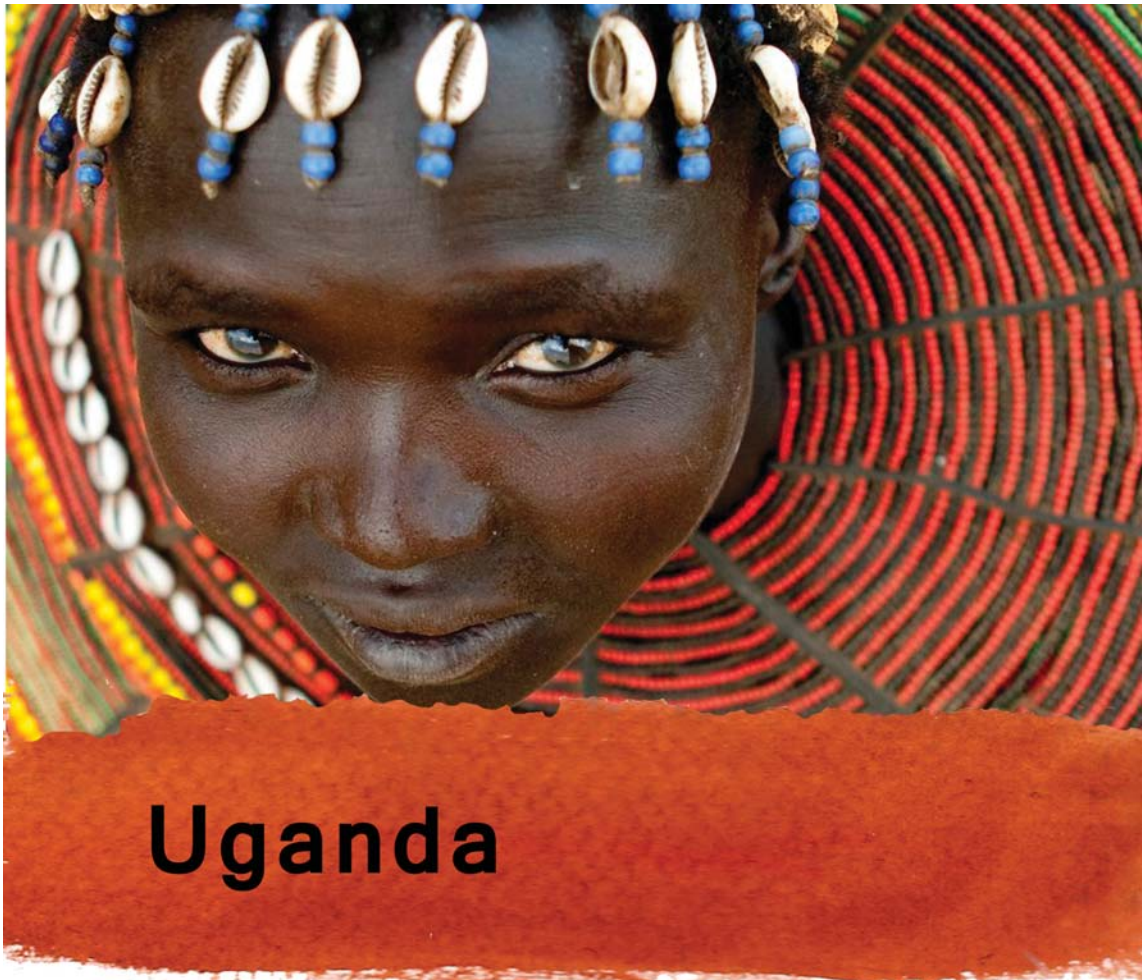


- Across Kenya FGM prevalence rate has reduced by c.10% in 10 years. DHS surveys record FGM prevalence in 15-49 year olds reducing from 37.6% (1998) to 32.2% (2003) to 27.1% (2008-9).
 - The areas/ethnic groups where FGM is most common are the Somali in North East Kenya (97.7%), Kisii (96.1%) and Maasai (73.2%).
 - There are more than 157 organisations campaigning to end FGM in Kenya and working to support women/girls affected by FGM.
- The full report can be downloaded at <http://bit.ly/1aUzrSQ>



Tanzania

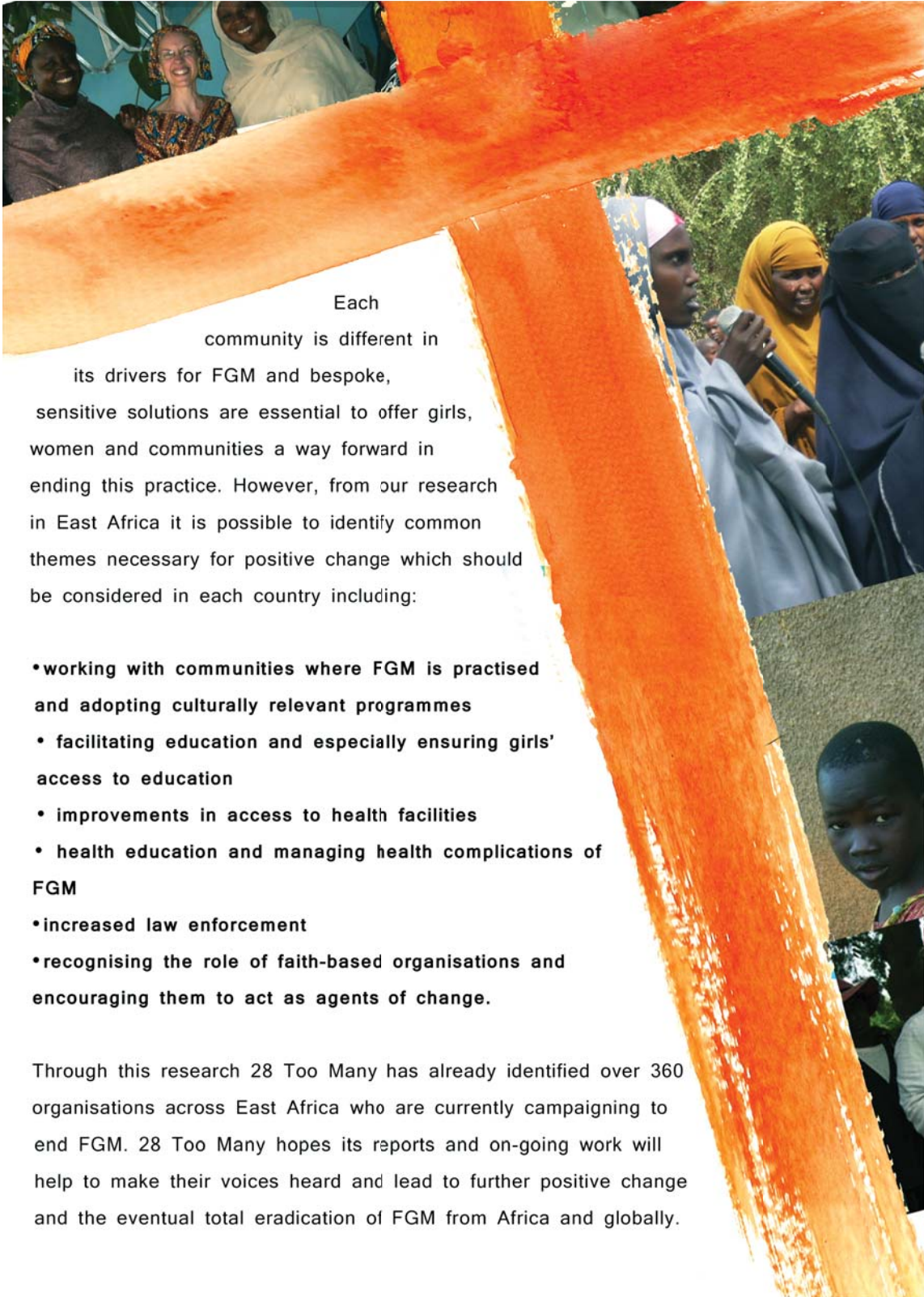
- An estimated 7.9 million women and girls in Tanzania have undergone FGM (UNICEF, 2013).
 - FGM prevalence has remained at 14.6% from 2004-5 to 2010 (DHS) but here are changes taking place regionally. Of the nine regions with the highest prevalence, five have seen a decrease, and the remaining four an increase, with the largest increase occurring in Singida from 43.2% in 2004-5 to 51% in 2010 (DHS).
 - There are more than 58 organisations campaigning to end FGM in Tanzania and working to support women/girls affected by FGM.
- The full report can be downloaded at <http://bit.ly/19yrBe1>



Uganda

- Across Uganda FGM prevalence in 15-49 year olds is 1.4% (DHS, 2011) and is low compared to many other African countries. However, despite a decrease in FGM in the Eastern region of the country, the overall rate has increased from 0.6% in 2006.
- The highest rates are found in the Karamoja region (4.5%) and Eastern region (2.3%). All other regions have prevalence rates below 2% (DHS, 2011).
- There are more than 56 organisations campaigning to end FGM in Uganda and working to support women/girls affected by FGM.

The full report can be downloaded at <http://bit.ly/15hVlun>



Each community is different in its drivers for FGM and bespoke, sensitive solutions are essential to offer girls, women and communities a way forward in ending this practice. However, from our research in East Africa it is possible to identify common themes necessary for positive change which should be considered in each country including:

- **working with communities where FGM is practised and adopting culturally relevant programmes**
- **facilitating education and especially ensuring girls' access to education**
- **improvements in access to health facilities**
- **health education and managing health complications of FGM**
- **increased law enforcement**
- **recognising the role of faith-based organisations and encouraging them to act as agents of change.**

Through this research 28 Too Many has already identified over 360 organisations across East Africa who are currently campaigning to end FGM. 28 Too Many hopes its reports and on-going work will help to make their voices heard and lead to further positive change and the eventual total eradication of FGM from Africa and globally.

The vision of 28 Too Many is a world where every woman is safe, healthy and lives free from FGM. A key strategic objective is to provide detailed, comprehensive Country Profiles for each of the 28 countries in Africa where FGM is practised. The Country Profiles summarise the research on FGM and provides information on the political, anthropological and sociological context for FGM. They also include an analysis of the current situation for each country and draw conclusions on how to improve anti-FGM programmes and accelerate the eradication of this harmful practice. The purpose is to enable all those committed to ending FGM to shape their own policies and practice to create for positive, enduring change.

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