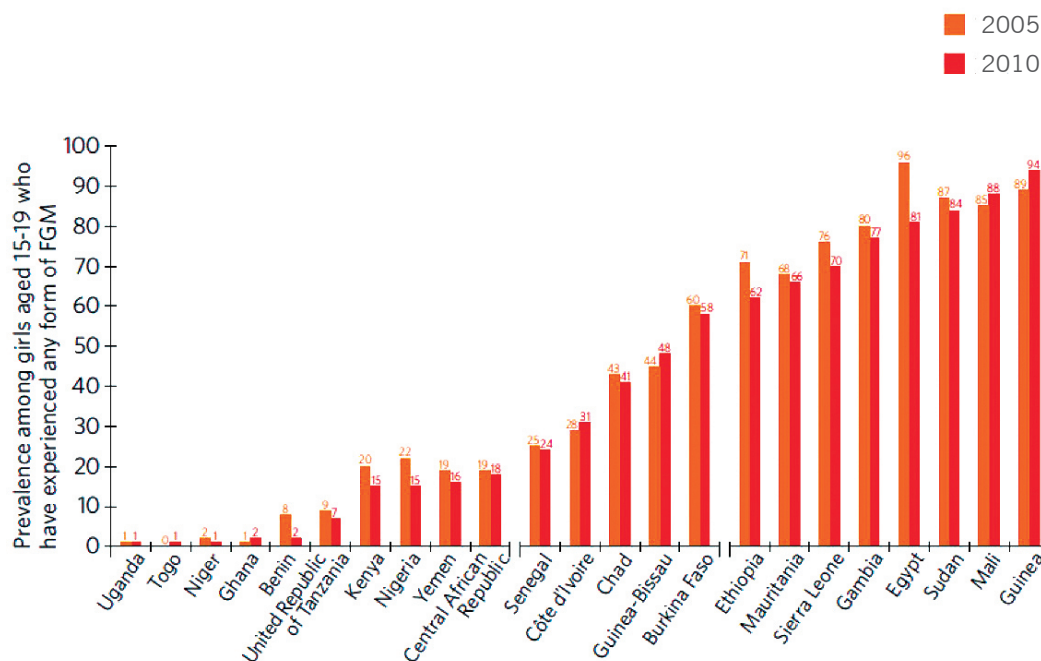


Anexo III: Tablas y gráficos

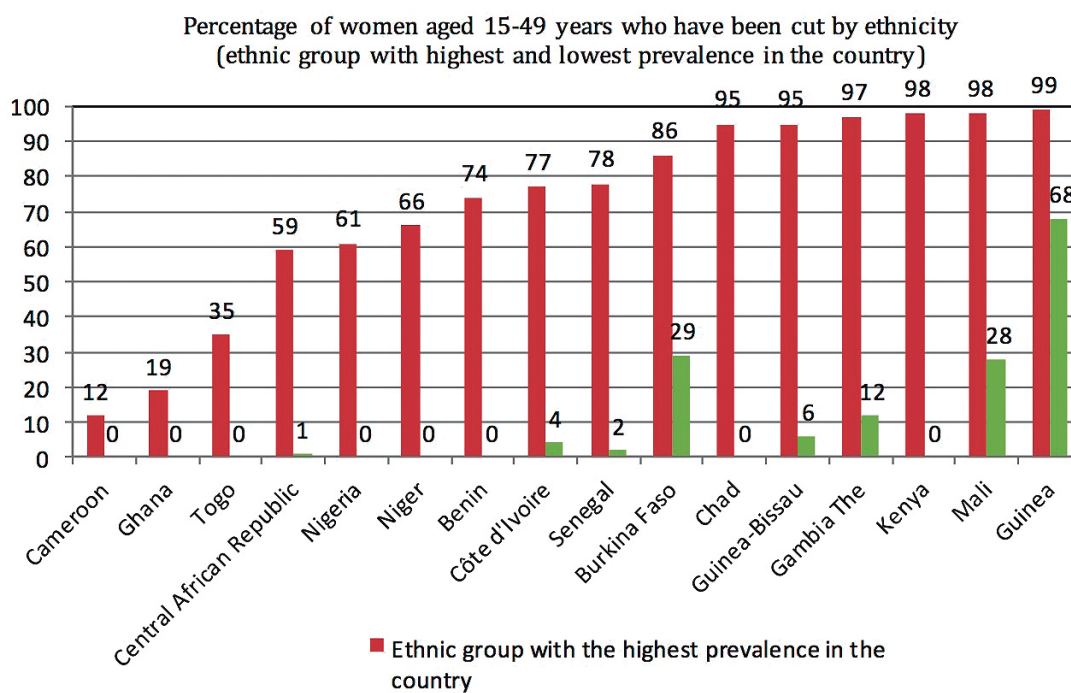
Municipios de la CAE con mayor número de mujeres procedentes de países donde se practica la MGF

	NIGERIA	SENEGAL	MAURITANIA	CAMERUN	GHANA	REPUBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DEL CONGO	GUINEA-BISSAU	MALI	GUINEA	COSTA DE MARFIL	KENIA	BURKINA FASO	EGIPTO	ETIOPIA	GAMBIA	BENIN	SIERRA LEONA	SUDAN	UGANDA	NIGER	LIBERIA	YEMEN	TOGO	TANZANIA	REPUBLICA CENTROAFRICANA	TOTAL GENERAL
Vitoria-Gasteiz	371	78	104	76	54	14	3	57	26	26	26	29	7		2	3		1			1				1	879
Bilbao	313	71	48	96	54	102	111	13	21	10	1		4	3	8	6	1	2	1			1	1			867
Durango	54	35	1	4	21		4	19	5								2									145
Barakaldo	55	18	14	29	5	1	12	1	3					1	3							1				143
Sestao	48	5	4	8	2	2			8																	77
Irun	11	14	2	29	5				1	3		3														68
Donostia-San Sebastián	10	16	7	9	3			1	2	1	1	3	4	2				1								60
Basauri	7	8		16		7	5	3	5					3												54
Markina-Xemein		47						2			1															50
Iurreta	28	4	1		9			6		1																49
Santurtzi	11	2	5	6		6	5		1																	36
Amorebieta-Etxano	8	4	3	1	3	7	1							2	1					3						33
Ermua	3	9		2				18																		32
Errenteria	16	1	1	5	2																					25
Elorrio		18	1					2	1		3															25
Hondarribia	1	19		1					1					2							1					25
Arrigorriaga	12	1	2	5	1																					21
Salvatierra/Agurain	5		13		1					2																21
Amurrio	1	3	17																							21
Portugalete	12		4	1		1	1							1												20
Abadiño	7	6			2			5																		20
Bermeo	1	5	10		1					2																19
Berriz	6	4	2		3			3																		18
Lasarte-Oria	8				2				1		5															16
Balmaseda	4		9						2				1													16
Ondarroa		10	2		2					2																16
Pasaia	3	8	1										1				2									15
Lekeitio		10									4															14
Alonsotegi	3	2	5	2		1																				13
Laudio/Llodio	2		9											1												12
Berriatua		11										1														12
Galdakao		3	1	3		3		2																		12
Resto municipios	61	98	87	18	10	5	5	11	19	5	7	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	337
Total general	1061	510	353	311	180	149	147	143	96	52	48	38	18	17	16	9	5	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	3171

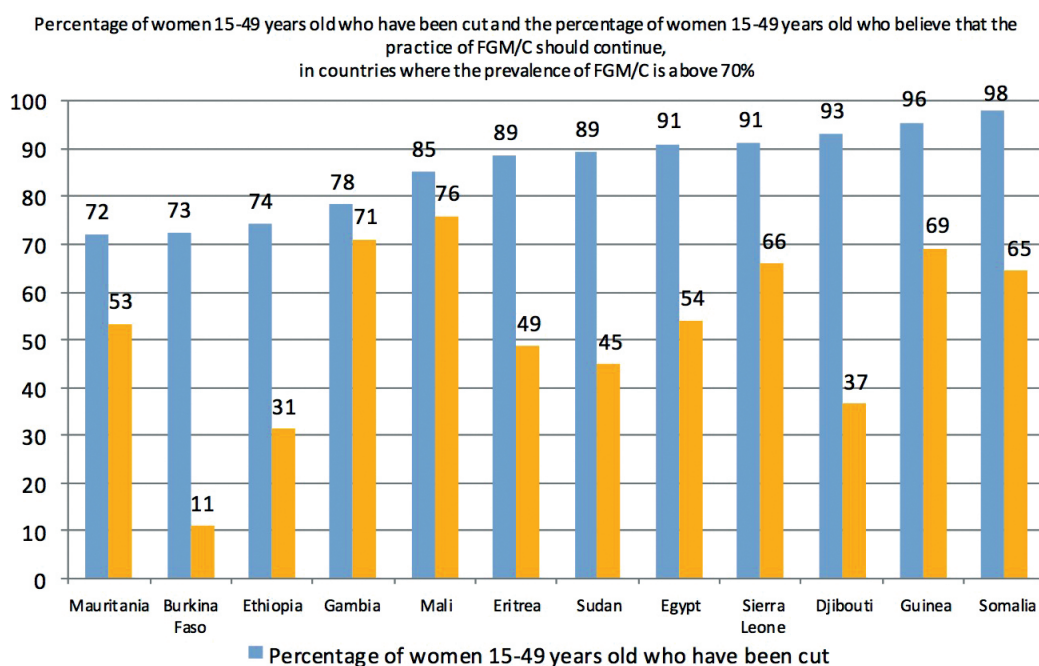
Fuente: Diagnóstico. Mutilación Genital Femenina en la Comunidad Autónoma de Euskadi. Emakunde-Instituto Vasco de la Mujer, junio de 2014.



(Fuente: UNFPA 2015)



(Fuente: UNFPA 2015)



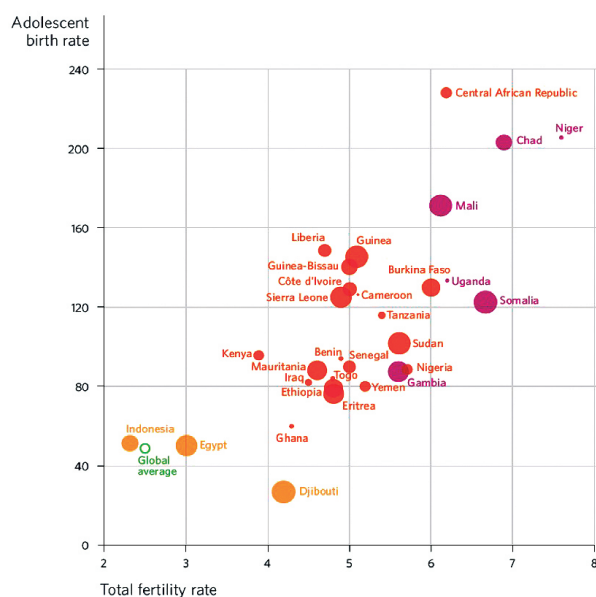
Source: UNICF global databases, 2011.

Prepared by the Statistics and Monitoring Section, UNICEF HQ

(Fuente: UNFPA 2015)

Several demographic characteristics are common to countries where FGM is prevalent:

- Young populations
- High fertility levels
- High child and maternal mortality levels



Country	Data on	Year	Type of person who preformed circumcision			Don't Know Missing	Source of data
			Health Professionals	Traditional Practitioners	Others		
Egypt	Daughters	2005	74.5	24	0.1	1.3	DHS
Sudan	Mothers	2006	42.5	53.5	1.7	2.3	SHHS
Kenya	Daughters	1998	34.4	62.2	0.3	3	DHS
Nigeria	Mothers	1999	13	73	2	12	DHS
Guinea	Mothers	2005	10	88.7		1.3	DHS
Yemen	Mothers	1997	8.6	90.8		0.7	DHS comparative report
Cameroon	Mothers	2004	4	85	4	7	DHS
Tanzania	Mothers	1996	3.5	82.8	7.4	6.2	DHS
Chad	Mothers	2004	2.7	75.6	18.6	3.1	DHS
Mali	Mothers	2006	2.5	91.5	0.1	5.8	DHS
Mauritania	Mothers	2000-01	1.1	70.9	0.6	27.5	DHS
Ethiopia	Daughters	2000	0.8	97.5	0.9	0.8	DHS
Eritrea	Mothers	2002	0.6	92.2	2.3	4.9	DHS
Senegal	Mothers	2005	0.6	92.3	0.3	6.9	DHS
Niger	Mothers	2006	0.5	96.3	0.7	2.5	DHS
Cote d'Ivoire	Mothers	1998-99	0.4	93.2	1.3	5.1	DHS
Burkina Faso	Mothers	2003	0.2	88.5		11.3	DHS
Benin	Mothers	2006		99		1	DHS

Health professionals include doctors, trained nurse/midwives and other health cadres.

Traditional practitioners include circumcision practitioners, traditional birth attendants, traditional circumciser, gradmothers/relatives, old women, babers and gypsies.

(Fuente: UNFPA 2015)

AFRICAN COUNTRIES and OTHER COUNTRIES	COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRATION
Date of entering into force	Date of entering into force
Benin (2003)	Australia (6 out of 8 states between 1994-2006)
Burkina Faso (1995)	Austria (2002)
Central African Republic (1996)	Belgium (2000)
Chad (2002)	Canada (1997)
Cote d'Ivoire (1998)	Cyprus (2003)
Djibouti (1994)	Denmark (2003)
Egypt (2008)	France (Penal Code, 1979)
Eritrea (2007)	Italy (2005)
Ethiopia (2005)	Luxembourg (on mutilations only, not specific on 'genital', 2008)
Ghana (1994)	New Zealand (1995)
Guinea (1965, 2000)	Norway (1995)
Guinea Bissau (2011)	Portugal (2007)
Kenya (2001, 2011)	Spain (2003)
Mauritania (no comprehensive law, but there is a ban on the practice in government health facilities and by medical practitioners)	Sweden (1982, 1998)
Niger (2002)	Switzerland (2005, new stricter penal norm in 2012)
Nigeria (2015)	United Kingdom (1985)
Somalia (2012)	United States (Federal law 1996, 17 out of 50 states between 1994 and 2006)
Senegal (1999)	
South Africa (2000)	
Sudan (no national legislation, but outlawed in 5 states)	
Tanzania (1998)	
Togo (1998)	
Uganda (2009)	
Zambia (2005)	
Colombia (Resolution No. 001 of 2009 by indigenous authorities)	

(Fuente: UNFPA 2015)