
The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) presents its compliments to all Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva, and United Nations programmes and agencies, and has the honour to refer to Resolution 27/22 entitled, "Intensifying global efforts and sharing good practices to effectively eliminate female genital mutilations."

In its Resolution 27/22 adopted on 26 September 2014, the Human Rights Council requested United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare, in consultation with States, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the treaty bodies, relevant special procedures, regional organizations, national human rights institutions, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, a compilation of good practices and major challenges in preventing and eliminating female genital mutilation, and to submit it to the twenty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council.

Accordingly, the Office of the High Commissioner would be grateful if all Member States could provide information outlined in the attached questionnaire for the preparation of this report.

The Office of the High Commissioner would appreciate receiving your response no later than 08 December 2014 in order to compile submissions for the Human Rights Council at its twenty-ninth session. All responses should be addressed to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations CH 1211-Geneva 10, Fax number +41 22 917 9008. Response or any queries may also be sent electronically to registry@ohchr.org, akufuor-owusu@ohchr.org.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office at Geneva the assurances of its highest consideration.
Questionnaire for Member States
Human Rights Council resolution 27/22

The following questionnaire is aimed at assisting member States in providing information on good practices and major challenges in preventing and eliminating female genital mutilation (FGM). The information provided will be made available on the website of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

1. Can the Member State provide information on what it considers to be good practices in preventing and eliminating FGM? In answering this question, the Member State may wish to take the following into consideration:
   - Does the Member State have a national policy or strategy on FGM which is enacted in law?
   - Does the legislation contain preventive measures, as well as measures for the protection of and assistance to victims including in cases where the mutilation has been found to have been done in another country?
   - Does the legislation have special provision regarding health provider’s practicing FGM?
   - Are these mechanisms implemented and in use across the member state?
   - What does the Member State consider as good practices in support and care services for women and girls living with FGM or for women and girls at risk of FGM?
   - Does the member state have and disseminate evidence based information on the health risks of FGM?
   - Does the Member State have a proactive outreach programme aimed at raising awareness on FGM including penalties for perpetrators and available services for victims?
   - Good practices in working with civil society organizations including women groups, community leaders, and United Nations Partners to end this practice?

2. Can the Member State provide information on what it considers to be the major challenges in preventing and eliminating FGM?

3. Where applicable, has the member State identified good practices in building the capacity through promoting self-learning, training, and mentoring of key persons and professionals from the health, social, education, judicial, law-enforcement, migration and asylum sectors in responding to the specific needs of girls and women at risk of FGM or affected by FGM?

4. Where applicable, has the Member State identified good practices in providing assistance by means of technical cooperation and the exchange of information concerning administrative, legislative and judicial and non-judicial measures to address FGM, as well as experiences and best practices regarding data collection to map prevalence and incidence rates among various groups inside the country?