

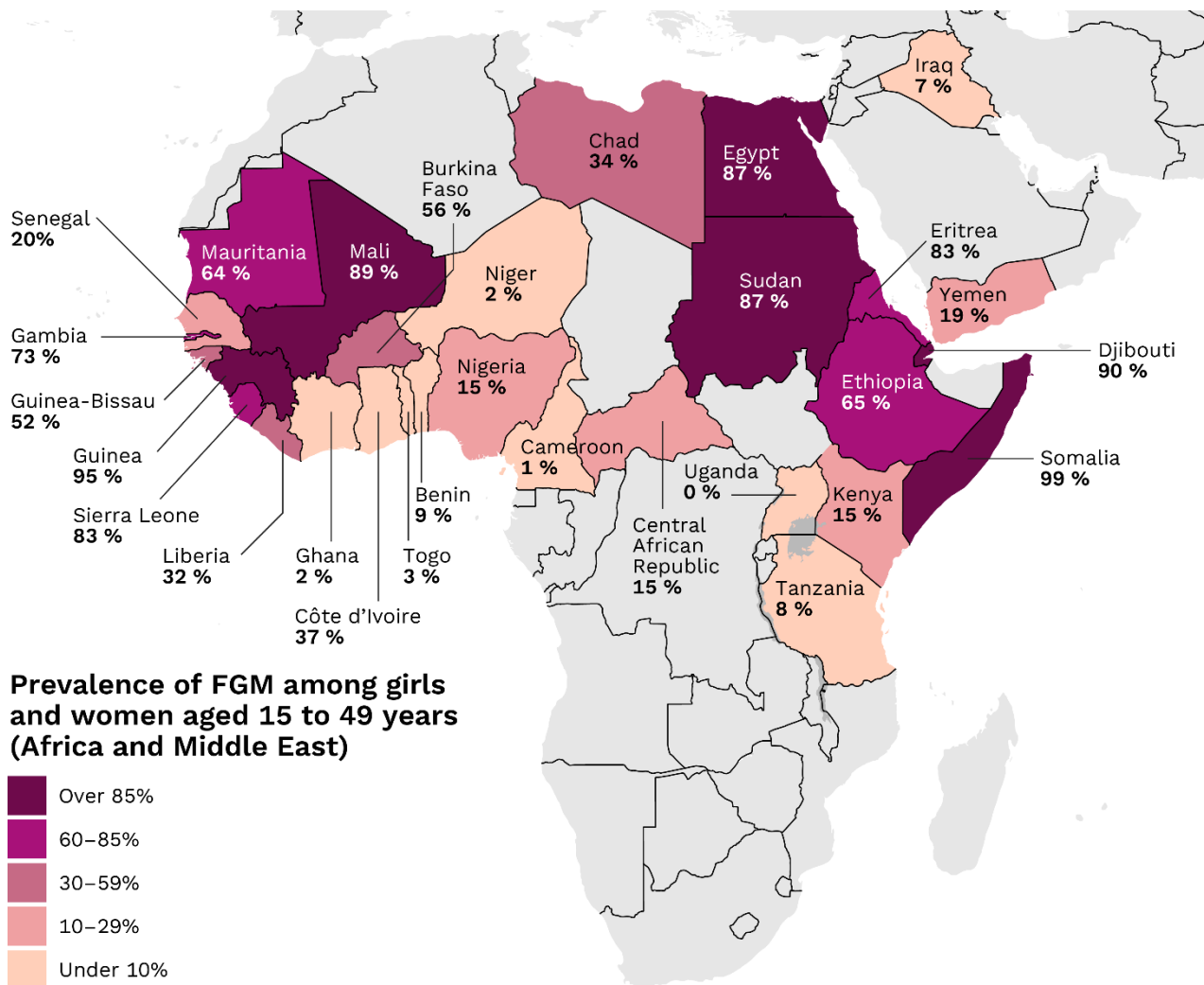
FGM risk assessment form

The assessment form can be used to assess the threat of female genital mutilation or to find out if mutilation has already taken place. The form is a tool for working with clients.

1. From which country have the client, her parents or her spouse come from?

Using a map and a list of countries, find out if the client comes from an area where FGM is practised.

Map 1: Africa and the Middle East



Map 2: Southeast Asia



Prevalence of FGM by country:

- **High prevalence:** Somalia, Guinea, Djibouti, Sierra Leone, Mali, Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea
- **Relatively high prevalence:** Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Liberia, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal, Central African Republic, Kenya, Indonesia
- **Low prevalence:** Yemen, Tanzania, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Niger, Uganda, Cameroun, Afghanistan, Kurdish regions (Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey), Thailand, Pakistan, The Russian Caucasus (Georgia, Dagestan), India

(Source: UNICEF. Female genital mutilation (FGM). Global Databases. 2025.)

2. Ask about the following:

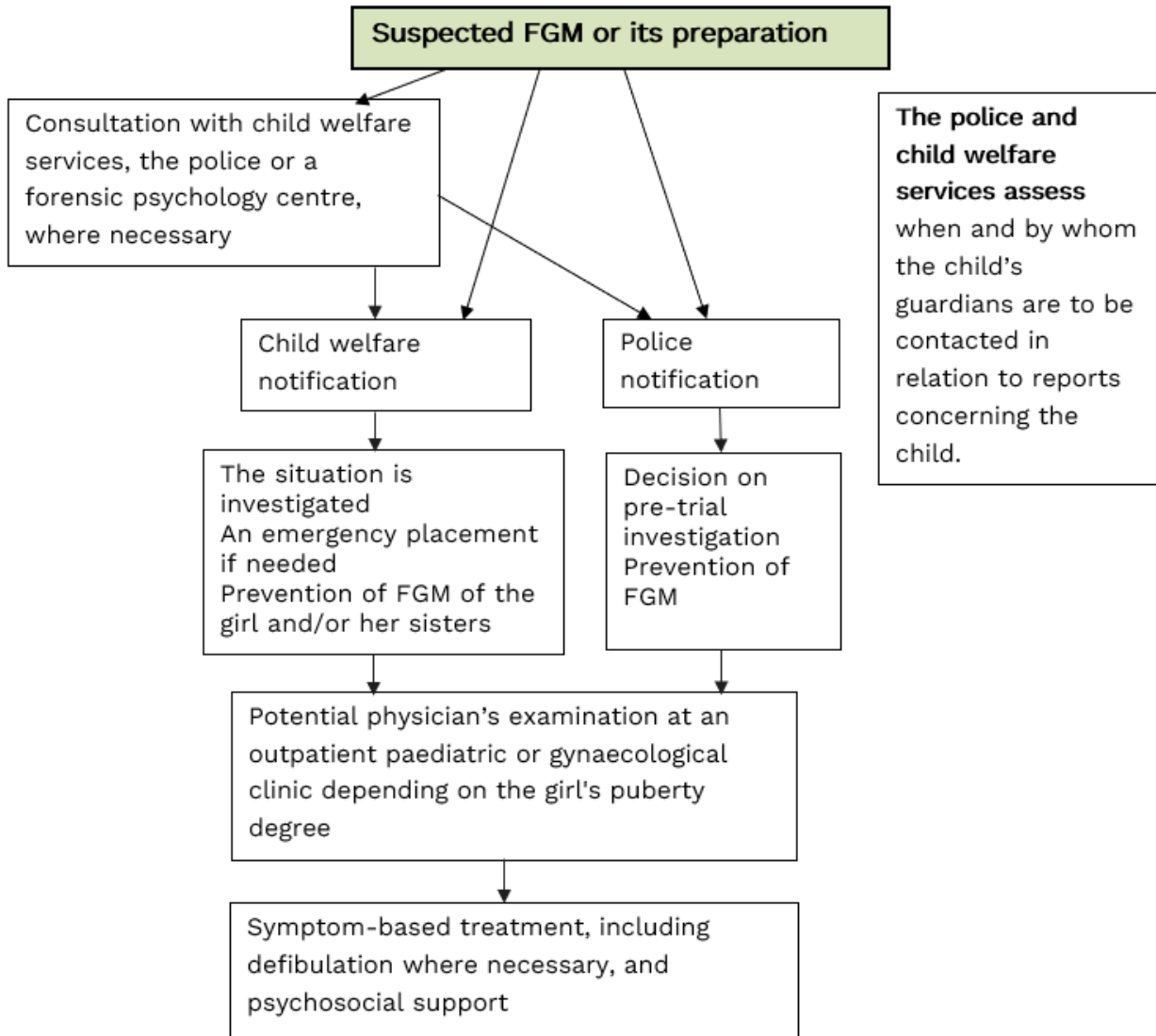
- Has the client's mother, sisters or other relatives been circumcised?
- How has the family adapted to life in Finland? Does the family have friends from their own cultural community in Finland?
- Is the family planning a vacation abroad, or is the girl going abroad for a longer period?
- Does the girl know that the family is planning a ceremony or a party in her honour?

3. Also pay attention to the following:

- if there are gaps in the monitoring of the girl at the child health clinic or in school health care or she has missed regular examinations at a certain age
- if the girl, her parents or some other person close to the family says that FGM is important for the family
- someone expresses concern over the girl being subjected to FGM
- there is other honour-related violence in the family, such as strict social control or pressure to marry

Document the discussion, and all information regarding the risk of female genital mutilation or its occurrence, in the patient or client information system. Also document any follow-up measures and collaboration with guardians and other parties.

Action when FGM is suspected



If FGM took place before the girl migrated to Finland, consult child welfare services or the police. If there are other girls in the family, steps must be taken to prevent their FGM. Intervention may have a preventive effect for other girls in the family concerned as well as from the perspective of the wider community.

Terms used for FGM by country

Country	Term used for FGM	Language
Somalia	Gudiniin, Halalays, Qodiin	Somali
Sudan	Khifad, Tahoor	Arabic
Egypt	Thara, Khitan, Khifad	Arabic
Iran	Xatna	Farsi
Ethiopia	Megrez, Absum	Amharic, Harari
Turkey	Kadin sunneti	Turkish
Eritrea	Mekhnishab	Tigrinya

Source of the term list: HM Government (2016) Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance on FGM.