

Building Movements, Building Power

The Role of Social Movements in the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation



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Interpretation

Translation to French and Arabic are available.







Presenter

Stephanie Baric, Senior Consultant UNICEF Headquarters



Technical Note

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The Role of Social Movements in the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation

Stephanie Baric,
Senior Consultant, UNICEF

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Huda Sha'arawi



Role of social movements in placing FGM at the top of global agenda?

- In the 1990s, the global feminist movement made significant inroads in addressing FGM including the introduction of normative and policy frameworks, and national resources dedicated to ending the practice.
- Youth movements have been active for decades and are some of the most powerful drivers of social change but are emerging and adding to existing movements, coalitions and spaces that are focused on the elimination of FGM.





Global trends in social movements



Youth activists have been successful in transnational digital civic engagement

Momentum generated by ICPD+25 and the Generation Equality Forum



Key considerations for movement building

Not all contexts are conducive to movement building

Risk assessments, child safeguarding and 'do no harm' must be a top priority

Most bilateral and multilateral funds are not equipped to fund social movements

Challenging prevailing power structures takes time

Highlight the mutual reliance between NGOs and social movements





Continuum approach for movement building in the context of FGM elimination

Empower adolescent girls
by increasing their voice
and participation to
influence social change
through collective action

Support
women- and
youth-led
organizations
in building
coalitions

Work with feminist and youth movements for structural change including policies and legislation, and social/gender norms



Empower adolescent girls to eliminate FGM through collective action



Enhance adolescent girls' agency to participate in social movements



Provide opportunities for civic engagement



Empower adolescent girls through gender-synchronized approaches



Provide social networking and mentoring opportunities



Support adolescent girls' participation in social movements



Create an enabling environment and supportive community for adolescent girls' empowerment

Support women and youth-led organizations in building coalitions



Source: Karim, N. (2022).⁷⁹

Twelve key steps for movement building



Source: Srilatha Batliwala's 2021 publication 'All About Movements'

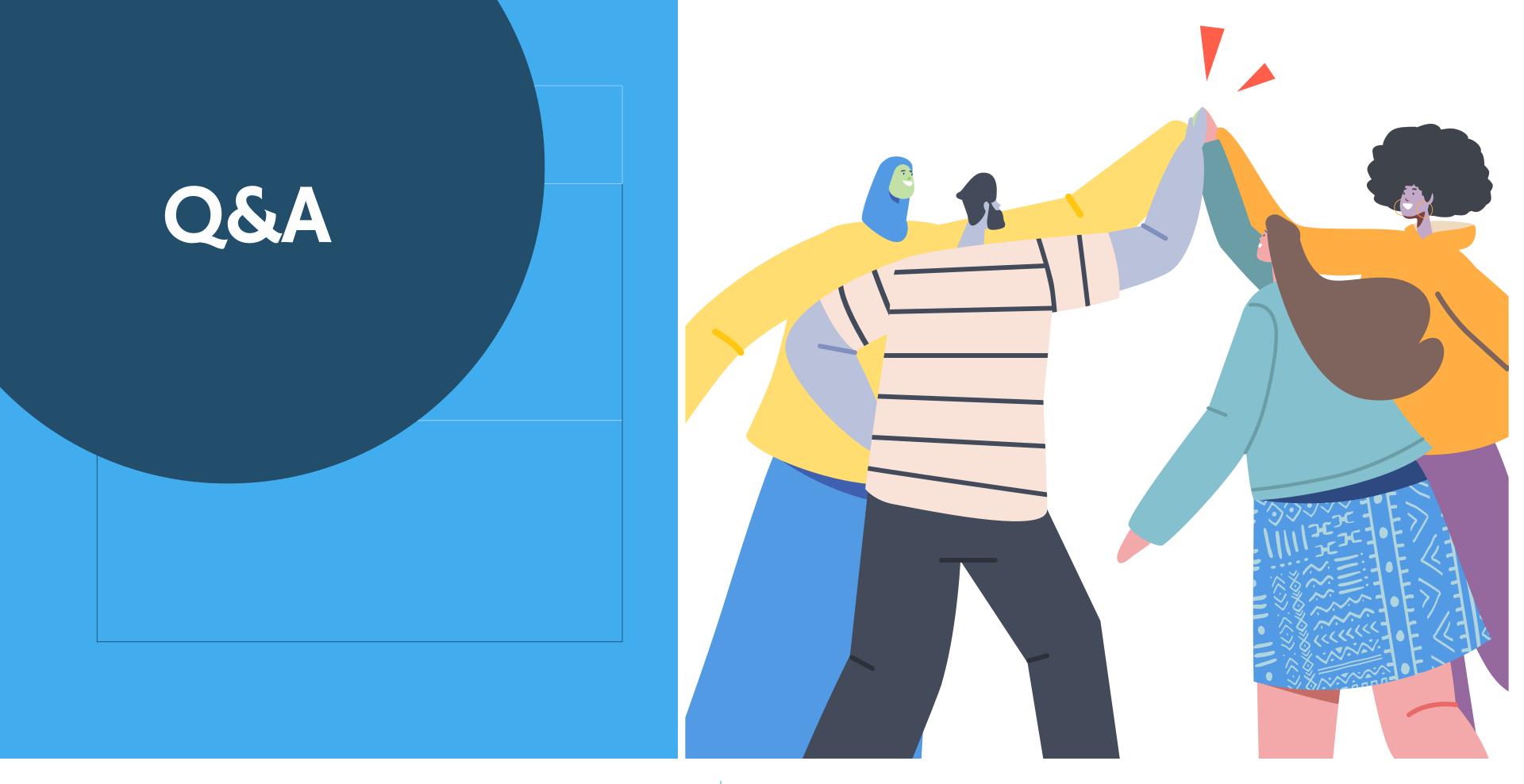


Monitoring and evaluation for movement building

- 1. More nuanced monitoring and evaluation tools are needed for measuring social change related to movement building.
- 2. There are existing tools for understanding the different stages of movement growth and level of maturity (i.e., JASS Cycles of Movement Building: Rising Up, Building Up, Standing Up and Shaking Up)
- 3. Assessing the level and strength of movement building (i.e., Global Fund for Women Movement Capacity Assessment Tool: Grassroots Base, Leadership, Vision and Narratives, Collaboration and Coordination, and Safety and Security)







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Panel Session 1 Opportunities and Challenges in Building Movements to End FGM





Moderator
Dr. Stellah Wairimu Bosire
Feminist, Researcher, and
Activist



Panelist
Dr. Ellen Gruenbaum
Professor of Cultural Medical
Anthropology



Panelist
Fabio Verani,
Gender and Masculinities
Consultant

Panel Session 2 UNICEF and UNFPA on Youth Movement Building and Adolescent Girls' Empowerment





Moderator
Harriet Akullu,
Child Protection Specialist,
UNICEF Headquarter



Panelist
Tamador Abdalla,
Child Protection Specialist,
UNICEF Sudan



Panelist
Amandine Bollinger,
Child Protection Specialist,
UNICEF Nigeria



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