

EXHIBIT 3



Department of Homeland Security
Female Genital Mutilation or Cutting (FGM/C) Outreach Strategy
January 2017

BACKGROUND

The Problem

Female Genital Mutilation or Cutting (FGM/C) is a serious human rights abuse, gender-based violence, and, when done to children, a form of child abuse. It has no health benefits and can lead to a range of physical and mental health problems. This harmful traditional practice continues to negatively affect millions of women and girls around the world. In 2016, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimated that over 200 million women and girls have been subjected to FGM/C worldwide.

The United States is not immune to this human rights abuse. Some women and girls are cut on U.S. soil, and others are sent abroad to undergo the procedure. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has estimated that 513,000 women and girls in the United States were at risk of or had been subjected to FGM/C in 2012, a threefold increase from its 1990 estimate. The CDC attributed this increase primarily to increased immigration from countries where FGM/C is practiced.

It is against U.S. federal and some state laws to perform FGM/C on a girl under the age of 18, or to send or attempt to send her outside the United States so FGM/C can be performed. Additionally, anyone who performs FGM/C on a woman 18 years old or older without her consent may be charged with a crime under other laws. Performing or assisting in FGM/C, even without a criminal conviction, may have immigration consequences.

The Response

Efforts to end FGM/C are part of the U.S. Government's work to protect the health and well-being of, and advance the rights of, women and girls globally. The U.S. Government is working in the United States and in other countries to help educate people about the serious, damaging effects of FGM/C on women and girls. In accordance with the U.S. Government position on FGM/C, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) opposes FGM/C, no matter the type, degree, or severity, and no matter what the motivation for performing it. DHS works closely with its interagency partners to end FGM/C and is committed to expanding its existing efforts to raise awareness of the harm caused by FGM/C, the U.S. laws prohibiting the practice, and the assistance available to women and girls who have undergone or are at risk of FGM/C.

From June 2015 to June 2016, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) conducted a review of the federal response to address FGM/C in the United States. The final GAO report (GAO-16-645), published on June 30, 2016, noted the work already being done by DHS to address FGM/C domestically and recommended that DHS (and other federal agencies) develop a written plan describing the Department's approach for conducting education and outreach to key stakeholders in the United States regarding FGM/C.

In line with the GAO recommendation, the DHS U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Office of Policy and Strategy and the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), working under the auspices of the DHS Council on Combatting Violence Against Women (CCVAW), coordinated regular FGM/C Working Group meetings to create this DHS FGM/C Outreach Strategy. Participating DHS components and offices included USCIS, CRCL, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the Office of Policy (PLCY), the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (CISOMB), the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE), the Office of Health Affairs (OHA), and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC).