Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) refers to “all procedures involving partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.” More than 125 million girls and women alive today have been cut in the 29 countries in Africa and the Middle East where FGM/C is concentrated. As many as 30 million girls are at risk of being cut before their 15th birthday if current trends continue. FGM/C is a violation of girls’ and women’s human rights and is condemned by many international treaties and conventions, as well as by national legislation in many countries. Yet, where it is practised FGM/C is performed in line with tradition and social norms to ensure that girls are socially accepted and marriageable, and to uphold their status and honour and that of the entire family. UNICEF works with government and civil society partners towards the elimination of FGM/C in countries where it is still practised.


### Selected Statistics on Women’s Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>National decree/legislation banning FGM/C passed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source:
DHS 2011-2012
In Benin, important variations in prevalence can be found by region and ethnic groups.

Almost all girls had their genital area cut with some flesh removed by a traditional practitioner.

Notes: The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Only categories with 25 or more unweighted cases are presented. Due to rounding, some of the data presented may not add up to 100 per cent. Prevalence data for girls aged 0 to 14 reflect their current, but not final, FGM/C status since some girls who have not been cut may still be at risk of experiencing the practice once they reach the customary age for cutting. Therefore, the data on prevalence for girls under age 15 is actually an underestimation of the true extent of the practice. Since age at cutting varies among settings, the amount of underestimation also varies and this should be kept in mind when interpreting all FGM/C prevalence data for this age group. Older data are used to report on age at cutting since data from the most recent survey includes some girls aged 0 to 14 years who have not undergone FGM/C but are still at risk of experiencing the practice once they have reached the customary age for cutting. 'Health personnel' includes doctors, nurses, midwives and other health workers; 'Traditional practitioner' includes traditional circumcisers, traditional birth attendants, traditional midwives and other types of traditional practitioners. Source for all charts on this page: DHS 2011-2012, unless otherwise noted.
**WHAT ARE THE PREVAILING ATTITUDES TOWARDS FGM/C?**

Support for the continuation of FGM/C in Benin is low and most women do not see any benefit to the practice.

**IS THE PRACTICE OF FGM/C CHANGING?**

The prevalence of FGM/C in Benin has significantly declined in three decades.

Source for all of the above charts: DHS 2011-2012
BENIN

INTER-COUNTRY STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

### Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have undergone FGM/C

[Bar chart showing percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have undergone FGM/C across different countries.]

### Percentage of girls aged 0 to 14 years who have undergone FGM/C (as reported by their mothers)

[Bar chart showing percentage of girls aged 0 to 14 years who have undergone FGM/C as reported by their mothers across different countries.]

### Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have heard about FGM/C and think the practice should continue

[Bar chart showing percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have heard about FGM/C and think the practice should continue across different countries.]

Notes: Data on attitudes for Yemen refer to ever-married girls and women. In Liberia, girls and women who have heard of the Sande society were asked whether they were members; this provides indirect information on FGM/C since it is performed during initiation into the society. Egypt data refer to girls aged 0-17 years who have undergone FGM/C. Data on attitudes for Ghana are from MICS 2006 and for Sierra Leone from DHS 2008 as data from the most recently available MICS surveys are not comparable. In Liberia, only cut girls and women were asked about their attitudes towards FGM/C; since girls and women from practising communities are more likely to support the practice, the level of support in this country as captured by the DHS 2007 is higher than would be anticipated had all girls and women been asked their opinion.


Updated July 2014

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Data and Analytics Section - Division of Policy and Strategy
UNICEF, 3 UN Plaza, New York, 10017
Website: data.unicef.org   Email: data@unicef.org

These country profiles were made possible through core funding to UNICEF and financial assistance of the European Union. The contents of these country profiles are the sole responsibility of UNICEF and can in no way reflect the views of the European Union.

The Data and Analytics Section gratefully acknowledges inputs shared by UNICEF country offices.