Female genital mutilation (FGM) 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.” While the exact number of girls and women worldwide who have undergone FGM remains unknown, at least 200 million girls and women have been cut in 31 countries with representative data on prevalence. FGM 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 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 in countries where it is still practised.


STATISTICAL PROFILE ON FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

1996 National decree/legislation banning FGM passed

SELECTED STATISTICS ON WOMEN’S STATUS

- 10% of women 20-24 years were married or in union before age 15
- 52% of women 20-24 years were married or in union before age 18
- 28% of women 20-24 years have given birth by age 18
- 44% of women 15-49 years think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife under certain circumstances
- 52% of women 15-49 years make use of at least one type of information media at least once a week (newspaper, magazine, television, or radio)

Source: DHS 2010
The prevalence of FGM in Burkina Faso ranges from 22 per cent to 87 per cent by ethnicity. The majority of adolescent girls in Burkina Faso who underwent FGM did so before the age of five. Since age at cutting varies among settings, the amount of underestimation also varies and this should be kept in mind when interpreting all FGM prevalence data for this age group. ‘Health personnel’ includes doctors, nurses, midwives and other health workers; ‘Traditional practitioner’ includes traditional circumcisers, traditional birth attendants and other types of traditional practitioners. Source for all charts on this page: DHS 2010.
WHAT ARE THE PREVAILING ATTITUDES TOWARDS FGM?

Approximately nine out of ten people in Burkina Faso think that the practice should stop.

Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years and boys and men aged 15 to 49 years who have heard about FGM, by their attitudes about whether the practice should continue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Girls and women</th>
<th>Boys and men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Think FGM should continue</td>
<td>Think FGM should stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years and boys and men aged 15 to 49 years who believe the practice is required by religion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Girls and women</th>
<th>Boys and men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have heard about FGM and think the practice should continue, by household wealth quintile, education, ethnicity and age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Poorest</th>
<th>Richest</th>
<th>No education</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary or higher</th>
<th>Ethnic group with highest support</th>
<th>Ethnic group with lowest support</th>
<th>45-49 years</th>
<th>15-19 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IS THE PRACTICE OF FGM CHANGING?

Fewer adolescents have undergone FGM compared to older women, and support for the practice has declined significantly.

Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have undergone FGM, by current age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45-49 years</th>
<th>40-44 years</th>
<th>35-39 years</th>
<th>30-34 years</th>
<th>25-29 years</th>
<th>20-24 years</th>
<th>15-19 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have undergone FGM, and percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have heard about FGM and think the practice should continue.

Source for all charts on this page: DHS 2010, unless otherwise noted.
BURKINA FASO

INTER-COUNTRY STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

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

![Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have undergone FGM](image)

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

![Percentage of girls aged 0 to 14 years who have undergone FGM](image)

Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 who have heard of FGM and think the practice should continue

![Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 who have heard of FGM and think the practice should continue](image)

Notes: In Liberia, girls and women who have heard of the Sande society were asked whether they were members; this provides indirect information on FGM since it is performed during initiation into the society. Data on girls' prevalence in Egypt refer to girls aged 6 months to 14 years and in Indonesia refer to girls aged 0 to 11 years. An older source is used to report on the prevalence of FGM among girls and on the percentage of support for FGM in Uganda (DHS 2011) since the latest source did not collect these data. Data on the prevalence among girls refer to an older source in Nigeria (MICS 2016-17) due to an anomaly in the results in the most recent source. MICS data for Ghana (2011) could not be used to report on attitudes towards FGM due to the fact that information is missing for girls and women with no living daughters; data from MICS 2006 are used instead. EDSF/PAPFAM data for Djibouti (2012) could not be used for attitudes towards FGM since the question is different from the standard; data from MICS 2006 are used instead. In Liberia, only cut girls and women were asked about their attitudes towards FGM; since girls and women from practicing communities are more likely to support the practice, the level of support in this country as captured by DHS 2013 is higher than would be expected had all girls and women been asked their opinion. In Egypt and Somalia, the support for FGM was calculated among all girls and women, since respondents were not first asked whether they had heard of the practice. Prevalence data for girls and women aged 15 to 49 years and data on attitudes towards FGM are not available for Indonesia.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION
Data and Analytics Section - Division of Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring
UNICEF, 3 UN Plaza, New York, 10017
Website: data.unicef.org Email: data@unicef.org