

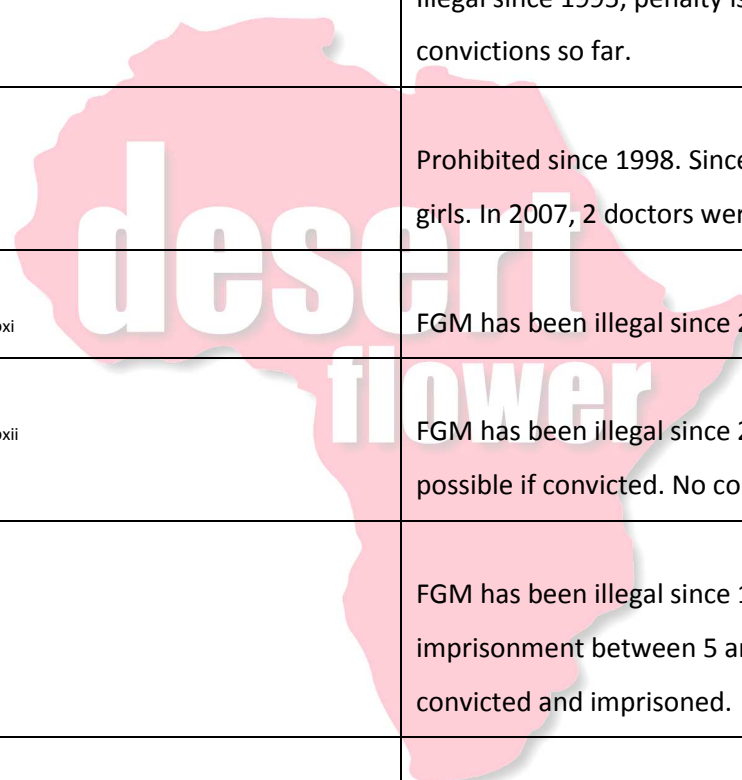
## Prevalence of FGM and Legal Situation

Country	Estimated percentage of women affected by FGM	Legal situation (Are there specific laws against FGM & are these laws being enforced?)
Benin	20 to 50 % <sup>ii</sup>	Since 2003, all forms of FGM are explicitly prohibited. So far one conviction of a circumciser, sentenced for 6 months.
Burkina Faso	72 % <sup>iii</sup>	Explicitly prohibited since 1996. So far more than 60 convictions of circumcisers as well as accomplices.
Cameroon	20 % to 35 % <sup>iv</sup>	No specific laws against FGM.
Central African Republic	43 % <sup>v</sup>	FGM has been illegal since 1996. The penalty is imprisonment between 1 month and 2 years. So far no convictions.
Chad	45 % to 60 % <sup>vi</sup>	Explicitly prohibited since 2002, no convictions so far.
Cote d'Ivoire	44 % <sup>vii</sup>	Illegal since 1998. In the case of the girl's death, prison sentence between 5 and 10 years. So far, four circumcisers were imprisoned (in 2000).

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DRC	5 % <sup>viii</sup>	No law against FGM.
Djibouti	98 % <sup>ix</sup>	Illegal since 1995, penalty is imprisonment for 5 years and fines. No convictions so far.
Egypt	97 % <sup>x</sup>	Prohibited since 1998. Since 2007 a stricter law because of the death of 2 girls. In 2007, 2 doctors were imprisoned.
Eritrea	89 % to 97 % <sup>xi</sup>	FGM has been illegal since 2007. No information on implementation.
Ethiopia	73 % to 79 % <sup>xii</sup>	FGM has been illegal since 2005. Imprisonment between 3 and 5 years is possible if convicted. No convictions so far.
Ghana	5 % <sup>xiii</sup>	FGM has been illegal since 1994. Since 2007, circumcisers can be sentenced to imprisonment between 5 and 10 years. So far, some circumcisers were convicted and imprisoned.
Guinea	98 % <sup>xiv</sup>	Prohibited since 2000, can be punished with forced labour. In the case of the girl's death within 40 days after the mutilation, the circumciser will face death penalty.

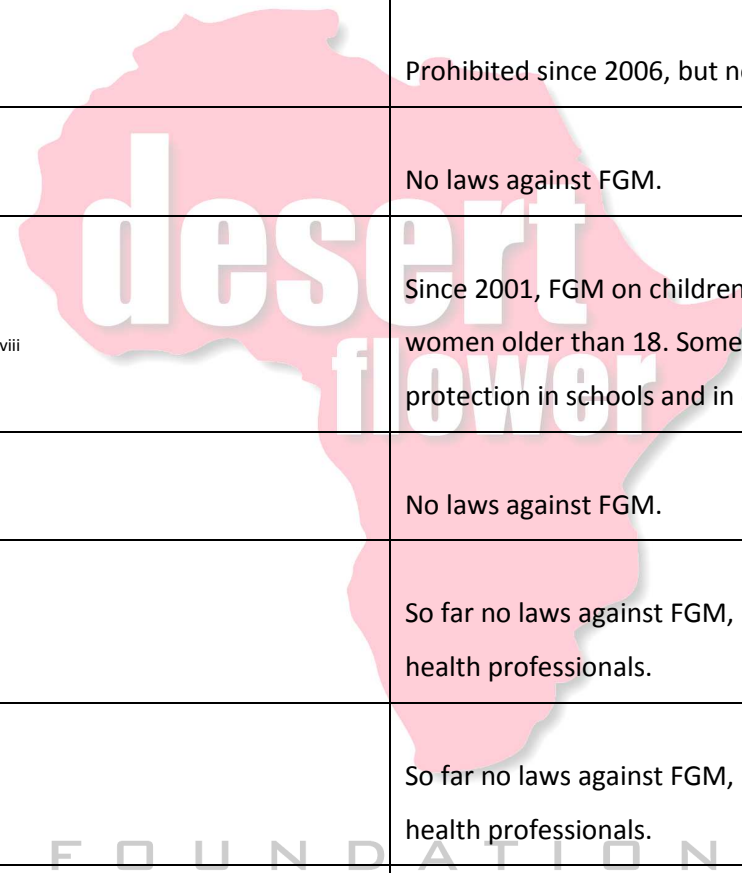


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Guinea Bissau	50 % <sup>xv</sup>	On 6 June 2011, the Government of Guinea Bissau passed a new law banning the practice of female genital Mutilation (FGM).
Indonesia	100 % <sup>xvi</sup>	Prohibited since 2006, but no enforcement.
Iraqi Kurdistan	72 % <sup>xvii</sup>	No laws against FGM.
Kenya	32 % to 38 % <sup>xviii</sup>	Since 2001, FGM on children has been prohibited. This law does not apply to women older than 18. Some convictions of circumcisers, many girls seek protection in schools and in church organizations.
Liberia	50 – 70 % <sup>xix</sup>	No laws against FGM.
Mali	91 – 94 % <sup>xx</sup>	So far no laws against FGM, but decree against FGM being performed by health professionals.
Mauretania	70 % <sup>xxi</sup>	So far no laws against FGM, but decree against FGM being performed by health professionals.
Niger	5 % <sup>xxii</sup>	FGM has been prohibited since 2003. Imprisonment between 6 months and 3 years possible. No convictions so far.



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Nigeria	19 % to 50 % <sup>xxiii</sup>	No national law against FGM, but since 1999/2000 FGM is banned in several states. No convictions so far.
Senegal	20 % to 28 % <sup>xxiv</sup>	FGM has been illegal since 1999. The penalty is imprisonment between 6 months and 5 years. Health personnel will be convicted with maximum penalty if they perform a mutilation.
Sierra Leone	90 % <sup>xxv</sup>	No laws against FGM.
Somalia	98 % <sup>xxvi</sup>	No laws against FGM.
Sudan	90 % <sup>xxvii</sup>	Sudan was the first African country to ban forms of FGM in 1946. A new law was introduced in 2003 which was limited again in 2009.
Uganda	5 % <sup>xxviii</sup>	FGM is forbidden since 2009. The penalty is imprisonment up to 10 years. In the case of the girl's death because of the mutilation, life imprisonment is possible. No convictions so far.

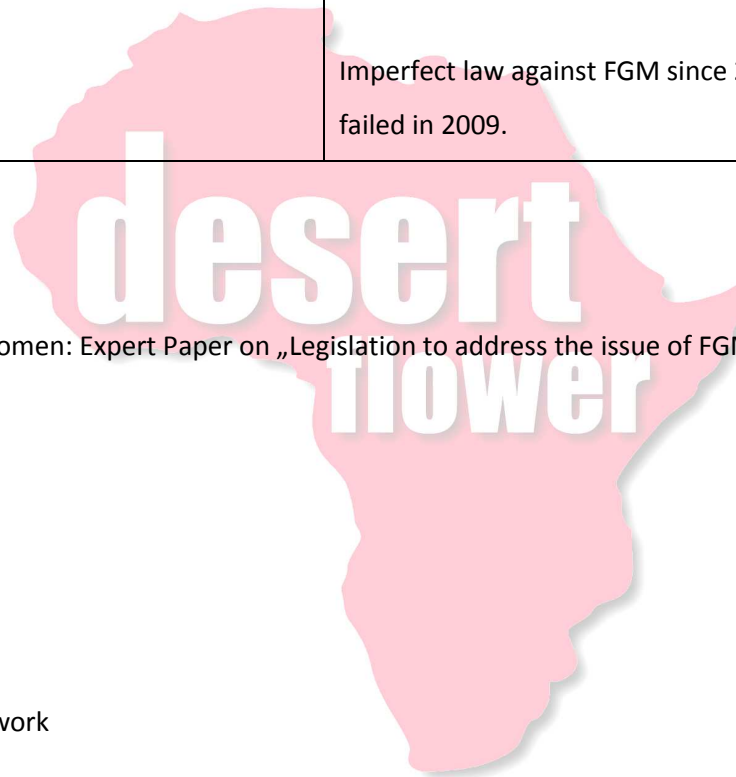
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Tanzania	18 % <sup>xxix</sup>	Since 1998, FGM on children (under the age of 18) is forbidden. Since then, 52 cases were prosecuted and 10 convictions were sentenced.
Yemen	23 % <sup>xxx</sup>	Imperfect law against FGM since 2001. Attempts to enforce a stricter law failed in 2009.

## Sources

- i United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women: Expert Paper on „Legislation to address the issue of FGM“ by Berhane Ras-Work / WADI / IRIN Network
- ii Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)
- iii WHO, US State Department, UN
- iv WHO, FGM Network
- v US State Department
- vi FGM Network & WHO
- vii National Demographic Health Survey & FGM network
- viii WHO
- ix IPU & FGM Network
- x WHO
- xi WHO & FGM Network
- xii National Committee on Traditional Practices of Ethiopia & FGM Network



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xiii Ghana Demographic Health Services & FGM Network

xiv FGM Network & IPU

xv WHO

xvi FGM Network

xvii WADI

xviii FGM Network & National Statistical Survey

xix WHO

xx National demographic and health survey & FGM Network

xxi FGM Network & IPU

xxii WHO & FGM Network

xxiii FGM Network & IPU

xxiv WHO & FGM Network

xxv WHO & FGM Network

xxvi WHO & FGM Network

xxvii FGM Network & Sudan Demographic and Health Survey

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