

Annex 3: Countries where female genital mutilation has been documented

Listed below are countries in which female genital mutilation of Types I, II, III and "nicking" Type IV has been documented as a traditional practice. For countries without an asterisk the prevalence

is derived from national survey data (the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) published by Macro, or the Multiple Cluster Indicator Surveys (MICS), published by UNICEF).



Country	Year	Estimated prevalence of female genital mutilation in girls and women 15 – 49 years (%)
Benin	2001	16.8
Burkina Faso	2005	72.5
Cameroon	2004	1.4
Central African Republic	2005	25.7
Chad	2004	44.9
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	41.7
Djibouti	2006	93.1
Egypt	2005	95.8
Eritrea	2002	88.7
Ethiopia	2005	74.3
Gambia	2005	78.3
Ghana	2005	3.8
Guinea	2005	95.6
Guinea-Bissau	2005	44.5
Kenya	2003	32.2
Liberia*		45.0
Mali	2001	91.6
Mauritania	2001	71.3
Niger	2006	2.2
Nigeria	2003	19.0
Senegal	2005	28.2
Sierra Leone	2005	94.0
Somalia	2005	97.9
Sudan, northern (approximately 80% of total population in survey)	2000	90.0
Togo	2005	5.8
Uganda	2006	0.6
United Republic of Tanzania	2004	14.6
Yemen	1997	22.6

* The estimate is derived from a variety of local and sub-national studies (Yoder and Khan, 2007).



In some other countries, studies have documented female genital mutilation, but no national estimates have been made. These countries include:

- India (Ghadially, 1992)
- Indonesia (Budiharsana, 2004)
- Iraq (Strobel and Van der Osten-Sacken, 2006)
- Israel (Asali et al., 1995)
- Malaysia (Isa et al., 1999)
- United Arab Emirates (Kvello and Sayed, 2002)

There are anecdotal reports on female genital mutilation from several other countries as well, including Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Oman, Peru and Sri Lanka. Countries in which female genital mutilation is practised only by migrant populations are not included in these lists.