

If FGM continues to be practised at current levels, 68 million girls will be subjected to FGM by 2030.¹



Faith (center) with her friends Sylvia (right) and Vivian, who all ran away from home to avoid female genital mutilation and child marriage. © UNFPA Kenya/Douglas Waudo

15 million

will have FGM by 2030 in Indonesia.

3.9 million

In 2015, an estimated 3.9 million girls had FGM globally.

4.6 million

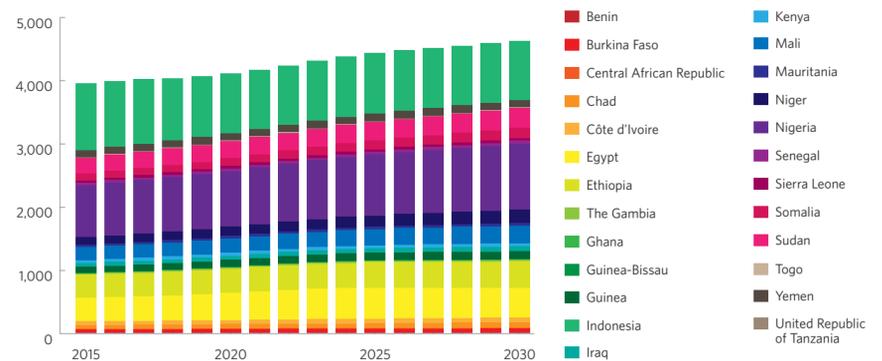
The number of girls to have FGM each year is projected to rise to 4.6 million girls by 2030.

New data shows the numbers are larger, and increasing.

Prior estimates did not include data from Indonesia, thereby underestimating the number of girls having FGM each year in high-risk countries. Prior estimates indicated approximately 3.2 million girls have FGM per year.²

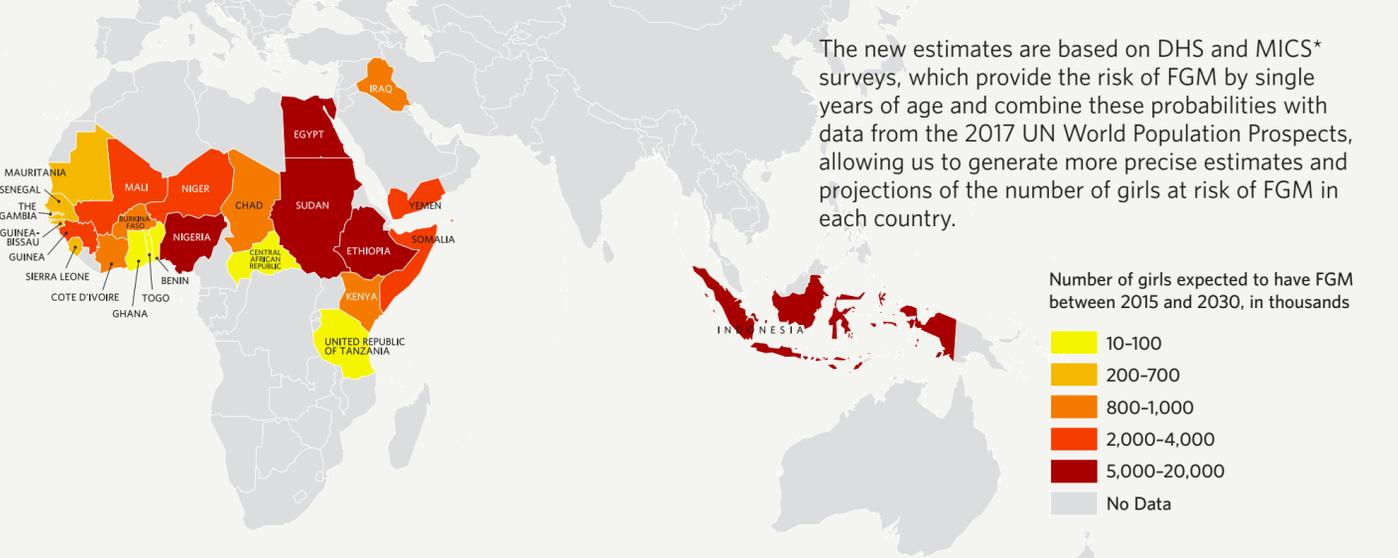
Why will the number increase? Because of population growth among young girls in 25 countries where FGM is prevalent and relevant data are available.

Number of girls expected to have FGM per year, by country, in millions.



Source: Population and Development Branch, Technical Division, UNFPA

Location of girls expected to have FGM between 2015 and 2030



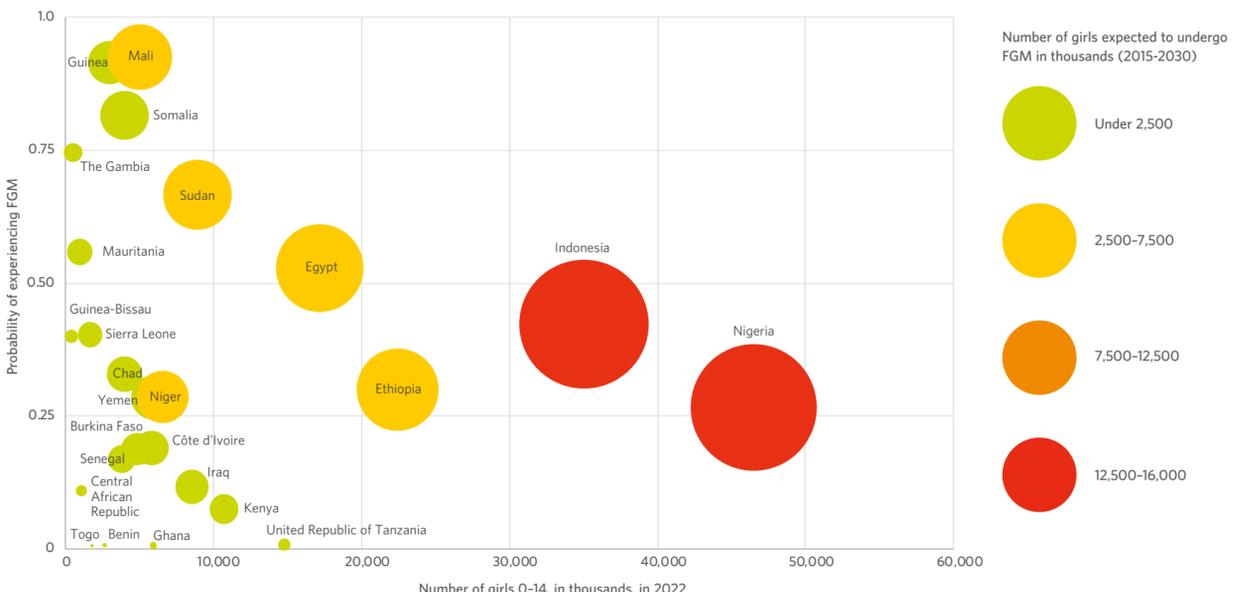
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

*With the exception of Indonesia, where it is based on the national RISKESDAS survey (2013). Source: Population and Development Branch, Technical Division, UNFPA

Underlying population dynamics are important when estimating FGM risk.

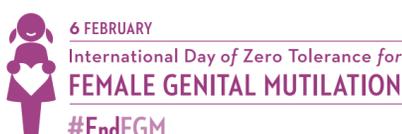
UNFPA's latest estimates imply that even if the probability of FGM stays constant, globally, more and more girls will be affected each year due to the underlying population growth in high-risk countries. It highlights the importance of factoring in underlying population dynamics when estimating FGM risk. It also demonstrates that increased efforts are required to halt this trend.

Number of girls expected to have FGM between 2015 and 2030, in specific countries



Source: Population and Development Branch, Technical Division, UNFPA

Better data and improved estimation methods are critical tools to help protect the rights of women and girls everywhere.



¹ The countries include: Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, and Yemen. As the most recent data on FGM for Cameroon, Djibouti, and Eritrea date back prior to 2010, these countries have not been included in this analysis. Uganda and Liberia had to be excluded from the analysis as the precise age of cutting was not recorded in the surveys.

² See for example: Yoder et al., 2013. Estimates of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in 27 African Countries and Yemen. Studies in Family Planning, 44(2): 189-204.