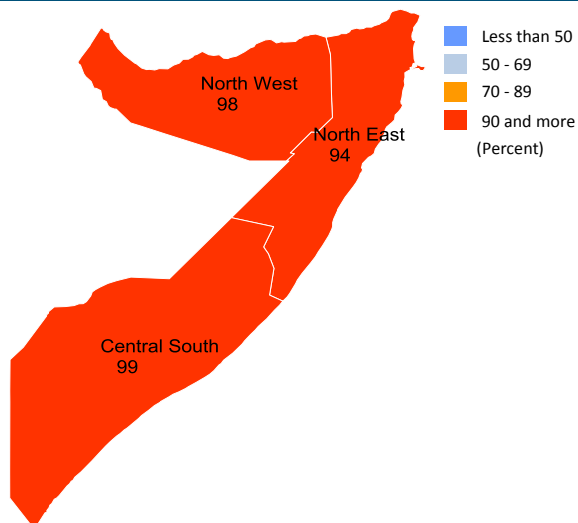
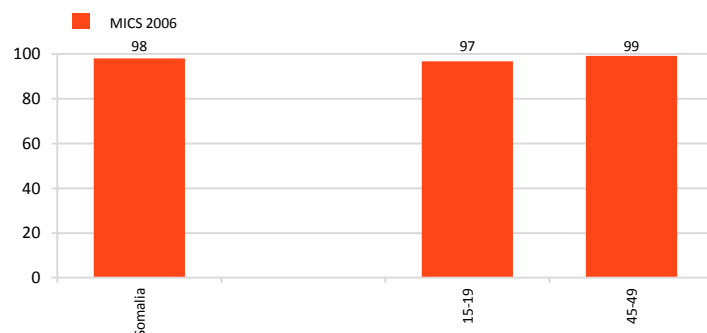


Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) among Women Aged 15-49

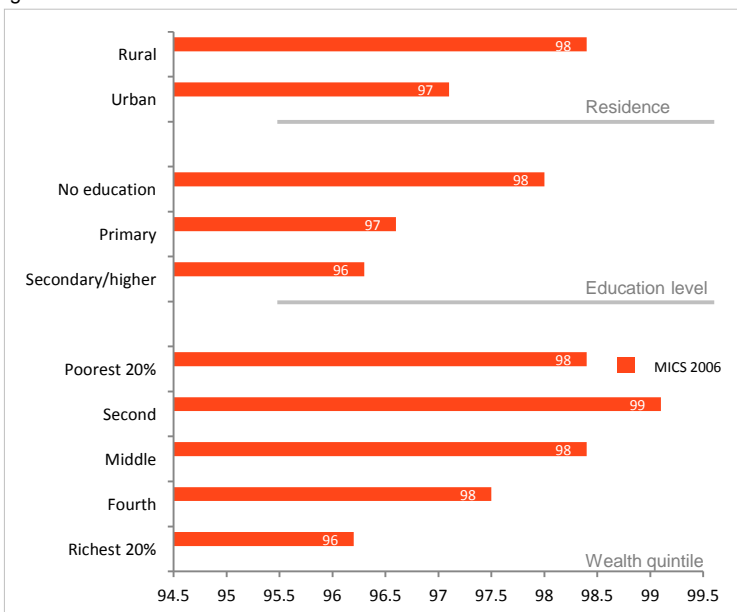


Levels: currently, **98%** of women aged 15-49 in Somalia have undergone some form of FGM/C

Trends: FGM/C is less common among girls 15-19 than women 45-49

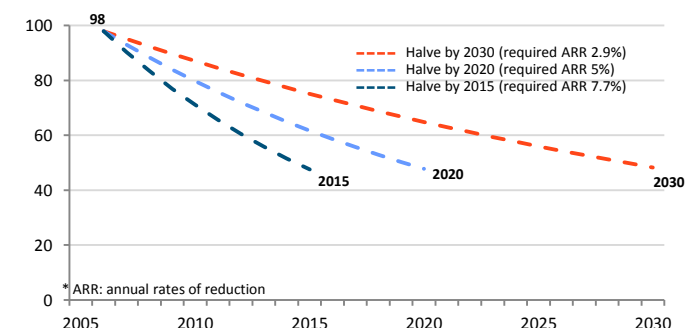


Inequalities: Human rights violations affect women and girls differently. Girls who are the least educated, poorest and living in rural areas, are at the greatest risk of FGM/C.

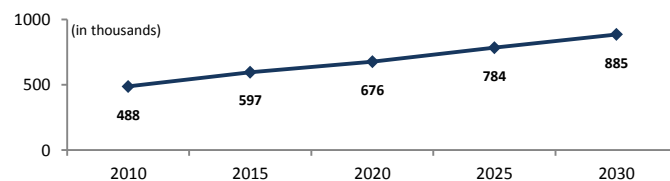


Projections

To meet the target of reducing the FGM/C rate by half, more intensive interventions and resources are needed

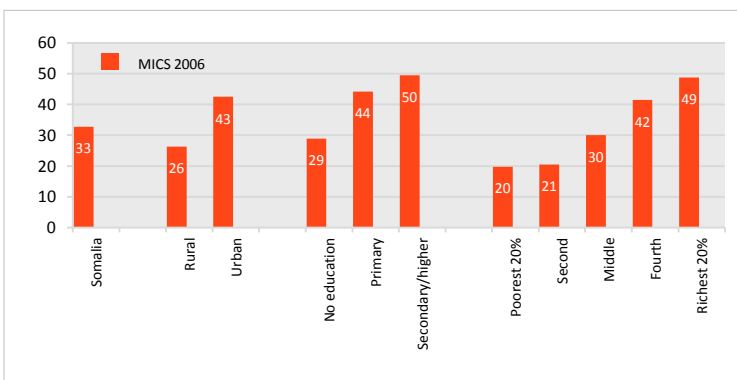


If present trends continue, 885,000 girls born between 2010-2015 will experience FGM/C by 2030



Opposition to FGM/C

About 33 percent of women believe FGM/C should be discontinued



Key Indicators

Population size, female age 15-49 (in thousands), 2010	2,090	World Population Prospects 2012
Prevalence of FGM/C among women 15-49 (%)	98	MICS 2006
Prevalence of FGM/C among girls 15-19 (%)	97	MICS 2006
Ethnic group with the highest prevalence in the country (%)	-	-
Existence of national policies and laws banning FGM/C; Year passed	Yes; 2012	FGM/C programme data

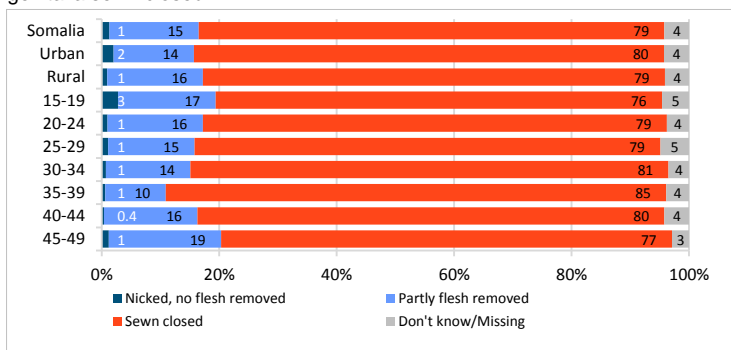
FGM/C among Young Girls

Data not available

Age at FGM/C

Type of FGM/C and Performers of FGM/C

About 80% of girls and women who have undergone FGM/C have had their genitalia sewn closed



Data not available

Data not available

Monitoring the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on FGM/C

Community leaders and stakeholders committed to FGM/C abandonment

Religious leaders that make public declarations delinking FGM/C from religion

Cumulative number of villages declaring the abandonment of FGM/C

Health facilities integrating FGM/C prevention in their antenatal and postnatal care

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available