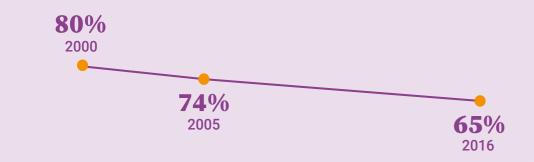


FGM prevalence among girls and women aged 15 to 49 by year



## FGM: Drivers, Prevalence, Attitudes and Progress Towards Elimination

FGM Drivers and Practitioners

FGM Prevalence and Attitudes

- Patriarchal norms that seek to exert control over women's sexuality and influence their societal acceptance are substantial enablers of FGM.<sup>1</sup>
- FGM is often rooted in religious convictions and cultural traditions.<sup>1</sup>
- and Attitudes
  85% and 87% of girls and women, and boys and men aged 15 to 19,

respectively, believe FGM

should be discontinued.

• 79% and 87% of girls and

women, and boys and men

aged 15 to 49, respectively,

believe that FGM should

be discontinued.<sup>2</sup>

65% of women and

girls aged 15 to 49

form of FGM.<sup>2</sup>

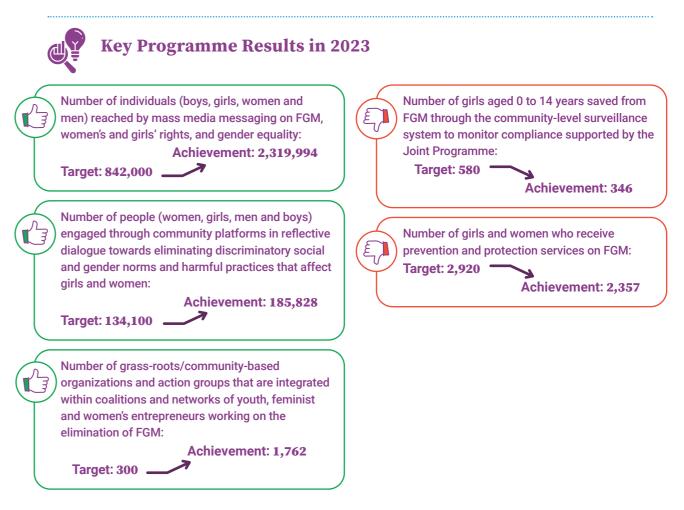
have undergone some

Progress Towards the Elimination of FGM

 Need to accelerate efforts at least five times to eliminate FGM by 2030. Key Partners

**Government:** Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Bureaus of Women and Social Affairs, Bureaus of Justice.

**Non-Governmental Organizations:** CARE Ethiopia, Girl Effect (women-led), Population Media Center–Ethiopia, Ethiopian Muslims' Relief and Development Association, Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus, Development Expertise Center, Afar Pastoralists Development Association (APDA) (women-led), Norwegian Church Aid, VIAMO Inc. (global social enterprise), Wings Education and Medea (media and communication company), Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia, Frontieri Consulting PLC.



## Spotlighted Intervention

Women's development groups are community voluntary structures comprising 30 to 35 women who meet monthly to discuss development-related matters. Smaller groups of five women meet daily to discuss these issues. These groups make up a large network covering most parts of the country. The Joint Programme made use of this network in 2023, with 2,000 women's development groups raising FGM awareness during their daily and monthly meetings and house-to-house visits. These groups also worked closely with community surveillance committees in tracking and preventing FGM. They also collaborated with local administrations and women's affairs offices to enforce legislation.

1 UNICEF, 2020. A Profile of Female Genital Mutilation in Ethiopia.

2 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2016.