

Nigeria

19.5%¹

Key Findings

The prevalence of FGM/C in women aged 15–49 is 19.5%.

The states where the most women are affected by or are at risk of FGM/C are not necessarily those with the highest prevalence.²

Geography:

The highest prevalences are in South East and South West Zones³

Age:

The mean age of cutting decreased from 3.1 years in 1999 to 1.7 years in 2018⁴

Type:

'Cut, flesh removed' is the most common type of FGM/C⁵

Agent:

Traditional cutters primarily carry out FGM/C (on 92.8% of girls aged 0–14)⁶

Development Indicators

SDG Gender Index Rating: 130 out of 144 countries (2022)⁷

Population: 215,958,133 (as at 30 March 2022), with a 2.67% growth rate (2022 est.)⁸

Under-Five Mortality Rate: 75.7 deaths per 1,000 live births (2020)⁹

Maternal Mortality Ratio: 917 deaths per 100,000 live births (2020)¹⁰

'Youths in Africa . . . We must take our destiny in our own hands.

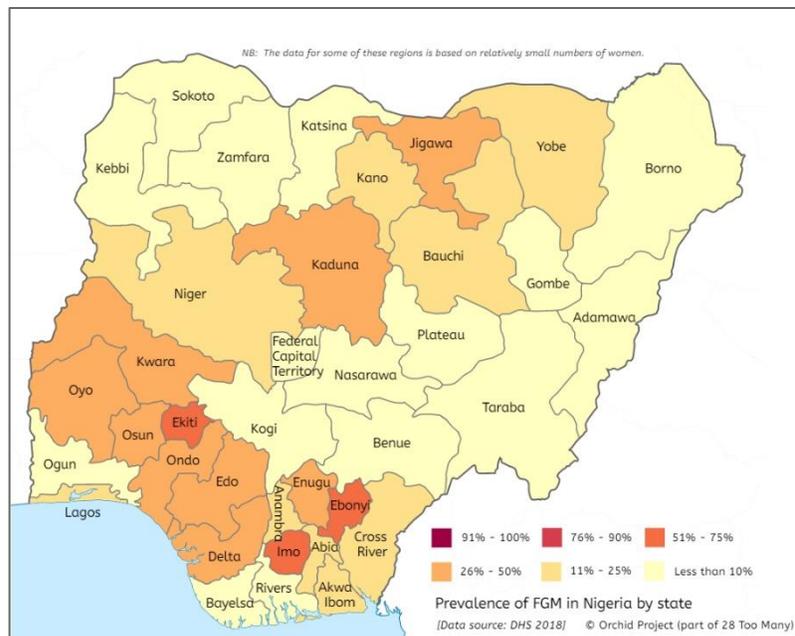
The future belongs to us. FGM must end in our time.'

~ Miss Emelda Ojielo, SIRP Youth Coordinator, Nigeria

Prevalence

The Zones in Nigeria with the highest FGM/C prevalence are South East (32.0% of women aged 15–49) and South West (30.0%). The highest state prevalence is in Imo State, at 61.7%.¹¹ It should be noted that the data for some regions is based on relatively small numbers of women. When population numbers are used, however, the priority states change from those with the highest percentages (Imo, Ekiti, Ebonyi, Kaduna, Kwara and Osun) to those with the highest *numbers* of affected girls/women – Lagos, Kaduna, Imo, Kano and Oyo.

The majority of Nigeria’s population (more than 50%) lives in rural areas. Historically, FGM/C in Nigeria has been more likely to occur in rural areas, but in Nigeria 24.2% of women aged 15–49 and living in urban areas have undergone FGM/C, compared with 15.6% living in rural areas.¹² However, in recent years this appears to be changing: 16.3% of daughters aged 0–14 living in urban areas have experienced FGM/C, compared to 21.1% of those living in rural areas.¹³



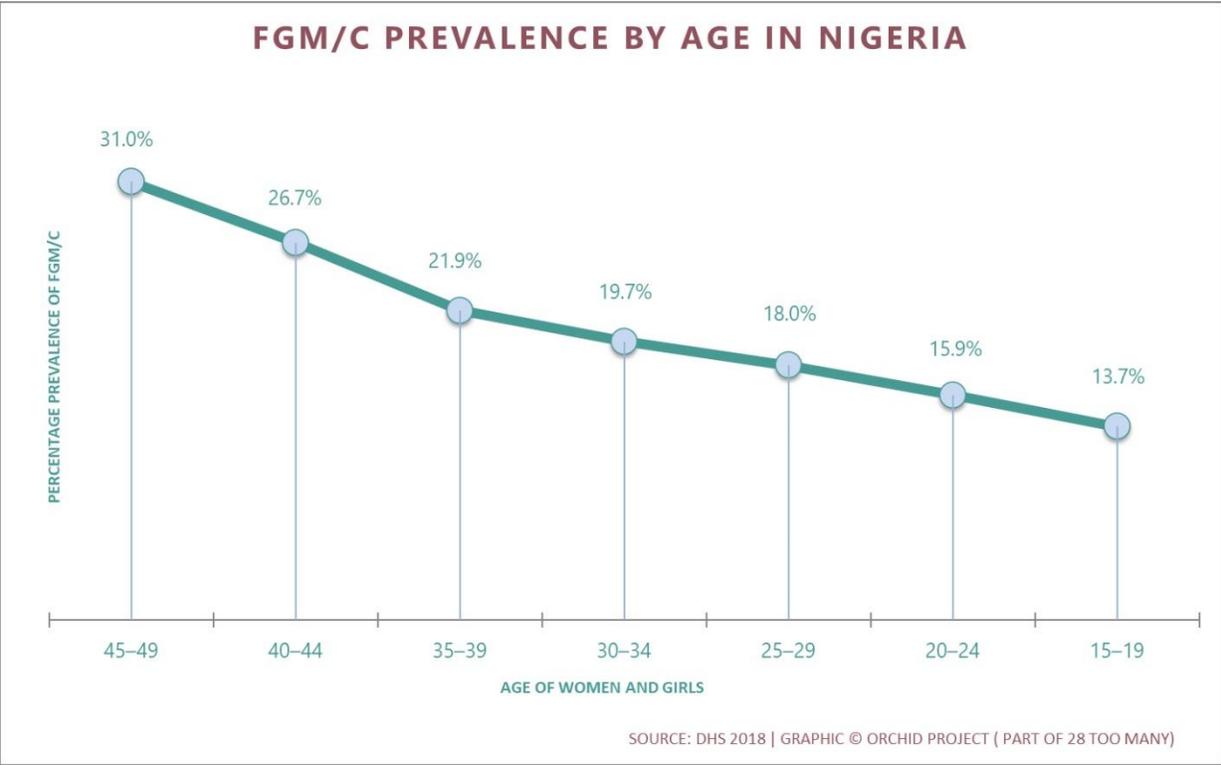
All ethnic groups practise FGM/C, although it is almost unheard of among the Tiv. The group with the highest prevalence is the Yoruba (34.7% of women aged 15–49).¹⁴

FGM prevalence is highest among Catholic women (24.5% of women aged 15–49) and lowest among Traditionalist women (11.9%, although this figure is based on a very small sample of women).¹⁵

In most African countries, a mother’s level of education is a determining factor in whether her daughters will be cut. The usual expectation is that a higher level of education is linked to a lower likelihood of FGM/C. However, Nigerian women aged 15–49 with no formal education are the least likely to have undergone FGM/C (17.2%). Prevalence is highest (25.6%) among women with a primary-level education, but the gap in prevalence between women with higher levels of education and lower levels of education is closing.¹⁶

A similar situation is noted in relation to women’s economic statuses. About 20% of women in Nigeria (aged 15–49) in the higher wealth quintiles have undergone FGM/C, compared with 16.4% in the lowest quintile. Conversely, 9.8% of girls aged 0–14 and born to mothers in the wealthiest quintile have undergone FGM/C, compared with 26.6% in the lowest quintile. This indicates that, whereas wealthier, better-educated women aged 15–49 are more likely to have undergone FGM/C than poorer, less-educated women in the same age-range, girls born to wealthier and better-educated women in Nigeria today are less likely to be cut than girls born to poorer, less-educated women.¹⁷

Between 2008 and 2018, the overall prevalence for women aged 15–49 fell from 29.6% to 19.5%. Due to the large age-range of women included, however, the overall prevalence alone may not fully reflect the progress that has been made in recent years. Breaking down the most recent data by age group shows that the prevalence for women aged 45–49 is 31.0%, while for the youngest age group this has fallen to 13.7%. Despite the fact that a small proportion of women may be cut after the age of 15, the data demonstrates a clear trend towards lower prevalences among younger women.¹⁸



Nigerian Law

In May 2015, a federal law was passed in Nigeria banning FGM/C and other harmful practices, but this Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act only applies to the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja. It is up to each of the 37 states and territories to pass similar legislation. 32 have passed it; however, there remains an inconsistency between the passing and enforcement of laws.

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- 1 **'DHS 2018'**: National Population Commission – NPC/Nigeria and ICF (2019) *Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018*. Abuja, Nigeria, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: NPC and ICF. Available at <https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR359-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm>.
 - 2 - DHS 2018, p.474.
- UNICEF (2013) *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change*. Available at http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_69875.html (accessed June 2016).
 - 3 DHS 2018, pp.473–474.
 - 4 Calculated by Orchid Project from the original DHS dataset.
 - 5 DHS 2018, p.466.
 - 6 DHS 2018, p.480.
 - 7 Equal Measures 2030 (2022) *2022 Gender Index: Back to Normal is Not Good Enough*. Available at https://www.equalmeasures2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/SDG-index_report_FINAL_EN.pdf.
 - 8 Country Meters (2022) *Nigeria Population* (accessed 25 April 2022). Available at <https://countrymeters.info/en/Nigeria>.
 - 9 UNDP (2020) 'Nigeria', *Human Development Insights*. Available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/latest-human-development-index-ranking>.
 - 10 *Ibid.*
 - 11 DHS 2018, pp.473–474.
 - 12 DHS 2018, p.473–474.
 - 13 DHS 2018, p.477.
 - 14 DHS, pp.437–474.
 - 15 DHS, pp.472–473.
 - 16 DHS, pp.472–473.
 - 17 DHS 2018, p.472–473 & 477.
 - 18 - DHS 2018, p.472–473 & 477.
- National Population Commission [Nigeria] and ICF Macro (2009) *Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2008*. Abuja: National Population Commission and ICF Macro, p.300. Available at http://www.unicef.org/nigeria/ng_publications_Nigeria_DHS_2008_Final_Report.pdf.

UNICEF Statistical Profile on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting:

UNICEF (2014) *Nigeria: Statistical Profile on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting*. Available at https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/country_profiles/Nigeria/FGMC_NGA.pdf (accessed 30 May 2017).

Webpage image:

- 1 ariyo olasunkanmi (2016) *AFRICAN, NIGERIA – 15 AUGUST 2016: Young vibrant African children come out for a portrait session on 15 AUGUST 2016*. Shutterstock ID: 469352558.