

Burkina Faso

2024 SNAPSHOT

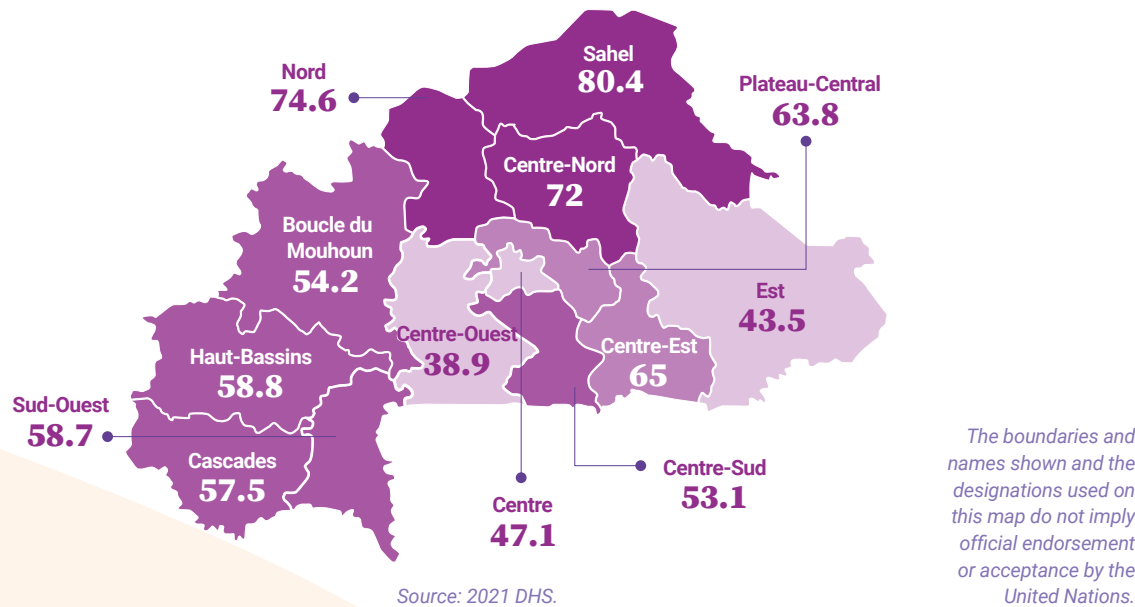
Sociopolitical context

Following large-scale human displacement in 2023 driven by violence and insecurity, families began to return to their homes in 2024. Institutional changes led to the dissolution of the former coordinating body for female genital mutilation, with its responsibilities transferred to the General Directorate for Family and Children. In response, the Joint Programme, in collaboration with women’s groups and organizations,¹ successfully persuaded the Transitional Legislative Assembly to reinsert FGM into the political agenda.

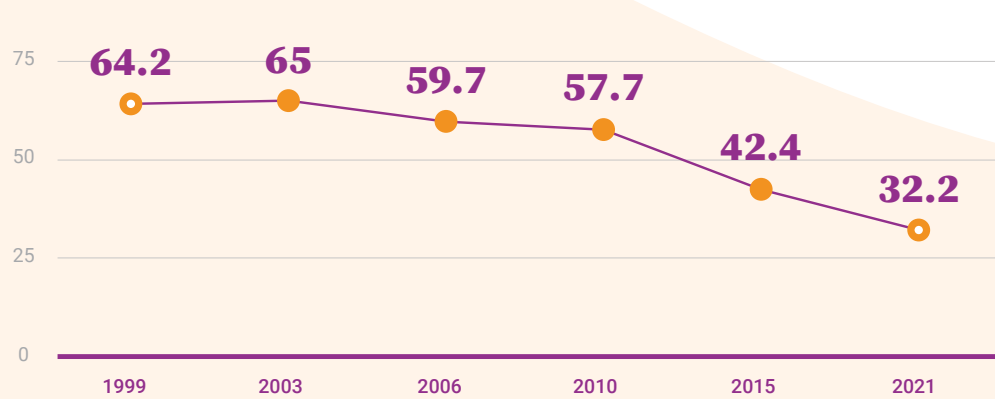
FGM context

FGM is often linked to traditions, ethnic groups and perceptions of female purity before marriage.

Latest subnational FGM prevalence (percentage) among females aged 15–49 years



FGM prevalence (percentage) among females aged 15–19 years from 1999 to 2021



Source: DHS, MICS and other national sources from 1999 - 2021.

Social norms (2024 data)²

Descriptive norm:



of men and women believe that most girls aged 10–14 years in their community have had some form of FGM.

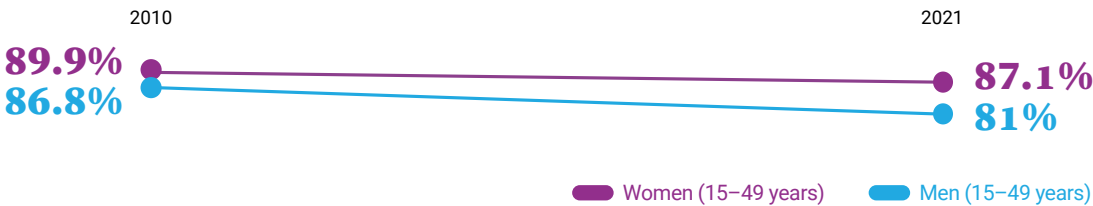
Injunctive norm:



of men and women believe that their community expects them to continue to practice FGM.

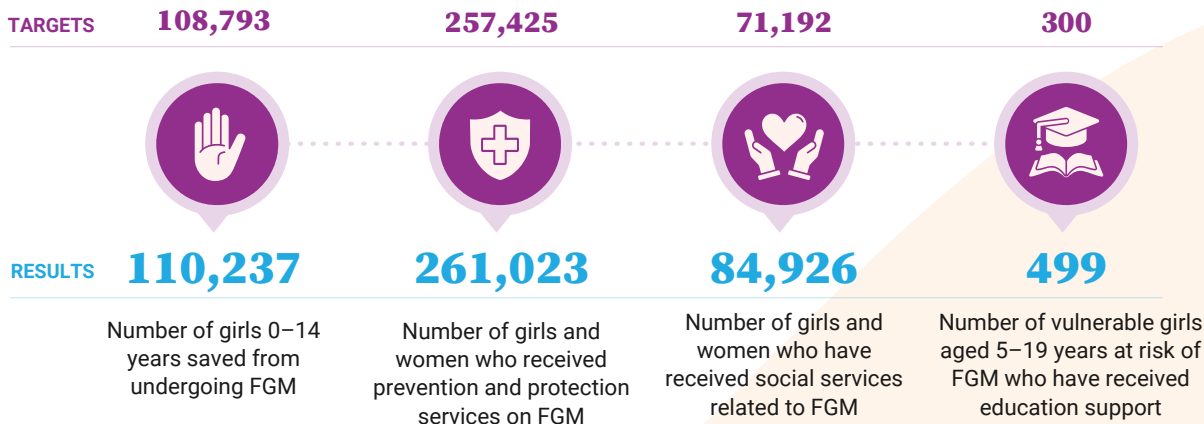
Outcome expectancies: No data available.

Proportion of individuals who believe FGM should be stopped



Source: DHS, MICS and other national sources from 2010 - 2021.

Highlights of 2024 programme results



Spotlighted interventions

Promoting girls’ agency

➔ Life skills capacity-building took place in 12 of the 13 regions of the country. A total of 61,029 girls and adolescent girls (including 45 living with disabilities) acquired knowledge and skills to advocate against and help prevent FGM. Among these empowered girls, 4,573 initiated conversations about FGM in their communities, especially with their peers, and also participated in reporting and denouncing FGM within their communities.

Movement-building

➔ In 2024, 700 additional villages publicly committed to abandon harmful social norms. The total number of villages making declarations against FGM, child marriage and violence against children is now 8,016 out of 8,800 nationwide (91 per cent). About 224,000 individuals, including 3,500 religious and traditional leaders, made public commitments to end FGM. Over 600 new monitoring units were established to oversee adherence to community pledges. Furthermore, 61,834 boys and men actively participated in promoting positive masculinity and gender equality, advocating for FGM elimination through peer dialogues.

¹ Women's Voices, Union of Religious and Customary Workers, Association of Women Lawyers, Pannetugri Initiative for the Welfare of the Girl, Association for Education and Awakening Pugsada and National Coalition for the Fight against Child Marriage.

² UNFPA, Population & Reproductive Health Institute at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (2024). Female Genital Mutilation Module Pilot Results. Unpublished manuscript.



IN-COUNTRY PARTNERS

Number	List of partners*
16	Association for Community Development and the Promotion of Children's Rights, Atéguina Clinic (private), Central Division of the Armed Forces Health Service, Children Believe, Division of Family Health, General Division of Family and Children, Mwangaza, Plan International, Regional Division of Health and Health Districts, Regional Division of Humanitarian Action and National Solidarity, Saint Camille Hospital (religious affiliation), Schiphra Hospital, Songui Manégré Association/Support for Endogenous Development, Communication and Development, Tin-Tua Association, Women's Voices

* List is a mix of implementing and strategic partners