

Guinea-Bissau

2024 SNAPSHOT

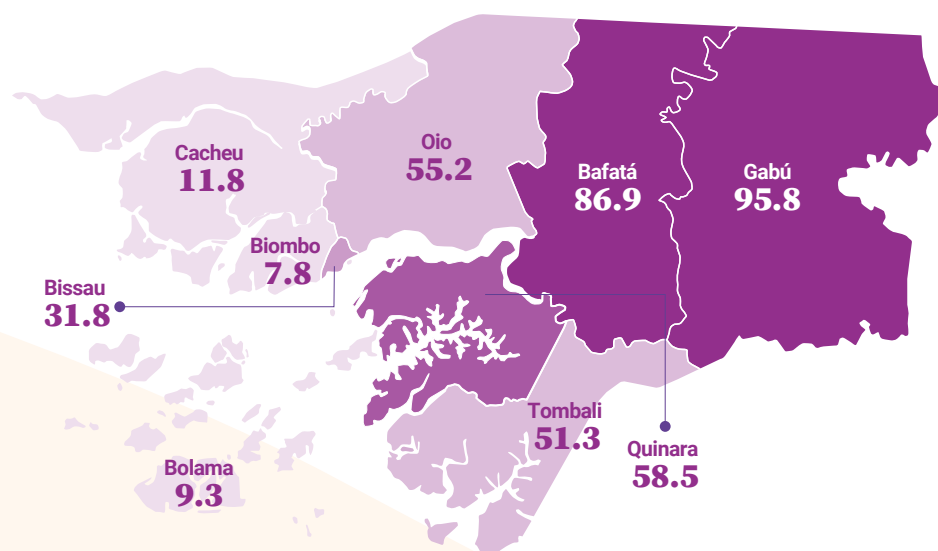
Sociopolitical context

Guinea-Bissau has faced two decades of political instability, leading to frequent government changes and hindering consistent policy implementation. Its public sector is underresourced and fragmented, struggling to address critical needs.

FGM context

Although Guinea-Bissau has ratified several international commitments and has a multisectoral strategy on female genital mutilation (FGM) as well as Law No. 14/2011, which explicitly prohibits and criminalizes FGM, the prevalence has not changed significantly over the last three decades. A study in 2024 identified several factors hindering change, such as traditional beliefs intertwined with religion, the conflicting stances of religious leaders on FGM, the low reach of programmatic interventions in rural settings and limited government engagement with the religious community in the FGM response.

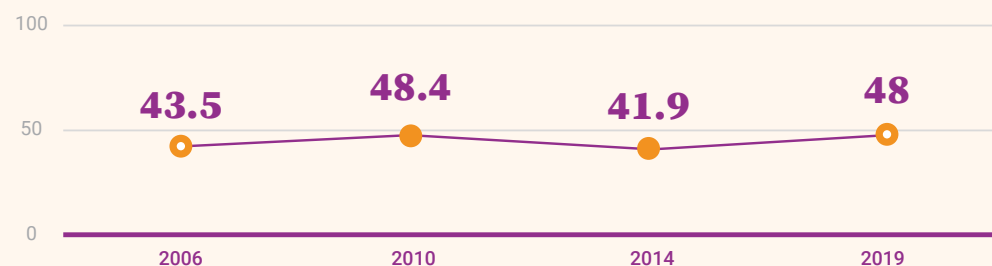
Latest subnational FGM prevalence (percentage) among females aged 15–49 years



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

Source: 2017–2018 MICS, Joint Programme's [data management platform dashboard](#).

FGM prevalence (percentage) among females aged 15–49 years from first through latest population-based surveys

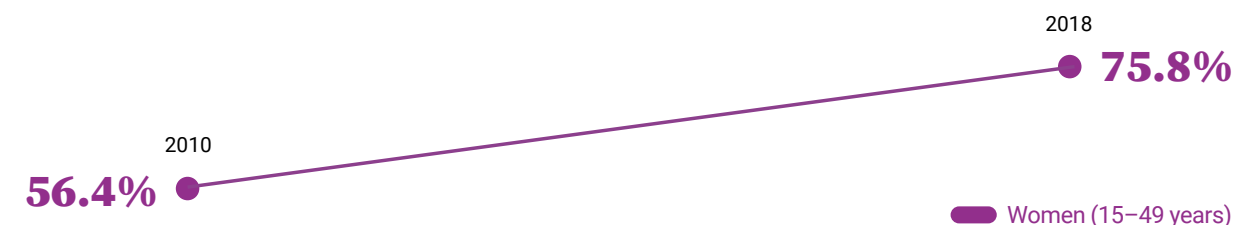


Source: Joint Programme's [data management platform dashboard](#).

Social norms

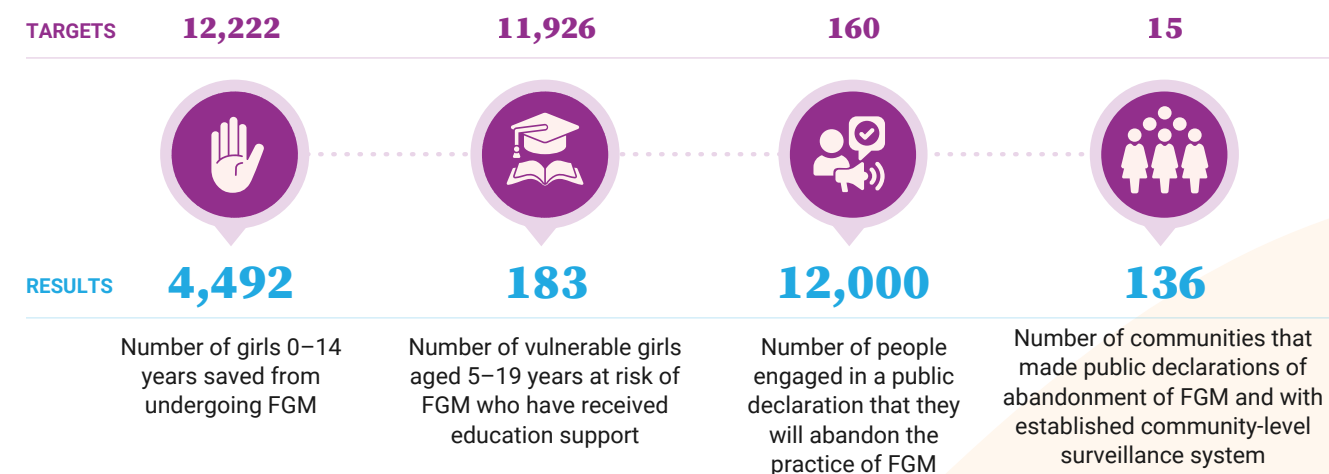
No data available for descriptive and injunctive norms or for outcome expectancies.

Proportion of individuals who believe FGM should be stopped



Source: Joint Programme's [data management platform dashboard](#).

Highlights of 2024 programme results



Spotlighted interventions

Expanding and intensifying the global influence of the Joint Programme

→ The Joint Programme, alongside the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women, engaged 82,272 individuals across 155 communities in community dialogues and collective action on preventing FGM and Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Buy-in by families and community leaders resulted in 136 communities across Gabu, Bafatá, Oio, Cacheu and Tombali publicly committing to adhere to human rights and end harmful practices that violate them.

Promoting girls' agency

→ The Joint Programme, with the National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Traditional Practices, the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses programme and Tostan, supported awareness-raising initiatives involving 132 communities and youth networks. Community radio programmes in local languages covered topics such as the consequences of FGM and child marriage, and other issues related to human rights and gender equality. The engagement of 42 surveillance committees and 1,803 religious and traditional leaders in promoting girls' and women's agency enabled 46,396 women and girls to confidently initiate conversations on FGM elimination.



IN-COUNTRY PARTNERS

Joint Programme Country Partners

Number	List of partners*
25	The African Media Network for the Promotion of Health and Environment, Associação dos Amigos das Crianças - AMIC, Association of Women Media Professionals, Coalition of Child Rights Organizations, Guinea-Bissau Family Welfare Association (AGUIBEF), Guinea-Bissau Scouts, Institute for Women and Children, "Judiciary Police/ Women and Child Unit, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, National Action for Community Development (ANADEC), National Children's Parliament, National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices, National Forum on Youth and Population (FNJP), National Institute for Education Development, National Network of Young Women Leaders (RENAJELF), National network to combat violence against women and children (RENLUV), Network of Child and Young Journalists, NGO AMAR, NGO OKANTO, NGO PROTEGE, NGO Rede Ajuda (RA), SOS Village, Tostan, Youth Platform to Accelerate Key Results for Children (PJARCC-GB).

* List is a mix of implementing and strategic partners