

Senegal

22.7%¹



Key Findings

The prevalence of FGM in women aged 15–49 is 22.7%.
80.1% of women and 79.7% of men do not think FGM should continue.²

Geography:

FGM prevalence varies widely from 77.8% in the south to 6.0% in the centre³

Age:

Most girls are cut before the age of 10 and around three-quarters (72.2%) by age 5⁴

Type:

Over 50% of women aged 15–49 were 'cut, flesh removed'⁵

Agent:

Almost all FGM is carried out by 'traditional excisors'⁶

Development Indicators

HDI Rank: 162 out of 188 countries (2015)⁷

Population: 16,012,778 (as at 19 May 2017), with a 2.42% growth rate (2016 est.)⁸

Infant Mortality Rate: 42 deaths per 1,000 live births (2015)⁹

Maternal Mortality Ratio: 315 deaths per 100,000 live births (2015)¹⁰

Literacy: 57.7% of the total population aged 15 and over can read/write¹¹

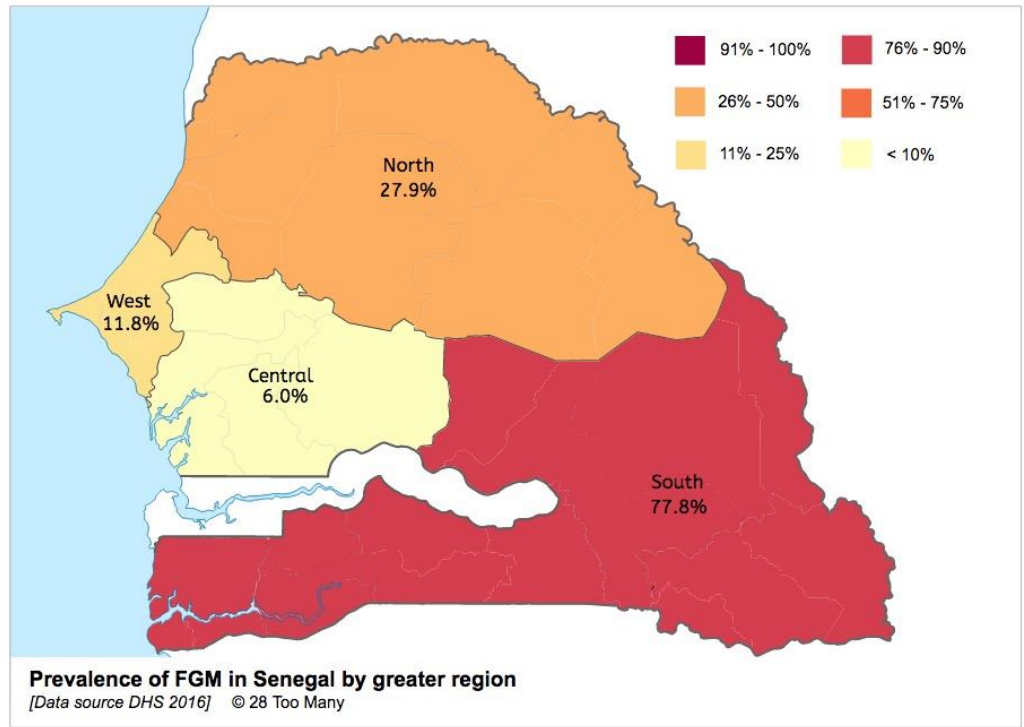
'It's deeply rooted in the culture. It existed even before Islam came here.'
~ Senegalese activist¹²

Prevalence

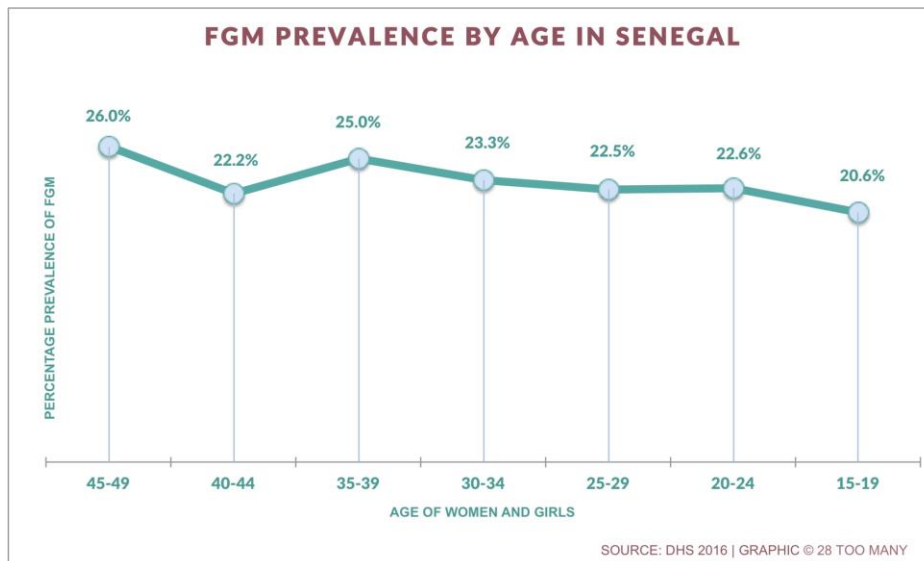
The prevalence of FGM varies widely across Senegal, from 77.8% in the south to 6.0% in the centre. Over half of Senegal's population live in rural areas, where FGM prevalence is 26.7%; in urban areas, it is 18.5%.

FGM prevalence also varies between peoples of different ethnic groups and religions. The highest-practising groups include the Mandigue (65.2%), Soninké (58.8%), Poular (52.0%) and Diola (54.5%). The lowest prevalences are found among the Wolof (0.8%) and the Serer (0.9%), although these are based on very small sample sizes. Prevalence is just under 50% among Animists, 23% among Muslims and 11.7% among Christians. 13.7% of women and 15.2% of men believe FGM is a religious requirement.

The greatest support for the continuation of FGM is among young women aged 15–19 (27.7% in favour), the highest-practising ethnic groups, those living in rural areas and those surveyed who had little education or were in the lowest wealth quintile.¹³



The prevalence of FGM in women (aged 15–49) is 22.7%. This is a decrease from 28.2% in 2005. 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 26.0%, while for the youngest age group this has fallen to 20.6%. Despite the fact that a small proportion of women may be cut after the age of 15, the data suggests a trend towards lower prevalences for younger women.¹⁴



Senegalese Law

In 1999, the Government of Senegal passed legislation that specifically prohibits the practice of FGM (Law No. 99-05 of 25 January 1999 amending various provisions of the Penal Code [Article 2], as incorporated into the Penal Code, Article 299 *bis*).

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- 1 (**'DHS'**): Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD) [Sénégal], et ICF (2017) *Sénégal : Enquête Démographique et de Santé Continue (EDS-Continue 2016)*, p.158. Rockville, Maryland, USA : ANSD et ICF. Available at <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR331/FR331.pdf>.
 - 2 DHS, p.158 & 167.
 - 3 DHS, p.158.
 - 4 DHS, p.159.
 - 5 DHS, p.158.
 - 6 DHS, p.164.
 - 7 United Nations Development Programme (2015) *Human Development Index*. Available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/137506> (accessed 16 May 2017).
 - 8 - Country Meters (2017) *Senegal*, 19 May 2017. Available at <http://countrymeters.info/en/Senegal> (accessed 19 May 2017).
 - Central Intelligence Agency (2016) *World Factbook: Senegal*, 1 May. Available at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sg.html> (accessed 19 May 2017).
 - 9 Countdown to 2030 (2015) *A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival The 2015 Report: Senegal*. Available at http://countdown2030.org/documents/2015Report/Senegal_2015.pdf (accessed 19 May 2017).
 - 10 WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and United Nations Population Division Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group (2015) *Maternal mortality in 1990-2015: Senegal*. Available at http://www.who.int/gho/maternal_health/countries/sen.pdf?ua=1 (accessed 19 May 2017).
 - 11 Central Intelligence Agency, *op. cit.*
 - 12 Fatma Naib (2016) 'Senegal's anti-FGM campaigner: "My Child won't be cut"', *Aljazeera*, 11 March. Available at <http://www.aljazeera.com/blogs/africa/2016/03/senegal-fgm-campaigner-child-cut-160309134128545.html> (accessed 25 May 2017).
 - 13 DHS, pp.158 & 167.
 - 14 - DHS, p.158.
 - Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD) [Sénégal], et ICF International (2012) *Enquête Démographique et de Santé à Indicateurs Multiples au Sénégal (EDS-MICS) 2010-2011*, p.238. Calverton, Maryland, USA: ANSD et ICF International. Available at <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR258/FR258.pdf> (accessed 19 May 2017).

UNICEF Statistical Profile on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting:

UNICEF (2016) *Senegal: Statistical Profile on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting*. Available at https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/country_profiles/Senegal/FGMC_SEN.pdf (accessed 19 May 2017).

Images on website:

- 1 Vladimir Zhoga (2013) *DAKAR/SENEGAL – NOVEMBER 12, 2013: Senegalese smiling woman with a basket of handmade jewelry and souvenirs for sale on her head and a baby on her back at the Retba salt lake near Dakar, Senegal*. Shutterstock ID 408410962.
- 2 Vladimir Zhoga (2013) *DAKAR/SENEGAL – NOVEMBER 13, 2013: Senegalese woman with her baby in a tribal village near Dakar, Senegal*. Shutterstock ID 531009769.
- 3 Vladimir Zhoga (2013) *DAKAR/SENEGAL – NOVEMBER 13, 2013: Portrait of African little girl in the tribal village*. Shutterstock ID 531009799.