

Djibouti

2024 SNAPSHOT

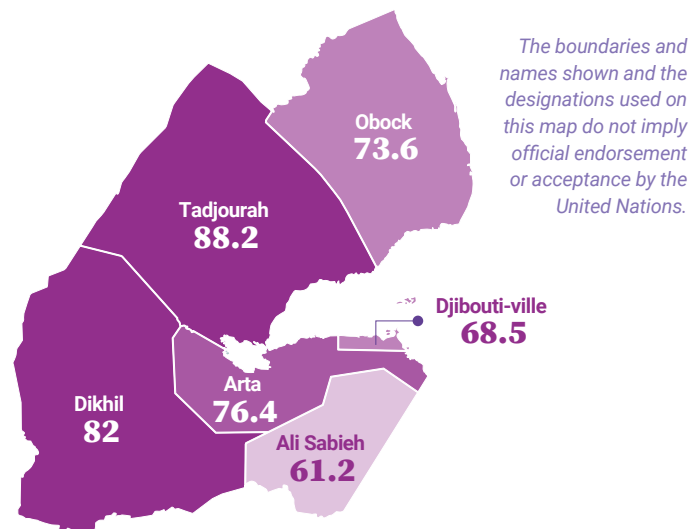
Sociopolitical context

2024 was marked by strong political commitment to end female genital mutilation (FGM). Key achievements included the validation and adoption of the national gender policy and the national strategy for addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV), which encompasses efforts to combat FGM. From 29 September to 3 October 2024, the Joint Programme Steering Committee convened in Djibouti for a field visit and its second regular meeting.

FGM context

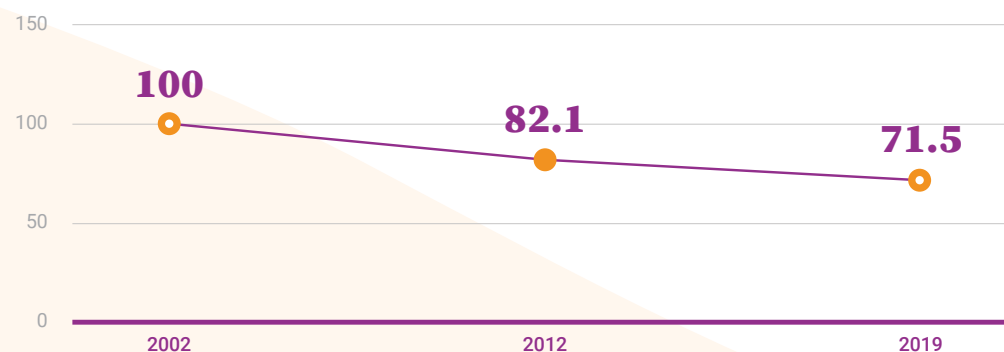
Among individuals aged 0–24, there is a shift away from the severest form of FGM, type III, to other forms. Interventions need to focus on zero tolerance.

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



Source: Enquête nationale sur les violences faites aux femmes 2019, 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 (2024 data)¹

Descriptive norm:

80%

of men and women believe that all or most of the girls in their community have undergone FGM.

Injunctive norm:

76%

of men and women believe that the practice of FGM has decreased in the past 12 months.

Outcome expectancies:

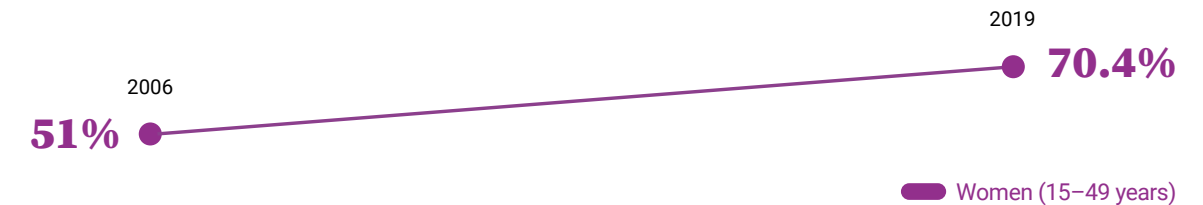
32%

of men who initially stated they would not cut their daughter would reconsider if faced with opposition from their loved ones.

13%

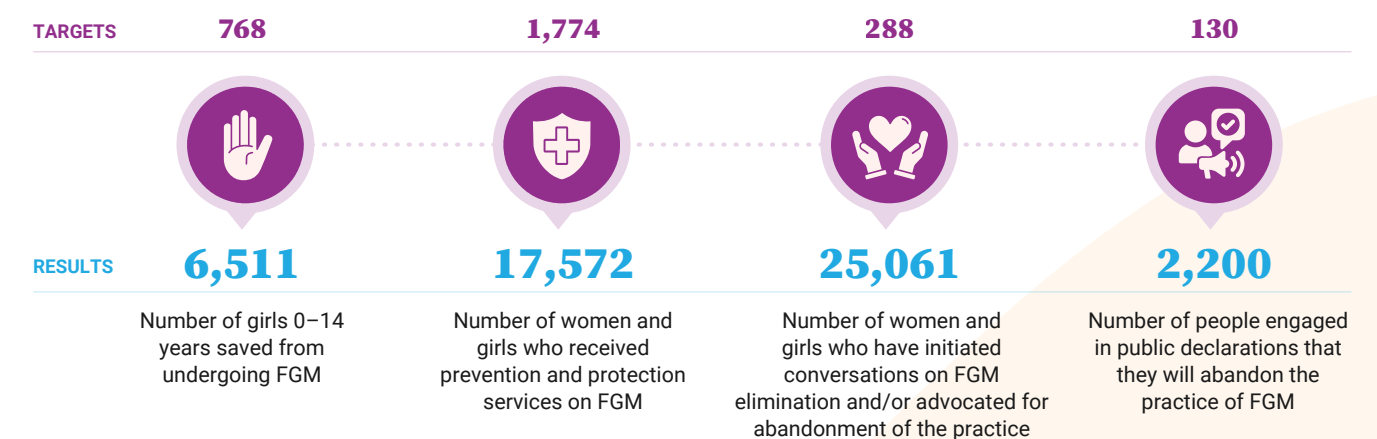
of women who initially stated they would not cut a daughter would reconsider if faced with opposition from their loved ones.

Proportion of individuals who believe FGM should be stopped



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

Highlights of 2024 programme results



Spotlighted interventions

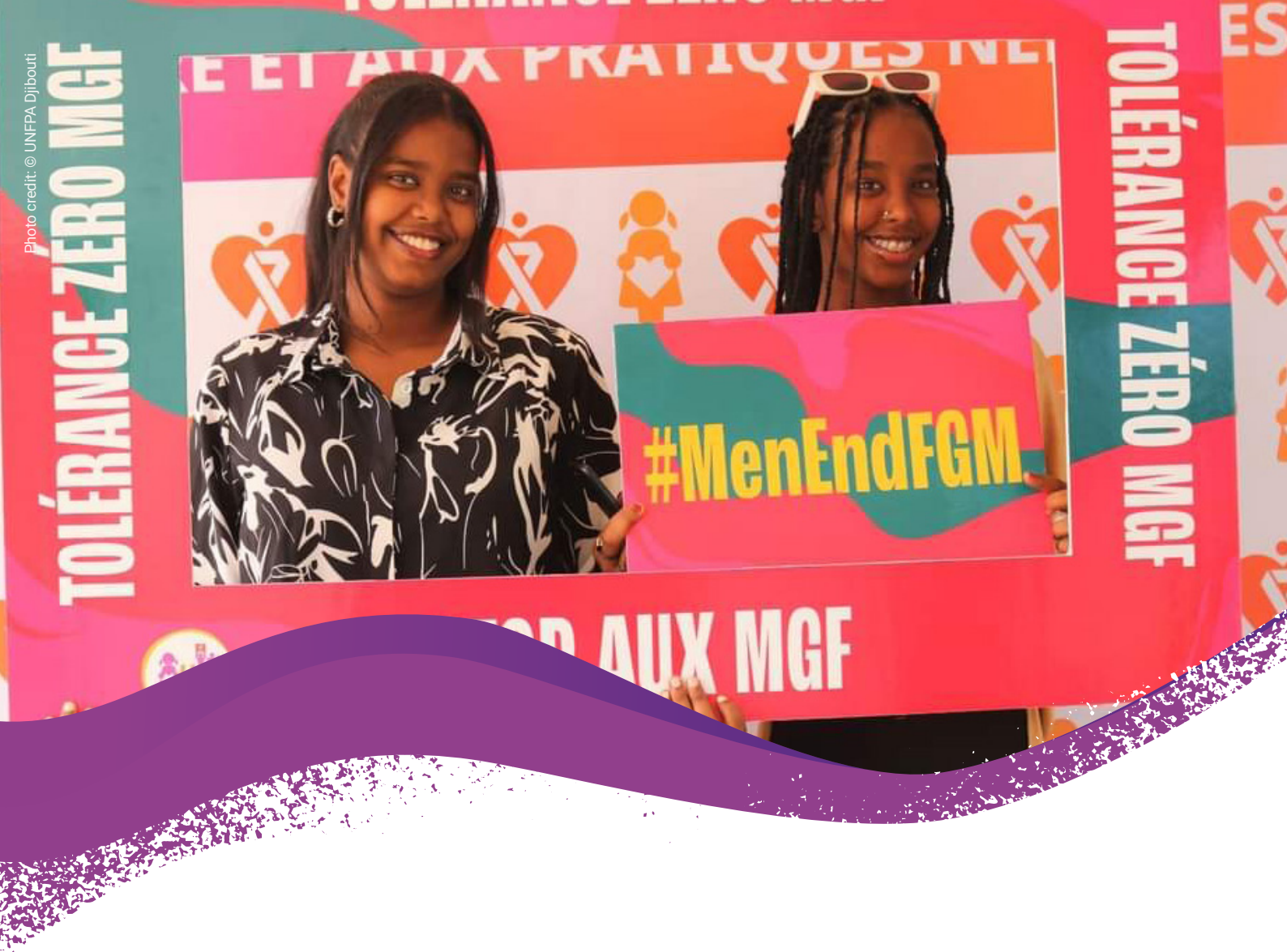
Movement-building

→ As part of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign, the Joint Programme, in partnership with the Ministry of Women and Family and the National Union of Djiboutian Women, organized a national symposium. It fostered knowledge- and experience-sharing, strengthened the formation of a national coalition to eliminate GBV and FGM, deepened understanding of these issues and proposed solutions adapted to the national context. The symposium enhanced synergies among 73 CSOs to improve awareness, prevention and survivor support. It led to concrete short-, medium- and long-term actions, accompanied by a roadmap for monitoring and evaluation.

Expanding and intensifying the global influence of the Joint Programme:

→ The Joint Programme effectively mobilized resources, primarily through the European Union, to advance the integration of FGM elimination into Djibouti's national policies. Djibouti's commitment is demonstrated by the provision of national human resources to implement FGM interventions as well as the integration of FGM indicators within health information systems. Government officials are actively lobbying for increased national budgeting with an upcoming public finance reform, which includes gender-sensitive budgeting within the new public finance framework.

¹ UNICEF, 2021. [Djibouti: Social Norms and Behavioural Drivers Related to FGM: Behavioural drivers for action](#).



IN-COUNTRY PARTNERS

Joint Programme Country Partners

Number	List of partners*
11	Desert Caravans and Knowledge Association, Elle&Elles Network, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Muslim Affairs and Waqf Properties, Ministry of Women and Family, National Agency for Persons with Disabilities, National Human Rights Commission, National Union of Djiboutian Women, Obock Regional Council, One Stop Center Community Relays, Tadjourah Women's Association

* List is a mix of implementing and strategic partners