

Mauritania

2024 SNAPSHOT

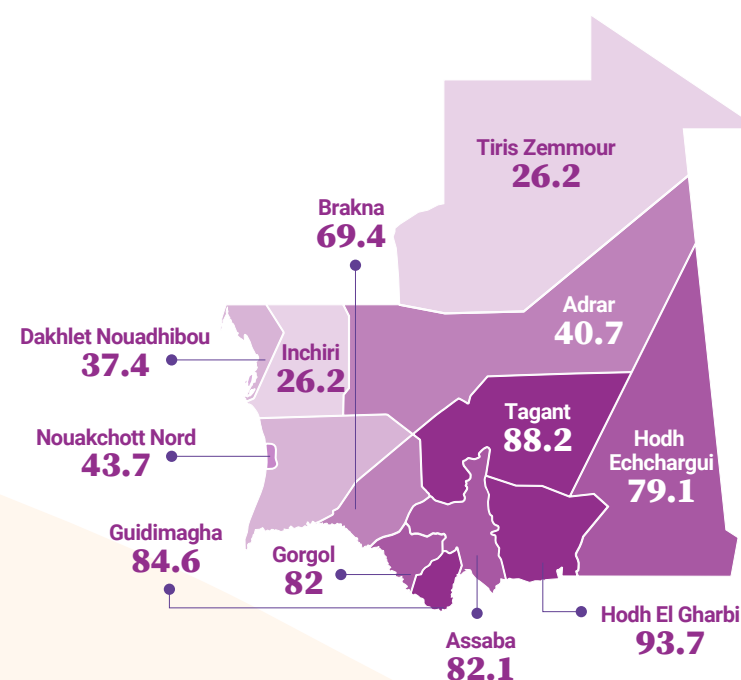
Sociopolitical context

In 2024, Mauritania hosted 214,000 refugees, with 104,000 in Mberra camp and 111,000 in Fassala and Megve. Additionally, 106,000 existing and 86,000 new arrivals were hosted within communities, straining local resources, including prevention and response services.

FGM context

female genital mutilation (FGM) prevalence in Mauritania has wide regional variations. Though prevalence has declined among girls aged 14–19 over the past three decades, persistent regional hotspots necessitate intensified interventions to accelerate change.

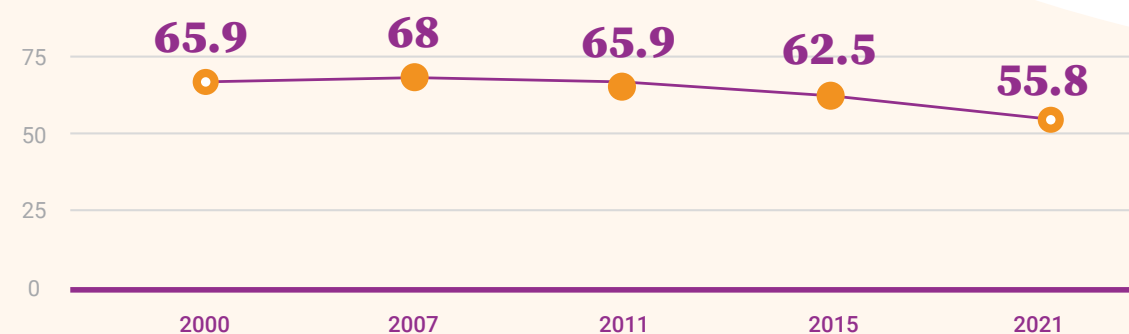
Latest subnational FGM prevalence (percentage) among females aged 15–49 years



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

Source: 2019–2021 DHS, Joint Programme's [data management platform dashboard](#).

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

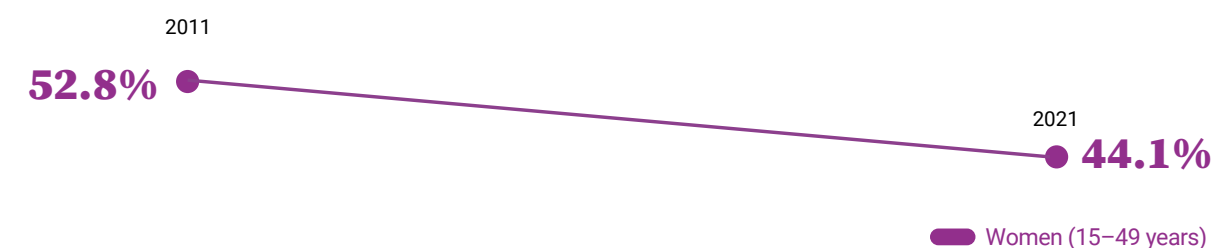


Source: Joint Programme's [data management platform dashboard](#).

Social norms

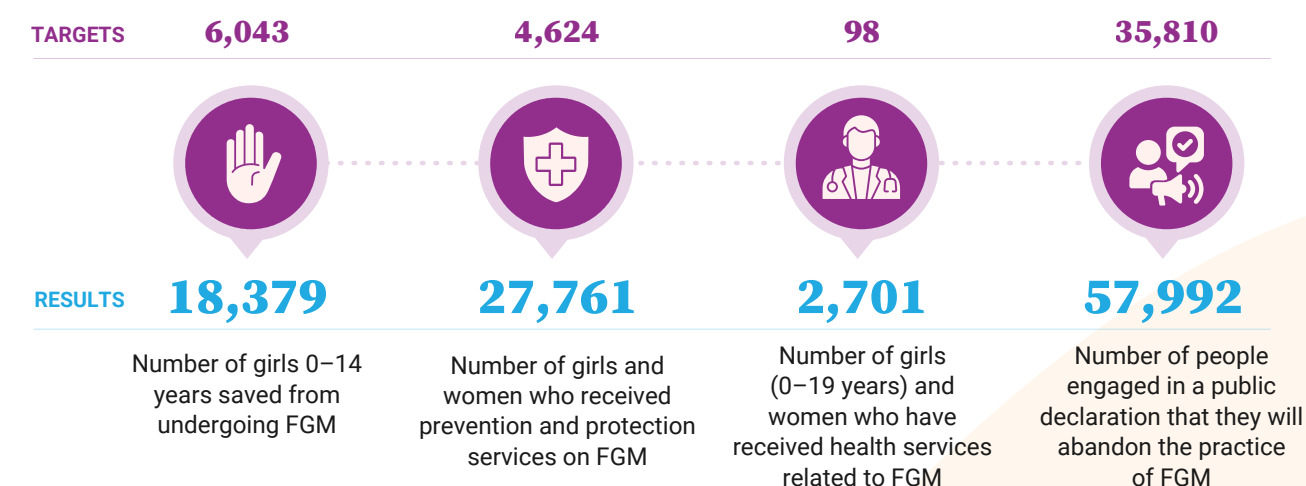
No data available for descriptive and injunctive norms or for outcome expectancies.

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

→ In 2024, an awareness campaign on social media during the week dedicated to zero tolerance for FGM reached 371,060 people. On International Women's Day, a video highlighting the inspiring story of a former traditional practitioner was widely disseminated, achieving 896,956 views.

Movement-building

→ In 2024, 665 community and religious leaders, along with 100 young people (including 64 girls from civil society), were engaged in the movement to end FGM. In addition, 118 CSOs joined coalitions and networks focused on elimination. There was also strong support from government agencies, including the Ministry of Youth and its Project to Support the Reproductive Health of Youth and Adolescents, the Division of Judicial Protection for Children and the National Unit for Fighting SGBV. Consolidating these efforts for a sustainable, community-driven movement remains challenging. Efforts will continue to leverage local experiences, strengthen community actors' capacities, and build strategic links between national advocacy, social norms change and coordinated community action.



IN-COUNTRY PARTNERS

Joint Programme Country Partners

Number	List of partners*
14	Act for the Well-Being of Elderly and Disabled Persons (ABEPAD) in Nouakchott South, Childhood and Family / National Unit for the Fight against GBV including FGM, Directorate of Judicial Protection of Children, Coordination of Development Networks in Assaba-Kiffa (CORDAK), Mauritanian Association for the Promotion of the Family (AMPF), Men and Women (AMSDEHF) in Nouakchott North, Ministry of Islamic Affairs/Directorate for the Promotion of Traditional Education, Ministry of Social Action, Ministry of Youth, NGO Actions in Gorgol, NGO Actions in Guidimakha, NGO AMSME in Hodh Chargui, NGO COAN in Hodh Chargui, Organization for the Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Zones in Mauritania (ODZASAM) in Hodh El Gharbi, Sifa Hanki Pinal Hande in Brakna, Support Project for the Reproductive Health of Youth and Adolescents, Rights of Children

* List is a mix of implementing and strategic partners