

# Senegal

## 2024 SNAPSHOT

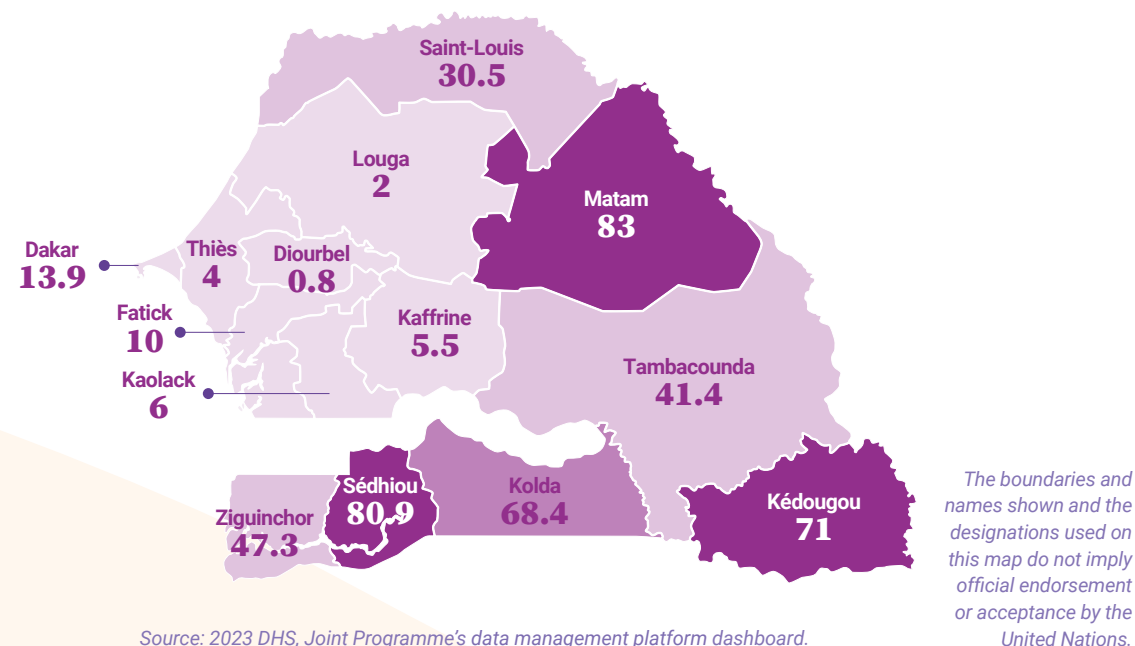
### Sociopolitical context

Senegal is one of Africa's most stable electoral democracies, characterized by peaceful transitions of power between rival parties since 2000. In 2024, two elections ushered in a new President followed by the appointment of new ministers as well as a new Parliament. The process delayed Joint Programme work with governmental entities. A partnership with the new Family Directorate within the Ministry of Family and Solidarity facilitated implementation.

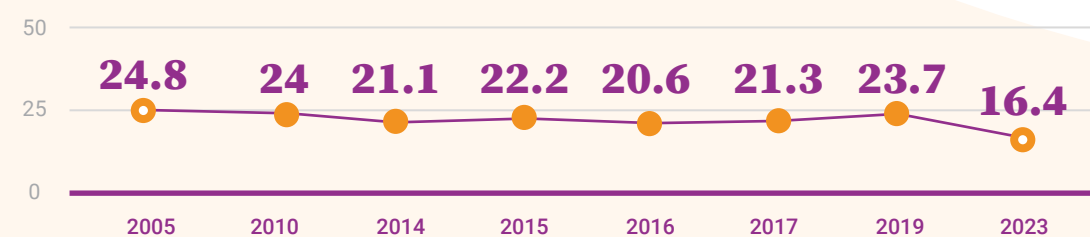
### FGM context

Anecdotal evidence suggests increasing secrecy and the performance of female genital mutilation (FGM) at earlier ages. The current trend indicates that Senegal will not meet the target of eliminating FGM by 2030.

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



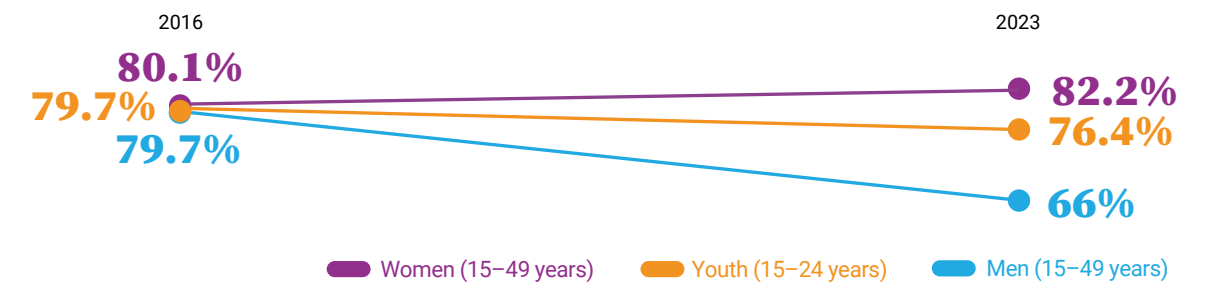
#### FGM prevalence (percentage) among females aged 15–49 years from first through latest population-based surveys



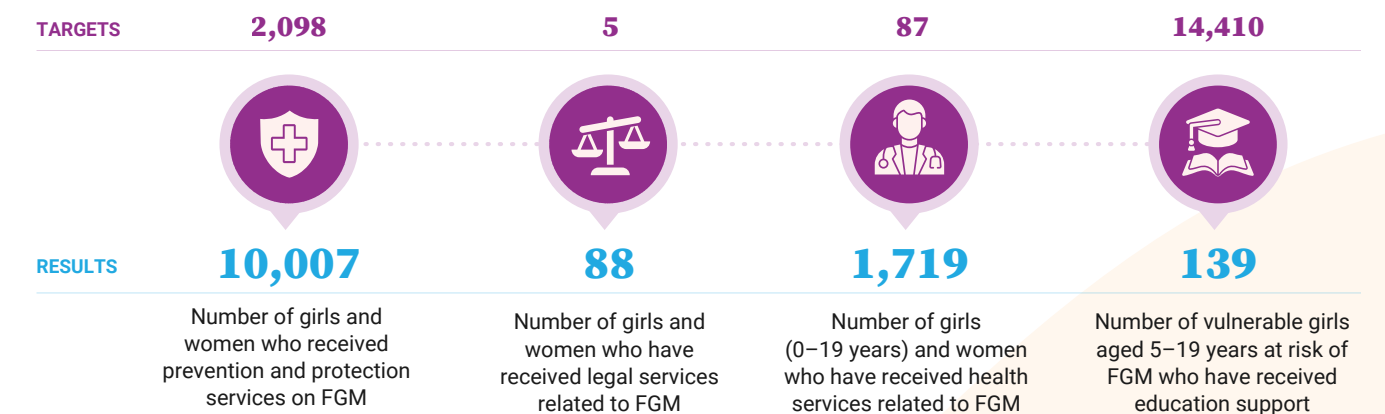
### Social norms

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

#### Proportion of individuals who believe FGM should be stopped



### Highlights of 2024 programme results



### Spotlighted interventions

#### Movement-building

→ In Ziguinchor, 22 subnational organizations participated in monitoring and alert units. Following communications and leadership training, 107 youth and women-led community coalitions were mobilized to eliminate FGM. In Matam, six girls' clubs were revived for advocacy against harmful practices. Under the Ministry of Family's leadership, the Joint Programme and local partners developed a joint advocacy plan, mobilizing eight youth networks, three women's groups and three media/religious leader networks in high-prevalence regions like Sédhiou and Matam.

#### Promoting girls' agency

→ The Joint Programme supported 792 girls to build skills in blogging and digital communications using Scratch software. These girls created animations with FGM and adolescent sexual and reproductive health messages, launching three digital campaigns and shared videos via mobile phones. This initiative helped engage more young people in Kolda, Matam and Tambacounda through social networks like Facebook, WhatsApp, TikTok, YouTube and Instagram. In addition, 36,466 girls and young women actively participated in social and behaviour change activities including reproductive health education and girls' clubs, covering FGM-related issues and life skills.



## IN-COUNTRY PARTNERS

### Joint Programme Country Partners

Number	List of partners*
24	Association des juristes sénégalaises, Coalition Nationale des Associations et organisations en Faveur de l'Enfance (CONAFE), Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant (CDPE) Tambacounda, Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant Bakel, Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant Bounkiling, Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant Goudiry, Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant Goudomp, Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant Kolda, Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant Koumpentoum, Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant Kédougou, Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant Matam, Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant Médina Yéro Foula (MYF), Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant Salémata, Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant Saraya, Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant Sédhiou, Comité Départemental de Protection de l'Enfant Vélingara, Direction de la protection sociale des jeunes (DPSJ), Enda Jeneusse Action, Grandmother Project, Groupe pour l' Etude et l'enseignement de la population, Ministère de la Famille et des Solidarités/Direction de la Famille, Réseau des jeunes pour la promotion de l'abandon des MGF/ME, Society For Women and Aids in Africa Senegal (SWAA/Sénégal), Tostan

\* List is a mix of implementing and strategic partners