

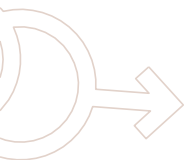


FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA
SOMALIA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

WOMEN AND MEN IN SOMALIA

Facts and Figures 2020

Somalia – 2020



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to express our gratitude to several members of our organizations and other institutions who made significant contributions to the compilation of this booklet.

First, our gratitude goes to the Sweden Statistics for providing financial support for the training in gender statistics that provided the information and skills necessary to construct the plan for the Gender Statistics Booklet.

We also acknowledge the contributions made by government ministries, departments, agencies, and other development partners (DPs). We value each representative's input from diverse institutions and organizations.



FOREWORD

Somali women have been at the center of social mobilization in support of reconciliation and overall development. Women played important roles in building peace, using their positions within clans, communities and the home to foster dialogue and reconciliation between conflicting groups. Women's organisations also make key contributions to the delivery of essential services, including healthcare and education.

In this light, the Federal Government of Somalia recognizes gender equality as a key priority in its own right and as a critical step towards sustainable peace and development in the current National Development Plan. Specific targets include increasing women's political participation up to 30 percent, significantly reducing all forms of gender-based violence, and strengthening gender-related data. The global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development explicitly recognizes that the achievement of human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities.

To measure what we achieved so far on this important agenda, we need to generate reliable statistical data about the demographic and socioeconomic status of both men and women. We trust this booklet will bridge gaps in the country's statistical system by providing reliable data to inform policy makers when developing gender equality policies and programmes and allocating the necessary resources.

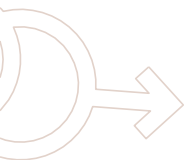


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GENDER EQUALITY

Gender Equality is the absence of discrimination on the basis of a person's sex in authority, opportunities, allocation of resources or benefits and access to services. It is therefore, the equal valuing by society of both men and women.

GENDER EQUALITY IN SOMALIA

It is the principle that women and men have access to equal opportunities to realize their full potential to contribute to the country's social, economic & cultural development. Gender Equality is an important goal and a means for achieving Development goals.

Somali National Gender Policy

The goal of this Policy is to promote gender equality and sustainable human development in Somalia by ensuring that equal value is placed on the contributions of women and men as equal partners in post conflict reconstruction processes and national development. The Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development is in charge of development, co-ordination and review of this policy.



GUIDE FOR READERS

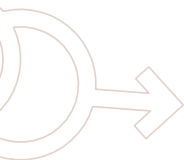
The information in this booklet is collected from different surveys. The source is given in conjunction with each table/graph.

In most places, the tables and graphs provide absolute numbers and/or Proportions (%) for certain attributes for both women and men.

Proportions (%) are used in two ways:

- Proportion (%) of all women and proportion (%) of all men with Certain characteristics, such as literacy rate.
- Distribution of sex within a group, such as head of household.

The total figures in the tables are not always in agreement with the partial figures because of rounding off.



POPULATION

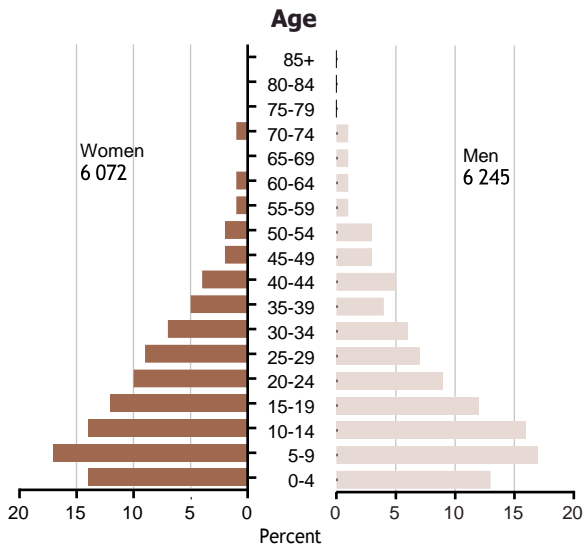
The chapter on population gives background information to the statistics presented in the booklet. In this chapter you will find information about how women and men in Somalia are distributed over different age groups, regions and types of residence.

The chapter also contains information about the mean and median age, sex ratio, total fertility rate and life expectancy. There is also information about head of households and marital status.



Population by age, 2014

Percent distribution and numbers in thousands

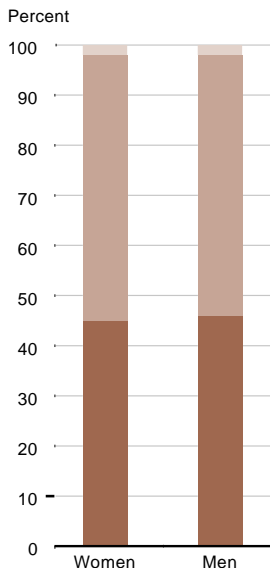


Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The population of Somalia is young; almost six out of ten are younger than 20 years old. There are almost as many women as men.

Population by age, 2014

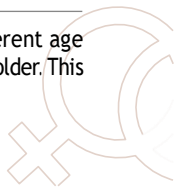
Percentage distribution



- 65+ years
- 15-64 years
- 0-14 years

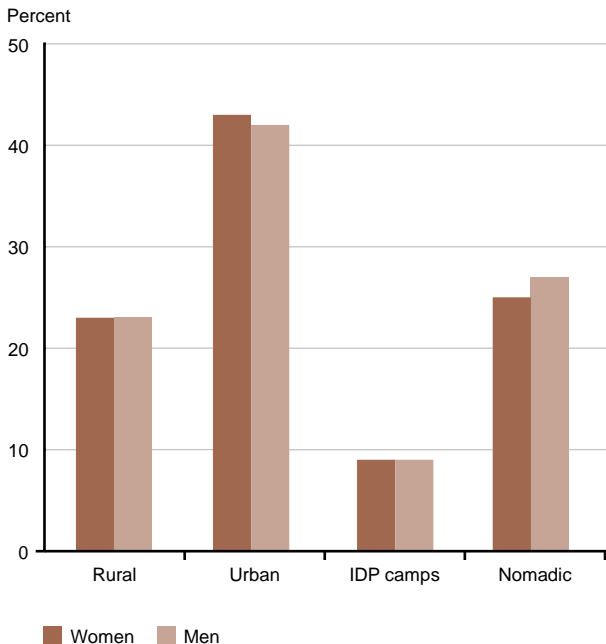
Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

This chart shows the population divided into three different age groups. Only 2 percent of the population are 65 years or older. This applies to both women and men.



Population by type of residence, 2014

Percentage distribution

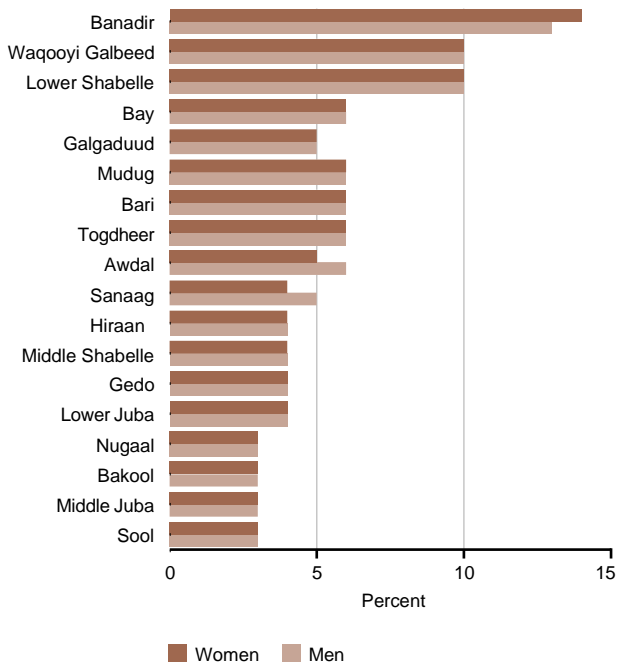


Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

Of all females, 43 percent live in urban areas. 25 percent are nomadic, 23 percent live in rural areas and 9 percent live in IDP camps. The percentage distribution among men is similar.

Population by region, 2014

Percentage distribution



Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somalia, 2014

Out of the different regions Banadir hosts the biggest share of the population, 14 percent of all women and 13 percent of all men. The capital of Somalia, Mogadishu, is located in this region.

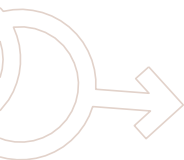
Mean and median age by type of residence, 2014

Age in years

	Mean age		Median age	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Rural	19	20	16	15
Urban	21	21	18	17
IDPs	18	19	14	13
Nomadic	20	21	17	17

Source: Population and Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

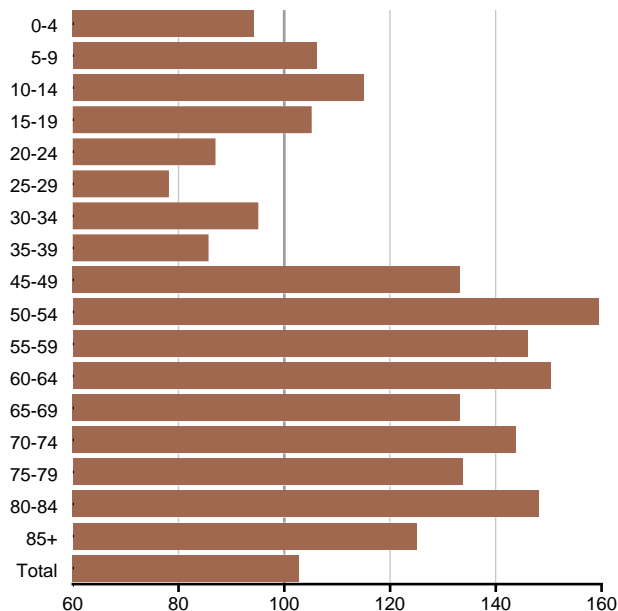
The median age is the age at the midpoint of a population. This means that half of the population is older than the median age and the other half is younger. The Somali population is young, with a median age of 17 years for women and 16 years for men.



Sex ratio by age, 2014

Sex ratio

Age



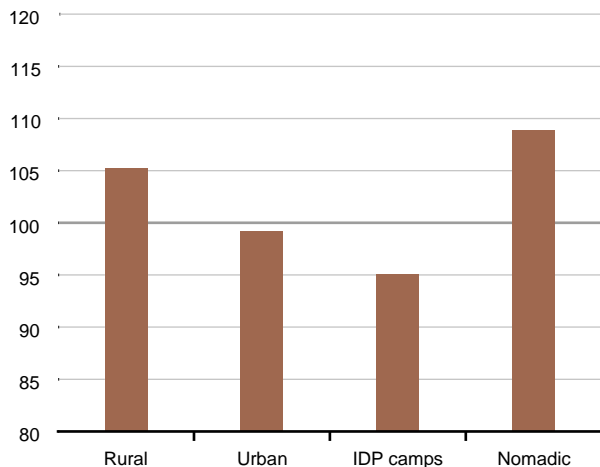
Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population. A sex ratio above 100 indicates that there are more men than women. The overall sex ratio for Somalia is 102.8, indicating more males than females in the population.



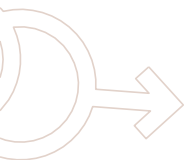
Sex ratio by type of residence, 2014

Sex ratio



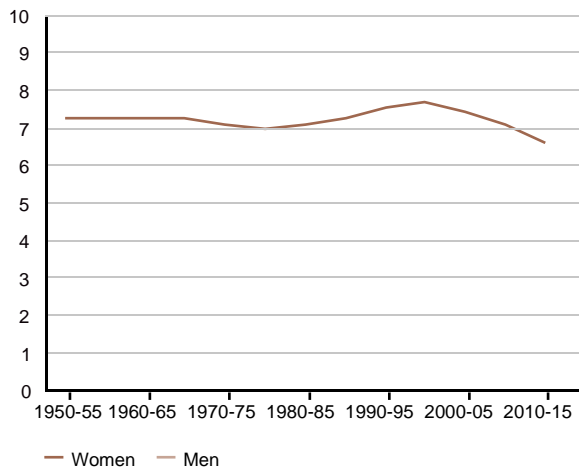
Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The rural and nomadic populations have more men than women, which is also the case for Somalia as a total. The urban and IDP populations have more women than men.



Total fertility rate, 1950-2015

Number of children per women



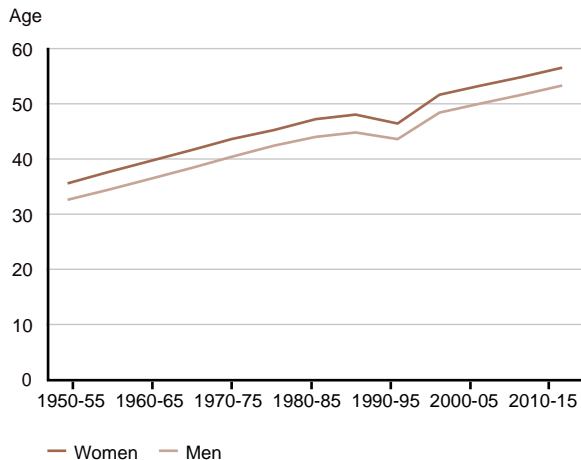
Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision

Total fertility rate (TFR) is defined as the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years (15-49) and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates. TFR in the period 2010-2015 was 6.6 children per women.



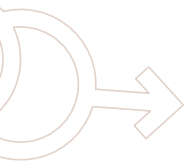
Life expectancy at birth, 1950-2015

Age in years



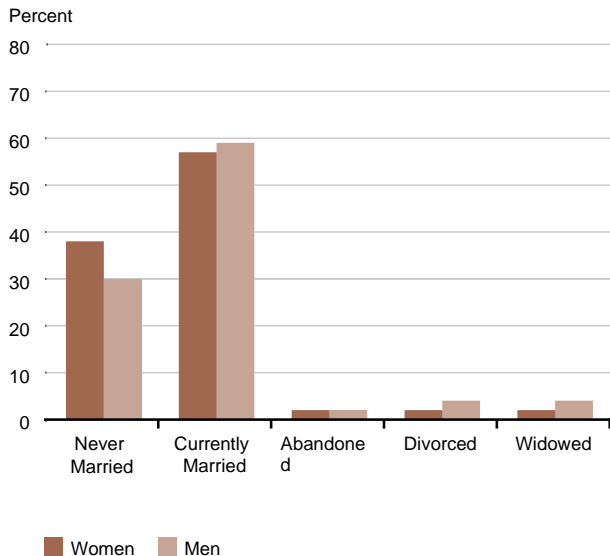
Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision

Life expectancy at birth refers to the average number of years a new born is expected to live, if current age-specific mortality rates continue to apply throughout the child's life. Life expectancy is estimated at 56.5 years for women and 53.3 years for men.



Population by marital status, 2014

Persons aged 15 years and above. Percentage distribution



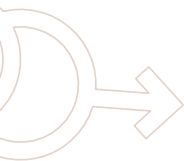
Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

* According to the survey a wife is considered abandoned when her husband has not been present and she has not been supported by the husband for a period of at least six months.

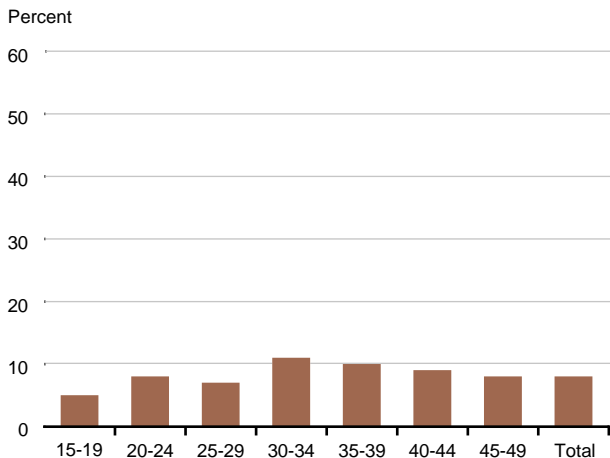
Out of all women aged 15 or older 59 percent are married and 30 percent have never married. Of all men, 57 percent are married



and 38 percent have never married.



Women who were married before age 15 by age, 2006



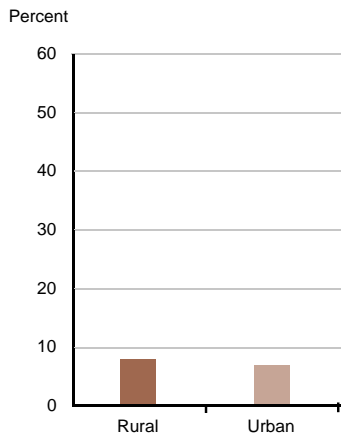
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

Out of all women 15-49 years old, 8 percent of them were married before age 15. The share is lowest among the youngest age group, 15-19 years.

This is the latest data from MICS 2006 which is an updated data on women who are married before the age of 15



Women who were married before age 15 by type of residence, 2006

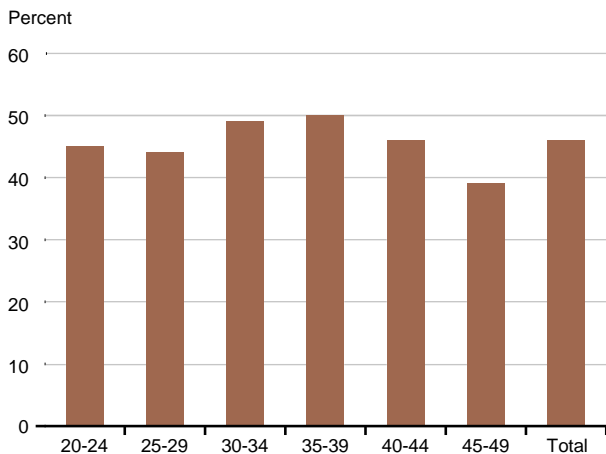


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

Out of all women 15-49 years old, 8 percent in rural areas and 7 percent in urban areas were married before age 15.

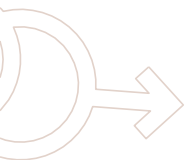


Women who were married before age 18 by age, 2006

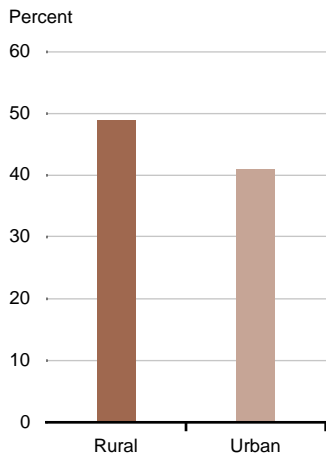


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

Out of all women 20-49 years old, 46 percent were married before age 18.



Women who were married before age 18 by type of residence, 2006



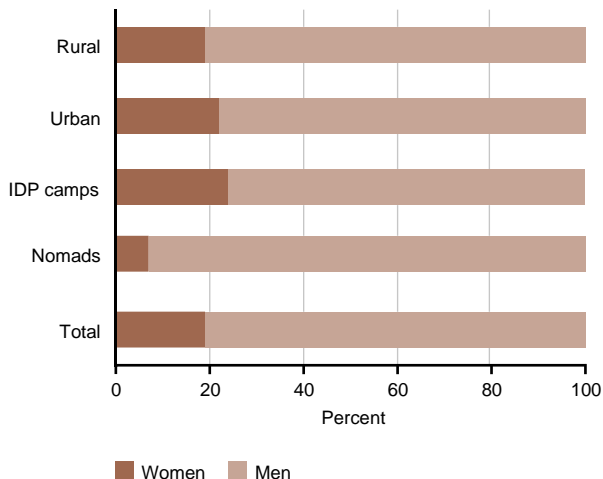
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

Out of all women 20-49 years old, 49 percent in rural areas and 41 percent in urban areas were married before age 18.



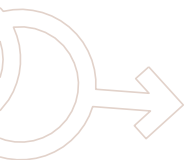
Head of household by type of residence, 2014

Sex distribution



Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

In Somalia eight out of ten households have a man as the head of the household. The share of female head of households is highest in IDP camps and lowest among nomads.



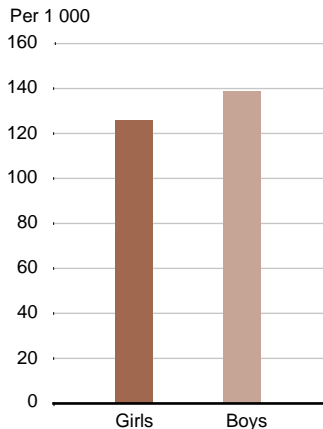
HEALTH

The chapter on health includes statistics on mortality among girls and boys, women and men. It also includes information on different aspects of reproductive health: women with an unmet need for contraception, women who were assisted by skilled personnel when they gave birth and maternal mortality.



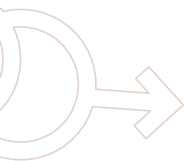
Under 5-mortality rate, 2016

Number of deaths during first five years per 1 000 live births



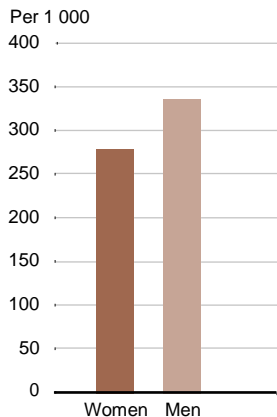
Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank

Under 5-mortality measures the prevalence of children who die before their fifth birthday and is expressed as the number of these deaths per 1 000 live births. The under-five mortality rate is 126 for girls and 139 for boys.



Adult Mortality rate, 2010-2015

Number of deaths in age 15–60 per 1 000



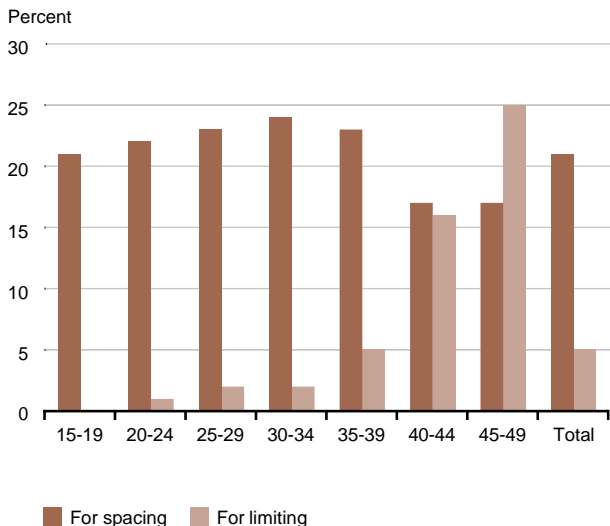
Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank

The adult mortality rate measures the probability that a 15-year old person will die before reaching his/her 60th birthday, if subjected to age-specific mortality rates between those ages for the specified year. The adult mortality rate is 280 for women and 337 for men.



Unmet need for contraception by age, 2006

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who are currently married

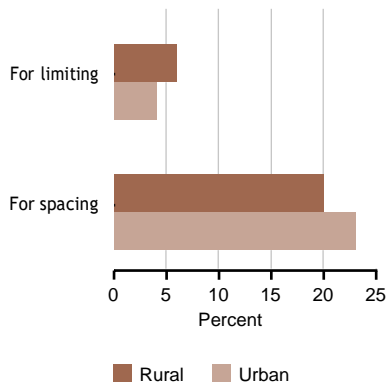


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

The chart shows the percentage of women 15–49 years currently married with an unmet need for contraception for spacing or limiting the number of children. In total 26 percent have an unmet need for contraception, 21 percent for spacing and 5 percent for limiting the number of children.

Unmet need for contraception by type of residence, 2006

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who are currently married

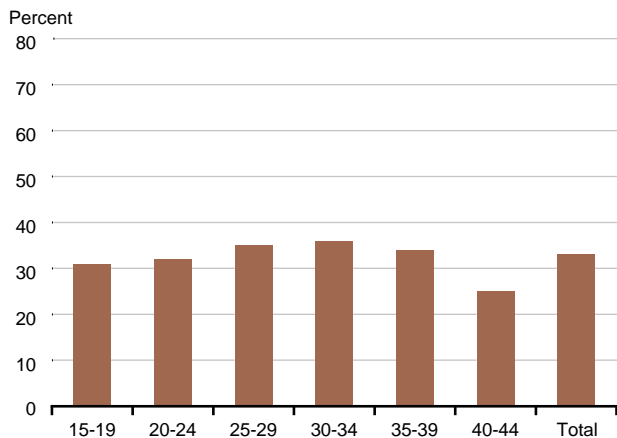


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

The chart shows the percentage of women 15-49 years currently married with an unmet need for contraception. 4 percent of women in rural areas have an unmet need for contraception for limiting the number of children compared to 6 percent in urban areas. For spacing the share is 23 percent in rural areas and 20 percent in urban areas.

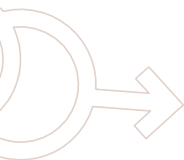


Assistance during delivery by age, 2006

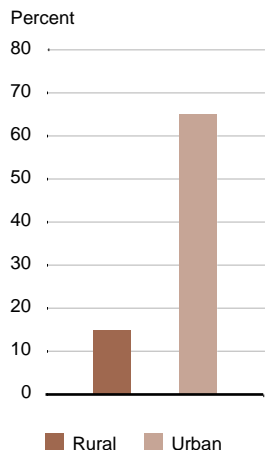


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

The chart shows the percentage of women (in different age groups) with a birth in the two years preceding the survey who were assisted by any skilled personnel during delivery. Overall, 33 percent of the women were assisted by skilled personnel.



Assistance during delivery by type of residence, 2006

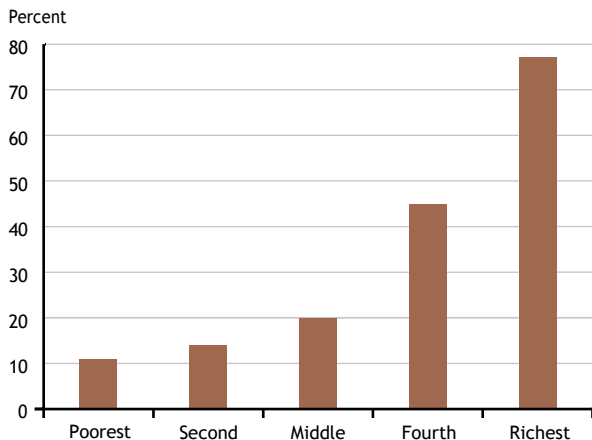


Source: : Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

The chart shows the percentage of women 15-49 years with a birth in the two years preceding the survey who were assisted by any skilled personnel during delivery. 15 percent of women in rural areas were assisted by skilled personnel compared to 65 percent of women in urban areas.



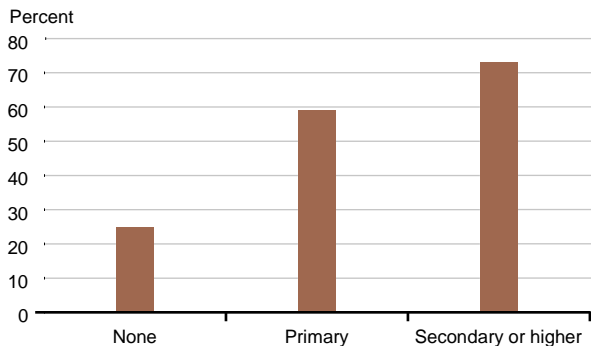
Assistance during delivery by wealth index, 2006



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

The chart shows the percentage of women 15-49 years with a birth in the two years preceding the survey who were assisted by any skilled personnel during delivery. When comparing wealth index quintiles 11 percent of women in the poorest quintile were assisted during delivery compared to 77 percent of the women in the richest quintile.

Assistance during delivery by education level, 2006



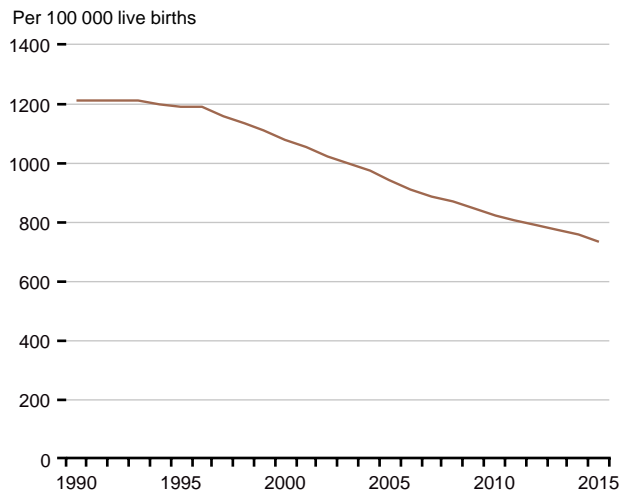
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

The chart shows the percentage of women 15-49 years with a birth in the two years preceding the survey who were assisted by any skilled personnel during delivery. When comparing women with different levels of education 25 percent of women with no education were assisted during delivery compared to 73 percent of women who have secondary or higher education.



Maternal mortality ratio, 1990-2015

Number of deaths per 100 000 live births



Source World Development Indicators, World Bank

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100000 live births. The estimate for 2015 is 732.

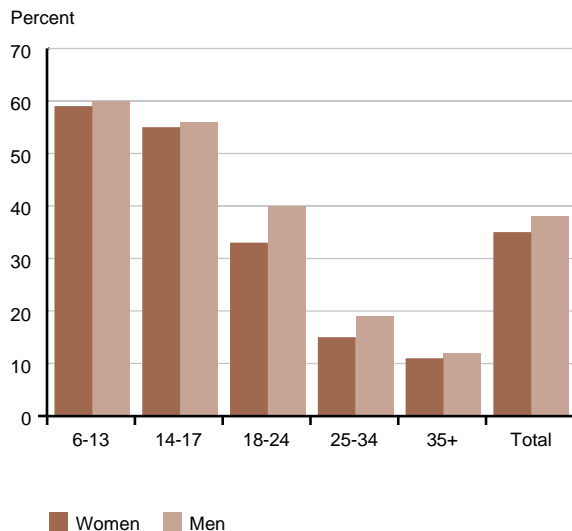
EDUCATION

The chapter on education includes statistics on school enrolment for girls/women and boys/men, and which level of school students are enrolled in. There is also information about gross enrolment ratio, net enrolment ratio and gender parity index. The highest education attained is presented (population 25 years and above) as well as the literacy rate among women and men.



School enrolment by age, 2014

Population aged 6 years and above.



Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

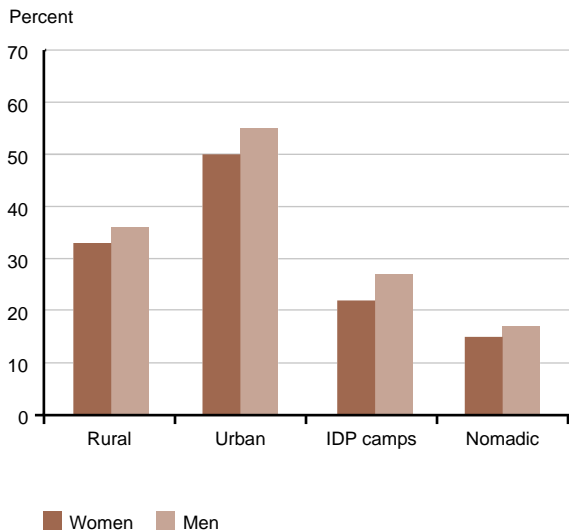
The age group 6-13 years has the highest share of children who are currently enrolled in school, 59 percent of girls and 60 percent of boys. In the age 14-17 years 55 percent of girls and 56 percent of boys are enrolled. Among young women and men, 18-24 years, 33 percent of women and 40 percent of men are

enrolled in school.



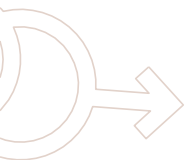
School enrolment by type of residence, 2014

Population aged 6 years and above.



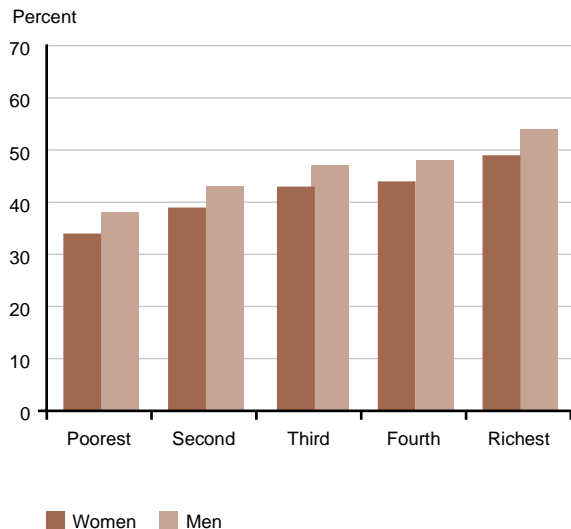
Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The share of women and men aged 6 years and above who are currently enrolled in school is highest in urban areas. Men have a higher enrolment compared to women in all types of residence.



School enrolment by wealth index, 2014

Population aged 6 years and above.



Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The share of women and men aged 6 years and above who are currently enrolled in school is lowest in the poorest households and highest in the richest households. Men have a higher school enrolment compared to women in all wealth quintiles.



Level of school currently enrolled by age, 2014

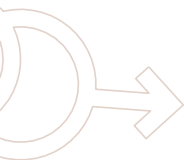
Percentage distribution

Age	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
6-13	99.7	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
14-17	71.3	71.6	26.3	26.7	2.4	1.8
18-24	23.5	21.3	52.6	55	23.9	23.6
25+	7.7	4.5	3.4	3.4	88.9	92.1

Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

Among girls and boys 6-13 years old who are enrolled in school almost everyone, 99.7 percent, are enrolled in primary school. In the age group 14-17 years 71 percent of girls and 72 percent of boys are enrolled in primary school while 26 percent of girls and 27 percent of boys are in secondary school.

In the age group 18-24 years it is most common to be enrolled in secondary school, this applies to 53 percent of women and 55 percent of men in this age group who are enrolled in school. 24 percent of both women and men in this age group are enrolled in tertiary education. In the age group 25 years or older 89 percent of women and 92 percent of men who are enrolled in school are enrolled in tertiary education.



Level of school currently enrolled by type of residence, 2014

Percentage distribution

	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Rural	87.1	79.1	13.7	16.1	4.6	4.8
Urban	63.7	61.2	24.2	25	12.1	13.8
IDPs	79.2	75.1	15.5	18.3	5.3	6.6
Nomadic	88	86.6	8.1	10.6	3.9	2.8

Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

Among women and men who are enrolled in school it is most common to be enrolled in primary school. This applies to both women and men in all different types of residence. However, there are also differences.

Nomads have the highest percentage of people who are enrolled in primary school, 88 percent of women and 87 percent of men who are enrolled in school are in primary. In urban areas 64 percent of women and 61 percent of men who are enrolled in school are in primary, this is lower compared to both nomadic, rural and IDP camps. Urban areas have the highest share enrolled in secondary school (24 percent of women and 25 percent of men) and tertiary education (12 percent of women and 14 percent of men who are enrolled in school).



Gross enrolment ratio by type of residence, 2014

Gross enrolment ratio

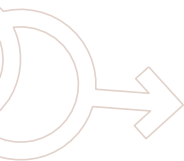
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Rural	18.8	18.8	9.0	10.2	1.9	2.6
Urban	55.3	58.2	48.4	55.5	14.9	22.6
IDPs	16.8	16.8	10.5	13.4	2.8	4.8
Nomadic	2.9	3.3	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.2
Total	29.8	30.3	25.3	27.6	7.7	11.2

Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The gross enrolment rate (GER) is the total enrolment at a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. The GER is used to show the general level of participation in education, regardless of age.

The GER in primary school is the same for both girls and boys. In secondary and tertiary education boys/men have a higher GER compared to girls/women.

The GER is highest in urban areas, this applies to both girls/women and boys/men and all levels of education.



Net enrolment ratio by type of residence, 2014

Net enrolment ratio

	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Rural	11	10.5	3.1	3.3	1.0	1.3
Urban	32.7	34.5	17.8	19.5	9.0	12.3
IDPs	7.9	8.0	3.0	3.0	1.1	1.1
Nomadic	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total	17.3	17.4	9.1	9.5	4.6	6.0

Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The net enrolment (NER) is the enrolment at a given level of education of the official school age group for that level expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. The NER is expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population for that level in a given school year corresponding population.

The NER is 17 for both girls and boys in primary school. In secondary school the NER is 9 for girls and 10 for boys, and 5 and 6 respectively for tertiary education.

The NER is highest in urban areas. This applies to both girls/women and boys/men and all levels of education.



Education attained for persons aged 25+ by type of residence, 2014

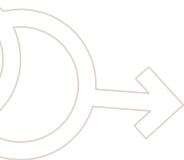
Percentage distribution

	None		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Rural	87.9	81.9	7.5	9.8	3.5	5.9	1.1	2.4
Urban	63.5	49.1	15.3	14.2	13.6	19.8	7.7	16.9
IDPs	84.3	78.8	11.1	12.4	3.5	5.6	1.1	3.2
Nomadic	96.5	95.7	2.8	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Total	79.5	71.8	9.9	10.0	7.0	10.2	3.7	8.0

Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

Among the population 25 years and above 80 percent of women and 72 percent of men have no education. 10 percent of both women and men have attained primary education while 7 percent of women and 10 percent of men have secondary education. 4 percent of women and 8 percent of men have attained tertiary education.

The urban areas have the lowest share of population with no educational attainment. These areas have the highest share of both women and men who have attained primary, secondary and tertiary education, this applies to both women and men.



Education attained for persons aged 25-34, 2014

Percentage distribution

None		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
75.2	65.9	11.5	11.6	8.6	12.9	4.7	9.7

Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The age groups 25-34 in general have a higher educational attainment compared to the whole population 25 years or older. In this age group 12 percent of women and men have primary education, 9 percent of women and 13 percent of men have secondary education while 5 percent of women and 10 percent of men have tertiary education. The remaining part of the age group 25-34 years, 75 percent of women and 66 percent of men, have no educational attainment.



Gender parity index

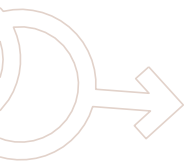
Gender parity index

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Rural	1.000	0.874	0.722
Urban	0.950	0.872	0.659
IDPs	1.002	0.786	0.579
Nomadic	0.887	0.688	1.065
Total	0.986	0.916	0.688

Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

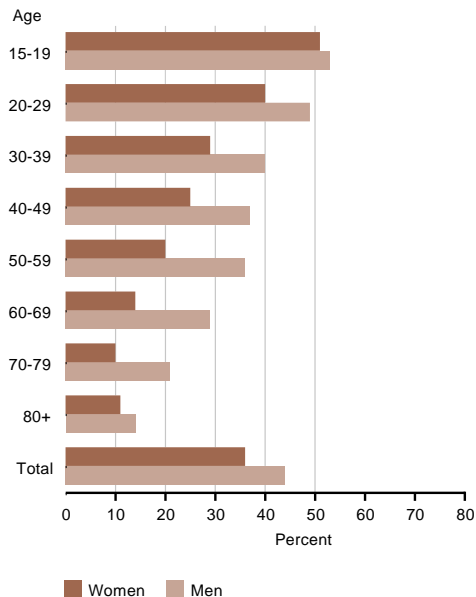
The gender parity index (GPI) is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at a particular level of education to the number of male students at the same level. A GPI of 1 indicates parity or equal access between the sexes to a particular level of education. A GPI below 1 means a disparity in favor of males, whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates that more females are enrolled at a specific level of education

Overall, gender disparity increases as one moves to higher education levels: 0.986 in primary school, 0.916 in secondary school and 0.688 in tertiary education.



Literacy rate by age, 2014

Population aged 15 years and above.



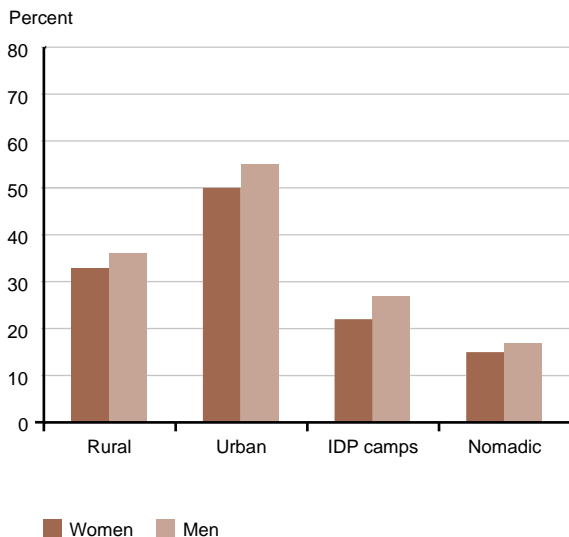
Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

Out of all women and men 15 years or older 36 percent of women and 44 percent of men are literate, i.e. can read and write. In the youngest age group women have almost the same literacy rate as men, among the other age groups the difference between women and men is bigger.



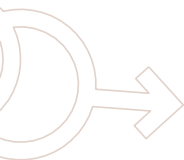
Literacy rate by type of residence, 2014

Population aged 15 years and above.



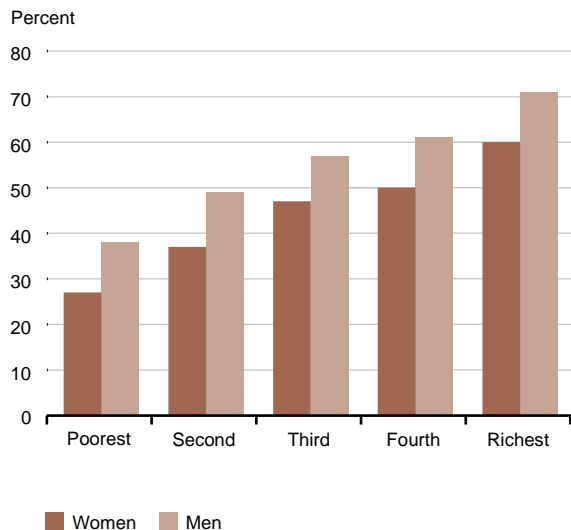
Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The literacy rate is highest in urban areas, 58 percent of women and 71 percent of men 15 years or older in urban areas can read and write. The literacy rate for men is higher compared to women in all types of residence.



Literacy rate by wealth index, 2014

Population aged 15 years and above.



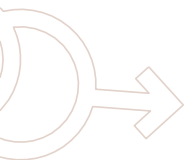
Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The literacy rate is lowest in the poorest households and highest in the richest households. Men have a higher literacy rate compared to women in all wealth quintiles.



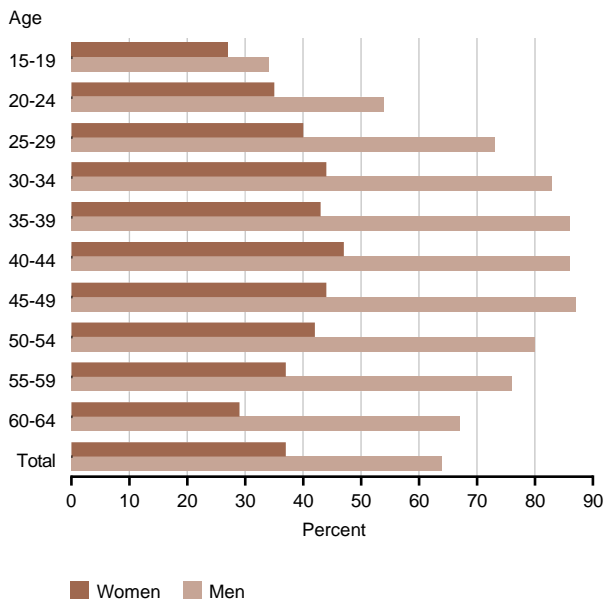
WORK AND ECONOMY

The chapter on work and economy includes statistics on labour force participation, employment and unemployment among women and men. There is also some information about occupations among persons who are employed.



Labour force participation rate by age, 2014

Population aged 15–64 years.



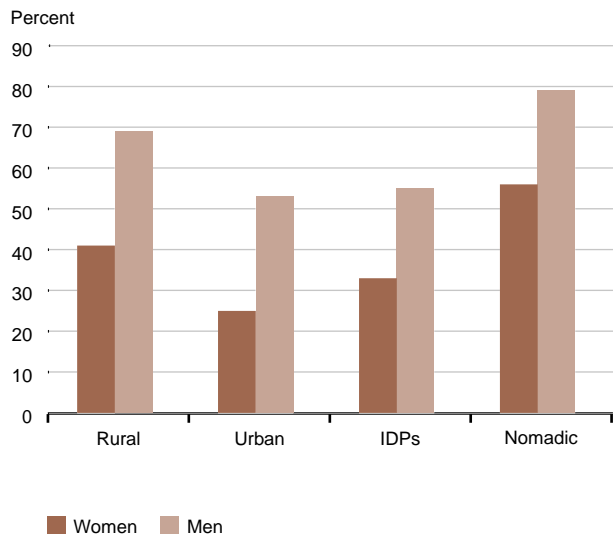
Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The labour force participation rate shows the number of employed and unemployed per 100 of the population of 15-64 years. The labour force participation rate is 37 percent among women and 64 percent among men 15-64 years.



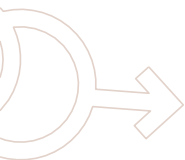
Labour force participation rate by type of residence, 2014

Population aged 15–64 years.



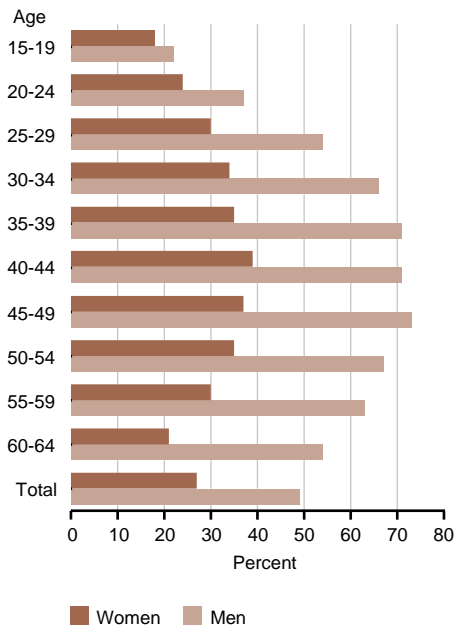
Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The nomadic population have the highest labour force participation rate, 56 percent among women and 79 percent among men. Urban areas have the lowest labour force participation rate this applies to both women and men.



Employment rate by age, 2014

Population aged 15–64 years.

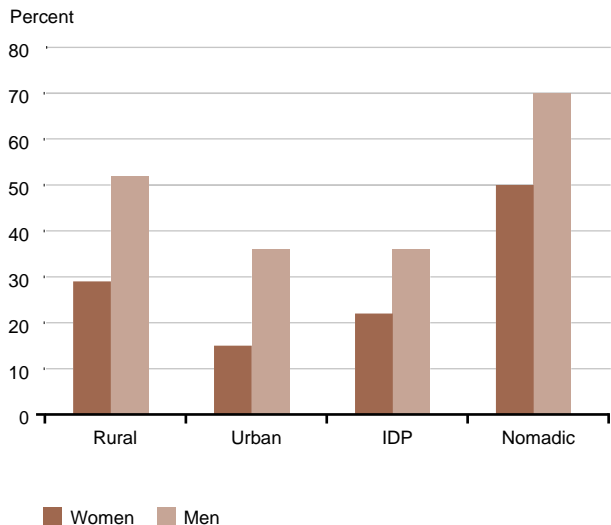


Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The employment rate in the population 15-64 years is 27 percent among women and 49 percent among men. The employment rate among women is highest in the age group 40-44 years and among men in the age group 45-49 years.

Employment rate by type of residence, 2014

Population aged 15–64 years.



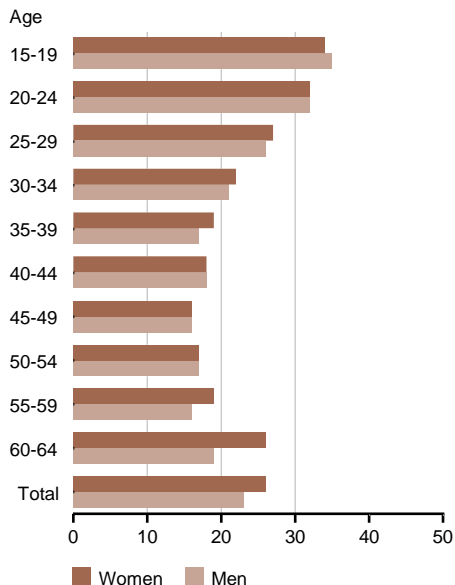
Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The employment rate is highest among nomadic people, this applies to both men and women. The employment rate for women is lowest in urban areas and for men in urban areas and IDP camps.



Unemployment rate by age, 2014

Population aged 15–64 years.

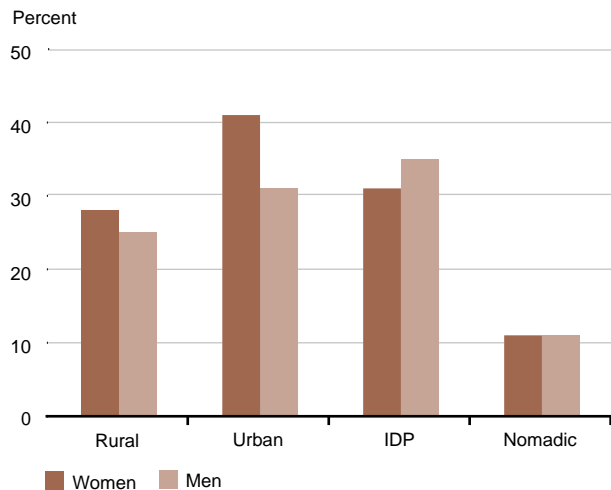


Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons per 100 persons in the labour force. The unemployment rate for the population 15-64 years is 26 percent among women and 23 percent among men. The unemployment rate is highest in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years.

Unemployment rate by type of residence, 2014

Population aged 15–64 years. Percent



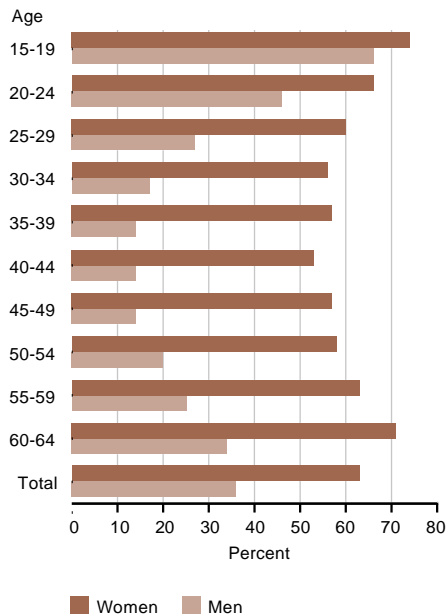
Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The unemployment rate for women is highest in urban areas (41 percent), and for men in IDP camps (35 percent).



Economically inactive by age, 2014

Population aged 15–64 years. Percent

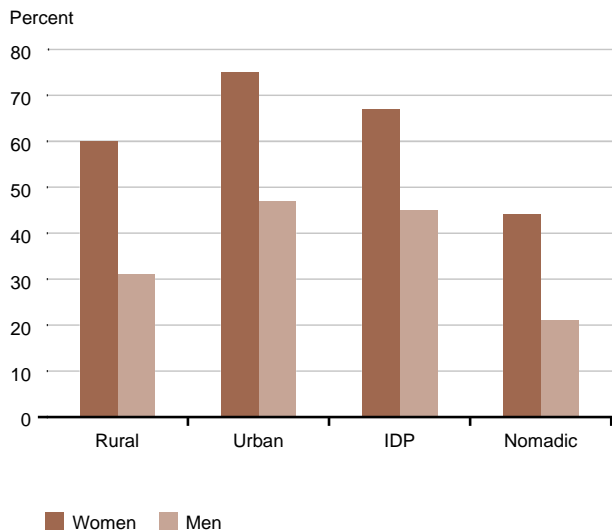


Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

In the population 15-64 years 63 percent of women and 36 percent of men are economically inactive, i.e. they are neither working nor looking for work. This includes for example people who do full-time care of the household, full-time schooling, retired or old age and incapacitated people.

Economically inactive by type of residence, 2014

Population aged 15–64 years. Percent



Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

Women have a higher share who are economically inactive, compared to men. This applies to all different types of residence.



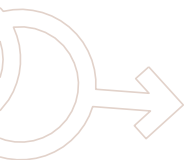
Occupation classification by main groups, 2014

Percentage distribution

	W	M
Managers	1.0	3.0
Professionals, associate professionals and technicians in health, education and other sectors	5.6	7.6
Clerical support workers	0.2	0.4
Service and salesworkers	14.7	13.8
Agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery workers	67.8	60.1
Craft and related trades workers	3.5	5.4
Stationary and mobile plant and machine operators, assemblers	1.0	6.7
Elementary occupations (unskilled)	6.3	3.0
Total	100	100

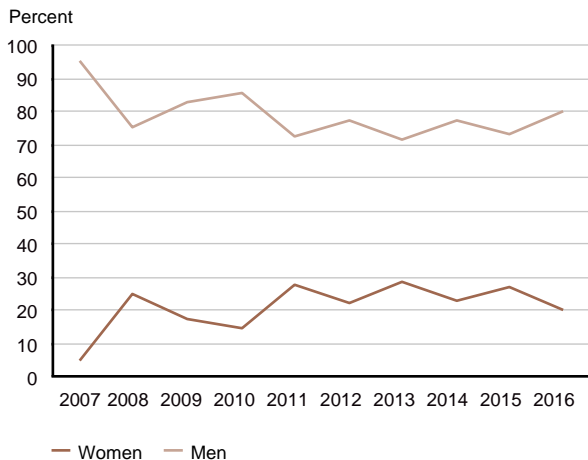
Source: Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, 2014

The majority of employed Somalis are agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery workers. This applies to 68 percent among women and 60 percent among men who are employed. 7 percent of these women and 11 percent of men work as managers or professionals.



Permanent civil servants, 2007-2016

Sex distribution



Source: Somali national civil Service Commission

Among the permanent civil servants there are more men than women. In 2016 80 percent of the permanent civil servants were men.



Permanent civil servants by grade, December 2016

Percentage distribution

	Women	Men
A	28	51
B	24	26
C	8	5
D	32	2
F	0	2
X	8	14
Total	100	100
Number	1 305	4 101

Source: Somali national civil Service Commission

Among the permanent civil servants, a higher share of men belongs to grade A. In 2016 51 percent of the male permanent civil servants belonged to grade A compared to 28 percent of the women.

A higher share of women than men belong to grade D. Out of the women 32 percent belonged to grade D, compared to 2 percent of the men.

A= Bachelor degree and above

B = Secondary Certificates

C= Intermediate Certificate

D= Cleaners

F= Professional Skills

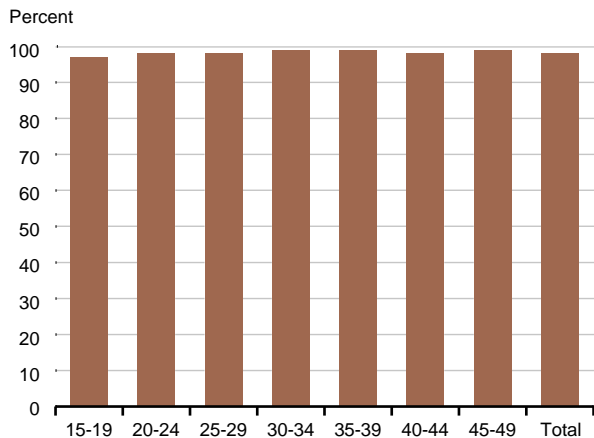
X= Technical Skills.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

The chapter on Gender-based violence includes statistics on female genital mutilation (FGM). There is information on the share of women and men who agree that girls should have FGM, reasons for FGM among women, how common FGM is and which types of FGM are most commonly used. The statistics in this chapter refers to the year 2006.

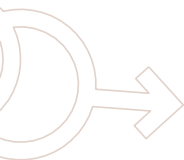


Women who have had any form of FGM by age, 2006

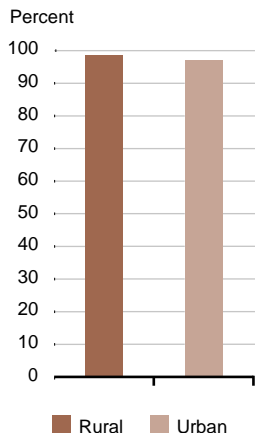


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

98 percent of women 15-49 years have had any form of female genital mutilation/cutting.



Women who have had any form of FGM by type of residence, 2006



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

Out of women 15-49 years 98 percent living in rural areas and 97 percent in urban areas have had any form of female genital mutilation/cutting.



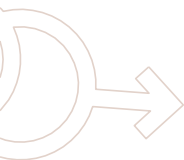
Type of FGM by age, 2006

Percentage distribution

Age	Had fleshed removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM not determined
15-19	17	3	76	5
20-24	16	1	79	4
25-29	15	1	79	5
30-34	14	1	81	4
35-39	10	1	85	4
40-44	16	0	80	4
45-49	19	1	77	3
Total	15	1	79	4

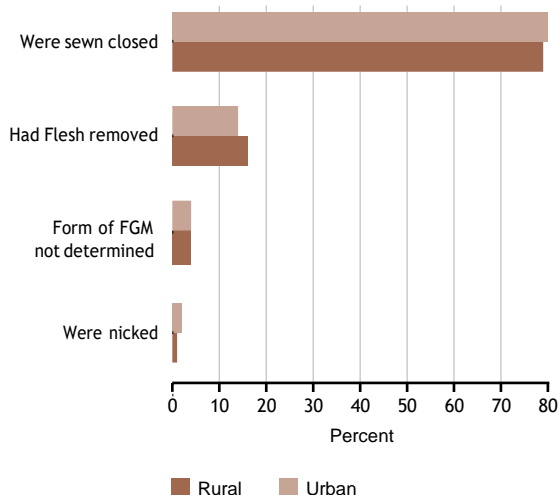
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

Out of the women 15-49 years who had any form of female genital mutilation/cutting 79 percent were sewn closed. 15 percent had flesh removed, 1 percent were nicked and the remaining 4 percent had a form of FGM/C that was not determined.



Type of FGM by residence, 2006

Percentage distribution



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

Out of the women 15-49 years who had any form of female genital mutilation/cutting it is most common to be sewn closed. 79 percent in rural areas and 80 percent in urban areas were sewn closed.



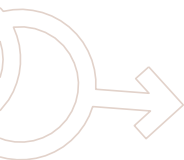
Age at circumcision among daughters by type of residence, 2006

Percentage distribution

Age of daughter	Urban	Non-urban	Total
0-4	7	5	6
5	13	11	12
6	17	18	18
7	22	18	19
8	18	19	18
9	11	12	11
10+	7	12	10
Don't Know/ missing	5	6	6
Total	100	100	100

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006

Among all women with at least one living daughter who has had female genital mutilation/cutting, 55 percent had daughters who were circumcised between the ages of six and eight years. 18 percent were younger than six years while 21 percent were nine years or older.



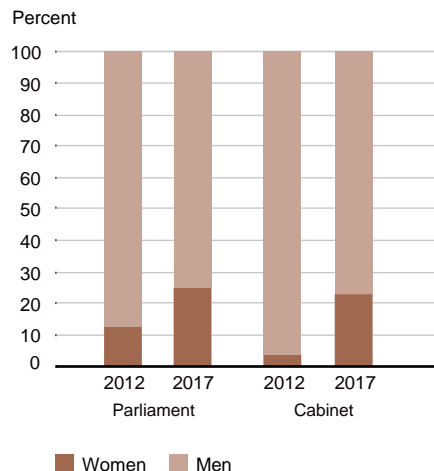
INFLUENCE AND POWER

The chapter influence and power includes information about the sex distribution among parliament and cabinet and how it has changed between 2012 and 2017.



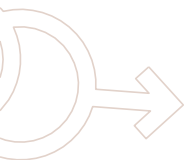
Members of the Parliament and the Cabinet, 2012 and 2017

Sex distribution



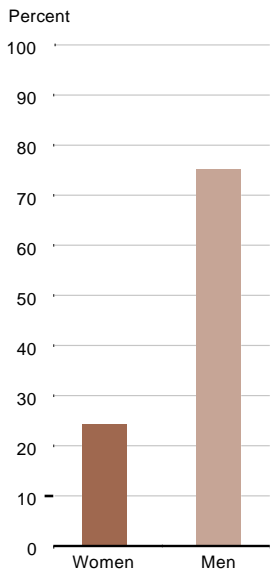
Source: Ministry of Planning, Investment & Economic Development.

In 2017, 25 percent of members of the parliament were women. This is an increase compared to 2012, when the share was 13 percent. The share of women in the cabinet was 4 percent in 2012 and 23 percent in 2017.



Members of Parliament (Upper House) in 2017

Sex distribution



Source: Ministry of Planning, Investment & Economic Development

In 2017, 24 percent of members of the upper house of parliament were women and 76 percent were men.

