

Chad

38.4%¹



Key Findings

The prevalence of FGM in women aged 15-49 is 38.4%.
45.1% of women aged 15-49 believe that FGM should not continue.²

Geography:

The regions with the highest prevalence are in the south-east; the regions with the lowest in the north-west³

Age:

46.7% of women aged 15-49 who have undergone FGM were cut between the ages of 5 and 9⁴

Type:

'The types of FGM 'cut, no flesh removed' and 'cut, flesh removed' are practised in almost equal measures⁵

Agent:

Almost all FGM is carried out by traditional cutters⁶

Development Indicators

HDI Rank: 186 out of 188 countries (2015)⁷

Population: 14,938,838 (as at 9 June 2017), with a 1.88% growth rate (2016 est.)⁸

Infant Mortality Rate: 85 deaths per 1,000 live births (2015)⁹

Maternal Mortality Ratio: 858 deaths per 100,000 live births (2015)¹⁰

Literacy: 40.2% of the total population aged 15 and over can read/write French or Arabic¹¹

'Most often just the clitoris is removed, but the remaining scar tissue is so thick it requires significant incisions to deliver the baby.'
~ Chantelle, Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)¹²

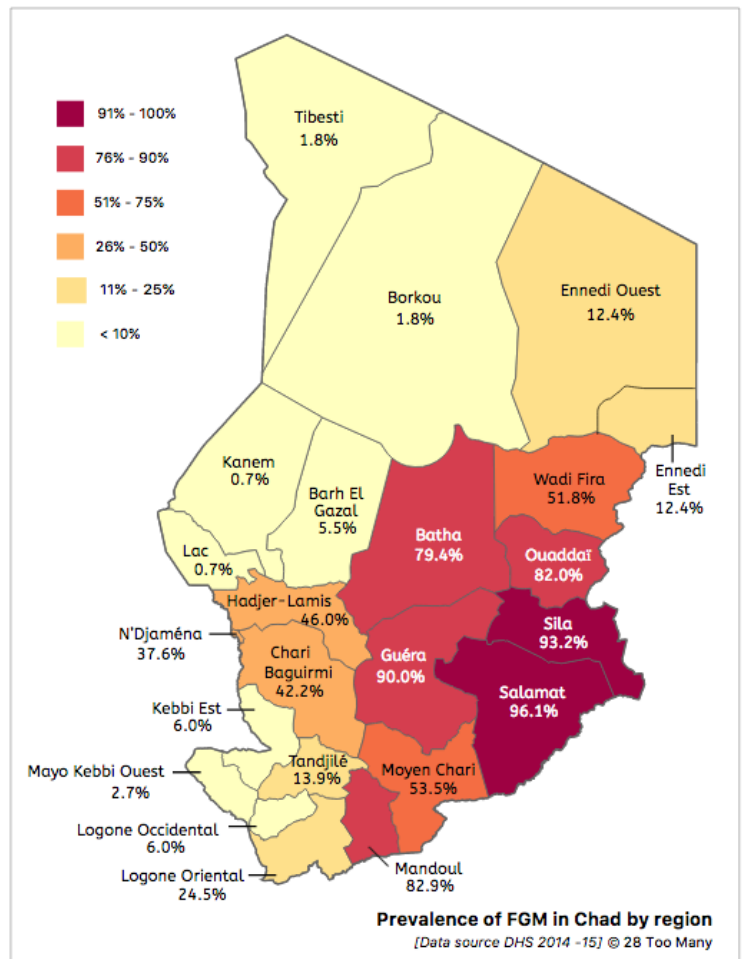
Prevalence

FGM prevalence varies widely across Chad. The regions with the highest prevalence are in the south-east: Salamat (96.1% of women aged 15-49), Sila (93.2%) and Guéra (90%). The regions with the lowest prevalence are in the north-west: Lac (0.7%), Kanem (0.7%) and Bourkou/Tibesti (1.8%). Unusually, women aged 15-49 who live in urban areas are more likely to undergo FGM (40.1%) than those who live in rural areas (37.9%). Prevalence in the capital city of N'Djaména is 37.6% of women aged 15-49.

The prevalence of FGM among Muslim women aged 15-49 is 50.4%, compared to 40.1% for Catholics and 14.9% for Protestants.

The ethnic group with the highest prevalence among women aged 15-49 is the Dadajo/Kibet/Mouro, at 92.4%, followed by the Arabe (85.4%) and the Bidio/Migami/Kenga/Dangléat (83%). The ethnic group with the lowest prevalence is the Marba/Lélé/Mesmé, at 0.4%, followed by the Massa/Mousseye/Mousgoume (2.1%) and the Moundang and Karo/Zimé/Pévé (both 2.4%), although the extremely low sample size for all four of these ethnic groups makes these figures unreliable.¹³

Between 2004 and 2014-15, the overall prevalence for women aged 15-49 fell from 44.9% to 38.4%. In 2004 it was reported that 34% of women who know about FGM believe it is required by their religion; by 2014-15, that figure was 30%. In 2004, 49.4% of women who know about FGM stated that it should continue; by 2014-15, that figure had fallen to 29.1%.¹⁴



Chadian Law

The Government of Chad passed legislation in 2002 that prohibits FGM (Law No. 006/PR/2002 of 15 April 2002, on the promotion of reproductive health). Text of a further law prohibiting FGM was passed in 2012, but the required Implementation Decree has not been approved yet, as there is considerable resistance to the proposed law and the government has instead emphasised the need to raise public awareness against the practice.

- 1 **(‘DHS’)**: Institut National de la Statistique, des Études Économiques et Démographiques (INSEED), Ministère de la Santé Publique (MSP) et ICF International (2015) *Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples (EDS-MICS 2014-2015)*, p.336. Rockville, Maryland, USA : INSEED, MSP et ICF International. Available at <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR317/FR317.pdf> (accessed 9 June 2017).
- 2 DHS, pp.336 & 347.
- 3 DHS, p.336.
- 4 DHS, p.338.
- 5 DHS, p.336.
- 6 DHS, p.343.
- 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 (2016) *Chad*, 9 June 2017. Available at <http://countrymeters.info/en/Chad> (accessed 9 June 2017).
- Central Intelligence Agency (2016) *World Factbook: Chad*, 30 May. Available at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html> (accessed 9 June 2017).
- 9 Countdown to 2030 (2015) *A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival The 2015 Report: Chad*. Available at http://countdown2030.org/documents/2015Report/Chad_2015.pdf (accessed 9 June 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: Chad*. Available at http://www.who.int/gho/maternal_health/countries/tcd.pdf?ua=1 (accessed 9 June 2017).
- 11 Central Intelligence Agency, *op. cit.*
- 12 Chantelle, Medecins Sans Frontieres (2011) ‘Post 20. FGM’, *Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)*, 28 June. Available at <http://blogs.msf.org/en/staff/blogs/honeymoon-in-chad/post-20-fgm>.
- 13 DHS, p.336.
- 14 - DHS, pp.336, 344-345 & 347
- Ouagadji, Bandoumal, Kostelngar Nodjimadji, Tchobkréo Bagamla, Riradjim Madnodji, Joël Sibaye Tokindang, Ningam Ngakoutou, Joël Nodjimbatem Ngoniri, Caman Bédaou, Donato Koyalta, Bernard Barrère, Monique Barrère. (2004) *Enquête Démographique et de Santé Tchad 2004*, pp. 170, 188 & 190. Calverton, Maryland, U.S.A. : INSEED et ORC Macro. Available at <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR170/FR170-TD04.pdf> (accessed 9 June 2017).

UNICEF Statistical Profile on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting:

UNICEF (2013) *Chad: Statistical Profile on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting*. Available at https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/country_profiles/Chad/FGMC_TCD.pdf (accessed 9 June 2017).

Images on website:

- 1 Oxfam International (2012) *Sahel Food Crisis - Food distribution in Chad*. Available at <https://flic.kr/p/dG5YLW>. CCL: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.0/>.
- 2 aroundtheworldingeographyclass (2017) *untitled*. Available at <http://aroundtheworldingeographyclass.wikispaces.com/Chad+Paola+Castillo>. CCL: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>.
- 3 Samu Karhu (2009) *Unknown Chadian children near Goz Beida Chad c.2009*. Shutterstock ID 604505903.