Proclamation 158/2007 to Abolish Female Circumcision — Eritrea's FGM Ban and Community Abandonment Drive, With Declining Prevalence but Weak Enforcement Data

Gender Equality · Good practice · Eritrea

Quality score: 63/100

Evidence strength: Moderate

Summary

Eritrea banned FGM in March 2007 (Proclamation 158/2007) and pairs the law with community and faith-leader outreach. Prevalence among women 15–49 fell from 88.7% (2002) to 83% (2010); a 2024 sub-zone mapping found 4.4% among girls under 15. Enforcement data are scarce.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	2/3
Impact on gender equality	1/1
Effectiveness	0/1
Efficiency	0/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	1/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	1/1
Curator validation	0/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

C-NAPSE web research — accessed 2026-11-21

Government of the State of Eritrea; National Union of Eritrean Women; UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on FGM — accessed 2026-11-21

28 Too Many / FGM CRI — Eritrea country profile — accessed 2026-11-21

UNICEF — Eritrea country brief on FGM and child marriage pushback (2024 assessment) — accessed 2026-11-21

Harvard FXB — Accelerating the Eradication of FGM/C in Eritrea — accessed 2026-11-21

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