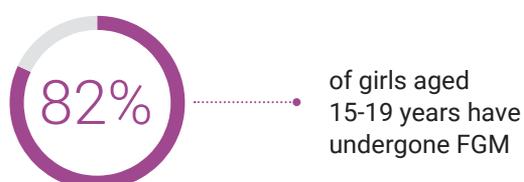
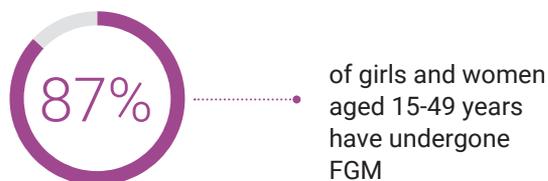


Sudan

CONTEXT



3 out of 4 girls experience FGM before age 8

Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM

- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:



1 arrest



1 case brought to court



1 conviction and sanctions

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III



OUTCOME 1

Have an enabling environment for the elimination of FGM practices at all levels and in line with human rights standards

OUTCOME 2

Girls and women are empowered to exercise and express their rights by transforming social and gender norms in communities to eliminate FGM

OUTCOME 3

Girls and women receive appropriate, quality and systemic services for FGM prevention, protection and care

OUTCOME 4

Have better capacity to generate and use evidence and data for policymaking and improving programming

Sources: Sudan MICS 2014, UNFPA estimates for 2018 based on Sudan MICS 2014, Data-for-All, UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change.

Sudan

Fostering an enabling environment for FGM elimination

In 2021, the Joint Programme supported national and state counterparts in enacting 141 articles on banning FGM. Two workshops held by the Judiciary Institute involved 18 judges, prosecutors and social workers. Several workshops, trainings and advocacy sessions took place across the Joint Programme-focused states. A total of 295 participants (30 judges, 5 prosecutors, 45 activists, 80 police, 25 community leaders, 25 religious leaders, 40 health-care providers, 20 youth and 25 media personnel) participated in sessions on the new FGM law, strengthened youth engagement, and definitions and types of GBV.

The National Strategy and Action Plan on FGM (2021-2031) strives for an FGM-free Sudan in

one generation. It builds on lessons learned from the previous strategy for FGM elimination (2008-2018) such as the need for institutional and capacity-building for the National Council for Child Welfare to lead the coordination of FGM programming at the federal and state levels; the role of religious leaders in raising awareness and shifting attitudes to stop the practice; the importance of creating a positive association with girls who remain intact through the Saleema campaign; and the value of engaging the education sector in promoting FGM prevention and elimination. The Joint Programme continues to advocate for the National Strategy and Action Plan to have a dedicated budget.

MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

Clubs for school children

The Youth Peer Education Network first began planning to set up a club for schoolchildren in City 3 in Wad Al-Mahi locality, where communities were displaced due to the Roseires dam in the Blue Nile region. Challenges soon arose around the selection of children to participate in the club as parents thought that it would fight their traditions and give young people misconceptions. With the participation of teachers and some local sheikhs, however, 20 children and adolescents were selected.

In follow-up on the club's activities, it became clear that children find it difficult to speak about the issues they face. Some families arrived to prevent their children from talking about FGM and threatened to freeze their studies. These problems

led the network to consider how to ensure the continuity of the club and the protection and safety of children. It developed some community-oriented activities for parents and children to begin learning about the case for FGM elimination, including discussions, coffee sessions and interactive theater.

Eventually, the community agreed to give up FGM and form support groups for the club, while demanding other programmes and clubs for youth and women. The local administration is fully prepared to announce to the public that City 3 is free of FGM and to support local protection networks by following up on and reporting any cases of FGM.