

Sudan

2024 SNAPSHOT

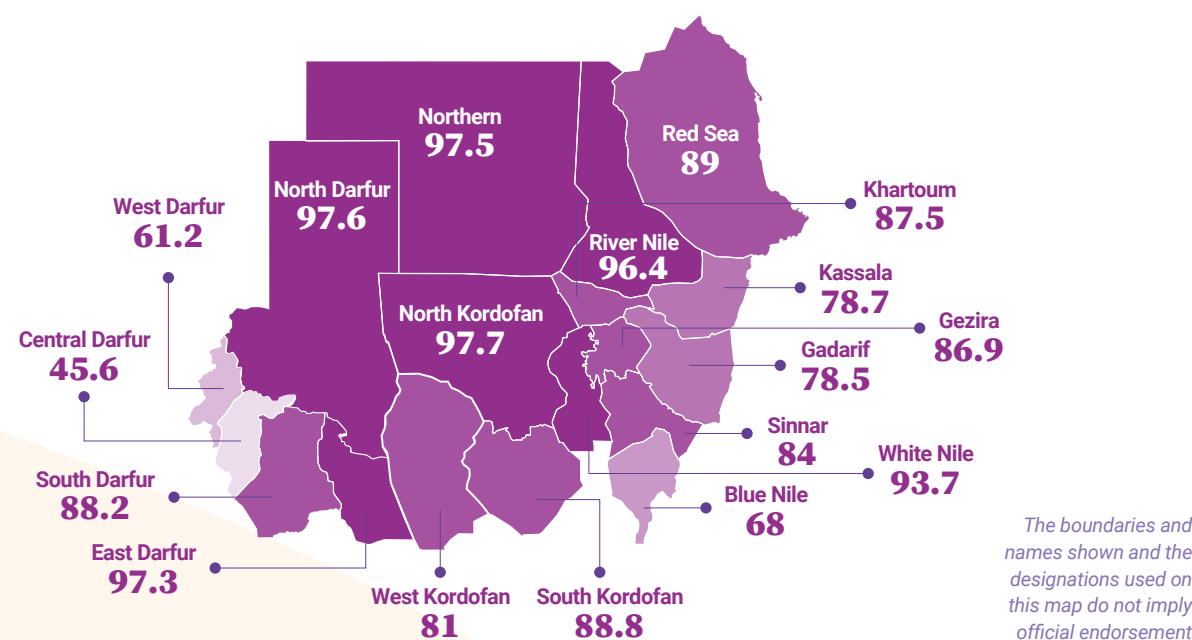
Sociopolitical context

Since April 2023, Sudan has faced a severe humanitarian crisis due to conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, leading to nearly 9 million internally displaced people and over 3 million refugees. Two thirds of the population, including 16 million children, urgently needs humanitarian assistance, with widespread food insecurity and confirmed famine in several areas. Women and girls face increased risks of conflict-related sexual violence.

FGM context

Programmes addressing female genital mutilation (FGM) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) continue, focusing on training health workers, supporting survivors and integrating care within health services.

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



Source: 2014 MICS, Joint Programme's data management platform dashboard.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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



Source: Joint Programme's data management platform dashboard.

Social norms (2017 data)

Descriptive norm:

48.5%

of men and women believe that most people in their community practise FGM.¹

Injunctive norm:

44.8%

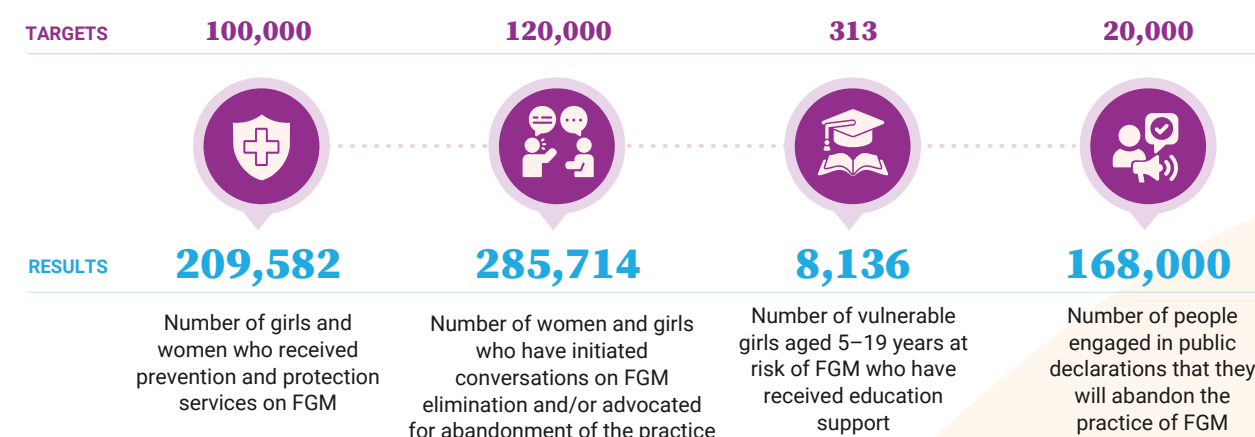
of men and women believe that Sudanese society in general considers it appropriate to practise FGM.²

Outcome expectancies: Data not available.

Proportion of individuals who believe FGM should be stopped

52.8% of women believe that FGM should be stopped.³

Highlights of 2024 programme results



Spotlighted interventions

Promoting girls' agency

→ Extensive community outreach reached over 300,000 individuals. It comprised awareness-raising sessions covering health, sexual and reproductive health and various GBV-related topics, including the impacts of conflict and coping with trauma. Social workers fostered community-driven solutions and encouraged reporting of GBV. A total of 31 Women and Girls Safe Spaces offered comprehensive GBV and sexual and reproductive health services and skills training for financial empowerment. Additionally, 30 girls' clubs were established to provide safe platforms for young girls to connect, share experiences and enhance their well-being.

Expanding and intensifying the global influence of the Joint Programme

→ Youth and women-led organizations are often the sole providers of critical humanitarian aid. The Joint Programme has actively supported and mobilized groups like Y-Peer to offer FGM and GBV prevention and response services. In addition, it provided capacity-building, training and technical support to 11 youth and women's groups across Kassala, Gedarif, Blue Nile and White Nile states. In total, over 40 formal and informal youth groups have been equipped to drive significant gender-transformative changes related to FGM, child marriage and other forms of gender inequality.

^{1,2} Evans, W. D., C. Donahue, J. Snider et al., 2019. "The Saleema Initiative in Sudan to Abandon Female Genital Mutilation: Outcomes and dose response effects." *PLoS One* 14(3): e0213380.

³ Sudan MICS 2014.



Photo credit: © UNFPA Sudan

IN-COUNTRY PARTNERS

Joint Programme Country Partners

Number	List of partners*
17	Al-Alag center, Alight, CAFA Organization, Ministry of Education - Girls Education, NADA Alazhar, National Planning organization (NPO), Near East Foundation, Plan International - Sudan, Rakeyzah Interactive, SADAGAAT Charity Organization, State Council of Child Welfare - SCCWs, State Ministry of Social Welfare - White Nile, Blue Nile, Kassala states, Sudan Family Planning Association, Universities (Dongola, Merawi, Kordofan and Dilling), Women for Peace and Development Organization, Y-Peers, Youth Mechanisms

* List is a mix of implementing and strategic partners