

FGM prevalence among girls and women aged 15 to 49 by year



FGM: Drivers, Prevalence, Attitudes and Progress Towards Elimination



FGM Drivers and Practitioners

More than three quarters

reported undergoing FGM

provider, most commonly

performed by a health-care

of girls aged 0 to 19

a nurse or midwife.1



- Despite increased attention to FGM, it is rarely considered a priority in the humanitarian response in Sudan.
- Need to accelerate efforts at least 20 times to eliminate FGM by 2030.

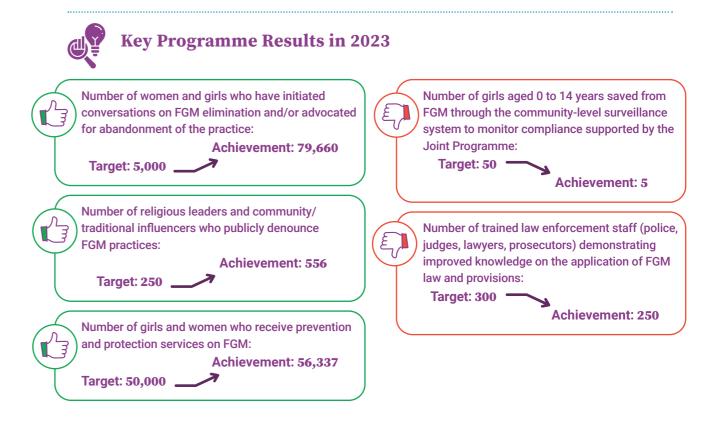
- Progress Towards the **Elimination of FGM**
- · Nearly 9 in 10 girls and women aged 0 to 49 have undergone FGM.¹
- 66% of girls and women aged 15 to 49 reported undergoing FGM between ages 5 and 9.1
- · More than half of girls and women aged 0 to 49 oppose the continuation of FGM.¹



Government: State Ministry of Health – West Nile, State Council for Child Welfare – West Nile, State Ministry of Health - Blue Nile, State Ministry of Social Welfare - Blue Nile, State Council for Child Welfare - South Kordofan, State Council for Child Welfare - Red Sea, State Ministries of Health, National Council for Child Welfare.

Non-Governmental Organizations: Global Aid Hand, Child Development Foundation, Nada El-Azhar Organization, Alight, Health Alliance International, CAFA Development Organization, Auttash Organization for Peace and Development, Kabkabiya Small holders Charitable Society, JASMAR Human Security Organization, Community Resilience Organization, Youth Mechanism, Y-Peers Network, Mutawainat.

Academia: University of Blue Nile, University of Gedaref, University of Kurdufan, Dilling University.



Spotlighted Intervention

The Saleema girls' clubs each consist of around 20 members, mostly girls aged 6 to 14. Some clubs also engage with adolescent boys as supporters. Historically, the 122 clubs were based in schools, offering life skills and sessions on human rights and children's rights, with a focus on girls' rights and agency. Because of the recent crisis in Sudan, this approach was adapted to fit a humanitarian context. Clubs have been set up in gathering areas and camps for internally displaced people, seeking to provide activities to mitigate risks of gender-based violence and harmful practices. By bringing together both internally displaced people and host communities, clubs help to foster a protective environment for girls to live free from FGM.

Sudan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014.