

## ◆ Executive Summary

Reference to the partial achievements submitted in the previous narrative report Jan – Dec 2008, SNCTP continued implementation of the unachieved activities of the plan of action 2008. In addition to some executed activities for the 2<sup>nd</sup> year 2009/2010.

However, the Knowledge Attitude and Practice {KAP} survey on FGM/gender discrimination and HIV/AIDS in {105}villages at seven states Gazira, White Nile, Sinnar, Gadarif, Kassala, South Kordofan and Northern states was conducted. {see annex (1)}

Its major finding is summarized below:

1. It was found that more than {90%} of respondents in all states were circumcised and type {III} was the dominate form with a considerable proportion of respondents performed the so call “Sunna” type in Sinnar state.
2. More than half of respondents in Gezira, Sinnar, Northern and White Nile states were circumcised by trained midwives while more than half in Kassala, Gadarif and south kordofan were circumcised by TBAs.
3. The majority of respondents in all states reported to know about FGM complications and lower than {50%} in all states reported to suffer from one or more complications.
4. the majority of respondents in all states reported that the social custom was the factor associated with FGM practice.

5. The government activities that deal with HTPs was the first well known as reported by the majority in all states; civil society organizations and the Child Rights Convention came in the second position. The National Council for Child Welfare {NCCW} came lastly.
6. The majority of respondents considered FGM as torture practiced against children.

For gender discrimination, male were not likely to assist in cooking or washing the receptacles in the house in all state. Farming and shopping were likely to be done by women only in Gadarif state while it was done by both men & women in south kordofan and White Nile and by men only in the other states. The majority of respondents in all the states reported that females wake earlier and sleep later than men.

In regard to HIV/AIDS, almost all respondents in Northern state, Gadarif, Sinnar and White Nile reported that they heard about it with very small proportion {1%} of them reported that they did not. In the other states {90%} reported they have not heard about it. High proportion of respondents in all the states proved to have good knowledge about the four position media on HIV/AIDS transmission as more than {70%}. The highest proportion in this respect registered in Gazira state followed by White Nile and Sinnar states. However, more details are found in the study document.

Concerning achieved programmes, two workshops on GBV & women rights protection were undertaken in Gazira and Northern states for {60} taskforces, each for {3} days. Trainees were nominated by the communities of the villages. They comprised of {25} males and {35} females. Every village trainees established taskforces and among themselves elected a chair person and a reportaire for co-ordination with the states' branch offices co-ordinators. The impact of the TOT trainings was reflected in the knowledge departed to the grass root communities by the trained taskforces during the implementation of the intensive debates and homes visits sessions.

In fact, during Jan – May 2009, these taskforces executed a total of {896} home visits and focus groups conversation sessions at {35} villages, the outreached were {19.132} distributed as follows: {25%} males, {65%} females and {10%} children above 10 year olds. It was worth while to mention that {315} home visits were held and the beneficiaries included in the total outreached mentioned above. A total of {625} homes were visited during the year {1<sup>st</sup> + 2<sup>nd</sup> reports}.

The home visits reflects some hidden victims of FGM practice and traumatized girls' pupils who had been subjected to sexual abuse kept secret due to social stigma. The taskforces acquainted the families with the legal procedures to take and showed them how to access health treatment and psycho-social intervention for the better situation of the victims.

The home visits found to be the best strategy in bringing out the hidden concerns, conflicts and all the silent issues

Infact, SNCTP planned to implement annually {1260} debates and home sessions for a total outreach {31.500} in {35} villages by the end of 2008. In reality, {1040} sessions were achieved and the outreached were {22.621}. Therefore, the actual realized sessions rate of unrealized {17.5%} for the unreach people rate is {82.5%} and the realized rate {71.8%}.

During the monitoring sessions, the participatory rapid learning approach was used with some samples of beneficiaries who participated in the home visits and groups sessions, trust building, self confidence and openness attitudes observed among the beneficiaries. Their articulations improved and gender discrimination seemed to be enhanced, co-operation, participation and respect of opinions between men and women also improved. skills among the taskforces occurred. Parents and women households involvement in the preparations of the debates' places and shared experience witnessed.

At the IDPs in Mayo Farm, the trained midwives reported that they listened to pregnant and lactating mothers while they visited the health centres discussing about domestic and sexual violence. They said before the discussions these matter were kept secrete but after the women house holds attended the debates on GBV they changed.

They also observed conducted many advises sessions, particularly, to young girls and boys {IDPs} for avoidance rape and undesirable behaviors.

An outstanding advance TOT training on the Rights Based Approach {RBA}in development programs was held for the states' branch officers to-gether with some candidates from the social welfare , field development workers {IDPs} and grass root organizations' members. The training stressed equality and justices for all, aiming at achieving human rights and dignity for marginalized communities. Besides that they were oriented on how to follow the achieved activities and write scientific reports with indicators.

Further more, two orientation forums on gender discrimination in context of Islamic views and MDG {3} were held in Gazira and Northern states for legislators and opinion leaders. The discussions focused on FGM and girl –child marriage laws as a priority concern of the activists working against harmful practices. The drop out of article {13} on FGM Law from the draft Child Act 2009 by the Sudan cabinet of ministers upset the educated people and health personnel at the country level. It destroyed the huge donation spent and efforts made during the past three decates. It is worth while to mention that the law in the Sudan for {11}years old.

According to the work plan 2008, {192} media messages should be made . In the previous report {90} messages produced in addition to the {108} made during Jan – May 2009. A total of {198} is fully realized. More than {100% realized}

However, the Broad Cast messages were found to be more effective than the other media means. Direct appreciations received from the public at the CB stations in all states. The zero Tolerance to FGM International Day 6<sup>th</sup> of Feb. 2009, celebrations made by the branches as well as SNCTP HQ. Detailed information on this activity found in the report but the major successes made was ; SNCTP involved the government at central and local levels in the celebrations. Their statements were supportive. A total of {4206} copies of various educational materials were distributed during the programs implementation and the International celebrations.

Beside these achievements, the SCOVA network membership fees was paid and the material for the web-site prepared and preceded to the technical expert for updating process .The material for the photo book for {25} years achievements was ready for printing , SNCTP is looking for funds raising to cover its final editing & printing.

On the other hand, {23} participations were done at local level, obviously, Khartoum HQ contributed a lot in comparison to other states. However , for both periods a total of {36} participation made in year one .

Regarding the regional and international events, five missions were achieved. The 6<sup>th</sup> of Feb, FGM International Day celebrated in collaboration with Pharos organization in the Netherlands, it was a successful event. SNCTP also participated in the 10<sup>th</sup> sessions at the Human Rights Council in Geneva ,

followed by study tour to Sweden for strengthening an International Contact Program Initiative made with the local branch of Save the Children Sweden in vasteras. The last participation was done in Juba south Sudan where a workshop on conflict analysis held for {3} days by ICCO. It was a fruitful learning process and a better understanding of the partners for future joint work.

Monitoring process is a crucial tool for follow up the branches' systems of administration, finance, interventions and the impact on the beneficiaries. Accordingly, four missions were undertaken to Gadarif, Kassala, Northern and White Nile states. One of the tools used in annex { 2 } besides other tools of the participatory rapid approach . The major impacts are:

- ▶ In Sinnar state , {65} women households in a villages attended the home visits decided with their husbands to leave their daughters with out circumcision .
- ▶ It was realized that the beneficiaries started to understand the concepts of gender equality and equity in its simplest meanings . They also started to see the link between FGM practice, human rights violation and HIV/AIDS.
- ▶ Observation indicates that rural communities become openness to discuss matters related to sexual intercourse that link with FGM and sexual diseases before it is for bidden .
- ▶ It was discovered in Mayo Farm IDPs camp that some families used to not respect

and protect their children and wives from any danger as the result an increase number of street children is seen in Khartoum city as well as spread of crimes and violence against women at the camps.

Generally, the data gathered during the monitoring missions were subjected to SWOT analysis and from its findings the following strategies were drawn:

- SNCTP will make use of the graduates, who suppose to do the compulsory national services in the office routine work.
- Government sectors and international NGOs will assist SNCTP with staff members for short-term period when there is limited donation or after projects termination.
- SNCTP staff at the states will enroll themselves in computer trainings to access the use of the internet.
- Branch offices at the states will recruit computer typists and technicians to assist them in a part-time basis .
- SNCTP offices at the states will establish kindergartens to guarantee the opening of the offices as well as for investment and sustainability.

Finally, the organization resumed its full function after the donation received. Thus, the offices' personnel and the operations supported. The external auditor audited the expenditure against the income received and the financial report sent to the concerned partners for information.