



**Republic of the Sudan**



**Ministry of welfare and social security**

**General Directorate for Women & Family Affairs**

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## **1. Introduction: Adopting the Beijing agenda of 1995**

Sudan has long been party to the Beijing plan of action throughout the decades. In 1995 the world's women, including the delegation from Sudan, met in Beijing, produced a document for governments to adopt. This was a milestone for advancing women's rights and equality. Twelve critical thematic areas of concern were identified as important to address challenges that deter participation of women in both public and private life.

### **The twelve areas of concern are:**

- 1) Poverty
- 2) Education and training
- 3) Health
- 4) Violence against women
- 5) Armed conflict
- 6) The economy
- 7) Power and decision-making
- 8) Institutional mechanisms
- 9) Human rights
- 10) Media
- 11) The environment
- 12) Girl Child

The Sudanese government responded most positively. The government issued Decree No.50/203 of December 1995 for implementing 1995 program of action, followed by Decree No. 22 of 1996, which created a National Commission for producing the National Plan for the Advancement of Women. The Commission was under the auspices of Fatima Khalid Ahmed the wife of the President El Bashir and chaired by then State Minister in the Ministry of Social Planning. Membership included representatives from civil society, popular organizations, academics, and national personalities.

## **Section I**

### **Analysis of achievements and challenges since 1995**

- **Major achievements in promoting gender equality and empowerment of Women.**
- **Major challenges encountered in Achieving Gender Equality.**
- **Constitutional, legislative and legal developments in promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women.**
- **Share approximate dimensions of the national budget, which invest in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women.**
- **Implementation and coordination mechanisms between the Government and civil society.**
- **Bilateral cooperation, regional, sub-regional & international, to monitor the implementation of Beijing Declaration & Platform for Action .**
- **Millennium Development Goals and its role in facilitating the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.**

## **2. Achievements in gender mainstreaming in national plans and policies**

The state of Sudan pursued plans for the advancement of women according to the Beijing program's twelve points. It initiated the National Plan for 1998 to 2002. Funds were allocated amounting to 4 million SDG for implementing the Plan.

The 25 year National Plan for 2003-2027 incorporated women's advancement by focusing on the contribution of women to the Renaissance of the Sudanese society. By 2007 the commission tasked with writing a policy commiserate with the pillars of the Beijing Platform completed what became the National Women Empowerment Policy, endorsed by the President of the country in 2007. The policy focused on 6 pillars for empowering women: education, health (including environment and hygiene), political participation, peace and conflict resolution, economic empowerment and human rights. The institution named for coordinating and providing technical assistance for gender mainstreaming and implementation of the Women Empowerment Policy throughout the government institutions and civil society is the General Directorate for Women and Family Affairs in the federal Ministry of Welfare and Social Security, which is replicated at state level.

The two Five Year Plans of 2007 - 2011 and 2012 - 2016 concentrate on economic empowerment, combating poverty, creating opportunity for work and equal opportunity for women in the fields of agriculture, industry and commerce, supported by microfinance schemes which tackle poverty of rural women and generates small business for women, poorer families and female-headed households. In the formal sector, women are given access to the social insurance funds, health insurance and pensions. Social assistance has been introduced for the neediest families, including in-kind support and cash transfers. Promotion of water projects are regarded as essential for economic empowerment of women.

The two Five Year National Plans cover the following executive actions:

- Conduct surveys to identify gender gaps, in macro-policies of the State, has been devising indicators of women's empowerment in the different States.
- Follow a national policy for the empowerment of women: approved by the Council of Ministers in March 2007, with reference to the Constitution of Sudan, and national laws, regional and international conventions, and empower women through six different themes.
- A detailed plan for implementing policy
- Re-enforce the 2008 National Strategy for F as it the fundamental social pillar and needs to enjoy its full rights.
- Develop a national strategy to combat violence against women, prevent negative discrimination against women and combat harmful traditional practices that diminish their dignity.
- Aim national disabilities policies at the protection of women with disabilities and their integration into society, through rehabilitation, training, health care, education, and employment.

- Incorporate in the national strategy to combat HIV/AIDS a therapeutic dimension, and prevention, through education, and protection for children and mothers.
- National Youth Strategy is to concentrate on making youth productive and to promote their cognitive, cultural and health awareness as well as promote infrastructure development for youth to deal with leisure, and employment and reduce poverty among youth of both sexes
- The Higher Council for Agricultural Renewal is to include gender issues and promote reduction of poverty.
- The Interim poverty reduction strategy paper of the MoFNE is a priority and needs to aim at achieving universal primary education by the year 2015 as means to achieve gender equality.
- National policy to combat homelessness is to protect and promote the well-being of children, improve the conditions of families and reduce displacement.
- National policy for aged persons is to protect and care for the elderly, health care and social security.
  - National population policy focuses on women and justice, and aims to empower women, develop their potential, and all their civil and political rights, and to promote their participation in the policy development process as well as achieve safe motherhood, childhood, It aims to reduce by 2031 mortality reduction from 216 to 73 per 100,000 live births.
  - By 2031, use of family planning methods is to increase from 9% to 39%.
- A national drug control policy, laws and awareness-raising, care, and support of development institutions, academic institutions and the training of staff working in the areas of awareness and treatment will be enforced.

### **3. Constitutional Guarantees**

The Sudan Interim Constitution of 2005 Section II of Article 32 guarantees the rights of women and children in the enjoyment of all civil, political, social, cultural and economic, including the right to equal pay for equal work and other related benefits

### **4. Achievements in the creation of national women machinery**

- The Ministry of Welfare and Social Security is the location for the General Directorate for Women and Family Affairs, responsible for developing strategies, plans and policies for the advancement of women and to oversee their operationalization.
- Most sectoral ministries and commissions have created departments for gender and gender mainstreaming in their respective ministries and commissions (e.g. Central Bureau of Statistics, National Strategic Planning Council). Ministries with gender units or focal points are health, justice, labor, education, agriculture, animal husbandry, interior, foreign Affairs, finance and national economy.

- At the universities, the development studies of the University of Khartoum has a women's department, Ahfad's Women's University has a Regional Institute of studies of gender and diversity, peace and human rights. Other universities offering gender studies are Islamic University, International University of Africa-Sudan.
- Some banks have facilities for women development and productive families such as:- Omdurman National Bank, the Agricultural Bank, the Family Bank, the Savings and Social Development Bank, Bank of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security.
- Establishment of a Committee for community development in the National legislative assembly and dealing with community issues by focusing on women's and children's issues,
- Important civil society organizations for women include the General Federation of Sudanese Women, Salma, Muwatinat (legal aid), AIDS infected associations, forum for combating violence against women.
- An initiative exist to establish schools for the development of society, within the framework of the partnership between the high institutions of education and the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security.

## **5. Achievements in education**

The most important achievements in the area of education, the high rate of assimilation of girls, in the primary school: gender gap dropped from 12.6% to 8.3% in 2007. This is due to the State adopting the Millennium development goals, the recommendations of the Conference on education for all, a presidential decree issued on mandatory education for all based on the principles of equity, justice, gender equality. The education strategy for 200-2027 provides for universal basic education with increasing enrolment and reduction of drop-out rates, quality teacher training, adult education and literacy, financial literacy for women, and state directorates for girls' education including nomadic girls, the rate of which went from 0 to 10%.

Obstacles to universal education include poverty, customs and traditions that inhibit girls' chores, local curriculum not linked to the environment and the needs of society.

## **6. Achievements in health**

The State adopted policies and strategies to reduce maternal mortality from 509 per 100,000 live births (safe motherhood survey 1999-2002) to 216 per 100,000 live births (family survey 2010).

Strategy has been developed to reduce the socio-economic and cultural causes of maternal mortality.

The Medical Council prohibited the practice of female genital mutilation by health professionals.

A Supreme Committee was formed comprising the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security, Ministry of Justice, and a network of voluntary organizations working in the field to develop a law barring female circumcision.



A national strategic plan to combat HIV/AIDS, was developed with an estimated prevalence rate of smoking among the population (0.5% for males and 0.7% for females), and remains low due in part to cultural traditions among communities that slow the spread of the disease.

## **7. Achievements in the fight against poverty and economic empowerment for women:-**

There is no doubt that the economic empowerment of women, and the fight against poverty is one of the key factors in the integration of gender in the reforms, and macroeconomic policies, and the provision of health services, and education overall, and their full integration into economic activity, and in this regard, several policies and strategies, For the economic empowerment of women and combating poverty, especially widows, divorced women, migrant women, women with disabilities, and apply of macro-economic policies, to achieve the objectives of the national strategy for poverty alleviation, 2002 – 2020, consisting of a package of macroeconomic policies to achieve the objectives of the strategy one quarter of the cornea, and progress has been developing a strategy to reduce poverty for the period 2002-2004.

- Issuing policies of microfinance, with the aim of encouraging and developing economic and social banking, to alleviate poverty in less developed rural areas, and women to empower them economically and socially, where the policies of the Central Bank of Sudan, 12% of the credit ceilings for commercial banks to microfinance, 70 percent of which is directed to rural areas, 30% for women.

- Preparation of an integrated strategy for addressing the problem of inertia graduates into program-short term for the period of 2005-2008.

- Enforcement of those policies and strategies for combating poverty, and the economic empowerment of women, the State has established many mechanisms and financial institutions including: -The microfinance unit

- Central Bank of Sudan-women's microfinance portfolio-the savings and Social Development Bank, women represent more than 60% of the recipients

- Establishment of social funds (social solidarity fund-student support fund.)

- and the Zakat to support poor families, particularly women.

- Create wallets for irrigated and rain-fed, to women farmers.

- The SME guarantee fund for women.

- Establishment of social centres for the development of women, working to train and raise women's capacities in the areas of production and marketing.

- Specialized branches for women in financial institutions-Bank dedicated to financing for families-family Bank.

- The Union of businesswomen to Federation of employers.

-The composition of the High Council for agricultural revival, includes seven departments, including the Department of combating poverty and providing jobs. -Because of the importance of training and qualification of women for economic empowerment, have been holding training courses in the areas of productivity and industry, and in the preparation and implementation of projects, feasibility study and assessment, monitoring and reporting.

And the above achievements are achievements of the President for the following:-first, it reaffirms the commitment of the State, towards women's empowerment and development economically, socially and politically, and that these achievements are the primary focus of the development of women and institutional mechanisms and technical support, logistical, and helped to identify gaps in various areas based on studies that have been And then work on bridging these gaps, to help decision makers and planners and implementers.

-Led to public awareness of gender issues for decision makers in the State, which has led to gender in policies, strategies and sectoral plans and programmes of ministries and in all axes related to women's empowerment and gender equality are fair, and that evidence of this is the gender in policies and strategies, the various State institutions, And research and academic institutions, funding institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector.

Confirmation of the political commitment of the State towards women's issues, the national policy for the empowerment of women, with six axes, which works to strengthen women's capacities, develop their skills, thereby resulting in the development of operational plans for policy, which led to the improvement of health services, educational, and economic conditions of women, empowering them economically, socially and politically, and legally, And active participation in peace-building.

-Operational plans also worked for politics, the economic empowerment of women and improvement of their status, through the provision of financial services, and enable them to access, resulting in the reduction of poverty among women.

### **Main challenges that hindered gender equality and empowerment of women:-**

-Lack of financial resources, domestic and global, that impact negatively on women's programmes. -Debt overhang of Sudan-customs, traditions and practices, negative-low level of education and health — widening of the geographic and poor infrastructure.

-Bias policy, for major projects without the SMEs to which women-scarce trained human resources as a result of internal and external migration — and the economic embargo imposed on Sudan, which has led to a lack of resources, utilization of technologies-and the high percentage of illiteracy and despite efforts at reduction.

-Lack of studies, research and in-depth surveys identify gaps in various areas of women-the lack of data and information disaggregated by type-the lack of adequate data and information as the impact of poverty on women, particularly rural women's lack of information on gender based violence-negative customs and traditions that restrict women's participation in some activities.

### **These are major challenges for the following reasons:**

Women's issues are cross-cutting, multidimensional and interrelated, which requires, providing considerable budgets for programmes, projects and activities for women, and that in all respects, and that the budgets allocated for the implementation of those plans and programmes is limited, resulting in scattered activities and unsustainable, and lacked effective mechanisms in the process of evaluation and follow-up, Especially at the State level.

Customs, traditions and heritage, negative, stand without educational institutions, resulting in high illiteracy rates, the lack of women's access to technologies, to improve the production and productivity. Poor training, rehabilitation and capacity-building for staff working in the areas of health and education, leads to poor service delivery in the resulting negative effects on women.

There is no doubt that the economic embargo imposed on Sudan negative consequences on women, as follows:-take advantage of the support provided to women by the donors particularly in the field of development. -Double tap new technologies and successful experiences of developed countries. -Poor infrastructure as a result of the expansion of the Sudan, which resulted in weak basic services for women.

**In the areas of:** health, education, poverty reduction, training, rehabilitation and capacity-building. The weak gender responsive budgeting hinders the implementation of strategies and operational plans developed to address these challenges. And continue to the attention of the State in all its institutions, and concerned with the development and strengthening of the role of women, to perform multiple roles, you may have several policies and strategies:-the comprehensive national strategy:-where a special space devoted to the integration of women in all sectors.

#### **Mechanisms for regular dialogue between Government and civil society:-**

- Civil society organizations are active partners in the implementation of plans and programmes for women at the grassroots level, and in this regard the Ministry of welfare and social security management for organizations and women's associations, the women and the family and of its tasks and functions: O develop orientations and priorities for the work of women's organizations and associations in all matters relating to the promotion of women and the family. cooperation with organizations and women's associations in the implementation of joint projects-proposal of priority programmes and provide the necessary support for enforcement-coordinating the joint efforts of women's organizations and associations on the one hand, and between them and the relevant segments in all matters relating to the training of women and develop their On the other hand- and to collect and provide data and statistics related to work of women's organizations and associations to develop the capacities of women as assigns in determining future visions.

- There is a network of voluntary organizations working in the areas of women's development, and came from the recommendation of the national organizations working in the field of women's development, the importance of building a network for coordination between them and official bodies working in the field and the network was established in 1999 **in order to achieve the following objectives:-**

- Coordination and cooperation between official bodies and voluntary women's capacity-building of member organizations through the Organization of joint projects and programmes-collect, monitor and exchange information.

- Exchange of experience with networks and regional organizations and bodies and the specialized agencies of the United Nations.
- The material and moral support and technical network and resources. And participation in the follow-up and implementation of international and regional conventions on women.
- Network means are used to achieve these goals the most important seminars and workshops, publication of periodicals information bank training and studies and research. O there are many networks as mechanisms for coordination among the organizations working in the area, such as the networks of organizations working in the field (AIDS-Environment-peace).
- There are Sudanese Council of voluntary associations (ASKWA) was founded in 1979 and is a voluntary mechanism for coordination and information exchange between national and international voluntary associations operating in the Sudan.
- Under the Ministry's partnership approach involved voluntary organizations and women's organizations, academia, and the private sector, in developing an action plan for the advancement of women and the national policy for the empowerment of women, and the national strategy for the family, and in all strategies, policies and operational plans, and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as the Ministry is training and capacity-building for the Civil society organizations in all areas of women's empowerment.

The main bilateral cooperation – regional or subregional levels to support the exchange of knowledge and experience:-there are Ministry of international cooperation and of reference: plans and policies of international cooperation for the development and reconstruction — attracting foreign resources and grants provided by States and international organizations and institutions, regional coordination - Follow-up to the implementation of the conventions on international cooperation and coordination of relations with external organizations.

There are also High Commission for humanitarian aid and of the terms of reference of the management work of the voluntary organizations and foreign countries, United Nations agencies and other international organizations under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in coordination with the Ministry of finance and other relevant actors.

At the level of the Ministry of welfare and social security are the Department of external cooperation functions to strengthen cooperation with a view to creating an international environment favourable to social development, to contribute to the strengthening of global partnership in achieving social development through the signing of memorandums of understanding and agreements and protocols with brotherly and friendly States.

The State, represented by the various sectoral institutions, many of these joint cooperation for the empowerment of women and training and support in all areas, with plenty of international voluntary organizations such as: (Blanc Sudan – say – UNESCO ... Etc), and the Office of disarmament and reintegration, and United Nations agencies, for example:-the UN women UNDP-UNFPA-UNESCO, IFAD (International Fund for agriculture development). World Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Program, and the cooperation in the implementation of programmes and projects related to the critical areas of the Beijing Platform for action, in sectors including:-

Education sector:

The number of organizations (68) implemented (97) project cost (109.357) \$ (26%). the health sector: the number of organizations (81) implemented (115) project cost (99.854.821) \$ (24%).

**water and environmental sanitation:**

The number of organizations (48) implemented (66) project cost (36.333.970) \$ (9%). Agriculture and food security: number of organizations (58) implement (94) project cost (32.655.528) \$ (38%). sector for the improvement of living and livelihoods: the number of organizations (17) implemented (22) project cost \$13.663.241 (3%).

**The relief and humanitarian assistance:**

Number of organizations (27) implemented (41) project cost \$ 65.073.887) (16%). training and capacity-building: the number of organizations (36) implements (52) project cost (26.795.100) \$ (6%).

**The social welfare sector:**

The number of organizations (41) implemented (65) projects at a of cost \$32.706.113 (8%). the Ministry as well as membership in international and regional committees, for example:-Family Committee Arabic – Arabic-League World family organization-the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Economic Commission for women (ECA) Center for gender and development – African Union the African Women Committee – Intergovernmental Authority on drought and development (IGAD), the status of women in the economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the non-aligned movement, the common market for Eastern and South Africa-International Conference of the Great Lakes (ICGLR (where the second meeting of the General Assembly of the Forum of women of Great Lakes countries – in 2013, With a view to coordination and follow-up of gender equality issues and promoting women's rights in the Great Lakes region and the preparation of a strategic plan for the years (2014-2.16 m) platform women. and through meeting introduction of the reports of progress, challenges and recommendations to Member States on gender equality and the empowerment of women in peace and security, democracy, good governance, development and regional integration The Sudan was also elected as Chairman of the ARF's Lakes for two years, the General Conference of the Great Lakes region issued a legal framework consists of ten protocols signed at the meeting of chairpersons and chairs the Sudan led by the pulpit.

Sudan took the chairmanship of the Organization of women Arabic-6th period (2013 - 2015) , as Ms. deprived the President of the Republic Presidency of the Organization of th

-Implementation of a number of training workshops aimed at capacity-building (160) in areas designated by the Organization in achieving its goals and the implementation of its activities and programmes. Included training on the following topics: evaluation and follow-up, how to attract support, methodology of participatory learning and action, design projects.e sixth session, implementation of the meeting of the Supreme Council and the Executive Council of the Arabic women's organization in Sudan, with the participation of 15 Member States of the organization.

-Implementation of a number of training workshops aimed at capacity-building (160) in areas designated by the Organization in achieving its goals and the implementation of its activities and programmes. **Included training on the following topics:** evaluation and follow-up, how to attract support, methodology of participatory learning and action, design projects.

- Solidarity network is configured to Sudanese organizations over (80 in various disciplines. as the main outlet for this training program).

**The lessons learned may be summarized as follows:**

- Benefited from testing and successful experiences – take advantage of training opportunities, rehabilitation and capacity-building – the importance of evaluation and monitoring for the success of programmes and projects for women, in addition to funding projects.

- Regard to the women's Committee of the OIC, and the kind of the common market for Eastern and South Africa (COMESA), emerged from the collaboration **in achieving the following results:**

- Trains rehabilitation and capacity-building. Supporting technical and logistical, institutional mechanisms for women. · Elaboration of studies, research and surveys to identify gender gaps and to provide information to help decision makers and planners and implementers. Regular meetings between organizations and actors and stakeholders to identify priorities and develop a common vision. •The design of gender-specific form for a multiple indicator cluster survey for the year 2014 and was funded by the United Nations. For more cooperation to be

- Enhanced coordination among each other in order to prevent the recurrence of similar activities.

- Follow –up and evaluation of activities undertaken to assess implementation and address the challenges they face.

- Integrated development projects are funded to ensure the sustainability rather than scattered activities.:-

The Millennium development goals in General and in particular the Millennium development goals related to gender issues to the strengthening and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for action through the match the goals of eradicating extreme poverty, education, gender equality and the empowerment of women, improving maternal health, where the State is committed to achieving the Millennium goals by 2015, And developed strategies, plans and programmes and budgets

## **Section II**

**Progress achieved in the implementation of the critical areas of concern of the Beijing platform for action since 2009.**

**Progress in the twelve critical areas of concern:**

1. Women and Poverty.
2. Education and Training of Women.
3. Women and Health. 4. Violence against Women.
5. Women and Armed Conflict.
6. Women and the Economy.
7. Women in Power and Decision-Making.
8. Women and Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women.
9. Women and Human Rights.
10. Women and Media. 11. Women and the Environment. 12. The Girl-Child.

**The obstacles, gaps and challenges encountered since 2009. Policies and austerity measures taken according to the world o financial crisis.**

## ***Firstly, Economic Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation***

The economic empowerment of women, is one of the central issues which contribute to women's employment, training and capacity-building to enable them to perform multiple roles, the State has made numerous efforts through the development of policies, strategies, economic empowerment of women, including the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women (Economic Empowerment).

### **Achievements:-**

- Revision and activating policies and strategies for women's empowerment.
- The microfinance unit in the Central Bank of Sudan.
- Organize and develop of the banking system to achieve the objectives of the state poverty alleviation.
- Increase the funding Bank loans for social development, and to increase the funding ceiling of microfinance from 10% to 12% of the financing ceilings for commercial banks and financial portfolio and created a fund to stave off dangers.
- Sudan Central Bank policies and legislation for the development of microfinance and the development of the regulatory framework and oversight in the year 2011.
- Setting the policy to include the finance portfolio, all sectors of microfinance and microcredit, and funding a social dimension, and targeted segments of society (young people and women).
- The establishment of an agency to ensure that microfinance, and encourage its institutions, to create partnerships for services.
- Simplification of procedures, flexibility in guarantees, and expand the use of guarantee institutions of civil society, associations and trade unions-and the support and development of microfinance building foundations.
- The number of microfinance institutions which doesn't accept deposits is (23).
- Create a portfolio security partnership between the banking system and the Zakat Chamber with a capital of 200 million SDG, the project targets about 89432 clients.
- Portfolio for finance graduates with a capital of £ 59 million and financing women's projects in 9 States for the development of rural women aimed at 76.5 thousand women.
- Completed the pilot phase of the financial institution (absmi), as a model for best practice funding for radical change, by financing only women rural area, covering at least 1 million families in 10 States, in a period of 10 years, and had the pilot phase, successful repayment rate of 100, by configuring the number of group members, 1423 27319 woman size savings of 3.2 million Sudanese pounds.
- Create partnerships with international financial institutions, and regional projects and microfinance programmes to combat poverty, such as the partnership with the Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah and the World Bank.
- Create a portfolio for finance graduates with a capital of 59 million and financing women's projects in 9 States for the development of rural women aimed at 76.5 thousand women.
- Completed pilot phase funding institution (Absmi Project) as a model of best practices of funding smaller project to make radical change in the rural finance through the financing women's project only. It covers at least a million families in 10 states, in a period of ten years, the pilot phase successfully achieved rate of payment of 100 percent of the



composition of total number project of 1,423 ,with a group membership of 27319 woman and savings size 3, 2 million SDG.

- The creation of partnerships with international financial institutions, regional projects, financing programs smaller to combat poverty, such as the partnership with the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah and the World Bank.
- The establishment of a network of microfinance.
- The establishment of Database at Central Bank to extend information to support decision-makers & policy makers with required information.
- To provide technical support and build the capacity of smaller funding institutions through equipping them with a system of follow-up financing smaller loans.
- Recruitment and training of 1000 microfinance officer who are working in relevant banks. In order to push forward the smaller funding.
- Organization of workshops in coordination with funding institutions, regional organizations, local, national and international to reverse and exchange of experiences in the area of microfinance.

**The table below shows the volume of funding existing smaller commercial banks for year 2009-2013.**

Year	Total funding	Microfinance	Growth Percentage Rate	Percentage of Total Funding
2009	١٨٠١٦٤	٣٣٥	٤٨%	٢%
2010	٢١٠١٨٦	٦١٢	٥٠%	٣%
2011	٢٨٠٨٠٠	٩٣٨	١٠٨%	٣,٢%
2012	٣٠٠٤٣٠	١,٤٩٦	٣٣%	٥%
2013	٣١٠٢٢٠	١,٥٤٤,٥	٣%	٥%

- The central bank financing 9 commercial banks to work in the field of microfinance. To enable them to deliver microfinance services to low income groups, the poor and the economically active and specially women at the grass-roots level. Total financing pilot program until 31 December 2013 is 625, 4 million SDG, targeting 528, 728 client.

- The establishment of the Supreme Council for Microfinance, and adopted the comprehensive national strategy, for development of microfinance sector in Sudan from 2013-2014.

- The establishment of specialized bank financing for families (bank of the family) in 2008. Works in the area of poverty and reduction through the financing of projects, or economic activities in the areas of:- Services - Productive Families - shelter - small industries - Animal production - transport and storage and raise the level of income of the beneficiaries, beside raising standard of living families socially & economically targeting gender equality. World Bank support across different groups, women's associations, (122,021) beneficiaries benefited from these projects from 2009-2013, total of (33. 999) of who are women (with percentage rate 29 %) and total fund (659. 639. 735) SDG.

- Savings and Social Development Bank works institutional in improving the standard of living of various sectors of society targeting groups of low income to combat poverty, the bank invest its resources for social development. The bank targets microfinance agents, from all sectors of society in rural and urban areas (*for more Details See table No. ( 1 ) indicates the target population by type during the period (2009- 2013 ) ( 1 )*)

**The bank played a leading role in poverty alleviation through the provision of income generating projects targeting women including:-**

**1. Al-Zahraa Project for Poultry Production 2010- 2012:**

The project provide food security, take advantage of the potential of graduates and youth, they funded collective projects for producing poultry at River Nile State, with a capacity of 180 thousand chickens, and provide job opportunities for women graduates, with total funding of \$10.9 million SDG covered (600 families).

**Projects in cooperation with Sudanese Women General Union:**

**2. Women Portfolio Project:** - The portfolio targeted total number of 10,000 women includes: - female heads of households, limited income ,widows, in the rural and cities, also it works in developing private sector and non-organized economic sector(informal) - saving awareness among families. And adopting the principle of collective action.

**3. Non- Interest Project for Poor Women: -**

The project aims to deliver financing to poor women in all States, the funding grants size is one thousand SDG, and total number women benefited are of 1048, in 9 states.

**4. Non- Interest Project for Poor Women in Rural:-**

The project covered particular states (affected by conflict), and the project targets 3500 poor families by focusing on women (head house hold) o in rural areas. Women in the public, private pastoral and agricultural products, the project fund is (6) million

**5. Center for the development of the capacities of women's productive :-**

The project has been implemented in the states of North and South Kordofan. The products of these centers, in industry dairy products at a cost of 25 thousand pounds.

**6. Revolving Fund for Women of small temples:-**

The project is being implemented in Khartoum. In cooperation with the Union of Sudanese Women, which is a (good loan without the benefits of) aimed at Women, sums not more than 500 pounds each.

**7. Projects in cooperation with the Association of Women Working:**

is financing of income-generating projects for women low income 4700 SDG benefited a number 1479 mandates woman north and south - Kordofan, Kassala and mandate.

**8. Revival project of rural house :-**

has been financing a number 12 of Pastoral women's associations, In Gedaref in the field of animal husbandry benefited 1200 families.

**9. Marchers Project for developing rural families:-**

The project aims to achieve food security, poverty alleviation, and achieving stability, and increase the income of the family, through the manufacturing industries. Take advantage of the value-added agricultural products, the project targeted a number (5000) family. The project aims for the rehabilitation of community development centers, and to support the activities of young people in the rural area, to achieve opposite migration from the cities rural area. Irrigation systems and aquaculture development, training and capacity-building in all areas of agriculture, Literacy and education of women, building a database on rural women in the State. and concern for the natural resources, the dissemination of a culture of peace and peaceful coexistence

**National project for rural women Development:-**

**10. The project aims to: -**

Increase the income of women in rural areas. Development of knowledge and skills and productivity by rural women. Update pattern of production (especially agricultural production) - raising the level of awareness of health and culture food in the countryside. The project is being carried out with the smart partnerships and operational funding of jurisdiction. The project covers six area of concern:- (health, environment, education, economic empowerment, Human rights and law, political participation and decision-making, the focus of the Peace and Conflict) (Details of the implementation of the project is attached to a successful experiment)

**The role of the Zakat in the fight against poverty:-**

- the actual exchange rate on the banks of Zakat ( 868. 6 ) million pounds 2013, compared to \$6 718. 6 ) million pounds for the year 2012, The highest proportion of the exchange rate on the poor and the needy. Where amounted to 68% of total collection benefited ( 2,950,846 ) family. - carried out the Zakat a number of service projects and productivity, \$ (112.6) million pounds. The agricultural projects benefiting (37.540) family - education projects, benefiting (64,869) students, Water projects benefited (74248) family - a variety of projects for youth, women, with disabilities benefited (6434) families, funding projects benefited smaller (173) Beds. - The

number of families insured for health, which was adopted by the Zakat 2013 M (522.797) family, An increase of (147.677) families for the year 2012.

- The draft to ensure orphans benefited (54.838) family \$ (28.4 Million SDG) 2012M, Compared to the \$24.2 MILLION POUNDS IN 2012.

- The cumulative number to ensure the student ( 82. 633 ) male and female students at a cost ( 50. 7 million pounds ( ) providing direct support for each poor students monthly amount ( 150 ) pounds besides supporting the meal School, treatment and housing. - a national award for best productive families on the level of the State and the most important objectives: promoting productive families, encouraging small producers on the improvement and development and increase production. Sudan has won the prize of the best Productive Families and best supportive Pastor, Princess prize Sabika Bint Ibrahim - the Kingdom of Bahrain.

-The award for creativity rural women stemmed the idea of the leaders of the General Federation of Sudanese Women with a view to the development of rural women in the third world countries Experienced service to programs aimed at rural women crystallized the idea in the level of cash prize High compete for rural women creative innovation and comprehensive grew and broader until it reached the prize Sixth.

- have been integrated into social type in programs and projects. In the agricultural sector and the integration of women in development projects. through projects that are financed through loans and grants, IFAD international agricultural development, where Women represent 30 percent of the total beneficiaries of *projects which aim to* :- Achieving food security, and increasing income, and strengthening productive capacities, and economic stability. The establishment of an effective framework for managing natural resources, and improving negotiating position of women and men, and develop the capacity of community groups. **See table No. (2) Which shows the number of beneficiaries by type (annex 2)**

- has been the preparation of the following studies: Study the economic and social impact of climate change on the small producers (agricultural, Animal Production) . Evaluation study economic and social stability of nomadic rural development experiences, renovation projects evaluation study ways of living Gash Delta.

## **Second :- The Field of Education**

- Education strategy comes in the framework of the comprehensive national strategy and the State is making in which efforts to expand education, Through the establishment of new chapters to address disparities in acceptance for special groups, In line with second five-year plan 2012-2016, in order to achieve the objectives of education for all.

- the reality of education The Year for the year 2013, there is steady progress reflected in signs diagnosis current educational situation, Educational indicators, in addition to the intensive efforts made by the Ministry of Education State ministries and efforts of the partners. **See table No. 3) which shows the enrolment in school (annex 3)**

helped the implementation of the common national curriculum, and a list of pre-school education, the training of teachers, Riyadh The expanding and improving comprehensive care and education at this stage by focusing on children most Vulnerable and disadvantaged, where the number of kindergartens (16260) kindergarten, Target (867930) male and female children from among children (age 4 - 5 years ) by absorbing virtual) 39,6 % ), Virtual absorption varies between the States.

**Basic Education: - the most important objectives progress in this stage of education are following:**

- to ensure the free and basic education for all Children in the age group 6 - 13 ) in difficult circumstances so as to accept (90 %) of children Omar ( consumption years ) By 2007, access to rates of absorption (72.5 ( %) and more than () dropping 82.4 Percent by 2011.

- Improve Access to quality, coverage and efficiency to meet the state's commitment toward millennium development goals Education for All, and the elimination of gender disparities in education opportunities for the two phases of the Foundation Secondary and equality by 2015 m.  
- The number of schools Foundation (17,442), school accommodate (5,260,623) male and female pupils, Any by absorbing virtual (70,7 %) for Sudan, The ratio of virtual acceptance (at 84.1 % refused ) Acceptance varies virtual virtual and absorption between the States.

- The number of sitting Certificate examination basis (428897) male and female pupils academic year 2012/2013m, the number of Successful ( 325462 ) male and female pupils success rate ( 75. 9 %) for both sexes, the success rate of pupils ( 76. 9 %) and pupils (75 %).

**The secondary education:**

- The State pays great attention to this stage, as reflected in the establishment of chapters New to meet increasing admitted, In accordance with the declared policies and providing qualified teachers and provide the necessary parameter, The number of schools at the secondary level (3612th ) accommodate school (825896) male and female students. By absorbing virtual reached (4.7) Of the total population in the age group of this phase, is still expanding in Technical secondary education has been slow, as the rate of its schools for schools academic secondary education ( 5 % Almost ).

- the percentage of trained teachers in Education Foundation 63, 5 % of the total teachers of The number ( 149389 ) teachers.

- the proportion of trained teachers at the secondary level 72 % of inter Teachers of the ( 46741 ) teachers and teacher.

**Higher education:**

the rate of admission of female students in universities (degree Bachelors  $\sqrt{.52}$  ( % academic year ( 2010 - 2011 ) And 54. 5 % academic year (2011 - 2012) Of admitted students and notes that the proportion of female students than The students, which means attention to girls' education at the university level. and the success rate of female students higher than the percentage of students. See table No. (4) (annex 4) shows the governmental and private universities students restricted

### **Educational initiatives:**

- The Ministry is currently studying the possibility of the establishment of competent care centers and Observatory disabled States disability.
- Prepare to clear all educational institutions of the Holy Qur'an, Islamic studies all States of the Sudan national strategy for religious education.
- In order to develop the education of nomads were Development of nomadic Instructor Guide to cover all categories of nomads and improving the school environment. - The Ministry in developing curricula basis in Braille. It seeks to give effect to a training program for teachers with disabilities, It was also supporting (18) States Disability Center \$ (10,000) pounds each center. - has been a strategy for national food program, an alternative World Food Program.
- Project to improve school environment for the year 2012 - 2013M to allocate 1 percent of Central Support monthly school environment - Draft e-education - the draft schools community conservers Taj Mahal.

### **The ministry works in the framework of the Partnership in education with the relevant organizations of the implementation of the following:**

the program With the UNICEF Education Foundation 2013 - 2014 m.

the draft education support from donors to teach the basis in coordination with the World Bank. The education of the basis for the support of the European Union and is implemented in the Red Sea state, Kassala, Gedaref, Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan, At a cost of \$12 million, the program support in capacity-building with UNESCO, ALECSO In coordination with the National Committee for Education, Culture and Science and the draft emergency education.

- has been a national strategy special educational, National implementation of the forum for education of the whole disabled disability, And a Workshop Manual learning difficulties with the UNESCO.

- Improved community awareness of the importance of the education of girls of the efforts which have been made through awareness-raising programs Information,- the growing number of girls who continue their education after marriage. /- Community Participation effectively in support of education (parents' councils - the boards of mothers - girlfriends schools (. - the proportion of girls' participation in the educational process through the activities of Girls' Clubs

- the efforts that have been made in Education policies progress in bridging the gap in acceptance between boys and girls and an increase in the rate of absorption of girls In schools, the most important positive indicators in this :- The proportion of virtual acceptance for girls to 72, 8 %, Where the gap has been reduced to 7 %.

- the ratio of Absorption to 67,8% of the existence of a gap is 5,4% of the boys.

### **Third: - in the area of Health**

The Federal Ministry of Health and states ministries are implementing policy enforcement National Reproductive Health Program, second five-year plan 2012- 2016 and National Strategy for Health and the strategy to combat HIV/AIDS.

The results of the censuses and surveys indicate that the direction the fertility rate Total (i.e. the average birth rate for women ) It was in decline over time, decreased from 6.6% births per woman in the census 1993M to 5.5% born in census 2008 , The surveys recent family the maternal mortality rate had declined from 554 in 1989 to 216 per hundred thousand Live births ( 2010) where reached 509 in 1999, a year before one of the universal recognition of the goals of the Millennium Development, the figure dropped at a rate of 63.2 %. There is a low frequently over time, which means that the Sudan had approached a lot of achieving the millennium goals. Judge to reduce maternal mortality rate by 75% by 2015, and to achieve the goal of improving the health of mothers put The State Road Map to reduce maternal mortality and neonatal care. One of the most important priorities of focus. The births by cadres of trained both in hospital or at home.

focused and sustained care for pregnant women during the first six weeks after birth. young female care Pregnant women under the age of 20 - Guidance on the benefits of family planning - birth spacing Respect for the right of the child to a decent life. focused interventions that guest to increase access and improve the quality of reproductive health services. through the training of paramedics to provide reproductive health services. in particular prenatal care, family planning services, It was dealing with the issue of the quality of the service provided, through development of fingerprinting are prenatal care, Special care and family planning standards, after abortion and guidelines for doing so. - has made intensive efforts to raise public awareness through the development of materials (information, education and communication) Which address reproductive health issues. through local and national media in the states. - National Strategy has been developed to increase attention to the generation, and support on World Day for midwives and included two strategies - long- and short-term generation to serve with professionalism and efficiency.

Sudan has signed the World Declaration safe motherhood. which is aimed at training of midwives enough number of villagers, so that there will be, for each village along The country - was rehabilitation of schools old midwives and opening new schools, progress has been made to develop and disseminate training program Midwives the village during the past six years, but the matter requires further expansion to cover all parts of the country.

- claimed responsibility for the management of reproductive health program to develop the efficiency of midwives, with The Academy of Sciences of health and basic requirement to join the technical approach is to complete a level 2010m with a view to improve the quality care with emphasis on the care of saving life is free.

- made Federal Ministry of Health great efforts to expand access to emergency care services for women Pregnant women, where the development of a map of it, and it was circulated to the States, and partners. Where those efforts resulted in an increase in the number of midwives by 20% in four years.

- the proportion of medical care for pregnant women from 61% (2006 ) To 74% (2010)- Birth rates rose by medical cadres trained from 49% (2006 ) To 72% (2010).

The results of the surveys indicated Family Health Guide noticeable decrease poverty health, from 76% in 2006 to 48% in 2010.

- Decline in the percentage of female genital mutilation in the age group (10 - 14) From 72% In 2006 to 34.6% IN 2010.

- Updated national population policy 2011, whose objectives included improving reproductive health behavior, access health services, including health care for all members of the community. To increase the effectiveness of maternity care. To raise the proportion of coverage of medical care for pregnant women and the rate of use of family-planning methods.

- To encourage breast-feeding, and that there are many policies that took into account health issues such as reproductive national policy to enable women's youth strategy.

- A road map to reduce maternal mortality. As one of the most important steps that lead to comprehensive reproductive health and society free of ills.

The adoption of the National Nutrition Policy in 2009, which focused on the nutritional status of the population. By focusing on children under the age of five, pregnant women and nursing mothers. Breastfeeding until age 6 months, the percentage rose from 33% in 2006 to 41% in 2010.

- There is a widespread disease of urinary fistula, a lack of access to emergency obstetric care At the level of primary health care, safe motherhood, especially in areas of conflict. The majority of births take place at home (77 %) and low demand for family planning services, the percentage of cases of Birth, which is supervised by skilled attendants 57 % and distribution problems and deployment specialist physicians, led to the focus of many health cadres and disciplines in urban areas, making the conflict areas lack these cadres, and women from poor families less fortunate in education and more vulnerable to risk The use of reproductive health services.

Before the South Sudan separation HIV is an 'epidemic' years in Sudan, where the rate of infection rate of 1. 6 % of the total population, but changed the picture after separation, where the epidemic is now Positioned in the center of the groups most at risk on the basis of the results of the survey, which was conducted in the year 2009M by national program to combat AIDS in 35 of the States of the Sudan, The incidence rate of 0.67% on the level of the country.

- There is a strategy to prevent embryos of transmission of the disease to them through their mothers ( vertical ) strategy has identified the reduction of vertical transmission from 30 % TO 10 % By the end of the year 2011, - was the establishment of 27 centers laboratory tests have been tested for about 47. 127 a woman from pregnant women, in addition to examining blood donors blood banks. - The national program to combat AIDS to mobilize all sectors of society. To participate in the campaign against the epidemic by focusing on national ministries of education, higher education, Youth and Sports, guidance and counseling, and the military and police and the Ministry of Labor.



Guest formulate strategies to build the capacity of civil society, in facilitating extension services, education, treatment, In cooperation with the health sector, With a view to curb the epidemic so as not to increase the incidence of more than 1% of all the population.

- paid Psychological Aspects of the strategy to the injured during fighting and social social isolation and reduce the stigma, focused on information work on the concept of 'My friend infected with HIV/AIDS will continue to be my friend. - Run the Program of HIV/AIDS through (137) voluntary testing centers and awareness-raising, 32 business center provides services antibiotics Viruses feedback (at least one center in each State) and 28 centers for the prevention vertical of HIV/AIDS in all States of the Sudan.

- The establishment of such women's alliance against AIDS, a voluntary body, official The ministries, academic institutions and has particular objectives include the shed light on the epidemic. Development of strategies, and integration of efforts official and voluntary, to combat the disease. Combating stigma and ease the burden economic hardships with the disease.

- malaria, tuberculosis, schistosomiasis, The majority of diseases that can be remedied death, especially amid the poor and young people.

made by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the World Health Organization, Efforts to curb diseases, tuberculosis, malaria and, positive impact in reducing the incidence of where National rate declined from 33 PERCENT IN 1990 to about 5 Percent in 2010.

#### **Fourth: - Combating Violence against Women & Children**

- have committed themselves to the State to renounce violence on the basis of the Transitional Constitution of 2005 M National laws, article 23, article 33 and article 36 3 / 2 article 32 of the Constitution, provides for the commitment of 3 The State to fight against customs and traditions which reduce harmful to the dignity of women and predicament. As for article 33, which stipulates that no one shall be subjected to torture or ill-treatment in a tough or not humanitarian or The humiliating article 36 (3 provides that they may not be the implementation of the death penalty on pregnant & lactating women , as The Criminal Law of 1991 was the inclusion of crimes against humanity and genocide War crimes provided for in the four Geneva Conventions, and the law on armed forces act of 2007 included penalties for crimes committed by individuals militants during military operations and crimes against Civilians, The Code of the Child of 2010, the text of the death penalty or imprisonment for 20 years for those who commit a crime rape against the child.

- unit has been set up to combat violence against women and children 2005 coordinating mechanism for federal The reference of the general policies, strategies, plans and programs and special executive Combating violence against women and children in coordination with relevant actors besides periodic review The relevant legislation was established violence 14 pertaining to unit.

- has been issuing leaflets criminal No. 1, 2, 7, The Ministry of Justice, which enables victims of violence from receiving medical care and the right to request legal rights, It was the development of a national plan to combat violence strategy 2012-2016 containing five area: - good governance - the rule of law, sustainable development institutional building. Capacity-building and follow-up and evaluation - informatics - the development of scientific research.

- the enforcement of regional campaign against violence on the level of 12 ) African state of 2013m. 2015, sponsored by deputy of the President of the Republic, under the slogan of zero tolerance now. - Involvement of the clergy in love and compassion campaign termed for social reform, the involvement of students in schools and universities in the field of combating violence.

- field research on the phenomenon of violence In the Sudan, and the reasons for and the results of the violence against women and the effectiveness of preventive measures in this regard. - The establishment of monthly forum in coordination with civil society organizations to unify visions and efforts.

Second, the violence the building on the type, the application of the State of Khartoum, The study showed that domestic violence is the most common types of violence. - has been the completion of the first stage of building information base. In coordination with the Central Bureau of Statistics, and the establishment of an internal network, and issuing a law to prevent trafficking Human beings

- the Unit worked with the Ministry of the Interior Police to increase the number of women in the field of the protection of civilians. In particular, women in the camps and community police and to develop a curriculum for the training in the area of rebellion Inquiry international law and human rights.

- held many workshops to raise awareness of the phenomenon National level provincial and national levels and the establishment of committees to combat violence on the level of municipalities Darfur states.

The amendment of the Criminal Code of 1991, in 2010, by adding a chapter full of war crimes and crimes against humanity and genocide. He considered rape as a war crime under the amendment and dyes more protection of women during armed conflicts, there is a law to combat terrorism. - Children's Act of 2010 guarantees for multi-for children, including the text of the juvenile justice system. The criminalization of rape and increasing the penalty to 20 years, with the possibility of the application of the death penalty if it results in the death of The victim, and the text of the Code of the Child on the establishment of specialized courts and prosecutors' offices. and members of the armed forces act of 2007, full chapter on the crimes committed during the operations military war crimes and crimes against humanity and genocide.

- has been the preparation of the studies in relation to the legal reform of some articles in the Criminal Code, for Example article 149 of the Criminal Code rape as well as Article 152 of indecent acts, also There are many training activities to amend the Code of Personal Status Act of 1991, in particular with regard to the Early marriage.

- Among the mechanisms also, unit has been established to protect the family and children of the Ministry of Interior. A coordinating mechanism to receive cases, and to support health and psychological, legal, social, and has branches in different states of the Sudan, The unit on behalf of the Child, the Child Court, health center, Investigations Section psychological and social support. administratively affiliated to the Ministry of the Interior, and providing them with technical equipment and devices. One of the most important objectives of the Unit. An investigation into alleged irregularities in children, and to take measures to prevention for

children protection from all forms of violations and investigations - Search for missing children. children's psychological and social treatment of victims, offenders and research.

- Unit established to support children line call free 9696 to provide services for children beside medicine clinic Legitimate.

- The plans of the mandates of the Dar es Salaam once to combat violence against women in order to protect women.

- an increase in the number of Women's Police Training States those affiliated to international law and human rights and protection Civilians, investigation, to encourage women to demand legal procedures for financing from the Swiss Government .

- Establishment of Systems for follow-up to cases of violence to provide legal, medical and psychological assistance, especially at the level of Localities and camps.

- have been held more than 6 workshops to enlighten ministries and organizations of civil society organizations Women's organizations in Darfur legal procedures that have been taken to combat violence against Women in particular, Minister of Justice publication No. ( 2 ) in this regard national plan to combat violence.

- has been the implementation of the radio and television programs in all of the mandate of community awareness of the importance of combating violence against women and raising awareness.

- The deployment of 500 of posters and banners on the level of Darfur states confirmation of the State's concern on the fight against violence.

- at the level of the communes in Darfur have been composition of local committees and held workshops enlightenment In a number of localities in the state, has been providing a number 14 legal adviser to work sections communales.

- The training of more than 38 Social researcher to work with women in the camps. Room allocation hospital in El Fasher, north Darfur victims of violence with confidential treatment.

- lectures Enlightenment in 10 secondary schools, and the basis for boys and girls during the morning line and held two seminars of enlightenment issues of combating violence against women workers hardware governmental women's organizations and civil society In addition to the establishment of a workshop with Zalingi University on the protection of women during conflicts and coexistence Among the tribes.

### **c) Office of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration DDR the achievements in:**

- a qualitative survey to determine Requirements for the security of the society were at risk, which takes the central leaders of women and youth. Capacity-building to respond to type the security community projects, small arms and light weapons. The reintegration of women economically, follow-up and evaluation. Public awareness and communication, the projects in support of the program of the social reintegration of women, has been The implementation of the

literacy project laid-off women workers and women from the host society and training on food processing Upgrading skills in food preservation, was the implementation of a project to enable women to the mandate, targeted laid-off and training to combat sexual violence and violence against women and training in leadership and communication skills and assisting in the formation of associations of laid-off women's host society.

- Support (14) a workshop targeted community leaders in areas of armed violence. social partners and response type social mapping

### **Fifthly, Peace and Conflict:**

- the State's interest in the activation of the role of women in the process as well as Conflicts and bring peace and involve them in development programs and dissemination of a culture of peace and conflict since the era of the Shortly after, and the contribution of women after the Addis Ababa 1972m in the migrant families and Rehabilitation resettlement significant impact has been the establishment of :- the Status of Women for Peace and Development public administration for women and the family and its terms of reference rehabilitation of women cadres in the field of negotiation and strengthening social dialog and its institutions. and rehabilitation in the area of early warning for the settlement of disputes, and its capacity in communication and networking. - The establishment of a National Commission for Women and Peace, working within five different groups within the framework of increasing Sudanese women's participation in the peace process and raise the awareness of women and build their capacities to activate their role in The process of peace-building and conflict and coordination with organizations, voluntary organizations and civil society. *and related activities, and can be summarized as follows:*

- enrich the dialog and confidence-building and training for women and their capacities in the area of negotiation and conflict resolution, was the holding of a number of workshops and courses on peace and integration type in sectoral plans, negotiating pressure groups. Many seminars organized workshops on the culture of peace in the capital and the states. - The National Commission for the elimination of the phenomenon of Abduction of Women and Children (CEAWC).

- Training of many Sudanese women with support from United Nations organizations in the area of conflict resolution Building a culture of peace at home, and supported the Dutch embassy configured to support the activities of women's groups 9 Peace as well as the training of cadres of women leaders, the Netherlands, in the area of conflict resolution, women participated. effectively in the talks on the sidelines of the negotiations in Naivasha peace protocols until the signing of six. - culminating in after the signing of the Convention on the participation of women in peace symposium Gender conception in Oslo (Norway) aimed at:

- unifying visions, and to achieve a national consensus among the women of Sudan. Women of the north, women popular movement on priority issues in peace. Monitoring of basic needs for the transition in the humanitarian area development programs. (integration Women's issues in a document needs assessment mission and mobilizing national resources toward the implementation of the programs and projects agreed upon. (access to forms of partnership between women's organizations and official frameworks International and regional organizations and civil society. attracting donor support to support women and seek to improve their situation.

- held Regional Ministerial Meeting of Ministers of Women's Affairs at IGAD which was held in Khartoum. In order to discuss the involvement of women in the peace process. The meeting went out plan to integrate type in the process of peace-building and conflict resolution.

- The Women's Network for Peace and Development and Reconstruction (breezes) That includes more than 89 voluntary organization working in the field of building and dissemination of culture. - the Center for Women's Studies conducted a series of studies, On the impact of armed conflict on women and the family and the establishment of women's studies centers in us. - Women participated recently in Darfur peace agreements in Doha 2011.

- Formation of a network of women in promoting peace and development, a group non-partites within the group of empowerment of women in peacemaking and peace-building ( suwep ) participated in joint mission to determine the needs of the Sudan in the stage after Peace in the reconstruction plan in the transitional period, which include the millennium development goals. and in capacity-building and good governance, economic policies, administrative, productive activities. The infrastructure, Living life and protection of society and informatics focused on integrating type in all axs.

- Organized The network periodic meetings enlightenment with its membership to develop future visions development projects, after Peace, It also participated in the development of the plan for poverty alleviation in the Sudan, and the inauguration of the donor conference in Nairobi.

- Training for displaced persons to income-generating projects in preparation for legal aid, voluntary return, Training of trainers in conflict resolution, peace-building and reconciliation of women of Darfur and the Nuba Mountains. Youth Training (university students) in the area of tolerance and peaceful coexistence and dissemination of a culture of peace and the formation Grassroots associations to spread the culture of peace - enlightenment on the comprehensive peace. Resolution 1325 and elections, especially women's quota. - the work of a map of developmental role of national volunteer organizations in a number of localities and regions peripherals. The training, Sultans and leaders in other conflicts as well as human rights and peaceful coexistence.

### **Six: Power and Decision- Making:**

Sudanese Women preceded their counterparts in neighboring States , where he gained the right to vote in 1954, and the right of nomination in 1964, The first woman entered the Sudanese parliament in 1964. Table No. (5) shows the evolution of women's participation in the legislative branch 1964 – 2010 Supplement No. 5) perhaps the meanings Annex table that despite the uneven participation, but in terms of absolute numbers increased participation of Women in the Parliament of 35 women in 2001, to 112 in 2010, As the rate of participation was 9.7 % in 2001 to 25% in 2010) The national and provincial legislatures and Deputy Chairman of the parliament).

The parliament as a champion of the appointment of the first woman, and presided over women four committees of the parliament and registered The period of the first parliamentary chamber of geography, progress has been significant progress after 2005, transitional constitution where the proportion of the participation of women from 9 percent to 18.75 % a number ( 85 ) a woman. The dramatic jump in accordance with The Law on the elections for the year 2008, an

investigator Sudanese women gain a privileged location in the ratio of 25 % of women in Representation of the Parliament and the legislatures. Women's political parties: arrived at the site, a member of women's political office by election and placement. As well as the member of the central committee elected and appointed in the period May 1969. 1985 either in the third democratic 1985- 1989, has arrived in the membership of women's political office. and sectors of the nation, as well as party deposed representative **Jini arrived** today on behalf of the party, in the current system. Women arrived to the deputy secretary general of the party (National Conference), and increased the number of women leaders between the parties.

leadership positions include women:- women participated in the executive authority as Prime Minister and Minister of State advisers to the President of the Republic has assumed the position of Mayor in civil administration, As well as ambassadors of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of women extension agents, and the dean and vice president of the university faculties in universities. As well as assumed senior positions judge Supreme Court judges UNESCO Chair for women, The Director General of the Department, and this is not limited to.

**The table below shows the participation of women in the Federal Government:**

<b>Executive Authority</b>	<b>Total No.</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Percentage of women</b>
Ministers	٢٩	٢٤	٥	١٨%
State Ministers	٣٣	٣١	٢	٦,٠٦%
Undersecretaries	٢٧	٢٥	٢	٧,٤١%

There are also a number (13 women) State Ministers.

**The participation of women in the public service:-**

- continue the efforts made in Support the principles of equity and justice and deepening the gains obtained by women as indicated in article 28, which stipulates that on equal pay for work of equal value on the basis of the nature of the work and al-Qaeda in Public Service Law The general civil function on the basis of merit without discrimination article ( 59 ) in the civil service regulations The selection and evaluating competitors on promotion on the basis of merit, taking into account the list of civil service The 2007 National Women's entitlement to maternity leave for a period of eight weeks full pay may be split Such leave at the request of, and nursing mothers for a period of two years from the date of the birth. Article ( 104 ) from the list given to working women whose husband dies leave four months and ten days full salary (and the details in the center of human rights.

- That the provisions governing the labor laws The legislation and regulations do not differentiate between workers, as they are the family, which is a society work and This provided for all articles containing this law, on this.

- did not lose sight of the Ministry of Labor of the implementation of the instruments Special international protection of the family in the ratification of international conventions such as the International Labor Organization Arab, regional and. - Maternity Protection Convention (No. 183) which enable all women of access to them, with a view to implementing those Laws, we

find that the participation of women in the public service had increased steadily, about 29.5 % of the Force economically active women work, despite the high participation of women in public service, the proportion of women in decision-making positions is still low and that women's employment is concentrated in jobs the minimum.

**Table (No.7) the analysis of the workforce by grades career (attachment7).**

**Seventh: in the area of the axis of Institutional mechanisms:-**

attention to the State of the empowerment of women has been the establishment of many of the structures and mechanisms Official supporting institutions for the Advancement of Women, and empowerment, at the central and provincial, Non-governmental institutions for example, legislative bodies, Academic institutions, research, professional associations, trade unions, cooperatives, Women's organizations and civil society, to ensure and promote the participation of women and their integration in the public sector as an active actors achieve broad participation of *women in all fields, including :-*

**1. The Ministry of Welfare and Social Security: The terms of reference as follows: -** The development of policies, plans and programs in areas relevant to the development of population policies and family planning. Supervision of the anti-poverty programs, and programs relating to social interdependence and development. The development of public policy in the area of women and the family and women. The development of plans and programs in the field of social care for mothers and children, at the national level propose bills of law national organization for women, the family and children. protection of mothers and children, and promoting the role of women. and supervision of the national organizations and associations, organizations and bodies in the area of women and children.

**2. General Directorate for Women and Family Affairs -** the focal point for women's activism and integrating type In the mainstream of SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT Organizational structure of the Department consists of four departments : -) The Department of the family - the management of the affairs of States and sectors - the women's organizations and associations. Project Management (, The formulation of strategies and policies for the Advancement of Women of the most important priorities of the Department. Beside the follow-up to national enforcement policy plans to enable women, in all six axes, and the preparation of reports on the national, regional and international progress in all women's issues. Training and Rehabilitation for cadres working in the area of women.

**3: The Unit to Combat Violence against Women and Children:-** - A mechanism for coordination between competent ministries and national civil society organizations. and organizations of the United Nations, and its terms of reference: The formulation of public policies, strategies and plans, executive Agenda programs to combat violence, the establishment of national information base to violence against women and children, Research and preparation of studies documenting and disseminating, attention specialized training, Community-based outreach, and preparation of periodic reports on the phenomenon of violence.

**4: National Committee for the Advancement of Women:-** it is an advisory committee was formed at the Ministerial Resolution (No.12) 2003 with the Committee in its membership ( 45 )

A member of all sectors and institutions relevant to the work of women. Civil society organizations, has claimed responsibility for the supervision of the preparation of the National Policy for empowerment of women It is the responsibility of its evaluation and revision.

**5: Women Centre for Peace and Development:-** its terms of reference. Promote the participation of women in peace, reconstruction, and social integration. preparation of the National Policy for empowerment of women It is the responsibility of its evaluation and revision.

**6: Women Centre for Human Rights:-** Terms of reference as follows:- create and develop mechanisms for communication and networking. Deployment of international conventions, and women's rights, human rights, the dissemination of legal culture. Special laws and legislation related to women's rights and human rights International humanitarian law and protection. Develop and implement curricula basic scientific research as a tool to monitor and collect information.

**7: Center for Research and Documentation on Women, Gender & Peace-building:**

-its functions :- upgrade the systems research documenting women's studies Social type, at the national and regional level and strengthening the partnership with national organizations.

**8: Mechanisms for Women sectoral ministries:-** include women's units sectoral ministries:- (the Ministry of Health. of justice - foreign - work - Education - agriculture - animal wealth - Financial. industry - the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Ministry of the Interior - the environment - the Ministry of Information and Culture ) The coordinating mechanisms at the federal level and is working on the integration of gender issues in social policies and sectoral plans.

**9: Mechanisms for Women in Higher Education:-** units include studies and research Women in Higher Education and coordination in areas relevant to the work of women. **10: Mechanisms of funding institutions women:-** departments productive families, women's development banks and institutions funding through the financing of projects for poverty alleviation through ad hoc ceiling credit for women.

**11: Mechanisms of women's affairs at states:-** women's departments coordinating committees of Ministries of Social Affairs, States In addition to the departments of women other relevant sectoral ministries , It is responsible for the implementation of the National Policy and Plan of Action to enable women, on the state level. Training and rehabilitation on the grass-roots level, and performance reports federal focal point.

**12: National Council for Child Welfare Child Welfare at centre & states level:-** a mechanism under the chairmanship of Mr. President The Republic this means to develop policies and strategies for the protection and care of the Child Survival and councils wiliya headed by and to the State.

**13: National Population Council population councils at :-** A mechanism for the development of population policies, plans and programs implemented, and the follow-up to their enforcement and evaluation and their integration into the development plans.



14: development of the community colleges. Social Centers, multi-purpose States Women's Development Center. The tasks in: the preparation and implementation of programs, to improve the situation of women and the family. economically, socially and culturally, the level of rural and urban areas, women's development, through training, Rehabilitation, ownership of the means of production, community awareness.

**15: National Human Rights Commission:** competent to monitor the application of the rights and freedoms contained in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution. and receive complaints on allegations of violations of rights and freedoms, The law governing the work of UNHCR was issued in 2009.

**16: Human Rights Advisory Council: of its terms of reference:** to provide guidance and advice in the field of human rights, the preparation of research and studies. The dissemination of a culture of human rights, training on human rights norms and principles. Review of national legislation to adapt it to international and regional instruments, and human rights Studies and prepare and submit periodic reports Sudan mechanisms of international human rights conventions and regional.

**17: the protection of the Family and Children:** Ministry of the Interior :- is a coordinating mechanism to receive cases and Health support, psychological, legal and social, with branches in different states of the Sudan, The unit on behalf of the Child, the Child Court, health center, Investigations Section psychological and social support.

**18: the management of legal aid - the Ministry of Justice:-** working to promote the rights of women, Providing legal advice, and follow-up and monitoring of the situation of women, and to provide legal aid Legal women unable to request, whether physical or economic, consciousness through programs in the area of legal literacy.

**19: the Office of the Ombudsman General :-** consider the complaints of grievances of citizens has branches in the US.

**20: the Office of Disarmament and Reintegration DDR:-** the competent unit type social, and work on the integration of type, in all issues related to disarmament. and demobilization and reintegration, and lift capacity, and provide different needs for demobilized combatants.

**21: The Sudanese Women Parliamentarians:** Is a coordinating mechanism parliamentary action, and is working on the monitoring and evaluation and evaluating and approving laws. and propose amendments of laws relating to women.

**22: the Committee on the development of the Community national council:-** the Commission on By discussing the issues concerned members of the community to focus on the issues of women and the girl child, the objectives Expected results.

**23: the management of reproductive health :-** Federal Ministry of Health has also been established States departments, Supreme committee of experts and specialists in the field of reproductive health To follow up on enforcement of health programs to reduce maternal mortality rate to Achieve Millennium Development Goals.

**24: General Federation of Sudanese Women:-** the General Federation of Sudanese Women. The largest grass-roots women's organizations, the organization of voluntary national union branches of all States are organized and the organization of popular among women in all sectors.

**25: association of women working:** - organization of all women workers in the private and public, private sectors, Informal sector. and spread its branches in work sites in the center and to achieve its goals of:- The value of work and production - defense of the rights of members. seek to increase the participation of women in decision-making bodies. improve the services provided to women in the workplace.

**26: network of voluntary organizations working in the areas of The development of women :- and its objectives :-** coordination in relevant areas, capacity-building, Information collection and exchange, the exchange of experiences. Attracting material and moral support and technical and network resources.

**27: Women's Secretariat of the Federation of Trade Unions in Sudan:** Work on the protection of women. and protection to them. Follow-up to their rights as guaranteed by the Constitution, laws and legislation, especially in the area of civil service.

**28: the secretariats of the women political parties :-**

work in order to support the women's political capacity development Women's Leadership in the party, and to ensure that its assumption positions of leadership and participation in the democratic process.

**Eighth: The Human Rights of Women: -**

Sudanese laws to ensure that women all their rights on the basis of equality and non-discrimination, fair This emphasizes the successive constitutions of Sudan, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Sudan Transitional Act of 2005M for women all Their rights and approved under article ( 32 ) the rights of women and children, which provided for the :-

1. The State shall ensure that for men and women equal right to the enjoyment of all civil, political, social and cultural rights Economic, including the right to equal pay for work of equal value and benefits other functional.
2. The State shall promote the rights of women through positive discrimination.
3. The state is working to fight against customs and traditions which reduce harmful to the dignity of women and predicament.
4. The State provides health care for mothers and children and pregnant women.
5. The State shall protect the rights of the Child, as enshrined in international and regional conventions, ratified by the Sudan.

The Civil Service Act and the Regulations national 2007, *women's advocacy as follows:*

Article ( 28 ) of national civil service act of 2007, which provided for equal pay for work Equal, on the basis of the nature of the work, general rule in the Civil Service Act. The general function

on the basis of merit, without discrimination. - Article 59) in the list of national civil service act of 2007 and the equal right to upgrade, The article (61) of the Regulation on the bases of choice. and evaluating competitors on promotion on the basis of merit. Taking into account the national civil service act of 2007, Entitlement to working women, maternity leave for eight weeks with full pay. segmentation may leave at the request of labor, Further reduction of working hours pitching during the month of Ramadan, and nursing mothers for a period of two years from the date of the birth. - Article (104) of the regulation gives working women whose husband dies leave several (four months and ten days) full salary.

- The text of the law on the use of women in business, which need serious effort to At mopping up physical loads.

Article 20) stipulates that may not be, the employment of women in between 10:00 PM Sixth and am, An exception is made for the employment of women in the administrative, professional and technical work or any of the services Social or health. In all subsequent years spent in the service. Faithful leave full pay period of eight weeks from the date of the situation.

Convention No. ( 111 ) private Discrimination in Employment and Occupation, which confirms that discrimination constitutes a violation of the rights set forth In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- The Convention against Torture inhuman (b) 19) provides that any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, discrimination of any kind. - Maternity Protection Convention (No. 183) which enable all women to obtain them. citizenship and nationality contained in article 7 of the interim constitution 2005, which stipulates that: (1) Citizenship is the basis of equal rights and duties for all Sudanese.

(2) for each live births from mother or father Sudanese right does not detract in Sudanese nationality and citizenship.

(3) The law of citizenship and naturalization, and may not be of the nationality by naturalization, who gained by the law.

(4) any Sudanese to acquire the citizenship of another country, as regulated by law. Article 4 (1) of the Sudanese Nationality Act Amendment of 2005 published on 6/7/2005.

2) A person who was born after the entry into force of this law Sudanese by birth if the father Sudanese Christmas time his birthday.

(3) A person born in or Sudanese nationality by birth due Sudanese by birth when submitting an application.

(4) A person born to parents naturalized Sudanese by birth if the parents had obtained the Sudanese nationality by naturalization before his birthday. There are many laws, that are working to ensure equality and non-discrimination and the rights of women civil, political, economic, and are: the law on organization of voluntary work for the year 2006, and the Law on Political Parties political act of 2007M, which was the cradle of the great democratic transformation Foundation for general elections which took place in April of 2010, **In addition, there are many laws that are non-discrimination, we mention:-**

- Election Law, mandating the establishment of national commission for elections.
- National Council for Child Welfare Act, the National Human Rights Commission, The law on press and publications, press releases, and Law on the disabled.
- Sixth Protocol to the Convention on the Comprehensive peace article ] 9 ] paragraph [ 29 ] provides for the non-recruitment of children and reunification with their families, and article [ 9 ] Interim Sudan for the year 2005, and provides for the compulsory education at the primary stage. In the framework of the Sudan's commitment to internationally in the empowerment of women. occurred to many conventions and instruments, The establishment of the mechanisms specialized centers to work on issues of peace and development, and the human rights of women. For example, the Center for Women's Human Rights is the most important objectives :-

- promoting all civil rights contained in The Constitution on women - to activate the role of civil society organizations to achieve common goals. Development of media performance in dealing with women's issues - capacity-building in the field of human mrights.

**The most important achievements:**

- the Center for Women's Human Rights more review of ( 26 ) legally to see gaps To keep pace with developments and implementation of national, regional and international commitments, in coordination with specialists In the legal area, in preparation for submission to the Council of Ministers and distinguished national council for approval The document was also national Sudanese women's rights.

- was the formulation of a draft law to prevent female genital mutilation In a number of the States and leave the law on the prevention of female genital mutilation in South Kordofan, Gedaref. - Organization of a number of workshops, forums, targeting decision makers, parliamentarians and justice and judicial, In addition to the various media. Members of the community to identify women's economic and social rights of women, political, civil, and thus improve their positions.

- has been holding many of the studies and research with a view to stand on the situations of women and identify the challenges They face, and to benefit from the information in the formulation of policies and laws and supporting women's rights.

- The Center's legal aid office, working on the promotion of women's rights. One of the most important achievements model to conduct a detailed study on the situation of women in prison, he was released. More than 465 women, to provide counsel for each persuades seeks help, The establishment of the training courses and lectures inmates prison staff.

- The Office contributed to the activation of the role of civil society organizations. To work with the women's prison and introduce new partners such as food bank, Bank service, Communications Company (MTN) and the Federation of businesswomen, As has been the establishment of people's police and community-based women's organization, national human rights commission. The Office for Disarmament and Reintegration DDR.

**General Federation of Sudanese Women:** The establishment of many centers for development of women and their needs, especially in the camps, the Many of the workshops were held to

inform women of their rights and provide social and material support to enable Women and helping families in voluntary return to their homes.

- The Office of the Ombudsman: an independent body to consider complaints of citizens' grievances.

- **Consultative Council on Human Rights:** where the Council held workshops enlightenment on combating violence against women National laws and international legal protection to ensure their protection and procedures.

#### **Nine :- Progress made in the center of women and the media:**

there is the Ministry of Information on the level of the Center and Its terms of reference, the public information policies and plans, and means, and supervision of the implementation, Official information was appointed General Administration for women and the family, of his duties to do media work Women's Issues in various areas economic-socio-cultural-political - Education - Health environmental structures In order to change society's awareness of and trends in stereotypes and negative behavior toward the picture of women in the various Environments (urban-rural).

- The training of media 240, of whom 121 were women and 119 men (training of trainers) from different states of the Sudan, the social concept of reproductive health and their relationship to reduce the causes of maternal mortality from perspective social, cultural and economic.

- has been the implementation of the two workshops on the role of the media in support of advocacy and reduce The causes of maternal mortality from a social and cultural perspective, economic benefit of 80 participants from Media men (of whom 43 were women and 37 men), in coordination with Blue Nile TV channels and Good spacecrafts, the general told reporters the Sudanese.

- were broadcast a number of programs through the Various media in the dissemination of awareness of women's health, environmental and legal general rural women In particular combating harmful customs child immunization.

- has been the implementation of the dramas and documentaries through The various information media to combat harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation - Reproductive Health - AIDS and the importance of immunization of children against infectious diseases, etc.

#### **Ten :- Progress in the environment: -**

has been the establishment of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, urban development, One of its functions, policies, plans and programs, which are aimed at the conservation of the environment. propose legislation, provision of information and data climatic, combating desertification, Prevention of Pollution Damage to the environment, in coordination with the relevant authorities. One of the most important achievements :-

- institution-building, training and capacity-building through training courses. Support school projects aimed at raising environmental awareness among the students, participate in public awareness-raising campaigns in International events such as World Environment Day World

Water Day. - The implementation of the workshops on the Corus environmental education in universities. - Training of teachers in schools on the Means of environmental awareness. The financing of small-scale projects to improve family environment (e.g. improved stoves -Forest popular ). - Establishment of workshops and print media environmental education on wetlands and biodiversity.

The preparation of a draft for the implementation of the National Plan for adaptation to climate change, the project aims:- to achieve flexible systems of food production and raising levels to achieve food security in societies change awareness Climate, Support institutional and individual capabilities to implement interaction with climate variables in the agricultural sector.

- organization of training workshop on limiting greenhouse gases, where training was more than ( 44 ) national expert from Various relevant institutions climate change - working team has been formed, to limit greenhouse gases Heat in five different sectors (Energy - agriculture - Industry - forests and waste ) The organization of a workshop on training to adapt to the effects of climate change, benefited from various relevant sectors of the Center and the states, participated in training a number of national experts to the foreign experts. - Training of civil society organizations, to build their capacity in the management of the project components has started some Projects in the use of modern technologies to protect the earth - forests - soil. - The implementation of the draft report of the second national communication Climate Change Convention:- Since January 2008, and lasts for 3 years with funding of \$405 .

**The aim of the project is to:-**

promotion of sustainable development and the capacity to adapt to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Enable Sudan from the preparation of the report of national contact.  support national efforts to meet commitments to the Framework Convention on Climate Change. **The preparation of the implementation of the National Plan for adaptation to climate change:-**

**The goals of the project:-** Achieving food security in societies. Support for institutional and individual capacity to implement interaction with climate variables in the agricultural sector. Adequate housing:- included urban development strategy for housing provision of adequate housing for all Families, reduce the cost of construction, the legislation and regulations governing the shelter and housing and planning and disposal of land and planning since 1994.

State policies to facilitate ownership of housing through housing projects ready have disabled access limited) WOMEN MEN) installments ranging from repayment period between (5 - 12) years, depending on the state of the family.

fund project National Housing and Reconstruction, which aims to enable vulnerable persons with limited incomes for The convenient and comfortable accommodation. Next to the social security funds from Housing comfortable installments for students. Some scientists

Sudan, the Nobel Peace Prize, for their efforts and contributions estimated rich, In the preparation of the reports of the IPCC Climate Change (woman). Leave

national strategy to adapt to the effects of climate change, the national plan in the area of pollutants Organic Environment Management Plan by the Council of Ministers.

### **Eleven :- Progress in the axis of childhood:**

the rights of the Child and promote upgrading so that Integrate with sectoral policies of the State in the area of services provided to children of health care, Social, education and culture. The preservation of identity and programs to protect them, and other programs and activities and initiatives. - The establishment of the National Council for Child Welfare in 1991, as a mechanism, specific national planning and coordination. For each of the work of the children in the Sudan, and following up the implementation of the conventions national, regional and international. For the children, which was ratified by Sudan, topped by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. With a view to ensuring the right of the child to survival, protection, care and development, in cooperation and coordination with relevant actors, according to the text of the National Council for Child Welfare Act.

### **the most important achievements :-**

in the framework of the implementation of the National Strategy for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation the Council An initiative in cooperation with UNICEF and organizations of civil society under the title (sound) and a campaign to inform Broad Knowledge and educational use local culture to raise awareness among families besieged circumcision females. started since 2009, and are still going on. - The Council has established a program to investigate the prisoners and the reunification of unaccompanied children and separated from their families. and to provide care and protection to them and search for their families and their reintegration into the family and the Community in cooperation with United Nations organizations - civil society organizations has resulted in the return of ( 982 ) child beside signed a memorandum of understanding between the Council and the Ministry of Gender, children and social welfare state of South Sudan to provide protection Unaccompanied and separated children from their families.

The Children's Act of 2010, in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, where he knew of the child as every human being Less than 18 years, raising the age of criminal responsibility to 12 years and stressed sanctions on violators of children's rights. The penalty for sexual harassment and rape of children, which provided for the death penalty or life imprisonment For the perpetrators of this crime. He also considered the law wasting rights of children of crimes the right to leave the regulations were implemented, the baseline against which the laws of the Child leave to the state.

- the fact that the technical committee to study the protocol III of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the communications, with a view to lifting high authorities to consider It is approved.

- was the composition of the Committee on coordinating national headed by National Council for Child Welfare to follow up on issues of children in conflicts and emergencies, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1612. on Children and Armed Conflict, where a guide has been prepared minimum standards of protection for children. Inauguration emergency response at the national level.

- and leave national policy for children blind parental care in order to organize and identify the roles and functions of official and voluntary bodies concerned.

- The Council carried out the reintegration programs in conflict-affected States as of June 2011, children associated with armed groups. Where 1288 children benefited from the reintegration activities through placement in schools and universities. As well as the involvement of a number (268) children in training opportunities (Professional) Verbatim (life skills), Some of them have been titling projects psychological and social support.
- Replace the Council in cooperation with the relevant authorities, the National Plan against Violence against children 2011. It also prepared national strategy to address the problem of displaced children 2011.
- Establishment of the draft dealing with employment Children through education, an ongoing program in cooperation with the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Ministry of Education Public education.
- Establishment of a database's fund training courses were organized to raise the capacity and rehabilitation Workers in this program at all levels, the Center and the states.
- Establishment of justice program Children's criminal and train all workers rights unit of the child protection units, Armed Forces The family and children and other police forces and mechanisms in the standards of protection for children in different situations.
- Advocate for the rights of the child in the constitution next to Sudan.
- The preparation of reviews Sudan on draft Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on children in armed conflicts.
- has been the preparation of the report of the Sudan on enforcement of recommendations of the Secretary-General of the United Nations study on violence against children.
- The Council has been prepared in collaboration with UNICEF study on knowledge, Conduct the practice of early marriage, child marriage in six states in Sudan.
- has been organizing The issues of children in the year ( 2013 ) included 250 experts and secretaries seldom be assigned councils dealt with States childhood children's issues.
- was the preparation of a draft national campaign to protect children from sexual violence and communications campaign consciousness next to protect the child from emergency crises.
- The National Coordinating Committee To follow up on issues of children in conflicts and emergencies in accordance with Security Council resolution 1612 on children and conflict Preparation of a manual armed minimum standards to protect children and to respond to emergencies at the national level .
- Organization of a symposium on the impact of local cultures and practices in the recruitment and use of children in Armed conflicts in cooperation and coordination with Aljazeera Channel organization Swedish child care.

Composition of coordinating technical advisory committees to provide technical opinion in programs and projects and childhood The committees in the following areas :-



( criminal justice policies and legislation, and social protection. social norms, customs and practices - Emergency and crises - information and advocacy). The obstacles and gaps and challenges encountered since 2009 IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN:- **In the area of health:-**

- Expansion of primary health care services, and equitable distribution, especially in rural areas.
- provide incentives to medical cadres of stability and rural areas.
- rehabilitation of health cadres in various areas.
- Strengthen the system of information and promoting their use in planning.
- Lack of awareness of the reasons for the spread of AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases by sex.
- The spread of female genital mutilation.
- Poor food and environmental awareness among women.

**In the area of economic empowerment**

- difficult access to assets and credit.
- high rates of unemployment.
- Poverty, low installation vocational skills and low coverage social protection.
- The challenges of globalization and integration in the global economy.
- bias projects investment policy Large compared to small and medium projects, to which the women.
- strengthening the positive environment to enable women to play different roles.
- Weak public budgets responsive social type.

**In the area of education:**

- the high rate of illiteracy, technical.
- educational gaps, especially in rural areas and nomads.
- Low master craftsman and technical elements of the process of learning.
- The lack of appropriate educational inputs environment and quality education to enable all students, especially the least fortunate to achieve good levels in Education in the scarce resources.
- The low level of the efficiency of the educational system to besiege leakage, especially in remote rural areas.

- Lack of resources to fund fixed proportion of weak public budgets national income in favor of education.
- Weak educational information management system.

**In the area of political participation and decision making :-**

- limited political awareness and follow-up among women for rural women.
- Women's limited participation in political parties and entities local professional associations.
- The low rate of participation of women in legislative and executive organs.
- Weak competition of women in geographical constituencies.

**Peace and Conflict Resolution.**

- Poor women's empowerment in Areas of negotiation and conflict, which led to poor participation in building and sustaining peace.
- Lack of awareness of the importance of women's participation in the sustainability of peace.
- Weak opportunities for women to participate in peace operations.
- Negative effects of conflict on women and the family economically, socially and psychologically.
- The existence of gaps in legislative and legal frameworks for the protection of women in conflict areas.

**The environment:**

- Limited studies and research in the areas of (the impact of climate change - alarm systems Disaster management early preventive measures, especially in the rural areas - qualified human cadres.
- The conduct of the work equipment - awareness of negative impacts of climate change.

**In the field of childhood:-**

- raise the capabilities of personnel working in the field of childhood, provide a database on children's issues.

The availability of infrastructure and teaching work councils States childhood, The studies and surveys to children in areas of conflict and camps.

**Measures Taken to face economic crises since 2009 :-**

to face economic session The State has taken several measures to mitigate the effects of the economic and financial crisis Global :-

- has been the adoption of the funding policy Central Bank of Sudan in the area of microfinance.

- an increase in the number of windows and facilitate funding procedures to get smaller funding.

- This next to the efforts carried out by the Zakat, pension funds, social insurance, Health insurance, which represent the cornerstone of social protection systems. Safety nets in the community, where they have developed in the area of strategies and legislation. The Zakat is one of the most important mechanisms for combating poverty. This is done through direct support programs - support to ensure that the poor university students. Family support nascent - Support for treatment, and to provide shelter to the poor and the handicapped of widows and orphans. Social Security Funds:

- works to raise the levels of pensions to fit with levels of Living

National Pension Fund programs are aimed at the family through support for students from the sons of pension at universities. National Health Insurance Fund:- Health care insurance - in cooperation with the Zakat poor families, vulnerable women such as widows communes in the umbrella of health insurance. and contributes to the maternity care, reproductive health and maternal mortality reduction.

National Fund to support students

Works in the solution of the problems students economic and social. Social Initiative:- The draft social support provides fixed income poor families which no income (Social Security), To reduce poverty, especially among the women to achieve social justice and removing families from the circle Poverty, Designed to reduce the poverty rate from 10 to 15 %) By 2014, targeting the five hundred thousand poor families. Social responsibility:-

came to activate and strengthen the role of the private sector, civil society organizations, In the fulfilment of the principles of social responsibility in small and medium enterprises and micro-enterprises. In the area of housing finance smaller popular, and graduates, environmental sanitation, Renaissance agricultural and combating poverty.

Austerity policies and measures and their effects on the critical areas of concern :

As a result of the financial crisis that took place in the period of 2007. 2008, which *led to the State to take austerity measures such as :-*

**- Increasing taxes and reducing state expenditures and reduce the size of the public sector and restructuring, and Support the fuel as a result of the effects of :-**

1 - High rate of inflation, which led to the rise Prices of goods and services.

2. A high rate of unemployment.

3. High proportion of women without work (although could be a prostitute outside 'Labor Market' under the name 'Housewives').

4. Demobilization of women from work has led to an increase in the burden of the dependency ratio within families.

5. An increase in the proportion of poor women with difficult social circumstances. the infirm and the elderly, widows and divorcees and 'abandoned' persons with disabilities, and those who are dependent on social transfers of public budgets, funds governmental pensions and compensation warranty and social insurance systems, sponsored by the Government, and the distribution of goods and services supported by the State. and to reduce levels of public spending, including: Expenditures directed to transfer systems, social subsidies and compensation commodity and service and support systems, and the educational and health sectors funded by the Government.

### **Section III:**

#### **Data and Statistics**

- National indicators developed to monitor progress to achieve gender equality.**
- Data on minimum set of indicators of gender approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission.**
- Data on indicators of violence against women.**
- Data on the situation of specific groups of women (rural women, older women, women with disabilities and etc).**

### **Section three**

The responsibility for the collection of data and statistics on the Central Bureau of statistics, in cooperation and coordination with the relevant actors, which was founded in 1903 and functions: the production and dissemination of social statistics include statistics and indicators on population, migration-type-working-poverty-disability and vital statistics (health education ...Etc.) And preparation of population projections and economic statistics in cooperation with the relevant authorities. Management structure consists of the General Directorate of statistics and censuses and surveys. General Directorate of Census and population and social statistics. General Directorate for coordination and fieldwork. management of financial and administrative affairs.

#### **The most important achievements of the device during the period 2009-2013 :**

1-Basic data survey of households in 2009, health services survey in 2010, the supplementary enumeration of South Kordofan State for 2010, family health survey for year 2010, international comparison programmes and capacity-building in cooperation with the African Development Bank and COMESA and ESCWA in the year 2011, household survey of communications and information technology in the year 2012, Clear the GDP for the first phase of Kassala State in 2013, clear child-friendly communities in the year 2013.

#### **A national strategy for the development of the statistical system in 2013.**

Draw a core set of national indicators to monitor progress in achieving gender equality in the collection of data required (supplied).

Recognizing the importance of information classified by type, the fifth census (2008) of more than census which took into account the social dimension through the introduction of a gender perspective in the questionnaire were trained specialists, supervisors and data collectors and adopted its findings as the basis for equitable development that gives women's active participation in the development, And is currently collecting data and developing indicators for gender mainstreaming to all economic and social statistics will be gathered in the future and the competent authorities were trained on it.

## **Section IV:**

### **Emerging Issues**

- Priorities area for five coming years, to accelerate the implementation of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.**
- Priorities, recommendations, plans for sustainable development and post 2015 Sustainable development, to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women.**

## **Section four**

### **Emerging issues beyond the year 2015:-**

Emerging issues beyond the year 2015 are:-1-women in conflict areas and refugee camps: the armed disputes and conflicts of the main obstacles that threaten women in development as the most vulnerable as they face displacement, homelessness, disease, ignorance and poverty and the burden of household and inability to planning and training This actually make women impeded their development led to the non-utilization of the services of the State and increased the burden on them. Add to that the wars and conflicts in neighboring countries and the attendant of migration of large numbers of citizens to other States What provoked the armed conflicts in South Sudan of massive emigration to Sudan of the internal conflicts that have produced negative impacts on some segments of Sudanese society and have had the greatest impact on women, particularly rural women, Where lost a breadwinner and children, destruction of infrastructure and insecurity and the deterioration in the humanitarian and economic situation and environmental and social and health services, preventive and educational, although rural women's production skills and adapt to various circumstances the reverse migration to cities coping environment nature, which led to the abuse of marginal occupations cut off from development.

These evolving circumstances and despite the efforts of State capacity in the area of legislation and policies, and in education and health, equal employment opportunities in addition to the funding policy advocacy for gender and microfinance policies in favour of women, but the challenge remains substantial in the Sudan were deprived of their legitimate right to external debt relief and the financing of development and the unilateral economic blockade.

Which requires the concerted efforts of the international community and all its institutions to support development projects in