

In the Name of Allah the Merciful, Most Compassionate

Republic of the Sudan

Ministry of Social Welfare, Women & Child Affairs

**women Empowerment
Policy**

March – 2007

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An Introduction ;

In the context of the aspirations and transformation that the Sudan currently witnesses, and in consideration of the outcome of a long process of contribution of the efforts of Sudanese women through decades of history; the national consciousness of women enters the third millennium with a deeper fathoming of the concept of empowerment of women within context of realizing a comprehensive and sustainable development as a goal locally and globally agreed upon by people and communities as it comprises method vision and practical arrangements targeting the improvement of social, economic and civilizational situations.

And, as women represent a principal partner towards the making and sustaining of comprehensive development, and consciously consider the scientific, value and professional requirements for the performance of that role at all levels: the social, the economic and the political; women sought, through multiple tracks to build their capacity and expertise, towards advancement of their conditions and to free their energy to share in the building of community with values of civil cooperation.

And, as developments in Sudan's reality and its surroundings, and with due consideration for particular characteristics of Sudanese women pertaining to the merits of composition and multiple challenges of differing economic and social environments of their upbringing; and in commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);

The state paid consideration to the need to adopt a national policy for women which commits itself to taking the measures necessary for empowering women and strengthening their participation in all aspects of sustainable development, working to bridge the gender-related gaps and developing a national partnership between state institutions and those of civil society and community organizations; to create conducive conditions for the permanent advancement of women conditions.

- This national policy for women empowerment represents an outcome which takes guidance from values the national culture based on heavenly religions, and the good values and customs of the Sudanese, all of which serve to establish humanitarian principles and justice in terms of rights and duties between the two components of human existence: men and women, in a manner which preserves and promotes family structure and social patterns.
- The Policy represents a practical support for what the Constitution of the Sudan and national laws, together with ratified regional and international conventions have granted, in relation to women empowerment.
- The policy document is considered an advanced complement to founding efforts, manifest in the principles and directives of the Comprehensive National Strategy (1992-2002), The National Plan for the Advancement of Women (1998-2003), the National Policy on Population, sector plans pertaining to women in the field of welfare and development, health, education, agriculture, work and justice; in addition to what is stated for in the peace agreements.
- The Policy on the empowerment of women and the integration of gender issues aims at realizing a response to the needs of Sudanese women whose reality has been affected by war and peace, the Policy's six priority in areas of concern come in agreement with those proposed by the representatives of Sudanese women at the Oslo donor conference. The Policy's areas of concern have also had commitment to the eight MDGs that the UN member states pledged to meet by the year 2015. This indicates that the Policy, which is a product of national fabric in its social, economic and political dimensions, has also emphasized the pivotal role of national partnership in achieving the objectives of women empowerment, while committing itself to

comply with the requirements of the global common goals at the same time.

- Since women make up the social component most affected by the incidents of wars and conflicts, this policy represents, in its macro drive, one of the factors for building and sustaining peace.
- We refer to the methodology adopted to draft the Policy, which is deemed the most significant output of the women empowerment project:
 - The contribution of grass-roots actors was principal in the drafting of this Policy. Their contribution was an inspiration for its preparation and a documenting source for its information and for broadening the base of its vision. To that effect, many discussions and dialogues were conducted, at Center as well as state levels.
 - The preparation stage started with the formation of the national committee for the Advancement of Women. This was membered by Sudanese nationals of differing expertise that cover the requirements of the Policy project. The executive performance of the committee was evenly assigned to action committees that toiled to bring forth the basic input required to produce this Policy based on a proposal of 12 areas of concern corresponding to those of the Beijing model. What enhances the appreciation of the committees' efforts is the fact that they coped with poor sources of statistics and shortage of coordination of the meager sources available.
 - Surveys and analysis of women situation related to the areas of concern specified were conducted, and so national indicators pertaining to women empowerment could be extracted.
 - Gaps in different sector policies were determined and, consequently, domains of priority in the path to women

empowerment were listed. The areas of concern were then reassembled into six, upon suggestion by the technical committee (composed of individuals of expertise) assigned with the final preparation and drafting of the draft Policy.

Thus, the draft Policy represents the fruit of an effort that went on for long, searching, developing and consulting. It remains seeking support in terms of vision from those concerned among people of thought, activists in the field of women and community rights and those in decision-making circles. We hope this Policy will represent a national contribution to help women reach a prosperous future for them and their community, with a ceiling of being aware of matters nationally agreed on. We present this policy for the women of Sudan; as a model for the viability of unity in national performance in a structure that can accommodate all.

Summary of the Draft Policy:-

The national policy on women empowerment expresses its vision in a set of elements whose content represents a series of basic issues pertaining to women empowerment. The document comes in three chapters as follows:

- Chapter 1 includes a statistical display of the current situation of women in accordance with indicators that show women's demographic, health, educational, economic, social, and professional conditions. The chapter also includes a look into women's participation in political and leadership positions. The chapter concludes with determining the strategic objective of the policy document and the overall goals which express the content of the policy document.
- Chapter 2 details elements of the policy document. It includes an exclamatory note which shows the principles on basis of which elements with top priority were determined and which were focused on to realize the goals of women empowerment and the integration of gender issues. The chapter lays out health, behavioral and environmental challenges and their effects on the increase in rates of mothers' death at child birth, deterioration of standards of nutrition , spread of female circumcision and HIV/AIDS and other diseases.
- Educational issues tackle the problems of illiteracy, school dropout and gaps in education in rural area and among special categories. They also look into the deterioration of standards of knowledge and skills.
- On women economic conditions, the policy document deals with issues of poverty, unemployment and poor skill capacity; with reference made to obstacles facing women investment ventures and the lack of a climate conducive to women playing their role.
- On human rights and the law, the policy document indicates the need for addressing basic questions of poor awareness amongst women on legal affairs, violations

that women's basic rights are subjected to, especially in areas affected by conflicts and development backwardness. In addition, the Policy tackles the problem of the wide gap between what the law states for and reality in application.

- On political participation and decision making, the policy document shows interest in the level of participation of women in political parties, associations and professional organizations and how effective is women's participation at legislative and executive positions.
- Sustaining peace represents a crucial requirement towards women empowerment. The policy document refers to the role women play in building and sustaining peace and to the impact conflicts and wars had on women's situation in its different economic, social and psychological dimensions. Also dealt with here are legislation and legal gaps in connection with protecting and integrating women in areas of conflict.
- Chapter 3 focuses on proposing institutional mechanisms that are expected to apply the policy at levels of implementation and follow up. It places the Ministry of Social Welfare & Women and Child Affairs as a focal point of reference in charge of developing, implementing and following up the policy; together with sectoral and state-wise women mechanisms, organizations of civil society and grass-roots CBOs. The chapter also tackles what development in such partnership with all actors relevant to action aiming at women empowerment may result in.

Chapter one

1. Current Situation of Women

2. The Strategic Objective -The Overall Goals of the Policy Document

1. Current Situation of Women:-

Women represent 49.6% of Sudan's population (1993 census); and, according to demographic indicators:

- Population growth rate is 2.6% per annum
- Fertility is placed at 5.9
- Net childbirth rate is 37.8%
- 71% of pregnant women receive healthcare
- Mortality rate is 68 in each 1000 cases of live-infant delivery
- Under-5 child mortality rate is at 104 for each 1000 live-infant deliveries
- Mothers' death at childbirth rate is 509 for every 100000 live-infant deliveries.
- Life expectancy at child birth is estimated at 55.5 years (for women) and 52.5(for men) or 54% for both sexes.
- Average household size: 6 members
- AIDS spread rate: 1.6%
- Alphabetical literacy: those who can read and write are 49.2% of females and 50.6% of males.
- Females account for 88% of basic school pupils.
- Females account 48% of secondary school pupils¹.
- Females account for 58.2% of high education graduates.
- Women who assume *special* high-ranking posts in civil service: 41%
- Women with administrative supervisory jobs: 22.3%
- Women with clerical jobs 77.8%
- Women in the informal sector of the economy: 85%².
- Women account for 87.8% labor in farming sector³.
- Women hold 19.7% of parliament seats, 6.8% of federal ministries jobs, 8.6% of state minister posts ,

¹ Sudan MDGs Report, December 2003.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

2. The Strategic Objective – The Overall Goals of the Policy Document:-

The strategic objective: to empower women, integrate them and deepen their participation in all aspects of sustainable development.

The overall goals of the policy document:

- To realize the health-for-all goal, build a method for healthcare in accordance with the mother and child health program, improve women health, ensure proper growth of children, and to work towards upgrading the demographic characteristics of Sudanese women;
- To provide for full access to education for women of all age groups and in rural and urban areas, to fully bridge the gap in education for both sexes.
- To care for the development of women intellectual character and to provide means for publishing their work.
- To improve conditions of poor women and empower them within the framework of comprehensive, sustainable development;
- To develop and promote women capacity;
- To develop media performance and the way it tackles women issues, in terms of the message and tools of such coverage;
- To enforce all civil rights granted to women as per the Constitution and the provisions of regional and international conventions which are ratified by Sudan ;
- To make arrangements that guarantee access by women to structures of power and decision making and being assigned leadership tasks;
- To activate role of civil society institutions towards providing for women participation and advancement;
- To enhance an effective role for women in conflict resolution, establishing peace and spreading a culture of peace;
- To provide opportunities for women to have external contacts for exchange of expertise, based on Sudanese heritage;

- To pay more care for women sports, in accordance with the civilizational options for Sudanese society;

Chapter two

1. Preamble

2. -areas of concern of policy draft

- Health and environment area of concern.
- The Education area of concern .
- The Economic Empowerment area of concern ..
- The Human Rights & Law area of concern .
- The Political Participation & Decision Making area of concern.
- The Peace and Conflict Resolution area of concern.

Preamble:-

The perimeters of the performance of the national policy for women are based on the determination of the domains of decisive interests and focusing priorities on basis of needs of women in reality and analysis of their situation. This is done in line with planning points of reference for efforts to empower women, and fully conscious of the principle of rights and requirements of upgrading women situation. area of concern for the policy document include health, education, human rights and the law, economic empowerment, political involvement and decision making and peace and conflict resolution.

- The health area of concern focuses on meeting the basic health challenges facing women in rural and urban areas, by adopting policies that ensure means of prevention and treatment in relation to health issues of mother and child care and relevant issues as per the MDGs, environment-related epidemics, HIV/AIDS and STDs.
- The education area of concern links between bridging the gap in service provision in rural and urban areas and addressing the economic and social dimensions associated with causing such gaps.
- The human rights and law area of concern took note of the need to synchronize efforts exerted for spreading and promoting legal awareness and protecting constitutional rights, on the one hand, with work to effectively bridge the gap between such constitutionally acquired rights and application of legislation in reality, with emphasis on enforcing the legislative and legal drive for effecting social and economic development, in a manner that establishes the retaining of rights and commitment towards duties.
- The economic empowerment area of concern displays, in full details, the economic problems faced by women of all categories and sectors; in rural and urban areas. This is linked with the nature of the macro economic policies, social environment and issues of vocational and skills training.

- The political involvement and decision making area of concern tackles the need for increasing level of women political involvement and participation at both levels of leadership posts and qualitative aspect of presence at decision making echelons.
- The peace and conflict resolution area of concern sees that although women are the most affected by the impact of wars and conflicts, yet the standard of their getting them involved in building and sustaining peace is still lagging behind what their capacity provide and what their conditions require. This dictates that a look into all causes for and means of actually involving women in the making of decisions towards and requirements of sustaining peace.

Health and environment area of concern :-

The challenges;

1. A decrease in life expectancy at birth.
2. An increase in mortality rates of mothers and children.
3. Poor awareness of causes for the spread of AIDS and STDs.
4. Spread of the phenomenon of female circumcision.
5. Poor awareness on food and the environment amongst women.
6. An increase in rates of health problems among women.

The objectives:-

1. To increase life expectancy at child birth.
2. To decrease mortality rates of mothers and children in accordance with MDGs.
3. To curb the rate of spread of AIDS and STDs.
4. To eradicate the phenomenon of female circumcision and other harmful habits.
5. To increase awareness on food and the environment among women.
6. To increase caring for preventive health for women as they age.

The means;

1. Promote and advocate for implementing the safe motherhood program.
2. Incorporate pregnancy care, post-natal care and delivery emergency service within the package of free healthcare services.
3. Disseminate awareness on reproductive and health rights and conduct advocacy for women health rights.
4. Establish a women front against AIDS and harmful customs.
5. Incorporate poor women under the umbrella of health insurance and micro-health insurance.

6. Disseminate awareness on causes for the transmission of AIDS and correct sexual behavior with chastity .
7. Contribute to developing vocational safety legislation to cover emerging risks for women and raise awareness on rights and risks.
8. Lead an awareness campaign amongst women towards upgrading housing environment.
9. Preserve the environment through disseminating awareness and enabling poor families to use environment-friendly means of livelihood.

The Education area of concern:

The Challenges:-

1. Need to reduce alphabetical and technical illiteracy.
2. Addressing problem of drinking water.
3. Education gaps – especially in rural and nomads areas.
4. Decrease in skills and technical standards in the elements of the learning process.

The Objectives:-

1. To create community awareness on the importance of providing girls with education.
2. To enable every girl at school age to get an opportunity to go to school by the end of 2015, and to eliminate gaps in remote areas.
3. To provide general education service and prepare school environment to be a source of attraction and a base from which to establish a strong drive towards providing basic education for girls.
4. To correct demand for education.

5. To increase opportunities for enrolling women in fields of technical education.

The Means:-

1. Gear systems of upbringing with those of education and reform, and introduce community service.
2. Create awareness among families to set right the direction and eliminate all factors hindering continuity of women schooling to obtain quality education.
3. Increase spending on general education and gear up continuity of girl schooling with aid and micro-finance.
4. Promulgate education legislation to guarantee the application of the principle of free education.
5. Develop technical education to keep abreast of global technological leap and address the gap in technical education for females.
6. Gear efforts to combat alphabetical illiteracy with alphabetical and digital function, and replicate pioneering and successful experiences in the field.
7. Develop information systems, in terms of gathering, analysis and utilization; to better follow up on indicators.
8. Intensify training and certification programs for female teachers and graduates.

The Economic Empowerment area of concern ;

The Challenges:-

1. Assets and credit are hard to obtain.
2. Rates of unemployment and poverty are on the increase, coupled with a drop in vocational and skills formation and a decrease in coverage through social safety nets.
3. Presence of challenges of globalization and the integration into global economy.

4. Investment policies are biased towards big projects, to the detriment of medium and small-scale projects which women contribute to.
5. Lack of a positive climate wherein women are empowered to play their different roles.

The Objectives:-

1. To integrate the perspective of gender into reforms and macro economic policy on bases of fairness and equality.
2. To provide comprehensive education and health services for women to realize their full integration into economic activity.
3. To draft budgets that ensure striking a balance between both sexes, and to follow up on such budgets.
4. To enhance opportunities for women pioneering and promote production capacity, including the opportunity to obtain technology, knowledge and skills.
5. To ensure comprehensive coverage of social insurance.

The Means:_

1. Develop analytical abilities of economists at all levels and institutions in relation to gender issues.
2. Provide women, especially poor and rural women, with finance and marketing facilities.
3. Create opportunities for developing administrative and developmental capabilities, to eliminate restrictions women are subjected to.
4. Incorporate gender issues into economic policies at all levels.
5. make arrangements and draft policies in the field of maternity and child care.
6. Increase share of women contribution to drafting economic policies and programs.

The Human Rights & Law area of concern ;

The Challenges:-

1. Poor awareness on legal matters amongst women.
2. Presence of violations in the field of basic rights: health, education and economic rights, especially in areas affected by conflicts and development backwardness.
3. Presence of a gap between the text of the law and its application in practice.
4. Poor involvement of women in promulgation of legislation at both national and international levels.

The Objectives:-

1. To promote women situation especially in rural areas and areas of conflicts through enhancing the legislative and legal drive towards effecting social and economic development.
2. To realize equity and eliminate violence against women.
3. To bridge the existing gap between legally acquired rights and the application in practice.
4. To disseminate a culture of law amongst women and law enforcement agents.
5. To ensure opportunity for fair involvement of all categories of women in the drafting of legislation and agreement pertaining to women at local, regional and international levels.
6. To promote and activate the legislative capabilities of female members of parliament and activists in the field of women rights.

The Means:-

1. Develop knowledge capacity and technical skills for legal performance in the field of women rights in rural and urban areas.
2. Establish legal and media mechanisms and institutions to combat all forms of violence against women and provide legal aid for victims.
3. Review and/or promulgate national legislation and rules and identify to what extent they are implemented and compatible to ratified international conventions.
4. Adopt a system and mechanism for follow up on implementation.
5. Develop and enforce work rules and regulations to ensure elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against women.

The Political Participation & Decision Making area of concern :

The Challenges:-

1. Women, especially rural women, have poor political awareness and interest.
2. Participation of women in political parties, regional bodies and professional associations is low.
3. Women participation in legislative and executive institutions is poor.
4. Women competition in geographical constituencies is poor.

The Objectives:-

1. To raise political awareness of women and increase their interest in keeping abreast of politics.
2. To increase the share of women participation in legislative and executive bodies.

3. To increase the effectiveness of women participation in legislative and executive institutions.

The Means:-

1. Hold work sessions and conduct information and awareness campaigns to highlight the importance of political participation.
2. Review laws and rules and remove obstacles hindering women promotion to leading posts and decision-making positions.
3. Support policies of education, training and skill building, and exchange local and foreign expertise.
4. Encourage and activate the establishment of women societies and associations and non-governmental organizations.
5. Conduct statistical surveys and provide data and indicators; and encourage research in the field of political participation.

The Peace and Conflict Resolution area of concern :

The Challenges:-

1. Poor contribution by women into building and sustaining peace.
2. conflict have a negative impact on women and the family: economically, socially and psychologically.
3. Presence of gaps in legislative and legal frameworks pertaining to protection of women in areas of conflicts.

The Objectives.

1. To reinforce the participation of women in building and sustaining peace.
2. To socially reintegrate women affected by conflict and war.

3. To provide legal aid to women in areas of conflict.
4. To activate women's academic and social role in availing pivotal treatment for causes of war and conflict.
5. To disseminate a culture of peace.

The Means:-

1. Build women capacity to better contribute to rebuilding of grass-roots communities, the art of negotiation, conflict resolution, monitoring and early warning.
2. Make use of information technology to increase standards of awareness action and dissemination of a culture of peace.
3. Provide women affected by war with psychosocial rehabilitation and reunite families with missing members.
4. Focus on projects targeting economic stability of households.
5. Promulgate and put in force legislation that protect women in areas of conflict.

Chapter Three

*Institutional Mechanisms to operationalize
National Policy*

Institutional Mechanisms to Operationalize The Policy for Women Empowerment:-

There are several mechanisms and institutions which target the empowerment of women. These include institutions in both public and private sectors as well as non-governmental organizations. They range comprises legislative bodies, academic and research institutions, professional associations, workers' trade unions, cooperatives, women organizations, women gatherings and associations and media organs. A document on women empowerment that comprises all these important domains must have strong and effective mechanisms, from the uppermost echelons down to local councils and committees and organizations of grass-root women networks.

Based on state commitment to empowering women and realizing justice, several official structures and mechanisms were set up to guarantee the reinforcement of women participation and their integration into public affairs. Furthermore, several voluntary associations, leagues and organizations, together with civil society organization were established as effective mechanisms to realize a broad participation by women in all fields. In this regard, following is a listing of the most significant of these mechanisms.

1. The Ministry of Social Welfare & Women and Child Affairs:-

The Ministry of Social Welfare and Women and Child Affairs is considered **axial** ministry for women affairs at the national level, as per the Decree No. 34 which determines the duties and jurisdiction of federal ministries. The General Directorate for Women & Family represents the focal point for catering to women activity at national level. The drafting of strategies and policies concerned with promoting women situation comes as the highest priority. The directorate is in charge of preparing and following up on national policy for women empowerment.

2. The National Committee on Advancement of Women:-

This is an advisory committee formed pursuant to the Ministerial decree No.12 for the year 2003. The committee consists of 45 members representing all sectors and institutions of relevance to women action and civil society organizations. Headed by the Minister of Social Welfare & Women and Child Affairs, the committee is entrusted with proposing general policies and draft legislation that strengthen women advancement. The committee took up the task of supervising the drafting of the National Policy for Women Empowerment, as a reference advisory mechanism, in charge of assessing and reviewing the policy.

3. Women Sectoral Mechanisms:-

These include women units at sector ministries of health, justice, foreign affairs, labour, education, agriculture, finance, industry and the national authority of statistics. They are considered coordinating mechanisms at the federal level to ensure incorporation of gender issues into sector plans.

4. Women Mechanisms at Institutions of High Education:-

These comprise women research units at institutions of higher education: Women Unit at the Developmental Studies Institute of the University of Khartoum, Institute of Women Studies at Ahfad University, Omdurman Islamic University, International University of Africa, Sudan University for Science & Technology, Juba University, Zaeem Ismael Al Azhari University and other universities. Coordination is conducted so that these universities adopt research projects in the different fields of policy to provide a database and

monitor the effectiveness of action plans being implemented, as well as benefiting from them in terms of training cadres.

5. Women Mechanisms at Institutions of Finance :-

These are comprised of departments of Development of Women & Productive Families at banks and finance institutions. There are departments at the National bank Of Omdurman (Bint Khuwaylid branch), Baraka Bank (Zahraaa branch), the Agricultural Bank and the Savings & Social Development Bank. Follow up on projects of poverty relief and credit ceilings set for women is carried out through these departments.

6. Women Mechanisms at States:-

The mechanisms in charge are the women directorates at states and the coordination committees at the ministries of social affairs at states all over the Sudan. They are responsible for implementing the policy's plan of action at state level and presenting quarterly progress reports to the federal focal point.

7. Voluntary Action Institutions:-

Voluntary work is undoubtedly one of the significant pillars of effecting comprehensive development with its humanitarian, social and economic dimensions. Women's civil society institutions are considered effective and important tools which had an outstanding role to play in the implementation of state strategies and policies and, through partnership of good intent, realizing considerable achievements towards advancement of women.

Of recent, there has been an increase in the number of active women organizations – a matter which represents a strong push and additional gains for women empowerment, in addition to building women networks that represent a partnership between the institutions of the state and those of civil society.

The General Union of Sudanese Women is considered the biggest of women grass-root organizations. It is a national, voluntary organization that works for the realization of a society dominated by justice and equality in relation to rights and duties.

The Union has chapters in all states of the country, where it represents the organization of popularity amongst women at all sectors.

A thorough look into the current situation of these mechanisms and institutional structures shows that:-

1. There is shortage of qualified, trained cadres;
2. There is scarcity of information and precise data that reflect women conditions;
3. There is lack of thorough studies on women issues; and
4. There is some overlap/conflict in jurisdiction, poor coordination and absence of consolidating efforts exerted.

Therefore, and for the policy to realize its objectives and implement its executive plans, it is imperative that:

- Continuous and renewed support and political commitment for the cause of women empowerment be provided; from the uppermost echelons down to the mechanisms in charge of implementing, follow up and assessment.
- The complimentary relations between the centre and the states be clarified to prevent conflict of jurisdiction and duties, and for work to be smoothly run in cooperation and coordination.
- Academic and technical skills be developed, and more care paid to training, rendering it a top priority. In addition, training

programs are to be developed to match actual needs towards empowering women.

- The role of civil society and grass-root organizations be encouraged and activated and partnerships with all relevant actors be developed.
- Required human and financial resources be provided and resources be reallocated within existing programs.
- A climate likely to enhance attraction of resources, from non-governmental organizations in particular and women networks and the private sector, be created.

A Conclusion:-

The national policy for women empowerment is a completion of efforts exerted towards building a base for national policies on gender issues and women empowerment, on basis of a study of a package of positive and negative indicators in search of a better reality for Sudanese women.

Positive indicators are manifest in the considerable percentage of women in population figures (49.6%), achievement gained through the Constitution which reinforces women rights, the presence of a political will that acknowledges the role of women as shown in the slot given to in the Comprehensive National Strategy and the drafting of the National Plan for the Advancement of Women, progress in the presence of women in different degrees of education, relative progress in activities and organizational institutions which support women empowerment; and, above all, the establishment of a high-ranking mechanism for women affairs: the Ministry of Social Welfare & Women and Child Affairs.

Negative indicators include an increase in mortality rate among mothers, shortage of resources allocated for maternity and child healthcare services (especially in rural areas), problems of illiteracy, effects that war and conflicts inflict on women and the noted poor coordination between agencies and actors operating in the field of women action.

Both positive and negative indicators formed a conducive, instigating motive for drafting this Policy document.

In addition, recent developments in the country, topped by the signing of peace agreements and the promulgation of the Interim Constitution have served to open doors for the viability of realizing a national achievement in the interest of advancement of women and empowering them through harmony and compatibility of national vision and will.

The Policy document essentially emphasizes the work towards empowering women through an integrated system that gears up with comprehensive, sustainable development in accordance with the requirements of the times. Hence the emphasis on needs of rural women, special categories and areas of conflict. In addition, there is full acknowledgement of the requirements of interacting with continuous movement of variables in regional and international situations.

The practical realization of the Policy is done through follow up, implementation, preparation of action plans and detailed programs pertaining to each level of the Policy, on the part of state institutions and via partnership with organizations of civil society and community associations.

The Policy is completed for the empowerment of women and the integration of gender issues to effect a consensus amongst women as part of the national project for rebuilding: economically, socially and politically; which the state is committed to caring for and protecting it in both legislative and executive powers. We hope that the Policy integrates with other national policies towards the realization of a comprehensive national renaissance that is sustainable, as part of a greater end of completion of the building of a united, safe, civilized, advanced and progressing Sudanese nation.

Appendix:-

Concepts:-

Women empowerment :-

- Women empowerment means an effective participation of women in political , economical , social and culture issue on equity and equality base in rights , resource opportunity and chances .

Gender mainstreaming :-

- Gender Mainstreaming is the process of monitoring the impacts of any activity on women and men to in order to realize equate and equality between them these activities including constitution, policies , programme ...etc , in all sphere of life .