



Republic of the Sudan  
Ministry of Labour and Social Development

  
**S D N A P**  
2020-2022

**National Action Plan**  
**For the implementation of UN Security Council**  
**Resolution 1325 on**  
**Women, Peace & Security**  
**2020 - 2022**



March 2020



ينظّمون ورشة العمل السنوية  
مراجعة وتطوير مسودة الخطة الوطنية  
لتنفيذ قرار مجلس الأمن 1325

برعاية وتشريف الأستاذة / لينا الشيخ عمر محبوب  
وزير العمل والتنمية الإجتماعية

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Republic of the Sudan  
Ministry of Labour and Social Development



National Action Plan  
For the implementation of UN Security Council  
Resolution 1325 on

# Women, Peace & Security 2020 - 2022

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## Foreword

For three decades, Sudan has been reeling under brutal authoritarian regime, during which widespread and various violations of human rights were committed, and systematic violence against women were practiced. As a result, Sudan remained, for a long time, on the blacklist of countries least committed to protecting women from sexual violence in conflict. Moreover, Sudan has also been considered among the countries that practiced sexual violence as a method of warfare during the conflict in Darfur.

Sudan is currently witnessing a new era that started with the outbreak of the glorious December Revolution which culminated \_ through long struggles - with the political declaration and the signing of the constitutional document in August 2019.

With the formation of the transitional government in September of the same year, Sudan has virtually entered a new political stage, the primary mission of which are: to prepare for democratic transformation, to create conditions for free and fair elections, and to establish a just State that guarantees for all Sudanese people Justice and equality, and enables women to enjoy all of their rights equally with men without any discrimination.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Development, as the State's most concerned agency for women, we have set ourselves a solid foundation for a country that recognizes women's rights and harnesses its resources not only to realize these rights, but also to build peaceful societies, where everyone can easy access justice and resort to law.

Twenty years after the adoption by the Security Council of its Resolution 1325, we succeeded - with wide participation of civil society organizations and with a considerable representation of women in conflict areas \_ to develop a national action plan to implement the resolution. The plan was approved by the Transitional Cabinet, last March, to coincide with our celebrations of the International Women's day.

The approval of the National Action Plan for Resolution 1325 is an important achievement for the transitional government, It is the culmination of great participatory process made by many parties, headed by the technical committee that has spared no effort to develop the plan with the largest possible participation in a vast and multicultural country, it continues to communicate day and night, and operates in extremely difficult conditions, roaming the states of Sudan, and visiting more than thirteen to ensure the largest possible grassroots participation and the widest possible

representation of societies affected by wars and conflicts.

The plan comes to consolidate the deserved gains for Sudanese women, after a great revolution, in which they participated motivated by responsibility towards themselves and their country. It remains necessary, in the era of freedom, peace and justice, to abolish discriminatory laws against women - as part of a comprehensive legal reform - and to establish their right to participate in decision-making, negotiations, peacemaking, and construction and reconstruction projects, on an equal basis with men. It is also necessary to affirm the strong commitment of the Sudanese State to promoting and respecting human rights in general and women's rights in particular.

In conclusion, I cannot fail to extend my highest gratitude and appreciation to all parties that have supported our efforts - financially and technically - and participated in the development of this plan. Special thanks go to Geneva Institute for Human Rights, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission in Beirut (ESCWA), and the Norwegian Embassy in Khartoum for their generous support and great contributions to the realization of this plan, which we aspire to implement on the ground, with wide official and societal participation, and with strong political will. It is a participatory process requiring effective coordination between official efforts in all State agencies, the efforts of civil society organizations and all sectors of the Sudanese people, and to the support of friends of Sudan and international donor organizations.

**Lena Elsheikh Mahgoub**  
Minister of Labour and Social Development

## Methodology

The methodology for preparing the plan was based on the principle of active participation among all parties: relevant government bodies; female and legal civil society institutions (CSI); in addition to the relevant international institutions. This methodology is characterized by its participatory approach in encompassing geographical representation of a number of states, this approach is adopted throughout a number of stages, including:

### Phase I:

Holding preparatory and consultation meetings between the Ministry of Labour and Social Development with the Geneva Institute of Human Rights as a competent body in the field on one hand, and other preparatory meetings between the Ministry and the Institute with the Norwegian Embassy, and some other ministries, to agree on the way to develop the first national plan after the political transition.

At the same time, a number of civil society organizations active in the field have been contacted and consulted on the mechanism for initiating meetings related to the preparation of a first national plan. Nearly 20 meetings were held to agree on a national vision for the implementation of Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions.

It was agreed to hold a national consultation workshop involving all official and unofficial parties to discuss the national vision towards the implementation of the international resolution at the level of the State of Sudan.

### Phase II:

Review of relevant literature and documents such as drafts of national plans that have been worked on earlier, civil society plans or former government plans; besides relevant international and regional experiences.

### Phase III:

The organization of national workshops, setting of priorities, and analyzing of the reality of women in Sudan, to prepare the first draft of the national plan.

Work began on the national action plan for Security Council Resolution 1325 began by holding a workshop at the Police House in Khartoum on 14-15 December 2019 called

for by the Minister of Labor and Social Development in partnership with the Geneva Institute for Human Rights - Sudan Office and with the support of the Norwegian Embassy in Khartoum.

The workshop participants discussed the themes of the plan and proposed the most important areas and activities that should be implemented in order to comply with the resolution. The workshop was attended by representatives of women's organizations from the capital and the regions, experts and representatives of international organizations and embassies supporting the implementation of the resolution, and representatives of UN Women.

During the two days, the participants discussed and analyzed the reality of women in Sudan in accordance with the themes of UN Resolution 1325, and developed the initial perspective for the focus of the work that is supposed to be adopted by the national action plan and proposals were made regarding the most important areas and activities that must be implemented in order to comply with the resolution.

Women's organizations from the capital and from various parts of Sudan, including a number of experts and representatives of international organizations and embassies supporting the implementation of the resolution, participated in the process of analyzing the reality and prioritizing the work according to the themes of the resolution.

## **Phase IV:**

Demarcation of the work at the national level and its framing, and putting it in a national plan:

Following the review, analysis and setting of priorities , this phase focused on the formation of a national technical committee upon a decision by the Minister of Labor and Social Development to oversee the drafting of a preliminary national plan, which includes representatives of the parties participating in the national workshop, organizations, government and civil society institutions with the support of the Geneva Institute for Human Rights. The Committee was headed by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Labor and Social Development.

The Committee held several meetings to develop proposals in the form of a preliminary draft of the plan containing the priorities agreed upon in the workshop in order to be presented and discussed by relevant stakeholders in a number of Sudanese states. Following the discussion, their inputs are accommodated before presenting the draft



plan to the proposed partners supposed to implement it and other technical and financial supporters and those mandated to follow-up the implementation.

The priorities were formulated and organized by the Technical Committee and the Geneva Institute for Human Rights, the objectives and interventions were identified and then shared with all the parties who participated in the national consultation workshop, through the holding of national workshops in the various states, to expand the circle of active partnership,

On 16 February 2020 the states' workshops commenced and lasted until February 29th. These workshops targeted all states of Sudan individually and jointly in order to reach consensus among all official and unofficial parties on the priorities of each state in order to be accommodated and included in the national plan for the implementation of the resolution. The workshops brought together all government parties (such as universities, peace studies centers and ministries) and non-governmental organizations (such as civil society organizations, civil administrations, resistance committees, religious leaders, representatives of displaced persons and refugees, and the non-governmental sector. The priorities of each state have been added to the national plan to achieve national consensus on the women's, security and peace agenda in accordance with resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions.

## Approval of the Action Plan phase:

The Action Plan was approved by the Cabinet meeting No 179 on the 8th of March 2020 in conjunction with the celebrations of International Women's Day.

## The importance of UNSC Resolution 1325 for women and girls in Sudan

Security Council Resolution 1325 - issued on October 31, 2000 - is one of the most important international decisions to recognize the role of women in peace-making and international security, and it is a document consisting of 18 points, focusing on four cross-cutting issues, namely:

1. Protecting women from being affected by conflict, by amending discriminatory laws, developing early warning systems and public education and prosecuting violators of women's rights.
2. Protecting women during and after conflicts, by ending violence against women in local communities, and by parties to a conflict or parties to conflict resolution.
3. Participation of women in making various decisions related to the conflict, such as the general policies of the state in times of peace and war, peace-making negotiations and transitional justice.
4. Supporting the role of women in relief operations, economic recovery and reconstruction.

UNSC Resolution 1325 calls for the protection of women during armed conflicts and their involvement in relief operations, rehabilitation and peacekeeping. The resolution also reaffirms the importance of holding accountable those accused of committing gender-based violence.

The Resolution recognizes the gender dimensions and disparities in protection of human rights during and post conflict situations and calls on all parties involved in the armed conflict to take into account the protection of women and girls in particular by taking measures to prevent sexual violence. These measures include safeguarding the human rights of women, particularly the protection of women and children from sexual abuse and sexual violence, and the lifting of immunity from perpetrators in genocide and crimes against humanity, war crimes, including crimes of sexual and physical violence.

The Resolution focuses on the need to lift immunity in relation to sexual violence and rape, especially when holding responsible governments and their staff from the armed forces and civil police.

The Resolution also stresses recognition that the protection needs of women and girls change during the transition from conflict to post-conflict.

The Resolution aims to develop a new approach consistent with the perspective of women in pre-conflict, during and post conflict situations, to ensure that women are empowered to contribute to conflict resolution, prevention of gender-based violence, prosecution of perpetrators, and to ensure that women contribute to the formulation of recovery and peace-building initiatives and benefit from them.

## Complimentary resolutions to the UNSC resolution 1325

### 1 . UNSC resolution 1820 (2008) .

It acknowledges sexual violence related to conflict as a method of war, and considers preventing its occurrence an essential component of the international peace and security. In this way the resolution considers that sexual violence in conflict situations may constitute a war crime.

### 2 . UNSC resolution 1888 (2009).

It emphasizes ending impunity as a key factor.

### 3 . UNSC resolution 1889 (2009).

It develops a set of indicators to be used to follow up the implementation of UNSC 1325.

### 4 . UNSC resolution 1960 (2010).

It provides for a system of accountability for conflict-related sexual violence.

### 5 . UNSC resolution 2016 (2013).

It emphasizes the importance of gender equality and political, social and economic

empowerment of women in order to prevent sexual violence during and post armed conflict situations.

## **6 . UNSC resolution 2122 (2013)**

It reaffirms the importance of accountability in implementing resolution 1325 and emphasizes the need to involve women in all stages of conflict prevention, resolution and recovery. It also calls on states to comply with their obligations and end impunity and to thoroughly investigate with those responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity, or other serious violations of international humanitarian law.

## **7 . UNSC resolution 2242 (2015).**

This resolution was adopted fifteen years after resolution 1325. It reaffirms the set of recommendations that were made in the framework of assessing the progress achieved 15 years after resolution 1325 and stresses the important role that women play in all stages of the conflict and in the fighting terrorism.

It stresses the gravity of the violations committed against women and the need for an international commitment to address it.

It considers all forms of sexual violence as crimes that threaten international peace and security.

## **8 . UNSC resolution 2467 (2019).**

It describes conflict-related sexual violence as deeply rooted in the broader agenda of women and peace and security, calls for the support and protection of women's civil society organizations, and calls for attention to the issue of children born as a result of rape.

## **9 . UNSC resolution 2493 (2019).**

It calls for the full implementation of all previous resolutions on women, peace and security, and requests the United Nations to develop specific approaches to the participation of women in all peace processes supported by the United Nations.

# Objectives of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of Resolution 1325

This national action plan is prepared at the initiative of the Ministry of Labor and Social Development as the body responsible for overseeing the implementation of the national plan of the UNSC resolution 1325 in the executive branch, in coordination with the Geneva Institute for Human Rights - Sudan Office as a competent and partner body, funded by the Norwegian Embassy in Khartoum.

The main objectives of the plan are to make a change in the Sudanese laws that will lead to equality, prevent violence against women and contribute to increased participation in reconstruction processes. The objectives also include a focus on changing the masculine culture, which has marginalized the role of women in decision-making processes and limited their active participation in peacemaking and has led to violation of many of their rights and the curtailment of the services necessary to protect them from multiple manifestations of violence.

The plan also included the provision of multiple health services to those affected by various types of physical and psychological violence, particularly during conflict. The plan also stressed the importance of providing development and reconstruction to war-affected areas and empowering women economically to play a role in the development process and achieving social justice.

The plan also aims at urging the Sudanese government and people to abide by UN resolutions through identifying a number of objectives, activities, indicators and set an agenda to achieve that commitment and strategic objectives for the period 2020-2022.

The plan was prepared in a political atmosphere overwhelmed by aspirations of democracy and peace in Sudan, after a major popular revolution in which all sectors of the Sudanese people participated and women of all categories had the highest voice. That in turn led to women organize themselves in many entities demanding active and equal participation in all aspects of public life, and requesting the amendment of many laws, and to be given a major role in achieving comprehensive peace in Sudan. The transitional government that has been formed is also committed to achieving peace, women's empowerment and to make a paradigm shift in achieving the objectives of quality justice. The context in which the plan was prepared was therefore a catalyst for ambitious goals for achieving United Nations peace resolutions, protecting the rights

of women and girls, achieving the principle of equality and non-discrimination, and realizing women's rights to reach decision-making positions, and empowering Sudanese women to actively participate in the maintenance of peace and security in Sudan through their active participation in the democratic transition process, and putting the needs of women and girls on the table of negotiations and debates, and shed lights and raise awareness of UNSC Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions.

## The legal and reference framework of the National Action Plan

The legal reference and framework for plan depends on international treaties and conventions relating to women's rights, as well as declarations and conferences outcomes that constitute important sources for the protection of the rights of women and girls, such as:

- Charter of the United Nations 1945
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979 and its Optional Protocol 1999
- Convention on the Political Rights of Women 1953
- The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their additional protocols.
- World Conferences on Women: Mexico City 1975, Copenhagen 1980, Nairobi 1985 and Beijing 1995
- UNSC Resolution 1325 and its subsequent relevant resolutions.
- UNSC Resolution 2250.
- **Sudanese legislation :**

The Constitutional document for the transitional period: Articles 44, 47 and 48 that referred to equality between men and women, and article 67 (c) on the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325, and its subsequent resolutions, and relevant AU resolutions concerning the participation of women in peace process at all levels, and the implementation of all women related instruments

# Analysis of the reality of Sudanese women in the context of UNSC Resolution 1325

## Introduction

This context analysis falls within the framework of the development of a national action plan for Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and its subsequent relevant resolutions. It addresses the overall situation of the political, economic, legal, cultural and social aspects in order to understand them and thus identify challenges, needs and priorities to promote peace and security.

## Women, Peace and Security Agenda

Despite the global attention accorded to women's peace and security issues, starting with the first World Conference on Women in Mexico City in 1975 and through Copenhagen 1980, Nairobi 1985, and Beijing 1995 and the subsequent declarations, working methods, objectives and strategic actions, unfortunately women peace and security issues remained unaddressed particularly in negotiations tables and when signing agreements.

At the global level, women have actively participated and contributed to conflict prevention and resolution, however, women have often been excluded from all stages of efforts to end conflict, including negotiation processes. Statistics highlight that most of the peace agreements signed during the period 1990-2017 omitted women from the process. Women made up 3% of witnesses and signatories, 9% of negotiators and 3% of mediators. Peace agreements reached since 1990 have failed to address many women-related issues such as sexual violence. Furthermore, an analysis of 1,187 peace agreements during the period 1990-2017 showed that only 19% contained a reference to women and only 5% addressed sexual violence.

Sudan has witnessed long episodes of conflicts that have spread across different parts of the country, including the West, East, South Kordofan and Blue Nile. The North-South conflict was one of the most devastating civil wars to ever occur. Millions of lives were tragically lost because of war on both sides. All livelihoods were destroyed and the southerners were displaced to the northern parts of Sudan. This tragic situation consequently led to the secession of South Sudan.

While the civil war in the south has cast a heavy shadow over the country, the situation in Darfur has deteriorated completely. Unlike historical tribal conflicts caused by competition between farmers and herders over scarce natural resources, a new conflict arose in 2003 between the government and its militias, which had been fighting on its behalf on one side, and many Darfurian tribes on the other side. This conflict led to the displacement of large numbers of people in 2003 and cast a negative shadow on women as they lost the economic means of survival and were constantly subjected to sexual violence and various kinds of degradation and humiliation. As a result, millions of people became internally displaced in Khartoum, Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan and other states, a large proportion of them being women and children. In addition, there was an influx of refugees from neighboring countries, most of whom live in eastern Sudan, and a steady flow of refugees from South Sudan in the White Nile State.

The role of conflicts in the increase of violence against women of all kinds has been associated in many cases with social stigma and shame. Furthermore, poverty and demographic changes associated with displacement, war, lack of education, ignorance and illiteracy all have played an effective role in the increase of cases of violence against women. The political dimension during the past period has also played a clear role in not publicly acknowledging cases of violence recorded by official bodies, as well as the influence of culture and stigma around not reporting cases of violence against women. The increase in the incidences of sexual violence in conflict zones and poor response has worsened the situation of women in those areas. The political crackdown by the former regime on the role played by some civil society organizations working in the field of psychological and social rehabilitation has also worsened the situation of women. In addition, the scarcity of specialized centres in psychological and social rehabilitation and the shortage of female police officers to investigate cases of violence has contributed to the prevalence of violence against women and the lack of reporting by victims.

Successive peace agreements, such as the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005, the Eastern Region Peace Agreement of 2006 and the Darfur Peace Agreement of 2006, all have addressed gender issues to varying degrees, however, women were underrepresented in the negotiation processes leading to the signing of these peace agreements. The Doha Peace Agreement in Darfur 2011 was a milestone in addressing gender issues and explicitly recommended the drafting of documents addressing the needs of women in conflict and post-conflict situations.



## Political context :

Sudan has experienced significant political turmoil and human rights deprivation for more than 30 years, leading to the fragility of the political and economic situation in Sudan in general and to low social development indicators, high poverty and the migration.

The struggles of the Sudanese people against the dictatorship has never ceased. Their long struggles were culminated by the overthrow of the former regime in April 2019. Women had an active role in the revolution. They made many sacrifices, participated in processions and protests, and were subjected to arrest and various types of violations.

The political transition led to the drafting of the transitional constitutional document and the formation of the 11-member Sovereign Council, two of whom are women. Moreover, four women out of 20 ministers have been appointed as ministers, but this representation has not met the expectations of women's groups in general, particularly women's rights activists, especially since the constitutional document provides for 40% representation ratios to be allocated to women.

With the signing of the constitutional document on August 17, 2019, a three-year transitional period of governance has started in Sudan. The document prioritized peace during the first six months of the transition period, and the Juba Peace Document concluded in September 2019 between the Government and the Revolutionary Front set the deadlines for the process from October 14 to December 2019. The formal peace negotiations began on November 20, 2019. Unlike previous political frameworks that governed peace processes, the 2019 Constitutional Document and the Juba Peace Document 2019 have made commitments to women, peace and security.

Articles 7 (7), 48, and Chapters 12 and 15 of the Constitutional Document define the state's specific obligations to account for gender equality and women's empowerment, including the Women's Agenda for Security and Peace. The Juba Peace Document specifically referred to women's rights under Resolution 1325. However, women's representation in the first track is still weak and no data is available.

The breakout of the Revolution of The 19th of December from the states witnessing conflict has specific indication as to the discontent of the regions over the dominance of the center in many issues impacted by the governance system particularly women issues. Responding to this challenge requires giving particular attention to gender dimension in issues of governance, in general and local governance in particular.

Among critical challenges faced is the increase in the IDPs as a result of the deteriorating security situation in Darfur, particularly with the withdrawal of the African Union and the United Nations Mission (UNAMID) and the continued militia attacks on civilians rape cases against of women and girls in conflict areas, despite the fact that the Prime Minister of Sudan has submitted a request to the United Nations to deploy a peacekeeping mission in the country in line with the government's priorities, a request that was based on concerns expressed by the armed groups during their negotiations with the Government of Sudan that led to the adoption of the Juba Declaration on 11 September.

However, there are opportunities to overcome some of the challenges raised above, particularly with the government's political commitment to achieving good governance and the growing role played by women activists, youth and civil society in this period, in conjunction with the intervention of the international community and UN agencies, which can contribute to overcoming some challenges and build a road map for future stability.

## **Legal context:**

Sudan is party to a number of regional and international human rights treaties that focus on issues of equality, justice, women's security and peace. Nevertheless, laws in Sudan have been incompatible with Sudan's obligations under these instruments, particularly with regard to women's human rights have consistently been violated both in law and practice. National laws have not been fully harmonized with international conventions, and reforms in the laws have remained limited despite many legal reviews, and no significant reform of the laws was done except for the separation of the definition of adultery from rape in the Sudanese Criminal Code of 1991. The repeal of the Public Order Act, which targeted women by curtailing freedoms, is a promising sign in the right way to repeal all discriminatory laws against women.

Nevertheless, laws and practices need to be reformed to facilitate access of women to justice. On the other hand, customary justice run by the civil administration in Darfur, Eastern Sudan, Blue Nile and South Kordofan, on its part, have a negative impact on preventing women from accessing justice, nevertheless they had and continue to play a positive role in settling disputes and making reconciliations between conflicting tribes. Civil administration affects personal matters in a way that does not bring justice to women, such as in cases of land distribution that deprives women in many areas of their rights to own property. It is a priority for rural women to have equal access to

education, clean drinking water and quality health services.

Sudanese women have made significant achievements in the 2019 Constitutional Document for the Transitional Period. These achievements include ensuring economic, political and social rights, as the document established a quota of at least 40% for women in the proposed transitional legislative council, provided for the formation of a women's and gender equality commission and called for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and to encourage positive discrimination in favour of women to ensure their rights in all aspects.

Despite the many safeguards provided for in the constitutional document, yet there are urgent legislative needs such as acceding to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Protocol to the African Charter of Human and People's Rights on Women's Rights in Africa, known as the "Maputo Protocol" which Sudan has been signed but not acceded to yet. Furthermore, the needs include reviewing and reforming discriminatory laws, notably the Personal Matters Act of 1991, the Criminal Code of 1991 and the Employment Act of 1997, in order to bring it into line with Sudan's international obligations, besides promulgating a law that criminalizes female genital mutilation (FGM) and all forms violence against women.

## **Economic context:**

Sudan is an agricultural country that has failed to adopt a diversified economic pattern, which is the main reason behind the continuing economic crisis. This failure has resulted in small-scale production, low production potential, limited sources of revenue and limited employment opportunities. Other causes of the economic deterioration include corruption and the on-going civil wars in Sudan.

The former regime did not prioritise the implementation of sound economic policies that would strengthen the role of women in the economy, nor did it not amend laws that limit their ownership of properties such as land ownership. As such, Sudan is far from achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, including target 5.c: adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels, and target 5.4: recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work

Sudan experienced economic growth with oil production, but the existing economic

challenges have continued to increase and spread with varying degrees of adverse impact on societies in conflict zones especially after the secession of South Sudan. The economic insecurity that is evident in conflict zones is exemplified in the destruction of resources, loss of livelihoods and dependence on relief and foreign aid.

According to the National Family Survey report (2009), the national poverty rate was 46.5%, with the urban poverty rate at 26.5% and rural areas rate at 57.6% showing a miserable situation in conflict areas in terms of the lowest poverty rate being in Khartoum and the highest rate being in Darfur and Kordofan regions.

In 1991, Sudan announced economic liberalization policies, and privatization officially began in 1991 with a presidential decree issued in 1989. Privatization has had a mixed impact on women and men. Women who have been laid off found it difficult to join the labour market because of inadequate alternatives and restrictions placed on certain jobs. Furthermore, neoliberal policies do not favour women, because market access requires capital and access to credit requires guarantees, all are of factors that limit women's opportunities to compete in the private labour market. As far as women's representation in the public sector is concerned, they often occupy non-leadership positions particularly in sectors like education, health, justice system, social services, etc. while men dominate more economically profitable sectors such as oil, industry and telecommunications. Women are concentrated in the informal sector in marginal activities that generate marginal income as it is easier to access. It is worth mentioning that efforts to mainstream gender perspective in of the economic sector are very limited and require intensified work in this area.

## **Cultural and Social context:**

Sudan is known for its cultural and social diversity and the large number of ethnic groups that differ in their lifestyle and traditions. However, despite ethnic and cultural differences, these groups have common, customs and practices that negatively discriminate against girls and women and violate their rights such as female genital mutilation, forced or underage marriage, and the narrowing of women's participation in decision-making and political life.

Nevertheless, we need to be mindful that women in many parts of Sudan historically contributed to political life and have organized themselves into women's entities to challenge and change these norms. Moreover, the changing socio-economic conditions have helped women to challenge many restrictive traditions and in scale up their economic and political participation and in public life.

# National Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 and the subsequent resolutions

## The objectives of the National Action Plan are:

- 1 - Actively involving women in peace-building, peacekeeping, peace negotiations and decision-making processes at all levels, and in relief, reconstruction and development.
- 2 - Promoting the recognition of women's rights before, during and post armed conflict.
- 3 - Ensuring the protection of women against any form of gender-based violence, such as rape and sexual slavery, and put an end to impunity.

The plan seeks to ensure that the previous objectives are achieved through the following four pillars:

- 1 . **Participation**
- 2 . **Prevention**
- 3 . **Protection**
- 4 . **Relief and rehabilitation**

# Pillars

## First Pillar: Participation

This pillar includes two goals:

### Goal 1:

Ensure the effective participation of women in the political and legislative process and in all entities of the State, and enhance their involvement in efforts of peacebuilding both at the level of the center and the states, in order to bring more women into decision-making positions .

### Goal 2 :

Participation of women in the processes of the sustainable development goals .

### Goal 1:

Ensure the effective participation of women in the political and legislative process and in all entities of the State, and enhance their involvement in efforts of peacebuilding both at the level of the center and the states, in order to bring more women into decision-making positions

Outcome	Activity	Indicators
Legislation enhances the just participation of women in all decision-making positions	Review of national legislation regarding participation of women in the political process and bring it into line with international instruments and resolutions relevant with the just and effective participation of women	Number of laws reviewed Number of laws enacted

<p>Participation and representation of women in decision-making positions, and peacebuilding and peacekeeping processes at all levels</p>	<p>Training and developing capacities of women to ensure their participation in decision-making positions, and promoting advocacy on gender issues in all aspects</p> <p>Building capacities of local women leaders on negotiation techniques, peacebuilding and peacekeeping, conflict resolution and prevention</p>	<p>Women participation in decision making positions in all bodies and localities, and in legislative council and state governments amount to 40%</p> <p>Number of training courses implemented</p> <p>The number of targeted states</p> <p>40% of efficient women are participating in negotiations and mediations</p>
<p>Database on women working in Government agencies in the center and states, and on female activists in society</p>	<p>conducting statistics on women working in Government agencies in the center and the states, and on female activists</p>	<p>Number of government institutions counted.</p> <p>Number of women counted in Government agencies.</p> <p>Number of female activists counted.</p>
<p>Fair and effective participation of young female activist leaders as advocates of a culture of societal peace and non-violence.</p>	<p>Training young leaders on the skills of dissemination of culture of social peace and non-violence.</p> <p>Training young leaders in ways to identify and respond to signs of conflict and extremism</p>	<p>Number of female young leaders trained</p> <p>Number of training courses conducted.</p>

<p>State laws that enhance the participation of women in local government</p>	<p>Enact and pass local laws to remove obstacles that hinder the participation of women, starting with local government and political parties, to ensure that women make up at least 40% of the workforce in local government</p>	<p>Laws that have been passed to ensure the participation of women</p> <p>Number of women trained.</p> <p>Number of women in decision-making positions</p>
<p>Existence of political systems that address and combat discrimination against women and prevent gender-based abuses</p>	<p>Developing capacities of leaders, political parties and organizations on the concept of gender and how to address discrimination and violations against women</p>	<p>Number of political parties and organizations targeted</p> <p>Number of training courses implemented</p> <p>Number of leaders trained</p>
<p>Women eligible to participate in local government.</p>	<p>Training and developing capacities of women to participate in local government institutions</p>	<p>Number of women trained</p>



## Goal 2:

Participation of women in the processes of the sustainable development goals

Outcome	Activity	Indicators
Equitable financing policies for women and facilitated access to guarantees	Reviewing fiscal policies and removing obstacles that hinder women's access to financing Creating and activating financing portfolios Increasing knowledge and awareness of women on the financing terms and conditions	Number of financing policies reviewed or established Number of portfolios created.
Women with project planning and management skills	Providing training for women to increase production and productivity to contribute to national income.	Number of women trained
Raising the standard of living for women and the family, which contributes to increasing national income	Providing training for women on product marketing. Creating markets, complexes and exhibitions for women to market products. Paying attention to the rural economy and providing appropriate and profitable marketing for the country and for the productive societies Highlighting and supporting the role of women in food security, especially in the most vulnerable areas Highlighting and supporting the role of women in food security, especially in remote areas. Activating the role of social responsibility in the development of women in the countryside	Number of women benefiting from the financing projects Number of projects that were funded and implemented. Number of markets, complexes and marketing exhibition established. Percentage of increase in household income. Number of projects implemented by the private sector mechanisms.

<p>Empowered women capable to counter gender-based violence</p>	<p>Increasing the number of women in the security, intelligence, and police institutions, the army, the judiciary, and the public prosecution, and build their capacities their capacities to deal with cases of gender-based violence.</p>	<p>Number of women in the justice institutions and law enforcement institutions.</p> <p>Number of women trained</p>
<p>Efficient utilization and equitable distribution of natural resources to prevent conflict over them</p>	<p>Develop a map of the natural resources of each state</p> <p>Raising awareness of the society, especially women, on how to protect the environment and benefit from natural resources.</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries of awareness and training programs</p> <p>Number of training and awareness programs implemented</p>
<p>Women issues are mainstreamed in the public polices protecting the environment from pollution, environmental risks and climate changes</p>	<p>Raise community awareness in the popular mining areas of the health risks of mining.</p> <p>Assessing existing and potential health risks in mining areas,</p> <p>Raising awareness on climate change and its impact on society, especially rural communities.</p> <p>Increase coverage by mass media including social media on climate change and its impact on women in local dialects.</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries educated.</p> <p>Number of programs implemented.</p>

## The implementing bodies:

Ministry of Labor and Social Development, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Religious Affairs and Endowments, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Education. The relevant ministries at the center and state levels, civil society organizations, universities and academic institutions.



## Second Pillar: Prevention

### Goal 1 :

Developing gender-conscious policies and implement Resolution 1325.

### Goal 2 :

Enacting and amending national laws and legislations in a manner that takes into account the rights of women and their empowerment, and in compliance with relevant international and regional treaties, resolutions and declarations.

### Goal 3 :

Creating a social responsibility to combat violence against women and girls.

### Goal 1:

## Developing gender conscious policies and implement Resolution 1325

Outcome	Activity	Indicators
The National Action Plan is mainstreamed in the Government's policies with the support of the Sovereignty Council and the Council of Ministers	Raising awareness about the National Action Plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 at the center and states levels. Inclusion and incorporation of the national plan in the Government's programs and policies	Policies adopted to implement Resolution 1325

## Goal 2:

Passing and amending national laws in a manner that takes into account the rights of women and their empowerment, in compliance with relevant international and regional treaties, resolutions and declarations.

Outcome	Activity	Indicators
National laws consistent with international and regional agreements that support women's human rights and enhance their empowerment	Acceding to international and regional instruments such as CEDAW and Maputo Protocol. Aligning Sudanese laws with international and regional conventions Activating the law criminalizing female genital mutilation, Enacting a new law criminalizing child marriage Repealing/amending personal status Acts	Instruments of accession to international and regional treaties Number of training workshops on discussing and approving amendments to laws, Publication of Law amendments

## Goal 3:

### Creating a social responsibility towards combatting violence against women and girls

Outcome	Activity	Indicators
Support and advocate efforts of the "Unit for Combatting Violence Against Women and Children" to eliminate all forms of gender-based violence.	<p>Integrating combatting violence against women and girls in educational curricula and school activities</p> <p>Establishing societal reform and combating violence against women and girls in religious preaching in mosques and churches.</p> <p>Incorporating mechanisms and principles of gender-based violence prevention with CBR curricula to enhance opportunities for persons with disabilities and integrate them into society,</p> <p>Develop a national plan for the media to raise awareness against violence, focusing on community radio and radio broadcasts.</p> <p>ensure the full engagement of the society in combating violence against women and girls through the use of mechanisms for attitude change</p> <p>Produce literary and poetic works that enhance the position of women and increase awareness on combatting violence against women and girls,</p> <p>Produce musical works targeting different age groups, focusing on combating violence against women and girls,</p> <p>Raising awareness of health and legal services through various media outlets,</p> <p>Integrating community awareness activities to combat violence against women and girls within the social responsibility programs and civic engagement of university students,</p> <p>Integrating Clinical management of rape (CMR) integrated within the curlicue for medical student</p> <p>Creating an effective grassroots community mechanism that works through community centers to provide community-based counseling and ongoing community-based outreach early warning system</p>	<p>Educational curricula and school activities to combat violence</p> <p>Number of trained imams, preachers, and priests who include combating violence against women and girls in their public address and preaching speeches.</p> <p>Existence of the document on integrating gender-based violence prevention into CBR curricula and its application,</p> <p>Number of radio and television programs aimed at raising awareness about combating violence against women and girls and services available to survivors</p> <p>Number of trainees in a Theatre of Narrative mechanism</p> <p>Number of societies in which mechanisms are applied for awareness raising and societal change</p> <p>Number of grassroots communities engaged in anti-violence activities at the local level</p> <p>Number of literary and artistic works produced to raise awareness about combating violence against women and girls</p> <p>Number of universities carrying out civic work activities and societal responsibility towards awareness-raising to combat violence against women girls</p> <p>Medical education adopted for the clinical treatment approach to treat rape and the number of medical colleges that teach it</p>

## The implementing bodies:

Ministry of Labor and Social Development, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Religious Affairs and Endowments, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Education. The relevant ministries at the center and state levels, civil society organizations, universities and academic institutions.



## Third Pillar: Protection

### Goal 1 :

Ensure the enactment and enforcement of national laws that comply with international standards for the protection of women and girls.

### Goal 2 :

Ensure that women and girls can access services that enhance their dignity and psychological resilience.

### Goal 3 :

Ensure that women and girls survivors of sexual violence have access to justice systems that enhance their dignity and psychological resilience.

### Goal 4:

Ensure the existence of adequate rehabilitation services for women survivors of violence.

### Goal 5:

Incorporating mental and reproductive health into primary health care.

### Goal 6:

Promoting integrated and community-based health services.



## Goal 1:

Ensure the enactment and enforcement of national laws that comply with international standards for the protection of women and girls.

Outcome	Activity	Indicators
<p>Binding legislation and national laws consistent with international and regional conventions that protect women and girls from all forms of gender-based violence without any discrimination including against women with disabilities.</p> <p>Specific laws are adopted to address sexual violence and harassment in the workplace at the private and public sectors and the informal sector and domestic workers</p>	<p>Acceding to international and regional instruments that addresses the protection and empowerment of women</p> <p>Aligning Sudanese laws with international and regional instruments to which Sudan is party with view to providing more protection to women and girls</p> <p>Promoting women and girls protection through enhance the gender sensitive and human rights sensitive attitude among the law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and judges</p> <p>Training of female police cadre to address cases of violence against women</p> <p>Training of female military cadre to respond to and advocate for protection of women</p> <p>Resolve all issues associated with Police Form 8 (on reporting of injuries) to guarantee more rights for female survivor and preserve evidences in cases of physical and sexual violence</p>	<p>The instrument of accession and national harmonization,</p> <p>The number of female personnel absorbed into the regular forces,</p> <p>Number of training workshops for the regular forces,</p> <p>Number of participants in specific training sessions on special measures to protect women and girls,</p> <p>Number of media used for legal education</p>

## Goal 2:

Ensure that women and girls have full access to services that enhance their dignity and psychological integrity

Outcome	Activity	Indicators
<p>Policies in place that integrate gender perspective and protect women and girls in different government agencies</p>	<p>Scaling up the level of gender sensitivity in government institutions, particularly those with a mandate to interfere in cases of violence against women and girls.</p> <p>Evaluate existing services to identify potential strengths and gaps</p> <p>Adopting an inclusive and integrated approach, including evaluation and monitoring policies on women issues</p> <p>Establishing quality control policies for services,</p> <p>Incorporation of training materials on health services necessary in cases of violence into medical education and public health curricula for nursing and paramedics.</p> <p>Incorporate measures to protect women and girls in the curricula of police and military colleges</p> <p>Engage academic institutions to raise the level of civic participation and social responsibility of university students and academics in the area of gender-based violence and protection of women and girls</p>	<p>Number of government entities involved in training programs and activities to raise the level of gender sensitivity for its personnel</p> <p>Number of government institutions that have incorporated protection of women and girls in the workplace into its codes of conduct</p> <p>Number of centers evaluated and gaps identified</p> <p>Existence of an agreed-upon protocol for monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Existence of a protocol on quality control standards for protection services</p> <p>Number of supervisors trained in evaluation and quality control among healthcare providers, law enforcement officials and justice practitioners</p> <p>Number and types of courses on protection measures implemented in various fields such as health, legal, administrative, etc.</p> <p>Number of universities that implement civic engagement and community outreach projects in the local communities</p>

## Goal 3:

Ensure that women and girls survivors of sexual violence have access to justice systems that enhance their dignity and psychological integrity

Outcome	Activity	Indicators
Special measures in place that facilitate the access of victim survivors to the legal service and a transformation mechanism included in the regulations	<p>Inclusion of all measures to provide legal services for women victims of violence in training of law enforcement officials</p> <p>Enforcement of the regulations pertaining to the use of Police Form 8 (on reporting of injuries) to facilitate reporting by victims and preservation of forensic evidence</p> <p>Conducting relevant regular and quality training for police and security members</p>	<p>Number of legal circulars issued on protection measures</p> <p>Number of complaints and reports filed and legal service provided</p> <p>Number of trained law enforcement officials</p>

## Goal 4:

Ensure the existence of adequate rehabilitation services for women survivors of violence

Outcome	Activity	Indicators
Existence in place of integrated, multidisciplinary services concerned with psychological and socio-economic rehabilitation for women and girls who are survivors of violence	<p>Inclusion of psychosocial and economic rehabilitation measures within the protocols used to provide services for women and girls survivors of violence,</p> <p>Scaling up capacities of service providers</p> <p>Establishing temporary shelter houses for abused girls, taking into account the criteria of dignity and protection</p>	<p>Number of training programs conducted for service providers in integrated qualification measures</p> <p>Number of women and girls transferred to integrated services</p> <p>Number of shelter houses established and number of women and girls benefiting from the service</p>

## Goal 5:

Incorporating mental and reproductive health into primary healthcare services

Outcome	Activity	Indicators
<p>Integrated services in place at the lower and primary levels in the all states of Sudan with a unified and community-based approach</p>	<p>Integrating mental health into primary health care to enhance survivors' psychological resilience</p> <p>Integrating reproductive health into primary health care to strengthen preventive and curative health response mechanisms</p> <p>Training health personnel to provide service in a manner that enhances the dignity of the survivor</p> <p>Providing rapid intervention drugs in cases of sexual violence</p> <p>Setting in place to facilitate the access of women and girls to specialized services an Efficient referral pathway map</p> <p>Establish a community based mechanism of GBV identification and referral</p> <p>Conducting continuous community awareness of GBV within health awareness and health promotion plans</p> <p>Creating ongoing community-based health service</p> <p>Creating safe spaces for empowering women and girls and promoting their mental and psychological health</p>	<p>Number of women and girls provided with quality health services</p> <p>Number of women and girls transferred</p> <p>Number of training programs implanted for members of the protection committees</p> <p>Number of reports of Community Protection Committees,</p> <p>Number of integrated health promotion campaigns created to raise awareness on gender-based violence</p>

## Goal 6:

Promoting integrated and community-based health services

Outcome	Activity	Indicators
Implementation of "Standard Operating Procedures for Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence" in the Sudan	<p>Increase the training in applying clinical management of rape protocol.</p> <p>Training healthcare providers to identify types of gender-based violence, conducting referral to related services and providing minimal psychological support</p> <p>Train health workers such as the medical assistant, midwives and nursing staff in primary health care and reproductive health, by providing minimal psychological and community support to survivors of violence,</p> <p>Activating the role of community committees in providing minimum socio-psychological support to women survivors of gender-based violence and referral to specialized services</p> <p>Activating the role of community centers to carry out community awareness activities</p> <p>Enhance the training of psychologists to provide mental health services incorporated into clinical treatment measures for rape survivors</p> <p>Enhance the training for psychologists in managing depression and PTSD cases,</p> <p>Strengthening the capacity of health service providers to document cases of gender-based violence</p> <p>Establish a benchmark to measure the quality of services through work procedures to address gender-based violence</p> <p>Establishing specialized psychological service delivery units through the public health service, or from within academic institutions or through community centers</p>	<p>The number of chain training workshops and the number of medical and health field personnel trained,</p> <p>The existence of reference protocols derived from standard working procedures,</p> <p>Number of women and girls had access to services</p> <p>Number of cases transferred by community committees</p> <p>Number of community awareness activities conducted by community centers</p>

<p>Changing social norms and beliefs about survivors of sexual and gender-based violence</p>	<p>Implementing media programs to overcome stigma towards victims Disseminating awareness raising messages through religious ceremonies and educational institutions</p>	<p>Number of programs implemented. Number of messages disseminated Number of community and religious leaders involved in education, Number of trained and active grassroots organizations and associations in education</p>
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## implementing bodies:

Ministry of Labor and Social Development, Unit for Violence Against Women and Children, Commission for Social Safety and Poverty Reduction, National Council for Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Religious Affairs and Endowments, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, Department of Mental Health and Primary Health Care, Ministry of Federal Government, Ministry of Higher Education, Universities and Academic Institutions, competent civil society organizations, neighborhood change and services committees.

## Fourth Pillar: Relief and Reconstruction

This pillar includes the following goals:

**Goal 1:** Involving women and girls in design and implementing planning programs of relief and reconstruction focusing on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

**Goal 2:** Ensure gender-sensitive the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programs.

### Goal 1:

Involving women and girls in design and implementing planning programs of relief and reconstruction focusing on vulnerable groups in conflict areas.

Outcome	Activity	Indicators
Integration of gender issues in sectoral plans and programs for relief and reconstruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop gender sensitive plans and programs for women affected armed conflicts</li> <li>Forming reconstruction and relief committees, and ensure that women make up 50% of its membership</li> <li>Training of youth and community leaders in IDPs camps and voluntary return areas to monitor and distribute relief services</li> <li>Ensure equitable access to services, especially in isolated and more fragile areas, with the participation of security agencies</li> <li>Ensure that women have access to reproductive health care services (family planning services and health education).</li> <li>Conduct studies / surveys that identify the needs of displaced and refugee women</li> <li>Adopting an affirmative action approach towards displaced women in obtaining basic services</li> <li>Designing national, interdisciplinary projects targeting post-conflict situations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of programs and plans that address issues of women affected by conflict</li> <li>Number of youth leaders qualified</li> <li>Number of implemented health and cultural programs.</li> <li>Number and quality of studies carried out to determine the needs of displaced and refugee women</li> </ul>



<p>Implement gender-sensitive relief programs</p>	<p>Collaborate with stakeholders and local communities to implement relief programs to ensure that they reach targeted groups Ensuring the existence of development programs in addition to relief programs. Involving youth in the distribution and monitoring of distribution of relief items in refugees and IDPs camps</p>	<p>Number of joint programs in which actors cooperated in distributing relief  Basic data on the equitable distribution of relief among heads of household in IDPS and returnees' camps</p>
<p>Implementing Gender sensitive reconstruction programs</p>	<p>Conduct a gender audit of reconstruction plans and programs to ensure that they respond to the needs of women, IDPs, host villages and urban areas Rehabilitation of schools, health centers, establishment and activation of multi-purpose women's development centers, legal institutions and water sources in the areas identified for resettlement of displaced persons, taking into account the special needs of women and girls. Establishing psychological and social support services centers and shelter houses for conflict victims. Identify specific gaps in infrastructure and services. Restoring confidence between the components of society and removing all forms of racism and tribalism.</p>	<p>Number of programs and plans that have been audited to ensure that they include the needs of women, IDPs and host and urban villages Number of rehabilitated facilities and services provided</p>

<p>Implementation of Economic empowerment programs for women and youths of vulnerable groups in conflict areas integrated into sectoral policies, plans and programs</p>	<p>Conduct gender-sensitive studies to determine the needs of the targeted groups          Design projects for income generating activities and production increasing          Forming economically active feminist groups          Designing programs to employ young people of both sexes          Holding consultation meetings with sectoral ministries to ensure that economic empowerment programs are incorporated into their plans</p>	<p>Number of economic empowerment programs and projects for vulnerable women and girls          Number of feminist groups created          Number of ministries that have integrated economic empowerment programs into their policies and strategies</p>
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## Goal 2:

Ensure gender-sensitive DDR programs.

Implementing bodies	Indicators	Activity
<p>Integration of gender issues in plans and programs for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and security sector reform</p>	<p>holding meetings and workshops with relevant mechanisms to develop sensitive plans and programs for issues of women affected by conflict</p> <p>Reviewing and developing plans and programs concerned with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, identifying needs and filling gaps (conducting studies and surveys)</p>	<p>Number of plans and programs sensitive for issues of women affected by conflict</p> <p>Number of stakeholders that have developed their plans and programs</p> <p>Number of studies conducted</p>
<p>Programs designed and implemented for gender sensitive and gender responsive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration</p>	<p>Accommodating the needs of female ex-combatants affiliated to the armed forces and movements in designing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs</p> <p>Creating a mechanism to integrate female ex-combatants into the societies of their choice or create shelters houses to host them</p> <p>Providing services according to the needs' assessment study (psychological, economic, and legal support)</p>	<p>Number of female ex-combatants whose needs have been identified and considered</p> <p>Number of psychosocial support programs and income-generating activities</p> <p>Number of female ex-combatants who benefited from the services</p>

<p>A safe society free from the threat and injury of landmines and light weapons</p>	<p>Provide information on the whereabouts of mines and remove them by the competent authorities</p> <p>Create awareness at the community level about the risks of landmines and explosive remnants of war through the media and educational and religious institutions,</p> <p>Rehabilitation of service facilities in the return areas</p>	<p>Number of areas affected by landmines</p> <p>Number of areas from which mines were removed,</p> <p>Number of awareness raising programs broadcast to raise awareness of mine risk.</p> <p>Number of service facilities that have been rehabilitated</p>
<p>Involving women in small arms collection programs</p>	<p>Implement programs to raise awareness of the dangers of using light weapons</p> <p>Mobilizing the community in conflict areas to design light weapons collection programs with the participation of women</p>	<p>Number of programs designed and implemented</p>

## The implementing bodies:

Ministry of Labor and Social Development, National Council for Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Culture and Information. General Intelligence Service, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Energy and Mining, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Education, related ministries, Central Bank of Sudan, financing institutions, Banks, the Central Statistical Organization, the delegation of refugees, Women's Commission, Peace Commission, the private sector, universities and academic institutions, civil society organizations ( grassroots organizations and civil administrations, youth committees in local communities - community leaders, etc.)

## Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

The monitoring and evaluation process is deemed as one of the critical stages to ensure the successful implementation of the strategic goals contained in the national action plan and its four pillars: participation, prevention, protection, relief and reconstruction.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Development is the authority responsible for implementation, coordination and follow-up of various activities to ensure the achievement of goals with all government agencies and partners in civil society that includes voluntary organization, political parties, civil administrations, trade unions, associations and universities, with technical and material input from United Nations organizations and other international agencies.

The programs and activities included in the plan to reach the required goals are subject to evaluation and development in light of the new developments. To ensure that the goals of the plan are achieved, a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators has been established to measure the progress made in the implementation and achievement of the required outcomes. Taking appropriate measures such as submitting annual reports that include clear and specific data on what the results are achieved, in addition to identifying the successes, failures and lessons learned will provide decision makers and relevant parties with the necessary information about the progress of the implementation process, its success and the rate of achieving the strategic goals associated with the plan.

As for the evaluation process, it will be vested in a working group comprised of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, university professors, representative of the Women and Gender Equity Commission, state ministries, representative of the National Human Rights Commission, representative of the Peace and Transitional Justice Commission and civil society organizations. The working group will be assisted by the United Nations Women, that will carry out a study to assess Annual achievements and prepare a report clarifying the extent of achieving the goals, any failures and obstacles, the causes thereof, and make recommendations to support the completion of the national plan for the next stage. The evaluation team shall submit its report to the competent ministry, in preparation for displaying it in a workshop that will bring together all partners who contributed to the implementation and follow-up, in order to increase transparency and come up with recommendations to develop the plan.

The working group meets every 3 months to ensure the progress of work in implementing the national action plan and overcoming possible obstacles. One of the tasks of the working group is to prepare a report every 4 months and a final annual report to be submitted to the Council of Ministers. The team is responsible for monitoring and preparing quarterly reports and the annual report.

# Annexes (1)

Members of the Technical Committee to prepare the national plan to implement Security Council Resolution 1325

Mr. Mohamed Madani el-Shabik, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development	Chairperson
Ms. Sulaima Ishaq Sharif, Ministry of Labour and Social Development	Member
Professor Balqhis Yousef Badri _Al Ahfad University	Member
Dr. Samia Nihar - University of Khartoum	Member
Ms. Zeinab Ali Al-Omda - Badia Center - Dilling - South Kordofan	Member
Ms. Ahlam Naser Alwagiea- Women of Sudanese Civic and Political Groups (Mansam)	Member
Ms. Amna Adam Fashir - Prosperity Organization for Peace and Development - West Darfur	Member
Ms. Suhad Muhammad Hashim, SHE organization, Port Sudan	Member
Mr. Mohamed Hassan Siadna Shikeett - Youth Organization for Peace and Development	Member
Ms. Nafisa Muhammad Ahmad - Women and Children Studies Center - Red Sea University	Member
Mr. Nazar Abdelgadir Salih, Geneva Institute for Human Rights	Member
Ms. Faiza Abdelraziq Taha, Ministry of Labour and Social Development	Member
Ms. Susan Osman, Ministry of Labour and Social Development	Member
Ms. Hanan Alradi Ali, Ministry of Labour and Social Development	Member





**National Action Plan**  
**For the implementation of UN Security Council**  
**Resolution 1325 on**  
**Women, Peace & Security**