



**Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Sudan to the United Nations  
New York**

STAMENT BY

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Madam Chair,

On behalf of my delegation, I would like to express my country's sincere thanks and gratitude for according me this opportunity and we are confident in your enormous diplomatic skills and capabilities in leading and steering this session to an amicable conclusion. With same token, allow me to extend our appreciations to the UN Women for inviting us to this momentous event.

Madam Chair,

We thank all those who have supported us during the long struggle for Freedom. Independence that we got came with its obligations and responsibility of being a member state among the nations.

Madam Chair,

South Sudan separated from Sudan in 2011 as a result of a negotiated Peace agreement signed in 2005 and which came to be known as Comprehensive Peace Agreement. However, after the Republic of South Sudan became, independent several post referendum issues were left out without reaching to a clear political settlement.

One of these issues is the right of People of Abyei to exercise their right to self-determination which was to be held concurrently with South Sudan's referendum in 2011 and in accordance to the provisions of the CPA and in particular the Abyei Protocol. Nevertheless, the Government of the Sudan has not faithfully implemented the Provisions of the Abyei Protocol and in May 2011 decided to militarily occupied Abyei resulting in the unwarranted displacement of the majority of Dinka Ngok, especially women and children. These groups are now without shelter our place to call home, and this un-attainable humanitarian situation is likely to become worse if not catastrophic with the coming of rain in the next two months. Because of the insecurity

in Abyei, women and children are terrified to go back to their villages of which they were forcefully displaced. It is worth noting that, there are 32, 000 mostly women, girls and children recorded abductees, being held by the Misseriya people against their will. These women and girls are subjected to violence and other malpractices that accompany such actions.

Madam Chair,

It is my pleasure to inform this august house that, my Government accord Gender equality very high priority in its Agenda. This statement is collaborated by provisions and articles of our National Interim Constitution 2011. The National Interim Constitution 2011 stipulates that, "Guided by a vision of equality and inalienable rights of all women, men and children and gender equality as a Human Right, Art. 16 of transitional Constitution 2011

- (1) Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men
- (2) Women shall have the right to equal pay for equal work and other related benefits with men
- (3) Women shall have the right to participate equally with men in public life

The other tool is Part Two; of the Bill of Rights Arts 9- Arts34. These include right to Housing, right to education and right of Human dignity.

The government has Gender Policy; Gender Economic Empowerment that is targeting mainly women and is currently studying establishment of a women bank that can use Social collateral for the provision of loans.

Madam Chair,

Gender Based Violence continues to impede women progress and participation in development. We are interested in linking the Gender based violence to development

and the New Deal, and the post 2015 discussions on MDGs and Sustainable Developments goals specially its three pillars of economy, social and environmental.