

وزارة التنمية الاجتماعية  
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



In the Name of Allah, the Most  
Gracious, the Most Merciful

Republic of Sudan

**Ministry of Social Development**



**Report of the Republic of the Sudan on the Comprehensive National Review  
of the Progress Made on the Beijing Platform for Action+30\***

**For the period 2020–2024 AD**

**June 2024 AD**

\* This English version was prepared by UN-Women. It has not been officially validated by the submitting Government and is provided solely for informational purposes. To access the full report, please refer to the original submission.

## **Introduction**

- As part of the process for preparing the Beijing+30 national report, a committee was established by Ministerial Resolution No. 1 of 2024, chaired by the Minister of Social Development, Mr. Ahmed Adam Bakhit, with membership comprising representatives from various relevant authorities, as detailed in Appendix No. 1.
- The report has been developed with the active involvement of all official institutions and pertinent stakeholders.
- It provides an overview of the progress achieved in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action during the period 2020–2024, encompassing policies, strategies, legislation, plans and programmes focused on protecting and empowering women. This is based on the national political commitment and realized through the National Plan for Resolution 1325, the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and international agreements and conventions ratified by Sudan. The report also outlines the challenges encountered and sets forth future perspectives.
- Key achievements from 2020 to 2024 include the development and implementation of programmes and plans integrating gender considerations into state policies, strategies and overall planning processes. These initiatives were aligned with the areas and dimensions of the Beijing Platform for Action and involved collaboration among all relevant parties.

## **Report methodology**

- The report employed an analytical statistical methodology, collecting data and reports from the respective authorities relevant to each field. It further relied on indicators pertaining to women and children, utilizing statistical projections of demographic characteristics alongside economic and social metrics.
- The total population stands at 48,199,78, comprising 24,384,72 males and 23,815,06 females, with a population growth rate of 2.5 per cent. The total fertility rate is 5.2, and life expectancy at birth is estimated at 63.5 years for women, 60.2 years for men and 61.8 years for both sexes combined. The average household size is projected to be six members, while individuals with disabilities account for 4.9 per cent of the overall population.

## Report Summary

### Section 1

1. The report documents actions undertaken by the State from 2020 to 2024, detailing the implementation of various policies, strategies, programmes and legislation related to women's issues. These include initiatives focused on women's economic empowerment and social protection via the Women, Peace and Security Plan in line with the United Nations Resolution 1325, as well as responses to emerging challenges such as climate change and its effects on the economic and social conditions of women.
2. It also discusses the status of displaced persons and the response to their needs, with a particular focus on women, children, older adults and individuals with disabilities. Additionally, the report examines studies about women in the informal sector. It describes social protection measures provided, while outlining microfinance and medium-sized financing policies aimed at supporting economically active women.
3. According to the report, several projects and programmes have been implemented by the State to improve maternal and child health, including the expansion of primary health care services, which has resulted in an increase in antenatal care coverage from 72 per cent to 79.1 per cent.
4. Regarding school admissions at the age of 6, enrolment figures for first grade reached 1,000,700 students, comprising 525,750 boys and 474,950 girls. The admission rate for 6-year-olds was 86.95 per cent, with 88.9 per cent for males and 84.8 per cent for females.
5. For children aged 6–13 years, there were 19,398 schools serving 6,226,516 students (3,255,389 boys and 2,971,127 girls). The overall primary education intake ratio was 73.5 per cent; 74.7 per cent for boys and 72.2 per cent for girls. The school dropout rate for girls in the 2021–2022 academic year was approximately 27.8 per cent, according to the Ministry of Education's statistics.
6. In girls' education, enrolment rates in pre-school, primary and secondary education were 46.8 per cent, 84.8 per cent and 41.9 per cent, respectively, with reported increases over time.
7. Programmes related to legislation facilitate litigation procedures in family matters.
8. The impact of cultural stereotypes in rural areas restricting women's participation is discussed, as well as awareness programmes implemented through social media.

9. The report outlines partnership programmes with community-based mechanisms designed to reduce violations against women in conflict zones.
10. The participation of the national private sector is noted through its social responsibility initiatives and support of programmes related to women.
11. Programmes that promote values to guide public behaviour and protect against violence and abuse, aiming to strengthen social cohesion, are described.
12. Efforts by institutions to close the digital gender gap are explained, including technology training programmes to support women's economic projects.
13. The report outlines integrated efforts to enhance women's protection, including the establishment of the Family and Child Protection Unit and collaborations with civil society in awareness and capacity development programmes.
14. The impact of conflict, specifically actions by the Rapid Support Forces militia, on social and health services for women, girls and children is examined. The report documents instances of violence, including killing, beatings, displacement and sexual assault.
15. Women's progress in politics, decision-making roles and public service opportunities is included.
16. Gender-sensitive social protection measures, including universal health coverage, cash transfers, pensions and women's involvement in environmental sustainability, are outlined in the National Social Protection Strategy.
17. The report reviews achievements, challenges and obstacles in achieving gender equality. It details the steps taken over the last five years to provide resources to civil society organizations working on awareness, rehabilitation and training to increase the participation of women and girls in the workforce.
18. Data and statistics reflect the contributions of both formal and informal institutions to protection programmes, care and basic services in health, education, labour and safeguarding.
19. The report concludes with perspectives on future activities by official institutions and partnerships with civil society, the private sector and other societal actors, focusing on expanded programming, community awareness and increased women's participation in political, security, social and economic processes in Sudan.