

In Name Allah The Compassionate The Merciful

The Republic of the Sudan

The Third Periodical Report of the Republic of the Sudan under Article 62 of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights
May 2006.

Introduction:

1. Having ratified the African Charter on Human and People's Rights in February 1986, the Sudan continues to endeavor to fulfill its commitments arising from the Charter, irrespective of its increasing interest in the efforts and work of the esteemed African Commission on Humans and People's Rights and its desire to attend regularly the meetings of the commission, especially in recent years. It has also demonstrated a full cooperation with the commission, at a time when it is responding to its communications, enquiries, provision of information, and documents, receiving special rapporteurs and committees. This is thanks to its belief in the message and role of the commission in protecting and promoting the African Human and People's Rights. This emanates from its belief in the usefulness of the objective and constructive dialog between the commission and the member states in the service of the African Human and People's Rights and Liberties.
2. On the basis of the above, The Sudan presented its initial report on the situations of Human Rights which were discussed during the twenty first (21) session held in Nouakchott, Mauritania in April 1997. The Sudan expressed during the session some observations and came up with enquiries about some of the contents of the report.
3. Once again, and based on Article 62 of the Charter, the Sudan presented its second report in 2003 which incorporated all the reports which the Sudan was requested to present up to date. Therefore, we now hereby present the third periodical report which we hope to explain in the preamble the methodology followed in the preparation of the report and is summarized here under:
 - Avoid repetition of what is already stated in the previous reports unless by way of eliminating an ambiguity or bringing in fresh information
 - In arranging the overview of the basic rights, we take into account our commitment to arranging the Articles contained in African Charter on Human and People's Rights in order of precedence and make reference to the title of the theme and Article's Number.
 - We have employed short paragraphs as a method for every new idea, numbering them for ease of reference.
 - Believing in the role being played by the operational organizations in the area of Human rights and in seeking the involvement of these organizations in the preparation of the required reports based on the Human Rights Conventions, The consultative council of Human Rights invited the organizations mentioned in the list below to attend a meeting aimed at presenting an idea about their participation to contribute in the preparation of the

third report of the Sudan submitted in keeping with the African Commission on Human and People's Rights.

- The meeting was held at the Headquarters of the consultative council and attended by the following Organizations:

- (i). Women's Association
- (ii). Khartoum Center for Human Rights and The Environmental Development
- (iii). Khartoum International Center for Human rights
- (iv). The Institute for Women's Studies and Gender-Ahfad University.
- (v). The Sudan Society for Combating Harmful Practices
- (vi). Look-out for the Child's Rights
- (vii). The Organization of the Southern Sun
- (viii). The Female Organization of the Babakri Badri Society
- (ix). The Center for the Gender's Studies
- (x). The Islamic Call Organization

Mr. Rapporteur of the Council gave a general idea about the periodical reports which were required to be presented and a detailed idea about the current report. A memorandum covering a list of the contents of the report for every organization through which to seek guidance in gathering information and writing reports was also presented.

1. The Organizations were divided into groups. Each group was given due attention that it deserves in line with the area of its specialization. Some questions raised by the organizations were answered. The representatives of the organizations promised to participate and contribute in the next meeting:
2. With the exception of the representatives of the Sudan Women's Federation, the representatives of the organizations were absent from the meeting. This meeting was designed to make contributions which will be discussed in due course.
3. The organizations were later on urged to speed up their contributions. Due to the time constraint with regard to the presentation and completion of the report, the organization for combating harmful traditions made its contributions but the rest of the organizations which also promised to make their contributions failed to do so.

(The Organizations Report attached hereto).

- The country was ruled under the 1998 constitution when the previous report was presented. In accordance with the comprehensive peace Agreement signed in Nairobi in January 2005, this was amended. A new interim constitution of the Republic of The Sudan was issued on the 9th July 2005. Therefore; all the relevant provisions of the new constitution were incorporated into the constitution.
- In our opinion, it is useful to pave the way for the discussion of the subject by giving an idea about the legal framework towards ensuring the achievement, implementation, patronizing and promoting Human Rights in the Sudan and its Governmental Organs in the post signing of the comprehensive peace Agreement. This was followed by the issuance of

the interim constitution of the Republic of The Sudan in 2005. This report was prepared with a wide ranging participation by different official organs and through a national mechanism for the writing of the reports for contracting bodies, established by a decision of the Ministry of Justice. The national mechanism for report writing includes the membership of the consultative council of Human Rights and some civil society organizations such as the federation of the Sudanese Human Rights Association, the Sudanese Bar association, the Women's Federation and the council of the Universal People's Friendship.

CHAPTER 1

Firstly: **The Legal Framework:**

(a). The Historical Background:

4. The Sudan is the largest country in Africa in terms of the land area. The land area is 2492360 Square Km, i.e. (967,500 square m). That is almost equal to one tenth of the land area of the whole of Africa bounded by nine countries as follows: Egypt and Libya to the North, Uganda and Kenya to the South, Chad, Central Africa and DRC to the West, Ethiopia and Eritrea to the East. The Sudan is separated from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by the Red Sea.
5. The Sudan is situated between the two latitude lines 3.5 degrees, 23 degrees, north of Equator and between two longitude lines 21.75 degrees and 38.5 degrees west Greenwich. The country is endowed with a huge basin modestly flowing towards the north plains in the center, high and low lands in the other three parts of the country. There exist highlands along the Red Sea coast from North East and Mount Murrah as high as 10,000 ft (3,000m) to the West in addition to series of Amathong Mountains in the South most. The flat land height ranges from 500-1500 meters above sea level.
6. The basic natural Feature of the Sudan is the Nile River and its tributaries where we find the Nile network flowing to the extent of almost 2500 miles. The White Nile rises from Victoria Lake in Uganda stretching out to the borders of Southern Sudan known as BAHAR EL JABAL (The Sea of the Mountain) running through the great dams area to meet with the Subat River and continuing up to Khartoum where it meets with the Blue Nile River. This river rises from Tona Lake in Ethiopia and after this conjunction it is named up to its estuary as the Nile River. The Atbara River meets with it within Atbara city in the North. The most important sources of the enrichment of the main Nile River are the Blue Nile, The Subat River and Atbara River. With regard to the White Nile, it contributes about 30% of the annual flow into the waters of the Nile River, because the latter loses most of its waters during the process of evaporation in the dams' area.
7. The Nile Network provides for the Country large Agricultural Land areas where there are very fertile lands between the two white and blue Niles as well as between the Atbara River and the Blue Nile. The most important irrigation projects also at the reservoirs are found in the latter between the Atbara and the Blue Nile rivers.

8. The climate in the Sudan varies. For Example the tropical climate is found in the far South whereas the dry desert climate is in the North. With regard to the grasses for the most parts are determined by the other natural elements. The central plains are distinguished with the Savannah grasses and some other bush plants. This feature also applies to the west Sudan where the Savannah plants are wide spread across the southern regions while the desert nominates North West of the Country. Parts of the South are distinguished by tropical climate whereas the marshes and savanna jungles cover the southern and eastern parts of the country. As far as the Western parts are concerned, they are covered by the tropical and equatorial jungles.
9. Most parts of the country also enjoy the average climate conditions with the maximum heat reaching 100 °F in most months of the year. Besides, there are also frequent continental storms sweeping sometimes central and northern parts of the country especially in the months of the summer from March to July to October signaling the arrival of the rainy season which covers the period from July to October. With regard to the Red sea coast, it is distinguished by the maritime climate when some rainfall takes place in the winter.
10. Based on the sensors held in 1993, 68.1% of the populations live in the rural area 29.3% in the urban areas from this calculation 2.6% of them are males. With regard to the population composition there appears to be a variation among the population of the Sudan. For three major ethnic groups exist in the country speaking more than 115 local languages. The Negro ethnic groups which include the two Niles, The Nilotic **Ham**, The Sudanese tribes, the fair-colored Ethnic groups, and the Arabic race.
11. Arabic is the dominant language in the Country. English is also used on a large scale in the financial and commercial circles. The English language also has a long history as a medium of instruction in the secondary schools, higher institutes and Universities in the past.
12. The Sudan, having attained Independence in 1956, which marked a milestone in the history of Sudan and its struggle by declaring Independence and ending 58 years of colonial rule. The declaration of Independence has placed the nation directly before great challenges represented by its efforts to safeguard the National Unity determine the issue of the civilized identity, achieve a comprehensive development, and overcome the existing backwardness left by the foreign rule.
13. Throughout the National Governance which is characterized by faithful endeavors in response to the National aspirations and continue to be generous with a view to bringing about freedom, security, justice and equality. This task was accomplished despite some setbacks to which it has been subjected within certain historical periods including a cycle of a heated power struggle and partisan in fight, the country entered into a vicious circle of political crises and economic stringency. In the meantime, the country was marred by series of military coup d'états and popular uprisings.
14. In the pre-national salvation revolution years, the political, economic and security situations deteriorated to such a dangerous dimension, that the armed forces were compelled to take over power on 30th June 1989. The revolution pledged since the first statement it has issued to work towards salvaging the Country and expedite the restoration of democracy and civilian rule as soon as the exceptional conditions came to an end. It further assured to pave the way for the adoption of a permanent constitution and to end civil war in the south of the country which lasted as the longest running war on the African Continent.
15. However, on 9th January 2005, The Sudan entered into a new phase of political, social and legal history by signing a comprehensive peace Agreement, which besides ending the war in

the South, put in place a number of binding legal frameworks economically and politically as well as in the areas of general Liberties and the system of governance. All the frameworks were incorporated in detail into the interim constitution of the Sudan 2005.

16. The Government of the Republic of The Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), having signed the comprehensive peace Agreement on 9th January 2005 in Nairobi, which has put an end to Africa's longest war Article 2-12-5 of the comprehensive peace Agreement, provides for drawing up an interim constitution, the task of which had to be taken up by an organ named as the National Commission of the Constitution. It is meant to revise the constitution in accordance with Articles (2-12-4-3) of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The commission was composed of the two parties to the Agreement in addition to the registered political parties and most of the civil society's organizations in The Sudan. The commission embarked immediately on its task and put in place a draft interim constitution of The Sudan in 2005.
17. The Interim draft constitution was presented to the interim National Council which has adopted it during the sitting No (24) of the 9th session, held on the 6th July 2005. The draft constitution was also presented to the National Liberation Council of The Sudan People's Liberation Council for adoption in accordance with Article (2-12-5) of the comprehensive Agreement in 2005.

Following these two adoptions and the signing by Mr. President of the Republic, the interim constitution entered into force on 9th July 2005.

18. The constitution contains (226) Articles divided into 17 chapters as follows;

- a. The state, the constitution and the guiding principles;
- b. The Document of Rights;
- c. The National Executive Power;
- d. The National Legislative Body;
- e. The Organs of the National Judiciary;
- f. The Public Prosecution and Legal Profession;
- g. The National Civil Service;
- h. The Institutions and the National Commissions;
- i. The Armed Forces, the Organs of the Law Enforcements and the National Security;
- j. The National Capital;
- k. The Government of Southern Sudan;
- l. The States and the Abiey Regions;
- m. The Financial and the Economic Issues;
- n. The State of Emergency and the Declaration of War;
- o. Censors and Elections;
- p. A Right to Self Determination for Southern Sudan;
- q. Various provisions.

These Chapters through their Articles have defined the nature of the state and the organs, functions, powers and interrelationships among themselves and clearly explain freedoms and protection of rights.

C. The nature of the state:

19. The constitution defined in chapter one Article one the identity of the state where it provides that (The Republic of Sudan is an Independent sovereign, democratic and decentralized multi-cultural linguistic state, in which races, ethnicities and religions co-exist therefore the constitution adopts the Principle of democracy, decentralization, multi cultural, linguistic religious and ethnic system under a single republic named as the Republic of Sudan.
20. In compliance with the above Article (6) of the constitution provides for respect by the State for numerous rights regarding the religious freedom which includes:
 - The ownership of a moveable and immovable properties relating to rituals or traditions of any religion or belief (Article 6(c))
 - Writing, issuing and distribution of the religious publications (Article 6(d))
 - The teaching of the religion or a belief at appropriate places for these purposes (Article 6(e))
 - Observance of holiday feasts and occasions in accordance with the religious beliefs. (Article 6(f)).
21. In the area of application of the linguistic diversity Article 8 (1) of the constitution provides (All the Original Sudanese languages shall be considered to be National Languages which shall be respected, developed and promoted) Article 8 (4) also grants the legislative bodies of the States the right to use any other national language as an official language in addition to the Arabic and English Languages.
22. As to ensure the necessity of complying with the diversity of nature of the languages of the population of the region, the constitution in Article 8 (5) provides that there shall be no discrimination against the use of any two languages, Arabic or English at any level of the Governance with regard to any grades of Education.
23. Article 1 (1) of the constitution considers all the religions and cultures whose diversities has been recognized to be a source of strength and inspiration in one home land Article 1 (2) also considers the promotion of the Human dignity, justice, equality, advancement of Human Rights and Basic liberties, provision of the multi-party system to be a fundamental commitment by the state as it has been provided for in the first constitution.
24. Article 2 of the constitution also defines and underlines the principle of democracy when it provides that:

(Sovereignty is for the people and State shall Exercise it in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and the law without prejudice to the identity of southern Sudan and the State)

D.The Liberties and the basic rights.

25. The constitution grants and provides in Chapter 2 entitled the (Document of Rights) that all the rights and basic liberties in the following:
 - The right to life and human dignity (Article 28)
 - The personal freedom (Article 29)
 - Prohibition of Slavery and servitude Article (30)
 - Equality before Law (Article 31)
 - Women and Child's Rights (Article 32)
 - Prohibition of torture (Article 33)
 - A fair trial (Article 34)
 - The right to Prosecution (Article 35)
 - The Right to Privacy (Article 37)

- The Freedom of Faith and Worship (Article 38)
- The freedom of Expression and Information (Article 39)
- The Freedom of Assembly and Organization (Article 40)
- The Freedom of Voting (Article 41)
- The Freedom of Movement and Residence (Article 42)
- The Freedom of Ownership (Article 43)
- The Right to Education (Article 44)
- The Rights of Persons with Special Needs (Article 45)
- The Public Health Care (Article 46)
- The Rights of Ethnic and Cultural Groups (Article 47)

26. The constitution has not only provided for these freedoms but further it has also provided for other freedoms not mentioned in this context and which have been included in every Agreement or covenant or an International Convention on human rights ratified by the Sudan. The Constitution provides that these freedoms which were not stated form part and parcel of the constitution (Article 27 (3)) of the constitution). The Interim Constitution commits the State to protect, promote, guarantee and implement all the freedoms provided for in this chapter (Article (27)).
27. To avoid degrading the exercise of these freedoms though the laws Article 27 (4) of the constitution provides as follows (Regulation of legislations of the Rights and freedoms incorporated in this document cannot be forfeited or degraded.
28. With a view to completing the protection of the freedoms provided for in the documents of rights the Constitution empowers the Judiciary to protect and safeguard them (refer to the paragraph 30 and 31 of these reports) and in order to underline the respect for these rights and freedoms the constitution prohibits any suspension of the latter even in the state of Emergency.

The constitution has also considered them to be unchangeable principles which legislative institution cannot tamper with or amend their provisions without reference to the people in a referendum

E.The system of Justice.

29. The constitution has established a deeply rooted foundation for the system of Justice whose pillar is the rule of Law Independent of the Judiciary as well as the judges and themselves in line with Articles (123 (2),128,138). They provide for the Right to prosecution and equality before the Law. It ensures guarantees for a fair trial and the right to complaints and appeal. It also instituted a constitutional court competent to protect the Rights and Freedoms and to redress the grievances and compensations thereof.
30. Under the constitution of 2005 Article 123(1) the mandate of the National Judiciary of the Sudan has become the prerogative of the National Judiciary power to which the Judiciary competence refers in an attempt to clear cases and pass Judgments according to the Law. The National Commission for the Judicial Services administers generally National Judiciary (Article 129). The Chief Justice of the Republic of the Sudan preside over the National Judicial power (Articles 123(4)).
31. The Courts in Sudan are divided into three grades according to (Article 124). The Supreme National Court, The National Appeal Courts which means other National Courts in addition to the Constitutional Courts (Article 119 (1)). It consists of nine judges and its members are

appointed by the President of the Republic. In addition, the chief Justice is appointed by a Presidential decree to be approved by the first Vice President based on the recommendation of the National Commission for the Judicial Services as well as endorsement by a two thirds majority of the members of the Council of States (Article 121 (1)) taking into consideration a full representation of the southern Sudan. The Judges of the Constitutional Courts cannot be dismissed except by the same way they were appointed (Article 121(3)).

32. The constitutional Court is mandated to interpret the constitutional provisions as requested by the President of the Republic or the National Government or Government of Council of any State, protection of Human rights and the basic liberties, or rule on the constitutionality of the Laws be they National or Provincial or issued by the Government of Southern Sudan, criminal jurisdiction raised against the President of the Republic and the first Vice-President, the Vice President and the speakers of the two National Assemblies, Judges of the National Supreme Courts and the Supreme Court of Southern Sudan. The decisions of the constitutional court shall be considered final and binding. (Article122).

H. Democratic parliamentary representation:

33. One of the firm convictions upheld by the constitution is adoption of free election, a fair competition and popular mandate as an authority to legalize the Governance's institution as in Articles (36, 56, 69 and 97) starting from the President of the Republic and Governors to the federal and provisional Legislative institutions as well as local Government Councils. The constitution mandates an Independent body to administer the elections imposing, on its members as a condition, honesty, impartiality and efficiency.

G. Sources of Legislation:

34. The constitution, like the previous and successive Sudanese constitutions, has adopted in Article (5) the Islamic Shariah, and consensus and customs as principal sources of legislation. This is applicable with regard to the legislation which shall be enacted at the National Level and applied in Northern Sudan. This Article has taken note of this in the framework of the comprehensive peace Agreement. It has also taken into consideration the religious compassions of the Sudanese Citizens. The constitution also gave the Citizens of any State of Southern Sudan in the event of the existence of a National legislation already entered into force or shall be enacted, a power for its legislative authorities in that State, to enact Laws or to be allowed to exercise or establish institution relevant to the religion and customs of the majority of the citizens of that State. It is also possible, according to Article 5 (a) of the constitution to refer to the legislation to the States Council for adoption by a two-thirds majority of the representatives of the council.

H. The presidential system.

35. Since the Sudan is a multi-racial, cultural and religious country and geographically expanding up to 1.4 Million Square Kilometers with means of communications so poor and since the binding comprehensive peace Agreement signed in January 2005, a formulae for the Presidential system was adopted in Chapter 3 section 1 being the most suitable system of Government for the country to safeguard its national unity and harmony. It is also the most deserving to realize the desired political

stability through electing a Head of State directly mandated by the masses to enjoy real powers (Refer to paragraph 39 of this report)

H-The Presidential System:

35. Since the Sudan is a multi-racial, cultural and religious country and geographically expanding up to 1.4 Million Square Kilometer with means of communication so poor and since the comprehensive peace agreement signed in January 2005 is binding, the formula of the Presidential System has been endorsed in Chapter 3, Section 1 as most relevant to rule the country, preserve its national Unity and cohesion and it's the most conducive to realizing the required political stability: This is by endorsing a Head of State, directly mandated by the masses of the population enjoy actual/real powers (Para. 39 of this report 39 refers)

I-The Federal Rule:

36. The constitution has adopted the option of the federal system in Article (177(1)) thereof to ensure a fair power sharing and wealth sharing among parts of the country and to enable the different cultural groups to preserve their special characteristics, cultures and heritage. In an attempt to broaden the base for popular sharing and narrowing the dominance of the center, aimed at effectively and smoothly governing this country of vastly expansive boundaries, such as the Sudan, It has become a necessity to legislatively Divide the country through a national legislation by which the number of the state and their borders shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article (177(2)). Every state shall have its own government and legislative council in line with article (178 (1) since the wealth sharing will require a similar procedure, the financial resources shall be distributed at the federal, state and local levels to allocate every level of governance with specific taxes and revenue in an endeavor to maintain an amount of solidarity, a national Fund was established in support of poorer states. This is in addition to the right of each state to make a financial and revenue Act in accordance with article (195).

J- THE INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS

37. Prior to the signing of the comprehensive peace Agreement with Sudan people's Liberation Movement and in a drive to give people to self determination as a basic principle of the profile of Human Rights the Khartoum Peace Agreement,(KPA) concluded with other armed factions in the South was signed in 1997. This was incorporated into the constitutional Decree (N0.14) (Implementation of Khartoum peace Agreement) with a view to giving the Khartoum Peace Agreement the necessary legal strength. It has been provided for as part and parcel of the constitution, in that it shall remain in force throughout the specific interim period of four (4) years. At the end of the period, there shall be a referendum in the South as to determine whether they would opt for union or separation.

38- Having signed the comprehensive peace Agreement in Nairobi on 9\01\005, the entire Southern Sudan as was known at independence in 1965, has become party to the right to self determination in accordance with a referendum to be held and observed internationally.

39- The constitution has given the Southern Sudan the right, to have its own separate legislative, Judicial and executive organ as well as a separate constitution. Added to this is 50% of the oil revenue and an

estimated quota of the national income and participation in the rule of the North politically and legislatively.

Second; The organs of the governance.

a) The presidency of the republic

40. It is composed of council of presidency which includes the President of the republic and his two deputies' article 51(1) of the constitution.). This formation is meant to cover the Agreement contained in the teamwork of the comprehensive peace Agreement signed in January 2005

41. In accordance with Article 52 of the constitution the president shall be elected directly by the people in national elections to be held in line with regulations set out by the National Electoral Commission of the constitution. Article (53) of the constitution has set conditions of candidature for president which did not include any particular faith or race or gender or a particular affiliation. The conditions provided for in the constitution is that the candidate shall be a Sudanese by birth and sane reaching 40 years of age adequately literate with no record of being previously convicted for a crime that could compromise his/her integrity or being morally corrupt.

42. This office shall be assumed for a presidential term of five years with effect from the day he/she assumes office but only for one term (Article 57 of the constitution)

43. The constitution also provides in Article 54 (2) that to assume office of the president, the candidate shall have more than 50% of the total votes. In the event of failure to obtain this specific number of votes by any candidates elections shall be repeated between the two candidates, who polled the highest number of votes.

44. In accordance with the presidential formulae the president of the Republic shall exercise the power bestowed on him/her Article 58 of the constitution which safeguard the security and safety of the state he/she shall oversee the executive constitutional institutions, appoint constitutional and judicial office holders, declare and end the state of warfare. He/she shall represent the state in its foreign relations, shall appoint ambassadors, ratify laws, carry out death sentences, forgive and grant clemency and seek the opinion of the constitutional court.

45. The president of the Republic shall also exercise certain powers with approval by the first vice president of the Republic, such as the declaration and end of the state of emergency summon or call off the legislative sessions (Article 58(2) of the constitution) .

46. The constitution has given everyone affected by the action of the President of the Republic the right to Appeal before constitutional court for such action as may violate the constitution or the document of Rights or the decentralized system or the comprehensive peace Agreement. He/she could also appeal before the competent court against the other actions of the president of the republic.

B. The two Vice Presidents.

47. The President of the Republic shall have two deputies, first and second one of whom shall come from the North and the other from Southern Sudan in line with Article 62(1) of the constitution. If according to the results of the elections the president comes from the North, the first vice president shall come from the South.

If the president of the republic comes from the south, the first vice president shall come from South; if the President comes from the North. Both the two vice president shall be governed according to the same specific qualification defined conditions under Article (53) of the constitution in relation to the election of the president.

48. The constitution has defined, according to article 63 (1) thereof the competences of the first Vice President including acting on behalf of the president of the Republic during his absence, membership of the National Council of the Ministers, the National Security Council and the Council of Presidency in addition to presiding over the presidential Council when the office of the President becomes vacant in the post elections.

49. Article 63 (2) has defined, the competences of the Vice President which include the performance of the duties of the President of the Republic and the first Vice President during their absence, membership of the National Council of Ministers, the National Security Council membership of the Presidential Council and the post of supreme commander of the Sudanese Armed Forces in the event that the office of the President of the Republic becomes vacant.

50. The two Vice Presidents shall be answerable before the constitutional court for their actions or a competent court in accordance with Article 61 (A and B) of the constitution.

C- Council of ministers

51. It represents the federal government and is composed of a number of ministers appointed in line with Article 70 (1) by the president of the Republic after consultation with his/her two deputies. They both shall be jointly or individually responsible before the National Assembly while the National Ministers shall be answerable before the president of the Republic and the National Council of Ministers. The Federal Government represented by the Council of Ministers shall be charged with the overall planning for the conduct of the affair of the state, the performance of the executive duties, preparation of the draft laws and the public budget.

52. The constitution has given, in accordance with Article 78 any person who might be affected as a result of action taken by the National Council of Ministers or a National Minister the right of appeal before the constitutional court for any action that might infringe or violate the constitution or the Document of Rights or the system of decentralization or the comprehensive peace Agreement, an appeal before the competent court on the other actions of the council.

D – The States Governments

53. The constitution has defined for each state to have an executive organ presided over by an elected governor through the citizens of the state and in conformity with the constitution and procedures which have been

Established by the National Electoral Commission (Article 179 (1) of the constitution) the governor shall appoint the state's Ministers in line with the provisions of the State's constitution. The Minister shall collectively and individually be responsible before the Governor and the State's legislative Council

54. The governor and Council of Ministers of the state shall exercise the executive powers of the state granted by the National Constitution, the constitution of the state and the comprehensive peace Agreement

E- National legislature

55. This represents the Federal legislative organ and is formed of two chambers; The National legislative Council and the Council of the state (Article 83 (1) of the constitution) each of the chambers shall represent a different level of the levels system of Governance.

- The National Assembly.
- It is formed of members who were elected freely and fairly and the National Act defines the formation and the numbers of the National Assembly (Article 84
- (1 and 2) of the constitution and the tenure of office of the National Assembly is 5 years.
- The Council of the states;

The council of the states is made up of two representatives for each state who were elected through the legislative council of the state and in line with the National Electoral Commission (Article 85 of the constitution). The terms of membership last for five years.

56. The constitution has defined terms and conditions of the membership of the National legislative body (Article 86). It has also defined the way the membership will be lost (Article 87) the headquarters of the body and the formation of the community (Article 95) as well as the issuance of the statutes (Article 96).

57. Article 91 of the constitution has defined the duties of the legislative body expressed by the representation of the popular will, enactment of laws, supervision of the National Executive Authority and the promotion of the system of the de-centralized rule. Added to these is the amendment of the constitution, adoption of the amendments to the comprehensive peace Agreement and the endorsement of the annual budget, including ratification of the declaration of war and upholding of the declaration of the State of Emergency. In addition, the legislative body in accordance with the constitution has the right to depose the President of the Republic, the first vice President; summon and question the state Ministers. Besides, it has other defined functions in conformity with the constitution.

H. The State Legislative Council.

58. Article 180 of the constitution has granted the States the right to form a legislative council whose members shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of the respective State constitution and based on what the National Electoral Commission would decide. The State legislative councils shall exercise the powers of preparing and adopting the State constitution as well as the laws and statutes.

I. The Judicial Body:

59. The Constitution provides for the establishment of an Independent Judicial Body exercising the prosecution of a National Nature. It is answerable only to the president of the Republic (the Justice System from paragraph 28 to 31 of this report refers). This judicial body enjoys a complete independence of the two executive and legislative Organs. A Judicial Council headed by a chief judge shall administer it and shall comprise other senior judges, it is charged with the responsibility of making recommendations to appoint judges, their promotions, their transfers, bringing them to book and their dismissal. The law has guaranteed the financial independence of the judicial body and the judges enjoy immunity. It is prohibited to influence them, for they are bound to observe the provisions of the constitution by dispensation of justice and application of principle of the rule of law. In this connection it should be recalled that the constitution has made the Public organs duty bound to carry out sentences issued by the prosecution. The judicial body consists of a Supreme Court which will function in accordance with the departmental system. One is criminal department and the other Civil Department. Besides, there are departments for personal status and administrative appeals. The Supreme Court is followed by the Appeal Courts in the States. The Public Courts exist in the native areas where summary Courts in the cities and rural areas.

61. The judges enjoy sufficient guarantees against the arbitrary dismissal. For the judges cannot be questioned except by a Board of Enquiry formed by the Council of Supreme court and the chief Justice. The penalties which might be issued against him or her can be only supported by the council and Supreme Court.

D. The National Electoral Commission.

62. The Constitution, in Article 141 provides for the establishment of an Independent Electoral Commission whose members are characterized by impartiality, on-partisan affiliation and efficiency. Its nine members are appointed by the President of the Republic with approval by the first Vice President and the consideration must be given to a broader based representation. The electoral Act shall determine the Federal rules and procedures which will govern the elections, functions and terms of service of the Staff of the Commission.

63. The National Electoral Commission in accordance with Article 141 (2) of the constitution is charged with the responsibility of preparing the general electoral record and its annual review, Organization of elections of the President of the Republic, The Head of Government of Southern Sudan, The Governor, The National Legislative body, The State Assembly and the Council of Southern Sudan. This is in addition to the organization of any referendum provided for in the constitution.

E. The General Grievances Department

64. The constitution provides for the establishment of an Independent General Grievances Department in Article (143) the chairperson of this department and its members are appointed by the President or the Republic. They must be distinguished with efficiency and integrity and they shall be endorsed by the National Assembly with their office being answerable to the President of the Republic and of the National Assembly.

65. The Public Grievances Department is responsible for submitting grievances, ensuring efficiency, honesty in the performance of the State duties and dissemination of Justice so close to the system of ombudsman. The Importance of this system lies in seeking to put an end to injustice even if it were to take into consideration the previous final judgments of the prosecution, without prejudice to the legal Judgment of the present case involved.

Third: Human Rights Guarantees:

66. The Interest in respect and care for Human Rights in the Sudan rises from the fact that these rights as can be summed up are compatible with the religious teachings, the moral heritage and the Social Conduct of the Sudanese People, well-known for their tolerance and instinctive rejection of injustice, violence and cruelty. Nonetheless, there exist strong guarantees to protect Human Rights in the Sudan which can be summarized in the paragraph from 67 to 77.

67. Coming into effect of a comprehensive constitution on 9/6/2005 which guarantees liberties and basic rights as indicated in chapter 2 thereof in such a way that it impacts on their liberties and rights, it put an embargo on any amendments there to without a strong legal weight. Indeed, it has prohibited any amendments to be effected to the Agreement without endorsement by a two-thirds majority of the entire membership of both the National legislative body and the Assembly of the States, at a separate sitting of both Houses (Article 224 of the constitution refers).

68. The establishment of an Independent Judiciary, a competent Constitutional Court, Department of Grievances, end Injustice and advocate Justice (Paragraphs 31,65,66 of this report refers).

69. The establishment of a special Commission for non-Muslim rights at the National Capital with the basic task of ensuring that the non-Muslims' rights are protected in line with the constitution and that the non-Muslims are not affected by the implementation of the Islamic Sharia in the National Capital in accordance with Article (157 of the constitution).

70. The Sudan has ratified numerous covenants and chapters relating to Human Rights and considered to be part and parcel of the National Legislation under the provision of Article (27(3)) of the constitution. These include the International Covenant and economic, Social and cultural Rights as well as the International Covenant on Civil, political and the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, Convention on Child's Rights and the four Geneva Conventions. Finally, Sudan has ratified the two optional protocols on the prevention of the Child's trafficking, exploitation of children for prostitution and pornography. In addition, The Sudan has ratified the two protocols attached to the Geneva Convention on the protection of the civilians caught up in the International and Non-International armed conflicts.

71. It provides for various provisions of these conventions, which are in Harmony with the Core National Legislations. They include guarantees for a fair trial and a right to resort to the courts, treatment of prisoners and control of the preventive decision or otherwise.

72. The establishment of the supervisory legislative organs charged with monitoring the executive performance at the Federal and State Levels through the right of the legislative organs to call the Executive Organs to account for their action. Although the Parliamentary Committees, on Human Rights Complaints are received, investigations, carried out and detention centers, visited. Article (91(3) (H) 180 (3) of the Constitution refers).

73. The formation of an Independent Human Rights Commission and its five members shall enjoy independence, Efficiency, dedication and non-partisan affiliation (Article 142 of the Constitution refers).

74. The establishment of the Governmental, Consultative and Coordinative Mechanisms which comprises experts and specialists such as the Consultative Council of Human Rights instituted in accordance with the Presidential Decision No. 97 in 1994, the National Council for Childhood Care, formed under the decision No. 900 issued by the Secretariat of the council of Ministers. These mechanisms draw u the overall Policy for the State.

75. These mechanisms render advice to the Organs and follow up the implementation of the International and Regional Conventions. This is contrary to the speculations in the International fora which circulate rumors about the situation of Human Rights. These mechanisms also play an executive role at the same levels.

77. Civil Society's Organizations, effective and dynamic are in existence. They enjoy a considerable representation at the said coordinative consultative mechanisms such as the Association of Human Rights Activists, the Bar Association, the Sudanese Human Rights organization and the Sudan Women's Association through all of which women play an effective role at all levels.

Chapter 2

The Rights

Article (1) the recognition of Rights, Duties and freedoms stipulated in the charter.

(78) The Government of the Republic of the Sudan while ratifying the charter in 1986 it has embarked on the revision of its National laws then in force. It was considered to be part of a technical legal process for ratifying International treaties complied with by the Sudan. Since 1986 to date, the enactment of any National law shall be in harmony with the Republic of Sudan's International obligations.

79. In a drive to underscore the Republic of the Sudan's reorganization of all the Rights, Obligations and freedoms stipulated in the African Charter, on Human and People's Rights, it has been provided for in Article (27) (3) of the Interim Constitution of 2005, that all the Rights and freedoms embodied in the International conventions, Covenants and Charters on Human Rights ratified by the Republic of the Sudan, shall be considered part and parcel of the Document of Rights and freedoms which constituted Chapter 2 of the constitution.

80. Therefore, and in view of the above, it goes without saying that all the Rights and Freedoms stipulated in African Charter have become binding and form part and parcel of the Sudan's applied Internal laws due to the re-cognition thereof by the National Constitution.

81. Article 27(4) also of the constitution following the incorporation of the Articles of the International Agreements relating to Human Rights, into the constitution through the Article previously mentioned as: (The laws and freedoms embodied into this document shall be regulated and shall not be seized or detracted from) Article (2) Rights to equality and prohibition of discrimination in enjoying the Rights.

82. The Republic of the Sudan's interim constitution of 2005 provides for in Article 1 thereof in the second Paragraph as follows: (The State shall be committed to the respect for and promoting the Human dignity, founded on justice, equality, promotion of Human Rights, Basic Liberties and multi-party system) It means that the State is committed to justice and equality without showing any form of discrimination whether for reasons of race ethnicity or color or gender, language, religion or for a political opinion or for any other element of discrimination.

83. Article (7(1)) of the interim constitution of 2005 has also guaranteed the right to equality and without any discrimination no matter what the basis of the discrimination may be. Indeed, the only criterion of employing the rights and freedoms is citizenship.

(84) Article (7 (1)) also of the Comprehensive peace Agreement (protocol of power sharing) provides the following: (The law prohibits all forms of discrimination and guarantees the equal and actual protection against discrimination for reasons of race, color, gender, Language, Religion and political views or

otherwise. This includes the National and social origin, property ownership, descent or any other status) As it is also well known, The Agreement is binding on the State whether in the South or North.

85. With regards to the Rights, Freedoms and obligations of Foreign subjects (Nationals) of the non-Sudanese, they enjoy most of the Rights save some political rights which universally are the traditional links to the citizenship. These Rights which the foreigners enjoy include the Right to life and freedom, prohibition of slavery and torture (Article 309 of the constitution) equality before the law, Article (31), freedom of faith and worship Article (38), respect for privacy Article (37), prohibition of detention, Article (29), the right to prosecution, Article (35), the right to presume innocence and fair trial, Article (34(1)).

86. This Right (Non-distinction) is one of the rights that cannot be suspended even in the event of a declaration of State of Emergency in accordance with the provisions of Article (211(A)) of the Constitution) which provides as follows:

(Partial suspension of the Document of Rights, a detraction of Right to life or prevention from slavery, prohibition of torture or non- discrimination on the ethnic or gender or the religious faith basis or right to prosecution or right to a fair trial). Therefore, the right to non-discrimination has become one of Rights that cannot be compromised while in force during the State of Emergency:

Article (3); Equality before the law.

87. The constitution has guaranteed the principle of equality before the law for all the persons living in The Sudan, be they Sudanese or non-Sudanese. They will not be subject to any form of discrimination for the reason of their race or gender or language or religion, Article (31) refers. The Constitution has also guaranteed the right to prosecution for all the persons and prohibits denial of any person from putting up a case in court (Article 35 refers)

88. One of the living evidences of stressing the principle of equality before the Law, the current constitution makes an obligation upon all the State organs to be subject to the rule of Law and to the execution of the courts decision (Article 123(5)

95. It is stipulated in Article (20) of the constitutional and administrative court that:

(1) A petition in respect of each request of appeal against an administrative ruling by the president of the Republic or the Federal Council of Ministers or the Government of any State, shall be submitted to the competent judge.

(2) A petition in respect of each request of appeal against an administrative ruling issued by another public authority not stated in item (1), shall be submitted to the Competent appeal Court.

(3) The said petition in terms (1 and 2) above in addition to the general data contained in the petition of the case, the statement of the decision on the subject of appeal and the causes leading thereto.

(4) If the decision on the appeal case is challengeable to the competent administrative authority, the latter must indicate in the request petition, the date and outcome of the compliant.

(5) A copy of the challengeable decision on the appeal case should be attached to the petition.

Article (4) the Right to Life and Personal Safety

89. The constitution underscores the Genuine Rights of every Human being to life and personal safety and the law protects this Right. It is forbidden to arbitrarily deny any person of life. (Article 28 of the constitution refers)

90. Like many other countries of the world, the Sudanese Legislator finds no cause to abolish the capital punishment but has restricted to the most serious crimes which could pose a threat to the security of the society and Rights of the Individuals, such as: Premeditated murder, drugs trafficking and high treason. Therefore, the constitutions in Article 36 (1) prohibits death sentence by killing or revenging or penalizing in respect of every most serious crimes in accordance with the law.

91. In a drive to reduce this scope of death sentences the constitution in Article 36 (2) prohibits death sentence against those under 18 year old (Children) or against those over 70 years of age save in regard to Islamic law punishment.

92. The legislator put in place firm criteria for the procedures of issuing death sentence so as to carefully ensure fairness and to grant the condemned person the Right to seek from the Chief Justice a review of the sentence- a review department. The head of State has the Right to reduce the Sentence under the provisions of Articles (208-209-210) of the criminal Law proceedings issued in 1991.

93. The Head of State under his powers could grant general amnesty. For the Law has granted the convict the Right to seek a pardon from the Head of State under Article (21) of the criminal Law proceedings issued in 1991.

94. The death penalty for such crimes as a premeditated murder or semi-premeditated murder shall not be carried out if the guidance of the convict accepts a pardon for the culprit in return for a ransom or without it. Article (194 of the Criminal Law proceedings).

95. With regard to the peaceful nature of the Sudanese Society in general, the murder crimes are not frequent and the cases of executions are clearly on the decrease compared to the other societies. It should however be recalled that sentences which were carried out in 2005 amount to 51 cases which didn't include single female.

96. Some of the factors which have a negative impact on the ability to enjoy the right to Life are the continued rebellion in the West of the Country (States of Darfur). Therefore, the Government continues to exert concerted and sustainable efforts to establish peace and stop bloodshed. The method used in this regard will be dealt with in detail in another part of the report.

97. With respect to the extra-Judicial murder, the State has been making considerable efforts to stop and convert it by punishing the perpetrators Article (5) torture, inhuman treatment and slavery.

98. The Sudanese legislation starting with constitution prohibited slavery and consider it to be crime. For the constitution provides in Article 30 (1) thereof bans slavery and slave trade of all forms and servitude.

99. The Sudan has also ratified the International convention, combating slavery of 1926. It has also acceded to the additional protocol of 1956 attached to the convention. Article (33) of the interim constitution of 2005 provides that no one shall be subjected to torture cruel, Inhuman or disgraceful treatment.

100. Contrary to the practice adopted in other countries, hard labor as a punishment has never been applied in the Sudan. Furthermore, the accused person waiting for trial will not be used to undergo any labor.

101. Despite the fact that the Sudan has not experienced any form of Social discrimination, it has enacted Laws incorporating them into International Conventions to eliminate all forms of discrimination which has been adopted by the UN General Assembly and entered into force on 4/1/1996 and acceded to by the Sudan. The criminal Law 1991 created an Act that considers a call for discriminating racial ideas to be a crime punishable for a prison term not exceeding 2 years or payment of a fine or both (Article 64 of the criminal Law).

102. In accordance with the constitution, the prohibition of slavery is absolute being one of the Rights which cannot be suspended even in the event of the declaration of State of Emergency (Article 211(A) of the constitution)

103. The criminal Law of 1991 has forbidden all crimes similar to slavery such as enticement (161) abduction (162) servitude (163) an illegal detention (164) illegal arrest (165). The constitution has set aside severe punishment, imprisonment or fine or both together. Indeed the criminal Law stresses punishment if the illegal arrest was aimed at extracting confessions from the detainee or force him or her to refund money or act in a way that contravenes the law or endangers the life of the detainee. In such a situation the terms of punishment could reach 3 years of imprisonment with or without a payment of fine.

104. The criminal proceedings Law of 1991 underlines the manner in which the detainee under investigation should be treated so as to protect their dignity, prevent bodily and immoral harm to them. It also imposes the provision of a proper medical care for them (Article 83).

105. The National Security Act of 1991, amendments of 2001 and the Statute on the treatment of prisoners contained detailed provisions aimed at guaranteeing a proper Humanitarian treatment of prisoners.

*** The Measures Taken to Address the Poor Conditions of Detainees.**

106. The Ministry of the Interior forms a coordination Board on Human Rights in accordance with the instruction No. 142/ 2006 dated 19/ 3/2006. This board is considered as a monitoring mechanism over the detention circumstances falling within the framework of its terms of reference.

107. The Ministry of the Interior set up community Police Centers in addition to special units for the family and the child.

108. The National Security Organs set up a special bureau for the detainees' affairs and a medical unit with a view to enhancing the detention conditions. This is in addition to a periodically maintenance work done to the detention camps. The Organs bear the costs of operations conducted on some detainees in some well-known hospitals.

109. Three training courses were held to qualify the staff in the area in line with the International Standards. Their training courses were carried out in collaboration with the International Committee of Red Cross (February-June-September) 2006.

*** The Independent Mechanism for Detention Monitoring.**

110. The Constitutional Court

111. The Ministry of Justice

112. The Consultative Council on Human Rights

113. The National Commission on Human Rights

114. Setting up of a complaints and enquiry office on detainees, organization of visits and publication of the list of the detainees on a special board at the office.

115. Pay visit to the constitution related to prisons- The UN Mission in the Sudan-The AU mission.

116. In accordance with the prisons and prisoners Act of 1992, the accused waiting trial, shall be separated from prisoners who have already been sentenced to imprisonment. The waiting accused therefore, shall be treated at prisons as not yet convicted. They should, for an example, be allowed to wear their own ordinary clothes and serve type of food they prefer including that which were brought in by their own relatives/families and interview by their lawyers and other visitors.

* Reference to the Sudan's second Reports;

1- Reference has been made to the fact that the criminal proceedings Act of 1991 and the National Security of 2001 contains detailed provisions with regard to the guarantees for the treatment of the prisoners and detainees. Paragraphs 16-17 refer.

2- Reference has been made in the previous report to the fact that the prisoners should be treated in line with the prisons and prisoners regulations Act of 1992. Paragraphs 119-120 of the previous report refer.

117. The Standard rules embodied in the Sudanese Prisons Regulations are perfectly compatible with the standards provided for in the Universal treatment of prisoners especially;

1- United Nations minimum standard rules treatment of prisoners.

2- The code of conduct follows enforcement officials.

3- The Principles of medical ethics.

I- Reference has already been made to the fact that **criminal** Law of 1991 punishes any public employee who may be found abusing power thereby causing detriment to the persons.

--The Law of Verification prohibits admissions of any evidence confirmed by a confession extracted under duress. Paragraphs 122-123 of the previous report refer 118. The arrest which takes place under the National Security Force Act is subjected to supervision by the Public prosecution represented by the deputy prosecutor concerned as defined by the law with the rank of Public Council, appointed by the Minister of Justice. He or she is responsible for the detainees to ensure strict observance of terms and periods of detention according to the Law and to receive complaints if any.

119. The detention camps shall also be subjected to the Legal Supervision whereas the Law determines Judge appointed through the constitutional court. The detainee would possibly report to him/her and raise his/her complain with him/her about his/her detention. The judge has the Right to decide what he/she sees fit, after he/she becomes aware of the cause of detention that special judge also has the right to impact and check the guards to ensure that the standard rules of detention have been observed.

120. Article 32 of the Security Act of 1999 provides, Rights of the apprehended person or the detainee, his/her Rights and shall be informed of the reason of his/her detention- his/her family also shall be informed of his/her arrest-shall be treated in a manner that be fits his/her dignity. It is forbidden to subject him/her to bodily and mental humiliation and torture.

121. The detainee's treatment regulation of the security service forbids any form of torture or mistreatment against the detainees. The violators of the provisions of the Law shall bring to book and have their penalty meted out to them. It is worth mentioning, in this connection, that the care of the citizen Hamd El-Noor, who had been detained by elements of the security personnel in DANGLA City, was tortured. The accused were stripped off their community, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and dismissed from the service. Furthermore, the court decided that compensation shall be paid to the complainant for the sum of SD300, 000 (three Hundred Thousand Dinars).

122. In the case which the Government of the Sudan raised against Mr. Sameh Ali Muhammad and the others.

The accused are members of the bureau of the investigation (Secret agents)

The accused were involved in torturing the victim and beating him to death in the presence of the alternate officers.

The Court issued the Death Sentence against the first defendant and dismissed the case against the others.

The sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court.

The Community was lifted from the alternate officers and he was made to appear before the court.

123. The National Security Act imposes upon the Special Deputy Prosecutor to continuously impact the detainees guards to make sure that the standard rules of detention and receipt of complains of the detainees are reported.

124. Article (41) provides that the provisions of the criminal Law are applied on the members who commit crimes by violating it in way that is not stipulated in the Security Act.

125. Article (47) provides for the punishment of a member of the security service at the prison for a prison term not exceeding 20 years if he/she abuses his/her powers and capitalizes on his/her privileges to sabotage others.

126. Article (90) of the criminal Law of 1991 provides for punishment of a prison term not exceeding 3 years against any public employee who is not authorized to arrest individuals or detained them in detention with the full knowledge that he/she was contravening the Law.

127. Article (164) of the criminal Law enjoins a punishment against an illegal interdiction.

128. Article (165) of the criminal Law enjoins a punishment against an illegal interdiction for a prison term not exceeding one year. However if the illegal detention takes place clandestinely, the punishment shall not exceed 3 years.

129. The immunity of the elements of the security services, Article (33) of the National security Act is a procedural immunity and it's not substantive and practically, it is lifted whenever, initial evidence was available to justify a charge against.

* The measures taken to combat the arbitrary detention are represented in the following:-

130. The constitutional Court supervises the detainees in accordance with Article 16 (C) of the constitutional Court of 2005.

131. The Judicial Supervision.

132. The Deputy-Prosecutor supervises the guards of the detainees

133. The Department of Grievances and Public Accounts

134. The Human Right Commission and Public duties.

135. The Consultative Council for Human Rights follows up the condition of the detainees and assists in allowing the visitors and medical doctors to access them. It will also pay visits to the detention camps. Besides, there exists a sub- committee of the consultative council which overseas all cases of illegal detention. The consultative council considers the agreement on the coercive disappearance with a view to acceding to it and consequently forms a mechanism accordingly.

136. The UN Mission to the Sudan and the AU Mission in the Sudan should pay a visit to the security Guards.

137. The training courses organized for the elements of the Security Service.

138. The Security is under amendment by the Ministry of Justice.

Article (6) The Right to Freedom and Personal Security.

139. Conscious of the fact that the right of the person to freedom and safety of his/her person, is one of the basic fundamental rights and that any violation of it may lead to further violations of other rights. It is clearly stipulated in Article (29) of the constitution as follows:-

(Every person has a Right to Freedom and safety. None shall be forced to be arrested or detained or be denied his/her freedom or his/her freedom to be restricted except for reasons and in conformity which measures determined by the Law. By this constitutional provision, we find that every Sudanese is free, shall not be detained or arrested or imprisoned save by the Law. In the sense, it is the criminal proceedings Act of 1991 which make it conditional to clarify the charge and limit the prison term to the minimum period and the release should be guaranteed if there is no proof of the charge or by bail.

140. The Constitution continues to maintain a set of principles and guarantees regulating the freedom and serve as the recognition of the contents of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights as follows:-

- a. Inform the person who has been suspended about the cause of his/her suspension (Article 34(2) of the constitution).
 - b. Quickly bring the person who is suspended or detained on a punishable charge to court (Article 34(5) of the constitution).
 - c. Inform the arrested person of the charge labeled against him/her (Article 34 (2) of the constitution).
141. The Criminal proceeding Act of 1991 includes a wide set of guarantees regarding the detention and treatment of the detainee which generally represents what is known as the principle of legality.

Reference has been made to that in the Sudan 2nd report and found in Paragraphs 31,32,33,34.

142. The National Security Act has adopted a moderate approach between two concepts of which it was intended to strike a balance between the dissemination of freedom and protection of security-between the Right of an Individual and the interest of the Society.

143. Some of the most highlights of the amendments introduced into the Law are to make powers of the security service to suspend and detain, subordinate/subjected to the legal supervision. For the Law has specified a judge to be appointed through the constitutional court to which the detainee could resort in his/her capacity as a complainant about the circumstances surrounding his/her arrest. It is permissible for that judge having taken cognizance of the causes of the detention, to issue what he/she deems fit. This has been dealt with in detail in the previous report from paragraphs 36-39.

144. The constitution permits every person affected as a result of violating his/her constitutional Rights to recourse to the constitutional court which is empowered to restore for the complainant his/her right or pay compensation or damages sustained by them, under the provisions of Article (22 (D) of the constitution).

Article (7) the right to a fair trial.

145. The constitution guarantees the right to prosecution for all the persons in accordance with the provisions Article (35) of the constitution it provides as follows:

(It guarantees and for all, the Rights to prosecution. No one is permitted to prevent any other person from enjoying his/her Rights to recourse to justice) by the virtue of the Article, the Rights to prosecution has become assured for all whether citizens or foreigners in conformity with the rules of specialization which the civil procedures Act of 1983 has determined. In a drive to emphasize that the constitution provides in Article 31 thereof for equality between all persons be for the Law.

146. The Criminal procedures Act of 1991 provides in Article (4 (B)) for prohibition, incrimination or punishment of any person save in accordance with a previous Law. This means that the retractable criminal provisions shall not be permitted.

147. The Sudanese constitution has adopted the principle of the presumption of the innocence of the accused until he/she is proved guilty and the Right of every person to a conclusive and fair trial, Article (34(1)) refers.

148. The Constitution ensures for every accused the Right of Self Defense and the choice of the person to defend himself/herself, Article (34(6)) refers.

149. The Article (222(A)) requires the establishment of competent constitutional court to consider and decide on the claims of those affected by violation of their constitutional Freedoms and Rights.

150. The constitution confers the legal mandate upon an Independent body charged with the responsibility of ending disputes and prosecuting in accordance with the constitution and Law. It is entirely independent of both the executive and legislative powers. It shall actually be administered by the National Commission for the Judicial Service. Article (129(1) of the constitution refers) and shall be presided over by the Chief Justice (Article 129(1) of the constitution).

151. The Judges shall be appointed on merit, personal integrity and credibility by a decision of the Head of State based on a recommendation by the National Commission for the Judicial Services. The terms of

reference for the service of the Judge, their immunity and accountability shall be defined by the Act (Article 130(1&2) of the constitution). They shall be made accountable before the Chief Justice and dismissed by order from the President of the Republic based on a recommendation by the Chief Justice and shall be endorsed by the National Commission for the Judicial Services (Article 131 of the constitution refers).

152. The Origin of all prosecutions, criminal or civil, in accordance with the Sudanese Legal system upon allowing the public to be in attendance and covered by the press unless otherwise is directed when the nature of the procedure does not permit their presence (Article 68 of the Civil Procedure Act of 1983 and Article 133 of the criminal procedure Act of 1991).

153. In conformity with the Sudan's legal system the sentence are issued in Civil and Criminal Cases openly unless otherwise is directed, when the nature of the case so requires (Article 166 of the criminal procedure Act and Article 102 of the civil procedure Act of 1983).

154. The Legal system guarantees for every accused person of committing a crime the right to be informed at the time of arrest of the reason and explanation of the charge against him/her (Article 69 of the criminal procedure Act of 1991) where this information will be written down in the memo of the apprehension.

155. The Constitution has given every person the Right of Self Defense, Personally and through a Lawyer of his/her choice. In the event of his/her inability to designate a Lawyer of various crimes, the State shall provide the Legal assistance to enable him/her self. Article 34(6) of the constitution refers. This principle has been re-affirmed by the criminal procedure Act of 1991 when it provides for the Rights of the accused to a Lawyer or attorney to defend him/her. The Law also imposed on the State represented by the public prosecutor to appoint a Defense Lawyer for every accused in a crime whose prison terms exceed 20 years or death penalty or amputation. The State shall bear the expenses of all that (Article 135 of the criminal procedure Act of 1991). The Legal practice Act of 1983 also enjoins the extension of the legal assistance in the event of insolvency and financial incapacity to pay for labor.

156. In line with the Ministry of Justice Act of 1983, the competent Authority of the Ministry of Justice include endeavors to promote the principle of the rule of law, provision of a conclusive justice; furthermore, Legal services should be extended to the public in terms of giving a verdict and assistance in the prosecution (Article 15)

157. In complementation of the Legal assistance in accordance with the Ministry of Justice's Act there is an office for Legal aid at the Ministry of Justice which provides a legal assistance for free whether it is in the Civil or Criminal Cases. The numbers of the criminal cases, the office of legal aid at the ministry of Justice, in 2001, amounts to 70 cases (35 Civil following tables indicates the Number of the Civil, Legal and constitutional cases in the period from 2004 up to 2006.

The Statistics of the Office of Legal Aid with Effect from 1st January up to 26th July 2004.

<u>Type of the case</u>	<u>Total number</u>	<u>Cases being unclear</u>	<u>cases undertaken</u>	<u>Cases cleared</u>	<u>Cases under consideration</u>
<u>Criminality</u>	124	45	79	10	114
<u>Legality</u>	006	05	02	02	004
<u>Civics</u>	035	24	11	25	010
<u>Constitutionality</u>	009	05	04	06	003

1	Criminality	200	120	100	28	8	3	17	A lecture on basic principles of Human Rights was delivered at the center for police officers at the invitation at the center for women's Human Rights on 8/11/2006 Lady Counselor Subajat El-Billy
2	Civil	48	25	23	2	-	-	-	A lecture on the same center on apprehension/arrest, Detention and inspection area in the International

									Conventions and the National legislations
3	Constitutionality	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	Participation by a working paper on the role of the ministry of Justice in extending the legal Aid on the problems and solutions. By Counsel or Yusuf El-Saim
4	Legality	17	7	10	3	-	-	-	A lecture on raising the level of awareness of the Rights as one of the

									objec tives of the legal aid Offic e of the legal aid Khart oun Univ ersity El- Billy a lectur e entitl ed the conc ept of the legal Aid- Khart oun Univ ersity) Coun selor Slaf El- Bily
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158. In addition to the legal assistance from the State, The Legal professional Code of 1983 adopts the principle of the Legal assistance in Civil and Criminal Cases by delegating a lawyer to be charged with this task. The Bar Association of the Ministry of Justice pays for the labor of this lawyer (Article 39) refers.

159. The constitution guarantees the right to the fair and conclusive trial as in article (34(3)) thereof. The criminal Act of 1991 in Article 4(c) thereof provides for the right of the accused.

160. The constitution provides for the principle of the rule of law and imposes on the judges to protect the principle, expected from them to uphold justice expecting from them justice in a skillful and impartial manner without fear or favor (Article 101 refers).

161. The criminal procedure Act prohibits the trial of an individual twice for the same crime and to force him/her self (Articles 60-132 refer)

162. The criminal procedure guarantees a public trial before a court established by the law. the public trial shall be the origin of the trial to allow the public and the press to cover it unless otherwise is directed by the court due to moral or security considerations or for the protection of the accused or otherwise .(133)

163. if during the criminal trail it becomes clear that the accused is insane and consequently cannot defend himself or herself, the proceeding must be halted and referred for a medical examination. The trial shall not be resumed unless the doctors confirm he/she has the capacity to defend himself/herself (Article 202 of the procedures act of 1991).

164. The criminal procedures Act of 1991 guarantees for; each party in a criminal case; the right to interrogate the witnesses of other party by himself/herself or through a lawyer or attorney (Article 155 of the law/Act). The civil procedure Act of 1983 also contains this very Act in respect of parties in Article 91thereof. With regard to the summons of the witnesses, the law guarantees the right for the accused to summon defense witnesses under the same conditions as those of the prosecution witnesses (Article153 of the Act).In regard to the civil cases also, it has granted the same right as in Article 91 of the civil procedure's Act of 1983. The following format illustrates the common cases dealt with in courts.

The under mentioned tables illustrate the number of civil and criminal cases, the circulating cases of the families and the number of cases already cleared in 2003-2004-2005.

The civil cases are classified on a state by state basis from 2003-2005.

Specification State	2003				2004			
	Circulating cases	Cleared cases	Pending Cases	Percentage of cleared cases	Circulating cases	Cleared cases	Pending cases	Percentage of cleared cases
Khartoum	3366	2909	4894	86	38479	33784	4695	88
	1	7			9	4		
El-Gezira	4122	3997	125	97	4346	4261	85	98
White Nile	2137	2067	-70	97	2098	2042	56	97
Sinnar	781	781	-	100	603	603	-	100
Blue Nile	494	494	57	100	375	375	-	100
North	3143	3086	218	98	2907	2840	68	98
River Nile	3298	3080	25	93	3411	3141	270	92
Red Sea	1744	1719	90	98	1514	1366	148	90
Kassala	1108	1108	-	92	1138	1109	29	97
El-Gadarif	1077	1077	16	100	707	707	-	100
N. Kordofan	1690	1674	154	99	1597	11015	82	95
S.Kordafan	1113	959	40	86	968	860	108	89

W. Kordafan	1475	1439	204	97	1217	1154	63	95	
N.Darfur	1147	943	22	82	806	712	94	88	
S.Darfur	1669	1647	2	98	1523	1485	38	97	
W.Darfur	466	461	79	99	319	302	17	95	
Southern Sate	2260	2181	5999	96	2400	2325	75	97	
Total	61719	55720		90.3	64408	58581	5827	91	

Specification State	2005			
Circulating cases	Cleard cases	Pending Cases	Percentage of cleared cases	
Khartoum	38995	35520	3475	91
El-Gezira	4590	4537	53	99
White Nile	2049	1990	59	97
Sinnar	634	634	-	100
Blue Nile	416	408	8	99
Northern	4841	2818	23	99
River Nile	8862	3475	387	89
Red Sea	1736	1551	185	89
Kassala	1223	1212	11	99
El-Gadarif	776	776	-	100
N. Cordovan	1736	1711	15	99
S.Kordafan	1088	985	153	86
W.Kordafan	1572	1487	85	94
N.Darfur	736	634	102	89
S. Darfur	1436	348	33	91
W.Darfur	381	343	33	91
Southern state	1584	1346	238	84
total	65655	60780	4875	93

The criminal case classified on a state by state basic for the years 2003-2005.

Specification States	Circulating cases	Cleared cases	Pending Cases	Percentages of cleared cases	Circulating cases	Cleared cases	Pending cases	Percentages of cleared cases
Khaitoum	1139	1133	542	99.4	105279	1492	352	99.7
EL- Gezira	1150	1149	9	99	34157	34141	16	99.9
White Nile	1255	1252	38	99	11951	11909	42	99.6
Sinnar	7322	7322	-	100	11422	11419	3	99.6

Blue Nile	2867	2866	1	99	2572	2572	-	100
Northern	7714	7711	3	99	7961	7958	3	99.9
River Nile	9002	8963	39	99	9587	9427	160	98
Red Sea	8002	8990	12	99	9539	9535	40	99.9
Kassala	6910	6888	22	99	8014	8024	16	99.8
El-Gadarif	1160	1160	-	100	9640	9614	26	99.7
N. kordofan	8079	8054	25	99	8950	8916	34	99.6
S. Kordofan	3386	3311	75	97	3427	3311	116	96.6
W.Kordafan	5200	5160	40	99	5523	5495	28	99.4
N.Darfur	4458	4136	322	22	2905	2800	105	96.3
S.Darfur	9707	9677	30	99	9815	9778	37	99
W.Darfur	1733	1724	9	99	1442	1421	21	98.5
Southern State	4030	4006	24	99	4986	4925	61	98.7
Total	228713	227522	1191	9905	247196	246172	1024	99.6

Criminal cases classified on a state by state basis

Specification State	2005			
	Circulating cases	Cleared cases	Pending Cases	Parentage cleared of cases
Khartoum	22196	121801	395	99.6
El-Gazira	27301	27297	4	99.9
White Nile	11011	10999	12	99.8
Sinnar	6596	6596	-	100
Blue Nile	1975	1974	1	99.9
Northern	8651	8649	2	99.9
River Nile	8359	8251	108	98.7

Red Sea	11611	11583	28	99.8
Kassala	8281	8275	6	99.9
El-Gadarif	6772	6772	-	100
N. Kordofan	10705	10644	61	99.4
S.Kordofan	3316	3096	220	93.2
W.Kordofan	5600	5550	50	99.1
N. Darfur	2558	2395	173	93.2
S.Darfur	782	759	23	99.6
W.Darfur	1610	1579	31	98
<u>Southern state</u>	<u>6149</u>	<u>6059</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>98.6</u>
Total	<u>249779</u>	<u>248579</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>99.5</u>

Activities of the Family affairs Court classified on a state by State basis in the periods from 2003 to 2005.

Specification	2003				2004			
	Circulating cases	Cleared Cases	Pending cases	Percentage of cleared cases	Circulating Cases	Cleared cases	Pending cases	Percentage of cleared cases.
<u>Khartoum</u>	30499	3288	211	99	36111	35941	170	99.5
<u>El-Gaizira</u>	8317	8249	68	99	9526	9520	6	99.9
<u>White Nile</u>	4477	4446	31	99.3	4644	4621	23	99.5
<u>Sinnar</u>	2219	2219	-	100	2440	2410	-	100
<u>Blue Nile</u>	1035	1031	4	99.6	993	993	-	100
<u>Northern</u>	2611	2598	13	99.5	1718	2690	28	99
<u>River Nile</u>	3226	3015	211	93.3	2087	2046	41	98
<u>Red sea</u>	2171	2156	15	99.3	2087	2046	41	98
<u>Kassala</u>	3370	3354	16	99.5	3688	3682	6	99.8
<u>El Gaarif</u>	3025	3025	-	100	3120	3118	2	99.4
<u>N.kordofan</u>	4382	4366	16	99.6	4802	4773	29	99.4
<u>S.Kordofan</u>	2298	2673	125	94	3061	2980	81	97
<u>W. kordofan</u>	3982	3966	16	99.6	3984	3952	32	99.2

Cont. Table No.5

Specification State	2005			
	Circulating cases	Cleared cases	Pending Cases	Percentage of cleared cases
<u>Khartoum</u>	35086	35003	83	99.3
<u>El-Gezira</u>	11022	11013	9	99.9
<u>White Nile</u>	4834	4827	7	99.9
<u>Sinnar</u>	2443	2443	-	100

Blue Nile	1006	998	8	99.2	
Northern	2685	2667	18	99.3	
River Nile	3740	3609	131	96.5	
Red Sea	2430	2379	51	97.9	
Kassala	3765	3754	11	99.8	
El-Gadarif	3085	3081	4	99.9	
N.Kordofan	4708	4699	99	99.8	
S.Kordofan	2632	2485	147	94.4	
W.Kordofan	3768	3740	28	99.3	
N.Darfur	2652	2532	120	95.5	
S.Darfur	8442	8384	58	99.3	
W.Darfur	2602	2536	66	97.5	
Southern States	536	507	29	94.3	
Total	95436	94657	779	99	

Statistics show cases of personal status of Non-Muslims in Public and civil Courts of various States of the Sudan in 2006.

Progress of work Name of the service	Expected at the beginning of the year	Cases during the new period	The total circulating cases	Total cleared cases	Expected at end of the year	Percentage of cleared cases
1 Khartoum Government Courts	115	836	951	731	220	77%
2 Courts of two seas of Eastern Nile	2	255	257	254	3	99%
3. ombudsman courts	28	432	460	400	60	87%
4. El-Gezira States Courts	-	49	49	49	-	100%
5. Sinnar States	-	9	9	9	-	100%
6. Courts of Blue Nile State	-	27	27	26	1	99%
7. Courts of White Nile States	-	56	56	56	-	100%
8. Courts of River Nile	7	33	40	33	7	82%

State						
9.Red Sea State Courts	4	89	93	73	20	78%
10. Kassala State Courts	-	34	34	34	-	100%
11.El-Gadarif State Courts	-	41	41	41	-	100%
12. N.Kordofan State Courts	-	31	31	31	-	100%
13. Cortes of S. Kordofan State	1	3	4	3	1	99%
14. Courts w.Kordofan State	-	18	18	18	-	100%
15. N.Darfur State Court	1	14	15	15	-	100%
16.Courts of S. Darfur State	2	36	38	38	-	100%
Total	160	1963	2123	1811	312	85%

The Legal Cases Submitted to the Appeal Courts and the Action Taken to Address Them on a State by State Basis During the Period from 2003-2005.

Specification State	2003		2004				Pending cases	Percentage of Cleared cases
	Circulating Cases	Cleared Cases	Pending cases	Percentage of cleared cases	Circulating cases	Cleared cases		
<u>Khartoum</u>	10969	10497	472	90	12107	11745	362	97
<u>El-Gazira</u>	1535	1532	3	99.8	1639	1628	11	99
<u>Blue Nile</u>	309	309	-	100	384	384	-	100
<u>White Nile</u>	1364	1357	7	99	1326	1318	8	99
<u>Sinnar</u>	578	578	-	100	651	651	-	100
<u>River Nile</u>	1106	1084	22	98	1124	1106	18	98
<u>Northern</u>	1094	1079	15	99	1173	1164	9	99
<u>Red Sea</u>	1269	1256	13	99	2339	2324	15	99
<u>Kassala</u>	581	572	9	98	626	612	14	98
<u>El-Gazira</u>	454	454	-	100	434	434	-	100
<u>N. Kordofan</u>	1275	1272	3	99.7	1437	1431	6	99
<u>S.Kordofan</u>	507	506	1	99.8	517	510	7	99

W.Kordofan	836	836	-	100	755	755	-	100
N.Darfur	391	359	32	92	360	316	44	88
S.Darfur	1356	1349	7	99	921	920	1	99.9
W.Darfur	488	488	-	100	296	296	-	100
Southern States	366	344	22	95.4	358	301	57	84
Total	24478	2387	606	97.5	26447	25895	552	98

Specification State	2005			
	Circulating cases	Cleared cases	Pending cases	Percentage of cases
Khartoum	14312	13901	411	97
El-Gezira	2472	2463	9	99.9
Blue Nile	254	253	1	99.9
White Nile	1243	1242	1	98.6
Sinnar	455	455	-	100
River Nile	1015	1002	13	99
Northern	1129	1126	3	99.7
Red Sea	1442	1422	20	98.6
Kassala	703	675	28	96
El-Gadarif	422	408	14	96.6
N. Kordofan	1516	1468	48	96.8
S. Kordaofan	52.6	52.4	2	96.6
W.Kordofan	562	262	-	100
N.Darfur	235	186	49	79
S.Darfur	799	794	5	99
W.Darfur	360	360	-	100
Southern states	331	288	43	97
Total	27776	27129	647	98

The Summary of the Investigations and Prosecution/Trials which took place in the States of Darfur.

160. With respect to the complaints submitted to the law courts and special courts related to crimes committed in Darfur, the investigations and inquiry committee formed in accordance with recommendations made by the National Investigations Committee into the violations of Human Rights in Darfur, submitted 12 communications against more than 100 accused. This communications include the incidence which were mentioned in the two reports prepared by the International and National Commission of inquiry such as the incident of Hammada Village and El-Kilk (1) (2) and the others.

166. Communications on torture, one of them came from Kas area lodged against a group of the elements of the Armed Forces. The accused numbered about 105; the other communication is lodged against Rebels.

167. The special court presided over by our lord Abkam also looked into 9 communications and in this case issued a death sentence against one of the accused on the members of the People's Armed Forces.

168. As regards the crimes of violence against women, the accused whose name came among more than 70 communications were convicted and sentenced for imprisonment issued. Attached here to is the list indicating the name of the court, the name of the accused, the complainant and the judgment issued.

169. Numerous communications on trial at the courts set up by the chief Justice on this purpose were referred to the latter. They include a communication against Ali-Kushile and Lieutenant Colonel at Sallah El-Zain Police Station. The accused filed an appeal against the decision to send them to court. The communications is up to now under consideration by the Minister of Justice.

170. Prosecution has been effected in regard to the last communication which took place at Al-Fasher and the accused were convicted therein they were two in number belonging to the armed forces and sentenced to death.

171. The different courts had looked into more than eighty (80) communications regarding violence against women. More than seventy (70) were convicted, imprisoned and fined accordingly.

Article (8) freedom of belief and the exercise of religious rights

172. The Sudan is considered to be a multi-ethnic, cultural and religious country. Muslims forms the majority of the population whereas Christianity and the other traditional believe have a significant following. The constitution underlines this reality with Article 1 when it states that (the Republic of the Sudan is an Independent Sovereign State, Democratic, Decentralized and Multicultural and Linguistic Country. Different racial ethnic and religious groups peacefully co-exist therein.

173. The constitution clearly guarantees for every person the right to freedom of sentiment and religious beliefs. This necessitates his/her Right to demonstrate his/her Religion or belief and to disseminate it through worshipping or teaching or exercising as well as his/her rights to perform his/her religious ceremonies and rituals. Equally it forbids coercing any person to convert to any faith in which he/she does not belief or exercise of ceremonies or worships which he/she does not voluntarily accept without a detriment to the freedom of choice of a Religion or hurting the feeling of others or disturbing the Public order (Article 38 of the constitution).

174. Although the Muslims proportion in Southern Sudan exceeds that of the Christians, the legislator having carefully considered the guarantee for the religious freedom maintains the view that 10 Southern States shall be exempted from the application of the criminal court derived from the Islamic Sharia (See Article 5 of the criminal Code).

175. The constitution provides no condition for a particular religion when it comes to assuming senior positions of the state including that of The President of the Republic (see Article 54 (1) of the constitution.

176. Citizenship-not religion or the ethnic origin or the color – is the basis of equal rights and obligations in the Sudan in accordance with the provision of Article 7 (1) of the constitution to practically substantiate this fact is the identification card for the citizen which does not include particulars of the religion of the ID card holder. In addition all the services delivered by the State do not require specification of the religion.

177. Non-Muslims enjoy full rights in the area of educating their Children according to their cultural guidance. The constitution provides for the right of every sect or group of all citizens to preserve their own culture or language or religion and to bring up their children within the framework of that peculiarity. This values shall not be coercively eradicated (Article 6 of the constitution). The number of televised transmission stations in the Sudan is 88 stations and the number of radio transmission stations is 17 with each of them making effort to develop their own local cultures and languages.

178. The religious tolerance in Sudan is considered to be a real truth by the fact that there exist a large number of Churches and Educational and Social Institutions for more than 10 Christian denominations.

The number of churches established is about 183 in addition to 249 local churches whereas the number of affiliated schools is about 222 schools, the number of health and social centers is about 196 centers. It should however be noted that the number of the new churches endorsed in Northern Sudan is about 48 churches.

*** The Council of the religious co-existence**

In the frame work of voluntary service, the council of the religious co-existence was formed as an independent voluntary organization registered at the humanitarian aid commission on 12 November, 2002 in accordance with the Voluntary Service Act. This council aims at strengthening and building confidence between the different religious leaderships and the protection of the religious freedom. The council has a temporary headquarters whereas the executive bureau is seeking to establish a permanent headquarters. In doing so, it is relying on the people's financial support.

180. The religious co-existence council brings together the Sudanese religious leaderships be it Islamic or Christian and its general assembly consists of 46 members divided into 2 equal parts between the Muslims and Christians.

181. The council has held numerous forums aimed at developing inter religious dialogue and co-operation including:

*A religious dialogue with Lord Kerry former Arch Bishop of Cantberry attended by a number of religious and political personalities.

*Organizing a seminar on dialogue about civilization with Mr. Rajas Taib Ardughan the Prime Minister of Turkey.

*Organizing meetings between the religious organizations (Islamic and Christian) on co-operation with each other.

*Organizing a seminar on common values between Islam and Christianity. Professor William Baker participated in it.

*Organizing a training workshop on the protection of the religious freedom. A number of youths which represented different religious sects have participated in it.

*A lecture delivered on the Islamic world and the cultural pluralism. Prince Hassan Bin Talal was a participant in it.

182. Externally the council participated in a number of conferences and workshops aimed at strengthening inter-religious dialogue:

*The religious summit conference held in Johannesburg and organized by the religious Plan Body for Peace in Africa.

*Conference on the religion for peace in Holland.

*The Arab Group Assembly for Islamic and Christian dialogue held in Jordan.

*The conference of religious leaderships held in Washington.

*The council's activities include the protection of the religions freedoms;

*Persuade the Minister of Roads and Bridges to reconstruct the secondary school at rank belonging to the bishopric church demolished by reason for road to peace.

*Increase number of televised and radio broadcasting hours for the Christian religious programs.

*Ban on the activity of the council of the Armeman Church was lifted which had been frozen for 10 months due to malicious information.

*A request for a decision to be issued by the governor of Khartoum not to allow the construction of business canteens on the Christian cemeteries which led to the excavation of the graves.

*The council surveyed 32 homes for the displaced orphans following the publication of International Reports that those orphans were forced to convert to Islam but the outcome of this survey proved that the accusation was incorrect.

*The council follows carefully the international report on the religious freedom in the Sudan and tries to verify them.

* Persuade the authorities to compensate the Catholic Club for the Catholic Church which was seized from the latter due to the expired period of lease and endorsed other pieces of land with a payment of financial compensation.

* The Ministry of Guidance and Endowment is in the process of holding an International Conference in July on the Islamic/Christian Dialogue.

* The Commission of Respect for the Rights of non-Muslims.

183. The President of the Republic issued a decision number 72 of 2007 according to which the members of the commission of respect for the rights of non-Muslims in the Khartoum governorate were appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Joshua Dao Duo, consisting of 27 members of which 12 are Christians.

***The Objectives of the Commission;**

A-Emphasize the fact that the National Capital symbolizes the National Unity and it reflects the Multi-religious and Cultural Character of the Country.

B-Desiring to ensure the Rights of non-Muslims residing in the National Capital under the application of the Islamic Sharia.

C-Endeavoring to put in place the spirit of tolerance and peaceful co-existence among the residents of the capital.

***The Functions of the Commission;**

A-Ensure the respect for the rights of the non-Muslims under the sharia application.

B-Emphasize respect for all the religions, faiths and customs as well as putting in place the spirit of tolerance and co-existence among the different religions and cultures.

C-Submit any observations and recommendations of one's own opinion to the Presidency of the Republic.

*The appointment of Christians in the Ministry of Religious Affairs;

Father Ade Ambrois was appointed as head of the Department of Churches at the Ministry. The number of the Christians in Parliament;

450 members of which 125 are Christians. The first vice President of the Republic is a Christian and one third of cabinet are Christians.

Article (9) freedom of expression.

184. The freedom of expression are of the fundamental freedoms closely linked to the freedom of belief, which constitutes a distinct character of the modern democratic state, the constitution guarantees each citizen to freedom of expression, access to information, dissemination of press without endangering the security, public order, safety and general ethics(Article 39(1) of the constitution)

185. Whereas, there can be no absolute freedoms that may not turn into chaos, the constitution restricts, in line with the requirements of the provision of paragraph''2'' of Article 19 of the charter-the exercise of the freedom of expression by abiding by the laws which regulate them without detriment to the order, safety and the general ethics (Article 39(1), (2) and (3) of the constitution)

186. The Press and Publication Act of 2004 which regulates the exercise of journalism guarantees wide ranging freedoms of expression and access to information constitutes some of the important legislations

put in place. The law assigns the censorship affairs of the press to the council independent of the executive power (Article 5(1) of the law). This law grants licenses to the news papers and looks into the complaints submitted by the publication of the Press Articles detrimental to them (Article 9 of the law) .

187. The outstanding characteristics of the law is that the two thirds of its members were elected and that the decision are taken by consensus or by the majority of the members there present (Article 17(3)).

Furthermore, the Government shall have no Jurisdiction in administratively suspending any news paper or seizing its license. For such an action would fall within the competence of press council and the Judiciary (Articles 36 and 37) respectively.

If the Government is prejudiced by any publication like any ordinary person could only lodge a complaint, with the Council.

Article 28(D) of the press law has granted immunity against the arrest for from a charge that may rise from the normal work of journalist. The latter is also granted the right to protection of his/her sources and protection against dismissal from duty but only after a notice is served by the General Press Union and the Mediation Procedures exhausted. (Article 28 of the law refers)

188. The substance of the press and publications Act of 2004 is to seek to reactivate self-censorship on the publication process by the journalists themselves through the council whose membership includes the professionals instead of a Governmental intervention. In accordance with the law, the only authority to query and censor the journalistic activity is the Independent Press Council. For any victim of decisions of the councils could recourse to the court (Article 38 of the Act).

189. The Law bans making any Journalist engage in an illegal action so as to influence his/her course justice integrity or his/her commitment to his/her sources of information. He/She shall not be arrested before notifying the General Press Union. The Law imposes on the Public agents to provide information for the Journalists except for the classified information thereof. (Article 28 of the Law) In addition to the protection of the Journalist, the Law imposes on Journalists to strive for truth and honesty and to be committed to the values of the professional conduct and rules. He/She should publish any classified information relating to the Security of the State.

190. Affirming the principle of equality in accessing the mass communication media, constitution provides for the electorates by way of speech and public contact (Article 128(2) of the constitution).

191. The Observer of the Development of the Sudanese Press will clearly notice its huge quantities of the papers published and the spectrum of freedom readily available for the press. The scope of freedom is 20 broad nothing criticism is directed even against the Governmental policies and procedures on wide ranging issues. Witness to this are the opposition political parties' leaderships themselves in addition to the reports of the International Organizations and Operating Mechanisms in the area of Human Rights. We are also witnesses to the fact that the numbers have increased considerably. The State has waived duty on the computer equipments whose stores have mushroomed extremely in the country.

192. There exist in the Sudan 19 political news papers. Fifteen of them are in Arabic and four in English. For fifteen are specialized papers including sports, cultural, social, artistically and religious papers. These are in addition to three Partisan news papers, the People's Opinion. It is a daily paper which represents the view of the People's Congress party in addition to two news papers processed: View point of the National Umma Party, The Maiden Public (Square News Paper which represents the view point of The Sudan Communist Party). In addition to several other periodicals, specialized in different areas, such as Health, law and otherwise.

(150). There exist in the Sudan six communication enterprises providing of area internet network services. The enterprise service at the level of Khartoum State and the other State. The communication act of 2001

allows use of the internet diverse communication through the satellites and is used by a large number of companies and commercial films.

193. The number of the televised transmission stations also reached 88 and the Radio Transmission is 17 stations.

Article (10) Freedom of Formation of Associations and Organizations.

194. The constitution guarantees the right of the citizens to freedom of organization with the others including the Formation of Political Parties, Associations, Trade and Professional Unions or joining them in a drive to safeguard the individual's own interests (Article 40(1) of the constitution)

195. In line with workers unions Act of 2001 the workers have the right to form workers Unions and join them for the sole purpose of defending their rights and interest and raising their cultural, economic and social levels. These organizations also have the right to join as members of any other regional or universal trade unions, (Article 9 of the law). The law prohibits, under Article''16'' there of, denying any worker from joining the membership of the organization concerned. It restricts cases of dismissal from the General Assembly (Article 22). The law assigns the task of the supervision of the unions elections to Neutral Legal Commissions (Article (28)). The statistics issued by the Registrar General of the labor organizations indicate that the number of the public trade unions in the Sudan is (22), number of the other trade unions is (300), and the number of sub-union bodies (1500). The following tables will illustrate the list of the names of the trade unions and the unions which exist in the states, making up the Federation of the Sudan Workers Unions in addition it will show the percentage of its representation at the General Congress and the central committee as well as the percentage of the Working Women's Representation at the congress. It should however be noted that the number of the unionists in all states of the Sudan is 42000, representing all the sectors. There are also unions' organizations at the grass roots level of which the general trade unions and states trade unions are formed.

No.	Name of union	Central committee		General congress	Central committee
1	General workers union of education	20	10	3	2
2	Commerce, admistra tion and service workers union	16	8		2
3	Medical health and social workers union	16	8		2
4	Nutritional, tourist, hotel and tobacco industries union	16	8		2
5	Workers learn and air transport and communication	16	8		2

	union				
6	El –gezira workers union of weaving and spinning clothe, cutting, fins, hides and plastic industries	16	8		2
7	Higher education and scientific workers union	16	8		2
8	Agricultural, forest, life stock and fisheries workers union	12	6		2
9	Irrigation and dams workers union	12	6		2
10	Rail way workers union	12	6		2
11	Water resource union	12	6		2
12	Petroleum, chemical and mineral industries workers union	8	4		1
13	Electrical, mechanical and engineering workers union	8	4		1
14	Manual private trade workers union	8	4		1
15	Banking and insurance workers association	8	4		1
16	Construction, road building and housing	8	4		1

	association				
17	Dakes union (loading and off loading)	6	3		
18	Sea ports workers union	6	3	1	
19	Ports and communi- cation union	6	3	1	
20	Cultural information printing news papers and publishing thouses union	6	3	1	
21	Financial and accounting workers union	6	3	1	
22	Sea and river workers association	6	3	1	
Total		240	120	33	17

The state trade union

No.	Name of Union	General Congress	Central Committee		General Congress	Central Committee
1	Workers union of state of Khartoum	20	10	3	1	2
2	Workers union of sate El- gezira	16	8	2		1
3	Workers union of state of red sea	8	4	1	1	2
4	Workers union of state of white Nile	8	4	1		1
5	Workers union of	8	4	1		1

	state of Y river Nile					
6	Workers union of state of N kordofan	8	4	1		1
7	S kordofan state workers union	6	3	1		
8	Workers union of sinner state	4	2	1		
9	Workers union of blue Nile state	4	2	1		
10	Workers union of kassala state	4	2	1		
11	Workers union of El-gabarif state	4	2	1		
12	Workers union of north daufur state	4	2	1		
13	Workers union of south darfur state	4	2	1		
14	Workers union of west darfur state	4	2	1		
15	Workers union of northern sate	4	2	1		

16	Worker union of bahrel javal state	4	2	1		
17	Workers union of uppers Nile state	4	2	1		
18	Worker union of west bahr El-ghazal state	4	2	1		
19	Workers union of north bahr El-ghazal state	4	2	1		
20	Workers union of warab state	4	2	1		
21	Workers union of east equator state	4	2	1		
22	Workers union of west equator state	4	2	1		
23	Workers union of El-wahada state	4	2	1		
24	Workers union of lakes sstate	4	2	1		
25	Workers union of jungali state	4	2	1		

Total		146	73	28		7
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196. Finally, the regulation of humanitarian voluntary work of 2005 was issued by a Presidential Decree and endorsed by the National Legislative Body. This law was meant to ban any form of discrimination by the registered Organization based on color or gender, race or religion or a belief in regard to its activity. The law has granted the voluntary organization and civil society's organizations of preferential privileges such as customs and tax waivers.

197. With regard to the Organization and Voluntary Association they are free to be formed and registered in accordance with procedural requirements easily available such as depositing the constitution of the Association its regulations, and a list of its membership with the registrar of the association including other formalities known to be contain in the regulation of the humanitarian voluntary Act of 2005.

198. The constitution also guarantees the right of the citizen to form political organizations and does not tie any condition to this right except for consultation and Democracy in the leadership of the organization with a view to ensuring the exercise of a sound Democracy.

199. The constitution specifies in article 40 (3) terms and conditions or membership of political parties at the state or federal level commensurate only with the obligations of the citizen in any state and the conditions are as follows:

A. That the membership of the party shall be open for all Sudanese in respective of religion or ethnic origin or place of birth.

B. that the party's manifesto shall not be in conflict with the provisions of the constitution.

C. That the leadership and the institutions of the party shall be democratically elected.

D. That the funding sources shall be transparent and declared.

200. In order to ensure the legality and rationality of the

Exercise, the Political Regulation Act of 2001 enjoins upon every organization or a party to publish an annual report which may contain any amendments in the statute and the names of the leaders of the party organs, its revenue and expenditure deposits a copy of the report with the registrar The organization and politics parties Act prohibits the parties on racial, religious or reputation basis. It provides that the political organizations to be established on National Grounds in order to strengthen the National Unity.

(201) The state is keenly interested in ensuring freedom of Organization/Association. The law does not make it as a condition to register the political activity, indeed any organization or a political party not yet registered, is permitted to engage in political activities in the Sudan after informing in writing, the registrar thereof. The member of the political parties registered is 22 parties and nearly a similar member of the organizations which have already notified their existence.

(202). It is worth mentioning that the State continues to exercise tolerance and snows flexibility so much so that it allowed non-registered political parties or even undeclared ones to publicly function. For example, the Ummah party under the leaderships of Sadiq El-Maida and the Communist Party and the altos.

203. In keeping with Paragraph two of Article 40, the Law regulates the formation on registration of the political parties. Acting on that basis, the political parties Act of 2006 was issued, after endorsement by the National Assembly in its sitting No.23 of the third sitting of the session held on 3/ Muharram 1428H corresponding to 12th January 2007 and approved by the President of the Republic following his signing on 18/ Muharram 1428H, corresponding to 6th February 2007 of the (political Parties Act, attached). This Act differs from the political parties Act in that it was issued following the implementation of the

comprehensive peace agreement and coming into force of the Interim Constitution on 9 January 2005. This necessitates its harmonization with the constitution and the agreement as well.

(204). The Law guarantees for each Sudanese in Article 12/1 who reaches the age of 18 years the right to participate in founding political parties and to become a member of and join it. The Law proscribes certain categories from participating in the membership of political parties or joining them during their service in office and they include the following:-

1. The Regular Forces
2. Judges of the Judicial Power
3. Counselor and Legal Professionals at the Ministry of Justice
4. Higher hierarchy in the Civil Service
5. Diplomats at the Ministry of Foreign Service.

In regulating the affairs of the political parties the law provides for the institution of a council named the Council of the Political Affairs. It shall have a legal personality, a Permanent Successive Status and a General Seal. The Council shall be Independent of all the other Authorities in performing its functions and shall present periodical reports on the progress made to the National Assembly and publish them for the Information of the public opinion.

(206). The Council shall consist of a chairperson and eight (8) members, nominated by the President of the Republic following consultation within Presidency with persons known for their integrity, expertise and non- partisan affiliation. They shall be accredited by a decision of the National Assembly of a two-thirds majority. The Council shall have jurisdiction to register the political parties and issue the Registration/Certificate.

(a) Article (8) (10) make clear the competences and powers of the council and the Chairperson.

(b) The provision for the institution of the council is seen as a significant development for the current Law compared with the previous Law. The registrar of the Political Organizations appointed by the President of the Republic conducts the registration of the parties. The law has not made it conditional for the National Council to approve it; On the Contrary, The existing Law makes it conditional. This is in addition to the fact that the current Law stipulates that to register a political party, four members of the council present shall approve of it.

(c) Whereas the Sudan has entered a new era following the Signing of the comprehensive peace agreement in 2005 and the adoption of the Interim Constitution of 2005 and whereas this agreement has brought an end to the longest conflict in Africa and while ensuring its implementation and sustainability, the Law provides that in order to establish or continue with the activity of any political party, they shall announce their political manifesto which shall not be in conflict with the comprehensive peace agreement and the National interim constitution of 2005.

(d). The law stipulates that then party's leadership and the leaderships of its institutions at all the levels democratically elected taking into consideration the female representation in accordance with a proportion determined by the political parties. The Law imposes upon the person to have transparent and declared funding sources.

(207). Article (4) thereof provides that the political parties which were registered in keeping with the provisions of the Organizations and political parties Act of 2001, shall continue to exist as registered parties in conformity with the provision of the Law.

(208) Paragraph (2) provides that the unregistered parties including those declared shall reconcile their status with the provisions of Article (14) and deposit their own status and by-laws with the registrar within 90 days from date the law entered into force.

209. Article (5) provides for making the required documents available for registration and to be deposited with the council which in turn shall issue an order for the party to be registered in 15 days from the date the documents were received. In the event of a rejection, the party will be in a position to file an appeal against the Court's decision.

210. Article (19) provides that denial of a political party from joining elections or freezing its activity or dissolving it by a decision of the constitutional court based on a claim submitted by not less than a two-third majority of the council members if it was proved that the political party has contravened the provisions of Article (40) of the constitution.

211. Article (25) provides for the right of the political parties to publish News Papers, News letters, magazines and publications and other means of information and communication. The party also shall have a right to hold internal meetings and launch social, cultural and political activities including peaceful marches in keeping with the legal regulations.

The Right to Assembly:-

212. The constitution in Article 40 (1) acknowledges the right to peaceful assembly within the framework of the Law.

213. The Laws have given details as to the exercise of the right to peaceful assembly which the Constitution summarized. The Law having interdicted an assembly that poses a threat to the National Security, Public Safety or Public Order of Public Health or general ethics or prejudicial to the rights and freedoms of the others. This criterion will be in Harmony with the restrictions contained in Article (21) of the Charter (Articles 124-128 of the criminal procedures (Act) to the end, these provisions date back to the British Colonial era.

214. The right to a lawful assembly is permitted. It shall not be banned unless it constitutes to the public security. This measure remains in force since the colonial era and throughout phases of the succeeding National Governance/rule. It is inline with restrictions contained in the African Charter on Human and People's Rights in Article (11) thereof (See Article 127 of the constitution).

215. The Political Parties Act of 2007 in Article 25 (2) provides that the political parties have a right to organize peaceful processions in accordance with the procedures of the Law applied in a democratic society.

216. Launching a Political Procession requires a permit to be acquired from the Authorities with a view to preserving the Public order. The procession or assembly is considered as legal if not carried out on permission. The Authorities shall not refuse the granting of permission except for reasons that shall be explained to the permit applicant. Mutual agreement between the two parties on the basis of which both parties deem fit. One of the glaring examples for granting permission was a mass gathering led by the Journalist Mr. Ousman Marghany. Mr. Sadiq El-Mahdi, the leader of the Umma Party also held meetings at El-Damazin and other places. Dr. Hassan El-Tourabi, The Secretary General of the People's Congress Party held Numerous Rallies in Darfur, Kordofan, The Blue Nile, El-Gezira and Western Sudan.

Article 12 The Freedom of Movement, The Right to Asylum and Prohibition of Mass Deportation of Foreigners.

217. The Constitution guarantees the Right of every citizen or Foreigner to freedom of movement, choice of place of residence in the Country, leaving or entering the country. No one's freedom shall be curtailed except within the guidelines of the Law (Article (42)).

(173) The constitution did not restrict the freedom of movement except for reason required by the health and public safety within the Law (Article (1) of the constitution) Reference has been made in the previous

report to the fact that passports and Immigration Act of 1993 guarantees the freedom of movement and choice of residence. (Paragraphs 103-104 of the report).

218. In facilitating the movement of the citizens and foreigners, the exits Visa requirement has now been abolished and are granted at the departure-sea/airport. It is meant to facilitate the formalities. The list of embargo system has also been cancelled.

219. There is no list of Embargo imposed for political reasons. Traveling is free for all and there is no embargo on leaving the country except for Lawful reasons. The Presidential Decision of No.251 of 2003 has been issued to cancel the embargo list on all travels except for the embargo ordered by the judicial authority or the Public Prosecution.

220. The constitution prohibits the State Authorities from taking any measures that may hinder the boarder crossing for the persons from one state to the other, for business or movement of goods and services. Taxes and Duties also shall not be imposed on those Items (Article 206 of the constitution).

221. In the Sudan, there is no restriction put on the entry of the Foreigners whether in the process of acquiring the Normal Entry Visa or one that is internationally practiced after entry into the Sudan in addition there is no restriction on the extension of the residence Visa for those who have stayed over one month in the Sudan.

222. Large numbers of Foreigners, most of whom are refugees are staying in the Sudan. The Sudan is considered to be one of the first Countries which signed the Geneva Convention in 1951 and protocol of 1967 on asylum. The Sudan has also signed the African Agreement on refugees.

223. In fulfillments of its commitments, the Sudan has incorporated those conventions and agreements into a National Law known as asylum regulation Act of 1974. This Act is regarded as comprehensive, flexible and it regulates the matter of Asylum in the Sudan.

224. The Government of the Sudan continues to broaden the definition of a refugee to such an extent to which it enables at the mission of the refugees purely on Humanitarian grounds such as famine and natural disasters. In consequence, the Sudan currently bares the burden of more than 1Million refugees the most of whom come from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Chad and Congo. The most of these refugees took refuge to the Sudan from the 60's and continue share livelihood with the people of Sudan in spite of the scarcity of the resources and lack of the International Support.

225. The Sudan has established a special commission for a refugee which serves as an official channel for cooperation with the High Commission for refugees in Geneva. The commission carries out the Government's Policies aimed at encouraging the voluntary rather than a coercive deportation to their countries of origin. Indeed, the Sudan continues to uphold its International and Regional commitments towards the refugees who come from neighboring countries at a time when their county is waging a direct Military aggression against the Sudan. Such an aggression left a considerable impact on both the environment and development.

226. In view of the Rights which the refugees enjoy in their capacities as alien subjects will see that in detail in paragraph 85 of this report when discussing about right to equality.

227. In keeping with the asylum regulation Act of 1974, the passport and immigration Act of 1993, the alien who is legally staying in the Sudan shall not be deported except for the execution of a decision according to the Law.

228. The Sudanese legal system guarantees for all persons including alien means to complain to the executive and administrative authorities. They have access to a special court for the protection of their family's matters. They equally have at their disposal schools within the educational system. Having fully enjoyed such a right, the constitution guarantees their right to recourse to the constitutional court for the protection of their freedoms and rights as embodied in the constitution (Article 34 of the constitution).

229. In regard to the tolerant nature of the people of the Sudan the country has never experienced in its history tendencies hostile to refugees and the others amongst the aliens. A mass deportation has never occurred against aliens except for compliance with the International Law. For the first time in the History of the Sudan that separation close was applied and in line with the declaration of the High Commission for Refugees in 2003.

230. Since asylum is viewed in the perspective of Humanitarian reality and in the case of a famine and Natural Disasters the Sudan and through its civilized heritage and beliefs, endeavors to shelter, host and relieve the refugees. This was made possible thanks to the assistance extended by the local and international community. In that regard and through the cooperation with the high commission to allow them to temporarily stay until such a time as the arrangements are made for the repatriation.

231. The Sudan Ensures the Right of groups of refugees in Eastern and Western States to asylum. The statistics below shows the number of Ethiopian, Eritrean and Chadian Refugees who enter the Sudan. It also shows a number of those granted the right to asylum and otherwise in the years of 2005 and 2006 respectively.

The Number of the Refugees across the Sates in December 2005.

State	Inside the camps	Outside the camps	Total
Eastern	88,337	354,425	442.762
Central	4.104	17.000	021.762
Darfur	5.027	145.000	150.027
Equator	-	8.900	45.000
Khartoum	-	57.000	45.000
Total	97.468		

Nationality	Number
Ethiopians	91.400
Eritreans	405.529
Chadian	157.000
Ugandans	6.400
The Congolese	5.000
Asylum seekers	2464 (Sept.Dec.2005)
Total	667.793

The Number of Refugees at the Camps and Outside the Camps Across the States until October 2006.

State	Refugees inside the camps	Refugees outside the camps	Total
Eastern	95,235	374843	470078
Central	4263	17000	21263
Darfur	8432	159973	168405
Equator	-	9527	9527

Khartoum	-	50000	50000
Total	107930	611343	719273

The Number of Refugees Distributed According to their Nationalities until October 2006.

Nationalities	Number
Ethiopians	97204
Eriterians	431519
Chadian	180000
Ugandans	6400
The Congolese	4150
Total	719273

Number of Refugees Inside the Camps in June 2006.

State	Camp	No.of refugees	Total	Source
Eastern	Ummu Qarqur	8329		Mutamad Shawak signal (Namrah)
	El-Qirbe	8143		
	Kilo (26) for the new refugees	13234		
	El-Shqarab (1)	9481		
	El-Shaqarab (2)	5578		
	El-Shaqarab (3)	5662		
	Abouda	3735		
	D'shuraifie	29934		
	Total		92725	
	Central	Awad saaid	1268	
Fiath Rahman (Sukr)		858		
Kilo (7) Suki		858		
Al-Anumo (Suki)		126		
Al.FAO (5)		1282		
Total			4263	
Darfur	Azurni-Arbakani	5027	5027	
Total			102015	102015

(232). The statistic below shows the number of cases and admissible in the legal verification programme for the Eriterians during the period from 2002 to 2004.

* The new influx

(233). The daily influx of the refugees is estimated at the rate of 30 persons and the total number therefore in the past three years 2002 to 2004 Eriterian asylum seekers numbered 20,000.

(234) The statistics No.3 explains the rights of the refugees to movement during the period between January to August 2006. For example there are licenses issues to 807 refugees staying in Khartoum state only.

- Entry of the refugees into the Sudan.

(235) The statistic on the influx of the refugees in 2006, including the number of those who were admitted as refugees and the number of the others who were admitted or the cases envisaged in the Eastern State as follows:-

1. Shawwak administration

The statistic regarding the right of asylum

The period	Total No. of asylum seekers	Total No. of those admitted	No. of those in admissible	No. of those in the waiting list
January 2006	519	517	2	-
February 2006	534	527	2	-
March 2006	562	551	11	3
April 2006	228	224	4	-
May 2006	422	419	3	-
June 2006	362	345	15	2
July 2006	297	291	5	1
August 2006	129	124	3	2
September 2006	775	771	4	-
October 2006	716	716	-	-
November 2006	760	757	3	-
December 2006	592	569	17	6
Total	5899	5881	74	14

(236). The new entries into the eastern State at port Sudan administrative area:

(1) The number of the new entries (influx) during 2005=665

(2) No. of new entries (influx) during 2006=525 asylum seekers.

3. No. of refugees who were granted right to asylum during the aforementioned years at M.Al "Mutamad Sharak," to conduct a legal examination into their status.

(4) There is no programme of a voluntary repatriation in existence at Eastern State.

(c) The entry of new Chadian batch of refugees who amounts to 19000, in addition to the said entry of a number of more than 4000 into Aramad Kal Area.

- According to the statistical data of the High Commission for refugees of 2001, the number of the Sudanese refugees in the United States of America were estimated at (16000) but did not give an account of those living in the other Western countries or Canada or Australia. The reason being the fact that it did not register the countries where there are less than five (5) thousand refugees. This however, does not mean that there are no Sudanese refugees in the Western countries.

By referring to the UN report on the refugees of 2004, there was no mention of the number of the Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers in the Western countries, US, Canada and Australia.

- The international immigration organization was able to assist about 45000 refugees to return to their countries of origin. The organization stated that it had helped arrange for the transportation of 15000 internally displaced persons during the autumn.
- **The Arrangements taken for the protection of the internally displaced persons.**

(237) Reasons for displacement in Darfur is war. The citizens were displaced to the areas controlled by the Government in search of security and services. For the Government provides protection for the refugees' camps through the Police Force numbering 17000 Police men/women.

(238) Humanitarian and medical assistance is also extended to their camps. The commission for humanitarian aid also provides assistance for the operating organizations in the humanitarian field through the fast track system which allows the humanitarian assistance and its workers to reach its targets expeditiously as required without hindrance.

Article (13) the right to participate in the public events.

(239) The constitution ensures every citizen equal entitlement to employment and the public administration without discrimination (Article (I))

(240) The constitution considers participation in general elections and referenda which is provided for by the constitution to be one of the obligations of the citizen in accordance with Article 23 (G) thereof.

(241) The constitution also in Article 41 (2) grants every qualified Sudanese the right to elect and to be elected to hold political and legislative positions. As conventionally known the general elections Act of 1998 is now in force including those of the President of the Republic, the Governor and the membership of the Legislative Representation (Articles 68, 37 of the constitution). These conditions relate to citizenship, the age and sanity. It does not contain any discrimination for reasons of race, gender or the financial capacity.

(242) In keeping with the national civil service Act of 2007, the choice of the public functions shall be performed in line with the established objective standards and through an honest and fair competition and

on the basis of the required standards of merits and activities to assume the responsibilities of the job. Such should be the criteria for promotion to senior positions (Articles 22-38 of the Act).

(243) In a drive to protect the staff in the public service the constitution in Article 139 (1) provides for the formation of a National Justice Department for the staff in the civil service. It should be established by the virtue of a law and its members should be distinguished with efficiency, expertise, honesty and impartiality. This body shall be competent to consider and clear cases of the complaints filed by the staff of National Civil Service without prejudice to the right of recourse to the court.

(244) In the Sudan, there is no political isolation or denial of the civil rights for political reasons or financial bankruptcy.

(245) The Sudanese constitution ensures the principle of equality before the law in respect of all the persons living in the Sudan whether they are Sudanese or not, without discrimination for reasons of race, gender, language or religion.

(Article 31)

(246) The Sudanese constitution ensures the property right and private ownership for every person. This right is not restricted only to financial possessions but it covers also the intellectual rights, the scientific, literary and artistic rights. The constitution prohibits the confiscation of the property except in compliance with the law and in the public interest but in return, a fair compensation must be paid (Article 43) the Act of 1995 also provides for the protection of the literary and financial rights of the author (Articles 13,6,8) of the Act.

(247) Already reference has been made to the right of the proprietor to benefit from his/her own property and strong guarantees which were granted to the investors against the confiscation of their property. In addition, a reference has been made to the Sudan's judicial system and the guarantees it provides for the right of the victims to compensation which arises from the administrative decisions. (Paragraphs 140,141,142 of the previous report)

Article (15) right to work.

(248) The Sudan is concerned with upholding the right to work as provided for in all the successive constitutions but in the current interim constitution of the Sudan of 2005, it links the right to work for the first time with the two inseparable principles from right to work. They are: the economic rights and equality of males with females as stipulated in Article 32 (1) of the constitution. It states: (The state shall guarantee equal rights between men and women in their exercise of all the civil, political, social, cultural and economic rights including the right to the equal salary for the equal job and the other employment privileges)

(249) Whereas, the Sudan is a member of the international labour organization and ratified a number of conventions the Most important of which is the convention on equality in salaries aimed at ensuring non discriminatory Act against women.

(250) The constitution guarantees equality among the citizens in the job and public office entitlement without discrimination (Article1)

(251) A reference has been made in paragraph (200) to the fact that the choice for the public functions should be effected in line with objective standards.

(252) The labour Act of 1997 is concerned to address and organize the labour matters in the non-Governmental sector including employment offices, professional training, female and adolescents employment conditions, work and wage contracts, number of working hours for women, children and men as well as holidays, settlement of disputes, post-service benefits, penalties and the industrial security. Reference has been made to the outstanding feature by which the labour Act of 1997 is distinguished, for it provides for the worker and his/her rights a wide range of protection against his/her vulnerability. (Paragraph 146,147 and 148 refer).

(253) The Judiciary established specialised courts to address labour cases with a view to providing justice and speeding up the settlement of labour disputes, three labour courts were established in the capital city of Khartoum, Ummu Darman and Bagri. Finally, an additional court was also installed at Port Sudan (Eastern Sudan).

(254) In a drive to protect the staff in the Public Service, the constitution provides in Article 139:

(1) For institution of a National Justice Department for the Civil Service staff. This Department however must be occupied by staff members distinguished with efficiency, expertise, integrity and impartiality. It is concern with looking into and clearing the complains of the staff of the National Civil Service without prejudice to the right of recourse to the court.

(255) The Government of the Sudan has indeed made concerted efforts in providing employment opportunities for the graduates through the Federal selection committee and the other states committees affiliated to the Ministry of Employment. The selection committees in the states have put in motion the procedures of the registration of the National project to employ the universities and higher institutes graduates into the institutions of the states Government in the New Year 2007 after it was made possible to set aside more than 15000 jobs this year.

(256) The following tables illustrate the statistics and estimates of man power and the labour force for the years 2003-2005 by million. The registration and employment of the graduates in the years 2003-2005.

Estimates of man power and labour force (million) for the years 2003-2005.

Specification	Year	2003	2004	2005
Man power	19.5	20.0	21.0	
Labour force	10.4	10.7	11.1	
Employed	9.2	9.0	9.2	
Employment opportunities 0/0	2	4.9	6.0	
Unemployed	1.7	1.7	1.9	
Unemployed rate	15.8	16.3	17.1	

The registration and employment of the university and higher institutes graduates from college to college and those allowed by the Senior Secondary Schools for the years 2003-2005

	Registration			Employments		
	Colleges	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
			Year 2003	2003		
A.	Applied Science college	-	-	1161	1108	2269
B.	Social Science and Arts colleges	-	-	163	168	331
C.	Higher institutes (Diploma)	-	-	7	4	11
D.	Expertise	-	-	48	32	80
E.	The Secondary graduates	-	-	2324	179	411
	Total		12949	1611	1491	3102
			2004	2004		
A.	Applied science colleges	-	-	1248	1340	2588
B.	Social Science and Arts colleges	-	-	229	147	376
C.	Higher institutes (Diploma)	-	-	8	3	11
D.	Expertise	-	-	137	66	201
E.	The secondary school graduates	-	-	74	62	136
	Total	-	22439	1696	1618	3314
			2005	2005		
A.	Applied science colleges	-	-	1547	2226	3775
B.	Social Science and Arts colleges	-	-	177	156	273
C.	Higher institutes (Diploma)	-	-	-	-	-
D.	Expertise	-	-	36	12	48
E.	The secondary school graduates	-	-	96	88	184
	Total	-	14155	1796	2484	4280

State	No. of employees
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El-Gezina	1800
Sinnar	900
S.Darfur	668
W.Darfur	378
N.Kadofan	970
S.Kadofan	563
Kassala	977
Blue Nile	687
White Nile	888
Northern	749
River Nile	763
El-Gadar	1800
Red sea	1100
W.Kordofan	557
Total	12800

Article (16) Right to health care

(257) The Interim Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan of 2005 cares for human as the centre of life, politics and economy. It attaches the greatest importance to human regarding his/her welfare or rights, his/her physical/ bodily, psychological and mental health. A number of Articles, therefore, has been incorporated into it.

(258) In an attempt to establish the right of health care, the Constitution began to look at the different phases of existence and growth of the citizen.

Accordingly, it provides in Article 14 of the Constitution for the right of youths to the physical health and good morality when it states that (the state shall put in place policies and provide means of care for the young and the youth, ensure their upbringing from the physical and moral health point of view. This includes their protection against exploitation, material and moral negligence).

(259) The Constitution also provides in Article (19) for the state to ensure the free primary health care for every citizen. This is in addition to the state's obligation towards developing the public health.

(260) In practice, a health Insurance system is now being implemented and it covers wide ranging sectors of the staff of the state and the private sector as well as pensioners. The system aims at bearing the expenses of the health care and treatment for them and their families who are covered under the umbrella of a wide ranging assurance.

Therefore, it was possible through the social solidarity medical examinations, operation and medicines were provided for tens of thousands of the limited income earners and the ordinary citizens against a material in return for a token fee.

(261) In 1994 a health Insurance Act was enacted and it relates to a liability system by the virtue of which the individual subscription is determined in accordance with the level of the monthly income. In keeping with this measure the employee with his/her family will enjoy various necessary health services irrespective of the size of the family and cost of services already extended. The staff member shall now

pay 4% of the basic monthly salary and the state for the employer will bear 6% of the basic salary of the employee as a contribution towards the joint subscription for treatment. Accordingly the state shall undertake all the treatment costs of the staff member and 75% of the value of the prescribed medicines for the staff in addition to the conduct of major and minor operations.

(262) This service was not restricted only to the staff by the state but also it includes all the citizens, students and junior categories of the state employees on behalf of whom the department of El-Zakat pays their monthly installments.

The table below indicates the development of the coverage umbrella of the health Insurance.

The year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
The coverage rate	10.7%	15.95%	18.1%	23%	28%

(263) Despite of all the obstacles, some clear progress has been made in the growth of the number of hospitals and health centres pharmacies, shift points and health units.

(264) In application of the state duties, the following tables will indicate the stand taken extending the health facilities in 2003-2004 by the state health services sector.

Health facilities by the state for the year 2003

State	X-ray units	Blood banks	Primary health units	Shift points	Pharmacies	Health centres	Specialised hospitals	Hospitals With specialists services	No. of families	No. of Hospitals
Federal Ministry of Health	16	8	0	0	0	0	13	5	3723	18

Khartoum	15	14	0	0	168	134	8	9	1772	23
El-Gezila	16	4	40	290	360	150	7	8	2787	47
White Nile	4	3	71	61	126	66	0	5	1212	18
Blue Nile	1	1	45	82	40	19	1	1	440	12
Sinnar	2	2	0	205	77	35	0	5	1062	13
River Nile	8	6	45	87	74	154	0	5	1494	28
Nothern	8	1	30	52	158	63	4	6	1474	30
Kassala	4	4	117	47	82	52	1	2	977	10
Gadarif	4	2	66	81	80	33	3	3	980	16
Red sea	6	2	171	21	34	30	9	2	936	19

N.Kordofan	5	1	465	82	90	37	1	2	1316	14
S.Koedofan	5	1	197	0	61	46	1	3	564	8
W.Kardofan	3	1	261	34	33	24	0	3	538	10
N.Kordofan	1	1	222	4	43	16	2	1	642	12
S.Darfur	2	2	301	11	60	18	1	2	697	10
W.Darfur	1	1	190	16	33	11	0	1	223	4
Bahr El- Jahal	2	1	55	3	14	19	1	1	648	4
East equator	0	0	47	34	14	13	0	0	188	5
W.equator	0	0	8	0	4	5	0	0	354	7
N Bahr El- Ghazal	0	1	4	0	2	4	0	0	150	1
W.Bahr El-Ghazal	1	1	23	2	34	2	0	1	461	2
Warab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	3

**Hospitals with special facilities.
Health facilities by the state for the year 2004**

State	X-ray units	Blood banks	Primary health units	Shift points	Pharmacies	Health centres	Specialised hospitals	Hospitals With special facilities	No. of families	No. of Hospitals
Federal minis Try of health	18	8	0	0	0	0	13	5	3739	18
Khartoum	17	15	0	0	218	136	7	11	2013	25
El-Gezira	17	14	498	0	0	142	11	10	3092	52
White Nile	5	3	68	61	126	66	0	5	1260	28
Blue Nile	1	1	45	82	40	19	1	1	440	12
Sinnar	2	2	0	135	128	36	0	5	1037	13
River Nile	9	6	38	87	74	157	0	5	1528	28
Northern	6	1	12	61	163	67	0	6	1474	26
Kassala	4	4	123	45	98	60	1	2	930	10
El-Gadarif	4	1	78	88	85	37	3	1	1031	16
Red Sea	6	2	174	18	32	31	9	2	985	19
N.Kord	5	1	314	77	90	45	1	3	1326	16

ofan										
S.Kord o fan	5	1	172	0	85	56	1	3	625	10
W.Kord ofan	3	1	262	34	33	29	0	3	521	10
W.Kord ofan	1	1	222	1	63	34	2	1	634	12
S.Darfu r	2	2	295	11	61	18	0	3	697	10
W.Dafu r	2	1	198	15	34	10	0	2	353	4
Bahr Lakes	2	1	55	3	14	19	1	1	648	4
Upper Nile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	3
El- Wahda	1	1	43	0	16	10	1	1	662	9
Jongali	0	0	0	17	9	13	0	0	131	4
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	200	4
	105	58	2401	1129	1612	964	53	66	23976	334

(265) With regard to the special health services which according to the Act could be extended to the citizen under legal conditions set by the Federal Ministry of health, the table below illustrates the health services available in the private sector.

Health services extended by the private sector in the states in 2004.

State	Hospitals and health centers	Family	Specialist clinics	General physicians clinics	Dental clinics	Special laboratories	X-Rays	Phytherapy	Peoples pharmacy	Special pharmacies
Khartoum	119	119	417	184	219	385	0	0	72	639
El-Gezira	13	0	97	93	20	110	6	3	17	161
White Nile	1	12	34	22	6	56	4	3	13	34
Blue Nile	0	0	8	10	2	20	0	0	2	12
Sinnar	4	40	17	23	3	24	2	1	4	42
River Nile	12	30	29	12	10	30	6	0	12	35
Northern	2	35	12	8	6	21	1	0	2	24

Kassala	10	44	7	35	4	23	3	2	9	64
El-Gadarif	1	16	17	19	4	15	1	4	7	29
Red sea	1	65	31	30	5	24	1	1	28	37
N.Kordofan	1	20	30	32	4	27	3	3	7	48
S.Kordofan	0	0	6	11	0	20	0	0	4	12
W.Kordofan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.Darfur	1	0	14	9	2	22	1	0	9	17
S.Darfur	3	30	13	26	2	3	2	0	3	38
W.Darfur	3	20	4	4	1	6	0	0	5	13
Upper Nile	1	12	0	13	0	13	0	0	1	15
Total	172	1243	739	531	288	799	30	17	195	1220

(266) In the area of preparing the medical cadres a number of university medical faculties were established in every state which contributed to the production of qualified cadres in addition to the students sent overseas.

(267) With regard to the medicines the state has adopted National medical policy concentrating on the basic medicines to meet the needs of the citizens at the lowest cost. 454 basic medicines were endorsed. In addition, the pharmaceutical and poisons act issued in 1997 to regulate the procedures of manufacturing, importing and distributing the medicines.

In the area of the medical manufacturing and in a drive to realize a self sufficiency there are now in the country 13 medical factories which produce 15 types of life saving basic medicines. The state has initiated the abolition of the customs duties on medicines and medical inputs and products.

(268) A Presidential decision has also been issued to extend medical care to the patience of kidney failure and their free of charge treatment, free and full medical treatment is also extended to the children in the Government hospital.

(269) The state has shown an interest through the Ministry of Health in the inoculation/vaccination of children and vaccination campaigns were lunched in a number of states such as:

(270) N.Darfur State: A preventive campaign was lunched for the citizens and internally displaced persons in the state on 2/4/2006. As result.33753 persons were vaccinated (Zalingi region) the number of doses received was 45.000 and the number of doses used of this quantity 3545 and non sera carriers received1697 doses, representing 417%.

(271) With respect to South Kordofan state the campaign was lunched on 26/2/2005 in the Abiaey sectors where the number of the target persons was 144621 and a number of 145050 persons were vaccinated, the number of doses were utilized the more sera carriers received 11900 doses by 7.6%.

(272) In the state of El-Gadarif: The vaccination campaign were lunched in 2005, the number of target persons cover 379511 and the number of doses received was 220,000 out of this number 160, 288 doses were utilized where as the none sera carriers received 6945 doses representing 4.5%. The total numbers of the persons vaccinated during these campaigns were 738630 while in the previous year they were 22830 persons with the increase of about 70% over and above the previous year.

The table below illustrate the material and medical support

Type	Quantity	Funding side
Bi meningies	940, 000	WHO/UNICEF
Tripartite meningies	222, 000	WHO
Greasy C.A.	30, 000	WHO
Instant examination packages	50	WHO
Auto-destroyed injection	690, 000	UNICEF
MSF/F	20, 000	MSF/F
Means of transmission	600	WHO

(273) With regards to the funding side of the health facilities at the Federal level: The total expenditure on Health during 2004 on the part of the Government and the donor agencies was (SD23, 237, 200, 673).The total Government expenditure on free of charge treatment during the year was (SD8, 543, 747, 303), increased by 108.4% over the previous year.

(274) Rural hospitals have been supplied with the equipment at the X-rays sections, laboratory and operation. In addition, 34 nursing institutes were also supplied with equipment and furniture as well as assistant physicians to serve in the states, amounting to 100%.

(275) A number of 127 specialists were deployed out of which 99 were sent to serve in the states. The poverty reduction programme and public Health laboratories were put in place for distribution in the states. The number of the doctors transferred to the states during the period 2004 was 1908 and in 2003 was 898 physicians. The number of the specialists available in 2004 was 637 doctors or specialists.

(276) In the area of nutrition: 200 metric tones of UNIMIX and remedial milk were supplied to the medicinal nutritional treatment centres and in the area of Anti-Malaria medicines during pregnancy a strategic plan was set by using phansidar or treated mosquito nets and through an export from the organization of Malaria consortium, a sound treatment could be achieved.

(277) In the area of combating AIDS, the implementation of Anti-Aids programme of preventing transmission from the infected pregnant mother to child was initiated in the three states. Voluntary test and psychological counseling centres were opened with about 1.775 out patients visiting it in the course of the year. There were 425 cases positive at the state of 23.94 %.

(278) In the area of curative medicine: A free-of- charge medical treatment during 2004 was made available at the total cost of SD (1.919.055.611) and the total number of operations under this free-of-charge programme was (136.947) surgical operations.

(279) In the area of pharmacology and medicines (250) pharmacies per excellence was deployed in the course of the year.

(280) In the area of overseas training 5 specialists were dispatched to undergo a sub-specialization programme in Jordan in the area of General Surgery, pediatric surgery and Magnetic tinkling (MRI). Four Doctors have completed their specialized course in the area of pathology in Malaysia. The number of the Doctors of different specialization background in 2004 was (6887) Doctors, and in 2005 (8008) Doctors graduated. It should be noted that the number of the Doctors in 2005 have increased and the following table would indicate the number of the work force of the Doctors from one state to the other in 2005.

State	Pharmacies	Total number of Doctors	Doctors with distinctions	Dentalists	General physicians	Deputilies	Specialists
Office of Doctors training with distinction	364	3054	3054	176	0	0	0
Federal Ministry of Health	194	0	0	0	807	541	0
Khartoum	66	2764	0	116	629	0	787
El-Gezira	70	531	0	19	377	31	123
White Nile	12	223	0	6	177	1	45
Blue Nile	12	67	0	2	57	0	10
Sinnar	8	106	0	5	71	0	35
River Nile	18	136	0	9	101	0	35
Nothern	5	117	0	8	93	0	24
Kassala	21	152	0	6	121	4	27
El-Gadarif	11	153	0	4	123	3	27
Red Sea	19	152	0	7	108	4	40
N.Kordofan	70	115	0	5	75	6	34
S.Kordofan	4	45	0	2	36	0	9
W.Kordofan	5	53	0	2	37	0	16
N.Darfur	8	124	0	2	108	0	16
S.Darfur	3	55	0	2	40	0	15
W.Darfur	4	35	0	0	28	1	6
Bahr El-Jabal	0	46	0	0	42	0	4
East Equator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Equator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.Bahr El-Ghazal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W.Bahr El-Ghazal	0	28	0	0	24	0	4
Warab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Nile	0	52	0	0	48	0	4
El-Wahda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Jungali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	894	8008	3054	371	3102	591	1261

(281) In the area of health planning a conference on health researches in the Sudan was held through a support from the Health Research Council for development in Geneva and a participation of an expert from the organization.

(282) In the area of the field support a campaign of the vaccination against meningitis in North Darfur was launched involving 80, 000 citizens and in West Darfur 46, 000 citizens in addition to the opening of clinics in all the internally displaced persons' camps in Darfur.

(283) In the area of Anti-Malaria campaign, the political commitment continues throughout 2003 up to 2004. This is represented greatly by commitment to funding the programme. For the Federal Ministry of Finance had made available the insecticide and pumps to the value of SD145, 000, 00. In addition to the special attention given by the Minister of Health and states Governors to the malaria problem, the Anti-Malaria programme is 65% of the states, managed by cadres of higher diploma holders in the field of Malaria.

(284) 145.6 thousand treated mosquito nets were distributed from home to home in the states of Blue Nile, South Kordofan, South Darfur and El-Wahada thereby increasing the coverage of Mosquito nets up to 32.1%, 13.4%, 38.4%, 66.1% respectively. This was in coordination with the state and both the World Health Organization and Unicef. The programme has also, in collaboration with the investment bank provided 370, 000 formations for the private sectors to distribute them at a reasonable prices to the citizens.

(285) The malaria treatment has been transformed from the choloroquine to duplicated treatment. More than 75% of the physicians and pharmacologist were enlighten on the new National guide for the treatment of Malaria in all parts of the Sudan.

(286) At the end of 2003, there occurred a reduction in the rate of Malaria infection to the level of every thousand of the population by 35% and is equivalent to 116% of the requirement. A reduction has also been realized in the mortality rate caused by Malaria of 27.7% and that is equal to 70% of the requirement.

(287) The general performance of the programme has been commended by the citizens and the intentional organizations.

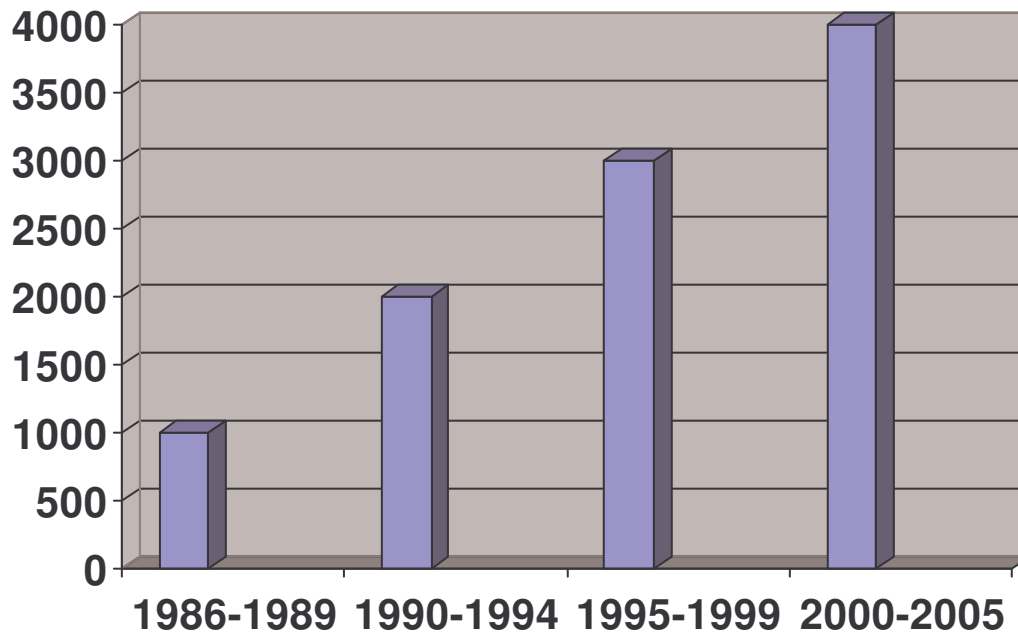
- **AIDS and the efforts of the state**

(288) The Sudan is the largest in terms of the land area in Africa and it is characterized by demographical diversity. As a result of this situation, and in addition to the internal wars and the on going wars in the neighboring countries followed by the displacement of person, taking refuge, the weakness of the economy and the deterioration of the services including the health services, the Sudan has become a subject for many of the diseases and epidemics harmful to the Human Health.

(289) Of these serious epidemics which entered the Sudan include AIDS the first case of infection of which was registered in 1986. Since then the number of the AIDS patients continue to raise gradually to a

level of 250 registered infections in 1997 followed by 511 in 1998 then 652 cases in 2000. However, in 2000, the registered cases witnessed a numerical stride to have become 4004 cases.

The following chart shows the gradual increase of the patients up to 2005. The report cases of infection by Aids annually.



(290) When the first case of AIDS appeared the disease was challenged by setting a programme named as National Anti-Aids Programme. This programme was based on setting and implementing the short and long term programmes to stand up to AIDS disease.

(291) The first programme was set to combat AIDS in 1989 and in the course of implementing this programme a number of obstacles emerged. Therefore another programme was set following the creation of awareness and commitment by the highest authorities and the community to acknowledge the existence of the disease and to take the necessary measures to treat it. In June 2005 the programme was adopted through the intervention of the Vice President and in crowning those efforts the Sudan hosted in January 2006 the fourth session of the organization of the African First Ladies to combat AIDS.

(292) The Executive Council for combating AIDS was formed in 2001 under the chairmanship of Federal Minister of Health with the membership of the representatives of the relevant Ministries as well as the membership of non-Governmental, Voluntary Organizations and some religious personalities. This Council is assigned to strengthening the role of the political and Governmental forces in combating AIDS and assisting the AIDS victims. For example the state has financed this council with the sum of US\$768, 300 for managing its business during 2004.

(293) Based on the state commitment to the protection of Human Rights and due to the fact that the victims were affected by AIDS, a bill was drafted to enact a law for the protection of Human Rights of the AIDS victims. The most important aspects of this draft was a provision of entitlement of the AIDS victims

and his/her family to health and full social care by the state, the right of the AIDS victims to education, employment and social services without any form of discrimination for reasons of AIDS and without separating AIDS Victims from the others in work places or a community due to this disease.

(294) At the popular level a number of voluntary and non-Governmental organizations have participated in the efforts to combat AIDS and health care for AIDS victims and their families. This was in addition to the sensitization efforts towards the AIDS carriers, and the rest of the community groups. In the framework of these efforts the Sudan AIDS Network was formed in 1996 and it includes seven Non-Governmental Organizations and two Sudanese Organizations. This network has obtained financial assistance from United Nations which greatly contributed to the framing the work of this network.

(295) The Sudan Foundation for Care and support of the AIDS patients was established in 2004. This foundation consists of the state executives, volunteers and counselors. It is charged with the responsibility of finding political and financial support for the AIDS victims in addition to raising awareness about the infection, prevention and dealing with the Aids patients. The Foundation has carried out in The Capital and numerous states, activities geared towards its objectives. It has also established 12 branches in various states of Sudan.

(296) In 2005 the state in collaboration with 5 (five) Non-Governmental Organizations as follows OKENDEN International, ACCORD, SFPA, SRCS and SCC carried out a number of activities such as counseling and tests regarding AIDS. Such activities have left a considerable impact on the studies, information gathering and analysis in addition to raising awareness of the executive organs, citizens and refugees on the question of AIDS.

(297) When the religion is regarded as one of the influential factors on the peoples especially with regard to the Sudanese citizen religious ceremonies and gatherings were mobilized to deal with AIDS. The religious consultative council concerned with AIDS was formed in 2004, consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Guidance and Orientation, the Islamic University and some other religious personalities. The council has organized a panel of discussion which brought together religious people and the preachers to sensitize them on AIDS with a view to disseminating awareness in the Mosques and Churches.

(298) The Ministry of Education also put in place a curriculum on AIDS so as to teach all the students of basic education and secondary. The Ministry of Higher Education also embarked on a number of activities in several universities on the spread of AIDS, prevention from it and treatment of the AIDS victims.

(299) The Ministry of the Interior also began a campaign among the prisoners to behaviorally sensitize them. The Ministry of Defense in a like manner makes similar efforts by organizing a number of seminars for the non-commissioned officers with the purpose of raising their awareness about AIDS. It has also provided treatment opportunities for the AIDS patients at the Central Military Hospital.

(300) With regard to the private sector, it has contributed to combating, minimizing and dealing with AIDS through drawing up policies aimed at realizing two objectives combat AIDS or minimize its spread and treat the AIDS patients within the framework of conditions of work and internal statures at work places. The private sector has also contributed to the financing of some of the Government activities in this regard.

(301) AIDS disease in the Sudanese dealt with generally from the basic starting points from the constitutional right of the citizen to health in accordance with article 46 in the constitution which provides for as follows: “The state shall develop the public health, form, develop, rehabilitate the curative and the basic diagnostic institutions, shall provide primary health care, and free emergency services for all citizens” the state shall also guarantee the right of the AIDS victim to enjoy the other rights and to perform the duties which citizenship shall impose on him/her as an ordinary citizen except for a reason that may lead to the spread of AIDS.

(302) The general programmes applied by the state in this matter, are characterized by the following:-

A) Disseminate and raise the awareness on the disease and the factors which may cause it to spread among categories of the citizens including the internally displaced persons and refugees, men, women and children of different ages.

B) Involve all the state stakeholders and a community of the Governmental sector or private, Governmental or non-Governmental International Organizations, civil society, entities and educational institutions at various levels.

C) Put in place a legal status especially on the AIDS Victims and guarantee the opportunity for them to enjoy their total rights with a full provision of medically required care for them and the necessary information for their families.

D) Co-operate with the international and regional community with respect to funding studies and treatment.

(303) The state has encountered numerous financial difficulties in the implementation of its programmes regarding this particular area, especially in relation to the supply of medicines for the patients and the funding of awareness programmes. The state shall attempt to vigorously address these difficulties by allocating the necessary funds within the Federal Ministries and states budget appropriation with the involvement of the rest of the community groups/sections. The table below reflects the trend of funding which took place during the two years: 2004 – 2005.

	Expenditure by U\$		Commitment by U\$		Actual amount utilize	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Government	368300	400,000	368300	400,000	368300	400,000
Non-Governmental organization	432059	708508	406259	695145	835777	921305
National Organization	6064	105065	6064	105065	106719	113697
Other organizations	150,000	459176	94000	194000	11800	186826

UN Agencies	836977	2283067	39872	1689376	641721	1594065
Organization of GFR3		3540136		1784858		1784858
Total	179300	7495952	1273344	4808444	2070517	500075

(304) Following the implementation of the arrangements as described above in two paragraphs 359 and 360 the outcome of raising awareness are as follows.

	2004	2005	Total	
No of workshops and activities organized through media	471	804	1275	
No of activities regarding the health education on Aids	37092	72207	109299	

A table showing the Government spending (Approved – Actual) for the Health sector (2005 – 2006)

Item	2005		Percentage of performance	2006
	Approved	Actual		Approved
Total Health sector	29,587,000,000	5119,99,473,72	86,29	37,101,000 000
Chapter 1:wages and salaries	11,001,000000	11,995,645,273	109,04	12,600,000 000
Chapter 2: running	5,700,000,000	6,187,953,152	108,56	8,639,000 000
Social sulesidy (Health)	7,000,0000	6,037,284,840	86,25	12,540,000 000
Total of chapter 2	00,000,000,7,12	992,237,225,12	96,26	000,000,179,21
Chapter 4:National development	5,886,000,000	2,686,136,700	45,64	3,322,000 000
Different payments	0	950,899,566	0,00	0
Total Government expenditure	1,451,000,000,000	1,385,134,320,0	95,46	2,085,200,000,0
Percentage of Health expenditure from Governmental	204	1,98	97,27	1,78

expenditure				
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ARTICLE (17) PARAGRAPH (1) RIGHT TO EDUCATION

(305) Under article 123 (1) (A) of the constitution, entitled:

Education, Science, Arts and Culture: The state shall envisage in its strategies the following principles:

A) The state shall promote education at all levels through out the Sudan and guarantee free and compulsory education at the level of the basic education and literacy education programmes.

B) Every individual or a group has the right to establish and sponsor private schools and the other educational institutions at all levels, provided that terms and standards set out by the law are complied with.

C) The state shall mobilize resources, public, private and popular capacities to support education and develop the scientific research, especially with regard to development.

D) The state shall encourage and develop professions, arts and assist in protecting them through the governmental institutions and citizens.

E) The state shall recognize the cultural diversity in the Sudan and encourage various cultures to develop and flourish.

F) The state shall protect the Sudanese heritage, archaeologies and places of national, or historical or religious importance from sabotage and desecration as well as their illegal removal and to be unlawfully exported.

G) The state shall guarantee the academic freedom for the institutions of Higher Education and safeguard the freedom of the scientific research within the framework of ethical standards of research.

(306) Article (44(1)) of the constitution provides clearly for the right to education.

(307) Article (44(2)) of the constitution also provides for free education at the stage of Basic Education.

(308) The Constitution again in Article (6(5)) enjoins respect for the right to education including the right to teach religious subjects of different faiths. This right in accordance with the constitution must be respected. The Constitution stresses the right to education, regarding the religious as stipulated in the Document of Rights in Article (38). It states as follows: (Every human has the right to freedom of belief manifested through worshipping, education, practicing or the performing rituals or celebrations in keeping with the requirement of the law and public order. No person shall be coerced to profess a religion in which he/she does not believe or practice rites or rituals involuntarily).

(309) Based on the application of the right to free education, education has developed in the Sudan as reflected by the statistics collected from the academic years 2002 – 2003, 2003 – 2004.

Summary of General Education for the year 2003/2004

Levels	Schools	Students			Teachers
		Boys	Girls	Total	
All Sudan	29929	2583691	2286099	4869790	173679
Pre-school	9833	213748	221842	435590	14234
Basic education	12463	2040360	1718334	3758694	132041
Academic Sec.Education	1862	246402	240289	486691	19783
Tech.Sec.Education	127	18149	5564	23713	1440
Special education	33	1222	778	2000	271
Adolescents	158	2115	3661	5776	176
Literacy and adult education	5452	61695	95631	157326	5734

(310) The Constitution, dividing powers among different levels of Governance within the Federal system “Education and scientific research” was classified as a joint jurisdiction between the Federal and states organs.

(Article 112) (E). This arrangement has been justified by the fact that the Federal power is responsible for the national planning and training and for the states to implement them.

(311) Article (15) of the General Education and Regulation Act of 2001, for the private sector the right to establish private schools.

(312) The state has also made continued efforts to advance literacy education and set plan aimed at the eradication of illiteracy by the year 2010.

The table below shows the number of students in classes of literacy education and teachers.

Number of classes, the students and teachers (literacy & adult education), base on gender from state to state for 2002-2003.

No of classes, students and teachers (literacy & adults education) on gender and state to state basis for the academic year 2002-2003.

No of classes, students and teacher (literacy & adult education) gender and state to state basis for the academic year 2002-2003

State	Classes	Students			Teachers
		Males	Females	Total	
Northern States	5452	61695	95631	157326	5734
Khartoum	1789	12978	23514	36492	1877
River Nile	129	926	1489	2415	134
Northern	138	769	1595	2364	145
El-Gezira	409	3438	8698	12136	409

Sinnar	301	1146	6393	7539	312
Blue Nile	27	209	1677	1886	42
White Nile	162	1612	4065	5677	162
El-Gadarif	322	1400	10,000	24,000	323
Kassala	156	1882	4455	6337	165
Red sea	194	2568	1916	4484	194
N. Kordofan	334	1411	7077	8488	334
S.Kordofan	88	1232	1032	2264	93
W. Kordofan	92	1309	1121	2430	101
N.Darfur	377	3342	5572	8914	427
S.Darfur	763	10678	11231	21909	774
W Darfur	231	4195	5796	9991	242

No. of classes students and teachers (Literacy adult education) based on gender and from state to state for the academic year 2002/2003.

No of class		Students		Total	Teacher
States	Classes	Males	Females		
Northern Sudan	8070	60682	155120	215802	8569
Khartoum	2763	16170	37398	53568	3226
River Nile	201	877	3838	4715	211
Nothern	160	1405	2109	3514	160
El-Gezira	705	3838	15456	19294	715
Sinnar	344	4484	10659	15143	432
Blue Nile	400	1672	8848	10520	400
White Nile	196	2094	2296	4390	196
El-Gadarif	509	5500	5285	10785	425
Kassala	175	2401	4882	7283	171
Red sea	570	5250	9900	15150	570
N.Kordofan	101	927	2527	3454	101
S.Kordofan	251	2724	4730	7454	251
W.Kordofan	214	2369	2096	4464	214
N.Darfur	781	1470	27747	29217	797
S..Darfur	294	3145	5430	8575	294
W.Darfur	406	6356	11920	18276	406

(313) The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research built 32 Governmental Universities between 2004 and 2005 and 54 national and technical institutes.

(314) The total number of students enrolled was 19466 in the Governmental and National Universities of higher learning.

The following table shows the students who were enrolled at the Governmental and National Universities.

No	NAME OF UNIVERSITY	DIPLOMA	BACHELORS	HIGHER LEARNING			
				HIGHER DIPLOMA	MASTERS	P.H.D	TOTAL
1.	Khartoum	10448	20212	521	997	322	1840
2.	Umdruman-Islamic	8166	29206	257	2078	488	282.3
3.	Sudan for science and technology	25336	26411	474	1231	184	1889
4.	The Holy Quran	455	13476	172	-	-	172
5.	Two Niles	14271	42183	-	-	-	3685
6.	Zaeem El-Azhari	1597	7711	219	803	187	1209
7.	Juba	9001	9408	1045	252	85	1382
8.	Upper Nile	806	2216	-	-	-	-
9.	Bahrel-Gezal	39	1697	-	4	5	9
10.	El-Gezira	2945	18824	595	2012	266	2873
11.	Shudi	604	5848	-	28	17	45
12.	Nile Valley	2388	7040	182	869	-	1051
13.	Danqla	501	3266	117	143	1	261
14.	Red sea	3483	4341	109	151	-	260
15.	Kassala	88	4025	-	-	-	-
16.	El-Gadarif	1287	4070	107	4	4	115
17.	Sinnar	403	5013	-	37	-	37
18.	Blue Nile	554	1551	-	-	-	-
19.	Imam El Mahdi	1898	4829	6	154	2	162
20.	Bakhit	812	4785	41	94	19	154
21.	Kordofan	662	5323	161	441	19	621
22.	Dilangi	497	5066	44	22	4	70
23.	W.Kordofan	401	2496	38	-	-	38
24.	El-Fasher	1885	5066	62	64	4	130
25.	Nyala	1264	3883	80	107	3	190
26.	Nalingi	29	1102	-	25	-	25
27.	Open Sudan university	9403	51161	-	-	-	-
28.	Africa international	359	3650	52	49	12	113
29.	National linkage	1163	8572	125	107	25	257

30.	Grand children	-	5177	-	-	-	-
31.	Sudan international	116	437	-	-	-	-
32.	Umdruman National	1509	5803	28	27	-	55
	TOTAL	102371	313848	4435	9699	1647	19466

(315) The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Regard built 40 national colleges between 2004 and 2005.

The following table shows the number of students enrolled at the national colleges between 2004 and 2005.

The summary of the students enrolled at the National Colleges in the academic year 2004/2005.

No.	Institution	Diploma	Bachelors	Total
1	Science of Technology	1580	6002	7582
2	Garden City	21	53	74
3	East Nile	699	1932	2631
4	Sudan Girls University	271	973	1244
5	Madani National	549	757	1306
6	Port Sudan National	212	704	916
7	Aeronautics	426	554	980
8	Electronical Calculators	95	645	740
9	White Nile National	218	616	834
10	Cambury	64	83	147
11	H. Institute for Banking Studies	582	1152	1734
12	Khartoum Applied University	634	35	669
13	Thnon for Technological Studies	26	264	290
14	El-Razi for Medical & Health Science	34	224	258
15	Imam El-Hadi	704	574	1278
16	Academy for Medical science	44	1016	1060
17	Electrical Engineering	89	221	310
18	East National (Kassala)	328	405	733
19	Abubakar Othman (Wadmadani)	181	244	425
20	East for Science and Technology	38	106	144

21	Delta for Science and Technology	69	-	69
22	El-mac Namr (Shiadi)	73	-	73
23	Prince Othman Daqna	-	284	284
24	Academy of Science Fountain	216	127	343
25	El-Malik for Community Development	19	30	49
26	El-Nile National for Technology	126	197	323
27	El-Gezira for Technology	749	-	749
28	El-Maali	51	-	51
29	Canadian-Sudanese	-	9	9
30	Islamic Institute for Translation	-	117	117
31	Thaghr for Technology	35	46	81
32	Sudan Higher Institute for Tourism and Hostelling	34	-	34
33	Bahre National	118	-	118
34	Khartoum for Medical Science	11	436	447
35	Africa University	389	237	626
36	Albya for Science and Technology	294	1396	1690
37	Khartoum for Technology	341	312	653
38	El-Nasr for Technology	1319	848	2167
39	Jordanian-Sudanese	894	1427	2321
40	Higher Institute for Science of Zakat	63	-	63
	Total	11596	22026	33622

(316) The grand total of the numbers of the teaching staff of the governmental and national universities in the academic year 2004 – 2005, was 8241 professors and the grand total of the assistant professors was 2825.

The table below shows number of the teaching staff and assistant professors of the Governmental and national universities in the academic year 2004 – 2005.

Number of the Teaching Staff and Assistant Professors of the Governmental and National Universities in the Academic year 2004 – 2005.

Institution	Sudanese Teaching Staff	Non-	Assistant
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					Sudanese	Professor	
	Professor	Associate	Assistant professor	Lecturer	Total		
Khartoum	145	369	380	291	1185	4	441
Umdraman Islamic	56	101	344	417	918	14	196
Sudan for Science and Technology	33	150	189	329	701	13	256
Juba	41	41	54	274	510	3	110
El-Gezira	43	96	252	172	563	7	183
Holy Quran and Islamic Knowledge	6	16	54	105	181	3	34
Two Niles	43	57	109	96	405	1	55
El-Zaim El-Azharr	32	31	91	206	360	4	105
Upper Nile	38	50	69	134	291	7	95
Bahr El-Gazli	20	43	80	103	246	1	188
Shindi	3	11	84	69	117	-	31
Nile Valley Wadi Nile	6	29	63	147	245	-	112
Dingla	12	24	70	73	179	2	52
Red Sea	16	12	32	108	168	-	108
Kassala	4	3	24	74	105	-	35
El-Gadarif	6	1	26	51	84	2	18
Sinnar	3	16	34	81	134	-	26
Blue Nile	1	4	2	35	42	-	65
Imam El-Mahdi	2	7	28	87	124	-	55
Bakhit El-Ridha	10	10	33	84	137	-	32
Kordofan	7	27	52	113	199	5	131
El-DANGLA	2	6	22	78	108	-	36
W. Kordofan	-	6	23	86	115	1	16
Al-Fasher	1	7	36	94	138	3	30
NYALA	2	1	23	72	98	-	38
ZALINGI	-	2	25	54	81	-	60
SUNDA OPEN	1	1	3	12	17	-	-
Africa International	14	37	75	80	206	7	44
National Linkage	13	43	93	96	245	4	97

Al-AHFAD	24	21	40	112	197	-	23
SUNDA International	1	2	6	12	21	-	7
Umdruman National	12	32	24	53	121	3	46
Total	579	1256	249	3898	8241	83	2825

(317) When the Interim Constitution recognizes the cultural diversity, for the people of the Sudan in Article (4(c)), indeed, this reorganization has been emphasized clearly in the text of Article (13 (4) of the Constitutions which provides as follows: (the state shall recognize the cultural diversity in the Sudan and encourage the various cultures to flourish harmoniously and express itself through media and education)

(318) The Constitution in force expresses the recognition of the cultural diversity in the Sudan by making participation in the cultural life as an open right to equality between male and female. It is provided in Article (32 (1)) as follows (The state shall guarantee an equal right for men and women to enjoy all the civil, political, social, cultural and economic rights including the right to equal wages for the equal job and the other employment privileges).

(319) The Constitution also enjoins on the state to necessarily promote the general ethics and traditional values which the society recognizes. Thus, it states in article 16 there on: The state shall order legislation of laws to protect the society against corruption, delinquency, social evils and advance to society altogether towards good social values in a manner compatible with faiths and cultures in the Sudan.

2- The state shall legislate laws and form institutions aimed at ending corruption and prevent misuse.

3- To use power and ensure purity in public life participation in cultural life shall be permitted to take place through the media coverage, including televised, and radio programmes as well as the Newspapers.

Article (18) the protection of family, female and child's rights

(320) The family is regarded as the nucleus of the society. Caring and protecting this small entity provides a strong guarantee for building a sound and healthy society. To underline this reality, the Constitution enjoins upon the state to care for the family system and facilitate marriage, and care for policies for the protection of posterity, upbringing of children, pregnant women or the child, salvage women from injustice in all situations of life and destinations, encourage their role in the family affairs and public life.

(321) The Constitution has made the above mentioned values as a law and stipulated in Article 15 (1) that the family is the national and basic unit of the society. It has the right to protect the law. The same Article also recognizes the right of male and female to marry and build a family according to the personal status laws which concern both of them. This Article makes the voluntary and total acceptance by both parties as a condition for marriage.

(322) In addition to the constitution, the Sudanese law recognizes the right of both the man and woman who reach the age of puberty to marry and build a family. It promotes this principle though the personal

status laws for the Muslims without restriction except that they must reach 18 years of age and express clearly their consent

(323) The state has set up a fund recognized as the national fund for students welfare. It provides services for the students of Higher Education at the national level. These services cover lodging, social welfare, security/ guarantees health care and supervision of the students places of activities or gyms. The following table illustrates the number of residential units in Khartoum and in the remaining states, number of students male/ female as beneficiaries during the academic years 2004, 2005, 2006.

Data	2005			March 2006		
	Number of Dormitory Units			Dormitory Units		
	M.Student	F. Student	Total	M.Student	F. Student	Total
Khartoum	31	159	190	31	158	189
Rest of the States	110	109	219	108	111	319
Total	141	268	409	139	269	408

Secondly: the number of the male and female students who benefit from the dormitory units

Year	Male students	Female students	Total
2005	39100	75900	115000
July 2006	52000	78000	130000

Year	2003	2004	2005	March 2006
Number of beneficiaries	8168	38341	24359	5457

Projects inaugurated in 2006.

No.	City	State	No. of students
1.	Shaheed Nujumi city	Sinnar State- Sarja	250M
2.	Zahra female students university	River Nile state- Shindi	500M
3.	Salam city-male university	South Kordofan state-El-Dalang	500M
4.	Shaheed fathi Hamat for male	Northern- Halfa valley	300M
5.	Saleem university for female students	Northern- Salim	500M
6.	Dr.Zakiya Awad sati city	Khartoum- El- Futaihab	900M
7.	Shaheed Hasba Rasul Abush city	Kassala – New Halfa	250M
8.	Zahra university city for female students	S. Darfur- Nyala	250M

9.	University city for male students	N. Kordofan- El-Abiadh	250M
10.	Salaam university city for male students	Upper Nile state-rank	300M
11.	Rayyan university city for female students		250F

(324) The students sponsorship fund is sums of money extended to the poorer students through a committee setup by the fund, the deanship of the university students and social experts. The number of beneficiaries from this sponsorship in 2005 was about 90309 male and female students and in 2006 was about 96131 male and female students.

(325) The Fund contributes to the health care through introducing the higher education students for the health insurance service with the beneficiaries numbering in 2005 about 99491 male and female beneficiaries, and up to June 2006 they amounted to 100091 male and female beneficiaries. The Fund also supports curative units amounting to about 38 units until 2006. This is in addition to the Fund's contribution to the student's treatment costs inside and outside the country.

(326) With respect to the transportation of the students 68 buses were put in place to transport the children to and from their lodging places in the capital and the states as well.

(327) The fund extends directly to the students certain amounts within the framework of social welfare assistance for the students in emergency situations (such as stealing, traveling etc etc) outside the limits of the monthly stipend.

(328) The fund endeavors to provide aides equipment for the students of special needs to meet their needs. In this context, 90 motor wheelchairs were provided for the disabled persons in 2006.

The National Fund for Pensions:

(329) The state has set-up a fund for the pensioners with a view to providing services for the pensioners through a strategy that would help to enhance their living and social conditions. This is channeled through the following axis.

(330) Social welfare axis;

A -Health and treatment care addresses the problem of the category of the pensioners as the priority which is covered by the health insurance umbrella with effect from 1997.

The Fund began to implement the procedures of producing the health insurance card for the pensioners and their families. The proportion of the health insurance cover for the pensioners in 2004 is (52.0%) and in 2005 was (68.6%).

Health insurance cover for the pensioners on a state by state basis from 2003 to 2005

State	2003			2004			2005		%
	Total	Beneficiaries	%	Total	Beneficiaries	%	Total	Beneficiaries	
Sinnar	5168	2000	38.7	5768	7384	142.8	7351	4270	
Khartoum	7100	24521	34.5	74928	34030	45.4	105858	76888	
El-Gezira	12576	11456	91.1	16039	12969	80.8	23033	14936	

El-Gadarif	1316	988	75.1	1389	1081	77.8	3458	1973	
Red sea	8473	2381	28.1	8473	4167	49.1	10603	7497	
River Nile	16205	5318	32.8	17497	7986	45.6	14271	9736	
White Nile	12000	4660	38.8	12000	1087	9.0	14308	8839	
N.Darfur	1410	1410	100	1115	27	2.4	2260	2260	

B- Education of the children of the pensioners. The programme of the university female students sponsorship is considered to be one of the most outstanding aspects of social support and the fund contributes to sponsoring (11560) female students (during the period (2005-2006), in addition to the funds contribution to the settlement of the schooling expenses of the children of the pensioners at different levels of study.

C- Social support for the diverse categories of pensioners has been extended to them in 2005 to cover 16157 pensioners costing the total amount of (426.51) S.D million at the rate of 71.1% of the approved budget for the same year.

D- The total expenditure on the social welfare programme involving the pensioners during 2006 was (S.D.489.74) million and 1165 pensioners have benefited from it by 115% out of the target number of (16200).

E- The grand total of the target staff of the social welfare projects for the pensioners was 34808 for 2005-2006.

The total cost by million dinars was 926.25.

(331) The Social Development Axis for the pensioners (2005-2006):

This programme aims at financing the individual and collective smaller projects for the pensioners from which 13684 pensioners benefited during the period (2005-2006) costing a total amount of what was more than S.D 3 billion.

The total target number was 13684, costing by million dinar, 3072.66 during the period 2005-2006.

(332) The project of the development of social protection system.

A- One of the highlights of the aspects of the first phase of making essential amendments to the existing pensions and assurance laws was to reform and develop them so as to be compatible with the approved similar systems in the world.

B- The financial year 2005 was the practical beginning of the application by both the pensions and insurances funds by preparing brochures , statutes and a basis for action on the implementation of the amendments which brought about a radical transformation in the rules of work and the way the pension settlement should be made as well as a set of amendments which have already begun in order to increase the minimum limit of the service on the person qualified for pension from 12 years to 20 years of the pension service.

(333) improve the conditions of the current pensioners.

The project of enhancing the method of addressing the conditions of the pensioners covers the persons who have not benefited from the amended laws by adopting continued enhancements in the existing pensions system which enabled them to reach the minimum pension of benefit of S.D 11250 in 2006.

Table No. (3) Development of the minimum rate on pension from (2002-2006) by S.D

Year	Percentage of increase	Minimum category
2002	25%	4800
2003	1200	6000
2004	50%	9000
2005	-	9000
2006	25%	11250

(334) Coverage:

The fund covers all the staff who are on top of their active service in the federal governments organs and the governments on the states in addition to all the retirees that it covers under the pension act in the family's of the retirees in accordance with the definition of the law by the family.

Women's right

(335) The constitution grants women full and equal rights with men. It provides in Article (32) that:

(1) The state shall guarantee the equal right of women with men in enjoying civil, political social, cultural and economic rights including the right to equal for the equal job and other employment privileges.

(2) The state shall strengthen the rights of women through a positive discrimination.

(3) The state shall endeavor to combat the harmful customs and traditions which detract the dignity and status of women.

(4) The state shall provide health care for maternity, childhood and for pregnant women.

(5) The state shall protect child's rights as contained in the international and regional conventions which the sudan has ratified.

(336) Based on the provisions of the constitution in Articles (28-47) Women shall enjoy the basic rights such as right to life, freedom, right to national citizenship, movement, work, expression, worship, political, social and trade unionist organization, right to property, communication, privacy a fair trial, prosecution, education and health care.

(337) Just as woman according to the constitution has the right to assume senior political posts where the constitution makes no difference between woman and man, woman therefore in the Sudan shall be able to assume the post of the p resident of the republic or that of the Governor or minister or as a member of the parliament.

(338) Embodying this advanced understanding of the role of woman on a realistic basis the Sudanese woman occupied the post of a governor and there is now a number of women who occupy federal and provincial ministerial posts, in addition to hundreds of sears in the legislative institutions at the deferral and provincial levels as substantiated by the statistics of 2002 as below indicated regarding the representation of women in the three powers:

(3) Representation of women in the executive power.

- Adviser to the president of the republic on legal affairs Professor Farida Ibrahim
- Federal minister of Health Dr. Tabita Butros Shukai.
- Minister of Social Welfare, women and child Affairs Professor Samia Ahmad Muhamad.
- Minister of Social Welfare of Khartoum state Professor Samia Habani .
- Dean of state of Khartoum Professor Hikmat Hassan said Ahmad.
- Chairman of legislative committee at the National Assembly Professor Badaria Suleiman.
- Member of the constitutional court our Lord Sanyya Rashid.
- Chairwoman of Human Rights Committee the National Assembly Professor Farsikila Aniya Niyank.
- Chairperson of Health and Community Development Committee professor Margrit Samuel Aro.
- Minister of State at the ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Professor Ann Anwo.
- Minister of State at the ministry of the Environment and Constructional Development Professor Triza sariso Eiro.
- Minister of State at the ministry of Energy and Mining.
- Under secretary of ministry of Foreign Trade

(4) Representation of women in the legislative power.

- Five women members at the legislative council state of Khartoum.
- 78 women as members of the National Assembly.

(5) Representation of women at the judicial power.

- 58 women served at the judicial power including:
 - (A) As judges at the supreme court-6 women
 - (B) As judges at appeal court -31 women

(339) The number of legal counselors at the Ministry of Justice is about 25% of the grand total of the legal counselors in the diplomatic corps three women now served as Ambassadors at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and about 20 women also served within the diplomatic staff members.

His Excellency the President of the Republic has issued a Decree appointing the first woman as under secretary of a Ministry in April 2007.

(340) Since the Sudan attained its independence in 1956 the Sudanese woman has received the right of participation in elections as an elector and a candidate. In 1964 they occupied seats in parliament representing a number of constituencies. Women continue to occupy considerable numbers of seats in the National Assembly and the council of states. Indeed, women presided over committees in the National Assembly such as Human Rights Committee protection of family and child and committee for legislation and justice.

Woman also occupies a significant number of seats in the legislative councils of the states.

(341) With respect to the right of women to work according to the laws, the (public service Act of 1995) has adopted the principle of equal wages for the equal job. This has been underlined by the civil service Act of 2007.

(342) According to the statistics of 1997 the labour force in the Sudan is 8 million, 67.7% of them are men and 31.3% are women. The percentage of rural women workers in the agriculture is 07%. The women serving on grade 7 up to grade 4 are 22% and their proportion from the 10th up to the 14th grade is 57%.

(343) The female civil servant has made considerable gains through the public service law. For she has been granted special leaves in consideration of her natural conditions such as the confinement leave-birth, maternity care- period of waiting as a widow or a divorcee or accompanying her husband.

(344) In keeping with the 54 pensions/retirement Act from the public service of 1993, the family of the deceased pensioner is entitled to a stipend to be distributed among the minors of males and unmarried females irrespective of their age (Article 38).

(345) In applying equality between male and female through the positive discrimination inconformity with the constitution in Article (32 (2)), personal status Act of 1991 was introduced to regulate the woman's marriage, inheritance and other conditions regarding her family. For example it is conditional before the conclusion of the marriage that the wife's consent must be obtained, as well as her dowry. It is illegal to coerce a woman into marriage without her consent (Article 24 (1)). In the event of a divorce the divorced wife is entitled during the period of "IDDA" (waiting period) to maintenance which includes feeding, clothing and sheltering in addition to a pay for suckling the child if she is a foster mother and this pay will continue for two years until the child is weaned (Article 72-73).

(346) The non- muslim women are subject to the application of the personal status Act of 1991 regarding non- muslims. The personal status Act shall apply to other non-religious groups.

(347) The Sudan acceded to the convention of the international labour organization and ratified the conventions regarding the work of woman including the agreement on equal wages of 1959 and an agreement in the area of employment and occupation of 1958 as well as an agreement on social guarantee of 1962. These agreements aim at ending discrimination against women.

(348) The state put in place in 1995 a ten year plan to 'achieve the eradication of obstacles to the development of women and their participation in the development projects.' This plan aims at enhancing the economic capacities of women so as to enable them to obtain production inputs and establish small scale industrial projects and to provide services for the promotion of child's health. In the area of family planning and in order to minimize the maternal and child mortality rate through intensive immunization, the percentage of vaccination reached 95% in addition to literacy and anti circumcision campaigns.

A unit was set up to coordinate female projects in all the Ministries including the Federal Ministry of Finance.

(349) In spite of granting women the Constitutional and legal rights, the women in the Sudan for reasons their level of education and social traditions are still suffering from the harmful customs, the most outstanding of which is the female circumcision which is wide spread in the whole of the horn of African region and some West African states for historical and traditional reasons. In view of the serious damages physically and psychologically arising from this practice, the state and women's organizations have exerted tremendous efforts to eradicate it. The practice is now continuously declining, and the national

campaign against it is basically relying on the dissemination of education and sensitization about its negative impact knowing fully well that it is legally banned.

(350) Article 32 (3) of the constitution provides that the state shall endeavor to combat harmful customs and traditions which diminish the dignity and status of woman. Paragraph (5) provides that the state shall protect the child's right as stipulated in the international and regional conventions which the Sudan ratified. The Government of the Republic of the Sudan has issued a Decree in 2004 represented by the Sudan medical council, barring doctors in the Sudan from conducting circumcision operations. The state has also taken a step to finance various sensitization campaigns about the damages caused by the circumcision habit.

(351) At the religious level the council of the Sharia legal opinion issued a "FATWA" (a legal opinion) according to which it bans the pharonic circumcision which represents the worst form of female circumcision.

(352) The state has taken numerous measures to put an end to the female circumcision represented in the following:

1- The Sudan medical council issued a decision in 2004 banning the doctors from conducting female circumcision operations.

2- The council of the Sharia legal opinion issued a "FATWA" (a legal opinion by the virtue of which it has banned the pharonic circumcision.

3- An Article about the importance of the functions of the external genital organs of the woman was incorporated. It includes a combat to remove it from the general and higher education curricular, the health cadres curricular and midwifery schools.

4- The states have cooperated with the female organizations and civil society organizations through the sensitization and education programmes.

(353) The state intends to take the following measures:

- Issue a clear cut legislation to fight against the female circumcision and to incriminate it. This will come into effect after it has been ascertain that the sensitization programmes have reached all the sectors of the society in the cities and rural areas so that this pheromone will not turn into a black market at a clandestine operation leading to complications such as the Aids disease.
- Put in place a national mechanism to co-ordinate the efforts and build capacities.

(354) The state shall back up programmes and sensitization campaigns. For these efforts have led to decreasing the rate of practice of the most dangerous type of circumcision a complete deformation to women in the cities from 97% to 40% only and in the state of Khartoum and other provincial capitals the practice has dropped to 24%. This is in addition to its decrease in the rural area at a lower degree according to the latest studies conducted on the issue.

(355) At the latest workshop organized by the National Council for Childhood Care and issued recommendations in 2007 stated as follows:-

- Design a comprehensive strategy to end circumcision.

- Strengthen partnership between the civil society and the government on the one side and the international and domestic organizations on the other.
- Put in place a national mechanism for coordinating efforts and capacities building and push the community movement forward to include all the states of the Sudan.

(356) The state has also made speedy efforts in the area of protecting women. Anti violence unit against women was created within the Ministry of Justice by a decision of cabinet No (537) issued on 1/11/2005. A plan was also set in motion by the state to combat violence against women in consultation with the UN Mission in the Sudan. The plan is now being implemented since the month of December 2005 and it is based on raising awareness of women about their rights and means of protecting their rights. The state also is required to put in place the necessary legislations on facilitating and simplifying the procedures of protecting the rights of women.

(357) The Minister of Justice supervises the unit and presided over by Dr Attiyat Mustapha, member of the National Assembly. The functions of the unit include setting out policies to combat violence against women conduct studies and researches on the extent of the phenomenon, causes and forms in the Sudan, institute a pool for information gathering and co-ordination between relevant Ministries.

(358) The unit endeavors to form units in the states for information gathering and implementation of national plans and policies at the indigenous community level, work with the civil society's organizations with a view to implementing the concepts on harmful traditions and practices against women and the child. It also calls for focusing attention in a specialized training of all the working classes in the area of combating violence against women and child, follow up on the implementation of the national plan of action to combat violence against women and submit periodical reports.

(359) Nearly an amount of S.D 100 million was appropriated to the unit within the general budget of the state.

The outstanding achievements of the unit.

1-Meet with the UN agencies and the donor state to discuss the role of the unit in the application of the plan and the role of organization in terms of material support of the plan.

2- Visit the state of South Darfur in company with the Director of the office of Human Rights of the UN Mission in the Sudan, including representatives of the embassies of each of US, Britain and Holland. The AU, the UN and some other Human Rights observers were also represented to follow up on the activity of the committee in the fight against the existing violence against the gender after one year of its existence. The Director of the unit was also granted audience with the Governor of South Darfur State, commissioner for women and child, speaker of the legislative council and Minister of Finance. During the meeting, the role of the national unit in combating violence against all men and child as well as the importance of creating a similar unit in the state, was discussed. Consequently the Governor ordered the formation of a unit under the umbrella of the commission for women and child on 6 March 2006.

3- The consultative council held three workshops aimed at raising the awareness according to the gazette No. (2) which the Minister of Justice issued, replacing the provisions for the use of "Onenek (8) on which a workshop was held in Niyala, Al-Fasher and Ginaina in May 2006.

4-A workshop was held for the anti-violence units against women in the three states of Darfur and the Human Rights division of the UN Mission in the Sudan. The plan of the three states was discussed, and a specific plan of action was set in accordance with the national plan on 8th June 2006.

5-A guide on the treatment of the rape victims was issued.

6-Based on a survey conducted on advocacy campaign in the state of Darfur through counselors supported by the national unit, the Gendarmes office at the UN Mission in the Sudan and the UN population Fund, a plan of action for advocacy during the campaign 916 days was put in place to combat the existing violence against the gender) in August 2006.

- The arrangements made to challenge violence against women in Darfur.

(1) The Ministry of Justice issued the Gazette no (2) on Oranik (8) in October 2004 which guarantees the right of the victim to treatment without meeting the conditions of Oranik (8) from the police.

(2) The Government of the Sudan endeavors to re-activate the women committee of enquiry into the rape cases.

(3) A workshop was held in South Darfur state from 10-11 December 2005 in collaboration with the UNMIS the number of participants was (62) from the police, the security, the prosecution, Ministry of Social Welfare, the Armed Forces, the Lawyers, the Religious leaderships, media houses, civil societies organizations and the Judiciary.

(4) A workshop was also held in W.Darfur state –El-Ginaina during the period from 17-18 December 2005 in which representatives of the UN Mission, international voluntary organizations, the civil societies organizations and Humanitarian Aid commission participated.

(5) Workshop of senior leaders in West Darfur state was held in the period from 18/11 to 23/11/2006.

(6) Intensify special sensitization programmes especially with regard to the male and female students in schools of the three states of Darfur. In addition, a number of radio panel discussions in West Darfur state was also held.

(7) A workshop was held in West Darfur state during the period from 25/11 to 5/12/2006 for middle level leadership and the training of police women.

(8) A domestic radio discussion for West Darfur was hosted by the police and the prosecution aimed at sensitization on how to get to the justice organs when crime of violence takes place held on 3/5/2007 in the city of Zalingi.

(9) A guide on the handling of cases of a rape was prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and UNFP The Government will distribute an explain this guide on a large scale in the three states of Darfur.

45 staff members of the civil societies organizations were trained in October 2006. The Government will maintain this approach in keeping with the provisions of the plan.

(10) An information committee was formed consisting of officials of media, UNMIS and UNFP. This committee has put in place a Governmental and provincial ambitions media plan for implementation in 2007.

(11) A female enquiry bureau was formed in South Darfur state.

(12) Representatives of female internally displaced persons were included in the committee of violence against women.

(13) The plan was disseminated through numerous press conferences by the chairperson of the violence combat unit against women. The declaration of the plan was made in a press conference through the consultative council for Human Rights.

(14) A press conference was held on 28/11/2005 during which the plan of the state to combat violence against women was declared in the presence of the Minister of Justice and the participation of the number of Newspapers and News Agencies.

(15) The plan on violence against women was printed and distributed.

(16) A number of workshops was held on the definition of the plan.

(17) The plan was published by different media houses.

(360) A directive was issued to all the Federal Ministries to set up a women's bureau. As regards the provincial level, the Ministry of Social and Cultural Affairs has established the bureau in all the 26 states. The Ministry's concern deals with the youths, female, family and childhood affairs.

(361). At the popular level there was scores of voluntary female organizations serving in the area of gender. The work of this organization is being coordinated by the federation of the Sudanese women's organization. It is a voluntary National Organization which exists throughout the country.

(362) With regards to the criminal code the death penalty shall be differed in the case of pregnant women and foster mothers until the period of the natural breast feeding is completed.

(363) The Nationality Act was amended in 2005 to allow the citizen by birth to acquire the Nationality of his/her mother. Article 4 of the law provides that the person must be born from a Sudanese mother by birth in order to be entitled to acquire the Sudanese Nationality by birth when he/she applies for that.

(364) Article 63 of the civil transactions Act of 1983 provides granting of a plot to the family. The Director General of Lands issued a brochure in which he explained the word (family) that it means the husband, the wife and children. In keeping with this explanation, criteria to govern the granting of a plot for residential purposes was issued as follows

(1) Grant to the husband and wife shall be on equal footing provided that both the husband and the wife shall sign the lease contract first, according to which the residential plot was granted to them. The husband shall have no right to act on the land without a consent and approach by the wife.

(2) In the event of the absence of one of the two parties for reasons or death for example the plot shall be granted to the existing party and the children. In this case the land shall be registered in the name of the existing person.

(365) In the area of education, the Sudanese woman has made significant achievements and the table below would show the progress made by the girls in education at the basic level during the past three decades of the 70s and the beginning of the 3rd millennium.

Year	Enrolled students		Rate of enrollment			Percentage of Females	
	Boys	Boys / Girls	Males	Females	Boys / Girls		
1970	505133	240916	746049				32
1975	741120	404365	1145515				35
1980	849366	585764	1435127				41
1985	984712	668779	16941				40
1990		78111	210574				41
1995	1234064	1339998	3023955	53.9	44.5	48.9	44
2000	1696691	1440803	1337494	49.5	43.5	45.6	46
2001	1822869	1548316	3371115	52.4	45.7	52	46
Rate of growth 70-2001							
90-2001	3.5	6.2					

The most important aspects on the table is that it indicates that the rate of growth in the enrollment on girls is higher than the rate of growth in the enrollment of boys during the academic year.

(366) The greatest achievements may perhaps be in the decade of 70s. In this area the higher education revolution has taken place and it represents a considerable gain for the woman because the percentage on the enrollment of woman has increased from 36% to 55% (See the table attached).

Specialization	90-91			99-2000		
	Males	Females	Percentage of female	Male	Female	Percentage of female
Education	485	440	48	1814	5455	75
Humanities studies and Arts	2039	790	28	2727	3685	57
Social sciences and commercial Business and the law	1597	953	27	4830	5104	41

Sciences	1109	585	35	1839	2055	53
Engineering productive industries and construction	996	205	17	2950	1601	25
Agriculture	711	256	26	1650	2903	46
Health and social services	349	320	48	1150	2926	72
Services	13	6	32	102	57	42
Grand Total	7300	4081	36	17062	23804	55

- Engage woman's capacity

(367) The Sudanese woman participates in production for a very long time and with the escalation of migrations towards the cities her participation appeared in the marginalized sector and she reacted to the economic transformation.

A group of business women and pioneers emerged are willing and capable to take on the risks for success.

(368) According to the labour market surveys it appears that the average participation of women continues to grow doubling the rate of the participation of males (7% and 3.5%) respectively during the decade of the 90s. This has resulted in the increase of the rate of female participation from about 18% to 28%. In spite of a break in the serial order of the labour market surveys, the sheer evidence shows that the female participation has exceeded 35%.

(369) As regards the proportion of the employment according to the economic activity sector the table below will reflect the proportionate distribution of the labour force based on the gender and the sector of the economic activity and the place of residence in 1996.

Sector of the economic activities	Urban		Rural areas		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Agriculture, fisheries, mining and ink wells	5.6	2.2	700	87.8	47.6	68.7
Transformatory industry	13.7	6.9	4.1	2.2	7.5	3.3
Electricity, water and gas	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Building and construction	7.1	0.9	1.9	-	3.7	0.2
Retail and whole sale trade	20.7	11.2	7.6	0.9	12.1	3.2
Communications, telecommunication and storage	11.4	2.1	4.1	-	6.6	0.5
Finance and property	3.0	4.4	0.2	-	1.2	1.6
Personal services and community services	34.6	69.8	10.6	6.9	18.9	21.0
Sectors not precisely described	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.0

A percentage not mentioned

Source: estimated from labour force survey and migration in the jobs programme for North Africa, International Labour Organization Cairo 2003.

It would appear from the table that the Sudanese economy is traditional and it provides the agricultural sector with employment and gain opportunities for about 55% of the labour force with the percentage ranging from 47.6% to 68.7% for males and females respectively. With regard to the province women concentrate on the agricultural sector by 87.8% in comparison with about 70% of male.

(370) With regard to the urban area women concentrate on the personal services sector and the community services by 69.8% in comparison with about 34.6%. In respect of the professional composition the table below would reflect the professional distribution of the working force from the gender and place of residence point of view in 1996.

Professions	Urban area		Rural area		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Directors and Managing Directors	1.5	0.2	-	-	0.5	0.1
Specialists	8.9	28.8	2.2	4.7	4.6	10.5
Artists	9.7	12.6	1.1	0.7	4.0	5.7
Clerks	9.3	20.9	1.0	0.9	4.0	5.7
Services workers	24.0	14.3	10.0	1.3	15.0	4.4
Agricultural workers	5.6	2.4	69.0	87.8	49.8	67.2
Skill laborers	21	-	6.4	-	11.6	-
Mechanical and machines operators	10.2	-	4.3	-	6.4	-
Primary professions	9.9	10.8	5.0	4.3	6.8	6.5

Source: Estimated from the working force survey and migration in the jobs programme for North Africa, International labour organization Cairo, 2003.

We observe from the table that in spite of the inadequate representation of women in the higher administrative professions in comparison with men, their percentage of representation in the specialist profession and artist exceeds that of males in the urban area. This in fact would indicate that women enjoy a professional composition at a higher level than men. As regards the situation in the rural areas where the women's labour force (67%) about 92% of them concentrate on the agricultural occupation and primary profession which do not require a higher level of education or training.

This reflects the lower level of skilled formation of women in the rural area compared with males.

The basic data of the labour market will not corroborate the claim of feminization of the civil service. However women prefer work in the civil service because of the protection it provides for them.

We observe loopholes in the legislation designed to protect women in the labour market, its inadequate impact and the existing mechanisms.

The Sudanese labour market is distinguished by none discrimination in the profession, the activity and the wage. Furthermore, woman has attained her right to the confinement leave and equality with men in the retirement age.

- Child's right

(371).The constitution guarantees the child's right and obliges the state to protect the child as in Article 32/4. It obliges the state to protect the child's rights as stated in the international regional conventions which the Sudan ratified.

(372). The Sudan has made a clear progress during the period (2002-2006) in the area of the implementation of the declaration and plan of action adopted during the (27) session of the UN General Assembly on childhood. The peace which has been realized in the Sudan represents a basis for a stable environment for all the children and a convenient atmosphere for the development and protection of childhood in different fields.

(373). In the area of health, the child's mortality rate has dropped because the health indicators on the infant child mortality has shown a greater improvement during the period 2002-2006 through the child health programme especial with regard to the malaria defeat programmes-vaccination against measles-polio campaigns in addition to the anti-pneumonia campaign and dehydration. This effort led to the reduction of the infant mortalities from (68) in 2002 to (63) in 2004 and to (60) in 2006 out of every 1000 children born alive.

(374). The rate of mortalities of children under 5th dropped from (124) in 2000 to (91) in 2004 and to (88) out of every 1000 children born alive in 2006.

(375). In the area of immunization the coverage percentage in TB sera rose from 68.3% in 2002 to 77.4% in 2005 and to 76% in 2006. The percentage of coverage for pregnant women rose from 34.5% in 2002 to 41.3% in 2005 and 37% in 2006.

(376). In the area of culture and information the state endeavored to provide material requirement for the implementation of the cultural and artistic programmes for children. In so doing, it has taken into consideration the peculiarity of the environment and the prevailing customs in addition to the cultural diversity. This was all meant to promote the cultural and information message in the area of child's right.

(377). The community radio programme:

This programme was launched in (2002) in collaboration with UNICEF and it aims at raising awareness in the community especially with regard to the rural areas on the rights and basic needs of children and the mothers as incorporated in the International Convention on the Child's Rights. This programme conveys its message through the circulating local languages in these communities. The programme has covered up to now

(15) states through their provincial radio stations. They include: (South-Kordofan-Bahr El-Jabal-Upper Nile-Kassala-El- Gadarif-Blue Nile-North Kordofan- El-Fulla).*

(378). Protection of children:

(379). Child's labour : various survey indicators of 2000 have shown that the children involved in economic activity is from 6-10% of the labour force. The survey has also shown that the age group from 6-10 years is (56%) from (15%). This percentage could increase to 3 folds in the age group of (13-14 years)

(380). Children who are involved in the horse races:

Sensitization campaigns have been organized in the local communities. The problem of the children who are being exploited in the horse races exercised in the Gulf States began to decline completely.

Efforts are being made to conduct a social survey with regard to addressing the problem of those children in collaboration with UNICEF. The remedies in this case lie in the restoration of the children who were separated from their families and to support those families ensure the protection of the children, provide necessary assistance for them, rehabilitate and incorporate them as well as finding a fair and equitable compensation for the children who may have been victimized. The sensitization programme was also carried out on the risks of transporting the children. Coordination with UNICEF is underway to conclude an agreement between UNICEF and National Council for Childhood Care, for rehabilitation and stabilization of the children.

The International circles have commended the measures taken in the Sudan towards eliminating the execration of this phenomenon.

Khartoum states is regarded as one of the largest states in the Sudan where there are large numbers of the homeless children (about 38,000 male and female children) about 80% of them are involved in marginal jobs and returning to their families at the end of the day.

(381). The street children:

A higher committee and sub committees were formed to address the problem of the street children and the state of Khartoum has already started challenging this problem. The Secretariat General of the National Council for Childhood Care began to implement some programmes regarding the street children. This is in collaboration with the Arab Council for Childhood Care and Development (training of the media personnel- the training of artisans' 200 children writing Stories Street on children's successes).

(382) Female circumcision:

Female circumcision is regarded as one of harmful traditions defined universally as a violation of Human Rights and of gender and child's right.

According to comparative results of some research which were conducted during the last ten years a charge has occurred in the practice of female circumcision in the Sudan as a consequence of the increased awareness among the family and the indigenous communities. With regard to a survey conducted by the ministry on health in collaboration with UNICEF in 2006 has become clear that the percentage of the practice has dropped to 70%. The national council for childhood care embarked on the

implementation of the programme of eradication of female circumcision in collaboration with a number of the national ministries and it included the legal and social sectors in addition to the directive given by the president of the republic about the importance of combating this custom.

(383) Children of unknown parents:

A project of the sponsor families began to be implemented in Khartoum state and has received a great response. However it does not correspond to the increasing numbers and there were 300 children at Al-Maigoma centers. They received daily an average of 2 children and SoS patronizes for about 350 male and female children.

The table below illustrates statistics on the children of unknown parents from 2004-2005.

Year	Receipt	Alternative care (sponsorship)	Family integration	Prevention from separation	Temporary custody
2004	695	245	37	50	96
2005	651	296	58	65	362

(384). Children under armed conflicts:

The programme of DDR aims at excluding the children from the armed forces or groups and to bring them together with their families, assist reintegrating them into their societies. This programme includes all the persons under 18 of age male and female alike found in all the armed forces and groups. The programme began to be implemented in 2003 between the Governor of the Sudan and Sudan peoples liberation movement.

Within the framework of the protection at the children.

Engagement of the child soldiers programme in DDR comprises the following lives; A joint policy was put in place by the government of national unity in the process of reconciling the conditions of the child soldiers who were separated from their families. This policy includes the following;

- (1) Taking into account all the international charters, conventions and protocols with regards to the participation of the children in the armed conflicts.
- (2) The age limit was defined as a 18 years for participation in the armed forces with specification of standards, the age determinants and the targeted quantities for the programme (7000 children).
- (3) Specification on the situations operation according to the gender (boys-girls) and taking into consideration persons on special needs.
- (4) UNICEF was identified as an international partner in the implementation of the commissions programme in accordance with the provisions of the peace agreement.
- (5) A meeting was held with the international body for the Red Cross to contribute to follow up the children who were separated from their families and a promise for participation was made
- (6) All the international and national organizations were involved as well as the ministries concerned with the child's affairs led by the national council for childhood care through workshop and training.
- (7) The domestic community and families were integrated into the areas of priority of the Blue Nile, Kassale, Ablie, Kadoqliy also through local workshops.

- The achievements of the (DDR)

- (1) A briefing workshop for the media personal on the issue of the child soldiers from 22-23/2/2006
- (2) Operational workshop to lay down an axis plan for child's soldier on 20/9/2006.
- (3) Briefing workshop on the child soldiers in kassala state on 7/3/2006.
- (4) A briefing workshop on child soldiers in Damazen on 18/3/2006.
- (5) A survey was conducted on the friendly forces and 21 children were identified and a programme was put in place to reintegrate the children through a funding by UNICEF organization.
- (6) Initial surveys were conducted on the children living in damazon and the areas of the friendly forces in Khartoum and south which disclosed the existence on fighting children in the Blue Nile numbering about 300 children and in the milen on the friendly forces 4000 children
- (7) In the joint operations with the south commission 16 children were united with their families in Khartoum states 24 children also were united with their families in El Gadarif state after been restored from the Sudan peoples liberation movement in Bantiu state. Some figures are un specified in the Darfur and East states.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commission for North Sudan.

- (1) The commission for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was formed by a republican decree No. (5) of 2006.
- (2) By the republican decree No. (4) of 2005 the national council for coordination of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was established.
- (3) The ministry of social welfare is a member in the above mentioned to bodies.

(385) The area of child's right guarantee, the Sudan was among the first countries to accede to the child's rights convention of 1989 and ratified it by act convention of 1989 and ratified it by Act No 80 of 1990, thereby it became, in accordance with the Sudanese legal system, part of the national legislation binding on all and applied by the courts. In this regard a special law known as the child law was issued in 2004.

(386)The Sudan acceded to the optional protocol attached to the convention on child's rights about the sale of children and their exploitation in fornication and pornographic materials. It ratified this protocol on 11/12/2004 and the convention has now become under Article 27 (3) of the constitution part of the document of Rights and consequently part of the Sudanese International Law.

(387) Child's Act was issued of late in 2004 which has granted the child a wide ranging legal protection. For it provides in Article (70) for the formation of a special prosecution for the children at a level of every state in the Sudan with a view to supervising the questioning of the children. The deputy prosecutor therefore will have to be an experienced judge in child's affairs. Article 71 also at the same time provides

for the formation on a special children's court in every state and it should be composed of a first degree judge and two members of those with experience in child's affairs. In addition, it provides for special procedures for the child during the prosecution, defense and punishment. The law prohibits the execution of death penalty on any child (Articles 73, 74, 67, and 84 of the child's law).

(388). Demonstrating the interest shown by the state in the child matters, the constitution in Article 13 (1) (B) for free and compulsory education at the level of basic education which begins at the age of 6 according to the general education and regulation Act of 2001.

(389) The child's Act of 2004 provides clearly for numerous rights:

: Bann slavery and servitude to which children are subjected Article (30)

: Bann marriage of anyone under 18 years of age Article (26)

: Bann lashing penalty against children, Article (47).

(390) In keeping with the Sudanese laws the legal care for the child begins with his birth by compulsory registration of the newly born children in the Sudan under the civil records Act of 2001. In this respect, Article 28 (1) of the Act obliges the registration of any case of birth during a period not exceeding 15 days from the date of birth. The practice was that the registration takes place in the hospital and health centers where the child was born and free of charge.

(391) The legal care for children's Rights will be maintained after birth by granting him/her the Nationality. Article 7 (2) of the constitution provides that (every newly born child from a Sudanese mother or father has an in diminishable right to enjoy the Sudanese nationality and citizenship). The constitution acknowledges the Sudanese nationality for the child whether through the father or the mother on equal status. Whilst the Sudanese nationality Act of 1994 regulates in Article 7 of the Act the acquisition of the Sudanese nationality by naturalization during residence in the Sudan for 5 years.

(392). One of the guiding principles of the state and the society which is embodied in the constitution is to care for the adolescent and youth and to enjoin on the state to protect them against exploitation and bodily and spiritual negligence. Education policies, moral and national orientation as well as the religious purification, should be employed to produce a good mannered generation (Article (14) of the constitution).

(393) The constitution also calls for the protection and care for the family, concern with childhood and maternity. By so doing it sincerely expresses noble values of the religious and ethical heritage of the Sudanese society (Article 15).

(394) The constitution in section 1 of chapter 2 guarantees the opportunity to enjoy freedoms and basic rights stipulated there in such as the right to life, freedom, nationality, movement, believe, thought, expression, communication, privacy, the right to prosecution, presumption of innocence, the right to defense and a fair trial. These provisions apply to the children.

(395) The Constitution prohibits discrimination for reasons of race or gender or the religious faith or the economic condition. This means that the rights which were ensured for the children should be exercised without difference in a manner that is in line with Article 2 of the convention on child's rights (Article 31 of the constitution).

(396) The legislator guarantees in the constitution the right of the cultural groups and different sections of the population to preserve their language or religion and to bring up their children within the framework of that peculiarity. It prohibits coercion or compulsion of those groups to abandon their culture (Article 6).

(397) The criminal code of 1991 accords a wide ranging protection to the child and singles out a special treatment. In principle the law has recognized that the Act of an un matured child is not a crime, although measures of care and reform should be put in place in regard to a child of age of 7 (Article 9)

(398) Care and measures should vary according to what the court deems fit. Some of the penalties provided for in the child's Act of 2004 is a reprimand or surrender the adolescent to his/her father or to any other person who may serve as a guardian after giving the assurance of a better care for him. The child could also be attached to one of the sake of a reform and purification.

(399) Labour Act of 1997 prohibits engagement of children under 16 years of age in dangerous and hard labour such as the lifting of weights, operating furnaces, reservoirs, quarries, mines or underwater, or ground (Article 21 (1). The law determines working hours for the children Article (23) and makes it conditional for the children to undergo periodical, medical examinations, for employing children (Article (22) The law enjoins upon the employer to inform. the authorities of any signs of delinquency (Article (25).

(400) The personal status Act for the Muslims grants priority to the interest of the child when determining which of the couple is entitled to the custody of the child in the case of the separation of the couple (section 4). This is in addition to the fact that which of the parents should be allowed to visit the child (Article (123). The father should be obliged to provide maintenance for the child up to the age of earning livelihood for a male child or marriage for a female child (Article (81).

(401) With regard to the disabled children, the state issued the law of care for the disabled of 1984 concerning a care for them, rehabilitation and privileges to be granted to them. The civil service law enjoins upon government to allocate nothing less than 2% of the approved jobs to absorb the disabled into the civil service.

(402) The state has an interest also in the pupils health issued in this regard, the school health Act of 1974 and public health Act of 1975.

(403) The Military laws interdict recruitment of children because the National service act of 1992 exempts the children under 18 years of age from the military service (Article (7) refers. The peoples Armed Forces Act of 1986 interdicts recruitment of children under 18 years of age.

(404) The Sudan acceded to the charter of the Arab Child's Rights of 1984 and cabinet is now examining the measures of ratification of the African Charter on the Rights and welfare of the child.

(405).The Ministry of public education issued a school regulation for the basic education of 1992. The regulation provides for the morning activities in order to allow the children to express their own ideas and develop their creative capacities. The regulation has also authorized the teaching of different faiths for the pupils, each according to his/her religious faith and encouraged the formation of various societies (Article 17-18) refer.

(406) The public education Act of 1992 stipulates a set of goals and aspirations including the consolidation of the noble moral values, allegiance to the state,, collective spirit, self-reliance, ambition, development of the capacities, love for humanity and development of the environmental consciousness.

(407) In keeping with the legislations establishing the “Zakat” Fund, Solidarity Fund, Savings Fund and Social Development. It should be recalled that the above mentioned institutions are charged with provision of assistance and support for the poor families to enable them to cope with the needs of life.

(408) The office of the President of the Republic set up a National Commission responsible for the provision of clothing for the needy especially with regard to the children of the internally displaced persons due to wars, refugees and destitute (republican decision No 26 of 1994)

(409) In September 1991, the President of the Republic issued a decision to form a National Council for Childhood Care under the Chairmanship of the President of the Republic with the State Governors, relevant Federal Ministers on Children’s Issues as members of the council. This council will co-ordinate between the Government Departments and the voluntary Organization seminars, preparing cadres and periodical reports of our submission to the Regional and International Organizations.

(410) The council prepared an ambitious plan to implement its tasks and goals and was able to realize numerous programmes and measures including the formation of other provincial councils in the cove rates and local authorities. It has also carried out in collaboration with UNICEF, more than (24) workshops to explain the agreement and train the relevant cadres.

(411) With respect to the children’s education in compliance with the World Declaration on the Child’s Rights of 1990 and implementing the comprehensive National strategy of the educational sector, the Government endeavors to realize the goal of basic education for all since the year 2000. The implementation stage has faced some difficulties arising from the inadequate financing and lack of the infrastructural capacities.

(412) For the first time, the convention on child’s rights was incorporated into the teachers training programmes in 2004.

(413) In implementing the policies of the state in the area of literacy education a national campaign was organized to eradicate illiteracy of 8 million illiterates of the productive adolescents of the age group of (10-45 years of age) in collaboration with UNICEF. This campaign resulted in educating 4 million and 4 hundred thousand illiterates until 2004 the people’s self help effort has made this possible.

(414) In keeping with the relief programme for the internally displaced persons education opportunities has been provided for the children of the displaced persons as a result of war and drought within the limit of ¼ of a million male and female children with the female representing 40% of them.

(415) Educating the children in the Sudan faces numerous problems including the problem of employment of which other sub-problems emerged. This includes infiltration, illiteracy, lack of structures and scientific infrastructures. Added to this also is the problem of developing the curricular, teachers training and the gap between the female and male education which however, began to narrow recently. In 1996 the proportion of female to male in basic education has become 82%-89% at the secondary level respectively.

(416) In spite of the difficult circumstances which the country has been experiencing, it is hosting more than a million African refugees 55% of whom are children. Schools were built for those children through assistance received from the UNHCR. The Government has also allowed the aliens to open private schools in the area and the Federal Minister of Education issued a decision on 16/5/1993 to treat the child refugees in the same manner as it treats the Sudanese in terms of employment. With regard to the school fees, in compliance with the Geneva Convention of 1951 and the protocol attached there to in 1967, free treatment and educational services were extended to those children and identification cards, produced to them.

(417) For the first time in the constitutional history of Sudan care is given to the disabled and the persons with special needs and old aged. For they were considered to be a section of the society who must be granted necessary care and that this section will have to perform duties, as much as they could. Article (12 (2) of the Constitution stipulates the following (No qualified person should be denied from joining any profession or work for reasons of disability and all the persons with special needs and old aged have the right to participate in social, professional, creative and entertaining activities).

(418) Underlining this principle, the persons with special needs and the old aged shall enjoy all the rights and freedoms just as the rest of the citizens. Article (45 (1) of the Constitution stipulates as follows (the state shall guarantee all the rights and freedoms provided for in this Constitution for the person's with special needs particularly with regard to respect for their human dignity and provide appropriate education and employment for them as well as ensuring their full participation in the (society). The same Article provides in the second paragraph of the responsibility of the state to guarantee for the old aged their rights as a Human, thus it stipulates as follows (the state shall guarantee the right of the old aged to respect their dignity provide care for them and the necessary medical services in accordance with the regulation of the law).

(419) In applying this Constitutional rights and in protecting them a legal section was formed in 2006 within the Ministry of Justice as part of Human Rights and humanitarian international law to protect these groups whether at the internal law level or the international law in accordance with the relevant international conventions.

(Article 19-20-21-22) the right to self determination and the economic well being.

(420) In the previous report sent by the Sudan to the esteemed commission there was in it a review of the peace efforts going on in the Sudan. In addition to this serious steps taken by the Government aimed at arriving at a peaceful and permanent solution to the problem of Southern Sudan. This was followed by the numerous round of negotiation which was ground by signing the Khartoum Peace Agreement in April 1997 and has included the right to self determination for Southern Sudan.

(421) The efforts on the state towards peace continued and in collaboration with Governmental and regional organizations such as intergovernmental authority for development and some African Heads of state such as the Kenyan President Arab Moi, a round of peace negotiation was held between the Government and Sudanese peoples Liberation Movement. This round has led to the agreement of the two parties and their signing of Masachos protocol on 20 July 2002.

(422) The peace efforts continued until the comprehensive peace agreement was reached in 2005 and signed in Nairobi between the Government and Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement thereby ending the

longest war on the continent. This agreement opened the door towards radical changes which brought the North and the South alike into a regime of Governance or politics with the principle of unity being given the highest priority by the two parties to the agreement.

(423) With regard to the West of the country the Sudan is considered to be among the few countries with a combination of different colours of cultures which afforded the Sudan conditions distinguished with immense diversity at the natural and population levels. The Sudan constitutes one of the basic gateways into the African continent with a land area exceeding 2.5 million square kilometers and a population identification card is about 34 million persons.

(424) The Sudan's long borders with 9 neighboring countries, represents one of the most important weak points in terms of the geographical and political landmarks. With regard to the ethnic aspects the population group belong to two major groups: The Negroes and the Arabs, but the percentage of co-existence between the two groups which last for 100s of years it would be difficult at many times to differentiate between the two groups. Religiously, Muslims constitute the largest religious group, numbering about 70% of the total population. The remaining percentage represents the Pagans and Christians. From among 26 states the Darfur region embodies what could be regarded as "Miniature Sudan" due to ethnic and linguistic diversity its internal problems, impact of the neighboring countries and international powers. Darfur consist of two major tribes: The African and the most important of these tribes are : Zaghawa, Fullata, Al-Masalite, El-Fur, and Daju. They are all characterized by a stable agricultural lifestyle. As regards the Arab tribes the most important of which are Ruzaiqat, Banna Halaba, El-Habania and Taisha. They belong to pastoral nomadic tribes.

(425) Climatically, Darfur is situated in the heart of the Sahara Region-to the North of the contact line with the coastal region including its hash conditions, fluctuation of rains vulnerable pastoral and agricultural life as well as scarcity of water resources.

(426) These data represent a natural basis for the outbreak of conflicts over the resources among the population of the region who are more than six million. These data were fed with the destabilization in the neighboring African countries, spread of weapons in the region, prevailing sharp tribal feud with other states being preoccupied with the war in the South.

(427) Contrary to the conflict in Southern Sudan which has used the religion as one of its motivation for the war, Darfur constitutes a different pattern of hostility in a country of a Muslim majority. The tribal conflict fueled by ethnic differences between the Arabs and Africans, represent a significant fire brand in igniting the clash which continues to increase by the political tension and arms smuggling.

(428) The tribal conflict in Darfur led to the killing of numbers of the population (the rebel movements raised the number to 10,000 persons) and displacement of tens of thousand (the international bodies raised this number to a million persons).

(429) In view of the seriousness of the humanitarian case in the region with the absence of the role that could be played by the Arab and African organization by pushing the role for which they are duty bound to establish security and support the population through the provision of food and water when the conflict broke out. Such a position has led to a relative deterioration in the security and humanitarian situations.

(430) The state spears no effort towards realization of peace through internal efforts geared towards reconciliation among the tribal belligerents in the region. A number of tribal reconciliation meetings has been held and the state continued to bear the financial cost for holding such reconciliation and compensation meetings resulting from the conflict.

(431) The state has accepted several mediation efforts from the states and the regional communities such as the Libyan, Egyptian, Chadian and Nigerian as well as the Africans union mediation. This mediation resulted is signing Ndjamaena cease-fire agreement and the flow of humanitarian assistance on 8 April 2004. This agreement, in addition to the cease fire and the flow of humanitarian relief, has contained an international monitoring of cease fire under the African unions mediation, the United Nations, the European Union and the United States of America as observers in the cease fire monitoring commission.

(432) Due to the violation of the agreement on the part of the Armed rebel groups which was made clear by the statistics in the reports of the armed looting which takes place in the commercial routes during the period from 7/4/2004 up to 30/11/2004 following the signing of ceasefire agreement. In North Darfur state the number of reports of looting was 168 estimated in a financial value by S.D.14.581.932.100 the number of casualties 43, the stolen vehicles 81. With regard to the South Darfur state their number of reports of looting was 132 including a financial value by S.D. 26.644.300 and the number of casualties was 22 killed and 132 stolen vehicles. In West Darfur state, the number of reports of looting was 20 with a financial value of S.D.15.220.500 and the number of casualties was 24 killed and 2 vehicles stolen with the total number of reports on looting is 320 with a financial value of S.D.41.241.452.000, the number of casualties was 89, the vehicles stolen 213. 9 vehicles also were stolen while working in the development area and in addition to 19 vehicles loaded with relief supplies in addition to 6 small vehicles specially serving the British Childhood Organization.

(433) In an effort to end the deterioration which affects development and stability in Darfur efforts continue towards establishing peace by appointing the Vice President as directly responsible for the peace process in Darfur. In addition to the international support the Darfur peace agreement was concluded on 5th May 2006 where the Government signed in Abuja the peace proposal made by the African Union and the largest group of the movements also signed this agreement with the abstention of two movements. It is hoped that the mediation effort of the African states will succeed in persuading them to sign the Agreement (annexure).

(434) The comprehensive peace agreement signed in Nairobi acknowledge the right to self determination for the Southern Sudan citizens and the Interim Sudan Constitution of 2005 guarantees the right of self determination for them through a referendum to determine their future status. It is stipulated in Article 219 of the Constitution under heading: Recognition of self determination for the citizens of Southern Sudan.

(435) The Abuja agreement has also accepted the establishment of the Interim Authority for Darfur Region. The President of the Republic has issued a Presidential Decree to form the Interim Authority headed by Chairman of the Sudan Liberation Movement, the principal faction, signatory to the Agreement.

(436) The President of the Republic issued a decision to establish a Councilor population census which will define rules and standards of the central organ of the census. Pursuant to this census the referendum which is decided will be conducted according to Article (219) of the Constitution. Three committees were

formed (the supreme committee for information-follow up and monitoring committee and the financial committee)

(437) The central organ for census, the Southern census organ and branches of the organ in the states shall be charged with the responsibility of implementing the process of the population census scheduled to be held in November 2007.

- The area of economic wellbeing.
- The right to the economic development

(438) The Sudan has made progress in 2006 in all the economic sectors and occupied the 4th place in Africa in terms of growth and second in the Arab world in terms of polarization of foreign investments, the exchange rate against the US Dollar has dropped by 30% since the beginning of 2006.

(439) With respect to the developmental expenditure the total national allocations of the financial year 2004 was about S.D.190.2 billion, 83.5.S.D. billion of this amount was in local currency and equivalent of S.D.106.7 billion was in foreign currencies where as the estimated expenditure was about S.D.183.4 billion equal to 95.4% of the total allocations for development. S.D 39 billion was also appropriated for development projects in the states to be implemented by the states themselves with the increase of 50.0% over the previous years by SD27.2 billion in term of the local currency and SD 11.8 billion in terms of foreign currency.

(440) With regard to 2005 budget, 45% was appropriated to the agricultural sector. The total amount allocated in the budget in both local and foreign currency, transport and local bridges sector received 19%, social development sector 17%. The energy sector registered 13%.

(441) Increase in the estimates of the Federal development projects and contribution to the capital budget of the financial year 2006 34.1% over the budget estimates of 2005. This includes different sectors covering subsidies to the agricultural season, and development and contribution reserve capital.

(442) Pursuant to the peace agreement signed by the Sudanese Government and SPLM, Southern Sudan received 50% of the oil returns/proceeds and 2% for the oil producing Southern states. Accordingly, the Government of Southern Sudan quota in 2006 was about SD 306.9 billion and in 2005, it amounts to SD 263.5 billion by the percentage increase of 16.5%. The quota allocated to the Southern states from the oil produced by the South in 2006 was SD 12.5 billion and in 2005 was SD10.7B by the increase of 16.8%.

(443) With respect to the ongoing unallocated budgetary subsidy in the 2006 budget for Northern states, it was estimated at about 263.1% over and above the year's budget. The budget of 2006 contains goals within the framework of the macro-economy. It was aimed at realizing the economic growth rate targeting 10% in comparison to the rate of 8% practically achieved in 2005. In the area of the fight to overcome poverty, salary increase by 20% was realized; new jobs opportunities were also created to employ 17 thousand graduates, who were affected by the national economic restructuring with regard to the social development.

(444) The growth rate of the gross domestic product increased up to more than 9.3% by the end of 2006 and the rate of inflation during 2006, reached 7.2% compared to the estimated target of growth of 8%.

(445) Co-operation with the friendly countries in the Arab and African domains, Asian countries, has developed by re-activating the bilateral co-operation agreements and the conclusion of numerous agreements with a view to enhancing the international and regional relations with funding institutions and standing organization.

(446) In view of the flexibility of the investment Act, the atmosphere has improved and attracted investments to the country. As a result, the Sudan occupied the 3rd place in Africa, second in the Arab world, 11th at the universal level in the sphere of the foreign investment level. The total number of investment projects already approved (National-external) areas, is about 1810 projects with a financial capital of more than US 13.5b.

(447) On the area of the oil production 300 million barrels were added to the oil deposit of the country and it is projected that the oil production of the country this year may rise to 600 thousand barrels a day. The production of Khartoum refinery of the refined crude oil also increased by 100%.

(448) With respect to the transport and communications, contracts have been concluded to buy 20 trains and rehabilitate 206 coaches supplied to the rail way, three bridges were built across the Nile and 520km long of the national roads network were also constructed.

(449) In agriculture, the agricultural bank capital was increased to SD.28b. for the funding of projects of small scale farmers 2006 also has witnessed an expansion in the developmental financing which covers agricultural research areas forestry, hazardous buildings and infrastructure.

(450) For the first time since 1977 the water pumps of Rahad and Suki sinners reservoir gates were rehabilitated. Thereservoir turbines of Khashm El-Qurba and Jabal Aolia contributed to the expansion of agricultural land areas by 40% over and above the past 4 years.

(451) With respect to the livestock the projects were financed by 100% within the framework of the plan already put in place for the last year. In addition, diseases were put under check, living livestock export increased to 1½ million cattle heads at the same time the meat prices were maintained at its own level in the domestic market.

(452) In the area on water supply the National Water Authority has covered 78% of the Rural area and 60% of the Urban area.

The efforts were continuing with a view to developing irrigation and electricity projects while attempting to end deterioration and impact of floods and droughts.

(453) In the industrial area, an industrial development bank was established in 2006 and 35% of the white Nile sugar project was implemented. The financing of the exports of the industrial sector has increased by 75%. The plan, drawn up for the development and modernization of spinning and weaving industry was carried out and direct tax reduction was also effected. The industrial production rate has increased to allow the Government sugar factories alone to produce more than 327 thousand metric tones; localization of the industrial projects was carried out through the rural industries in the states of Nile and sinnar. With regard

to the public sector the spinning and weaving sectors-hides were rehabilitated and are properly functioning.

As far as the private sector is concerned approval has been granted to 862 factories to operate.

(454) In the area of anti poverty effort the social assurance umbrella has been expanded to include the direct subsidy by providing services. This effort has led to an improvement in reducing the poverty rate. The collection of Zakat (Alms giving) was about S.D.31.4b. The amount of S.D.29b was disbursed by 92.2%. More than 2 million families according to the Shark Bank of Zakat have benefited from it.

(455) In the area of labour, the labour market was surveyed a project document for the reform of the public service was put in place and the efforts to combat unemployment have succeeded in creating one hundred and ninety seven thousand job opportunities in different public and private economic sectors. This includes employing 12,000 graduates within the framework of the graduates employment programme in the Federal and provincial Governments with the allocation of 12,000 to the Southern States.

(456) In the area of health, the number of the states furnished with the early enquiry and discovery system increased to 20 states. A regular reporting was 84% and the financial appropriation to combat malaria, TB and Aids was one hundred and forty-four million dollars and anti malaria drugs were provided to the value of 3.5 million dollars distributed free of charge in 10 states, a free medical treatment for emergency cases in emergency hospitals was also provided covering cases of kidney dialyses, tumor and hemophilia diseases. This is in addition to subsidizing kidney transplantaion operation, free treatment of TB, Aids, Bilharzias and Leprosy. The number of villages plagued with the “FRANDIDA” worms in the South was reduced from 4099 to 2591 cases. Yellow fever epidemic in the South Kordofan was contained by 100%. The internal treatment covers 18 national hospitals and 15 hospitals under the control of the states 73 rural hospitals also cost more than 20 million US Dollars.

(457) In the area of education, growth rate amounts to 5.4% in basic education and 3.1% in the secondary education. This doubles the population growth rate amounting to 2.6%, the proportion of male and female teachers increased from 26% in 2005 to 40% this year respectively. The expenditure rate on education has increased to 2% of the gross domestic product. 118,000 male and female teachers were trained and the number of the teaching staff members also increased in the higher education institutions to 12,000 teachers. In addition the number of the students enrolled in the higher education institutions for Bachelors and technical diploma also rose to 387,000 male and female students. The number of the students registered for post graduate studies to 10,571 male and female students. The following table shows the expenditure percentage on a social development sectors.

Expenditure on the social development sector as a percentage of the developmental products during the period from 2002-2005.

Item / Year	2002	2003	2004	2005
Gross developmental expenditure	50981	82847	186823	182291.8
Gross social developmental expenditure	1336.2	5595.9	12995	14030.9
Social developmental of the spending percentage expenditure	2.6%	6.7%	6.9%	7.7%
Gross domestic product	3923817	4549449	5245245	6150174

Percentage of social development sector on the gross domestic product	0.03%	0.03%	0.2%	0.2%
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Spending on education sector as a percentage of the public expenditure and from gross domestic product for the years 2002-2005.

Year	2002	2003	2004
Item			
Gross public expenditure	517850.3	739005.9	03833.7
Gross expenditure on education	23828.9	30884.9	40401
Percentage of expenditure on education from the public spending	4.6%	4.2%	3.7%
Gross domestic product by the current prices	3923817	4549449	245245
Percentage	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%

Spending on the health sector as a percentage from the public spending and the gross domestic product during the period from 2002-2005.

Item / Year	2002	2003	2004	2005
Gross public spending	517850.3	739005.9	1103833.7	1451000
Gross expenditure on the health sector	7870.7	10296.4	18551.7	29587.0
Percentage of the health sector for the public spending	2.5%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%
Domestic product by the current prices	3923817	4549449	5245245	6150174
Percentage of the health sector for the gross domestic product	0.2%	0.22%	0.3%	0.5%

- Electricity and water:

(458) The electric power plays an outstanding role in the economic development movement. Therefore all the statistics regarding the production and consumption have become important and necessary. Each of the public and private sectors in the Sudan endeavors to produce and consume the electric power.

A great degree of the statistics regarding electricity in the public sector is available.

The following tables reflect the statistics of electricity available to the national electricity (the national network)

Summary of statistical electricity data of the national electricity data cooperation for the year 2003-2005.

Specification/Year	2003	2004	2005
Energy Generated (GWH)	3354.1	3748.95	4124.4
Energy Sales	2320.0	2496.15	2987.2
Fuel Consumption (Ton)	48216.2	62684.50	77813.5
Revenue from Electricity Sales (S.D. Million)	48216.2	62684.50	77813.5
Expenditure (S.D. Million)	72864.4	78578.54	97612.7
No. of Customers	736417	745418	842252
No. of Employees	7013	7253	7126

Energy generated by type of generation (GWH) for the year 2003-2005

Type of Generation/Year	2003	2004	2005
Hydro	116302	110608	1239.0
Steam	116708	103706	1047.0
Diesel	20907	34808	384.4
Combined	48501	92502	1135.0
Gas T.	32802	3306	319.0
Total Generation	3354.0	3748.9	4124.4

Development of electricity production outside the National Network (GWH) for the year 2003-2005.

Station/Year	2003	2004	2005
Wadi Halfa	1.37	2.82	3.44
Atbara	51.41	47.40	54.12
Karima	0.00	6027	19.88
Shendi	22.63	25.86	16.33
Dongla	0.00	7.01	16.47
Elobied	26.74	40.45	48.71
Umruwaba	6.33	6.70	7.53
El-Fashir	5.23	10.84	13.95
El-Ginina	0.00	2.59	2.63
El-Nihoud	0.00	1.59	4.91
El-Diaeen	0.00	0.367	1.69
Kadogli	0.00	4.78	3.94
Nyala	16.79	25.76	26.58

Port Sudan	73.76	100.66	108.32
Juba	0.6	5.97	7.37
Waw	0.86	1.00	0.82
Malakal	0.44	5.98	4.39
Total	206.15	296.03	341.08

(459) In this context the state endeavors in collaboration with Ethiopia to install an electrical line linking the two countries to pave the way for inter linking all the East African States where there is now the major African network linkage. The objective of installing this line is to make use of the hydraulic general surplus in Ethiopia and there will be a research for the possibility of the Sudan supplying Ethiopia with electricity in emergency situations. This is because Africa possesses a considerable proportion of hydraulic generation.

(460) The line between the Sudan and Ethiopia will make the electrical power supply cheaper and after 10 years there will be a possibility of reimbursing the installation cost of about 61 million US dollars to produce 190 mega watts which the Sudanese side will provide 25 million US dollars whereas the Ethiopian side will provide 36 million US dollars. The line between Sudan and Ethiopia will be 321 km long.

- Water:

(461) The national water cooperation is regarded as the major source for the water statistics for domestic reasons and in the provincial and urban areas. It is worth mentioning that the water supply quantity for domestic purposes is on the increase year in and year out.

The following table shows just that:

Daily water supply for households in urban and rural areas (in cubic meters) for the year 2003-2005.

Insert table

(462) In the context of economic development the state has made a great effort to provide Governmental installations in the roads and bridges networks which the following table will indicate:

Construction projects Executed by the roads and Bridges National Authority for the year 2003

Name of Project	Length (Kilometer)
Kazgail-Dibaibat Road	52
Subsidiary Wager Road	14
Internal Roads of New Halfa	5
El-Salam Road Al-Rank Sector	150
El-Gezira Abba Road	11
Daleeb Bridge (El-Salam Road)	-

Barri-Bridge (Zalingi-El-Ginani) Road	-
New Atbara Bridge	-
Internal Roads of El-Gettaina Town	-
El-Obied-Bara Road	56

Construction projects executed by the roads and Bridges National Authority for the year 2004

Name of the Project	Length
Road of Peace	96.8
Nyala-El Fashir Road	110
Sawakin-Tokar Road	57
Om Rowaba- Abu Jabaiha Road	50
Atbara-Haya Road (First Sector)	150
Atbara-Haya Road (Second Sector)	124
El-Khawy-El Nihood Road	103
Barbar- Elebaidia-Road	60
Parbar Sudan-Elebaidia-Road	31
Port Sudan-Gabtit Raod (first sector)	70
Port Sudan-Gabtit Road (second sector)	140
Al dalang-dashoul road	53
Eldibaibat-Aldalang-Kadogli Road	186
Shirian El-Shamal road marani dongola sector	244.5
El-gadarif-Doka-El-Qalabat Road	-
El-Debaibat-El-Dalang	-
El-Obiad-para Road	-

The projects of National Authority for Bridges and roads network for 2005

Road	Percentage Executed	Length in Km 2005	Ratio is executed percentage
(A)Attabara-Haia Sector (1) 150km	Embankment	50	82
	Sub-base	50	100
	Base	50	100
	Asphalt (first layer)	50	100
(B) Sector (2)	Embankment	50	100
	Sub-base	50	100
	Base	50	97
	Asphalt (First Layer)	50	94
El-Gadarif-Duka El-Ghalabat 156km	Recondition of	100	91
	Existing surface	100	83

	Sub-grade	100	69
	Embankment	100	31
	surface	100	20
	Sub-base		
	Base		
Khui-Nuhood	Embankment of	53	96
103km	Sub-base	53	96
	Base	53	31
	Asphalt	53	28

Roads under construction by the roads and Bridges National Authority for the year 2004

Bridges	Ratio of executed
Al-Gadarif-Duka-Al-galabat Bridges	100
Bridge	-
Extension of Al-Dalang Bridges	-
Umrowaba-Abu-jebaiha Road (water let outs)	25
Rehabilitation of Aramko Ferries (Kazgail)	20

Bridge projects executed by the roads and bridges National Authority for the year 2005

Bridge
Azoum Bridge
Extension Al-Dalang Brides
Umrowaba-Abu JebaihaRoad Water Drainage
Road of Peace (Al-Rank-Al- Jabeleen Bridges

Projects executed by the corporation for irrigation works for the year 2003

Name of project
Scheme of sundos Agricultural bonds
Sinnar tubes factory
Al faw water point
Halba El-Gadida water point
Al Gableen water point
El-Ebaidia water point
El Girba water point
Al Rahad Abu Dakana water point
The Sudanese Olympic committee center
Residences of irrigation ministry of Khartoum
A; Gezira hospital for kidney diseases and surgery
Al Marwa market (Kassala)

Projects executed by the cooperation for irrigation workers for the year 2004

Name of project	Ratio of executed percentage
White Nile Sugar	30
Habitation of El Malaha project	8
Al Ebaidia water point	71
Al faw water point	76
Haifa El Jadida water point	83
Al Rahad Abu Dakana water point	83
Khasham El-Garba water point	98
El Horga scheme	78
Deformation of El- Horga pumping water residence	100
Discharge pump of El Horga (Addition work)	100
Habitation of irrigation ministry residence	46
Habitation of Halfa AL Gadida project	35
The Sudanese Olympic committee center	116
Psychology health hospital	10
Dongla pumping water (Wahe, Zahra, Alty)	97.5
Al-Silaim pumping water	99
East labab pumping water	96.8
Al Gobarab pumping water	95
Nur Eldir's carriers of drawing pumps water pines	100

Projects executed by the general corporation for irrigation and earth moving works for the year 2005.

Name of project	Ratio of executed percentage
Mud removal from the canals	67
White Nile sugar scheme	83
Rehabilitation of white Nile scheme (El Malaha)	27
Rehabilitation of new Halfa scheme	100
Water point and excantions	83
Habilitation of El-Horga pump	100
Sinnar tubes factory	100
Rehabilitation of the Nothern projects El- Horga scheme	100
El Horga scheme	100
Bridge of Elengaze	100
Discharge pump of El-Horga	100

Sudan railways operations for the year 2003-2005

Specification / Year	2003	2004	2005
Ton transported export	111697	9391	15572
LM port	453544	501327	515605

Local transport	711831	695348	562236
Animals exports	49916	23930	-
Railway traffic	39567	36386	43688
Total ton transported	1366555	1266382	1137101
Ton k.m. (Million)	889	889	766
No. of the passengers (OBO)	103	64	55
Passengers / k.m (million)	52	32	41

Sudan railways: tonnage transported, by region for the year 2003-2005.

Region / Year	2003	2004	2005
Western	115621	92094	57000
Southern	284834	242123	159321
Central	90173	78178	44006
Northern	191590	251161	278530
Eastern	584337	601821	598244
Total	126655	1265377	1137101

Transportation by railway of private companies working in railway traffic for the year 2003-2005.

Companies /Year	2004	2005
Siga	241380	265620
Al-Bazam	123591	97986
Dity free shops	85049	18447
Um Jamala	29646	15027
Sheikho	23388	6817
Suckion	2438	15541
Dan Fodiu (Marawi Dam)	80769	108086
Total	586261	527524

Activities of Seaports Corporation for the year 2003-2005.

Specification /Year	2003	2004	2005
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Port Sudan			
(A) Northern Exports (Tons)	386853	373922	343780
Imports (Tons)	3021666	3330745	5476200
Total (Tons)	3408519	3704667	5819980
(B) Southern Exports (Tons)	547288	540568	543360
Imports (Tons)	1092125	1329487	2037987
Total (Tons)	1639413	1870055	2581347
(C) Containers			
Number of export containers	74492	98613	130851
Number of import containers	82115	106898	142534
Total Containers	156607	205511	273385
(D) Ton transported by container imports	547288	540568	543360
Exports	1092125	1329487	2037987
Total tons transported by containers	1639413	1870055	2581347

Kind of vessels traffic through Port Sudan for the years 2003-2005.

Specification / Year	2003	2004	2005
General freight	268	332	517
Containers	284	278	420
Livestock	172	176	38
Petroleum vessels	80	107	102
Dry docks	111	125	130
Draw vessels	138	155	135
Car carrier vessels	67	278	75
Others	96	150	95
Total	1216	1601	1512

Exports of livestock through the seaports for the years 2003-2005 (by head).

Specification / Year	2003	2004	2005
Sheep	1306980	1728235	989924
Goats	54825	98484	77411
Cattle	184	-	-
Camels	4201	10875	16689
Calves	-	-	2016
Total	1366190	1837594	1086040

2001/2003	81595.00	87067.50	85021.00	7638.10	330066.60	390000	720066.6
2003/2004	87081.50	87759.00	78694.00	73988.15	327522.65	427995	755517.7
2004/2005	86615.00	72002.00	72002.00	87514.00	318531.00	393002	711533.0

Production of food items for the years 2002/2003-2004 / 2005.

Item	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Flour (all kinds)	(000) Tons	900	800	1300
Molases	(000) Tons	249.5	266.4	255.2
Soft drinks	Million boxes	36.8	40	63
Biscuits	(000) Tons	52	40	65
Confectionary	(000) Tons	31.5	32	35
Jams	(000) Tons	6	5	6.5
Fodder	(000) Tons	*	*	*
Starch and Glucose	(000) Tons	*	*	*
Juices	(000) Tons	28	24	32

Production of other industrial products for the years 2003-2005.

Type of industry / Year	Units	2003	2004	2005
Cement	(000) Tons	225.6	244	244
Tyers	(000) Tons	92	*	*
Dry cell batteries	Million units	44	19	20
Paint	(000) Tons	17.5	36	40
Matches	(000) Boxes	**418	350	350
Refrigerators	(000) units	46	47	47
Spinning	(000) Tons	3.3	5	9
Weaving	Million yards	15	17.8	25
R.made clothing	Million units	1.0	1.2	N.A
Hides and skins	Million units	7.2	8	10
Shoes	Million (pairs)	37.6	36	40
Workshops and metal works	(000) Tons	202	220	250
Cigarettes	(000) Tons	**2.10	2.25	2.40

Production of vegetable oil and soap for the years 2003-2005

Item / Year	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Vegetable oil	(000) Tons	90	120	150

Soap	(000) Tons	80	90	95
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Production of medicines and medical products for the years 2003-2005.

Types of industry / Year	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Tablets	Tablets	803356640	726179351	840358989
Capsules	Capsules	201182408	230354608	184313525
Suspensions	Bottle	7219020	8064974	11832416
Syrups	Bottle	904618	2978702	3696651
Topical preparations	Ampoule	2582660	171137	245528
Powders	Bottle	8423493	783103	693989
Parenteral infusions	Units	847099	0	820913
Disinfectants solution	Bottle	20000	58117	3283264
Ampoules / Injections	Ampoule	1311472	0	0
Oxygen	M3	40,000	364	260,602
Nitrogen	Nitrogen	N.A	N.A	132.242

Major economical indicators of large establishments groups by legal organization (value 000 SDD)

Major economic indicators	Mixed sector	Private	Public	All manufacturing
Number of establishments	32	1533	89	1654
Number of employees	4531	63920	22154	90605
Number of persons engaged	4552	67052	25589	97193
Wages and salaries	6507759	22397960	6253336	35159055
Gross output	153078772	364052244	111630303	62871319
Cost of material and services	106533629	201277926	40280065	348091620
Gross fixed capital formation	3527634	19065392	8953879	31546905
Gross value added	46545143	162774318	71350238	280669699

Major economical indicators of small establishments group by type of ownership (value 000 SDD)

Indicators	Cooperative	Private	Partnership	Total manufacturing
No of establishments	803	19652	1995	22460
No. of employees	1946	34686	4267	40899
No. of persons engaged	2430	56053	7006	65489
Wages and salaries	331704	5642612	780409	6754725

Gross output	4310772	118085945	14271822	136668539
Cost of material and services	3702132	69758749	8466513	81927394
Gross fixed capital formation	615	1683087	4729	1688431
Gross value added	608640	48327196	5805309	54741145

Article (23) The right of peoples to peace and security

(463) The Republics of the Sudan believing in the principle of the right of peoples to peace, security and cooperation.

Accordingly, the constitution in Article (17) provides the following (the Sudans foreign policy shall be employed to serve the national interest and independently and transparently managed in the service of the following goals).

(A) Promote the international cooperation especially within the framework of the family of the United Nations, the other regional and international organizations with a view to strengthening the world peace, respect for the international law, promissory commitments and developing an equitable world economic order.

(B) Realize the Afro Arab economic integration each within its existing regional plans and platforms, consolidating Afro Arab unity and Afro Arab cooperation as projected in those plans.

(C) Promote respect for Human Rights, and basic freedoms in the regional and international arena.

(D) Encourage dialogue between the civilizations and built an international order based on justice and unity of Human destiny.

(E) Promote the economic cooperation among the countries of the South.

(F) None interference in the internal affairs of other countries, promote good neighborliness and joint cooperation with all the neighboring countries; preserve balanced and friendly relations with the other countries.

(G) Combat terrorism and international organized crime from and across national borders.

Article 24 the right of peoples to relevant environment to the constitution.

(464) Human in order to enjoy the right to health it shall first and foremost start with the environment surrounding him. Therefore the Interim Constitution of 2005 grants every citizens of Sudan the right to live in a clean, natural and diverse environment, with the state being obliged not to adopt any policies that would negatively affect the environment, in addition to setting out legislations that would lead to an ideal exploitation of the natural resources as stipulated in Article (11)

(465) A supreme council for the environment and natural resources was established in 1991 considered to be the major element underpinning the environment in the Sudan, and according to the environmental Protection Act of 2001. It is charged with mapping out policies and the environmental planning, the national programmes between the executing bodies. The General Secretariat of the Supreme Council for environment and natural resources since its inception has been working to promote and safeguard the environment through its programmes and various activities with a view to realizing the environmental and developmental objectives.

(466) In the context of the institutional development and in application of Article (14) of the environment protection Act of 2001 10 provincial councils were established to follow up the general policies adopted by the Council and data collection on environment and the natural resources.

(467) The environment protection Act was put in place and adopted by the National Assembly in 2001. This Act covers a number of the charters which address policies and general guidelines for the protection of the environment. This Act provides also for increasing education and environmental awareness on the part of the citizenry.

A draft bill has now been prepared for the protection of the environment in 2006 to run in parallel with the Constitution of Sudan in 2005. Following adoption, an executing regulation was put in place to apply the new Act.

(468) In the area of the environmental awareness, the environmental sensitization continued with all the institutions and all the community sectors through two workshops and training courses with a particular attention focus to the media personnel thanks to the effective role they play.

In the context of dissemination of environmental awareness conferences-celebrations of the Arab world environment day and red sea environment day.

(469) Environmental studies have also been included in the school curricular for some of the University faculties and at other studies levels.

(470) The council is charged with following up on the Sudan's accusation to the international environmental conventions. Underscoring the State's keen interest and care for Human Health and the environment, the Sudan acceded to numerous Agreements including the following:

- (1) Bio-diversity Agreement
- (2) The framework Agreement on the climatic change
- (3) The Kyoto protocol
- (4) The Nile basin initiative

(471) The efforts aiming at the implementation of these agreements is reflected in the technical and institutional capacities building as well as preparation of the projects, national plans to disseminate awareness, training and researches.

Within the framework of these Agreements, a number of projects have been implemented:

1. Project of setting out a national strategy and a national plan of action for bio-diversity
2. Project of capacities building to put in place a sustainable development strategy
3. Project of the implementation of the Montreal protocol on the protection of ozone layer.
4. The regional environmental project for the Nile basin states.
5. Put in place the national framework for bio-safety

(472) It should be recalled that an environmental Fund has been set up with a view to supporting the environmental action.

- A number of plans and reports have emerged from those projects which can be summarized as follows:
- Preparation of a proposal for the national strategy to preserve the environment within the frame work of the environmental sustainability
- Four provincial plans on environment have been put in place regarding the states of El-Gadarif-Sinnar-River Nile-North Darfur
- An administrative plan was prepared for El-Dandr settlement
- The Sudan third national report was prepared on the implementation of bio-diversity.
- A plan for the management of the coastal region of the Sudan was prepared.

(473) The Council is now in the process of finalizing the national plan with a view to preserving the environment and natural resources. In this respect, two workshops were held in Khartoum and Juba in which all the states participated.

The environment is regarded as the basic dimension in the sustainable development process. Also to safeguard and promote the environment is an essential and necessary factor in combating poverty and realizing prosperity for the individuals and peoples.

(474) Since the Sudan is confronted with considerable environmental challenges with direct and indirect impact on Human needs, efforts must be sustained at all levels including a political commitment for action in order to safeguard and protect the environment from deterioration being right stipulated in human rights charters.

- D. Freedoms and basic Rights.....
- E. Justice system.....
- F. Democratic parliamentary representation.....
- G. Sources of legislation.....
- H. Presidential System.....
- I. Federal Governance.....
- J. Interim arrangement for Southern Sudan.....

- Second: The Governance organs.....
- A. Presidency of the Republic.....
- B. Two Vice Presidents.....
- C. National cabinet.....
- D. States Governments.....

- E. The national legislative body.....
- F. The provincial legislative councils.....
- G. The judiciary
- H. The National Electoral commissions.....
- I. The public grievances office.....

Third: Human Rights Guarantees

Chapter two

The Rights.....

Article (1): Recognition of rights, obligations, and freedoms stipulated in the charter

Article (2): The Right to equality and prohibition of discrimination and the process of Enjoying the rights

Article (3): Equality before law

Article (4): The right to life and personal safety

Article (5): Torture and inhuman treatment and slavery

Article (6): The right to freedom and personal security

Article (7): The right to prosecution

Article (8): Freedom of belief and the exercise of religious ceremonies

Article (9): Freedom of expression

Article (10): Freedom of formation of societies and organizations

Article (11): Right to Assembly.

Article (12): Freedom of movement, the right to asylum and prohibition Of a mass deportation of foreigners

Article (13): The right to participate in Public Affairs

Article (14): Right to property.

(Article (15) The right to employment.

Article (16): The right to Health care

Article (17): Paragraph (2-3) The right to participate in the cultural life.

(Article (18): Protection of the family, women's rights and children's rights.

Article (19, 20, 21, 22): The right to self determination and the economic well being.

Article (23): The Right of peoples to peace and security.

Article (24): The Right to a healthy environment.