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Sudan

OIC-Statistical Commission Secretariat

Gender Statistics experts

Meeting 21-22/1/2013

Ankara

Gender Statistics in Sudan 2013

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basic information

- Size:1.882.000kl
- Population: 31.01
- Women : 49.06(14 millions)
- Growth rate:2.6%
- Fertiltiy rate:5.6%
- Maternal mortality 216 PER 100000
- Life expectancy 56

National agencies related to Gender Statistics

Central Bureau of Statistics -

National Population Council -

National Strategic Planning Council -

General Directorate of Women/ Ministry of Welfare and Social Security. -

Violence against women Unit

National Strategies and Laws on Gender Statistics

- National act for statistics, but no act for gender statistics in the constitution, or national regulatory frameworks.
- National strategy for statistics has been updated in the year 2012, but no clear mention of gender statistics...However, still there is a chance to mainstream gender issues and gender statistics in the **Action Plan** which is still under process .

Distinction between Sex and Gender

- The importance of make distinction between the two terms
- Sex: male and female which is biological construct.
- Gender: **Masculine** and **feminine** is social construct

continuation

- Sex- disaggregated data are needed to show the differences that exist between women and men.
- Gender analyses : is the tool to figure out gender gaps, gender inequalities based on examination of data by sex.

Why do we need Gender Statistics?

- Evidence base for: 1) research , 2) policy development
- Improve statistics system to describe accurately and fully the activities and characteristics of the whole population which made of men and women.
- **Monitoring and evaluation** of policy effectiveness and efficiency

Gender perspective to read statistics

- Ten measures:
- Gender analyses
 - Gender sensitive data collection tools.
- Gender disaggregated data
- Means of **examining** gender **disparities**
- Interantional compatability of data collection

- Reliability
- Accessibility
- Impact **analyses/ impact indicators**
- Women participation in data collection, analyses and dissemination.

Two major data collection events in Sudan

- National census for population and housing-2008(Centrak bereau of Statistics)
- House hold Survey-2010(Federal Ministry of Health)

Challenges /Shortcomings of data collection events

- Gender analyses, there was no adequate use of gender analyses tools, as gender experts were not involved in the design of the questionnaire
- Gender sensitive data collection tools, yes they used to have female enumerators for the section about maternal mortality(ex.)

- Gender disparity: yes, all the census data reflecting the gender disparities, even in the rural, urban and nomads settings.
- International compatibility, yes to great extent, as they tended to have international expertise, and UN agencies.
- Time frame :yes,comparison made with previous census (1993), labour force survey (1996)

- Impact indicators,
- Women's participation, five out of 15 states' team leaders were women, and more than 50% of data collectors were women as they used **primary education** teachers to undertake data **collection** task at state level(sub-**national**)level.

- National census faces some challenges in the process of data collection:

Before the separation of the south sudan , the question about marital status(Q26) was one of the problematic one, due the cultural differnces between the two parts.

House hold surve y, which conducted by the MOH, some of the data produced is still

controversial, due to the inappropriate means of data collection(did not use CBS staff, did not consider gender in the section of RH.

Gender indicators specific for sudan case

- Economic
- Political

The above two areas , people could take
Begin areas of concerns as applicable
indicators

- Social :

This is one of the important area of concern,
that needs to have more consideration, due
to the cultural differences within one

General Remarks

- Although we have gender statistics focal point in the CBS, still its influence is limited in the sex-disaggregated data collection.
- National census needs to have more gender **analysis** of the data produced (32% of female were never married, what does this mean to policy, families in Sudan,

- Fertility rate will probably be changed
- Family structure, will probably have new family forms
- Emerging patterns/forms of employment (female migrants)
- More **coordination** between stakeholders, data producers and users

- Documentation of experiences, that are relevant to gender statistics.

Achievements made in gender st.

- Survey on the national definition of violence against women(VAW Unit.2009)
- CBS produced reports about gender gaps, women and men report from the data of the national census(2008) (gender focal point.)
- completion of Violence against women questionnaire(data base for Violence against women in sudan)

- Completion of ICPD questionnaire for sudan(11/2013).
- Plan to work on minimum gender indicators, based on Begjin platform, and MDGs(General direcotrate for women/ ministry of welfare and social security)

Way forward

- Mainstreaming of gender statistics in the Action plan of the national strategy of statistics(updated 2012)
- Gender expertise to be involved in the different phases of data collection.
- Capacity building on gender statistics, national and sub national staff.

- Gender analyses for the national population census(2008).
- Strength dialogue between producers and users, including women at community level.
- Surveys and research on emerging issues(divorce, female headed household and changing power relation).



Thank you