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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

Written statement* submitted by the Hawa Society for Women, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[29 August 2016]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.16-15687(E)



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Economic Coercive Measures and their impact on Sustainable Development Goals on women's rights in Sudan

The economic sanctions and coercive measures a way to settle political scores, Punish developing countries and interference in its internal affairs.

An example of these unjust sanctions on Sudan, that influenced lack of access to economic and social development, advocated by the global meeting of the sustainable development agenda for 2030. Which confirmed not to exclude one of the ease of sustainable development goals.

The penalties impacted the right to food security, relied on by more than 80% of women working in farming in Sudan. Which led to increase alleviation between farmers and pastoralists and deprived them of the right to development.

Also impacted on the right to access to basic services including health, education and clean drinking water, and prevent the import of modern machinery, agricultural equipment and the lack of services and medical devices and medicines for diseases, cancers in women and childhood diseases.

More than 40% of deaths due to the anaesthesia for lack of material anaesthesia industrialized nations, it resulted in penalties for failure to implement Article 32 of the International Convention on the Rights of the disabled.

The sanctions directly impacted the activities of civil society working to alleviate poverty among women, whom support their families, the difficulty of bank transfers from donors internationally recognized.

The international community and members of the Human Rights Council calling for work to abolish coercive unilateralism sanctions imposed on developing countries in general and the Sudan, especially on the basis of paragraph (30) of document sustainable development agenda.

Which keep urging countries not to impose sanctions, Financial - commercial, on the countries, in order to achieve balanced development, for all the peoples of the world, including women, children and the disabled. Especially that it came out of a recommendation for sustainable development conference in paragraph 30.

In the document, which urges countries to not impose any financial sanctions or trade in order to achieve development, for all the peoples of the world, including women, children and the disabled.
