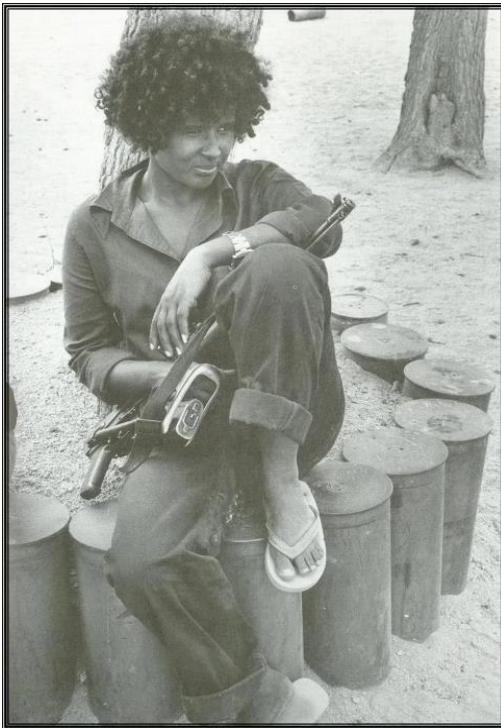


On Women's Day

Eritrean women to more successes



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On March 8, the world celebrates Women's Day, in recognition of the achievements of women without regard to divisions, whether national, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, economic or political.

Women make up nearly half of the world's population, and therefore they are half of the population of any society or state. Therefore, people has to celebrate this important half without which a society is incomplete. We in Eritrea celebrate this date every year, in which we are keen to ensure that every celebration is an addition to what has been achieved, and a guarantee of the gains made by the Eritrean women struggle and struggle.

Therefore, our celebration this year of Women's Day comes under the slogan "Eritrean women: the pillar of resilience and development."

This is due to the high symbolism of Eritrean women in steadfastness and confronting everything that hinders and impedes their launch towards freedom (freedom of the homeland and freedom to guarantee rights, and because it aims to remove obstacles in the way of women achieving themselves, abolishing the idea of discrimination, and empowering women to participate in the decision-making process, whether on the basis of Private or public level.

Since, in general, achieving equality between men and women is based on three main aspects that are interrelated with each other, namely:

1-Abilities to achieve a comfortable life, including education, health, and nutrition.

Access to resources

2- Opportunities: as an opportunity to obtain economic potential; Such as owning land and property, or obtaining resources such as income and employment, and women's enjoyment of political opportunities, such as: representation in parliaments and political and administrative bodies.

3- Security: by eliminating violence and conflicts that cause physical and psychological harm, confronting violence against women, and everything that restricts women and weakens their capabilities and their pursuit of self-realization.

This, in turn, is reflected in several aspects, including education and women's access to educational opportunities equal to what men get, as education enables them to improve their lives and the life of their family, and protects them from poverty, exposure to violence, and disease.

It can combat harmful habits, reduce early marriage and teenage pregnancy, and reduce infant mortality by 5-10% for every school year a woman attains.

From the economic point of view, the pace of economic growth is increasing faster, economic activity becomes greater with their participation, and the education of women in rural areas helps to increase agricultural production and eliminate poverty in those areas; Given that women farmers constitute a large percentage in these areas.

The participation of women in decision-making processes in political fields is considered a matter of great importance. Studies have shown that in countries in which women participate actively or lead in the field of politics, their society is faster in responding to popular demands, and more achieves equality and democracy.

According to an analysis conducted on 39 countries, it was found that the presence of women in legislative councils makes them more connected to concepts that enhance the legitimacy of government for both men and women. The importance of their participation in political fields lies in building strong societies, and promoting the formulation of policies that focus on the needs of families and communities, which automatically enhances human capital and improves living standards in society.

Equality leads to a narrowing of the knowledge gap between males and females, and the approaching enrollment rates of both sexes in education in all its stages. The percentage of women and men is close to obtaining professional, technical, administrative, and governmental jobs. Increasing the number of seats that women obtain in parliament, ministerial posts, and decision-making positions.

Here comes the role of the state in fulfilling its duty to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women by following procedures and measures that contribute to addressing stereotypes based on discrimination on the basis of sex, by making legal amendments if necessary, to ensure that the law is free of any form. Discrimination against women and girls, and an emphasis on reform, especially in our current era, which stems from the concept that equality and all energies must be freed so that the world can achieve the desired progress.

By ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women. Punish all those who practice violence against women in accordance with laws and legislations, and develop a preventive approach, as well as comprehensive legal, political, administrative and cultural measures to enhance the protection of women from all forms of violence.

Punish all those who practice violence against women in accordance with laws and legislations, and develop a preventive approach, as well as comprehensive legal, political, administrative and cultural measures to enhance the protection of women from all forms of violence. Allocating adequate resources in government budgets for activities to eliminate this violence. Paying attention to the education sector to amend social and cultural behaviors, and to get rid of wrong practices against women.

In our country, Eritrean women have always been present in every social and political movement demanding rights, throughout the various eras of Eritrean history. And in the modern era when our people exhausted all peaceful means and methods to demand their rights, and declared armed struggle to wrest their right to freedom and independence,

Eritrean women had the presence in all fields of gathering information, medicine, providing food, caring for patients, exploring enemy sites, hitting and kill everyone who cooperates with the enemy

, and their struggles culminated in carrying weapons and confronting all forms of standing up to the struggle, and their struggles accumulated through the formation and establishment of women's federations, including the National Union of Eritrean Women, through which they secured their rights and participated On all international occasions and events during the armed struggle and even after liberation, the union was a representative of Eritrean women and the government, starting with the participation of the union's delegation in the Beijing Conference during the armed struggle phase, and it became a member of the African Women's Union , submits its reports regularly to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination, in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). And other events related to women. It also provides reports on the issue of women through the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

Since its establishment in 1979, the Union has set its sights on programs to ensure the safety of the mother, and has put forward its ideas and opinions on the need to fight harmful customs, including female genetal mutilation, and underage marriage.

And it began large awareness programs and campaigns in 2006 in the six regions, in which government institutions, notables and citizens participated.

The result was the issuance of Legal Decree No. 2007/158 criminalizing female circumcision, and the campaigns were successful, which saved the female from the suffering, and violation of her rights.

Since the right of women to own land is one of the manifestations of equality, and in harmony with this principle, the government issued Decree No. 58/1994, which affirms their right to own land on par with men.

In addition, the participation of women and their election in political power, and even if they are at the top of the goals of women that affirm equality, the union, in order to reach this goal, was able to implement what was approved by the Popular Front by allocating 30% of the electoral seats to females. This is confirmed by the decree, which defines Actually positive (AFFIRMATIVE ACTION) which it works.

. One of the issues that the Popular Front has introduced since the armed struggle to encourage women is to allocate 30% for women to participate in the political process. For example, allocating 30% of seats in elections did not work in the world at that time, and perhaps very few countries are working with it now. You have to imagine the extent of faith in the right of women, as they compete with each other at the 30% rate, and at the same time they compete with the males in the 70%, all of this is for the sake of supporting and encouraging women, which is not an easy thing.

Efforts to combat child marriage continued for decades, and a committee was formed in 2017 at the national level consisting of representatives from the

Ministries of Health, Labor and Social Welfare and the National Union of Women, which is following up on the matter.

. Consistent with this, the Transitional Civil Law of Eritrea of 1991, which authorized the engagement of a girl at the age of fifteen, was amended in modern civil law, the previous law was amended to make it that young men of both sexes can marry at the age of eighteen, and amendments were made to the civil law of Eritrea in the year 2000. 2015 to guarantee women's rights.

The Union also taught its membership in the law, introducing it and implementing it, as the central office of the Union issued legal brochures that can be referred to and used by them. Seminars are also conducted by the competent authorities to enlighten them in the regions in cooperation with partners about women and the profession, women and education, women, health and women. And social media.

Since 2015, these seminars began in five languages (Tegre - Tegrinia - Sahu - Afar and Al-Arabi) by broadcasting educational programs on the radio, in addition to political, social and legal writings and articles published by the Emancipation Magazine, in addition to the intensive legal activities, advisory services and legal advice provided Through the central office or in the regions who have experiences and understand the problems faced by women, and have sufficient experience and know-how to contribute to reconciliation issues and issues

And they work on solving complex cases in cooperation and consultation with legal experts, or by transferring the case to the parties working to address the case and decide on it.

In order to facilitate the task of the working woman, some institutions have taken the initiative to allocate a place at work to take care of the workers 'children and encourage them, which is something that other institutions must follow.

The Eritrean woman did not wait for her right to be granted, but was always the active and Important

member of society. In countering the unjust ban decision of the UN.

The fact that Eritrean women achieved through the gains and support of society and the state, enabled them to liberate all their energies, and thus their contributions in all areas of life without being intimidated or standing in certain areas.

Today, in free Eritrea, there are no jobs or jobs for a specific gender.

With Our appreciation the steadfast Eritrean women who are struggling, and to more gains and achievements that are reflected in the developing themselves, their families and their society in order to achieve a prosperous country in which everyone enjoys justice and equality.

