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In the Name of Allah the Merciful the Compassionate

Republic of Sudan

Zakat Chamber Secretariat General

Institute of Zakat Science

A document on the Experience of Zakat In Sudan

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قال تعالي:

﴿ خُذْ مِنْ أَمْوَالِهِمْ صَدَقَةً تُطَهِّرُهُمْ وَتُزَكِّيهِمْ بِهَا وَصَلِّ عَلَيْهِمْ ۖ إِنَّ صَلَاتَكَ سَكَنٌ لَهُمْ ۗ وَاللَّهُ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ﴾ **التوبة الآية ١٠٣.**

صدق الله العظيم

Of their wealth take alms, that so though mightiest purify and sanctify them,and pray on-their behalf verily thy prayers are a source of security for them and Allah is one who hearth and knowth.

وقال تعالي:

﴿ لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّىٰ تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ ۚ وَمَا تُنْفِقُوا مِنْ شَيْءٍ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ بِهِ عَلِيمٌ ﴾

آل عمران الآية ٩٢.

صدق الله العظيم

By no means shall ye attain righteousness unless ye give (freely) of that which ye love and what ever ye give Allah knows it well.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In the Name of Allah the Merciful the Compassionate

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The preamble

Praise be to Allah and prayer and peace on the honest messenger of Allah, and on his family , companions and their righteous followers to the day of judgment

Praise be to Allah who made zakat a reality walking among people in the Sudan and has been a successful implementation by the state authority till it became a march . With time zakat has become something pointed at with respect both inside and outside Sudan. Others now look with expectation at the march and hope to benefit from it. This has put great responsibility on the Zakat Chamber to fulfill these requirements. So it established the Institute of Zakat Sciences to look after zakat jurisprudence and its modern applications and set the fundamental roots and spread these applications. More recently the International Zakat Rite Union headquartered in Sudan to continue this march with new dimensions which complements the role of zakat institutions in the Islamic World.

The ٢٠١٥ report of the Sudan Zakat Chamber which was submitted to the Council of Ministers was highly acclaimed and the Chamber was awarded the Banner of Achievement by the Presidency of The Republic . As a result the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning asked the Zakat Chamber to prepare a document both in Arabic and English to reflect the march of the chamber . The institute carried out this assignment through a committee composed of some of the institute senior staff and made use of some economicexperts in and translation until the product finally saw the light**.**

We would like to express our gratitude to all those who contributed to this document and ask the Almighty Allah righteousness and success and to make this work full devoted to Him glorious Face and finally praise be to Allah the Lord of Universe.

Dr. Siddig Ahmed Abdelrahim Al Jizuli

Acting Director General Institute of Zakat Sciences

Introduction

Zakat is the third pillar of the five pillars of Islam , one of the fundamentals of Islamic Economics , a prominent poles of social justice, one of the clearest way of achieving economic development and an effective means of poverty reduction. Zakat require state power and authority in order to perform its role competently and effectively. An example of this is Zakat experience in Sudan. For during the voluntary period ofthe zakatfundin ١٩٨٠/ ١٤٠٠ H, expenditure was confined only tothe single channel of the paupers and needy . In ١٩٨٦ after the zakat became mandatory , its efficiency and effectiveness increased to include all vessels and encompassed the ٨ distribution channels as prescribed by the Sharia. Therefore ,the Chamber has put foremost the issue of state power over zakat .

The Zakat Chamber operates in accordance with some specific vision and mission:

Vision :

The putting out of zakat in obedience to Allah and submission to His orders by calling on payer of zakat to give it with good heart for the sake of Allah the Almighty so as to relieve the deservers, reducethe impact of poverty and strengthen their confidence in society .

Mission ;

The elevation of zakat both as a belief, a faith and a commitment with regard to its collection and expenditure , call , management and quality so as to reach the stage of righteousness (Ihsan).

Through this vision and mission , the Zakat Chamber exert its efforts to resolve the problems and develop implementations which included over the preceding period, for example , the following :

١. carry out the recommendations of research and expert committees to expand the zakat umbrella on wealth (zakat of minerals , amendment of calculation of zakat of companies , control of lost zakat with regard to procedures and handling methods of zakat in kind). The General trustee Secretariat has issued a number of decisions and leaflets to implement the practical recommendation of the committees and research conducted by the Institute of Zakat Sciences.
٢. Regulation and control of system of work in distribution and set extra conditions to ascertain the eligibility of student for support .
٣. Strengthen trust between zakat employees and payers of zakat through meetings , communication and by leaving ٢٠٪ of zakat to be distributed by zakat payers.

٤. The issuance of new regulations for insolvents to include agricultural and commercial work to copewith sharia controlled conditions.

٥. Develop the system of project operation and training before handing them over to entitled.

٦. Qualitative training of zakat employees particularly in the field of operational efficiency and reduction of collection cost,specially for zakat in kind; the introduction of computer systems in financial aspects , collection and expenditure.

The strategic objectives of zakat :

١. Initiate a transformation in thought and method in the society's perception of ordained zakat so as to become a social practice organized by the Chamber.

٢. Make a structural change in work environment and systems so as to cope with international development through the use of modern technology with the highest economic efficiency and least cost.

٣. Emphasize the state power over zakat and its authority over it

٤. Specification of the Chamber's role the state poverty alleviation program.

٥. Increase collection resources with the aim to encompass the total vessel by the end of the ٥ year program to reach ٥.٨ billion Sudanese pound.

٦. ٦. Support and relieve ٢.٥٠٠.٠٠٠ family during the ٥ year program period so as to reduce the impact of poverty by the end of the program years and release ٣٥,٠٠٠ family per year from poverty.

Since its establishment , the Zakat Chamber is considered one of the major institutions in the country for treatment of poverty issues as a main tools of implementation of macroeconomic and sectoralpolices seeking to alleviate poverty and achieve the renaissance and progress of the Sudanese people. Because of this the Chamber adopts a number of instruments in coordination with official institutions and CSO to realize these policy objectives.

The role of the Chamber has grown after its activities became part of the social initiative fostered and led by the Ministry of Social Security and Welfare.

The role of the Chamber in terms of collection and expenditure can be presented through the following axes

- First axis : the role of zakat in achieving social justice
- Second axis : Role of zakat in economic development
- Third axis : the role of zakat in poverty reduction.

First Axis :Zakat Role in Achieving Social justice

The concept of social justice :

The concept of justice in Islam is(to give voluntarily what is obligatory on you and take it) . As for social equity it is to regulate economic activity in such a way as to give all individuals in society equitable opportunities in rights and duties.

Al Farabistates : (justice occurs first in the division of the common wealth of the people of a city among themselves for each one of them has a share of these goods equal to his needs . To reduce him from that or increase him is injustice).

Social justice also means the maintenance of balance between the individual and the community or between communities in a single society . with similar meanings came some UN resolutions , for example :

١. Equal work opportunities
٢. Equality between members of the society in rights and duties
٣. Provision of lawful means of livelihood to all individuals in the society.

Manifestations of social equity in the work of Zakat Chamber :

Justice and social peace are evident in the philosophy of emphasizing the right of the poor to share in the wealth of the rich. The taking of zakat from the surpluses of the rich and giving it back to the poor establishes peace , security , and solidarity in the society . Wecan seethat in many of the manifestations of social justice in the collection of zakat and its distribution.

First : forms of social justice in the collection of zakat :

Allah the most gracious ordained zakat collection tosanctify and purify the wealth of Muslims , achieve justice and to exchange money so as not be a monopoly to the rich . In every nation we find two classes of people : the rich class and the indigent class . The first class expands without limits while the second class becomes slimmer until it is glued to earth soil and social fabric disintegrates. The extravagant rich would not know whence the ceiling collapsed. Islamic legislation sought to organize that as the Allah the Almighty said :

﴿خُذْ مِنْ أَمْوَالِهِمْ صَدَقَةً تُطَهِّرُهُمْ وَتُزَكِّيهِمْ بِهَا وَصَلِّ عَلَيْهِمْ إِنَّ صَلَاتَكَ سَكَنٌ لَهُمْ﴾

of their wealth take alms, that so though mightiest purify and sanctify them, and pray on their behalf verily thy prayers are a source of security for them and Allah is one who hearth and knowth.

Sudan experience in collection has passed through a number of phases since the time when it was voluntary until it took a mandatory form in implementation of the command of Allah (of their wealth take alms, that so though mightiest purify and sanctify them) . As a result , laws and regulations were issued to organize collection work and zakat vessels and volume of zakat collected became diversified due to variation in types of wealth and economic movement in the country.

١. The indications of social justice in collection viewed through zakat eligibility conditions :

It is known that zakat is an is matter of religion, the collection, distribution and spending of which is organized by strict binding sharia controls that are in conformity with the values of social justicesuch as to strengthen the rise of a society of solidarity, mercifulness, and brotherhood. We observe that in zakat eligibility conditions in its various vessels as follows :

A- Full ownership of property :

The full ownership means that zakat will only be taken from property the ownership of which has been ascertained; it is also not taken from money absorbed in debts.

B. Nisab :

Zakat is only taken from money and property that has reached the *nisab*(mandatoryminimum amount) set by the shariah. The *nisab* is measured ifa Muslim money reaching ٨٥ grams of gold , or ٥٩٥ grams of silver . The zakat takes into consideration the minimum necessary for owner livelihood.

c. Migat or timeline :

The legislator has set a time line for the payment of zakat that is not to be exceeded so that the justice principles may become dominant in giving and taking. Every vessel has a migat(time)stipulated by the Shariah, and determined by laws and regulations . For example , for farming harvest day , livestock and trade-wares , cash , gold and silver , the elapse of one year , minerals at the time of their extraction , acquired money when recieved. Zakat is not taken from one group and not from another for it is connected withessence of money wealth rather than not its owner as indeed it taken even from the property of the boy and insane.

٢. Manifestation of social justice in collection viewed through economic activities(zakat vessels) :

The diversity of economic activities indicates the diversity of income sources. The exchange of benefits embodies the total participation in reconstruction, and realizes the objectives of the shariah from the imposition of zakat on all economic activities . In confirmation of the principles of justice in collection of zakat, the contribution of productive strata's eligible to pay zakat is evident in the performance reports of ٢٠١٠-٢٠١٥ **(see table ١, p.١١; table ٣ , p.١٣ ; table ٤/٥/٦ , p. ١١)**

٣. Manifestations of social Justice from Geographical dimension and Balance between states :

The policies of the Zakat Chamber have taken into consideration the comparative advantage aspects of economic activities in different state. Because of the qualitative and quantitative difference between states , the Chamber has allocated the companies zakat and the Sudanese expatriates zakat to the maintenance of the balance and equity between states **(see table (٢) , p. ١٢)**.

Table ١ : Total Collection for the years ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥ through the different Vessels

Vessel	٢٠١٠م	٢٠١١م	٢٠١٢م	٢٠١٣م	٢٠١٤م	٢٠١٥م
Agriculture	١٥١,٣٦٢,٢٠٥	٢٠٨,٤١٧,٣٦٠	٣٦٢,٠٨٩,٥٣٤	٥٩٦,٦٢٨,٨٨٩	٧٦٨,٦٢٠,٢٢٤	١,٠٥٨,٣٢٠,٣١٠
Livestock	٢٧,٩٨٢,٥٤٩	٣٩,٣٨٤,١١٧	٦٤,١٨٩,٦٩٠	١٠٤,٤١٩,٠٩٧	١٢٧,٣٤٦,٣٩٦	٧٣٥,٧١٩,٩٠٧
Trade-wares	٢٧٤,٨٤٩,٢١١	٢٩٥,٧٦٠,٨٥٣	٣١٨,٦٣٨,٠٨٤	٣٩٣,٨٦٩,٣٠٢	٥٢٥,٨٧٢,٥٨١	١٣٢,٠١٢,٠٢٨
Acquired money	٢٠,٣٣٥,٤٨١	٢٤,٣٧١,٧٤٠	٣٥,٧٩٠,١٦٥	٤٩,٧٦٨,٦٣٣	٦٧,٤٦٩,٧٢٩	٨٥,٥٢٠,٧١٣
Free professions	٣,٧٣١,٥٩٢	٤,٢٣٠,٥٦٦	٤,٧٣٤,٢٨٤	٦,٥٩٩,٦٤٧	٩,٣٨٧,٤٦٤	٤٣,٦١٩,٧٩٠
invested	١٩,١٧٩,٠٨٩	٢٠,٤٧١,٩٣٢	٢٢,٣٥٨,٩٠١	٣٠,٢٦٨,٤٥٤	٣٧,٨٧٠,٢١٩	٣٢,٨٠١,٠٧٤
Mineral	٠	٠	٠	١٢,٦٤٠,٧٣٧	١٨,١٤٢,٨٣٧	١٢,١٠٨,٧٥٥
Other and alms	٠	٠	٠	٥,٨٥٧,٠٢٠	٦٣٨,٤٧٠	٠
Total collection	٤٩٧,٤٤٠,١٢٧	٥٩٢,٦٣٦,٥٦٨	٨٠٧,٨٠٠,٦٥٨	١,٢٠٠,٠٥١,٧٧٩	١,٥٥٥,٣٤٧,٩٢٠	٢,١٠٠,١٠٢,٥٧٦

Note : Minerals zakat was not available before ٢٠١٣

Table ٢: social Justice manifested through the geographical dimension and in keeping of balance Between states

State	٢٠١٠م	٢٠١١م	٢٠١٢م	٢٠١٣م	٢٠١٤م	٢٠١٥م
Gedaref	٣١٣٠٢٠٦٨	٥١,٧٦٧,٨١٧	١١٣,٤٤٦,٤٦٦	٢٠٥,٣٩١,٠٤٠	٢٦٠,٩٠٣,٠٠٤	٢٩٥,٨٨٤,٢٨٣
Khartoum	٥٩١٥٦٣١٤	٦٦,٢٧٣,٨٤٩	٨١,٨٦٢,٣٨٦	١٢١,٣٣٠,٦٠٠	١٤٧,٩٥٢,٩٢٩	٢٠٠,٤٩١,١٨٩
Gezira	٢١٢٥٠٥٠١	٢٦,٤٢٨,٨١٢	٣٥,٠٦٩,١١٥	٥٢,٢٦٢,٠٢٤	٨٠,٥٢٧,٣٧١	١١٨,٤٧٤,١٦٧
Companies secretariat	٢١٢٤٠٩٥٠٤	٢٢٤,٧٨٦,٠٠٠	٢٣١,٤٤٢,٦٢٦	٢٨٢,١٧١,٩٣٨	٣٧٧,٨٧٣,٧٤٢	٥٣٦,٤٥٥,٦٠٣
Expatriates	٥٦٨٣٩٦٥	٧,٣٠٨,١٦٨	١٤,٠٢٤,٥٨٥	١٤,٤٤٢,٧٨٠	٢٠,٤٥٩,٨٦٠	٢٤,٨٣٠,١٠١
Kassala	٩٥٨٦٥٩٣	١٥,١٣٦,٣٠٧	٢٥,١١٠,٦٠٦	٣٢,٧٢١,٧١٣	٥٣,٠٥٩,٥٨٩	٦٧,٢٧٢,١٧٢
Red Sea	١١٧٣٧٥٠٩	١١,٩٥٥,٠٤٦	١٢,٩٥٠,٩٨٦	١٧,٢٩٦,٤٦٥	٢٤,٠٠٤,٨٧١	٢٢,١١٧,٧٤٩
Blue Nile	٢٠٩٥٨٢١٧	٢٤,١٨٢,٦٠٩	٣٦,١٠١,٣٨٥	٥٥,٦٨٣,٩٧٣	٧٩,٥٩٠,٨٧٨	١٠١,٢١٥,٧٧٢
White Nile	١٤٤٤٥٧١٨	١٣,٣٣٥,٨٨٠	١٨,٦١٧,٤٥٩	٢٨,٢٤٠,٨٣٢	٥٠,١٧٨,٩٧٣	٦٨,١٤١,٣٢٢
Sennar	١٩٠٠٧٤٨٥	٢٩,٥٤٨,٩٥٢	٥٢,١٠١,٤٣٩	٨٩,٩٧٧,٣٣٨	١١٣,٣٤٩,٤٦٩	١٧٠,٩٧٨,٩٠٣
North Kordofan	٢٥٠٨٩٥٩٠	٢٧,٤٦٧,١٤٥	٤٥,٧١٦,٦٦٨	٧٢,٦٩٩,٧٢٨	٥٩,٤٧٧,١٩٩	٥٩,٢١٤,٩٩٨
South Kordofan	١٤٢٥٠٤٤٧	١٨,٩٧٩,٠٤٠	٢٥,١٣٥,٨٩١	٤٢,٦٠٨,٢٠٠	٥٠,٥٠٧,٨٧٥	٦٩,٣٣٤,٧١٢
North Darfur	٤٤٥١٢٥٢	٦,٦٣٩,٩٤٥	١١,٠١٧,٨٢٤	٢١,٦٥٣,٠٤٤	١٩,٠٥٧,٥٧٤	٣٥,٧٩٨,٣٠٠
West Darfur	٤٤٣٤٩٢٢	٧,٢٢٦,٠١٣	٤,٣٨٧,٣٤٩	٧,٤٨٧,٢٥٤	١٢,٧٧٩,٣٤٣	١٧,٠٦٤,٣٦٧
South Darfur	٢٥٥٥٨٩٢٧	٤٠,١٦١,٤٥٣	٢٧,٢٥٣,٤١٧	٣٤,٧٩٥,٥١٦	٣٠,٢٩١,٠٣٧	٥٤,١٨٩,٢٦٨
Northern	٩١٨٢٠٦١	١١,٢٦١,٩٠٠	١٦,٢٢٩,٨٣٥	٢٧,٥٢١,٧٤٣	٣٢,٥٧٥,٢٠٥	٤٣,٥٦٠,١٦٠
River Nile	٨٩٣٥٠٥٤	١٠,١٧٧,٦٣٢	١٦,٩١٦,٠١٦	٣١,٠٨١,٦٢٧	٣٨,٣٤٦,٧٥٠	٦٤,٤٨٨,٠٨٤
East Darfur	٠	٠	٣٥,١٤١,١١٥	٤٢,٩٦٣,٣٣٤	٣٧,٠٤١,٩٠١	٦٧,٠٥٨,٢٧٣
Central Darfur	٠	٠	٥,٢٧٥,٤٩٠	٤,٨٠٧,١٠٧	٦,٨٦٣,١٧٤	١٠,١١٢,٨٩٢
West Kordofan	٠	٠	٠	٩,٠٥٨,٥٠٣	٥٩,٨٦٨,٧٠٨	٧٣,٤٢٠,٢٦٢
Other	٠	٠	٠	٥,٨٥٧,٠٢٠	٦٣٨,٤٦٩	٠
Total zakat collection	٤٩٧,٤٤٠,١٢٧	٥٩٢,٦٣٦,٥٦٨	٨٠٧,٨٠٠,٦٥٨	١,٢٠٠,٠٥١,٧٧٩	١,٥٥٥,٣٤٧,٩٢٠	٢,١٠٠,١٠٢,٥٧٦

- **The states of WestKordofan , East Darfur , Central Darfur were founded recently after ٢٠١٢.**

Table ٣ :collection in kind of zakat ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥

Year	Sorghum c	Millet c	Wheat c	Sesame	Groundnuts C	Sunflower
٢٠١٠	٣٩٢,٠٩٢	٢٨,٢٤٧	٤٠,٣١٦	١٧١,٣٢٦	١,٥٨٣,٢٠٧	٢٦,٧٦٢
٢٠١١	٨٤٢,٩٤٧	٣٤,٩٤٢	٥٠,٣٣٤	١٢٧,٨٥٤	٦٧٧,٥٤١	٢٩,٣٠٧
٢٠١٢	٥٠٣,٢٠٣	٤٤,٣٨٥	٥٩,٦١٨	٢٠٠,١٥٩	٦٧٥,٩٢٥	٤٨,٩٩٤
٢٠١٣	١,٠٥٩,١٣٨	٦٥,٥٠٦	٥٣,٢٣٣	١٢٦,٢٧٤	١,٠٩٥,٦٢٤	٤٣,٧٦٤
٢٠١٤	٧٦٦,٩٥١	٣٨,٦٨٦	٦٧,٦٠١	٢٧٤,٩٠٣	٥٢٦,٩٧٧	٤٤,٧٤٦
٢٠١٥	١,٥٤٠,٥٨٢	٦٥,٠٨٥	١٤٣,٣٩٠	٣٣٦,٣٣٥	١,٣٣٦,١٨٨	٤٢,٥١٢
Total	٥,١٠٤,٩١٣	٢٧٦,٨٥١	٤١٤,٤٩٢	١,٢٣٦,٨٥١	٥,٨٩٥,٤٦٢	٢٣٦,٠٨٥

Table ٣ : continued showing collection in kind ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥

Year	Sorghum c	kerkedeh c	Watermelon seeds c	Egyptian horse bean c	Onions c	Dates c
٢٠١٠	٣٠٣,٩٨٣	٣٧٥,٠٢٠	١٨,١٦٧	٧,٧٨٣	٤٦,٨٢٢	٧٠,٩٠٨
٢٠١١	٥٦,٠٧٨	١٩,١٣٧	٢١,٧٥٩	٧,٢٠٨	٤,٧٢٠	٧٤,١٢٣
٢٠١٢	٦١,٣٢٠	٢٠,٧٠٠	٢١,٦٣٦	١٠,٧١٨	٦,٤٣١	٥٢,٩٢٥
٢٠١٣	٤٢,٩٤٦	٢٢,٨٧٠	١٥,٤٧٧	١١,٥٦٩	٥,٠٦٣	٨٧,٦٣٠
٢٠١٤	٣٢,٩٣٠	٣٠,٤٠٨	٢٤,٩٠٢	٩,٩٥٦	٢,٤٠٠	٧٨,٥٧٠
٢٠١٥	٣٨٠,٤٩٤	٨٥,٩٦٣	٣٨,٩٤١	٨,١٧٩	٤,٠٣٥	١٠٢,٦٠٧
Total collection	٣٠٣,٩٨٣	٣٧٥,٠٢٠	١٨,١٦٧	٧,٧٨٣	٤٦,٨٢٢	٧٠,٩٠٨

Source : statistics , the information center , Trusteeship General

Table ٤: Collection in kind Livestock Vessel ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥

item	Camels					Cattle		sheep	
Year	sheep	BintMakhad	Bintlaboun (milk daughter)	hagga	jazzaa	Tabie	Musina (old)	Sheep	Goats
٢٠١٠	٩.١٧٣	٣.٩٧١	٤.٣١٩	٤.٥٨٧	١.٢٧٩	١٧.٣٠٤	٨.٩٨١	٩٥.٢٤١	٦.٥٥٣
٢٠١١	٧٨.١٠٥	١٠.٦٦٦	٥.٩٦٦	٤.٤٥٧	٢.١٧٩	١٦.٩٦٨	٨.٨٧٣	٤٦٤.٥١٨	١٩.٣٧٧
٢٠١٢	٨.٨٧٦	٣.٥٦٦	٣.٦٥٤	٣.٩٠٣	١.٣٤٣	١٦.٧٠٩	٩.٢٦٣	١٠٠.٩٧٢	٨.٥٦٨
٢٠١٣	٦.٩٢١	٣.٥١١	٣.٤٠٣	٣.٥١٥	١.٠٨٧	١٤.١٤٨	٨.٢٠٣	٩٥.٩٥٦	١٠.٩١٨
٢٠١٤	٧.٢٩٤	٣.٢٤٠	٣.٤٠٧	٣.٨١٦	١.٠٤٥	١٥.٠٢٢	٩.٢٢٨	١٠٥.٠٢٥	٨.٨٣١
٢٠١٥م	٧.٨٣٠	٣.١٤٦	٣.٠٥٨	٣.٢٧٨	١.١٢٢	٢٧.٨١٩	٢٣.٢١٤	١١١.٦٢٩	١٠.٧٣٠
Total	١١١.١٩٩	٢٨.١٠٠	٢٣.٨٠٧	٢٣.٥٥٦	٨.٠٥٥	١٠٧.٩٧٠	٦٧.٧٦٢	٩٧٣.٣٤١	٦٤.٩٧٧

Table ٥: collectionof acquired money

٢٠١٠-٢٠١٥

Year	Collection
٢٠١٠	٢٠,٣٣٥,٤٨١
٢٠١١	٢٤,٣٧١,٧٤٠
٢٠١٢	٣٥,٧٩٠,١٦٥
٢٠١٣	٤٩,٧٦٨,٦٣٣
٢٠١٤	٦٧,٤٦٩,٧٢٩
٢٠١٥م	٨٥,٥٢٠,٧١٣
Total	٢٨٣,٢٥٦,٤٦١

Table ٦: collection of trade- wares

٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥

Year	Collection
٢٠١٠	٢٧٤,٨٤٩,٢١١
٢٠١١	٢٩٥,٧٦٠,٨٥٣
٢٠١٢	٣١٨,٦٣٨,٠٨٤
٢٠١٣	٣٩٣,٨٦٩,٣٠٢
٢٠١٤	٥٢٥,٨٧٢,٥٨١
٢٠١٥م	١٣٢,٠١٢,٠٢٨
Total	١,٩٤١,٠٠٢,٠٥٩

Table ٧ : Collection from free professions ٢٠١٠-٢٠١٥

Year	Collection
٢٠١٠	٣,٧٣١,٥٩٢
٢٠١١	٤,٢٣٠,٥٦٦
٢٠١٢	٤,٧٣٤,٢٨٤
٢٠١٣	٦,٥٩٩,٦٤٧
٢٠١٤	٩,٣٨٧,٤٦٤
٢٠١٥	٤٣,٦١٩,٧٩٠
Total	٧٢,٣٠٣,٣٤٣

Table ٨: Collection from invested vessel ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥

Year	Collection
٢٠١٠	١٩,١٧٩,٠٨٩
٢٠١١	٢٠,٤٧١,٩٣٢
٢٠١٢	٢٢,٣٥٨,٩٠١
٢٠١٣	٣٠,٢٦٨,٤٥٤
٢٠١٤	٣٧,٨٧٠,٢١٩
٢٠١٥	٣٢,٨٠١,٠٧٤
Total	١٦٢,٩٤٩,٦٦٩

Table ٩: Collection in Minerals Vessel ٢٠١٣—٢٠١٥

Year	Collection
٢٠١٣	١٢,٦٤٠,٧٣٧
٢٠١٤	١٨,١٤٢,٨٣٧
٢٠١٥	١٢,١٠٨,٧٥٥
Total	٤٢,٨٩٢,٣٢٩

Minerals zakat was not available before ٢٠١٣

Second: Manifestations of social justice in distributing the zakat money :

The zakat rests on the text of the wise sharia which specified unequivocally the target groups . Allah the Almighty said :
إِنَّمَا الصَّدَقَاتُ لِلْفُقَرَاءِ وَالْمَسَاكِينِ وَالْعَامِلِينَ عَلَيْهَا وَالْمُؤَلَّفَةِ قُلُوبُهُمْ وَفِي الرِّقَابِ وَالْغَارِمِينَ وَفِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ ۖ فَرِيضَةً مِنَ اللَّهِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿**التوبة: ٦٠.**

In the authentic hadith , the Prophet (peace and prayer of Allah on him) said to the man who came asking for sadaga(alms) : " Allah did not leave the issue of alms to a Prophet or other but ruled on it and divided it into eight sections and if you are one of them I will give you what is your right" .

Therefore the targeted groups do not exceed these eight groups . There remains the relative variation in amounts bestowed which is connected with the policy of the governer(wali) of Muslim Affairs who sets priorities within the framework of his responsibility under the sharia law to achieve social justice .

In the Sudan , the President has assigned policy making and implementation to the Supreme Council of Zakat Trustees which is composed of a number of (scholar)ulama and experts and wealth owners

The Board has taken many measures, policies and criteria to achieve social justice in spending money to those entitled , of which we mention the following :

The Chamber Policies For the Distribution of Zakatfunds :

a. Each state was permitted to distribute all the amounts collected on those in need of the state population

B. The companies zakat and the Sudanese working abroad zakat has been allocated to support the weak states , to preserve the balance and support services projects.

c. Assignment of ٧١٪ of the total collection to the paupers and needy channel and giving priorityto thepaupers,allocating ٥١٪ to it ,of the total targeted collection.

d. Focus on productive schemes allocating ٢٠٪ of the total collection of the needy channel to them . As for service projects (water , health and education), they are supported by the center by allocating a specific sum to each state per year.

e. In spending on the paupers and needy priority is given to orphans , widows the sick , the old, infirm and students from poor families A policy adopted is to provide support in the form of seasonal or permanent projects (such as medical insurance project, school uniform project , university student sponsorship project, orphans sponsorship etc).

f. Implement projects in the states for the glorification of the zakat rite . The projects seek to develop and entire state via central and state support.

g. Provide support to states inflicted with war and displacement and help in returnees settlement.

h.Focus on collective programs , services projects which handle the issue of group poverty (health , water and sanitation).**(see table ٢١ , p. ٣٨).**

m.Contribute to the creation of the moral and virtuous society by support to group marriage programs , women and youth capacity development centers , supporting the disabled (see table ٢٨, p. ٤٧).

N. Support the call activities that seek to spread the culture of peace and tolerance.

It is evident from the above policies of the Zakat Chamber that it operates as a distinct social institution that provide social security services in addition to welfare and social development , something which is available to many social welfare institutions in the Sudan.

Important considerations for selection of paupers and Needy :

The Chamber has pursued the highest levels of commitment to social justice criteria in the distribution of zakat funds to target groups. This starts with careful consideration in classifying and selection of those entitled to zakat. The paupers selection criteria accredited by the Chamber are the following

a. The minimum required is that necessary for the preservation of the five pillars of the individual social life (preservation of religion, human self , human mind , progeny , property).

b. The poverty measurement unit should be the family and not the individual as is the case in many international poverty indicators or some country indicators . This is because of Sudanese society emphasis on the family as integrated well connected unit.

c. The measurement of poverty should take into consideration the disparity between town and country and between the different regions of the country so that each region may have its own poverty indicators.

d.Personal differences should be observed in determination of minimum necessities per person and for some practical consideration in assessment for groups like special needs , the homeless , IDPs in war zones , disaster victims and in traditional societies who lack the necessary knowledge and awareness.

Third : Strict Definition of eligible section (the deservers)and identification of their Qualitative Needs :

The Chamber paid substantial attention to the proper definition of the eligible section for zakat and the determination of their needs from an Islamic perspective and the principles of UN Charters for achieving social equity as follows :

a. The paupers distribution channel :

The paupers is the person who does have money or earning to satisfy his daily needs . In an Islamic perspective this poverty for the (pauper is the one who does not have day's food). The Board of Trustees has classified a number of groups under this category such as orphans , widows , the sick , divorced women and the students ..etc. To these groups it allocated ٥١٪ of total zakat collection and specified for each

what is appropriate to their case (medical insurance, regular sponsorship, a year's food ..etc) . It also allocated to them seasonal support for their circumstantial needs (fasting person joy , school bag, Eid Joy , chaste family support .(the families who donot use to come to the chamber office .et) . (see table -٦٠).

Regular Seasonal Programs (Applied cases):

i. **Ramadan program** which is carried annually by the Chamber a direct response to the needs of the poor , the weak and for family obligations in the Fasting month as zakat funds are used in a number of axes the most important of which are :

- **Fasting person joy program** : with the largest cost and most comprehensive program as it covers all states, full time khalwa students , university students and hospital patients.
- **Chaste families program** : The program targets needy families who shy from asking people despite intense needs. The program provide considerable support to such families in the form of productive schemes.

ii. **Release of Debtors** inmates Program : with focus on sharia necessities such as family expenses and legitimate loans.

iii. **EidJoy** : The program aims to instil joy and happiness in orphans hearts during Eid.

iv. **School bag program** : a seasonal annual program at the start of the school year. It targets poor pupils and students provide a school bag , uniform and pupil's meal (see table ٣٥ , p.٥٩- ٦٠).

b. The Masakin(the needy)Channel :

The Miskin(needy) is a person who owns money or an occupation but it does not satisfy his needs . In the Islamic perspective he is owns called miskin because he does not have a year food. Often these are economically active but lack work requirements or tools , capital or marketing ability.

The Chamber allocated ٢٠٪ of the total zakat collected, and took neccessry measures to transform them from recipients to earning and production . This is done by rehabilitating those eligible and giving them small productive and service projects in line with the following axes :

١. Service Projects Axis : (water , health , education). (see table ٢١, p. ٣٨).

٢. collective and Individual productive projects such youth settlement schemes , women programs – (see table ١٨ , p ٢٩).

٣. Shelter programs – (see table ١٨, p.٢٩).

٤.Training programs – (see table ١٨, p.٢٩).

Controls over giving ownership of productive projects :

The Chamber put strict controls for small projects ownerships by those eligible . These are :

i. It should be included in the Chamber annual plan

ii. A feasibility study of its economies and socioeconomic impact .

iii. It should fulfill the legal requirements of the project

iv. Beneficiaries should be part of the miskin circle.

v. Beneficiaries should have knowledge of the technical and administrative aspects of the project and trained to operate it.

vi. The Zakat Chamber supervises project execution to completion and Chamber satisfaction with its progress.

vii. The miskin should be given actual full and complete legal ownership of the project with all rights of ownership.

viii. Viiiownership of projects should be confined to those entitled to zakat and not shared with those who are ineligible.

ix. he projects should be of priorities of zakat deservers in general . The project should not for example provide a complementary commodity or service when the needy badly need necessities.

x. Transformation retraining programs : For those whose occupation and experience has become old or obsolete and need retraining to cope with change. Retraining is also for graduates who cannot find a job and could be transferred to occupations that benefit the society .(see table ٢٨ , p. ٤٧).

xi. the glorification of the sharia rite program : includes other items. This is a seasonal program seeking a real change in the states . The program approach is to visit all states consecutively and provide a large subsidy from the center for productive and service projects, and the horizontal expenditure program for the paupers and the needy.

c.The employees outlet :

These are employeesto whom the Chamber has assigned zakat collection and distribution in accordance with known duties and rights . Social justice require that these should carefully selected , competent , employed and paid what is their due right. (see table ٢٠,, p. ٣١).

d.(The Masraifoutlet) ofthe Mualafa (those who recently come to no Islam and those on bondage:

The Chamber has merged all reconciled hearts channel andrigab and put their share to call dissemination activities and scientific learning (learning of Islam jurisprudence).

The Chamber has given attention to these section because of their role in society and in call dissemination. The year ٢٠١٥ is consideredan example of comprehensive effort by the Chamber to distribute zakat to these groups . (see table ١١, p.٢٣).

e.InsolventChannel(outlet) :

These are those who have debts which they defaulted on and are unable to repay . The Chamber has set procedures and conditions for legitimate distribution to them from zakat with some specific percentage of the total zakat collected. (see table ١٢, p.٢٤).

f. For the sake of Allah Distribution Channel :

These refer to expenses of defending the faith and the country and include the spreading of Islam and call The legislator has seen to it that spending on this item should not at the expense of the pauper and the needy and allocated another percentage to spend on this field. (see table ١٣, p.٢٤).

g. Wayfarersstranded traveler) distriutingchannel :

those stranded away from their families and need help and support to return to their home. There are some regulatory controls for spending on the wayfarers. (see table ١٤, p.٢٤).

Third : Manifestations of social justice in Central support to the states :

The Chamber has established a successful approach in maintaining the balance between the rich and poor states so as to correct variations in collection and expenditure. This is by assigning the federal companies and Sudanese working abroad zakat to this objective (see table ١٨ , p. ٢٩, and table ١٩, p.٣٠).

Fourth : Social Justice through the Mechanism of Spending Zakat funds :

The Zakat Chamber has an accredited number of mechanisms to achieve social equity in the selection of those entitled to zakat funds of which are the following :

١.**Grassroots zakat committees** : these are popular committees selected by the neighborhood with their own free will from inside the mosque who have the requisite conditions, are competent and of good reputation among whom is the Imam of the Mosque . The Chamber rely on more than ١٩, ٣٧٨ grass root committee all over the Sudan.

٢.**The debtors(insolvents) committees :**

These are committees formed from relevant bodies from outside the Chamber headed by a Judge with members from zakat payers , ulama(scholars) and expert . The committee looks into debtor cases and decides on whether to support scholars.

٣.**Emergency cases committees :** These are committees formed at locality level to recommend the provision of support to different committees.

Table ١٠ : total spending on the paupers and Needy (٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥)

Year	Total spend on the poor and destitute ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥	Percent of total collection
٢٠١٠	٣٢٩.٧٨٧.٠٣٧	٦٦.٣
٢٠١١	٤١٤.٠٥٩.٧٦٦	٦٩.٩
٢٠١٢	٥٠٩.٠٢٠.٥٨١	٦٧.٥
٢٠١٣	٨٣٤.٩٥٢.٩٦٨	٦٧.٣
٢٠١٤	٩٥٠.٨٥٧.١٣٧	٧١.٠
٢٠١٥	١.٣٢٦.٨٩١.١٠٦	٧١.٢
Total	٤.٣٦٥.٥٦٨.٥٩٥	٦٤.٦

Table ١١ : total spending on call and release of prisoners

Year	Total spending on call and release of prisoners
٢٠١٠	٢٨,٣٠٩,٩٤١
٢٠١١	٢١.٥٣٠.٢٦٤
٢٠١٢	٣١.٦٨٧.٦٤٨
٢٠١٣	٥٦,٧٧٥,١٠٧
٢٠١٤	٥٦,٢٨٢,٦١١
٢٠١٥	٦٦,٠٨٧,٢٨٣

Table ١٢ : total amounts spend on debtors ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥

Year	No of beneficiaries	Total support (in pounds)
٢٠١٠	١٤,٤٩٤	١٢,٩٧٦,٣٧١
٢٠١١	١٦,٥١٢	٢٠,٤١٧,٤٢١
٢٠١٢	١٦,٨٩٨	٢٤,٨٦٤,٥٥٤
٢٠١٣	٢١,٨٧١	٤٧,٦٣٨,٨٢٩
٢٠١٤	١٤,٧٧١	٤٩,٨٠٧,٨٠٨
٢٠١٥	٢١,٥٠٨	٦٥,٨٠١,٤٩٦

Table ١٣ : Total spent in the sake of Allah ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥

Year	Total Spent in the way of Allah (pounds)
٢٠١٠	١١,٧٠٧,٨٧٤
٢٠١١	٢٣.٥٢٤.٣٥٧
٢٠١٢	٢٦.٠٥٥.٧٦٥
٢٠١٣	٣٥,٢٢٨,٨٢٩
٢٠١٤	٣٤,٧٤٠,٤٢٠
٢٠١٥	٣٧,١٥١,٤٣٥

Table ١٤: total spent on way farers(stranded travelers)

Year	Total spent on way farer (pounds)
٢٠١٠	١,٣٣٦,٢٦٢
٢٠١١	١.٨٧٨.٤٢٦
٢٠١٢	٢.٩٦٤.٨٩١
٢٠١٣	٣,٧٩٩,٨٩٣
٢٠١٤	٥,٥٣٨,٨٢١
٢٠١٥	٦,٧٤٨,٠٦٤

Table ١٥ : Central support to the State

State	٢٠١٠م	٢٠١١م	٢٠١٢م	٢٠١٣م	٢٠١٤م	٢٠١٥م	Total
Khartoum	٢٢٦٩٤٣٩٠٠	٧٢٥٠٧٠٠٠	٩٧٤٧٠٠٠٠٠	١٥١٥٤٣٥٧٠٠	٢٤١٩٢١١٨٠٠	٣٧٠٧٩٩٠٠٠٠	٨٩١٦٧٨٨٤٠٠
River Nile	١٧٢٠٠٦٠٠٠	٢٣١٠٧٤٠٠٠	٣١٣٨٤٠٠٠٠	٩٩٤٨٠٥٥٠٠	١٩٣٧٥٣٤٠٠٠	١٤٢٠٩٦٨٣٠٠	٥٠٧٠٢٢٧٨٠٠
Gezira	١٤٥٦٨٢٧٠٠	١٦٢٧٠٠٠٠٠	٥٩٦٧٧٥٠٠٠	١٢٤٥٧٤٨٥٠٠	١٢٢٠٢٣٦٠٠٠	١٤٥٢٧٩٥٣٠٠	٤٨٢٣٩٣٧٥٠٠
Sinnar	١٥٣٦٣٢٤٠٠	٥٠١٧٤٨٠٠	٤٦٢٧٠٠٠٠٠	٥٥٧٨٣٦٠٠٠	٦٤٢٥٠٠٠٠٠	١١٧٣٨٦٥٩٠٠	٣٠٤٠٧٠٩١٠٠
Kassala	١٢٩٦١٩٠٠٠	٩٨٦٦٠٠٠٠	٢٣٠٤٠٦٩٠٠	٦٣٢١٣٧٠٠٠	٧٩٠٥٠٦٥٠٠	١١١٠٩١٣٣٠٠	٢٩٩٢٢٤٢٧٠٠
Red Sea	١٩٣١٨٨٧٠٠	٢٠٥٨٧٧٠٠٠	٣٦٤٧٠١٦٠٠	١٠٣٦٢٩٣٥٠٠	٩١٨٠١١٠٠٠	١٥٣٨٨٤٢٥٠٠	٤٢٥٦٩١٤٣٠٠
Northern	١٢٧٨٩٦٠٠٠	١٩٦٣٧٣٠٠٠	٤٦٥٦٢١٧٠٠	١٠٠٦٩٩٢٢٠٠	١٣٤٦٥٧٧٥٠٠	١٧٦٢٠٢٢١٠٠	٤٩٠٥٤٨٢٥٠٠
White Nile	١١٧١٠٠٩٠٠	١١٣٨٩٠٠٠٠	٣٢٠٠٩٩٨٠٠	٧٥٥١٦٢٤٠٠	٨٥٤٦٠١٤٠٠	١٢٨٢٢٠٦٣٠٠	٣٤٤٣٠٦٠٨٠٠
North Kordofan	١٢٠٢٢٧٢٠٠	٣٠٤٤٤٣٠٠٠	٣٠٠٠٧٥٠٠٠	٨٤٦٢٨٦٠٠٠	٦٢٨٥١٦٣٠٠	١٥١٧٣٧٥٣٠٠	٣٧١٦٩٢٢٨٠٠
South Kordofan	١٧٨٦٦٦١٠٠	٨٧٨٣٦٤٠٠	٤٤٣١٢٠٠٠٠	٧٣٥٢٩٥٧٠٠	٦٦٠٧٣٢٧٠٠	٧١٧٦٣٣٨٠٠	٢٨٢٣٢٨٤٧٠٠
West Kordofan	٠	٠	٠	٢٣٣٨٦٩٣٠٠	٥٨٢٠٩٢٠٠٠	٧١١٥١٤٧٠٠	١٥٢٧٤٧٦٠٠٠
North Darfur	١٤٠٩١٦٦٠٠	٨٠١١٢٠٠٠	٢٥٩٤٥٠٠٠٠	٦١٦٦٧١٥٠٠	٨٢٩١٤٥٠٠٠	١٢٨٢٠٩٠٠٠٠	٣٢٠٨٣٨٥١٠٠
South Darfur	١٨٣١٣٧٠٠٠	٨٩٢٢٤٠٠٠	٢٠٤٧٧٨٧٠٠	٦٢٤٩٧٣٤٠٠	٥٨٩٣٩١٥٠٠	١٤١٠٢٨١٣٠٠	٣١٠١٧٨٥٩٠٠
West Darfur	١٤٤٣٢٨٨٠٠	١١٦٢٢٤٠٠٠	٢٠٤٥٠٥٢٠٠	٤٣٨١٩٦٩٠٠	٧٣٦٧١١٠٠٠	٨٩٤١٧٣٢٠٠	٢٥٣٤١٣٩١٠٠
Gedaref	٨٧٧٤٥٥٢٥	٢٠٧٥٤٠٠٠	١٧٣٩٣٧٦٠٠	٧٩٠٧٩٠٠٠٠	٥٨٩٥٠٠٠٠٠	١٢٥١٠١٢٣٠٠	٢٩١٣٧٣٩٤٢٥

Trusteeship General	١٥٣٥٠٢٤٠٠	٠	٦٢٥٠٠٠٠٠	٤٠٦٣٧٠٠٠٠	٢٢٦٨٢٥٣٠٠	١٩٤٥٠٠٠٠	٨٦٨٦٤٧٧٠٠
Companies	١٤٨٠٠٠٠	٢١٠٠٠٠٠	٠	٤٥٧٠٠٠٠	٣٣٩٠٠٠٠٠	٩٩٠٠٠٠٠	٥١٩٥٠٠٠٠
Expatriates	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٢٧٠٠٠٠٠	٢٧٠٠٠٠٠
Blue Nile	٢٧٠١٠١٠٠	١٥٧٤٠٠٠٠	١١٩٤٠٠٠٠٠	٤٥٩٨٢٠٠٠٠	٦٨٥٣٩٦٦٠٠	٨٠٦٣١١٠٠٠	٢١١٣٦٧٧٧٠٠
Institute of zakat sciences	٣٢٦٨٩١٠٠٠	٥١٢١٣٣٤٠٠	٣٢٥٠٨٧٠٠٠	٥٩٦٩٠٤٦٠٠	٦٥١٦٠٥٦٠٠	٨٧٨٧٩٩١٠٠	٣٢٩١٤٢٠٧٠٠
East Darfur	٠	٠	٢٧٧٠٠٠٠٠	١٢٤٨٤٠٠٠٠	٢٨٢٤٢٥٠٠٠	٥٥٦٦٤٩٠٠٠	٩٩١٦١٤٠٠٠
Central Darufr	٠	٠	٦٤٠٣٥١٠٠	٥٦٨٧٧٣١٠٠	٧٨٦٠٨٨٠٠٠	١١١٠٣٠٠٠٠٠	٢٥٢٩١٩٦٢٠٠
Total	٢٦٢٩٩٧٤٣٢٥	٢٣٥٩٨٢٢٦٠٠	٥٩١٣٤٣٣٦٠٠	١٤١٩١٧٧١٣٠٠	١٧٤١١٥٠٧٢٠٠	٢٤٦١٧٧٩٣٤٠٠	٦٧١٢٤٣٠٢٤٢٥

Table ١٦: Central support to the states (byexpendtureitem)

Year	Way farers	The employee	insolvent	Paupers and needy	Call	In the sake of Allah	Total
٢٠١٠	١٥٠٠٠٠٠	١٩٦٩٤٠١١٠٠	٤٣٤١١٠٠	٢٥٩٥٠٧١٢٥	٠	٠	٢٦٢٩٩٧٤٣٢٥
٢٠١١	٠	١٤١١٨٦٩٦٠٠	٢٠٠٠٠٠٠	٥٤٠٨٠٠٠٠٠	٢٤٢٥٠٠٠٠	٠	٢٣٥٩٨٢٢٦٠٠
٢٠١٢	٠	٢٢٤٠٥٧١٨٠٠	١٦٠٠٠٠٠٠	٣١٣٧٩٣٣٧٠٠	٣١٥٠٠٠٠٠	٦٠٠٠٠٠٠	٥٩١٣٤٣٣٦٠٠
٢٠١٣		٤٨٠٨٥٣٥٨٠٠	١٨١٣٣٠٠٠	٨٢٧٢١٤٦٠٠٠	٢٩٤٧٥٠٠٠٠	١٠٤١٠٠٠٠٠	١٤١٩١٧٧١٣٠٠
٢٠١٤	٥٠٠٠٠٠٠	٤٢٣٣٥١١٧٠٠	١٥٥٠٠٠٠٠٠	١٢٠٦٨٠٧٢٥٠٠	١٨٣٥٣٣٠٠٠	١٥٠٠٠٠٠٠	١٧٤١١٥٠٧٢٠٠
٢٠١٥		٤٤٠٥٣٧٦٤٠٠	١٢٠٢٠٠٠٠٠٠	١٧٦٠٠٧١٥٤٠٠	٢١٠١١٢٠٠٠	٣٤٥٧١٠٠٠٠	٢٤٥٨٠٦٦٣٤٠٠
Total	٥٠٠٠٠٠٠	٨٦٣٨٨٨٨١٠٠	١٣٥٧٠٠٠٠٠٠	٢٩٦٦٨٧٨٧٩٠٠	٣٩٣٦٤٥٠٠٠	٣٦٠٧١٠٠٠٠	٤١٩٩٢١٧٠٦٠٠

Table ١٧: Total support in cash and kind (a model for ٢٠١٤)

State	Medical Insurance	University student	Paupers and needy	Service Projects			Youth projects (marriage)
	Sudanese Pound	Sudanese Pound	Sudanese Pound	Water	Health	Education	Sudanese Pound
Khartoum	٩,١٨١,٧٥٢	١٣,٨٢٦,٢١٢	٥,٤٥٠,٠٠٠	٢٥,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٥٩٥,٠٠٠
Gedaref	٥,٢١٩,٨٥٠	٥٠١,٢٦٣	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
Gezira	٦,٠٠٤,٨٥٠	٦,٩٣٣,٠٨٦	٣,٠٠٠	١,٧٠٠,٠٠٠	٧٧٣,٣٦٠	٠	٣٠,٠٠٠
Red Sea	٥,١٦٩,٨٥٠	٢,٣٠٢,٩٠٥	٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
Kassala	٤,٦٠٩,٨٥٠	١,٠١٧,٩٧٩	١١٥,٠٠٠	١٥,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٣٥٠,٠٠٠
Sinnar	٥,٢١٩,٨٥٠	١,٣٤٥,٩٢٦	٦١,٠٠٠	١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٣٥٠,٠٠٠

Northern	٥,١٤٣,٢٧٥	٧٢٧,٢٠٠	٥٠٠,٠٠٠	٤٥٥,٠٠٠	٢٨٢,٩٠٠	٠	٥٠,٠٠٠
River Niile	٤,٣٤٤,٨٥٠	٣,٨١٨,٥٦٣	٧,٤٨٠,٠٠٠	٠	٣٣٣,٠٠٠	٠	٦٠,٠٠٠
White Nile	٥,٠٩٦,٢٦٦	١,٦١٠,٢٤٣	٨٢٦,٠٠٠	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠
Blue Nile	٤,٣١٩,٨٥٠	٥٧٥,٤٩٨	٦٥٤,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠
North Kordofan	٤,١٣٢,٥٦٠	٢,٠٨٤,١٣٥	٣٢٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	١٧٥,٠٠٠	٤٠,٠٠٠
South Kordofan	٣,٤٤٠,١٢٣	٦٢٤,١٨٠	٢٣٧,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠
West Kordofan	٣,٠٥٧,٩٨٢	٧٦٥,٨٨٣	٣٦١,٠٠٠	٢٥٠,٠٠٠	١٠,٠٠٠	٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠
North Darfur	٤,٥٨٩,٨٥٠	٨٢٦,٦٨٥	١١٨,٦٧٠	٠	٠	٠	٤٠٠,٠٠٠
South Darfur	٧٦٠,٢٣٩	١,٦٥٠,٩٤٥	٠	٨٥,٠٠٠	٤٠,٠٠٠	٠	١٥٠,٠٠٠
East Darfur	١,٠١٥,٠٦١	٠	٢,٠٣٦,٣٣٦	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠
Central Darfur	٣,٦٥٤,٢٢١	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
West Darfur	٢,٤٧٠,٥٣٠	٣٨٦,٢١٤	٣٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠
Total	٧٧,٤٣٠,٨٠٩	٣٨,٩٩٦,٩١٧	١٨,٥٩٢,٠٠٦	٤,٤٣٠,٠٠٠	١,٤٣٩,٢٦٠	١٧٥,٠٠٠	٣,٥٢٥,٠٠٠

Table ١٧continued : Central Support to the state

Item	Income Generating Projects	Support of Khalwa and mosques	Call Programs support	Debtors	Ramandan support	Other + total in kind value	Total cost
Amount	Sudanese Pound	Sudanese Pound	Sudanese Pound	Sudanese Pound	Sudanese Pound	Sudanese Pound	Sudanese Pound
Khartoum	١,٠٥٠,٠٠٠	٢٣٠,٠٠٠	٦٦,٠٠٠	٥٢٦,٠٠٠	٣٢٥,٠٠٠	٣,٥١٣,٣٩٥	٣٤,٧٨٨,٣٥٩
Gedaref	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٥,٧٢١,١١٣
Gezira	٤,٠٠٠	٢١,٥٠٠	١٠٥,٠٠٠	٢,٠٠٠	٢٨٠,٠٠٠	٣,٠٦٠,٢٥٠	١٨,٩١٧,٠٤٦
Red Sea	١,٢٩٠,٠٠٠	٠	٨٠,٠٠٠	٠	٤٩٢,٥٠٠	٨٨٧,٥٠٠	١٠,٦٢٢,٧٥٥
Kassala	١,٥٠٠,٠٠٠	١١٠,٠٠٠	٥٢٠,٠٠٠	٠	٢٢٥,٠٠٠	١,٣١٨,٦٠٠	٩,٧٨١,٤٢٩
Sinnar	٣٨,٠٠٠	٤٠,٠٠٠	٣١,٣٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٨,٠٨٦,٠٧٦
Northern	١,٠١٠,٠٠	١١٠,٠٠٠	١٢٥,٠٠٠	٠	٧٠٥,٠٠٠	٣٧٧,٠٠٠	٨,٤٧٥,٣٧٥
River Niile	٦٩٥,٠٠٠	١٧,٠٠٠	١٤٨,٠٠٠	٠	٨٨٠,٠٠٠	١,٠٠٣,٠٠٠	١٨,٧٧٩,٤١٣
White Nile	٣٨,٠٠٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠	٥٠,٠٠٠	٠	١٨٠,٠٠٠	٤٤٩,٧٥٠	٩,٠٠٠,٢٥٩
Blue Nile	٢٢٧,٠٠٠	٠	٣٣٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٦,٧٠٠	٦,٤١٣,٠٤٨
North Kordofan	٢٣٦,٠٠٠	٤٣,٧٥٠	١٥٥,٠٠٠	٠	٢١٠,٠٠٠	١,١٦١,٦٢٥	٨,٧٥٨,٠٧٠
South Kordofan	٦٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٢٦٨,٧٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	١٨٠,٠٠٠	٦١٩,٠٠٠	٦,٥٦٩,٠٠٣
West Kordofan	٧٥١,٨٠٠	٠	٢٣٥,٠٠٠	٠	١٦٥,٠٠٠	٨٥٤,٥٠٠	٦,٧٥١,١٦٥
North Darfur	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	١٤,٦٠٠	٢٠,٠٠٠	٠	١,١٨٠,٠٠٠	١,٠٢٥,٠٠٠	٨,٣٧٤,٨٠٥
South Darfur	٨٤٢,٠٠٠	١٠,٠٠٠	٥٠,٠٠٠	٠	١٦٥,٠٠٠	٩٠٠,٠٠٠	٤,٦٥٣,١٨٤

East Darfur	٠	٤٥,٠٠٠	١٨٥,٠٠٠	٠	١٦٥,٠٠٠	١,٥٤٠,٠٠٠	٥,٣٣٦,٣٩٧
Central Darfur	٧٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	١٠,٠٠٠	٠	٣١٥,٠٠٠	٢٨٣,٧٥٠	٤,٩٦٢,٩٧١
West Darfur	١,٦٠٠,٠٠٠	٢٢٥,٠٠٠	٥٤٠,٠٠٠	١٥٠,٠٠٠	٣١٥,٠٠٠	٣٨٤,٠٠٠	٦,٤٠٠,٧٤٤
Total	٩,٧٧١,٨٠٠	٩٦٦,٨٥٠	٢,٩١٩,٠٠٠	٩٧٨,٠٠٠	٥,٧٨٢,٥٠٠	١٧,٣٨٤,٠٧٠	١٨٢,٣٩١,٢١٢

Table ١٨: Total central support to balance states for ٢٠١٤ (cash)

State	Medical Insurance	Sponsor university students	Poor families support (Ramadan)	Youth Program (marriag)	Income Generating projects	Support to services projects	Support to Big Khalaws	Rehabilitation of Mosques	Support to call programs	Support to Debtors	Total support
Khartoum	١٢,٠٠٠,٠٠٠	٢١,٧٣٩,٦٤٤	٣,٠٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٥٠٠,٠٠٠	٢٧٥,٠٠٠	٣٩٦,٥٠٠	٠	٧٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٨,٦١١,١٤٤
Gedaref	٦,٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٦٧٧,٢٠٥	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	١٥٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٥٠٠,٠٠٠	٨,١٢٧,٢٠٥
Gezira	٦,٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٩,٩٩٩,٠٠٠	١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	٢٢٥,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	١٨,٥٢٤,٠٠٠
Red Sea	٦,٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٣,٤٧٠,٥٦٢	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٢٥٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠	١١,٤٧٠,٥٦٢
Kassala	٦,٣٠٠,٠٠٠	١,٦٥٨,٩٢٥	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٩,٧٠٨,٩٢٥
Sinnar	٦,٣٠٠,٠٠٠	١,٩٠٤,٣٥٥	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	١٧٥,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٥٠٠,٠٠٠	٩,٦٧٩,٣٥٥
Northern	٦,٣٠٠,٠٠٠	١,٠٩٠,٨٠٠	٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٢٥٠,٠٠٠	٩,٢٤٠,٨٠٠

River Niile	٦,٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٥,٨٤٧,٥٩٧	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٢٥٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٢٥٠,٠٠٠	١٣,٨٩٧,٥٩٧
White Nile	٦,٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٢,١٤٣,٤٢٢	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٢٥٠,٠٠٠	١٠,٠٤٣,٤٢٢
Blue Nile	٦,٣٠٠,٠٠٠	١,١٧٤,٤٢٨	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٩,٢٢٤,٤٢٨
North Kordofan	٥,٢٩٩,٩٨٠	٣,٩٤٥,٠٦٠	٥٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	٢٢٥,٠٠٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	١٠,٧٢٠,٠٤٠
South Kordofan	٣,٧٨٠,٠٠٠	١,١٢٣,٥٢٤	٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	١٧٥,٠٠٠	١٥٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	١٥٠,٠٠٠	٦,٨٢٨,٥٢٤
West Kordofan	٣,٥٢٠,٠٢٠	٠	٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	١٧٥,٠٠٠	١٥٠,٠٠٠	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠	٥,٥٩٥,٠٢٠
North Darfur	٦,٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٩٠٩,٠٠٠	٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٢٥٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠	٥٠,٠٠٠	١٥٠,٠٠٠	٩,٠٥٩,٠٠٠
South Darfur	٤,٨٦٥,٧٠٠	١,٥٩٦,٢٠٤	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	١٧٥,٠٠٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠	٥٠,٠٠٠	١٥٠,٠٠٠	٨,٠٨٦,٩٠٤
East Darfur	١,٤٣٤,٣٠٠	٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	١٥٠,٠٠٠	١٧٥,٠٠٠	١٥٠,٠٠٠	٧٥,٠٠٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠	٢,٦٨٤,٣٠٠
Central Darfur	٣,٣٦٠,٠٠٠	٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٢٠٠,٠٠٠	١٧٥,٠٠٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠	٧٥,٠٠٠	١٥٠,٠٠٠	٥,٠٦٠,٠٠٠
West Darfur	٢,٩٤٠,٠٠٠	٥٧٨,١٢٤	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠	٣٥٠,٠٠٠	٣٧٥,٠٠٠	١٧٥,٠٠٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠	٥,٣١٨,١٢٤
Total	١٠٠,٢٠٠,٠٠٠	٥٧,٨٥٧,٨٥٠	٩,٢٥٠,٠٠٠	٥,٤٠٠,٠٠٠	٤,٢٠٠,٠٠٠	٤,٤٧٥,٠٠٠	٣,٥٠٠,٠٠٠	١,٥٤٦,٥٠٠	١,٢٥٠,٠٠٠	٤,٥٠٠,٠٠٠	١٩٢,١٧٩,٣٥٠

Table ١٩ : Total Central Support to balance for ٢٠١٤ (in kind)

State	Sorghum	Motorcycles	Bicycles	Tarpaulin	Dairy	Dates	Child	Solar	Beds and	Marriage	Rickshaw	School	Total

	(٥٠ kg bags)	for handicapped	for disabled		plant		and women clothes	power units	Mattresses	suitcases	, transport motorcycles	Bags	
Khartoum	٣.١٨١.٥٥٥	٨٤٠٠٠	٠	٢٧٠	٠	٧٥٠٠٠	٠	٠	٤٤٠٠٠	١٤٥٠٠٠	٦٤٠٠٠	٧٠	٣.٥٨٩.٣٩٥
Gedaref	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
ezira	٣٠٣٢٢٥٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٣.٠٣٢.٢٥٠
Red Sea	٨٨٧٥٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٨٨٧.٥٠٠
Kassala	٩٦٠.٠٠	٠	٢١٠٠	٠	٦٢٦٥٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١.٣١٨.٦٠٠
Sinnar	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
Northern	٢٤٥٠٠٠	١٣٢٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٣٧٧.٠٠
River Niile	٩٤٣٠٠٠	٦٠٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١.٠٠٣.٠٠٠
White Nile	٤٢٩.٧٥٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٤٢٩.٧٥٠
Blue Nile	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
North Kordofan	١.١٦١.٦٢٥	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١.١٦١.٦٢٥
South Kordofan	٤٨٤٠٠٠	١٢٠٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠	١٥٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٦١٩.٠٠٠
West Kordofan	٨٥٤٥٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٨٥٤.٥٠٠
North Darfu	٥٣٧٥٠٠				٠	٣٠٠٠٠٠	٦٠٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٨٩٧.٥٠٠

r													
South Darfur	٩٠٠٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٩٠٠.٠٠٠
East Darfur	١٥٢٥٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١.٥٢٥.٠٠٠
Central Darfur	٠	١٨٠٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٩٣٧٥٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٢٧٣.٧٥٠
West Darfur	٠	٣٨٤٠٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٣٨٤.٠٠٠
Total	١٣٧٥٣٣٢٠	٩٦٠٠٠٠	٢١٠٠	٢٧٠	٦٢٦٥٠٠	٣٩٠٠٠٠	٦٠٠٠٠	٩٣٧٥٠	٣٩٥٠٠	١٤٥٠٠٠	٦٤٠٠٠	٧٠	١٦١٣٤٥١٠

Table ٢٠ : Expenditure on different zakat Channels
(a) sharia distribution channels(outlet)

Statement	Poor and needy	Total	Debtors	Way	Call	In the	Total

the state	Horizontal	Vertical						
Gedaref	١٩٢٩٥٠٧٩٢	٢٠٦٥٠٣٦٣	٢١٣٦٠١١٥٥	١٠٠٩٦١٠٧	٨٤٧٩٤٣	٨٧٨٦٧٤٩	٤٤٢٧٠٤٨	٢٣٧٧٥٩٠٠٢
Khartoum	١١٩٥٣٦٦٨٦	٤٨٧٥٣٧٤٨	١٦٨٢٩٠٤٣٤	١٤٥٣٨٤٥٢	٨٧٦٨٥٢	٥٤٠٩٥١٦	٤٤٥٧٩٨٧	١٩٣٥٧٣٢٤١
Gezira	٧١٥٨٤٤٧٥	٢٠٠٤٥٠٣٤	٩١٦٢٩٥٠٩	٥٠٦٣٢٣٤	٣٠٤٤٥٧	٤٧٥٧١٤٤	٣٤٦٢٩٢٢	١٠٥٢١٧٢٦٦
Secretariat companies	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
General Secretariat	١٠١٤٩٢٧١١	٦٩٩٢٩٣٧٩	١٧١٤٢٢٠٩٠	١٣٧١٣٨٥	١١٢٠٠٠٠	٩١١٧٢٦١	٦٦١١٣٨٤	١٨٩٦٤٢١٢٠
Kassala	٢٨٤٥٥١٦١	٢٣٥٢٥٠٣٩	٥١٩٨٠٢٠٠	٢٧٠٦٦٥٥	٢٧٥٤١٥	٣١٦٦٥٥٤	١٣١٦٧٨٠	٥٩٤٤٥٦٠٤
Red Sea	١٦٥٢٨٤٧٢	١٠٠٧٥٧٦١	٢٦٦٠٤٢٣٣	٤٥٠٨٨٢	١١٠٦١١	٥٩٩٣٢٤	٣٥٣٧٠٤	٢٨١١٨٧٥٤
Blue Nile	٤٤٧٥٣٦٦٣	٨٠٨٨٨١٨	٥٢٨٤٢٤٨١	٢٩٧١٦٠٠	٢٢٤٥٣١	٢٤٧٥٨٨٥	٢٨٧٩٦٦٠	٦١٣٩٤١٥٧
White Nile	٢٤٨٠٤٨٦٥	١٧٠٨٣٤٢٣	٤١٨٨٨٢٨٨	١٩٠٦٥٥٦	٩٢٥٦٠	١٥٧٨٧٨٢	١٣٥١٥٢٣	٤٦٨١٧٧٠٩
Sinnar	٩٠١٨١١٤٩	٢١١٣٧٩٢٧	١١١٣١٩٠٧٦	٥٦٠٢٩٦٢	٣٢١٨٤٦	٤٧٤٨٩٢٨	٣٧١٨٢٣٠	١٢٥٧١١٠٤٢
North Kordofan	٢٩٧٠٩٨٥٦	١٣٠٥٩٤٩٤	٤٢٧٦٩٣٥٠	٢٠٤٣١٤٧	١٩٦٧٤٢	٤٤٢٦٥٠٩	٦٨٣٨٩٠	٥٠١١٩٦٣٨
South Kordofan	٤٢٣١٢١٥١	١٥٥١٩٩٥١	٥٧٨٣٢١٠٢	٢٦١٠٥٦٨	٣٣٩١٢٥	٢٣٤٩٦٣٢	١١٤٤٣٥٥	٦٤٢٧٥٧٨٢
North Darfu	١٦٠٤٤٠٠٩	٥٦٤٧٥٥٦	٢١٦٩١٥٦٥	١٢٢٢٢٧٧	١٥١٢٥٤	١٠٣٠١٧٩	٦٨٣٢٤٩	٢٤٧٧٨٥٢٤
East Darfur	٨٥٧٨٣٨٠	٢٨٩٣٣٢٢	١١٤٧١٧٠٢	٥٦٤٤٦١	٨٥٩٧٠	٨٩٤٦٧٠	٣٤١٢٨٧	١٣٣٥٨٠٩٠
South Darfur	٣٥٥٦٢٤٧٩	٩٥٥٥٥٨٠	٤٥١١٨٠٥٩	١٤٦٦٦٩٧	٧١١٨٢٠	٣٠٦٨٧٢٨	٩٢٠٥١	٥٠٤٥٧٣٥٥
Northern	٣١١٢٣٩٩٣	١٥١٤٤٣٨٩	٤٦٢٦٨٣٨٢	١٨٩٤٦٨٤	١٦١٤٥٩	٣٥٣٧٠٢٨	٦٢٨١٨٦	٥٢٤٨٩٧٣٩
River Niile	٣٨٢٩٨٨٨٤	١٠٥٦٤٦٣٩	٤٨٨٦٣٥٢٣	٣٩٧٤٨٧٣	١٨٧٠٧٨	٢٥٧٥٤٣٤	١٥٤٥٢٥٢	٥٧١٤٦١٦٠
Institute of Zakat Science	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
West Darfur	٣٥٦١١٢٨٣	١١٩٥٤٤٢٢	٤٧٥٦٥٧٠٥	٢٦٣٢٦٦٩	٣٢٩٠١١	٣٣٤١٢٠١	١٨٠١٩٨٩	٥٥٦٧٠٥٧٥
Central Darfur	١١٠٥٧٨٥٦	٢٢٧٣١٥٨	١٣٣٣١٠١٤	٦٠٤٥٢٢	٥٠٥٦٥	٩٥٣٣٩١	٢٠٠٠١٧	١٥١٣٩٥٠٩
West Kordofan	٤٠٠٧٥٩٣٧	٢٢٣٢٦٣٠٠	٦٢٤٠٢٢٣٧	٤٠٧٩٧٦٦	٣٦٠٨٢٥	٣٢٧٠٣٦٩	١٤٥١٩٢١	٧١٥٦٥١١٨
Total	٩٧٨٦٦٢٨٠٢	٣٤٨٢٢٨٣٠٣	١٣٢٦٨٩١١٠٥	٦٥٨٠١٤٩٧	٦٧٤٨٠٦٤	٦٦٠٨٧٢٨٤	٣٧١٥١٤٣٥	١٥٠٢٦٧٩٣٨٥

(B) Admin Expenditure

Employees	Steering cost	Fixed Assets	Construction	Total

٢٧٦٨٢٥٨٢	٢٧٤٨١٠	١٨٩٧٧٣	٦٤٣٠٩٣٠	٢٠٧٨٧٠٦٩
٤٣٦٦٥١٥٧٥	١٦٣٠٥٤٣	١٠٠٠٧٩٩	٧٠١١٦٤٠	٣٩٨٦٢١١١
٢٣٨١٤٣٥٥٢	١٦٠١٧٣٠	٤٥٤٢٠٠	٣٩٦٥٢٧٠	٢١٦٨٧٨٢٠
١٥٤٠٤٠٠٤	١٠٠١١٥	٣٩٧٤٧٩	٢٦٩٦٢١٠	١٢٢١٠٢٠٠
٤٤٧٠٥١٠٠٦	٠	١٩٢٧٤١٨٦	٨٨٦٩٩١٠	٣٩٦٢٢٦٧٠
١٣٢٦٢٣٣٢٨	٥٠٠٠٠٠	١٢٣٥٥٠	١٩٦٣٩٣٠	١١١٤٤٦٤٠
١٠٤٥٨٠٠٣	٢٩٧١٥٠	١٥٣٠٩٣	١٤٥٥٤٤٠	٨٥٥٢٣٢٠
١١٣٣٣٥٧٠	٠	٠	٢٠٤٣٤١٠	٩٢٩٠١٦٠
١٤٩٥١٩٠٩	٩٦٩٢٨	٢٨٧٥١١	٢٥٢١٨٣٠	١٢٠٤٥٦٤٠
١٨٨٥٩٦١٨	٤٠٠٠٠٠	١٤٩٠٤٨	٣٧٢٧٨٤٠	١٤٥٨٢٧٣٠
١٥٥٦٢٠٩٤	١٠٩٢٠٠	٩٤٣٠٥٤	٢٩٨٨٧٨٠	١١٥٢١٠٦٠
١٤٩٤٦٧٠٠	٢٩٧٣٤٠	٤١٢٥٢٠	٤٣٣٣٠٣٠	٩٩٠٣٨١٠
٩٢٤٨٦٧٥	٠	٩٦٥٦٥	١٥٠٢٠٢٠	٧٦٥٠٠٩٠
٦٢٣٩٣٩٠	٠	٠	١٣٦١٩٤٠	٤٨٧٧٤٥٠
١٤٨٤٩٦٣٠	٠	٠	٢٨٣١٨٣٠	١٢٠١٧٨٠٠
١٣٠٠٣٣٠٧	١٨٣٩٣٠	١٤٩٩٩٧	١٦٩٢٦٤٠	١٠٩٧٦٧٤٠
١٦٠٠٤٣٢٠	٠	٨٣٤٧٤٠	٢٢٨٦١٨٠	١٢٨٨٣٤٠٠
٨٧٠٩٨٧٦	٠	٢٩٣٤٧٦	٣٩١٢٢٣٠	٤٥٠٤١٧٠
٨٩٩٣٣٦٢	٠	٠	٢٣٣٢٥٦٠	٦٦٦٠٨٠٢
٥٨٧١٩٨٩	٠	٠	١١٧٣٩٢٠	٤٦٩٨٠٦٩
١٥٧٨٨٣٤٨	١٠٩٧٥٠	٥٠٧٢٥٨	٣١٧٦٤٠٠	١١٩٩٤٩٤٠
٣٨٦٦٢٠٣٧٦	٥٦٠١٤٩٦	٢٥٢٦٧٢٤٩	٦٨٢٧٧٩٤٠	٢٨٧٤٧٣٦٩١

Second Axis : Zakat Role in Achieving Economic Development

introduction:

The zakat is considered an effective financial tool of redistribution of income, wealth and financing economic development in favor of poor groups. It is a link between the rich and poor and constitute an important revenue source for the state treasury for spending on these section . Zakat is taken from the capital and profits and this encourages he owner to revivify his trade so that zakat would not consume his savings if there is stagnation and immobility. It has been reported in the hadith: (trade in orphans money so as to be eaten up by alms).

The Muslim exert his time and effort in obedience of the dictates of the Almighty Allah and seeks to improve his livelihood and needs. Allah the most Gracious said :
(وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ لِلزَّكَاةِ فَاعِلُونَ).﴿٤﴾ المؤمنون﴾
Meaning working and exerting effort to reach nisab (minimum) to pay zakat.

The state authority over zakat and the issuance of laws, regulations and intensive training to activate the collection process is one of the main factors in expanding the zakat umbrella and increasing its size. In spite of all the constraints facing the Chamber in the geographical expanse of the country and the hard terrain in some areas , the rebellion means, security remain important for increase in zakat collection. It constitutes an important branch of economic development defined as : (the policies and processes specified by the state to improve social and economic welfare of the society)

Anyone who follow the zakat march would note an inexorable expansion of zakat collection and diversification of sources . In ٢٠١٠ , total zakat collection was ٤٩٧,٤٤٠.١٢٧ pound . By ٢٠١٥ It reached ٢.١٠٠.١٠٢.٥٧٦ pound , a rate of increase of ٤٢٢.٢ % . Also observable is the development of collection in its various vessels. Specifically this was a growth in agriculture, livestock , trade-wares, invested money (salaries) , , exploited minerals and every newly created form of wealth eligible for zakat (see table ٢, p.١٢).

One of the most aspect of zakat in economic developed is that it could be considered a form of society's self finance, since it is taken from the rich and returned to the poor, thus money is transacted between people and job opportunities created by provision of means of production.

The role of Zakat Distribution Channels in economic development:

If collection of zakat with its growing numbers and huge return contribute to economic movement and development by exchange of money and transaction of utilities , the spending of this money plays a substantial role in economic development . This occurs by providing jobs to those able to work , financing of producing families, and public utilities programs like water , education and health. It also satisfies the need of the poor ,their rehabilitation and treatment so they become healthy and productive .

This could be observed in the examples below of the role of zakat expenditure channels in economic development.

١. The role of the employees Channel(outlet) :

a. giving jobs to those the employee it reduce unemployment.
b. Maintain zakat role in development (since they are collection instrument)

٢. The role of debtor distribution channel in economic development:

The zakat allocates part of its return (collection) to secure productive activities and credit as in the debtors channel . The policy applied was theallocation of ٢٪ by the Board of Trustees to debtors. However the priority was given to debts arising from the satisfaction of basic need such as food and drink, clothing and medical treatment. The Chamber excluded the investment debts . But after the problem of default in the agricultural sector and price volatility, variability in production and in rains fall levels, the Chamber changed its policy and raised the percentage to ٣.٥٪ and included debts from financing of investment within debts which the Chamber assists in their repayment. Total amount paid to debtors between ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥ is ٢٢١,٥٠٦, ٤٧٩ pound . The Chamber also confronted the disasters and calamities that are sweeping the country (see table ١٢, p.٢٤).

٣.An example of the role of Public utility projects in economic development :

The Chamber provided help and support by executing services projects for the poor for a stable life of which we mention:

a.water projects : within the framework of combating thirst for both humans and animals , the supply of water equipment became a life necessity and a sharia requirement (see table ٢١, p. ٣٨).

b. Health Projects : it has been a practice for the zakat Chamber to provide heath support within the health framework and the policy of establishing indigenous treatment in the country by providing equipment and logistics in poor areas- (see table ٢٣,p. ٤٦).

c. Education Projects :

the Chamber paid significant attention to providing a suitable environment to teach the children of poor families . It opened a number of windows to reach these sections such as the school bag, seating , school uniform, pupils meal ..etc. These are projects that have continuity and are implemented every year in poor neighborhoods, IDP camps and drought and desertification areas in most states of Sudan .The total number of projects has reached between ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥ around ٢٤٠,٠٠٠ project (see table ٢١, p.٣٨).

Production projects and economic development :

The varied climate of the Sudan has been reflected in the types of economic activity and living patterns in any specific area. The Chamber ,from a social equity perspective , has adopted production projects in all states taking into account the qualitative dimension and comparative advantage . For some states are agricultural , other depend on animal rearing , some live from the sea. It is probably here that we touch on the balance in the Chamber activities through its collective and individual projects that extracted people fromthecycle of poverty to work and self sufficiency— (see table ٢٥, pp.٤٢-٤٣. ٤٤).

a.Agriculture and Animal Projects :

The Chamber executed a number of agricultural projects and distributed animals . The total area cultivated (ploughing and seeds) reached ٥٥٠.٠٠٠ feddan divided between rainfed and artificial irrigation. The total cost was ٧٣.٧ million pound and ٢١٤.٤٥٠ beneficiary family (see table ٢٩,p.٤٨).

b.Agricultural Cooperative Societies :

The project started in ٢٠٠٧ and support the village societies with an agricultural unit composed of a tractor, disk and harvester. Every society had ٥٠ members . In ٢٠٠٧ there were ١٣٢ society . In ٢٠١٥ they reached ٣٨٠ society . The villages were self reliant in financing agriculture. Total area cultivated every year by societies is more than ٢٠٠.٠٠٠ feddan.

The societies have achieved the highest productivity in Sinnar state and Gedaref among which were more than ١٠ women societies . The Chamber perform the role of supervision and problem solving – (see table ٢٩, p.٤٨).

c. Animal Production Projects :

Total number of animals distributed is ٧٥,٠٠٠ head of all types of animals from camels, cattle , sheep and goats. There are also improved breeding programs which seek to raise meat and dairy production through artificial insemination and the distribution of some improved goatand cattle male breeds for higher meat and dairy production.

d.Release from Poverty Projects for ٢٠١٥ :

This a project that seeks to give ٣٠,٠٠٠ families ownership of different production projects so as to extract them from poverty to self sufficiency and production circle. The ownership target number was reached and exceeded by ١٥٢ families. (**see table ٢٤, p.٤١), table ٢٥,p. ٤٢– ٤٣– ٤٤).**

Microcredit projects (safety fund as an example) :

In order to finance microcredit programs , a financing fund was created and called the safety fund in mid ٢٠١٠ in partnership with ٣٢ Sudanese banks and Zakat Chamber to a total amount of ٢٠٠ million pound. Under the partnership the banks were to pay ١٥٠ million pound and the Chamber ٥٠ million pound .Actual spending was ٢٣ million for the Chamber , while the bank paid ٨٢ million in ٢٠١١- ٢٠١٢ . Around ٨٣, ٠٠٠ family benefited from the safety fund nationwide.

Collective Programs Executed by the fund

- Abo Halima project : Abo Halima project was executed in Khartoum state for ٦٢٥ , graduate and total cost of ٧,١٠٠, ٠٠٠ pound forgreen houses project.

- Health centers project: the project targets ٣٠٠ medical doctors with an amount of ١.٠٠٠.٠٠٠ pound. The implementation was partial .In addition there was the health center project in Blue Nile State targeting ٢٠٠٠ medical doctors partially implemented for the centers that were ready.

- Gum Arabic producers scheme : The Savings Banks implemented the project with authorization from the leading bank to the amount of ٣.٠٠٠.٠٠٠ pound for ٤١٥٨ farmers through ٨٠ cooperatives.

- Connecting Small farmers to markets project : The project is a partnership between the safety fund , WFP through which the leading bank provide credit to small farmers in ٨ states of North Darfur , West Darfur , North Kordofan, South Kordofan, White Nile and Blue Nile, Kasala and Red Sea . A total of ١٠٠,٠٠٠ farmer were covered with a sum of ٤٥٠ pounds per farmer and a total cost of ٤٥.٠٠٠.٠٠٠ pound . WFP provided food support to farmers.
  Farmers were selected through agricultural committees by a committee composed of the state Ministry of Agriculture and a representative of WFP, andzakatChamber . Implementation was through Bank of Khartoum branches at these states, Savings Bank and Family Bank . The total number benefiting from funding in the first stage was ٦٠.٠٠٠ farmer and a total amount of ٢٠.٣٧٣. ١١٤ pound.For an example of the agricultural and livestock projects given to owners in ٢٠١٥ in the different states of the Sudan (**see table ٢٩, p. ٤٨**)

Table ٢١ : Projects executed all states ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥

Year	Water		Health		Education		Miscellaneous services	
	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary
٢٠١٠	١,٦٢٠,٧٣٩	٤٩,٢١٧	١٩,١٤٦,٠٦٠	٤٩,٢١٧	٥٨٩,٥٩٣	٤٩,٢١٧	---	---
٢٠١١	١,٦٢٠,٧٣٩	٣٦,٩١٣	١٩,١٤٦,٠٦٠	٣٦,٩١٣	٥٨٩,٥٩٣	٣٦,٩١٣	١٠,٢١١,١٣٧	٣٦,٩١٣
٢٠١٢	٥,٨٤٣,٧٤٢	٧٣,١٤٠	٢,٨٩٨,٢٤٥	٢٣,٣١٨	٢,٩٣٣,٣٨٩	٢٢,٤٦٧	٦,١٧٩,٨٤٢	١٢,٧٧٨
٢٠١٣	٧,٧١٩,٢٣٢	١٢٣,٢٣٧	٣,٥٩٥,٣٢٦	٥٨,٢٥٦	٤,٣١٢,٧١٢	٥١,١٩٠	٣٢,٠٥٥,٠٩٩	٦٧,٥٦٣
٢٠١٤	٢٢,٢١٥,٠١٥	٢٧,٣٢١	١٥,١٣٥,٤٩٤	١٣,٧٩٤	١,٦٨٧,٥٢٣	٧,٠٨٧	٣٧,٠٦٥,٨١٤	٢٤,٤٢٤
٢٠١٥	٢٦,٥٤٠,٩١٢	١٦,٣٥٣	١٠,٦٢٠,٠٤٩	٢٨,٢٥٤	١٠,٣٦٠,٣٩٢	١٢,٢٣٦	٨,٢٩١,٣٤٠	٥١٢
Total	٦٥,٥٦٠,٣٧٩	٣٢٦,١٨٠	٧٠,٥٤١,٢٣٤	٢٠٩,٧٥١	٢٠,٤٧٣,٢٠٢	١٧٩,١٠٩	٩٣,٨٠٣,٢٣٢	١٤٢,١٩٠

Table ٢٢ : Water Projects by Type and No in ٢٠١٥

Serial No	Name of project	No
١	Deep wells	٧٨
٢	Surface well and water yards	٩٥
٣	Water Tanks	٥٦
٤	Water storage tanks	٥٤
٥	Water catchments and canals	٢٨
٦	Rehabilitation of water catchments	٥٨
٧	Dams and terraces	٢٣
٨	Water pumps	١٢
٩	Pumps	١٠٥
١٠	Maintenance of water stations and pumps	١١٣
١١	Water purification stations	١٢
١٢	Water pipes network	٧٨
Total No. of executed projects		٧١٢

Table ٢٥ : Health Projects by No and Type for ٢٠٠٤- ٢٠١٥

Serial	Project	NO
١	Hospital support	٧٩
٢	Support to Health Centers	٦٨
٣	Provision of pharmacies or medical drugs	١٨
٤	Ophthalmology camps	١٩
٥	First Aid	١٨
٦	Delivery rooms	٧٢
٧	Medical test labs	٦٢
٨	Midwifes bags	٢٦٠
٩	Miscellaneous equipment (refrigerators, serums , blood bank etc)	٤١١
١٠	Sanitation (garbage collection vehicles)	٣٢
١١	Heath Insurance	family٤٦٩,٧٨٠
١٢	Unified medical treatment	٥,٠٠٠ poor patient per year

Table ٢٤ :Planned and Actual Distribution by states for ٢٠١٥

No	State	Planned	Executed	Execution Rate	؛Contribution as percent of Total
١	**Gedaref**	٤٠٨١	٥٠٧٤	% ١٢٤	% ١٦.٨
٢	**Khartoum**	٢٧٧١	٢٨١٥	% ١٠٢	% ٩.٣
٣	**River Nile**	٢٧٠٥	٢٧٠٤	% ١٠٠	% ٩
٤	**West Kordofan**	٢٢٠٠	٢٥٨٣	% ١١٧	% ٨.٦
٥	**Blue Nile**	٢٢٣٨	٢٥٥٠	% ١١٤	% ٨.٥
٦	**Sinnar**	١٥٠٠	١٨٩٥	% ١٢٦	% ٦.٣
٧	**South Kordofan**	١٥٠٠	١٨٠٢	% ١٢٠	% ٦
٨	**Northern**	٤٢٨	١٢٥١	%٢٩٢	% ٤.١
٩	**Kassala**	١٩٠٠	١٢٧٧	% ٦٧	% ٤.٢
١٠	**White Nile**	٨٠٠	١٢٤٤	% ١٥٦	% ٤.١
١١	**North Darfur**	١١١٥	١١٤٦	% ١٠٣	% ٣.٨
١٢	**Red Sea**	٨٤٠	١١٣٠	% ١٣٥	% ٣.٨
١٣	**East Darfur**	١٠٠٠	١٣١٩	% ١٣٢	% ٤.٤
١٤	**South Darfur**	١٢٠٠	٩٤٠	% ٧٨	% ٣.١
١٥	**Gezira**	١٦٠٠	٨١٨	% ٥١	% ٢.٧
١٦	**Central Darfur**	٦٢٦	٦٧٤	% ١٠٨	% ٢.٢
١٧	**West Darfur**	٥٠٠	٤٩١	% ٩٨	% ١.٦
١٨	**North Kordofan**	١٥٠٠	٤٣٩	% ٢٩	% ١.٥
Total		**٢٨٥٠٤**	**٣٠١٥٢**	**%١٠٦**	**١٠٠%**

Table ٢٥ : No and Type of Projects Implemented in States

Total	NorhtKordodan	West Darfur	Central Darufr	Gezira	South Darfur	East Darfur	Red Sea	North Darfur	White Nile	Kassala	Northern	South Kordofan	Sinnar	Blue Nile	West Kordofan	River Nile	Khartoum	Gedaref	Project
٥١١٤	٥	١٦	٢٠	٤٩	٩٠	٥٣٨	١٢٣	٧٦	٣١٩	٣٧٥	٢١٩	٢٣٦	٤٢٧	٥٤٤	٥٤٣	٢١٩	٣٧٩	٩٣٦	Livestock
٥٢	١	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١	٠	١	٥	٣	١	٠	٠	٣	٢	٣٥	٠	Building tools
٢٥٩	٠	٠	٥	٣	١٣	٤٥	١٢	١٢	٤	١١	١	١٠	٨	٥	٧	٢٧	٨٨	٨	Sewing machines
٩	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٣	٥	Generator and water engine
١٧٩	٠	٧	٠	١	١٣	١٥	٠	٩	٦	٢٥	٣	٦	٠	٢	٠	٢	٤٠	٥٠	Library and telephone services
١٤	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١٣	٠	Electrical and Electronic Devices
٥٠٥١	٤٢	٦١	٦٥	٦١	٣٩٤	٢٣٠	٢٨٦	٥٠٤	١٣٨	٣٢١	١٦٤	١٠٢	٥٤٧	٠	١٨٥	٣٤٧	٥٧١	١٠٣٣	Miscellaneous

																			capital
٣٢٠	٠	١	٠	١١	٣	١٤	٤	١٦٥	٠	٦	١٣	٠	٢	٩	٧	٨	٥٥	٢٢	Iron workshop
٢٨	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١	٢٧	٠	Brick kilns
١١٩	٠	٠	٠	٠	١	٠	٨	٠	٣	٠	٠	٦	٢١	٨	٠	٩	٢٧	٣٦	Rickshaw
٤١٤	٨٠	٠	٠	٠	١	٢	٥	٠	٠	٠	٣	٣	٩٦	٠	٢٨	١٧	١٠٧	٧٢	Shelter
٦٥	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٣	٠	٤	٣٥	٤	٠	٠	٠	٠	٧	٠	١٢	٠	Leather Making
٢٨	٠	٠	٠	٠	٢	٥	٢	٠	٥	٢	١	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١١	٠	Carpentry workshop
٨٥٢	٠	٢	٩	٢١	٠	٠	١٤٦	٢٣	٦٥	٥٩	٣٠	٤٤	٧٦	١٦	٠	٤٤	١٤٨	١٦٩	Bicycle/ motorcycle for disabled
٤٣	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٤٢	١	investment Building
Total	**NorhtKo**	**West Darf**	**Central**	**Gezira**	**South**	**East Darf**	**Red Sea**	**Norhth**	**White**	**Kassala**	**Northern**	**South**	**Sinnar**	**Blue Nile**	**West Kor**	**River**	**kharto**	**Gedaref**	**Project type**
٢٣١١	٦	٣٥	٢	٧٥	٤٧	١٤	٤٠	٨٤	٠	٦٧	٢١	٤٥	١٢٥	٢٩	٥٠٩	٦١٣	١٠٨	٤٩١	Feeding center
٤٢٤	١	١٤	١	٢٩	٥	١١	١	١٢٨	٠	٥٧	٨	٤	٥	٠	٧	٦	٣٥	١١٢	Punctur

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١٢٦٨	٢	١٧	٩	٨٥	٢	٦٩	٥٥	٧	١٣٤	١٢٠	٥٨	٥٦	٧٠	٤٠	٥٢	٤٠	١٦٦	٢٨٦	Transport motor
٧١٤	٠	٠	٠	٠	٢	٠	٢	٤	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٦٣٩	٤٢	٢٥	Poultry
٣٩٤	٠	١٦٢	٣٧	٠	٨	٠	٣	٠	٠	١	٠	١	٠	٢	٠	٨٨	٩١	١	Various Technicians
٢٤٩	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١	٢	١٠	١	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٣٧	١٩٨	Occasions services
٣٦٠٢	٥	٢	٢١٦	٠	٢٢	٢	١	١٠	١	١٠٤	٢٤٩	٦١٦	١٤	١٤٥١	٦٢٢	١٢٠	٣٨	١٢٩	Various farming
٨	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٨	٠	جهاز تنقيب
٢٧٣٥	٧	١٢٧	٩٦	٤	٢١٤	١٢٤	٣٨	١٠٠	٧	٧	٩٦	٤٠١	١٥١	٧٧	٢٦٤	٩٨	٣١	٨٩٣	Donkey/ horse driven cart
٤٣٧٧	٢٨٠	٠	٢١٠	٤٣٠	٠	٢٣٠	٢٧٥	٠	٣٥٠	٠	٢٦٠	٢٣٤	٣٠٠	٣٤٥	٢٩٣	٣٠٥	٥٨٥	٢٨٠	Tools bag
١١	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١	٠	٠	٢	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٨	٠	Barbour shop
١٥٢	٠	١	٠	٣	٤	١	٤٦	٠	٧	٥	٣	٠	١٣	٠	١	١٤	٤٩	٥	Vehicle / Rikshaw maintenance
٢٣٤	٠	٤	٣	٣٤	٥	١١	٢	٧	٠	٨	٩	١	١٣	٨	٣	٨	١٨	١٠٠	Flour mill
١٨	٠	٠	١	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١	٠	٠	١	٠	١	٠	٢	١٢	Oil

																		presser
٧١	١	٠	٠	١١	١	٤	١	٣	١	٣	٢	٠	٠	٠	١	٢	٣٧	٤	Service center
٢٣٩	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٤٧	٠	١٠٠	٠	١٤	٠	٢٢	١٤	٣٥	٥	٢	٠	Fishing Boat
١٥	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١٥	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	Protected homes
٣	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٣	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	Fish farms
٣٤	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٣٢	٠	٢	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	Dairy making
٣٧	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٧	٠	٣٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	Perfumes Mixing
١٠١	٠	٠	٠	٠	٧٦	١	٠	٠	٠	٢١	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٣	٠	٠	Women skills
١٧٩	٠	٠	٠	١	١	٠	٣	٣	٠	٣	٥٨	٠	٠	٠	٠	٧٧	٠	٣٣	Gas /electricity oven
٣١	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١	٠	٠	٢٨	٠	١	٠	٠	١	٠	٠	٠	Pastries
٢٦	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٢٦	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	Paper recycling
٣٧٢	٩	٤٢	٠	٠	٣٦	٠	٢٦	٥	٠	١٤	٤	٣٥	٤	٠	١٤	١٠	٠	١٧٣	other
٣٠١٥٢	٤٣٩	٤٩١	٦٧٤	٨١٨	٩٤٠	١٣١٩	١١٣٠	١١٤٦	١٢٤٤	١٢٧٧	١٢٥١	١٨٠٢	١٨٩٥	٢٥٥٠	٢٥٨٣	٢٧٠٤	٢٨١٥	٥٠٧٤	Total

Table ٢٦: Project Implemented in all State of the Sudan ٢٠١٥ .
First : Services Projects

State	/Education		Water		Health		Miscellaneous service		Total ser
	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficia
Gedaref	٠	٠	٥١٥	١,٢٥٠,٩٢٣	٢,٤١٤	١,٧٥٣,٥٥٢	٠	٠	٢,٩٢
Khartoum	٩,١٧٠	٤٠٩,٢٠٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٢١٠	٢,٠٩٣,٦١٣	٩,٣٨
Gezira	٢٠٠	١,٦٢٨,٣٥٠	١٥	٣,١٢٩,٩٦٦	٣٦	٧٢٦,١٤٤	٠	٠	٢٥١
Trusteeship General	٥	١,٠٠٤,٤٣١	٣٣	١٠,٣٢٧,٩٥٣	٢٧	١,٩١٥,٣٠٠	١٨	٣,٩٢٩,٩٣٠	٨٣
Kassala	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
Red Sea	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	١٥	٢٠٣,٢٤١	١٥
Blue Nile	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٣	٧٠٦,٤٠٥	٣
White Nile	٢,١١٠	٣٧١,٤٠٢	٤,١٦٠	١,٧٨٣,٢٨٦	١٢٠	٤٥٤,٨٩٥	٠	٠	٦,٣٩
Sinnar	١٤	٣,٥٠٠,٠٠٠	٨٠٥	٢,١٥٧,١٩٠	٢	١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٨٢١
North Kordofan	٠	٠	٤٨	٢,٤٥١,١٦٩	٢٠,٠٣٢	٢,٤٩٦,٦٠٩	٠	٠	٢٠,٠٨
South Kordofan	٣٧٣	١,٥٩٠,٧٤٣	٥,٠٠٦	١,٠١٦,٨٩٨	٤,٢١٧	٦٢٦,٨٧٠	٢٦٦	١,٣٥٨,١٥١	٩,٨٦
North Darfur	١	٥,٩٠٠	٥٠	٣٠٦,٦٣٠	٤	١٠٢,٠٠٠	٠	٠	٥٥
West Darfur	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
South Darfur	٠	١٣,٠٠٠	٠	٣٣,٤٤٧	٠	١١١,٠٥٠	٠	٠	٠
Northern	١٠٠	٦٥,٠٠٠	٤,٤٠٠	٢,٢٧٧,٣٣٧	١,١٥٠	٣٧١,٩٥٠	٠	٠	٥,٦٥

Table ٢٦ continued : executed projects

te	Education		Water		Health		Miscellaneous		Total services	
	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount
ver e	٢٥١	١٧,٨٠٢	١,٣١٢	١١,٦٤٢	٢٠٠	٩,٠٦٨	٠	٠	١,٧٦٣	٣٨,٥١٢
st rufr	١٢	٩٥٦,١٠٢	٩	٨٥٠,٠٠٠	٥٢	٣١٤,١٥٩	٠	٠	٧٣	٢,١٢٠,٢٦
ntral rfur	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
est rdofan	٠	٧٩٨,٤٦٢	٠	٩٤٤,٤٧١	٠	٧٣٨,٤٥٢	٠	٠	٠	٢,٤٨١,٣٨
tal	١٢,٢٣٦	١٠,٣٦٠,٣٩٢	١٦,٣٥٣	٢٦,٥٤٠,٩١٢	٢٨,٢٥٤	١٠,٦٢٠,٠٤٩	٥١٢	٨,٢٩١,٣٤٠	٥٧,٣٥٥	٥٥,٨١٢,٦

Table ٢٧: Agricultural Projects by Type

Project Type	Tractors	Harvesters	Traditional Ploughs	Large units	Small units : water pumps	Support agricultural Scheme not operating	Orchads	Poultry farms	Dams and terraces	Livestock by head

Table ٢٨ : Project executed All states ٢٠١٢- ٢٠١٥ – Individual Productive Projects

Year	Artisan		Transport		Trade		Individual small		Training Qualification	
	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Bene
٢٠١٢	٤,١٣٧,٤٣٨	٩٩٦	٢,٨٠١,٤٤٢	٦٠٠	٢,٩٣٣,٣٨٩	١,٤٠٤	١٠,٨٢١,٧٦٠	١,٧٢٢	٢٢٩,٢٨٨	
٢٠١٣	٢,١٦٧,٥٥١	٦٦٧	٦,٦٨٤,٢٣٧	١,٢٤٨	٦,٨٨١,٠٤٣	١,٨٩٣	٢٢,٢٩٤,٢٢٣	٨,٩٤٩	٣,١٢١,٦٨٦	
٢٠١٤	٤,٢٥٣,١٩٦	٢,٦٢٣	١٢,٠٢٠,٨٠٤	١,٤٦٤	١٥,٧٠٨,٤٢٨	٣,٩١٩	٤٨,٣١٩,٦٧٧	٨,٦٥٣	١,٥٨٤,١٤٢	١
٢٠١٥	٢٣,٥٦٥,٢١٧	١,٥٩٣	٤٤,٥٥١,٢١٩	٣,٢٠٨	٢٩,٣٣٧,٤٩٨	٤,٠٣٢	٥٨,٥٨٥,٨٦٧	٤,٣٢٩	٢,٢٠٧,٣٥٩	٢
Total	٣٤,١٣٢,٤٠٢	٥,٨٧٩	٦٦,٠٥٧,٧٠٢	٦,٥٢٠	٥٤,٨٦٠,٣٥٨	١١,٢٤٨	١٤٠,٠٢١,٥٢٧	٢٣,٦٥٣	٧,١٤٢,٤٧٥	٥

Table ٢٨ continued : Projects Implemented by Type

Year	Miscellaneous Small		Projects and disabled motors		Women and Youth Projects		Industrial sector				Other	
	Amount	beneficiary	Amount	beneficiary	Amount	beneficiary	Amount	beneficiary	Amount	beneficiary	Amount	beneficiary
٢٠١٢م	٢,٥١١,٠٠٧	١٧٢	-	-	-	-	٨,٧٠٠	٣٠٠	٣,٢٨٥,٧٨٣	٦,٢٥٢	٤,٠٣٧,٣١٨	١,٥٣٠
٢٠١٣م	٨٨٢,٣٦٠	١٤٠	٢,٨٩٤,٩٩٩	٣٤٥	٧٩٩,٧٣٣	٥٦٦	٦٧٤,١٦٥	٢٣٨	٢,٣٤٦,١٤٧	٨٣٩	٥,٥٧٥,٨٦٥	١,٧٢٩
٢٠١٤م	١,٥٧٦,٦١٠	٨٥	٣,٤٧٨,١٩٠	٧٨٣	١٠,٦٤٢,٥٩١	١,٣٦٠	١,٥٧٥,٠٨٣	٤٠	٤٥٧,٨٨٩	٩٣	١,٤٣٣,٥٧٢	١,٩٩٣
٢٠١٥م	-	-	١٠,٩٤٠,٣٩٩	٥٥٧	٢,٢٥٨	١٥,٢٩٩,٤٧٧	١,٢٢٩,٦٢١	١٢	٢٤,٤٣٠,٨٥٠	٩١	٤,٨١٥,٥٦٦	٣,٤٥٠
Total	٤,٩٦٩,٩٧٧	٣٩٧	١٧,٣١٣,٥٨٨	١,٦٨٥	١١,٤٤٤,٥٨٢	١٥,٣٠١,٤٠٣	٣,٤٨٧,٥٦٩	٥٩٠	٣٠,٥٢٠,٦٦٩	٧,٢٧٥	١٥,٨٦٢,٣٢١	٨,٧٠٢

Table ٢٩ : Agricultural projects executed in ٢٠١٥ in all states

State	Farming		Livestock		Total Agricultural	
	beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount
Gedaref	٥٢	٥٩٤,٥٨٢	٤٠	٣٨٢,١٨٣	٩٢	٩٧٦,٧٦٥
Khartoum	٤٥	١,١٠٨,٠٠٠	٤٢٨	٦,١١٢,٣٠٠	٤٧٣	٧,٢٢٠,٣٠٠
Gezira	٣٦٠	١,٨٥٥,٦٧٢	٥٤٠	٢,٧٨٣,٥٠٨	٩٠٠	٤,٦٣٩,١٨٠
Kassala	١٩٤	٤٦٢,٤٥٦	٥١٢	٩,١٤٩,١١١	٧٠٦	٩,٦١١,٥٦٧
Red Sea	٧	٧١,٦٥٣	١٢٠	١,٣٥٨,٧٥١	١٢٧	١,٤٣٠,٤٠٤
Blue Nile	١,٩٠١	٢,١٤٣,٦٧٢	٤٢٢	٢,٩٠١,٠٠٠	٢,٣٢٣	٥,٠٤٤,٦٧٢
White Nile	٨٣٥	١,٢٧٤,٢٨٠	٣٠٣	٤,٨٠٠,١٢١	١,١٣٨	٦,٠٧٤,٤٠١
Sinnar	٢,٠٠٠	٥٠٠,٠٠٠	٤٠٣	٤,٣٧٧,٩٠٠	٢,٤٠٣	٤,٨٧٧,٩٠٠
North Kordofan	٥٢	١٢٦,٤٠٦	١٢	١٢٦,٥٢٠	٦٤	٢٥٢,٩٢٦
South Kordofan	٢,٣٤٧	٢,٣٦٣,٢٣٦	٤٤٩	١,٣٨٩,١٠٤	٢,٧٩٦	٣,٧٥٢,٣٤٠
North Darfur	١٧٨	٢٣٠,٧٥٠	١٨٤	١,٢١٣,٣٠٤	٣٦٢	١,٤٤٤,٠٥٤
West Darfur	١,٣٢٦	٥٣٨,٨٥٠	١٥	٦٤,٩٠٠	١,٣٤١	٦٠٣,٧٥٠
South Darfur	٤,٥٥٧	١,٨٢٩,٥١٢	١١٩	٤٣١,٨٥٦	٤,٦٧٦	٢,٢٦١,٣٦٨
Northern	٤٦٣	٣,٢٧٠,٦٣٠	٢١٧	٢,٥٠٧,٨٠٠	٦٨٠	٥,٧٧٨,٤٣٠
River Nile	١٥١	٣٠٦,٠٠٧	٧٠	١,٢٧٦,٠٥١	٢٢١	١,٥٨٢,٠٥٨
East Darfur	١٢٠	١٥٤,٤٠٠	٣٠٠	٢,٥١٥,٦٥٦	٤٢٠	٢,٦٧٠,٠٥٦
Central Darfur	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
West Kordofan	١,٣٠٦	١,٩٢٤,١٣٣	٤٨٥	٤,٤٤٠,٥٦٤	١,٧٩١	٦,٣٦٤,٦٩٧
Total	١٥,٨٩٤	١٨,٧٥٤,٢٣٩	٤,٦١٩	٤٥,٨٣٠,٦٣٠	٢٠,٥١٣	٦٤,٥٨٤,٨٦٩

- **source : Information center , statistics , state report ٢٠١٥.**

Table ٣٠ : Agricultural Project executed in all Sudanese states ٢٠١٠-٢٠١٥

Year	Farming		Livestock		Total Agricultural	
	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary
٢٠١٠	١٠,٦٩٠,١٧٠	٣٥,٧٤٦	٢١,٤٩٧,٩٠٩	٣٥,٧٤٦	٣٢,١٨٨,٠٧٩	٧١,٤٩٢
٢٠١١	٧,٨٦٦,٤٣٣	١١,٣٤٩	٨,٣٦٥,٤٢٦	١١,٣٤٩	١٦,٢٣١,٨٥٩	٢٢,٦٩٧
٢٠١٢	١٠,٣١٣,٩٣٤	٦٧,٤٤٢	١٠,٤٠٢,٣٧٤	٤,١٤٢	٢٠,٧١٦,٣٠٨	٧١,٥٨٤
٢٠١٣	٩,٨٥٤,٨٥٢	٢١,١٨٠	١٧,٦١٤,٩٧٥	٩,٥٠٠	٢٧,٤٦٩,٨٢٧	٣٠,٦٨٠
٢٠١٤	٢٠,٠٠٨,٨٤٧	٢٧,٣٧٥	٣٠,٢٦٢,٦٦٤	٣,٧٣١	٥٠,٢٧١,٥١١	٣١,١٠٦
٢٠١٥	١٨,٧٥٤,٢٣٩	١٥,٨٩٤	٤٥,٨٣٠,٦٣٠	٤,٦١٩	٦٤,٥٨٤,٨٦٩	٢٠,٥١٣
Total	٧٧,٤٨٨,٤٧٥	١٧٨,٩٨٦	١٣٣,٩٧٣,٩٧٨	٦٩,٠٨٧	٢١١,٤٦٢,٤٥٣	٢٤٨,٠٧٢

Third Axis : The Role of Zakat in Poverty Reduction

For Islam , poverty was an important issue since the birth of Islamic state at the time of the Prophet. The first action taken by the Prophet MohammedibnAbdallah (prayer and peace of Allah on him) was the building of the Mosque . Inside the mosque was the room of AhlAlsaffa who were the poor Muslims. After zakat was imposed in the second year of the hijraas one of the pillar of Islam and its fundamentals , the expenditure on the poor became one of the most important objectives of zakat.
Recently the UN became aware of problem of poverty and its relation to development and made one of its priorities poverty reduction and set criteria and principles for it of which are :

١. Equal employment opportunities
٢.Equality between members of the society in rights and duties .
٣. Provide descent living for all members of the society.

The Chamber indicators for identifying poverty :

The long experience in dealing with poverty and the poor has equipped the Zakat Chamber with the practical knowledge on determining and classifying of the poor especially as distribution work involves many institutions that care for the poor and the needy.
This experience has qualified the Chamber to set a number of indicators through which poverty is identified. In preparation of these indicators many experiments and studies of poverty were consulte**d**

Poverty indicators :

١.Family income is less than the minimum wage and there no other income source.
٢. Head of household is unemployed because of infirmity , disease or lack of job.
٣. Family suffers from costly diseases and family head is a wage earner.
٤. Head of family is a pensioner with a chronic disease with a family of six or more
٥. Head of household owns a house or agricultural landor taxi or vehicle that is not working . These assets are not generating an income, lacks funds to invest in them and the family depends on these assets for their livelihood.
٦.Self employed artisan like carpenters, ironsmiths whose earnings are inadequate and they have no other income source; and farmers
٧.Agricultural workers and shepherd who do not own flocks , have no extra income and have a large family of ٦ persons.

On the basis of this , Zakat Chamber conducted a comprehensive project to list the poor and need in all the states of Sudan. Because of the relative variation in levels ofpoverty and need , they were divided into three categories (A, B, C) so as to determine spending priorities and achieve social equity (see table ٣١, p.٥٣).

The Methodology and payment procedures to paupers and needy:

The Chamber took care to apply the standards of social equity in its approach to distribution to the poor and needy , the two largest strata in society. It set channels, specific approaches and procedures which the Chamber follows in order to pay the paupers and needy . The channels are the following :

١. Zakat Chamber offices located in all states and localities of the Sudan and are ٧٥٠ office .

٢. Grassroots committees of which there are ١٩, ٣٧٨ in neighborhoods, villages and nomads camps in Sudan. Grassroots committees are selected by neighborhood residents.

٣. Partners in government and civil society organization (CSO) such as the National Council of the Handicapped, and disabled unions , student Welfare fund , Health insurance fund.. etc.

٤. Provide support in cash and kind for widows , orphans , the old and aged and students .

٥. An application submitted by the person in need authenticated by grass root committee.

٦. A social survey often conducted by zakat staff at zakat payment offices.

٧. Recommendation from the grassroots committee in the neighborhood were the person lives particularly chaste families.

٨.A micro feasibility study of productive families projects or micro projects .

Because the dual role of zakat between meeting immediate needs of he poor and needy, and enrichment , a dual approach has been adopted for distribution of poor and needy channel . These are :

First : Horizontal distribution : this is distribution in cash and in kind to poor and needy to satisfy their immediate need s and emergencies , and for special needs groups among the poor and needy . Support is provided relative to nature and size of need as evidenced by the case study. The aim being poverty alleviation.

Second : Vertical Spending : This was refereed to before in the axes of zakat and the achievement of economic development . It is aimed at the economically active poor and needy.

Table ٣١ : Listing and classification of the poor in Sudan Comprehensive classification

State	Population	NO of families	No. of poor families	Slices		
				First (poorest)	Second	Third
River Nile	١,٢٢٩,٩١٦	٢٠٤,٩٨٦	٩٣,٣٠٠	٤,٠٣١	٦٩,٣٥٤	١٩,٩١٥
Kassala	١,٩٨٧,٥٧٢	٣٣١,٢٦٢	١٢١,٠٩١	٢٤,٩٨٥	٨٩,٤٣٢	٦,٦٧٤
Gezira	٣,٩٨٨,٧٣٥	٦٦٤,٧٨٩	٢٤٣,٠٢٦	٣٤,١١٧	١٨٦,٩٨٠	٢١,٩٢٩
Blue Nile	٩١٠,٥٤٦	١٥١,٧٥٨	٦٠,٦١٢	٦,٧٠٣	٥٣,٤١٠	٤٩٩
Sinnar	١,٤٥٤,١٥٥	٢٤٢,٣٥٩	١٠٨,١٩٢	٣٣,٧٢٢	٦٩,٨٩٢	٤,٥٧٨
South Darfur	٤,٤٥٠,٨٠٣	٧٤١,٨٠١	٢٧٥,٥٩٨	١٠١,٠٣٨	١٧٣,٨٢٧	٧٣٣
White Nile	١,٩٣٦,٦٠٩	٣٢٢,٧٦٨	١٣٣,٢٥٦	٣٣,٦٤٣	٩٣,٣٧٥	٦,٢٣٨
Khartoum	٦,٠٠٦,٨٨٥	١,٠٠١,١٤٨	٣٦٧,٩٦٤	٨,٩٩٣	٢١٦,٠٩٩	١٤٢,٨٧٢
Gedaref	١,٥٧٣,٠٧٠	٢٦٢,١٧٨	٩٩,١٧٩	١٣,٥٥٣	٨٢,٩٠١	٢,٧٢٥
Northern	٧٦٤٤٥١	١٢٧٤٠٩	٥٩,٣٥٥	٤٢١٥	٤١١٦٣	١٣,٩٧٧
North Kordofan	٣,٠١٧,٠٣٣	٥٠٢,٨٣٩	٢٤١,١١٤	١٠,٦١٤	٢٢٧,٤٧٦	٣,٠٢٤
South Kordofan	١,٧٠٢,١٧٧	٢٨٣٦٩٦	١١١,٦٧١	٦,٧٧٥	١٠٤١٠١	٧٩٥
Red Sea	١,٣٢٨,٤٤٦	٢٢١٤٠٨	١٢٤,٣٦٧	١٨,٥٦٠	١٠٠,٠٧٦	٥,٧٣١
North Darfur	٢,١٨٨,٠٢٨	٣٦٤٦٧١	١٤٠,٨٩٤	١٥٩٠٠	١٢٣٦٤٨	١,٣٤٦
West Darfur	١,٤٣٧,١٦٨	٢٣٩٥٢٨	١١٢١٧٠	١٣,٨٥٤	٩٧,٧١٥	٦٠١
Total	٣٣,٩٧٥,٥٩٤	٥,٦٦٢,٦٠٠	٢,٢٩١,٧٨٩	٣٣٠,٧٠٣	١,٧٢٩,٤٤٩	٢٣١,٦٣٧

- **Comprehensive total sample of poor , ٢٠١٢**
- **Chamber efforts are focused on the first group at the present stage.**

Selected Example of Reduction of Poverty among poor section :

First : Orphans section : this one of the most important strata's looked after by the Chamber.

Table ٣٢ : The increase in No. of sponsored families ٢٠١٠-٢٠١٥

Year	No. of sponsored orphans	Volume of support
٢٠١٠	٤٥,٧٣٧	٢,٥
٢٠١١	٤٨,٤٥٦	٢٢,٦
٢٠١٢	٥٣,٠٦٩	٢٦,٩٨
٢٠١٣	٥٥,١٦٢	٣٢,٥
٢٠١٤	٥٣.٥٣١	٤٢,٨
٢٠١٥	٥٥.٢٩٥	٨١,٦

Second :The patientssection :

The Chamber looks after poor patients and has divided them into two :
١) Those infected with ordinary, light and chronic diseases found everywhere . The Chamber has signed an agreement withHealth Insurance to provide services to this group where they live.

Table ٣٣ : No. of families with sponsored Medical Insurance ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥

Year	No. of families	Size of support
٢٠١٠	٣٥٧,٥٦٠	٦٩,٨
٢٠١١	٣٧٥,١٢٠	٨٥
٢٠١٢	٣٨٣,٥٧٧	١١٠,٩٨
٢٠١٣	٤٦٩,٧٨٠	٩٧,٠٤
٢٠١٤	٤٦١.٣٠١	١٦٠,٥
٢٠١٥	٤٧٣.٥٤٦	١٩٨,٢

Note :١. average family size is ٦ individuals

٢. For those with low prognosis and costly diseases: the Chamber has established for these cases unit called the Federal Medical Treatment Office with independent budget to meet the needs of these groups both inside the outside the country in collaboration **with the Ministry of Finance and National Economy**

Table ٣٤ : Showing performance of Unified Federal Treatment Office- bySector during the period ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١

Analysis of total amounts and No. of cases by sector – treatment inside the country (Sudanese Pounds

Year /Details	٢٠١٠		٢٠١١		٢٠١٢	
	Authorized amount	No. of cases	Authorized amount	No. of cases	Authorized amount	No. of cases
Ophthalmology	٤١٧,٠٩٢	٤٢١	٥٤٥,٥٥٢	٤٦٦	٦٥٦,٧٧١	٤٤١
Hearing	٤٤٦,٨٩٧	٢٥٧	٣٤١,٩٠٠	٢١٩	٢٤٥,٩٤٠	١٨٩
cardiology	١,٤٥٣,٥٢٧	١,٠٣٤	١,٢٣٥,٩٧٣	١,٠١٣	١,٤٤٥,٦٣٣	١,١٣٠
Nephrology	٢٧٧,٠٥٢	٦٠٤	٥٩٧,١٩٩	٧٤٥	٥٢٧,٦٤٥	٦٤٤
cancer	٢٤٦,٥٦٠	١٤٣	٢٧٢,٣٦٦	١٥١	٢٥١,٩٨٩	١٤١
Brain	٥٠٩,٣٢٣	٣١٤	٥٠٢,٣٥٤	٣٥٣	٥١٥,٧٨٥	٢٩٨
Disks	٤٣٦,٣٧٠	٢١٣	٤٦٧,٤١٧	٢٤٨	٣٨٧,٦٢٣	٢١٣
Other	١,٣٨٧,٠٠٩	٨٩٥	١,٤٧٨,٥٢٧	٨٩٨	١,٠٠٩,٩٩٣	٦٩٥
Total	٥,١٧٣,٨٣٠	٣,٨٨١	٥,٤٤١,٢٨٨	٤,٠٩٣	٥,٠٤١,٣٧٩	٣,٧٥١

٢٠١٣	٢٠١٤	٢٠١٥	Total

Authorized amount	No. of cases	Authorized amount	No. of cases	Authorized amount	No. of cases	Authorized amount	No. of cases
١,٠٣٠,٣٣٢	٧٠٤	١,٣٩٣,٩٤٥	٩٧٥	١,٩٨٤,٢٢٢	١,٢٩٣	٦,٠٢٧,٩١٤	٤,٣٠٠
٤٢٥,٥٢٥	٢٦٩	٣٦٣,٥٥١	٢٥٦	٥٠٦,٣٨٥	٢٩٦	٢,٣٣٠,١٩٨	١,٤٨٦
٢,١٥٨,٩٨٣	١,٢٧٩	٣,٣٧٨,٣٢٦	١,٣٥٦	٦,٣٩٠,١٨٥	١,٦٨٤	١٦,٠٦٢,٦٢٧	٧,٤٩٦
٨٢٩,١٧٢	٨٤٨	٧٩٧,٤٠٢	٨٧٨	٧٤٥,٠١١	٩٥١	٣,٧٧٣,٤٨١	٤,٦٧٠
٢٥٤,٧٦١	١١٨	٥٠٩,٥٧٣	١٩٩	٣٠٥,٢٨٥	١٠٩	١,٨٤٠,٥٣٤	٨٦١
٨٢٣,٤٠٧	٣٤٢	١,٦٤٤,١٥٢	٥٤٢	٢,٥٣٨,٠٤٢	٦٠٨	٦,٥٣٣,٠٦٣	٢,٤٥٧
٦٦٦,٢٢٧	٣٠١	٩١٠,٩١٦	٣٢٤	٩٦٩,٩٠٦	٢٧١	٣,٨٣٨,٤٥٩	١,٥٧٠
٥٣٤,١٢٥	٣٠١	٣,٥٠٩,٩٣١	١,٤٣٨	٨,٣٧٣,٩٦٦	٣,٢٠٩	١٦,٢٩٣,٥٥١	٧,٤٣٦
٦,٧٢٢,٥٣٢	٤,١٦٢	١٢,٥٠٧,٧٩٦	٥,٩٦٨	٢١,٨١٣,٠٠٢	٨,٤٢١	٥٦,٦٩٩,٨٢٧	٣٠,٢٧٦

Table ٣٤continued : Total amounts and No. of case by sector- treatment in thecountry (Sudanese pound)

Table ٣٥ : Breakdown of total amounts and No. of cases bysector- treatment Abroad (US dollar)

Year / Details	٢٠١٠م		٢٠١١م		٢٠١٢م		٢٠١٣م	
	Amount Authorized	No. of cases	Authorized amount	No of cases	Authorized amount	No of cases	Authorized amount	No of cases
Ophthalmology	١٥١,٦٠٠	١٢٧	١٨٣,٨٠٠	١٤١	١٦٢,٧٠٠	١٥٨	١٢٧,٧٠٠	١١٠
Hearing	-	-	٢,٥٠٠	٢	٢,٢٠٠	١	-	-
Cardiac	١٨٦,٢٠٠	١٢٠	٢٠٧,٠٠٠	١٣١	١٥٨,١٥٠	١٤٠	١٨٥,٧٠٠	١٤٠
Nephrology	٩٦,٠٠٠	٦٣	١٩٩,١٠٠	١٠٢	٨٩,٣٥٠	٦٢	١٠٨,٣٥٠	٧٨
Cancer	١٢٧,٥٠٠	٨٤	١٦١,٢٠٠	٩٥	٧٨,٨٠٠	٦٦	٦٢,٩٥٠	٤٥
Brain and neurology	١٧٥,٩٠٠	١٢١	٣٠٦,٣٠٠	١٩١	١٨٩,١٠٠	١٥٥	٢٦٢,٠٥٠	١٨٦
[disk and cartllege	٣٧,٠٠٠	١٨	١٠,٧٠٠	٩	٨,٦٠٠	٨	٣,٥٠٠	٣
Other	٥٨٨,٦٠٠	٤٥٣	٦٣٧,٩٠٠	٤١٣	٤٩٠,٧٢٥	٤٠٧	٣٥٢,٧٥٠	٢٦٧
Total	١,٣٦٢,٨٠٠	٩٨٦	١,٧٠٨,٥٠٠	١,٠٨٤	١,١٧٩,٦٢٥	٩٩٧	١,١٠٣,٠٠٠	٨٢٩

Table ٣٥ continued : Breakdown of total amounts and No. of cases By sector – treatment Abroad (US dollars)

Year/details /	٢٠١٤		٢٠١٥		Total	
	Authorized Amount	No. of cases	Authorized Amount	No. of cases	Authorized Amount	No. of cases
Ophthalmology	١٣٣,٢٩٧	١١٠	٢٢٨,٨٣٣	١٣٥	٩٨٧,٩٣٠	٧٨١
ENT	-	-	١٢,٥٠٠	٦	١٧,٢٠٠	٩
Cardiac	٢٧٠,١١٣	١٩٤	٣٨٦,٢٤٦	١٩٦	١,٣٩٣,٤٠٩	٩٢١
Nephrology	١٣٥,٦٦٦	٩٤	٢٧٦,٦٦٦	١١٨	٩٠٥,١٣٢	٥١٧
Cancer	١١٣,١٦٤	٨٦	٢٢٨,١٦٧	١١٢	٧٧١,٧٨١	٤٨٨
Brain and Neurology	٢٨٣,٧٣٢	١٩٣	٤٢٨,٨٣٢	٢١٦	١,٦٤٥,٩١٤	١,٠٦٢
Disks	٤,٥٠٠	٤	١٣,٠٠٠	٧	٧٧,٣٠٠	٤٩
Other	٣٠٨,٩٢٧	٢٢٢	٦٢٧,٠٨٨	٣١٠	٣,٠٠٥,٩٩٠	٢,٠٧٢
Total	١,٢٤٩,٣٩٩	٩٠٣	٢,٢٠١,٣٣٢	١,١٠٠	٨,٨٠٤,٦٥٦	٥,٨٩٩

Table ٣٦: Total Amount and No of cases for treatment inside and outside The country

Year	Treatment inside the country			Treatment Abroad		
	Amount Authorized	No. of cases	%	Amount Authorized	No. of cases	%
٢٠١٠م	٥,١٧٣,٨٣٠	٣,٨٨١	٩.١	١,٣٦٢,٨٠٠	٩٨٦	١٥.٥
٢٠١١	٥,٤٤١,٢٨٨	٤,٠٩٣	٩.٦	١,٧٠٨,٥٠٠	١,٠٨٤	١٩.٤
٢٠١٢	٥,٠٤١,٣٧٩	٣,٧٥١	٨.٩	١,١٧٩,٦٢٥	٩٩٧	١٣.٤
٢٠١٣	٦,٧٢٢,٥٣٢	٤,١٦٢	١١.٩	١,١٠٣,٠٠٠	٨٢٩	١٢.٥
٢٠١٤	١٢,٥٠٧,٧٩٦	٥,٩٦٨	٢٢.١	١,٢٤٩,٣٩٩	٩٠٣	١٤.٢
٢٠١٥م	٢١,٨١٣,٠٠٢	٨,٤٢١	٣٨.٥	٢,٢٠١,٣٣٢	١,١٠٠	٢٥.٠
Total	٥٦,٦٩٩,٨٢٧	٣٠,٢٧٦	١٠٠.٠	٨,٨٠٤,٦٥٦	٥,٨٩٩	١٠٠.٠

Third : Poor student slice :

a/ **sponsorship of university students** . The Chamber looked after this strata because its widespread in universities and the remoteness of home from place of study.

Table ٣٧ : No. of poor student sponsored during the period ٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٥

Year	No of sponsored students	Size of support
٢٠١٠	٣٨,٥٠٠	١٣,١
٢٠١١	٨٠,٠٠٠	٣٦,٠
٢٠١٢	٨٠,٠٠٠	٣٦,٦
٢٠١٣م	٨٢,٧٤٥	٥١,٩
٢٠١٤	٨٣.٧٥١	٧٥,٤
٢٠١٥	٨٧.٣٦٣	٧٨,٥

Fourth : The section of IDPs (displaced by wars and disasters)

The war has led a lot of displacement and homelessness . The Chamber took great effort in meeting the needs of IDPs in Darfur , Blue Nile , South Kordofan.. etc . The Chamber provides them with food and shelter.

Fifth : Special Need groups:

\The Chamber coverage extended to this important group which includes the physically disabled , the blind and the deaf , mentally retarded by including hem in medical insurance services and providing them with bicycles and in kind support.
The tables below show the support provided during the disabled campaign in ٢٠١٥.

Table ٣٨ : Ramadan (fasting person joy, school bag, Eid joy)

Release of prisoners		Eid happiness		The shepherd and his folk		The Fasting person Joy		Year
Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	
Inmate	Pound	Family	Pound	Family	Pound	Family	Pound	
٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٢٠١٠م
٠	٢,٥١٨,٠٠٠	٠	٢,٣٥٠,٥٠٠	٠	٤,٣٠٩,٠٠٠	٠	٢٠,٥٩٠,٠٤٥	٢٠١١م
٣,٤١١	٢,٣٥٨,٧٥٤	٣٠,٨٤٠	٢,٧٩٧,٥٩٨	٥,٠٩٨	٥,١٨٧,٩١٧	٣٢٣,٣٠٨	٣٥,٠٧١,٨٩٣	٢٠١٢م
٢,٣٠٥	٤,٨٢٠,٠٠٠	٤٩,٩٣٨	٥,٢١٨,٦٧٦	٧,٩٧٩	٩,٣٩١,٠٩٠	٢٨٤,٣٦٩	٤٠,٤٣١,١٩١	٢٠١٣م
٢,٨٣٢	٥,٠٢٢,٠٠٠	٣٢,٥٦٢	٦,٠٦٢,١٣٧	٧,٤٦٤	١٤,٨٥١,٥٠٠	٣٥٨,١٧٩	٥٧,٥٩٨,٦٤٨	٢٠١٤م
٢,٠٨٧	١٣,٣٣٥,٦٤٨	٤٤,٦٨٧	١٢,٣٧١,٧٥٠	٩,٩٤٨	٢٣,٨٥٧,٥٥٥	٤٨٣,٠٥٧	١٠٧,٥٩٤,٦٩٣	٢٠١٥م

Table ٣٨ : Ramadan axes

Year	Khalwa, institution and organizations			Total			
	Amount	Beneficiary		Amount	Beneficiary		
	Pound	Institution organization	Khalwa	Pound	Family	Institution	khalwa
٢٠١٠	٠	٢٢	٩٨٥	٥٠,٥٠٣,٥٩١	٠	٢٢	٩٨٥
٢٠١١	٧,٥٤٨,٤٥٠	٠	٢٣٠	٣٧,٣١٥,٩٩٥	٠	٠	٢٣٠
٢٠١٢	٢,٦٩٩,٠٣٥	١١,٩٥٣	٠	٤٨,١١٥,١٩٧	٣٦٢,٦٥٧	١١,٩٥٣	٠
٢٠١٣	١١,٢٣٠,٢٢٥	١٩٠	١,٢٢٤	٧١,٠٩١,١٨٢	٣٤٤,٥٩١	١٩٠	١,٢٢٤
٢٠١٤	١٨,٤٨٣,٩٣٠	١,١٠٥	٢,٤٥٦	١٠٢,٠١٨,٢١٥	٤٠١,٠٣٧	١,١٠٥	٢,٤٥٦
٢٠١٥	٣٥,٢٧٧,٧٧٩	١,٤٢٨	٢,٢٠٦	١٩٢,٤٣٧,٤٢٥	٥٣٩,٧٧٩	١,٤٢٨	٢,٢٠٦

Table ٣٩ : support for special needs groups the deaf ٢٠١٥

م	Item	Quantity	Price per unit	Total cost
١	Computer programmed earphones	١٦٥٠	٥٠٠	٨٢٥.٠٠٠
٢	(٥IQ bag Stanford binary picture	١	٤٠٠٠	٤.٠٠٠
٣	Flashes for Educational talking and speaking program	١٩	١٥٠٠	٢٨.٥٠٠
٤	Special Educational Laptops	١٩	٤١٠٠	٧٧.٩٠٠
٥	Educational ٤٢ inch screen	٢	٧٣٠٠	١٤.٦٠٠
٦	Hearing measurement test device	١	٥٠٠٠٠	٥٠.٠٠٠
Total				١.٠٠٠.٠٠٠

Table ٤٠: support for special needs groups the blind ٢٠١٥

م	Item	Quantity	Unit price	Total cost
١	Ibsar application	٨٥	٩.٥٠٠	٨٠٧.٥٠٠
٢	ComputerHpPentium Desk Top ٣.٢ Ghz Memory ٢ Gb Hard drive ٥٠٠Gb Lcd Screen ١٨.٥" Key board Mouse	٨٥	٣.٩٠٠	٣٣١.٥٠٠
٣	Laptop	٥٠	٥.١٨٠	٢٥٩.٠٠٠
٤	White Bank	٢.٥٠٠	٩٥	٢٣٧.٥٠٠
٥	MP٣ device listening and recording	٣٠٠	١٣٠	٣٩.٠٠٠
٦	Flash ٨ gigabyte	٣٠٠	٥٠	١٥.٠٠٠
٧	٨ gigabyte memory	٣٠٠	٤٠	١٢.٠٠٠
٨	Brail ruler	٢٠٠٠	٩٠	١٨٠.٠٠٠
٩	Brail pen	١٩٠٠	١٥	٢٨.٥٠٠
١٠	Yokos counter UCLS	١٠٠٠	٩٠	٩٠.٠٠٠
Total				٢.٠٠٠.٠٠٠

Table ٤١: special needs groups- the mentally retarded ٢٠١٥

م	Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total cost
١	Sensory sensitization growth package	١٨	٢٠.٠٠٠	٣٦٠.٠٠٠
٢	test I.Q Benet ٥	١٨	٤.٠٠٠	٧٢.٠٠٠
٣	Mental processes package	١٨	١.٠٠٠	١٨.٠٠٠
٤	Hp. Pavilion	١٠	١٥.٠٠٠	١٥٠.٠٠٠
٥	Job qualification Package	٨	١٠.٠٠٠	٨٠.٠٠٠
٦	Simple Physiotherapy package	١٨	٥.٠٠٠	٩٠.٠٠٠
٧	Academic Qualification Package	١٨	١٤.٣٧٥	٢٣٠.٠٠٠
Total				١.٠٠٠.٠٠٠

Table ٤٢: Support to special need groups – physically disabled ٢٠١٥

م	classification	Central support	State resources	Total	Total cost
١	Motorcycles for the disabled	٤٢٧	٤٨٦	٩١٣	١٥.٥٢١.٠٠٠
Total					١٥.٥٢١.٠٠٠

sixth :The old and infirm section:

The Ministry of social welfare in coordination with the Chamber of Zakat provided an old people home for those who have no one to look after them . The Chamber take care of their livelihood and health and visits during Eid festivals and happy occasions .

Conclusion

It is clear from the above that the Zakat Chamber has achieved substantial success and exerted considerable effort in contribution to economic development and social equity in the collection and distribution of zakat to those entitled to it. This has positively reflected on poor families and weak strata's of the society and is evident in a number of projects initiated by the Chamber and directly address the issues of poverty and development. The Chamber used a flexible approach and strategy which allowed the Chamber to adjust easily to the changing and accelerating life necessities. We can sum up the above in the following sample programs of the Chamber:

First : Provision of a social security program with fixed and permanent support to satisfy the needs of the poor and incapacitated strata's such as orphans , widows , divorced women, elderly and those with infirmity , student , patients and special needs . The most important program geared to this strata are the :

١. Health Insurance
٢. University student sponsorship
٣. Widows and orphans sponsorship
٤. social support to the elderly and those with infirmity
٥. Social support to the disabled and those with special needs.
٦. Support to the Khalwa student.

Second : Provide regular seasonal support to poor strata by supplying their needs for necessary obligation such as Ramadan month season , start of the school year , victims of disasters and war .

The Chamber has allocated considerable budgets to these programs the most important of which are :

١. The joy of fasting
٢.Joy of Eid program
٣. Chaste families check (governor and the subordinates)
٤, school bag program
٥. Pupil breakfast

Third : provision of the services of general benefits in poverty stricken areas in the field of health , education and drinking water . The Chamber has approved the implementation of many projects in different areas which created an environment for a descent life.\

Fourth : Provided support to allow those able to work to enter the production and work circle by giving them ownership of micro projects with an impact on economic development.

Fifth : execute a program to address the poor capacities by training different social stratas on various occupations in all field and through societal training programs.

Sixth : The continuous and progressive growth of returns from zakat (٢٠١٠- ٢٠١٦) which realized many economic development indicators by transacting money between the rich and the poor.

Seventh: The regulation accredited by the Chamber in the collection of zakat and its distribution, have realized the macro objective of social equity , encompassed all field of economic activity and the strata's that in stringent need in society.

In general we can say that the contribution of the Zakat Chamber was huge and effective in empowering economic development , social equity and poverty alleviation.

And Allah is the Guide to Success

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Date : ٢٠ / ١٢/ ١٤٣٧H

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