

**Statement by H.E. Mr. Al-Harith Idriss Al-Harith, Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Sudan to the UN during the session titled “Tailoring support to each specific country: Dialogue with host Governments, RCs and UNCTs”**

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Achieving SDGs in Sudan remain unfinished target, and challenges remain for achieving progress in SDGs:

- Nutrition indicators are of concern; repeated outbreaks of diseases, insufficient health infrastructure and universal health coverage is facing constraints.
- Major challenges in the education sector including large number of school dropouts, education quality, and disparities between states, urban/rural areas and (IDPs), nomads, refugees and vulnerable sectors.
- Challenges of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), women access to land and labor market, and in the legal and political processes, and in peace negotiations and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Competition over natural resources between pastoralists and settled farmers is causing degradation and conflicts. Deforestation is high, causing severe land degradation and desert creeping, with several emerging environmental issues, namely: fast expanding artisanal gold mining using mercury, growing electronic waste, and the increasing low-cost transport using diesel/petrol causing significant air pollution.

Disparity in development and service delivery has left some regions behind. Also vulnerable groups are affected. The policies of inclusive growth, economic stabilization, and equitable service delivery advocated in the PRSP 2021-2023, will address among other measures, spatial marginalization and will eliminate disparities among regions.

The government interventions in the PRSP which include developing agriculture, increasing financial inclusion, and promoting a robust private sector will increase employment opportunities for the youth.

Data is a constraint for monitoring SDGs progress. Support will be needed for the implementation of the Five Year National Strategy for Promoting Statistics 2021-2025 which is envisaged to produce essential surveys like agriculture and livestock, Multi-Indicators Cluster Survey, national household budget and poverty survey, and labor market survey. It also aims at improving the availability and quality of administrative data in selected sectors like education and health sectors in line with SDGs indicators. The support will complement the World Bank project for CBS.

There is strong demand for capacity building across many sectors for achieving SDGs. Support is needed to complement the technical assistance and policy advise program by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, EU and other donors in the macroeconomic area as reflected in the PEFA roadmap (2021) developed by MoFEP, so as to extend capacity building to the other sectors and the subnational level in support of the SDGs. Diagnostic study to determine capacity gaps will be required.

However, the government without significant financial assistance may not be able to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Due to the fragmented sources of financing SDGs, support is needed to establish an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF).

- SDGs areas of priorities are aligned with the six areas of transition for achieving the SDGs, namely: food systems; energy access and affordability; digital connectivity; education; jobs and social protection; and climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.
- The need to provide adequate and predictable climate finance and provision of means of implementation to address adverse impacts of climate change, and the need to doubling the climate finance adoption and strike balance between mitigation and adoption.
- Stress on the dire need for reforming the global financial architecture, so that developing countries shouldn't need to cope with both the challenges of achieving the SDGs and the conditionalities of climate finance at the same time.
- A fair, inclusive, and just global financial architecture, with facilitating debt relief that is equitable, rapid, comprehensive, and sizable; debt standstill during times of negotiations; and outright cancellations for countries in high debt distress and in debt arrears.
- Focus on developmental issues, including bridging digital divides, enhancing digital infrastructure, advancing technology transfer, and expanding capacity building.