



S U D A N

PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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STATEMENT BY
THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

DELIVERED BEFORE
THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION OF
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPEMENT (CSD 18)

NEW YORK, 13 MAY, 2010

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BEFORE THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION OF
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NEW YORK,

I have the honor to deliver this statement on behalf of the Republic of the Sudan. We would like to align our statement with the statements of the G77 and China, The African Group, the Arab Group and the Least Developing Countries.

I would like to congratulate you Mr. Chairman for the skilful manner by which you have been steering our deliberations of this important session of CSD18 where we have assembled to review the over all progress in the implementation of commitments agreed upon in Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development as they relate to the five critical interrelated thematic issues of this cycle of CSD, namely, Transport, Chemicals, Waste Management, Mining, and Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP).

Over the past week, we have been discussing the important themes of this session and their interlinkages, (Transport, Chemicals, Waste Management, Mining, and Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)), which all individually and collectively pose particular challenges, especially to developing countries. We agree on the need for a comprehensive integrated approach, and stress the importance that our discussion must be based on the three pillars of sustainable development, economic development, social development and environmental protection, which are mutually reinforcing, interrelated .

safety, and developing institutional frameworks and standards and regulations on transport

Despite all the above, the country is still faced with many challenges and obstacles;

- Lack of adequate financial resources, poor technical, institutional and human capacity, and weak infrastructure.
- Institutional challenges to achieve integration between different themes.
- Weak implementation mechanisms
- Poor data and information systems to guide for program planning.

On Sustainable Production and Consumption (SPC), Sudan believes that actions should be taken to change the unsustainable production and consumption patterns, with develop countries taking the lead based on the rio principles especially the sensible of common but differentiated responsibilities.

1. Sudan is taking leaps towards the practice of SCP. It is a signatory to numerous milestone conventions that deal with hazardous waste. These conventions include, the Basel convention on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, the Stockholm convention on persistent organic pollutant, and the Rotterdam convention on prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade. We have developed the National implementation plan with 28 projects that demonstrate how Sudan will dispose of the resulting pollutants
2. Sudan is also a signatory to many regional and international conventions, such as RAMSAR convention, which addresses conservation of wetlands, and

sources. These include utilization of solar, and wind energies, and geothermal energy is researched.

3. The country has taken considerable strides towards providing hydropower among the Nile Basin countries' and power trade programs. And now producing bio ethanol from sugar molasses, which had previously been a challenging waste, even though some of it was consumed as a feed for livestock.
4. Sudan is also finalizing a policy of biodiesel production, which will utilize the marginal lands. Also renewable pilot projects are underway. Bioremediation projects to control the hazards of the produced water, driven from producing oil fields. The water treated and cleaned by this process is being utilized in growing trees and forestry.

Despite all the above national efforts, Sudan is confronted by many challenges. Sudan is a country facing the daunting challenge of reconstruction, development and peace building, and this is a huge undertaking requiring considerable international support.

In addition, rapid urbanization and growth of the population is placing a heavy burden and paramount pressure on urban facilities, like sewage and drainage system. In the area of industrial waste, there are serious problems. While iron and steel are recycled, other waste, such as industrial water and chemical effluents still pose a real threat to health and land.

