

Commitee: Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Agenda: Promoting Green Jobs and Transition to a Green Economy

Country: Republic of Sudan

I. Introduction

For the development project, the Republic of Sudan approves the desire to change to a green economy and foster a healthy work environment. As a still developing country, Sudan suffers from issues such as climate change and technological inefficiency. However, Sudan sees an opportunity to leverage its agricultural economy and international partners to achieve sustainable growth. Sudan is committed to supporting international cooperation and taking steps towards a green future in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

II. Current Situation and Challenges

Sudan's economy is approximately 70% agricultural. However, climate change, desertification and irregular rainfall have severely affected agricultural productivity. In addition, the country's energy sector is heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels, which undermines energy security and adversely affects the economy.

Further, the following challenges exist in Sudan with regard to its efforts towards a green economy

transition. Lack of Financing: Lack of access to international climate finance funds such as the Green Climate fund.

Skills Gap: A type of post-secondary education and the human resources needed to perform green jobs are scarce.

Economic Challenges: High inflation, high cost of living and foreign debt constrain green technology investments.

Internal Conflicts: Currently, the suppression of the group known as the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and insurgencies makes it difficult to focus on the transition to a green economy.

III. Position and Policy Proposals

Sudan fully supports the promotion of green jobs and advocates policies that support a just transition to a green economy for developing countries. Sudan's policy recommendations focus on the following key areas.

Investment in Renewable Energy

Sudan has many renewable energy sources, especially solar and wind energy. The Government's objectives are:

Partnering with international companies and investors to install solar panels and windmills in rural and sparsely populated areas.

Undertaking technology transfers to develop renewable energy training and infrastructure.

Sustainable Agriculture

Sudan aims to modernise the agricultural sector in a sustainable manner.

To find environmentally friendly farming methods to reduce desertification and greenhouse gas emissions.

Support afforestation and land restoration initiatives.

Cooperate with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Capacity Building and Training

Sudan needs international assistance in establishing innovative training programmes for its workers. Priority areas include renewable energy installation, agricultural techniques, waste management.

Access to Climate Finance

Sudan calls for increased access to climate finance and debt relief for developing countries to finance innovation. The country proposes the following:

Ease the application process for funds such as the Green Climate Fund.

For green projects in sub-Saharan Africa, countries should come together to form a regional co-operation alliance.

Regional and International Co-operation

Sudan should promote initiatives with neighbouring countries and international organisations to implement renewable energy projects, such as hydropower plants on the Nile River, and ensure equitable distribution of resources.

IV. Conclusion

Sudan is committed to playing an active role in advancing global work on the green economy as it seeks to overcome its own challenges. The Republic of Sudan urges ECOSOC to prioritise financial and technical assistance to least developed countries (LDCs) in its decision-making. Sudan believes that by promoting green jobs, it can contribute to global sustainability goals while improving the well-being and economic stability of its citizens.