Sudan Strategies and Framework for South - South and Triangular Cooperation towards Effective Development in the Arab States Region
Position S-S &T Cooperation in Sudan Strategy

- In-spite of the huge potential in the area of arable land, water resources, livestock and mineral in Sudan, still the country continues to face critical problems such as poverty and basic needs.
- Growing interest towards strategic partnership with the South Globe has become more urgent in light of the remarkable decline in the rates of development aid and shrinking foreign investment in the country.
- Development challenges have tended Sudan to adopt and define a practical partnership strategy and strengthen the cooperation with Arab region and number of key pivotal countries in the Global South and internally within the private sector and UN agencies.
• Sudan strategies and frameworks base on economical use and development of depleting resources to avoid competition and conflict.

• Sudan critically acknowledged the Country and regional strategies and frameworks should not lead to intensified clashes between government, indigenous population and investors.

• Sudan strategy and frameworks develop to promote interregional, regional, sub regional and bilateral integration and cooperation.
How Sudan strategy contribute to effective development Arab states and S-S & T cooperation and integration?

- Sudan invest in infrastructure enhance regional integration.
- Power 1989-2011
• From 2012 to date 350 megawatt added to hydroelectric and 300 megawatt will be added soon. In addition 100 megawatt transmitted from Ethiopia.
• Thermal sources will add 800 megawatt.
Many projects under implementation:
- East States from Kuwaiti Fund.
- Arab Economic and Social Development Fund: South, Central and West Darfur States;
- Islamic Development Bank: West Kordofan, East, South and North Darfur states.
- China: South and West Kordofan.

So, by completion of these projects the National Grid will cover Sudan (excluding desert area).
National Roads:

- Fig and map shows development and status.
Based on African Union strategy Sudan start and continue to construct roads and to date status:

i. Alexandria – Cape Corridor: Now Sudan link with Egypt (3 roads) Ethiopia (3 roads; one completed and 2 under construction) in addition to one road to Eretria.

ii. Link with Republic of South Sudan to Elrenk

iii. Port Sudan- Dakar corridor: Road completed to En Nahud and construction ongoing to Adaree in Chad.

iv. One road under construction to link Abuzabd (West Kortofan state) to South Sudan Border,

v. All Sudan roads are one lane (7 meter width).
Financing of ongoing Projects in Term of Sources & Sectorial Finance

Sources of Dev. Finance

- Arab F: 37%
- Islamic F: 12%
- SSC: 8%
- NSC: 4%
- UN: 39%

Sectorial Financing

- Agriculture: 5%
- Infrastructure: 74%
- Social sector: 21%
On March 2013 the National Investment Promotion Act adopted. This overcome obstacles and constrains which has negative effect and impact on S-S &T cooperation and integration.

Sudan develop strategies, policies and frameworks to handle land acquisition, water management, environmental safeguards and social services very carefully. (e.g White Nile Sugar Project)

Finally: High investment is needed to develop Sudan infrastructures that develops regional and interregional physical infrastructure; legal and procedural systems in an integrated manner.
THANKS