



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Republic of the Sudan

Sudan Statement

Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

22 – 26 May 2017- Cancun, Mexico

Excellency

Honorable Disaster Risk Reduction Ministers

All Protocols Observed

Distinguish Gusts

Ladies and gentlemen

On behalf of the Government of the Sudan I would like to thank the Government of Mexico for successfully hosting the 5th Global Platform for DRR.

Mr. Chair

Ladies and Gentlemen

Human and animal life of Sudan depends on a delicate balance of the soil, water and flora that support livelihood. Disruption of any one of these vital elements creates hazards. Factors such as climatic change, soil deterioration due to over-use or misuse, population growth or displacement, cause serious damages to the local communities, livelihoods, and the environment.

More than 70 per cent of Sudan's population lives in rural areas,. Savannah covers about 40 per cent of Sudan, known as the central rain lands, Agro-pastoralism and/ Pastoralism are the main livelihood strategies.

Drought, desertification and floods are the most common climate- related hazards. There are also other hazards and disasters, both man-made and natural disasters such as civil conflicts, pest infestation and, epidemics. Theses have had immense devastating impacts on the socio – economic continuum of the affected local communities.

Sudan's action around the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction focuses on tackling underlying disaster risk drivers, such as the consequences of poverty, climate change, unplanned and rapid urbanization, poor land management and compounding factors such as weak institutional arrangements, non-risk-informed policies, lack of regulation and incentives for private disaster risk reduction investment, unsustainable uses of natural resources and, environment deterioration.

It is necessary to continue strengthening good governance in disaster risk reduction strategies at the national, state and local levels and to improve multi-hazard early warning, preparedness and national coordination for disaster response, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and to use post-disaster recovery and reconstruction to “Build Back Better”

The projections by scientific research institutions of Sudan indicate that climate change is worsening the frequency, severity and spread of different hazards; e.g. desertification, drought and soil erosion, which are increasing losses and social vulnerability. Therefore addressing disaster risks in the context of climate change adaptation is an important cause of concern in Sudan.

Mr. Chair

Ladies and Gentlemen

I avail myself this opportunity to ensure that, the government of Sudan is fully committed to implementing the Sendi Framework at the national level guided by the output of the 6th Session of the Africa Regional Platform and the 5th High-Level Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction which was held in Mauritius, from 22-25 November 2016.

The main national priorities are as follows:

- Increase political commitment to disaster risk reduction;
- Improve identification and assessment of disaster risks;
- Enhance knowledge management for disaster risk reduction;
- Increase public awareness of disaster risk reduction;
- Improve governance of disaster risk reduction institutions
- Integrate of disaster risk reduction in emergency response management.

The government of Sudan has drafted a national and local plan of action in order to incorporate the following 6 key points:

1. Ensure policy coherence

The Government of Sudan will ensure that the various global policy frameworks such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Sustainable Development Goals), and the Paris Agreement on climate change are implemented at the national level in a coordinated and complementary way.

2. Ensure involvement and empowerment of local communities

The Government of Sudan will focus on strengthening systematic collaboration between federal government and state governments, communities, and the CSOs that represent them, in the design, development and implementation of DRR policies and strategies.

3. Devolve sufficient resources to local government

The establishment of an effective decentralization local government system has been in Sudan due to the vast scale of the country. The government of Sudan aims to devolve sufficient responsibilities, authority and budget to state and local governments to enable them to better

engage with disaster-affected communities and drive the implementation of SFDRR on the ground

4. Take an integrated approach to risk

The Government of Sudan is focused on ensuring it takes an integrated approach to coordination, planning and implementation across sector ministries and department. The Government will set out the roles and responsibilities of all different actors at national and local level around disaster risk. Building resilience to disasters involves a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach which addresses the range of different factors which make people vulnerable and the connections between them.

5. Support inclusive and people-centered Early Warning systems

The Government of Sudan, together with partners, is keen to ensure that Early Warning information is provided in a way which is comprehensible and useful to disaster-affected communities, and linked to locally supported education and communication systems.

6. Enhance government accountability for implementing the Sendai Framework and the SDGs, especially to vulnerable groups

The Government for Sudan with partners, aims to provide communities with the necessary information, resources and opportunities to effectively monitor and hold the Government to account around the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the SDGs in addition to other laws, policies and plans related to DRR and resilience.

I thank you for your kind attention