Country: South Sudan

Committee Name: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPING PROGRAM

Topic: Sustainable Development goals 8,9

We as South Sudan, are ready to do our best and even more to improve our own living and working conditions. Since we gained our independence in 2011 and unfortunately as a countrythat has just faced important conflict, we think that the most important thing is the security of the country however it will be very difficult to ensure the security of our country without improving our economic conditions. As you know, we were in a long-lasting war with Sudan and one of the main reasons for his war is the injustice that our country has suffered in terms of participation and representation. Fortunately, by signing a peace agreement in 2020, we ended this painful period. We waited to overcome the effects of the war period to deal with other problems in our country.

To improve our economy , we aim to reduce the unemployment rate as much as possible, and the most basic necessity for the realization of this goal is education . We will build a solidfoundation, raise well-educated individuals, support them to take place in outstanding projects on behalf of our country and increase the number of institute in our country. As corporations proliferate , we will enact strict laws and make sure that our people work in jobs worthy of human morality .We will ensure that we prevent the contrary and in case of the contrary we give the right punishments. As a newly independent country, unfortunately we have not been able to take place in lots of important projects yet, but the goals of our president, Salva Kiir Mayardit, are clearer.

The question is, will improving education be enough to develop our economy? The answer is of course not, and that is the reason why we will or we have to contribute to sustainable development projects.

Although we are a new country, there are many projects in which we are involved. One of them is to resolve inter-communal disputes, our national dialogue initiative, where communities freely talk to each other and propose solutions to their problems. Both these local initiatives are driven by respected local leaders, faith-based organisations and civil society with little or no role for political elites. Evidence abounds that grassroots initiatives like those are the foundation of lasting peace and security. In our country such grassroots reconciliation initiatives are known as “Wunlit People-to-people” . The national dialogue defines our country’s priorities for nation building. These include fixing security, peace building, economy and governance issues. Another initiative of ours is the “Transport Corridor Project” that we are planning with Kenya and Ethiopia. This project is one of the largest Project among the East Africa; this Project includes new ports and railways to be built.

Even if our country is in the category of the least developed country according to the UNITED NATIONS, this is due to the fact that we are a country that has just emerged from the war and has just gained it’s freedom.

Petroleum revenues constitute %98 of our country’s income and %80 of our national income, so the possibility of our economy and income to improve is undeniably high.

There is, however, light at the end of the tunnel. This calls for scaling up citizen dialogue and involvement, local peace-building processes and relentlessly pursuing necessary reforms. It also calls for building on the gains already made an embracing a multiplicity of ideas that work.

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