



### Government and Revolutionary Front initial matrix of implementation of Juba peace agreement

Juba, South Sudan, Sept. 7 (SUNA) – The government of Sudan and the Revolutionary Front initialed here today the matrix of implementation of the Juba peace agreement between the two parties. The matrix included the tracks of the central, northern and eastern Sudan of the peace agreement.

The government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement–North–Revolutionary Front also initialed the matrix of implementation of the political agreement and the security arrangements between the two parties. The matrix of implementation of the peace agreement on Darfur track was also signed by the government of the Sudan and the movements of armed struggle of Darfur track, including the Sudanese Alliance– Justice and Equality Movement– Sudan Liberation Movement, Alliance of Sudan Liberation Forces and Sudan Liberation Movement– the Transitional Council. The parties to the Sudanese peace talks also signed the matrix of implementation of the protocol on the national issues. BT/BT

### Faisal: Government Decided to Fight Battle against Saboteurs

Khartoum, Sept. 10 (SUNA) – The Minister of Culture and Information and government spokesman, Faisal Mohamed Salih, stressed that the government has decided to fight a battle against the manipulators and the saboteurs of the Sudanese economy.

At the regular news forum of Sudan News Agency

(SUNA) Thursday evening, Salih said that the government was aware about the very high increases in the past days in the prices of foreign currencies, a matter which affected the people's livelihood, explaining that the government has kept following up the matter and gathering information to deal with it. He said that the problems appeared in the past days were not at all due to the



economic reasons, but rather because of activities done by persons whose economic interests were damaged and affected by the revolution, despite the acknowledgment of the problems facing the economy.

He pointed out that the increase in the dollar price and the systematic sabotage of the economy resulted from a "declared war", deliberate sabotage and a prolonged political battle in which the economy is used against the Sudanese revolution.

Salih warned that the enemies of the revolution use the economy as a mechanism to fight the revolution, but the government has been in contact with all organs for taking the measures that will restore the economy to its normal situation. MO

### US State Department Issues Statement on Pompeo's Meeting with Al- Burhan

Khartoum, Aug. 25 (SUNA) – The US State Department has issued statement on the meeting of the US Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo with the Head of the Transitional Sovereign Council, Lt-General, Abdul Fattah Al-



Burhan, during his visit today to the country. Hereunder SUNA publishes the text of the statement:

Office of the Spokesperson  
The below is attributable to Spokesperson Morgan Ortagus:  
Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo met with Sudanese Sovereign Council Chair General Abdel Fattah el-Burhan today in Khartoum. Secretary Pompeo and General Burhan discussed the importance of the military's continued support for the civilian-led transitional government and Sudan's path toward democracy.

The Secretary noted that the formation of the Transitional Legislative Council is a crucial step in Sudan's transition and stressed the need for international support to strengthen the protection of civilians in Darfur. The Secretary and General Burhan discussed regional issues of mutual importance, including continued deepening of the Israel-Sudan bilateral relationship. ta



## Sudan and Ethiopia underline the need to reach a win-win solution on GERD

Khartoum, 25 Aug(SUNA )- Sudan and Ethiopia have issued a joint statement at the end of a one day visit to Khartoum by the Ethiopian Prime Minister, Dr Abiy Ahmed in which he held lengthy talks with his Sudanese counterpart and called on the head of the Sovereign Council, Lt Gen Abdul Fatah Al Burhan. The statement said the visit by Ethiopia's prime minister comes within the framework of "the continuous consultations between the leaderships of the Republic of Sudan and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, underpinned by the ageold relationship between the two sisterly countries". The high level Ethiopian delegation that accompanied Prime Minister Abiy included Ministers of Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Water, Irrigation and Energy, in addition of a number of senior officials. The statement said the talks between the two sides dwelt on ways of strengthening, expanding and deepening bilateral cooperation in all fields were thoroughly discussed. The two sides, according to the statement, "expressed

shared conviction that, given the historical, cultural, social and economic ties between the two brotherly peoples, embarking on regional integration is the way forward to fulfill their peoples' aspirations in peace, development and pan-Africans unity." It said the two sides agreed to reactivate all existing bilateral mechanisms, designed to further the cooperation in different areas. "Cognizant of their roles as major pillars of stability and peace in the Horn of Africa, both sides noticed with great satisfaction the positive, peaceful and more harmonious atmosphere which is currently prevailing in the Horn, and pledged to redouble their efforts to consolidate and nurture these gains." it said The statement said on the question of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), both sides emphasized the "imperative of exerting every possible effort to attain a successful conclusion of the ongoing tri-lateral negotiations under the auspices of the AU leading to a win- win formula that would make the GERD a vehicle for re-

gional integration between the riparian countries" The statement said Sudan and Ethiopia both sides expressed their support and commitment to the AU-led mediation in the GERD negotiations. It added that "They view this initiative as manifestation of the principle of African solutions to African problems." The visit programme, the statement concluded, was concluded by a meeting between H.E. General AbdulFattah Al-Burhan , Head of the Transitional Sovereign Council and Dr. Abiy Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.



## Sudan Floods: Death Toll Reaches 103, Vast Property Damage



KHARTOUM (Sudanow) 09 September, 2020- The death toll from torrential rains and floods in Sudan has risen to 103 according to a statement issued by the Sudanese Ministry of Interior on Wednesday.

The ministry said 54 persons were injured, 69,551 homes were exposed to total or partial collapse and 4,208 acres of agricultural land, 179 facilities and 359 shops and warehouses have been affected by the floods in addition to the death of 5,482 head of livestock.

The current floods, the worst in the last 100 years, prompted the Sudanese higher authorities last Friday to declare a nationwide state of emergency for three months considering the country a natural disaster zone.

Majority of the country's 18 states has been affected by the floods particularly Khartoum, Sinnar, Gazira, Kassala, White Nile, Darfur and Nahar Anneel.

Antiquities of the royal city of Kaboushia, the capital of the ancient great Kingdom of Meroe, were also threatened by the floods for the first time.

The Sudanese Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources announced Tuesday that the Nile water level would gradually

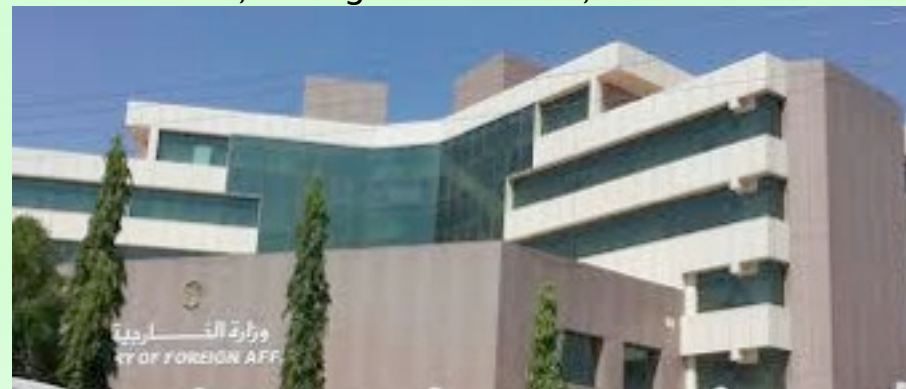
decrease as of Tuesday. Prof. Yasir Abbas said the Nile water level recorded 17.65 meters on Tuesday compared to 17.67 on Monday and is expected to reach 17.62 on Wednesday.

The minister said in a press conference he gave Tuesday evening at Sudan News Agency building that the floods in Sudan was caused by the torrential rains in neighbouring Ethiopia expecting control of floods after the completion of the Renaissance Dam. National authorities and humanitarian partners are providing relief to the affected persons. Many countries have sent relief materials to the country including Turkey, Egypt, Qatar, UAE and Saudi Arabia. The Arab League held a video conference urging the Arab joint work institutions to send urgent assistance to Sudan. Arab Organization for Agricultural Development has pledged \$50,000 as urgent aid and \$100,000 as food materials.

The UNOCHA appealed to the donors and the international community to send urgent assistance for the floods victims indicating that over 506,000 persons were affected by the floods since the beginning of the rainy season in July.

## Foreign Affairs forms Committee to confront effects of floods and torrents

Khartoum, Sep. 8 (SUNA) - The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has formed today, a committee to confront the effects of the torrents and floods, headed by Ambassador Mohiuddin Salem, in line with the declaration of a state of emergency in the country by the Security and Defense Council. The committee is concerned with the mobilization and coordination of external support to face the effects of floods with the diplomatic missions abroad, foreign embassies, international and regional



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## Pompeo Concludes visit to Sudan

Khartoum, Aug.25 (SUNA) - The US Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo , on Tuesday, concluded a oneday visit to Sudan during which he met the Head of the Transitional Sovereign Council, Lt-General, Abdul Fattah Al-Burhan and the Prime Minister, Dr. Abdulla Hamdoug. The US State Department issued press statement on the meetings of the US official with Al-Burhan and Hamdoug.

"Pompeo discussed with Al-Burhan the necessity for the army's support to the civilian-led government and Sudan's process towards democracy" the state said. The minister underlined that the formation of the Transitional Legislative Council is decisive step in the transition period in Sudan, stressing the need for international support to protect the civilians in Darfur. He, also discussed with Al-Burhan the regional issues of common interest including deepening of the Sudanese-Israeli bilateral relations. The US State Department's statement said Pompeo discussed with the

Prime Minister Dr. Abdulla Hamdoug the continuation of the United States support to the civilian-led government. "The two sides indicated that the removal of Sudan's designation as a state sponsor of terrorism still represents decisive bilateral priority for both countries" the State Department confirmed. The minister, further, discussed with Dr. Hamdoug the positive developments in the Sudanese-Israeli relations. Secretary Pompeo urged Prime Minister Hamdoug to continue to give priority to protecting civilians and other marginalized groups in Darfur and to hold accountable those responsible for human rights



violations. IF/IF



## Landmark Western Investments Come Through



BY: YAHYA

HASSAN KHARTOUM (Sudanow) – Sudan has recently sealed contracts and

received offers from Western firms and governments to invest in such crucial economic areas as gas and oil, livestock and agricultural production. The contracts and offers have come from such rich western countries as Norway, France, Canada and USA. Following is a review of these understandings and their possible bearing on Sudan's economy:

### Oil And Gas: Norway

The Sudanese Ministry of Energy and Mining has sealed a \$850 million contract with the Norwegian Noroil on the exploitation of oil associated gas to generate power and produce cooking and fluid gas.

The deal focuses on Blocks 4 and 6, in the mid-west with plans for the generation of 460 MW of power, the production of 350 tons of cooking gas and 3000 tons of liquid gas.

According to the contract, work would commence in February and take 20 months.

According to the contract the Sudanese oil company Sudapet will get 51 percent of the project's proceeds while the Norwegian company will get 49 percent.

Signing the deal on behalf of Noroil was the company's CEO Tor Kragh Fosse. The Norwegian executive said Noroil was interested in working in Africa and particularly in Sudan.

He said Noroil will also work with the Sudanese Ministry of Energy and Mining to apply new technologies in order to increase production in sluggish oil wells using sophisticated technology. No details were given on this last point other than that the two sides had agreed to conduct examinations in the low productivity oil fields.

Previously the Minister of Energy and Mining Adil Ibrahim announced that the worth of a daily \$10 million of associated natural gas is simply burned in the air in the country's oil fields in the mid-west of the country. For sometime, Sudan had failed to increase production in several of its oil fields for lack of funding and suitable technology. Sudan had lost 75 % of its oil revenue by the breakaway of the Southern part of the country, now the independent Republic of South Sudan.

By the result Sudan's oil output had first dropped to a daily 120,000 barrels per day, then down to a humble 40,000 BPD but of late has reportedly surged to 70,000 BPD which is not enough to meet the country's daily demand of 100 barrels or more. This situation has forced the country to look for oil handouts from friendly countries or buy from the global market. Minister of Energy Adil Ibrahim In the same connection, the Malaysian oil firm Petronas last week announced that it struck a vast reserve of natural gas and oil in blocks 13 and 15 in the coastal Red Sea region in the East. The Malaysian firm said its natural gas find amounts to 75 billion cubic meters in addition to what it termed "enormous quantities of oil." But it did not specify the amount of the oil found. It said it was looking for part-

ners to exploit the gas and oil in the two blocks. It said the project requires an investment of three billion U.S Dollars. At one point in time former Minister of Energy Awad Aljaz announced that seismic surveys had shown oil indications in 'all' of the country's regions. A seismic map conducted by the American oil Giant 'Chevron' this writer had seen confirms these Aljaz's revelations. Upon taking oath of office the present Minister of Energy Adil Ibrahim, in an answer to a question about what was on his mind, said that: "I am thinking of the exploitation of oil in the State of Khartoum the Capital, down to the Gezira State in central Sudan and also down to the Dindir District in the South East, bordering Ethiopia."

### Livestock: France

The Ministry of Animal Wealth and Fisheries last week reached an agreement with the French Development Agency (FDA) for the implementation of investment ventures for meat and milk processing and marketing and for enhancing the health and the breeds of the country's vast livestock. A meeting between the Ministry's Undersecretary Adil Farah and a delegation from the Agency, headed by Mr. Françoise Gary has discussed Sudan's urgent requirements for the implementation of previously agreed upon projects for the marketing of meat and milk, which will begin in May.

Farah added that Sudan and France will also implement projects for the health and movement of livestock.

For his part, Mr. Gary has confirmed France's commitment to combat animal epidemic and endemic diseases. Mr. Gary said the projects "have economic, political and social dimensions and are sought to facilitate means of living for the citizens."

"It is our hope that France and Sudan continue cooperation in this field," he said. He said it is also their hope that Sudan would start to export its animal products to Europe according to international specifications to boost its economy. Earlier Sudan and France agreed upon launching a center to enhance Sudan's livestock. The center is projected to be the biggest such a facility in Africa and will be concerned with the production of sperms and the artificial insemination of the Sudanese herd in order to change the biological map of Sudanese livestock in a bid for high productivity in meat and milk. Following the advent of Sudan's transitional civilian government, France announced it would streamline projects for meat and milk production. The said French projects will also include slaughterhouses to boost the revenue of meat exports, it was reported. In his first address upon taking office, Finance Minister Ibrahim Albadawi announced that he was planning to launch modern slaughterhouses in highly livestock producing regions of the country. Badawi had said his plan was to launch these facilities in Darfur and West Kordofan states in the West of the country. He said his plan also caters for building airports in those areas from where meat could be shipped to West Africa and Europe.

At present Sudan have very few modern slaughterhouses. By the result, Sudan is unable to meet mounting demand on the regional markets for meat and is thus obliged to export live livestock to those markets.

In the same context, Sudan has concluded a \$400,000 agreement with the French company in charge of a

project to enhance the breeds of Sudan's desert (Sahrawi) sheep in a bid to boost sheep exports.



Signing the desert sheep deal at the Ministry of Agriculture

The French side has also pledged another \$400,000 to support the launching of a veterinary laboratory, according to a recent statement by the Ministry of Animal Wealth and Fisheries. The projects will be implemented starting next June, it said.

Sudan has a livestock population of around 120 million heads. The sum includes cattle, sheep, goats and camels. But experts complain that much of this sum is not adequately exploited due to a hoard of reasons. One of those reasons is that the meat and milk production of this livestock is low compared with international standards. There has always been need to enhance the livestock breeds to raise its productivity of meat and milk. Another reason is that traditional breeders are not always market-minded: They keep their livestock for social reasons, perhaps as a show of wealth. Experts advise the public to sell out mature animals in order to lower the cost of fodder and labor. Experts also complain that Sudan's exports of meat and livestock constitute just a humble one percent of the overall herd. The experts advise the government to open up new markets for this valuable commodity and try to obtain an added value to livestock exports by launching more slaughterhouses and more meat processing plants. If done, this could boost the country's export revenue a good deal. The experts also expect an increase in the country's hides exports if the livestock is butchered locally before it is exported.

### Agriculture And Petroleum: Canada

The Government of Canada in mid January raised its diplomatic representation in Sudan to ambassadorial level, which had hitherto been limited to the office of chargé d'affaires.

It is on the heels of this development that Canadian government and private agencies came with investment offers in agriculture and energy.

**Ambassador Adrian Norfolk** Speaking at a seminar titled the role of Canadian experts in transferring knowhow

to Sudan, Canada's new Ambassador Adrian Norfolk said: We will support the transitional government of Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok to achieve an easy transition to democratic rule. He disclosed that his government was planning to beef up its trade relations with Sudan.

### Oil And Gas

Mr. Norfolk also confirmed his country's willingness to share its expertise in the management of Sudanese projects in agriculture, oil and gas.

Some Canadian oil firms, including giants Talisman, were, for years, involved in Sudan's oil industry. But due to pressures from the U.S that the government of Omar Albashir was using oil proceeds to feed its war in the now breakaway South Sudan, Talisman and its Canadian sisters left the

country after making tangible oil discoveries, mostly in Southern Sudan. Ambassador Norfolk, however, did not say whether those oil companies would return to Sudan or not.

### Agriculture

In keeping with this Canadian turn to investment in Sudan and following the resumption of ambassadorial representation, the Canadian company for agricultural renovation last week concluded an agreement with the local food producers Mua'away Alberair Company "for the production of improved seeds and seedlings to boost Sudan's cereal and fruit production and for the introduction of agricultural technologies." Speaking on the occasion Ambassador Norfolk reiterated his country's support to the development of Sudan's agriculture "on a win-win basis." He said the agreement with Alberair Company opens doors for other Canadian groups to invest in agriculture in the Sudan. For his part Alberair Company's manager Mr. Mua'away Alberair said the new partnership provides for the launch of a new company for improved seeds and the launch of a histology laboratory to produce high quality seeds and seedlings.



Mua'away Alberair

Alberair further asserted that "agriculture and agro-industry are the only way for economic renaissance in this time of political change in Sudan." "Our country is endowed with vast arable land and adequate waters, and all we need is indigenizing sophisticated technology in our country," he said. Details of the deal with the Canadian firm are yet to be disclosed. Sudanese economists have always been citing the country's need for drought and pest resisting cereal varieties of maize, groundnuts and sorghum. They also advise for indigenizing warm weather varieties of wheat. At the moment Sudan produces high quality grapefruits, oranges, bananas and mangoes. Very recently private agro-investors have successfully introduced the growing of olives, grapes, Pomegranate, strawberries, apples, mulberries and other Mediterranean zone fruits.

### Groundnuts: USA

The American food production "Specialty Company" has disclosed results of its trial for the promotion of groundnut cultivation, manufacturing and indigenization in Sudan, using the state of the art technology in this domain. The company says it has now produced high quality groundnuts in its pilot farm in West Omdurman here.

A photo of the grain shows a product very different from the varieties so

far grown in Sudan. The grains are big and totally different in color. The company has said its aim was to give an added value to Sudanese groundnut production. In an encounter with the acting director of the national authority for investment Ms. Hanan Musnad Osman, a delegation from the company disclosed that they had grown 500 acres in West Omdurman here with improved American groundnut seeds that suit Sudan's weather. They said they worked on the vast farm in cooperation with the American Kelly Manufacturing Company (KMC) and other American bodies. Delegation chief Kim Moore further reviewed his firm's further plans for improved groundnut improved seeds in Sudan... YH/AS





## Turkawi announces availability of gasoline for all agricultural projects this season



2020-07-13 Khartoum, July 13 (SUNA) – The Caretaker Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources in charge Engineer Abdul-Gadir Turkawi has announced the availability of gasoline for all agricultural projects for this season.

Turkawi pointed out, in a statement to SUNA, to the provision of logistical capabilities in cooperation with the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Finance to activate the agricultural extension and research work to come out with high productivity, especially export crops, horticulture and gum Arabic.

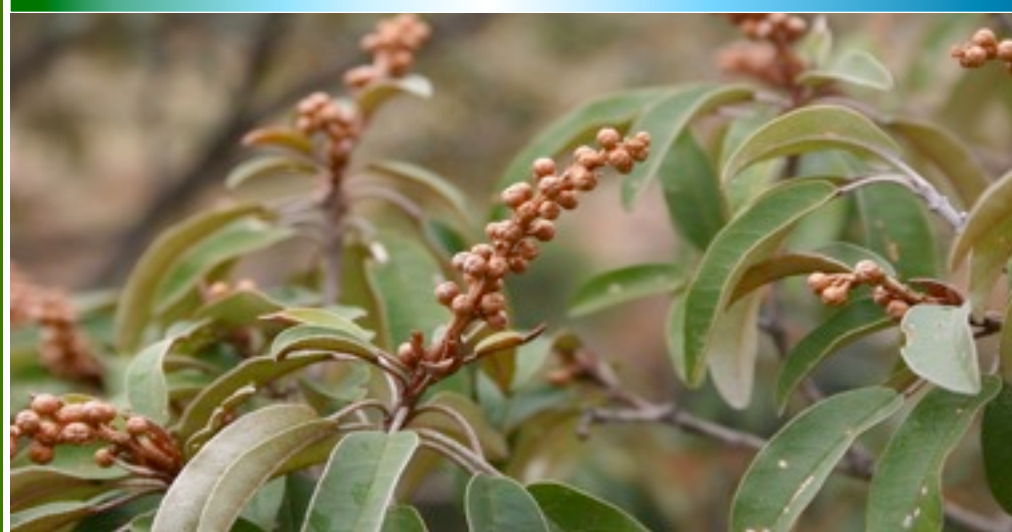
The Minister of Agriculture said that all pesticides have been secured to meet the agricultural

season through the the Ministry's Department of Plant Protection.

The Minister revealed a tendency to indegnize production of improved seeds for all crops as well as the provision of agricultural inputs, such as fertilizer, through the Agricultural Bank in all its branches in the states.

He pointed to the ministry's concern with the agricultural industrialization in partnership with the private sector, praising the private sector for its introduction of some technologies for small industries in the country, hoping that Sudan would be the first exporter of various agricultural crops. BH/BH

## Um Gleila: The Magical Plant



KHARTOUM (Sudanow) – Croton zambesicus family (Euphorbiaceae), local name: Um Gleila, is an ornamental plant widely spread in tropical Sudan. It is a large shrub or small tree up to 16 ft. high. The leaves are green, firmly membraneous and penninerved. Flowering usually occurs at the beginning of dry season. Researcher Ahmed Ali Mustafa, Faculty of Science and Technology, Omdurman Islamic University, said Croton Zambesicus is native in tropical west and central Africa and used traditionally to treat fever, dysentery and convulsions. The leaf decoction is used in Benin as anti-hypertensive, anti-microbial (urinary infections) and to treat malaria-linked fever, while the Yorubas of western Nigeria use it traditionally for the treatment of Cancer. The roots are used as

anti malarial, febrifuge and antidiabetic by the Ibibios of Niger Delta region of Nigeria. In Sudan C. Zambesicus is used in the treatment of urinary infection, malaria and dysentery, headache, to relieve cough, menstrual pain, cathartic, styptic, indigestion, tea spice. He said the parts used of the plant are: Leaves, flowers and roots. The pharmacological effects of plant parts and crude extracts:

A n t i - d i a r r h e i c , I m m u n o m o d u l a t o r y , antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral, Antimalarial, Anticancer and Antimutagen.

Researcher Mustafa called for rediscovering of this plant and other medicinal plants of Sudan in collaboration with the overseas pharmaceutical companies for the benefit of both sides.

## Cress: A Magic Herb

By: Rogia al-Shafee  
02 February, 2020

(Sudanow) – Fatma Mohamed Alhassan, an elderly woman from Khartoum North, once felt sharp pain in her joints and in the lower section of her back that kept her in bed for over a year.



She sought medical treatment both inside Sudan and abroad but her case could not improve until one of her female friends advised her to try cress seeds on an empty stomach early in the morning. The dose prescribed was a daily small spoonful with a glass of water. And she did. The result was spectacular.

After a period less than a month she gradually started to move about inside her home. Now she has regained her full health. She walks to the marketplace for her shopping, cooks food for her family and runs the family affairs as usual. Cress (*Lepidium sativum*), sometimes referred to as garden cress (or curly cress) to distinguish it from similar plants and also referred to as cress (from old Germanic cresso which means sharp spicy), is a rather fast-growing, edible herb.

Garden cress is genetically related to watercress and mustard, sharing their peppery, tangy flavor and aroma. In some regions, garden cress is known as mustard and cress, garden pepper cress, pepperwort, pepper grass, or poor man's pepper.

This annual plant can reach a height of 60 cm (24 in), with many branches on the upper part. The white to pinkish flowers are only 2 mm (1/12 in) across, clustered in small branched racemes. When consumed raw, cress is a high-nutrient food containing a substantial content of vitamins A, C and K and several dietary minerals. The healing property of cress has been known for Sudanese women for a long time. The herb is always present in the Sudanese kitchen as food and as medicine.

It is also used as a water cooler when placed on drinking water pots from the outside. Here the pot is covered with wetted cotton cloth and atop of this cloth the cress is spread. Very soon the cress would germinate and grow into green grass. The pot below gets a lovely humid shade from this grass that cools the water inside.

Cress is grown in many parts of Sudan in a way that suffices local consumption.

Medical and aromatic plants specialist Dr. Ehsan Mohamed Alhadi is telling Sudanow that the sticky substance in cress helps compensate for the natural sticky substance in the human joints which is lost due to arthritis and osteoarthritis. Cress seeds are also highly rich in iodine that boosts the thyroid gland responsible for biological operations in the body and for energy, activity and vigor, said Dr. Ehsan. Cress also contains iron that boosts the blood, sulfur that benefits the skin and calcium that benefits bones and teeth. In addition, cress contains a big amount of vitamin C that invigorates the body and guards against colds for its content of antibiotics. Cress leaves are used as a mild refresher and as a diuretic. They are also used in cases of bronchitis and as a phlegm driver. Cress also helps to stop bleeding and beefs the secretion of saliva and gastric juice. Cress is also proved as an appetizer and as a digestion stimulator. It is for this last characteristic that cress is added to

food, salads in particular, for its nice smell and its ability to absorb nasty smells from the body. This latter piece of information is helpful for persons who complain from foul mouth and



foul sweat. Boiled cress seeds are used in the treatment of dysentery, diarrhea, spleen inflammation and some skin diseases. Cress also helps prevent hair fall. Cress cataplasms are used to cure sores, sciatica and Vitiligo. It also helps prevent hair fall. Cress smoke is a good pest repellent. In the tradition of The Prophet Mohamed we read: seek healing in the two sour plants: aloe and cress.

Dr. Ehsan asserts that Sudan's weather is quite suitable for the growing of cress in commercial quantities to support medicine industry. Growing of cress is very simple. All one needs is clay soil and moderate weather. It is grown along the River Nile bank in the Northern State and can be grown widely elsewhere in the country. It can also simply be grown inside homes, on the window or on the balcony. All what is needed is a small container, clay soil and cress seeds. Cress is a fast growing plant and can grow in just three days. It yields seeds in three to four weeks when it can be harvested. YH/AS