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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

Written statement* submitted by the Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development (MFPD), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[10 February 2013]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

The right to development

The Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development is concerned with what hinders the right to development in Sudan and the treatments of communities' needs, which could reach the poverty line. The treatments since ancient times have been inhuman solutions, such as charity, solidarity, and humanitarian subsidies which taken on an international dimension in cases of wars and disasters. So, the right to development is necessary to encourage the free world to help the needy countries to be able to rely on their capabilities.

The right to development was first recognized in 1981 in Article 22 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights as a definitive individual and collective right. Article 22(1) provides that: "All peoples shall have the right to their economic, social and cultural development with due regard to their freedom and identity and in the equal enjoyment of the common heritage of mankind."

The right to development was subsequently proclaimed by the United Nations in 1986 in the "Declaration on the Right to Development," which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 41/128. The Right to development is a group right of peoples as opposed to an individual right, and was reaffirmed by the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action states in Article 10 "The World Conference on Human Rights reaffirms the right to development, as established in the Declaration on the Right to Development, as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights. As stated in the Declaration on the Right to Development, the human person is the central subject of development. While development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, the lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights.

The Sudan has suffered from unilateral sanctions imposed by the United States causing a serious impact on the development in Sudan; States should cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development. The international community should promote an effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development. Lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favorable economic environment at the international level."

The Maarij Foundation Peace and Development calls for the international community to stand in front of the politicization of international institutions and transmission of justice platforms to platforms for political adjustments and to encourage the States to complete the construction of peace, development and to recover all conflict zones, so as to become an integral contributor to the development at the local and the international level.