


# South Sudan Presentation on the Implementation of NDCs



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# Introduction



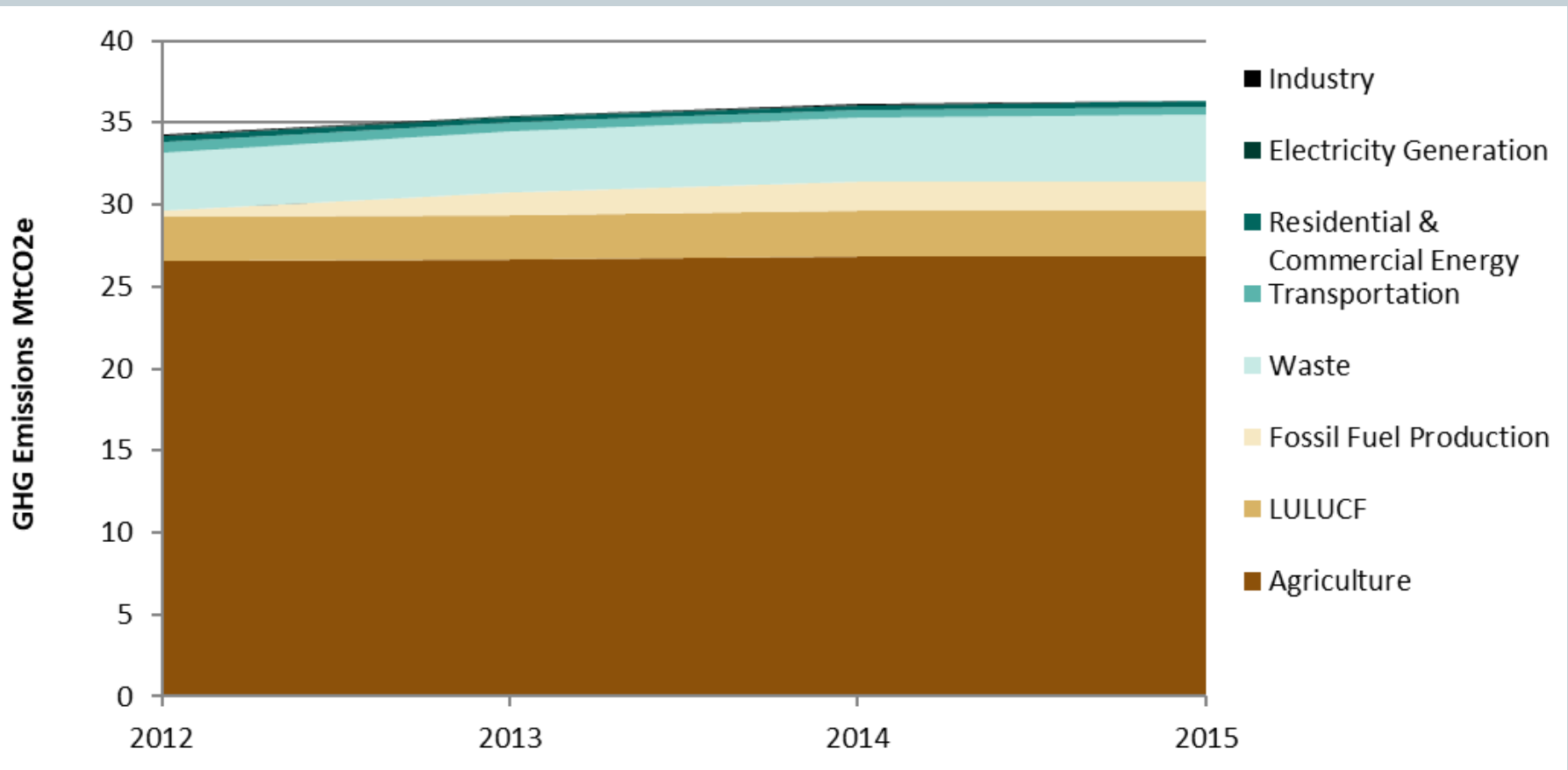
- South Sudan is vulnerable to climate change
- Developed an Environment Policy Framework and Environmental Bill that regulate the exploitation of Natural Resources
- South Sudan's NDCs are based on a cross-sectoral consultative process involving multiple stakeholders that was conducted in parallel to the NAPA preparatory in 2015

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- South Sudan depend on forests as a source of Energy (fuel wood and charcoal)
- South Sudan has the Seventh largest livestock populations in Africa (loss of pasture lands and reduced access to water resources).
- South Sudan has ratified the Paris Agreement
- GHGs Emission are mainly from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and agriculture sectors.

# Greenhouse Gas Emission Trends in MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in South Sudan (2012-2015)



# Scope of Contributions



- The Country's NDCs comprised of Mitigation and Adaptation components, based on its national circumstances and in alignment with decisions 1/CP 19 and 1/CP20

# Pillar 1: Mitigation Strategy



## 1. Energy generation and Energy Use

- Increase the use of clean and carbon-neutral energy:
- Construction of a hydroelectricity plant at the Fulla rapids.
- Increase the use of solar and wind energy to meet energy demand (Hybrid power)

## 2. Reforestation and Deforestation

- Declared approximately 20% of its natural forests as reserve forests to protect it from deforestation
- Reforestation and afforestation project to plant 20 million trees over a period of ten years

# Continued....



## 3. Transport Sector

- Establish emissions standards for vehicles
- Establish exhaust testing centers ( cars will be subjected to mandatory repairs or scrapped).
- Consider measures to restrict importation of vehicles with high emissions levels

# Pillar 2: Adaptation Strategy



- The NAPA and the NDC will form the basis of South Sudan's adaptation strategy
- Technical assessments on vulnerabilities and hazards

## 1. Agriculture and livestock

- Agriculture and livestock are the main source of livelihood
- promoting sustainable, climate- smart agriculture and livestock production and management (crop production, livestock, fisheries)
- Promoting harvesting and retention of water for different uses



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## 2. Health

- Draft Vulnerability assessments on Health and well-being under current and future climate scenarios.
- Improve early warning systems for climate-related disease outbreaks and contingency plans to develop climate change- resilient health systems.

## 3. Adapting Vulnerable Communities to Climate Change

- Poverty is a determining factor of climate change vulnerability in South Sudan (51% of South Sudan's population lives below poverty line)

# Actions to Reduce Vulnerability



- Enhance access to water
- Enhance food security under a changing climate (climate-smart agricultural techniques and irrigated agriculture)
- Establish/rehabilitate the hydro-meteorological monitoring network to collect climatic information and provide flood and drought early warning
- Increase investments in disaster prevention mechanisms, such as early warning systems
- Improve environmental health-related infrastructure to reduce the spread of water-borne diseases

## 4. Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystems



- Ecosystem-based adaptation consists of the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an integrated adaptation strategy

### Actions for the Sector

- Promote agro-forestry practices
- Promote afforestation of degraded landscapes/watersheds using multi- use forest species
- Introduce fire management plans to prevent the spread of wildfires
- Enforcement of environmental regulations
- promote alternative sources of energy to reduce deforestation

## 5. Infrastructure



- Communications, transport, tourism, energy, sanitation, water and waste management

### Actions for infrastructure

- Improve urban and industrial waste water treatment
- Incorporate adaptation criteria for public investment projects
- Ensure that land-use plans and building codes reflect the expected impacts of climate change

# Implementation arrangements of INDCs

1. **Planning Process:** INDC was developed through a consultative process. Stakeholders from various institutions, including line ministries, NGOs, academia and civil society
2. **Institutional Arrangements:** endorsed by stakeholder, Cabinet, and Parliament
  - Implementation of the NDC is Cross- sectoral contributions
2. **Monitoring and reporting:**
  - The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is responsible for monitor and evaluate the implementation of NDC
  - Ensure the effective updating and implementation of both mitigation and adaption plans

# Achievements



- Ratified Paris Agreement in 2017
- NDCs approved by the Parliament and signed by the President of the Republic of South Sudan
- Completed first National Communications ( INC)
- Draft Vulnerability Assessment report in South Sudan

# Challenges to Implement NDCs



- Conflict and Insecurity
- Limited Capacity building
- lack of access to Climate Finance
- Lack of technology transfer
- Lack of Technology transfer



**Thank you for Listening!**