

Climate Change policy implementation in South Sudan

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Background

- South Sudan is endowed with a lot and diversified natural resources such as fertile agricultural land, natural forest, fresh water, energy, wildlife, minerals and oil reserve
- Between 2008 and 2012, South Sudan experienced two droughts; the first in 2008/9 and 2011
- Drought and flood prone states of South Sudan include; Eastern Equatoria, Warap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes and Jonglei state.

Position of South Sudan

- South Sudan has acceded the three Conventions of UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD in April, 2013;
- South Sudan has joined the GEF and became the 183rd GEF member on 25/4/2013;
- Two National Focal Points were nominated and endorsed by GEF;

Challenges to implement climate change actions

- Floods were recurrent, with the worst occurrences in the areas usually affected by drought
- Recent internal conflicts have greatly undermined peace building efforts
- Due to these and other shocks, the number of people at risk of food insecurity has increased.

Challenges continue...

- Inadequate technical and Finance support for development from partners
- Lack of Climate change policy
- Inadequate technical support for development of the Investment plan
- Lack of a financing mechanism- Hire of a Consultant to develop Intended National Determines Contributions (INDCs), Capacity Building programmes, and Development of South Sudan NAPA)

- Lack of data and information
- Positive indications of buy-in from in country development partners but no commitments

Project/ Programmes

- Capacity Building: This includes; Human Resources and Institutional Capacity
- Environmental awareness (Community tree planting, strengthening Schools farming models, Water and sanitation programmes and Indigenous knowledge development)
- Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change

Priorities for enhancing future effort

- Institutional capacity development of climate change institutions
- Develop response strategies to climate change
- Resource mobilization strategy for Climate change
- Peace and conflict resolution

Continue.....

- financial support strategy,
- Technical assistance
- Capacity building

Conclusion

- Addressing climate change requires a good scientific understanding, as well as coordinated actions and policies at the local, national and global levels.

Thanks you for your attention!