

Republic of South Sudan: Current Challenges and key Needs for Technical Assistance Related to Floods and Drought

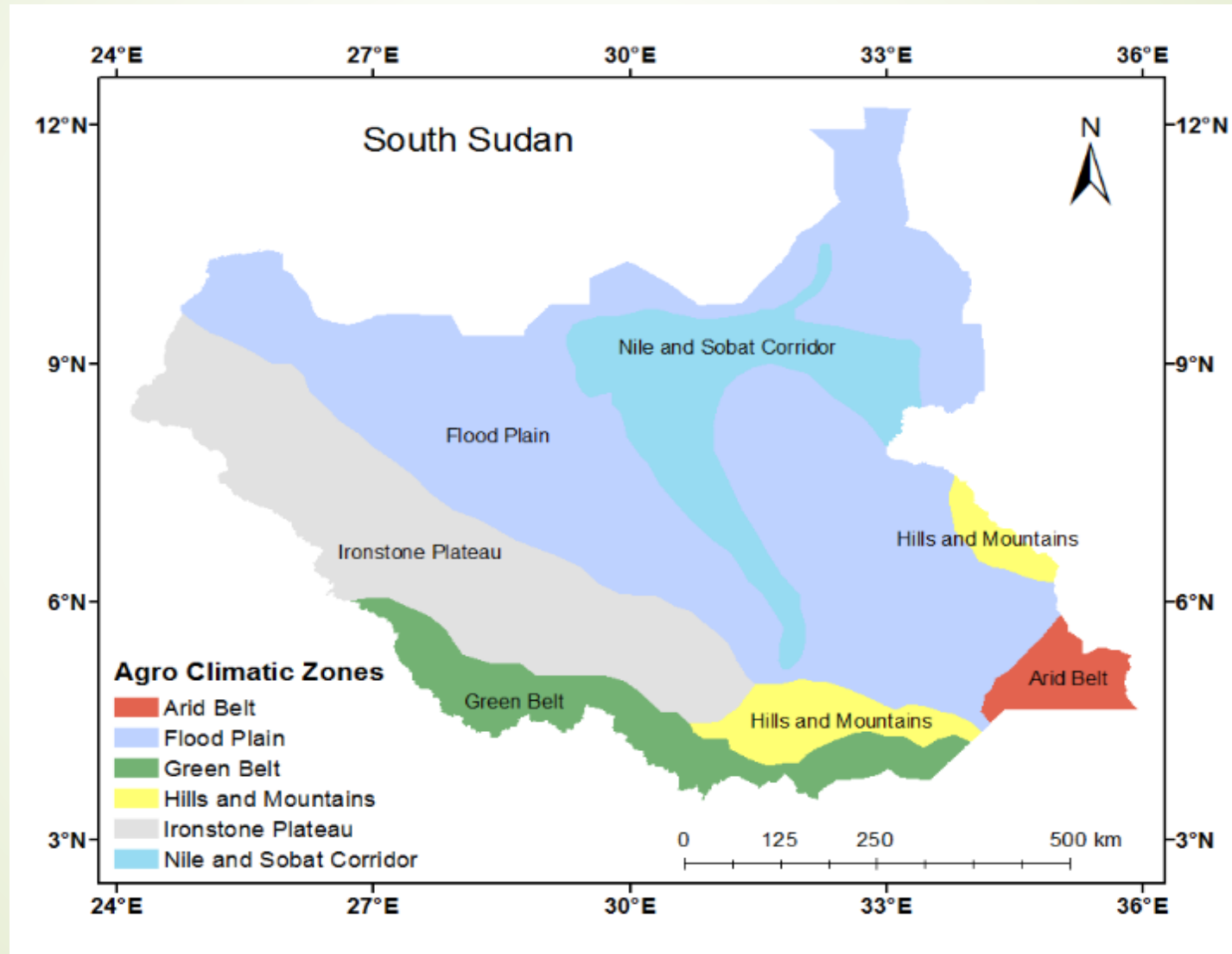
UN4NAPs Forum

Global Adaptation Week

Santiago de Chile

27-30 March 2023

South Sudan Agro-Climatic Zones



Main climate Hazards in South Sudan

Floods

- South Sudan experienced devastating floods in; 1988, 1999, 2006, 2011, 2012, 2013 & 2014, 2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022



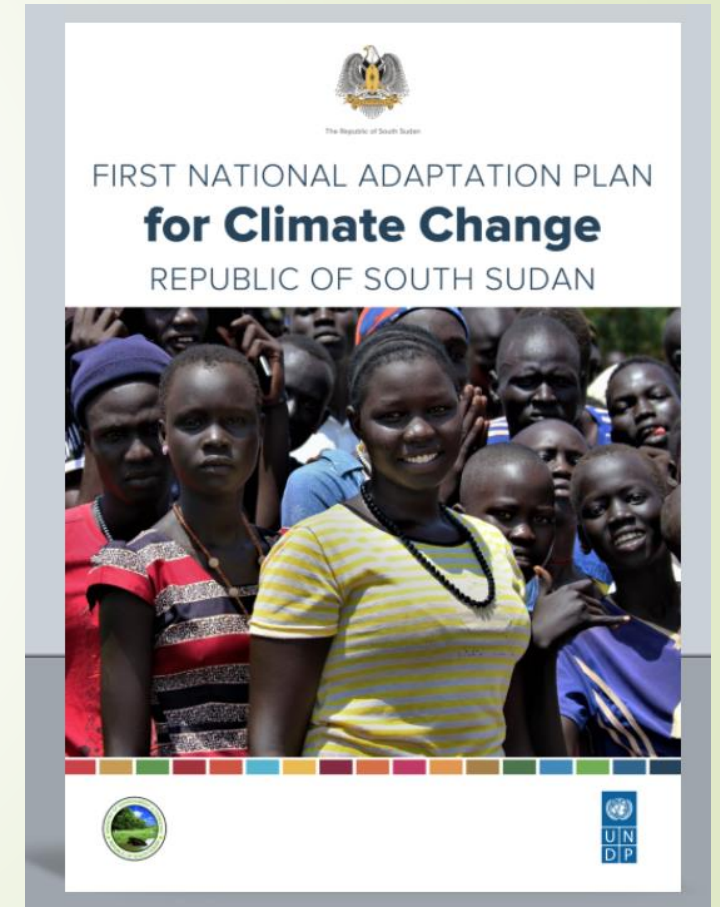
Drought

- Widespread droughts occurred in 1984, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2009 and 2010 – 2011
- Localized droughts in Eastern Equatoria are frequent most recent ones in 2017 – 2018 and the 2021 – 2022 that caused severe water shortages



Brief background on progress of the NAP formulation and implementation in South Sudan

- The Government of South Sudan launched its NAP process in 2017 and actual work on the NAP began late 2019.
- The NAP process was supported by UNDP with funding from NAP-GSP
- Completed an initial NAP for submission to the UNFCCC by the end of 2020
- Submitted first NAP to the UNFCCC on 1st November 2021



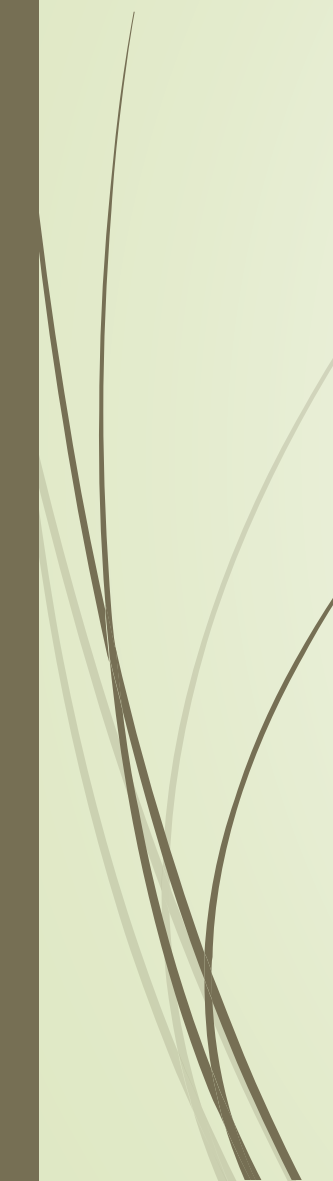


Key challenges for NAP implementation

- There is a limited access to, and integration of, national and international data available on climate change, risks and socio-economic vulnerabilities.
- Capacity constraints; technical expertise, institutional and financial (budgetary allocations)
- Private sector involvement is still to be harnessed in order to increase investments in climate change adaptation.
- The integration of CCA/DRR into sectoral planning activities is still in its initial stages.
- No implementation plan, M&E framework and resource mobilization strategy.



Needs for technical assistance for NAP implementation

- Data and knowledge products such as datasets and analytical tools for climate rationale, early warning etc.
 - Capacity building in the development of bankable proposals, data acquisition, processing and analysis and climate observation and modeling
 - Technical support in the development of implementation plan and resource mobilization strategy.
 - Integration of adaptation into development plans at the national, subnational or local level (sectoral level).
 - Assessment of climate risk and vulnerability at appropriate levels and in different sectors.
 - Developing adaptation impact monitoring, evaluation and learning systems.
 - Support in engaging multiple stakeholders
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Questions?

