




NAP GSP SOUTH-SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE FORUM
DEVELOPMENT OF NAP ROAD MAP AND NAP FORMULATION
EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED
Republic of South Sudan

June 28th 2021



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Introduction

- ▶ Floods and droughts are a part of life in South Sudan due to natural climatic variability
- ▶ Sudden **shocks**, such as extreme rainfall and flooding, and longer-term **stressors** which include gradual increases in temperature and changes in seasonal precipitation patterns and averages.
- ▶ CC has negative socio-economic impacts on the people of South Sudan in terms of increased crop losses, loss of pasture lands and water resources for livestock, reduction of critical habitats for biodiversity in wetlands and forests, reduction in river flows, and adverse impacts on key habitats in wetland ecosystems.



Introduction, cont.....

- South Sudan has experienced increasing temperature trends over vast regions of the country, rising by an average of $.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ per decade between late 1960s and 2000s.
- By 2060, anthropogenic climate change is likely to lead to an increase in average temperatures in South Sudan by up to 1.5°C over and above 2020 values (USAID 2019).



South Sudan's NAP Process

- The Government of South Sudan launched its NAP process in 2017.
- Completed an initial NAP for submission to the UNFCCC by the end of 2020
- Work on the NAP began in late 2019, when the Government of South Sudan partnered with the NAP Global Support Program (NAP-GSP) to formulate an initial NAP based on guidance received from the UNFCCC and the Least Developed Countries Expert Working Group (LEG)
- Initial document was prepared from January to August 2020. The drafting team conducted consultations from March to August 2020.
- Consultations were conducted at national and subnational levels, NGOs, Development Partners, the private sector and Civil Society Organizations.



The objectives of the NAP process

- To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.



Vision of South Sudan NAP

- The Vision of the NAP is to **mainstream adaptation** planning within South Sudan's development planning across different government line ministries and climate resilient communities and ensuring climate-centric development for long term resilience and interruption of the poverty cycle



Mandate of South Sudan NAP

- The mandate of the NAP is to build leadership and ensure stakeholder participation to fulfill South Sudan's commitment to the UNFCCC, and to operationalize climate change adaptation at all levels.

Functions of the NAP

- ▶ The NAP provides a roadmap of the steps needed to mainstream climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting at national, state, and local levels
- ▶ The NAP identifies actions that are needed to create enabling conditions for scaled up access to international climate finance from both public and private sources
- ▶ The NAP provides a baseline and starting point for climate change adaptation in South Sudan
- ▶ The NAP provides a common and coherent articulation of adaptation priorities to guide and coordinate all stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, development partners, civil society organizations, and the private sector along the same pathway to a resilient and climate adapted South Sudan.



South Sudan NAP Sectors

- Environment, Ecosystems and Biodiversity Conservation
 - Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries;
 - Disaster Risk Reduction;
 - Energy
 - Health
 - Human Settlements
 - Infrastructure, Industry and Transportation
 - Tourism and Recreation
 - Water Resources
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South Sudan NAP Sectors cont.....

- The NAP includes adaptation action matrices for each of the nine priority sectors.
- Each of the nine matrices have been divided into between one and four adaptation programs.
- The specific actions included in the programs have been drawn from South Sudan's NDC, NAPA, INC, African Development Bank pipeline, and other sources, including the large GEF project that is currently in development.
- Other actions, particularly for the health and tourism sectors, emerged during the process of formulating this first NAP, since no pre-existing actions existed for these sectors.



Key Challenges

- Lack of Capacity (both human and financial) in the field of climate change especially amongst key sectors.
- Private sector involvement is still to be harnessed in order to increase investments in climate change management.
- Unpredictability of funding resources (there is no specific funding for NAP)
- The integration of climate adaptation into planning activities is still in its initial stages.
- There is a limited access to, and integration of, national and international data available on climate change, risks and socio-economic vulnerabilities.

Next Steps for South Sudan's NAP Process

- Formalizing institutional arrangements, establishing a formal legal mandate and ensuring buy-in and ownership on the part of line agency stakeholders.
- Stocktaking of progress and updating prioritized adaptation actions.
- Formulating NAP communication and outreach strategy
- Costing and Financing Plan
- Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Framework.



Thank You for listening !

