South Sudan Experiences

"Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of Climate change in the agricultural sector"

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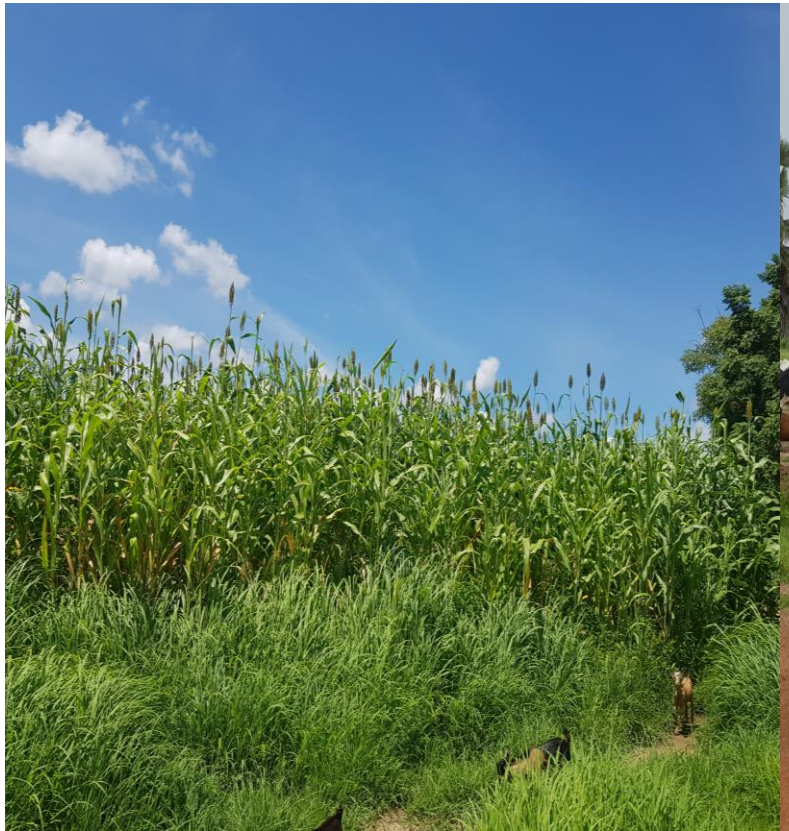
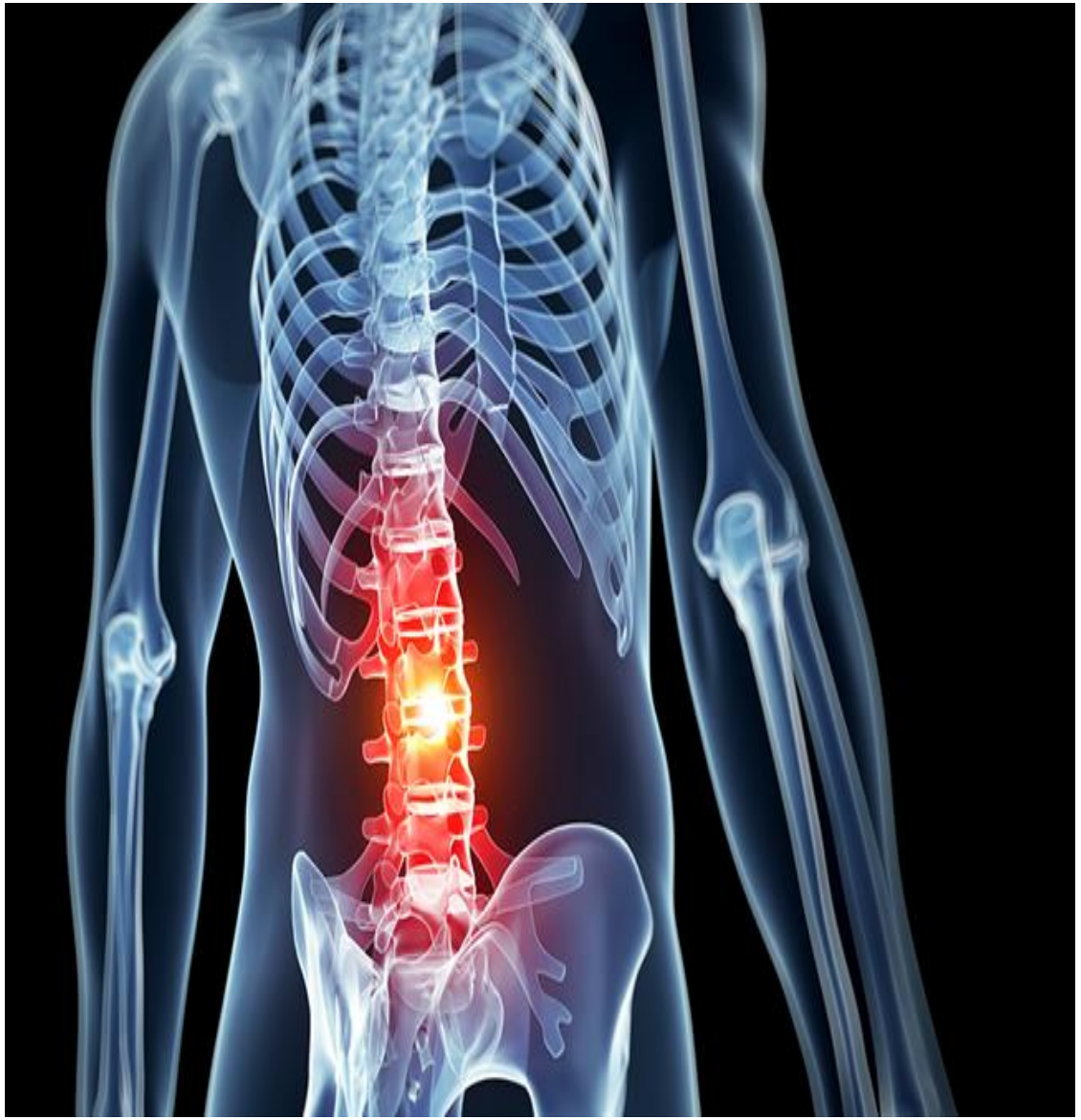
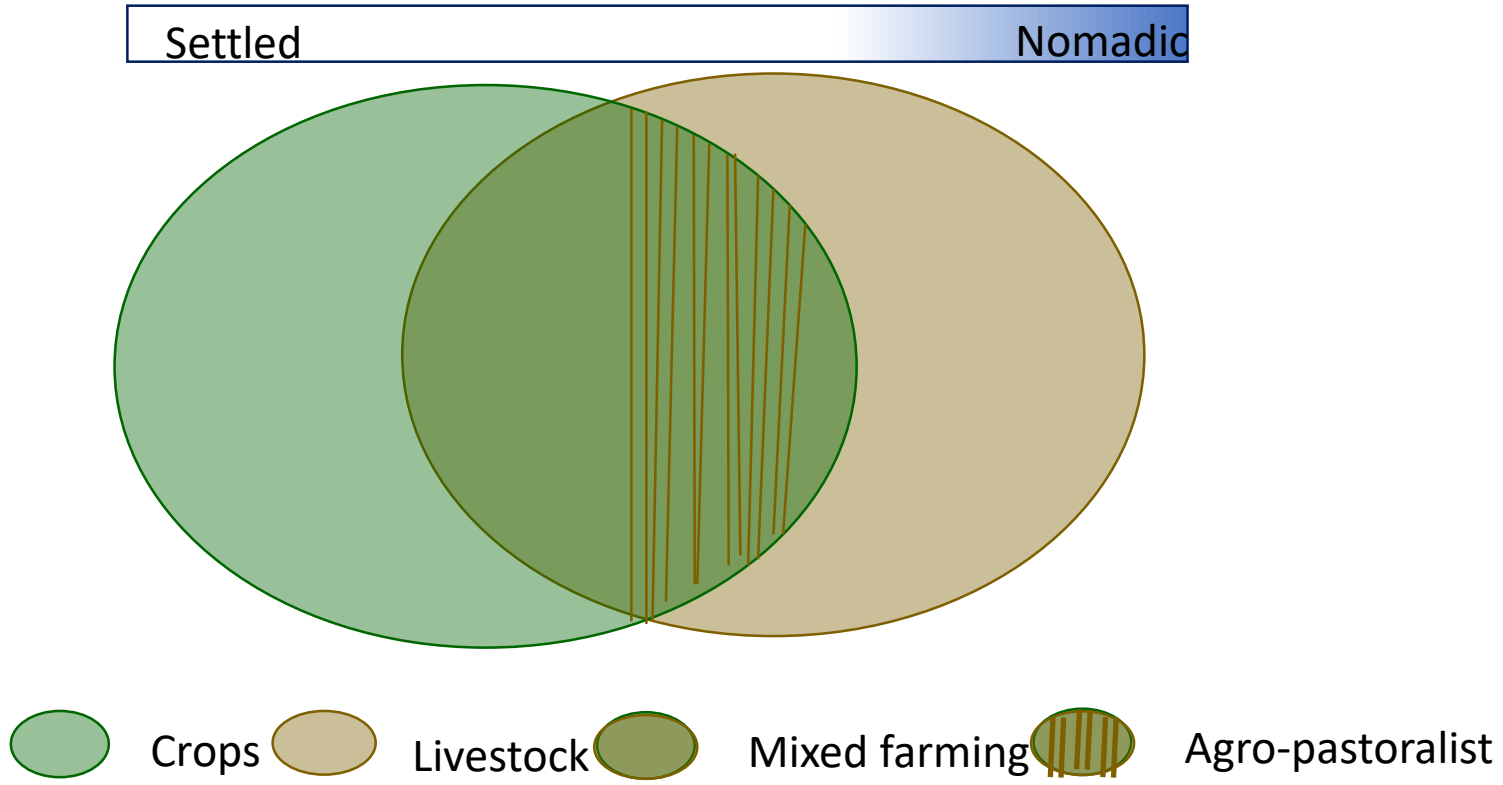
1st December 2020



South Sudan Context

- **Agriculture** is the **backbone** of livelihoods in South Sudan- rain fed agriculture
- 87% of the population(12.2million) depends on agriculture, livestock, and forestry.
- Cattle (11.7M); Goats (12.4M); Sheep (12M)=




Settled
Nomadic
Crops
Livestock
Mixed farming
Agro-pastoralist

Continued....

Contribution of livestock to GDP - 3.015 Billion USD and agriculture to GDP - 1.712 Billion USD

The aggregate cereal harvested area in the traditional farming sector in 2019 is estimated at 929 600 hectares, over 5 percent above the 2018

Harvested area increased in Unity (17.8 %), Western Equatoria (17.7 %), Western Bahr el Ghazal (15.1 %), Central Equatoria (14.7 %), Eastern Equatoria (9.7&), Jonglei (5.3 %) and Lakes (3%) states & decrease in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (-3.6%), and Upper Nile (-13.5%) states

Net cereal production in 2019 from the traditional sector is estimated at about 818 500 tonnes, 10 percent higher than 2018 and 4 percent below the average of the previous five years

Climate Change Projection

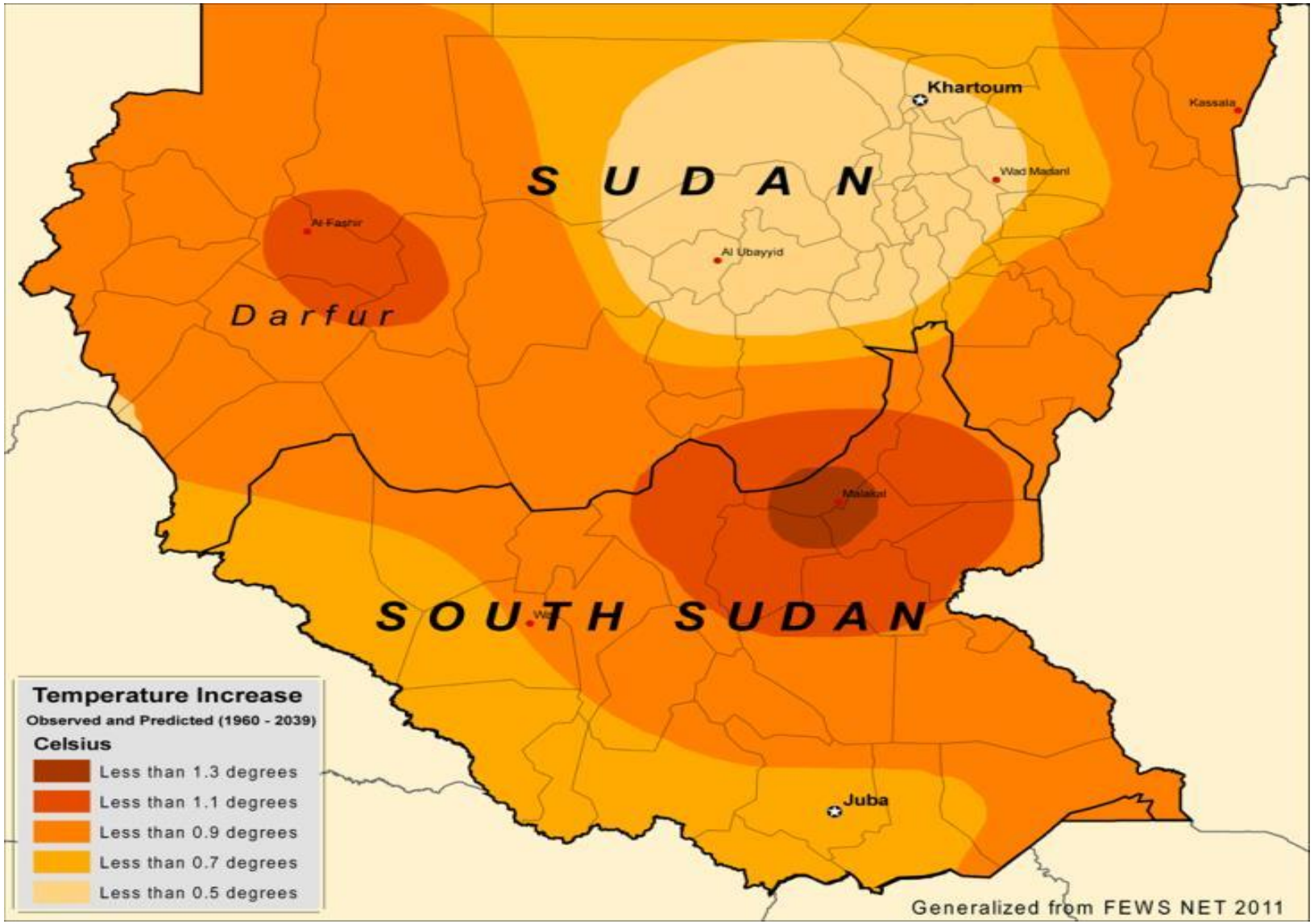
The high dependence of the livelihood to the climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture and forestry makes the country vulnerable to any changes in the climate.

Rainfall:

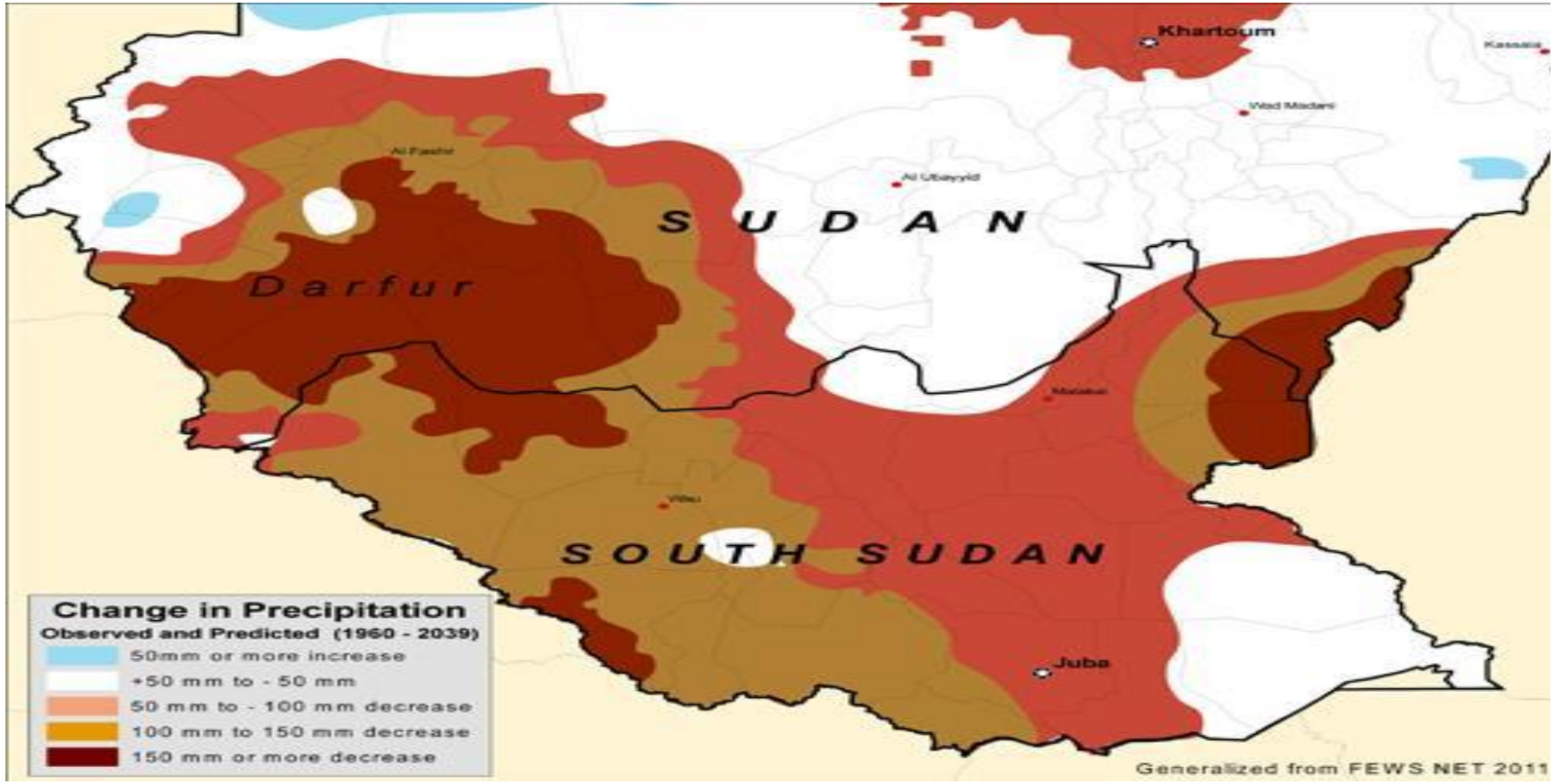
- decline 10-20% since the mid-1970s (USAID, 2016)
- Increasing variability in the amount and timing of annual rainfall (April-November) .

Temperature: significant warming over the past 30 years; temperatures increased by 0.4°C per decade (USAID, 2016)

Changes in temperature from 1960-2039 (USAID, 2016)



South Sudan is a among the most rapidly warming locations on the globe, with temperatures increasing as much as 0.4°C per decade. Temperatures have increased by more than 1°C across large parts of South Sudan.



Change in precipitation from 1960-2039 (USAID, 2016)

There has been a decline in rainfall (10-20%)since the 1970s. Due to the decline of rainfall between 1960s and late 2011, the area received inadequate rainfall that supports agro-pastoralist livelihoods.

Climate Change impacts

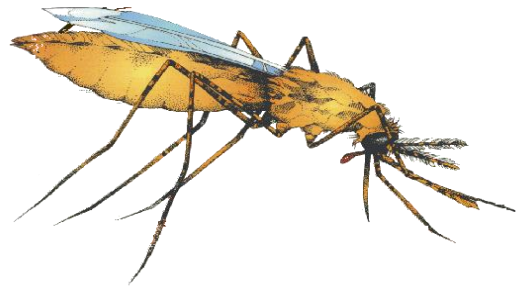
Climate Change impacts



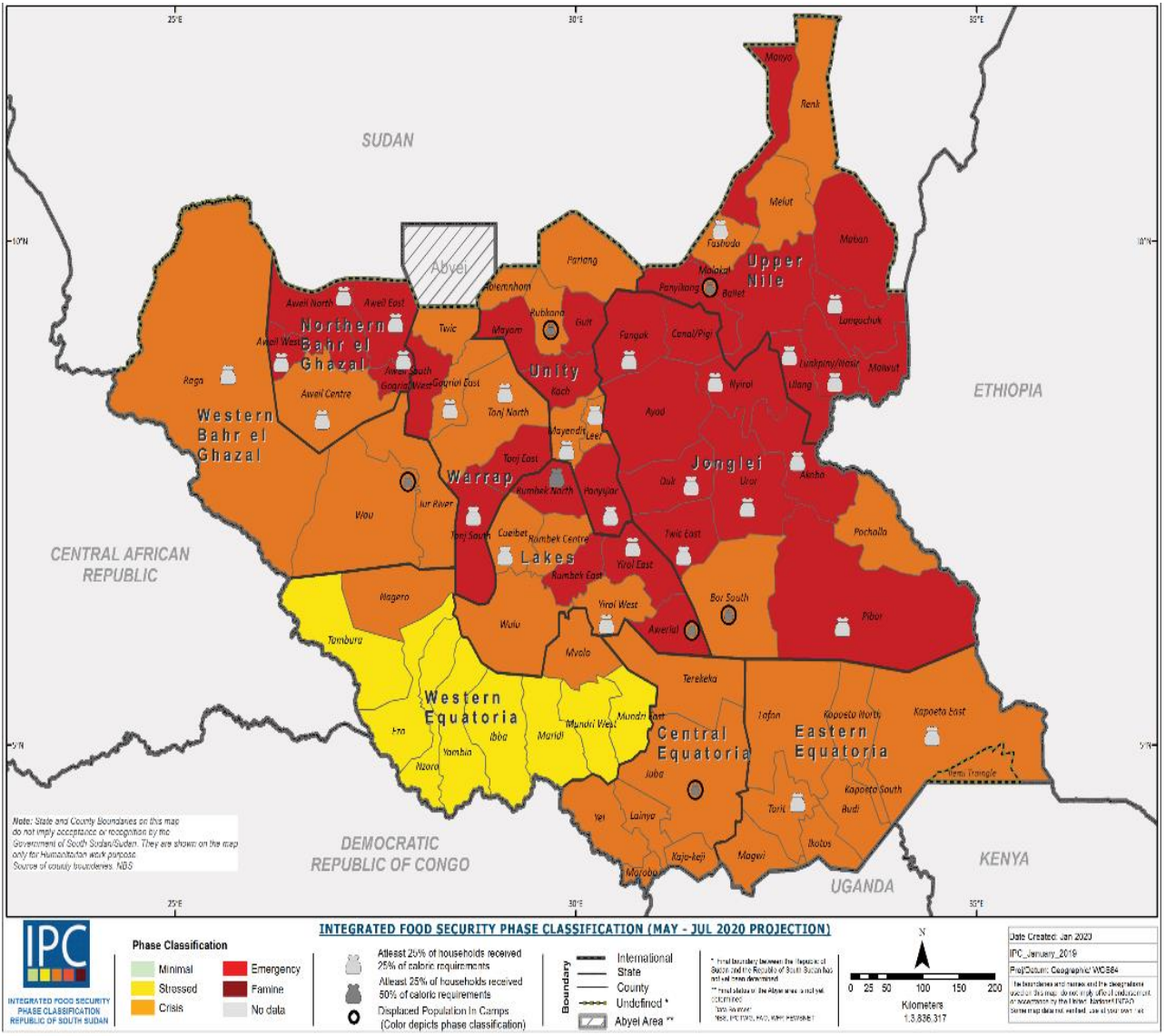






Example: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Situation Map for May-July 2020

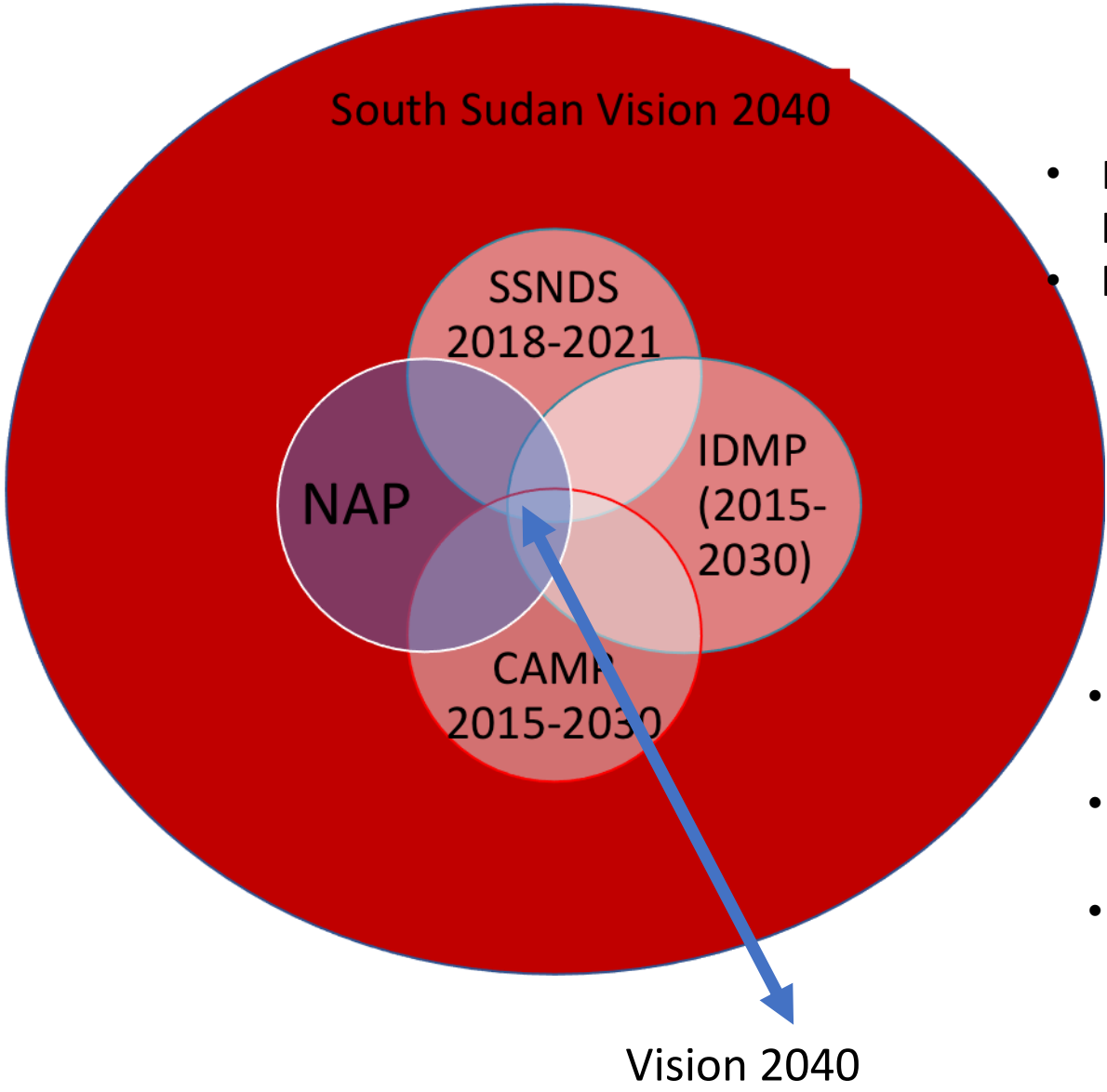


- A total of 33 counties are classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), 37 are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 8 are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).
- With the planned levels of HFA, 15% of the population (about 1.75 million people) will be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4); and 40.5% of the population (about 4.74 million people) will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

Co-benefits, synergies with multiple objectives

- Enhance rural income and livelihood
- Increase climate resilient
- Increase food production

- Increase opportunities for public and private investment
- Access to market



- Increase access to markets for livestock and crops
- knowledge management

SDGs: 1,2,6,8,9, 13,14,15,16, 17

- Sustainable Land use and water management
- Area of landscapes under improve practices
- Strengthening Blue Economy Opportunities

Greenhouse Gas Emissions mitigated

Set goal and Measure in addressing socioeconomic and food security dimensions of Climate change

Set Goal

- Towards freedom, equality, justice, peace and prosperity for all
- **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
- Climate resilient and food secured

Measures

- Provide seeds and tools (farm inputs).
- Maintain support to small scale subsistence producers- pastoral/ agro-pastoral areas
- Expand animal health interventions, in particular
- Support commercialization of the livestock sector
- Establish a livestock information system to monitor -animal production, productivity, marketing, movements and health
- Promote livestock trade and improve access to livestock markets
- Promote local purchase of seed and crop production

Challenges/Key drivers

- Population Displacement
  - Climate induced 1.2 Millions
  - Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the country stood at 1.6 million
  - Number of South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries close to 2.22 million
- Poor participation of youth in agriculture activities
- Economic decline and inflation
- **Lack of Resources**
  - Technical Resources
  - financial resources
  - Technology Resources
- low adaptive capacity to adverse impacts of climate change and quality of climate and agricultural data
- Desert Locust

Interventions: Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture and UNFCCC constituted bodies

- Promote the mainstreaming of socioeconomic issues in addressing climate adaptation and mitigation actions.
- Enhance climate information and early warning systems
- Enhancing climate risk management tools including crop and livestock insurance.
- Develop climate finance track tools to provide comprehensive data on climate spending.
- Increase innovative investment opportunities along agricultural value chains to accelerate public involvement in agriculture and agri-business
- Support research development and knowledge sharing on how to improve livestock health systems and markets
- Facilitate International cooperation and financial investment in climate actions that address socio-economic and food security dimensions of climate change

Thank you for listening !