



Addressing Climate Change through green technology in Sudan

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INTRODUCTION

- Sudan is one of the least developed countries, is highly vulnerable to climate change and climate variability, a result of climatic and non-climatic factors in addition to the interaction of other multiple stresses such as ecosystem degradation, complex disasters and conflicts, and limited access to capital, markets, infrastructure and technology all these factors weakened people's ability to adapt to changes in climate.



CON...

- First national communication(2003), SNC (2013) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2014) illustrated that the frequency of extreme climatic shocks is increasing, particularly drought and floods, threatens about 19 million hectares of rain-fed mechanized and traditional farms, as well as the livelihoods of many pastoral and nomadic groups, more than 70% of Sudan's population's livelihood depends on this sectors.

CON...

- Sudan has implemented several projects relating to climate change address on key sectors namely agriculture, water resources, land, and forestry, Energy, Industry and Waste management
- For example :



IMPROVED STOVES

Targeted households.
Implemented in Darfur
state, especially in
refugee camps.



BIOGAS:

- for energy purposes to improving the livelihood status of the rural areas, reducing GHG emissions, supplying cooking.



SOLAR ENERGY

- Project of solar pumps for irrigation agricultural area in the northern state.
- Project of lighting rural area



WIND ENERGY

- Potential area in DOUNGLA area, Red Sea coast, North Sudan and Nyla area- West Suda



SEASONAL FORECASTING AND EARLY WARNING (MONITORING SYSTEM-AUTOMATIC WATER LEVEL)

- The objective to reduce human suffering and damages while capturing the benefits of flooding, where manage flood risks



ETHANOL AS A GREEN ENERGY FOR COOKING FUEL IN SUDAN



ZERO TILLAGE

- This technology aim to conservation agriculture, and making better use of agricultural resources through the integrated management of soil, water and biological.
- Applied zero tillage technology in Blue Nile state in Agadi region of rain fed area 2013.



RAIN WATER HARVESTING (HAFFIR) AND WATER HARVESTING (EARTH DAM)

- The objectives of the rain water harvesting development are to enhance availability and access to water, improving living conditions of both pastoralists and farmers, promoting peace and stability and strengthening resilience of local communities to climate change.



BARRIERS

- Lack of cost.
- Lack of policy regulations in some technology.
- Limited human technical skills.
- Lack of awareness in communities about the activities related to new technology.
- Some technologies need more research.
- Poor marketing strategies





Thank you for attention