South Sudan Investment Benefits from the Nile Basin Cooperation

South Sudan

Geographically, South Sudan falls almost wholly (96 percent) within the River Nile Basin. Its growth and prosperity are therefore directly linked to developments within the River Nile Basin. The White Nile, a tributary of the River Nile, flowing north through South Sudan is the major geographic feature of the country and supports agriculture and large wildlife populations. South Sudan is also home to the world’s largest tropical wetland, the Sudd, with an area of approximately 57,000 km².

In terms of support to NBI, South Sudan provides financial contribution as per the agreed increments in table 3 on page 54. This is in addition to in-kind contribution of USD 0.2 million to-date (Refer to Annex II on page 60).

The Republic of South Sudan was admitted to the NBI by the Nile Council of Ministers during their 20th annual meeting held on 5th July, 2012 in Kigali, Rwanda.
rica Power Pool). When developed, technical studies indicate a tariff of USD0.08/KWh which is attractive when compared with the South Sudan Electricity Company’s (SSEC) average tariff of USD0.22/KWh.

Additional agriculture irrigation potential has been identified under the Aswa Basin Multipurpose Water Resources Development project for three projects; Nyimur Project (7,000 ha of irrigation and 14,300 ha of land use management), the Parajok Project (21,800 ha of irrigation). Both projects will benefit people in Magwi town. The Fulla Rapids project on the other hand will have 2,700 ha under irrigation and these will benefit people in Nimule town.
Furthermore, small scale farmers and pastoralists in Baro-Akobo-Sobat sub-basin will benefit from implementation of the Baro-Akobo-Sobat Multipurpose Water Resources Development Study project, which will identify upstream key environmental and social issues in this relatively pristine area as well as preparing short- and medium-term projects.

**Food security**
The NBI also concluded a multi-sector investment opportunity analysis, which has identified potential investment options in South Sudan. These include some 450,000 ha of potential irrigable land in the Bahr el-Jebel, the Sudd and Bahr el-Ghashal. Expansion of Agricultural Production Pre-feasibility Studies have been undertaken, namely in the Awell Focal Area with a command area of 3,000 ha, the Pagaraue Irrigation Scheme with a command area of 5,000 ha, the Jebel Lado with a command area of 5,000 ha, the Renk Irrigation Scheme with a command area of 3,000 ha and the Wau Irrigation Scheme with a command area of 6,000 ha.

Additional agriculture irrigation potential has been identified under the Aswa Basin Multipurpose Water Resources Development project. Three projects have been earmarked namely; Nyimur project (7,000 ha of irrigation and 14,300 ha of land use management) and Parajok project (21,800 ha of irrigation). Both projects will benefit people in Magwi town. The Fulla Rapids project on the other hand will have 2,700 ha under irrigation and these will benefit people in Nimule town.

Furthermore, small scale farmers and pastoralists in Baro-Akobo-Sobat sub-basin will benefit from implementation of the Baro-Akobo-Sobat Multipurpose Water Resources Development Study project, which will identify upstream key environmental and social issues in this relatively pristine area as well as preparing short- and medium-term projects.

**Water security and environment protection**
The Baro-Akobo-Sobat Multipurpose Water Resources Development Study project will enhance the water resources planning and management capabilities in the sub-basin through preparation of water resources development plans and projects that respect social, environmental and economic sustainability.

The Parajok Multipurpose Water Resources Development project identified under Aswa Basin Multipurpose Water Resources Development project will provide a 36,000 m³/day water supply and 520 MCM of water storage. This will benefit the people in Magwi town.

Implementation of the Integrated Management and Development Plan for the Sudd Wetlands is currently underway. The multi-sector investment opportunity analysis concluded by NBI also identified potential investment options in South Sudan, including regional opportunities for enhancing river transport and maritime safety as well as port development along the major river systems in South Sudan. This will improve regional trade and boost growth.
Water security and environment protection

The Tana-Beles Integrated Water Resources Development Project in the upper Blue Nile has carried out a number of physical and biological soil and water conservation measures on 46,276 ha of cultivated land using a combination of technologies. Reduction in rainwater run-off has led to increases in groundwater recharge, river/stream bedflow rates, water flows over time and greater water volume in the system.

New springs have emerged, leading to a noticeable rise in availability of water for domestic use and for irrigation. Land vegetation cover in the protected areas has also increased, and indigenous plant species regenerated. In addition, 680 safe water points have been constructed, providing access to potable water for at least 75,000 people.

Furthermore, a total of 205,000 people in Chemoga and another 160,000 in Fincha are set to benefit from the 600,000 ha watershed management projects prepared under Eastern Nile Watershed Management Programme - new round of investment projects.

The Eastern Nile Flood Preparedness and Early Warning-Phase 1 established the National Flood Forecasting Center and has completed flood risk mapping over 1,750 km². At least 50,000 people benefit directly and another 500,000 indirectly from these project interventions including people from 107 flood-prone communities. Phase II of the project is focusing on capacity development in flood risk management and technical institutional strengthening.