

How can South Sudan's energy sector support peacebuilding?

One possibility for South Sudan's electricity sector is to work with the energy transition objectives of the United Nations (UN) Secretariat, which present new and unique opportunities to unlock a series of clean energy projects across the country. This approach is also a creative way to support peacebuilding.

Why is energy infrastructure underdeveloped in South Sudan?

Partly due to the civil wars (e.g., 1955-1972, 1983-2005 & 2013-present), energy infrastructure remains very underdeveloped in South Sudan. Despite a peace agreement in 2015, which has been revitalized recently, conflict has impeded the country's effort in transitioning to renewable energy.

Does South Sudan have a refining capacity?

Despite being an oil-producing state, South Sudan has no domestic refining capacity. Virtually all access to electricity comes from generators that rely on imported diesel. This energy dependence requires hard currency, which is a drain on the government's limited cash reserves.

How does South Sudan's energy sector affect conflict dynamics?

South Sudan's energy sector is deeply embedded in the country's conflict dynamics, from the economy's near total dependence on oil production and the accompanying patronage systems to the reliance on imported diesel for access to electricity.

Are there isolated grids in South Sudan?

There are other isolated grids in Bor, Bentiu, Wau and Rumbek whose sizes were not known by the time of writing this report. Inadequate grid infrastructure in South Sudan complicates access to electricity. The one in Bentiu, like the ones in Malakal and Kodok, has been destroyed by the 2013 civil war.

## 2.5. Implications of inadequate energy access

Is oil the right form of energy for South Sudan?

However, oil is not the right form of energy to meet South Sudan's rising energy demand due to (1) high costs (e.g. high costs of fuel and generator repair), (2) sporadic diesel fuel supply, (3) inefficiency and unsustainability and (4) detrimental health impacts on people and environment.

The Ethiopia-South Sudan Interconnector will supply approximately 100 MW to the Malakal Regional Grid, and the Uganda-South Sudan Interconnector will supply approximately 100 MW to the Juba Regional Grid.

In the context of the civil war with no end in sight in South Sudan, this report outlines how a donor-led shift from the current total reliance on diesel to renewable energy can deliver short-term humanitarian cost savings while creating a longer-term building block for peace in the form of a clean energy infrastructure.



# South Sudan peninsula energy solutions

This report looks at the question of electricity access in relationship to South Sudan's conflict and the unique options to help harness renewable energy as a tool for peace and development...

South Sudan faces a serious energy crisis due to a number of factors, including devastating conflicts (e.g. 1955-172, 1983-2005 & 2013-present) and reliance on the fossil fuel source. The country has the lowest energy consumption rate in Africa and the highest cost of

Creative solutions could help South Sudan break this cycle, and in at least one area - renewable energy - unique opportunities exist for the government and its international and national partners to support the development of a new, more sustainable, and widely accessible electricity infrastructure.

Discover how Aptech Africa is revolutionizing energy in Juba with innovative solar solutions, empowering businesses and residences to embrace sustainability while reducing costs and reliance on conventional energy sources.

This report looks at the question of electricity access in relationship to South Sudan's conflict and the unique options to help harness renewable energy as a tool for peace and development across the country. South Sudan is the least electrified country in the world; according to the World Bank, only 7.2 percent of the population

Off-grid expansion could be a major step towards increasing access to and awareness of renewable energy in South Sudan. Distributed renewable energy, or decentralized energy access, brings power directly to rural and underserved communities without relying on a centralized grid.

Coupling SunGate's existing stand-alone solar work in South Sudan (over 2 MW across over 200 sites) with the capacity and experience built from this initial pilot project, the SunGate team is now uniquely qualified and quite motivated to scale energy access solutions across the country. To that end, SunGate has secured initial agreements with ...

This report explores the potential for renewable energy to support local energy access and peacebuilding in South Sudan, the newest and least electrified country in the world, by leveraging the renewable energy transition of the UN peacekeeping mission (UNMISS) - the single largest generator and consumer of electricity in the country.

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