



Sudan's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10479

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **Yes**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Sudan's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project

Countries

Sudan

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making,

Stakeholders, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Theory of change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contribution, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, Mainstreaming adaptation, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

10/4/2021

Expected Implementation Start

1/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

12/31/2025

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

117,515.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency	GET	1,237,000.00	400,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,237,000.00	400,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Enhance Sudan's human and institutional capacities in the area of transparency, according to the decisions of Paris Agreement on Climate Change

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1: Strengthening of national institutions for transparency related activities	Technical Assistance	1.1: National institutional arrangements for climate change transparency are developed	<p>1.1.1: Current institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system are analyzed in light of the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement, constraints, gaps and needs identified, and a proposal on suitable national institutional arrangement is prepared</p> <p>1.1.2: MRV system including legal and procedural arrangements for meeting Sudan's obligations on transparency is prepared</p> <p>1.1.3: The climate change unit of Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) is strengthened to enhance its role in coordinating transparency</p>	GET	284,178.00	100,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2: Provision of tools, systems, trainings and assistance in line with the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement	Technical Assistance	2.1: National capacity for transparency under Paris Agreement has been built, in line with modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency under Article 13	2.1.1: Transparency training programs that cover technical and procedural aspect of the Paris Agreement MRV and related materials prepared and being implemented	GET	642,861.00	75,000.00
			2.1.2: Development of tools and approaches to meet the transparency requirements on MRV systems, GHG inventories and on quantifying mitigation and adaptation actions			
			2.1.3: Information sharing mechanism established and public awareness programme prepared and being implemented			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3: Long-term strategy developed to improve of transparency over time	Technical Assistance	3.1: Progress tracking and NDC transparency is maintained and improved over time	3.1.1: Long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation) and support received developed 3.1.2: Integration of MRV into the related national institutions and tracking the implementation of NDCs	GET	155,947.00	50,000.00
4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring & Evaluation Technical Assistance	Technical Assistance	4.1 Enhanced information sharing about lessons learned associated with transparency obligations under Paris Agreement	4.1.1 Project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated 4.1.2 Lessons learned, and best practices shared via the newly developed online transparency platform	GET	41,559.50	25,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					1,124,545.50	250,000.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	112,454.50	150,000.00
Sub Total(\$)	112,454.50	150,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	1,237,000.00	400,000.00

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				400,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

NA

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Sudan	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,237,000	117,515
Total Grant Resources(\$)					1,237,000.00	117,515.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Sudan	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	140	140		
Male	140	160		
Total	280	300	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a.1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

Sudan is known for its diverse culture, having an estimated 597 different communities that speak over 400 different dialects. As a least developed country, Sudan is one of the most vulnerable countries to the adverse impacts of climate change which will exacerbate its limited environmental conservation systems, weak infrastructure, and poor economic performance. The majority of Sudan's land is vulnerable to changes in temperatures and precipitation; more than 65% of the population lives in rural areas and they depend directly on resources sensitive to climate change. The food security in these areas is essentially determined by the rate of rainfall, which is erratic and varies significantly from North to South. The decrease in annual rainfall in the last 60 years and the increase in rainfall variability is contributing to more intense and frequent drought conditions in various parts of the country. Drought results in severe social and economic impacts; including the numerous human and livestock fatalities as well as migration and displacement of millions of people, and the numbers are increasing annually.

The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed have remained consistent with those in the PIF. The core challenge confronting Sudan is the need to mainstream climate change considerations into national and sub-national (i.e., state-level) development policies in a manner that is consistent with the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. The major root causes and barriers that need to be addressed include a) poor alignment between current institutional arrangements within national relevant institutions regarding monitoring/evaluation, data collection and reporting and the transparency obligations under Article 13; b) ineffective coordination and reporting arrangements between different institutions and stakeholders in term of communications, flow of information, and the delegation of responsibility; c) a lack of proper data collection, data archiving, and Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) systems across different institutions and stakeholders regarding GHG emissions; and d) a lack of a legal and procedural basis for an operational MRV/M&E systems on GHG emission reductions compatible with Sudan's obligations on transparency under Article 13.

As a Least Developed Country (LDC), Sudan considers climate change as one of the most pressing challenges to its efforts to establish policies that promote sustainable development pathways. For this reason, Sudan has been very active and supportive of international efforts and strategies to ensure reporting systems that are comparable across countries and scales. Sudan ratified the Paris Agreement in August 2017 and has begun to fulfil the obligations outlined in its Intended Nationally Determined

Contribution (INDC) such as developing a national strategic roadmap of policies and measures to promote renewable energy for poverty reduction and sustainable development as well as implementing resilience-building initiatives among agro-pastoralists and transhumants, some of the most vulnerable communities to the projected adverse impacts of climate change.

Sudan First NDC (interim submission of 31 May 2021) reflects its view of low-carbon development as an opportunity to strengthen national capacity, promote sustainable resource management, facilitate technology transfer, and identify synergies between national economic objectives and sustainable development. Also, adaptation as a key priority, is reflected in Sudan's NDC focus on a sector- and state-level based approach to reducing vulnerability in water, agriculture (livestock and crop production systems), coastal zones, and human health. It constitutes a major part of Sudan's NDC. Regarding GHG mitigation, Sudan's NDC describes efforts to pursue low carbon development interventions in energy, forestry, and waste, in line with Sudan's national development priorities, objectives, and circumstances. Over the 2021, Sudan aims to avoid 14.9 million tCO₂e from actions in the power, transport, and waste sectors, with an additional 49.7 million tCO₂e sequestered by actions in the forestry sector.

As a result of ongoing activities associated with the preparation of Sudan's first Biennial Update Report (BUR) Third National Communication (TNC), and nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), working teams have been active in developing strategies to confront the many gaps and barriers to address climate change. Key focal areas include, but are not limited to:

- ? Strengthening institutional arrangements for the preparation of the national GHG inventory, including the development of a national data collection capability and GHG data inventory archiving system;
- ? Improving the capacity of national institutions to assess climate change impacts on livestock, crop production, and livelihoods; and
- ? Development and application of methodologies to prepare greenhouse emission projections under baseline and policy scenarios;

There are several challenges facing Sudan with regard to current UNFCCC reporting obligations and transparency under the Paris Agreement as follows:

- ? The effectiveness of the current institutional arrangement, since the transparency obligations require different actions from different institutions and not necessarily consistent with current M&E and data collection and reporting systems of national relevant institutions.
- ? Awareness and knowledge of stakeholders and policy/decision makers on transparency.
- ? The need for effective coordination between different institutions and stakeholder in term of communications and flow of information and delegation.

- ? Lack of proper data archiving system and QA/QC system.
- ? Lack of MRV system including legal and procedural arrangements for meeting Sudan's obligations on transparency.
- ? Lack of M&E system for adaptation actions.
- ? The need for sustainable capacity building program for national experts on GHG inventories in different sectors (energy, waste, industry, agriculture, land use and forestry) as well as for GHG mitigation measures and V&A assessment.
- ? The need to develop tools and modalities that can help national teams to collect and verify GHG emission activity data as well as to calculate and predict emission trends and mitigation measures.
- ? Financing and technical support to develop and maintain effective institutional arrangements and MRV system for meeting Sudan increasing obligations under climate change.

1a.2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The baseline scenario has remained unchanged during the project preparation period. Sudan ratified the UNFCCC in 1993, the Kyoto Protocol in 2005 and Paris Agreement in 2017. The country is committed to international cooperation and the struggle against the adverse effects of climate change. In 1998, Sudan established a Climate Change Unit within the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) to coordinate with different national institutions, including government, research, academia, the private sector and civil society institutions and organization in order to deal effectively with the challenge with respect to climate change actions and responsibilities. The HCENR reports directly to the Prime Minister and seeks to engage all line ministries, states governments, academia, NGOs, and the private sector that work in the areas related environment and natural resources. The HCENR mandate includes, among others, coordination of Sudan's efforts to join and implement the multilateral environmental agreements including climate change.

To date, Sudan has prepared its First and Second National Communications and in nearing the completion of its Third National Communication and its First Biennial Update report to the UNFCCC. Sudan also prepared a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), a National Adaptation Plan (NAP), a Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) (including a Technology Action Plan, TAP) and a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) framework. The projects implemented based on the NAPA and NAP cover about 15 states in Sudan. In line with its mandate as a coordinating body, the HCENR has taken the lead in coordinating Sudan's efforts to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC. The HCENR undertakes this responsibility through involving multidisciplinary teams representing its relevant member institutions and relevant national institutions, i.e., ministries, universities, private sector, NGOs, and other governmental bodies. These and other current projects/initiatives in place related to transparency and the issues/topics it aims to cover are outlined in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Overview of baseline projects related to transparency

Programme/ Project	Issues/topics covered
?Third National Communication (TNC) and First Biennial Update Report (BUR)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? GHG inventory development ? Vulnerability and adaptation assessment ? GHG mitigation analysis and scenario development ? MRV system configuration ? Capacity building.
?Strengthening adaptation planning processes and capacity for implementation of adaptation actions in agricultural and water sectors in the Sudan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Climate change adaptation planning ? Data and information infrastructure development and management ? State-Level Technical Committees for strategic planning
?Leapfrogging Sudan's markets to more efficient lighting and air conditioners?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Energy efficient lighting and air-conditioning ? Greenhouse gas mitigation co-benefits ? Reducing energy poverty ? Development of standards and regulations supporting energy efficient products ? Building the institutional framework to support market development ? Mainstreaming gender into energy market development activities
?Promoting the Use of Electric Water Pumps for Irrigation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Installation of solar PV-powered electric water pumps for irrigation ? Stakeholder consultations ? Establishment of a National PV Fund and coordinated loan facility
?Adapt for Environment and Climate Resilience in Sudan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Integrating climate resilience and environmental management into policy ? Transparent decision-making for building climate resilience
?Climate risk finance for sustainable and climate resilient rain-fed farming and pastoral systems?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Financial mechanisms to incentivize investments in climate change adaptation and risk reduction ? Transparent decision-making on future objectives, targets, and priority policies and measures for financing adaptation
?National Disaster Risk Management Programme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Gender-sensitive early warning systems ? Hazard monitoring, data analysis and warning dissemination
?Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Climate change adaptation among subsistence agro-pastoralist and nomadic pastoralist communities in dryland zones ? Climate smart practices in dryland pastoral and farming systems ? Climate resilient rangeland management ? Gender mainstreaming

Programme/ Project	Issues/topics covered
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Needs and gap assessment for MRV in the energy and transport sectors. ? Strengthening institutional arrangements for MRV in the transport and energy sectors. ? Develop capacity for data management to track NDC implementation in the transport and energy sectors based on ICAT methodologies and/or other available tools ? Develop a road map to ensure the sustainability of ICAT outcomes.
Support for the design of the MRV System in the framework of REDD+ Readiness in the Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Institutional arrangements and data management systems ? Strengthened capacities to regularly assess forest & land cover change ? National Forest Inventory is carried out to improve carbon and forest information
Enabling transparency in the AFOLU sector: Enhancing Data Collection and Institutional Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Learning on transparency-related topics to advance implementation and raise NDC ambition; ? Creating opportunity for peer-to-peer Learning, knowledge sharing, and in-depth trainings on data collection and institutional arrangements in AFOLU; ? Share experiences, challenges, and potential solutions; ? Facilitate regional networking and collaborative climate action

During the preparation of the TNC, the HCENR has created a network with all stakeholders and formed different working groups relative to establishing baseline emissions from the energy, industrial processes, AFOLU and waste sectors. The members of the working groups have benefitted from training regarding methods and tools for GHG inventory development for their respective sectors, specifically the 2006 GHG inventory software, as well as the establishment of a separate IT team to help the members of the working groups members to communicate more effectively with each other. The HCENR has also created other working groups focused on vulnerability and adaptation in priority sectors, namely water, agriculture, and public health. Together, the working groups are in the process of providing inputs to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) document.

Several transparency-related barriers have been identified by the ongoing TNC/BUR working teams that are considered baseline conditions. These barriers include weak GHG accounting systems; low institutional capacity for monitoring, reporting and verification activities (MRV); limited GHG mitigation analysis and vulnerability assessment capacity; and limited data infrastructure and cross-institution integration systems. At present, there is little knowledge among national and state-level institutions about the transparency-related obligations under the Paris Agreement. Nor is there a good understanding of the incompatibility of current practices with reporting requirements. To address these barriers, the project will build national capacities to enhance institutional cooperation and knowledge management related to monitoring the effectiveness of implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions.

Currently, there are some established processes in Sudan for data collection and reporting on GHG emissions due to the preparation of the TNC and first BUR, including the identification of key emitting sectors, involvement of national institutions, IPCC methodology used, and QA/QC processes in place. A brief overview is provided in the bullets below.

? Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) were developed and signed between the HCENR and 19 institutions that have been participating in the preparation of the GHGs inventory process. These institutions are related to the four IPCC sectors namely Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and the Waste sectors. The nature of the MOUs was to institutionalize the process, established coordination arrangements, and clarify the nature of technical and institutional support.

? The current GHG inventory team is comprised of 26 members affiliated from the relevant 19 institutions. Each team is composed of five members except for the forestry sector which consists of six members. Sectoral teams are led by a technical resource person responsible for supervising data collections, quality control, and providing technical advice to team members. These teams have been trained on the GHG inventory process, the UNFCCC reporting guidelines, the IPCC 2006 guidelines, and software.

? The HCENR has established GHG inventory units in 10 relevant institutions considered as data providers. These units were established through the MOU mentioned above to ensure their commitment and facilitate flow of activity data needed to compile the GHG inventory. HCENR has also launched a geodatabase for managing the GHG reports, databases, and related information. Technical meetings were held regularly to discuss data collection issues, findings, challenges and how to address data gaps.

? The GHGs inventory sectoral team followed the good practice guidance in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The data was collected from available national sources of data as well as IPCC defined sources. QC was conducted through comparisons with international data sources. Local and international independent expert judgment was also applied as part of QC protocols.

In addition to the TNC and the other project-level initiatives noted in Table 1.1, there are several major national strategy documents that help to frame the baseline regarding potential mitigation activities on which the CBIT project can build. These include The Five-Year Program for Economic Reform (2015-2019) which calls for extending the national electricity grid to all 18 states and raising the share of the population benefiting from electricity from 34% to 49% by 2019 (MFNE, 2014). The Long-Term Power System Plan (2012-2031) proposed that the least-cost option for Sudan consists of coal-based thermal generation supplemented by gas-powered generation to meet peak demand. The plan also proposes network reinforcements, including interconnection with Ethiopia and maintenance of existing hydroelectric plants. Notably, intermittent renewables such as solar and wind were not included as part of the least-cost plan. The Electricity Sector Development Framework (2015-2020) is aligned with the long-term power system plan and further aims to reduce transmission and distribution losses to 15%.

? There are also several recent and ongoing climate change adaptation-related baseline investments in Sudan that potentially intersect with CBIT project objectives. These investments are distributed across 13 projects being implemented over the 2010-2021 timeframe. These measures included watershed-based water harvesting techniques, groundwater based small scale seasonal irrigation, in-situ re-

introduction of more stress resistant breeds and crop varieties, sand stabilization and other land management and agronomic techniques. While each of these adaptation investments require performance monitoring for building local resilience against climate impacts, there are no built-in transparency requirements, per se. The CBIT project will build upon specific lessons learned from these projects regarding effective monitoring of adaptation initiatives.

Regarding the status of any activities related to transparency, there are some that have been carried out within Sudan's TNC project. These activities have been limited to purchasing of number of PCs for activity data entry and allocated them in different ministries and institutions and connecting them with a server in the HCENR. On the other hand, the UNEP Technical University of Denmark (DTU) Partnership has recently signed an agreement with the HCENR to conduct a project for building a national MRV system with focus on the energy and transport sectors in Sudan. The CBIT project will explore collaboration synergies with the UNEP DTU partnership to avoid duplicative efforts and ensure an effective MRV system that is employed cross sectorally. At a minimum, this will involve establishing a comprehensive tracking system to support reliable domestic MRV arrangements, including performance indicators for mitigation policies/programmes and NDC implementation. It will ensure that experts of the relevant organizations responsible for the implementation of the intended measures have the necessary knowledge of and skills in the new applied technologies, tools, and processes. In some areas, additional research and consultative meetings conducted during the project preparation period identified opportunities for the project to strengthen capacity and address important gaps, such as a) specific topics of trainings for the priority mitigation and adaptation actions for which several new indicators have been developed and b) mid-term and end-of-project targets for improvements in MRV modalities across all sectors.

1a.3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The current CBIT project seeks to strengthen Sudan's enabling environment and capacity to implement the Paris Agreement as well as facilitate the identification and tracking of financial resources available for the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions. Both elements are crucial for scaling up mitigation and adaptation efforts and to be able to fulfil its obligations under the Paris Agreement.

The project objective is to enhance Sudan's human and institutional capacities in the area of transparency, according to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, particularly the provisions under Article 13 and decision (18/CMA.1) on modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. This will be achieved through four (4) components to create an enabling institutional environment for transparency; to provide tools and training to meet new transparency requirements; develop a long-term plan to ensure transparency in future climate change research and reporting activities; and ensure that knowledge generated is embedded in the institutional memory of Sudanese institutions.

There are twelve outputs across the four components, as described in the paragraphs below. To achieve these outputs, two major types of inputs will be required. The first type of input is focused on establishing strategic stakeholder partnerships. The second type of input is focused on establishing

communications and flow of transparency-related information and knowledge across institutions. Within these two major types of inputs, a stakeholder baseline analysis, mapping, and engagement plan will be carried out to ensure adequate reflection of perspectives of civil society, women groups, national/state agencies, private sector, and academia. The project is designed to address and overcome the challenges and barriers discussed previously..

Capacity will be developed and within the relevant state-level and national-level government and relevant institutions through a capacity building programme that consists of coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and communication materials and information dissemination. Capacity building will rely on local and international consultants for the design of transparency training programs regarding technical/procedural aspects of Paris Agreement and tools/methods for transparency regarding MRV, GHG inventories, emission reductions, and adaptation. Implementation of the capacity building programme will adopt a "training of trainer" approach to promote optimal knowledge transfer and replication potential from local and international consultants to governmental and other personnel. Extensive stakeholder consultations will be held prior and during the capacity building programme. The purpose of these consultations is to directly hear perceived needs and effectiveness of the programme and identify suitable course corrections as needed for addressing stakeholder concerns and accomplishing the over goals of the training programme.

The proposed alternative scenario has remained largely consistent with the PIF, with the exception that one additional outcome has been integrated into the CBIT project. Specifically, the proposed outcomes of the project are outlined in the bullets below, with Outcome 4.1 representing the new added outcome. All GHG-emitting sectors in Sudan's First NDC submitted in May 2021 will be covered (i.e., energy, forestry portion of AFOLU, and Waste) for tracking mitigation progress. For adaptation, priority vulnerable sectors identified in the first NDC (i.e., water, agriculture, public health) will be tracked for progress with explicit linkages . Details regarding the entities involved and specific outputs are described in the paragraphs that follow.

- ? Outcome 1.1: National institutional arrangements for climate change transparency are developed
- ? Outcome 2.1: National capacity for transparency under Paris Agreement has been built, in line with modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency under Article 13
- ? Outcome 3.1: Progress tracking and NDC transparency is maintained and improved over time
- ? Outcome 4.1: Enhanced information sharing about lessons learned associated with transparency obligations under Paris Agreement

Component 1: Strengthening of national institutions for transparency related activities

Entities involved: HCENR (Lead entity), Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance and National Economy & Central Bank of Sudan, Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Animal Resources, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Ministry of Federal Government, Civil Society Organizations

Outcome 1.1. National institutional arrangements for climate change transparency are developed

Output 1.1.1: Current institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system are analyzed in light of the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement, constraints, gaps, and needs identified, and a proposal on suitable national institutional arrangement is prepared.

This output will result in a better understanding of the needs and gaps to handle the responsibility of transparency of climate change actions and support in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The deliverables will include a delineation of new institutional roles and responsibilities to address climate change transparency obligations.

Specific activities include developing communication protocols with stakeholders and TWG members; preparation/finalization of TORs for national and international consultants and hiring process; review/revision of current institutional arrangements for ongoing climate change related projects; needs assessment of HCENR and related institutions; identification of priority areas of work and associated deliverables; convening of the Inception workshop; development of organizational structure to enhance transparency (to include a transparency unit, training unit, inter-institutional coordination mechanisms); development of technical inputs for institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system; and convening a workshop to discuss findings of the needs assessment and the proposed institutional arrangement structure.

Output 1.1.2: MRV system including legal and procedural arrangements for meeting Sudan's obligations on transparency is prepared.

The aim of this output is to develop the modalities (legislative and administrative) to ensure long-term effective functioning of the MRV system to be developed. This output will result in national long-term commitments, procedural arrangements, and policies on transparency that build upon the arrangements established under Output 1.1.1 in support of Sudan's transparency obligations under the Paris Agreement.

Specific activities include an analysis of any existing MRV/transparency systems to identify gaps for CBIT project support; development of national long-term strategy on climate transparency for adopting policy/legislative framework to support transparency obligations; development of a proposed new structure for national institutional arrangements to promote transparency; convening a workshop to discuss proposed institutional coordination arrangements for the national MRV/transparency system.

Output 1.1.3: The climate change unit of HCENR is strengthened to enhance its role in coordinating transparency under climate change.

This output will produce enhanced institutional and technical capacities of the HCENR to coordinate transparency obligations, including MRV, M&E, NDC tracking, and reporting requirements on national communication and biennial update reports.

Specific activities include supporting the HCENR in setting up the steering and technical committees in support of the activities of the various technical working groups. The steering and technical committees will provide technical guidance and be composed of national experts and ministry counterparts and will ensure that the project adheres to project-level commitments while keeping in focus the long-term strategic goals of the project; developing TORs and budget for the MRV/transparency unit within the HCENR; designing a capacity building program within HCENR for to address GHG inventories, mitigation analysis, Vulnerability assessments, and adaptation planning; develop TORs, work plans and budgets for the capacity building / training programs; developing a training of trainers (ToT)

programme on transparency-related topics; providing direct technical inputs to the HCENR as needed; and undertaking stakeholder consultations through a series of meetings, webinars, and workshops.

Output 1.1.4: Inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms including technical teams are strengthened.

At present, inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms have not yet been developed. This output will result in the development and strengthening of a national inter-institutional mechanism, under the oversight of the HCENR, for better coordination on climate policy development between and among national institutions.

Specific activities include establishing a data center within the established transparency unit at HCENR; selecting candidates from government institutions, research, academia, private sector and civil society organizations on MRV system and the deployment of the inter-institutional mechanisms; implementing capacity building programs for all working groups; providing direct technical inputs to the HCENR; and undertaking stakeholder consultations through meetings, webinars, and workshops.

The data center is intended to be a dedicated space within the HCENR physical building used to house computer systems and peripherals associated with management of the online transparency portal. The purpose of the online portal is to disseminate materials to increase awareness of transparency obligations under the Paris Agreement and contribute to progress tracking for the NDC and the long-term strategy to improve transparency. Through this system, development partners and stakeholders across relevant ministries in Sudan will be able to access and upload data, subject to security protocols to be emplaced. The online transparency portal will also involve an awareness-raising component for the general public that will be available in Arabic and English.

Output 1.1.5: Awareness and knowledge on the enhanced transparency framework are improved among national experts and relevant stakeholders

This output will result in the development of enhanced awareness and knowledge sharing among national experts and relevant stakeholders regarding the transparency framework, including sharing of lessons learned and experiences through the global CBIT platform.

Specific activities include preparing an awareness and knowledge sharing plan about climate change obligations regarding transparency; convening public awareness workshops for the 18 states of Sudan with special consideration to the gender equality in participation and involvement; carrying out specialized training sessions to increase awareness of the MRV system and its implementation in different sectors; providing direct technical inputs; and participating in regional/international CBIT workshops.

Component 2: Provision of tools, systems, trainings, and assistance in line with the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement

Entities involved: HCENR (Lead entity), Ministry of Communications and Digital Transformation, Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Animal Resources, Ministry of culture and media, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mining, Ministry of Urban Development, Roads and Bridges, Central Bureau of Statistics, National Research Centre, Energy Research Centre, Academic Institutions, Civil Society Organizations, Unions and other private sector associations.

Outcome 2.1. National capacity for transparency under Paris Agreement has been built, in line with modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency under Article 13

Output 2.1.1. Transparency training programs that cover technical and procedural aspect of the Paris Agreement MRV and related materials prepared and being implemented

This output will result in a set of comprehensive trainings designed for different levels of stakeholders to facilitate building institutional capacities for GHG inventories, GHG mitigation analysis, vulnerability & adaptation assessments, MRV and M&E. Comprehensive sector-specific training modules (i.e.: Energy, Forestry, and Waste) will be developed for each of these areas that integrate standardized reporting protocols to ensure transparent documentation of methods, assumption, data sources, and other critical information for meeting transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement.

The training programmes will ensure that the newly established climate change department of HCENR is strengthened to enhance its role in coordinating transparency under climate change as per Output 1.1.3.

The focus of the capacity building program is on topics related to a) GHG inventory development focusing on activity data collection methods, GHG emission estimation from different sub sectors in Sudan, uncertainty estimation, and QA/QC and reporting issues; b) mitigation actions focusing on estimation methods for baseline emission forecasting, mitigation scenario construction, estimation of air pollution co-benefits, cross cutting investment and finance issues, statistics, and data management; and c) supporting systems and tools focusing on MRV and M&E tools and up-to-date relevant tools, models and software for supporting GHG inventory, mitigation, adaptation, and climate finance assessment. The capacity building programme will increase the capability of Sudan to enhance the transparency of each of the above topics, resulting in more complete, comparable, consistent, and accurate reporting included in its NCs, BURs and future BTRs. The training programme will apply a Training of Trainers (ToT) approach which will foster collaboration within and across Sudanese institutions (national and sub-national). The trainers to be trained will be recruited by the HCENR with a view to ensuring the sustainability and replicability of the capacity building process, post-project.

To promote sustainable knowledge management, results from the trainings will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and fora. The project will identify scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks which are relevant to the project and participate in such fora as appropriate. To ensure that the knowledge generated is absorbed within the HCENR's institutional memory despite staff turnover, the project will identify, analyze and compile lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and assign responsibility to apply these lessons to the climate change department of the HCENR. Finally, there will be an ongoing information exchange between the CBIT project and other relevant projects in Sudan.

Specific activities associated with Output 2.1.1 include preparing TORs for national and international consultants to be hired for Component 2; developing customized and comprehensive training programs and materials (in Arabic and English) for different levels of stakeholders under all relevant institutions including sub national level (states); undertaking peer reviews of training curriculum, technical reports produced by project teams; and providing supplementary training materials in climate change actions and transparency requirements to universities, higher education and specialized training institutes within Sudan (e.g., University of Khartoum, Red Sea University , El-Gazzea University, Ahfad

University for women, as well as private training centers such as Kiwi Training Center, ESTIDAMA, Karisma, and ICQ).

In implementing the capacity building programme, steps will be taken to ensure that local capacities and those within the government are built. This will involve guidance from the Steering Committee; the involvement of local academic (e.g., University of Khartoum), national research institutions (e.g., Energy Research Center) and NGOs (e.g., Sudanese Environment Conservation Society); and the involvement of international experts or an international organization in support of training materials development.

The capacity building training sessions will be based on tailored training materials developed by technical working groups supported by international/national consultants. The training sessions will then be implemented following a Training of Trainers (ToT) approach which will foster collaboration within and across Sudanese institutions. The trainers to be trained will be recruited by the HCENR with a view to ensuring the sustainability and replicability of the capacity building process, post-project. This will help to ensure that the training process is institutionalized to the extent possible despite staff turnover. Trainees will be from government and the private sector and will cover all the mitigation and adaptation sectors addressed by Sudan's First NDC.

Output 2.1.2. Development of tools and approaches to meet the transparency requirements on MRV systems, GHG inventories and on quantifying mitigation and adaptation actions

This output will result in the development of various tools and approaches to meet the transparency requirements, including, amongst others, MRV systems, tools, models for GHGs inventory compilation including QA/QC plan and procedures, data collection protocols, data management and archiving systems, and M&E for adaptation. To the extent possible, this output will rely on leveraging existing tools for application in the Sudanese context. For example, the quantification of emission reductions achieved from the implementation of mitigation policies and measures will rely on the transference and application of the Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP) model; the quantification of emission inventories across emitting sectors will rely on the use of the IPCC 2006 GHG inventory software; the development of MRV systems will rely on the adaptation of tools developed by GIZ and publicly available through the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (e.g. MRV Tool Version 4.1).

Specific activities include developing required institutional infrastructure to enable the development of tools and link them with the HCENR Data Centre; establishing national guidelines for the selection of tools for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions; developing data management sharing protocols; developing the key components of a domestic MRV system (e.g., establishment of emission baselines, identification of data gaps, development of implementation/ enforcement plans); developing and implementing a procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories; customizing tools assessing and quantifying indicators for evaluating impacts of mitigation and adaptation activities; developing templates to collect data and later disseminate gender-relevant best practices and indicators; designing appropriate MRV and M&E systems; synthesizing lessons learnt; and undertaking stakeholder consultations through meetings and workshops. Data management sharing protocols will rely on a) leveraging existing tools for application in the Sudanese context such as the Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP) model which has been used in the TNC process; the IPCC 2006 GHG inventory software (also used in the TNC process); and the adaptation of MRV

system tools developed by GIZ (e.g., MRV Tool Version 4.1) and b) the online transparency portal housed in the data center (see Output 1.1.4 for additional details).

Output 2.1.3. Information sharing mechanism established and public awareness programme prepared and being implemented

This output will result in the development of knowledge sharing mechanisms suitable for relevant stakeholders, including the development of an online transparency portal and public awareness-raising through a variety of media platforms. Information sharing will closely follow the approach described under Output 1.1.5. The knowledge management approach will contribute to the project's overall impact through its focus on building the knowledge base and capability of in-country experts of the relevant line-ministries regarding MRV requirements under the UNFCCC and in compliance with the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Specifically, the information sharing mechanism developed under Output 2.1.3 will develop capacity across a broad range of stakeholders on NDCs, NDC tracking, NCs/BURs/BTRs reporting obligations and the enhanced transparency framework. In-country experts in key federal-/state-level ministries will become familiarized with transparency requirements. This will involve the development of phased training packages that are responsive to the particular capacity circumstances of relevant stakeholders and is highly focused on the technical, policy, institutional and legal aspects of the Paris Agreement and its transparency requirements.

This information will be made readily accessible through the development of an online transparency portal. Hence, the knowledge sharing mechanism will be designed to be commensurate with the requirements of relevant stakeholders across the various sectors (both public and private) and levels (including policy and decision makers, technical and administrative personnel, fresh graduates, and students), and readily accessible to address issues of staff turnover. This will also include means to use media and to support public awareness through designing and publishing of press materials and perform public awareness sessions and events highlighting the Sudan obligation to the Convention, Paris agreement and the need for transparency in reporting the country NDCs. The output of the established online information sharing mechanism will directly affect and support the institutional arrangements for enhancement of the transparency framework described in Component 1.

The output is distinct from the previous output as it is focused on the community beyond those involved with project activities (i.e., the general public). It will be directly linked to the online transparency portal housed in the data center (see Output 1.1.4 for additional details on the data center and online portal).

Specific activities include carrying out national capacity building programs in transparency related activities by qualified national training centers/bodies and instructors; providing in-house capacity-building sessions for different levels at different related entities in GHG inventories, mitigation options, V&A, QA/QC, MRV and M&E; and designing an online transparency portal to disseminate materials to increase awareness of transparency obligations under the Paris Agreement and contribute to progress tracking for the NDC and the long-term strategy to improve of transparency.

Component 3: Long-term strategy developed to improve of transparency over time

Entities involved: HCENR (Lead entity), Ministry of Finance and National Economy & Central Bank of Sudan, Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, Ministry of Irrigation and Water resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Animal Resources, Ministry of Transport, Central Bureau of Statistics, Sudanese Standards & Metrology Organization.

Outcome 3.1. Progress tracking and NDC transparency is maintained and improved over time

Output 3.1.1. Long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation) and support received developed

This output will develop a long-term strategy on GHG inventory, mitigation analysis, and adaptation assessment that builds on the review and assessment of the current institutional arrangements, policies, and procedures resulting from Output 1.

Specific activities include preparing TORs for national and international consultants to be hired for Component #3; developing a long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation); identifying links and synergies with other support initiatives related to MRV; developing a roadmap to ensure the sustainability of CBIT project outcomes; providing direct technical assistance, peer review on transparency strategy and integration of MRV into the related national institutions and terminal evaluation; and undertaking stakeholder consultations through meetings and workshops.

Output 3.1.2. Integration of MRV into the related national institutions and tracking the implementation of NDCs

This output will develop a national reporting system that integrates transparency obligations to monitor that climate obligations and actions are mainstreamed into national policies and development planning.

Specific activities include developing a methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs (First NDC - Interim updated submission - submitted in May 2021) according to the developed MRV system for all sectors addressed in the First NDC (i.e., Energy, Forestry, and Waste); developing QA/QC tracking system for support provided by donors and received by Sudan and reporting the results/impacts of the provided/received support; coordinating with different local entities to track the progress in the implementation of NDCs (mitigation and adaptation); applying a progress tracking tool among key national institutions through hands-on annual training sessions for technical working groups across all sectors; and undertaking stakeholder consultations through meetings and workshops.

Component 4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring & Evaluation

Entities involved: HCENR (Lead entity), Ministry of Finance and National Economy & Central Bank of Sudan, Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, Ministry of Irrigation and Water resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Animal Resources, Ministry of Transport, Central Bureau of Statistics, Sudanese Standards & Metrology Organization.

Outcome 4.1: Enhanced information sharing about lessons learned associated with transparency obligations under Paris Agreement.

Output 4.1.1: Project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated

This output focuses on standard GEF and UNDP M&E activities, which are described in detail in Section VI Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

Specific activities include conducting inception workshop and confirm project baseline and indicators; monitoring project implementation and results as they affect both women and men on an ongoing basis; developing project status and lessons learned to the PM and Project Board as well as to the GEF in the

form of a Project Implementation Report (PIR) annually in order to inform management decision-making; conducting a mid-term review approximately at the halfway point of the project; conducting an independent terminal evaluation approximately six months prior to the completion of project; and preparing and submitting a final report to UNDP and the implementing partner.

Output 4.1.2: Lessons learned, and best practices shared via the newly developed online transparency platform

This output will support knowledge management to capture, document, and share the broad variety of data, information, and knowledge generated by project activities. It will also enable Sudan to better coordinate between national- and state-level agencies by exchanging information as well as actively participating in CBIT workshops regarding knowledge generation products. Sharing lessons learned and experiences through the online transparency platform will ensure that the project transparency achievements are accounted for in future climate change initiatives.

Specific activities include capturing lessons learned from the project throughout implementation; sharing data management templates, lessons learned, and best practices with all relevant stakeholders; and participating in training workshops. Information available at the CBIT Global Coordination Platform will be leveraged by this project through incorporating lessons learned and emerging knowledge within the training programme development process.

1a.4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

The alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies has not changed from the PIF stage. Through the present CBIT initiative, the transparency objective proposed in the PIF have been fully incorporated into the project document which treats, transparency not only as a reporting obligation but also as an opportunity to generate data and knowledge to further the development of climate policies, a more effective GHG inventory system; the enhancement of both the National communication and BUR; and finally, a more effective implementation of the country's NDC.

Specifically, the project will strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities. There are numerous capacity building activities for national institutions on the main climate change transparency areas as follows:

? Within output 1.1.3: Design a capacity building program within HCENR for (transparency unit's technical committee and the working groups at different institutions to cover: GHG inventory, GHG mitigation and V&A.

? Within outputs 1.1.4: Implementation of capacity building program for all technical working groups.

? Within outputs 1.1.5: Implementation of specialized training sessions aiming to increase the awareness of the importance of MRV system and its implementation in different sectors.

? Within outputs 2.1.1: Development and implementation of customized and comprehensive training programs and materials (in Arabic and English) for different levels of stakeholders under all relevant institutions including sub national level (states).

? Within outputs 2.1.3: Provision of in-house capacity building sessions for different levels at different related entities in: GHG inventories, mitigation options, V&A, QA/QC, MRV and M&E.

? Output 3.1. is entirely dedicated to capacity bulging on the use the Excel template-based model for data collection, processing, and submission.

The project will also address relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement. An online transparency portal will be developed to promote information sharing and raising public awareness. Finally, the project will assist in the improvement of transparency over time. This will result in the establishment of permanent transparency arrangements to communicate, report and track progress in the implementation of NDCs. Such arrangements can further be developed benefiting from knowledge exchange and sharing of lessons learnt at national as well as international levels through being actively engaged in the CBIT global coordination platform.

1a.5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

The CBIT project will help Sudan design a country driven GHG inventory system, mitigation/vulnerability analysis framework, and an approach for a domestic MRV system. The CBIT project will complement ongoing activities of international partners and bilateral donors none of which directly address increasing capacity to meet the transparency reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement and for tracking NDC progress. Hence, national capacities to implement the Paris Agreement's transparency framework are largely insufficient at present and the CBIT project represents the core project on which the GoS will rely to meet its future transparency obligations. The resources required to meet transparency obligations are largely unavailable in the absence of the CBIT project. This CBIT project will address transparency gaps identified through ongoing projects such as the TNC/BUR enabling activities (TNC and BUR are expected to get finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2021). This will allow Sudan to ensure the quality and efficiency of future BTRs based on better data collection and processing.

The CBIT programme is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such, this project is financed on a full-agreed-cost basis. In the case of this programme, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document of Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of relevant programming directions. As co-financing is a necessary requirement for this project, in-kind co-financing has been included.

The incremental cost reasoning of the project has not changed from the PIF stage. In-kind co-financing totals USD 400,000. Section VIII of the accompanying project document provides a summary of planned activities associated with project co-financing by donor, type of contribution, total, and risks. As described in section 1a2, the baseline scenario is characterized by several challenges that require GEF assistance to overcome. Without GEF intervention, these obstacles will continue to prevail, thereby preventing Sudan from accruing the benefits from increased transparency. The GEF project builds on a solid baseline of past national communications and national GHG inventories, as well as a long list of relevant projects, that represent a good basis for advancing transparency measures that can effectively address the identified challenges. The in-kind contributions provided by the HCENR will consist of venue and facilities to organize some of training and consultative events envisaged by the project. In addition, the HCENR will provide the necessary human resources, notably by recruiting relevant experts during the project implementation cycle.

1a.6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) have not changed from the PIF. The CBIT project will significantly support Sudan in fulfilling its commitments under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. The proposed project will further strengthen the capacity of national institutions in related research and analysis, and support Sudan's contribution to reducing the global environmental threat associated with climate change. The project will also assist Sudan in establishing an enabling environment for robust MRV and tracking of NDC progress.

1a.7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The proposed project is innovative in a number of ways. First, the CBIT project will facilitate scientific innovation through challenging national experts and academics in the development of training and educational materials that are tailored to national circumstances. Such materials could be readily used by university and training centers to build capacities and raise the awareness among under- and post-graduate students as well as provide continuing education options for experts and decision-makers at different sectors and level in the field of climate change actions. Second, the CBIT project will focus on the development of new tools for data collection processes in different sectors, especially in the energy, industry, and waste sectors. A data archiving system, which will be app-based data sharing platforms and cloud-based data storage and transfer services, is another innovation that will help ensure transparency in data collection and storage processes.

The project will use an innovative approach by adopting an MRV system that will actively incorporate the perspectives of state governments and private sector stakeholders. It will also incorporate climate change mitigation analysis techniques that build on software solutions for improved climate data management. Developing and operationalizing a cost effective MRV system that will be integrated into the current national development M&E structure (as opposed to setting-up new layers of institutional

structures) is an innovative, cost-effective and a sustainable approach to undertaking MRV activities at the national and state levels in Sudan. A key focus is the design of an MRV structure that incorporates a data center with an online transparency portal that will be user friendly and acceptable to relevant institutions in Sudan, while fulfilling all essential requirements for an MRV system, as stipulated in the Paris Agreement's transparency framework. Specifically, it will seek to ensure that GHG emissions or reductions attributed to a particular mitigation action (policy, programme, measure or project) are effectively monitored; climate-related support provided by the GoS or received from donors or the market in the form of finance, technology transfer and capacity to enable implementation of a certain action is effectively monitored; and sustainable development benefits of mitigation actions are effectively tracked and documented.

The sustainability and scale-up of the project will be ensured through the implementation of an inter-institutional coordination mechanism. This will bear yield strategic benefits by institutionalizing a mechanism for continuous and timely coordination/communication based on an understanding of clear roles and responsibilities. Sustainability of climate-related activities will also be enhanced by accounting for the comparative advantage of the relevant institutions involved in project activities. Finally, the project will also facilitate information exchange across institutions which will results in more sustainable management and reporting of data and information related to transparency of both mitigation and adaptation actions. This is particularly applicable to communications between the state and national levels as well as between national and international levels.

The sustainability of the project is based on its building upon existing institutional arrangements and technical capacities, as well as its commitment to a broad consultative process with public sector agencies, private sector companies, and civil society organizations. An operational and functional MRV system will ensure the development of high quality GHG data and related information that are in line with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the transparency under the Paris Agreement. An effective MRV system will also contribute to improving the design and prioritization of cost-effective project proposals to reduce future GHG emissions and will strengthen national capacity regarding data collection/analysis, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), GHG inventory methodologies and co-benefits analysis. In addition, the sustainability of the project will be secured through the launching of the data center which represent a robust national system for generating and storing data with access to development partners; and the HCENR, as coordinating body, will build upon and strengthen relevant networks established within line ministries.

The project has high scale-up potential. Building on experience and benefitting from the strengthened capacity developed during the project, Sudanese stakeholders will be able improve the quality of the GHG inventory, as well as improving the analytical rigor for assessing the avoided emissions associated with NDCs.

Finally, the CBIT project will introduce an online knowledge sharing portal (Output 2.1.3) to support full and continual engagement of national stakeholders across different areas of government, academia,

CSOs and the private sector. This transparency portal will provide a central focal point for evidence-based information such as GHG inventories, GHG emission projections, vulnerability assessments, climate actions, and training materials. The system will make knowledge and archived data broadly available to key stakeholders through the development of an easy-access, easy-to-navigate digital platform. The transparency portal will aim to centralize all relevant information with regard to data generation and analysis, thereby helping to reduce the potential appropriation of knowledge by individual stakeholders as well as the loss in capacity through staff turnover.

1a.8) Summary of budgetary changes to the PIF

While the overall budget remains the same as the level reported in the PIF, there are some changes in the GEF-financed Component budgets in the Project Document compared to the PIF. These changes are summarized in the table below and justified - on a per Component basis - in the bullets that follow.

Project components	in US\$					
	In PIF		In Project Document		Difference from PIF	
	GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing	GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing	GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Component 1	275,000	125,000	284,178	100,000	9,178	-25,000
Component 2	700,000	75,000	642,861	75,000	-57,139	0
Component 3	150,000	50,000	155,947	50,000	5,947	0
Component 4	0	0	41,560	25,000	41,560	25,000
Subtotal	1,125,000	250,000	1,124,546	250,000	-455	0
Project Management Cost	112,000	150,000	112,455	150,000	455	0
Total project cost	1,237,000	400,000	1,237,000	400,000	0	0

? Component 1: Project financing is 284,178 USD, or 3.3%, more than the estimate provided in the PIF. This is due to increases in the estimates for staff management costs.

? Component 2: Project financing is 642,861 USD, or 8.2%, less than the estimate provided in the PIF. This is due to decreases in the estimates for international and national consultants and professional services, and reallocation to Component 4.

? Component 3: Project financing is 155,947 USD, or 4.0%, more than the estimate provided in the PIF. This is due to increases in the estimates for equipment and trainings/workshops.

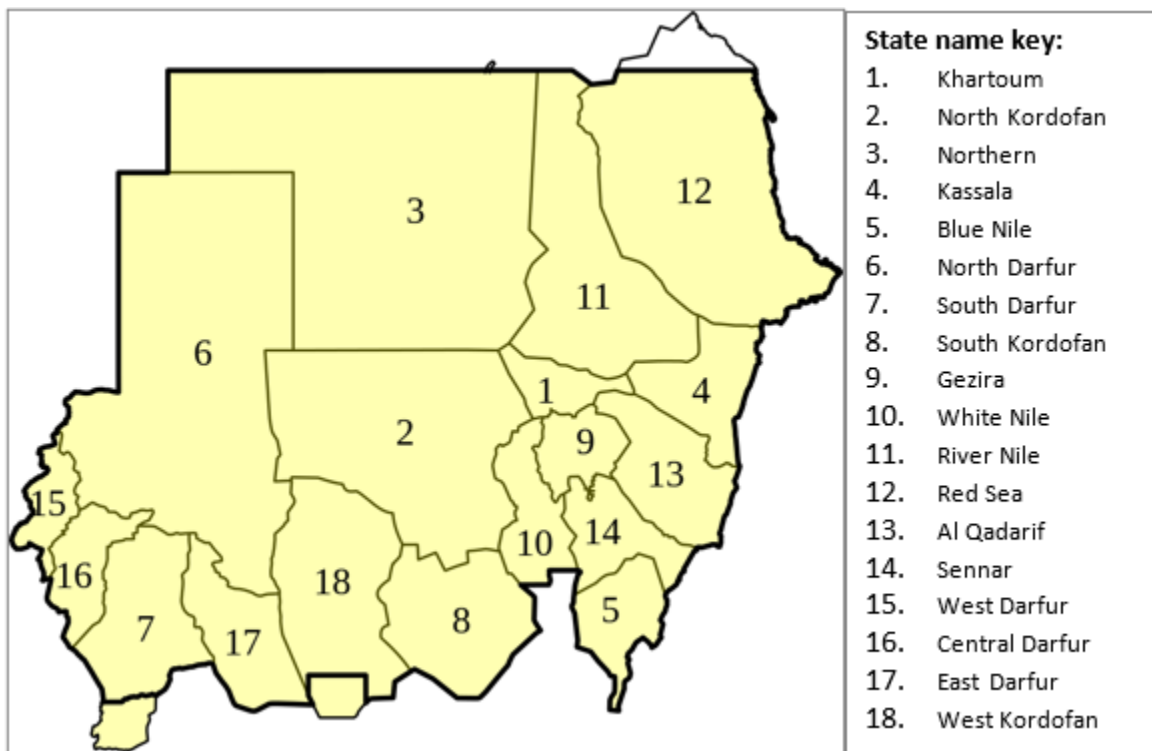
? Component 4: Project financing is 41,559.50 USD more than the estimate provided in the PIF. This is due to reallocation of activities (international consultants, workshops) previously under Components 1 and 2 to Component 4.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

This is a national project and most of the activities of the project's four outcomes will take place in the capital city of Khartoum which is shown as Region No.1 in the map that follows, with some of the activities undertaken in various states. However, activities under Output 1.5 'Awareness and knowledge on the enhanced transparency framework are improved among national experts and relevant stakeholders' and Output 2.1 'Transparency training programs that cover technical and procedural aspect of the Paris Agreement MRV and related materials prepared and being implemented' will take place in the capital city of each of Sudan's 18 states as noted in the list at right of the figure that follows. Carrying out CBIT project activities at the state level will ensure that transparency-related capacity is built at the level for which project initiatives will be undertaken thus ensuring a strong link between state- and national-level institutions to ensure proper country-level reporting under the Paris Agreement.

Given that the overall goal of the project is to help Sudan mainstream climate change considerations into national and sub-national (i.e. state-level) development policies, the engagement of state-level institutions is essential for strengthening and sustaining efforts to monitor, report, and verify the effectiveness of mitigation and adaptation activities implemented at the state level. As such, state-level institutions are key stakeholders that will coordinate with national institutions on policy implementation and capacity building; provide local data and information about lessons learned from project implementation; and coordinate with relevant institutions and stakeholder the tracking of progress in the implementation of national initiatives. They will work closely with the HCENR on Components 1, 2, 3, and 4 in coordinating climate change and transparency activities at the state-level and ensuring access to the knowledge generated.



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

During the design phase, three consultative workshops were conducted with stakeholders. The purpose of these consultations was to ensure that the design of the CBIT project was country-driven while being responsive to obligations under of the Paris Agreement. During and after each workshop, feedback from stakeholders was synthesized, evaluated, and integrated into project planning and subsequently into the design of the project document. Over a dozen institutions/organizations were involved with over 50 stakeholders.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is provided in Annex 9 of the accompanying project document. The engagement plan identifies specific institutional actors and describes modalities for their interactions with stakeholders through the implementation of project activities. It also provides details on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the modalities of engagement and information dissemination, and associated resource requirements. Table 2.1 below summarizes the project's stakeholders, their responsibilities and involvement in the preparation of the project, and their anticipated role in project implementation. Additional details are provided in Annex 9 of the accompanying project document.

Table 2.1: Stakeholder Overview

This table has been prepared on the basis of consultations held during the preparation of the project proposal, as summarized in the report entitled: "Summary of stakeholder's consultation activities for Sudan CBIT Project"

Name of key stakeholders	Current responsibility/expertise	Proposed role in CBIT project
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? GHG inventory: provision of activity data and emission factors related to AFOLU sector and its subsectors ? Mitigation and adaptation activities within the sector ? Help in development of national tools and modalities in AFOLU sector supporting both MRV and M&E systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? In general, these ministries will participate in Components 1, 2, and 3, through

Name of key stakeholders	Current responsibility/expertise	Proposed role in CBIT project
Ministry of Animal Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Participation in training, capacity building and awareness raising activities ? Building capacities within the ministry and its subsidiaries and coordinate with the Climate Change Unit activities related to QA/QC, data management and archiving system 	<p>training, sectoral analyses, and development & implementation of the tracking system.</p> <p>? Specifically, these ministries will contribute to the development of new legal, procedural, and inter-institutional arrangements (Outputs 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 2.1.2, 3.1.2, and 4.1.2)</p>
Ministry of Petroleum and Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? GHG inventory: provision of activity data and emission factors related to energy sector ? Mitigation and adaptation activities within the energy sector 	
Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Help in development of national tools and modalities in energy sector supporting both MRV and M&E systems ? Participation in training, capacity building and awareness raising activities ? Building capacities within the ministry and its subsidiaries and coordinate with the Climate Change Unit activities related to QA/QC, data management and archiving system 	
Ministry of Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Building capacities within the ministry and its subsidiaries and coordinate with the Climate Change Unit activities related to QA/QC, data management and archiving system 	
Ministry of Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? GHG inventory: provision of activity data and emission factors related to industrial processes and products use (IPPU) and waste sectors 	
Ministry of Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Mitigation and adaptation activities within the IPPU and waste sectors 	
Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Help in development of national tools and modalities in IPPU and waste sectors supporting both MRV and M&E systems ? Participation in training, capacity building and awareness raising activities ? Building capacities and coordinate with the Climate Change Unit activities related to QA/QC, data management and archiving system 	
State-level institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Coordination with national institutions on policy implementation and capacity building. ? Provision of local data and information about lessons learned from project implementation. ? Coordinate with relevant institutions and stakeholder the tracking of progress in the implementation of national initiatives, 	<p>Work closely with HCENR on Components 1, 2, 3 and 4 in coordinating climate change and transparency activities at the state-level.</p>
Academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Training and educational materials about transparency of climate change actions for both public awareness and capacity building of national human resources. ? Helping in building capacities in relation to climate change actions and transparency of reporting the actions for different sectors ? Development of national tools and modalities for GHG inventories, climate change mitigation measures, NDCs, adaptation action, QA/QC procedure, data achieving system ? Technical support in improving MRV system for mitigation and M&E system for adaptation actions. 	<p>Representatives of research and teaching community serve as expert consultative group and focus of Output 1.1.5.</p>

Name of key stakeholders	Current responsibility/expertise	Proposed role in CBIT project
Ministry of Finance and National Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Data supply and sectoral expertise ? Training, capacity building and awareness-raising ? Institutional arrangements ? Legal and procedural arrangements 	These national entities will work closely with the project team on data collection and reporting issues related to the MRV system and on gender-disaggregated statistics
Central Bureau of Statistics		
The Council of Ministers		
Civil society organizations (CSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Consultation on climate change issues ? Data and training providers ? Experience with gender issues 	CSOs will contribute to technical assistance (Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.1.3), gender-related analysis, training, and dissemination of results.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Other = (Data and training providers)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

A Gender Analysis and Action plan for Sudan, including a discussion of climate-related findings, is provided in Annex 11 of the accompanying project document. The gender action plan identifies deliberate actions to address the policy, institutional and cultural barriers that have marginalized women's engagement in climate change decision making in Sudan. Essentially, the gender mainstreaming strategy focuses upon the introduction of activities within the CBIT project design that will facilitate more women to be empowered in fostering transparency in the analysis of climate-related actions. Key objectives of the gender mainstreaming strategy are summarized in the bullets below

? Training more women in GHG emission inventory, tools, and methods, MRV, and transparency requirements;

? Involvement of women in workshops and integration within decision-making bodies

? Engagement of local women consultants in the implementation of this project and the monitoring of progress.

? Engagement of local women consultants in the development of knowledge generation and management products.

Within these overall objectives, a gender action plan was developed that consists of 17 specific actions in the implementation of CBIT project activities that will increase women participation and empowerment relative to the transparency requirements in the Paris Agreement. Each specific action is accompanied by an indicator, target, baseline level, timeline, and administrative responsibility. Additional details are provided in Annex 11 of the accompanying project document.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The private sector will be represented in the proposed national inter-institutional mechanism for better coordination between national institutions in which policy/decision makers and technical experts from relevant institutions can work together to support the implementation of Sudan's transparency

obligations (Outcome 1.1). Currently, there are many mitigation actions implemented by the private sector that are not tracked at national level due to the lack of data/information sharing. The main private sector engagement for this project is focused on the energy and forestry sectors. The major role of private companies operating in these sectors will be to provide data for GHG inventory and implementation of GHG inventory methodologies. In addition, the CBIT project will support and promote synergies between ongoing national efforts to put in place policy conditions to attract private sector investment in electric off-grid solutions and sustainable forestry practices, including promoting solar PV for large consumers in urban communities by introducing new Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs); participating in energy efficiency awareness programs in the residential, commercial & industrial sectors; and private company involvement in investment opportunities under ongoing Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forests (REDD+) initiatives.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The following table summarizes indicated project-related risks.

Table 5.1: Project Risks and Risk Mitigation Approaches

Risk	Risk Level	Approach to Risk Mitigation
Risk 1: Economic and political instability is creating changes in relevant Government agencies and therefore cause delays to the project start and activity implementation.	Moderate	Mitigation of this risk requires more efforts on the part of UNDP to keep government partners updated and committed.
Risk 2: Weak coordination at federal and state levels	Moderate	The project will assist in resolving issues between the two authorities to improve relation and coordination.
Risk 3: The mechanisms created by the project are not be sustainable beyond the end of the project implementation period.	Low/ Moderate	Both the Government of Sudan and multilateral donors have contributed to multi-year support for climate-related reporting activities in Sudan. The new analytical and information management capacity put in place by the project will continue to be utilized beyond the end of the project implementation period.
Risk 4: The transparency framework is not considered to be sufficiently valuable by the government to ensure its support for project activities; with resources diverted to other activities.	Low/ Moderate	The project is explicitly designed to link the transparency framework to high-priority development issues in Sudan, such as disaster risk reduction and solar transformation. These linkages will ensure that the project maintains high-level governmental support.

Risk	Risk Level	Approach to Risk Mitigation
Risk 5: Insufficient governmental attention to climate change impacts/issues due to pressing political/development concerns will hinder project implementation.	Low	The project team will ensure governmental stakeholders are informed of progress and engaged throughout the implementation process.
Risk 6: Significant range in skill sets and awareness across federal/state agencies will cause delays in project implementation	Moderate	Targeted capacity building approaches will be applied for different sectors and also for different skill sets, with a focus on knowledge transfer and peer-to-peer learning.
Risk 7: Difficulty for stakeholders to hold meetings due to travel restrictions imposed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic	Moderate	Project team will take all appropriate precautions for traveling and undertaking local activities, including virtual meetings as needed. See section that follows for additional details on response measures regarding Covid-19
Risk 8: Institutional changes, which result in affecting the implementation of the project at the national or state levels	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Project team will support HCENR, the executing agency which is a stable institution, established in 1992 and has a membership from all environment and natural resources related national institutions. ? Ensure that the project management has independent arrangements that are unlikely to be affected by institutional changes ? Ensure that at the state level the coordination of the implementation of the project activities based on coordination body consist of experts representing relevant institutions
Risk 9: Risk of insufficient political will and commitment that can affect government in-kind contribution to the project implementation and maintaining the institutional arrangements made by the project for enhanced transparency	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Carrying out high-level awareness sessions and seek final approval from political authorities from the line ministries during at the beginning of the project implementation. ? Continue to inform decision makers and political leaders on throughout the project implementation through workshop and meeting to present the outputs of the reviews and assessment of policies, legal and institutional framework, also on Sudan's obligation towards Paris Agreement. ? Efforts made to ensure that the project is addressing both short term needs regarding convention requirements while at the same time achieving results with a long-term perspective of helping Sudan address climate change issues in a more sustainable manner ? Ensure project is well known beyond the implementation partners so that there will be no misunderstandings concerning objectives and activities. ? Define, specify, allocate and agree Institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities.
Risk 10: Risk of conservative views, lack of collaboration, e.g. on data provision, in some of the institutions participating in the project implementation	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Establish legal and procedural arrangements for formal collaboration arrangements with relevant institutions ? Expand participation of data provider in the new MRV tasks, using win-win approaches and support continues data generation and sharing using online portal. ? Define, specify, allocate and agree Institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities

Risk	Risk Level	Approach to Risk Mitigation
Risk 11: The stakeholders remain engaged, supportive and contributing to the project implementation and the resulting MRV arrangements	Moderate	? Ensure information sharing and develop a stakeholder engagement platform ? Ensure participation of all relevant stakeholders group in project workshops and training event, as appropriate.
Risk 12: Climate Change will lead to a more variable climate in Sudan	Moderate	? Apply Ecosystem-Based Adaptation approaches thereby enhancing ecosystem resilience to climate change.

Due to the continuous evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic and its already observed and potential consequences on project design and implementation, the risks, response measures and opportunities related to the COVID-19 are addressed separately, as described hereby.

COVID-19 risk analysis and response measures

COVID poses a risk to several aspects of project design and implementation. The key risks are related to the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines, stakeholder engagement processes, enabling environment, and financing. The main risks identified, and the response measure considered in the CBIT are shown in Table 5.2 below.

Table 5.2 COVID related risks and response measures

Risk category	Specific risk	Response measure
Availability of technical expertise, capacity, and changes in timelines	Training and knowledge management activities cannot be held due to restrictions	? A combination of remote and digital-based guidance by international experts and utilization of national experts will be used to ensure the implementation of the activities. ? Activities related to knowledge management and possible exchanges will adhere to UNDP guidance on travel and precautions related to containment of the COVID-19 global pandemic, and the project will develop virtual or on-line activities to support these exchanges where possible. The same modalities will be employed when technical trainings are not possible in person.
	Limited capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions affect the effectiveness of the interventions.	? The development of guidelines, templates and manuals for each output developed within the project will ensure the outputs of the project can be used beyond project implementation and will allow the staff to access detailed information on MRV process, ensuring the sustainability of the work and reinforcing the institutional capacity of the institutions involved.

Risk category	Specific risk	Response measure
	Delays in project implementation	? Most activities and events will be organized and conducted using virtual platforms to ensure that any COVID-19 related limitations will be dealt with in a timely manner. ? Furthermore, the design of the project has considered delays up to one year in the implementation of the activities by splitting the work in four years and allowing most of the activities to be developed in parallel.
	Limited availability of international and national consultants to support project implementation.	? UNDP and the Government of Sudan maintain a list of consultants with expertise in the different MRV components and proven competences for carrying out home based assignments.
Stakeholder Engagement Process	Mobility of stakeholders and staff is affected	? The project design has taken into account steps to minimize these risks such as limiting travel to or from areas where COVID-19 is prevalent, and will also provide training on regular hand washing, social distancing and wearing masks in public for the project staff and stakeholders during the inception phase. These trainings will be repeated throughout the project implementation and reinforced during settings where it is determined to be high risks areas.
	Highly vulnerable actors and typically marginalized groups are not involved in project implementation	
Enabling Environment	Government priorities change because of the pandemic	? The high-level involvement and commitment of national stakeholders shown in the PPG reaffirms the interest of the country and ensures the project implementation is country driven. The design of the project activities, prioritizing the use of virtual platforms, will allow stakeholder to continue with their involvement in potential lockdown phases.
Financing	Co-financing availability	? The contribution from the Government of Sudan is provided in-kind, in the form of government personnel and public resources. Thus, the co-finance is not affected. The involvement of the staff from the PPG phase ensures the engagement of national stakeholders, that will be allowed to continue with project implementation home-based, if appropriate.
	Price increase in procurement	? The possibility for developing the work virtually ensures that the demand for procurement is sufficient to meet the project requirements in a cost-effective way.

COVID-19 opportunity analysis

Albeit indirectly, most of the activities to achieve the project results are likely to have some bearing on the effectiveness of COVID-19 risk-reducing efforts. CBIT will provide result in improved institutional arrangements and in the implementation of an MRV system; both will consider the COVID-19, and post circumstances. The ongoing GHG Inventory and mitigation actions under consideration would also touch upon the risks and assumptions based on socio-economic impacts of COVID-19.

A potentially positive impact from COVID-19 is the emerging opportunity to slowly introduce e-governance (online public service provision and delivery without physical interactions) over time, enabling improved service provisions in both rural and urban areas.

Given the fact that this project underlying motivation is to cut emissions and build resilience under improved transparency conditions, COVID-19 is likely to have environmental and development benefits at the appropriate scale. Given the long-term need of practicing social distancing, COVID-19 is likely to introduce policy changes to many global meetings and conferences including those of the UNFCCC, GEF, UNCBD, UNCCD to enable innovative and digital modalities to be fully employed, applied and rolled out to countries. This is likely to change the modalities (currently travel heavy and posing risks of exposure through physical contact) of conducting Convention businesses and contribute to the long-term desired outcome of the Convention.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Sudan, and the Country Programme. UNDP will follow its operational policies and procedures established for NIM implementation and will ensure the necessary oversight of the national implementing partner. UNDP will ensure the project delivers results to the highest standards and in full compliance with UNDP and GEF policies.

The HCENR will provide office space for the project and its personnel. The HCENR is also responsible for coordination of implementation of other climate change-related projects, including the UNDP-GEF Enabling Activity to support the compilation of Sudan's Third National Communication and its First Biennial Update Report and projects on renewable energy/energy efficiency funded by the GEF and resilience-building project initiatives funded by the Green Climate Fund and other donors. The Climate Change Unit of the HCENR will ensure that this project is implemented in close synergy with these projects as well as with activities related to implementation and monitoring of Sudan's National Adaptation Plan and NDC.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for oversight in the implementation of this project. Regarding its oversight role, UNDP will oversee project activities to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. This includes responsibility for project approval and start-up, project completion, evaluation, and the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

The CBIT project is highly aligned with ongoing climate change related activities and the opportunities for collaboration are substantial. The project has been designed to be implemented in parallel and in

complementarity with several activities, including the following. Table 6.1 provides an overview of additional initiatives with which the CBIT project will coordinate.

? An initiative by UNDP and the HCENR on the 3rd National Communication to the UNFCCC. The project focuses on enabling the GoS to update the national GHG inventory, to identify measures for GHG mitigation and adaptation to climate change and to evaluate social/economic impact of their implementation. The proposed CBIT project will support the government to carry out all the necessary activities to prepare the 3rd National Communication to comply with its commitments under the UNFCCC.

? Sudan's newly launched Solar Transformation Programme (STP) which aims to take advantage of opportunities around decentralized renewable energy solutions to provide cost-effective, rapidly deployable, and reliable alternatives for expanding electricity access to rural communities in Sudan. The programme integrates private sector solutions and investment in order to take advantage of several notable trends, including cost reductions solar PV equipment; increased availability of energy efficient appliances; and the advent of new business and financial models. The knowledge and lessons learnt generated through the CBIT project on MRV-related aspects of renewable energy will be shared and exchanged through peer-to-peer interactions (Outputs 1.1.5 and 2.1.2).

? Sudan's National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) which determined priority needs and establish a plan of action for developing Sudan's capacity to meet its commitments to national and global environmental management. The NCSA was a highly participatory and consultative process that resulted in the production of several technical reports over a two-year period, all of which have direct links to monitoring and evaluation progress on the implementation of multilateral agreement commitments. The CBIT project is highly aligned with the outputs of the NCSA relative to components of capacity strengthening, MRV, and M&E.

? The REDD+ Sudan project which provides support for the implementation of Readiness Preparation Proposal for REDD+ to enable Sudan to establish reference emissions levels / forest reference levels (ERL/FRL) and an MRV for the forestry sector. The CBIT project's outputs regarding transparency protocols and mechanisms will be closely aligned with this global mechanism to mitigate the climate change caused by forest loss or degradation in collaboration with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) which is supporting Sudan in the preparation and subsequent implementation of REDD+ strategies.

Table 6.1: Overview of Coordination with Related Projects

Programme/ Project	Description	Status	Partners
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Programme/ Project	Description	Status	Partners
?Third National Communication (TNC) and First Biennial Update Report (BUR)?	The objective of the project is to enable Sudan in the preparation of its third NC and second BUR to the UNFCCC. MRV-related activities are closely linked with the CBIT project. The MRV segment of the 3NC/2BUR project will be primarily focused on the development of a framework for domestic MRV and related capacity building needs to design such an MRV system. The CBIT project will support specific MRV system improvements under Output 1.1.2 while also addressing capacity requirements associated with GHG mitigation and adaptation reporting, thus constructively exploiting important synergies between the projects, and avoiding duplicative efforts. Coordination between this project and the CBIT will be carried through consultative meetings between the respective project managers.	2015-2021	? GEF ? UNDP ? HCENR
?Strengthening adaptation planning processes and capacity for implementation of adaptation actions in agricultural and water sectors in the Sudan?	The objective of this Readiness project is to strengthen climate change adaptation planning in the Sudan based on updated and reliable data. Data and information made available under this proposal will be absorbed and utilized through the 18 reactivated State-Level Technical Committees, which will operate in an inclusive participatory manner and inform the national-level adaptation planning in Sudan. The project's objectives overlap with several outputs of the CBIT project, namely the data management activities of Output 1.1.4 and the strategic planning aspects of Output 1.1.2. Efforts will be made to constructively exploit potential synergies while avoiding any duplicative efforts. Coordination between this project and the CBIT will be carried through consultative meetings between the respective project managers	2020-2022	? GCF ? FAO
?Leapfrogging Sudan's markets to more efficient lighting and air conditioners?	This project aims to transform Sudanese markets for energy efficient lighting and air-conditioners, thereby providing important greenhouse gas mitigation co-benefits and decreased energy poverty. Outputs include the development of standards, enforcement of regulations supporting energy efficient products, and building the institutional framework capable of maintaining steady market development, while mainstreaming gender into project activities. The project's mitigation objectives overlap with the MRV and M&E activities under Outcome 2.1. Efforts will be made to constructively exploit potential synergies regarding tools and methods while avoiding any duplicative efforts. Coordination between this project and the CBIT will be carried through consultative meetings between the respective project managers	2018-2022	? GEF ? UNDP ? MWRIE

Programme/ Project	Description	Status	Partners
?Promoting the Use of Electric Water Pumps for Irrigation?	This project promotes the use of solar PV-powered electric water pumps for irrigation in Sudan and it involved a large variety of stakeholders in its design phase. The project?s major component calls for the installation of 28 pumps as part of a pilot phase, the establishment of a National PV Fund and coordinated loan facility and a minimum of 1,468 3off-grid PV pumps ranging in size from 3.12-29.6 kWp installed in farms in the Northern State of Sudan with support from the National PV Fund. The project?s mitigation objectives overlap with the MRV and M&E activities under Outcome 2.1. Efforts will be made to constructively exploit potential synergies regarding tools and methods while avoiding any duplicative efforts. Coordination between this project and the CBIT will be carried through consultative meetings between the respective project managers	2016-2021	? GEF ? UNDP ? MWRIE
?Adapt for Environment and Climate Resilience in Sudan?	This project focused on increasing the understanding and integration of climate resilience and environmental management into delivery, plans and policy in Sudan. This policy framework should help promote more transparent decision-making on future objectives, targets, and priority policies and measures for building climate resilience. The CBIT project will account for lessons learned within the capacity building activities of Component 2.	2015-2019	DfID
?Climate risk finance for sustainable and climate resilient rain-fed farming and pastoral systems?	This project supported the development of a range of financial mechanisms to incentivize investments in climate change adaptation and risk reduction measures in 6 vulnerable agro-ecological regions of Sudan. This range of financial mechanisms should promote transparent decision-making on future objectives, targets, and priority policies and measures for financing adaptation interventions. The CBIT project will account for lessons learned within the capacity building activities of Component 2.	2014-2018	? LDCF ? UNDP
?National Disaster Risk Management Programme?	The project aimed to strengthen EWS in a gender-sensitive manner through hazard monitoring, data analysis and warning dissemination. The CBIT project will account for lessons learned within the capacity building activities of Component 2.	2013-2016	? UNDP ? BCPR

Programme/ Project	Description	Status	Partners
?Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan?	This project seeks to support climate change adaptation efforts among subsistence agro-pastoralist and nomadic pastoralist communities in dryland zones across nine states in Sudan. The overall goal of the project to promote a paradigm shift in dryland pastoral and farming systems through an integrated approach to enhance water security in the face of changing climate conditions, climate resilient agriculture, climate resilient rangeland management, and gender mainstreaming. The project?s approach to monitoring the impacts of adaptation interventions overlap with the review and application of M&E tools under Outcome 2.1. Efforts will be made to constructively exploit potential synergies regarding tools and methods while avoiding any duplicative efforts. Coordination between this project and the CBIT will be carried through consultative meetings between the respective project managers	2020-2025	? GCF ? UNDP ? HCENR
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Project	This project, through the development of guidelines, training and knowledge-sharing activities, seeks to help countries build capacity to adopt common methodologies to measure the effects of their policies and report progress publicly. Sudan is one of twelve participating countries. Training activities focus on the methodologies to be applied for the estimation of greenhouse gas emissions, on the planning, evaluation and reporting of policies and mitigation measures, and on the evaluation of the institutional arrangements necessary to ensure compliance with the commitments under the Paris Agreement	2020-2022	? UNEP ? HCENR
Support for the design of the MRV System in the framework of REDD+ Readiness in the Sudan	This project seeks to support Sudan in the development of a robust National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) to obtain up-to-date, reliable, transparent and accessible information about the extent and nature of the country?s forests and guide decision and policy making for sustainable development of its forest resources. The activities are being implemented by Sudan?s Forests National Corporation (FNC) and Sudanese Remote Sensing Authority (RSA) with technical support from FAO and financial support from the World Bank under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).	2014-2017	? FAO ? FNC ? RSA
Enabling transparency in the AFOLU sector: Enhancing Data Collection and Institutional Arrangements	This project seeks to support Sudan?s greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory team through workshop events in pursuit of enhanced transparency in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use sector project team have been working together to strengthen Sudan?s capacity for climate change reporting.	2019-2021	? HCENR ? FNC ? Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA)

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC
- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD
- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury
- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD
- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC
- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC
- Others

The following table outlines the extent which major national strategies and plans are aligned with the activities under the CBIT project.

Table 7.1: Description of how CBIT project aligns with national strategies/plans

National strategy/plan	Alignment with CBIT project
National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC	CBIT builds upon the priority vulnerable sector identified during the NAPA process
National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD	CBIT builds upon the priority vulnerable sectors identified during the NAPA process
National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD	CBIT project will rely on data available from these action plans on forestry sector for incorporation into data center
Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC	Extensive synergies across GHG inventory development, GHG mitigation analysis, and vulnerability assessment
National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD	Recommendations/findings from these assessments incorporated into the baseline assessment of training capacity needed for transparency
National Communication Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC	Extensive synergies across GHG inventory development, GHG mitigation analysis, and vulnerability assessment

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The CBIT project seeks to strengthen Sudan's enabling environment for knowledge generation and management related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. As discussed in the Alternative scenario, many of the outcomes and outputs are centered around the development of knowledge products. Under Outcome 1.1, the CBIT project will work with government institutions and non-governmental stakeholders to establish long-term strategy institutional arrangements for climate change transparency. Knowledge management/sharing is integrated into this outcome through awareness raising and knowledge sharing on the enhanced transparency framework among national experts and relevant stakeholders through a series of workshops (Activities 1.1.4.7 and 1.1.5.1). The budget for knowledge management under this outcome is USD 5,400, including consultants, travel, and professional services.

Under Outcome 2.1, the CBIT project will enhance Sudan's national capacity for transparency in line with modalities, procedures, and guidelines for transparency under Article 13. Knowledge management/sharing is integrated into this outcome through information sharing regarding tools and approaches to meet the transparency requirements on MRV systems, GHG inventories, quantifying mitigation and adaptation actions, and development of an online transparency portal (10 activities across Outputs 2.1.2 and 2.1.3). The budget for knowledge management under this outcome is USD 219,558, including workshop costs, training development costs, and associated costs for local consultants and travel.

Moreover, under Component 4, the project will establish an online platform system for simplifying and streamlining the inventory data collection and management process, as well as for accessing data for use in mitigation analysis. This system will be managed by the HCENR in collaboration/partnership with relevant ministries, will serve as a knowledge/information coordination medium between data providers, data aggregators, and inventory compilers. It will also act as a back-end archiving system maintaining disaggregated wealth of country level information. This Component includes both standard M&E activities as well as knowledge generation for use at the national and state levels. Knowledge generation and capture will take place in specific activities in the project as a) project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated and b) lessons learned and best practices are synthesized and shared via an online transparency platform.

Finally, the project will establish a comprehensive communication plan/strategy to disseminate project results. This plan/strategy is focused on the development of the online transparency platform which will be an information portal that will support knowledge management to capture, document, and share the broad variety of data, information, and knowledge generated by project activities. The objective of the communication strategy will be to develop consistent messaging regarding mitigation and adaptation targets and activities that are delivered by the HCENR in a single clear voice to target audiences across Sudan's public and private sectors. It will also provide a basis information exchange regarding the range of knowledge generation products between national- and state-level agencies. The online transparency platform as a communication strategy will ensure that the project transparency achievements are accounted for in future climate change initiatives.

A comprehensive communication plan/strategy for disseminating project results will ensure the high visibility, accessibility of materials and tools produced and promotion of the project and its results.

Outputs	Activities	Key KM Products and indicative budget	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
and evaluated	4.1.1.2 Terminal evaluation	TE (\$10,000)																
4.1.2 Lessons learned (LL), and best practices shared via the newly developed online transparency platform	4.1.2.1 Synthesize lessons learnt and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practices	Online knowledge platform, Communication plan/strategy to disseminate project results and LL reports (\$17,359.50)																

In addition, the project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other knowledge-sharing networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar transparency projects and disseminate these lessons so that there is constructive information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally. The information and knowledge generated by the project will increase the institutional capacities of the ministries, and other stakeholder entities involved, to include transparency objectives in public policies and decision-making process in order to achieve NDC goals. Details regarding key activities for the above outcomes/outputs are provided in Annex 4 of the accompanying project document.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves the results identified. An overview is provided below with additional details described in Section VI of the Project Document.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high

quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF M&E policy](#) and other relevant GEF policies.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/state institutions assigned to undertake project monitoring. The GEF Operational Focal Point will strive to ensure consistency in the approach taken to the GEF-specific M&E requirements. This will be achieved by applying the same database tracking tool system which is being hosted by the HCENR to track data transparency developments emerging from the NDC (22,000 USD has been allocated for this activity under Component 3, Output 3.2). This could be achieved for example by using one national institute to complete the GEF Tracking Tools for all GEF-financed projects in the country, including projects supported by other GEF Agencies. Mandatory M&E requirements and associated indicative budgets are summarized in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	USD 5,000	Within 60 days from the date of First Disbursement .
Inception Report	None	Within 30 days from the Inception Workshop.
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	None	Annually
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually
Monitoring of the Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Social and Environmental Management Framework,	None	On-going
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	USD 9,200	2 January 2024
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	USD 10,000	1 September 2025
TOTAL indicative COST	USD 24,200	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?

This project contributes to Sudan's commitments under the UNFCCC to enable the country to address climate change considerations (mitigation of GHG emissions, assessment of vulnerability of key sectors to climate change, formulation of climate-resilience strategies). Several elements of the project promote good governance benefits to the country. First, the project will promote institutional coordination efficiency by building on work that has already been done to establish a legislative and regulatory framework for transparency. Second, the project will reduce the cost of key analytical work over time by increasing the capacity of experts in Sudan to conduct key analyses (e.g. damage and loss estimates and cost-benefit analysis for greenhouse gas mitigation policies and measures) rather than relying on international experts.

Third, the project will reduce costs and increase efficiency over the long term by generating data and knowledge that can be used to inform climate change policy-making. More robust projections and economic analyses will provide policy-makers in Sudan with the information necessary to optimize mitigation and adaptation policies supported by empirical data. Taken together, these elements will yield global environmental benefits through promoting transformational change by integrating transparency objectives in national reporting; introduction of methods and tools in support of the delivery of global benefits; and improved mechanism for managing information and knowledge.

The following table illustrates the estimated number of stakeholders from different institutions participating in the project. The number of beneficiaries was determined by a 2-step process. First, the role of each stakeholder institution was evaluated relative to the intersection of CBIT project scope and stakeholder interests. Second, stakeholder institutions were consulted regarding the number of proposed participants in the project.

#	Stakeholder	Expected number of participants			Women involvement
		TWGs	Training & workshops	Awareness sessions	
1	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	0	2	10	6
2	Ministry of Interior	2	2	10	7
3	Ministry of Justice	0	2	10	6
4	Ministry of Communications and Digital Transformation	6	2	10	9
5	Ministry of Cabinet Affairs	0	0	10	5
6	Ministry of Finance and National Economy & Central Bank of Sudan	0	4	10	7
7	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	2	4	10	8
8	Ministry of Irrigation and Water resources	2	2	10	7
9	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	4	4	10	9
10	Ministry of Industry	6	2	10	9
11	Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation	0	0	10	5
12	Ministry of Animal Resources	2	2	10	7
13	Ministry of culture and media	0	2	10	6
14	Ministry of Transport	2	2	10	7
15	Ministry of Health	0	2	10	6
16	Ministry of Labor	0	2	10	6

#	Stakeholder
17	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
18	Ministry of Youth and Sport
19	Ministry of Social Welfare
20	Ministry of Mining
21	Ministry of Urban Development, Roads and Bridges
22	Ministry of Federal Government
23	Ministry of Religious Affairs and Endowments
24	Ministry of Trade and Supply
25	Ministry of Defense
B	Other institutions
1	HCENR
2	Central Bureau of Statistics
3	Sudanese Standards & Metrology Organization (SSMO)
4	National Research Centre
5	Energy Research Centre
6	Academic Institutions and Universities
7	Civil Society Organizations (CSO)
8	Unions, chambers and other private sector associations
9	State Governments
10	State level institutions
11	Private sector and industrial facilities (Food Industry, Cement factories, Sugar companies, Energy, Oil & Gas industry)
12	Unions, chambers of commerce and other associations

Expected number of participants			Women involvement
TWGs	Training & workshops	Awareness sessions	
8	2	10	10
0	0	10	5
0	0	10	5
4	2	10	8
6	2	10	9
0	2	10	6
0	0	10	5
4	0	10	7
2	2	10	7
8	4	10	11
6	2	10	10
6	2	10	10
2	2	10	7
8	2	10	10
8	50	200	129
6	2	50	30
8	36	108	76
0	18	180	99
8	10	30	15
8	10	20	15
8	4	10	11
118	182	888	584

Direct beneficiaries	300
Other beneficiaries	888

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Not available at this stage			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Exempted

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
SESP Exemption_6529_Sudan	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: Enhancement of Sudanese human and institutional capacities in the area of transparency, according to the decisions of Paris Agreement on Climate Change	<u>Indicator 1:</u> Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 11)	0 direct beneficiaries in the baseline	150 direct beneficiaries, of whom 70 are women	300 direct beneficiaries, of whom 140 are women
Project component 1	Strengthening of national institutions for transparency related activities			
Project Outcome 1.1: National institutional arrangements for climate change transparency are developed	<u>Indicator 2:</u> Establishment of a MRV system with agency-specific procedures, protocols, and obligations fully defined	No existing MRV system	Complete initial draft of MRV system requirements	MRV system established
	<u>Indicator 3:</u> Presence of national networks established of staff responsible for MRV within the key relevant government organizations, as well as local experts	No existing MRV network	Development of specifications for MRV network	MRV network established

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	Indicator 4: (CBIT Indicator 3): Quality of MRV Systems	2 (Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there)	5 (Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e., mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited)	9 (Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems ? robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	<p>1.1.1: Current institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system are analyzed in light of the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement, constraints, gaps, and needs identified, and a proposal on suitable national institutional arrangement is prepared</p> <p>1.1.2: MRV system including legal and procedural arrangements for meeting Sudan's obligations on transparency is prepared</p> <p>1.1.3: The climate change unit of HCENR is strengthened to enhance its role in coordinating transparency under climate change</p> <p>1.1.4: Inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms including technical teams are strengthened</p> <p>1.1.5: Awareness and knowledge on the enhanced transparency framework are improved among national experts and relevant stakeholders</p>			
Project component 2:	Provision of tools, systems, trainings, and assistance in line with the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Outcome 2.1: National capacity for transparency under Paris Agreement has been built, in line with modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency under Art.13	<u>Indicator 5:</u> Country-specific training on MRV systems, GHG inventories and GHG mitigation	General training materials exist and have been used, but none are Sudan-appropriate and sector-specific	At least 2 Sudan-appropriate sector-specific trainings each, on MRV systems, GHG inventories, GHG mitigation, and adaptation have been conducted and delivered for sectoral ministries	? At least 1 additional Sudan-appropriate sector-specific training, each on MRV systems, GHG inventories, GHG mitigation, and adaptation have been conducted and delivered for sectoral ministries ? Comprehensive sector-specific training modules have been developed and delivered regarding MRV systems, GHG inventories, GHG mitigation, and adaptation
	<u>Indicator 6:</u> Integration of transparency requirements into key sectoral policies/legislation regarding climate change	Transparency requirements are not currently integrated into key sectoral policies and/or legislation	Development of a strategy document for addressing transparency requirements in climate change policymaking	? 3 climate change sectoral policies or national/state legislation incorporate transparency requirements ? Training programme established on integrating transparency requirements into energy, forestry, and waste sector regulations

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	<p><u>Indicator 7:</u> (CBIT Indicator 5): Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities</p>	<p>2 (Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.)</p>	<p>3 (Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.)</p>	<p>4 (Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities.)</p>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	<p>2.2.1 Transparency training programs that cover technical and procedural aspect of the Paris Agreement MRV and related materials prepared and being implemented</p> <p>2.2.2 Development of tools and approaches to meet the transparency requirements on MRV systems, GHG inventories and on quantifying mitigation and adaptation actions</p> <p>2.2.3 Information sharing mechanism established and public awareness programme prepared and being implemented</p>			
Project component 3	Improvement of transparency over time			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outcome 3.1 Progress tracking and NDC transparency is maintained and improved over time	<u>Indicator 8:</u> Development of an online transparency portal for knowledge management and progress tracking in place	There is no online transparency portal	Development of specifications for transparency portal	transparency portal established and information about its functions/services disseminated to relevant sectoral ministries and private sector
	<u>Indicator 9:</u> Reporting of progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDC	There is no national methodology to track progress in the implementation of the NDC	Development of methodology to track NDC implementation progress consistent with the newly developed MRV system.	NDC implementation progress tracking system is fully operational
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	3.1.1 Long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received developed. 3.1.2 Integration of MRV into the related national institutions			
Project component 4	Knowledge Management and Monitoring & Evaluation			
Outcome 4.1 Enhanced information sharing about lessons learned associated with transparency obligations under Paris Agreement	<u>Indicator 10:</u> Dissemination of good practices and lessons learned	Not applicable	Bi-annual newsletter established on good practices and lessons learnt in mainstreaming transparency in climate activities	? Synthesis report on lessons learned on best transparency practices for GHG emission inventories, mitigation analysis, and adaptation activity prioritization. ? Online transparency platform populated by knowledge products generated by CBIT project

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	4.1.1 Project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated 4.1.2 Lessons learned, and best practices shared via the newly developed online transparency platform			

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

In response to the GEF Secretariat Review of the PIF, specific agency responses are summarized below:

? We note in-kind co-financing from the national government of \$250,000. However, we see that no amount has been allocated to the PMC. Consider revising.

- The Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources will contribute an additional \$150,000 for the project management comprising office space, furniture, electricity, water and communication costs.

? Indicator 1 and 2 are not relevant for this project. Please remove these targets

- Noted, Indicator 1 (Terrestrial protected areas) and indicator 2 (Marine protected areas) are deleted.

? Please add the sources of funding/support of the projects listed and implementation timelines (for those missing it) for additional clarity

- The sources of funding and implementation timelines are provided under section 2, Baseline scenario. The progress of the preparation of NDC and experiences of BUR are updated under section 2, sub activities number 8.

? Please add specific reference to the CBIT Programming Directions non-exhaustive list of eligible activities.

- Added specific reference to the CBIT programming directions non-exhaustive list of eligible activities such data generation in the development of climate policies leading to proper GHG inventory system, enhancement the preparation of both National communication and BUR as well as more effective implementation of the country's NDC

? It appears that the stakeholders listed refer to stakeholders that will be consulted during project preparation not stakeholders who were consulted already during the project identification phase. Please move to the right section and address the first question

- Addressed the first question under section II. #2 of the PIF.

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$ 50,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount (US\$)</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date (US\$)</i>	<i>Amount Committed (US\$)</i>
? Technical Studies	16,875		16,875
? Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document	20,000	24,562	
? Consultation and Validation Workshop	11,125	5,204	3,359
? Travel and logistics	2,000		
Total	50,000	29,766	20,234

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

This is a national project and most of the activities of the project's four outcomes will take place in the capital city of Khartoum which is shown as Region No.1 in the map that follows, with some of the activities undertaken in various states. However, activities under Output 1.5 "Awareness and knowledge on the enhanced transparency framework are improved among national experts and relevant stakeholders" and Output 2.1 "Transparency training programs that cover technical and procedural aspect of the Paris Agreement MRV and related materials prepared and being implemented" will take place in the capital city of each of Sudan's 18 states as noted in the list at right of the figure that follows. Carrying out CBIT project activities at the state level will ensure that transparency-related capacity is built at the level for which project initiatives will be undertaken thus ensuring a strong link between state- and national-level institutions to ensure proper country-level reporting under the Paris Agreement.

Given that the overall goal of the project is to help Sudan mainstream climate change considerations into national and sub-national (i.e, state-level) development policies, the engagement of state-level institutions is essential for strengthening and sustaining efforts to monitor, report, and verify the effectiveness of mitigation and adaptation activities implemented at the state level. As such, state-level institutions are key stakeholders that will coordinate with national institutions on policy implementation and capacity building; provide local data and information about lessons learned from project implementation; and coordinate with relevant institutions and stakeholder the tracking of progress in the implementation of national initiatives. They will work closely with the HCENR on

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Furniture/Equipment	PCs/laptop and printers for the NPM, M&E officer and Project assistance officer					-		4,454.50	4,454.50	HCENR
Furniture/Equipment-Vehicle	Estimated cost of setting up data center at HCENR to enhance inter-institutional coordination mechanism	18,000				18,000			18,000	HCENR
Furniture/Equipment-Vehicle	Cost of Server room, PC sets, cloud storage and other ICT related equipment for the HCENR data centre as for activity 2.1.2.1. Online and offline installed data entry templates and other required software's that serve different institutions as per activity no. 2.1.2.7		36,000			36,000			36,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Furniture/Equipment-Vehicle	Online and offline tracking tool to assess the progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs according to the developed MRV system for all sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste) as per activity 3.1.2.1. Online and offline QA/QC tracking system for support provided by donors and received by Sudan and reporting the results/impacts of the provided/received supports as per activity 3.1.2.2			18,000		18,000			18,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Contractual Services ? Individual	Salary for NPM = USD 88,000 (USD 1,833/month). Topping for HCENR's M&E officer = USD 6,000 (USD 125/month). Topping for HCENR's Project Assistance Officer = USD 6,000 (USD 125/month)					-		100,000	100,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Contractual Services ? Company	Provision of supplementary educational materials in climate change actions and transparency requirements to universities, higher education and specialized training institutes in Sudan as per activity 2.1.1.4. Materials and contracting costs of required infrastructure to enable the development of tools and link them with the HCENR Data Centre as per activity 2.1.2.1 .Contractor to program and develop some tools, i.e. spreadsheets, formats, procedures, etc. for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions as per activity 2.1.2.2 .ICT Contactor to develop of data management sharing		171,695			171,695			171,695	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		<i>Component 1</i>	<i>Component 2</i>	<i>Component 3</i>	<i>Component 4 (only part KM)</i>	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>M&E (part of Component 4)</i>	<i>PMC</i>		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Contractual Services ? Company	Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables for activities related to component #3			3,000		3,000			3,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
International Consultants	One international consultant for 15 working days @ USD 600/day to review the work done by TWG1 about the current institutional arrangement implemented for past and ongoing climate change related projects as per activity No. 1.1.1.3. One international consultant for 3 working days @ USD 500/day to assist the TWG1 in ranking the priorities and deliverables for the needs assessment as per activity No. 1.1.1.5. One international consultant for 20 working days @ USD 600/day to review and compile the report of TWG1 as per activity No. 1.1.1.7, in which a propose new structure is developed to enhance the transparency system in HCENR and inter-institutional	81,178				81,178			81,178	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
International Consultants	<p>One international consultant for 24 working days @ USD 600/day as per activity 2.1.1.2 to assist the national consultant in the development of customized and comprehensive training programs and materials (in Arabic and English) for different levels of stakeholders under all relevant institutions .One international consultant (USD 16,319; lumpsum) to peer reviewing the developed training curriculum, technical reports and tools produced by project teams as per activity 2.1.1.3.</p> <p>One international consultant for 15 working days @ USD 600/day for activity No.2.1.2.2 to assist the national consultant in the establishment of</p>		78,719			78,719			78,719	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
International Consultants	<p>One international consultant (USD 20,159; lumpsum) to help national consultant and TWG3 to implement activity 3.1.1.2 : Development of long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received related to the two selected sectors. One international consultant (USD 27,358; lumpsum) for activity 3.1.1.5 to peer review on the transparency strategy and integration of MRV into the related national institutions. One international consultant (USD 9,960; lumpsum) for activity 3.1.2.1 to help national consultant in the development of a methodology to keep track of progress in the</p>			48,237		48,237			48,237	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
International Consultants	M&E: One international consultant to undertake mid-term evaluation (USD 7,200); one international consultant to prepare terminal evaluation (USD 8,000).One international consultant (USD 15,319; lumpsum) for activity 2.1.2.9 during the second and the third year of the project and to submit a report : Synthesize lessons learnt and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practices				15,359.50	15,360	15,200		30,559.50	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Local Consultants	<p>One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.1.2 to prepare detailed TORs for members of the technical working group (TWG1), national and international consultants and hiring process of consultants for component #1.</p> <p>One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.2.1 to analyze the existing MRV/transparency system to identify needs and gaps for CBIT support.</p> <p>One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.2.2 to collect information and stocktaking of previous and current support to MRV/transparency initiatives to Sudan. One national</p>	75,100				75,100			75,100	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Local Consultants	<p>One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.1.1 : Preparation of TORs for members of the technical working group for national and international consultants to be hired for component #2</p> <p>.Six (6) national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.1.2 Development of customized and comprehensive training programs and materials (in Arabic and English) for different levels of stakeholders under all relevant institutions including sub national level (states).One national consultant for 38 working days @ USD 236.8 per day for activity 2.1.2.2 Establishment of national</p>		169,900			169,900			169,900	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Local Consultants	<p>One national consultant for 30 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 3.1.1.1: Preparation of TOR for national and international consultants to be hired for component #3</p> <p>.One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 3.1.1.2: Development of long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received related to the two selected sectors. One national consultant for 30 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 3.1.1.4 :to submit a report about the way forward & Roadmap to ensure the sustainability of CBIT project outcomes. One national</p>			49,260		49,260			49,260	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Local Consultants	M&E: One national consultant to support mid-term evaluation (USD 2,000); one national consultant to support terminal evaluation (USD 2,000)					-	4,000		4,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	<p>Cost of a workshop (hall rent, handouts and refreshments for 30 persons) to discuss with stakeholders on the findings of the needs assessment and the proposed institutional arrangement structure as per activity no. 1.1.1.9. Cost of a workshop (hall rent, handouts and refreshments for 60 persons) to discuss with stakeholders on the findings of 'Strengthened institutional arrangements for coordination of national MRV/transparency system' as per activity 1.1.2.5. Stakeholders? consultation through meetings and workshops as per activity no. 1.1.3.7. It includes the cost of two workshops (20-30 participants each) at the 2nd quarter of year 2022 and 2023.Four (4)</p>	61,000				61,000			61,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	<p>Training course for 5 working days (20~30 participants) about tools and methodologies used in GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions as per activity 2.1.2.2.Stakeholders? consultation through meetings and workshops as per activity no. 2.1.2.10. It includes the cost of four workshops (40-50 participants each) at the 3rd quarter of year 2023 and first and third quarters of 2024 as well as at the first quarter of 2025. Twenty (20) training session (USD 3000/session) as per activity 2.1.3.2:</p> <p>Provision of in-house capacity building sessions for different levels at different related entities in: GHG</p>		80,600			80,600			80,600	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Stakeholder consultations through meetings and workshops as per activity no. 3.1.1.6. It includes the cost of three workshops (40-50 participants each) for component #3.18 training sessions (USD 1,000 per session) as per activity 3.1.2.4 for adoption of progress tracking tool among key national institutions (provided annually) to technical working groups for all sectors .Project validation workshop as per activity 3.1.2.5			26,000		26,000			26,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of stakeholder consultation workshop for lessons learned and knowledge generation sessions as per activity no. 1.1.4.7 (~ 60 participants in total) prior the submission of the MTR. M&E: Conference hall rent/hotel, meals and refreshments for 80 participants as per activity No. 1.1.1.6 : Inception workshop (overview of CBIT project)				2,000	2,000	5,000		7,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Travel	Covers all local and international travel, including DSA, fuel, maintenance etc for meetings and other activities within outcome #1; in which it includes USD 17,000 as DSA for 10 persons traveling to 17 states @USD 100 per person/day and other expenses of 3,000 for participants traveling to the workshop in Khartoum state.	20,000				20,000			20,000	HCENR
Travel	Covers all local and international travel, including DSA, fuel, maintenance, etc for meetings and other activities within outcome #2		30,000			30,000			30,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Travel	Covers all local and international travel, including DSA, fuel, maintenance etc for meetings and other activities within outcome #3)			9,000		9,000			9,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Office Supplies	Office supplies needed for communication with stakeholders (Ministries, Private sector, Academia, etc) and assembling TWGs as per activity no. 1.1.1.1. Cost of office supplies to undertake workshops and meetings for activities under outcome #1. Estimated cost of office supplies required for the establishment of data center in HCENR to serve the inter-institutional coordination mechanism as per activity no. 1.1.4.2	4,900				4,900			4,900	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Office Supplies	Printing about 5000 copies of 4 different educational materials in climate change actions and transparency requirements to universities, higher education and specialized training institutes in Sudan as per activity 2.1.1.4 .Supplies help in the preparation of required infrastructure to enable the development of tools and link them with the HCENR Data Centre as per activity 2.1.2.1.Office supplies needed for stakeholders consultation session for component #2 as per activity 2.1.2.10.Printing about 9000 copies of press materials for public awareness sessions and events in the field of climate change and transparency to its related actions as per		75,947			75,947			75,947	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4 (only part KM)	Sub-Total	M&E (part of Component 4)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Office Supplies	To be purchased for the facilitation of certain activities under Component #3			2,450		2,450			2,450	HCENR
Other Operating Costs	Professional services during running public awareness workshops at the 18 states of Sudan (~ USD 1,333 per state) which include advertisement/announcement of the sessions, media coverage, printing press, etc	24,000				24,000			24,000	HCENR
Other Operating Costs	Financial audits as per UNDP and GEF requirements (USD 2,000/year)					-		8,000	8,000	HCENR
Grand Total		284,178	642,861	155,947	17,360	1,100,346	24,200	112,455	1,237,000	-
		284,178	642,861	155,947	17,359.50	1,100,345.50	24,200	112,454.50	1,237,000	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencies is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).