



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

NGI

Project Title

Sudan's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project

Countries

Sudan

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Executing Partner Type

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, Stakeholders, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, Mainstreaming adaptation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Paris Agreement, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Enabling Activities, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Course, Master Classes, Seminar, Professional Development, Training, Learning, Indicators to measure change

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

48 In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

117,515

Submission Date

1/21/2020

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

| Programming Directions | Trust Fund | GEF Amount(\$) | Co-Fin Amount(\$) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| CCM-3-8 | GET | 1,237,000 | 400,000 |
| | Total Project Cost (\$) | 1,237,000 | 400,000 |

B. Indicative Project description summary

Project Objective

Enhancement the Sudanese human and institutional capacities in the area of transparency, according to the decisions of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

| Project Component | Financing Type | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Amount(\$) | Co-Fin Amount(\$) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|

| Project Component | Financing Type | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Amount(\$) | Co-Fin Amount(\$) |
|--|----------------------|---|---|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 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 the 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> | GET | 275,000 | 125,000 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Amount(\$) | Co-Fin Amount(\$) |
|--|-----------------------|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting 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 Art.13 | <p>2.1.1 Transparency training programs that cover the technical and procedural aspect of the Paris Agreement MRV and related materials prepared and being implemented</p> <p>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</p> <p>2.1.3 Information sharing mechanism established and public awareness programme prepared and being implemented</p> | GET | 700,000 | 75,000 |
| 3 Improvement of transparency over time | Technical Assistance | 3.1 Progress tracking and NDC transparency is maintained and improved over time | <p>3.1.1 Long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received developed.</p> <p>3.1.2 Integration of MRV into the related national institutions.</p> | GET | 150,000 | 50,000 |
| Sub Total (\$) | | | | | 1,125,000 | 250,000 |

Project Management Cost (PMC)

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | GET | 112,000 | 150,000 |
| | Sub Total(\$) | 112,000 | 150,000 |
| | Total Project Cost(\$) | 1,237,000 | 400,000 |

C. Indicative 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(\$) |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Government | Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 400,000 |
| | | | Total Project Cost(\$) | 400,000 |

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

n/a

D. Indicative 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(\$) | Total(\$) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| UNDP | GET | Sudan | Climate Change | CBIT Set-Aside | 1,237,000 | 117,515 | 1,354,515 |
| Total GEF Resources(\$) | | | | | 1,237,000 | 117,515 | 1,354,515 |

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

| Agency | Trust Fund | Country | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | Amount(\$) | Fee(\$) | Total(\$) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| UNDP | GET | Sudan | Climate Change | CBIT Set-Aside | 50,000 | 4,750 | 54,750 |
| Total Project Costs(\$) | | | | | 50,000 | 4,750 | 54,750 |

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 | | | |
| Male | 140 | | | |
| Total | 280 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) Global Environmental problems, root causes and barriers

Sudan, once the largest and one of the most geographically diverse states in Africa, split into two countries in July 2011 after the people of the South voted for independence. Sudan is located in North-Eastern Africa and is known for its diverse culture; it has an estimated 597 different communities that speak over 400 different dialects. As a least developed country, Sudan is one of the most vulnerable countries severely affected by climate change, which is aggravated by the limited environmental conservation systems, weak infrastructure and economy.

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 average annual temperature in Sudan lies between 26° to 32° and in some places, it reaches 47° which causes a lot of heat-related diseases. 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. From an environmental point of view, Sudan has contributed negligible emission but severely impacts of climate change due to the low social and economic development and low adaptive capacity constraints, therefore the full implementation of the UNFCCC, Kyoto protocol and Paris Agreement is important to address impacts of climate change and protect present and future generations in vulnerable countries like Sudan.

Sudan aims towards achieving quicker growth rates. However, its developmental strategic plans do not consider development from the fiscal point of view only, but also put great emphasis on ensuring sustainable developmental goals. In line with this Sudan intends to undertake measures across a number of sectors of its economy that also contribute to climate change mitigation. These mitigation actions are guided by the long term national development policies, plans and strategies, which are clearly stated in different national development planning documents such as the Strategic Plan document 2007-2033. In addition, it incorporates the outcome of further analysis and consultation to enhance Sudan's existing plans, in particular the assessment of the potential economic sectors that lead towards its low carbon development strategy.

2) Baseline scenario

Sudan ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1993, the Kyoto Protocol in 2005 and Paris Agreement in 2017. Sudan is committed to international cooperation and the fight 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 is chaired by the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources and Physical Development and its membership comprises 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.

The existing institutional arrangements can be illustrated as below:



Sudan is successfully meeting its obligations under the UNFCCC including on transparency. To date, Sudan has prepared its First and Second National Communications and embarked on the preparation 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.

1. First and Second National Communications (GEF-funded and submitted to UNFCCC in 2000 and 2013, respectively)

In compliance with the reporting commitments under the UNFCCC (Article 12 of the UNFCCC), Sudan has prepared and submitted its First National Communication (FNC) in 2003 and its Second National Communication (SNC) in 2013. The communications consist of an GHGs Inventory, assessment of vulnerability and adaptation, mitigation measures for energy and non-energy sectors, besides other information considered relevant to achieve the UNFCCC objectives such as climate change research and systematic observations, education, training and public awareness. As per the GHG inventory for the second national communication which was based on IPCC revised 1996 guidelines, the total GHG emissions in 2000 were 77,650 GgCO₂-equivalent (CO₂e), which includes 57,611 Gg from agriculture, 9,392 Gg from LUCF, 8,539 Gg from energy; 2,015 Gg from waste, and only 93 Gg from industrial processes. Agriculture-related activities accounted for the dominant portion of GHG emissions in 2000. Approximately 74% of all CO₂e emissions are associated with enteric fermentation and manure management. The project for the preparation of Sudan's Third National Communication (TNC) has started in mid-2016, which also includes the preparation of Sudan's first Biennial Update Report (BUR), **and is planned to be submitted in 2020**. Within the TNC national GHG inventory is undertaken according to IPCC 2006 guidelines and software.

2. *National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) (Submitted on July 2007 and funded by GEF/UNDP)*

Sudan's First National Communication identified agriculture, water and health as the highest priority sectors where urgent and immediate adaptation action is needed to confront increasing climatic variability and climate change. Therefore, the NAPA, which was prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC in July 2007, identified 32 urgent adaptation initiatives in these sectors to reduce the increasing vulnerabilities of the rural communities to current and future climatic risks. Some of the highest priority adaptation-focused interventions are currently being implemented to enhance food security through building adaptive management capacities of the rural population, particularly of rainfed farming and pastoral communities.

3. *National Capacity Self-Assessment (Funded by UNDP/GEF and submitted in Jan. 2008)*

The goal of the Sudan National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) was to determine 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. These describe Sudan's capacity needs related to the "Rio Conventions" on biodiversity conservation, climate change, and desertification/land degradation in the context of the National Plan for Environmental Management (NPEM) in post-conflict Sudan. This Action Plan for Environmental Capacity Development in Sudan is the final product of the NCSA.

4. *Sudan NAPA Follow-up Project (2013-2015, GEF/UNDP-funded project)*

Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Sudan 2010-2014. The Project Objective was "to implement an urgent set of adaptation-focused measures that will minimize and reverse the food insecurity of small-scale farmers and pastoralists, thereby reducing vulnerability of rural communities resulting to climate change, including variability".

5. *The National Adaptation Plan Process (NAP) (July 2016, funded by DFID-UK and UNEP)*

The NAP gave more emphasis to the most vulnerable sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change including the agriculture sector. Beside vulnerability assessment the NAP process also focused on the issues of mainstreaming of adaptation into national policies and plans. The aim was to enable broader and deeper explorations of the vulnerability of key livelihoods and development sectors to climate change in Sudan, together with developing a better understanding of potential adaptation strategies. The main outcome of the project is to develop a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Sudan in line with the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans, which describe Sudan's process for adaptation planning and implementation with clear priorities, actions, and direction for further investment and implementation modalities. A major achievement of the Sudan's NAP process was the establishment of adaptation-focused planning institutions in each of Sudan's 18 states. In each of the states, a focal point and inter-agency technical team of experts from related government, research institutions, academia and civil society organization, have been established. The capacity of these units has been strengthened during the NAP preparation through targeted training sessions; learning-by-doing programmes; and the establishment of networks to exchange knowledge and experience. However, the NAP implementation strategy identified gaps and needs for further strengthening Sudan's NAP process and institutions, these needs include, among others:

- *Technical and institutional capacities* of the state institutions need to be further strengthened and enabled to coordinate the implementation and integration of the NAP into development planning in addition to reviewing and updating the NAP in the future; and
- *Monitoring and evaluation*, i.e. elaborating a NAP monitoring and evaluation system, including data collection, modalities to engage affected communities, sharing of knowledge and experience on implementation and integration and reporting.

6. Sudan's Promoting Low Carbon Investment Project and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions Framework (2015, funded by GEF)

The development of the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) is recommended to be linked with a comprehensive Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) framework. Various synergies can be achieved when synchronizing the design of NAMAs in different economic sectors in a NAMA framework under a LCDS umbrella, and ideally making NAMA identification the bottom up process of elaborating the LCDS. To enable the setup of such a NAMA framework, detailed information about greenhouse gas (GHG) emission characteristics of relevant economic sectors is required. Based on that, elements of a Sudanese NAMA Framework, such as institutional set up, MRV system and NAMA identification process were established. Since mitigation actions require multi-stakeholder involvement from planning to implementation, the institutional arrangement for NAMAs needs a strong coordinating body with authority to set rules, roles and responsibilities. Stakeholders such as academic institutions, NGOs, financial institutions or other private players as well as governmental actors propose potential mitigation activities and submit their ideas to the authority level. A NAMA Project Management Unit (PMU) on domestic, governmental level represents the focal entity for NAMA institutional arrangement in Sudan. In case the idea is accepted, the NAMA PMU informs the relevant stakeholders and identifies suitable implementation partners. Subsequently the NAMA will be fully developed and implemented - with the NAMA PMU supervising baseline establishment, identifying data gaps, and organizing the NAMA submission process, and with international support if required. The MRV framework for an individual NAMA generates information that is relevant to the national context through the selection of appropriate indicators and methodologies. In this sense, some, but not all, parameters of MRV for the NAMAs could be determined top down by national governments – in accordance with the LCDS. Thus different NAMA activities are able to provide bottom-up data to the NAMA framework MRV that can then compile overall measurement results and report them to e.g. the LCDS and further to UNFCCC related platforms such as the NAMA registry or donors.

7. REDD+ Sudan (ongoing project that is funded through FCPF)

Sudan is currently embarking on the implementation of its Readiness Preparation Proposal for REDD+, which will also enable Sudan to establish reference emissions levels / forest reference levels (ERL/FRL) and an MRV for the forestry sector. Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation; (REDD+) is a global mechanism to mitigate the climate change caused by forest loss or degradation, while mobilizing financial resources for socio-economic development in forest countries. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) supports selected countries in the preparation and subsequent implementation of their national REDD+ strategies. The objective of the project is aiming to achieve REDD+ Readiness, the main activities of Sudan R-PP being:

- support the management arrangement, information sharing, stakeholders consultation and participation.
- Preparation of the REDD+ strategy including social and environmental assessment.
- Some aspect of national forest monitoring

8. Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement:

Sudan prepared and submitted its (intended) nationally determined contribution (INDC) to the Paris Agreement in 2015. Sudan's NDC consists of two components, mitigation contributions (M-NDC) and adaptation contributions (A-NDC). By its mitigation contributions, Sudan intends to pursue implementing low carbon development interventions in three sectors of energy, forestry and waste in line with national development priorities, objectives and circumstances. Sudan's M-INDC aims at contributing to the global mitigation efforts. These contributions are planned to ensure a deviation from the current development trajectory to a low carbon development. Currently, Sudan has neither an overall baseline emission scenario for all sources of emissions and removals in the three sectors covered in this contribution, nor sectoral baselines that can be used to define quantitative mitigation actions and assess their overall effects. As such, Sudan is planning to establish a baseline as part of its proposal for a low-carbon development strategy, of which its preparation is still pending availability of financial and technical support. For the implementation of the intended contributions included in this NDC, Sudan foresees that sectoral or project level specific baselines should be established to enable a robust assessment of the effect of these mitigation contributions.

The overall aim of Sudan's A-NDC is based on the objective of the NAP, i.e. to pursue sustainable development and reduce poverty by reducing the long-term negative impacts of climate change. Having recognized the implications that climate change can have on national development the need for climate change adaptation in the context of sustainable development was identified as an area of a major concern. As such, Sudan's A-NDC is prepared with the view and in the context of achieving economic and sustainable development and poverty eradication, and in the context of Sudan's 25-year development strategy, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It, thereby, comprises of Sudan's assessment of needs, priorities, capabilities and benefits to develop nationally- determined priorities and plans for adaptation. The A-NDC is focused on a sector and state-level based approach to reduce vulnerability. The sectors include water, agriculture (both livestock and crop production systems), coastal zone and human health. The baseline for Sudan's A-NDC is based on assumptions as well as sector- and state-level plans, Sudan's NAPA as well as national communications and other national studies and research. Sudan's NAP undertook state-level vulnerability assessments to 1) characterize vulnerability to climate change in the sectors of agriculture, water and health and 2) identify adaptation strategies to reduce these vulnerabilities (NAP, 2014).

Sudan is currently in the process of updating and enhancing its NDCs through the support of NDC Partnership Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP)

Challenges:

Some of the current challenges facing Sudan with regard to current UNFCCC reporting obligations and transparency under Paris Agreement including tracking of progress in the implementation of NDCs are summarized in the following points:

1. 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.
2. Awareness and knowledge of stakeholders and policy/decision makers on transparency.
3. The need for effective coordination between different institutions and stakeholder in term of communications and flow of information and delegation.
4. Lack of proper data archiving system and QA/QC system.
5. Lack of MRV system including legal and procedural arrangements for meeting Sudan's obligations on transparency.
6. Lack of M&E system for adaptation actions.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Financing and technical support to develop and maintain effective institutional arrangements and MRV system for meeting Sudan increasing obligations under climate change.

3) The proposed alternative scenario

Sudan intends to pursue a low carbon and resilient development strategy in line with its development priorities, objectives and circumstances. Therefore, Sudan submitted its (I)NDC prior to the Paris Agreement, which includes contribution on both mitigation of climate change and adaptation to the impacts of climate change covering almost all the development sectors of Sudan. With the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change, the country will engage in its implementation through the elaboration of the national roadmap and transparency system. However, lack of permanent arrangements for GHG emission inventory and effective MRV and M&E systems including for adaptation and finance are key factors hindering Sudan's ability to meet its transparency obligations under the Paris Agreement. Building technical and institutional capacities for the

implementation of GHG inventories, establishing baseline scenarios for mitigation actions in different sectors as well as strengthening MRV and M&E systems will enable Sudan to successfully implement its climate change obligations and continue to communicate and report on its NDCs in line with the requirements under the Paris Agreement.

This project “**Sudan’s Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project**” is in line with Sudan’s needs to meet its current reporting and transparency obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, including tracking progress on the implementation of its NDC. The proposed project is also in line with the objectives of the GEF Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) and the Trust Fund established by the GEF for the implementation of the CBIT. Accordingly, this project has three main components:

1) Strengthening of national institutions for transparency related activities

This component – through its outcome ‘national institutional arrangements for climate transparency developed’- will help strengthen the capacities of national institutions and stakeholders to coordinate and implement Sudan’s obligations on climate change transparency for actions and support regularly and through good practices. This can be achieved when proper legal, procedural and effective institutional structures are put in place. The outputs of this component are achieved through a series of activities and milestones:

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.

Understanding gaps and needs can be achieved by performing a SWOT analysis of the existing institutional arrangements and capacities to better understand and address 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 analysis will cover in depth the current climate change reporting systems in light of the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement. A clear understanding of institutions involved, their roles and responsibilities, the flow of information and delegation is required so as to strengthen national institutions and their current arrangements in dealing with climate change transparency obligations

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

In order to improve policies and legal arrangements for planning and fulfilling Sudan’s obligations towards the Paris Agreement, the proposed institutional arrangements need to have national long-term commitments and procedural arrangements on transparency, including adopting proper policies and legal arrangements to support the implementation of the country transparency obligations under the Paris Agreement in a regular and improved manner, without being affected by future institutional changes.

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 under climate change.

The climate change unit of the HCENR needs to be strengthened to enhance its role in coordinating transparency under climate change. This includes enhancing its institutional and technical capacities to coordinate transparency obligations, as will be further defined through the current negotiations on Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, including the capacity building programme, MRV, M&E for climate change actions and support and tracking of NDCs, as well as the current requirements, including national GHG inventories,

communication reports and **biennial transparency reports** and adaptation actions. This will be mainly achieved through participating in different levels of training programs addressing GHG inventory in different sectors, models and software that can help simulating emission forecasts and mitigation scenarios, in addition to tailored training programs for MRV and M&E. The capacity building program will be based on training for trainers within the HCENR and good practices and lessons learned with other countries.

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

Development of a 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, this output will establish a national inter-institutional mechanism. Institutions involved shall include representatives from government institutions, research, academia, private sector and civil society. The mechanism can include policy making and the technical experts committees. The climate change unit of the HCENR shall coordinate and provide support to the work of the mechanism.

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

In order to achieve the desired outcome of developing the national institutional arrangements, awareness and knowledge sharing on the enhanced transparency framework must be improved among national experts and relevant stakeholders prior to and during the implementation of this project. Further, Sudan will be an active partner of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, by exchanging information with other countries as well as actively participating in CBIT workshops. Sharing lessons learned and experiences through the global platform will ensure that Sudan's CBIT project is aligned with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

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

Sudan will use the CBIT support to develop technical and institutional capacities, with appropriate tools, systems applying sound methodologies, in all transparency relevant institutions, including government, research, academia, the private sector and civil society, thus further strengthening the institutional arrangements through providing a set of sound training and capacity building support.

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

A set of comprehensive trainings will be designed together with training materials in Arabic and English for different levels of stakeholders to facilitate building the capacities of all relevant institutions including at the subnational level (states). In addition, the output will entail the provision of supplementary training and educational materials in climate change actions and transparency requirements suitable for universities, higher education and specialized training institutes to help sustaining the capacity building efforts and outcomes. The training programme and materials will be mainly covering topics related to:

- GHG inventories: activity data collection methods, GHG emission estimation from different sub sectors in Sudan, uncertainty estimation, QA/QC and reporting issues
- Mitigation actions and vulnerability & adaptation: including baseline emission forecasting, mitigation scenarios, sustainable development, cross cutting investment and finance issues, statistics and data management.

- Supporting systems and tools: MRV and M&E and up-to-date relevant tools, models and software for GHG inventories, mitigation and adaptation.

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

Activities will include 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. The transparency systems may include:

- National guidelines as well as other types of tools, i.e. spreadsheets, formats, procedures, etc. for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions
- Development of data management sharing protocols
- Development of the key components of a domestic MRV system
- Development and implementation of a procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories, as required to meet the requirements under the enhanced transparency framework .
- Customizing tools assessing and quantifying indicators for meeting sustainable development benefits and transformational change for various mitigation and adaptation actions
- Development of templates to collect data and later disseminate gender-relevant best practices and indicators in order to be adopted during the implementation of different anticipated actions.

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

Development of knowledge sharing mechanisms suitable for relevant stakeholders at different sectors (both public and private) and levels (including policy and decision makers, technical and administrative personnel, fresh graduates and students) . 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 information sharing mechanism will directly affect and improve the institutional arrangement as for enhancement of the transparency framework described in component 1.

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

Sudan needs to establish permanent transparency arrangements to communicate, report and track progress in the implementation of its 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.

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

In order to sustain the national transparency arrangements, a long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received will be adopted. The preparation of such a strategy will be based on Sudan's obligations under the Paris Agreement, including the enhanced transparency framework, and will build on the review and assessment of the current institutional arrangements, policies, and procedures resulting from output 1. It will involve consultations with national experts and stakeholders and can also benefit from the advise of capable international expertise. The long-term strategy will prescribe clear mechanisms and arrangements for regular communication, reporting and tracking of progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDC and other climate actions in line with agreed modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

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

-
This will enable Sudan to regularly meet its climate change obligations and allow for continuous improvements in meeting transparency obligations over time. The tasks of such an integration will involve working with key institutions with direct responsibilities (e.g. data providers), predominantly through the inter-institutional mechanism to be established under project component 1, to ensure that their regular reporting systems integrate the needs to meet the transparency obligations, and to ensure that climate obligations and actions are mainstreamed into their policies and development planning. Ensure that these institutions have the required technical and institutional capacity, and awareness to meet the national transparency obligations, capacity-building efforts such as trainings, workshops and sharing lessons, knowledge and experience nationally and internationally will be accomplished as per project component 2. On the other hand and as per Component 1 together with the developed MRV system, proper tracking to progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs can be achieved by making sure that all mitigation and adaptation activities are accounted according to the sound good practice in which gender equality issues are well documented through sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis in the domestic MRV and NDC tracking system

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

The GEF-7 period (2018 to 2022) coincides with a key phase in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Article 9 of the Paris Agreement confirmed that as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, the GEF would serve as financial mechanism of the Agreement. Further, Article 13 establishes an enhanced transparency framework for action and support. The COP decision adopting the Paris Agreement urged and requested the GEF to make arrangements to support the establishment and operation of CBIT, including through voluntary contributions to support developing countries during GEF-6 and future replenishment cycles. **Through the present CBIT initiative the transparency shall not only be seen as an exclusive reporting mechanism but also make use of its 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.**

5) Incremental cost reasoning

The project objective is to build and strengthen institutional and technical capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements, as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. For this purpose, it is structured in three components and a number of activities to achieve the intended objective. The support needed to cover the cost of this project is in line with the CBIT established by the GEF in response to the request of Parties as included in the outcome of the Pairs Conference. According to the objective of the CBIT this support will help developing countries, pre- and post-2020, in strengthening their ability to meet essential elements of the Paris Agreement.

While Sudan has advanced significantly in improving its capacities in reporting on GHG emissions, mitigation, impacts and adaptation, and other information relating to climate change, through the preparation of its First and Second National Communications, there are still several technical, institutional and financial barriers and limitations in the way to achieve a solid and coherent transparency system, which is capable of meeting these regular obligations and supporting the new NDC process of the Paris Agreement.

Without the support of this project, the process of enhancing transparency related to climate change aspects would be slower. The focus would be on defining and implementing actions that, even if coordinated, would not have the necessary information/data analysis and systematization. The project gives the opportunity to increase efforts in mitigation and adaptation actions by having the mechanisms and tools to make them more efficient and transparent. Further, this CBIT proposal will help conducting effectively national inventories, national communications, BURs and the MPGs of the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement.

Therefore, without the CBIT project finance, the following actions won't be implemented:

1. Establishment of transparency and training sections within the climate change unit
2. Strengthen inter-institutional coordination mechanism as well as establishing national climate change data collection and archiving system
3. Development of training and educational materials about transparency of climate change actions for both public awareness and capacity building of national human resources.
4. Development of national tools and modalities for GHG inventories, climate change mitigation, NDCs, adaptation action, QA/QC procedure that eventually lead to a robust MRV and M&E system.
5. Development of a long-term transparency strategy and a system for integration and tracking of progress in the implementation of the NDC over time.

6) Global benefits

While the project will necessarily directly result in the development of a number of the socio-economic sectors of Sudan, it will indeed contribute to global benefits through capacity development mainly in the areas of GHG inventories, climate change mitigation and vulnerability assessment and adaptation to the impacts of climate change. At the institutional level, the project will create a coordination framework for GHG inventory and involve the main stakeholders in the implementation of the NDCs. Indeed, in the absence of this project, the current irregular and ad hoc coordinated approach in data collection and analysis will continue.

At the environmental level, the project will strengthen Sudan's capacity to implement the NDCs and the Paris Agreement through an operational and functional MRV system that will ensure high quality GHG data and related information in line with the MPGs of the transparency under the Paris Agreement. This strong MRV system will contribute to improving the design and prioritization of cost-effective project proposals to reduce GHG emissions. The project will also enhance the capacity of Sudan to implement multilateral environmental agreements and mainstreaming into national and sub-national policy, planning, financial and legal frameworks for development and sectoral planning frameworks that integrate measurable targets in line with the NDCs. At the technical and operational level, the project will strengthen the capacity of national experts on inter alia data collection and analysis, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), GHG inventory methodologies and co-benefits analysis.

7) Innovation, Sustainability and scaling up

I. Innovation:

The proposed CBIT project will facilitate scientific innovation through challenging national experts and academics to:

§ Develop training and educational materials (tailored to national circumstances) that could be used by university and training centers to build capacities and raise the awareness among under- and post-graduate students as well as experts and decision-makers at different sectors and level in the field of climate change actions and the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement.

§ Develop tools for data collection processes in different sectors, especially the energy, industry and waste sectors. Data archiving system, app-based data sharing platforms and cloud-based data storage and transfer services will help ensuring transparency in data collection processes.

§ Inter-institutional coordination mechanism: the project will also establish a mechanism for continuous and effective coordination based on clear roles and responsibilities and comparative advantage of the relevant institutions. It will also facilitate the information exchange and sharing system for the more effective management and reporting of data and information related to transparency of both mitigation and adaptation actions, between the sub-national and national level as well as between the national and international level.

§ Developing and upgrading national systems, tools and protocols for estimating GHG emissions, QA/QC, MRV and M&E systems: The national MRV system will ensure effective monitoring of actions including GHG emissions, mitigation action (policy, programme, measure or project), adaptation, as well as support including finance, technology transfer and capacity raised to enable implementation of Sudan's contribution to the Paris Agreement.

II. Sustainability and scaling up:

The proposed activities were identified to respond to existing gaps and needs. The activities will be implemented in partnership with the relevant partner organizations. Therefore, the process will be institutionalized within the partner organizations through the direct involvement of experts in training, data collection and analysis, and all the project activities leading to achieving the intended outcomes. The long term sustainability of these benefits should be ensured through their institutionalizations and through the following principles which will be followed during the implementation of the project: Firstly, knowledge will be transferred to students, young professionals and experts in all relevant institutions including public, private sector, research and academia. Secondly, the project is aimed at addressing the current weaknesses in the technical and institutional capacity

of the current national arrangements for reporting under the UNFCCC. In doing so, the project will institutionalize the transparency activities in relevant institutions and strengthen the coordination role of the climate change unit of the HCENR and establish legal and procedural issues for regular and improved reporting/transparency outputs over time. Thirdly, the expected results and related proposed activities will be implemented by the project in close collaboration and partnership with the relevant institutions, building on their comparative advantages. Finally, the project activities will build on the capacity of existing mechanisms and structures, including the use of existing committees and working groups, instead of creating new ones. It will ensure a better continuation and maximization of the project benefits.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

n/a

2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

During the preparation of the project identification phase, stakeholders from different backgrounds were involved and consulted. The following key stakeholders are involved:

- 1- Higher Council of Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)
- 2- Representatives from different ministries (Agriculture and Forestry, Petroleum and Gas, Water Resources and Electricity, ...etc)
- 3- Private sector and civil society organizations
- 4- Universities

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

The key stakeholders and brief description of their engagement in the project design and preparation is provided in the Table below

| Name of key stakeholders | Responsibility/expertise |
|---|--|
| <p>Higher Council of Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR), chaired by the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources: Established in 1992, consist of members from all the ministries and institutions, that their mandate is related to environment and natural resources (25 members). In accordance with Sudan's Environment protection Act (2001), HCENR mandate, among others, is to coordinate Sudan's efforts to joint and to implement multilateral environmental agreements including climate change agreements. HCENR has coordinated the preparation and submission of Sudan's INC, SNC, NAPA, NAP to the UNFCCC.</p> | <p>Implementation and coordination of the project:</p> <p>The climate change unit of HCENR will be central transparency unit responsible of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing the transparency arrangements and systems - Operating and coordinating the national climate change data collection and archiving system - Coordination with other institutions to develop training and educational materials about transparency of climate change actions for both public awareness and capacity building of national human resources. - Lead the development activities of national tools and modalities for GHG inventories, climate change mitigation, NDCs, adaptation action, QA/QC procedure that eventually lead to a robust MRV and M&E system. - Coordinate with relevant institutions and stakeholder the tracking of progress in the implementation of the NDC over time. - Coordinate the implementation of Sudan's transparency obligations - Coordinate the preparation, endorsement and submission of Sudan's under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement |
| <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry</p> | <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 - Participation in training, capacity building and awareness raising activities |
| <p>Ministry of Animal Resources</p> | <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 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 - Help in development of national tools and modalities in energy sector supporting both MRV and M&E systems |
| Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity | <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 |
| Ministry of Transport | |
| 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 - Mitigation and adaptation activities within the IPPU and waste sectors |
| Ministry of Mining | <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 |
| Ministry of Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 |
| States Environmental institutions (sub-national); work closely with HCENR and coordinate climate change and transparency activities at their state-level. | |
| Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research | <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. |
| University of Khartoum and other Universities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Research centers and institutes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Council for Research - Institute of Environmental Studies (U of K) - Energy Research Center - Agriculture Research Corporation - Industrial Research Center - Forestry Research Center - Water Research Center | <p>adaptation action, QA/QC procedure, data achieving system,...etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support in improving MRV system for mitigation and M&E system for adaptation actions. |
| <p>Ministry of Finance and National Economy</p> <p> </p> <p>Central Bureau of Statistics</p> <p> </p> <p>The Council of Ministers</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data supply and sectoral expertise - Training, capacity building and awareness raising - Institutional arrangements - Legal and procedural arrangements <p> </p> |
| <p>Civil society organizations</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation - Data providers |
| <p>Local communities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data, consultation, awareness |
| <p>Private sector organization</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data supply for GHG inventory - Implementation of GHG inventory methodologies - Consultation |

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Gender is a across- cutting issue that needs to be mainstreamed across all areas of climate change responses and actions. Empowerment of women will significantly enhance the effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation efforts at all levels. The CBIT project will therefore build on the past and ongoing efforts of linking gender consideration to climate change actions. The current national technical teams of experts on GHGs inventory, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, and climate change mitigation has more than 50% women. Therefore, the project, by no doubt, will maintain and enhance gender participation and ensure women empowerment throughout its implementation. This is including in project management structures (e.g. committees, institutional frameworks) and capacity building actions such as trainings, workshops.

The project will develop a gender analysis outlining the different roles and responsibilities of women and men in the climate transparency area in Sudan. Gender equality and women empowerment will also be highlighted and emphasized when developing educational materials and during public awareness sessions suggested in project component #2. In addition, country based indicators refelecting gender equality and women's empowerment will be developed as in component #2.

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; No

improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women. No

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

According to the outcome #1, 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. Currently, there are many mitigation actions implemented by the private sector that are not tracked at national level.

5. Risks

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

| Risk | Mitigation |
|--|---|
| Institutional changes, which result in affecting the implementation of the project at the national or state levels. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · HCENR the executing agency is 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 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. | <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. · It is also important to ensure that the project will be known beyond the implementation partners so that there will be no misunderstandings concerning objectives and activities. · Efforts should be 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. · Define, specify, allocate and agree Institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities |

| | |
|--|---|
| Risk of conservative views, lack of collaboration, e.g. on data provision, in some of the institutions participating in the project implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · This could be overcome by establishing legal and procedural arrangements for formal collaboration arrangements with relevant institutions · Expanding 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 |
| The stakeholders remain engaged, supportive and contributing to the project implementation and the resulting MRV arrangements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ensure information sharing and develop a stakeholder engagement platform · Ensure participation of all relevant stakeholders group in project workshops and training event, as appropriate. |

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The CBIT project will be coordinated in close collaboration with ongoing National Communication and BUR/BTR. This includes the link with all the technical teams of experts on GHGs inventory, climate change mitigation and vulnerability and adaptation assessment. The technical teams consist of experts from all relevant institutions. The project will also work closely with adaptation focal points at the state level, which were established by the NAPA and NAP projects. During the project designing, all members of the technical team of the national communication projects were present in the consultation and the validation workshop. The project is in line with the CBIT initiative and will inform and be directly linked with teams running other related projects or programs that aim to meet Sudan's obligation to the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The project team will participate in sub-regional, regional, and global initiatives to allow regular sharing of lessons and good practices in MRV.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

The country has been working since its ratification of the Climate Change Convention to fulfil its commitment in terms of elaboration of the NDC, FNC, SNC and currently under preparation are the TNC and the first BUR. The project is consistent with all these projects and documents to meet Sudan's obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The project will provide for enhanced capacity and institutional arrangements with Sudan to better meet its reporting and other climate obligations in a regular and improved manner. The project is also relevant and consistent with Sudan's national development priorities, objectives and circumstances.

Further, this project will be implemented during a time overlapping with the Third National Communication (TNC) and the first Biennial Update Report (BUR). The aim of the CBIT proposal is in line with resolving several technical and institutional challenges already facing the preparation of the TNC and the first BUR. The project is also consistent with, and supporting, the NDC, and the adaptation and mitigation actions, through enhancing technical and institutional capacities and technical know-how.

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

Results from the project will be disseminated at the national level through existing information sharing networks and forums and the project events and mechanisms. The project will identify, analyze, share and exchange relevant lessons and experiences from national, regional and international levels that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of enhanced transparency arrangements.

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

| Name | Position | Ministry | Date |
|-----------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| Dr. Noureldin Ahmed Abdalla | Secretary General, Operational Focal Point | Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) | 12/3/2019 |
| Dr. Noureldin Ahmed Abdalla | Secretary General, Operational Focal Point | Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) | 6/2/2020 |

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place