GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Climate Change ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Third National Comunication (TNC) and First Biennial Update Report (BUR)		
Country(ies):	Sudan	GEF Project ID:[1]	9108
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5587
Other Executing Partner(s):	Higher Coucil for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)	Submission Date:	6 May 2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Type of Report:	National Communications (NC) and Biennial Update report (BUR)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	TNC: March 2019 BUR: March 2017

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: To enable Sudan in the preparation of the Third National Communication (TNC) and First Biennial Update Report (BUR)

Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in $) GEF Project Financing	(in $) Confirmed Co-financing[2]
National Circumstances	1. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the Third national Communications, reviewed and updated and a chapter on National Circumstances prepared.	1. All available national and sectoral strategies, plans, programmes and studies relevant to the formulation of the TNC, including the relevant sectors of Sudan's national development plan and relevant sections of the MGD such as poverty reduction strategy analyzed. 2. Information on socioculutral and geographical characteristics including climate, forests, land use, marine and other environmental characteristics updated. 3.Information on population, economic activities and relevant sectors updated. 4.Information regarding specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse impacts of climate change and the possibilities for the	20,000	15,000

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.
[2] Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

		implementation of response strategies provided. 5. A data management system for collecting and archiving activity data in HCENR established.		
National Greenhouse Gas Inventory	1.National inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs for the preparation of TNC and BUR including a national inventory report and the establishment of a national archiving system for GHG Inventory prepared. 2. Description of synergies achieved between the TNC/BUR.	1. National GHG Inventory for the TNC prepared and NGHGs verified. The inventory years for the TNC will be 2013-2017 and the year 2015 will be selected as the base year for the inventory purposes. 2. Awareness on methods of inventory preparation for representatives of selected national institutions increased 3. Activity data and other information from relevant organizations collected 4. National data collection capability enhanced and GHG data inventory archiving system installed 5. Activities to reduce the level of uncertainties associated with inventory assessed. 6. Constraint facing national inventories per sectors reviewed 7. Possibility of developing country-specific emission factors assessed. 8. Procedures for Quality assurance and Quality control for the inventory data applied.	94,546	70,000

Vulnerability and Adaptation	1. Assessment of future vulnerability and adaptation of agriculture sector to climate change impacts	1. Anticipated future climate change impacts on the livestock and agriculture sectors (specific crops and livelihoods) assessed. 2. Potential adaptation options that are anticipated to improve the resilience and the adaptive capacities needed for overcoming the vulnerabilities identified. 3. Needed interventions in policies and institutions based on the findings of V&A assessment identified.	85,000	55,000

Mitigation actions	1. Update of information on activities, programs and/or projects for climate change mitigation (which are developed or in process of execution) 2.Information on proposed and existing mitigation actions and their effects including methodologies and assumptions, programs and measures to be implemented. 3. Description of institutional arrangements related to mitigation context	1.Government policies to include recommendations of new policies for the implementation of mitigation measures analyzed. 2. Efforts to mitigate climate change including their effects and impact on national development assessed. 3. Mitigation measures for different sectors including non-energy and energy generation, transmission and consumption identified. 4. Development of baseline and mitigation scenarios for priority sectors updated from relevant stakeholders completed. 5. Financial constraints, technical needs and capacity requirements to address mitigation issues and for describing needed and received support identified. 6. Prioritized NAMAs by mitigation sector including methodological aspects summerized. 7. Politics, programs and/or projects design based on selected NAMAs identified. 8. Progress made on MRV system related to NAMAs and REDD+ evaluated. 9. Effort and progress made in the CDM participation, specially the energy sector assessed.	105,000	85,000

Relevant information to the achievement of the UNFCCC (Education, training and public awareness , financial aid and technology transfer, research and systematic observation)	i. Education, training and public awareness related to climate change assessed	1. Information that contribute to education and research in climate change produced. 2. Contribution to training of GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation team members (coming from different ministries, universities and research institutions) 3. Generation of awareness raising regarding climate change impacts different sector. 4. Provision of quality data and measurements by well trained groups from different sectors 5. Building capacities of project implementation team and supporting personnel 6. Interactions between different levels of decisions/policy makers and the project implementation teams	60,000	40,000
	ii. Identification, assessment and updates of constraints, gaps and needs related to financial aid and technology transfer provided, including summary of support needed and received.	1. Country-specific required financial assistance for climate change mitigation and adaptation identified. 2. Results of Technology Needs Assessment for Climate Change) including the Technology Action Plan updated. 3. A list of projects for annual development of inventory, and implementation of adaptation and mitigation related options and measures provided based on full assessment of barriers and opportunities. 4. Financial resources and technology transfer and technical assistance received from the GEF, Annex I Parties and other developed country Parties, the GCF and multilateral institutions for GHG mitigation activities		

		collected, analyzed and updated. 1. Climate change research institution assessed. 2. Systematic observation institutions assessed. 3. Global participation of Sudan in climate related initiatives evaluated. 4. National plans and programms on systematic observation and climate research and forecasting capacities updated.		
	iii. Reasearch and institution related to climate change and systematic observation assessed			
Biennial Update Report	First Biennial Update Report for Sudan developed	1. Updated information on GHGs emissions by sources and removals by sinks. 2. Summary report of the National Greenhouse Gases Inventory. The inventor years for the BUR will be 2011-2015 and the year 2013 will be selected as the base year for the inventory purposes. 3. Synthesis of improvement on mitigation actions (their effects, methodologies and assumptions). 4. Synthesis report on mitigation measure and actions. 5. Identification of level of support provided for the preparation and submission of the BUR. 6. Identification of a framework for domestic MRV and related capacity building needs to design such an MRV system	352,000	200,000

Compilation, editing and publication of final TNC and BUR reports, Monitoring and Evaluation	Publication and submission of biennial update report and third national communication , Monitoring and Evaluation	1. TNC and BUR edited, finalized and reviewed by stakeholders 2. TNC and BUR submitted to project steering committee for technical review 3. TNC and BUR published. 4. TNC and BUR submitted and approved by Sudan's Councils of Minister. 5. TNC and BUR submitted to Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC. 6. TNC and BUR distributed to stakeholders 7. Monitoring and evaluation in accordance with the requirements inclusive of monitoring, reporting and preparation of final audits for the entire project	58,000	35,000
		Subtotal	774,546	500,000
		Project Management Cost[3] (including Direct Project Services cost:)	77,454	
		Total Project Cost	852,000	500,000

* List the $ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
Recipient Government	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources	In-kind	500,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			500,000

[3] This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)[b)]	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Sudan	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	852,000	80,940	932,940
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					852,000	80,940	932,940

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):	Sudan was among the first countries that signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992, and ratified it in 1993 committing itself to active cooperation with the global community to address the problem of climate change. Sudan had also signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1995. The Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development is Focal Point for most of the Multilateral Environmental Agreement such as the Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. The HCENR was established in 1992 as the central government agency coordinating government efforts for sustainable development. HCENR was identified as the appropriate institution to coordinate the policy formulation process, develop consultation mechanisms and links with international agencies Sudan has implemented several projects related to climate change since it became a Party in 1995, including the following: 1. First and Second National Communication In compliance with reporting commitment under the (UNFCCC) United Nations Framework Convention to Climate Change (Article 4 of the UNFCCC), Sudan had prepared and submitted its First National Communications (FNC) in 2003 and Second National Communication (SNC) in 2013. The communications consist of GHGs Inventory, assessment of vulnerability and adaption, mitigation measures for energy and non-energy sectors, beside other information considered relevant to achieve the UNFCCC objectives such as climate change research and systematic observations, education, training and public awareness. The communications also described the way forward towards a national implementation strategy for the climate change convention. 2. National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) The FNC identified the agriculture sector as one of the most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. Accordingly a study was conducted in one state to assess the vulnerability of some crops (sorghum, millet, gum Arabic) to climate change impacts. Water and health sector were also identified among the vulnerable sectors. The NAPA addressed urgent and immediate adaptation needs in the most vulnerable sectors in the country including agriculture sector. Four states only were targeted and the scope of assessment did not consider medium and long-term vulnerabilities and adaptation needs. The SNC conducted future impacts assessment of climate change on water resources as the sector has also been identified by the first national communication as one of the most vulnerable sectors. The study addressed future (medium and long-term) water demand and supply considering the impacts of climate change and the implications of that on water storage and hydropower generation. The goal of the NAPA (2007) in Sudan was to identify priority activities to address climate variability and climate change within the context of economic development priorities. Efforts are focused on three sectors: agriculture, water resources and public health. The objectives of the NAPA were: • To ensure widespread representation of local stakeholders in the consultation process; • To identify a comprehensive set of adaptation strategies, projects and programs; • To develop country-driven criteria to evaluate and prioritize adaptation measures; • To characterize a set of urgent and immediate adaptation initiatives; and • To recommend a set of broad adaptation activities, including capacity-building, policy reforms and institutional integration. The NAPA made many recommendations for the water, agriculture and health sectors. Also 32 projects were emerged from the NAPA consultative process; they represent a set of priority interventions as determined through a structured multi-criteria assessment process that involved a broad range of stakeholders.

	3. AIACC-AF14 A number of research studies on V&A were also conducted such as Assessment of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change (AIACC, 2003) and Community Based Adaptation In Africa (CBAA, 2008): These studies showed that small-scale, community-based initiatives could increase community resilience to climate–related shocks. It also showed that such measures can be effectively implemented and supported for lasting impacts. (AIACC- AF14) in 2005 assessed the potential adaptation measures that can potentially reduce the impacts to current and future climate changes. These in formations were essential for effective communication of actions necessary to reduce potential impacts, to the public and decision-makers in order to enable the integration of adaptation aspects in the planning process. Hence to fill the gaps and short comings of the vulnerability and adaptation assessment conducted in the above enabling activities, a four-year project has been conducted as part of the "Global Assessment of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change (AIACC)" through GEF/UNEP. This project aims at enhancing the scientific and technical information; assessing the impact of climate change and designing cost-effective response measures which are needed to formulate national policy options. The results generated by AIACC-AF14 project are expected to contribute to the national implementation strategy of the Sudan's 1st National Communication to the UNFCCC, as well as the provision of practical lessons for adaptation that can contribute to the Sudan's National Adaptation Action plan (NAPA). 4. National Capacity Self-Assessment 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. The Action Plan for Environmental Capacity Development in Sudan is the final product of the NCSA. The NCSA was initiated by the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR), the coordination body for all environmental and natural resource management related matters in the Sudan, in Sept. 2005. The process included identification of key stakeholders; extensive stakeholder consultations and workshops; a stocktaking to summarize work already done on these topics; four Thematic Assessments (for each convention plus one on "Tertiary Education and Research Related to Rio Conventions"); and a cross-cutting analysis to identify capacity development needs that are common to all three conventions. 5. Sudan NAPA Follow-up 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 is "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". It has three Outcomes: •Resilience of food production systems and food insecure communities in the face of climate change; •Institutional and individual capacities to implement climate risk management responses in the agriculture sector strengthened; •A better understanding of lessons learned and emerging best practices captured and up-scaled at the national level. The Project design initially covered five locations representing the dominant agro-ecological zones with visible climate change impacts and the areas the most affected by recurring food insecurity.

	The five concerned States were Central Equatorial, Gedarif, North Kordofan, River Nile and South Darfur. However, following the secession of the Republic of South Sudan from Sudan, Central Equatorial State no longer lies in Sudan and related Project activities have stopped. 6. Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Enhancement of Carbon Stock and Sustainable Forest Management (REDD+) in SUDAN Forests National Corporation (FNC) initiated the REDD+ initiative with UN-REDD programme's agencies in Sudan and Higher Council of Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR). This imitative focuses on drawing partnership between the relevant stakeholders work in REDD issues in Sudan, this will cumulate their efforts, resources and enhances Sudan to complete REDD national strategy and projects. This note sheds lights on background of the current status of REDD+ activities; describing what have been done since 2010; within the existing means, eventually; FNC succeeded to complete a three training workshop-phase. Also the present gaps and challenges that lag FNC behind in REDD+ Readiness are highlighted in details; which require urgent financial and technical assistances from UN-REDD Programme. The planned objectives and activities are portrayed: FNC's main and specific objectives for REDD in 2011and 2012, also the particular activities that should be taken to achieve the mutual objectives, with identifying responsibilities of each cooperating agency. Furthermore; the intended outcomes and outputs are described in the fifth section; according to FNC's needs and plan. This joint action plan is to enhance Sudan's efforts forward in REDD+; to cope over obstacles and gaps, defines the responsibilities between the relevant agencies. This planning is designed to be implemented from Oct. 2011 to Dec. 2012. 7. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Preparation of the National CDM Strategy was conducted under the auspices of Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources in collaboration with international and national experts and other relevant stakeholders in (2011). The objective of this project was to prepare a National CDM Strategy for the Republic of Sudan, which will address the barriers preventing the catalysis of a portfolio of carbon projects. Also, sectoral scoping studies will be undertaken to identify potential CDM projects in Sudan. To strengthen the institutional and individual capacity through conducting training in CDM project cycle and project formulation. The training will be conducted in two separate training workshops: one targeting a critical mass of technicians and the other one targeting potential representatives of the private sector. To develop and promote a CDM portfolio through identification of a number of potential CDM projects in priority sectors and use and develop three project idea Notes (PINS) as a basis for building and enhancing the capacity to develop CDM projects. The International Consultant would be expected to differentiate between immediate CDM opportunities in each sector / sub-sector (projects capable of being undertaken within the next 1-2 years) and medium-term CDM opportunities (projects capable of being undertaken within the next 5 years). Priority will be attached to the immediate opportunities, so as to enable Sudan to leverage the benefits of carbon finance as soon as possible. To develop a strategy for CDM capacity building and resource mobilization framework to address them. 8. Technology Needs Assessment (TNA). The higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources had implemented Technology Needs Assessment for Climate Change in 2011. The project goal was to provide the framework conditions, and adequate support, to produce a grounded and useful TNA, with an associated TAP fostering technology transfer in the adaptation and in the mitigation spheres. The project objectives were: -To identify and prioritize, on the basis of country-driven participatory processes, technologies that can contribute to mitigation and adaptation goals of the participating countries, while meeting their national sustainable development goals and priorities (TNA).

	-To identify barriers hindering the acquisition, deployment, and diffusion of prioritized technologies. -To develop Technology Action Plans (TAP) specifying prioritized technologies, activities and enabling frameworks to overcome the barriers and facilitate the transfer, adoption, and diffusion of selected technologies in the participant countries. TNA was a country driven process with high participatory level involving different stockholders. The TNA was implemented in four stages: -Technology needs assessment in which high prioritized sectors for both adaptation and mitigation were identified. Suitable technologies were also prioritized for these sectors. - Barrier analysis and enabling framework. - Technology action plan. - Project ideas. 9. The National Adaptation Plan Process (NAP, 2014). The NAP gave emphasis to the most vulnerable sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change including the agriculture sector. Beside vulnerability assessment the NAPA also focused on the issues of mainstreaming adaptation into national policies and plans. The project aimed towards enabling 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 UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans, with clear priorities, actions, direction for further investment and implementation modalities. To develop Sudan National Adaptation Plan, the following main activities have been done: ☐Identification of potential areas of high climate change vulnerability in Sudan and development of vulnerability hotspot maps covering all major ecological zones of Sudan ☐Assess impacts of climate change on specific coastal and marine ecosystems e.g. coral, and mangrove and fishery and provide recommendation/options for integrating adaptation into coastal zone management plans and strategies ☐Analysis of investment and financial flows to address climate change adaptation, including adaptation costing and understanding of implications on national investment ☐Development of “climate-proofing” tool to integrate climate risk management into project and programme designs ☐Preparation of detailed assessment of the adequacy of Sudan’s current observation system and research programmes to address long-term climatic changes ☐Identify and decide on priorities options for the national adaptation plan and finalization of a national adaptation plan. Sudan is seeking to submit its Third National Communication in March, 2019 and to submit its First Biennial Update Report in March, 2017.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):	The objective of the enabling activities is to prepare and submit Sudan's Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC. The project objective will be achieved with the following outcomes, which are in line with the GEF's climate change mitigation objective CC3 under GEF-6: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies; Programme 5: Integrate findings of Convention obligations and enabling activities into national planning processes and mitigation targets: 1. Fulfill reporting requirements under Article 4 and 12 of the Convention with respect to national communication from Non-Annex I Parties and decisions adopted in Doha COP 17 (Dec2/CP17) to enable the preparation of BURs. 2. Further strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of Sudan institutions to implement the Convention, as well as providing support for the integration of climate change considerations into national and sector development priorities. 3. Enhance the capacity and efficiency for the continuous preparation of national communications and biennial update reports. Sudan is among the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that require support to continue in the business of the preparation of the National Communication Reports. The main provisions and outcomes of the enabling activities to prepare the TNC include the ability to satisfy the needs for reporting, communication and verification required by the UNFCCC. Because many of the relevant institutions contribute to the preparation of the TNC, the enabling activities provide good platform for Sudan to strengthen the institutional capacities and technical abilities that support the efficient implementation of the UNFCCC, as well as enhancing the integration of climate change issues within and between the relevant sectors and up-scaling it at the national level. The outcome of such enabling conditions is increasing awareness on climate change issues and may result in increasing developments towards adaptation and mitigation. The capacity built during the FNC and SNC will increasingly be developed during the preparation of the TNC and leads to continuity of the Sudan ability in preparation of future national communications and biennial update reports. Sudan will also develop good capacity to evaluate and monitor opportunities and constraint during the process of drafting the TNC and future reports. The outcomes expected from the enabling activities will not only be confined to preparation of the communication report but will result in other important achievements of great benefits to the Sudan. In response to Decision 15/CP.18 - Doha work program on Article 6 of the Convention, the preparation of the TNC will be associated with increasing activities related to education, training and public awareness raising functions on climate change issues provided to identified stakeholders categories within different groups and communities having different relation to awareness and knowledge dissemination at school, universities, rural areas and NGOs. The main benefits will be accommodated in development activities concerned with climate change and integration of these activities within the policy reforms and programmes. Preparedness of Sudan for contribution in the international affairs concerned with climate change issues such as ability of Sudan delegates in meetings for negotiations, assessment and other formal and informal dialogues are considered important outcomes. Sudan will accordingly develop good capacity that assist Sudan to perform national functions related to climate change and as well have the ability to contribute to the international response for addressing climate change issues at national and international level. Sudan involves the relevant institutions and experts in preparing TNC report and that provides enabling conditions for developing communication systems between relevant institutions that enhance information sharing and develop capacities for Information Technology transfer which would enhance sustainable development.

	The Project outcomes will be achieved through a wide range of outputs compatible with GEF's climate change mitigation strategies and the UNFCCC goals. That includes efficiency in data collection for GHGs inventory at national and sub-national level. In addition, the enabling conditions will facilitate assessment of opportunities for conducting research and specific studies to evaluate impacts of climate change on land use sectors and human livelihoods. There will be activities that undertake assessment of financial and technological requirements for climate change studies, research, monitoring, education, training and awareness raising institutional strengthening and climate change policy development. The project will, also achieve the following: • Build a national consensus to facilitate activities to mainstream climate change issues into relevant social, economic, scientific and environmental policies, programs and strategies, in particular, those for low carbon development and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. • Continue the implementation of awareness activities on climate change that interact with targeted audiences of various age groups including students, teachers, teacher trainers, government officials, members of the private sector, non-government organizations, civil society and the general public • Assess the vulnerability to climate change of additional communities that will be identified and prioritized for potential adaptation options in a series of case studies. A gender approach will be incorporated in the assessment. • Strengthen the capacity of Sudan to participate in the ongoing climate change negotiations under the UNFCCC and so contribute fully in the international response for addressing climate change issues by articulating the needs and concerns of Least Developed Countries that are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and increase the knowledge of stakeholders of the negotiation process through presentations and consultations. The elaboration of the Third National Communication and the First Biennial Update Report will permit the establishment and operationalization of synergies and joint efforts between different projects, in light of the ongoing activities and others that are planned as part of the management of National Government. The implementation of the Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report will facilitate the following: - Setting the institutional basis to integrate the expected outcomes and products of complementary and related projects. - Enhance the reporting process, from lessons learned in the elaboration of the First and Second National Communications. This will facilitate overcoming weaknesses, constraints and needs, identified during its elaboration. - Address capacity building needs, involvement of stakeholders and generation of information within the context of a shared vision on adaptation and mitigation of climate change. It is expected that this public awareness process will help a national appropriation sense of the NC and BUR processes. - Address the gaps, update and/or enhance the scope of the studies on climate patterns and climate baseline, which will permit feedback of vulnerability analysis in prioritized areas. - Make use of relevant climate studies by interpreting the results of said studies, thus proposing specific applications for the country. - Create and implement a stronger National Inventory Management System, ensuring frequent achievements on compilation, calculation and reporting, according to the UNFCCC reporting requirements and country MRV system.

	- Mainstreaming gender and vulnerable citizen's perspectives will be a clear component of any institutional arrangement e.g Policy recommendation. This calls that any arrangement that could violate gender / youth/ vulnerable population empowerment should be adopted. Furthermore, any recommendation for financial or technological aid program should set a policy of positive discrimination in relation to the above mentioned groups. Gender will be adopted throughout the different levels of the TNA namely through: • Working teams A target of gender equity will be set. The formation process of the different working teams including project officers, consultants and stakeholder groups will be required to attain such target. • Technical studies Consideration of the gender perspectives when designing technical studies concerning climate change management specifically in relation to mitigation options. This should be more clearly considered when it comes to issues such as household or rural sectors.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).	Institutional Infrastructure: Institutional arrangement will help Sudan in establishing nationally appropriate procedures for collecting, processing, reporting and archiving required data and information in a sustainable manner on a continuous basis. Such arrangement can enhance effective coordination among all relevant stakeholders from the public and private sectors, in meeting the reporting requirements under the Convention. It also helps in building capacities among relevant institutions and ensures sustainability of reporting processes for both TNC and BUR. For the development of the Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report project, the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) will act as the Executing Agency taking responsibility for the overall coordination and management of the TNC and BURs preparation process. The provision of financial support will be held by the Global Environment Facility, while the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) will play the role of GEF Implementing Agency. The project management unit will consist of project coordinator, assistant coordinators (GHGs Inventory, Vulnerability and Adaptation, and Mitigation specialists), administrative and finance officers. A technical team headed by local consultants will give specific support according to the needs of project outcomes and context. An international consultant will provide technical support and backstopping. In this It must be pointed out that Sudan has just emerged in its new country after the secession of the southern part, a situation that put Sudan in a transitional phase of economic change. This transition means that some changes are expected to occur, bringing new information to be reported on in national circumstances. One such aspect is the review, update and/or redefinition of the Sudan economic recovery approaches and implementation of the National Comprehensive Strategy which calls for increasing the natural resources reservation status to 25% of the country area and improving the components. Additionally, the Sudan is facing political conflicts with respect to administrative set up and the decentralization approach. The Sudan is presently divided into eighteen states with the objective of establishing goals and tools looking to enhance the efficiency in public administration and decentralization in order to fulfill the targets of improving the efficiency in the public management. In that sense, it promotes the process of better practices, integrated monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and awareness razing among others. This means a considerable need for institutional arrangements oriented to efficiency. It is within this context that the HCENR is reviewing its mandate and administrative set up in order to permit the streamlining of internal processes, synergies, functions, description profiles, job approach, and a more integrated vision focused on a process–based strategy. The on-going organizational changes within the HCENR structure being under review would count on several units matching different project execution stages and giving emphasis to the monitoring and evaluation phase. This will imply strong adequacy on the scope and the reporting mechanisms, based on results. The new set-up of HCENR and the internal changes will mean enabling HCENR to develop efficient communication and reporting with regards to the TNC. The HCENR will develop more cooperation and coordination with the stakeholders, national experts and relevant institutions in order to strengthen its communication and reporting system.

	Implementation of Enabling Activities 1. National Circumstances: - Statistical data gathering, revision, update and analysis: Many factors that influence Sudan capacity to face climate change risks are considered within the national circumstances and data will be collected to support the TNC. Hence the most recent databases and information systems will be used to facilitate the revision and update of information on geographic, environment, population, socio-cultural, economic and social conditions. An important event that has effect on Sudan strategic response to climate change that will be considered as an important aspect of national circumstances is the secession of the South. It is important to mention that since then the economy, natural resources, classification zones and the socio-cultural aspects are affected and the climatic description changed. Description will be provided within the new territories of the Sudan within 188 million hectares. Trends of National population of Sudan will be provided based on estimates of updated social, cultural and economic data provided by the Bureau of Statistics. - Policies, legal framework and situation of natural and economic resources will be described in details to state the link between economic sectors development and the support of policies and legal framework with the need for inventory and data needed for supporting the TNC. - Inclusion of disaggregated information: For the compilation of the TNC to be comprehensive, consideration will be made to collect information of special type of circumstances that include gender-related issues and vulnerable groups under different conditions. This will include information of these aspects at rural and urban level, indigenous populations and other disaggregated information. The information gathered will be useful in characterization of the situation of "risk groups" in relation to climate-change-related socioeconomic conditions that these groups will be facing. The information will be important for planning adaptation mechanism and streamlining gender issues in the activities. - Collection, revision, update and analysis of institutional aspects: the policies, legal framework customary systems and plans at national and sector levels have impact on climate change issues. Information on these issues will be important component for the compilation of the TNC. It is important to include all data relevant to climate change and have their sources at national, regional and international levels. In this sense data collection will cover as much as possible issues related to the National Circumstances to facilitate updating the baseline data and use them in the TNC Report. 2. Greenhouse Gas Inventory: The National Greenhouse Gas Inventory will be carried out based on data collection from each sector and application of Good Practice Guidance (GPG) and appropriate Guidelines default figures of the IPCC emission factor when necessary. The GHGs inventory data For the BUR will be collected for the period 2011-2015 and for the TNC will be collected for the period 2013-2017. The inventory will be based on the involvement of national experts, stakeholder participants, following a multidisciplinary approach. For this reason, the TNC/BUR Project seeks to close the gaps and constraints encountered in the INC and SNC. Experience and lessons learned from national project will be useful in this respect particularly the National Forest Inventory which will be conducted soon. The GHGs inventory will comprise several activities: Coordination and consensus: Initial meetings are established between members of the experts who prepared this PIF with sectors technical experts who will be participating in the TNC/BUR in order to improve procedure and harmonize criteria and delivery timetables considering all aspects related to GHGs inventory. These meetings discussed issues that will increase efficiency and coverage of the inventory aiming at most favorable and advantageous use of human, technical and financial resources.

	The National Greenhouse Gas Inventory calculation and reporting requirements for the TNC/BUR are taken to be at best tires and reporting systems. Training Programmes on the method of GHG inventory and data collection and compilation is very crucial step in the preparation of the GHG inventory. Specifying methodological aspects: While the SNC was based on the 1996 IPCC revised guidelines, the TNC will attempt to improve the data in order to attempt to apply the GPG 2003 as new conversion factors will be developed. The National Forests Inventory (NFI) will be using accurate and high resolution remote sensing data and hence activity data estimation will be much better improved. Deforestation maps will be provided thus providing opportunities for availability of reliable data. In addition, good training will be provided to the participants who were members of the SNC to improve their capacity on data entry and application of the inventory guidelines and GPG (2003). Verification process of the NGHGI: Inventory verification and quality assurance process (QA/QC) will be tackled within the concept and procedures of participatory approach to constitute learning by doing. The process will involve all relevant stakeholders of the different sectors and education and research institutions. The outcomes will be in the consolidated technical skills and improvement of capacity of the involvement of stakeholders. Calculation of the NGHGI: As in the case of the FNC and SNC, the processing and computation of the National GHGs inventory data (for the years 2013 for the BUR and 2015 for the TNC) will be performed based on the involvement of trained stakeholders representative supported by national experts. The strong institutional arrangement will facilitate efficient management of GHGs inventory processes at the HCENR. Description of achievements: The processes conducted at the HCENR will be reported to keep stakeholders following the activities and this is in itself a platform for fulfillment of cooperation between institutions, promotion of stakeholder engagement, and provision of output of activities, knowledge dissemination and technology transfer. Achieving technological synergies: the technological data base platform must match with the selected software, for the inventory calculation, through an interface. This will enable an automatic and more efficient calculation procedure to obtain National Greenhouse Gas Inventory for years 2011 – 2015 for the BUR and for the years 2013 - 2017 for the TNC. Defining the National Inventory System: As was done in the FNC and SNC, the National GHGs inventory for the TNC will be adopting the concept of integration in all its stages of processes. This process involves different stakeholders with arrangement for coordination and implementation of a set of human, technical and financial resources to assist and develop the regular and ongoing preparation of the national inventory. Based on the design of a functional scheme of the generation process of GHGI, the involvement of the different sectors will be designed and carefully coordinated. This means the design of the Forests National Inventory (NFI) that will be conducted early next year will involve different stakeholders who will be involved in the inventory of the GHGs. Hence the approach for institutionalizing the GHGI generation process for the TNC/BUR project considers the elaboration of Procedure Manuals as also planned to be done for the NFI which will be part of the National Inventory Systems for the GHGs and the NFI. The approach solves most of the constraints encountered in the previous two communications. Hence the integration of the regular reporting and calculating activity with processes of the inventories of other institutions will help the HCENR in its Climate Change responsibilities.

	The objective of the institutionalization of the GHGI and its integration is to consolidate the cooperation and coordination between institutions involved in Climate Change issues and to ensure that the related activities contribute to the calculation process, occurring in a periodic and systematic manner, with an efficient application of resources. 3. Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment: The V&A assessment which will be conducted by the TNC will provide information that will complement the findings and results of other studies as well as bridging many gaps highlighted previously. The study will relatively be comprehensive regarding temporal and special dimensions, as it will cover number of states (compared to one state in the FNC), consider medium and long-term aspects (complement needs for future climate change impacts as compared to urgent and immediate needs highlighted by the NAPA). The study is also expected to generate a lot of information for planners and policy-makers that will complement the NAP process. The study will aim to close the gaps identified by the previous vulnerability and adaptation studies. The First National Communication conducted vulnerability assessment of agriculture sector (three crops: sorghum, millet and gum Arabic) in one state (North Kordofan State) in the country. The Third National Communication will conduct a more comprehensive study that will target seven states (River Nile State, Gedarif State, Blue Nile State, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, South Darfur and West Darfur see the annexed map) representing different ecological zone. The TNC will also focus on the impact on climate change on the livestock sector. Similar to the First National Communication, the Third National Communication will target medium and long-term impact of climate change (30-60 year). The anticipation of climate change impacts will likely provide a good picture on how the agriculture sector will be with and without climate change. In order to do the latter, two scenarios will be used: a baseline scenario, aimed at representing a future in the absence of climate change and a climate change scenario aimed at representing a future under plausible conditions of greenhouse gas concentrations and the resulting changes in climate. The scope of the study will be wider as it will target different type of agriculture systems such as irrigated winter crops (wheat, leguminous crops) in River Nile state and rain-fed crops (groundnuts, sorghum, sesame, millet etc.) in other states. Within the V&A study many activities need to be elaborated, among which: - Update of climate models and running of new ones: compiling information and updating climate models based on the SNC achievements. In addition, it will include the running of other IPCC models that complement the findings. Elaboration and/or revision of vulnerability studies: the first step will consist of a compilation process of information related to vulnerability assessment, already realized for a wide range of stakeholders, since the last SNC. Then, should continue in a similar manner to any research project; compile the information, select the methodology, develop the study and formulate conclusions regarding the vulnerability country situation. Studies should also involve MAE's employees, for the sake of their expertise and the strengthening of their technical skills. - Description of adaptation achievements: it will consist of the collection of information on ongoing and executed projects to facilitate adaptation and evaluate their impacts. Then it will describe the progress or specific impacts considering both prioritized areas and cross components. - Review of adaptation policies: will be based on the review of the existing policy toolkit to promote and reinforce adaptation processes. This includes their design at a national scale to their effective incorporation into land management plans on provincial and local scale. Additionally, based on the vulnerability studies elaborated by the project, an adaptation policies proposal will be carried out consisting of specific actions to promote adaptation.

	4. Mitigation Action: The work intended to be done under the mitigation section on the TNC is divided into three main tasks. The mitigation team will start with reviewing of previous mitigation models that were based on data from the Sudan country before South Sudan separation. Concurrently, several short term studies for selected sectors (transportation, household, etc.) will be conducted to provide useful information about activity level, energy intensity and trends of energy used in the selected subsector. Finally, mitigation options will be identified accordingly and deviation from business as usual scenario will be estimated. The LEAP (Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning system) software of Stockholm Environment Institute will be used to simulate both baseline (Reference scenario) and different mitigation scenarios. 1. Updating baseline: Documented data in the first and second national communication will be recalculated in order to cope with the new political separation of Sudan and South Sudan. New values for sectoral and total GHG emissions will be presented and therefore an updated baseline for Sudan will be achieved 2. Sectoral studies a. Energy sector: Identifying sectors with high mitigation potential will depend very much on the result of the GHG inventory. According to the SNC, sectors with high mitigation potential are; transportation and household consumption for cooling and refrigeration. Detailed studies to generate information needed as input for Simulation modeling are required. These studies are to be done according to sound statistical and scientific methodology. Highly professional researchers will be assigned to carry out these studies within the agreed timeframe. b. Non-energy sector: Detailed study about charcoal production process using conventional ways (kilns) and improved kilns is needed. The result of this study will allow calculate the reduction in amount of wood cut if improved kilns are used, and then consequently amount of GHG mitigated could be quantified. 3. Mitigation options: According to the SNC findings, specific mitigation options based on bottom up approach were identified, however data gaps created high uncertainty in the calculated options. To overcome such problem encountered, in the TNC, outputs from sectoral studies i.e., discussed in the previous section, will be used to identify the mitigation options in terms of bottom up approach. Furthermore, in order to get a holistic view, a top down approach will be used in the TNC. This approach will be also validated and cross checked with bottom up approach. Mitigation options will be categorized under two parts: Part 1: Energy related mitigation options, which is subdivided into electricity and fossil fuel. Part II: Non-energy related mitigation options, which deal with forest conservation and reduction of wood cut, range land and agriculture sectors. Moreover, in order to improve transparency and accuracy, wider specified stakeholders consultation will be adopted. The main outputs of the undertaken activities are: 1- Understanding of the context for mitigation assessment: economic, social and political circumstances. Provides a basis for scoping the work and establishing appropriate detail required for assessment. 2- Enhancement in national energy planning process encountering GHG mitigation options. 3- Analysis of the strengths & weaknesses of past mitigation work helps ensure that future NCs are more relevant. 4- Having focused discussions with key stakeholders beforehand lead to focus on identifying most relevant potential mitigation options.

	5. Other information relevant to achievement of the UNFCCC i. Education, training and public awareness. This section is considered as one of the most important information relevant towards achieving the objective of the Doha Work Programme on Article 6 of the Convention. The Third National Communication will contribute to education, training and public awareness. This part should describe the governmental and educational institutions that deal with climate related education and training activities. It will also describe the governmental, non-governmental institutions, private sector and media organizations that implement public awareness programs and activities. Key gaps and challenges faced by the relevant institutions will be evaluated and listed in addition to suggesting the measures to overcome these gaps. The implementation of enabling activities will require training regarding use of scenarios, models and software as well for analysis of how the information and data generated through the scenarios and modelling can be effectively used for impacts assessment and identification and adaption and mitigation options. The Third National Communication will also have an important role in information sharing during workshops as well as distribution of presentations and reports. The findings of the studies will be disseminated among universities, research institutions and others for further elaboration and for creation of linkages with relevant thematic and specific areas. ii. Financial Aid and Technology Transfer The unavailability of financial resources and technology are considered as the main barriers for capacity building and sustainability of implementation of various programs related to climate change. Therefore, activities related to assessment of financial needs, as well as needs assessment for technology for various sectors in relation to mitigation and adaptation are among priority areas. The detailed assessments related to these priorities will be launched during the TNC inception workshop. A great number of activities have been planned under this component, covering areas of financial needs in addition to technology and technology transfer, i.e. review and analysis of activities related to development and transfer of technology under the Convention, especially on the issues of technology need assessment and other aspects under the Convention process The constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs will be identified from activities conducted on national inventory, programs and measures to address adaptation and mitigation and those under the other information section. Information on financial and technical needs for measures and programs predicted under the Convention and for continuous production of NCs will be collected and provided in the TNC. Some information will be updated as compared to the FNC and SNC. For example, the TNC will assess and identify cost-effective technologies to implement priority mitigation options which was lacking in the FNC, and SNC. Finally a description of the contribution provided by the GEF is expected to develop for the preparation of the TNC. The results from different topics will be put together and summarized in this section of the TNC. Similarly, constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs in preparing BUR of Sudan will be identified and summarized in the relevant section of BUR. The above mentioned activities will be done by collection, synthesis and analysis of relevant information through close cooperation with different governmental institutions, agencies, academia, NGOs, individual interviews or group discussions and site visits, among others.

	National institutional arrangements for the start and organization of activities for implementation of the UNFCCC, coordinated by Sudan UNFCCC National Focal Point, are generally functioning. However as indicated in the SNC report, several capacity constraints and gaps (i.e. technical, institutional, and financial) have been identified which would hinder an effective climate change action in Sudan. In brief, weak authority and institutional arrangement are among the main constrains that obstruct Sudan from realizing its commitment under the UNFCCC convention. The TNC will work towards strengthening these areas. Effective stakeholder's participation to collectively address climate change financial and technology issues and challenges in Sudan, is crucial. The stakeholders are expected to come from a range of backgrounds, with particular emphasis on related sectors. These could include, line ministries, and agencies, in addition to local communities, local authorities and NGOs, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), media, research institutions and private sector. Iii. Research and Systematic Observation On research and systematic observation, TNC activities will include identification of organizations and institutions involved in climate related research and systematic observations, their activities and programmes, capacities, gaps, needs and priorities, links and participation in regional and international activities It is also useful to identify the priority areas for climate change research and systematic observation in Sudan. Global participation of Sudan in climate related initiatives will also be assessed and evaluated. 6. Synthesis report for the BUR: First Biennial Update Report will be prepared and compiled based on guidelines contained in Annex II of Decision 2/CP.17. The findings of the SNC will be used as the baseline, a synthesis of the information referring to institutional arrangements, which have influenced the mechanisms and country organization to assume the reporting frequency of the National Communications, will be made. Considering the relevance of the regular calculation of the GHG inventory for the BUR (every two years), the progress made in the institutionalization of this complex process (involving: forms, spreadsheets, database platform, compile of information, tracking tasks. The BUR will include GHG emissions and removal inventory for the five sectors described by the IPCC (Energy, Industry, Agriculture, Land Use Change and Forestry and Waste.). In addition to the achievements in the measures, program, and/or projects, pointing out the advanced status on mitigation actions and NAMAs. A prioritization of barriers and gaps on technical, financial and capacity building aspects will be made.
D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:	N/A

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:	The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities. Project start: A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan. An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting. Quarterly: ☐ Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Managment Platform. ☐ Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical). ☐ Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot. ☐ Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc... The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard. Bi-annual progress: ☐ Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year. Periodic Monitoring: A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities. Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, Director or CTA (depending on the established project structure) based on the project's Annual Work plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. End of Project: During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. Audit clause: Audit on project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	

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(s)* with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(Month, day, year)*
Dr. Babiker Abdalla Ibrahim	Under Secretary	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENY, FORESTRY AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT**	**02/03/2015**

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	**02/06/1994**	**HIGHER COUNCILFOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**
UNFCCC	**02/23/1993**	**HIGHER COUNCILFOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**
UNCCD	**10/14/1994**	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULUTRE AND IRRIGATION**
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	**07/06/2004**	**HIGHER COUNCILFOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION			

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[4] and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(Month, day, year)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu Executive Coordinator UNDP-GEF		03/27/2015	Yamil Bonduki, Program Manager, UNDP (Green-LECRDs)		yamil.bonduki@undp.org

[4] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF