Sudan status of MRV arrangements and NC and BUR project implementation and reporting

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COMPONENTS

- Sudan Commitment Towards UNFCCC.
- Sudan Climate Change Institutions.
  - Role of HCENR.
  - National Climate Change Committee.
- MRV Framework.
- What has been Achieved in Sudan.
- Article 13: Enhanced Transparency Framework for action and support (ETF)
  - Why CBIT?
- Gaps and Challenges
Sudan Commitment Towards UNFCCC

- First and Second National Communications prepared and Submitted in June **2003** and **2013** respectively.
- Third National Communication is ongoing.
- First Biennial Update Report is ongoing.
- Active member in UNFCCC negotiations.
Sudan Climate Change Institutions

- National Focal Point:
  - UNFCCC, CDM, REDD+, Financial mechanism of the UNFCCC (GCF & GEF)

- Climate change coordination unit in the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)
  - National Climate Change Committee.
  - Technical committees/teams (GHGs Inventory, GHGs mitigation, Adaptation, NAMAs, CDM, TNA)
  - NAP coordination units in 18 states (Environment, Forestry, Water or Agriculture institutions).
Role of HCENR

• HCENR is government coordinating body for UNFCCC implementation through involving many institutions and entitled of national reporting, preparation of national environmental plans, programmes, projects at both national and state levels.

• Example: More than 50 institutions and 300 national experts were involved in the preparation of the National Communications, and over more than 400 were involved in the NAPA and NAP preparation
National Climate Change Committee

Composed of 18 members repressing all related climate change institutions. It was formulated since 2106. Very active committee meets every three month with the objective of:

• Review and validate the progress of work for the National Communication and Biennial update Report.
• Approve the quarter and annual work plan.
MRV Framework

- **Measurement (M)**
  1. GHG emissions and removals.
  2. Mitigation actions (REDD+) and (NAMAs);

- **Reporting (R)**
  1. National Communications.
  2. Biennial Update Reports

- **Verification (V)**
  1. International Consultation and Analysis Process.
  2. Quality assurance and quality control process.
What has been Achieved in Sudan

• First and Second National Communications (2003), (2013) respectively.
• National Adaptation Programme of Action and National Adaptation Plan (2007) and (2013)
• Technology Needs Assessment for adaption and mitigation including technology action plan (2013).
• Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (2014).
• Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015).
• REDD+ Activities are going on.
What has been Achieved in Sudan

- **Awareness programmes** have been created within the participating institutions also among the public through media and public events.

- **Technical capacities** had being built within relevant institutions to deal with climate change issues.

- **Partnership created** with many international (e.g. UN) and regional organizations and funding agencies.
Achievement Cont.

• Establishment of ten Climate Change Units in **ten** institutions.

• Active role in the **UNFCCC** negotiation process, chairing G77 and China (2009), African Group (2014-2015), chair the IPCC for an interim period in (2015) and membership of number of constituted bodies (EGTT, AC, CGE, WIM, LEG, etc).

• Cooperation and communication links established with other scientific and research institutions.
MRV within the REDD+

• In support of Sudan’s preparations for REDD+, a program of work has been initiated to support the design and implementation of a REDD+ (MRV) system.

• The focus of this work is on the arrangements and capacity building for designing the MRV system and the linkages with the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGGI).
Article 13: Enhanced Transparency Framework for action and support (ETF)

• Support shall be provided to developing countries for the implementation of this Article.

• Support shall also be provided for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis (Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency (CBIT)).
Why CBIT?

- The CBIT project will be started very soon in Sudan. The CBIT will aim to **strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries** to meet the enhanced transparency requirements in the Paris Agreement. **COP 21 decided that the aim of CBIT is to:**

  - **Strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;**
  - **Provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and**
  - **Assist in the improvement of transparency over time.**
Gaps and Challenges

- Lack of some activity data for GHG inventory.
- DATA(availability, Incompleteness, inconsistency with IPCC guidelines).
- Use of the 2006 IPCC Software.
- Discontinuity of the national teams.
- Dispute between the National Climate Change Focal Point and NC Coordinators.
Thank you