



NAP GSP SOUTH-SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE FORUM

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Sudan's NAP Developing Implementation Strategies

**Hana Hamadalla
Higher Council for Environment & Natural Resources
Sudan**

Country context

- Sudan is a country of diverse ecological zones that range from desert to semi-desert, low rainfall savannah, high rainfall savannah.
- there are wetlands (Nile and its tributaries) and Red Sea coastal zone.
- The diversity of the ecological - reflected in the diversity of ecosystems and accordingly livelihoods practiced by people in different parts of the country.
- Sudan is particularly concerned with impacts of climate change, as the majority of its land is quite sensitive to changes in temperature and precipitation and more than 70% of Sudan population is directly dependent on climate-sensitive resources for their livelihood.

Vision for Sudan's NAP

- To contribute to climate change-resilient communities, businesses, and productive systems across the country in the future.
- Designed to be a holistic, multi-hazard strategy that integrates the range of climate change risks within an action framework that focuses on climate impact prevention, preparedness, and response .
- Major focus of Sudan's NAP was to develop a better understanding of adaptation challenges at states level

Sudan Nap Process

- The NAP process benefited from the experience with NAPA preparation and from the institutions established in the four NAPA states
- The NAP established similar institutions in all the states with focal points and technical teams of experts from related government, research, academia and civil society organization.



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Elements

11
Activities

7
outputs

National Adaptation Plan

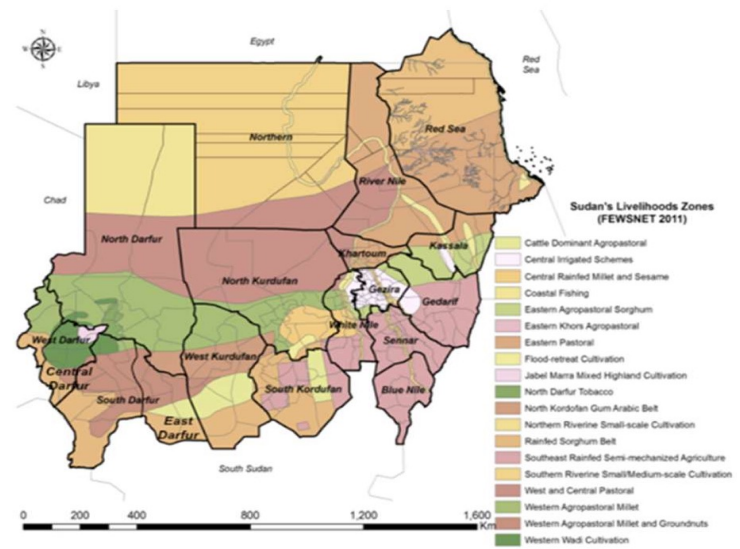


Table 1-1: Key elements, activities, and outputs of the Sudan NAP process (adapted from LEG, 2012)

Element	Activities	Key Outputs
Pre-NAP groundwork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate and launch the NAP process in Sudan, covering all vulnerable regions and identifying key programmatic areas of focus 	Report on NAP strategic plan, including programmatic areas of focus
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take stock of available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in order to assess gaps/needs for NAP process 	15 scoping reports on state-level needs assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and strengthen adaptation-related institutions in all the states through addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses for undertaking the NAP process 	4 national level capacity strengthening workshops
Preparing the NAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze current climate and future climate change scenarios 	Report on downscaled climate change scenarios
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess climate vulnerabilities and identify adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels 	18 state-level reports on climate change vulnerability and adaptation options. 5 regional-level and 18 state-level consultation and awareness and capacity building workshops
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and appraise adaptation options in the preparation of state-level adaptation reports 	
Implementing the NAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize climate change adaptation in national and state levels planning 	Implementation Strategy to operationalize, prioritize integrate and implement activities identified in the Sudan NAP in development planning, undertaken as follow-up activity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a long-term national adaptation implementation strategy 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance technical and institutional capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote coordination and synergy at the state and national level and with other multilateral environmental agreements 	
Monitoring the NAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the NAP implementation process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps • Conduct outreach on the NAP process and report on progress and effectiveness 	Follow-up activity

International support:

Capacity building: Multi-level training and consultation workshops were implemented, at local, state, regional and national levels

Stakeholders: extensive engagement throughout the states.

Assessment: involved a set of strategic assessments into the vulnerability of key livelihoods and economic sectors to climate change in Sudan

Coordination: This involved a team at the HCENR with designated institutions in all the states of Sudan

Synthesis: compilation of the conclusions reached by the various assessment teams



NAP Objectives

- **To reduce** vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience among state- and national – level institutions.
- **To promote** the integration of climate change adaptation perspectives into existing and new policies, programmes and activities.

NAP concerned with set of Priority adaptation measures of each of the eighteen (18) states

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Implementation strategy



1. Establish a Working Framework for NAP Implementation

- ✓ **coordination activities** are organized around both federal-level and state level functions.
- **At the national level**, this NAP document provides an overview of the whole process, including the framework, approach, syntheses of the state vulnerability & adaptation assessments, enabling environment, programmes, policies and implementation strategy.
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- **At the state level**, each of the **eighteen** (18) **states** produced state adaptation plans (SAPs), contain details of the adaptation programmes and activities
- These documents are the basis for adaptation planning, **implementation**, **integration** into development process at all levels, outreach and fund raising as well as for monitoring and evaluation and future updates of the NAP.

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- ✓ **Establishment of state NAP institutions** is the other fundamental aspect of the NAP implementation strategy in Sudan.
- This institutional network is also vital for effective **coordination on planning and implementation** of the general policies, strategies, plans of environmental protection and sustainable development. The state institutions constitute the main modality for the **planning, implementation** and **integration** of the NAP programmes and measures as well as the monitoring and evaluation and future updates of the NAP.

2. Integrate Adaptation Programme into State Level Policymaking

- Results of the state-level assessments and enabling environment activities, specific and **high priority adaptation policies and measures have been identified.**
- The integration of these measures is already started to take place in Sudan as a result of the establishment of NAP-driven adaptation units within state-level environment or agricultural ministries.
- This serve to codify NAP project outcomes into long-term administrative arrangements that can continue to promote the integration of adaptation into state-level policymaking and planning processes.

3.Enhance Technical Capacity for State level Adaptation planning)

- **State-level capacity** should continue to be strengthened, these institutions need to be supported to ensure their continued functioning and stability, and recognition of their vital role at the state level.
- From the NAP experience, it is obvious that technical capacity varies substantially within and among the states and there is a **critical need to further develop capacities and strengthen the State's institutions in a follow-up implementation phase.**

4. Promote Enabling Environments

- ✓ **A cross-cutting implementation** theme is to continue the various processes in order to build an enabling environment for adaptation activities. Critical priorities are :
 - **Institutional development**
 - **Support to rural communities**
 - **Information access**
 - **Awareness raising**
 - **Planning and financial systems:** This corresponds to two strategic priorities : the development of good quality concept and project proposals for priority adaptation options at the state level on the basis of and fund raising for NAP implementation activities targeting government, different C C financial windows.

5. Gaps and needs for further work to strengthen the NAP

- ✓ The final element of the NAP implementation strategy focuses on the identification of **gaps** and **needs** for strengthening Sudan's NAP. Critical priorities are :
 - **Capacity building**
 - **Regional climate scenarios**
 - **Methods and tools**
 - **Awareness-raising**
 - **Planning and financing**
 - **National-state coordination**
 - **Enabling environments**
 - **Monitoring and evaluation**



Sudan NAP Implementation through GCF

- ✓ Strengthening adaptation planning processes and capacity for implementation of adaptation actions in agricultural and water sectors in the Sudan. GCF/FAO Project:
- contribute to Sudan's national adaptation planning and implementation by generating mid- to long-term CC data focusing on the agriculture and water sectors, developing capacities of experts on CC impact modelling and interrelated areas of know-how, and revitalizing the State-level Technical Committees for CC adaptation.
- **Beneficiaries:** Technical Committees at state-level, smallholder farmers, pastoralists, NGOs, CSOs, and research institutions, Academia, and Agricultural Research Corporation, the National Research Centre and Sudanese Metrological Authority.

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- ✓ Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan
GCF/UNDP project:
- Supports climate change adaptation efforts among subsistence agro-pastoralist and nomadic pastoralist communities in dryland zones across nine states in Sudan.
It is promote a paradigm shift in dryland pastoral and farming systems through an integrated approach by increasing resilience of food production systems;

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- Improving availability/access to climate resilient water sources; and strengthening capacities of institutions/communities on climate resilience. The project capitalizes on synergies in climate risk management
- Practices across agriculture, water, and rangelands to enhance water/food security under changing climate conditions

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- Project activities will directly benefit nearly **1,200,000 people** in over **211,000 subsistence agro-pastoralist and nomadic pastoralist households**. These direct beneficiaries are among **138 dryland villages** across **nine states**. These households **correspond to 10% of the total population** in the targeted regions. Project activities will indirectly benefit an additional nearly **2,499,712 people** through autonomous adoption by neighboring communities of the risk mitigation strategies that direct beneficiaries will implement.

GCF Project Proposal

- **Project title:** Strengthening Capacity of Rural Primary Health Care Services to Address Adverse Impacts of Climate Change on Health (UNDP)
- **Project fund:** 73.25 M\$ (25.74 M\$ from GCF and co-financing from implementing partners 47.63 M\$)
- **Project duration:** 5 years
- The objective of the project is to build health-climate adaptive management capacity to respond to the growing climate related health risks in Sudan.

GCF Project Proposal

- Project Title: **Impact Forecast-Based Early Warning Systems**, USD 10 million (UNEP)
- The project shall provide enabling environment for adaptation in many sectors including agriculture, livestock .rangeland water, sea transport, health, and disaster management through user-focused climate services and user capacity for climate applications.

Enhance NAP Implementation Through NDC

- Sudan is amongst the most vulnerable countries to the adverse effects of climate change. adaptation is the first and overriding priority of Sudan's climate actions and constitutes a major part of Sudan's NDC.
- the National Adaptation Planning process (NAP) being undertaken by Government provides a good basis for long-term adaptation programming and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into the existing national planning processes.
- Sudan's A-NDC is being prepared with the view and in the context of achieving economic and sustainable development and poverty reduction in line with Sudan's development strategy, and the Sustainable Development Goals

Sudan's A-INDC will entail intended contributions

Adaptation policies and measures, and planning (NAPA, NAP), including prioritizing interventions for implementation

Strengthening institutional capacity at the state and federal level

Implementation of adaptation initiatives

Enhancing research, observation systems and climate modeling to better focus targeted A-action across sectors and state level

Increasing public awareness

Sudan's Adaptation-NDC Scope

- **Development of Sudan's A-NDC** is based on sector- and state-based vulnerability assessments undertaken in Sudan's NAP, NAPA as well as national communications and other national studies and research.
- Sector Included: **Water, Agriculture (Crop & Livestock production systems), Coastal Zone and Human Health.**

THANK YOU For Your Attention

