



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



National Plenary on

Support for the Design of a Monitoring, Reporting and
Verification System in the Framework of REDD+ Readiness in
the Sudan

- Institutional arrangements and gap analysis

Sudan and its Commitments in the Framework of UNFCCC

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PART I



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

(UNFCCC)



Initial UNFCCC Transparency System:

- The UNFCCC initial reporting system under the Convention is based on National Communications (**NCs**) and (GHGs inventory reports for developed countries).
- The guidelines (**Decision 17/CP.8**) for preparation of NCs of developing countries requires reporting of the following:
 1. Inventories of emissions by sources and removals by sinks, of all greenhouse gases (**GHGs**);
 2. Programmes containing measures to mitigate, and to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change;
 3. Other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention.
- The information submitted by developing countries NCs, is considered only through compilation and synthesis reports prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat. **NOT SUBJECT TO REVIEW or Verification**

Current Measuring Reporting and Verification (MRV) System:

Cancun Agreement (2010): on enhanced **MRV** system, through the following:

- Parties should submit their national communications every four years, conditioned on provision of financial resources.
- Additional elements:
 - Developing countries submit Biennial Update Reports (**BURs**) every 2 years, **LDCs** at their discretion, BURs are subjected to International consultation and analysis (**ICA**)
 - Developed countries submit Biennial Reports (**BRs**) every 2 years and subject to International Assessment and Review (**IAR**)
- COP 17 in Durban adopted the guidelines (**Decision 2/CP.17**) for BURs and the modalities and guidelines for ICA and IAR

The Scope of BURs

- National circumstances and institutional arrangements
- The national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of **GHGs** including a national inventory report;
- Mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions;
- Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and received;
- Support received to enable the preparation and submission of biennial update reports;
- Domestic measurement reporting and verification **(MRV)**;

MRV of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)

- **COP19 (2013) adds elements of REDD+ framework to the current transparency requirements, which include:**
 - **Reporting on forest reference emission level or forest reference level.**
 - **Forest reference level submissions are subject to technical assessment.**
 - **Reporting results of REDD+ activities in an annex to the BURs.**
 - **Both annexes of REDD+ reference level and results are subject to technical analysis as part of ICA process.**

Modalities and Guidelines for ICA

- **ICA** is a verification process, consists of two steps:
 1. **Technical analysis of BURs by a team of technical experts (TTE) and;**
 2. **Facilitative sharing of views, in the form of a workshop convened at regular intervals under the SBI.**
- **The ICA will commence within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs.**
- **Special flexibility for SIDs and LDCs, which may undergo ICA at their discretion.**

Sudan Commitment Towards UNFCCC

- Signed the UNFCCC in Rio **1992** and ratified in November **1993**.
- Sudan ratified Kyoto Protocol in Feb. **2005**
- Sudan signed Paris Agreement in April 2016 and ratified it in August **2017**.
- First and Second National Communications prepared and Submitted in June **2003** and **2013** respectively.
- Third National Communication is ongoing.
- First Biennial Update Report will start very soon.
- Active member in **UNFCCC** activities.
- Active member of the **IPCC**, a number of experts selected as lead authors in different publications.

Sudan Climate Change Institutions

- **National Focal Point :**
 - UNFCCC
 - CDM
 - REDD+
 - Financial mechanism of the UNFCCC (GCF & GEF)
- **Climate change coordination unit (HCENR)**
 - National Climate Change Committee
 - Technical committees/teams (GHGs Inventory, GHGs mitigation, Adaptation, NAMAs, CDM, TNA)
 - Focal units/persons in related federal institutions (members of HCENR)
 - **NAP** coordination units in 18 states (Environment or Agriculture institutions)

Role of HCENR

- HCENR is government coordinating body for **UNFCCC** implementation, because responsibilities of its implementation involved many institutions and includes reporting, preparation of national 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

What has been Achieved in Sudan

- A national climate change process has been established with active participation from all relevant stakeholders.
- Awareness has been created within the participating institutions also among the public through media and public events.
- Technical capacities is being built within relevant institutions to deal with climate change issues.
- Very useful partnership created with many international (e.g. UN) and regional organizations and funding agencies
- Cooperation and communication links established with other scientific institutions and other parties.

Achievement Cont.

- Establishment of a Climate Change Coordination unit to lead the **UNFCCC** implementation in **HCENR (since 1998)**
- Ongoing capacity building programme that includes training, workshops, publication, lectures, participation in regional and international events, etc.
- National Adaptation Programm of Action and National Adaptation Plan.
- Impact of climate change on agriculture, water and health sectors.

Achievement Cont.

- Establishment of ten **Climate Change Units** in ten institutions.
- National capacity self assessment for Rio Conventions.
- Implementation of adaptation programs and activities in four states.
- Technology Needs Assessment for adaption and mitigation including technology action plan.
- Fund raising: About more than **60m USD** raised and more than **150m USD** for funding proposals currently under preparation and approval process.
- Active role in the in the negotiation, chairing **G77 (2009)**, African Group **(2014-2015)**, IPCC **(2015)** and membership of number of constituted bodies (**EGTT, AC, CGE, WIM, LEG, ect**)



PART II



Paris Agreement



Article 13: Enhanced Transparency Framework for action and support (ETF):

- To **build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation of PA.**
- Provides **flexibility** to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities.
- The modalities, procedures and guidelines of the **ETF shall reflect such flexibility.**
- Shall **build on** and enhance the **transparency arrangements under the Convention**, recognizing the special circumstances of the LDCs and SIDs.

ETF: Reporting Scope:

Each Party shall regularly provide the following information:

- **A national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs, (IPCC methodologies) as agreed by the CMA to PA.**
- **Each Party should also provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7, as appropriate.**
- **Developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support should, provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties.**
- **Developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.**

ETF Implementation Process

- The **CMA** of the **PA** shall, at its first session **adopt common modalities, procedures and guidelines** for **ETF** of action and support
- **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**).

What is CBIT?



As part of the Paris Agreement, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (**UNFCCC**) have agreed to establish a Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (**CBIT**).

Whereas:

As part of the Paris Agreement, all countries agreed to an enhanced transparency framework for action and support (**Article 13**), with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience.

Why is CBIT?

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.

Coordination

The **CBIT** project will be coordinated with the ongoing 3rd national communication and first **BUR**. During the project designing stage specific strategies were considered regarding how the **CBIT** project management and its stakeholders could be directly linked with technical teams participating in other related projects or programs under Sudan's obligation to the convention. The project technical team will participate in sub-regional, regional, and global initiatives to allow regular sharing of lessons and good practices in **MRV**.



THANK YOU