

# Sudan's National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

**Formulating NAPS for an integrated, risk-informed  
climate response**

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# Objectives of the NAP process

- To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into development planning processes within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate;

# Sudan's vulnerability to climate Change

- Vulnerability is function of a system exposure to climate risks, its sensitivity and its adaptive capacity (IPCC)
- NAP assessment: vulnerability is a function of climatic and non-climatic factors to which a system is exposed
- **Climatic Factors.** Steady increase of temperature and decrease in rainfall amounts among others
- **Non-climatic factors include:**
  - Lack of infrastructure and basic services
  - Lack of skills and capacities, technologies and know-how
  - Socio-economic factors such as poverty, limited livelihood opportunities and associated population dynamics
  - Factors related to natural resources management, such as (misuse, land degradation and desertification)
  - Lack of finance and access to funding opportunities
  - Conflicts and security factors

# Guidelines for NAPs(1)

## Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps:

- Identification and assessment of institutional arrangements, programmes, policies and capacities
- Assessment of available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, measures taken to address climate change, gaps and needs, at the national and regional levels;
- Comprehensive, iterative assessments of development needs and climate vulnerabilities.

# Guidelines for NAPs(2)

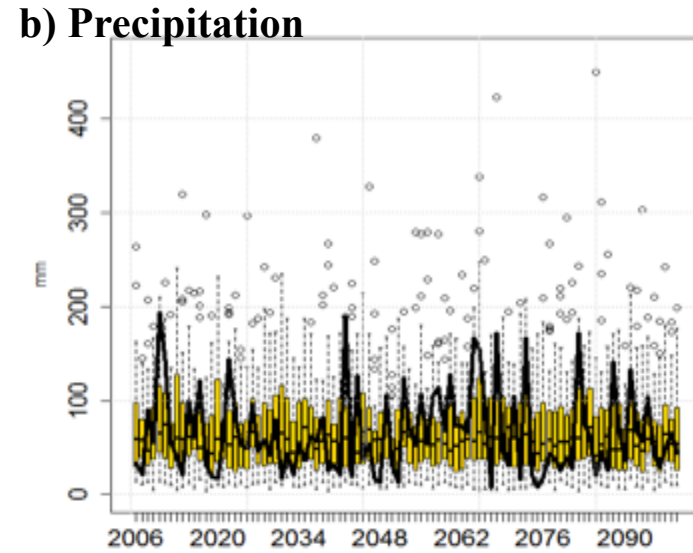
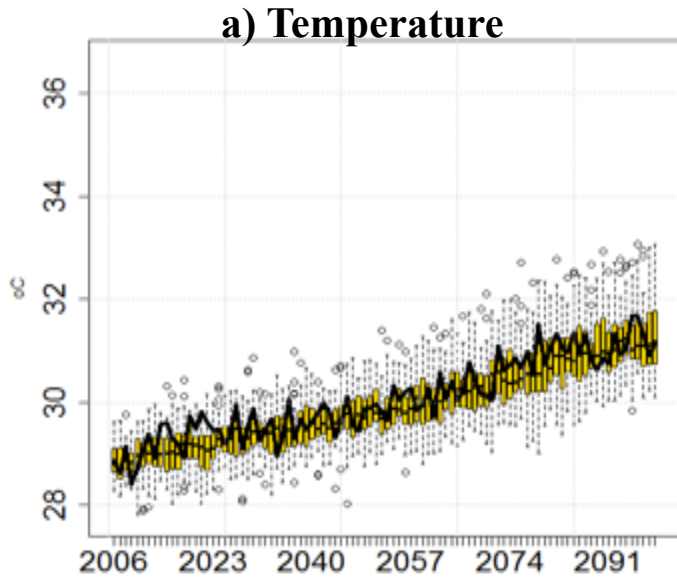
## Preparatory elements:

- **Assessments** of medium- and long-term **adaptation needs**, and development needs and climate vulnerabilities;
- Activities aimed at **integrating** climate change adaptation into **national and sub-national** development and **sectoral** planning;
- Participatory stakeholder consultations;
- Communication, awareness-raising and education.

# Why NAP is important for Sudan

- Sudan is among the most vulnerable countries to the adverse effects of climate change
- Recurrent drought, food insecurity and population movements led to conflicts over resources
- Impacts of climate change are impeding achievement of national development objectives particularly on water, agriculture & food security and health sectors
- Achieving development objectives requires identifying suitable adaptation options and the integration of these into national planning
- Preparation of NAP is one of the main objectives of Sudan's National Implementation Strategy for climate change

**Figure 5-3: Future projected annual average temperature and precipitation for Port Sudan**



# What is NAP

- Is not a development plan *per se*, but it complements and enables development by addressing **additional activities** in response to climate change
- Aims towards building **adaptive capacities** and **resilience** of vulnerable communities and systems to climate change
- Consistent with development objectives and priorities
- Unlike the NAPA, NAP is comprehensive, it covers all the States and the medium and long term adaptation needs



# Sudan NAP project

- Implemented through a cooperation agreement between UNEP and HCENR
- In collaboration with the Governments of the 18 States of Sudan
- Funded by DIFD as part of the UNEP-Sudan umbrella project (SIEP)
  - Total grant of 790,000 USD
  - In-kind support from the national and state governments
- Implementation period: July 2011 – Dec. 2013

# Process for NAP preparation

## **Strengthening national institutional and consultations:**

- Institutions established/strengthened at all the States consist of focal points and technical teams of experts.
- 4 national workshops: for capacity building and exchange of experiences among State's experts.
- 5 zonal/regional workshops: for awareness, capacity building, lessons learned and consultation on policies and institutional issues.
- 18 state-level workshops for awareness and capacity building and identification of priority adaptations needs
- Support for strengthening States institutions and data collection by State's expert teams throughout the NAP preparation.

# Process for NAP preparation

## **Activities at the State level:**

- Assessment of current vulnerability of the water, agriculture (including food security) and health sectors
- Identification of adaptation options for vulnerable areas and systems
- Review of state-level institutions, policies and development plans
- Consultation on priority adaptation options
- Awareness and capacity building

3 stage process, each stage followed by a national workshop for exchange of experiences and sharing of lessons learned

# Process for NAP preparation:

## **V&A assessments:**

**Main objectives is to**

- Characterize vulnerability to climate change in priority sectors and areas;
- Identify adaptation strategies, including policies, technologies and programmes .

**Scope of the assessment includes:**

- Key climatic factors affecting vulnerable areas, sectors and systems
- Current and future vulnerabilities,
- Non-climatic factors contributing to vulnerability,
- The range of possible adaptation options to be integrated into the NAP

# Process for NAP preparation

## Data:

- State's reports on V&A assessment of the 3 sectors
- 3 sectoral reports prepared by national consultants
- V&A assessment report of the coastal and marine resources focusing on coral reefs, mangrove, sea grasses etc
- Climate scenarios study report.
- Assessment report on the adequacy of research and systematic observation for climate adaptation .
- 3 Studies reports on vulnerability hotspot mapping, climate proofing and investment and finance flows.

# Process for NAP preparation

## **Who participated:**

- 18 focal points from all the states of Sudan
- 18 technical committees, each has 8 – 20 members representing the government, research, academia and civil society organizations
- More than 350 participants in 4 National Workshops
- More than 400 participants in 5 zonal/regional workshops
- More than 1200 participants in 18 state-level workshops
- 20 national consultants
- 2 international consultants
- NAP activities in all states received high political support from the State's governments

# NAP outcome and contents

**The Sudan's NAP (process) consists of the following documents:**

- **A national adaptation plan (NAP) includes:**
  - Introduction,
  - context,
  - framework,
  - adaptation programmes and activities,
  - enabling environment programmes and activities,
  - **implementation strategy**
  - **An annex, includes profiles and adaptation options for each of the 18 states of Sudan.**
- **18 state-level adaptation plans (SAPs) contain:**
  - details of the adaptation options of the states as define through the process described above and endorsed by the respective State's governments

# How Sudan benefited from the NAP

- - Number of adaptation projects been implemented by the **Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)**.
- The most important are:-
- Third National Communication- 900,000 \$-GEF & UNDP.
- Climate risk Finance- 6 M\$ in 6 states- GEF-UNDP.
- Eco- Based Adaptation Approach (EBA)- 4 M \$–GEF-UNEP.
- Improve the livelihood in the greater Horn of Africa- 7M\$- GEF-AFDB, 3 States.
- Capacity Building for the NDA – GCF. 400,000 \$ -GCF.

**Country program- No objection procedures**



# How Sudan benefited from the NAP

- Capacity building to enhance implementation of the Three main environmental conventions (Climate Change- Biodiversity and Desertification).
- Other projects implemented by HCENR Partners (REDD+, Solar energy for water irrigation in North State, Solar for Health)

# Way forward

- Continue developing the NAP process:
  - Technical and institutional capacity building and support to the states and NAP network that link all the states and HCENR
  - Improve knowledge, information and understanding of current and future vulnerabilities to climate risks and adaptation needs
  - Further develop NAP process for medium and long-term adaptation planning (e.g. climate scenarios and impact modeling)
  - Developing M&E and NAP updating process
- Implementation of the NAP outcomes:
  - Integration of adaptation into policies and development planning at all level
  - Development of good quality concepts and project proposals for priority adaptation options of the states
  - Fund raising for NAP implementation targeting government, UNFCCC funds, other multilateral and bilateral sources

**THANK YOU**