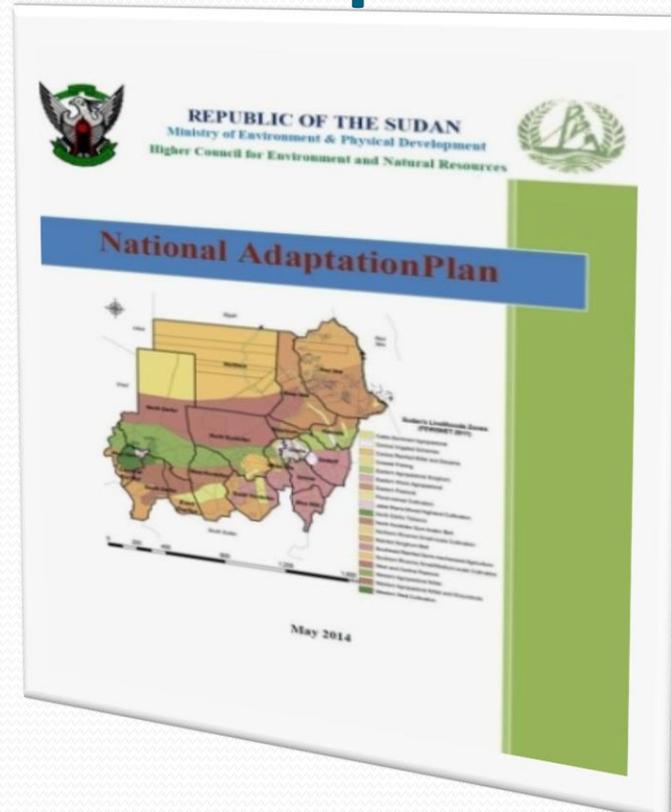




## REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

# National Adaptation Plan



# **Korea Global Adaptation Week**

**NAP EXPO 2019**

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**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

- is 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 .
- the major focus of Sudan's NAP was to develop a better understanding of adaptation challenges at states level

# Objectives of Sudan's NAP process

- Build technical and institutional capacity and strengthen the States' NAP.
- Institutions and the national NAP network that link all the states and National institution.
- Improve knowledge, understanding and develop information database of current and future vulnerabilities of Sudan to climate and its adaptation needs through additional research and studies (e.g. applying advanced methods and tools such as climate scenarios and impact modeling).

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- Facilitate integration of adaptation into policies and development plans at all levels, through building capacities and awareness and involving relevant stakeholders .
  - Elaborate and develop the NAP programs and initiatives and prepare good quality project proposals of priority adaptation options for financing.
  - Facilitate fund raising to support NAP integration and implementation, targeting government, UNFCCC funds, other multilateral and bilateral sources of funding.

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- Achieving these objectives a wide range of stakeholders involved to collect, integrate, and respond to a wide range of information from affected ministries/institutions and the private sector in the formulation of actionable risk reduction strategies.

# Sudan's 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.

# Sudan's NAP Process

- The overall process included a number of interlinked synergistic :
- **Capacity building:** Multi-level training and consultation workshops were implemented, at local, state, regional and national levels in support of training on thematic areas identified during an initial needs assessment process.
- **Stakeholders:** The NAP process was designed as a highly inclusive and participatory process with extensive engagement throughout the states.
- **Assessment:** This involved a set of strategic explorations into the vulnerability of key livelihoods and economic sectors to climate change in Sudan.

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- The capacity of these institutions strengthened through targeted training sessions; learning-by-doing programs; establishment of networks to exchange knowledge and experiences.
  - state's institutions with the coordination of the NAP process at the state level, including data collection, vulnerability assessment, adaptation strategy formulation, policy and institutional review, the consultation led to the identification of the adaptation initiatives to be included in the NAP.

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- The NAP process included assessment of vulnerability and adaptation in all the states, covering the main development sectors, such as water, agriculture, health and coastal zone.
  - **number of studies** on vulnerability hotspot mapping, climate proofing of existing development programs and projects, development of climate scenarios, adequacy of national research and systematic observations and adaptation finance and investment. The outcome of these assessments and studies, informed the programs and activities included in the NAP.

# Enabling Environment

- Adaptation to climate change needs to be strongly rooted in the overall Sudanese development context. For example, climate-change related impacts on rangelands can lead to a potential deepening of resource-based conflicts among pastoral, transhumant and farmer communities - adaptation interventions will need to take this dynamic into account to promote equitable, advocacy-based interventions that incorporate new technology, better practices and conflict resolution strategies. Also, more frequent droughts increase food insecurity differently among rural communities that can only be effectively addressed through the kinds of state-specific adaptation interventions that are developed relative to specific state circumstances

# Enabling Environment Activities

- putting in place systems focused on states for future vulnerability and adaptation assessments. The focus was on the development of regional climate scenarios, enhancement of systems observation networks, training in methods and tools for vulnerability hotspot mapping and climate proofing, and the analysis of adaptation financial flows. **Building local technical capacity** around these areas will help support adaptation decision-making at the federal level through line ministries, as well as at states and community levels.

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- The main objectives of each enabling environment activity were to:
    - a) implement a capacity building programme in suitable methods and tools; and
    - b) develop initial assessments based on the training received..

# Gaps & Needs

- The work on the above-mentioned activities has revealed a number of further work (gaps and needs) and measures that need to be conducted to ensure continued effectiveness:
- Support information-sharing and data networking on climate change throughout the country while ensuring have adequate access to such data
- Further research and networks on future adaptation and development planning of coastal zone and resources as well as other ecosystems.
- introduction of impact models and climate scenarios and development/strengthening of capacities required for their use (technical know-how). To ensure better understanding of future vulnerabilities of all vital development sectors in Sudan.

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- Build & Strengthen global institutional partnerships with national research organizations for effective exchange of knowledge and experience among the scientists
  - effective coordination among research groups, institutions and organizations working on different aspects of climate change and development of health, agricultural and water sectors

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- Support and establish systems of innovation to promote development and transfer of technology.
  - Assess and document existing indigenous knowledge and options to overcome climate vulnerabilities.
  - Promote climate-friendly agriculture through strengthening extensions services and integrate with agricultural research institutions to build the capacity of farmers through climate field schools, videos, radio, seminars, training, field days and field demonstrations.

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- Data and information from research and systematic observations are also essential for sustainable national development and for ensuring the effectiveness of national adaptation programs at all levels
  - Data availability and quality is a major issue in Sudan.
  - *Understand scale dependency:* Understanding climate change vulnerability at the community level is a key priority in Sudan.
  - *Construct vulnerability hotspot maps*

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- Quantification of investment and climate-finance needed for implementation of adaptation measures at sector, state and national levels.
  - The capacity to assess the future financial cost of adaptation to climate change is important for Sudan because such efforts can lead to more cost effective future choices regarding climate change adaptation options and strategies

# Implementation strategy

main aspects of the framework for implementing NAP recommendations in Sudan.

- Fund raising to support NAP integration and implementation , Access to the GCF
- coordination activities are organized around both federal-level and state-level functions.
- The establishment of state/local NAP institutions is the other fundamental aspect of the NAP implementation strategy in Sudan.



**THANK YOU**

**For Your Attention**