



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



Technical Workshop on Climate Finance in the Arab Region

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Approaches/methodologies taken to assess needs

- NAP (2015): Multidisciplinary teams in the 18 states. The range of adaptation options has been defined through systematic and bottom-up consultative processes at the state level
- INDC (2015): Multi-stakeholders team. Based on sector- and state-based vulnerability assessments undertaken in Sudan's NAP, NAPA as well as national communications and national energy and forestry programmes and waste disposal in Khartoum and other national studies and research. Mitigation actions were based on national strategies.
- INDC has been integrated in the national strategies of the various sectors.
- REDD+: Readiness to determine strategy options including hot spots (Gum Arabic belt, the Nile ecosystem and the watershed). "Abidjan resolution on REDD+," will feed into GCF's ongoing policy work exploring how to accelerate REDD+ implementation in Africa and other regions.

Consultation at the community level



Approaches/methodologies taken to assess needs

- In addition to the preparedness studies and the drivers of deforestation, the REDD+ programme in the Sudan has contracted an NGO (the Sudanese Environment Conservation Society) to undertake an assessment of the needs of the communities and the local governments.
- GCF Readiness (2019/20) project: Climate Change Finance study; Questionnaire (international organizations, governmental entities, NGOs, private sector). Secondary information in the UNDP/Ministry of International Cooperation data base. States' based consultations.
- The Development Finance Assessment (DFA) tool (UNDP) was used as a country-level, context-informed methodology that provides data and analytical information on both quantitative and qualitative aspects of financial resources in the country.

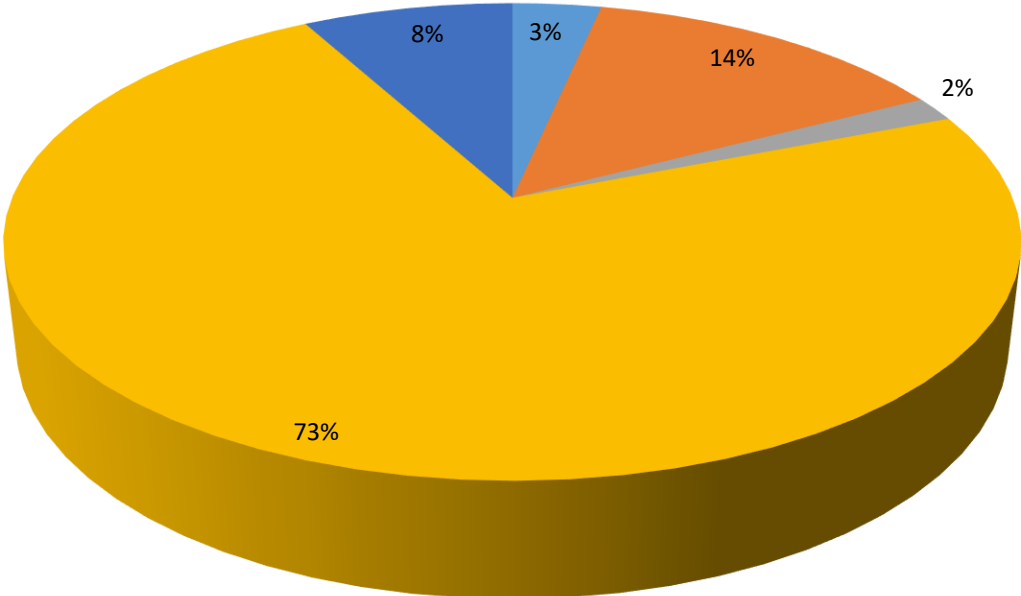
The outcomes/findings of the needs assessment, particularly as related to costs

- There is a wide gap between the available funds and the need as expressed in the NAP and the INDC.
- The need for integrated approach to managing all types of finance, by improving integration across governmental entities, as well as between government and other stakeholders
- The assessment advocates for maximizing opportunities for additional resource mobilization in view of the constraints facing international official development assistance at the global level.
- The total amount earmarked for climate change, during the period (2005 to 2018), amounts to USD 55.4 million, while the INDC estimates the need for USD 10,680.0 million (a gap of USD 10,624.6 for 10 years) (INDC currently under updating).

Climate Change Funding by Agency

Implementing Agency

■ GEF 1.18 ■ UNDP 4.91 ■ UNEP 0.59 ■ Government 25.56 ■ Other 2.80



Challenges and obstacles experienced

- The economic sanctions on Sudan made it difficult for bilateral finance
- Sudan continues to face challenges and exposure to risks of conflict, natural hazards, and political and institutional instability.
- Financial information, especially from the private sector, was difficult to obtain.

Good practices and lessons gained

- The public-private-CSOs partnerships created has paved the way for benefit maximization and joint planning.
- The involvement of the CSOs in assessing the community needs was quite effective.
- The bottom-top approach and the engagement of all the relevant stakeholders has characterised all the activities of the CC portfolio in the Sudan.