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Higher Council for Environment & Natural Resources

United Nations Development Programme

Project title: Sudan's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project		
Country: Sudan	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)	**Execution Modality***:* National Implementation Modality (NIM)
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* Outcome 2: By 2021, people's resilience to consequences of climate change, environmental stresses and natural hazards is enhanced through strengthened institutions, policies, plans and programmes		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Exempt	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN2	
Atlas Award ID: 00135199	**Atlas Project/Output ID:** 00126516	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6529	**GEF Project ID number:** 10479	
LPAC meeting date: 22 May 2021		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: 6 May 2021		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: 1 July 2021		
Project duration in months: 48		
Planned start date: 1 January 2022	**Planned end date:** 31 December 2025	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: 2 January 2024	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation:** 1 September 2025	
Brief project description: The overall goal of the project is to assist Sudan in mainstreaming climate change considerations into national and sub-national (i.e, state-level) development policies by strengthening and sustaining efforts to monitor, report, and verify mitigation and adaptation activities that address climate change. The immediate objective of the project is to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and its modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) by enhancing Sudanese institutional and technical capacity for measuring and reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) gas emissions, GHG reductions from mitigation activities, as well as the resilience-building effects of adaptation activities. The main components of the project are: 1) Strengthening of national institutions for transparency related activities; 2) Provision of tools, training, and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement; 3) Improvement of transparency over time, and 4) Knowledge management and monitoring & evaluation. Key outputs include new MRV-related legal and procedural arrangements to enhance transparency; strengthened inter-institutional coordinating arrangements for transparency; strengthened institutional capacity for MRV, GHG inventory development, GHG mitigation analysis and adaptation assessment; and synthesis of lessons learned, and best practices shared via the newly developed online transparency platform. Taken together, these outputs will lead to an end-of-project situation that will reflect more accurate information and analysis of the policies, measures, and instruments that Sudan selects to mitigate and adapt to climate change.		
FINANCING PLAN		
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 1,237,000	
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 0	
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD 0	
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 1,237,000**	
CO-FINANCIERS THAT WILL DELIVER PROJECT RESULTS INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (FUNDS NOT ADMINISTERED THROUGH UNDP ACCOUNTS)		

Confirmed in-kind co-financing to be administered by Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)	USD 400,000
(2) Total confirmed co-financing	**USD 400,000**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 1,637,000**

SIGNATURES:		
Signature: Undersecretary, Ministry of Finance and Economy	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**	
Signature: Professor Rashid Hassan Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources	**Agreed by Implementing Partner (HCENR)**	
Signature: Yuri Afanasiev Resident Representative	**Agreed by UNDP Resident Representative**	

Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones:

Project document signature: within 6 months after CEO Approval
First disbursement date: within 8 months after CEO Approval
Inception workshop date: within 60 days from the date of First Disbursement
Operational closure: within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC
Financial closure: within 6 months of operational closure

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	Corona virus disease, 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DfID	Department for International Development (UK)
ERC	Evaluation Resource Centre
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Germany)
GHG	Greenhouse gas
HCENR	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (Sudan)
M&E	Monitoring & evaluation
MPGs	Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines
MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MWRIE	Ministry of Water Resources, Irrigation, and Electricity (Sudan)
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	National Communication
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIM	National Implementation Modality
PIF	Project Implementation Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
QA/QC	Quality assurance/quality control
SEA	Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Sudan is known for its diverse culture, having an estimated 597 different communities that speak over 400 different dialects. As a least developed country, Sudan is one of the most vulnerable countries to the adverse impacts of climate change which will exacerbate its limited environmental conservation systems, weak infrastructure, and poor economic performance. The majority of Sudan's land is vulnerable to changes in temperatures and precipitation; more than 65% of the population lives in rural areas and they depend directly on resources sensitive to climate change. The food security in these areas is essentially determined by the rate of rainfall, which is erratic and varies significantly from North to South. The decrease in annual rainfall in the last 60 years and the increase in rainfall variability is contributing to more intense and frequent drought conditions in various parts of the country. Drought results in severe social and economic impacts; including the numerous human and livestock fatalities as well as migration and displacement of millions of people, and the numbers are increasing annually.

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015 at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), established a requirement for an enhanced transparency framework for action and support (ETF). Decision (18/CMA.1) further defined the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the implementation of the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Decision 18/CMA.1 outlines the specific types of information required. For LDC Parties such as Sudan, " . . . the enhanced transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of Article 13 to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities . . ."

A core development challenge confronting Sudan is the need to operationalize Article 13 within national and sub-national (i.e, state-level) development policies in a manner that is consistent with its transparency requirements. The major root causes and barriers that need to be addressed include a) poor alignment between current institutional arrangements within national relevant institutions regarding monitoring/evaluation, data collection and reporting and the transparency obligations under Article 13; b) ineffective coordination and reporting arrangements between different institutions and stakeholders in term of communications, flow of information, and the delegation of responsibility; c) a lack of proper data collection, data archiving, and Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) systems across different institutions and stakeholders regarding GHG emissions; and d) a lack of a legal and procedural basis for an operational MRV/M&E systems on GHG emission reductions compatible with Sudan's obligations on transparency under Article 13.

Sudan became a Party to the UNFCCC when it ratified the convention in 1993. The country signed the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016 and ratified the Agreement on August 2, 2017. Since becoming a Party to the Convention, Sudan has completed and continued working on numerous Enabling Activities coordinated by the Climate Change Unit in the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR). These include its First and Second National Communications (2003, 2013); a National Adaptation Program of Action (2007); a National Capacity Self-Assessment (2008); a Low Carbon Investment Project and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions Framework (2015); a National Adaptation Plan (2016) and is currently preparing its Third National Communication and First Biennial Updated Report. Lessons learned from these efforts include specific challenges facing Sudan with regard to the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement, as outlined below:

- Poor alignment between current institutional arrangements within national relevant institutions regarding monitoring/evaluation, data collection and reporting and the transparency obligations under Article 13;
- Little to no awareness and knowledge by stakeholders and policy/decision makers regarding new transparency obligations under Article 13;
- Ineffective coordination and reporting arrangements between different institutions and stakeholders in term of communications, flow of information, and the delegation of responsibility;
- Lack of proper data collection, data archiving, and Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) systems across different institutions and stakeholders regarding GHG emissions.
- Lack of a legal and procedural basis for an operational MRV system on GHG emission reductions compatible with Sudan's obligations on transparency under Article 13.
- Lack of a legal and procedural basis for an operational M&E system on adaptation actions compatible with Sudan's obligations on transparency under Article 13;

- Inadequate institutional capacity for GHG inventory development in emitting sectors (energy, waste, industry, agriculture, land use) and sequestering sectors (forestry) as well as for GHG mitigation analysis of priority policies and measures;
- Inadequate institutional capacity for climate change vulnerability assessment and measuring the effectiveness of adaptation actions;
- Need for transferring of tools and methods to help national teams collect and verify GHG emission activity data as well as to calculate and predict baseline emission trends and the impact of GHG mitigation measures; and
- Need for financing technical support to develop and maintain effective institutional arrangements, M&E, and MRV systems for meeting Sudan's transparency obligations under Article 13.

There is substantial evidence that a lack of transparency exists in data collection, quality assurance procedures, monitoring/reporting for GHG inventories, GHG mitigation, and adaptation effectiveness assessment.[1] For GHG inventories/mitigation, these deficiencies have resulted in a lack of consistent progress in establishing credible metrics that could provide a basis for aggressive climate-related policymaking.

For the forestry sector, the current status of MRV is well-advanced with institutional mapping, gap analysis and capacity needs assessment already carried to establish a functioning REDD+ MRV system. To date, the process has identified key objectives and policy requirements; roles/responsibilities of key institutions, gaps; overlaps and training/procurement needs; and proposed coordination mechanisms among responsible institutions. For all other sectors, the current status of MRV is merely nascent. To date, the MRV development process for non-forestry sectors has essentially been ad-hoc, mostly reliant on external consultants associated with NAMA scoping activities.

This lack of a functioning MRV system is particularly relevant to sustainable practices for Sudan's high-emitting agriculture sector as well to policies to promote renewable energy use in electricity production and adopt more energy efficient practices in transportation and other sectors. For adaptation, these deficiencies have led to entrenched imbalanced power relations among some groups due to lack of or unequal access to climate information, which has in turn led to widening disparities in access to social and economic opportunities. This is especially the case in rural areas where men and women's economic empowerment, participation, poverty reduction, and decision-making has lagged relative to urban communities.

The proposed CBIT project is aligned with Sudan's priorities and targets as communicated in its INDC and will be vital to facilitate the coordinated implementation of the specified activities and measures. The National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Report (BURs) Enabling Activity projects aim to build on and strengthen Sudan's capacity to meet its reporting obligations as a non-Annex I Party to the Convention to update the national GHG inventory; national circumstances; constraints & gaps; financial, technical and capacity needs; GHG mitigation analysis; and domestic MRV systems. The capacity building actions within this CBIT funded project will increase the capability of Sudan to enhance the transparency of each of these activities, resulting in more complete, comparable, consistent, and accurate reporting included in its NCs,BURs and future BTRs.

In addition, the proposed CBIT project is aligned with the results of two key strategic national plans. First, Sudan's National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA, 2008) aimed to determine priority needs and establish a plan of action for developing Sudan's capacity to meet its commitments under the UNFCCC. It was a highly participatory and consultative process that resulted in the production of several recommendations for enhancing capacity. Many of the resulting requirements and priorities reflect strong synergies and overlaps with the proposed CBIT project. Among others, these include strengthening national legal and coordination arrangements to integrate climate change issues into policy formulation processes; and strengthening the HCENR as the key national institution to coordinate policy formulation, GHG inventories, mitigation analysis and adaptation planning. In short, the results of the NCSA are consistent with and strongly complement the CBIT project's institutional coordination and capacity strengthening components.

Second, the development of Sudan's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2015) aimed to fulfill its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to conserve biological diversity, sustainably use biological components, and equitably share the benefits of genetic resources. A key objective of the NBSAP was to mainstream biodiversity recommendations into national development and sectoral planning framework

[1] Part II, Section 8 of the Project Identification Form for Sudan's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project

through a participatory planning process that called for detailed progress tracking of indicators. The resulting national action plan encompasses dozens of recommended conservation and sustainable use actions, many of which offer significant mitigation benefits through carbon sequestration, carbon stock conservation and carbon stock enhancement. The action plan calls for these actions to be integrated across new educational, training, policy, and legislative initiatives. The NBSAP's strategy for monitoring and evaluation of implementation is closely aligned with the CBIT project's transparency objectives.

Finally, the proposed CBIT project is aligned with the mandate of the HCENR itself, as Implementing Partner. The HCENR is the lead institution regarding Sudan's efforts to meet its obligations and document submission requirements under the UNFCCC. The HCENR undertakes this responsibility through involving multidisciplinary teams representing its relevant member institutions and relevant national institutions, i.e., ministries, universities, private sector, NGOs, and other governmental bodies. The proposed CBIT project has been designed in response to the needs identified by the HCENR for a framework that can enable transparent monitoring and evaluation of the NDC. In so doing, the proposed CBIT project will help to reinforce HCENR's efforts in ensuring that subsequent climate change policymaking is ambitious, premised on strengthened institutional capacity, and compatible with long-term climate goals of the international community.

III. STRATEGY

As a Least Developed Country (LDC), Sudan considers climate change as one of the most pressing challenges to its efforts to establish policies that promote sustainable development pathways. For this reason, Sudan has been very active and supportive of international efforts and strategies to ensure reporting systems that are comparable across countries and scales. Sudan ratified the Paris Agreement in August 2017 and has begun to fulfil the obligations outlined in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) such as developing a national strategic roadmap of policies and measures to promote renewable energy for poverty reduction and sustainable development as well as implementing resilience-building initiatives among agropastoralists and transhumant, some of the most vulnerable communities to the projected adverse impacts of climate change.

Sudan's first NDC (interim submission of 31 May 2021) reflects its view of low-carbon development as an opportunity to strengthen national capacity, promote sustainable resource management, facilitate technology transfer, and identify synergies between national economic objectives and sustainable development. Also, adaptation as a key priority, is reflected in Sudan's NDC focus on a sector- and state-level based approach to reducing vulnerability in water, agriculture (livestock and crop production systems), coastal zones, and human health. It constitutes a major part of Sudan's NDC Regarding GHG mitigation, Sudan's NDC describes efforts to pursue low carbon development interventions in energy, forestry, and waste, in line with Sudan's national development priorities, objectives, and circumstances. Over the 2021, Sudan aims to avoid 14.9 million tCO_2e from actions in the power, transport, and waste sectors, with an additional 49.7 million tCO_2e sequestered by actions in the forestry sector. These elements represent a point of departure for the design of the strategy for the project.

The Theory of Change for the project is shown in Figure 1. The GOAL of the project is to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities for low carbon and resilient development consistent with Sudan's development priorities, objectives, and circumstances.

The IMPACT STATEMENT of the project is: IF transparency-related constraints and gaps risks faced by national institutions are effectively reduced or eliminated by building capacity, strengthening coordination arrangements, and introducing new protocols, THEN the transparency requirements of Article 13 will be met, resulting in a) enhanced preparation of NCs/BURs; b) more effective implementation of policies/measures in Sudan's NDC; c) improved capacity of national stakeholders for climate action planning; d) better alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies; e) women's empowerment through development of targeted educational materials awareness-raising; f) improved legal and institutional coordination arrangements for transparency regarding MRV and M&E; and g) greater access to methods and familiarity with tools and methods for GHG inventories, GHG mitigation analysis, and vulnerability & adaptation assessment.

There are four OUTCOMES for the proposed project, Outcome 1 establishes national institutional arrangements for climate change transparency; Outcome 2 strengthens national capacity for transparency under Paris Agreement built in line with modalities, procedures, and guidelines for transparency under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Outcome 3 maintains and improves progress tracking and NDC transparency over time. Outcome 4.1 enhances information sharing about lessons learned associated with transparency obligations under Paris Agreement.

There are twelve OUTPUTS across the four outcomes. There are five outputs under Outcome 1. Output 1.1.1 focuses on analyzing institutional arrangements & needs relative to transparency requirements & suitable institutional arrangements. Output 1.1.2 focuses on preparing an MRV system including legal & procedural arrangements for Sudan's transparency obligations. Output 1.1.3 focuses on strengthening HCENR's climate change unit to enhance transparency. Output 1.1.4 focuses on strengthening inter-institutional transparency coordination. Output 1.1.5 focuses on enhancing an understanding of transparency requirements.

There are three outputs under Outcome 2. Output 2.1.1 focuses on developing and implementing transparency training programs regarding the technical and procedural aspects of Paris Agreement. Output 2.1.2 focuses on developing tools and approaches for transparency regarding MRV, GHG inventories, emission reductions, and adaptation. Output 2.1.3 focuses on implementing an information sharing & public awareness programme.

There are two outputs under Outcome 3. Output 3.1.1 focuses on preparing a long-term transparency strategy on GHG inventory, GHG mitigation, and adaptation. Output 3.1.2 focuses on integrating MRV into related national institutions and tracking NDC implementation. Finally, there are two outputs under Outcome 4. Output

4.1.1 focuses on monitoring and evaluation of project results and outcomes. Output 4.1.2 focuses on synthesizing lessons learned and sharing best practices via the newly developed online transparency platform.

There are two major types of INPUTS required for achieving the outputs and outcomes described above. The first type of input is focused on establishing strategic stakeholder partnerships. The second type of input is focused on establishing communications and flow of transparency-related information and knowledge across institutions. Within these two major types of inputs, a stakeholder baseline analysis, mapping, and engagement plan will be needed to ensure adequate reflection of perspectives of civil society, women groups, national/state agencies, private sector, and academia.

From a strategic perspective, the project concept is tailored to address and overcome current CHALLENGES & BARRIERS that inhibit progress on greater transparency in climate change activities. From a tactical perspective, the CBIT project will enable Sudan to meet the requirements of Article 13 and its MPGs associated with the submission of its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) in 2024 consistent with the CBIT project cycle. There are several gaps between Sudan's current capacity and the transparency requirements which comprise current challenges & barriers including a) current institutional arrangements that are inconsistent with transparency obligations regarding M&E, data collection and reporting; b) poor awareness and knowledge by stakeholders and policy/decision makers on transparency requirements; c) poor coordination between different institutions and stakeholders information flow of information required actions; d) poor data processing and archiving system, with ineffective QA/QC systems; e) lack of MRV system including legal and procedural arrangements for meeting Sudan's obligations on transparency; f) lack of M&E system for tracking effectiveness of adaptation actions implemented; g) inadequate capacity building programmes for national experts on GHG inventories, GHG assessment and V&A assessment; h) inadequate access to tools and methods to collect and verify GHG emission and project emission impacts of mitigation measures; and i) inadequate financing to maintain effective institutional arrangements for meeting Sudan's transparency obligations.

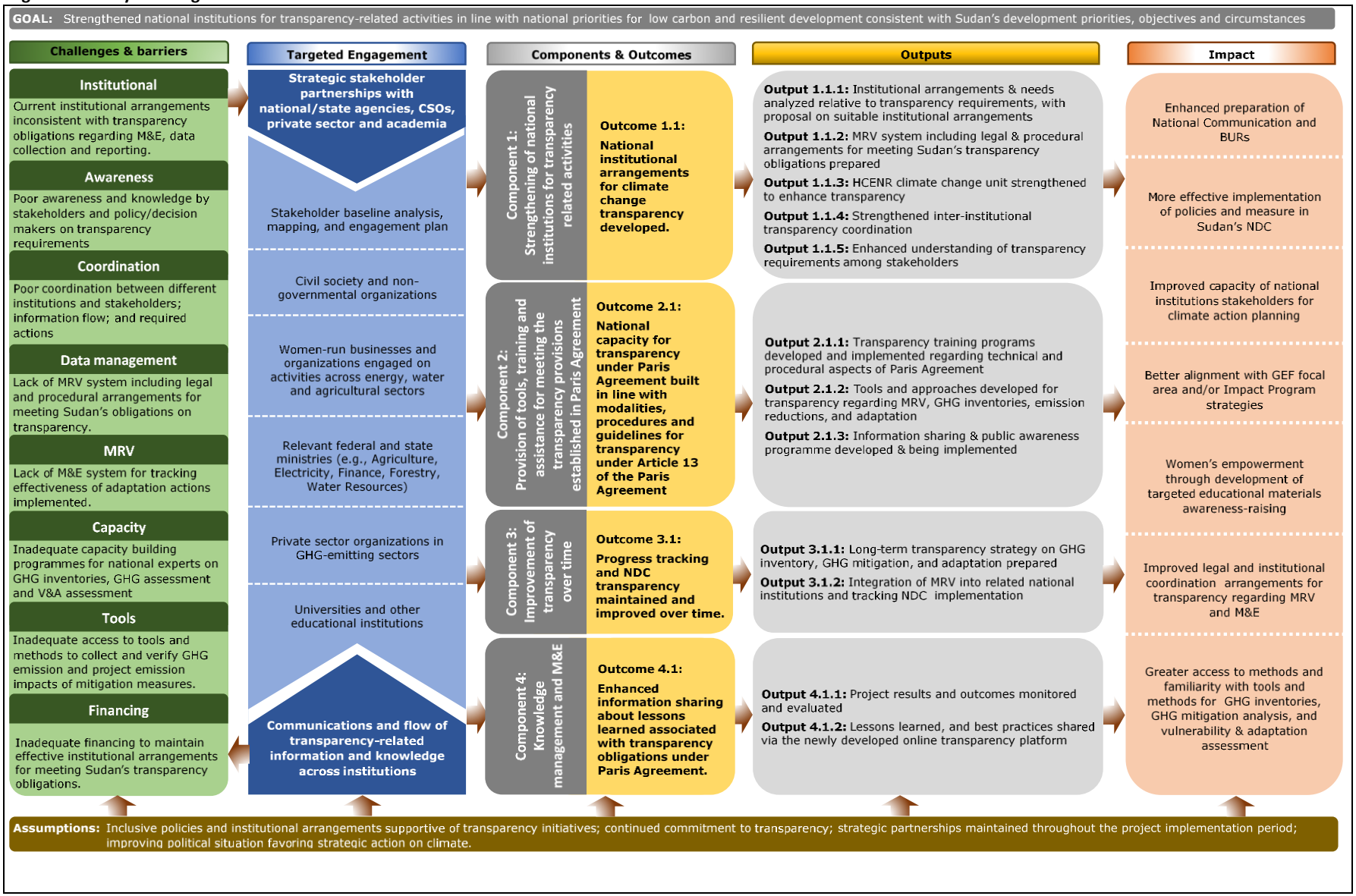
The need for the CBIT project rests specifically on certain ASSUMPTIONS about the present and about what is likely to happen in the future. For the four outcomes described above, the assumptions below must be met for the outcomes to be achievable:

- Inclusive policies and institutional arrangements supportive of transparency initiatives;
- Ongoing commitment by the HCENR and national institutions to transparency;
- Strategic partnerships maintained throughout the project implementation period; and
- An improving political situation favoring strategic action on climate

The project's strategy described above is closely aligned with the architecture of GEF programming. GEF-7 (2018-2022) identifies the CBIT as one of four programming areas in the area of climate change that is to be to be addressed through focal area investments. Notably, GEF-7 coincides with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement which confirmed that as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC, the GEF would serve as financial mechanism of the Paris Agreement.

In addition, Article 13 establishes an enhanced transparency framework for action and support while COP Decision FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1 urged and requested the GEF to make arrangements to support the establishment and operation of the CBIT, including through voluntary contributions to support developing countries during GEF-6 and future replenishment cycles. Due to the CBIT, transparency is not only a basis for reporting but also a basis for data generation in climate policy development, rigorous GHG inventories, NC/BUR enhancement, as well as more effective implementation of the Sudan's NDC. All these strategic directions are closely aligned and compatible with the design of the proposed CBIT project.

Figure 1: Theory of change



II. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

The project objective is to enhance Sudan's human and institutional capacities in the area of transparency, according to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, particularly the provisions under Article 13 and decision (18/CMA.1) on modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. This will be achieved through four components to create an enabling institutional environment for transparency; to provide tools and training to meet new transparency requirements; develop a long-term plan to ensure transparency in future climate change research and reporting activities; and ensure that knowledge generated is embedded in the institutional memory of Sudanese institutions. Each of these components and accompanying outputs are described below. Specific activities are listed in the work plan in Annex 4. All components, outcomes, outputs, and activities are directly linked to the theory of change described previously.

Component 1: Strengthening of national institutions for transparency related activities

This Component will help strengthen the capacities of national institutions and stakeholders to coordinate and implement Sudan's obligations on climate change transparency for actions and support regularly and through good practices. This can be achieved when proper legal, procedural, and effective institutional structures and cross-institutional networks are established. The outputs and activities below under this Component will lead to Outcome 1.1: National institutional arrangements for climate change transparency are developed.

Output 1.1.1: Current institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system are analyzed in light of the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement, constraints, gaps, and needs identified, and a proposal on suitable national institutional arrangement is prepared.

This output will result in a better understanding of the needs and gaps to handle the responsibility of transparency of climate change actions and support in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The deliverables will include a delineation of new institutional roles and responsibilities to address climate change transparency obligations. Understanding gaps and needs can be achieved by performing a SWOT analysis of the existing institutional arrangements and capacities to better understand and address the needs and gaps to handle the responsibility of transparency of climate change actions and support in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The analysis will cover in depth the current climate change reporting systems in light of the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement. A clear understanding of institutions involved, their roles and responsibilities, the flow of information and delegation is required so as to strengthen national institutions and their current arrangements in dealing with climate change transparency obligations.

Specific activities include the revision and updating the project's plan and budget; developing communication protocols with stakeholders and TWG members; preparation/finalization of TORs for national and international consultants and hiring process; review/revision of current institutional arrangements for ongoing climate change related projects; needs assessment of HCENR and related institutions; identification of priority areas of work and associated deliverables; convening of the Inception workshop; development of organizational structure to enhance transparency (to include a transparency unit, training unit, inter-institutional coordination mechanisms); development of technical inputs for institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system; and convening a workshop to discuss findings of the needs assessment and the proposed institutional arrangement structure.

Output 1.1.2: MRV system including legal and procedural arrangements for meeting Sudan's obligations on transparency is prepared

In order to improve policies and legal arrangements for planning and fulfilling Sudan's obligations towards the Paris Agreement, the proposed institutional arrangements need to have national long-term commitments and procedural arrangements on transparency, including adopting proper policies and legal arrangements to support the implementation of the country transparency obligations under the Paris Agreement in a regular and improved manner, without being affected by future institutional changes.

The aim of this output is to develop the modalities (legislative and administrative) to ensure long-term effective functioning of the MRV system to be developed. This output will result in national long-term commitments,

procedural arrangements, and policies on transparency that build upon the arrangements established under Output 1.1.1 in support of Sudan's transparency obligations under the Paris Agreement.

Specific activities include an analysis of any existing MRV/transparency systems to identify gaps for CBIT project support; development of national long-term strategy on climate transparency for adopting policy/legislative framework to support transparency obligations; development of a proposed new structure for national institutional arrangements to promote transparency; convening a workshop to discuss proposed institutional coordination arrangements for the national MRV/transparency system.

Output 1.1.3: The climate change department of the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) is strengthened to enhance its role in coordinating transparency under climate change.

The climate change department of the HCENR needs to be strengthened to enhance its role in coordinating transparency under climate change. This includes enhancing its institutional and technical capacities to coordinate transparency obligations, in accordance with decision 18/CMA.1 on modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, including the capacity building programme; MRV, M&E for climate change actions and support and tracking of NDCs; as well as the current requirements, including national GHG inventories, communication reports and biennial transparency reports and adaptation actions. This will be mainly achieved through participating in different levels of training programs addressing GHG inventory in different sectors, models and software that can help simulating emission forecasts and mitigation scenarios, in addition to tailored training programs for MRV and M&E. The capacity building program will be based on training for trainers within the HCENR and good practices and lessons learned with other countries.

Specific activities include supporting the HCENR in setting up the steering and technical committees in support of the activities of the various technical working groups. The steering and technical committees will provide technical guidance and be composed of national experts and ministry counterparts and will ensure that the project adheres to project-level commitments while keeping in focus the long-term strategic goals of the project; developing TORs and budget for the MRV/transparency unit within the HCENR; designing a capacity building program within HCENR for to address GHG inventories, mitigation analysis, Vulnerability assessments, and adaptation planning; develop TORs, work plans and budgets for the capacity building / training programs; developing a training of trainers (ToT) programme on transparency-related topics; providing direct technical inputs to the HCENR as needed; and undertaking stakeholder consultations through a series of meetings, webinars, and workshops.

Output 1.1.4: Inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms including technical teams are strengthened.

At present, inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms have not yet been developed. Development of a national inter-institutional mechanism for better coordination between national institutions in which policy/decision makers and technical experts from relevant institutions can work together to support the implementation of Sudan's transparency obligations, this output will establish a national inter-institutional mechanism. This Output builds upon the overall structure of the MRV system developed in Output 1.1.2 by providing details on the key modalities underlying the proposed legal and procedural arrangements (e.g., information sharing, data collection, document/file storage, quality assurance/control). Institutions involved shall include representatives from government institutions, research, academia, private sector, and civil society organizations. The mechanism can include policy making and the technical experts committees. The climate change unit of the HCENR shall coordinate and provide support to the work of the mechanism.

Specific activities include establishing a data center within the established transparency unit at HCENR; selecting candidates from government institutions, research, academia, private sector, and civil society organizations on MRV system and the deployment of the inter-institutional mechanisms; implementing capacity building programs for all working groups; providing direct technical inputs to the HCENR; and undertaking stakeholder consultations through meetings, webinars, and workshops.

The data center is intended to be a dedicated space within the HCENR physical building used to house computer systems and peripherals associated with management of the online transparency portal. The purpose of the online portal is to disseminate materials to increase awareness of transparency obligations under the Paris Agreement and contribute to progress tracking for the NDC and the long-term strategy to improve transparency. Through this system, development partners and stakeholders across relevant ministries in Sudan will be able to

access and upload data, subject to security protocols to be emplaced. The online transparency portal will also involve an awareness-raising component for the general public that will be available in Arabic and English.

Output 1.1.5: Awareness and knowledge on the enhanced transparency framework are improved among national experts and relevant stakeholders

In order to achieve the desired outcome of developing the national institutional arrangements, awareness and knowledge sharing on the enhanced transparency framework must be improved among national experts and relevant stakeholders prior to and during the implementation of this project. Further, Sudan will be an active partner of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, by exchanging information with other countries as well as actively participating in CBIT workshops. Sharing lessons learned and experiences through the global platform will ensure that Sudan's CBIT project is aligned with other national, regional, and global transparency initiatives.

Specific activities include preparing an awareness and knowledge sharing plan about climate change obligations regarding transparency; convening public awareness workshops for the 18 states of Sudan with special consideration to the gender equality in participation and involvement; carrying out specialized training sessions to increase awareness of the MRV system and its implementation in different sectors; providing direct technical inputs; and participating in regional/international CBIT workshops.

Component 2: Provision of tools, systems, trainings, and assistance in line with the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement

Sudan will use the CBIT support to develop technical and institutional capacities, with appropriate tools, systems applying sound methodologies, in all transparency relevant institutions, including government, research, academia, the private sector and civil society, thus further strengthening the institutional arrangements through providing a set of sound training and capacity building support. The outputs and activities below under this Component will lead to Outcome 2.1: National capacity for transparency under Paris Agreement has been built, in line with modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency under Article 13.

Output 2.1.1: Transparency training programs that cover technical and procedural aspect of the Paris Agreement MRV and related materials prepared and being implemented

A set of comprehensive sector-specific trainings (i.e.: Energy, Forestry, and Waste) will be designed together with training materials in Arabic and English for different levels of stakeholders to facilitate building the capacities of all relevant institutions including at the subnational level (states). In addition, the output will entail the provision of supplementary training and educational materials in climate change actions and transparency requirements suitable for universities, higher education, and specialized training institutes to help sustaining the capacity building efforts and outcomes. The training programmes will ensure that the newly established climate change department of HCENR is strengthened to enhance its role in coordinating transparency under climate change as per Output 1.1.3. The training programme and materials will be mainly covering topics related to:

- GHG inventories: activity data collection methods, GHG emission estimation from different sub sectors in Sudan, uncertainty estimation, QA/QC and reporting issues
- Mitigation actions and vulnerability & adaptation: including baseline emission forecasting, mitigation scenario construction, estimation of co-benefits, cross cutting investment and finance issues, statistics, and data management.
- Supporting systems and tools: MRV tools (e.g., MRV-Tool developed by GIZ) and M&E tools (e.g., DevResults) and up-to-date relevant tools, models, and software for GHG inventories, mitigation, adaptation, and climate finance.

To promote sustainable knowledge management, results from the trainings will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and fora. The project will identify scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks which are relevant to the project and participate in such fora as appropriate. To ensure that the knowledge generated is absorbed within the HCENR's institutional memory despite staff turnover, the project will identify, analyze and compile lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and assign responsibility to apply these lessons to the climate change department of the HCENR. Finally, there will be an ongoing information exchange between the CBIT project and other relevant projects in Sudan.

Specific activities associated with Output 2.1.1 include preparing TORs for national and international consultants to be hired for Component 2; developing customized and comprehensive training programs and materials (in Arabic and English) for different levels of stakeholders under all relevant institutions including sub national level (states); undertaking peer reviews of training curriculum, technical reports produced by project teams; and providing supplementary training materials in climate change actions and transparency requirements to universities, higher education and specialized training institutes within Sudan (e.g., University of Khartoum, Red Sea University , El-Gazeea University, Ahfad University for women, as well as private training centers such as Kiwi Training Center, ESTIDAMA, Karisma, and ICQ).

In implementing the capacity building programme, steps will be taken to ensure that local capacities and those within the government are built. This will involve guidance from the Steering Committee; the involvement of local academic (e.g., University of Khartoum), national research institutions (e.g., Energy Research Center) ad NGOs (e.g., Sudanese Environment Conservation Society); and the involvement of international experts or an international organization in support of training materials development.

The capacity building training sessions will be based on tailored training materials developed by technical working groups supported by international/national consultants. The training sessions will then be implemented following a Training of Trainers (ToT) approach which will foster collaboration within and across Sudanese institutions. The trainers to be trained will be recruited by the HCENR with a view to ensuring the sustainability and replicability of the capacity building process, post-project. This will help to ensure that the training process is institutionalized to the extent possible despite staff turnover. Trainees will be from government and the private sector and will cover all the mitigation and adaptation sectors addressed by Sudan's INDC.

Output 2.1.2: Development of tools and approaches to meet the transparency requirements on MRV systems, GHG inventories and on quantifying mitigation and adaptation actions

This output will involve a comprehensive review of various tools and approaches to meet the transparency requirements, including, amongst others, MRV systems, tools, models for GHG reduction calculations, GHG inventory compilation including QA/QC plan and procedures, data collection protocols, data management and archiving systems, and M&E for adaptation. The review will address, but not be limited to, the following:

- National guidelines as well as other types of tools, i.e., spreadsheets, formats, procedures, etc. for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions
- Data management sharing protocols
- Key components of a domestic MRV system
- Indicators and tracking system for progress in the implementation of NDCs in accordance with section III.C of the MPGs.
- Procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories, as required to meet the requirements under the enhanced transparency framework.
- Approaches for customizing tools assessing and quantifying indicators for meeting sustainable development benefits and transformational change for various mitigation and adaptation actions
- Templates to collect data and later disseminate gender-relevant best practices and indicators in order to be adopted during the implementation of different anticipated actions.

The aim of the review is to evaluate the current state of tools and approaches to meet transparency requirements and to establish broad parameters for selection and application to the Sudan context. Specific activities include developing required institutional infrastructure to enable the development of tools and link them with the HCENR Data Centre; establishing national guidelines for the selection of tools for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions; developing data management sharing protocols; developing the key components of a domestic MRV system; developing and implementing a procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories; customizing tools assessing and quantifying indicators for evaluating impacts of mitigation and adaptation activities; developing templates to collect data and later disseminate gender-relevant best practices and indicators; designing appropriate MRV and M&E systems; synthesizing lessons learnt; and undertaking stakeholder consultations through meetings and workshops.

This output will result in the development of various tools and approaches to meet the transparency requirements, including, amongst others, MRV systems, tools, models for GHGs inventory compilation including

QA/QC plan and procedures, data collection protocols, data management and archiving systems, and M&E for adaptation. To the extent possible, this output will rely on leveraging existing tools for application in the Sudanese context. For example, the quantification of emission reductions achieved from the implementation of mitigation policies and measures will rely on the transference and application of the Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP) model; the quantification of emission inventories across emitting sectors will rely on the use of the IPCC 2006 GHG inventory software; the development of MRV systems will rely on the adaptation of tools developed by GIZ and publicly available through the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (e.g. MRV Tool Version 4.1).

Specific activities include developing required institutional infrastructure to enable the development of tools and link them with the HCENR Data Centre; establishing national guidelines for the selection of tools for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions; developing data management sharing protocols; developing the key components of a domestic MRV system (e.g., establishment of emission baselines, identification of data gaps, development of implementation/ enforcement plans); developing and implementing a procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories; customizing tools assessing and quantifying indicators for evaluating impacts of mitigation and adaptation activities; developing templates to collect data and later disseminate gender-relevant best practices and indicators; designing appropriate MRV and M&E systems; synthesizing lessons learnt; and undertaking stakeholder consultations through meetings and workshops. Data management sharing protocols will rely on a) leveraging existing tools for application in the Sudanese context such as the Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP) model which has been used in the TNC process; the IPCC 2006 GHG inventory software (also used in the TNC process); and the adaptation of MRV system tools developed by GIZ (e.g., MRV Tool Version 4.1) and b) the online transparency portal housed in the data center (see Output 1.1.4 for additional details).

Output 2.1.3: Information sharing mechanism established and public awareness programme prepared and being implemented

Information sharing will closely follow the approach described under Output 1.1.5. The knowledge management approach will contribute to the project's overall impact through its focus on building the knowledge base and capability of in-country experts of the relevant line-ministries regarding MRV requirements under the UNFCCC and in compliance with the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Specifically, the information sharing mechanism developed under Output 2.1.3 will develop capacity across a broad range of stakeholders on NDCs, NDC tracking, NCs/BURs reporting obligations and the enhanced transparency framework. In-country experts in key federal-/state-level ministries will become familiarized with transparency requirements. This will involve the development of phased training packages that are responsive to the particular capacity circumstances of relevant stakeholders and is highly focused on the technical, policy, institutional and legal aspects of the Paris Agreement and its transparency requirements. This information will be made readily accessible through the development of an online transparency portal. Hence, the knowledge sharing mechanism will be designed to be commensurate with the requirements of relevant stakeholders across the various sectors (both public and private) and levels (including policy and decision makers, technical and administrative personnel, fresh graduates, and students), and readily accessible to address issues of staff turnover. This will also include means to use media and to support public awareness through designing and publishing of press materials and perform public awareness sessions and events highlighting the Sudan obligation to the Convention, Paris agreement and the need for transparency in reporting the country NDCs. The output of the established online information sharing mechanism will directly affect and support the institutional arrangements for enhancement of the transparency framework described in Component 1.

The output is distinct from the previous output as it is focused on the community beyond those involved with project activities (i.e., the general public). It will be directly linked to the online transparency portal housed in the data center (see Output 1.1.4 for additional details on the data center and online portal).

Specific activities include carrying out national capacity building programs in transparency related activities by qualified national training centers/bodies and instructors; providing in-house capacity-building sessions for different levels at different related entities in GHG inventories, mitigation options, V&A, QA/QC, MRV and M&E; and designing an online transparency portal to disseminate materials to increase awareness of transparency obligations under the Paris Agreement and contribute to progress tracking for the NDC and the long-term strategy to improve of transparency.

Component 3: Long-term strategy developed to improve of transparency over time

Sudan needs to establish permanent transparency arrangements to communicate, report and track progress in the implementation of its NDCs. Such arrangements can further be developed benefiting from knowledge exchange and sharing of lessons learnt at national as well as international levels through being actively engaged in the CBIT global coordination platform. The outputs and activities below under this Component will lead to Outcome 3.1: Progress tracking and NDC transparency is maintained and improved over time.

Output 3.1.1: Long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation) and support received developed

In order to enhance the national transparency arrangements, a long-term transparency strategy to enhance the capacity of the country related to the ETF areas of actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received will be adopted. The preparation of such a strategy will be based on Sudan's obligations under the Paris Agreement, including the enhanced transparency framework, and will build on the review and assessment of the current institutional arrangements, policies, and procedures resulting from output 1. It will involve consultations with national experts and stakeholders and can also benefit from the advice of capable international expertise. The long-term strategy will prescribe a clear and sequenced set of actions that meets the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, supports good governance, monitoring and evaluation of assistance, and promotes a more stable investment environment for low-emissions development and decarbonization.

Specific activities include preparing TORs for national and international consultants to be hired for Component #3; developing a long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation); identifying links and synergies with other support initiatives related to MRV; developing a roadmap to ensure the sustainability of CBIT project outcomes; providing direct technical assistance, peer review on transparency strategy and integration of MRV into the related national institutions and terminal evaluation; and undertaking stakeholder consultations through meetings and workshops.

Output 3.1.2: Integration of MRV into the related national institutions and tracking the implementation of NDCs

This will enable Sudan to regularly meet its climate change obligations and allow for continuous improvements in meeting transparency obligations over time. The tasks of such an integration will involve working with key institutions with direct responsibilities (e.g., data providers), predominantly through the inter-institutional mechanism to be established under project Component 1, to ensure that their regular reporting systems integrate the needs to meet the transparency obligations, and to ensure that climate obligations and actions are mainstreamed into their policies and development planning. This Output build upon the results of Component 1 through a threefold focus on developing a methodology to track progress, developing a robust QA/QC system and the development of tracking tool. Taken together, this will help ensure that institutions have the required ongoing tools to meet the national transparency obligations. Moreover, proper progress tracking in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs will be supported by this output by making sure that all mitigation and adaptation activities are accounted according to the sound good practice in which gender equality issues are well documented through sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis in the domestic MRV and NDC tracking system.

Specific activities include developing a methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs (submitted in May 2021) according to the developed MRV system for all sectors addressed in the INDC (Energy, Forestry and Waste); developing QA/QC tracking system for support provided by donors and received by Sudan and reporting the results/impacts of the provided/received support; coordinating with different local entities to track the progress in the implementation of NDCs (mitigation and adaptation); applying a progress tracking tool among key national institutions through hands-on annual training sessions for technical working groups across all sectors; and undertaking stakeholder consultations through meetings and workshops.

Component 4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring & Evaluation

This Component includes both standard M&E activities as well as knowledge generation for use at the national and state levels. Knowledge generation and capture will take place is specific activities in the project. The outputs and activities below under this Component will lead to Outcome 4.1: Enhanced information sharing about lessons learned associated with transparency obligations under Paris Agreement.

Output 4.1.1: Project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated

This output focuses on standard GEF and UNDP M&E activities, which are described in detail in Section VI Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

Specific activities include conducting inception workshop and confirm project baseline and indicators; monitoring project implementation and results as they affect both women and men on an ongoing basis; developing project status and lessons learned to the PM and Project Board as well as to the GEF in the form of a Project Implementation Report (PIR) annually in order to inform management decision-making; conducting a mid-term review approximately at the halfway point of the project; conducting an independent terminal evaluation approximately six months prior to the completion of project; and preparing and submitting a final report to UNDP and the implementing partner.

Output 4.1.2: Lessons learned, and best practices shared via the newly developed online transparency platform

This output will support knowledge management to capture, document, and share the broad variety of data, information, and knowledge generated by project activities. It will also enable Sudan to better coordinate between national- and state-level agencies by exchanging information as well as actively participating in CBIT workshops regarding knowledge generation products. Sharing lessons learned and experiences through the online transparency platform will ensure that the project transparency achievements are accounted for in future climate change initiatives.

Specific activities include capturing lessons learned from the project throughout implementation; sharing data management templates, lessons learned, and best practices with all relevant stakeholders; and participating in training workshops. Information available at the CBIT Global Coordination Platform will be leveraged by this project through incorporating lessons learned and emerging knowledge within the training programme development process.

Partnerships:

The project will coordinate with other GEF-funded and other projects funded by other organizations. This includes the ongoing GEF-funded enabling activity associated with the preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports. Overall coordination between the CBIT project and relevant projects will be augmented by maintaining regular communication with the FAO-implemented GCF Readiness Programme on adaptation planning, which is expected to support the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP), including recommendations on transparent monitoring and evaluation of the plan.

The assistance provided through the CBIT project for helping Sudan develop its transparency framework under the Paris Agreement will complement the support received and is currently receiving through other projects. An overview of previous and ongoing projects that will inform the implementation of this project are provided in the table below.

Table 1: Previous and ongoing projects that will inform the implementation of the CBIT project

Programme/ Project	Description	Status	Partners
"Third National Communication (TNC) and First Biennial Update Report (BUR)"[2]	The objective of the project is to enable Sudan in the preparation of its third NC and second BUR to the UNFCCC. MRV-related activities are closely linked with the CBIT project. The MRV segment of the 3NC/2BUR project will be primarily focused on the development of a framework for domestic MRV and related capacity building needs to design such an MRV system. The CBIT project will support specific MRV system improvements under Output 1.1.2 while also addressing capacity requirements associated with GHG mitigation and adaptation reporting, thus constructively exploiting important synergies between the projects, and avoiding duplicative efforts. Coordination between this project and the CBIT will be carried through consultative meetings between the respective project managers.	2015-2021+	GEF/UNDP/ HCENR
"Strengthening adaptation planning	The objective of this Readiness project is to strengthen climate change adaptation planning in the Sudan based on updated and reliable data.	2020-2022	GCF/FAO

[2] TNC and BUR are expected to get finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2021.

Programme/ Project	Description	Status	Partners
processes and capacity for implementation of adaptation actions in agricultural and water sectors in the Sudan"	Data and information made available under this proposal will be absorbed and utilized through the 18 reactivated State-Level Technical Committees, which will operate in an inclusive participatory manner and inform the national-level adaptation planning in Sudan. The project's objectives overlap with several outputs of the CBIT project, namely the data management activities of Output 1.1.4 and the strategic planning aspects of Output 1.1.2. Efforts will be made to constructively exploit potential synergies while avoiding any duplicative efforts. Coordination between this project and the CBIT will be carried through consultative meetings between the respective project managers		
"Leapfrogging Sudan's markets to more efficient lighting and air conditioners"	This project aims to transform Sudanese markets for energy efficient lighting and air-conditioners, thereby providing important greenhouse gas mitigation co-benefits and decreased energy poverty. Outputs include the development of standards, enforcement of regulations supporting energy efficient products, and building the institutional framework capable of maintaining steady market development, while mainstreaming gender into project activities. The project's mitigation objectives overlap with the MRV and M&E activities under Outcome 2.1. Efforts will be made to constructively exploit potential synergies regarding tools and methods while avoiding any duplicative efforts. Coordination between this project and the CBIT will be carried through consultative meetings between the respective project managers	2018-2022	GEF/UNDP/ MWRIE
"Promoting the Use of Electric Water Pumps for Irrigation"	This project promotes the use of solar PV-powered electric water pumps for irrigation in Sudan and it involved a large variety of stakeholders in its design phase. The project's major component calls for the installation of 28 pumps as part of a pilot phase, the establishment of a National PV Fund and coordinated loan facility and a minimum of 1,468 3off-grid PV pumps ranging in size from 3.12-29.6 kWp installed in farms in the Northern State of Sudan with support from the National PV Fund. The project's mitigation objectives overlap with the MRV and M&E activities under Outcome 2.1. Efforts will be made to constructively exploit potential synergies regarding tools and methods while avoiding any duplicative efforts. Coordination between this project and the CBIT will be carried through consultative meetings between the respective project managers	2016-2021	GEF/UNDP/ MWRIE
"Adapt for Environment and Climate Resilience in Sudan"	This project focused on increasing the understanding and integration of climate resilience and environmental management into delivery, plans and policy in Sudan. This policy framework should help promote more transparent decision-making on future objectives, targets, and priority policies and measures for building climate resilience. The CBIT project will account for lessons learned within the capacity building activities of Component 2.	2015-2019	DfID
"Climate risk finance for sustainable and climate resilient rain-fed farming and pastoral systems"	This project supported the development of a range of financial mechanisms to incentivize investments in climate change adaptation and risk reduction measures in 6 vulnerable agro-ecological regions of Sudan. This range of financial mechanisms should promote transparent decision-making on future objectives, targets, and priority policies and measures for financing adaptation interventions. The CBIT project will account for lessons learned within the capacity building activities of Component 2.	2014-2018	LDCF/UNDP
"National Disaster Risk Management Programme"	The project aimed to strengthen EWS in a gender-sensitive manner through hazard monitoring, data analysis and warning dissemination. The CBIT project will account for lessons learned within the capacity building activities of Component 2.	2013-2016	UNDP/BCPR
"Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and	This project seeks to support climate change adaptation efforts among subsistence agro-pastoralist and nomadic pastoralist communities in dryland zones across nine states in Sudan. The overall goal of the project to promote a paradigm shift in dryland pastoral and farming systems through an integrated approach to enhance water security in the face of changing climate conditions, climate resilient agriculture,	2020-2025	GCF/UNDP/ HCENR

Programme/ Project	Description	Status	Partners
pastoral systems in Sudan"	climate resilient rangeland management, and gender mainstreaming. The project's approach to monitoring the impacts of adaptation interventions overlap with the review and application of M&E tools under Outcome 2.1. Efforts will be made to constructively exploit potential synergies regarding tools and methods while avoiding any duplicative efforts. Coordination between this project and the CBIT will be carried through consultative meetings between the respective project managers		
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Project	This project, through the development of guidelines, training and knowledge-sharing activities, seeks to help countries build capacity to adopt common methodologies to measure the effects of their policies and report progress publicly. Sudan is one of twelve participating countries. Training activities focus on the methodologies to be applied for the estimation of greenhouse gas emissions, on the planning, evaluation and reporting of policies and mitigation measures, and on the evaluation of the institutional arrangements necessary to ensure compliance with the commitments under the Paris Agreement	2020-2022	• UNEP • HCENR
Support for the design of the MRV System in the framework of REDD+ Readiness in the Sudan	This project seek to support Sudan in the development of a robust National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) to obtain up-to-date, reliable, transparent and accessible information about the extent and nature of the country's forests and guide decision and policy making for sustainable development of its forest resources. The activities are being implemented by Sudan's Forests National Corporation (FNC) and Sudanese Remote Sensing Authority (RSA) with technical support from FAO and financial support from the World Bank under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).	2014-2017	• FAO • FNC • RSA
Enabling transparency in the AFOLU sector: Enhancing Data Collection and Institutional Arrangements	This project seeks to support Sudan's greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory team through workshop events in pursuit of enhanced transparency in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use sector project team have been working together to strengthen Sudan's capacity for climate change reporting.	2019-2021	• HCENR • FNC • Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA)

Moreover, to ensure better coordination of the CBIT project with GEF-financed transparency initiatives in other countries, information related to this project will be uploaded into the GEF-CBIT Global Coordination Platform database to ensure effective project tracking to allow for joint reporting. The project will also communicate on a regular basis with other UNFCCC-related climate initiatives, such as the Talanoa Facilitative Dialogue.

Risks:

The main external risk for the project delivery relates to the political situation in the country as it continues to transition from the worsening economic and other conditions that sparked street protests that eventually led to the removal of the former regime in 2019. In order to mitigate this risk, the project team will maintain a non-partisan stance, and the focus of its operations will be to bring tangible project results while standing ready to respond to any possible shifts in ministry-level positions beyond its control.

There are some operational risks associated with project implementation that can threaten the achievement of project results. The major identified risks to the successful implementation of the project are identified in the table below. Additional information on project risks and the proposed approach to mitigation are summarized in the Risk Log in Annex 7.

Table 2: Overview of operational risks and measures to reduce project risk

Risk	Risk Level	Approach to Risk Mitigation
Risk 1: Economic and political instability is creating changes in relevant Government agencies and therefore cause delays to the project start and activity implementation.	Moderate	Mitigation of this risk requires more efforts on the part of UNDP to keep government partners updated and committed.
Risk 2: Weak coordination at federal and state levels	Moderate	The project will assist in resolving issues between the two authorities to improve relation and coordination.

Risk	Risk Level	Approach to Risk Mitigation
Risk 3: The mechanisms created by the project are not be sustainable beyond the end of the project implementation period.	Low/ Moderate	Both the Government of Sudan and multilateral donors have contriibuted to multi-year support for climate-related reporting activities in Sudan. The new analytical and information management capacity put in place by the project will continue to be utilized beyond the end of the project implementation period.
Risk 4: The transparency framework is not considered to be sufficiently valuable by the government to ensure its support for project activities; with resources diverted to other activities.	Low/ Moderate	The project is explicitly designed to link the transparency framework to high-priority development issues in Sudan, such as disaster risk reduction and solar transformation. These linkages will ensure that the project maintains high-level governmental support.
Risk 5: Insufficient governmental attention to climate change impacts/issues due to pressing political/development concerns will hinder project implementation.	Low	The project team will ensure governmental stakeholders are informed of progress and engaged throughout the implementation process.
Risk 6: Significant range in skill sets and awareness across federal/state agencies will cause delays in project implementation	Moderate	Targeted capacity building approaches will be applied for different sectors and also for different skill sets, with a focus on knowledge transfer and peer-to-peer learning.
Risk 7: Difficulty for stakeholders to hold meetings due to travel restrictions imposed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic	Moderate	Project team will take all appropriate precautions for traveling and undertaking local activities, including virtual meetings as needed. See section that follows for additional details on response measures regarding Covid-19
Risk 8: Institutional changes, which result in affecting the implementation of the project at the national or state levels	Moderate	• Project team will support HCENR, the executing agency which is a stable institution, established in 1992 and has a membership from all environment and natural resources related national institutions. • Ensure that the project management has independent arrangements that are unlikely to be affected by institutional changes • Ensure that at the state level the coordination of the implementation of the project activities based on coordination body consist of experts representing relevant institutions
Risk 9: Risk of insufficient political will and commitment that can affect government in-kind contribution to the project implementation and maintaining the institutional arrangements made by the project for enhanced transparency	Moderate	• Carrying out high-level awareness sessions and seek final approval from political authorities from the line ministries during at the beginning of the project implementation. • Continue to inform decision makers and political leaders on throughout the project implementation through workshop and meeting to present the outputs of the reviews and assessment of policies, legal and institutional framework, also on Sudan's obligation towards Paris Agreement. • Efforts made to ensure that the project is addressing both short term needs regarding convention requirements while at the same time achieving results with a long-term perspective of helping Sudan address climate change issues in a more sustainable manner • Ensure project is well known beyond the implementation partners so that there will be no misunderstandings concerning objectives and activities. • Define, specify, allocate and agree Institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities.
Risk 10: Risk of conservative views, lack of collaboration, e.g., on data provision, in	Moderate	• Establish legal and procedural arrangements for formal collaboration arrangements with relevant institutions

Risk	Risk Level	Approach to Risk Mitigation
some of the institutions participating in the project implementation		• Expand participation of data provider in the new MRV tasks, using win-win approaches and support continues data generation and sharing using online portal. • Define, specify, allocate and agree Institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities
Risk 11: The stakeholders remain engaged, supportive, and contributing to the project implementation and the resulting MRV arrangements	Moderate	• Ensure information sharing and develop a stakeholder engagement platform • Ensure participation of all relevant stakeholders group in project workshops and training event, as appropriate.
Risk 12: Climate Change will lead to a more variable climate in Sudan	Moderate	Apply Ecosystem-Based Adaptation approaches thereby enhancing ecosystem resilience to climate change.

Due to the continuous evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic and its already observed and potential consequences on project design and implementation, the risks, response measures and opportunities related to the COVID-19 are addressed separately, as described hereby.

COVID-19 risk analysis and response measures

COVID poses a risk to several aspects of project design and implementation. The key risks are related to the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines, stakeholder engagement processes, enabling environment, and financing. The main risks identified, and the response measure considered in the CBIT are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: COVID related risks and response measures

Risk category	Specific risk	Response measure
Availability of technical expertise, capacity, and changes in timelines	Training and knowledge management activities cannot be held due to restrictions	• A combination of remote and digital-based guidance by international experts and utilization of national experts will be used to ensure the implementation of the activities. • Activities related to knowledge management and possible exchanges will adhere to UNDP guidance on travel and precautions related to containment of the COVID-19 global pandemic, and the project will develop virtual or on-line activities to support these exchanges where possible. The same modalities will be employed when technical trainings are not possible in person.
	Limited capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions affect the effectiveness of the interventions.	• The development of guidelines, templates and manuals for each output developed within the project will ensure the outputs of the project can be used beyond project implementation and will allow the staff to access detailed information on MRV process, ensuring the sustainability of the work and reinforcing the institutional capacity of the institutions involved.
	Delays in project implementation	• Most activities and events will be organized and conducted using virtual platforms to ensure that any COVID-19 related limitations will be dealt with in a timely manner. • Furthermore, the design of the project has considered delays up to one year in the implementation of the activities by splitting the work in four years and allowing most of the activities to be developed in parallel.
	Limited availability of international and national consultants to support project implementation.	• UNDP and the Government of Sudan maintain a list of consultants with expertise in the different MRV components and proven competences for carrying out home based assignments.
	Mobility of stakeholders and staff is affected	

Risk category	Specific risk	Response measure
Stakeholder Engagement Process	Highly vulnerable actors and typically marginalized groups are not involved in project implementation	• The project design has taken into account steps to minimize these risks such as limiting travel to or from areas where COVID-19 is prevalent, and will also provide training on regular hand washing, social distancing and wearing masks in public for the project staff and stakeholders during the inception phase. These trainings will be repeated throughout the project implementation and reinforced during settings where it is determined to be high risks areas.
Enabling Environment	Government priorities change because of the pandemic	• The high-level involvement and commitment of national stakeholders shown in the PPG reaffirms the interest of the country and ensures the project implementation is country driven. The design of the project activities, prioritizing the use of virtual platforms, will allow stakeholder to continue with their involvement in potential lockdown phases.
Financing	Co-financing availability	• The contribution from the Government of Sudan is provided in-kind, in the form of government personnel and public resources. Thus, the co-finance is not affected. The involvement of the staff from the PPG phase ensures the engagement of national stakeholders, that will be allowed to continue with project implementation home-based, if appropriate.
	Price increase in procurement	• The possibility for developing the work virtually ensures that the demand for procurement is sufficient to meet the project requirements in a cost-effective way.

COVID-19 opportunity analysis

Albeit indirectly, most of the activities to achieve the project results are likely to have some bearing on the effectiveness of COVID-19 risk-reducing efforts. CBIT will provide result in improved institutional arrangements and in the implementation of an MRV system; both will consider the COVID-19, and post circumstances. The ongoing GHG Inventory and mitigation actions under consideration would also touch upon the risks and assumptions based on socio-economic impacts of COVID-19.

A potentially positive impact from COVID-19 is the emerging opportunity to slowly introduce e-governance (online public service provision and delivery without physical interactions) over time, enabling improved service provisions in both rural and urban areas.

Given the fact that this project underlying motivation is to cut emissions and build resilience under improved transparency conditions , COVID-19 is likely to have environmental and development benefits at the appropriate scale. Given the long-term need of practicing social distancing, COVID-19 is likely to introduce policy changes to many global meetings and conferences including those of the UNFCCC, GEF, UNCBD, UNCCD to enable innovative and digital modalities to be fully employed, applied, and rolled out to countries. This is likely to change the modalities (currently travel heavy and posing risks of exposure through physical contact) of conducting Convention businesses and contribute to the long-term desired outcome of the Convention.

- Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation:

The stakeholder engagement plan for the project is the result of an ongoing dialogue with stakeholders throughout project design and preparation and is provided in Annex 9. The plan identifies key stakeholders and established the terms of their engagement with the CBIT, including a delineation of roles and responsibilities. A summary of the stakeholder consultation process for this project and key findings are summarized in a stakeholder consultation report which is also included in Annex 9, together with the agenda, minutes, and list of participants for the stakeholder validation workshop of the CBIT project design.

In terms of key stakeholders, the HCENR is the primary responsible national institution for the implementation of the UNFCCC. The climate change department of the HCENR will act as Implementing Partner for the CBIT Project and be responsible for a range of project activities, including establishing transparency arrangements and systems; coordinating the national climate change data collection and archiving activities; coordinating with other institutions to develop training and educational materials; leading the development of tools and methods; coordinating with relevant institutions/stakeholders in tracking of NDC progress over time. Other key stakeholders and their current responsibilities and proposed role in the CBIT project are summarized in the table below.

Table 4: Current responsibilities and proposed roles of other key stakeholders

This table has been prepared on the basis of consultations held during the preparation of the project proposal, as summarized in the report entitled: "Summary of stakeholder's consultation activities for Sudan CBIT Project".

Name of key stakeholders	Current responsibility/expertise	Proposed role in CBIT project
Ministry of Agriculture and Forests Ministry of Animal Resources	• GHG inventory: provision of activity data and emission factors related to AFOLU sector and its subsectors • Mitigation and adaptation activities within the sector • Help in development of national tools and modalities in AFOLU sector supporting both MRV and M&E systems • Participation in training, capacity building and awareness raising activities • Building capacities within the ministry and its subsidiaries and coordinate with the Climate Change Unit activities related to QA/QC, data management and archiving system	• In general, these ministries will participate in Components 1, 2, 3 and 4, through training, sectoral analyses, and development & implementation of the tracking system. • Specifically, these ministries will contribute to the development of new legal, procedural, and inter-institutional arrangements and enhancing access to knowledge generated (Outputs 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 2.1.2, 3.1.2, and 4.1.2)
Ministry of Petroleum and Gas Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity Ministry of Transport	• GHG inventory: provision of activity data and emission factors related to energy sector • Mitigation and adaptation activities within the energy sector • Help in development of national tools and modalities in energy sector supporting both MRV and M&E systems • Participation in training, capacity building and awareness raising activities • Building capacities within the ministry and its subsidiaries and coordinate with the Climate Change Unit activities related to QA/QC, data management and archiving system	
Ministry of Industry Ministry of Mining Ministry of Health	• GHG inventory: provision of activity data and emission factors related to industrial processes and products use (IPPU) and waste sectors • Mitigation and adaptation activities within the IPPU and waste sectors • Help in development of national tools and modalities in IPPU and waste sectors supporting both MRV and M&E systems • Participation in training, capacity building and awareness raising activities • Building capacities and coordinate with the Climate Change Unit activities related to QA/QC, data management and archiving system	
State-level institutions	• Coordination with national institutions on policy implementation and capacity building. • Provision of local data and information about lessons learned from project implementation. • Coordinate with relevant institutions and stakeholder the tracking of progress in the implementation of national initiatives,	Work closely with HCENR on Components 1, 2, 3, and 4 in coordinating climate change and transparency activities at the state-level and ensuring access to the knowledge generated
Research and Academia	• Training and educational materials about transparency of climate change actions for both public awareness and capacity building of national human resources. • Helping in building capacities in relation to climate change actions and transparency of reporting the actions for different sectors • Development of national tools and modalities for GHG inventories, climate change mitigation measures, NDCs, adaptation action, QA/QC procedure, data achieving system • Technical support in improving MRV system for mitigation and M&E system for adaptation actions. • Provision of data	Representatives of research and teaching community serve as expert consultative group and focus of Output 1.1.5.
Ministry of Finance and	• Data supply and sectoral expertise	These national entities will work closely with the project team on data

Name of key stakeholders	Current responsibility/expertise	Proposed role in CBIT project
National Economy Central Bureau of Statistics The Council of Ministers	• Training, capacity building and awareness-raising • Institutional arrangements • Legal and procedural arrangements	collection and reporting issues related to the MRV system and on gender-disaggregated statistics
Civil society organizations (CSO)	• Consultation on climate change issues • Data and training providers • Experience with gender issues	CSOs will contribute to technical assistance (Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.1.3), gender-related analysis. training, and dissemination of results.

- Gender equality and empowering women:

Gender has been addressed in previous climate change projects as a cross-cutting issue that integrated across activities. Empowerment of women will significantly enhance the effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation efforts at all levels. The CBIT project will build on the past and ongoing efforts of linking gender considerations to climate change actions. The current national technical teams of experts working the NC/BUR project has at least a 50% share of women involved across GHG inventory, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, and climate change mitigation activities. The project will seek to maintain and enhance gender participation and ensure women empowerment throughout its implementation. This includes project management structures (e.g., committees, institutional frameworks) and capacity building actions such as trainings, workshops. The gender action plan of Annex 11 provides an analysis of gender issues and provides an overview of the different roles and responsibilities of women in the CBIT project. The action plan also outlines the various ways in which women empowerment will be emphasized when developing educational materials and capacity strengthening activities of Component #2.

A gender action plan consists of 17 specific actions in the implementation of CBIT project activities that will increase women participation and empowerment relative to the transparency requirements in the Paris Agreement. Each specific action is accompanied by an indicator, target, baseline level, timeline, and administrative responsibility. Additional details are provided in Annex 11 of the accompanying project document.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

The proposed project is innovative in a number of ways. First, the CBIT project will facilitate scientific innovation through challenging national experts and academics in the development of training and educational materials that are tailored to national circumstances. Such materials could be readily used by university and training centers to build capacities and raise the awareness among under- and post-graduate students as well as provide continuing education options for experts and decision-makers at different sectors and level in the field of climate change actions. Second, the CBIT project will focus on the development of new tools for data collection processes in different sectors, especially in the energy, industry, and waste sectors. A data archiving system, which will be app-based data sharing platforms and cloud-based data storage and transfer services, is another innovation that will help ensure transparency in data collection and storage processes.

Moreover, the project will use an innovative approach by adopting an MRV system that will actively incorporate the perspectives of state governments and private sector stakeholders. It will also incorporate climate change mitigation analysis techniques that build on software solutions for improved climate data management. Developing and operationalizing a cost-effective MRV system that will be integrated into the current national development M&E structure (as opposed to setting-up new layers of institutional structures) is an innovative, cost-effective and a sustainable approach to undertaking MRV activities at the national and state levels in Sudan. A key focus is the design of an MRV structure that incorporates a data center with an online transparency portal that will be user friendly and acceptable to relevant institutions in Sudan, while fulfilling all essential requirements for an MRV system, as stipulated in the Paris Agreement's transparency framework. Specifically, it will seek to ensure that GHG emissions or reductions attributed to a particular mitigation action (policy, programme, measure, or project) are effectively monitored; climate-related support provided by the GoS or received from donors or the market in the form of finance, technology transfer and capacity to enable

implementation of a certain action is effectively monitored; and sustainable development benefits of mitigation actions are effectively tracked and documented.

The sustainability and scale-up of the project will be ensured through the implementation of an inter-institutional coordination mechanism. This will bear yield strategic benefits by institutionalizing a mechanism for continuous and timely coordination/communication based on an understanding of clear roles and responsibilities. Sustainability of climate-related activities will also be enhanced by accounting for the comparative advantage of the relevant institutions involved in project activities. Finally, the project will also facilitate information exchange across institutions which will results in more sustainable management and reporting of data and information related to transparency of both mitigation and adaptation actions. This is particularly applicable to communications between the state and national levels as well as between national and international levels.

Furthermore, the sustainability of the project is based on its building upon existing institutional arrangements and technical capacities, as well as its commitment to a broad consultative process with public sector agencies, private sector companies, and civil society organizations. An operational and functional MRV system will ensure the development of high quality GHG data and related information that are in line with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the transparency under the Paris Agreement. An effective MRV system will also contribute to improving the design and prioritization of cost-effective project proposals to reduce future GHG emissions and will strengthen national capacity regarding data collection/analysis, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), GHG inventory methodologies and co-benefits analysis. In addition, the sustainability of the project will be secured through the launching of the data center which represents a robust national system for generating and storing data with access to development partners; and the HCENR, as coordinating body, will build upon and strengthen relevant networks established within line ministries.

The project has high scale-up potential. Building on experience and benefitting from the strengthened capacity developed during the project, Sudanese stakeholders will be able improve the quality of the GHG inventory, as well as improving the analytical rigor for assessing the avoided emissions associated with NDCs.

Finally, the CBIT project will introduce an online knowledge sharing portal (Output 2.1.3) to support full and continual engagement of national stakeholders across different areas of government, academia, CSOs and the private sector. This transparency portal will provide a central focal point for evidence-based information such as GHG inventories, GHG emission projections, vulnerability assessments, climate actions, and training materials. The system will make knowledge and archived data broadly available to key stakeholders through the development of an easy-access, easy-to-navigate digital platform. The transparency portal will aim to centralize all relevant information with regard to data generation and analysis, thereby helping to reduce the potential appropriation of knowledge by individual stakeholders as well as the loss in capacity through staff turnover.

III. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 13: Climate Action
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Outcome 2: By 2021, people's resilience to consequences of climate change, environmental stresses and natural hazards is enhanced through strengthened institutions, policies, plans and programmes (UNDAF Focus Area 2: Environment, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management)

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: Enhancement of Sudanese human and institutional capacities in the area of transparency, according to the decisions of Paris Agreement on Climate Change	Indicator 1: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 11)	0 direct beneficiaries in the baseline	150 direct beneficiaries, of whom 70 are women	300 direct beneficiaries, of whom 140 are women
Project component 1	**Strengthening of national institutions for transparency related activities**			
Project Outcome 1.1: National institutional arrangements for climate change transparency are developed	Indicator 2: Establishment of a MRV system with agency-specific procedures, protocols, and obligations fully defined	No existing MRV system	Complete initial draft of MRV system requirements	MRV system established
	Indicator 3: Presence of national networks established of staff responsible for MRV within the key relevant government organizations, as well as local experts	No existing MRV network	Development of specifications for MRV network	MRV network established
	Indicator 4: (CBIT Indicator 3): Quality of MRV Systems	2 (Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust;	5 (Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e.,	9 (Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems – robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree)

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
		reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there)	mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited)	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	1.1.1: Current institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system are analyzed in light of the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement, constraints, gaps, and needs identified, and a proposal on suitable national institutional arrangement is prepared 1.1.2: MRV system including legal and procedural arrangements for meeting Sudan's obligations on transparency is prepared 1.1.3: The climate change unit of HCENR is strengthened to enhance its role in coordinating transparency under climate change 1.1.4: Inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms including technical teams are strengthened 1.1.5: Awareness and knowledge on the enhanced transparency framework are improved among national experts and relevant stakeholders			
Project component 2:	Provision of tools, systems, trainings, and assistance in line with the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement			
Project Outcome 2.1: National capacity for transparency under Paris Agreement has been built, in line with modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency under Art.13	Indicator 5: Country-specific training on MRV systems, GHG inventories and GHG mitigation	General training materials exist and have been used, but none are Sudan-appropriate and sector-specific	At least 2 Sudan-appropriate sector-specific trainings each, on MRV systems, GHG inventories, GHG mitigation, and adaptation have been conducted and delivered for sectoral ministries	• At least 1 additional Sudan-appropriate sector-specific training, each on MRV systems, GHG inventories, GHG mitigation, and adaptation have been conducted and delivered for sectoral ministries • Comprehensive sector-specific training modules have been developed and delivered regarding MRV systems, GHG inventories, GHG mitigation, and adaptation
	Indicator 6: Integration of transparency requirements into key sectoral	Transparency requirements are	Development of a strategy document for	• 3 climate change sectoral policies or national/state

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	policies/legislation regarding climate change	not currently integrated into key sectoral policies and/or legislation	addressing transparency requirements in climate change policymaking	legislation incorporate transparency requirements • Training programme established on integrating transparency requirements into energy, forestry, and waste sector regulations
	Indicator 7: (CBIT Indicator 5): Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities	2 (Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.	3 (Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.)	4 (Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities.)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	2.2.1 Transparency training programs that cover technical and procedural aspect of the Paris Agreement MRV and related materials prepared and being implemented 2.2.2 Development of tools and approaches to meet the transparency requirements on MRV systems, GHG inventories and on quantifying mitigation and adaptation actions 2.2.3 Information sharing mechanism established and public awareness programme prepared and being implemented			
Project component 3	**Improvement of transparency over time**			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outcome 3.1 Progress tracking and NDC transparency is maintained and improved over time	Indicator 8: Development of an online transparency portal for knowledge management and progress tracking in place	There is no online transparency portal	Development of specifications for transparency portal	transparency portal established and information about its functions/services disseminated to relevant sectoral ministries and private sector
	Indicator 9: Reporting of progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDC	There is no national methodology to track progress in the implementation of the NDC	Development of methodology to track NDC implementation progress consistent with the newly developed MRV system.	NDC implementation progress tracking system is fully operational
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	3.1.1 Long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received developed. 3.1.2 Integration of MRV into the related national institutions			
Project component 4	**Knowledge Management and Monitoring & Evaluation**			
Outcome 4.1 Enhanced information sharing about lessons learned associated with transparency obligations under Paris Agreement	Indicator 10: Dissemination of good practices and lessons learned	Not applicable	Bi-annual newsletter established on good practices and lessons learnt in mainstreaming transparency in climate activities	• Synthesis report on lessons learned on best transparency practices for GHG emission inventories, mitigation analysis, and adaptation activity prioritization. • Online transparency platform populated by knowledge products generated by CBIT project
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	4.1.1 Project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated 4.1.2 Lessons learned, and best practices shared via the newly developed online transparency platform			

IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies . The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.

b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.

c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.

d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.

e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy (see Annex 19), and other relevant management strategies.

f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators: The GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators included as Annex 15 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground-truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and

are available on the GEF website. If relevant to the project: The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) have been prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing, or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by 2 January 2024. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center.

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing, or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 1 September 2025. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report: The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the GEF policy on public involvement .

Table 5: Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units are not included as these are covered by the GEF Fee.		
GEF M&E requirements	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	USD 5,000	Within 2 months from the date First Disbursement
Inception Report	None	Within 1 month from the Inception Workshop
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	None	Annually
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units are not included as these are covered by the GEF Fee.		
GEF M&E requirements	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Monitoring of the Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Social and Environmental Management Framework,	None	On-going
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	USD 9,200	2 January 2024
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	USD 10,000	1 September 2025
TOTAL indicative COST	USD 24,200	

V. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the HCENR. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Project stakeholders and target groups: Three (3) Technical Working Groups (TWG) will be set up. The TWGs will be comprised of stakeholders from both the Public, Private and NGO/CBO sectors. As required, stakeholders from additional public bodies and the private sector will be invited to participate in TWGs to discuss and advise on specific project activities. The TWGs will review deliverables under the project as well as any other matters referred to them for advice by the Project Board and will make appropriate recommendations to the Project Board. The TWGs will be set up as follows:

Technical Working Group 1 – Component #1 (Strengthening of national institutions for transparency related activities)

- HCENR
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Finance and National Economy & Central Bank of Sudan
- Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- Ministry of Industry
- Ministry of Animal Resources
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
- Ministry of Federal Government
- Civil Society Organizations (CSO)

Technical Working Group 2 – Component #2 (Provision of tools, systems, trainings, and assistance in line with the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement)

- HCENR
- Ministry of Communications and Digital Transformation
- Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- Ministry of Industry
- Ministry of Animal Resources

- Ministry of culture and media
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Mining
- Ministry of Urban Development, Roads and Bridges
- Central Bureau of Statistics
- National Research Centre
- Energy Research Centre
- 2 to 3 representatives from Academic Institutions and Universities
- Representatives from Civil Society Organizations (CSO)
- Representatives from Unions, champers and other private sector associations

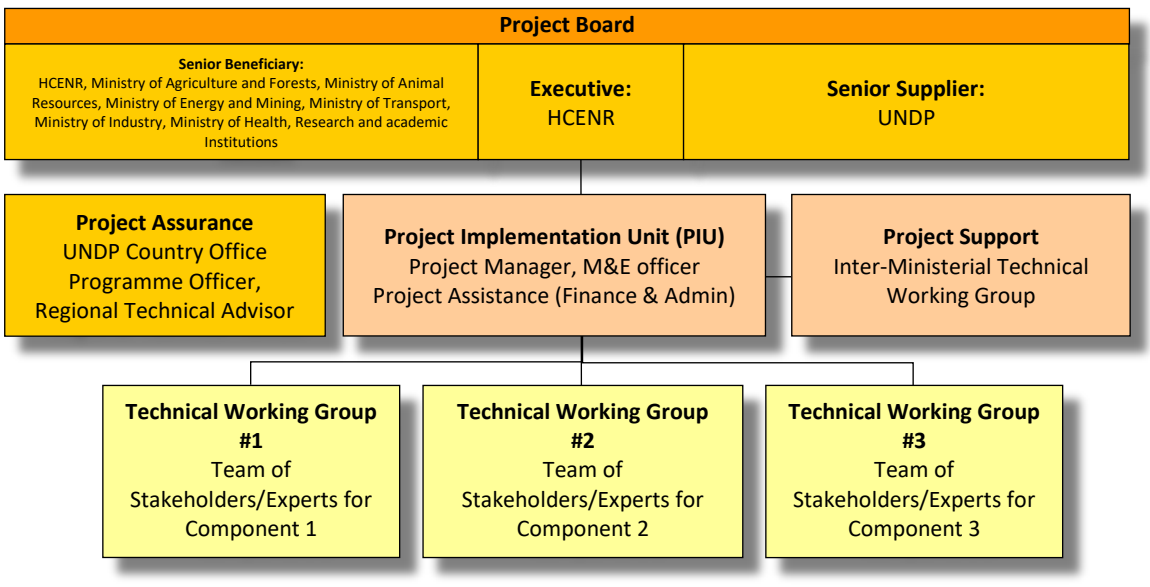
Technical Working Group 3 – Component #3 (Long-term strategy developed to improve of transparency over time)

- HCENR
- Ministry of Finance and National Economy & Central Bank of Sudan
- Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
- Ministry of Irrigation and Water resources
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- Ministry of Industry
- Ministry of Animal Resources
- Ministry of Transport
- Central Bureau of Statistics
- Sudanese Standards & Metrology Organization (SSMO)

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project activities to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Project organization structure: The CBIT project's organizational structure is illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Organizational chart for the CBIT project



Project Board: The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include the range of activities that are identified in the bullets that follow:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

Project Executive: This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: Professor Rashid Hassan, Secretary General of the HCENR.

Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are:

- Chair of the Technical Committee on Component 1: Officer of the Ministry of Finance and National Economy not below the grade of 2;
- Chair of the Technical Committee on Component 2: Officer of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research not below the grade of 2; and
- Chair of the Technical Committee on Component 3: Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry not below the grade of 2.

The following entities are also highlighted as representatives of key beneficiaries of the project: HCENR, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Ministry of Animal Resources, Ministry of Energy and Mining, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Health, Research and academic Institutions.

Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is: UNDP – Resident Representative.

Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

National Project Manager (NPM): The NPM will be appointed by HCENR through an open selection process and will be responsible to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The NPM's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Implementing Partner appoints the NPM, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board. Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available.
- Prepare the GEF PIR and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the GEF PIR and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Ensure the mid-term review process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final MTR report to the Project Board.
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;

- Ensure the terminal evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final TE report to the Project Board;

Government project Coordinator(s): A designated official(s) within HCENR will serve as the Government Project Coordinator (GPC). The GPC will ensure a continued cohesion between the project and the mandate of the HCENR and provide additional linkages and interactions with high level policy components within the Government. He/she will follow up on, supervise and coordinate the contributions of the Government of Sudan. Under the direct supervision of the Secretary General of HCENR, liaising with UNDP Sudan and working closely with the project manager the GPC will be responsible to undertake the following tasks:

- Coordinate the implementation of HCENR obligations and responsibilities towards the CBIT project
- Coordinate the project initiation and recruitment of the project managements staff
- Assist in mobilization of co-financing to support the project implementation
- Review project work plans, progress report and financial reports against project milestone and planned deliverables
- Facilitate and assist project coordination and communication with HCENR and other project related institutions and stakeholders
- Support the coordination of technical activities of the project and review of their technical outputs and reports
- Ensure that project planned outputs and outcomes contribute towards strengthening national capacities and resulting in transfer of knowledges to national institutions, as appropriate
- Assist in monitoring and evaluation of project progress towards achieving its intended outputs
- Coordinate project termination and post project evaluation, as appropriate
- Follow up on any post project activities or recommendations, as appropriate

Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs in excess of the CO's Agency fee specified in the DOA during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

VI. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is 1,637,000 USD. This is financed through a GEF grant of 1,237,000 USD and HCENR in-kind co-financing of 400,000 USD. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Confirmed parallel co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Note that all project activities included in the project results framework that will be delivered by co-financing partners (even if the funds do not pass-through UNDP accounts) must comply with UNDP's social and environmental standards. The planned parallel co-financing will be used as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
HCENR	In-kind	400,000	• Office-related costs of the project office (electricity, janitorial, etc.) • Value of staff time of the UNFCCC Focal Point and other relevant staff supporting the project and participating in project activities • Support in communicating project outcomes to the key stakeholders	None	Not applicable

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board.

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/CTA and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF:

a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project budget with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more;

b) Introduction of new budget items that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g., UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. Operational closure will happen within 3 months after posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC. The HCENR through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the HCENR and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file . The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met; a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the HCENR has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the HCENR have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

VII. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00135199	Atlas Output Project ID: 00126516	
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Updating Sudan Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)		
Atlas Business Unit	SDN 10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Sudan's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6529		
Implementing Partner	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year {2022} (USD)	Amount Year {2023} (USD)	Amount Year {2024} (USD)	Amount Year {2025} (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
Component 1: Strengthening of national institutions for transparency related activities	HCENR	62000	GEF Trustee	71200	International Consultants	37,114	23,566	11,185	9,313	81,178	A.1
				71300	Local Consultants	19,900	24,102	16,970	14,128	75,100	A.2
				74100	Professional Services	6,359	7,703	5,423	4,515	24,000	A.3
				71600	Travel	5,300	6,419	4,519	3,762	20,000	A.4
				75700	Training & Workshops	13,018	21,824	15,366	10,792	61,000	A.5
				72500	Supplies	1,298	1,573	1,107	922	4,900	A.6
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	4,770	5,777	4,067	3,386	18,000	A.7
Total Component 1						**87,759**	**90,964**	**58,637**	**46,818**	**284,178**	
Component 2: Provision of tools, systems, trainings, and assistance in line with the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement	HCENR	62000	GEF Trustee	71200	International Consultants	16,535	28,666	21,780	11,738	78,719	B.1
				71300	Local Consultants	45,020	54,527	38,392	31,961	169,900	B.2
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	45,495	55,104	38,797	32,299	171,695	B.3
				71600	Travel	7,949	9,628	6,779	5,644	30,000	B.4
				75700	Training & Workshops	21,357	25,868	18,213	15,162	80,600	B.5
				72500	Supplies	20,124	24,374	17,162	14,287	75,947	B.6
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	9,539	11,554	8,135	6,772	36,000	B.7
Total Component 2						**166,019**	**209,721**	**149,258**	**117,863**	**642,861**	
Component 3: Long-term strategy developed to improve of transparency over time	HCENR	62000	GEF Trustee	71200	International Consultants	9,221	1,969	16,503	20,544	48,237	C.1
				71300	Local Consultants	13,053	15,809	11,131	9,267	49,260	C.2
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	795	963	678	564	3,000	C.3
				71600	Travel	2,385	2,888	2,034	1,693	9,000	C.4
				75700	Training & Workshops	6,889	8,344	5,875	4,892	26,000	C.5
				72500	Supplies	649	786	554	461	2,450	C.6
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	4,770	5,777	4,067	3,386	18,000	C.7
Total Component 3						**37,762.00**	**36,536.00**	**40,842.00**	**40,807.00**	**155,947.00**	

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year {2022} (USD)	Amount Year {2023} (USD)	Amount Year {2024} (USD)	Amount Year {2025} (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
Component 4: Knowledge Management	HCENR	62000	GEF Trustee	71200	International Consultants		14,880.50	7,679	8,000	30,559.50	D.1
				71300	Local Consultants		2,000		2,000	4,000	D.2
				75700	Training & Workshops	5,000			2,000	7,000	D.3
Total Component 4						**5,000**	**16,880.50**	**7,679**	**12,000**	**41,559.50**	
PMC	HCENR	62000	GEF Trustee	71400	Contractual Services-Individual	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000	E.1
				72800	IT equipment	1,114	1,113.50	1,113	1,114	4,454.50	E.2
				74100	Professional Services	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000	E.3
Total PMC						**28,113.50**	**28,114**	**28,113**	**28,114**	**112,454.50**	
Total Project						**324,654**	**382,215**	**284,529**	**245,602**	**1,237,000**	

Summary of Funds

	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
GEF grant administered by UNDP	324,654	382,215	284,529	245,602	1,237,000	
HCENR (in-kind)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	
TOTAL	**424,654**	**482,125**	**384,529**	**345,602**	**1,637,000**	

Budget Notes:

No.	Description	Budget (US$)	Activity
A.1	International consultant fees	9,000	One international consultant for 15 working days @ USD 600/day to review the work done by TWG1 about the current institutional arrangement implemented for past and ongoing climate change related projects as per activity No. 1.1.1.3
		1,500	One international consultant for 3 working days @ USD 500/day to assist the TWG1 in ranking the priorities and deliverables for the needs assessment as per activity No. 1.1.1.5.
		12,000	One international consultant for 20 working days @ USD 600/day to review and compile the report of TWG1 as per activity No. 1.1.1.7, in which a propose new structure is developed to enhance the transparency system in HCENR and inter-institutional coordination mechanism
		23,998	One international consultant (USD 23,998; lumpsum) to provide technical inputs to develop current institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system during the first half of 2022 as per activity No. 1.1.1.8
		3,000	One international consultant for 5 working days @ USD 600/day to implement activity No. 1.1.2.4 :Combination of the developed strategy with the proposed new structure for the national institutional arrangement, with the inputs from TWG1
		6,000	One international consultant for 10 working days @ USD 600/day to support HCENR to set up steering and technical committees for supporting MRV/transparency activities as per activity 1.1.3.1 together with national consultant.
		6,000	One international consultant for 10 working days @ USD 600/day for activity 1.1.3.3 to design a capacity building program within HCENR for (transparency unit's tech. committee and the working groups at different institutions) to cover: GHG inventory, mitigation, and V&A.

No.	Description	Budget (US$)	Activity
		6,000	One international consultant for 10 working days @ USD 600/day for activity 1.1.3.5 to help both national consultant and TWG1 setting up ToT program on transparency related topics that cover: MRV system, GHG emissions baseline and forecasting, mitigation options, M&E, etc.
		7,680	One international consultant (USD 7,680; lumpsum) to provide technical support to the project to ensure climate change unit of Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) is strengthened during the first 18 months of the project.
		6,000	One international consultant for 10 working days @ USD 600/day for activity 1.1.4.1 to provide technical support to national consultant in the preparation of TOR, work plan and budget for the establishment of inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms through number of technical working groups
A.2	National consultant fees	2,400	One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.1.2 to prepare detailed TORs for members of the technical working group (TWG1), national and international consultants and hiring process of consultants for component #1.
		4,800	One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.2.1 to analyze the existing MRV/transparency system to identify needs and gaps for CBIT support.
		2,400	One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.2.2 to collect information and stocktaking of previous and current support to MRV/transparency initiatives to Sudan.
		4,800	One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.3.1 to work with HCENR to set up steering and technical committees for supporting MRV/transparency activities.
		2,400	One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.3.2 to propose and approve TOR and budget for the MRV/transparency unit within HCENR
		4,800	One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.3.3 to design a capacity building program within HCENR for (transparency unit's tech. committee and the working groups at different institutions) which will cover: GHG inventory, mitigation and V&A. under the supervision of the international consultant.
		2,400	One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.3.4 to propose and approve TOR, work plan and budget for the capacity building / training programs at the three main areas (GHG inventory, Mitigation and V&A)
		4,800	One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.3.5 in order to perform training to trainers (ToT) on transparency related topics that may cover: MRV system, GHG emissions baseline and forecasting, mitigation options, M&E, etc.
		2,400	One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.3.7 to prepare and manage the stakeholder consultations in term of meetings and workshops for the output #1.1.3.
		4,800	One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.4.1 with regard to the preparation of TOR, work plan and budget for the establishment of inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms that will be revised by the international consultant.
		7,200	One national consultant for 30 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.4.2. In which s/he will design and supervise the establishment of data center within the established transparency unit at HCENR to serve the inter-institutional coordination mechanism
		2,400	One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.5.1 to prepare an awareness and knowledge sharing plan about climate change obligations, NDCs and the enhanced transparency framework; which shall cover stakeholders from policy and decision makers level all the way to university students and public.
		1,500	National TWG1 for 15 working days (lumpsum of USD 1,500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.1.3 in order to review and report the institutional arrangement implemented for past and ongoing climate change related projects
		2,000	National TWG1 for 20 working days (lumpsum of USD 2,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to deliverables) for activity 1.1.1.4 to investigate and draft the initial needs assessment with stakeholders at HCENR and related institutions.
		500	National TWG1 for 5 working days (lumpsum of USD 500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.1.5 as for identification of initial priority areas of work and deliverables

No.	Description	Budget (US$)	Activity
		500	National TWG1 for 5 working days (lumpsum of USD 500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for planning and participation in the project inception workshop (overview of CBIT project) and compilation of the workshop report.
		4,000	National TWG1 for 40 working days (lumpsum of USD 4,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.1.7 in which the TWG will propose new structure that enhance the system transparency which include: transparency unit, training unit and inter-institutional
		500	National TWG1 for 5 working days (lumpsum of USD 500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.1.9 to prepare and organize a validation workshop to discuss with stakeholders on the findings of the needs assessment and the proposed institutional arrangement
		2,000	National TWG1 for 20 working days (lumpsum of USD 2000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.2.1 in order to analyze the existing MRV/transparency system to identify needs and gaps for CBIT support
		1,000	National TWG1 for 10 working days (lumpsum of USD 1,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.2.2 regarding stocktaking of the supports received for MRV/transparency initiatives at different sectors.
		2,000	National TWG1 for 20 working days (lumpsum of USD 2,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.2.3. The TWG will develop a national long-term strategy on climate transparency for adopting proper policies and legal framework to support the implementation of
		1,000	National TWG1 for 10 working days (lumpsum of USD 1,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.2.4 to combine the developed strategy with the proposed new structure for the national institutional arrangement and report it to the international consultant.
		500	National TWG1 for 5 working days (lumpsum of USD 500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.2.5 to plan, prepare, manage and report a workshop with stakeholders on the findings of 'Strengthened institutional arrangements for coordination of national
		2,000	National TWG1 for 20 working days (lumpsum of USD 2,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.3.5 to work with the national and international consultants in the application of ToT on transparency related topics.
		1,000	National TWG1 for 10 working days (lumpsum of USD 1,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.3.7 in which TWG1 will support the national consultant in engaging stakeholders through meetings and workshops within output No. 1.1.3.
		1,000	National TWG1 for 10 working days (lumpsum of USD 1000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.5.1 to draft and submit a report to the international consultant about awareness and knowledge sharing plan about climate change obligations, NDCs and the
		4,000	National TWG1 for 40 working days (lumpsum of USD 4,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.5.2. The TWG1 will help the NPM/PIU to organize public awareness workshops (using the developed materials from output 2.1.1.2) at the 18 states of Sudan with
		2,000	National TWG1 for 20 working days (lumpsum of USD 2,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.5.3 to perform specialized training sessions to their mother institution aiming to increase the awareness of the importance of MRV system and its implementation.
		4,000	Expenses for selected 4 persons from the TWG1 (USD 1000/person /year) to participate in CBIT workshops 1.1.5.5 Participation of Sudan in CBIT workshops organized on regional and international levels as per activity 1.1.5.5
A.3	Professional contractual	24,000	Professional services during running public awareness workshops at the 18 states of Sudan (~ USD 1,333 per state) which include advertisement/announcement of the sessions, media coverage, printing press, etc.
A.4	Travel	20,000	Covers all local and international travel, including DSA, fuel, maintenance etc. for meetings and other activities within outcome #1; in which it includes USD 17,000 as DSA for 10 persons traveling to 17 states @USD 100 per person/day and other expenses of 3,000 for participants traveling to the workshop in Khartoum state.
A.5	Training, Workshops and Conferences	1,000	Cost of a workshop (hall rent, handouts and refreshments for 30 persons) to discuss with stakeholders on the findings of the needs assessment and the proposed institutional arrangement structure as per activity no. 1.1.1.9.
		2,000	Cost of a workshop (hall rent, handouts and refreshments for 60 persons) to discuss with stakeholders on the findings of 'Strengthened institutional arrangements for coordination of national MRV/transparency system' as per activity 1.1.2.5

No.	Description	Budget (US$)	Activity
		2,000	Stakeholder consultation through meetings and workshops as per activity no. 1.1.3.7. It includes the cost of two workshops (20-30 participants each) at the 2nd quarter of year 2022 and 2023.
		16,000	Four (4) training programs for technical working groups @ USD 4,000 per session as per activity No. 1.1.4.5
		32,000	Cost of running public awareness workshops at the 18 states of Sudan (about USD 2,000 for each state) with special consideration to the gender equality in participation and involvement, as per activity 1.1.5.2, in which the cost covers: training materials, logistics, training venue rent, etc.
		8,000	Cost of training sessions as per activity 1.1.5.3 to perform specialized training sessions aiming to increase the awareness of the importance of MRV system and its implementation in 16 institutions (USD 500/session).
A.6	Office Supplies	612	Office supplies needed for communication with stakeholders (Ministries, Private sector, Academia, etc.) and assembling TWGs as per activity no. 1.1.1.1
		612	Cost of office supplies to undertake workshops and meetings for activities under outcome #1
		3,676	Estimated cost of office supplies required for the establishment of data center in HCENR to serve the inter-institutional coordination mechanism as per activity no. 1.1.4.2
A.7	Information	18,000	Estimated cost of setting up data center at HCENR to enhance inter-institutional coordination mechanism
B.1	International consultant fees	14,400	One international consultant for 24 working days @ USD 600/day as per activity 2.1.1.2 to assist the national consultant in the development of customized and comprehensive training programs and materials (in Arabic and English) for different levels of stakeholders under all relevant institutions
		16,319	One international consultant (USD 16,319; lumpsum) to peer reviewing the developed training curriculum, technical reports and tools produced by project teams as per activity 2.1.1.3
		9,000	One international consultant for 15 working days @ USD 600/day for activity No.2.1.2.2 to assist the national consultant in the establishment of national guidelines as well as other types of tools, i.e., spreadsheets, formats, procedures, etc. for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions.
		6,000	One international consultant for 10 working days @ USD 600/day for activity No.2.1.2.4 to assist the national consultant and TWG2 in the development of the key components of a domestic MRV system.
		6,000	One international consultant for 10 working days @ USD 600/day for activity No.2.1.2.5 to help national consultant and TWG2 in the development and implementation of a procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories, as required to meet the requirements under the enhanced transparency framework .
		27,000	One international consultant for 45 working days @ USD 600/day to implement activity No.2.1.2.8 together with the national consultant and TWG2 : Design MRV and M&E systems and link different stockholders with the system
B.2	National consultant fees	4,800	One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.1.1 : Preparation of TORs for members of the technical working group for national and international consultants to be hired for component #2
		28,800	Six (6) national consultants for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.1.2 Development of customized and comprehensive training programs and materials (in Arabic and English) for different levels of stakeholders under all relevant institutions including sub national level (states)
		9,000	One national consultant for 38 working days @ USD 236.8 per day for activity 2.1.2.2 Establishment of national guidelines as well as other types of tools, i.e., spreadsheets, formats, procedures, etc. for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions
		4,800	One national consultant (ICT) for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.2.3: Development of data management sharing protocols
		9,600	One national consultant for 40 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.2.4 : Development of the key components of a domestic MRV system
		4,800	One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.2.5: Development and implementation of a procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories, as required to meet the requirements under the enhanced transparency framework .
		28,800	Four national consultants for 30 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.2.7: Development of templates to collect data and later disseminate gender-relevant best practices and indicators in order to be adopted during the implementation of different anticipated actions.

No.	Description	Budget (US$)	Activity
		10,800	One national consultant for 45 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.2.8 together with the international consultant : Design MRV and M&E systems and link different stockholders with the system
		10,000	National TWG2 for 100 working days (lumpsum of USD 10,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity2.1.2.3 Development of data management sharing protocols
		20,000	National TWG2 for 200 working days (lumpsum of USD 20,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 2.1.2.4 Development of the key components of a domestic MRV system
		10,000	National TWG2 for 100 working days (lumpsum of USD 10,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 2.1.2.5: Development and implementation of a procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories, as required to meet the requirements under the enhanced transparency framework .
		12,000	National TWG2 for 120 working days (lumpsum of USD 12,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 2.1.2.6: Customizing tools assessing and quantifying indicators for meeting sustainable development benefits and transformational change for various mitigation and adaptation actions
		12,000	National TWG2 for 120 working days (lumpsum of USD 12,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 2.1.2.7 Development of templates to collect data and later disseminate gender-relevant best practices and indicators in order to be adopted during the implementation of different anticipated actions.
		4,500	National TWG2 for 45 working days (lumpsum of USD 4,500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 2.1.2.8 Design MRV and M&E systems and link different stockholders with the system
B.3	Professional contractual service fees	48,000	Provision of supplementary educational materials in climate change actions and transparency requirements to universities, higher education and specialized training institutes in Sudan as per activity 2.1.1.4.
		24,000	Materials and contracting costs of required infrastructure to enable the development of tools and link them with the HCENR Data Centre as per activity 2.1.2.1
		15,000	Contractor to program and develop some tools, i.e., spreadsheets, formats, procedures, etc. for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions as per activity 2.1.2.2
		4,000	ICT Contactor to develop of data management sharing protocols and data storage as per activity 2.1.2.3
		40,000	Contractors to develop and issue under the consultant supervision procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories, as required to meet the requirements under the enhanced transparency framework .
		15,000	Professional services for qualifying national training centers/bodies and instructors to perform the national capacity building programs in transparency related activities as per 2.1.3.1
		25,695	Selected contractor will design the layout and printout press materials for public awareness sessions as per activity 2.1.3.3
B.4	Travel	30,000	Covers all local and international travel, including DSA, fuel, maintenance, etc. for meetings and other activities within outcome #2
B.5	Training, Workshops and Conferences	3,000	Training course for 5 working days (20~30 participants) about tools and methodologies used in GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions as per activity 2.1.2.2.
		8,000	Stakeholder consultation through meetings and workshops as per activity no. 2.1.2.10. It includes the cost of four workshops (40-50 participants each) at the 3rd quarter of year 2023 and first and third quarters of 2024 as well as at the first quarter of 2025.
		60,000	Twenty (20) training session (USD 3000/session) as per activity 2.1.3.2: Provision of in-house capacity building sessions for different levels at different related entities in: GHG inventories, mitigation options, V&A, QA/QC, MRV and M&E
		9,600	12 Public awareness sessions/events (USD 800 per session) as per activity 2.1.3.3.

No.	Description	Budget (US$)	Activity
B.6	Office Supplies	29,399	Printing about 5000 copies of 4 different educational materials in climate change actions and transparency requirements to universities, higher education and specialized training institutes in Sudan as per activity 2.1.1.4
		14,699	Supplies help in the preparation of required infrastructure to enable the development of tools and link them with the HCENR Data Centre as per activity 2.1.2.1
		2,450	Office supplies needed for stakeholder consultation session for component #2 as per activity 2.1.2.10
		29,399	Printing about 9000 copies of press materials for public awareness sessions and events in the field of climate change and transparency to its related actions as per activity 2.1.3.3
B.7	Information Technology Equipment	24,000	Cost of Server room, PC sets, cloud storage and other ICT related equipment for the HCENR data centre as for activity 2.1.2.1
		12,000	Online and offline installed data entry templates and other required software's that serve different institutions as per activity no. 2.1.2.7
C.1	International consultant fees	20,159	One international consultant (USD 20,159; lumpsum) to help national consultant and TWG3 to implement activity 3.1.1.2 : Development of long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received related to the two selected sectors
		8,158	One international consultant (USD 27,358; lumpsum) for activity 3.1.1.5 to peer review on the transparency strategy and integration of MRV into the related national institutions
		9,960	One international consultant (USD 9,960; lumpsum) for activity 3.1.2.1 to help national consultant in the development of a methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs according to the developed MRV system for all sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste).
		9,960	One international consultant (USD 9,960; lumpsum) for activity 3.1.2.2 to help national consultant in the development of QA/QC tracking system for support provided by donors and received by Sudan and reporting the results/impacts of the provided/received supports
C.2	National consultant fees	7,200	One national consultant for 30 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 3.1.1.1: Preparation of TOR for national and international consultants to be hired for component #3
		4,800	One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 3.1.1.2: Development of long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received related to the two selected sectors
		7,200	One national consultant for 30 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 3.1.1.4 :to submit a report about the way forward & Roadmap to ensure the sustainability of CBIT project outcomes.
		1,440	One national consultant for 6 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 3.1.2.1 together with the international consultant in order to develop a methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs according to the developed MRV system for all sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste).
		1,440	One national consultant for 6 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 3.1.2.2 together with the international consultant for the development of QA/QC tracking system for support provided by donors and received by Sudan and reporting the results/impacts of the provided/received supports
		1,200	One national consultant for 5 working days @ USD 240 per day for plan, organize and report stakeholder consultation meetings and workshops together the TWG3
		10,000	National TWG3 for 100 working days (lumpsum of USD 10,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 3.1.1.2:Development of long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received related to the two selected sectors
		12,000	National TWG3 for 120 working days (lumpsum of USD 12,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 3.1.1.3: Identify links and synergies with other support initiatives related to MRV with Sudan CBIT project.
		3,480	National TWG3 for ~ 35 working days (lumpsum of USD 3,480 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 3.1.2.3: Coordination with different local entities to track the progress in the implementation of NDCs (mitigation and adaptation)
		500	National TWG3 for 5 working days (lumpsum of USD 500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 3.1.2.5: Organization of stakeholder consultative sessions and issuing the workshop report.
C.3	Professional	3,000	Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables for activities related to component #3

No.	Description	Budget (US$)	Activity
C.4	Travel	9,000	Covers all local and international travel, including DSA, fuel, maintenance etc. for meetings and other activities within outcome #3)
C.5	Training, Workshops and Conferences	6,000	Stakeholder consultations through meetings and workshops as per activity no. 3.1.1.6. It includes the cost of three workshops (40-50 participants each) for component #3
		18,000	18 training sessions (USD 1,000 per session) as per activity 3.1.2.4 for adoption of progress tracking tool among key national institutions (provided annually) to technical working groups for all sectors .
		2,000	Project validation workshop as per activity 3.1.2.5
C.6	Office Supplies	2,450	To be purchased for the facilitation of certain activities under Component #3
C.7	Information Technology Equipment	12,000	Online and offline tracking tool to assess the progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs according to the developed MRV system for all sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste) as per activity 3.1.2.1.
		6,000	Online and offline QA/QC tracking system for support provided by donors and received by Sudan and reporting the results/impacts of the provided/received supports as per activity 3.1.2.2
D.1	International Consultant fees	15,200	One international consultant to undertake mid-term evaluation (USD 7,200); one international consultant to prepare terminal evaluation (USD 8,000)
		15,359.50	One international consultant (USD 15,319; lumpsum) for activity 2.1.2.9 during the second and the third year of the project and to submit a report : Synthesize lessons learnt and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practices
D.2	National consultant fees	4,000	One national consultant to support mid-term evaluation (USD 2,000); one national consultant to support terminal evaluation (USD 2,000)
D.3	Training, Workshops and Conferences	2,000	Cost of stakeholder consultation workshop for lessons learned and knowledge generation sessions as per activity no. 1.1.4.7 (~ 60 participants in total) prior the submission of the MTR.
		5,000	Conference hall rent/hotel, meals, and refreshments for 80 participants as per activity No. 1.1.1.6: Inception workshop (overview of CBIT project)
E.1	Salaries for the project implementation unit (PIU)	100,000	Salary for NPM = USD 88,000 (USD 1,833/month) Topping for HCENR's M&E officer = USD 6,000 (USD 125/month) Topping for HCENR's Project Assistance Officer = USD 6,000 (USD 125/month)
E.2	Information Technology Equipment	4,454.50	PCs/laptop and printers for the NPM, M&E officer and Project assistance officer
E.3	Professional Services	8,000	Financial audits as per UNDP and GEF requirements (USD 2,000/year)

VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Sudan and UNDP, signed on 24 October 1978. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

IX. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

   i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

   ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

   iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

   iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance

with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

X. MANDATORY ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 GEF BUDGET TEMPLATE

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4 (only part KM)*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E (part of Component 4)*	*PMC*		
Furniture/Equipment	PCs/laptop and printers for the NPM, M&E officer and Project assistance officer					-		4,454.50	4,454.50	HCENR
Furniture/Equipment-Vehicle	Estimated cost of setting up data center at HCENR to enhance inter-institutional coordination mechanism	18,000				18,000			18,000	HCENR
Furniture/Equipment-Vehicle	Cost of Server room, PC sets, cloud storage and other ICT related equipment for the HCENR data centre as for activity 2.1.2.1. Online and offline installed data entry templates and other required software's that serve different institutions as per activity no. 2.1.2.7		36,000			36,000			36,000	HCENR
Furniture/Equipment-Vehicle	Online and offline tracking tool to assess the progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs according to the developed MRV system for all sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste) as per activity 3.1.2.1.Online and offline QA/QC tracking system for support provided by donors and received by Sudan and reporting the results/impacts of the provided/received supports as per activity 3.1.2.2			18,000		18,000			18,000	HCENR
Contractual Services – Individual	Salary for NPM = USD 88,000 (USD 1,833/month).Topping for HCENR's M&E officer = USD 6,000 (USD 125/month).Topping for HCENR's Project Assistance Officer = USD 6,000 (USD 125/month)					-		100,000	100,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4 (only part KM)*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E (part of Component 4)*	*PMC*		
Contractual Services – Company	Provision of supplementary educational materials in climate change actions and transparency requirements to universities, higher education and specialized training institutes in Sudan as per activity 2.1.1.4.Materials and contracting costs of required infrastructure to enable the development of tools and link them with the HCENR Data Centre as per activity 2.1.2.1 .Contractor to program and develop some tools, i.e. spreadsheets, formats, procedures, etc. for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions as per activity 2.1.2.2 .ICT Contactor to develop of data management sharing protocols and data storage as per activity 2.1.2.3 .Contractors to develop and issue under the consultant supervision procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories, as required to meet the requirements under the enhanced transparency framework .Professional services for qualifying national training centers/bodies and instructors to perform the national capacity building programs in transparency related activities as per 2.1.3.1.Selected contractor will design the layout and printout press materials for public awareness sessions as per activity 2.1.3.3 .		171,695			171,695			171,695	HCENR
Contractual Services – Company	Operating Costs, Supplies & Consumables for activities related to component #3			3,000		3,000			3,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4 (only part KM)*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E (part of Component 4)*	*PMC*		
International Consultants	One international consultant for 15 working days @ USD 600/day to review the work done by TWG1 about the current institutional arrangement implemented for past and ongoing climate change related projects as per activity No. 1.1.1.3.One international consultant for 3 working days @ USD 500/day to assist the TWG1 in ranking the priorities and deliverables for the needs assessment as per activity No. 1.1.1.5.One international consultant for 20 working days @ USD 600/day to review and compile the report of TWG1 as per activity No. 1.1.1.7, in which a propose new structure is developed to enhance the transparency system in HCENR and inter-institutional coordination mechanism. One international consultant (USD 23,998; lumpsum) to provide technical inputs to develop current institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system during the first half of 2022 as per activity No. 1.1.1.8.One international consultant for 5 working days @ USD 600/day to implement activity No. 1.1.2.4 :Combination of the developed strategy with the proposed new structure for the national institutional arrangement, with the inputs from TWG1.One international consultant for 10 working days @ USD 600/day to support HCENR to set up steering and technical committees for supporting MRV/transparency activities as per activity 1.1.3.1 together with national consultant. One international consultant for 10 working days @ USD 600/day for activity 1.1.3.3 to design a capacity building program within HCENR for (transparency unit's tech. committee and the working groups at different institutions) to cover: GHG inventory, mitigation and V&A. One international consultant for 10 working days @ USD 600/day for activity 1.1.3.5 to help both national consultant and TWG1 setting up ToT program on transparency related topics that cover: MRV system, GHG emissions baseline and forecasting, mitigation options, M&E, etc. One international consultant (USD 7,680; lumpsum) to provide technical	81,178				81,178			81,178	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4 (only part KM)*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E (part of Component 4)*	*PMC*		
	support to the project to ensure climate change unit of Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) is strengthened during the first 18 months of the project. One international consultant for 10 working days @ USD 600/day for activity 1.1.4.1 to provide technical support to national consultant in the preparation of TOR, work plan and budget for the establishment of inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms through number of technical working groups									

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4 (only part KM)*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E (part of Component 4)*	*PMC*		
International Consultants	One international consultant for 24 working days @ USD 600/day as per activity 2.1.1.2 to assist the national consultant in the development of customized and comprehensive training programs and materials (in Arabic and English) for different levels of stakeholders under all relevant institutions .One international consultant (USD 16,319; lumpsum) to peer reviewing the developed training curriculum, technical reports and tools produced by project teams as per activity 2.1.1.3.One international consultant for 15 working days @ USD 600/day for activity No.2.1.2.2 to assist the national consultant in the establishment of national guidelines as well as other types of tools, i.e. spreadsheets, formats, procedures, etc. for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions. One international consultant for 10 working days @ USD 600/day for activity No.2.1.2.4 to assist the national consultant and TWG2 in the development of the key components of a domestic MRV system. One international consultant for 10 working days @ USD 600/day for activity No.2.1.2.5 to help national consultant and TWG2 in the development and implementation of a procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories, as required to meet the requirements under the enhanced transparency framework . One international consultant for 45 working days @ USD 600/day to implement activity No.2.1.2.8 together with the national consultant and TWG2 : Design MRV and M&E systems and link different stockholders with the system.		78,719			78,719			78,719	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4 (only part KM)*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E (part of Component 4)*	*PMC*		
International Consultants	One international consultant (USD 20,159; lumpsum) to help national consultant and TWG3 to implement activity 3.1.1.2 : Development of long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received related to the two selected sectors. One international consultant (USD 27,358; lumpsum) for activity 3.1.1.5 to peer review on the transparency strategy and integration of MRV into the related national institutions. One international consultant (USD 9,960; lumpsum) for activity 3.1.2.1 to help national consultant in the development of a methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs according to the developed MRV system for all sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste).One international consultant (USD 9,960; lumpsum) for activity 3.1.2.2 to help national consultant in the development of QA/QC tracking system for support provided by donors and received by Sudan and reporting the results/impacts of the provided/received supports			48,237		48,237			48,237	HCENR
International Consultants	M&E: One international consultant to undertake mid-term evaluation (USD 7,200); one international consultant to prepare terminal evaluation (USD 8,000).One international consultant (USD 15,319; lumpsum) for activity 2.1.2.9 during the second and the third year of the project and to submit a report : Synthesize lessons learnt and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practices				15,359.50	15,360	15,200		30,559.50	HCENR

Local Consultants	One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.1.2 to prepare detailed TORs for members of the technical working group (TWG1), national and international consultants and hiring process of consultants for component #1.One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.2.1 to analyze the existing MRV/transparency system to identify needs and gaps for CBIT support. One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.2.2 to collect information and stocktaking of previous and current support to MRV/transparency initiatives to Sudan. One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.3.1 to work with HCENR to set up steering and technical committees for supporting MRV/transparency activities. One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.3.2 to propose and approve TOR and budget for the MRV/transparency unit within HCENR. One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.3.3 to design a capacity building program within HCENR for (transparency unit's tech. committee and the working groups at different institutions)which will cover: GHG inventory, mitigation and V&A. under the supervision of the international consultant. One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.3.4 to propose and approve TOR, work plan and budget for the capacity building / training programs at the three main areas (GHG inventory, Mitigation and V&A).One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.3.5 in order to perform training to trainers (ToT) on transparency related topics that may cover: MRV system, GHG emissions baseline and forecasting, mitigation options, M&E, etc. One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.3.7 to prepare and manage the stakeholder consultations in term of meetings and workshops for the output #1.1.3.One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.4.1 with regard to the preparation of TOR, work plan and budget for the establishment of inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms that will be revised by the international consultant. One national consultant for 30 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.4.2. In which s/he will design and supervise the establishment of data center within the established transparency unit at HCENR to serve the inter-institutional coordination mechanism. One national consultant for 10 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 1.1.5.1 to prepare an awareness and knowledge sharing plan about climate change	75,100				75,100			75,100	HCENR

	obligations, NDCs and the enhanced transparency framework; which shall cover stakeholders from policy and decision makers level all the way to university students and public. National TWG1 for 15 working days (lumpsum of USD 1,500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.1.3 in order to review and report the institutional arrangement implemented for past and ongoing climate change related projects .National TWG1 for 20 working days (lumpsum of USD 2,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to deliverables) for activity 1.1.1.4 to investigate and draft the initial needs assessment with stakeholders at HCENR and related institutions. National TWG1 for 5 working days (lumpsum of USD 500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.1.5 as for identification of initial priority areas of work and deliverables. National TWG1 for 5 working days (lumpsum of USD 500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for planning and participation in the project inception workshop (overview of CBIT project) and compilation of the workshop report. National TWG1 for 40 working days (lumpsum of USD 4,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.1.7 in which the TWG will propose new structure that enhance the system transparency which include: transparency unit, training unit and inter-institutional coordination mechanism and reporting the new structure to the international consultant. national TWG1 for 5 working days (lumpsum of USD 500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.1.9 to prepare and organize a validation workshop to discuss with stakeholders on the findings of the needs assessment and the proposed institutional arrangement structure. National TWG1 for 20 working days (lumpsum of USD 2000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.2.1 in order to analyze the existing MRV/transparency system to identify needs and gaps for CBIT support. National TWG1 for 10 working days (lumpsum of USD 1,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.2.2 regarding stocktaking of the supports received for MRV/transparency initiatives at different sectors. National TWG1 for 20 working days (lumpsum of USD 2,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.2.3. The									

	TWG will develop a national long term strategy on climate transparency for adopting proper policies and legal framework to support the implementation of the country transparency obligations. National TWG1 for 10 working days (lumpsum of USD 1,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.2.4 to combine the developed strategy with the proposed new structure for the national institutional arrangement and report it to the international consultant. National TWG1 for 5 working days (lumpsum of USD 500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.2.5 to plan, prepare, manage and report a workshop with stakeholders on the findings of 'Strengthened institutional arrangements for coordination of national MRV/transparency system' National TWG1 for 20 working days (lumpsum of USD 2,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.3.5 to work with the national and international consultants in the application of ToT on transparency related topics. National TWG1 for 10 working days (lumpsum of USD 1,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.3.7 in which TWG1 will support the national consultant in engaging stakeholders through meetings and workshops within output No. 1.1.3.National TWG1 for 10 working days (lumpsum of USD 1000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.5.1 to draft and submit a report to the international consultant about awareness and knowledge sharing plan about climate change obligations, NDCs and the enhanced transparency framework; which shall cover stakeholders from policy and decision makers level all the way to university students and public. National TWG1 for 40 working days (lumpsum of USD 4,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.5.2. The TWG1 will help the NPM/PIU to organize public awareness workshops (using the developed materials from output 2.1.1.2) at the 18 states of Sudan with special consideration to the gender equality in participation and involvement. National TWG1 for 20 working days (lumpsum of USD 2,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 1.1.5.3 to perform specialized training sessions to their mother institution aiming to increase the awareness of the importance of MRV system and its implementation. Expenses for selected 4 persons from the TWG1 (USD 1000/person									

	/year) to participate in CBIT workshops 1.1.5.5 Participation of Sudan in CBIT workshops organized on regional and international levels as per activity 1.1.5.5									

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4 (only part KM)*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E (part of Component 4)*	*PMC*		
Local Consultants	One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.1.1 : Preparation of TORs for members of the technical working group for national and international consultants to be hired for component #2 .Six (6) national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.1.2 Development of customized and comprehensive training programs and materials (in Arabic and English) for different levels of stakeholders under all relevant institutions including sub national level (states).One national consultant for 38 working days @ USD 236.8 per day for activity 2.1.2.2 Establishment of national guidelines as well as other types of tools, i.e. spreadsheets, formats, procedures, etc. for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions. One national consultant (ICT) for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.2.3: Development of data management sharing protocols .One national consultant for 40 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.2.4 : Development of the key components of a domestic MRV system. One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.2.5: Development and implementation of a procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories, as required to meet the requirements under the enhanced transparency framework . Four national consultants for 30 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.2.7: Development of templates to collect data and later disseminate gender-relevant best practices and indicators in order to be adopted during the implementation of different anticipated actions. One national consultant for 45 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 2.1.2.8 together with the international consultant : Design MRV and M&E systems and link different stockholders with the system. National TWG2 for 100 working days (lumpsum of USD 10,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity2.1.2.3 Development of data		169,900			169,900			169,900	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4 (only part KM)*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E (part of Component 4)*	*PMC*		
	management sharing protocols .National TWG2 for 200 working days (lumpsum of USD 20,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 2.1.2.4 Development of the key components of a domestic MRV system. National TWG2 for 100 working days (lumpsum of USD 10,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 2.1.2.5: Development and implementation of a procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories, as required to meet the requirements under the enhanced transparency framework . National TWG2 for 120 working days (lumpsum of USD 12,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 2.1.2.6: Customizing tools assessing and quantifying indicators for meeting sustainable development benefits and transformational change for various mitigation and adaptation actions. National TWG2 for 120 working days (lumpsum of USD 12,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 2.1.2.7 Development of templates to collect data and later disseminate gender-relevant best practices and indicators in order to be adopted during the implementation of different anticipated actions. National TWG2 for 45 working days (lumpsum of USD 4,500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 2.1.2.8 Design MRV and M&E systems and link different stockholders with the system									
Local Consultants	One national consultant for 30 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 3.1.1.1: Preparation of TOR for national and international consultants to be hired for component #3 .One national consultant for 20 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 3.1.1.2: Development of long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received related to the two selected sectors. One national consultant for 30 working days @ USD 240 per			49,260		49,260			49,260	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4 (only part KM)*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E (part of Component 4)*	*PMC*		
	day for activity 3.1.1.4 :to submit a report about the way forward & Roadmap to ensure the sustainability of CBIT project outcomes. One national consultant for 6 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 3.1.2.1 together with the international consultant in order to develop a methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs according to the developed MRV system for all sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste).One national consultant for 6 working days @ USD 240 per day for activity 3.1.2.2 together with the international consultant for the development of QA/QC tracking system for support provided by donors and received by Sudan and reporting the results/impacts of the provided/received supports. One national consultant for 5 working days @ USD 240 per day for plan, organize and report stakeholder consultation meetings and workshops together the TWG3.National TWG3 for 100 working days (lumpsum of USD 10,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 3.1.1.2:Development of long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received related to the two selected sectors. National TWG3 for 120 working days (lumpsum of USD 12,000 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 3.1.1.3: Identify links and synergies with other support initiatives related to MRV with Sudan CBIT project. National TWG3 for ~ 35 working days (lumpsum of USD 3,480 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 3.1.2.3: Coordination with different local entities to track the progress in the implementation of NDCs (mitigation and adaptation).National TWG3 for 5 working days (lumpsum of USD 500 divided between the group members based on their contribution to the task deliverables) for activity 3.1.2.5:									

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4 (only part KM)*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E (part of Component 4)*	*PMC*		
	Organization of stakeholder consultative sessions and issuing the workshop report.									
Local Consultants	M&E: One national consultant to support mid-term evaluation (USD 2,000); one national consultant to support terminal evaluation (USD 2,000)					-	4,000		4,000	HCENR
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of a workshop (hall rent, handouts and refreshments for 30 persons) to discuss with stakeholders on the findings of the needs assessment and the proposed institutional arrangement structure as per activity no. 1.1.1.9. Cost of a workshop (hall rent, handouts and refreshments for 60 persons) to discuss with stakeholders on the findings of 'Strengthened institutional arrangements for coordination of national MRV/transparency system' as per activity 1.1.2.5. Stakeholders' consultation through meetings and workshops as per activity no. 1.1.3.7. It includes the cost of two workshops (20-30 participants each) at the 2nd quarter of year 2022 and 2023.Four (4) training programs for technical working groups @ USD 4,000 per session as per activity No. 1.1.4.5 .Cost of running public awareness workshops at the 18 states of Sudan (about USD 2,000 for each state) with special consideration to the gender equality in participation and involvement, as per activity 1.1.5.2, in which the cost covers: training materials, logistics, training venue rent, etc. Cost of training sessions as per activity 1.1.5.3 to perform specialized training sessions aiming to increase the awareness of the importance of MRV system and its implementation in 16 institutions (USD 500/session).	61,000				61,000			61,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4 (only part KM)*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E (part of Component 4)*	*PMC*		
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Training course for 5 working days (20~30 participants) about tools and methodologies used in GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions as per activity 2.1.2.2.Stakeholders' consultation through meetings and workshops as per activity no. 2.1.2.10. It includes the cost of four workshops (40-50 participants each) at the 3rd quarter of year 2023 and first and third quarters of 2024 as well as at the first quarter of 2025. Twenty (20) training session (USD 3000/session) as per activity 2.1.3.2: Provision of in-house capacity building sessions for different levels at different related entities in: GHG inventories, mitigation options, V&A, QA/QC, MRV and M&E.12 Public awareness sessions/events (USD 800 per session) as per activity 2.1.3.3.		80,600			80,600			80,600	HCENR
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Stakeholder consultations through meetings and workshops as per activity no. 3.1.1.6. It includes the cost of three workshops (40-50 participants each) for component #3.18 training sessions (USD 1,000 per session) as per activity 3.1.2.4 for adoption of progress tracking tool among key national institutions (provided annually) to technical working groups for all sectors .Project validation workshop as per activity 3.1.2.5			26,000		26,000			26,000	HCENR
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of stakeholder consultation workshop for lessons learned and knowledge generation sessions as per activity no. 1.1.4.7 (~ 60 participants in total) prior the submission of the MTR. M&E: Conference hall rent/hotel, meals and refreshments for 80 participants as per activity No. 1.1.1.6 : Inception workshop (overview of CBIT project)				2,000	2,000	5,000		7,000	HCENR
Travel	Covers all local and international travel, including DSA, fuel, maintenance etc for meetings and other activities within outcome #1; in which it includes USD 17,000 as DSA for 10 persons traveling to 17 states @USD 100 per person/day and other expenses of 3,000 for participants traveling to the workshop in Khartoum state.	20,000				20,000			20,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4 (only part KM)*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E (part of Component 4)*	*PMC*		
Travel	Covers all local and international travel, including DSA, fuel, maintenance, etc for meetings and other activities within outcome #2		30,000			30,000			30,000	HCENR
Travel	Covers all local and international travel, including DSA, fuel, maintenance etc for meetings and other activities within outcome #3)			9,000		9,000			9,000	HCENR
Office Supplies	Office supplies needed for communication with stakeholders (Ministries, Private sector, Academia, etc) and assembling TWGs as per activity no. 1.1.1.1.Cost of office supplies to undertake workshops and meetings for activities under outcome #1.Estimated cost of office supplies required for the establishment of data center in HCENR to serve the inter-institutional coordination mechanism as per activity no. 1.1.4.2	4,900				4,900			4,900	HCENR
Office Supplies	Printing about 5000 copies of 4 different educational materials in climate change actions and transparency requirements to universities, higher education and specialized training institutes in Sudan as per activity 2.1.1.4 .Supplies help in the preparation of required infrastructure to enable the development of tools and link them with the HCENR Data Centre as per activity 2.1.2.1.Office supplies needed for stakeholders consultation session for component #2 as per activity 2.1.2.10.Printing about 9000 copies of press materials for public awareness sessions and events in the field of climate change and transparency to its related actions as per activity 2.1.3.3		75,947			75,947			75,947	HCENR
Office Supplies	To be purchased for the facilitation of certain activities under Component #3			2,450		2,450			2,450	HCENR
Other Operating Costs	Professional services during running public awareness workshops at the 18 states of Sudan (~ USD 1,333 per state) which include advertisement/announcement of the sessions, media coverage, printing press, etc	24,000				24,000			24,000	HCENR

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4 (only part KM)*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E (part of Component 4)*	*PMC*		
Other Operating Costs	Financial audits as per UNDP and GEF requirements (USD 2,000/year)					-		8,000	8,000	HCENR
Grand Total		284,178	642,861	155,947	17,360	1,100,346	24,200	112,455	1,237,000	-
		284,178	**642,861**	**155,947**	**17,359.50**	**1,100,345.50**	**24,200**	**112,454.50**	**1,237,000**	

ANNEX 2 GEF EXECUTION SUPPORT LETTER

Not applicable

ANNEX 3 PROJECT MAP AND GEOSPATIAL COORDINATES OF PROJECT SITES

This is a national project and most of the activities of the project's four outcomes will take place in the capital city of Khartoum which is shown as Region No.1 in the map that follows, with some of the activities undertaken in various states.

However, activities under Output 1.5 "Awareness and knowledge on the enhanced transparency framework are improved among national experts and relevant stakeholders" and Output 2.1 "Transparency training programs that cover technical and procedural aspect of the Paris Agreement MRV and related materials prepared and being implemented" will take place in the capital city of each of Sudan's 18 states as listed below. Carrying out CBIT project activities at the state level will ensure that transparency-related capacity is built at the level for which project initiatives will be undertaken thus ensuring a strong link between state- and national-level institutions to ensure proper country-level reporting under the Paris Agreement.

Given that the overall goal of the project is to help Sudan mainstream climate change considerations into national and sub-national (i.e, state-level) development policies, the engagement of state-level institutions is essential for strengthening and sustaining efforts to monitor, report, and verify the effectiveness of mitigation and adaptation activities implemented at the state level. As such, state-level institutions are key stakeholders that will coordinate with national institutions on policy implementation and capacity building; provide local data and information about lessons learned from project implementation; and coordinate with relevant institutions and stakeholder the tracking of progress in the implementation of national initiatives. They will work closely with the HCENR on Components 1, 2, 3, and 4 in coordinating climate change and transparency activities at the state-level and ensuring access to the knowledge generated.



1. Khartoum
2. North Kordofan
3. Northern
4. Kassala
5. Blue Nile
6. North Darfur
7. South Darfur
8. South Kordofan
9. Gezira
10. White Nile
11. River Nile
12. Red Sea
13. Al Qadarif
14. Sennar
15. West Darfur
16. Central Darfur
17. East Darfur
18. West Kordofan

ANNEX 4 MULTI YEAR WORK PLAN

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1: National institutional arrangements for climate change transparency are developed	1.1.1 Current institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system are analyzed in light of the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement, constraints, gaps and needs identified, and a proposal on suitable national institutional arrangement is prepared	1.1.1.1 Communication with stakeholders (Ministries, Private sector, Academia, etc) and assembling TWGs																
		1.1.1.2 Preparation of TORs for members of the technical working group for national and international consultants and hiring process of consultants for component #1																
		1.1.1.3 Revision of the current institutional arrangement implemented for past and ongoing climate change related projects																
		1.1.1.4 Initial needs assessment with stakeholders at HCENR and related institutions																
		1.1.1.5 Identification of initial priority areas of work and deliverables																
		1.1.1.6 Inception workshop (overview of CBIT project) and reporting																
		1.1.1.7 Propose new structure that enhance the system transparency which include: transparency unit, training unit and inter-institutional coordination mechanism																
		1.1.1.8 Technical inputs to develop Current institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system																
		1.1.1.9 Workshop to discuss with stakeholders on the findings of the needs assessment and the proposed institutional arrangement structure																
	1.1.2: MRV system including legal and procedural arrangements for meeting Sudan's obligations on transparency is prepared	1.1.2.1 Analysis of existing MRV/transparency system to identify needs and gaps for CIBT support																
		1.1.2.2 Overview of support to MRV/transparency initiatives																
		1.1.2.3 Development of national long term strategy on climate transparency for adopting proper policies and legal framework to support the implementation of the country transparency obligations																
		1.1.2.4 Combination of the developed strategy with the proposed new structure for the national institutional arrangement																
		1.1.2.5 Workshop to discuss with stakeholders on the findings of 'Strengthened institutional arrangements for coordination of national MRV/transparency system'																
	1.1.3: The climate change unit of Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) is strengthened to enhance its role in coordinating	1.1.3.1 Support HCENR to set up steering and technical committees for supporting MRV/transparency activities																
		1.1.3.2 To propose and approve TOR and budget for the MRV/transparency unit within HCENR																
		1.1.3.3 To design a capacity building program within HCENR for (transparency unit's tech. committee and the working groups at different institutions) to cover: GHG inventory, mitigation and V&A.																
		1.1.3.4 To propose and approve TOR, work plan and budget for the capacity building / training programs at the three main areas (GHG inventory, Mitigation and V&A)																

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	transparency under climate change	1.1.3.5 Application of ToT on transparency related topics that cover: MRV system, GHG emissions baseline and forecasting, mitigation options, M&E,…etc																
		1.1.3.6 Technical support to the project to ensure climate change unit of Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) is strengthened																
		1.1.3.7 Stakeholders consultation through meetings and workshops																
	1.1.4: Inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms including technical teams are strengthened	1.1.4.1 Technical support for preparation of TORs, work plan and budget for the establishment of inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms through number of technical working groups																
		1.1.4.2 Establishment of data center within the established transparency unit at HCENR to serve the inter-institutional coordination mechanism																
		1.1.4.3 Selection of candidates from government institutions, research, academia, private sector and civil society organizations on MRV system and the deployment of the inter-institutional mechanisms (equal right for gender and youth are considered)																
		1.1.4.4 Set up Sector Working Group for MRV of NDC in all related institutions																
		1.1.4.5 Implementation of capacity building program for all working groups																
		1.1.4.6 Provide direct technical inputs to the project to enhance awareness and knowledge on the enhanced transparency framework																
		1.1.4.7 Stakeholders consultation through meetings and workshops																
	1.1.5: Awareness and knowledge on the enhanced transparency framework are improved among national experts and relevant stakeholders	1.1.5.1 Preparation of awareness and knowledge sharing plan about climate change obligations, NDCs and the enhanced transparency framework; which shall cover stakeholders from policy and decision makers level all the way to university students and public.																
		1.1.5.2 Organize and run public awareness workshops (using the developed materials from output 2.1.2) at the 18 states of Sudan with special consideration to the gender equality in participation and involvement.																
		1.1.5.3 To perform specialized training sessions aiming to increase the awareness of the importance of MRV system and its implementation in different sectors.																
		1.1.5.4 Direct technical contribution by Programme Analyst NOC																
		1.1.5.5 Participation of Sudan in CBIT workshops organized on regional and international levels																
2.1: National capacity for transparency under Paris Agreement has been built, in line	2.1.1: Transparency training programs that cover technical and procedural aspect of the Paris	2.1.1.1 Preparation of TORs for members of the technical working group for national and international consultants to be hired for component #2																
		2.1.1.2 Development of customized and comprehensive training programs and materials (in Arabic and English) for different levels of stakeholders under all relevant institutions including sub national level (states)																

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
with modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency under Article 13	Agreement MRV and related materials prepared and being implemented	2.1.1.3 Peer reviews of training curriculum, technical reports and tools produced by project teams.																
		2.1.1.4 Provision of supplementary educational materials in climate change actions and transparency requirements to universities, higher education and specialized training institutes in Sudan.																
	2.1.2 Development of tools and approaches to meet the transparency requirements on MRV systems, GHG inventories and on quantifying mitigation and adaptation actions	2.1.2.1 Preparation of required infrastructure to enable the development of tools and link them with the HCENR Data Centre																
		2.1.2.2 Establishment of national guidelines as well as other types of tools, i.e. spreadsheets, formats, procedures, etc. for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions																
		2.1.2.3 Development of data management sharing protocols																
		2.1.2.4 Development of the key components of a domestic MRV system																
		2.1.2.5 Development and implementation of a procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories, as required to meet the requirements under the enhanced transparency framework .																
		2.1.2.6 Customizing tools assessing and quantifying indicators for meeting sustainable development benefits and transformational change for various mitigation and adaptation actions																
		2.1.2.7 Development of templates to collect data and later disseminate gender-relevant best practices and indicators in order to be adopted during the implementation of different anticipated actions.																
		2.1.2.8 Design MRV and M&E systems and link different stockholders with the system																
		2.1.2.9 Synthesize lessons learnt and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practices																
		2.1.2.10 Stakeholders consultation through meetings and workshops																
	2.1.3: Information sharing mechanism established and public awareness programme prepared and being implemented	2.1.3.1 Qualifying national training centers/bodies and instructors to perform the national capacity building programs in transparency related activities																
		2.1.3.2 Provision of in-house capacity building sessions for different levels at different related entities in: GHG inventories, mitigation options, V&A, QA/QC, MRV and M&E																
		2.1.3.3 Design press materials, design online transparency portal, and perform public awareness sessions and events in the field of climate change and transparency to its related actions																
3.1: Progress tracking and NDC transparency is maintained and	3.1.1: Long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory,	3.1.1.1 Preparation of TOR for national and international consultants to be hired for component #3																
		3.1.1.2 Development of long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received related to the two selected sectors																

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
improved over time	mitigation, adaptation) and support received developed	3.1.1.3 Identify links and synergies with other support initiatives related to MRV with Sudan CIBT project.																
		3.1.1.4 Propose a way forward & Roadmap to ensure the sustainability of CIBT project outcomes																
		3.1.1.5 Peer review on transparency strategy and integration of MRV into the related national institutions and MTR/terminal evaluation																
		3.1.1.6 Stakeholders consultation through meetings and workshop																
	3.1.2: Integration of MRV into the related national institutions and tracking the implementation of NDCs	3.1.2.1 Development of a methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs according to the developed MRV system for all sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste).																
		3.1.2.2 Development of QA/QC tracking system for support provided by donors and received by Sudan and reporting the results/impacts of the provided/received supports																
		3.1.2.3 Coordination with different local entities to track the progress in the implementation of NDCs (mitigation and adaptation)																
		3.1.2.4 Adoption of progress tracking tool among key national institutions through hands-on training session (provided annually) to technical working groups for all sectors .																
		3.1.2.5 Stakeholders consultation through meetings and workshop																
Outcome 4.1 Enhanced information sharing about lessons learned associated with transparency obligations under Paris Agreement	4.1.1: Project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated	4.1.1.1 Mid-term report																
		4.1.1.2 Terminal evaluation																
	4.1.2: Lessons learned, and best practices shared via the newly developed online transparency platform	4.1.2.1 Synthesize lessons learnt and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practices																
		4.1.2.2 Inception workshop (overview of CBIT project) and reporting																
		4.1.2.3 Stakeholders consultation through meetings and workshops																

ANNEX 5 MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[3]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: Enhancement of Sudanese human and institutional capacities in the area of transparency, according to the decisions of Paris Agreement on Climate Change	**<u>Mandatory Indicator:</u>** Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (Number)	**Mid-term target:** 150 direct beneficiaries, of whom 70 are women **End of project target:** 300 direct beneficiaries, of whom 140 are women	Number of people directly impacted by the implementation of the project by sex. The values were derived considering the number of staff that will be involved in the project workshops	The list of participants to the different workshops to be organized within the project will be used to obtain beneficiary data by gender	Annually	PMU	• Consultant report • Minutes of meetings. • List of workshops and training sessions participants	Travel and gathering restrictions due to COVID-19 is the main risk factor that can limit number of stakeholders engaged in this project.
Outcome 1.1: National institutional arrangements for climate change transparency are developed	**Indicator 2:** Establishment of a MRV system with agency-specific procedures, protocols, and obligations fully defined	**Mid-term target:** *Complete initial draft of MRV system requirements* **End of project target:** *MRV system established*	A national long-term commitment, official and institutional setup together with procedural arrangements, and policies on transparency that build upon the arrangements established. MRV system needs assessment will be conducted for	1- Submission of technical report that include gaps and needs to establish MRV system procedures and protocols for different sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste).	Once for each report	PMU, national/ international consultants and TWG #1	• Workshop report • Technical reports • Existence of the Data Centre • Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	• Effective engagement of different stakeholders • Legal framework enabling the establishment of MRV system at different institutions • Political risks- Institutional changes

[3]Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[3]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			different sectors and institutions. Data centre (physical and virtual/cloud) will be established at HCENR. The Data Centre will serve all institutions that are considered or linked to GHG emission inventory, mitigation actions and/or supported by international donors.					
	Indicator 3: Presence of national networks established of staff responible for MRV within the key relevant government organizations, as well as local experts	**Mid-term target:** *Development of specifications for MRV network* **End of project target:** *MRV system established*	Official setup of an effective institutional arrangement including the inter-institutional coordination mechanism shall be accomplished. Network of MRV trained personnel from different institutions (governmental organization, private sector and individual) are established. The	• Participation in workshops and training sessions for experts from different institutions • mandate and flow of activities in the inter-institutional coordination mechanism • 3- well trainined candidate from different	Annually	PMU, national consultants and the TWG #1	• Workshop report • Technical reports • existence of the Data Centre • Independent TE	• Effective engagement of different stakeholders • Legal framework enabling the establishment of MRV system at different institutions

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[3]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			link between different institutions and the Data Centre at HCENR will be established.					
Outcome 2.1: National capacity for transparency under Paris Agreement has been built, in line with modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency under Art.13	**Indicator 4:** Country-specific training on MRV systems, GHG inventories and GHG mitigation	**Mid-term target:** At least 3 Sudan-appropriate sector-specific trainings have been conducted and delivered for sectoral ministries **End of project target:** Comprehensive sector-specific training modules have been developed and delivered regarding MRV systems, GHG inventories, and GHG mitigation	A set of comprehensive trainings will be designed together with training materials in Arabic and English for different levels of stakeholders to facilitate building the capacities of all relevant institutions including at the subnational level (states). In addition, the output will entail the provision of supplementary training and educational materials in climate change actions and transparency requirements suitable for universities, higher	The list of participants to the different training sessions and workshops that are organized within the project will be used to obtain beneficiary data by gender	Quarterly, annually	PMU, consultants and TWG #2	• Training sessions and workshops report s • published comprehensive sector-specific training modules • Independent TE	Effective engagement of different stakeholders in the training sessions

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[3]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			education and specialized training institutes to help sustaining the capacity building efforts and outcomes. The training progamme and materials will be mainly covering topics related to: • GHG inventories: activity data collection methods, GHG emission estimation from different sub sectors in Sudan, uncertainty estimation, QA/QC and reporting issues • Mitigation actions and vulnerability & adaptation: including baseline emission forecasting, mitigation scenarios,					

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[3]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			sustainable development, cross cutting investment and finance issues, statistics and data management. • Supporting systems and tools: MRV and M&E and up-to-date relevant tools, models and software for GHG inventories, mitigation and adaptation.					
	Indicator 5: Integration of transparency concepts into key sectoral policies/legislation regarding climate change	**Mid-term target:** Development of a strategy document for addressing transparency requirements in climate change policymaking **End of project target:** At least 3 climate change sectoral policies or national/state legislation	Development of knowledge sharing mechanisms suitable for relevant stakeholders at different sectors (both public and private) and levels (including policy and decision makers, technical and administrative personnel, fresh graduates and students) . This will	• technical reports (one policy document per sector: energy, industry, agriculture, land use and waste) • workshops reports • number of stakeholders being involved and trained from different	Once for each sector	PMU, national and international consultants; TWGs	• Data sharing traffic in the established Data Centre • Number of people trained in each sector • Consultant report • Minutes of meetings	• Good level of awareness at different institutions (central and state levels) ; • Legal and procedural framework being adopted and effective at different institutions

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[3]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		incorporate transparency concepts	also include means to use media and to support public awareness through designing and publishing of press materials and perform public awareness sessions and events highlighting the Sudan obligation to the Convention, Paris agreement and the need for transparency in reporting the country NDCs.	sectors (6 persons in average per sector)				
Outcome 3.1: Progress tracking and NDC transparency is maintained and improved over time	**Indicator 6:** Development of a progress tracking tool on NDC and transparency in place	**Mid-term target:** Development of specifications for NDC tracking tool, including institutional responsibilities and arrangements **End of project target:** NDC tracking tool established and disseminated to sectoral ministries	• Proper tracking to progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs can be achieved by making sure that all mitigation and adaptation activities are accounted according to the sound good practice in which gender	Transparency unit at HCENR Data Centre	Annually	PMU and TWG-3	• Registered NDCs • QA/QC reports Independent TE	• Timely development of NDC tracking tool specifications; • Engagement of leadership of ministries whose activities will be tracked

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[3]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			equality issues are well documented through sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis in the domestic MRV and NDC tracking system. • Development of a methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs according to the developed MRV system for all sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste). • Development of QA/QC tracking system for support provided by donors and received by Sudan and reporting the results/impacts					
	Indicator 7: Reporting of progress in the	**Mid-term target:** Development of methodology to						

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[3]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	implementation of Sudan's NDC	track NDC implementation progress consistent with the newly developed MRV system. **End of project target:** NDC implementation progress tracking system is fully operational						
Outcome 4.1: Enhanced information sharing about lessons learned associated with transparency obligations under Paris Agreement	**Indicator 8:** Dissemination of good practices and lessons learned	**Mid-term target:** Bi-annual newsletter established on good practices and lessons learnt in mainstreaming transparency in climate activities **End of project target:** • Synthesis report on lessons learned on best transparency practices for GHG emission inventories, mitigation analysis, and	The objective of this indicator is to monitor the development of dissemination products for sharing lessons learned in the project.	Interviews with the Project Manager and other relevant stakeholders	Within the final two (2) years of the CBIT project	Project Manager annually and national/international evaluation consultants at midpoint and months prior to project closure	Information available in online transparency platform	• Effective engagement of different stakeholders • Effective web design of online platform to meet transparency and knowledge sharing objectives • Adequate international/national collaboration and budgets for project evaluation activities

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[3]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		adaptation activity prioritization. • Online transparency platform populated *by knowledge products generated by CBIT project*						
Add indicators included in gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan or other monitoring plans as needed.								

ANNEX 6 UNDP SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING PROCEDURE (SESP)

Justification for the SESP exemption - CBIT Sudan

The Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) is an initiative that supports developing countries to build institutional and technical capacity to meet the new requirements of the enhances transparency framework defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

The CBIT has three broad aims:

- 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.
- Assist in the improvement of transparency over time.

The main focus of this CBIT project is to enhance Sudan's human and institutional capacities in the area of transparency, according to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, particularly the provisions under Article 13 and decision (18/CMA.1) on Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

This will be achieved through four outcomes:

1. Strengthening of national institutions for transparency related activities
2. Provision of tools, systems, trainings and assistance in line with the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement.
3. Long-term strategy developed to improve of transparency over time.
4. Knowledge Management and Monitoring & Evaluation.

Also, the project has 12 outputs in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement,

1. Output 1.1.1 Analyzing institutional arrangements & needs relative to transparency requirements & suitable institutional arrangements.
2. Output 1.1.2 Preparing an MRV system including legal & procedural arrangements for Sudan's transparency obligations.
3. Output 1.1.3 Strengthening HCENR's climate change unit to enhance transparency.
4. Output 1.1.4 Strengthening inter-institutional transparency coordination.
5. Output 1.1.5 Enhancing an understanding of transparency requirements.
6. Output 2.1.1 Developing and implementing transparency training programs regarding the technical and procedural aspects of Paris Agreement.
7. Output 2.1.2 Developing tools and approaches for transparency regarding MRV, GHG inventories, emission reductions, and adaptation.
8. Output 2.1.3 Implementing an information sharing & public awareness programme.
9. Output 3.1.1 Preparing a long-term transparency strategy[4] on GHG inventory, GHG mitigation, and adaptation.

[4] Please note that this strategy will define the actions needed to meet the transparency commitments of the Paris Agreement. These actions will be focused on enhancing the capacity of the country for preparing reports, documents, and communication materials. As such, output 3.1.1 falls under the exemption criteria "Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences (…)"

10. Output 3.1.2 Integrating MRV into related national institutions and tracking NDC implementation.
11. Output 4.1.1 Monitoring and evaluation of project results and outcomes.
12. Output 4.1.2 Synthesizing lessons learned and sharing best practices via the newly developed online transparency platform.

The project's project activities fall under SESP exemption criteria as broadly shown here:

- Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication material (ie. design training materials, design methodological and organizational guides to an inventory cycle; Multi-annual development plan created and improved for the national GHG inventory; guidelines and tools (templates) currently used to track climate finance, contribute to the global stocktaking report, presentations at MRV/ETF events: all project components)
- Organization of an event, workshop, training (i.e. workshops on collection and analysis of GHG data, workshops on GHG emission inventory; training of national experts on QA, the trainings of trainers on climate finance tracking, events/workshops to disseminate learnings and best practices: all components)
- Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences (supporting and enhancing technical baselines for reporting to UNFCCC and participate in UNFCCC negotiations: all project components)

The combined implementation of those outcomes will allow Sudan to be able to better strengthen the current national Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) system that is needed to prepare its climate reporting and tracking documents including its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) to be submitted to the UNFCCC in compliance with the international Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and is in line with the exemption criteria presented above.

Based on the exemption criteria, this project is considered exempted from the SESP screening.

ANNEX 7 UNDP RISK REGISTER

#	Identified Risks	Date identified	Type of Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
1	Economic and political instability is creating changes in relevant Government agencies and therefore cause delays to the project start and activity implementation.		Political	Moderate	Likely	Mitigation of this risk requires more efforts on the part of UNDP to keep government partners updated and committed.	UNDP-CO	No change
2	Weak coordination at federal and state levels		Organizational	Moderate	Moderately Likely	The project will assist in resolving issues between the two authorities to improve relation and coordination.	UNDP-CO and PMU	increasing through project implementation
3	The mechanisms created by the project are not be sustainable beyond the end of the project implementation period.		Organizational	Moderate	Low/ Moderate	Both the Government of Sudan and multilateral donors have contributed to multi-year support for climate-related reporting activities in Sudan. The new analytical and information management capacity put in place by the project will continue to be utilized beyond the end of the project implementation period.	HECNR	No change
4	The transparency framework is not considered to be sufficiently valuable by the government to ensure its support for project activities; with resources diverted to other activities.		Organizational	Moderate	Low/ Moderate	The project is explicitly designed to link the transparency framework to high-priority development issues in Sudan, such as disaster risk reduction and solar transformation. These linkages will ensure that the project maintains high-level governmental support.	HECNR	Decreasing through project implementation
5	Insufficient governmental attention to climate change impacts/issues due to pressing political/development concerns will hinder project implementation.		Political/ organizational	Moderate	Low	The project team will ensure governmental stakeholders are informed of progress and engaged throughout the implementation process.	PMU	No change
6	Significant range in skill sets and awareness across federal/state agencies will cause delays in project implementation		Organizational	Moderate	Moderate	Targeted capacity building approaches will be applied for different sectors and also for different skill sets, with a focus on knowledge transfer and peer-to-peer learning.	PMU	Decreasing through project implementation
7	Difficulty for stakeholders to hold meetings due to travel restrictions imposed in		Environmental	Moderate	Moderate	Project team will take all appropriate precautions for traveling and undertaking local activities, including virtual meetings as needed.	PMU	Decreasing through project implementation

#	Identified Risks	Date identified	Type of Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
	response to the COVID-19 pandemic							
8	Institutional changes, which result in affecting the implementation of the project at the national or state levels.		Political/ organizational	Moderate	Moderate	HCENR the executing agency is stable institution, established in 1992 and has a membership from all environment and natural resources related national institutions. Ensure that the project management has independent arrangements that are unlikely to be affected by institutional changes Ensure that at the state level the coordination of the implementation of the project activities based on coordination body consist of experts representing relevant institutions	HECNR	increasing through project implementation
9	Risk of insufficient political will and commitment that can affect government in-kind contribution to the project implementation and maintaining the institutional arrangements made by the project for enhanced transparency.		Political/ organizational	Moderate	Moderate	Carrying out high-level awareness sessions and seek final approval from political authorities from the line ministries during at the beginning of the project implementation. Continue to inform decision makers and political leaders on throughout the project implementation through workshop and meeting to present the outputs of the reviews and assessment of policies, legal and institutional framework, also on Sudan's obligation towards Paris Agreement. Efforts should be made to ensure that the project is addressing both short term needs regarding convention requirements while at the same time achieving results with a long-term perspective of helping Sudan address climate change issues in a more sustainable manner It is also important to ensure that the project will be known beyond the implementation partners so that there will be no misunderstandings concerning objectives and activities. Define, specify, allocate and agree Institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities.	PMU, TWGs, Consultants	No change
10	Risk of conservative views, lack of collaboration, e.g. on data provision, in some of the		Social/ organizational	Moderate	Moderate	This could be overcome by establishing legal and procedural arrangements for formal collaboration arrangements with relevant institutions	PMU, TWGs, Consultants	Decreasing through project implementation

#	Identified Risks	Date identified	Type of Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
	institutions participating in the project implementation					Expanding participation of data provider in the new MRV tasks, using win-win approaches and support continues data generation and sharing using online portal. Define, specify, allocate and agree Institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities		
11	The stakeholders remain engaged, supportive and contributing to the project implementation and the resulting MRV arrangements		Social/ organizational	Moderate	Low/ Moderate	Ensure information sharing and develop a stakeholder engagement platform Ensure participation of all relevant stakeholders group in project workshops and training event, as appropriate.	PMU	Decreasing through project implementation
12	Climate Change will lead to a more variable climate in Sudan		Environmental	Moderate	Not likely	Although over the lifetime of the project, the impact of climate change is predicted to be moderate, the project has made an effort, through its INRM and SLM it will enhance Ecosystem-Based Adaptation thereby mitigating and enhancing ecosystem resilience to climate change.	PMU	increasing through project implementation
13	Due to Covid-19, limited capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions affect the effectiveness of the interventions.		Environmental	Moderate	Moderate	The development of guidelines, templates and manuals for each output developed within the project will ensure the outputs of the project can be used beyond project implementation and will allow the staff to access detailed information on MRV process, ensuring the sustainability of the work and reinforcing the institutional capacity of the institutions involved.	PMU	Decreasing through project implementation
14	Due to Covid-19, delays in project implementation		Environmental	Moderate	Moderate	• Most activities and events will be organized and conducted using virtual platforms to ensure that any COVID-19 related limitations will be dealt with in a timely manner. • Furthermore, the design of the project has considered delays up to one year in the implementation of the activities by splitting the work in four years and allowing most of the activities to be developed in parallel.	UNDP-CO and PMU	Decreasing through project implementation
15	Due to Covid-19, limited availability of international and national consultants to support project implementation.		Environmental	Moderate	Moderate	UNDP and the Government of Sudan maintain a list of consultants with expertise in the different MRV components and proven competences for carrying out home based assignments.	UNDP-CO and PMU	Decreasing through project implementation

#	Identified Risks	Date identified	Type of Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
16	Due to Covid-19, mobility of stakeholders and staff is affected, with highly vulnerable actors and typically marginalized groups are not involved in project implementation		Environmental	Moderate	Moderate	The project design has taken into account steps to minimize these risks such as limiting travel to or from areas where COVID-19 is prevalent, and will also provide training on regular hand washing, social distancing and wearing masks in public for the project staff and stakeholders during the inception phase. These trainings will be repeated throughout the project implementation and reinforced during settings where it is determined to be high risks areas.	UNDP-CO and PMU	Decreasing through project implementation
17	Due to Covid-19, government priorities change because of the pandemic		Environmental	Moderate	Moderate	The high-level involvement and commitment of national stakeholders shown in the PPG reaffirms the interest of the country and ensures the project implementation is country driven. The design of the project activities, prioritizing the use of virtual platforms, will allow stakeholder to continue with their involvement in potential lockdown phases.	UNDP-CO and PMU	Decreasing through project implementation
18	Due to Covid-19, co-financing availability may be reduced		Environmental	Moderate	Moderate	The contribution from the Government of Sudan is provided in-kind, in the form of government personnel and public resources. Thus, the co-finance is not affected. The involvement of the staff from the PPG phase ensures the engagement of national stakeholders, that will be allowed to continue with project implementation home-based, if appropriate.	HCENR	Decreasing through project implementation
19	Due to Covid-19, price increase in procurement		Environmental	Moderate	Moderate	The possibility for developing the work virtually ensures that the demand for procurement is sufficient to meet the project requirements in a cost-effective way.	UNDP-CO and PMU	Decreasing through project implementation

ANNEX 8 OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STAFF AND TECHNICAL CONSULTANCIES

Project Manager (full time national consultant)

The Project Manager (PM), will be a nationally recruited expert selected based on an open competitive process managed by the Project Board. He/She will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The PM will report to the Chair of the Project Board (HCENR appointee) in close consultation with the Director General of HCENR and the UNDP RR (or duly designated UNDP officer) for all of the project's substantive and administrative issues. From the strategic point of view of the project, the PM will report on a periodic basis to the Project Board. Generally, the PM will be responsible for meeting government obligations under the project, under the project implementation modality. He/She will perform a liaison role with the Government, UNDP and other UN Agencies, NGOs and project partners, and maintain close collaboration with all stakeholders. The Project Manager will also play a technical function in addition to the project management functions.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Manage the overall conduct of the project and PMU
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.
- Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.
- Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.
- Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.
- Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.
- Ensure that changes are controlled, and problems addressed.
- Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.
- Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.
- Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log.
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation.
- Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans, as required by the PB, EWCA and UNDP
- Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.
- Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR.
- Prepare the GEF PIR.
- Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF.
- Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans.
- Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators.
- Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.
- Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs, as per the project document, including ensuring technical quality and compatibility of the outputs with the objectives of the project;
- Mobilize all project inputs in accordance with UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects;
- Supervise and coordinate the work, including technical aspects, of all implementing partners, project staff, consultants and sub-contractors;
- Coordinate the recruitment and selection of project personnel and contractors as needed, especially with a view to the large infrastructure investments made by this project;

- Ensure that gender is mainstreamed into operational plans, as well as markers are reported on as part of regular reporting;
- Facilitate administrative backstopping and provide technical backstopping to subcontractors and activities supported by the Project;
- Oversee and ensure timely submission – and ensure adequate quality – of the Inception Report, Combined Project Implementation Review/Annual Project Report (PIR/APR), Technical reports, quarterly financial reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP and GEF;
- Disseminate project reports and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders;
- Report progress of project to the Project Board, and ensure the fulfilment of PB directives.
- Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant actors nationally and internationally;
- Address key communication need and support the development and implementation of a project communication plan;
- Ensures the timely and effective implementation of all components of the project;
- Carry regular, announced and unannounced inspections of all sites and the activities of the project site management units.

Qualifications

- A university degree (MSc/MPhil or PhD) in related fields of expertise
- Minimum *10*years of demonstrable experience in the technical area of *climate change* and in preparing high quality project documents, particularly for UNDP and GEF projects
- At least 5 years of project/program management experience;
- Working experiences with relevant ministries and national institutions is a plus, but not a requirement;
- Ability to effectively coordinate a large, multi-stakeholder project;
- Ability to administer budgets, train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project;
- Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills;
- Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search;
- Strong knowledge about Sudan's political and socio-economic context, in particular with relation to wildlife conservation and related work;
- Excellent writing communication skills in English and Arabic

Project Assistant (Administrator, Procurement and Accounting Officer)

The Project Administrator will be a nationally recruited professional selected based on an open competitive process managed by HCENR. He/she shall be responsible for the overall administration and financial management of the project, under the supervision of the PM.

Duties and Responsibilities:

With respect to Financial Management

- Facilitate auditing and financial controls with respect to the Project;
- Ensure that all procurements and disbursements are carried out in accordance with the UNDP/GEF and Government of Sudan's requirements, which requires familiarity with the financial management procedures;
- Implementation of procurement related to the large infrastructure investments to be made under this project, in particular;
- Ensure that project-related disbursements are carried out in a timely and efficient manner;
- Ensure the smooth flow of funds to enable the timely implementation of project activities amongst the various implementation partners, including the timely replenishment of the project account;
- Compile the quarterly and annual financial reports in a timely manner, with a focus on the financial delivery of the project;
- Prepare a monthly project bank reconciliation;

- Maintain a logical and comprehensive record of financial transactions, with supporting documentation, for reference and audit purposes;
- Provide the necessary assistance and documentation for the statutory audit of annual financial statements;
- Perform all other duties as requested by the PM;
- Perform any other duty relevant to the assignment.

With respect to Procurement for the UNDP-GEF-supported Project

- Prepare and implement procurement strategies, plans and, where applicable, procedures, including sourcing strategies and e-procurement tools and procurement plans
- Ensure that all procurement activities under the UNDP-supported project are implemented in full compliance of procurement activities applicable.
- Elaboration and implementation of cost saving and cost reduction strategies.
- Implementation of a well-functioning strategic procurement processes, from sourcing strategy, tendering, supplier selection and evaluation, quality management, customer relationship management, to performance measurement.
- Implements and guidance to, contracts management and administration strategy within the project, constantly guided by legal framework of the organization and assessing/minimizing all forms of risks in procurement.
- Evaluate offers and make recommendations for the finalization of purchases and the award of contracts; analyse and evaluate commodity tender results;
- Managing reporting requirements to Project Management on delivery of procurement services.

Qualifications

- At least a bachelor's degree in Business Administration, or equivalent;
- Knowledge of accounting policies and principles;
- At least five (5) years work experience in administration, of which at least one year was closely related to support of project / program activities;
- Capable of working fairly independently;
- Excellent organizational skills;
- Excellent inter-personal skills and the ability to establish and maintain effective working relations with people;
- Excellent communication skills (oral and written); in English and Arabic
- Good computer skills and proficiency in standard computer applications (MS Word, MS Excel, etc.).

Consultant	**Time Input**	**Tasks, Inputs and Outputs**
For Project Management / Monitoring & Evaluation		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager *Rate: $2,000/month*	*4 years*	*The Project Manager (PM), will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. See the full TOR above for details.*
M&E officer *Rate: $125/month (topping)*	*4 years*	*The project's M&E officer will be responsible for the monitoring of the progress of the project activities, focusing on result-based management and report to the UNDP and GEF as per M&E plan. In*

		addition, he/she will work closely with international consultants and support to the MTR and TE report.
Project Assistance Officer *Rate: $125/month (topping)*	*4 years*	*The Project Assistance Officer will support to administration and financial matters under management of the NPM.*

For Technical Assistance		
Outcome 1.1		
Local / National Consultant (s)		
Institutional arrangement and restructuring specialist , Rate: $1,200/week	*38 weeks / over 4 years*	***Background*** *One of the project objectives is to strengthen the capacities of national institutions and stakeholders to coordinate and implement Sudan's obligations on climate change transparency for actions and support regularly and through good practices. This can be achieved when proper legal, procedural and effective institutional structures are put in place.* ***Role*** *The institutional restructuring specialist(s) will be responsible of gathering information about the current institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system and identify the gaps. The specialist shall understand the legal and procedural arrangements required to meet the transparency obligations. S/he shall communicate with the climate change unit at Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) to understand the needs in order to plan for establishment of inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanism as part of Component A.* *Responsibilities and Deliverables* *1. Ensure the preparation of tasks related to strengthening of national institutions according to the first outcome of the project* *2. To analyze the current institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system in light of the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement and to assess the constraints, gaps and needs* *3. To plan activities required to establish legal and procedural arrangements for meeting Sudan's obligations on transparency* *4. To understand the ongoing projects managed by the Climate Change unit at HCENR and to assess the needs in order to strengthen its role in coordinating transparency related activities.* *5. To assess the requirements to establish inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms including technical teams.* *6. Ensure the preparation of HCENR capacity assessments and discussions on management arrangements of the project;* *7. Secure and present agreements on project oversight and management arrangements with different national institutions and ensure that the project aligns to UNDP-GEF guidance on UNDP oversight .* ***Deliverables:*** *5) Preparatory Technical Studies and Reviews (Component 1): Prepare inputs and support the required analyses/studies, as agreed with the PM, including: Current institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system, MRV system including legal and procedural arrangements, Analysis the needs and gaps in the climate change unit at HCENR.* *6) Prepare the institutional arrangement action plan and budget which include the establishment of inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanism.* *7) Contribute to the inception and validation workshops and support all necessary revisions that arise during the workshop, as appropriate.* ***Qualifications*** *1-Master's degree or higher in a relevant field*

		2-Minimum 10 years of demonstrable experience in the technical area of institutional/organizational restructuring and in preparing high quality project documents, particularly for UNDP and GEF projects; *3- Excellent written and oral communication skills in English and Arabic;* *4- Demonstrated understanding of the GEF rationale and procedures, and demonstrated experience in formulation of GEF-funded project proposals, using the logical framework and the results-based management approaches;* *5- Knowledge of and experience in climate change, legal and institutional frame work of the Sudan government,* *6- Experience working on related initiatives is highly desired.*
International / Regional and global contracting		
Institutional arrangement and restructuring specialist , Rate: $3,000/week	*16.5 weeks / over 4 years*	***Direct contribution to the activities listed in the multi-year project plan, with the following numbers :*** ***1.1.1.3 1.1.1.5 1.1.1.7 1.1.2.4 1.1.3.1 1.1.3.3 1.1.3.5 1.1.4.1***
Outcome 2.1		
Local / National Consultant (s)		
Capacity Building and awareness raising specialist Rate: $1,200/week	*84.5 weeks/ over 4 years*	***Background*** *Sudan will use the CBIT support to develop technical and institutional capacities, with appropriate tools, systems applying sound methodologies, in all transparency relevant institutions, including government, research, academia, the private sector and civil society, thus further strengthening the institutional arrangements through providing a set of sound training and capacity building support.* ***Role*** *The capacity building specialist shall be responsible for assessing the training needs in different related institutions in the areas required in national communication and BUR. The specialist is also required to plan for information sharing mechanism and public awareness activities to insure transparency in reporting Sudan's obligation towards Paris Agreement.* ***Responsibilities and Deliverables*** *1. Ensure the preparation of all tasks required to achieve the project's second outcome that is "Provision of tools, systems, trainings, and assistance in line with the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement"* *2. To assess the needs, plan activities and estimate the budget required to implement transparency training programs that cover technical and procedural aspect of the Paris Agreement and Sudan's obligations towards the convention.* *3. To prepare a plan for tools and approaches development in order to meet the transparency requirements on MRV systems, GHG inventories and on quantifying mitigation and adaptation actions* *4. To prepare a plan for establishment of information sharing mechanism and public awareness programmes* *5. To estimate a budget and related tasks needed to designing transparency related educational materials that suit different levels of stakeholders* *6. To ensure the design of appropriate project knowledge management processes and platforms, ensuring appropriate linkages to existing mechanisms and knowledge sharing in project landscapes.* ***Deliverables:*** *1- Preparatory Technical Studies and Reviews : Prepare inputs and support the required analyses/studies, as agreed with the project PM, including capacity building needs assessment that cover topics related to GHG emissions inventory, mitigation actions, vulnerability & adaptation and tools*

		and procedures that ensure application of MRV /M&E systems. *2- Prepare the capacity building action plan and budget* *3- Contribute to the validation workshop and support all necessary revisions that arise during the workshop, as appropriate.* *4- Outputs of the project component #2 in coordination with International consultant and the PIU* ***Key Qualifications*** *1- Master's degree or higher in a relevant field* *2- Minimum 10years of demonstrable experience in the technical area of climate change and in preparing high quality project documents, particularly for UNDP and GEF projects;* *3- Excellent written and oral communication skills in English and Arabic;* *4- Demonstrated understanding of the GEF rationale and procedures, and demonstrated experience in formulation of GEF-funded project proposals, using the logical framework and the results-based management approaches;* *5- Knowledge of and experience in tools, guidelines and modalities related to transparency*
International / Regional and global contracting		
Capacity Building and awareness raising specialist Rate: $3,000/week	*20.8 weeks/ over 4 years*	***Direct contribution to the activities listed in the multi-year project plan, with the following numbers :*** *2.1.1.2 2.1.2.2 2.1.2.4 2.1.2.5 2.1.2.8*
Outcome 3.1		
Local / National Consultant (s)		
MRV, M&E systems specialist Rate: $1,200/week	*63 weeks/ over 4 years*	***Background*** *Sudan needs to establish permanent transparency arrangements to communicate report and track progress in the implementation of its NDCs. Such arrangements can further be developed benefiting from knowledge exchange and sharing of lessons learnt at national as well as international levels through being actively engaged in the CBIT global coordination platform. Long-term transparency strategy on actions such as GHGs inventory, mitigation and adaptation is required. In addition the integration of MRV and M&E systems into the related national institutions is highly required in order to track the implementation of Sudan's NDCs.* ***Responsibilities and Deliverables*** *1. Ensure that project development is participatory, gender-responsive and based on extensive stakeholder engagements;* *2. Development of long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received related to the two selected sectors;* *3. Participate in the inception and validation workshop(s) and oversee all necessary revisions that arise during the workshops; and* *4. Preparatory Technical Studies and Reviews: Identify links and synergies with other support initiatives related to MRV with Sudan CIBT project;* *Prepare inputs and support the required analyses/studies, as agreed with the IC, including: situational analysis for the full size project, long-term transparency strategy on actions and support, and integration of MRV into the related national institutions. Propose a way forward & Roadmap to ensure the sustainability of CIBT project outcomes* *5. Help in development of a methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of Sudan's NDCs according to the developed MRV system for*

		all sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste). *6. Assists the Int. Consultant in development of QA/QC tracking system for support provided by donors and received by Sudan and reporting the results/impacts of the provided/received supports* ***Qualifications*** *1. Master's degree or higher in a relevant field* *2. Minimum 10years of demonstrable experience in the technical area of climate change and in preparing high quality project documents, particularly for UNDP and GEF projects;* *3. Excellent written and oral communication skills in English and Arabic;* *4. Demonstrated understanding of the GEF rationale and procedures, and demonstrated experience in formulation of GEF-funded project proposals, using the logical framework and the results-based management approaches;* *5. Knowledge of and experience in climate change related projects and communications, as well as in transparency requirements, MRV and/or M&E* *6. Experience working in GHG Inventory, mitigation measures, adaptation, Project management, etc or any related projects is highly desired.*
International / Regional and global contracting		
MRV, M&E systems specialist Rate: $3,000/week	*20.8 weeks/ over 4 years*	***Direct contribution to the activities listed in the multi-year project plan, with the following numbers :*** *3.1.1.2 3.1.1.5 3.1.2.1 3.1.2.2*

ANNEX 9 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

This table has been prepared on the basis of consultations held during the preparation of the project proposal, as summarized in the report entitled: "Summary of stakeholder's consultation activities for Sudan CBIT Project"

#	Ministries	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.1.2
1	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop			Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training related to Climate change obligations and support received	Participation in designed training programs		Participation in the public awareness program				Enhancing access to knowledge generated
2	Ministry of Interior	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification	Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training related to Climate change obligations and support received	Participation in designed training programs	Participation in development of customized MRV tools and modalities	Participation in the public awareness program	Engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs	Operating and developing the MRV system and engaging more personnel in the process		Enhancing access to knowledge generated

#	Ministries	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.1.2
3	Ministry of Justice	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop			Participation in defining the legal framework for MRV, QA/QC and inter-institutional transparency mechanism		Participation in designed training programs		Participation in the public awareness program				
4	Ministry of Communications and Digital Transformation	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop		Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training related to Climate change obligations and support received	Participation in designed training programs		Participation in the public awareness program				
5	Ministry of Cabinet Affairs	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop			Participation in defining the legal framework for MRV, QA/QC and inter-institutional transparen	Decision makers awareness	Participation in designed training programs		Participation in the public awareness program				Enhancing access to knowledge generated

#	Ministries	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.1.2
					cy mechanism								
6	Ministry of Finance and National Economy	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification		Participation in defining the legal framework for MRV, QA/QC and inter-institutional transparency mechanism	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training related to Climate change obligations and support received	Participation in designed training programs		Participation in the public awareness program				Enhancing access to knowledge generated
7	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification	Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training related to Climate change obligations and support received	Participation in designed training programs	Participation in development of customized MRV tools and modalities	Utilization of human resources, tools and facilities within the institution to establish and operate the information sharing mechanism with HCENR and	Engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs	Operating and developing the MRV system and engaging more personnel in the process		Enhancing access to knowledge generated

#	Ministries	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.1.2
									other institutions				
8	Ministry of Irrigation and Water resources	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification	Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training related to Climate change obligations and support received	Participation in designed training programs	Participation in development of customized MRV tools and modalities	Utilization of human resources, tools and facilities within the institution to establish and operate the information sharing mechanism with HCENR and other institutions	Engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs	Development & implementation of the tracking system.		Enhancing access to knowledge generated

#	Ministries	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.1.2
9	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification	Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training related to Climate change obligations and support received	Participation in designed training programs	Participation in development of customized MRV tools and modalities	Utilization of human resources, tools and facilities within the institution to establish and operate the information sharing mechanism with HCENR and other institutions	Engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs	Development & implementation of the tracking system.		Enhancing access to knowledge generated
10	Ministry of Industry	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification	Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training related to Climate change obligations and support received	Participation in designed training programs	Participation in development of customized MRV tools and modalities	Utilization of human resources, tools and facilities within the institution to establish and operate the information sharing mechanism with HCENR and other institutions	Engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs	Development & implementation of the tracking system		Enhancing access to knowledge generated

#	Ministries	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.1.2
11	Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop			Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training related to Climate change obligations and support received	Participation in designed training programs		Participation in the public awareness program				
12	Ministry of Animal Resources	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification	Participation in the technical working groups		Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training related to Climate change obligations and support received	Participation in designed training programs	Participation in development of customized MRV tools and modalities	Utilization of human resources, tools and facilities within the institution to establish and operate the information sharing mechanism with HCENR and other institutions	Engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs	Development & implementation of the tracking system		

#	Ministries	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.1.2
13	Ministry of culture and media	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop				Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training related to Climate change obligations and support received	Participation in designed training programs		Participation in the public awareness program				
14	Ministry of Transport	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification	Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training related to Climate change obligations and support received	Participation in training programs	Participation in development of customized MRV tools and modalities	Utilization of human resources, tools and facilities within the institution to establish and operate the information sharing mechanism with HCENR and other institutions	Engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs	Development & implementation of the tracking system		Enhancing access to knowledge generated
15	Ministry of Health	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop			Active participation		Participation in training programs		Participation in the public awareness program	Engagement in various activities related to national communica	Development & implementation of the tracking system		Enhancing access to knowledge generated

#	Ministries	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.1.2
										tions and NDCs			
16	Ministry of Labor								Participation in the public awareness program				Enhancing access to knowledge generated
17	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification	Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation		Participation in training programs	Researchers and innovators participation in developing tools and modalities	Participation in the public awareness program				Enhancing access to knowledge generated
18	Ministry of Youth and Sport	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV						Participation in the public awareness program				
19	Ministry of Social Welfare	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV						Participation in the public awareness program				

#	Ministries	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.1.2
20	Ministry of Mining	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification	Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training related to Climate change obligations and support received	Participation in training programs		Utilization of human resources, tools and facilities within the institution to establish and operate the information sharing mechanism with HCENR and other institutions	Engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs	Development & implementation of the tracking system		Enhancing access to knowledge generated
21	Ministry of Urban Development, Roads and Bridges	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop		Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation		Participation in training programs	Participation in development of customized MRV tools and modalities	Utilization of human resources, tools and facilities within the institution to establish and operate the information sharing mechanism with HCENR and other institutions	Engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs	Operating and developing the MRV system and engaging more personnel in the process		Enhancing access to knowledge generated
22	Ministry of Federal Government	CIBT project overview and	Understanding the need for MRV				Participation in training programs		Participation in the public				

#	Ministries	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.1.2
		participation on workshop							awareness program				
23	Ministry of Religious Affairs and Endowments		Understanding the need for MRV						Participation in the public awareness program				
24	Ministry of Trade and Supply		Understanding the need for MRV						Participation in the public awareness program				
25	Ministry of Defense		Understanding the need for MRV						Participation in the public awareness program				
	Other institutions												
26	HCENR	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Coordinating all necessary arrangements and hosting the national MRV system.	Involvement of experts from different sectors and institutions	Arrangement of activities related to the establishment of the inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanism	Preparation of awareness sessions, workshops and training materials. Organization of the capacity building events	Manage and supervise the training sessions	Involvement of experts from different sectors and institutions in tools and modalities development	Utilization of human resources, tools and facilities within the institution to establish and operate the information sharing mechanism with HCENR and other institutions	Experts' engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs	Tracking the implementation of the NDCs using the developed MRV system	M&E process	Ensuring the access to knowledge gained through the project is provided to all stakeholders

#	Ministries	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.1.2
27	Central Bureau of Statistics	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification	Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation		Participation in training programs		Participation in the public awareness program	Experts' engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs			Enhancing access to knowledge generated
28	Sudanese Standards & Metrology Organization (SSMO)	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification		Active participation		Participation in training programs		Participation in the public awareness program	Experts' engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs			
29	National Research Centre	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification		Active participation	Participation in the preparation of awareness sessions, workshops and training materials	Participation in training programs	Provision of experts to assist in developing MRV tools and modalities.	Participation in the public awareness program	Experts' engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs			Enhancing access to knowledge generated
30	Energy Research Centre	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification	Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation	Participation in the preparation of awareness sessions, workshops and training materials	Participation in training programs	Provision of experts to assist in developing MRV tools and modalities.	Participation in the public awareness program	Experts' engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs			Enhancing access to knowledge generated

#	Ministries	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.1.2
31	Academic Institutions and Universities	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification	Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation	Participation in the preparation of awareness sessions, workshops and training materials	Participation in training programs	Provision of experts to assist in developing MRV tools and modalities.	Participation in the public awareness program	Experts' engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs	Operating and developing the MRV system and engaging more personnel in the process		Enhancing access to knowledge generated
32	Civil Society Organizations (CSO)	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification	Participation in the technical working groups	Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training.	Participation in training programs		Participation in the public awareness program				Enhancing access to knowledge generated
33	State Governments	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop			Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training.	Participation in training programs		Participation in the public awareness program		Operating and developing the MRV system and engaging more personnel in the process		Enhancing access to knowledge generated
34	State level institutions	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop			Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training.	Participation in training programs		Participation in the public awareness program				Enhancing access to knowledge generated

#	Ministries	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.1.3	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 4.1.1	Output 4.1.2
35	Private sector and industrial facilities (Food Industry, Cement factories, Sugar companies, Energy, Oil & Gas industry)	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV: data sources , flow of information and verification		Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training.	Participation in training programs		Participation in the public awareness program	Engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs	Operating and developing the MRV system and engaging more personnel in the process		
36	Unions, chambers of commerce and other associations	CIBT project overview and participation on workshop	Understanding the need for MRV		Active participation	Participation in awareness sessions, workshops and training.	Participation in training programs		Participation in the public awareness program	Engagement in various activities related to national communications and NDCs			

The following table illustrates the estimated number of stakeholders from different institutions participating in the project:

#	Stakeholder	Technical support (Data, M&E/MRV system, QA/QC)				Involvement in NDCs	Participation in Training /Workshop	Awareness	Other supports (legal, logistics, etc.)	Expected number of participants			Women involvement
		Energy	IPPU	AFOLU	Waste					TWGs	Training & workshops	Awareness sessions	
A	***Ministries***												
1	Ministry of Foreign Affairs					x	x	x	x	0	2	10	6
2	Ministry of Interior	x				x	x	x	x	2	2	10	7
3	Ministry of Justice						x	x	x	0	2	10	6

#	Stakeholder	Technical support (Data, M&E/MRV system, QA/QC)				Involvement in NDCs	Participation in Training /Workshop	Awareness	Other supports (legal, logistics, etc.)	Expected number of participants			Women involvement
		Energy	IPPU	AFOLU	Waste					TWGs	Training & workshops	Awareness sessions	
4	Ministry of Communications and Digital Transformation	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	6	2	10	9
5	Ministry of Cabinet Affairs					x		x	x	0	0	10	5
6	Ministry of Finance and National Economy & Central Bank of Sudan					x	x	x	x	0	4	10	7
7	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	x				x	x	x		2	4	10	8
8	Ministry of Irrigation and Water resources			x		x	x	x		2	2	10	7
9	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	x		x		x	x	x		4	4	10	9
10	Ministry of Industry	x	x		x	x	x	x		6	2	10	9
11	Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation					x		x		0	0	10	5
12	Ministry of Animal Resources			x		x	x	x	x	2	2	10	7
13	Ministry of culture and media					x	x	x	x	0	2	10	6
14	Ministry of Transport	x				x	x	x		2	2	10	7
15	Ministry of Health						x	x	x	0	2	10	6
16	Ministry of Labor						x	x	x	0	2	10	6
17	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	8	2	10	10
18	Ministry of Youth and Sport							x		0	0	10	5
19	Ministry of Social Welfare							x		0	0	10	5
20	Ministry of Mining	x			x	x	x	x		4	2	10	8
21	Ministry of Urban Development, Roads and Bridges	x		x	x	x	x	x		6	2	10	9
22	Ministry of Federal Government					x	x	x	x	0	2	10	6
23	Ministry of Religious Affairs and Endowments							x		0	0	10	5
24	Ministry of Trade and Supply	x			x			x		4	0	10	7
25	Ministry of Defense	x					x	x		2	2	10	7

#	Stakeholder	Technical support (Data, M&E/MRV system, QA/QC)				Involvement in NDCs	Participation in Training /Workshop	Awareness	Other supports (legal, logistics, etc.)	Expected number of participants			Women involvement
		Energy	IPPU	AFOLU	Waste					TWGs	Training & workshops	Awareness sessions	
B	***Other institutions***												
1	HCENR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	8	4	10	11
2	Central Bureau of Statistics	x	x	x	x		x	x		6	2	10	10
3	Sudanese Standards & Metrology Organization (SSMO)						x	x	x	6	2	10	10
4	National Research Centre	x	x	x	x		x	x		2	2	10	7
5	Energy Research Centre	x					x	x		8	2	10	10
6	Academic Institutions and Universities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		8	50	200	129
7	Civil Society Organizations (CSO)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6	2	50	30
8	Unions, champers and other private sector associations	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	8	36	108	76
9	State Governments					x	x	x		0	18	180	99
10	State level institutions	x	x	x	x		x	x		8	10	30	15
11	Private sector and industrial facilities (Food Industry, Cement factories, Sugar companies, Energy, Oil & Gas industry)	x	x	x	x		x	x		8	10	20	15
12	Unions, chambers of commerce and other associations	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	8	4	10	11
										118	**182**	**888**	**584**

Direct beneficiaries	**300**
Other beneficiaries	888

ANNEX 10 ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF) AND OTHER SES FRAMEWORKS/PLANS

Exempt

ANNEX 11 GENDER ANALYSIS AND GENDER ACTION PLAN

11.1 GENDER ANALYSIS

Introduction

This gender analysis aims to provide an overview of the gender situation in Sudan with a specific focus on climate action and gender issues that are relevant to the design of the CBIT project. The analysis addresses how the CBIT project aims to account for gender considerations in its design, implementation and monitoring & evaluation. The approach used is consistent with Sudan's Interim Constitution of 2019.

The gender analysis also builds on good practices and lessons learned in Sudan from past projects and ongoing experiences to ensure gender considerations are aligned with GEF standards and Sudanese requirements, most notably the National Adaptation Programme of Action (HCENR, 2007), the National Adaptation Plan (HCENR, 2016), the Climate Risk Finance for Sustainable and Climate Resilient Rain-fed Farming and Pastoral Systems (HCENR, 2014), and ongoing efforts to develop and resubmit Sudan's Nationally Determined Contribution document. Data used in the analysis is based upon available information from studies conducted by the Government of Sudan, donor agencies, and multilateral development banks.

CBIT project overview

The overall goal of the CBIT project is to assist Sudan in mainstreaming climate change considerations into national and state-level development policies by strengthening and sustaining efforts to monitor, report, and verify mitigation and adaptation activities that address climate change. The immediate objective of the project is to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement by enhancing Sudanese institutional and technical capacity for measuring and reporting greenhouse (GEG) gas emissions, GHG reductions from mitigation activities, as well as the resilience-building effects of adaptation activities.

The main components of the CBIT project are: 1) Strengthening of national institutions for transparency related activities; 2) Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement; and 3) Improvement of transparency over time. Key outputs include new MRV-related legal and procedural arrangements to enhance transparency; strengthened inter-institutional coordinating arrangements for transparency; and strengthened institutional capacity for MRV, GHG inventory development, GHG mitigation analysis and adaptation assessment. Taken together, these outputs will lead to an end-of-project situation that will reflect more accurate information and analysis of the policies, measures, and instruments that Sudan selects to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Objectives of the gender analysis

The design of the CBIT project applied a gender-sensitive approach to ensure women's participation and full engagement in project activities. This involved integrating the results of the gender analysis that follows in order to ensure women's engagement in decision-making regarding a) the design of institutional arrangements to promote transparency in the development of climate knowledge and information, b) any systemic inequalities faced by women in facing climate threats, and c) the identification of equitable solutions that reflect women's perspectives in identifying and analyzing strategies that reduce climate risks. Specifically, there are several major objectives of the gender analysis as outlined in the bullets below.

- Assessment of the needs, access to, and control over resources by women and men alike (i.e., gender dynamics);
- Identification of key gender issues and/or barriers identified that could impact the project's ability to achieve its equitable results among women and men from regarding a) strengthening of national institutions for transparency-related activities and b) access to training and assistance for meeting transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement;
- Review of issues and challenges that may limit men and women having equal access to participation in the project;
- Understanding of national laws, policies, and/or norms that may affect the achievement and sustainability of CBIT project results;

- Establishment of specific ways that the CBIT project may contribute toward gender equality and women's empowerment; and
- Linking the information and findings of the gender analysis into the design of the CBI project.

To achieve the above objectives, stakeholder consultations were held in the form of a CBIT design workshop that was held on 21 March 2021 which addressed, among other issues, securing women's engagement on particular activities and implementation phases of the project. Discussions also were focused on how to integrate gender and other vulnerability considerations in indicators, targets and activities, and identifying opportunities for greater leadership and participation by women in CBIT project decision-making.

Outputs of the gender analysis

The outputs of the gender analysis consist of a set of recommendations regarding the design of the gender action plan for the CBIT project. These recommendations are intended to ensure that a gender-sensitive approach is adopted by the project that will ensure the following:

- Sustainable project results, outcomes and impacts regarding access to and transparency of climate information;
- Assurance that women and men will equally benefit from CBIT project activities and any risks to women's participation are addressed and mitigated;
- Contribution to reducing the gender gap of climate change-induced social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities through gender-balanced participation in training and coordination activities; and
- Strengthening of women resilience to adverse climate change impacts through increased access to climate-related information and resources.

Linkages between gender and climate change

In Sudan as elsewhere, the impacts of climate change are not gender-neutral. It is well known that women and girls are affected differently by the impacts of climate change. This is due to factors such as rooted discriminatory social and cultural norms, a lack of entitlements, and unequal access to land, water, and productive assets, compounded by limited mobility and decision-making power in many contexts.

Specifically, climate change affects women and men differently on the basis of their different roles and responsibilities at the individual, household and community level. Moreover, climate change affects women and men differently on the basis of gender-defined access and control over resources, assets and knowledge. In Sudan, significant gender inequalities and gaps in relation to climate exist. Women – particularly those in rural areas – have socially constructed and deeply entrenched traditional roles as primary food producers and providers of water and cooking fuel for their families. Though still evident, the situation is less pronounced for activities to be undertaken by urban-based women experts in the CBIT project such as data collection, technical consultations, capacity building, and progress monitoring.

This situation renders women and girls highly reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods and the care of their family members. At the same time, they are unlikely to have the financial means to respond adequately to the adverse impacts of climate change on natural resources such as droughts, floods and other natural disasters. It can therefore be argued that women in Sudan bear a large share of the brunt of climate change while at the same time, they can serve as potential contributors to societal changes in order to address climate change. This is particularly true for women and girls living in situations of poverty who have limited capacity to deal with the impacts of climate change. Specifically, three aspects of gender and climate change pose significant implications for the design of the CBIT project, namely livelihoods, vulnerability, and coping strategies. Each is briefly described in the subsections that follow.

Livelihoods

Women's livelihoods are relevant to the CBIT project design because much of their daily life revolves around productive activities that are particularly susceptible to climate variability and for which better access to climate information is essential (Outputs 1.1.5 and 2.2.3). Typically, rural women's livelihoods center around domestic responsibilities, agricultural activities, and income-earning activities. Domestic chores typically involve firewood collection, water fetching, cooking, and other household tasks. Agricultural activities are mainly carried out

between June and October and are associated with the cultivation of sorghum, millet, and other staples for household consumption (e.g., okra, white beans, watermelon) as well as for sale in local markets.

Beside their farming activities, women are also involved in small-scale income-generating activities such as producing and marketing butter and cheese from milk and oil from groundnut and sesame. Other income-generating activities include making carpets, mats, and ropes from local raw materials (i.e., wool, palm tree leaves). Despite their important role in food security, women ownership of land is limited. Until recently, their access to credit has been negligible, and have typically been overlooked by agricultural advisors and projects. That this situation is improving is evidenced by the successful expansion of women-run rural credit schemes (i.e., locally known as *Sandug* systems).

Vulnerability

Women's vulnerability is relevant to the CBIT project design because women face different conditions of vulnerability than men and have different capacities to respond to climate change that need to be better understood and addressed (Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2). For example, they may not be able to mobilize outside their immediate environment, have less access to information to early warning systems in times of disasters and to forecasts of climate variability, and may not be able to participate in capacity building efforts. Women and girls are also at higher risk of maternal mortality and early and/or child marriage during natural disasters. There is also evidence that gender-based violence (GBV) including rape, sexual assault, child marriage, child sexual abuse, domestic violence, intimate partner violence and trafficking rises during and after natural disasters.

There is also gender-specific differences in terms of access, ownership and control of resources; the distribution of benefits; and knowledge about resources, techniques and environmental problems. For instance, in the context of fragile ecosystems and depleted natural resources, poor communities which are reliant on them for their survival are the most severely affected, with women, the elderly and children being hit the hardest. Climate change also exacerbates existing gender inequalities which prevents women from fully participating in all areas of life. Women are severely under-represented in decision making and leadership in the context of developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating climate action.

Coping strategies

Women's choice of coping strategies in response to climate change is relevant to the CBIT project design because of the important role of information regarding effective adaptation interventions (Outputs 2.2.3 and 3.3.1). The burdens of climate change on women's livelihoods has increased over the past decades in Sudan. In a society where women are excluded from activities that can only be undertaken by men (e.g., operating agricultural machines), women are typically forced to employ maladaptive coping strategies (e.g., traditional slash and burn farming practices) that can destructive, unsustainable, and pose adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Ensuring women's participation in CBIT activities can help to identify new coping strategies that can build resilient livelihoods. Based on better access to climate information and improving gender dynamics that account for women's perspectives, new coping strategies will increase sustainable agricultural productivity, thus improving food security and household income. Training women on improved sustainable practices and providing them with access to good quality climate information will reduce risk exposure while also improving their social standing in their community.

Engagement of women in climate action

Evidence shows that women's empowerment and advancing gender equality can deliver results across a variety of sectors, including food and economic security and health, while also leading to more environmentally friendly decision making at the household and national levels (IUCN, 2015). A review of some of the major links between the CBIT project design and the basis for women's engagement is summarized in the subsections below.

Capacity building

Capacity building and trainings are important component of the CBIT project. Increasing national efforts since the implementation of the earliest enabling activity projects in the 1990s have been geared towards the creation of opportunities for balanced participation of women and men in capacity building initiatives. The former Interim National Constitution of 2005 in Article 10(1) had the aim at "guaranteeing equitable distribution of wealth, redressing the imbalances of income and achieving a decent standard of life for all citizens in line with the

MDGs". This alluded to equal rights to women and the introduction of sector-wide policies and structural arrangements to try and ensure women's progress in society. Subsequent policy and operational frameworks have attempted to address some of the evident gaps and barriers associated with strengthening women's capacity in Sudan.

Since the overthrow of the previous political regime through peaceful protests in 2019, the current transitional government has sought to repeal laws and provisions that restrict freedoms or that discriminate between citizens on the basis of gender and provide a basis for enhancing women's empowerment through full access to capacity building opportunities. Some of the current government's efforts to promote women's empowerment cover various sectors - agriculture, education, information and communication technology, and science/engineering - that are closely linked to the CBIT project, namely data collection, monitoring, analysis, and consultation activities associated with mitigation and adaptation. Initiatives include the expected soon-to-be-established Women and Gender Equality Commission to, among other things, address systemic gaps and barriers that may hinder the full participation women in broad-based capacity building initiatives.

Knowledge sharing and communication

Knowledge sharing and communication are also important components of the CBIT project. Based on previous experience knowledge generation activities including improving women's and men's ability to access and apply climate information is essential in ensuring the project replicability and sustainability (HCENR, 2014). Building on good practices, ensuring the representation of women in technical committees has been beneficial in enhancing their access to knowledge sharing and awareness-raising opportunities. In addition, ensuring balanced representation within state-level committees and task forces as well as within the project management team can contribute to ensuring the integration of gender-considerations in all parts of the project management, including monitoring and evaluation activities.

Gender balanced participation and women's leadership

While in recent years the GoS has sought to devise macro-economic policies that encourage the participation and leadership of women, the labor force participation rate of women 15 and older is much lower than men and is one of lowest in Africa (IO, 2020), with about 24.5% participation in 2019, which compares poorly with neighboring countries such as Chad (64.8%), Eritrea (74.2%), and Ethiopia (74.4%). This reflects demographic, social, legal, and cultural trends and norms in Sudan where women often work on farms or in other family enterprises without pay, and others work in or near their homes, mixing work and family activities during the day. However, access to good-paying occupations for women remains unequal in Sudan and is the focus of emerging policy initiatives to monitor and overcome gender disparities in employment and unemployment patterns.

Gender development

The Gender Development Index (GDI) is based on the sex-disaggregated Human Development Index (HDI), which is defined as a ratio of the female to the male HDI. As such, the GDI is meant to identify gender inequalities in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), education (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years for adults aged 25 years and older); and command over economic resources (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita).

In 2018, the GDI value for Sudan in 2018 was 0.837 indicating that the gender gap in human development in areas of health, education, and command over economic resources (represented by estimated earned income) is significant in Sudan, which ranked 168 out of 189 countries in the world UNDP, 2019b). While Sudan's GDI is well below the sub-Saharan average GDI value of 0.891 and the world average of 0.941 in terms of its GDI score, the trend in GDI over the 2014-2018 has shown significant improvement. In 2014, its GDI was only 0.591, indicating an increase of 0.246 by 2018. Over the same period, the average improvement for the GDI value for sub-Saharan African countries was 0.316 and 0.492 for the world, suggesting the gender development in Sudan is not keeping pace, on average, with its sub-Saharan neighbors and other countries.

Gender issues, barriers, and norms in Sudan

Poverty

There are significant gender inequalities in poverty levels and in the incidence of poverty between urban and rural areas. Due to inefficient development plans and strategies, low public expenditures on basic services, erosion of land and natural resources, the level of poverty in Sudan has been amplified. The Government of Sudan has recognized the importance of pro-poor spending, defined as "spending that benefits the poor more that the non-poor"(Ministry of Finance and National Economy).

In Sudan, about 47% of the population lives below the poverty line as of 2019 (World Bank, 2020). The overwhelming majority of poor women live in rural areas in households of subsistence farmers and agro-pastoralists. Poverty levels among women is largely linked to their unequal access to control over resources, diminished benefits from labor and historically limited participation in political and economic institutions. Their lack of access to resources, their limited influence in decision-making, and their dependence on natural resources renders women particularly vulnerable to stresses on livelihoods exacerbated by climate change.

Health

The overall health system in Sudan does not have clear policies to address issues such as equitable access to quality health care of all population segments. In 2019, access to basic medicines has been estimated in the range of between 30% and 40%. While efforts have been made to reduce the overall maternal mortality ratio (MMR), the Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) in 2016 showed an MMR of 1,107 out of 100,000 births (GoS, 2011). The GoS has recognized that the health of women and girls is a key to progress on all development goals and should be a focus of investment strategies.

To this end, the country has adopted the National Health Sector Strategic Plan II, 2012-2016. Among the priority areas that impact women's health are: (1) strengthening the management capacity of decentralized health services through state and local capacity building and integrating vertical programs into primary care principles; (2) improving equity in coverage and the quality of primary health care (PHC) through investments in facility infrastructure; (3) strengthening the quality, safety, and efficiency of secondary and tertiary services; and (4) strengthening efficient ambulatory systems and emergency medical care through the development and implementation of referral systems and guidelines, as well as strengthening emergency care and triage systems.

Education

There are substantial differences in the level of education between men and women in Sudan. The Gender Parity Index, used for measuring the relative access to education of males and females was 0.962 as of 2017 (World Bank, 2021). The index is calculated by determining the population of official school age for each level of education and by dividing the number of students enrolled in each class by the official school age and multiplying the result by 100. In 2010, the female population with at least a secondary education was 12.8%, in comparison to 18.2% for males.

The large number of poor families generally have two options regarding the education of their children. On the one hand, some do not send their children to school at all, which is a partial explanation for why the educational enrollment rate in Sudan is very low. On the other hand, some choose their favorite children to attend school; these favorites are almost unanimously boys which hurts girls educational opportunities (Borgen Project, 2020).

Labor force participation

The Fifth Sudan Population and Housing Census (2008), which is the latest available, estimated the total labor force as 52.4%, out of which 72.2% were allocated to men and 31.3% to women. The estimated labor participation rate was 10.08% for the total population, out of which 6.08% for women and 15% for men. Women are employed in the agriculture sector (49.48%), the service sector (22.45%), industry (2.27%) and other activities (25.8%). Women engaged in agriculture are mainly involved in the traditional subsistence sector (78% - 90%), with only 10% being involved in the modern sector. Men constitute the majority of total employment in all sectors (67.67%), in comparison with women (32.33%). As of 2008, only 10% of all women were high skilled and 24% were employed in white collar while 76% in blue collar professions. Overall, women are more likely to

be unemployed then man, they often take care of children and the housework leaving them with less opportunities for professional development and decision-making processes.

Energy

Energy access is not gender-neutral in Sudan. Inadequate access to modern energy forms affects women and men differently because of socially determined gender roles. Traditionally, rural women in Sudan are also responsible for firewood collection and water fetching and, in the process, play an essential role in ensuring food security. Moreover, with political and economic factors such as conflicts and seasonal and permanent migration of men from rural to urban areas, women have also had to take over farming responsibilities previously carried out by men, rendering energy-related activities even more onerous (UNDP, 2019a).

As a result, women and girls assume a higher proportion of the burden of unavailable energy services and inefficient energy use. Every day, women and girls cook with biomass fuels in open fires or inefficient cookstoves in which they breathe in harmful smoke leading to health impacts (emphysema, cataracts, cancer, heart disease, etc.) and economic burdens that disproportionately impact them over their male counterparts. Moreover, women's role in household decision-making is restricted, limiting their ability to influence processes and resource allocation on many household issues including energy.

Lack of modern energy resources also exerts economic impacts on rural societies which are different for women than those experienced by men. The opportunity cost of firewood collection and water gathering activities frequently prevents women from effectively undertaking income-generating activities, which reduces the potential to provide poor rural households with much needed income. When rural women do engage in income-generating activities they are typically performed together with regular domestic work and are generally home-based microenterprises or small projects such as sewing, weaving, and preparing food to sell.

Access to resources

In Sudan, women lack the same legal rights as men to own land assets (OECD, 2019), with no statutory laws that contain specific legal provisions on the land rights of women. While national sex-disaggregated data on ownership of agricultural land is not available, women tend to obtain any land-use rights through their husbands, fathers or maternal uncles. Men are typically seen as the owners of land and obtain plots of land from traditional authorities. For non-land assets, women and men enjoy the same legal rights although this does not apply to all groups of women (OECD, 2019).

In rural areas, women contribute significantly to the household economy and food security with differences among regions. For instance, they participate in household farming by contributing to crops cultivation in back yard farms (locally known as *Jubrakas*) to which they have ready access. These resources provide households with income and food prior to the harvest and sale of field crops (HCENR, 2014; 2016). Access to these farms is a significant contributor to achieving food and nutritional security by enhancing food productivity, especially in times of scarcity.

Gender based violence

Sudan is not a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All form of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Notably, however, there has been substantial recent efforts by the transitional government to move forward with the signing process.

There is a legal framework in place to protect women from some, but not all forms of gender-based violence (GBV) including intimate partner violence, rape or sexual harassment (OECD, 2019). It is telling that 34% of women aged 15–49 years consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the following reasons: if his wife burns food, argues with him, goes out without telling him, neglects the children, or refuses sexual relations (OECD, 2019).

Further, the example of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) points to possible challenges at community level in relation to socio-cultural norms and practices and attitudes and how they affect women's and indeed men's lives and the lives of their families. While there is a legal framework in place to protect women and girls from FGM, some customary, religious and traditional laws or practices encourage the practice even though formal law takes precedence (OECD, 2019). In reality, 40.9% of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of FGM think the practice should continue.

In Article 149 of Sudan's Criminal Act of 1991, rape is defined as "sexual intercourse by way of adultery or homosexuality with any person without consent." The law conflates rape with infidelity and leads to severe punishments for victims of gender-based violence. While it is difficult to establish the current level of GBV prevalence in Sudan, women experience unequal divorce rights, limited rights to inheritance and access to land, resources and finances. Only 33.1% of women in the total number of people aged 15 years and above who have an account at a financial institution by themselves or together with someone else (OECD, 2019).

Gender-based violence is often related to armed conflicts in Sudan and happens in all areas of the country. In 2012, in a peaceful demonstration event called "Sudan's own Arab Spring", women and youth from all ages demanded political change. Gender-based violence is a stigmatized topic in Sudan, but in recent years more and more often women testify about assaults at the hands of government security forces. In the capital of Sudan, women refugees or internally displaced women are often engaged in the informal labor market increasing their vulnerability and exposure to violence.

The victims of sexual violence are not able to access medical services, psychosocial support, access to justice and protection. They are also often faced with challenges in relation to access to employment, education and livelihoods, as responses from the national government are lacking. International and regional presence providing responses against gender-based violence have also been limited in Sudan.

Mechanisms to address gender inequality in Sudan - Legal and policy framework

The need for effective mechanisms to address gender inequality in Sudan became evident during the recent political turmoil. In 2019, worsening economic and other conditions sparked street protests that eventually led to the removal of the former regime. It was estimated that over 70% of demonstrators were women with many people calling it the "women's revolution" (GFW, 2019). Though women were instrumental in the protests, they were sidelined from the initial peace talks between civil society and the military.

Eventually, due to persistent pressure, the transitional government included two women on the 11-member Sovereignty Council overseeing the transition. Four female ministers were part of the cabinet out of 15, including the first female foreign minister; and the eventual creation – as guaranteed in the constitutional charter – of the Women and Gender Equality Commission to ensure that women's empowerment and gender equality is prioritized going forward.

These recent developments have been codified in Sudan's Constitution of 2019 (subsequently amended) that calls for gender considerations be accounted for within the fabric of future civil society. Specifically, Chapter 8 (Mandate of the Transitional Period), Article 7 calls on the transitional government to "Guarantee and promote women's rights in Sudan in all social, political, and economic fields, and combat all forms of discrimination against women, taking into account provisional preferential measures in both war and peace circumstances." (GoS, 2019)

Moreover, Chapter 14 (The Bill of Rights and Freedoms), Article 49, Point 2 stipulates that "The state guarantees to both men and women the equal right to enjoy all civil, political, social, cultural, and economic rights, including the right to equal pay for equal work, and other professional benefits". Furthermore, Point 4 Article declares that "The state works to combat harmful customs and traditions that reduce the dignity and status of women." Despite this, Sudan is one of few countries that are not yet a signatory on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Prior to recent political development, the key foundational governmental mechanisms and policies that aimed to address women's empowerment in Sudan are briefly described in the subsections below.

Women strategy, 2003-2007

The Women Strategy 2003-2007 and the National Policy for Women Empowerment 2007 are also part of the national endeavors which had been formulated with the objective of, among other things, eradicating illiteracy, facilitating women access to health care, protecting and promoting women rights and ensuring women active participation in public life.

National policy for women empowerment, 2007

The National Policy on the Empowerment of Women was approved by the Council of Ministers at its meeting No. 9 on 4 March 2007 (GoS, 2007). The policy focuses on safeguarding women's rights and empowering women

to carry out their roles as mothers, producers and effective partners in development, the establishment of peace and resolution of conflicts. One of its emphases in on encouraging more political participation and decision making by women in political parties, associations and professional organizations. The policy established the Ministry of Social Welfare & Women and Child Affairs as the focal point of reference in charge of developing, implementing and following up on the policy; in coordination with sectoral and state-level mechanisms, grass-roots civil society organizations.

National Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women in Sudan for the Period 1998-2002

The National Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women in Sudan was developed by the federal Ministry of Social Planning in September 1998. The consultative process included the participation of experts and advocates of women's advancement, both women and men. A total of 12 areas of concern to women were identified including poverty, health, education, and violence against women. For each area of concern, specific goals were established together with budgeted activities for each goal.

The Child and Family Protection Unit, 2005

The Child and Family Protection Unit was established in 2005 pursuant to administrative decree No. 48 issued by the General Director of Police Forces (UN Women, 2005). The Unit is part of the Ministry of Interior and comprises the following:

- Department for psychological and social support, which is responsible for studying the psychological and social state of the child's family and providing psychological, social and legal support.
- Special child agency responsible for investigations, established pursuant to Minister of Justice order of 30 October 2004.
- Special children's court.

The Child and Family Protection Unit is able to take numerous measures in all provinces to protect women and children victims of violence throughout the court process (e.g. physical separation of the victim/survivor and perpetrator in courtrooms, separate entrances to courtrooms), from the making of a complaint, to notifying the police and the investigation and court case. Thus, support services are provided by a psychological, social and legal team comprising lawyers who accompany and represent the victim in court and ensure the confidentiality of the proceedings, if the victim so desires.

The Family and Child Protection Unit was shown to be successful in Khartoum. As a result, the Director General of the Police Forces issued a decision on 2 September 2008 to establish family and child protection units in the states and a coordination mechanism to follow up the implementation of that decision. As a result, 15 operational units were established in all pre-secession states of Sudan.

Gender-responsive implementation of the CBIT project

In light of the above findings, it is important that the implementation of the CBIT accommodate priorities for women's empowerment in project design and incorporate the mean to monitor and evaluate their inclusion in project implementation. Promoting women empowerment and participation in institutional arrangements, GHG emission inventories, application of tools and methods, and MRV systems will facilitate and create an enabled environment for women's participation in climate activities that are transparent in nature. Participation of women in the CBIT project will help further pave the way for increased participation of women at the national level in data collection, monitoring, analysis, and consultative processes.

Gender mainstreaming strategy

Essentially, the gender mainstreaming strategy focuses upon the introduction of activities within the CBIT project design that will facilitate more women to be empowered in fostering transparency in the analysis of climate-related actions. Key objectives of the gender mainstreaming strategy are summarized in the bullets below:

- Training more women in GHG emission inventory, tools and methods, MRV, and transparency requirements;
- Involvement of women in workshops and integration within decision-making bodies

- Engagement of local women consultants in the implementation of this project and the monitoring of progress.
- Engagement of local women consultants in the development of knowledge generation and management products.

The table below establishes specific actions in the implementation of CBIT project activities that will increase women participation and empowerment relative to the transparency requirements in the Paris Agreement.

Table 1: Summary of gender mainstreaming strategy

Project component	Outcome	Output	Mainstreaming strategy
1. Strengthening of national institutions for transparency related activities	1.1. National institutional arrangements for climate change transparency are developed	1.1.1. Current institutional arrangements and climate change reporting system are analyzed in light of the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement, constraints, gaps and needs identified, and a proposal on suitable national institutional arrangement is prepared	Ensure that women are fully represented in consultative meetings regarding the formation of the body that coordinates the review and revision of institutional arrangements
		1.1.2. MRV system including legal and procedural arrangements for meeting Sudan's obligations on transparency is prepared	Women to participate in the development of standard operating procedures and term of reference for the establishment of the national MRV system
		1.1.3. The climate change unit of HCENR is strengthened to enhance its role in coordinating transparency under climate change	Women to be actively involved in the development of guidelines/actions to strengthen HCENR transparency capacity and be part of consultative meetings
		1.1.4. Inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms including technical teams are strengthened	Women to participate in training workshops and consultative meetings for establishment of gender role and task clarity regarding inter-institutional transparency requirements for institutions
		1.1.5. Awareness and knowledge on the enhanced transparency framework are improved among national experts and relevant stakeholders	Women to be actively involved in the development of awareness/knowledge guidelines and be part of consultative meetings as national experts
2. Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement	2.1. National capacity for transparency under Paris Agreement has been built, in line with modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency under Art.13	2.1.1. Transparency training programs that cover technical and procedural aspect of the Paris Agreement MRV and related materials prepared and being implemented	At least 30% of participants in transparency training programmes to be women
		2.1.2. Development of tools and approaches to meet the transparency requirements on MRV systems, GHG inventories and on quantifying mitigation and adaptation actions	Women to be trained on the use of 2006 IPCC guidelines and other tools and methods in support of the transparency framework
		2.1.3. Information sharing mechanism established and public awareness programme prepared and being implemented	Women to be involved in efforts to identify new and appropriate information sharing mechanisms and data tracking activities
3. Improvement of transparency over time	3.1. Progress tracking and NDC transparency is maintained and improved over time	3.1.1 Long-term transparency strategy on actions (GHGs inventory, mitigation, adaptation), and support received developed.	Women to be actively involved in the development of strategy guidelines and be part of consultative workshop meetings
		3.3.2 Integration of MRV into the related national institutions	Women lecturers to be involved in the establishment of QA/QC procedures and uncertainty analysis related to the integration of MRV in national institutions
4. Knowledge Management and Monitoring & Evaluation	4.1: Enhanced information sharing about lessons learned associated with transparency obligations under Paris Agreement	4.1.1 Project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated	Women to be actively involved in the development of evaluation reports
		4.1.2 Lessons learned, and best practices shared via the newly developed online transparency platform	Women lecturers to be involved in the establishment of knowledge management and sharing tools and the online platform

Gender monitoring and evaluation strategy

Monitoring and reporting of the mainstreaming of gender issues will follow the standard M&E of the project as laid out in the M&E procedures. The gender action plan described in the next section will be used to monitor and report the mainstreaming of gender aspects of the project, including the specification of indicators, targets, responsible parties.

11.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN

Introduction

As previously described in the gender analysis, women in Sudan continue to face challenges in all areas of life resulting from entrenched gender inequalities within the context of the family and larger society. While gender relations have evolved and improved over the past decades, it appears that many women in Sudan will continue to have limited decision-making power within the context of climate change mitigation and adaption in the absence of effective measures to promote their active inclusion. Despite the fact that women are increasingly recognized as agents of change, with their role in the 2019 protests being the latest evidence, attitudinal change towards women will likely continue to be slow. This lack of decision-making combined with limited control of resources stemming from deeply entrenched gendered power inequalities impacts the way women respond to climate change and how they can participate in climate action.

Implementation priorities

The establishment of priorities for a gender-responsive transparency framework is vital to ensure that the different needs, issues, and challenges of women and men are addressed. Failure to adopt a gendered approach would result in overlooking the previously described differences between men and women inadvertently reinforcing existing gender inequalities and women's increased vulnerability to climate change. It is of critical importance that the transparency framework actively promotes the leadership of women in decision-making processes in order to achieve and sustain the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in climate action. Gender balance needs to be actively promoted in emerging institutional arrangements and the various technical working groups. Similarly, it is a priority to increase the understanding and expertise of national institutions on the systematic integration of gender considerations into their work.

Gender action plan

These implementation priorities described above have been incorporated into the gender action plan shown in the table that follows. It is recommended that up to 5% of the GEF grant is used for the activities identified in the action plan to ensure that the project contributes to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in the context of climate action.

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Table 2: Gender Action Plan: Sudan's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project

Component 1: Strengthening of national institutions for transparency related activities	**Outcome 1.1. National institutional arrangements for climate change transparency are developed**					
	Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
	Establish a gender-subcommittee as part of the Inter-Ministerial Technical Working Group (IMTWG) to enhance inter-sectoral institutional coordination on gender and climate change	Gender-subcommittee established	1 subcommittee	0	Year 1	Project Implementation Unit (PIU), HCENR
	Develop gender-responsive annual action plans for the three TWGs (GHG, Mitigation, V&A)	# of annual action plans that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women	3 annual action plans	0	Years 2,3,4	PIU, HCENR, IMTWG gender subcommittee
	Engage women's organizations and gender specialists as members of the three TWGs	# of women's organizations and gender specialists as members of the TWGs	5 organizations or specialists	0	Years 1,2	PIU, HCENR, IMTWG gender subcommittee
	Ensure equal and meaningful participation of women in the 3 technical working groups (TWG)	% of women participating in the TWGs	50% of members of each TWG are women	NA	Years 1,2,3,4	PIU, HCENR
	Organize high-level consultations on gender-responsive inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms	High-level consultation on gender-responsive transparency framework held	2 consultations	0	Years 2,3	PIU, HCENR, IMTWG gender subcommittee
Component 2: Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement	**Outcome 2.1. National capacity for transparency under Paris Agreement has been built, in line with modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency under Art.13**					
	Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
	Identify gender-responsive strategies/actions to be integrated into transparency training programs	# of strategies/actions that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in training programs	5	None	Year 1,2	PIU, HCENR, IMTWG gender subcommittee
	Ensure equal and meaningful participation of women in all trainings	% of women participating in the trainings on MRV systems, GHG inventories and on quantifying impacts of mitigation and adaptation actions	50% of members of each training activity are women	NA	Years 1,2,3,4	PIU, HCENR
	Increase the technical capacity and expertise for gender mainstreaming in application of tools and approaches	# of trainings on gender mainstreaming	3 trainings	0	Years 1,2,3,4	PIU, HCENR,
	Develop guidelines/tools for integrating gender equality considerations into climate information sharing and public awareness mechanisms	# of tools for integrating gender equality considerations into climate outreach	2 guidelines/tools	0	Years 1,2,3	PIU, IMTWG gender subcommittee
	Integrate gender-specific indicators into climate information sharing and public awareness mechanisms to be developed	# of gender-specific indicators in climate information sharing and public awareness	10 indicators	0	Years 2,3,4	PIU, HCENR, IMTWG gender subcommittee

Component 3: Improvement of transparency over time	**Outcome 3.1. Progress tracking and NDC transparency is maintained and improved over time**					
	Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
	Organize a high-level consultation on gender-responsive mitigation actions	High-level consultation on gender-responsive mitigation actions held	1 consultative meeting	0	Year 1	PIU, HCENR, IMTWG gender subcommittee
	Organize a high-level consultation on gender-responsive adaptation actions	High-level consultation on gender-responsive adaptation actions held	1 consultative meeting	0	Year 2	PIU, HCENR, IMTWG gender subcommittee
	Identify high priority gender responsive GHG mitigation and adaptation actions for relevant sectors	# of mitigation actions identified per relevant sector that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women	At least 5 actions per relevant sector	None	Year 1,2,3	PIU, HCENR, IMTWG gender subcommittee
	Develop guidelines/tools for integrating gender equality considerations into MRV	# of tools for integrating gender equality considerations into MRV	2 guidelines/tools	0	Years 1,2,3	PIU, IMTWG gender subcommittee
	Integrate gender-specific indicators into transparent MRV system to be developed	# of gender-specific indicators in MRV system	10 indicators	0	Years 2,3,4	PIU, HCENR, IMTWG gender subcommittee
Component 4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring & Evaluation	**Outcome 4.1. Enhanced information sharing about lessons learned associated with transparency obligations under Paris Agreement**					
	Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
	Organize a high-level consultation on gender-responsive approaches to synthesis of lessons learned	High-level consultation on gender-responsive lessons learned approaches held	1 consultative meeting	0	Year 2	PIU, HCENR, IMTWG gender subcommittee
	Organize a high-level consultation on gender-responsive web design of the online transparency platform	High-level consultation on gender-responsive website design held	1 consultative meeting	0	Year 3	PIU, HCENR, IMTWG gender subcommittee

ANNEX 12 PROCUREMENT PLAN

The National Implementing Agency shall, with support from UNDP, through the project management unit, update the procurement plan throughout the duration of the project at least annually by including contracts previously awarded. The procurement plan below is merely an indication and due to the volatility of various costs and the necessity for adaptive management, is subject to change during implementation. As a result, there should be room for flexibility during project implementation. All procurement plans, their updates or modifications shall be published on the website of the National Implementation Agency.

General Information

Project Name: Sudan's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project	
Country: Sudan	**Implementing Partner:** HCENR- Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources
Date of First Procurement: January 2022 TBD	**Date of this Procurement Plan:** 31 March 2021

A. Process Thresholds, Review and Procurement Plan

1. Project Procurement Thresholds

The following UNDP procurement thresholds shall apply to procurement of goods and works:

Procurement method	Contract value	Type of requirement	Method of solicitation	Type of competition
Micro-purchasing	Below US $5,000	Goods, services or simple works	Canvassing (by phone, Internet, shopping, etc.)	Limited international or national
Request for quotation	US $5,000 to $149,999	Goods, services or simple works	Written request for quotation	Limited international or national
Invitation to bid	US $150,000 and above	Goods or works	Advertisement in international media	Open international
Request for proposal	US $150,000 and above	Services	Advertisement in international media	Open international
Direct contracting	Any amount within permissible circumstances	Services, goods or works	Direct invitation or negotiation	None

2. Prior or Post Review

The following UNDP prior or post review requirements apply to the various procurement and consultant recruitment methods used for the project.

	Level 1 (Country Level): Contracts, Assets and Procurement Committee	**Level 2 (Regional):** Regional Advisory Committee on Procurement (country offices only)	**Level 3 (HQ):** Advisory Committee on Procurement
Competitive procurement process			
Any contractor series of contracts including amendments to be awarded to a vendor *in a calendar year* that in aggregate has a cumulative value:	Above US $50,000 (above US $100,000 for Individual Contracts) and up to the standard delegated procurement authority–Direct Review by CAP Chairperson Above the standard delegated procurement authority and up to any increased delegated procurement authority–by CAP Committee	Above the delegated procurement authority and up to US $2million (applies per year for Long-Term Agreements)	Country offices: above US $2 million (applies per year for Long-Term Agreements)
Direct contracting			
Any contractor series of contracts, including amendments to be awarded to a vendor *in a calendar year* that in aggregate has a cumulative value:	Above US $50,000andup to50 percent of the standard delegated procurement authority –Direct Review by CAP Chairperson Above 50 percent of the standard delegated procurement authority and up to 50 percent of any increased delegated procurement authority –by CAP Committee	Above 50 percent of the delegated procurement authority and up to US $2million (applies per year for long-term agreements)	Headquarters units: above 50 percent of the delegated procurement authority Country offices: above US $2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)
Amendment of all contracts			
Any amendment or series of amendments to a contract which, in aggregate, increases the contract value by20 percent or the delegated procurement authority, whichever is less:	Above US $50,000 and up to the standard delegated procurement authority–Direct Review by CAP Chairperson. Above the standard delegated procurement authority and up to the increased delegated procurement authority- by CAP Committee	Above the delegated procurement authority and up to US $2million (applies per year for long-term agreements)	Country offices: above US $2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)

	Level 1 (Country Level): Contracts, Assets and Procurement Committee	**Level 2 (Regional):** Regional Advisory Committee on Procurement (country offices only)	**Level 3 (HQ):** Advisory Committee on Procurement
Ex-ante review			
Ex-ante review refers to the review of the procurement strategy roadmap prior to commencement of the procurement process for complex procurement actions with a value:	N/A	Above US $1 million and up to US $2million (applies per year for long-term agreements)	Above US $2million (applies per year for long-term agreements)
Notes:		1. The procurement support unit shall participate when requested in the committee review of ex-ante submissions. 2. An ex-ante review is not required if: (a) The business unit has had a previous successful experience in the procurement of similar goods/services/works that was already subject to an ex-ante review; or (b) There is sufficient specific corporate guidance and templates on the procurement of the said goods/services. 3. Irrespective of the above, the procurement authority may submit the cases for ex-ante review if significant risks are perceived.	

Procurement Plan Table 1: Equipment, software and tools

No	General Description	Contract Value USD (cumulative)	Procurement Method	Procurement By	No of Contracts	Advertisement Date (quarter/year)	Implementation Start date (quarter/year)	Prior or Post review
1	Office supplies for CBIT Components 1, 2, and 3	83,297	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q1/2022	Q2/2022	Post
2	Information Technology Equipment for CBIT Components 1, 2, and 3	76,455	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q1/2022	Q2/2022	Post

Procurement Plan Table 2: Expected Contracts and Non-Consulting Services

No	General Description	Contract Value USD (cumulative)	Procurement Method	Procurement By	No of Contracts	Advertisement Date (quarter/year)	Implementation Start date (quarter/year)	Prior or Post review
1	Long-term Agreement, International consultant for CBIT Components 1, 2, and 3	223,493	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q1/2022	Q2/2022	Post
2	Long-term Agreement, National consultant for CBIT Components 1, 2, and 3 (stakeholder assessment/facilitation)	16,100	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q1/2022	Q1/2022	Post
3	Long-term Agreement, National consultant for CBIT Component 1 (technical assistance)	60,700	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q1/2022	Q2/2022	Post
4	Long-term Agreement, National consultant for CBIT Component 2 (technical assistance - data development)	55,600	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q2/2022	Q3/2022	Post
5	Long-term Agreement, National consultant for CBIT Component 2 (technical assistance - MRV)	44,900	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q4/2022	Q1/2023	Post
6	Long-term Agreement, National consultant for CBIT Component 2 (technical assistance - QA/QC)	14,800	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q1/2023	Q2/2023	Post
7	Long-term Agreement, National consultant for CBIT Component 2 (technical assistance - tools, training, and project support)	54,600	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q2/2022	Q3/2022	Post
8	Long-term Agreement, National consultant for CBIT Component 3 (technical support)	47,560	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q2/2022	Q3/2022	Post
9	Professional services for CBIT Components 1, 2, and 3	24,000	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q3/2022	Q4/2022	Post
10	Contractual Services-Companies for CBIT Component 2	171,695	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q2/2022	Q3/2022	Post
11	Contractual Services-Companies for CBIT Component 3	3,000	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q2/2022	Q3/20242	Post

12	Travel for CBIT Components 1, 2, and 3	59,000	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q3/2022	Q4/2022	Post
13	Training, Workshops and Conferences for CBIT Components 1, 2, and 3	174,600	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q1/2022	Q1/2022	Post
14	International consultant for MTR/terminal evaluation for CBIT Component 4	15,200	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q3/2023	Q4/2023	Post
15	National consultant for MTR/terminal evaluation for CBIT Component 4	4,000	Request for quotation	HCENR	1	Q3/2023	Q4/2023	Post

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ANNEX 13 GEF FOCAL AREA SPECIFIC ANNEXES

Not applicable

ANNEX 14 CO-FINANCING LETTER

Attached separately as PDF.

ANNEX 15 GEF CORE INDICATORS

Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	*20*	25	*70*	*140*
		Male	*20*	*25*	*80*	*160*
		Total	*40*	*50*	*150*	*300*

ANNEX 16: GEF 7 TAXONOMY

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing models	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	Demonstrate innovative approaches		
Stakeholders	Indigenous Peoples		
	Beneficiaries		
	Local Communities		
	Civil Society	• Community Based Organization • Non-Governmental Organizations • Academia	
	Type of Engagement	• Information dissemination • Participation	
	Communications	• Awareness Raising • Education	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development		
	Learning	• Theory of Change	
	Knowledge and Learning	• Capacity Development • Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality	Gender Results Areas	• Participation and leadership • Capacity Development • Awareness raising	
Focal Areas/Theme	Climate Change	• Climate Change Mitigation • Climate Change Adaptation • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change • Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	• Mainstreaming Adaptation; • Nationally Determined Contribution; Paris Agreement; Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, • Climate Change Mitigation 2; Climate Change Adaptation 1

ANNEX 17: PARTNERS CAPACITY ASSESSMENT TOOL AND HACT ASSESSMENT

PACT attached separately as spreadsheet

HACT attached separately as PDF document.

ANNEX 18: UNDP PROJECT QUALITY ASSURANCE REPORT

https://intranet.undp.org/sites/SDN/project/SitePages/Projects.aspx

ANNEX 19: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The CBIT project will build from the results of the projects previously developed and/or under active implementation in the country. The core focus of transparency is the exchange of climate change-related information and knowledge among public and private sector stakeholders that need this information. At the state and national levels, this includes enhanced coordination among existing databases of ministries, agencies, and individual projects, collect and manage climate change data. The project adopts three core knowledge management approaches, as outlined in the bullets below.

- Under Outcome 1.1, the CBIT project will work with government institutions and non-governmental stakeholders to establish long-term strategy institutional arrangements for climate change transparency. Knowledge management/sharing is integrated into this outcome through awareness raising and knowledge sharing on the enhanced transparency framework among national experts and relevant stakeholders through a series of workshops ((Activities 1.1.4.7 and 1.1.5.1). The budget for knowledge management under this outcome is USD 5,400, including consultants, travel, and professional services.
- Under Outcome 2.1, the CBIT project will enhance Sudan's national capacity for transparency in line with modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency under Article 13. Knowledge management/sharing is integrated into this outcome through information sharing regarding tools and approaches to meet the transparency requirements on MRV systems, GHG inventories, quantifying mitigation and adaptation actions, and development of an online transparency portal (10 activities across Outputs 2.1.2 and 2.1.3). The budget for knowledge management under this outcome is USD 219,558, including workshop costs, training development costs, and associated costs for local consultants and travel.
- Under Output 4.1, the project will establish an online platform system for simplifying and streamlining the inventory data collection and management process, as well as for accessing data for use in mitigation analysis. This system will be managed by the HCENR in collaboration/partnership with relevant ministries, will serve as a knowledge/information coordination medium between data providers, data aggregators, and inventory compilers. It will also act as a back-end archiving system maintaining disaggregated wealth of country level information.

The implementation of these three approaches will enable Sudan to enhance its climate-related knowledge management, particularly related to the preparation of the national GHG emissions inventory, GHG mitigation analysis, and reporting functions. In tandem, the project will undertake systematic documentation of project guidance, approaches, technical documentation, curricula, and other knowledge products. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other GEF-funded projects in Sudan. The project will also make available information on a regular basis to GEF-funded global initiatives, as needed. Finally, the project will also identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned.

The table below provides an overview of key knowledge products by project component, including the timeline for their delivery.

Outputs	Activities	Key KM Products and indicative budget	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
1.1.4: Inter-institutional transparency coordination mechanisms including technical teams are strengthened	1.1.4.7 Stakeholders consultation through meetings and workshops	Consultative workshops ($2,000)																
1.1.5: Awareness and knowledge on the enhanced transparency framework are improved among national experts	1.1.5.1 Preparation of awareness and knowledge sharing plan about climate change obligations, NDCs and the enhanced	Consultative workshops, Knowledge sharing plan ($3,400)																

Outputs	Activities	Key KM Products and indicative budget	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
and relevant stakeholders	transparency framework; which shall cover stakeholders from policy and decision makers level all the way to university students and public.																	
2.1.2: Development of tools and approaches to meet the transparency requirements on MRV systems, GHG inventories and on quantifying mitigation and adaptation actions	2.1.2.1 Preparation of required infrastructure to enable the development of tools and link them with the HCENR Data Centre	Knowledge sharing data infrastructure ($62,699)																
	2.1.2.2 Establishment of national guidelines as well as other types of tools, i.e. spreadsheets, formats, procedures, etc. for enhancing estimation of GHG inventories and impact of mitigation and adaptation actions	Quantitative knowledge sharing tools ($18,000)																
	2.1.2.3 Development of data management sharing protocols	Data management ($14,000)																
	2.1.2.4 Development of the key components of a domestic MRV system	Technical working group consultations ($20,000)																
	2.1.2.5 Development and implementation of a procedure for QA/QC for GHG inventories, as required to meet the requirements under the enhanced transparency framework	Technical working group consultations ($10,000)																
	2.1.2.6 Customizing tools assessing and quantifying indicators for meeting sustainable	Customized tools ($12,000)																

Outputs	Activities	Key KM Products and indicative budget	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
	development benefits and transformational change for various mitigation and adaptation actions																	
	2.1.2.7 Development of templates to collect data and later disseminate gender-relevant best practices and indicators in order to be adopted during the implementation of different anticipated actions.	Data entry templates ($24,000)																
	2.1.2.8 Design MRV and M&E systems and link different stockholders with the system	Consultations for linking stakeholders on MRV and M&E ($4,500)																
	2.1.2.9 Synthesize lessons learnt and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practices	Lessons learned report ($15,360)																
2.1.3 Information sharing mechanism established and public awareness programme prepared and being implemented	2.1.3.3 Design press materials, design online transparency portal, and perform public awareness sessions and events in the field of climate change and transparency to its related actions	Transparency data portal ($38,999)																
4.1.1 Project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated	4.1.1.1 Mid-term report	MTR ($9,200)																
	4.1.1.2 Terminal evaluation	TE ($10,000)																
4.1.2 Lessons learned (LL), and best practices shared via the newly developed	4.1.2.1 Synthesize lessons learnt and provide substantive guidance and	Online knowledge platform, Communication plan/strategy to																

Outputs	Activities	Key KM Products and indicative budget	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
online transparency platform	support to develop knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practices	disseminate project results and LL reports ($17,359.50)																

Finally, the project will establish a comprehensive communication plan/strategy to disseminate project results. This plan/strategy is focused on the development of the online transparency platform which will be an information portal that will support knowledge management to capture, document, and share the broad variety of data, information, and knowledge generated by project activities. The objective of the communication strategy will be to develop consistent messaging regarding mitigation and adaptation targets and activities that are delivered by the HCENR in a single clear voice to target audiences across Sudan's public and private sectors. It will also provide a basis information exchange regarding the range of knowledge generation products between national- and state-level agencies. The online transparency platform as a communication strategy will ensure that the project transparency achievements are accounted for in future climate change initiatives.

A comprehensive communication plan/strategy for disseminating project results will ensure the high visibility, accessibility of materials and tools produced and promotion of the project and its results.

The plan is structured to address a full range of potential actors playing different roles in climate data and transparency, including policymaking authorities, various ministries and climate change institutions, international cooperation agencies, academia, private sector and CSO. The project will document and disseminate lessons learned and systematization of experiences, processes, results, considered relevant for sharing locally and/or globally. The project team will ensure the extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and scaling up or replication at the local, regional and global levels. The results will be disseminated to all stakeholders and interested parties, through websites, national and scientific networks related to climate change.

The objective is to generate materials for awareness-raising and capacity building in the areas of methodologies, manuals, guides, lessons learned, experiences, case studies, among others, with a special focus on capacity building for project beneficiaries at both national and sub-national levels and to enhance coordination and knowledge exchange among them as well as the exchange of experiences and South-South cooperation. This will allow the country to generate a knowledge base that can be shared among the climate mitigation, adaptation and financing sectors, maximizing learning opportunities and improving professional and institutional capacities

The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other knowledge-sharing networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar transparency projects and disseminate these lessons so that there is constructive information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally. The information and knowledge generated by the project will increase the institutional capacities of the ministries, and other stakeholder entities involved, to include transparency objectives in public policies and decision-making process in order to achieve NDC goals. Details regarding key activities for the above outcomes/outputs are provided in Annex 4.