



INITIATION PLAN FOR A GEF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Country Sudan

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): **Outcome 6:** Strengthened capacity of national, sub-national, state and local institutions and communities to manage the environment and natural disasters to reduce conflict over natural resources

(Link to UNDAF outcome., If no UNDAF, leave blank)

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s): Change in government commitments and resource allocations for the environmental and natural disaster management.

(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s): **Output 6.3:** Comprehensive strategic frameworks developed at national and sub-national levels regarding environment and natural resource management

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s): NAPA follow up project document developed and implemented with funds secured from LDC adaptation fund

CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Programme Period: Implementing NAPA priority interventions (NAPA follow up)

Programme Component: _____

PPG Title: Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience in the agriculture and water sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change in Sudan

ATLAS Project ID: 00059608

PIMS Project ID: 3925

Duration: April 2008-April 2005

Management Arrangement: NEX

Total budget: USD 150,000

Allocated resources: USD 150,000

- Government _____
- Regular UNDP (TRAC) 50,000
- Other:
 - Donor (GEF) USD 100,000
 - Donor _____
 - Donor _____
- In kind contributions (Government) USD 50,000

AGREED BY UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE / UNDP DIRECTOR:

Yor
Jerzy Skuratowicz, UNDP
Country Director

Signature

Jerzy Skuratowicz oic

Date: (Month, day, year)

26 MARCH 2008

Brief Description of Initiation Plan

Sudan's NAPA, which was submitted to the UNFCCC in July 2007, has identified 32 urgent adaptation initiatives in the water, agriculture and human health sectors for reducing the increasing vulnerability of the rural communities to current and future climatic risks. The NAPA process has also yielded a consensus that the highest priority intervention should focus on the enhancement of food security among small scale farmer and pastoralist communities since the majority of Sudan's population depends upon rainfed agriculture. The adaptation measures identified in the NAPA document and supported by the proposed project are aligned with INC priorities. Accordingly, LDCF funding is requested for developing a Full-Size Project (FSP) to respond directly to the highest priority actions identified during the NAPA process.

a primary feature of the design of the NAPA follow-up project is that the core project activities are mainstreamed within the existing framework of development strategies and investments.

The proposed project is closely aligned with country priorities.

By its simultaneous focus on enhancing food security, improving rural household livelihoods, lowering climate risks, and accessible technology, the project brings together the crucial elements needed for both targeted effectiveness and replicability potential.

The project is consistent with the Least Developed Countries Programming Paper. It is also compatible with national action plans that have been developed as part of multilateral agreement to Combat Desertification and preserve Biological Diversity. Finally, the proposed project is consistent with the goals embedded in Sudan's Poverty Reduction Strategy, the 5-year Strategic Plan (2007-2011), and the UNDP's Sudan Country Programme Document.

PPG phase will identify the best fitted project implementation arrangement based on consultations with key stakeholders. During the PPG two consultations will be organized to introduce the project objectives and outcomes to the main stakeholder community and mobilize initial commitments and to review the findings of the feasibility study and seek for validation of the project strategy, methodology, outcomes and indicators are necessary for the project formulation. Reporting, monitoring and evaluation plan will be also developed with clear definition of roles and responsibilities of project proponents, executing and implementing agencies, with cost estimation and the budget.

**GEF PPG approved grant document and TBWP
(see annexes below)**



**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND PREPARATION
REQUEST FOR PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRY FUND (LDCF)**

GEFSEC Project ID:
IA/ExA Project ID: 3925
Project Type: Full Size Project
Country: Sudan
Project Title: Implementing
 NAPA priority interventions to
 build resilience in the agriculture
 and water sectors to the adverse
 impacts of climate change in Sudan
GEF IA/ExA: UNDP
Other Project Executing Agency(ies): HCENR
Duration (Project Preparation): 12 Months
GEF Focal Area: Climate Change - Adaptation
GEF Focal Area Strategic objectives: Not applicable for LDCF projects
GEF Operational Program: LDCF
PIF Approval Date: PIF submitted along with PPG. No review sheet as yet.
Estimated Starting Date (PPG): September 2007
Expected PPG Completion Date: September 2008
Expected WP Approval Date: Not Applicable
Expected Date for CEO Endorsement: October 2008
Estimated Starting Date (FSP): January 2009

FINANCING PLAN (\$)			
	PPG	Project*	Total
GEF	100 000	3 000 000	3,100,000
Co-financing	Details provided in Section C: Table d) co-financing		
UNDP	50 000		50 000
Government	50 000 (in kind)	3 000 000	3 000 000
Total	150 000	6 000 000	6 150 000

RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

Government of Sudan
2007

Date: 17-August-

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for Project Identification Form (PIF)

Y. Glemarec

Yannick Glemarec
Executive Coordinator
UNDP/GEF

Date: 14 August 2007

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PART I - PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

A - Project Summary

1. This PPG is submitted along with the UNDP-GEF's Project Identification Form (PIF) for an LDC funded NAPA follow up project in Sudan.

2. Sudan's Initial National Communication (INC) to the UNFCCC provided an assessment of likely impacts of climate change on several sectors essential for sustainable development in the country. Sudan's NAPA, which was submitted in July 2007, identified agriculture, water and health to be the highest priority sectors where urgent and immediate action is needed. Following the completion of the National Program of Action (NAPA) for Sudan, the proposed project will be a first step towards a programmatic approach to adaptation in the country. Consistent with guidance for the LDCF (GEF/C.23/18, May 12, 2006) and aligned with funds earmarked for strengthening local adaptive capacity, institutions and policies for managing climate related threats, and financing pilot demonstration activities. The proposed project will implement a programme of adaptation-focused interventions that will reduce vulnerability of rural communities based on the results of the NAPA process. The highest priority area for NAPA follow-up intervention in Sudan is to improve food security. The project has therefore a major focus on building resilience and adaptive capacity of rural communities relative to their agricultural and water resource management practices, and relative to current and future climate risks. By its simultaneous focus on enhancing food security, improving rural household livelihoods, lowering climate risks, and accessible technology, the project brings together the crucial elements needed for both targeted effectiveness and replicability potential.

3. The proposed project is aligned with UNDP's comparative advantage in improving capacity building, providing technical and policy support as well as expertise in project design and implementation in relevant areas such as sustainable land management and water governance at global level and in Sudan in particular. UNDP is able to draw on its experience of conducting almost all the NAPA processes in the Arab and sub-saharan Africa and on the technical assistance from the Drylands Development Centre (DDC), which specializes in assisting countries to fight poverty and encourage development in the drier parts of the world,¹ as well as the Water Governance Facility, which specializes in helping countries to mainstream environmental concerns into national planning frameworks with a special focus on dryland issues. Through its network of technical staff, in addition to operational expertise in designing similar GEF Council approved projects in arid regions of Africa (Niger, Mali, Kenya, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia), UNDP is well positioned to assist Sudan to design and implement the proposed project.

4. The goal of this project is to "contribute to reduce the vulnerability and increase the adaptive capacity of Sudan's agriculture and water sectors to climate change impacts." As a contribution to the achievement of this goal, the project objective is to "implement an urgent set of measures that will minimize and reverse the food insecurity of small-scale farmers and pastoralists resulting from climate change, including variability". In meeting this objective, the government has prepared a project proposal, which aims to implement key adaptation activities across three key areas identified in the NAPA as urgent and immediate priorities and which are intimately linked to food security, namely: (i) water resource management; (ii) rainfed agricultural production, (iii) rangeland productivity. In addition, the project aims to promote the mainstreaming of short-term climate risks into policy and planning frameworks, enhance institutional capacity building, and implement a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to account for lessons learnt. A significant emphasis of the proposed project is on enhancing the resilience of rural communities, particularly

¹ The DDC is currently supporting the ongoing UNDP Sudan Reduction of Resource Based Conflict project through Danish funding.

women and children, in southern Sudan to climate change related impacts on food security. In order to achieve the project objective, the following three outcomes will be achieved:

Outcome 1: Resilience of food-production systems and food-insecure communities enhanced in the face of climate change

Without GEF Intervention

5. The Government of Sudan, in partnership with several donor organizations, is in the process of implementing several development projects to improve food security conditions. These are both ongoing and proposed investments that represent baseline conditions that would need to be supplemented to account for the additional risks posed by climate change. These investments include stimulating rural economies by providing basic infrastructure, market access, and developing technical as well as administrative capacity in rural areas. Moreover, efforts are also underway to improve agricultural productivity by implementing soil conservation and water harvesting measures in large-scale agricultural schemes and providing alternative water sources for rural communities.

6. Specifically, the country is mobilizing internal and external funding resources to improve local food production and food security with a goal to build and maintain an export surplus and strategic reserve of food and fodder of about 6.5 million tonnes. The government is also investing in projects to increase wheat production from about 0.4 tonnes per year, which currently cover only 25% of the country's requirements to about 2.6 million tons per year, which would include a significant surplus. In addition, the government is actively collaborating with donors in an effort to implement the recommendations of its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and promote the achievement of its Millennium Development Goals. These efforts aim to boost rural infrastructural services and are aimed at poverty alleviation improved water supply, and rangeland management/rehabilitation.

With GEF Intervention

7. Current national efforts to improve food security do not systematically integrate the additional risks of increased climate change, including climate variability. The proposed intervention will, with financial assistance from the LDCF, address these additional risks and raise the adaptive capacity of rural communities, rendering them less vulnerable to climatically induced food insecurity. The priority measures that have emerged from the NAPA consultation for improving food security in the face of climate change include improved water harvesting techniques, heat resistant plant varieties, new commercial crops, improved small-scale irrigation techniques, wind barriers, intensification of trees planting along irrigation channels, rehabilitation of vegetation cover and communal rangelands for enhancing livestock resilience.

8. The potential efficacy of such measures to reduce rural livelihood vulnerability has been validated by the NAPA stakeholder consultations undertaken over a broad cross-section of Sudan's ecological zones, and which specifically engaged stakeholders in areas determined to be highly vulnerable to recurrent climatic shocks.²

9. The proposed project will implement the above measures at the level of five (5) specific rural areas, identified as being the hardest hit by recurring food insecurity issues:

- River Nile state (e.g. areas of lower River Atbara);
- North Kordofan State (e.g. areas of Bara, Gabrat Alsheikh and Sawdery);

² As determined by a review of government statistics regarding the effects of drought on migration, livestock deaths, crop failure, and loss of human lives.

- Gedarif State (e.g. area. of Butana);
- South Darfur State (e.g. areas of Shairiah, Muhagriah, Malam, Darbat, Marshung);
- Central Equatorial State (e.g. area of Juba County).

10. The specific mix of interventions for each vulnerable region varies as per the prioritization process undertaken in each region.

Outcome 2: Institutional and individual capacities to implement climate risk management responses in the agriculture sector strengthened.

Without GEF Intervention

11. Climate change adaptation and risk management in Sudan are not currently practiced at a level that is commensurate with the risks posed by increasing climate variability and climate change in the vulnerable regions identified above. While there are national early warning systems (EWS) in some of the institutions that provide warnings regarding the food security *situation*, droughts, floods, epidemics, fires and emergencies, these systems lack the robustness and the integration needed for forecasting and addressing looming food security threats on a real-time basis. There is an urgent need to upgrade the existing EWS so that they could effectively inform, and alert local communities on the expected climate and food security situations and recommend effective coping strategies and measures.

With GEF Intervention

12. With LDCF funds, UNDP will draw upon its experience in human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation to support training programmes at various levels including at the community and relevant national and sub-national institutions (such as agricultural extension). The focus will be to develop better understanding and capacities to manage risks from climate change, including variability. Building institutional and individual capacity to implement climate risk management would involve the implementation of activities that build capacity in federal and state-level institutions regarding the incorporation of climatic risks into ongoing national development planning processes, and which also build capacity at the local community level to understand how to effectively respond to changing climatic risks through early warning systems and alternative production strategies that are responsive to the particular food security threat forecasted.

13. The expected outputs under this *outcome* are

- Setup of upgraded early warning systems that will provide short-term/seasonal forecasts and inform the decisions of farmers, pastoralists and rural developers in each of the vulnerable areas identified above.
- Training of government staff (including agricultural extension support services), local farmers and pastoralist and demonstration activities on how to use EWS and climate information in the design and management of crop production, livestock and rural livelihoods;
- Capacity of technical staff, pastoralists and farmers enhanced for the design and implementation of priority adaptation measures such as water harvesting techniques, water planning and management based on available climate information, reseeding of the rangeland with heat-resistant varieties of grass and legume species, introduction of new crop systems and practices more appropriate in changing climatic conditions, ...;
- Development of a rangeland and cultivated land management plans that incorporate emerging climate change risks;

- Incorporation of adaptation concerns into provincial/community development and risks management plans (droughts and flood contingency plans, etc...);
- Awareness of climate change risks and needs pertaining to agriculture and rural development improved for policy makers and key adaptation concerns mainstreamed into relevant policies.

Outcome 3: A better understanding of lessons learned and emerging best practices, captured and up-scaled at the national level.

Without GEF Intervention

14. It is clear that in the absence of the proposed project, there are expected to be no lessons learned or emerging understanding of best practices and/or national scale-up issues.

With GEF Intervention

15. The LDCF provides an opportunity to pilot and operationalize interventions that, among other aims, improves adaptive capacity to climate change including variability. The achievement of the above outcomes will contribute towards lessons on what does and does not work in improving resilience of vulnerable communities in Sudan to increased climatic variability and climate change. These lessons will form a crucial input to informing Sudan's plans and strategies to adapt to climate change over the coming years. The project, with the financial support of the LDCF, will play a pivotal role in involving relevant stakeholders, enhancing local knowledge and capacities, which will in turn enable Sudan to scale up and replicate these interventions. This knowledge management component will be implemented in close synergy with the UNDP "Adaptation Learning Mechanism" initiative (ALM). The project will provide valuable inputs to the ALM and will also benefit from the knowledge and best practices generated through this international platform. .

16. The activities described above involve additional, climate related initiatives, and will be supported by UNDP in terms of technical support. During the project PPG preparatory phase, rural communities within each of the five ecological zones will be selected based on the results of the NAPA, where the interventions through this proposed LDCF funded follow-up project will be implemented. The additional cost reasoning provided by the LDCF programming guidelines will also be used to design and cost the interventions.

17. The NAPA project profiles that underpin the outcomes of this proposal will be assessed, evaluated and a plan for implementation formulated during the preparatory (PPG) phase. Additional activities necessary to ensure the sustainability of some of the proposed interventions, including those that focus on management and technical capacity will be identified and incorporated in the project design. The project design will be informed by an indepth root-cause analysis which will be guided by the principles of UNDP-GEF's Adaptation Policy Framework. This approach will ensure that the implementation of the NAPA priority profile is not undertaken in isolation but contributes to ongoing activities by government and other donors who are actively working towards developing the agriculture sector

18. The project is well aligned with Sudan's UNDAF for the period 2007-11. UN support for Sudan will be in six major areas including food security, sustainable agriculture, water harvesting, malaria control, and natural resources management. It is also well aligned with a major portion of Sudan's Interim Poverty reduction Strategy Paper (2004) that focuses on a statement of the Government's commitment to poverty reduction. The preparatory phase of the project will outline in detail the key linkages.

B – Country Ownership

1. Country Eligibility

19. The Government of Sudan ratified the UNFCCC on November 1993. Sudan, as LDC, is eligible to LDCF.

2. Country Drivenness

20. Sudan fulfilled its commitment under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by submitting its Initial National Communication (INC) in February 2003 and NAPA in July 2007. The INC and NAPA conducted Climate Change impact studies in three priority socio-economic sectors including agriculture, water resource management, and public health; with a particular focus on vulnerable groups in distinct ecological zones in urgent need of adaptation activities.

21. Moreover, there are a number of ongoing Governmental programmes and policies containing measures that can be considered to have a facilitating link with adequate adaptation to climate change in several socio-economic sectors. Some of these initiatives are listed below:

- The Government has formulated its approach to sustainable development through a recently completed 25-year Comprehensive National Strategy Outline;
- Major portions of Sudan's Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP, 2004-2009) focus on agriculture, water resources, and public health—the same sectors identified by the NAPA process. The IPRSP of the Government of the state of Sudan is an important document which creates synergy of adaptation to CC to all vulnerable livelihoods of poverty in the country;
- Sudan has implemented a national program called Roll Back Malaria (RBM), which contains a comprehensive approach to controlling, eradicating, and preventing malaria.. Given the potential of climate change to exacerbate the already serious public health challenge of malaria through increased transmission potential, NAPA-RBM coordination has been a major strategy;
- At the State level, many Environmental Councils have been established. By virtue of the broad NAPA consultation process, many of these councils have recently begun to formally proposed potential adaptation measures in their sectoral policy discussions;
- Sudan has a long experience in combating desertification, which is the major environmental challenge in the State, and Sudan was one of the first States to sign and ratify the UNCCD. Sudan's National Action Plan for the UNCCD contains project profiles which are case activity for synergy to adaptation to CC;
- The NBSAP of CBD, finalized in May 2000, has major goal of the overall biodiversity of Sudan restored, conserved and managed so that it provides environmental services & natural resources that contribute to sustainable & socially-fair national economic development. Many biodiversity interventions recognize the role of climate variability, such as drought spells and fluctuations in rainfall and temperature, in loss of diversity and complete crop failure;
- The agricultural development strategy and policy contains several sub-sector strategic policies addressing most serious environmental concerns of Sudan;
- There are a number of research institutions that address environmental problems in their area of interest, though they need institutional strength & human capacity development;
- A number of the governmental institutions have established environmental units;
- There are a number of ongoing projects across the country that relate to adaptation to Climate change.