

Implementation of UNFCCC

Sudan Experience

Ismail Elgizouli, Jan 2013

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change gained its importance at international level for its effects and impacts on different development sectors in all party states such as production and consumption of energy sectors, industrial development, Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use.

These sectors are the main sources and sinks of GHGs and the ultimate objective of the Convention is the stabilization of greenhouse gases concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved through certain measures and procedures in a time frame to allow ecosystem to adapt naturally to climate change and to ensure that level production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner .

Sudan signed UNFCCC in 1992 during the Earth Summit in Brazil (Rio) and ratified the convention in Nov.1993.

Sudan participated in most of COPs and technical meetings of the convention with different levels of expertise and policy makers.

Sudan like all other non Annex I parties has obligation towards the convention Which is to conduct an inventory of GHGs. if the UNFCCC avail the funds. So Sudan conducted its First National Communication Report which includes the inventory of GHGs using a standard methodology for easy comparison and quantification globally. The Sudan's First National Communication also includes 1st a chapter on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

The HCENR developed this report through the Climate Change enabling project, funded by Global Environment Facility GEF with close coordination with UNDP/ Khartoum office and the Ministry of International Cooperation.

More than 50 Ministries, Institutions, Academic and research Centers, NGOs have participated in this project. More than 100 scientist were trained in different fields of Climate Change and more than 200 experts from different sectors have participated in the Sudan First National Communication.

The studies conducted and included in the First National Communication Report Include:-

GHGs Inventory, Impact, vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change and Mitigation analysis. The Report also includes:

A chapter on National Implementation Strategy which include ideas and recommendation on how to incorporate Climate Change Issues in the national development agenda.

More over the project a number of capacity building programs and workshops for raising awareness information dissemination

The main results of these studies are as follows:

- The inventory indicate that Sudan's emission is only 0.1% of the world emission, 70% of this emissions came from Forestry and Land Use Change. Energy sector genates only about 28% of total Sudan Emission.
- The mitigation study recommended improvement of effacing and energy end-use, promotion of alternative energies with less or without emission such as solar energy. Also recommended the reforestation and rehabilitation of range land and forestry management as trees a major sink for carbon.
- Since Sudan is not obliged to reduce its emission so the studies focused on the impact of Climate Change and its effects on development in general. So the results of the vulnerability and adaptation assessment which conducted in the * Kordofan states examined three sectors (Agriculture, Forestry and Water resources and Public health). The study indicates that the are expected to rise significantly relative to base line expectations. By 2060 project warming ranges from 1.5° c to 3.1° c during August to between 1.1° c to 2.1° c during the month of January. Projections of rain (all under climate range conditions) also shows sharp deviations from base line expectations. Such rise in average temperature and drop in rain fall if happened by 2060 the impact on different sectors is as follows:
 - Agriculture: declined * of sorghums and millet decline between 15 or 62% and a major *** in the distribution of the Gum Arabic Belt and **** in portion by 25 & 300.
 - Water Resources: projected water deficit is expected in the next 30 years.
 - Public Health: malaria is taken an example as it is a main disease in Sudan and directly linked with climate change. It is expected that transmission potential will increase during October and December at the year 2030 and will decrease in year 2060 but April and July during the same period as any increase of temperature beyond 32 ° c is likely to increase mortality of parasites.

The outcome of the National Climate change process continued and Sudan succeeded to get funds from GEF to three other projects one has completed in 2004 and the rest are still going. These are:

- Assessment of Impact and Adaptation to Climate change project (AIACC) 2001-2004 aimed to respond to the most pressing climate – related vulnerabilities in Sudan by exploring successful community resistance, building measures and transferring lessons learned to adaptation decision-makers and policy process. Ultimately the project aimed to assist in building the coping and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities by enabling the adaptation process in Sudan to respond more directly to community needs.
- The National Adaptation Program of Action Project (NAPA) 2004-2006, the overall objective is to promote sustainable development paths that improve Sudan adaptive capacity to future climate change as well as to its growth in GHG emissions through integration of climate change uses and concerns into national policies, strategies and development plans. The specific objective is to broad by communicate to the international community priority activities that address Sudan urgent needs for adapting to * adverse impacts of climate change. Expect projects will be in food security, water, harvesting and health.
- Self Assessment of National Capacity Building Needs in Sudan to manage Global environmental issues (NCSA) 2005-2006. the objective of the NCSA process is to provide national stakeholders in Sudan the opportunity to articulate through participating self assessment and analysis of national capacity building needs priorities and constrain to standing against achievement of Global environmental objectives and synergies as set forth in RIO Conventions and related international instruments.

To conclude in Climate Change process in Sudan a lot of activities took place in close coordination with * ministries and institutions. Focal points has been established and our trained experts are now participating in different international meeting and there are about nine experts participating in the preparation of the 4th Assessment reports of IPCC.