

Working with the IPCC: experiences from Sudan

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Sudan and climate change Processes

- Sudan is very committed to the climate change process i.e. to the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the related agreements : Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement
- Sudan is very active in climate change negotiation and was chair for the Group of 77 and China in 2009 and the Chair of Africa
- Sudan is active with the IPCC and contributed/contributing to its Bureau, special reports and reports cycles



Sudan Implemented/implementing number of national programmes/ projects including as:

- National communications (INC; SNC; currently TNC),
- Assessment of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change (AIACC),
- National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA),
- National Adaptation Plan process (NAP),
- Research at level of universities, research institutions and relevant Ministries
- Studies by SECS and other NGOs (e.g. Community Based Adaptation in Africa (CBAA))
- etc.

For implementation of commitments under the UNFCCC Sudan uses IPCC products including:

- IPCC reports (e.g. AR4, AR5)
- Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (<https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/english>)
- Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories IPCC <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/>
- Emissions Factor Database <http://ghgprotocol.org/Third-Party-Databases/IPCC-Emissions-Factor-Database>
- IPCC software
- Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX) https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srex/SREX_Full_Report.pdf
- others

- The work of the IPCC is *policy-relevant* and yet *policy-neutral*, never *policy-prescriptive*.
- For each report the IPCC brings together scientific relevant expertise and maintain: gender, regional balance to insure the credibility of the IPCC
- IPCC process related to report writing, review and approval and acceptance
- When the governments endorse the IPCC reports, they acknowledge the authority of their scientific content.

Between

Science

&

Policy

UNFCCC

KP

*Marrakesh
Accords*



Cancun

PA

1990

1995

2001

2007

2014

2021

ipcc
FAR

ipcc
SAR

ipcc
TAR

ipcc
AR4

ipcc
AR5

ipcc
AR6

Membership of the Bureau of the IPCC

- Vice chair of working Groups for 2 cycles,
- Vice Chair of IPCC
- Interim *chairman* of the *IPCC* since 24 February 2015
- Currently Mr. Goutbi is vice chair for WG III



Dr. Ismail Egzolia

Sudan Contribution to the IPCC reports

- Scoping of reports
- Coordinating lead Authors (CLA),
- Lead Authors (LA)
- Reviewers
- Approval and acceptance of reports

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Sudanese researchers and scientists contributed to:

- IPCC AR4 2007
- IPCC AR5 2014
- The 2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol
- Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX)

LA, CLA, and Reviewers from Sudan **currently** contributing to AR6 cycle's reports including:

- 2019 *Refinement* to the **2006 IPCC** Guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, **land** degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems.
- IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of **1.5 ° C** above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty
- Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).

Challenges of developing countries' researchers

- Limitation of publications from developing countries ,
- Africa is under represented in the AR6; because of many challenges including:
 - Lack of capacities (e.g. lack of modellers)
 - Data challenges (availability, format and accessibility)
 - Need for systematic observation
 - Lack of Funding
 - Technical barriers
 - Language barriers
 - Weak Linkages
- Overcoming these challenges will enhance research and increase peer review publications

Challenges and opportunities for climate change research in Sudan

- Assessment of the current impacts of climate change using long-time series is required
- Assessment of future i.e. medium and long-term impacts, using models and scenarios
- Assessment of options/opportunities and needs for mitigation of GHGs in different sectors
- Engagement and support of policy-maker/ decision-makers, prioritizing climate change issues e.g. adaptation of vulnerable communities

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- Integration of climate change into planning and policies in an informed way; based on good research findings
- Complementary and Comprehensive research by universities and research institutions
- Collaboration/linkage with regional bodies and research institutions
- Move towards action oriented research

Participation in IPCC is an educational process:

- You contribute to and learn how to conduct rigorous process of literature assessment (Assessment vs. synthesis)
- Become an author to a chapter but you also contribute to other chapter *i.e.* contribute to the whole report
- Create linkages with regional and international scientists (could engage in research and papers writing)
- Contribute to IPCC on going reports *e.g.* scoping and review of other reports