Final Narrative Report - ICAT Sudan

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT

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Introduction and situation before the project

Sudan has been engaging with the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) since 2020 to develop and enhance capacity for the Higher Council of Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) to measure the impact of its policies and efforts to mitigate its Greenhouse Gas (GHGs) emissions as per the NDC. Furthermore, to report these policies and efforts publicly and transparently. To this end, the ICAT Sudan project aimed at creating an enabling environment to strengthen the current institutional arrangements and legal frameworks towards a robust national measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) system for climate change. The implementation of the ICAT Sudan project was focused on two priority sectors: Energy and Transport.

Activities started in February 2022 after months of close coordination and collaboration with the Higher Council of Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) of the Government of Sudan, where a draft work plan, associated budget and timetable for ICAT activities were developed. These activities were kicked off by the signing of the Project Cooperation Agreement, the recruitment of national consultants for both priority sectors, and the planning of an inception workshop for the project.

This report provides a synthesis of the key results and lessons learned of the implemented activities.

Country context and key gaps identified

The energy sector has an essential role in Sudan's economy. It supports activities different public services such as health care, education, public transportation, and household electrification, as well as meeting the fuel and electricity needs of the agricultural and industrial sectors. The main sources of primary energy in Sudan are biomass, oil, and hydroelectricity. Coal, natural gas, and uranium are non-existent in Sudan. Currently, Sudan's primary energy mix consists of biomass, hydroelectric power, oil products, and a small amount of solar photovoltaic power.

Energy consumption is dominated by the household and transport sectors. Household energy use in the form of electricity, LPG, and biomass accounts for about 45% of all energy use and has been growing rapidly at an average annual rate of nearly 7% per year. For the transport sector, gasoline and diesel use accounts for about 34% of all energy use and has been growing more slowly at an average annual rate of about 3.3% per year. Combined, all other sectors (commercial, industrial, agricultural, others) account for only 20% although they are experiencing average annual growth of nearly 7% per year.

The INDC, submitted by Sudan (Sudan the 2012 share of global GHG emissions is 0.85%) in 2015, did not quantified an GHG emission reduction target by 2030 although energy (Integration of renewable energy in the power system; Energy efficiency; Electricity thermal generation using Natural Gas), forestry (Afforestation and reforestation; National REDD+ strategy) and waste (Collection; Sanitary landfill; Zero waste concept) are the sectors covered by the program of action. Sudan's INDC goals depend on access to financial resources, including technology transfer and capacity-building. Sudan ratified the Paris Agreement on 2nd August 2017.

However, according to Sudan's First NDC submitted in 2022, the targets in the energy sector are summarized as:

- Grid connect solar and wind power plants 2,140 MW (3,574,580 tCO2e avoided)
- Standalone and mini grid (residential, agriculture and industry) 796 MW (1,086,360 tCO2e avoided)
- Grid Loss in transmission & distribution 1,213 GWh (857,506 tCO2e avoided)
- Promotion of using efficient appliances in residential 2,295 GWh (463,759 tCO2e avoided)

While, in the transportation sector:

- Transition to public transportation
- 10% biofuel blending
- Switching to freight rail

In which 6,449,582 tCO2e will be avoided.

In relation to the ICAT Sudan project, the Government and Sudan identified both energy and transport sectors as the priority areas due to their strategic importance. Additionally, project objectives have been identified by the Sudanese Government:

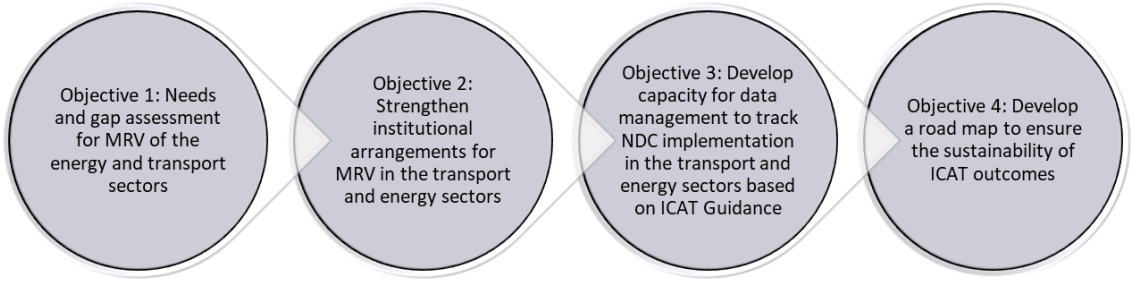

Figure 1: Objectives of the ICAT Sudan project

For coordination of all ICAT activities, the main institutional partner has been the Climate Change Unit (CCU) at the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) constituting the ICAT focal point. The CCU was tasked with coordinating the work and deliverables of ICAT support, implemented by national experts supported and contracted by UNEP-CCC.

Overview of Existing Institutional Arrangements

The Higher Council of Environment and Natural Resource (HCENR) is the leading institution coordinating Sudan's efforts to meet its MRV obligations under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement. Addressing Sudan's obligations under the UNFCCC is characterized by significant engagement of multidisciplinary teams of scientists, engineers, and planners representing relevant national institutions (i.e., federal ministries, universities, research centers, private sector entities, NGOs, and other governmental bodies).

Based on the provisions of environmental legislation passed in 2020, HCENR is chaired by the

Prime Minister of Sudan, and has an Inter-ministerial Committee comprised of ministers and heads of national institutions whose mandate includes environmental protection and conservation of natural resources. A proposed new organizational structure for HCENR has been developed, approved and is currently being implemented. The new structure includes 5 General Directorates:

1- Policies and Planning;
2- Environmental Inspection;
3- Sustainable Resources and Environment Protection;
4- Climate Change, Desertification and Disaster Prevention; and
5- Finance and Human Resources)

In addition to 15 departments/units across those Directorates.

Under the 2020 legislation, the HCENR's Climate Change Unit operates as part of the General Directorate for Climate Change, Desertification and Disaster Prevention. It has five (5) major responsibilities as outlined below.

- Planning, preparation, compilation and submission of the national climate change reports, such as National Communications, Biennial Update Reports, Biennial Transparency Reports, National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), etc;
- Establishment and coordination of the national climate change committee, as well as expert teams on GHG inventory development, GHG mitigation analysis, vulnerability assessment, identification of adaptation strategies, etc;
- Establishment of formal working arrangements and procedures with climate related national institutions and stakeholders;
- Definition and allocation of roles and responsibilities of the different institutions in meeting Sudan MRV obligations; and
- Management of the GHG inventory preparation processes, including technical and institutional capacity building, data collection and archiving, quality controls, technical validation, and the formal government approval process.

During the preparation of the initial and second National Communication, the institutional arrangements related to MRV were established on an ad hoc basis.

1. National Focal Point: Each country designates a national focal point responsible for coordinating its MRV activities. In Sudan the national focal point is the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)

2. Designated National Authority: The designated national authority is responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of the country's MRV system.

3. Technical Experts: Technical experts provide support and guidance on the development and implementation of MRV systems.

4. Independent Review Teams: Independent review teams are responsible for reviewing countries' GHG inventories and other relevant information to ensure accuracy and completeness.

5. UNFCCC Secretariat: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat provides guidance on MRV requirements and facilitates the exchange of information between countries.

Gaps in Sudan's MRV system

Upon development of the needs and gap assessment of MRV in energy and transport sectors, including desk research and multi-stakeholder consultation processes, the ICAT Sudan project identified the following gaps in Sudan's MRV system:

- 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;
- 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.
- Inadequate institutional capacity for GHG inventory development in emitting sectors, specially ENERGY and TRANSPORT sectors; 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.

Addressing country needs through project objectives

Key activities identified to address the gaps

In Sudan, 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. 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.

The immediate goal 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 gas emissions, GHG reductions from mitigation activities in Energy and Transport Sectors. This can be achieved by meeting the stated objectives by ICAT-Sudan which are:

1. Needs and gap assessment for MRV in the energy and transport sectors.
2. Strengthening institutional arrangements for MRV in the transport and energy sectors.
3. Develop capacity for data management to track NDC implementation in the transport and energy sectors based on ICAT methodologies and/or other available tools
4. Develop a road map to ensure the sustainability of ICAT outcomes.

Main outcomes of ICAT Sudan

Assessment and recommendations for strengthening of institutional arrangements in energy and transport sectors

As a result of the multiple gaps identified within the existing MRV system in Sudan, the project elaborated a series of recommendations for MRV improvements in the Energy and Transport sectors. These recommendations are listed below:

- Establishing a legal framework for energy statistics in the power, biomass, and transportation subsectors.
- Such a mandate, along with an adequate legal framework for energy statistics that covers public and private sectors, can at least ensure that all or most of energy data is collected or submitted.
- An adequate legal framework for energy statistics in the institutions involved in conducting surveys can guarantee a budget component specific to surveys, which in turn contributes to energy statistics personnel training and recruitment.
- Setting and maintaining institutional arrangements that are based on consultations, co-operation, and mutual benefit between institutions.
- Utilizing a bottom-up approach in setting institutional arrangements would require extensive consultations between actors in the energy sector. These consultations can help reach data sharing agreements or any other form of agreement or understanding between actors that can sustain a certain agreed-upon data flow, with a fixed schedule that aligns with national data dissemination report timelines. This can be achieved through memorandums of understanding between different actors and the selected lead agency for energy statistics or the MRV unit.
- These agreements or understandings also include sharing of data collection and estimation methodologies, which enhances transparency. Regular consultations can help improve methodologies used. They could also result in the avoidance of duplicate efforts, and thus, contribute to good management of resources.
- Strengthening methodologies and processes.
- Actors involved in energy data collection using surveys must use standardized templates, across different target data groups, appropriate to Sudan. These actors should also be encouraged to follow IPCC guidelines in tabulating activity data. This contributes to the enhancement of the consistency and comparability principles for energy data.
- Digitalization of archives and documentation, with the use of cloud storage and regular backups of data, can prevent data losses and ease access, retrieval, and reuse of data.

Additionally to the recommendations for MRV improvement in both sectors, the ICAT Sudan project proposed new Institutional Arrangements structure for both for energy and transport sectors, using the bottom up approach comprising the relevant informal (such as public and private sectors, NGOs, etc.) and formal data providers/ministries. The proposed institutional arrangements include a data collection unit at the CBS, as well as a data analysis and reporting

unit to be formed with representation from all relevant sectors under the direct supervision of the HCENR. The proposed institutional arrangements can be seen below:

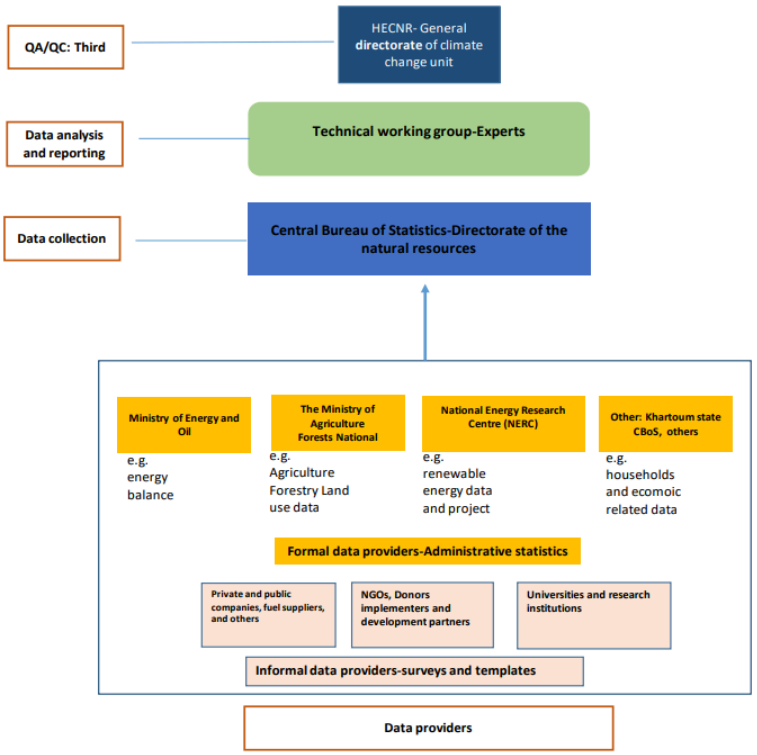

Figure 1: The Proposed Institutional Arrangements for energy sector.

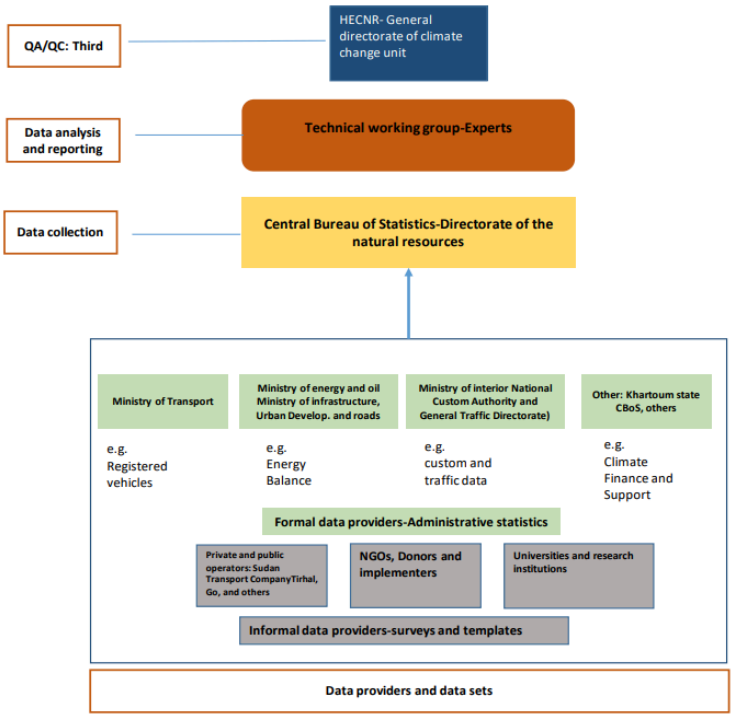

Figure 2: The Proposed Institutional Arrangements for transport sector.

Capacity building through sectoral working groups

Throughout the ICAT Sudan project, collaboration with key stakeholders has been arranged through the creation of Technical Working Groups (TWGs) that would contribute to the project, participating in the capacity building training and workshops organized by the project, as well as supporting in data collection. The structure of the working groups was agreed upon between the project team and HCENR, who engaged key stakeholders via sending official letters to nominated candidates.

The TWGs were officially formed during the Project's Inception Workshop on 15 March 2022, with multiple meetings held despite the socio-political instability in the country during the time of project implementation. Additionally, bilateral meetings and interviews took place with all stakeholders and relevant organizations to collect data on the current status and gaps of the MRV system in Sudan within the energy and transport sectors, informing the results and recommendations of the gap analysis on Sudanese MRV system.

On 20 February 2023, a stakeholder consultation workshop took place gathering members of the Technical Working Groups for energy and transport sectors under the ICAT Sudan project. The overall objective of the workshop was to present, discuss and validate the results obtained from the gap analysis and needs assessment on MRV in both sectors; and to gather data and insights from key stakeholders regarding the current institutional arrangements for MRV in Sudan, its

main gaps, and recommendations for streamlining.

The workshop was attended by 19 participants from multiple line ministries, Central Bureau of Statistics, research centres, private sector, and civil society groups. The workshop was based on presentations and open discussion from the participants. Additionally, a survey was conducted among the technical working groups to assess the state of institutional arrangements for MRV, including assessment on whether there is a mandate to collect data on climate change-related information, the state of capacity and resources of multiple institutions, management structure, authority, stability and adaptability, and sectoral coordination. The results of this survey and workshop were used as basis for the assessment and recommendations on how to improve institutional arrangements for MRV in Sudan.

Training on ICAT Assessment guides to key stakeholders

Throughout October-November 2023, two capacity building training sessions were conducted as part of the ICAT Sudan project, focusing on the fundamentals of the ICAT Renewable Energy (RE) and Transport Pricing (TP) Assessment Guides. Prior to this, Training of Trainers (ToT) recording sessions had been held to prepare facilitators.

The trainings lasted two days for each guide: from the 25th to the 26th of October 2023 for the Renewable Energy Assessment Guide, and from the 7th to the 8th of November 2023 for the Transport Pricing Assessment Guide. Both trainings started with an introductory session on the ICAT RE and TP Assessment Guides respectively, describing its key components and methodology. During the following sessions, participants were introduced to practical exercises and group work sessions aimed at applying the guide's principles.

An integral aspect of the trainings involved discussions on the application of these Assessment Guides to the Sudanese context, identifying barriers within existing policies that hinder the adoption and implementation of renewable energy or transport pricing initiatives. Moreover, dedicated Q&A sessions were conducted to address questions and comments arising from the practical exercises.

Overall, the training provided key stakeholders with a solid foundation and comprehensive understanding of the ICAT RE and TP Assessment Guides, aiming for these guides to be further applied in the planning and development of sectoral policy as well as support the Sudanese government in better NDC target setting and implementation tracking in both sectors.

Development of long-term transparency strategy to improve MRV system in Sudan and ensure sustainability of project outcomes

As part of its project activities, the ICAT Sudan project has provided recommendations for the development of an MRV toolbox and long-term transparency strategy in Sudan’s energy and

transport sectors.

The overall objective of the long-term transparency strategy is to enable Sudan to achieve its national development goals, while effectively addressing climate change. Effective climate action requires strengthened institutional arrangements, that ensure the availability of sound data and information, as well as a sustainable flow of both. This would enable the country to design and implement evidence-based policies and programs, that constitute the country's climate action in line with the Paris Agreement. A strong transparency framework enhances climate action's national ownership, integration of stakeholders, and consequently, ensures accountability at national and international levels. Moreover, it allows climate action to be integrated into the national planning process, improves finance mobilization, and thus, enables transformational change.

The main elements of the proposed MRV toolbox and long-term transparency strategy include the following:

1. Proposing a tracking tool for monitoring implementation of NDC in both sectors, and identification/recommendation of a list of indicators that can be used to track NDC implementation.
2. Introduction of a long-term transparency strategy in both sectors, highlighting objectives and recommended actions to strengthen MRV systems. By outlining objectives related to greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory development, mitigation actions, and adaptation measures, this strategy provides a clear roadmap for enhancing transparency within the energy and transport sectors.
3. Recommendations and roadmap for the long-term sustainability of ICAT Sudan project outcomes, detailing concrete steps for institutional framework consolidation, capacity building, knowledge transfer, and long-term financing mechanisms, ensuring the ICAT project's effectiveness beyond initial support.

Recommendations for strengthening of institutional arrangements

After thorough analysis and stakeholder consultation from the project team, the following recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements were proposed:

Appointing a regulatory body is necessary for Sudan's energy sector. Despite “Energy" becoming a title of a federal ministry after 2019, there exists no specific directorate or subsidiary tasked with overseeing energy policies and statistics. It is crucial to establish a regulatory body with the authority to supervise the entire energy sector, encompassing fossil fuels, biomass, and electricity. This entity should ensure compliance with transparency requirements, enforce regulations, and impose penalties for non-compliance.

It is necessary to develop a comprehensive energy policy in Sudan. Such a policy should delineate the nation's objectives, targets, and strategies for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Additionally, it should incorporate measures to promote renewable energy sources and enhance energy efficiency.

Another recommendation is Increasing transparency in reporting and decision-making processes within the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum. This entails enhancing data provision and transparency regarding energy projects, including information on contracts, licenses, permits, and actual fuel consumption across various sectors, firms, and institutions. Furthermore, strengthening monitoring and reporting systems within the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and its affiliated bodies. This involves incorporating GHG emissions from various energy uses into monitoring and reporting mechanisms. It requires the establishment of robust data collection systems and the regular reporting of activity data and emissions to HCENR.

It is also recommended to engage stakeholders in the development of Sudan's energy policies and decision-making processes. This entails involving civil society organizations, local communities, and private sector actors in the formulation of energy policies to ensure diverse perspectives are considered and to garner support for sustainable energy solutions.

Regarding capacity building, increasing capacity within government agencies responsible for implementing climate policies related to the energy sector is crucial. This includes providing training on climate change mitigation strategies, renewable energy technologies, and monitoring and reporting systems.

Lastly, the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, along with relevant entities, should engage in international cooperation with other countries in order to foster international cooperation to mitigate climate change impacts on the energy sector. This collaboration should include sharing best practices, technology transfer, and securing financial support for sustainable energy projects.

Next steps and implementation of long-term transparency strategy

Building on the main findings and outcomes of the project:

Due to the current situation of war and instability in Sudan, building on the main project outcomes in the short-term is unlikely, especially when it comes to reporting and processing of sector level data. However, the project has been successful in identifying and engaging key stakeholders consistently from the beginning of implementation.

In order to continue building on the outcomes of the ICAT Sudan project and continue building on the enhancement of Sudan's MRV systems, the following activities should be prioritized:

- Collaborating with key stakeholders on capacity building activities and institutional framework strengthening and implement the recommendations for strengthening of institutional arrangements in both sectors, including the development of policies and regulations that will ensure information flows between primary data collectors and the Central Bureau of Statistics as designated data collection entity.
- Developing and establishing the proposed NDC tracking tool with its indicator list and design features to monitor progress towards transport sector NDCs.
- Preparing a detailed implementation plan and budget for operationalizing the long-term transparency strategy focusing on GHG inventory development, mitigation actions, and adaptation measures within the transport sector.
- Follow the roadmap for ICAT project sustainability, focusing on institutional consolidation, capacity building, knowledge transfer, and long-term financing.
- Continuously engage stakeholders (civil society, private sector, local communities) through the designated roadmap for communication and collaboration.

Steps for implementation of long-term transparency strategy

The following operational plan provides a clear roadmap for building and operating a sustainable, long-term transparency framework in Sudan's energy and transport sectors. By following these steps and continuously adapting based on progress and emerging needs, Sudan can significantly strengthen its MRV systems, enhance NDC tracking, and ultimately achieve its sustainability objectives.

- Establish a National Transparency Committee (NTC): Comprised of representatives from relevant ministries, private sector, and civil society, the NTC will oversee transparency efforts and guide framework implementation.
- Conduct capacity needs assessment: Identify specific training and resources needed to effectively operate the transparency framework for both energy and transport sectors.
- Develop training programs: Tailor training to address identified needs, focusing on GHG inventory methodologies, data collection and management, NDC tracking tools, and mitigation/adaptation strategies.
- Implement training programs: Train relevant personnel from government agencies, private companies, and NGOs on utilizing the transparency framework and tools.

- Support knowledge transfer: Facilitate knowledge exchange between national stakeholders and international experts through workshops, online platforms, and secondment opportunities.
- Refine the proposed NDC tracking tool: Collaborate with stakeholders to further develop the tool based on specific needs and data availability.
- Integrate the tool with existing systems: Connect the NDC tracking tool with relevant data sources in the transport sector for seamless data flow and efficient monitoring.
- Pilot test the tool: Use real-world data to test the tool's functionality and identify any improvements needed before nationwide implementation.
- Improve GHG inventory development: Refine methodologies and data collection processes to enhance the accuracy and completeness of emissions data in both energy and transport sectors.
- Develop baseline scenarios and projections: Establish baselines for emissions and key indicators in both sectors to track progress towards NDC targets and project future trends.
- Conduct regular reporting and analysis: Prepare and submit transparent reports on emissions, mitigation actions, and adaptation measures according to international guidelines and NDC commitments.
- Develop sustainable financing mechanisms: Explore options for long-term financial support for the transparency framework, including public-private partnerships, international grants, and carbon revenue mechanisms.
- Strengthen institutional frameworks: Foster long-term institutional ownership by integrating the transparency framework into relevant government processes and policies.
- Expand transparency framework: Utilize the initial success in energy and transport to gradually integrate the framework into other sectors (e.g., agriculture, waste) for comprehensive national transparency.
- Continue stakeholder engagement: Maintain open communication channels with stakeholders through regular consultations, feedback mechanisms, and public awareness campaigns.
- Monitor and evaluate framework effectiveness: Regularly assess the impact of the transparency framework on achieving NDC targets, improving decision-making, and promoting sustainable development.

The following table shows list of activities and the anticipated duration for each activity (in parallel form):

#		Activities	Est-period-weeks

1	**Building on the ICAT project outcomes**		**6**
	1.1	Communicate with decision makers and other stakeholders the outcomes of the ICAT project	
	1.2	Develop a detailed work program for the long term transparency strategy in both the energy and transport sectors	
	1.3	Develop a TOR for contractual services within the detailed transparency strategy	
2	**NDC Tracking Tool**		**32**
	2.1	Tool development: Finalize the NDC tracking tool based on the proposed list of indicators and design features.	
	2.2	Building and operationalize the Tool : Create a TOR for contractual services to develop an online platform customized for each stakeholder	
	2.3	Data collection: Establish data collection mechanisms for monitoring progress towards NDC targets in the transport sector.	
	2.4	Capacity building: Train relevant stakeholders on using and interpreting the tool for informed decision-making.	
	2.5	Reporting and dissemination: Regularly publish reports on progress towards NDC targets, ensuring transparency and accountability.	
3	**Long-Term Transparency Strategy**		**28**
	3.1	GHG inventory development: Enhance the national GHG inventory system for energy and transport sectors through building and disseminating data gathering, calculation spreadsheets.	
	3.2	Mitigation action tracking: Develop a system to track and monitor the implementation and effectiveness of mitigation actions in both sectors using ICAT guidance	
	3.3	Support Needed: Collaborate with technical partners for technological support and capacity building.	
	3.4	Adaptation measure monitoring: Establish a system to monitor the progress and impact of adaptation measures implemented in the energy and transport sectors.	
	3.5	Regular review and update: Regularly review and update the strategy to reflect evolving national priorities and international guidelines.	
4	**Synergies with CBIT**		**48**
	4.1	Joint workshops and trainings: Organize joint workshops and training sessions on transparency, MRV, and NDC implementation for both ICAT and CBIT stakeholders.	
	4.2	Knowledge exchange platform: Establish a knowledge exchange platform to share best practices, methodologies, and resources between ICAT and CBIT projects.	
	4.3	Joint advocacy initiatives: Collaborate on joint advocacy initiatives to promote the importance of transparency and climate action in Sudan.	
5	**Roadmap for ICAT Project Sustainability**		**32**
	5.1	Institutional framework consolidation: Strengthen institutional capacity within the Ministry of Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure to manage and sustain the transparency framework.	
	5.2	Capacity building: Develop and implement long-term capacity building programs for stakeholders involved in data collection, analysis, reporting, and communication.	
	5.3	Knowledge transfer: Develop mechanisms for transferring knowledge and expertise gained from the ICAT project to relevant institutions and stakeholders.	
	5.4	Long-term financing mechanisms: Implement sustainable financing mechanisms to support the long-term operation and maintenance of the transparency framework.	
6	**Continuous Stakeholder Engagement**		**36**
	6.1	Strengthening institutional setup: Signing NDA and MOA between the institutions as proposed in the ICAT project and develop standard operating procedures (SOPs)	
	6.2	Stakeholder networking : Establish platforms for information sharing and knowledge exchange.	
	6.3	Regular consultations: Establish regular communication channels and platforms for ongoing consultations and feedback from stakeholders.	
	6.4	Capacity building for stakeholders: Train and empower stakeholders to participate actively in transparency processes through running a monthly hands-on training session by ICAT experts	
	6.5	Public awareness campaigns: Raise awareness about the importance of transparency and climate	

		action among the general public through the TWG and National consultants (weekly webinar)	
7	**Monitoring and evaluation**		**48**
	7.1	Develop a detailed timeline for implementing the activities outlined above, with clear milestones and deliverables.	
	7.2	Establish a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track progress and assess the effectiveness of the framework.	
	7.3	Conduct regular reviews and adapt the plan as needed to ensure its ongoing relevance and effectiveness.	
8	**Scalability**		**20**
	8.1	Extend the framework to cover other sectors beyond energy and transport.	
	8.2	Contribute to the development of a national transparency system for broader climate action monitoring.	