



The Republic of Sudan

# *Sudan Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)*

Presentation to 17<sup>th</sup> PC Meeting of the FCPF



# Sudan REDD+Team

Some 34  
Sudanese  
experts,  
60%-40%  
Male/Female  
Two  
International  
Consultants





# Republic of Sudan: The Country Situation

Parameter	1900	2012
Land Area	2.7 Mkm <sup>2</sup>	1.9 Mkm <sup>2</sup>
Arable land	n.a.	84 Mha
Forests	60 Mha	22.6 Mha
Rangelands	100 Mha	96 Mha
Population	2.0 M	33.4. M
Animals	10 M	120 M



## Sudan post July 2011

[www.worldofmaps.net](http://www.worldofmaps.net)



# Sudan REDD+ Ultimate Objective:

*“Conserving the country’s renewable natural resources particularly forests, woodlands, range resources and wildlife habitats, assessment of their present condition and subsequently subject them to sustainable management and maximizing their direct and indirect benefits in a participative, transparent and equitable manner.”*

# TAP Report May 2014

<b>Component</b>	<b>TAP Synthesis Review for PC16</b>	<b>TAP Synthesis Review PC17 2014</b>
<b>1 a. National Readiness Management Arrangements</b>	<b>Partially met</b>	<b>Met</b>
<b>1 b Information Sharing and Stakeholder Dialogue</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>Met</b>
<b>1 c Consultation and Participation Process</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>Met</b>
<b>2 a Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance</b>	<b>Largely met</b>	<b>Met</b>
<b>2 b REDD+ Strategy Options</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>Met</b>
<b>2 c Implementation Framework</b>	<b>Largely met</b>	<b>Met</b>
<b>2 d Social &amp; Environmental Impacts during Preparation and Implementation</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>Met</b>
<b>3 Reference Level</b>	<b>Partially met</b>	<b>Largely Met</b>
<b>4 a Monitoring Emissions and Removals</b>	<b>Largely met</b>	<b>Met</b>
<b>4 b Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts and Governance</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>Met</b>
<b>5 Schedule and Budget</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>Met</b>
<b>6 Program Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Framework</b>	<b>Largely met</b>	<b>Met</b>

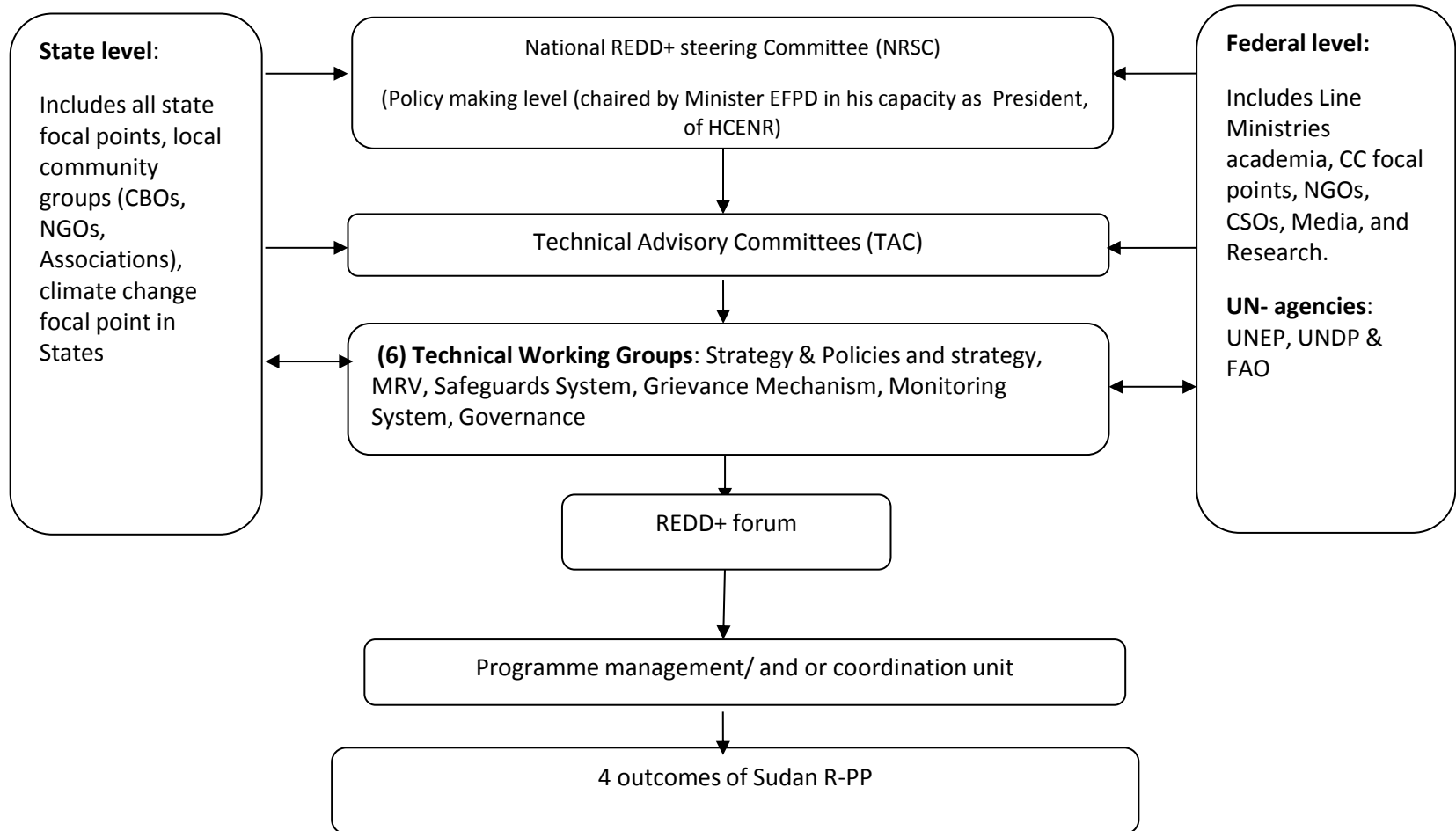
# 1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements

## Means & Steps Towards Realization of a National REDD+ Programme

- Analysis of the current situation
- Setting up necessary institutional structures and supporting arrangements to manage and co-ordinate the REDD+ Readiness process to result in development and implementation of a coherent and successful REDD+ Strategy and a MRV system, together with other attendant components
- Ensure that the National REDD+ Programme has the necessary enabling decision-making authority, expertise, and wide-ranging stakeholder participation
- Ensure that the REDD+ programme is supported by technical capacity & effective communication
- Mainstreaming REDD+ into broader cross-sectoral plans and programmes, including goals of national development, CC and REDD+



# Sudan National REDD+ Programme Implementation Body Structure



# Grievances Management & Conflicts Resolution

- Sudan has long experience in conflict resolution between government & communities including from forest reservation since early 20th century.
- Potential issues: Sharing of benefits and co-benefits, landlessness, equity , sustainability of resource use, conflict of interest between different land users and government authorities at local, state or national level
- Prospective Grievances Management & Conflicts Resolution Mechanism: *Complaint receipt, investigation, ruling/verdict and monitoring & database formation*
- There is a Federal Bureau for Grievances affiliated to the National Assembly (Parliament) and the envisaged mechanism would build upon and strengthen the existing system
- Unresolved issues would be referred to Higher Justice (Ministry of Adel)



# 1b. Information Sharing and Stakeholder Dialogue

Sudan REDD+ process planning developed through a broad based consultative process where relevant stakeholders have been involved via:

- Planning workshops and meetings at local, state and national levels
- Group discussion sessions local , state & national levels
- Comprehensive review of REDD+ related literature & jargon and translation into Arabic language and dissemination
- National validation workshops (key stakeholders at a national level)



A. *Inception Stage August 2009 – September 2011*: Encompassed in-house consultations, meetings, workshops & round-table seminars to identify potential stakeholder groups & partners

B. *Second stage February - April 2012*: Early consultation & participation process and culminated in the development of Sudan's First Draft REDD+ Preparedness Strategy

C. *Third stage August 2012 – November 2013*: endeavoured to formulate *Sudan's REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)*

D. *Early 2014*: Consultation process is part of National Programme of FNC

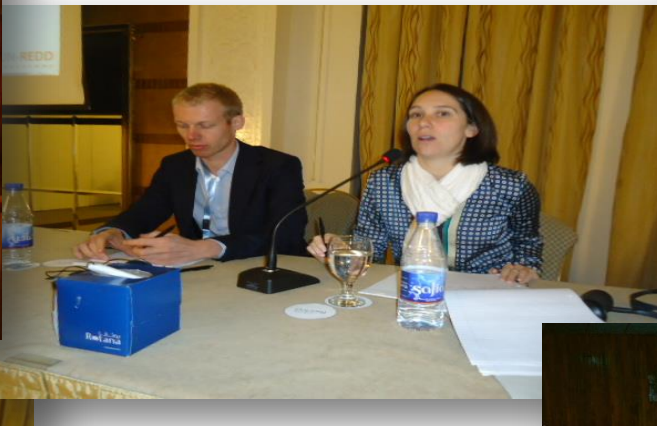
# 1c. Consultation and Participation Process

Comments	Source of Comments	Reflection of Comments in the R-PP
Lack of awareness	Farmers, pastoralists, local people.	Proposed awareness campaigns
Lack of capacities	Institutions, NGOs	Capacity building programs
Expected grievances	Local communities, farmers, pastoralists, other land users	Proposed grievances redress mechanism
Bias in gender and marginalized groups	Women and local people	Stakeholders involvement and equity in benefits sharing
Landlessness	Stakeholders	Proposed projects in forests areas, REDD+ process advocate and initiate agricultural reform
Sharing of benefits and co-benefits	Stakeholders	REDD+ Planning and implementation
Dissemination of Arabicized REDD+ gorgon and concepts,	Local communities (non-English speakers)	Outreach and sharing of information
Stakeholders involvement	FTM	Remarks factored in





## Meetings & workshops REDD+





## 2a. Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

- **Agricultural expansion**  
17 Mha converted to mechanized & traditional rain fed and irrigated agriculture during 1940-2012.
- **Energy wood and other wood consumption**  
Forests contribute 70 - 81 percent of energy supply. 21 million m<sup>3</sup> round wood used in 2010, of which 88% is fuel wood, with increasing demand, also by refugees.
- **Grazing & browsing of increasing numbers of domestic animals**  
Impedes natural restocking of forest stands. Browsing and branch cutting impact young trees. Soil compaction diminishes moisture capacity.
- **Forest fires, pests and diseases, droughts**  
Fire, fungal and insect attacks hinder natural regeneration. Fires are used for land preparation causing serious problem in nearly all forest areas.





## 2b. REDD+ Strategic Options to address the Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

1. Substitute unsustainable fuel wood and charcoal with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
2. Increase the use of sustainable charcoal
3. Increase firewood efficiency
4. Subsidize renewable energy production and grid infrastructure
5. Increase gum Arabic production
6. Forest conservation and sustainable forest management
7. Reforestation
8. Crop intensification and balanced livestock production

***The proposed REDD+ strategy options will be screened and prioritized in an inclusive and participatory consultation process with key stakeholder groups***

## 2b. REDD+ Strategic Options to address the Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

### TAP Comment

- Indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation need to be more clearly emphasized in the sub-component
- provide a commentary on whether and how the secession of South Sudan may have affected the current forest policy

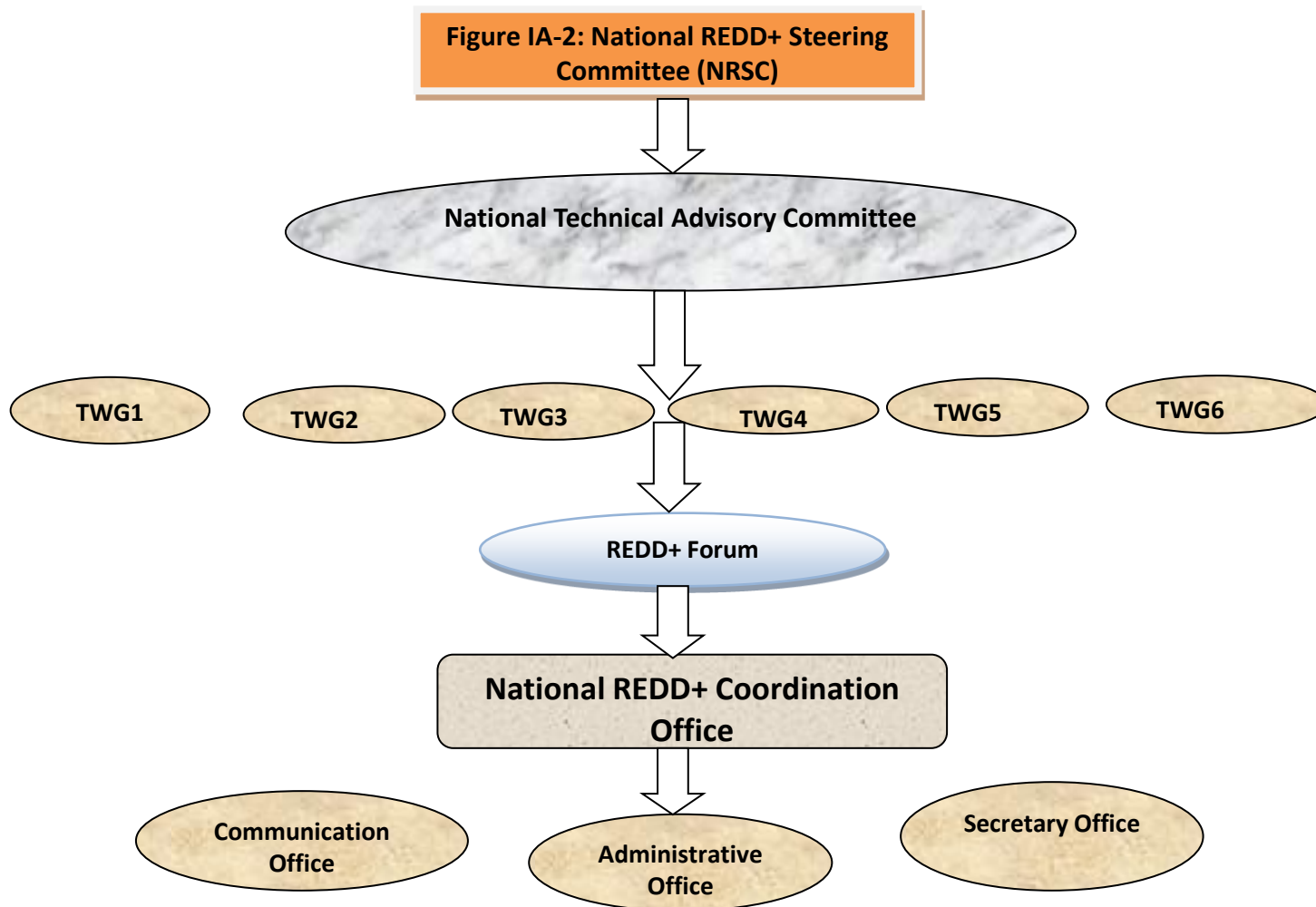
### Response

- Demand for forest product (mainly poverty increase the demand for forest products) but analysis to support this,
- secession of South Sudan affected the current forest policy. Narrative reflects the implications including hindrance of free mobility to people, trade, pastoralists and utilization of rangelands

# Sudan REDD+ Implementation Arrangements

- A. Sudan National REDD+ Steering Committee (SNRSC):
  - *A.1. Composition shall have fair, gender, ethnic, sectoral and geographic representation,*
    - A.1.1. Chair: Federal Minister in Charge of Forestry,
    - A.1.2. Members: State Ministries of Agriculture & Livestock, DG Forest Service , Reps of : Private Sector, NGOs, CSOs (Farmer Union, Pastoralists Union, Women Groups, GAPAs), Forest Dependent Communities, Forest Dependent Ethnic Groups, Donors & Development Partners,
  - *A.2. Members of the Steering Committee sit in on complete parity: One member one vote.*
- B. Advisory Committee:  
FAO, UNDP, UNEP & WB + National & International Consultants

## 2c. REDD+ Implementation Framework





## 2d. Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD+ Implementation

- Social and environmental impacts will occur regarding sharing of benefits and co-benefits, land use rights, equity, sustainability of resource use, conflict between land users and government authorities
- Following the Common Approach, a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) will be done, generating an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

### *During Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy:*

- Addressing legal, institutional, regulatory and capacity gaps to manage environmental and social priorities associated with the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
- Proposing risk minimizing REDD+ Strategy Options

### *During Implementation of the REDD+ Strategy:*

- Addressing remaining environmental and social risks and potential impacts of policies, regulations, investments, or projects during the implementation of the R-PP or R-Package (ESMF)

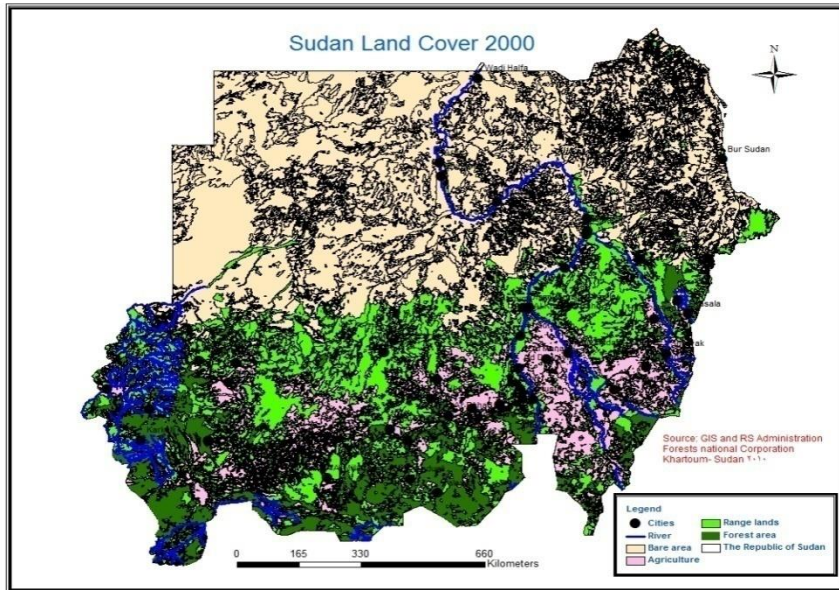


### 3. Develop a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level

- Based on the UNFCCC requirements and Sudan national circumstances, the R-PP proposes an action plan, approaches, methods and an outline of the data to be collected and be used to establish FRL/REL
- The development of the REL/FRL will be based on a consultative participatory approach, involving all relevant custodians, institutions and stakeholders at Federal and State levels
- Stepwise approach envisaged for the preparation of Sudan's REL/FRL

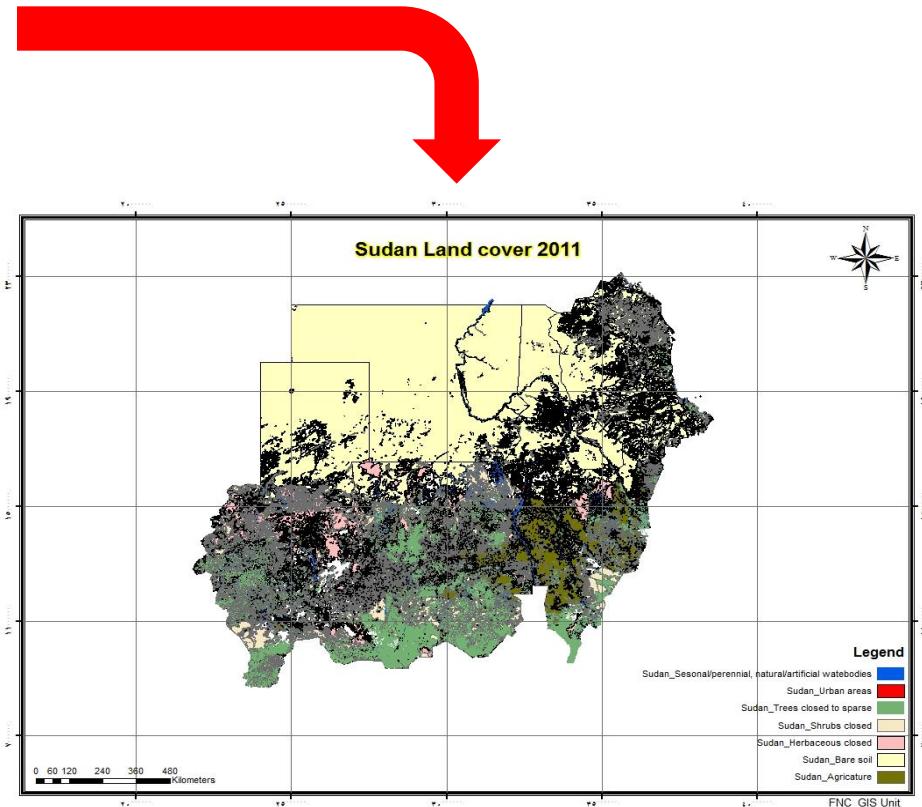
1. Establishing the REL/FRL Experts Team
2. Framing Sudan's REL/FRL
3. Defining the approach for the construction of REL/FR
4. Data collection
5. Developing the REL/FRL
6. Documentation
7. REL/FRL Update

### 3. Develop a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level



Sudan Land Cover 2000 (Africover). Forests 27.0 Mha

**Problems:**  
Forest degradation  
Data comparability



Sudan Land Cover 2011 (SIFSIA): Forests 21.8 Mha

### 3. Reference Level

#### TAP Comment

- Methodological steps under Component 3 that have been outlined be expressed in the context of Sudan, an assessment on the suitability of existing data be provided, and that additional data and capacity needs are clearly stated

#### Response

- Component is totally restructured under the following sub-component:
- Past forest assessments:
  - *Forest cover change assessment*
  - *Management of Reference (Emission) Levels*
  - **Methodological schedule and expected outputs**
  - Institutional setting



## 4a. National Forest Monitoring

A National country specific forest monitoring system will be established and become operational, with a functioning MRV system, which is able to detect progress of activities under REDD+ planned activities:

1. Development and operationalization of a country-specific forest MRV
2. Remote Sensing
3. Development of MRV Action Plan
4. Forest Inventory
5. Enhanced Capacities Building for resource custodians & stakeholders involved in monitoring and MRV
6. Develop emission factors for REDD+-related activities based on existing data
7. Carry out field training programmes at demonstration sites to test the use of activity data and emission factors
8. Undertaking cost benefit analysis for the Forest Monitoring System

## 4b. Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards

- Sudan's forests provide a wide range of ecosystem products, services and functions of great importance for people's life and for the environment
- When such understanding is reflected in co-benefits generation it will enhance integrated management of forests to guarantee safeguards of the co-benefits while managing for REDD+ and CC mitigation effects
- Multiple benefits in association with REDD+ activities are apt to decelerate and eventually prevent deforestation and forest degradation
- Hence, monitoring of the multiple benefits and safeguards is an important component of the National REDD+ Strategy in Sudan



## 4a. Monitoring Reporting and Verification

### TAP Comment

- The subcomponent could be made clearer by specific commentary on the type and numbers of skills in MRV in Sudan, key institutions and their likely responsibilities, followed by additional needs in skills and equipment, or even the creation of a collaborative structure.

### Response

- Component 4a has been expanded to include a section on the structure of the Sudan Forest Monitoring System (SFMS), including its main components of National Forest Inventory (NFI), Land Monitoring System (LMS) and REDD+ Project Registry (RPR), and how these interact and implement the MRV functions.

## 4a. Monitoring Reporting and Verification

### TAP Comment

- The involvement of forest dependent people and local community groups and a description of their capacity needs to participate should be included in the sub-component.

### Response

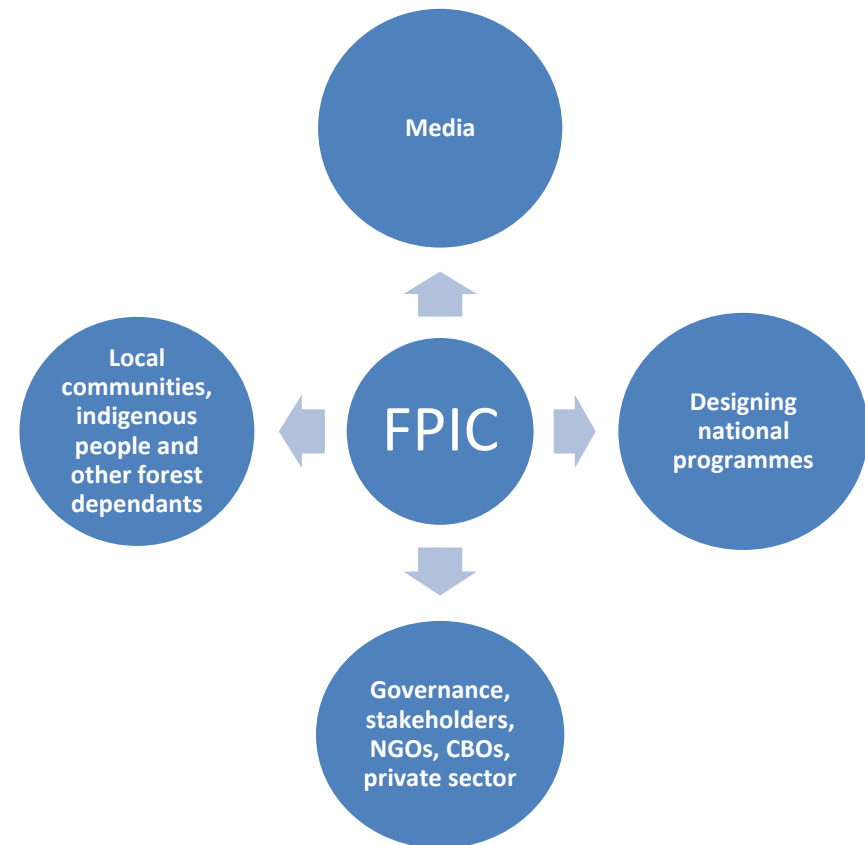
- Specific reference is made to the involvement of local communities in the implementation of REDD+ projects and the measurement of parameters specific to the activities developed. The SFMS – and then specifically the RPR – will allow project implementers to upload such measurements and to review their performance over time and in comparison to regional averages, etc.



## 4b. Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards: Implementation of FPIC

*Through REDD+ units in all Sudan's States in coordination with HQ the FPIC process will continue safeguarding participation and representation of stakeholders during R-PP implementation related to:*

- Strategy options for programs / projects
- Decisions on access to forest lands & enforcement of such regulations
- Trials & research activities to support REDD+ strategies
- Measurement & monitoring activities to support the design of RLs/REs for REDD+
- Measurement of forest carbon stocks as part of an MRV



## 4b. Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards: Implementation of FPIC

- **Biodiversity**
- **Livelihood benefits**
- **Water harvesting**

### Key Issues relevant to design of safeguards system

1. Policy coherence and consistency with international agreements, as in Sudan the benefits from forest land and forest tenure is quite clear.
2. Transparent and effective governance & Information sharing
3. Actions to reduce displacement of emission
4. Respect the knowledge and rights of indigenous people and local communities
5. Full and effective stakeholder participation
6. Actions to address the risks of reversals

## 5: Revised Schedule and Budget

- Total budget for all planned activities over next four years shows how the amount could be divided between Government of Sudan, FCPF and UN-REDD
- Evidently, most of the total cost of US\$ 7.82 million is needed over the first two years
- As innovative activities may encounter difficulties and delays, the annual budgets should be made transferable up to 2017

Overall Budget (thousand US\$)	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Grand Total	2,090	3,735	1,685	310	7,820
Government					320
FCPF					3,500
UN-REDD Programme					4,000

## 6: Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- Republic of Sudan will account for the progress made towards REDD+ readiness and develop the necessary detailed Programme M&E Framework, allowing to immediately flag when planned activities are getting delayed
- A combination of process and product indicators shall be used, as outlined in the draft M&E Framework

Main Activities	Sub-Activities
Review of draft Programme M&E Framework including risk assessment	Meeting with main stakeholder groups
	Elaboration of final version of M&E Framework
Annual evaluation of programme progress against the M&E Framework	ToR for external evaluations
	External evaluations of programme performance
Updating of M&E Framework and dissemination of results and proposals for corrective actions	Updating of M& E Framework
	Dissemination of results

# Acknowledgements

- Situation Analysis, Strategy & R-PP 85% Sudanese Inputs with 15% from UNDP, DIFD & UNEP
- Resource Custodians & Stakeholders,
- Line Ministries, NGOs, CSOs, PS,
- National Consultants & Experts,
- International Consultants,
- DIFD, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, WB,
- Tools, Guidelines & Methodologies by UN-REDD & FCPF,
- TAP Reviewers









Thanks for following

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