

Consultation Workshop on Sudan REDD+ Strategy

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Review on REDD+ Activities 2010-2011



Introduction

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has provided a platform to the international community to negotiate and take measures for climate change mitigation.

REDD Concept

- **The concept of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation Plus (REDD+)** was developed, as an incentive based mitigation response, for Montreal climate change negotiations (**COP 11**) in **2005** to address **17-25%** reported share from deforestation and forests degradation of global greenhouse gas emissions.

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- In 2007, Bali Action Plan agreed at the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in **Bali (COP-13)** came as a commitment toward forest conservation, sustainable forest management and the enhancement of carbon stocks in an effort to reduce the share of GHG emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation.

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- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) is an effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development.
- “REDD+” goes beyond deforestation and forest degradation, and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

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- Maintaining forest ecosystems can contribute to increased resilience to climate change. To achieve these [multiple benefits](#), REDD+ will require the full engagement and respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities.



REDD Initiative in Sudan

- Sudan ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1993 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2005.
- Sudan has not been able to realize the potential of fully participating in REDD+ and other market and non-market carbon initiatives

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- This is attributed to inadequate technical capacities,
- inadequate pool of expertise in understanding REDD+ procedures and requirements
- lack of functional databases to facilitate sustainable management e.g. forest management, forest conservation, decision-support tools for management and calculating the carbon stock.
- Absence of forest definitions and forests classifications;
- Inadequate capacity to assess REDD+ potential in Sudan

Cont

- The Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) represents the Government of Sudan's (GoS) National Focal Point for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- The HCENR plays an advisory role in policymaking with regard to climate-related initiatives within the government.
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- To address the constraints mentioned the Government of Sudan has required assistance in a program to prepare a National Strategy for REDD+.

UNDP Initiative

- UNDP initiated its support to HCENR and the Forests National Corporation and implemented a capacity development project in support of REDD and CDM in Sudan in 2010/2011. (Capacity Development on CDM and REDD Project)

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- Forests National Corporation established a National REDD+ unit with a mandate to develop the framework for REDD+ strategic plan, such work was done in collaboration with **UNDP** and HCENR.
- Series of training workshops have been implemented in the three phases:
 - the inception workshop of REDD+ has been done in August 2010, targeted Trainers of Training (TOT), from different States and related institutions.
 - in order to develop the capacities and awareness of participants on the issues related to REDD+ Readiness

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- the second workshop in December 2010, focusing on two main issues. First issue was a-quick assessment of the forest resources, includes the review and overview of the forest inventory by assessing of global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) related to Sudan, Afri-cover database and partial inventories, in order to set out the status of Sudan forest.
- The second issue was forest classification according to the benefits and co-benefits that have been addressed to identify forest classes according to: the function, ecological zone, and ownership. The workshop was targeted 75 participants forest officers, Extensionist, and in addition to the same group participated in the first training workshop (TOT).

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- in April 2011A five groups consulted from different geographical regions of (Darfur, Kordofan, Eastern, Central and Northern Sudan), to collect data related to; inventory, rate of degradation and deforestation, indigenous people, local communities and other forest dependant

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- The group assess the degradation and deforestation rate and data related to indigenous people and other dependant forest in Sudan, these data presented in the third training workshop, the compilation of these data will be set as bases of guidelines for strategic plan and framework for REDD+ in Sudan.

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- In September 2011; the fourth training workshop was conducted, to present the compiled data from different five regions of Sudan, forests definitions and guidelines for forest Classification. These data and information used to set guidelines of REDD+ strategy and to establish a framework for REDD+ in Sudan.

Outcomes

- capacity building, engagement of stakeholder, effective and inclusive national governance, dissemination of information and baseline establishment,
- Public & private sectors involved in all activities
- National capacities for effective negotiations and planning related to REDD-plus are developed.

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- national assessment of forest sector for preparation of the REDD+ roadmap in Sudan was organized
- the basic criteria for forest definition and classification were identified

Planned Objectives and Activities

- Sudan joint UN-REDD programme as an observer in UN-REDD Programme; and also formally requested to join the World Bank`s initiative of Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF

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- Forest National Cooperation (FNC) with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Food and Agriculture Organization for United Nations (FAO), is planning to adopt a joint Sudan REDD+ action plan for 2011-2012, to create a collaborative floor with a three United Nations agencies that support REDD + (UNDP, UNEP and FAO).

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Main Objectives

- **Complete and finalize Sudan National Strategy in REDD+ Readiness in 2012,**
- **Promote REDD projects and guidelines in Sudan national development strategy**

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- Now, Sudan is a partner in UN-REDD. Partner countries can take advantage of many other benefits of the UN-REDD Programme, such as networking, and knowledge sharing, including current information about REDD+ readiness activities.

UNEP and REDD

UNEP has provided:

- **Technical support**
- **Financial support**

- Sudan REDD+ Initiative
- REDD+ consultancy with partnership with the British Embassy and FNC
- Testing Social Environmental Principles and Criteria tool



UNEP supported 8 participants to attend International Conferences and REDD meetings

1. Climate Change Negotiation in Bangkok , in April 2011. **2 Participants**
2. Climate Change Conference (COP 17), in November 2011 Durban, South Africa. **2 participants and one staff**





UNEP supported 2 participants and one staff to attend the Seventh UN-REDD Policy Board in Berlin, October 2011

Thank



You