



Regional Exchange Workshop on Designing and implementing the REDD+ Strategy and Emissions Reduction Program Report

September 2018

REDD+ Sudan Regional workshop was organized during the period 16 – 18 September 2018, in Khartoum, at The Grand Holiday Villa Hotel. A total of 100 participants have attended the workshop. They represented different REDD+ countries (Kenya, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda, and South Africa in addition to Sudan participants. The 18 REDD+ focal points at states, line ministries, Gum Arabic producer association, Civil Society Organization and Indigenous People organization, analytical studies consultants, and private sector have also participated in this regional workshop.

The report is presented the description of daily presentations delivered by participants and also provides a series of annexes with detailed information. A large number of photos and film are available separately to the participants. REDD+ Regional workshop has been supported financially by FCPF fund through the World Bank. The action was organized by the Sudan REDD+ PMU.

Rationale for the Regional Workshop

As REDD+ is a relatively new concept for the different REDD+ countries, the opportunity to learn from each other will provide valuable knowledge for designing and implementing emissions reduction programs at the national level. Although Sudan has already been exposed to experiences in Ethiopia and Ghana which have been reflected in acceleration of the momentum of the REDD+ readiness phase, the regional workshop will be an added value that could provide more insight and opportunities to Sudan. Added to that, the diversity of the ecological landscape for Sudan (desert, mountains forest, Riverine forest, and savannah) and the integrated approaches to natural resource management will offer the space for sharing Sudan's unique lessons. This regional workshop would also enable Sudan to glean innovative approaches to managing its diverse landscape from FCPF participant countries.

Objectives of the Workshop

1. To share the lessons learnt from other countries in the sub-region on designing and implementing REDD+ national strategies and emissions reduction programs and derive applicable lessons for Sudan.
2. To share experiences from Capacity Building of Indigenous People (IPs) in REDD+ readiness in Africa (MPDIO) & PAC JA) funded by the FCPF.

Expected outcomes

1. Enhanced capacity of participants to improve REDD+ national strategies and emissions reduction programs in their respective countries through interactive knowledge exchange
2. Exchange of lessons learnt in the design and implementation of REDD+ national strategies and emission reduction programs
3. Exchange of lessons learnt from IPs at the regional and national level

Workshop Program

Day One: Sunday, 16 Sept 2018

The opening session

The opening session started by reciting Holly Guran, and the opening session chaired by the Mr. Arif, who is the specialist in the environmental media. Sudan REDD+ Program coordinator introduced a welcoming word to thanks the participants, the World Bank, and representatives of the communities and focal points, opening remarks presented by Co TTL, followed by welcoming remarks from FNC DG Dr. Mohammed Ali Elhadi and final remarks from the undersecretary of ministry of Agriculture and forests.

The second session;

In this session three presentation have been presented as follows:

1. Overview on Sudan forest ; focusing on types of forests, annual rate of planation, benefits for local people, and contribution on economy of Sudan
2. Presentation from Ghana; focus on the strategy of REDD+ and the main activities in the implementation phase, REDD+ in Ghana target and explain the non-carbon benefits which is very important for African countries mainly for dry land countries, also the presentation reflected the activities in coco forest, Shea butter and the engagement of the private sector
3. Presentation from Ethiopia; covered REDD+ readiness Planning and Implementation, Rethinking forestry: regional implication of REDD+ program
4. Discussion on the presentation from the different countries.

Third session

In this session two presentation have been presented as follows:

1. Presentation from South Africa; focus on Readiness Study, Expert Workshop on Definition and Scope of REDD+, Results of the Workshop, Proposed Stakeholder Arrangement
2. Presentation from Uganda, focus on drivers and strategic options
3. Discussion on the presentation from the different countries.

Day Two: Monday, 17 Sept 2018

First Session:

In this session three presentations have been presented as follows:

1. Overview on Emission Reduction Programme and Strategy, presented by Ghana, The presentation highlighted on key implementation for successful & structure of REDD+ strategy, The goal and outcome of the strategy and emission reduction Programme (improve land use and socio – economic development, rehabilitation of 5.9 million ha thought out the country) and Non –carbon benefit.
- 1- Presentation from Nigeria on the progress of REDD+, the presentation gives brief on pre-REDD+ Era which emphasis on lack of management, engagement, awareness, safeguards and very limited benefits. This result in high deforestation REDD (3.7%) and miss

management, also Brief on approaches followed of REDD+ Redness Programme at federal and state level. More over the presentation showed the five level of REDD+ structure (Adviser committee, steering committee, technical committee, federal and state level REDD+ unit). The National REDD+ strategy development process (national and sub national). Challenges face Nigeria include funding, lack of coordination and synergy between stakeholders in addition to insufficient capacity building.

- 2- Presentation from Ethiopia on NFMS & MRV system which highlighted the National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS), Measuring, Reporting and Verifying (MRV). NFMS/MRV is required by many international agreements, including UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, UNFI and SDGs and Forest Definition. Also the presentation show how Ethiopia conducted sampling Design and the methods of data collection used.
- 3- Support for the Design of the MRV System in the Framework of REDD+ Readiness in the Sudan (UTF/SUD/079/SUD) presentation, which presented by FAO technical advisor.
- 4- Discussion on the presentation from the different countries.

The Second Session:

Based on Sudan three hot spot areas (Gum Arabic Belt on clay and Sandy soil, Sustainable Forest Management BN and Sennar State, and watershed management areas: Jabaal Mara. This session chaired by representatives from each hot spot areas to provide more information on investment opportunities, sustainable financing and socio – economic elements that distinguish each areas.

South Darfur Focal Point's comments: Jabal Mara Mountain has high potential and diverse vegetation cover, for the conservation and sustainability for this area we are requesting water harvesting program.

South Kordofan Focal point's comments ; This area located in Gum Arabic zone, the area is high population and livestock and subjected to Deforestation and degradation resulted from illegal cutting of trees for energy and over grazing by their livestock. We suggest the following projects that include this activity; afforestation, enrichment of range, reforestation through application of agroforestry system (Jobraka) to encourage such program registration of land is very crucial and formation of Gum Arabic association to ease funding process.

West Darfur focal points; High deforestation and degradation rate as result of agriculture expansion and energy, thus we propose set number of activities such as awareness raising to community on the important of forests, training of seedling production and seed collection, association Gum Arabic and Provision of services, health.

Comments from Gum Arabic association representative:

- 10 million people depended on the Gum Arabic Belt.
- Many of association were already established and other under processing.
- Producer of Gum Arabic facing tapping financing problem.
- Establishing monetary crop fund to finance farmers for production and harvesting.
- Training on harvesting, storage, marketing and water harvesting Programme to solve the problem of water scarcity and improve Gum Arabic value chain.
- Engagement of Women in growing tree species for non-wood timber forests project.

Riverine forests representative (Blue Nile):

- Investment priority area is breeding of bees for honey production through community participation.
- Training on breeding techniques is required.

Local community representative (Gadarif):

- The major driver of deforestation and forest degradation is the massive expansion of mechanized farm at the expense of forest land, and illegal felling of trees for energy and construction purposes.
- To reduce the pressure on natural forest, technology to increase agric. Productivity and fuel energy alternative is the right and recommended projects in the affected area

Day Three: Tuesday, 18 Sept 2018

First Session:

This session chaired by MPIDO& PACJA, they express their thanks and gratitude for Sudan government and REDD+ Sudan.

1. Ole Simel, head of MPIDO organization highlighted that the organization works in 18 African countries, aimed to handle IPs Issues in Africa and how could be linked to REDD+ program. African countries should build their capacities to understand IPs needs.
2. Experience of Gum Arabic Producers presentation
3. The role of rural community in forest restoration (Local community case study)
4. SAWA Sudan Organization presentation on Round Tree Network Initiative for Low Carbon Emission project
5. Experiences of the Pan African Indigenous Peoples FCPF Capacity Building Program on REDD+ to Indigenous Peoples / Local Communities presentation. The presentation highlighted Sudan Round Tree Network Initiative for Low Carbon Emission project which implemented by SAWA Sudan Organization. Also showed the key achievements and lessons for Sudan.
6. THE PAN-AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM ON REDD+ presentation
7. Way forward: the future of CSOs/IPOs engagement on REDD+ process in Africa presentation.

Khartoum Forest visit: the participants visited Khartoum brief about the forest below;

In an area of about 1500 hectares on the eastern bank of the White Nile near the Two Niles Forum acacia forest located Koarq and largest nature in the state of Khartoum. It was annexed in 1939 to the nature reserve system which is a traditional range of natural antibiotic most trees of acacia, which is characterized by high floodwaters resisting and overlying the woods in the period from July to September as well as some herbs and grasses that grow in different parts of the jungle. The forest shelter for many endemic birds and migratory such as geese, birds cow, terns, ibis, ducks, Nawras Maritime herons, which are mostly considered birds are rare in addition to many birds and endemic birds in areas of poor savannah as well as historical jungle number of reptiles, insects and small wild animals, which in its entirety enrich normal life and is aided by a dynamic inside the forest. All this has made it a natural forest of acacia resort for residents and visitors Khartoum they constitute an episode of the ecological balance in the region rings and help improve the

atmosphere and absorption of several gases and toxins produced by vehicles and factories, landfills into the atmosphere.

Recommendations of the round table, and action points

1. Many study tours of REDD+ professionals have taken place in East, Central, or South Africa. Sudan is much more appropriate because it has the same Sahel environment, similar people, land-use and traditional institutions.
2. Sudan should improve the Gum Arabic value chain and make it as entry point for ERP with attention to other forest products.
3. Close ties between Sudan and the Ethiopia MRV Centre are recommended.
4. The Africans experience on forest management is unique and should be replicated in Sudan through local organisation of forest management, including fiscal incentives (for community management) and disincentives (without management).
5. In spite of political constraints in Sudan to natural resource management by communities, several innovations can be picked up and tested in Sudan

Finally, the participants thanked the facilitators and the organizers not only for making the

Exchange possible but also to make it so useful.

Workshop Photos













