

Developing Benefit Sharing For Sudan's REDD+ Program

Validation Workshop

Workshop Report



1. The Workshop

This workshop was intended as a validation workshop for the study of "Developing Benefit Sharing for Sudan's REDD+ Programme" undertaken under the REDD+ Sudan. The specific objectives of the workshop were as follows:

1. Sharing the study and its results with the project stakeholders;
2. Validation of the study
3. Provide a platform for the discussion of developing benefit sharing for Sudan's REDD+ programme issues.
4. Soliciting and generating recommendations that are likely to help the REDD + and other actors in natural resource management including Government of Sudan and its international partners and civil society organizations SCOs.

2. Participants

The Workshop was attended by **65** persons (Annex) out of whom **50.8%** were males and **49.2%** were females. The participants involved a wide spectrum of representation including staff of Forests National Corporation (FNC); research institutions; Educational Institutions; Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources; private sector; related ministries (Ministries of Agriculture and Forests, Environment, Minerals, Oil and Gas, Animal Resources; Department of Wildlife); Sudanese Agricultural Council; CSOs; and interested researchers and environmental activists.



3. Workshop approach and methodology

The workshop was based on external facilitation and the effective participation of the participants through open discussion. To that end power point presentation of the study was prepared (in English), and the executive summary of the study was distributed to the participants prior to the workshop.

4. The First Session

The Session was addressed by the Coordinator of the Programme who outlined the main features of the project in terms of objectives and main activities while setting the agenda of the workshop. A -5 minutes video on the benefit sharing was presented to enhance understanding of the participants. The Coordinator was followed by the Director General of FNC who stressed the role of the FNC and its sister departments and partner organizations in addressing the problem of benefit sharing. The role of forests and trees to the local communities in the livelihoods of rural communities were outlined by the FNC Director General. He stated that the issue of benefit sharing concerning forest lands and forest products was always present and practiced since long ago. He also informed the participants that Sudan is now in the stage of preparing the national strategy to reduce emissions resulting from deforestation and forests degradation while preparing for the third stage and which will partially base on the study under the discussion, and which will focus on community participation while detailing the economic benefits to investors in forests and to communities living in or in the vicinity of forests.



5. The Presentation:

The study was presented by the Consultant (Dr. Elamin Sanjak Mohammed), highlighting benefit sharing between different stake holders related to tree planting considering ecological, economic, social and legislative perspectives. The major issues and conclusions reached by the study are presented below:

Issues Presented

1. General Background:

- a. The first slides mainly addressed the concept and theoretical backgrounds of climate change, and theories of forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- b. The consultant also pointed to multilateral environmental agreements reviewing a table with multiple conventions, as he explains strategies and action plan clarifying many points including combat desertification, national biodiversity, NCSA project ,NPEM that are sponsored by UNEP& EU.
- c. He informed the audience about Sudan's climate Policies and Measures, explaining its aim which is sustaining and integrating management of natural resources. He also described the Kyoto protocol in his presentation.
- d. Dr. Sanjak presented a clear explanation about the “main concerns ”, informing about Sudan low emissions level and the lack of a comprehensive policy.
- e. He reviewed a table containing some forests of Sudan (in many states) with water bodies and made remarks on the forest situation in Sudan mentioning that there's wood deficit.
- f. As an entrance to the issue of benefit sharing the consultant highlighted the afforestation & Reforestation activities of the FNC, remarking that their success is due to local communities’ involvement.
- g. The consultant displayed the annual forest establishment/loss per year for the period 1990-2010 and remarked that many areas which are classified as forests are actually forest lands and not real forests. To convert these areas into forests community involvement ≡ Benefit Sharing is needed. Therefore "we're in urgent need to this study" he emphasized.
- h. The consultant highlighted the deficiencies of the current Forest Policies and legislations and their role in mobilizing the local communities. He mentioned that "now the FNC is working on forest policy, but a clear policy is needed.

2. REDD+ Sudan Mechanism and its history:

- a. The consultant briefed the audience about REDD+, the instructions for countries choosing to implement REDD+ and guidelines needed, he also explained how REDD+ works as an effective mechanism.
- b. He pointed to participatory forestry or joint Forest Management and Community Forestry before getting into the Benefit Sharing Mechanism.

3. The Benefit Sharing Mechanism:

- a. The consultant addressed the general principles of “Benefit Sharing”, the risks confronting Benefit Sharing Mechanism, traditionally practised Benefit Sharing in Sudan and

- developing a REDD+ Benefit Sharing mechanism for Sudan.
- b. The consultant mentioned the key elements of Benefit Sharing and stressed upon five features of well-functioning BS mechanisms; these are: the potential REDD+ costs, developing the Sudan's BS mechanism, requirements and guidance for BS & defining benefits and stakeholders, the time dimension of REDD+ payments and the legal aspects of BS. Another key element is the public participation.
 - c. The consultant also explained the capacity, sustainability and monitoring of the BS options in Sudan. Then he pointed to sources of funds for the BS in Sudan.
 - d. The consultant talked about the importance of a Pilot Benefit Sharing project for Sudan and its organization.
 - e. He mentioned an important consideration for the success of BS in Sudan, which is the revision of forest policy and gender analysis.
 - f. The consultant mentioned that the core issue in BS is the intensive for the local communities. This requires the knowledge of certain values, such as the costs the revenues. He mentioned that the BS can be based on contractual basis (arrangements).

4. Reflection from the workshop participants:

- a. It is important to develop local guidelines for BS.
- b. Regarding the possibility of the farmers in contributing in the process of BS project, farmers have a limited time for their crop planting (seasonal). So it will not be possible for them to contribute in the REDD+ programme, unless motivated by allowing them some forest lands to plant their crops along with forest trees and addressing incentive agenda.
- c. Regarding to distribution of benefits it is suggested that benefits are supposed to target the whole community not exclusive for the individuals.
- d. The decision No. "40/97" was discussed in Naivasha Agreement should be considered as a necessary spot light for good outcomes.
- e. The example of Banana crops & buckthorn forest would be a successful B.S model.
- f. In Sudan there are traditions in the different rural communities regarding benefit sharing. Use must be made out of them.
- g. Benefit sharing must be clearly defined. There are costs for running the REDD+ programme and later there (may be) revenues incurring from it. The shares of the partners in each must be clearly stated.
- h. The role of private sector in supporting the rural communities must be sought.
- i. Forest protection is an important component in the REDD+ programme. Households in the rural communities must be directly involved as they benefit from the forest through

getting fuel wood and building material.

5. The consultants comments:

- a. In such studies the consultant should be allowed to discuss the TOR with the client. This will lead to a precise and creative study.
- b. This study can be considered as a base for further studies, because the issue of benefit sharing is a complicated issue and needs much work.
- c. Even the countries those have long experience in benefits are stuck somewhere. Benefit sharing needs comprehensive studies to solve many problems.
- d. There are different types of incentives other than money; setting competition between villages can be considered as an incentive.
- e. It is not enough to think of getting communities contribute in the activities. They must be involved in formulating the laws, rules and legislations related to benefit sharing.

6. Summary of the recommendations:

- a. The benefits that obtained from the emission reduction program should be identified.
- b. The implementing entity must have the right & participation in legislative decisions.
- c. This study should consider the decree 40/97 of Naivasha Agreement which formulated the basis of benefit sharing in Sudan.
- d. It is important to adopt the “Taungya” system in Benefit Sharing through mobilization and sensitization of local communities.
- e. It is necessary to develop a mechanism of Benefit Sharing with the legislative councils and thereafter submit it to the National assembly for approval.
- f. Preparation of some project proposals based on the evaluation of the accumulated experience to be ready for implementation in the next phase of the program.
- g. Regarding the distribution of the benefits: local customs, traditions and cultural background of each community must be taken into consideration.
- h. Policies and legislations of Forests and other natural resources must be strengthened.
- i. International experience can be used to develop the Benefit Sharing mechanism (e.g. Indonesia and Brazil).
- j. Establishment of Fund for developing the BS mechanism.
- h. Local communities and the government should be considered as the key partners in the BS mechanism.

- i. Look in the possibility of making use of “Nagoya protocol” experiments related to sharing the biodiversity benefits.
- k. Consider the involvement of the local communities sharing with their farms in the Benefit Sharing mechanism.
- l. It is important to quantify the intangible benefits of forests through the calculation of non wood and pasture products.
- m. It will be useful to find a link between the “Center” proposed in the “land use study” and this study of the Benefit Sharing.
- n. Benefit can be made from the good practices, such as that between the FNC and the Blue Nile government, which was financed by the Ministry of Finance.
- o. Public and private sectors must collaborate and work together, since the climate change issue is the concern of all.
- p. Attention should be paid to forestry economics in high educational sectors concerned with forestry and/or natural resources to have graduates who are well equipped to play their role in the BS mechanism.
- q. Consider the "Riverine forests", protective forests and all the reserved forests in the BS mechanism and mobilize local communities to reduce emissions by planting fruit trees.
- r. **A general recommendation:** Before presenting any study in verification workshop, it's necessary to discuss and review the inception report and determine what we exactly want from the study.

Annex: Participants in the Workshop

serial	Name	organization	E-mail address
1	Faiza Siddig	Forests National Corporation	Range and Pasture G. D
2	Mey Ahmed	UN Environment/cc Advisor	meyahmed@gmail.com
3	Osman Abuzaid	Agro consult Services	Tasneemco83@gmail.com
4	Rehab ahmed Hassan	Higher council for environment	rehabkhatmi@hotmail
5	Tagelsir Elnaeem	Sudan Univ for Science and Tech.	tagelsir@yahoo.com
6	Eiman Ahmed Hassan	REDD+	eimanahmedhassan@gmail.com
7	Saria Mohamed Abdo	Forests National Corporation	Sariamohamed22@hotmail.com
8	Mona Abdelrahman	Forests National Corporation	Mona.24@hotmail.com
9	Eltahir Balla Babikir	REDD+ Sudan	Therforest1991@gmail.com
10	Sayeda Khalil	REDD+	
11	Mona Ahmed Suleiman	Forests National Corporation	Mona29832011@hotmail.com
12	Nawal Khidir Musa	Forests National Corporation	nawalmusa21@gmail.com
13	A Manan Abdalla Mohamed	Forests National Corporation	
14	Fadwa Adam Abbakar	Forests National Corporation	fadwaadam15@yahoo.com
15	Ismail Elgizouli	Hassan &tag consultants	ismailelgizouli@yahoo.com
16	Amani Ibrahim Ahmed	Forests National Corporation	
17	Yahya Adam Abdalla	Forests National Corporation	yahyaabdalla@yahoo.com
18	Khalid Abdelwahab	Environmental Society	knenat@gmail.com
19	Ahmed Abdalla	Environmental Society	Ahmedomer123703@gmail.com
20	Sirag eldin mohamed sharief	Reducing emissions programme	Sirag.shareef@gmail.com
21	Adil Mohammed	Wildlife Administration	adil@gmail.com
22	Sawsan ahmed	Forests National Corporation	Sawfree3@yahoo.com
23	Eiman Elrasheed	National center of research	eimandiob@hotmail.com
24	Somaya Omer Abdoun	Forests National Corporation	Somayaabdoun190@gmail.com
25	Dafa-alla M. Dafa-alla	University of Khartoum	dmohamed@gmail.com
26	Sumaya Ahmed Zaki eldin	U. of K. Faculty of Forestry	Zakield2004@yahoo.com
27	Randa Mustafa Ali	Almasar Charity Organization	MQ@Almasar.org
28	Raneen Mahdi	Forests National Corporation	raneenmahdi@gmail.com
29	Israa Mamoun Siddig	Forests National Corporation	Israa.mamoon@hotmail.com
30	Salma Abuelfatah	Forests National Corporation	salmaabuelfatah@gmail.com
31	Sawsan Abdalla	Forests national corporation	Alisawsan35@yahoo.com
32	Riham Khalid Ali	REDD+	Rihamkhalid2013@gmail.com
33	Sayda mohammed Elhassan	Forests national corporation	Sayedaelfadul@yahoo.com
34	Hala Mohamed	Forests National Corporation	
35	Donia Hassan	Ministry of Agriculture	doniaashraf057@gmail.com
36	Nagla Mergani Mohammed	Forests National Corporation	naglaslaam@yahoo.com
37	Mohammed Hussien	Forests National Corporation	Hussienmohammed48@gmail.com
38	Arig Gaffar	Sudanese Environment Society	Arigplus@gmail.com
39	Amani Kobbail	Sudan Uni. For Scie and Technology	amanyforest@yahoo.com
40	Hanadi Awadalla	Forests National Corporation	Hanadi_awadalla@yahoo.com
41	Kamal Hassan Badai	Forests National Corporation	Kabadi@yahoo.com
42	Hassan Osman Abdelnour	Hassan &tag consultants	Sali34calotnpic76@gmail.com
43	Abd elrahman Gurashi Almahi	Forests National Corporation	abdarhmangorashi@yahoo.com
44	Paul Kerkhof	UN Environment	Etskerkhof2000@yahoo.com
45	Burae Bala Alhassan	Reducing emissions programme	BuraiBalla@gmail.com
46	Elham Jameelalla	Reducing emissions programme	ejameelalla@gmail.com
47	Abdalla Mirghani Eltayeb	u.ofk. Faculty of Forestry	abdallamirghani 2002@ yahoo.com
48	Mohamed Ali Elhadi	Forests National Corporation	elhadi@nc@yahoo.com
49	Talaat .Dafaa-alla Abdelmagid	University of Bahri	Talaat 1957@yahoo.com
50	Osman Omer Abdalla	Forests National Corporation	oomerabdalla@yahoo.com
51	Mohy eldin Taha Eltohami	Peace -building &safeguards expert	Mohy.folami@gmail.com
52	Abdelhai M. Sharif	Forests National Corporation	abdesharief@YAHOO.COM
53	Abul Gasim Seif Aldin	Forests National Corporation	

Abdelmon

54	Ismat Hassan Abdalla	Forests National Corporation	guedg57@gmail.com
55	Adam Mohamed Babiker	Forests National Corporation	Adambaiker41@YAHOO .COM
56	Anwar Abdelhameed	Forests National Corporation	Anwarfnc58@GMAIL.OM
57	Osman Abdalla Osman	Forests National Corporation	osmanose@GMAIL.OM
58	Donia Hassan khalfalla	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Doniaashraf057@gmail.com
59	Abdel Azim Widaa	Ministry of Oil and Gas	ab.azimwida@gmail.com
60	Manal Ali	Forests National Corporation	
61	Abdelmonem Osman	Range and Pasture G. D	Abdelmonem200@Live.Com
62	Galal Mohammed Yassin	Forests National Corporation	galalyassin@gmail.com
63	Tayo Dawood Alabe	Concern Worldwide	Fin.sudan@concern.net
64	Mona Hussein	Forests National Corporation	monakhabos@gmail.com
65	Ahmed Subahi	IFAD	a.subahi@ifad.org