SUDAN NATIONAL REDD+ PROGRAMME (FCPF/GRANT)

DEVELOPING BENEFIT SHARING FOR SUDAN`S REDD+ PROGRAMME

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Introduction

- **A substantial advance in understanding of CC and its vulnerabilities.**
- **CC is a critical challenge to ecolo. health, human well-being and future D**
- **Sudan embraces diverse biological resources - national asset and heritage (NR).**
- **NR have mostly remained under-developed (polit. and econ. constraints).**
- **FNC, forests (11.60%), with AIG 1.340 m m3 with 5% annual removal.**
- **UNEP, between 1990-2005, lost 11.6 % of forest cover.**
- **Tropical DD are one key part of the problem**

Objectives of the Assignment

setup of N & sub-N BS through provision of practical and implementable options for BS guidance that support the implementation of Sudan's REDD+ Strategy based on the emerging National REDD+ Strategy.

The specific objectives of the study are;

- To propose BSM that provides practical and implementable options for BS based on existing or a new approach,
- To specify options which could be established with low to moderate level changes to existing policies.
- To identify, assess and analyze the existing BSM & arrangements
- Formulate options for a BSM in Sudan
- To identify the beneficiaries, their legitimate claims, equity in benefit sharing, efficient distribution of C and B, the institutional structures needed, and the processes for decision making and implementation.

Methodology

Multiple approaches for information collection, literature synthesis and analysis tools.

- 5 sites; Sennar , Kassala, Ed damr, Elobied, and Elfasher.

- Primary and secondary data

- Self-administered Q & GDs

	States	villages	No.
1	Sennar, B. Nile, Gezira, & W. Nile	Amarat Hago	22
2	Kassala, Red sea, & Gedarif	Baryay	17
3	Nile River and Northern	Cedoon	28
4	N., S. and W. Kordofan	Drisso	26
5	N., S., E., W. & C. Darfur	Um marahig	25
Total			118

Sudan and the Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989)	Africa Convention 2003	POPs 2001
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC)	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987)	CBD 1992
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas (1982)	AEWA 1999
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO WHC 1972)	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971	CITES 1973
Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2000	UNCCD 1994
Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (1998)	PERSGA - 1982	UNFCCC - 1994
Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991)	Convention on the International Maritime Organization (1958)	POPs 2001

strategies and action plans

- National Action Plan to Combat Desertification,
- Sudan first and second National Communications
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.
- The Sudan NCSA Project (2005-2007) - national capacity constraints and priorities (obligations of 3 Rio Conventions).
- NCSA - complement other NAPs (Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment developed in coordination with UNEP & MEPD).
- National Plan for Environmental Management (NPEM) in post-conflict Sudan sponsored by UNEP, EU and Nile TEAP.
- The Sudan Strategic Plan (2007 – 2031) - a 5 yr AP aims

The Framework of Sudan's Climate Ps and Ms

developing policies and strategies on CC - national communications =NAPA 2007, the NAPCD 2006, and RP (2008 – 2011).

The national development strategies (IPRS , 5 yrs program for economic reform (2015 – 2019); NAPA, 2007, NBSAP; 2015-2020, the wildlife policy (2014); the SAP for conservation of RP plant (2011); the national investment plan for the agricultural sector 2012; national water supply and sanitation policy, (WASH); 2009.

The Environment P. Act (2001) provides a framework for policies and legislation = protection of the environment and conservation of NR.

Sudan is also a signatory to the UNFCCC and its kyoto protocol

Strategies aimed to ensure sustainable and integrated management of NR.

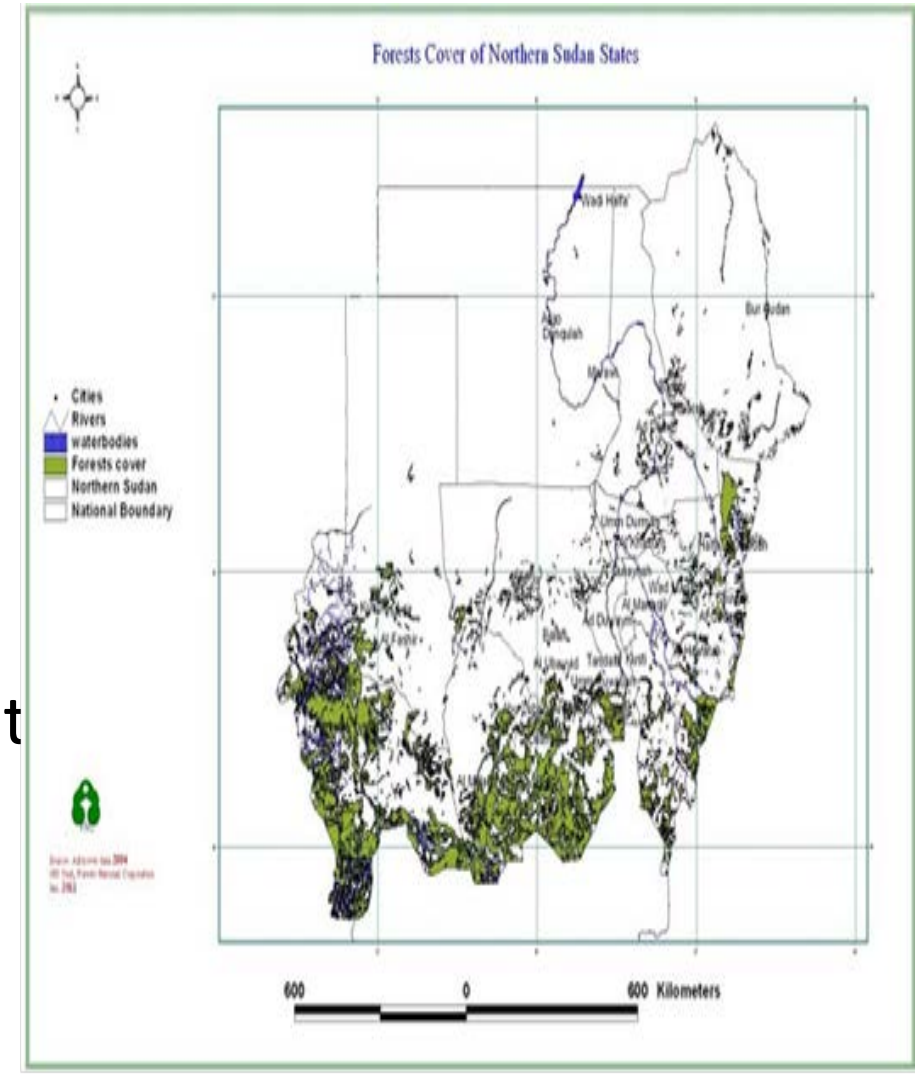
Main Concerns

- In spite of Sudan's low emission levels, the Sudanese 25-year strategy provides the policy directions to include environmental issues (CC) in all development projects.

- Despite the lack of a comprehensive policy and legislative framework for climate change mitigation, a number of individual sectorial policies exist.

Forests of Sudan

- In 1990, FNC to replace the FA (a more dynamic structure).
- CF (1990's); GB, CBNRM, agroforestry, windbreaks & shelterbelts, & projects to promote community in the conservation & management of reserved forests.
- The largest share of wood consumption is for energy (95%).



State	Agric	Forest	Range lands	Urban	Bare areas	Water bodies
Khartoum	171885	37842	1695295	583100	195248	21642
Jazerz	1761940	5321	667289	28971	0	10877
Blue Nile	2042096	1071772	1075380	4314	0	24766
Sennar	1976948	626381	931460	3561	24664	19155
W. Nile	1459893	609781	185961	8120	21419	47186
Northern	158125	20507	467278	7903	35661507	127561
R. Nile	162621	212508	3420955	10357	7497175	52693
Gedarif	3221524	522087	2079853	13935	9570	2026
Kassala	797522	899977	2849610	41987	403684	9873
Red Sea	100424	331434	2290225	8737	18899005	233
N.Kordofan	3025129	637074	8899417	32279	6257615	1569
S.Kordofan	1213703	4139293	2607012	6296	71110	886
W.Kordofan	3474435	3137866	4629176	20357	23542	369
N.Darfor	2181131	830516	7845671	17163	18676387	103
S.Darfor	3441510	6009313	482193	17194	40686	44
W.Darfor	624112	2734491	3877549	1488	638302	590.1
%	14	12	24	0.001	47	0.007

Forest Situation in Sudan

- Sudan is characterized by wood scarcity (wood deficit)
- Open woodlands and Acacia type savannahs.
- Sudan (80%) of the world's supply of GA (low prices, monopoly and a 40% tax increases (deterioration)
- Mountain F have significant tree cover - under heavy cutting pressure.
- Along the Nile and other rivers, Sunt Forests = building materials r railway sleepers.

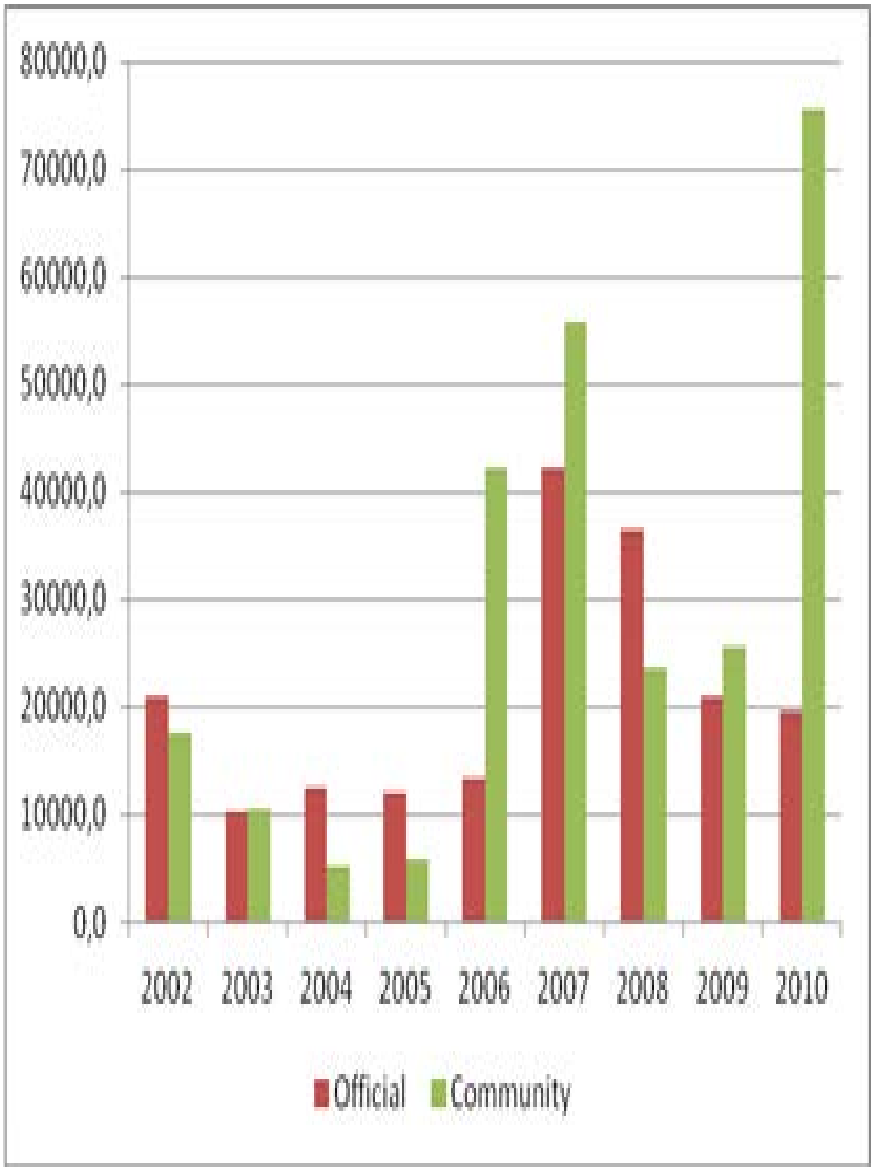
State	No of reserves	total
Northern	71	96792
Khartoum	26	61644
Kordofan	252	3219806
darfur	182	3915908
eastern	205	1808392
Central	485	1808685

FNC Financial Resources

- A self-financing (royalties, returns (investment)& proceeds of sales.
- The financing mechanisms (self-finance, the NDFM, projects - donor organizations and private sector.
- The available FR are below the minimum capacities SFM.
- Licenses are pre-paid fees for marketing.
- Acquisition of FPs is through sealed tender system.
- There are no specific forest charges on processed FP, (sales tax).
- Fines and penalties are levied on forest offenses.
- Forest products that are produced illegally can be confiscated and sold

Afforestation and Reforestation

- Since 1911: systematic and concentrated in the reserved forests.
- The annual A\R ranged from 5000 to 10 000 feddans (1910-1950) to some 12000 to 85000 (1990s)and to 150000 - 200000 (2000-2009)
- A\R depend on availability of resources, institutional efforts.
- Community forests contributed to A\R and support village development.
- Establishment of shelterbelts in farms (presidential decrees) to compensate for the deforestation (MA).
- The private sectors involved in forest development through profit making from sales of wood and NWFPs particularly gum Arabic



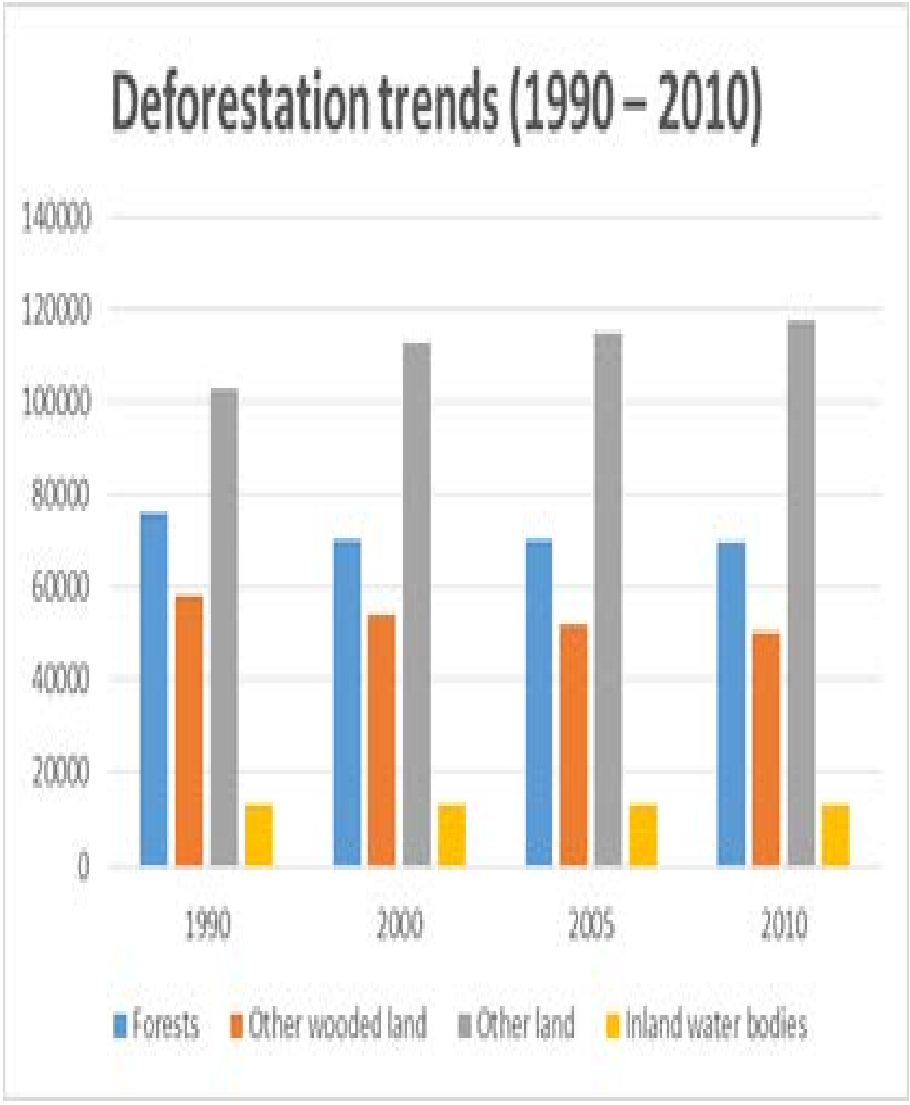
Annual forest Establishment for the Period 1990 - 2010

	Annual forest establishment/loss (1000 ha/year)			
years	1990	2000	2005	2010
... Forest expansion	75	70	60	50
of which afforestation	18	16	20	17
.. of which natural expansion of forest	57	54	40	33
deforestation	174.415	174.415	174.415	174.415
Of which human induced	174.415	174.415	174.415	174.415
Reforestation	5424	5639	5854	5940

Deforestation Trends

- 1990 -2005, Sudan lost 12% (8.8 m ha).

- DR is extrapolated from ad hoc surveys and from GFRA
- FRA 2010, declined from 76.4 m ha in 1990 to 69.95 m ha in 2009.
- FRA of 1990 a declining from 32.1% (76.4 m ha) to 29.4% (69.95 m ha).
- FAO “loss of 589,000 ha/ year with average annual DR of 0.77%)”.
- 2000 & 2005, the DR increased by 8.4%, to 0.84 % /yr.
- In total, 1990 & 2005, Sudan lost 11.6% (8,835,000 ha).



Deforestation Trends

- Deforestation = desertification & sand encroachment.
- FNC (2001) the commercial sector draw 59% (lRF) and 38% (SDR).
- The irrational felling of the FR (1971) = popular local government.
- Short in financial, local Govern. councils depended heavily on FR.
- Energy assessments (1992), annual consumption of fuelwood (67.6 m m3), and the annual allowable cut is 44.3 m m^3.
- cultivated demarcated areas increased from 11.3 m fed. (1989 & 1993) to 14.4 m fed in 1998.
- Forest land being opened up for MF at an annual rate of 147000 ha.

- country's forests are open or semi-open habitat (4%);
- Forest reserves that receive a special level of protection & management.
- The forest reservation process gazette about 3000000 fed. (0.4%).
- PFM (JFM & CFM is one of the main activities that contribute to A/R
- Can provide ideal model for benefit sharing mechanism in Sudan.

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Contributions of Forests Livelihood

- Socio-economic D, E protection functions
- FAO, the FS contributes as much as 13% to the GDP of Sudan.
- UNEP estimated the fuelwood requirement for 2006 at 27-30 m m^3
- fuel-wood contributed 78% of the energy balance of Sudan.
- the diverse NWFPs contribute to the livelihood
- HHs obtain their income from NTFPs mainly Gum Arabic.
- Forest-based industries, tannin material and paper industry.
- Turnery, handicrafts, tool handles, utensils, beds saddles and other uses.
- HH sector has the highest consumption (80 - 90%) of all wood Ps.

Forest Policies and Legislation

Forest Policy 1986

- **mobilization of community** and international efforts, restriction and regulation of rights and privileges, **encouragement of the private sector and landowners, development of gum forests**, investigation of best methods of forest development, combating desert encroachment, supply of forest products for national and regional areas lacking forestry resources. It also aim to protect agricultural areas through shelterbelts, extension services, and promotion of the recreational role of forest**s**

REDD+ Mechanism

- RE from D & D, launched in 2008 and builds on FAO, UNDP and UNEP.
- The Program supports nationally led REDD+ processes and promotes the involvement of all stakeholders
- The Program supports national REDD+ readiness efforts: (i) design and implementation; and (ii) complementary support (UN-REDD Global P.
- REDD+ is based on incentives from the transfer of financial benefits can generate additional benefits.
- It also poses substantial: restricted access to resources, improving policy and governance frameworks.
- Equitable BS is imperative if REDD+ is to result in sustainable ER.

History of REDD+ Mechansim

- Tropical D&D contribute to 12% of total GHG emissions (2000–2009).
- REDD+ (Bali COP- 2007), aimed at overcoming decades of failure (TD) .
- The REDD+ M is still under negotiation at UNFCCC (Few projects).
- Failure of including instrument for the FS, the Coalition for Rainforest Nations was established and accepted by SBSTA (Bali-2007).
- The scope was expanded: RE from forest D, enhancement and conservation of forest carbon stocks, and sustainable management of forests (REDD+).
- CoP-15 did not provide much progress for REDD+, but defined the MRV.
- CoP-16 (Cancun-2010) on technical issues for non-Annex I countries.
- CoP-17 (Durban-2011) recognized the secondary benefits from REDD+
- Other Cops: Eldoha, Paris and Marakish
- Many questions about national REDD+ architectures remain unresolved.

REDD+ Decisions

instructions for countries choosing to implement REDD+, CIFOR 2014:

- Drivers of DD and the means to address these;
- Activities that result in RE and stabilization of forest carbon stocks;
- To use recent IPCC guidance for estimating anthropogenic forest-related emissions, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes;
- To establish robust and transparent NFMS & sub-national systems as part of NMS
- Use RS & G-based inventory approaches for estimating anthropogenic forest-related GHG E, forest carbon stocks;
- Provide estimates that are transparent, consistent, accurate, and that reduce uncertainties

Sudan REDD+ Mechanism

- Sudan requested technical S, and developed a R-PP to FCPF in 2013.
- Emphasized the attention to F&R issues at the policy level, improved governance for national S&E D, the M and A to CC and finance for F&R.
- Sudan is considering the REDD+ mechanism to be a priority area for development in the management of F&R.
- Since (COP 11 - Montreal, 2005), the GoS considers it feasible for implem..
- A grant (FCPF) to support in preparing for the implementation of REDD+ P.
- GoS in REDD+ Process was made through Phase I (Preparedness Strategy) and Phase II attempted to formulate Sudan's REDD+ RPP.
- The REDD+ preparedness encompassed preparation of the REDD+ strat.
- There are needs for developing and conducting a CBNA, developing a Competency Framework, design and conduct REDD+, and design and Implement a CBAP for REDD+ in Sudan besides information Management.

Participatory Forrest Management (PFM)

Community Forestry

- Sudan's experience is less than three decades old (1984) through extension and awareness raising campaigns.
- The gum belt is the main theatre for community forestry management.

Joint Forest Management

- PFM is a general term describing community involvement in the management of forests.

Benefit Sharing Mechanism

- REDD+ has raised the profile of BS.
- Devolution and decentralization of governance of forest resources are seen as less costly .
- It recognized the importance of local people
- REDD+ countries until now - how to share benefits
- Decentralized FM , P management, PES, and other forest partnerships are shown to benefit local communities
- BSM involve a variety of institutional means, governance structures and instruments for distributing finance and other benefits.
- The FCPF mentions four major benefit-sharing models,

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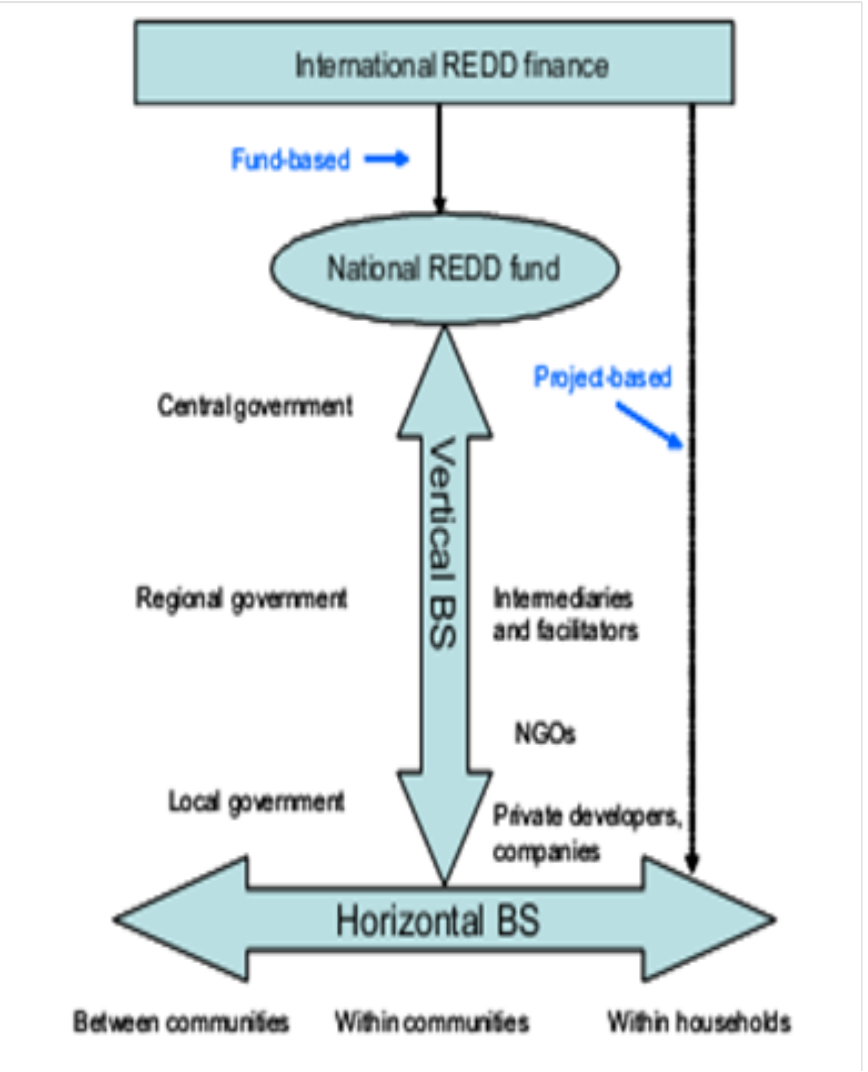

Definition of Benefit Sharing

- BS is a mechanism to identify the outcomes from a REDD+ activity and then distribute them between stakeholders

- BS is distribution of both the monetary and the non-monetary benefits generated through the implementation of REDD+ projects and programs.

- The Government of Ethiopia defined benefit sharing as distribution of revenue generated from the forest amongst the respective stakeholders as per their cost puts for the sustainable management of the forest resources.

General Principles of Benefit Sharing

- BSA are an important part of REDD+ stakeholder engagement.
- CIFOR) uses the 3Es as criteria to assess REDD+ initiatives.
- BS structures should adequately address the needs of vulnerable and ensure fair distribution.
- Main elements of REDD P are; Timelines; Adequacy, Flexibility; Equity; Efficiency; and Segregation.
- The IUCN focused on the institutional design of BSM and their effect on transaction costs
- The process by which benefits are allocated to stakeholders must be independent of REDD+ fund management and financial transactions; and from technical, financial and management quality assurance.
- appropriate BS can induce cooperation;
- The FCPF Readiness Fund requires that BSA be assessed as part of national ‘readiness’, and requires countries to have a BS Plan under its Carbon Fund.

Risks Confronting BSM

- Identification of income and other benefits.
- lack of clarity in REDD+ benefits and costs, and equitable BS.
- REDD+ involves substantial upfront costs and ongoing investments,
- Lack of fully operational natural resources BSMs to build upon.
- Enforcement of and ambiguity over land tenure rights:
- BS requires institutional support, F. & HR, capacities & political will .
- BS effectiveness and equity will be impacted by REDD+'s broader political and socio-economic context.
- BSA should be set in law to guarantee the sustainabilitylosing out.
- Timely and reliable payments will be critical to REDD+ effectiveness
- governance arrangements and relatively high transaction cost
- There are many cases of benefit sharing systems failing because decision making and implementation is dominated by elites

Benefit Sharing in Sudan

Enabling Factors for Benefit Sharing Mechanism in Sudan

- Availability of land for forestry
- Availability of reserved forests
- The law (5% and 10%) to forestry provides.
- Stable instructional frameworks for forest tenure and use rights
- Strong and consistent demand and markets for forest products
- Tax and regulatory systems that recognize the long-term nature of forestry investments
- Strong forestry institutions that support information deliver
- Tax was reformed for community and private forest (>50%).
- Increases in per capita income for gum producers .
- There is attempt to establish a mature investment and financing circumstance for the Commercial plantations.

History of Benefit Sharing in Sudan

- Adoption of interventions should to be followed by incentives
- BS is not new and incentives were use during 1970s - 1990s

- DR obliged the Gov. to introduce incentives to promote forestry .
- Several NGOs project addressed the agenda of incentives in forestry activities using different models.

- FNC incentives; subsidized seedlings; survival incentives; Subsidies to private nurseries; and Extension.

- Recently, attempts were made to reform of taxes and charges imposed on gum Arabic, and small Gum producers, and new financial policies.
- purchasing of seedlings raised in private nurseries.

Developing REDD+ BS Mechanism

Requirements and Guidance for BS

to: take legislative, administrative and policy measures to ensure equitable benefits from the utilization of genetic resources; develop and update voluntary codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices/standards in relation to access and BS.

- **UNFCCC requirement:** participation of Stakeholders and enhance S&E benefits for Sustainable livelihoods
- **Other REDD+ Frameworks & Standards:** ER through jurisdictional approaches, the rights to carbon and non-carbon benefits
- **FCPF:**BS Plan is submitted with the program documents which demonstrates how the program will generate benefits
- **Code REDD:** Focusing on national or sub-national initiatives
- **REDD+ SES:** to promote high S&E performance of government-led REDD+ program that promote poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation

The key elements of BS

After fulfilling requirements and guidance, the REDD+ program identified the key elements of BS:

- Defining benefits,
- Determining beneficiaries,
- Defining the benefit distribution models,
- Constitutional BS,
- contractual BS arrangements, and
- linking land rights to in REDD.

Five features of well-functioning BS mechanisms

There is no one single blueprint for the definition and implementation of BSM. Requirements are needed:

- Stakeholders identified and engaged, and not just consulted.
- The amount of incentive payments, the timing and the form in which this payment takes place need to be decided.
- A mechanism should be in place to disburse timely payments to stakeholders.
- Information about all transactions should be available in the public domain to all stakeholders.
- BS agreements should be flexible, and have clear dispute settlement mechanisms.

Potential REDD+ Costs

Cost types	Examples of potential REDD+ costs
Opportunity cost	- Phys.l or econ. access to NR for lively. &subsistence use - Phys. or econ. access to NR for value-added activates - Tax revenue
Implementation costs	Land use planning Land tenure reform Governance reform F protection, improved F & agric. Manag. Capacity building
Transaction costs	REDD+ program development (policy changes) Project design and development Negotiating agreements Emission reduction certificates Safeguard system t and monitoring

Other Elements of BS Design

- **Public Participation**
- **Transparency**
- **Capacity and Sustainability**
- **Scale of REDD+ Implementation**
- **Sources of Funds**
- **Monitoring**

Developing Sudan's BS Mechanism

Introduction

- This assignment attempts to develop BS mechanism for Sudan relying on the experiences and forms of benefit practiced in the country.
- Although the UNFCCC & FCPF have not prescribed a particular approach to developing BS mechanism, they advised countries to decide what approach to BS will be most appropriate.
- The core issue: creating effective incentives to the beneficiaries and to build wider national legitimacy
- BSM already exist in Sudan, in the form of subsidies, grants and provision of services to rural populations such as agricultural extension, tax relief, subsides, grants etc…
- Since 70s – 80s , Sudan received NGOs – LC (incentives for A/R).
- PFM program depended largely on effective people's participation
- Many social forestry have stumbled along and eventually faded away.

Requirements and Guidance for BS

- Sudan is qualified to address BS mechanism.
- the constitution, indirectly addressed within broader environmental issues.
- forest policies of 1986, 2006 and 2015 encourage establishment of community.
- CNS (1992 – 2002) encourages the lP to participate in the preparation of forestry projects.
- policy measures to ensure lC gain fair and equitable benefits from F resources.
- Sudan fulfils all the requirement of UNFCCC; participation, enhancing social and environmental benefits for sustainable livelihoods of local communities.
- rich experience in participatory approach where several communal activities were formulated relying on the participation of lC.

Defining benefits

- The appropriate benefits could be monetary or nonmonetary
- Benefits can be E or Eco. Or Social
- equitable BS as:

- ensure that BS diminish vulnerability
- fulfill obligations to realize +ve net B,
- reduce risks for REDD+ investors and funders,
- address incentive agenda to reduce Em
- enhance forest conservation,
- enhance sustainability and enhancing people's capacity to reduce defo.
- build trust and encourage active partic.

Benefit type	Expected benefits	%
Environmental	- Maintained & enhanced local forests ecosystems	87
	- Improved natural resource base	78
	- Maintained and improved local and national biodiversity	90
	- Maintained and enhanced national forest coverage	100
	- Maintained and improved forest ecosystems	69
Economic and social	- Incentive payments and income from REDD+ schemes	80
	- Enhanced livelihood/ resilience	78
	- Improved/enhanced availability of NR based materials	86
	- More secure land/forest tenure	90
	- Enhanced local governance and institutional strengthening	87
		85
	- Enhanced capacity and knowledge	80
	- Contribution to GDPs	95

Stakeholders

Since the BSA vertical & horizontal, beneficiaries:

- Claim the ER generated from REDD+
- Involved in REDD+ implem,
- Society benefits from the C, S and E impacts from REDD+ implementation.
- Legal frameworks for clarifying the status of rights linked to benefits.

Primary stakeholders	Secondary stakeholder
- Women & CSOs	- MAF
-Pastoralists U	- MNRPD
- Agricultural U	- MLP
- Farmers Union	- MWRI
- Women Union	- MTAOM
-Voluntary Org.	- MWSS
- Private sector	- Universities

Defining the Benefit Distribution Model

- F policies focused on the parti. without seting out in policy documents.
- Available models for FM policies based on PFM.
- BS (H or V), the focal points preferred contracts to structure the combination of H or V distribution.
- Difficulty of establishing community trust fund (history of cooperatives).
- BS was not mentioned in the Constitution, can be used to clarify BSA.
- It is much better the distribution model clearly be embodied in law.
- No mechanism for D carbon payments (a National REDD+ Trust Fund).
- Arrangements for BD (national, project and nested) not mutually exclusive.
- The nested approach is flexible, reliable, transparency, accountable and ensures the participating LC.
- Preference; activities can be executed on communal and individual basis.
- LC preferred to monetary and non – monetary distribution model

Costs of BS

- B&C are not yet clear (sustainability)

-The FPs have no enough knowledge about the costs of REDD+ implementation.

- If the high expectations of beneficiaries are not met, trust and political will for REDD+ can be undermined.

- Transaction and implementation costs, as perceive by the focal points, are likely to be high,

- Costs are likely to be dynamic, changing over time and varying in how they accrue.

Cost types	Examples of potential REDD+ costs
	Value of forgone
Opportunity	- Access to NR, VA activities and subsistence use - Tax revenue
Implementation	- LUP, LT & governance reforms - Improvement and protection of F&A Management - Capacity building
Transaction	- REDD+ program D (policy) - Project design & development - Negotiating agreements - ER certificates - Safeguard system development and monitoring

The Time Dimension of REDD+ Payments

- Establishment and stability of carbon prices and other factors are detrimental for development of REDD+ payment schedules
- REDD benefits are finite. The needs of poor and marginalized groups are particularly urgent today and may require more front-loaded payments.
- the importance of commitment to the set time schedule of payments
- Commitment to agree upon time schedule of payments is a detrimental factor for the success of the BS mechanism.

Prerequisites

- Full and effective community participation;
- be aligned with and accountable to local institutions;
- ensuring accountability between different levels of government and other;
- be accepted/perceived as legitimate by different stakeholders, and
- Type of payment should be left to communities preference

Legal Aspects of BS

Constitutional BS Provisions

- the constitutions sit at the top of national legal hierarchies
- '*Natural resources under or on the surface of the earth and in the territorial waters is public property regulated by law; and the State shall provide plans and appropriate conditions for the development of the financial and human resources necessary for utilizing such wealth*'.

Contractual BS Arrangements

- contractual arrangement is the best method for BS arrangements.
- This method can be used to determine BS arrangements and to clarify the agreement between different stakeholders(issues in dispute.)

Land Tenure and BS in REDD+

- Clear land tenure and forest tenure are prerequisites for the effective implementation of REDD+ initiatives.
- In Sudan, land tenure is unclear and in many cases responsible for natural resource-based conflicts particularly between nomads and settled farmers..
- Customary land tenure

other Key Elements of BS Design

Public Participation in Sudan

- help to balance rights & interests of different stakeholders.
- It includes participation in REDD+ decision making, and participatory approaches to undertaking REDD+ activities
- participation: in the D of national strategies & action plans; preparation of regulatory instruments; and decision making on particular activities.
- Traditional participation

Capacity and Sustainability

- Equitable BS requires capacity to effectively implement the mechanisms.
- The institutional and policy reform require training for increased professional capacity and pro-innovation attitudes.
- The in-service training of GoS staff in NRM sectors has been particularly weak in recent decades.
- issues of NRM governance and decentralised management, socio-economic and E economic analysis, green economics and international CC mechanisms and instruments,
- file keeping, adult learning principles, and training needs assessment etc…
- valuation of vegetation cover, calculation of emission, monitoring, reporting and verification, community mobilization and sensitization, SLA, participatory approaches, land use planning, conflicts resolution, and evaluation.

Monitoring for BS in Sudan

- Transparent monitoring is an important tool for the distribution of BS
- Monitoring is always link to reporting. A C/B monitoring system should be integrated, including the national carbon accounting system and the safeguards information system.
- Sudan can implement REDD+ BS through the following possible steps:
- Continue learning from PFM, and CBNRM to identify key lessons for BSM.
- Consult with stakeholders to understand what likely B&C will be, how they will impact livelihoods, and what SM will work best at various levels and contexts.
- Clarify the options for benefits distribution and sharing at various levels.
- Identify policy needs and revise or introduce new policy and the equitable BS.
- Identify resources, institutional arrangements, and capacity needs for ensuring BSM go beyond policy and can be
- Integrate BSM with broader REDD+ framework (MRV, National safeguards system, and grievance and redress mechanism
- Harmonize REDD+ BS mechanisms with the sharing in related sectors.

BS Options in Sudan

- JFM & CF are the most appropriate options for BS.
- JFM retains land and ownership with the state, while CFM,
- The PFM has broad application & their potentially significant for BS implications.
- JFM and CFM, None of the two approaches guarantees “better” or “more equitable”.
- The preference will be based on their 3Es and sustainability.

- CFM generally performs better than JFM due to the higher degree of local control and benefits received
- it entails risks and administrative difficulties for local communities involved.

Transferring / international/national and local levels

Options (approach)	Characteristics	Possible strengths
National	international payments collected by central body and distributed to local actors	A void governance problems, payment delays, & transaction
Sub National	international payments collected centrally and distributed through the regional and local government system	May minimize some implem. cost by following established channels; best leverage support of District Government
Project	individual projects/actors directly access international market, investors, or donors	Contributing communities directly benefit
Nest	including elements of national & project approaches. Requires consistent emission accounting between project-based, subnational, and national levels	Allow substantial financial benefits for communities and incentives for deforestation (access to carbon markets).

Sources of funds for BS in Sudan

- UNFCCC process a donor model channels publicly sourced REDD+ finance through multilateral funds or bilateral partnerships.
- If available, it can be used for funding pilot project(s).
- Sudan is in the state of early stage of implementation, can primarily be financed by donor-funded capacity building initiatives (FCPF).
- Other sources; National Trust Fund, according to which the country should establish Carbon Bank to be seeded from different sources,
- local NGOs can act as a mediator for the implementation of BSM.
- Private sector finance is expected to play a crucial role in REDD+ implementation given the scale of finance likely to be required.
- Key issues to be addressed when designing a fund include: fund's objectives, capitalization, governance structure, fiduciary management, implementation, conflict management, stakeholder participation, monitoring and reporting, and the basis upon which payments will be made.

Pilot BS project for Sudan

Pilot project Organization

- Establishment of pilot projects defining BS focusing on PFM.
- CFM or JFM approach can be selected for this task
- PP are demonstrating ways that communities can define their BS terms.

- Government or CF can be selected for the pilot project
- Identify actors to be eligible to receive benefits for what types of activities
- Determine methods of money transfer. Vertical and horizontal.
- The time frame for the pilot projects should last for 5 - 10 years.
- Payment model depends on performance (result-based).
- Performance and payment schedule???
- formulate administrative or organizational structure of the projects.
- These pilot projects should be implemented by the federal FNC.
- The FNC directors at the states will be the coordinators for the projects.
- At each state there should be a focal point, preferably an extensionist,

Organization structure

The Project Advisory Committee (Steering Committee)

- Roles, responsibilities and membership should be put in place by state decree.
- The Committee should meet on a biannual basis (progress and achievements),
- mandated to make recommendations concerning implementation strategy.
- alignment with government policy should be and important responsibility.
- The members of the steering committee should be from the line ministries & FNC.

The Project Technical Committee

-- It should be convened and chaired by the MA at the states .

- chaired by the DG/ MAF, and for overall performance against its work plan,
- It is accountable to the project Advisory Committee.
- Ensure effective coord; T guidance; address operational problems and obstacles .
- the TC define key concepts and structuring the system for BS. & policy aspects
- Assessment, studies and surveys to yield data required for BS.
- Higher level planning and a leading role in the creation and setting-up of the "forum".

Pilot Project Forum

- The BS forum to be created by the TC to operate within the planning and policy 'space'
- responsible for problem solving and decision making around BS mechanism.
- setting of rules for payments to stakeholders, rules of access for forests and NR-based conflicts prevention and mediation of disputes. I
- planning approaches for community actions to engage primary stakeholders in consultations on what steps can be taken to improve implementation of BSM
- The process will also bring together the different livelihoods groups at the local level. Promoting transparent dialogue and a shared understanding of the different needs.

Institutional Development Coordinator (IDC)

- IDC for coordination and communication with the different government institutions.
- regular and systematic meetings between the IDC and the PM for MoE project activities.

The Project Manager

- extensive experience of managing multi-sectoral interventions
- Brings specific expertise in public sector NRM and policy development.
- Overall supervision and focus on the development of the proposed system of management and the building of institutional capacities and policies needed to support.
- PM will work closely with the Institutional Development Coordinator, and will receive significant support and guidance from the centre.

Important considerations

- Revision of Forest Policy.
- Monitoring of Pilot Projects
- Funding: Domestic financing for income security control, Royalties collected by FNC should seed the National Trust Fund or the Carbon Bank, or Instead of a general tax-based system collecting funds into a general budget
- Building institutional capacities and replicate project success
- Stakeholder Analysis and Roles
- Gender Analysis
- Capacity building
- Land tenure

Recommendations

- Waiting for you!!!!!!!

- Thanks for your patience