



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Forests National Corporation

**Reducing Emissions From Forests Degradation
& Deforestation Program (REDD+)**

Niger Exchange Visit Report

During the period 02-11 December 2017

By:

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Introduction:

- ▶ Sudan is a part of the Sahel and shares the unique environmental and land use characteristics of the semi-arid climatic conditions and the inter-tropical zone south of the Sahara. The similarities are not only physical, many Sudanese groups share social characteristics with other Sahelian populations or have indeed migrated from the central Sahel to Sudan.



Objectives of the Niger exchange:

- 1. To learn all the issues related to REDD+, policies and programmes implemented in the ground, in addition to the any activities in the field.**
 - 2. Enhanced communication and stronger links between Sudanese professionals (and institutions) with those of Niger and the regional institutions based on high relevancy.**
 - 3. The ultimate objective is to improve environmental governance and increased climate change resilience for the Sudanese people.**
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PARTICIPANTS

Total No. Of Participant are (23)

19 men (82%), and 4 women (18%)

- ▶ UN Environment (2),
- ▶ Directory Generals (5),
[Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Resources Range & Pastures,
Water Resources, Environment, & FNC Dg]
- ▶ IFAD (5),
- ▶ SSGASS Project Coordinator-FNC (1).
- ▶ REDD+ focal points FNC (8) including team leader,
- ▶ World Food Program (1),
- ▶ Zoa Agency (1).



Visits & Issues

- ▶ The trip cover visits to Communities and to Related Nigerian Institution to Natural Resource Management .



1. Communities Visits

- ▶ Agropastoral communities, The role of them is to protect the forests from deforestation through stop cutting wood for market , cutting only for small scale domestic purpose.
- ▶ Natural forests managed by local communities of Bongo village (6 communities) through rural fire wood market. The delegation observed that the large natural forest managed by these communities was not degraded but it is naturally regenerated.



1. Communities Visits

- ▶ **Kouré, Giraffe Reserved Park**, is managed by local communities, (**No. of giraffes now over 600**)
 - ▶ To reduce conflict between farmers and Nomads ECOWAS international live stock corridor (**100 to 200 m wide**) crossing Niger, Bourkina Faso & Togo)
 - ▶ Secure water supply: Sustainable management of community surface water body,
 - ▶ **The Rural Code.** The rural land tenure reform process in Niger it took some decades but it transformed rural tenure in a profound manner and reduce rural conflicts over land.
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2. Institutions Visits

1. **The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Department of Forest Service (equivalent to FNC)**, the national forest reserves in Niger are about 600 thousand hectares (0.5% of the country). *In Niger the Forest area managed by communities rather than national (or state) forest reserves.*
2. **CNEDD** the national environment and sustainable development commission (similar to HCENR), responsible for discussion and preparation of documents relevant to environmental conventions. (*)



2. Institutions Visits

3. **The High Commission Office** (inter-sector coordination through 3N(Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens)), Niger attempted a consistent cross sector rural development frame work which called 3N since 2009 .(long term plans, donors for rural development
 4. **Ministry of Water:** 15 year plan design to achieve 100% clean drinking water in 2030, 70% in 2020 .
 5. **Niger Basin Authority (NBA):** The NBA has 9 member state that cover the Niger water catchment, NBA relies on water science, economic and other fields to clarify how significant interventions affect several member countries +ve or -ve. (3dams)
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2. Institutions Visits

6- The communes , the decentralization took several decades starting with an experimental phase in the 1990s and by 2004 it was implemented as the national local government system. (The water sector ,health sector education and environment are responsibility of commune).

- ▶ A meeting held with the elected commune council of Hamallaye Village (12 men, 2 women) and the elected mayor. The commune Council has 3 commissions (finance, social and rural development)
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2. Institutions Visits

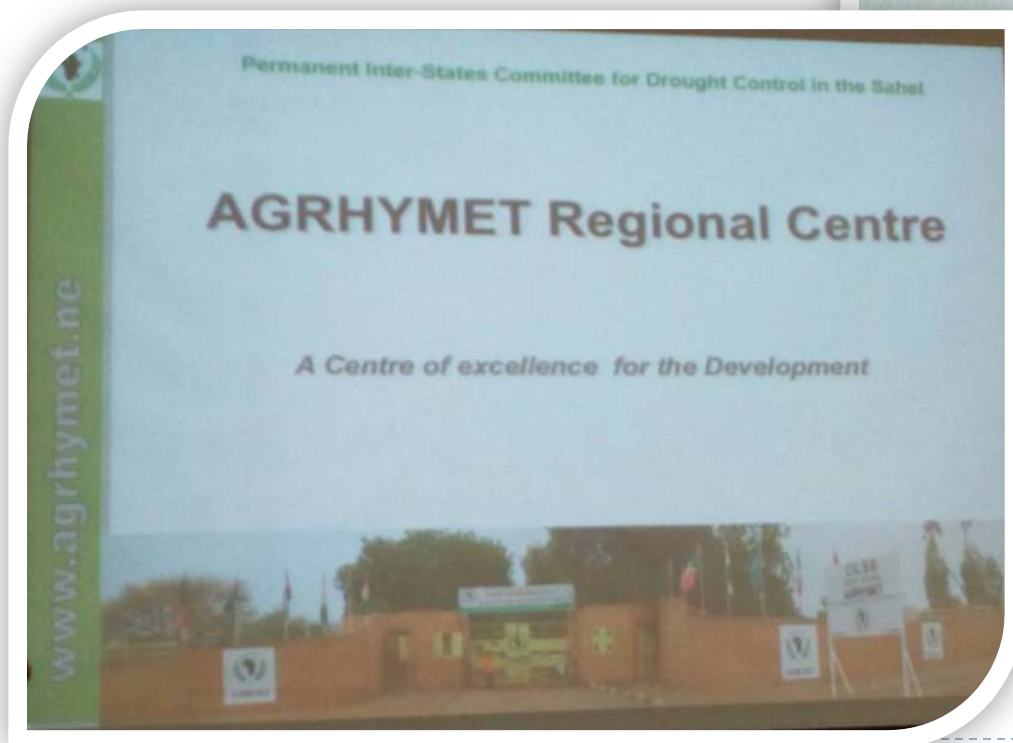
7. Agrhyment Regional Center(ARC)- (CILSS)

It is the Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), is a specialized institution of that provides information and capacity building short and long courses).

- ▶ **ARC in its 18th ordinary session February 7, 2018, approved of Sudan's application for membership of CILSS.**







Recommendations:

1. Replicate the visit and exchange of experts.
2. Establishment of good coordination between agreements and relevant stake holders for provision of information and capacity buildings.
3. Share experience between **Agrhyment Regional Center** and Sudan to compact desertification and drought control in the Sahel.
4. Speed up and finalize the process of CILSS and Sudan Government should be placed as soon as possible.
5. Involve of local communities in managing natural forest in coordination with FNC.
6. Transfer the experience of utilization of water resources management along the River Nile and its tributaries.



**Thank You for your
Attention**