



# Analysis of Policies Relevant to the Great Green Wall Initiative in Sudan

Suggested citation

Ganawa, ES. 2022. Analysis of policies relevant to the Great Green Wall Initiative in Sudan. Bogor, Indonesia: Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and Nairobi: World Agroforestry (ICRAF).

Produced by  
KANDS Collective hello@kandscollective.com


Acknowledgements

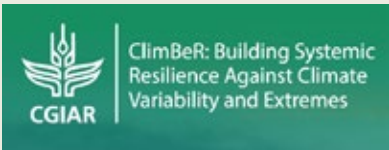
This work was carried out with support from the CGIAR Initiatives ClimBeR and Livestock and Climate. We would like to thank the Belgium Federal Public Services (FPS) Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation and all funders who supported this research through their contributions to the CGIAR Trust Fund.

Through the sub-grant, the Centre for International Forestry Research–World Agroforestry (CIFOR–ICRAF) have supported ClimBeR through extensive stakeholder consultation on the four focus countries, Senegal, Mali, Ethiopia and Sudan. In addition to the focus countries, regional engagement and a series of virtual events and stakeholder interviews have been synthesised into the knowledge series. We would like to thank the time and expertise from stakeholders for interviews, workshops, regional events and sharing their insights towards this important project. In addition, thank you to the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) for providing results of research undertaken in 2021/22 in Sudan and Ethiopia in phase 1 of the project. In addition, thanks to the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) for providing results of research undertaken in 2021/22 in Sudan and Ethiopia in phase 1 of the project.

ClimBeR

ClimBeR seeks to address challenges to adaptation by small-holder farmers through science and innovation aimed at transforming the climate adaptation capacity of food, land, and water systems, working closely with partners at the local, national, regional, and global levels. ClimBeR focuses on generating knowledge to unlock public and private finance, foster climate- and peace-sensitive policies and backstop the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI), Africa’s flagship programme to address climate change and desertification.

 <https://www.cgiar.org/research/publication/initiative-overview-climber-building-systemic-resilience-against-climate-variability-and-extremes/>



Knowledge series



# Analysis of Policies Relevant to the Great Green Wall Initiative in Sudan





# Policy gaps that affect GGW implementation

- Land degradation is not sufficiently prioritised in national and state level development frameworks;
- There is a lack of a policy to combat land degradation;
- Appropriate and coherent policies for sustainable natural resource management are not sufficiently developed;
- There is a lack of a nationally driven and agreed upon long term vision for smallholder producers;
- Climate change policies and strategies are inadequate;
- Policy frameworks do not adequately address existing inequalities in access to land and natural resources;
- There is a lack of clarity over the semi-mechanized farming sector. Policy recommendations made by the study "Sustainable Development of the Semi Mechanized Farming Sector in Sudan" prepared for the Government of Sudan and funded by World Bank Multi Donor Trust Fund have not been implemented.
- Gaps and inadequacies in land use plans and laws governing land tenure and land use have resulted in conflicts between land users. The conflicting interests of traditional rainfed farming, pastoralism, and forest uses at local, state and national levels are not adequately addressed within legal and institutional frameworks, which undermines effective land management and restoration.
- Agricultural policy supports horizontal expansion of mechanized farming for agricultural development to support food security and supply grain exports and agricultural industries. The expansion is at the expense of forests and natural resources conservation. This has greatly influenced present day forest and range policies and practices and has resulted in significant land degradation. The agricultural sector is also facing land tenure/governance and land ownership problems.
- There is a need to operationalise policies that support integrated land management, building on practices and methodologies such as agro-pastoral and agro-forestry interventions, bush-fallow systems and shelterbelts in the context of traditional agriculture, irrigation schemes and mechanized farming.
- The Forest Policy (1986, revised 2006) encourages forest reservation, conservation and community and private sector participation in forestry development and management. The forest policies are strongly supported by the Comprehensive National Strategies (1992–2002 and 2003–2027) both being concerned with the importance of forests in environmental conservation as well as a source of goods and services for the country and local communities. In addition, the policy emphasises the role of the international community and public participation in tree planting and sustainable management of forests and recognises the need for research in forest development and the importance of forest extension. These components of the forest policy framework reflect good practices that support the implementation of the GGW initiative. These objectives are in line with the objectives of the SSNRMP and indicative of the role that sustainable management of forestry resources can play if the forestry policy framework is coordinated and harmonized with other policies.
- There is a lack of clarity around statutory and customary rights, which needs to be taken into consideration for any GGW intervention. The tensions and contradictions between statutory and customary rights has led to conflict. It is not clear whether statutory or customary rights have legal status in terms of who owns, who controls and who has rights to access land, nor how these issues can be negotiated, contested or amended. As a result, borders between the so called 'government land' and 'tribal land' is highly blurred, with statutory laws appearing to have no legitimacy at community level. This situation has created wide-ranging disputes between the government and communities. Similarly, are important legislative gaps in terms of clarifying the rights and entitlements of smallholders (both farmers and pastoralists) to land and natural resources.





DOCUMENT NAME (in full)	TOPIC (climate, agricultural, environmental, gender and social inclusion policy or other - describe)	DOCUMENT TYPE (policy, strategy, plan, other)	DATE OF ADOPTION/ UNDER DEVELOPMENT	LINK TO THE DOCUMENT ONLINE	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	KEY THEMES EMERGING FROM THE NATIONAL POLICY REVIEW related to land degradation and restoration as a primary focus, but looking at linkages to climate change, agriculture/food security and land management as outlined in overall development frameworks	GAPS AND MISSED OPPORTUNITIES, especially in relation to climate change
National Comprehensive Strategy for Development	Higher Council for Strategic Planning assumes overall responsibility for the plan and its implementation	National Strategy	1992–2002	<a href="https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020">https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020</a>	Sudan's main objectives and priorities for achieving sustainable development are spelt out. Desertification control and protection of natural resources are frequently referred to.	Sustainable management and development of natural resources and improving livelihoods, emphasis on natural resource conservation, protection of natural resources such as forestry, wildlife, soil and water from damage and loss. Issues related to land degradation and desertification are addressed clearly and conservation of natural resources is well structured in the strategy to ensure food security.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weakness of implementation and management; the follow up of natural resource implementation and conservation is very poor; increase of demand on natural resources affected natural resource conservation;</li> <li>2. Instability of political situation affected strategy implementations;</li> <li>3. lack of follow up from concerned bodies to assure plan implementation, and 4. merging of goals has to be in line with the different sectors involved.</li> </ol>
Decentralisation Policy	Natural resource conservation, natural resource management and protection	National Policy/ Strategy	1997	<a href="https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020">https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020</a>	Natural resource conservation and protection, State responsibilities over land and natural resource management.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. delegation of power and follow up at State level, scale of management assistance to monitor and assess natural resources and manage them efficiently;</li> <li>2. support the State to monitor and assess national plan implementation at state level;</li> <li>3. sharing of resources and distribution at the level where needed.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of coordination at the different levels, weakness of implementation at state and local level, shortage of resources leading to poor resource management and increased cost of expenses;</li> <li>2. the strategy addresses contexts where there is increase of movement of people and recurring increased localised impact of an influx of people.</li> </ol>
Sudan National Adaptation Plan	National Strategy on climate change and reduced vulnerability	Climate change strategy and policy	2015	<a href="https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020">https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build adaptive capacity and resilience at various levels to adapt to climate change impact.</li> <li>• Promote climate change adaptation integration into existing and new policies, programmes and activities.</li> <li>• Identify projects and actions through participatory processes.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. climate change adaptation in different sectors such as agriculture, water management, forestry and food security. Working to reduce poverty through implementation of adaptation mechanisms and programmes.</li> <li>2. country inventory of renewable natural resources (inventory of forest resources – survey of pastoral land – wetlands inventory – inventory of wild animals).</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data availability and quality is a major issue in Sudan. It should be addressed by focusing on data credibility rather than data volume or precision in measurement, and by avoiding the selection of too many indicators with their accompanying data demands.</li> <li>• Understanding climate change vulnerability at the community level is a key priority in Sudan. The emphasis is on the development of indices based on smaller scales of analysis as these better reflect the reality of vulnerability than larger, comparative scales, which can diminish their relevance.</li> <li>• Development of vulnerability indices that are highly linked to local development contexts is the desired outcome of this step of the hotspot mapping process. The required integration of physical and social variables should involve the collective inputs of a range of experts in Sudan in order to develop context-sensitive vulnerability indices and, finally, there is a lack of sharing the information produced by the NAPs affected to utilise the product fully.</li> <li>• In Sudan, maps are widely used as powerful information communication tools. GIS software should be used to create maps from various inputs of data layers, including the vulnerability indices. Such maps enable visualisations of the spatial components of these layers, making information on climate risks more understandable and actionable for planners and administrators.</li> </ul>

DOCUMENT NAME (in full)	TOPIC (climate, agricultural, environmental, gender and social inclusion policy or other – describe)	DOCUMENT TYPE (policy, strategy, plan, other)	DATE OF ADOPTION/ UNDER DEVELOPMENT	LINK TO THE DOCUMENT ONLINE	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	KEY THEMES EMERGING FROM THE NATIONAL POLICY REVIEW related to land degradation and restoration as a primary focus, but looking at linkages to climate change, agriculture/food security and land management as outlined in overall development frameworks	GAPS AND MISSED OPPORTUNITIES, especially in relation to climate change
Quarter Century Strategy	Sustainable land management	National Strategy on Land Management	2007–2031	<a href="https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020">https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020</a>	The main objective is to construct a national strategy on land management from different economic perspectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The environment comes under the economic strategy rather than the national development framework.</li> <li>2. High level of responsibility towards the issues of climate changes and land degradation.</li> <li>3. The economic impact of land degradation has been quantified for measurement and implementation for land restoration.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Higher Council for Strategic Planning assumes overall responsibility for the plan and its implementation: this can be seen as a weakness in responsibility-sharing among different sectors,</li> <li>2. Weakness of follow up and implementation of the plan,</li> <li>3. Lack of coordination between different sectors to assure better execution.</li> </ol>
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) (Contribution to the UNFCCC)	Climate change (Mitigation and adaptation strategy)	National policy on mitigation and adaptation of climate change	2015	<a href="https://www.hcenr.gov.sd/">https://www.hcenr.gov.sd/</a>	<p>The INTD document focuses on a sector approach to reduce vulnerability in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water;</li> <li>• agriculture (both livestock and crop production systems);</li> <li>• coastal zone, and</li> <li>• human health.</li> </ul> <p>Vulnerability and adaptation assessments will be conducted through a process consisting of four steps, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• capacity building of actors and institutions;</li> <li>• vulnerability assessments in each state;</li> <li>• adaptation assessments to reduce vulnerabilities, and</li> <li>• increasing public awareness of national development objectives.</li> </ul>	<p>To make agriculture more productive and sustainable, the Government of Sudan will encourage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) crop diversification and introduction of improved drought-resistant and early maturing varieties in areas affected by rainfall decrease and variability;</li> <li>(ii) introduction of agro-forestry in areas vulnerable to climate change to enhance agriculture production as well as increase involvement in community forest activities and products;</li> <li>(iii) water harvesting to assist vulnerable communities to adapt to increasing water resource vulnerability;</li> <li>(iv) management of grazing areas and range lands in a sustainable manner;</li> <li>(v) improving animal productivity and animal breeds to increase resilience to climate change;</li> <li>(vi) restocking animal herds in areas affected by climate change, and (vii) regular surveillance of animal diseases through improved monitoring and veterinary services.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weakness of implementation and not enough time for mitigation and adaptation; Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources is responsible for the convention, but it suffers from poor coordination and funding mechanisms.</li> <li>2. Lack of coordination between different stakeholders to implement the commitments towards the RIO3 convention (biodiversity, climate change and land degradation/ desertification)</li> </ol>
National Water Policy	Water policies and laws	National water use policies and laws	2006	<a href="https://sudannextgen.com/ministry-of-irrigation-and-water-resources/">https://sudannextgen.com/ministry-of-irrigation-and-water-resources/</a>	To ensure sustainable and integrated management of valuable water resources. Recognition of water as an instrument for conflict management.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cost effective and appropriate technologies; public and private partnerships; cost-sharing and cost-recovery mechanisms;</li> <li>2. water policy work to support the implementation of different policies and best practices since all are related;</li> <li>3. Integration and best management of water resources to secure success and agricultural stability, food security, and achieving of sustainable development goals and smart climate management.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weakness of implementation and amendment and revisions as well as additional regulations are needed;</li> <li>2. policy coherence is very weak and there is no harmony for working together</li> </ol>
Natural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy	Water supply and sanitation	National policy on water	2009	<a href="https://sudannextgen.com/ministry-of-irrigation-and-water-resources/">https://sudannextgen.com/ministry-of-irrigation-and-water-resources/</a>	The main strategy objective is to ensure equitable and sustainable utilisation of safe water and sanitation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrated water resource management to ensure water supply to the people,</li> <li>2. availability of clean and accessible water to all,</li> <li>3. availability of sanitation practices to the people for better quality of life.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weakness of integration of water resources,</li> <li>2. poor sanitation system may affect people's quality of life; this involves issues of climate change and quality of life.</li> </ol>

DOCUMENT NAME (in full)	TOPIC (climate, agricultural, environmental, gender and social inclusion policy or other - describe)	DOCUMENT TYPE (policy, strategy, plan, other)	DATE OF ADOPTION/ UNDER DEVELOPMENT	LINK TO THE DOCUMENT ONLINE	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	KEY THEMES EMERGING FROM THE NATIONAL POLICY REVIEW related to land degradation and restoration as a primary focus, but looking at linkages to climate change, agriculture/food security and land management as outlined in overall development frameworks	GAPS AND MISSED OPPORTUNITIES, especially in relation to climate change
National Biodiversity Strategy	Biodiversity	National policy	2015	<a href="https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020">https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020</a>	The main policy objective is better management of biodiversity through sound policy advice and best practice.	1. Programmes that demonstrate sound biodiversity management practices.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of cooperation between different sectors, especially the private sector and CBOs, to establish a biodiversity and ecosystem conservation strategy.</li> <li>2. Awareness activities about biodiversity and ecosystem services in relation to biodiversity and climate change.</li> <li>3. Establishment of guidelines for invasive species management.</li> </ol>
Sudan National Forest Policy Statement (2006; updated from Sudan's Forest Policy)	Forestry	National Forest Policy	1986	<a href="https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020">https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020</a>	Poverty reduction, improved Sudanese population welfare by enhancing food and income security and combatting of desertification.	The four policy areas are forest land management, forest-based industries and products, ecosystem conservation and management, and institutional human resources. The National Forest Policy provides that management of forest reserves will incorporate wildlife conservation and wildlife resource assessment will be intensified. The policy also emphasizes on improved coordination between forestry and wildlife authorities in the management of wildlife inside forest reserves. It also provides for better management of land degradation reduction in the forest areas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved forest sector regulations, laws and policies to mainstream climate change and land degradation;</li> <li>2. Environmental governance (in the form of policies, laws, regulations and institutions) is weak and this weakness has contributed to environmental degradation including deforestation;</li> <li>3. Revision and redesign of forest and rangeland research programmes and curricula.</li> <li>4. Establishment of Centres of Excellence through tertiary institutions (consideration for setting up of a Forestry Research Development Institution);</li> <li>5. Weakness of implementation of desertification strategy, and</li> <li>6. Lack of coordination between different government agencies.</li> </ol>
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	Social and Economics	National Strategy	2012	<a href="https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020">https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020</a>	Strengthening people's resilience to environmental risks and climate change. Establishment of institutions for sustainable national resource management (water, forest and land). Comprehensive land reform and security of land title. Preparation of land use maps, especially for marginal areas. Social and water harvesting programmes. Promotion of private investment in gum arabic production. Enhanced community role in resource management. Environment as a vehicle for poverty reduction. Recognition of the links between the environment, risk management and poverty reduction.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The process of determining priority programmes has not been systematically defined or applied, and the criteria for prioritisation are still not clear. Similarly, monitoring to determine implementation success is still weak. This affected the measuring of progress, in particular at the level of outcomes and impacts, for a number of interventions.</li> <li>• Data capture from cooperating partners on their contributions to PRSP priority interventions continues to be difficult. This is problematic, since an important percentage of the resources to implement the interventions is funded by external sources.</li> </ul>
The SDGs and 2030 Agenda	National Strategy including different sectors, climate, environment, livelihood, agriculture and food security	National Strategic Plan		<a href="https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020">https://www.unep.org/resources/report/sudan-first-state-environment-outlook-report-2020</a>	Society based on national consensus, peaceful co-existence, social justice, and global and regional partnerships. Achieve sustainable development and continual improvement in people's livelihoods. Combat desertification and land degradation.	State reform programme. Risk-informed approach to development. Integrated approach to achieving 2030 agenda. Sustainable forest resource management. National agricultural investment plan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of integrated climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.</li> <li>2. Need to improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning while also working on SDGs.</li> </ol>

DOCUMENT NAME (in full)	TOPIC (climate, agricultural, environmental, gender and social inclusion policy or other – de-scribe)	DOCUMENT TYPE (policy, strategy, plan, other)	DATE OF ADOPTION/ UNDER DEVELOPMENT	LINK TO THE DOCUMENT ONLINE	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	KEY THEMES EMERGING FROM THE NATIONAL POLICY REVIEW related to land degradation and restoration as a primary focus, but looking at linkages to climate change, agriculture/food security and land management as outlined in overall development frameworks	GAPS AND MISSED OPPORTUNITIES, especially in relation to climate change
Range Land Policy	Rangeland and forage	National policy	Awaiting final Cabinet approval		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recognition of pastoralists’ right on their defined grazing lands;</li><li>• Conservation and protection of rangeland resources;</li><li>• Establishment of transboundary resource sharing with neighbouring countries and within states,</li><li>• Increased awareness among pastoral communities and sensitisation about their difficult situation, and</li><li>• Adoption of suitable rangeland management techniques in order to improve traditional grazing systems.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The policy work to protect the range land from different types of deteriorations</li><li>• Conserve the route line of animals from human interventions such as agricutral expansion</li><li>• Will support the range land areas from land degradation and range land deterioration for loss the capacity of production</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The national policy on pastoralism is not clearly stated, but a number of policy measures have been implemented that impact on involuntary resettlement, such as attempts at nomad settlement (all of which failed) and demarcation of livestock routes to protect the interests of nomadic pastoralists.</li><li>2. Lack of coordination between different agencies working on climate changes and livestock.</li></ol>
Wildlife Policy	Biodiversity	National policy	Awaiting final Cabinet approval	<a href="https://sws-sudan.org/">https://sws-sudan.org/</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This policy will provide the framework for legislation that enables the country to conserve and manage wildlife better, for present and future generation. • Strategic importance of wildlife; conservation and management of wildlife in national parks, reserves, and sanctuaries; conservation and management of wildlife on private and community land. • Wildlife user rights; bioprospecting and access to genetic resources; sustainable management of wildlife resources; wildlife diseases and veterinary services; wildlife disaster preparedness, response, and rescue, and (m) research and monitoring.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Land is one of the most important resources in Sudan. Economic activities like agriculture, wildlife conservation, urban development, human settlement, and infrastructure depend on land. Until recently, wildlife conservation was not a formally recognised land-use option in Sudan resulting in failure to adequately integrate wildlife conservation in land-use planning activities.</li><li>• Ineffective protected area management and partnerships: Most wildlife protected areas in Sudan were established without due regards to the surrounding landscapes. High need of clear policies of better management.</li><li>• Lack of assessment and prioritisation of management effectiveness on land degradation and land management for better management of protected areas.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Weakness of policy coherence with other natural resource policies such as forest, rangeland and climate change policies.</li><li>2. Wildlife polices not including all biodiversity CBD as main policy sources.</li><li>3. Weakness of policy enforcement affected issues of climate change such as deforestation and land degradation.</li><li>4. Lack of coordination between different natural resource and environmental sectors to appropriately conserve protected areas.</li></ol>
Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of the draft National REDD+ Strategy for Sudan	Environmentally and socially sustainable assessment	REDD+ strategy	2020–2021	<a href="https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/">https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/</a>	A Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA) of the draft NRS has been carried out as required by the World Bank Environment and Social Standards (WB-ESSs). Its aim was to identify potential environmental and social (E&S) impacts of the proposed strategic options and to propose measures to avoid or mitigate potential negative impact and enhance potential positive impact.	Emerging policies: ESMF provides the higher-level framework for environmentally and socially sustainable project planning and, as specific project plans are developed, more detailed project-specific environment and social safeguards will be specified in those plans. Work is ongoing on the National REDD+ Strategy project which will help to reduce the emission gases as results of the reduction of deforestation and land degradation with a high-level land restoration impact.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Political instability in the country affected project implementation,</li><li>2. Weakness of other sector involvement in project implementation.</li></ol>

DOCUMENT NAME (in full)	TOPIC (climate, agricultural, environmental, gender and social inclusion policy or other – de-scribe)	DOCUMENT TYPE (policy, strategy, plan, other)	DATE OF ADOPTION/ UNDER DEVELOPMENT	LINK TO THE DOCUMENT ONLINE	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	KEY THEMES EMERGING FROM THE NATIONAL POLICY REVIEW related to land degradation and restoration as a primary focus, but looking at linkages to climate change, agriculture/food security and land management as outlined in overall development frameworks	GAPS AND MISSED OPPORTUNITIES, especially in relation to climate change
Natural Habitats for REDD+ project implementation in forest areas	Safeguard policy	REDD+ strategy	2020	<a href="https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/">https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/</a>	The application of this policy seeks to ensure that all options proposed in the National REDD+ Strategy take into account the conservation of biodiversity, as well as the numerous environmental services and products that natural habitats provide to human society. Overall, REDD+ activities are expected to have significant positive impacts on natural habitats, as the country puts in place an effective strategy to reduce loss of natural forests. SESA will address issues related to natural habitats and potential impact of the National REDD+ Strategy, which will later be included in ESMF.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Biodiversity as the main issue related to forestry, and forest environment represents the most important environment for different types of habitat,</li><li>2. Conservation of habitat resources will stabilise climate change in different ways.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. REDD+ readiness activities are country-wide. However, the activities are limited to analytical studies, capacity building and consultation processes at national and state levels. No physical activities will be implemented on the ground.</li><li>2. Implementation stopped due to political instability.</li></ol>
Pest Management for REDD+ project	Safeguard policy	REDD+ Strategy	2021	<a href="https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/">https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/</a>	This policy is triggered in the context of agricultural intensification and reforestation activities which could be part of future REDD+ activities. ESMF will address critical issues related to pest management, as necessary, while strategic issues related to pest management will be reflected in SESA. Furthermore, the project will encourage integrated pest management in future REDD+ activities.	Emerging issues of pest management will help for environmental conservation and climate change-related issues such as reduction of land degradation with increasing forest health.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. REDD+ readiness activities are country-wide. However, the activities are limited to analytical studies, capacity building and consultation processes at national and state levels. No physical activities will be implemented on the ground.</li><li>2. Implementation stopped due to political instability.</li></ol>
Indigenous Peoples for REDD+ project	Safeguard policy	REDD+ Strategy	2021	<a href="https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/">https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/</a>	This policy is triggered because there may be indigenous people in the areas where future REDD+ activities will be implemented. There will be a process of free, prior and informed consultation with the affected indigenous peoples, particularly during sub-project preparation. Moreover, a social assessment will be conducted by the client, consulted upon and disclosed.	In each area, indigenous peoples need to be well taken care of; peoples' savings' needs will stabilise the system as the general project strategy will consider such important components.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. REDD+ readiness activities are country-wide. However, the activities are limited to analytical studies, capacity building and consultation processes at national and state levels. No physical activities will be implemented on the ground.</li><li>2. Implementation stopped due to political instability.</li></ol>



DOCUMENT NAME (in full)	TOPIC (climate, agricultural, environmental, gender and social inclusion policy or other – describe)	DOCUMENT TYPE (policy, strategy, plan, other)	DATE OF ADOPTION/ UNDER DEVELOPMENT	LINK TO THE DOCUMENT ONLINE	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	KEY THEMES EMERGING FROM THE NATIONAL POLICY REVIEW related to land degradation and restoration as a primary focus, but looking at linkages to climate change, agriculture/food security and land management as outlined in overall development frameworks	GAPS AND MISSED OPPORTUNITIES, especially in relation to climate change
Involuntary Resettlement for REDD+ project	Safeguard policy	REDD+ Strategy	2020	<a href="https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/">https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/</a>	REDD+ activities will trigger involuntary resettlement in situations involving involuntary restrictions of access to legally designated parks, protected areas or forest management / reforestation areas. The policy aims to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or to minimise and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts in cases where resettlement or other involuntary restrictions cannot be avoided. Through the SESA process, any issues related to land acquisition or involuntary resettlement will be identified, and a resettlement policy framework will be prepared. In terms of restriction to natural resources, a process framework will be prepared as well.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protection of conserved areas dedicated to climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives.,</li> <li>2. Addressing sustainable forest conservation and management.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. REDD+ readiness activities are country-wide. However, the activities are limited to analytical studies, capacity building and consultation processes at national and state levels. No physical activities will be implemented on the ground.</li> <li>2. Implementation stopped due to political instability.</li> </ol>
Safety of Dams for REDD+ project	Safeguard policy	REDD+ Strategy	2020	<a href="https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/">https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/</a>	This policy is not triggered because dams will not be financed under the project which only supports analytical work, institutional strengthening and capacity building that is critical for Sudan's progress towards readiness.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Saving dams as areas is not easy for interventions of REDD+ activities,</li> <li>2. Dam areas represented as different climate zones and land restoration areas; examples of existing dams: Sinnar, Alroseries and Marawe dams.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. REDD+ readiness activities are country-wide. However, the activities are limited to analytical studies, capacity building and consultation processes at national and state levels. No physical activities will be implemented on the ground.</li> <li>2. Implementation stopped due to political instability.</li> </ol>
Integrated forest landscape management for REDD+ project and FNC	Forest management	Forest strategy	2021	<a href="https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/">https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/</a>	This strategy option proposes reforms in the forestry sector to build economic and political knowledge and enable sustainable forest management across institutional, organisational and community levels while developing commercial capacity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improvement of forest sector regulations, laws and policies to mainstream REDD+ actions and FNC activities as well;</li> <li>2. Strengthening of sectoral policies and institutional setting for sustainable natural resource management;</li> <li>3. Development of National Forest Information Systems to support forestry and landscape management in Sudan (NFMS, MRV, FREL Development, Safeguards, Carbon Registry), and</li> <li>4. Supporting and improving policies to reduce deforestation and land degradation in refugee settlements.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inappropriate training programmes / Inappropriate or irrelevant research agendas.</li> <li>• Curricula may not be relevant or appropriate.</li> <li>• The right people may not be selected for training and there may be ecosystem disturbances, introduction of non-indigenous or invasive species for new forest products.</li> <li>• Pest management issues.</li> <li>• Soil productivity issues.</li> <li>• Loss of aesthetic value and, finally, inappropriate plans, policies that impact on users, rights or livelihoods.</li> <li>• Non-compliance with new policies.</li> <li>• Inappropriate management that impacts on rights and livelihoods / Inappropriate interventions.</li> </ul>

DOCUMENT NAME (in full)	TOPIC (climate, agricultural, environmental, gender and social inclusion policy or other - de- scribe)	DOCUMENT TYPE (policy, strategy, plan, other)	DATE OF ADOPTION/ UNDER DEVELOPMENT	LINK TO THE DOCUMENT ONLINE	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	KEY THEMES EMERGING FROM THE NATIONAL POLICY REVIEW related to land degradation and restoration as a primary focus, but looking at linkages to climate change, agriculture/food security and land management as outlined in overall devel- opment frameworks	GAPS AND MISSED OPPORTUNITIES, especially in relation to climate change
Climate smart agriculture and rangeland management	Forest Management	Forest strategy	2021	<a href="https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/">https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/</a>	1. Improving adaptive and climate mitigation capacity of the agriculture sector, and 2. Promoting sustainable livestock and rangeland management.	<div>1. Build capacity to improve agriculture productivity through agroforestry to enhance water utilisation and reduce forest encroachment (shelterbelts, alley cropping, wind breaks, riparian forest buffers);</div> <div>2. improve agricultural productivity through crop diversification and agro-pastoral systems;</div> <div>3. Rehabilitate irrigation services to make water use more efficient, including introduction of appropriate technologies to optimise water use and raise water awareness;</div> <div>4. Build capacity and conduct knowledge transfer for conservation agriculture with water harvesting, zero tillage and improved seeds;</div> <div>5. Strengthen regulatory and non-regulatory measures for livestock movement corridor management, including monitoring systems;</div> <div>6. Rangeland restoration/rehabilitation, protection, and provision of adequate seasonal feedstock (fodder production): creating business partnerships between livestock owners and farmers along livestock routes;</div> <div>7. Improve access to finance and support services for farmers and livestock producers (such as animal health, extension and training, farmer field schools, marketing);</div> <div>8. Promote cooperation and coordination between public and private sector institutions in range infrastructure re development and management, and</div> <div>9. Increase adaptive capacity of farmers and livestock producers for preparedness to seasonal variability in feed and water supply through community-based water conservation and river protection and management schemes.</div>	<div>1. Lack of consideration for environmental issues (i.e. resource efficiency, clean production concept) on value enhancing processes,</div> <div>2. Unequal benefit-sharing between players along the value chain (e.g. asymmetry of information leading to low level of benefits for communities),</div> <div>3. Organisations / individuals with more resources could capture most of the added value to work in a proper way with issues related to climate change and land restoration,</div> <div>4. Soil deterioration/Land degradation due to inappropriate mechanisation, mainly for mechanised agriculture,</div> <div>5. Promotion of inappropriate water harvest techniques may affect downstream river courses (biodiversity, water shortage, soil erosion, leftover material, etc.) and also lead to conflict due to access to and use of water resources, and</div> <div>6. Conflicts between farmers and pastoralists over water and land use practices/rights, increased use of crop residues and route demarcation.</div>

DOCUMENT NAME (in full)	TOPIC (climate, agricultural, environmental, gender and social inclusion policy or other – describe)	DOCUMENT TYPE (policy, strategy, plan, other)	DATE OF ADOPTION/ UNDER DEVELOPMENT	LINK TO THE DOCUMENT ONLINE	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	KEY THEMES EMERGING FROM THE NATIONAL POLICY REVIEW related to land degradation and restoration as a primary focus, but looking at linkages to climate change, agriculture/food security and land management as outlined in overall development frameworks	GAPS AND MISSED OPPORTUNITIES, especially in relation to climate change
Integrated land use planning	Forest management/ land management	Forest strategy	2021	<a href="https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/">https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/</a>	Aims to harmonise and integrate existing land use planning and tenure legislation and policies, reduce sectoral policy and planning conflicts.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen institutional capacity of environmental and social impact assessments in agriculture, forestry and mining sectors to prevent land degradation (Institutional Capacity Needs and Gap Assessment and preparation of Capacity Development Plans),</li> <li>2. Rationalise, organise and harmonise above and below ground resource exploitation and related economic development activities and policies, in order to encompass environmental and climate change concerns,</li> <li>3. Improve standards for the establishment and development of mining infrastructure (updating of existing guidelines/policies and development of new guidelines and policies),</li> <li>4. Regulatory and non-regulatory measures to improve land tenure security for local communities: assessment and identification of opportunities for strengthening land tenure security for communities in deforestation hotspots (prioritisation of deforestation hotspots), and</li> <li>5. Land use capability assessment and digitisation to support the National Investment Map: optimising land use through spatial planning and reliable spatial and non-spatial information.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women may be excluded as land rights are usually held by men;</li> <li>2. Impact on traditional livelihoods through changes may create governance risks (conflicts within administrations and institutions in interpretation/ understanding of new legislation, planning objectives or regulations);</li> <li>3. Potential conflict related to land tenure and use of land (farmers vs pastoralist vs miners) as well as water and demarcation of routes. Rich stakeholders are likely to benefit more and poor stakeholders will lose out especially in areas affected by conflict, and</li> <li>4. Lack of enforcement.</li> </ol>
Sustainable energy supply and use for forest activities and REDD + project	Forest management/ land management	Forest strategy	2021	<a href="https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/">https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/</a>	The policy aims to adopt environmentally friendly policies and interventions in the energy sector, in order to reduce pressure on forest resources and optimise fuel consumption.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assessment and implementation of options for sustainable charcoal production,</li> <li>2. Assessment and implementation of options and measures to incentivise and increase use of LPG gas and other alternative sources of energy in urban and rural communities; all these will enhance tree stock conservation by reducing tree cutting and deforestation,</li> <li>3. Creating business opportunities in the biomass energy sector for the private sector through regulatory and non-regulatory measures, and</li> <li>4. Assessment of opportunities, incentives and promotion of adoption of efficient cookstoves – linking biomass producers and consumers.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Infringement of land rights in plantation development, inappropriate species, competition for land and displacement of people all may affect deforestation, land degradation and tree loss issues.</li> <li>2. Conflicts over land use rights.</li> <li>3. Conflict over biomass between fodder production and energy production.</li> <li>4. Increased use of LPG may lead to environmental hazards</li> <li>5. Affordability of gas and gas stoves may single out households.</li> <li>6. Availability of gas may lead households not having access to this fuel, and</li> <li>7. Overuse of forest resources for generating electricity, hazardous emissions into the atmosphere, conflict over resource and food security for livestock, affordability of improved stoves may be difficult for some households, reduction of quantities of firewood sold may lead to loss of income and livelihood.</li> </ol>



DOCUMENT NAME (in full)	TOPIC (climate, agricultural, environmental, gender and social inclusion policy or other - de-scribe)	DOCUMENT TYPE (policy, strategy, plan, other)	DATE OF ADOPTION/ UNDER DEVELOPMENT	LINK TO THE DOCUMENT ONLINE	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	KEY THEMES EMERGING FROM THE NATIONAL POLICY REVIEW related to land degradation and restoration as a primary focus, but looking at linkages to climate change, agriculture/food security and land management as outlined in overall development frameworks	GAPS AND MISSED OPPORTUNITIES, especially in relation to climate change
Resilient communities and livelihoods	Forest management/ land management	Forest strategy	2021	<a href="https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/">https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/</a>	This aims to promote the participation of women and youth in climate change response strategies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Encourage access of women and youth to decision-making forums and bodies at national and local levels regarding climate response measures;</li><li>2. At national levels, gender and youth perspectives should be mainstreamed into national policies and strategies on climate change;</li><li>3. Specific consideration should be made in addressing gender inequalities in relation to access to resources, including credit, extension and training services, information and technology, and</li><li>4. Design and implement mechanisms that involve communities (including women, youth and elders) in monitoring social and environmental improvements in local areas.</li></ol>	<p>The gaps can be listed as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inappropriate policy and non-compliance with policy;</li><li>• Cost barriers, infrastructure barriers and high initial cost</li><li>• Culture change resistance, lack of enforcement, and</li><li>• That which most affected the gender and youth response to climate changes is the Impact on traditional livelihoods through changes which may create governance risks.</li></ul>
Fire Management Strategy for REDD+ and FNC	Forest management/ land management	Forest strategy	2021	<a href="https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/">https://www.reddplussd.org/index.php/en/</a>	The strategy aims to offer guidance and information about the positive and negative social, cultural, environmental and economic impacts of natural and non-natural wildfires, as well as to support decision makers in achieving sustainable fire management in the country. In order to set up the framework and outline a fire management strategy, updated information needs to be collected and analysed via both spatial and non-spatial means.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Fire management actions should be based on a clear and sound legal, institutional and policy framework.</li><li>2. This framework provides the basis and structure for strategy options, consideration of plans and implementation of actions. The legal framework for fire management encompasses broad multisector resource management plans, with clear-cut roles and responsibilities with much emphasis on climate changes and land restoration issues.</li><li>3. Ensure that Sudan's natural resources, forest, grassland, wildlife resources, water sources and land are not affected by wildfire.</li></ol>	<p>There are many points raised for further consideration in relation to its effects on climate change and related topics, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Involvement of native administration with specific roles and responsibilities was suggested to take part in the fire management framework,</li><li>2. The strategy findings indicated overlaps, contradictions, conflicts of interest and deficiency in the existing policy and legislation frameworks regarding fire management at national and state levels, due to existing contradictions between the federal and state level.</li></ol>



ClimBeR: Building Systemic  
Resilience Against Climate  
Variability and Extremes

Alliance

