SAWA Sudan for Development and Humanitarian Aid (SSDHA)

Simplified Manual on REDD+

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<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>FCPF</td>
<td>Forest Carbon Partnership Facility</td>
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<td>FNC</td>
<td>Forests National Corporation</td>
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<td>IPLCs</td>
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<td>REDD+</td>
<td>Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation including the role of conservation &amp; sustainable management of forests</td>
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<td>R-PP</td>
<td>Readiness Preparatory Phase</td>
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<td>SSHDA</td>
<td>Sawa Sudan for Development and Humanitarian Aid</td>
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<td>SAWA</td>
<td>SUDAN Sawa Sudan for Development and Humanitarian Aid</td>
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<td>PFR</td>
<td>Proposed Forest Reserve</td>
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<td>GHGs</td>
<td>Green House Gases</td>
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<td>HCENR</td>
<td>Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources</td>
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<td>UNFCCC</td>
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<td>IPs</td>
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<td>SESA</td>
<td>Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment</td>
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<td>ESMF</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Framework</td>
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<td>CBD</td>
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Purpose

This manual in its 6 modules aims to explain REDD+ to Local Communities who wish to learn about the knowledge or the prospect of REDD+ in Sudan, and to share experiences and lessons learnt through the on-going REDD+ readiness period. It was stemmed from practices, and accessing literature and resource materials that are relatable and/or available in Sudan and other countries. There will be continuing assessment of this version based on the use of these information, and experience, and comments from governments, indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities, practitioners and experts, during the application in the training gatherings.

Specifically, the manual will support capacity building activities of SAWA-SUDAN organization in their endeavors to raise the level of awareness of the local communities in Northern and Southern Kordofan.

Background

The Sudan Round Tree initiative for Capacity Building in North and South Kordofan for low carbon emissions is aimed to strengthening and backing the capacity of sub-national stakeholders at all level such as governmental sector, academic and research sector, civil society, NGOs, community based organizations, indigenous community, local organization, Gum Arabic Union, farmers and pastoralists, university and secondary school students, artists, journalists, women and youth groups in order to involve and contribute in the development of REDD plus program in the future. The vision is to consolidate the relation between different stakeholders at different level to accelerate the understanding of REDD plus concept through developing, creative, preparation, implementation direct and indirect program activities for all community around the country.

Sawa Sudan for Development and Humanitarian Aid (SSDHA) had anticipated from the previous implemented project that Kordofan region is a priority this refers to many factors that, the two States are characterized by increasing degradation of ecological environment and natural resources resulting in a widespread food insecurity and poverty. As a consequence, some 35% of the population are food insecure and experience acute hunger during the five months of the food gap from June to November each year exacerbating the problems of malnutrition, increasing incidences of diseases, poor health and high infant mortality specifically in North Kordofan. The problem is adversely affecting the women, children, returnees, IDPs and migrants who are highly vulnerable to food insecurity and poverty and as well as affecting the forest around. The project will develop their knowledge related to the impact of the deforestation and forest degradation and how REDD+ is real opportunity to improve their forests and their livelihood.

Who are the trainers?

Forest extension agents

Agricultural extension agents

NGOs advocates concern with natural resources management in Sudan
The Objectives of the project;

Objective 1: To build knowledge and strengthen capacity of IPLCS and others stakeholders to recognize REDD+, deforestation, forest degradation and climate change issues.

Objective 2 To Raise awareness of public and multi-stakeholders undertake communication activities within the framework of REDD+ Program and climate change

Objective 3: Generate knowledge, sharing information and communication on REDD+

Methodology
In developing this guide local and international literature was used, along with the writer’s experience in his capacity as national team leader for the SESA study in Sudan and as former forestry specialist within the Forests National Corporation and the founder for the Sudanese Social Forestry Society.

The trainer in applying this guide can use the following material to increase the attention of the participants during the training course.

- Brainstorming sessions
- Flip charts
- Posters
- General talks supported with Multi-media projector
- Plenary Session

It is worthy to have an assessment of the training sessions in order to assess if the objectives have been met, and gain knowledge of ways on how to improve succeeding trainings.
**Introduction**

The FNC has recognized that REDD+ was an opportunity to assist Sudan to undertake a participatory national forest and land-use planning exercise that will contribute to mitigating impacts of deforestation and forest degradation, including from developments in other sectors (e.g. agriculture, energy, mining), and existing land tenure arrangements. The long-term protection of forests, better land use planning, practices and governance, restoration of degraded land, and improvements in local livelihoods and resilience will also contribute to the achievement of Sudan’s broader development, environmental and climate change goals (FCPF, 2015b).

Sudan was selected as a REDD+ country participant in the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in 2012. The R-PP (Readiness Preparatory Phase) presents all activities that the Government of Sudan envisaged in order to achieve REDD+ readiness. The FNC is the institutional body in charge of implementing and coordinating all forestry and REDD+ issues and agreements. Sudan is a participant country of the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the national REDD+ programme is funded through the FCPF Readiness Fund.
MODULE 1: Climate Change Impacts, Mitigation & Adaptation

Specific Objectives

Recognize the impacts of the climate change on indigenous peoples

Know climate change mitigation measures and assess how these are affecting indigenous peoples;

Assess and understand what local mitigation and adaptation measures are actually being done by indigenous peoples;

Be acquainted with the international processes and mechanisms involved with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Climate change is a scientifically proven phenomenon that includes “any change in the climate, whether due to its natural variability or as a result of human activity”; The description of the characteristics and implications of climate change shows that it is a multi-dimensional problem whose causes and consequences are clearly related to the present development model, which has led to more inequality and poverty. While affecting people generally, these conditions render women and the poor particularly more vulnerable (RESOURCE GUIDE ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE).

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Convention outlined broad objectives to stabilize concentrations of Green House Gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere, as well as to define adaptation measures for multilateral action. To achieve its objectives, commitments were defined for the Signatory Parties, based on the principle of shared but differentiated responsibilities; there are also commitments that apply to all states.

Impact of climate change

Climate change poses potentially unprecedented threats to human development and well-being. Much of that threat consists in changes to hydrological cycles and rain regimes, in the effect of temperature increases on evaporation, and in the worsening severity of extreme climate events. Humans in general will be increasingly subject to ever greater risk and vulnerability as climate change damages humans’ means of subsistence, health and security.

Massive floods, strong hurricanes, cyclones, and storm flows lead to the destruction of houses, infrastructure (roads, electrical lines, dams, etc.), forests, agricultural lands, crops, livestock, marine and coastal resources; loss of freshwater supplies, increase of pathogenic micro-organisms and
vectors which are carriers, loss of electricity, etc. These lead to human impacts such as physical isolation because of floods which reduce possibilities for them to market their crops, livestock, marine and coastal resources, etc.; the loss and destruction of ancestral lands, resources and home, food insecurity and hunger (destruction of crops, destruction of coral reefs and mangroves, and spawning beds of local fish, decrease and loss of livestock, etc.);

More frequent and prolonged droughts and floods cause the disappearance of plant and animal species that have sustained indigenous peoples as subsistence food resources. Adverse impacts on traditional livelihoods and their ecosystem will also mean loss of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with these livelihoods and ecosystems.

Indigenous peoples are particularly vulnerable to climate change, and at the same time, they could offer valuable contributions to solutions. Indigenous peoples and traditional natural-resource dependent communities face specific challenges as a consequence of climate change impacts.

**Examples of indigenous peoples’ adaptation and mitigation measures:**

Traditional fire management, Food preservation techniques

**Some examples of climate change impacts on indigenous people**

Food crises, increases forest fires and vector-borne diseases affect IPs due to drier periods and higher temperatures in tropical forests

Disappearance of traditional flora leads to loss of traditional medicine and food sources i.e. in high mountains;

Livelihoods of pastoralist groups and other traditional communities in drylands are affected by increased and prolonged droughts; consequently they lose of livestock, suffer from food crises and conflicts due to competition for scarce resources;

Indigenous women are particularly vulnerable to climate change effects which add often to their already marginalized situation; water, food, and firewood scarcity have a noticeable impact on women i.e. girls drop out of school to help their families; increased violation of rights i.e. more women victims of disasters as they stay behind because of social prohibitions or to rescue their children and elderly.

**How will climate change affect us?**

**How can emissions from forests add up to more than all the emissions from cars, trucks, airplanes, and ships combined?**

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1 Annelie Fincke. 2010. Indigenous people and climate change/REDD. An overview of current discussions and main issues. IUCN. Briefing document

2 Source: Simply REDD. CIFOR’s guide to forests, climate change and REDD
When forests are destroyed or open the burned or rotting wood discharges the carbon saved in trees as carbon dioxide, increasing levels of this heat-trapping, greenhouse gas in the atmosphere. In addition, some forests protect large quantities of carbon stored below ground. For example, when forests are burned or exhausted, the carbon emissions are not limited to the above-ground vegetation; the organic matter below ground also begins to release carbon. Forests have more carbon below the ground than above it.

**What is adaptation?**
As the climate changes, forests and people will have to cope with gradual changes in average temperatures and precipitation rates. They will also face more frequent and intense weather events such as droughts or floods. Adaptation strategies can help people manage the effects of climate change and protect their livelihoods.

What are some examples of adaptation projects?

- Ensuring enough forests are left in watersheds to slow soil erosion,
- Preserving corridors of forest to enable wildlife and plant species to move into suitable climates
- Charting buffer zones to stop the spread of forest fires
- Planting tree species that tolerate higher temperatures and extreme weather events.

**What is mitigation?**
Adaptation and mitigation are complementary. Adaptation deals with the consequences of climate change while mitigation deals with the causes.

*How can the speed of climate change be reduced or mitigated?*

Most mitigation efforts must come from reducing the use of fossil fuels in industrialized countries. Planting new trees to restore carbon will also play a role.

*Adaptation in Agricultural, Forestry and Other Land Use Sector in Sudan*[^3]
Crop Production: Emissions from agriculture initiate from burning agricultural residues and soil disturbance, or as a result of applying synthetic fertilizers. Improvements in the agriculture sector through different technologies and practices such as improved seeds or zero tillage is to contribute to both GHG reduction and efficiency improvement of agricultural practices.

[^3]: Source: Technology Needs Assessment for Climate Change Mitigation, March-2013. (GEF) (UNEP), UNEP Risoe Centre (URC) in collaboration with the Regional Centre, Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA)), HCENR.
Forestry Sub-sector:

- Forest management
- Forest conservation
- Expansion of LPG Stoves: Expansion of Improved biomass stoves or renewable energy stoves, solar cookers (zero emission) or biogas-based burners
- Abdel Magid and Badi (2002) highlighted a number of successful examples of use of forestry-based traditional knowledge as adaptation measures to conserve natural forest resources such as the Acacia senegal bush-fallow cultivation in western Sudan; Faidherbia albida agro forestry system in Jebel Marra; soil and water management on Jebel Marra slopes for improved crop production; Participatory establishment and management of natural forests by local communities using micro-catchments around El Ain forest in North Kordofan; and forest protection against fire.

Climate change vulnerability in Sudan

**Vulnerability** – Sudan has been affected by conflict and civil war for decades and is considered one of the most vulnerable countries in the world. Now, Sudan’s ecosystems and natural resources are deteriorating, temperatures are rising, water supplies are scarce, soil fertility is low and severe droughts are common. This burden is affecting not only the country's food security and sustainable development, but also the homes of many Sudanese families. Irregular rain has ruined crops, and the country is experiencing both droughts and floods -- making arable land unsuitable for cultivation and displacing many people.

Climatic and non-climatic factors have made Sudan highly vulnerable to climate change and variability (HCENR, 2007a). In addition, the interaction of other multiple stresses such as ecosystem degradation, complex natural disasters and conflicts, and limited access to capital, markets, infrastructure and technology, have weakened people’s ability to adapt to changes in climate (GEF, 2007 and Zakieldeen, 2009) Sudan's Second National Communication (Government of Sudan, 2013) points out that air temperatures have been steadily increasing over the period 1960–2009. Temperatures in the 2000-2009 periods were roughly between 0.8°C and 1.6°C warmer than they were in the 1960-1969 period. Rainfalls have also become increasingly changeable and tended to decrease over the past two decades. The frequency of extreme climatic events is increasing (Government of Sudan, 2013 and HCENR, 2014), particularly drought and floods. The most vulnerable people are the farmers in western, central and eastern Sudan, whose livelihoods are subjected to the severity of drought and variability of rainfall.
Module 2: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)

The main objective of this module to:

- Know the notions behind REDD+ as a mitigation measure and how it relates to indigenous peoples
- Understand the state of negotiations regarding REDD+; identify key issues of the programme.
- Identify existing funding mechanisms setup to facilitate and implement REDD+
- Be familiar with the activities of REDD+ in Sudan
- Recognize the Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Sudan

What is REDD+

In 2007, the concept of REDD was introduced to the international climate change negotiations and still continues to evolve. In support of this strategy, the international community is in the process of designing a mechanism to incentivize forest-rich countries in the developing world to reduce the amount of deforestation and forest degradation that occurs within their national borders each year. Essentially, REDD+ is about compensating owners of forests in developing countries not to cut their carbon-rich forests or reduce their deforestation and forest degradation rates, thus avoiding GHG emissions.

Thus, REDD+ aims to reduce atmospheric GHG concentrations and contribute to climate change mitigation through five main non-exclusive sets of activities:

(i) Reducing emissions from deforestation
(ii) Reducing emissions from degradation
(iii) Reducing emissions through the role of conservation
(iv) Sustainable forest management and
(v) Enhancement of carbon stock.

**Definition of Deforestation:** The direct human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land, including agriculture, pasture, water reservoirs or urban areas.

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4 Source: Climate Change, REDD+ and Indigenous Peoples. Training Course for Indigenous Peoples. Published by: Tebtebba Foundation No. 1 Roman Ayson Road 2600 Baguio City Philippines. Editor: Raymond de Chavez Writers: Raymundo Rovillos, Eleonor Baldo-Soriano
**Definition of Forest Degradation:** occurs when the structure or function of a forest is negatively affected by external factors, e.g., fire, pests, pruning for firewood thereby reducing forests ability to provide ecosystem services.

**What REDD+ is not**

REDD+ is not a forest conservation project. It is not about community forestry or agroforestry in and of itself. Furthermore, REDD+ does not imply that countries or individual projects will receive direct money to protect or conserve forest. Rather, it is about creating incentives to reduce the rates at which forests and trees are being lost (deforestation and degradation) or creating incentives to change the way that forests are managed so that additional CO₂ can be sequestered from the atmosphere. REDD+ is different from traditional conservation or natural resource management projects in that the bulk payment will not be received until the emissions reduction (or sequestration) is demonstrated.\(^5\)

**How would REDD work?**

Credits from reduced emissions, also called 'avoided deforestation', would be quantified. That positive quantity would then become a credit that could be sold in an international carbon market. Alternatively the credit could be handed to an international fund set up to provide financial compensation to participating countries that conserve their forests.

**Who benefits from REDD+?**

When REDD was first invented at COP 13 in 2007, the idea was most attractive to countries with high rates of deforestation. These countries have the greatest potential to significantly reduce their emissions from forest loss and to reap the greatest benefit when they do. Under the broader REDD+, countries that are already effectively protecting their forests can also benefit. Sustainable practices that help poor people, such as allowing communities access to forest goods, will also be recognized and rewarded. Replanting initiatives in deforested and degraded areas will also be taken into consideration.

Two major global initiatives are continuing to help developing countries implement future REDD+ mechanisms:

The United Nations REDD Programme Fund, UN-REDD, offers developing countries extensive support on deforestation and forest degradation issues. The programme offers capacity building,

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\(^5\) Source: Climate Change, REDD+ and Indigenous Peoples. Training Course for Indigenous Peoples. Published by: Tebtebba Foundation No. 1 Roman Ayson Road 2600 Baguio City Philippines. Editor: Raymond de Chavez Writers: Raymundo Rovillos, Eleonor Baldo-Soriano
helps design national strategies and tests financing approaches and institutional arrangements to monitor and verify reductions in forest loss.

The World Bank is coordinating the second global initiative: the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. The FCPF is similar to the UN programme, but is much larger in scale.

**Sudan's REDD+ Program**

Sudan signed, ratified and joins the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 1993). The country has since contributed in many data with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including preparation of national inventories of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and issued the first, second communication reports and presently working in the third communication report. The draft National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan of Sudan have been developed in response to the Cancun Decision (COP-16), to enable determination of a comprehensive overview on the current condition of the physical resources and socio-economic indicators for development of the Strategy. In addition, a preliminary analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation is concluded, as well as the principal objectives of the National REDD+ Program.

The main Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation according to FNC (2016) are:

- **Agricultural expansion**: large areas are converted to mechanized and traditional rain fed and irrigated agriculture at the expense of natural forest, including gum Arabic groves, rangelands and wildlife habitats
- **Logging**: Energy and other wood consumption
- **Overgrazing**: Overgrazing, browsing and soil compaction impede natural regeneration of forests
- **Forest fires, pests and diseases, droughts, fungal and insect attacks**: hinder forest natural regeneration
- **Mining**: has recently became one of the drivers of forest degradation
- **Population Growth and Development**: result in increasing demand for food crops, fuel wood, charcoal, and construction materials
- **Markets**: Increasing demand for high quality timber
- **Law Enforcement**: Weak institutional capacity and corruption
- **Tree Tenure**: Tree tenure policies that create perverse incentives lead to removal of on-farm trees.
Sudan REDD + aims to:

- "Conserving renewable natural resources in the country:
- In particular forests, forest resources,
- Pastures and wildlife habitats,
- Assess their current situation and thus subject them to sustainable management, and
- maximize their direct and indirect benefits in a participatory, transparent and fair manner."

Sudan REDD+ programme conducted several studies in the readiness phase, two studies are very significant to the indigenous people, The Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism, (FGRM) and the Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM). Grievance is defined as actual or supposed conditions regarded as a just cause for complaint that creates a sense of injustice amongst individuals or groups, (ACCS 2013).

**REDD+ and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

Although REDD+ has the potential to reduce emissions, improve forest management, enhance local livelihoods and ultimately promote sustainable development, its implementation may have negative impacts on community livelihoods. These negative impacts could result in conflict and grievances that could arise through various stages of design and implementation of REDD+ activities. Some of the potential sources of grievances identified within the REDD+ readiness phase include: Access to land and use of forest resources by forest dependent communities; access to the forests by falsified land titles; mismanagement and unprofessional conduct of FNC personnel; and conflicts between local governments and central government over authority on forests and conservation areas.

**Grievances Within REDD+ Context**

In Sudan, Rain-fed agriculture and grazing constitute the principal sector where communities depend on natural environment for subsistence. Owing to climate change and the shortage of rain, conflicts erupt between farmers and pastoralists as resource-based conflicts and develop into tribal and ethnic fighting. Furthermore, grievances result from decrease of agricultural lands and, accordingly, forest trees are cut down for cropping. The Forest Administration has, however, implemented agro-forestry, (Taungya), within the forest reserves, as a mean of redressing the grievances related to shortage of arable land. It is particularly important that the smallholders recognize the mutual benefits shared with FNC, involving availability of land for cropping and tree establishment.

**Procedure for forest Reservation as FRGM model**

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Forest reservation processes are often faced with conflict of interests of the forest dependent communities who have, over the time, acquired usufruct rights and privileges scattered all over the country. These rights are the cause of grievances and, quite often, hostility whenever FNC attempts creation of a forest reserve. FNC, however, adopts a wise strategy of obtaining prior consent of the main stakeholders in the proposed forest reserve, (PFR), by consultations with Native Administration, locality administration and state government. These consultations eventually culminate in by compensation to the forest dependent community members for the loss of the acquired rights and privileges so that they would have no more claims over the specified land area. This procedure constitutes a grievance redress mechanism, (GRM), in all acts of forest reservation. The land is, thereafter declared as a “Forest Reserve” which is witnessed by the Chief Justice, who publishes the declaration in the official Sudan Government Gazette, prior to being signed by the President.

**Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM)**

Benefit sharing in the context of REDD+ is derived from the requirement in Paragraph 72 the Cancun Agreement which requires developing country Parties, when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plans for REDD+ to ensure the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia, indigenous peoples and local communities. The legal and institutional mechanisms for implementing REDD+ at national level should therefore include clear and transparent means for sharing fairly, equitably and effectively, the financial and other benefits that accrue from REDD+ among all relevant stakeholders, including, government at all levels, land owners, land users, and those depending on forests for their livelihood such as, local communities, forest dwellers and Indigenous Peoples.

Two types of policies and measures related to benefit-sharing mechanisms have been identified: those that aim to generate compensations (benefits designed to cover the foregone opportunity costs of deforestation) and those that generate incentives (benefits designed to encourage positive behaviour) (Brown 2008; Peskett et al. 2008). Both incentives and compensations can be delivered direct, to enable REDD+ to commence, or disseminated over time, to ensure that REDD+ actions continues according to performance.

REDD+ Benefits and Benefit Sharing

REDD+ is expected to generate various forms of benefits monetary and non-monetary. Non-monetary benefits include capacity building, sustainable agriculture, sustainable forest management, ecotourism, improved tenure and forest governance, enhancement of forest

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ecosystem services, biodiversity conservation, social infrastructure development and provision of alternative livelihoods. Three forms of REDD+ monetary benefits (financial payments) can be distinguished:

1. Compensation for opportunity costs: Opportunity costs refer to the value of the next most profitable land use forgone. It is expected that individuals, communities and groups who change their land use in order to conserve forest, reduce carbon emissions and store carbon should be paid direct financial benefits.

2. Funding for productive activities: These are the funds provided to support the implementation of productive activities that store carbon such as tree planting aimed at relieving pressure on natural forests.

3. REDD+ ‘rent’: This refers the net gain realized from trading carbon credits. It represents the difference between the cost of implementing REDD+ (opportunity cost and implementation cost) and the average global carbon price at which emissions reductions credits from REDD+ could be sold.

Sudan’s Forest Policy (1986) defines and recognizes several levels of forest tenure as basis for benefit sharing:

- **Federal Forests** which fulfill national protective, productive & social, owned by the Federal Government and managed on its behalf by the national forest service, currently the FNC,

- **State Forests** which fulfill productive and social roles at the State (Provincial) level, contribute to national protective functions, owned by the State Government and managed on its behalf by State Forest Service or by FNC,

- **Institutional Forests** such as the ones in large agricultural schemes e.g. Gezira, New Halfa and Rahad Schemes and sugar estates as in Kenana, Assalya, W. Sennar, N.Halfa, Guneid and White Nile Sugar Companies. These fulfill productive, protective or social functions in the vicinity but contribute to the national environmental matrix and carbon dynamics. They are owned by the respective institutions and are managed on their behalf or by own forest units,

- **Community Forests** which satisfy a multitude of functions to their respective communities, are owned and managed by them,

- **Private Forests** which bring about various functions and are owned and managed by their initiators.

Sharing of benefits in the forest sector occurs in a range of ways and considered as base of community-based forest management arrangements. In these arrangements, management plans specified the permitted uses and distribution of any revenue generated from the sale of timber and NTFPs managed by the communities. Decentralized forest management, participatory management, and other forest partnerships are shown to benefit local communities while contributing to the objective of REDD+. FNC encouraged the buildup of these new partners through providing technical advice on management aspects, free or subsidized planting stock and secondment of trained personnel to major forest owners. The ecosystem provides valuable products to the communities and at the national levels. A large number of villages depend on the ecosystem in a wide range of life modes. There are also socio economic benefits from gum collection which go beyond the simple cash value of the gum. Millions of people are involved in its harvesting and cleaning and, because it is an activity that is carried out during the dry season, it does not make demands on the farmer when he needs to tend other crops.
For good example is mentioned by Mohamed (2015) Joint Forest Management in Sudan. In this approach the governments retain ownership of forest land and villagers are allowed to benefit from forest resources. In JFM governments retain ownership of forest land and villagers are allowed to live in and benefit from forest resources. There are some examples for JFM in Sudan. JFM was practiced in Rewashda reserved forest (Gadarif State) and Elain forest reserves (North Kordofan State) with the attempt to create agreements between local communities or groups of resource users and conservation authorities for negotiated access to natural resources, which are usually under some form of statutory authority. FAO and ADS contributed significantly to the adoption of the intervention in Rawashda forest reserve. In this approach, villagers have access to agricultural land, grazing land and water points. The land use practice adopted was agro forestry system “Taungya”. This process was based on mutual benefits between the local community and FAO/ FNC project.

The objectives

Specifically, participants should be able to:

- Appreciate the thoughts connected with indigenous peoples at different levels
- Become familiar with the agreements, conventions and policies and legislation related to indigenous peoples.
- Recognize Free, prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and its application
- At what time is FPIC required
- At What Level is FPIC Applied

Part 1: Indigenous Peoples (IPs)

“Indigenous peoples” refers to different peoples of the world that share the feature of being “indigenous”, which includes among others having been prior inhabitants of lands that were afterwards occupied by other incoming human groups in the context of colonization processes, as a result of which such indigenous groups became marginalized.

Who indigenous peoples are:

- They identify themselves as indigenous peoples and are, at the individual level, accepted as members by their community;
- They have historical continuity or association with a given region or part of a given region prior to colonization or annexation;
- They have strong links to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- They maintain, at least in part, distinct social, economic and political systems;
- They maintain, at least in part, distinct languages, cultures, beliefs and knowledge systems;
- They are resolved to maintain and further develop their identity and distinct social, economic, cultural and political institutions as distinct peoples and communities;

“Indigenous peoples” (as defined in Annex I) and “forest-dependent communities” are essential to the success of REDD+ given that the majority of the world’s remaining forests in developing countries are located where they live, often within their ancestral and customary lands, and where in most cases they have for centuries played a historical and cultural role in the sustainable management of these forests with relative success, especially in the case of indigenous peoples. Inadequate mechanisms for effective participation of indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities in land use decisions could seriously compromise the delivery of both local and global

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benefits and the long-term sustainability of REDD+ actions and investments, as well as negatively affect internationally recognized human rights.\(^\text{10}\)

The UN-REDD Programme developed Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement, which have since been harmonized with guidance from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) on the same topic. These Joint FCPF/UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement for REDD+ Readiness with a Focus on the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest-Dependent Communities (hereafter called “Joint Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines”) focus on principles for effective participation and consultation and concrete guidance on planning and implementing consultations. A key component of effective stakeholder engagement and consultation is **free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).**

For example, the *Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples* in Independent Countries (ILO No. 169) (1989) (hereinafter “ILO Convention 169”) expressly provides that indigenous peoples must be consulted “whenever consideration is being given to legislative or administrative measures which may affect them directly” and that such consultations “shall be undertaken, in good faith and in a form appropriate to the circumstances, with the objective of achieving agreement or consent. It further provides that “where the relocation of these peoples is considered necessary as an exceptional measure, such relocation shall take place only with their free and informed consent.”

The *Convention on Biological Diversity* (1992) also expressly affirms the principle of FPIC. Article 8 (j) states that “access to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities should be subject to prior informed consent or prior informed approval from the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices.”

The *U.N. Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People’s states that indigenous peoples* (and local communities) have the right to self-determination and shall not be relocated (or subjected to other types of activities or transactions) without free, prior and informed consent. the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) (2007) includes no less than seven (7) provisions expressly recognizing the duty of States to secure FPIC from indigenous peoples in circumstances ranging from population relocations, the taking of “cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property,” any damages, takings, occupation, confiscation and uses of their lands, territories and resources; before “adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures;” and “prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other

\(^{10}\) Operational Manual - OP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples

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resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.”

For a REDD+ project, this means that everyone residing within a project area must have knowledge of the proposed REDD+ project and must give their consent openly and freely. All projects must also conduct a social and environmental safeguards assessment (SESA). The SESA is required by most standards and will likely be required nationally. It is valuable because it helps to inform community members, identify problems ahead of time and ensure that FPIC is met.

**Part 2: Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)**

Free, prior and Informed Consent. The collective right of peoples and/or individuals to give or withhold consent regarding actions that may affect their lands, territories, and resources or their rights associated with these lands, territories and resources. FPIC is a key international instrument that can be applied across a range of land-based sectors, such as conservation, extractive industries, forestry, industrial plantations, and infrastructure development. Recognized as a key right of Indigenous Peoples under UNDRIP. In the context of UN-REDD country programmes, it applies to all indigenous peoples and local communities whose rights and interests may be affected by implementation of REDD+ strategies.

**FPIC** enable communities to demand meaningful participation in natural resource management decision-making; that internal community decision-making processes include all members of the community; and that projects only go ahead if the consent of the affected community is given.

**FPIC** requires that people must be adequately informed about large projects in a timely manner and given the opportunity to approve or reject projects prior to the commencement of operations. This includes participation in setting the terms and conditions that address the economic, social and environmental impacts of the project.

**FPIC** is a specific right held by indigenous peoples. FPIC recognizes that indigenous peoples have specific collective rights to land and is based on the right to self-determination. FPIC also represents best practice and is therefore a principle that should guide government and company practice when consulting and negotiating with all affected communities.

For example, all people have the right to freedom of expression, to information, and to take part in the conduct of public affairs including by exerting influence through public debate and dialogue with their representatives or through their capacity to organize themselves. Further **FPIC** can help protect all peoples’ rights to property, culture, religion, livelihood, health and physical wellbeing.

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Though **FPIC** is recognized in international human rights law it is subject to intense debate and is not always promoted or supported by key stakeholders. For example:

- Some governments do not actively support indigenous peoples’ right to **FPIC** even though they have expressed support for the UN Declaration on the Rights of indigenous peoples claiming that FPIC undermines state sovereignty.
- Some governments do not recognize the status of some people as indigenous.
- Some governments do not respect citizens’ rights to access information, or to participate in public debate.
- Some companies do not respect the right to **FPIC**, even when they claim to respect human rights more broadly, because they believe that **FPIC** is too difficult to implement in practice and that it might delay or prevent a project.

**Supporting women's participation and decision-making**

Women have equal rights\(^{12}\) including the right for substantive equality in political processes, the right to have their voices heard and the right to participate in community and project decision-making processes. Like men, women have the right to benefit from large projects and be safe from any harm a project may bring. However, the impacts of mining and other large-scale projects are not gender neutral. Women often experience the negative impacts more than men, and rarely receive the benefits that men do.\(^{13}\)

For example:

- Women are not always consulted when companies negotiate access to land;
- Damage to the environment weakens women’s ability to provide food and clean water for their families and can increase their workload;
- Female workers often face discrimination, poor working conditions and unequal pay for equal work.

**Community decision-making**

- Free, Prior and Informed Consent is a collective right — it is not the right of an individual. Therefore, the community must make a decision together.
- Community decision-making will involve an assessment of the positive impacts and the negative impacts of a project and a judgment of the overall benefit to the community.
- All members of the community — women, men, young people and old people — must be involved in decision-making processes.

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\(^{12}\) Conventions on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

If your community believes that the project will not be positive for the community, you can say “no” — or in other words, not give your consent — to the project. Alternatively, the community may want the project to proceed but only if certain conditions are met — these conditions may relate to community benefits and reducing project harm or negative impacts. The project should only proceed if the consent of the community is given to both the government and project developer. If the community gives its consent to a project developer, the conditions on which consent is given should be written down so that everyone has a clear understanding of what the conditions for consent are.

**Free**

Free refers to a consent given voluntarily and absent of “pressure, intimidation or misuse.”:

- Stakeholders determine process and decision-making structure;
- Information is transparently and objectively offered at stakeholders’ request;
- Process is free from pressure, bias, conditions, bribery or rewards; and no alteration by the project developer, government or other groups with a vested interest in the project to say yes to a project or to make a decision before the community is ready to.
- Meetings and decisions take place at locations and times and in languages and formats determined by the stakeholders; and
- All community members (women, men, young people and old people) are free to participate in the decision-making process regardless of gender, age or standing.

**Prior**

Prior means “consent is sought sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities.” Prior refers to a period of time in advance of an activity or process when consent should be sought, as well as the period between when consent is sought and when consent is given or withdrawn. Prior, means at the “early stages of a development or investment plan, not only when the need arises to obtain approval from the community.”

Prior consent means that your consent must be asked for:

- Before the government allocates land for particular land uses;
- Before the government approves the specific project;
- Before construction of the project begins (in other words, before the trucks and bulldozers arrive);
- Communities must be given enough time to consider all the information provided; and
- Communities must be given enough time to make a decision in accordance with their own decision-making processes; there must be no pressure to make a quick decision.
Informed

Informed refers mainly to the nature of the engagement and type of information that should be provided prior to seeking consent and also as part of the ongoing consent process.

Information should:

- Be accessible, clear, consistent, accurate, constant, and transparent;
- Be delivered in appropriate language and culturally appropriate format (including radio, video, graphics, documentaries, photos, oral presentations);
- Be objective, covering both the positive and negative potential of REDD+ activities and consequences of giving or withholding consent;
- Be complete, covering the spectrum of potential social, financial, political, cultural, environmental impacts, including scientific information with access to original sources in appropriate language
- Be delivered in a manner that strengthens and does not erode indigenous or local cultures;
- Be delivered with sufficient time to be understood and verified;
- Reach the most remote, rural communities, women and the marginalized; and

Consent

Consent refers to the collective decision made by the rights-holders and reached through the customary decision-making processes of the affected peoples or communities. Consent must be sought and granted or suspended according to the unique formal or informal political-administrative dynamic of each community.

Consent is:

- A freely given decision that may be a “Yes” or a “No,” including the option to reconsider if the proposed activities change or if new information relevant to the proposed activities emerges;
- A collective decision determined by the affected peoples (e.g. consensus, majority, etc.) in accordance with their own customs and traditions;
- The expression of rights (to self-determination, lands, resources and territories, culture); and
- Given or withdrawn in phases, over specific periods of time for distinct stages or phases of REDD+.
- You must also have access to experts on law and technical issues, if requested, to help make your decision.

Communities can request copies of project documents including the following: contracts, licenses or permits; revenue agreements; compensation agreements; boundary and resource maps; environmental and social impact assessments; studies of alternative options; the minutes of
community consultation meetings; resettlement plans; details of how the project complies with relevant local laws.

**When is FPIC Required?**

The specific characteristics of the consultation procedure that is required will necessarily vary depending upon the nature of the proposed measure and the degree to which it may impact underlying rights. The UNDRIP recognizes several situations in which the State is under an obligation to not just seek, but secure the consent of the indigenous peoples concerned. Particularly relevant to the UN-REDD Programme, States must consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to:

i. Relocating an indigenous population from their lands;

ii. Taking “cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property;”

iii. Causing “damages, takings, occupation, confiscation and uses of their lands, territories and resources;”

iv. “Adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures;” and

v. Approving “any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.”

**At What Level is FPIC Applied?**

Given that an FPIC process often concerns a specific proposed activity with potential impacts on a specific community, and that consent is given or withheld collectively by the community, FPIC is most often applied at the community level. Components of a national REDD+ strategy may have implications for the rights of indigenous peoples or other forest-dependent communities (e.g. proposed legislation related to changes in land tenure or agreements on benefit sharing, etc.) and therefore at least those components require some form of consent. Project validators will check this point extensively—meeting with community leaders and members to check whether they support the project and understand its implications. If even one community fails to give consent, then the project cannot go forward.

At the end of this module the trainer ask the group the following questions

1. What are the existing/continuing traditional knowledge, systems and practices in your area?
2. Did you observe any changes in your area
3. What innovations have you carry out to respond to the changes in your environment?
4. What efforts are being undertaken by the community to maintain the indigenous knowledge?
5. How have the women in the community contributed in the preservation of indigenous knowledge?

Source of information:

Module 4: Gender mainstreaming in REDD+

Objectives: To know

- Gender equality and Gender equity
- Gender dimensions in decision-making on forest issues
- Conventions concern with gender matters
- Gender concerns in policies and agreements in Sudan
- Gender mainstreaming:
  - Gender enabling in Sudan
  - Role of women in decision making...

Gender refers to the cultural, economic and political features associated with being men or women (Manfre and Rubin, 2012). In daily life, gender shows as qualities and behaviors considered appropriate by society for men and women (Groverman and Gurung, 2001). This implies that the rights, responsibilities and identities of women and men in relation to one another are defined by a given society or culture. Gender relations, therefore, vary widely between and within societies, and can change over time with changing societal norms and values.

Gender equality, the equality between women and men, refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men of all ages and in all spheres of life.

Gender equity (justice) refers to the benefits derived from any policy, intervention, program, project or activity engaging men and women must be fairly shared between them.

Gender dimensions in decision-making on forest issues

Around the world, men and women often have distinct roles in the management of forests, different access to forests and different ways of using forest resources, and their relationship with the forest is constantly changing. As a result of climate change, traditional gender-based roles are becoming more changeable, which has created opportunities for women to engage in activities that not only improve livelihoods, but allow them to better adapt (Djoudi and Brockhaus 2011).

The inclusion of women in forest management executive committees, and their effective participation in decision-making (e.g. in rule development and enforcement), are positively correlated with improved forest governance and resource sustainability (PHAM et al, 2016).

Women and men’s specific roles, rights and responsibilities, as well as their particular use patterns and knowledge of forests, shape their experiences differently. As such, gender-differentiated needs, uses and knowledge of the forest are critical inputs to policy and programmatic interventions that will enable the long-term success of REDD+ on the ground. To ensure that national REDD+ systems and programmes are comprehensive and strong, specific attention must be paid to the specific
roles, requirements and contributions of women and men at every stage of policy and programme development, from design through implementation and evaluation.

A gender-responsive REDD+ stakeholder engagement strategy recognizes the role of women as primary users of forest resources in REDD+ policy and programme design, implementation and evaluation. Moreover, whenever possible while maintaining respect for the customary laws and practices of the community or peoples in question, a participatory REDD+ initiative would take appropriate steps to ensure that women have appropriate and adequate representation in decision-making.

Participatory REDD+ interventions that effectively engage both women and men in decision-making could also result in a greater prospect of sustained change in the way forest resources are used, thereby contributing to the sustainability of the REDD+ mechanism. If women are to be involved in decision-making, their full and effective participation may depend on additional training.

The following matters must be considered in the differentiated relationship women and men have with environmental resources:

- Level of dependence on environmental subsistence resources;
- Unequal relations in using, accessing, and controlling resources, and in the distribution of benefits;
- Ownership, protection and rights on resources; and
- Differentiated knowledge about resources, their products and environmental problems.

For example, when ecosystems become more fragile and natural resources are totally lost or unavailable, poor communities – which depend on them for their survival – are the most affected, with women, the elderly and children being particularly affected.
Conventions concern with gender matters

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979, is the first international treaty expressly recognizing women's human rights. CEDAW defines discrimination against women as “any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.”

United Nations Declaration on the rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), items concerned with gender issues

• Explicitly states that all the rights and freedoms must be equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.
• Guarantees that particular attention is paid to the special rights and needs of women in its implementation.
• Indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.
• Relates directly to the forestry sector, i.e. in connection to the rights to the management, protection and conservation of the environment and resources with equal participation in decision-making.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

• Achieve gender equality and empower all women rights.
• Some targets are:
  • End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls;
  • Eliminate all forms of violence and harmful practices;
  • Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership; and
  • Undertake reforms for women's equal rights to economic resources.

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Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- Encouraged the effective protection and use of the knowledge, innovations and practices of the women of indigenous and local communities.

- Recognized the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and affirmed the need for full participation of women at all levels of relevant decision making\textsuperscript{15}.

In 1995, the Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women in Beijing established gender mainstreaming as a global strategy for promoting gender equality. Governments supporting the Beijing Declaration have made the commitment that a gender perspective be reflected in all of their policies and programmes\textsuperscript{16}.

Voluntary Guidelines on the right to Food adopted by FAO Council in 2004

Land: 8.10: States shall take measures to promote and protect the security of land tenure, especially with respect to women, and poor and disadvantaged segments of society, through legislation that protects the full and equal rights to own land and other property, including the right to inherit. In accordance with the FCPF guidelines, special consideration has been given to livelihoods, rights, cultural heritage, gender, vulnerable groups, governance, capacity building and biodiversity.

Gender concerns in policies and laws in Sudan

Policies and strategies

Women strategy 2003-2007; national policy for women 2005; national plan for advancement of women 1998-2002 and the Child and Family Protection Unit (2005). All these strategies emphasis on the following: (a) Reduction of the rate of illiteracy among women; (b) Reduction of poverty and the creation of favorable conditions for women; (c) Improvement of health services for women; (d) Eradication of social harmful practices against women, and (e) Development of women capabilities. The government policy focused on increasing empowerment of women in agricultural activities concerning limited opportunity for ownership of land, participation in extensive activities, accessing agricultural services, resources or credits\textsuperscript{17}. In the past decade, women have played a greater role in forestry development projects in Sudan, both as beneficiaries and as project agents. This advance is linked with the policy shift towards community forestry practices.

According to the Interim Constitution of 2005, both males and females have equal rights in relation to economic activities, political participation, education and all other human rights. The Civil Service Act of 2007 in Article 28 emphasizes equal pay for equal work and Article 59 further emphasizes equal promotion rights to preserve women’s rights for promotion. Article 28 and Article 59 of the

\textsuperscript{15} UNEP. 2009. Resource Guide on Gender and Climate Change.

\textsuperscript{16} Mainstreaming Gender into Forestry interventions in Asia and the Pacific. Training Manual. FAO and RECOFTC, 2016

\textsuperscript{17} The Republic of Sudan: Country Gender Profile, March, 2012. Japan International Cooperation Agency.
Civil Labor address equal pay for equal work as well as equal promotion rights. This demonstrates that no legal barriers for promotion exist as women are participating in all higher administration positions. The following rights for women have been granted by the legislations:

1. Right for maternity leave with eight weeks full pay, 2. Right for leave to deceased husband for a period of four months and ten days, if she is pregnant and ending with delivery and here maternity leave will continue and 3. Right for maternity leave without pay for not more than two years.

Anne Itto, a former SPLM/A negotiator, describes that, Women were never simply guests at the negotiating table. The most disappointing aspect of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) 2006 Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) and Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement were that negotiations for an equitable share of power and resources were premised around political forces and regional interests. There is no much thought gave to other constituencies or dimensions, such as gender, along which power and wealth could be shared.

**Gender mainstreaming:**

Large numbers of women headed households exist in different vulnerable communities. Also internally displaced populations (IDPs) settled around forest reserves especially those groups migrated from the south during the secession and this can be seen in White Nile camps. Supporting women in their traditional role of being responsible for domestic energy, water supply, take care of small ruminants and associated milk and dairy products. Enhance women inclusion and participation in natural resource management practices and protecting the environment, this will reduce poverty and attains livelihood and food security among rural women and men.

**Gender enabling in Sudan**

Sudanese women obtained the right to vote, equal pay & pension for equal job and right of election in 1953, 1964 and 1964 respectively. They were the first to hold judiciary, ministerial & governor posts in Africa. Women occupy some 68% of civil service and a similar percentage in higher education institutions. They are fairly well represented in all levels of government in ministerial posts, in national assembly (parliament), in Supreme Court, as attorneys and police officers.

The finding of Ibnouf (2009) implies that in most rural areas in Sudan women are more capable than men in terms of the ability to use and allocate the available resources for the purpose to

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improve food security for their families. The Women’s Forestry Project (WFP) grew out of SOS Sahel’s first project in Sudan, the Village Extension Scheme, in the Shendi area of River Nile State, which is entirely managed by Sudanese staff. The fundamental strategy of the project is based on mobilizing women as a key factor for community development in this area. In the early years from 1985-1993 this project covered a wide spectrum of activities aimed at protection of natural resources and improving the standards of living of population through establishment of central village nurseries, woodlots and village shelterbelts by the local people.

With environmental deterioration and destruction of natural resources, women’s roles are focused into survival strategies. Under such situations, women’s new roles are directed towards food production and hence, their knowledge of natural resources is classified from a user perspective. Hence, they become to perceive natural resources differently and accordingly, they take decisions mainly to ensure food security. In this matter, group and collective work provided them with power to implement their priorities. They devised the Sheika as an institution to mobilize women in communal activities and hence, integrate female efforts to male efforts in resource management.²¹

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²¹ Public Participation in Natural Resource Management in Sudan By: Dr. Yagoub Abdalla Mohamed, 2016
Module 5: REDD+ Safeguards

Objectives of the module

- Understand the role of safeguards
- Recognize the agreements, conventions and policies and legislation related to safeguards.
- To be familiar with some examples of safeguards
- To be familiar with safeguards and how they are applied at different levels
- Acquainted with SESA consultations in Sudan
- To understand how stakeholders are identified for REDD+ during the consultation exercise

What are the Safeguards?

- Ensure that social and environmental issues are taken into consideration when designing, implementing and evaluating activities for any program or project.
- Ensure social and environmental benefits from activities and adopt good practices
- Avoid potential risks and social and environmental damage caused by activities

Examples of Safeguards

- Recognition of traditional knowledge and practices
- Respect for the rights of indigenous peoples
- Distribution of benefits
- Full and effective participation in all phases of the project

Local Participation through Traditional Institutions

- Traditional resource managers used to play important roles in the management of natural resources through providing the structures enabling participation in order to respond to felt need. Studies that investigated these institutions have showed clearly the roles played by different tribal and ethnic institutions in the control and proper use of natural resources (Yagoub 1991, Bahr El Din 1989).
- Traditional forms of collective work are deeply rooted in Sudanese culture e.g. Nafir, Faza’a, etc. under the guidance of local leaders, the local communities willingly participate in opening fire – lines, control bushfire and fight bird and locust attack. It is based on labor contribution made by members of the society to manage common property (natural resources) for the benefit of all. Land use is organized by tribally – based management system within which the right of use is recognized and communally managed. This applies to sedentary and mobile pastoral communities. Native Administration and traditional regulations enabled sustainable practices in land use based on community involvement. This system is supported by equity of use right and social customs governing the use of common property resources (El Nour, 2004).
The Native Administration is linked to local government authorities, while other communities – based institutions, referred to here as ethnic institutions, are linked to tribal structures and function according to traditions and customs under the supervision of the tribal leaders. These ethnic institutions are not part of the hierarchy of the Native Administration but linked to it through the office of the tribal leader. As conventional wisdom created these ethnic institutions, they continued to survive even when Native Administration was dissolved. The leaders of these ethnic institutions as “Ageed” and “Dimlig” continued to play their roles in mobilizing communities in resource management (organization of nomadic routes, control of bushfires, conflict resolution in general and conflicts over land, organize digging water ponds and all forms of community mobilization for any public activity).

Causes of negative impacts resulting from the implementation of programs and projects

- Lack of information or consultations with the affected parties
- Lack of environmental, social and economic assessment

Impacts of REDD on communities and biodiversity

- Creating jobs and new livelihoods
- Damage or destruction of ecosystems
- Restricting or preventing access to traditional lands and resources
- Conservation and restoration of endangered species

How safeguards are applied at different levels

- World level: World Bank adaptation policies
- National level: national regulations, policies and laws
- Private Sector: Corporate Regulations and Policies
- Communities: Laws according to local traditions

Context and international decisions relevant to REDD+ safeguards under the UNFCCC framework, as well as the safeguards processes/requirements of the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and UN-REDD Programme. The parties agreed to a set of seven safeguards applicable to the implementation of REDD+.

1. That action complements or is consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;

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2. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
4. The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities;
5. That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the [REDD+] actions are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;
6. Actions to address the risks of reversals;
7. Actions to reduce displacement of emissions."

Source: UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16, Appendix I, paragraph 2

As initial guidance for the development of REDD+ the parties called on developing countries to

- Develop a national strategy or action plan;
- Establish reference levels for forest emissions and/or national forest reference levels;
- Develop a robust and transparent national forest monitoring system;
- Develop a system for providing information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected (also known as a Safeguards Information System (SIS)).

Summary of international obligations for country parties in relation to REDD+ safeguards
There are three key safeguards requirements that all REDD+ countries must comply with in order to access result based payments, independently of the source of funding:

1. Implement REDD+ measures in a manner consistent with the Cancun safeguards;
2. Establish a system to provide information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected; and
3. Provide a summary of information on how the safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of REDD+.

Safeguards Implications

Several of the REDD+ funding agencies and donors have developed their own safeguard frameworks applicable to the REDD+ readiness and demonstration activities that they financially support, or apply existing safeguards policies to the REDD+ initiatives they support. REDD+
recipient countries are under increasing pressure to develop safeguard responses that meet not
only the UNFCCC requirements, but also the multilateral and bilateral and contractual commitments
they acquired through the funding agencies and donors that are supporting them.

Sudan is a multi-religious and multi-ethnic country. The Condominium Administration restricted
and categorized people in tribes, sections and sub-sections and to establish stable socio-political
entities associated with demarcated territorial units. The British administrators revitalized,
reunified or amalgamated dispersed entities and sometimes tried to establish new tribal structures.
They therefore participated and sometimes played a decisive role in the formation of existing tribal
structures (Miller, 2005). In the REDD+ target areas, the ethnic people’s livelihoods and culture are
fully linked with the lands on which they live and with the forest resources on which they depend
for their subsistence. As a consequence, the safeguard on indigenous people could apply to all these
communities.

**Relevant provisions of the World Bank Safeguards Operational Policies (OP)**

**Sudan’s Policies and legislation relevant to the WB safeguard policy**

**OP 4.01 Environment assessment Objective:** to ensure projects implemented with WB funding
are environmentally and socially acceptable. Provisions include: Initial screening and categorizing
risks depending on potential impacts Further EA or Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
(ESIA) as determined in the screening process Assessing potential E&S impacts

The Environment Protection Act 2001 provides the framework for Environmental &Social selection
and Environmental Social Impact Assessment. Review of the Act was started in 2013 and is
currently completed and is at the final stages of approval. The revised Act includes all the
requirements of the WB safeguards.

**Op 4.04 Natural habitats Objective:** to integrate protection of natural habitats, biodiversity and
associated environmental services into sustainable development planning.

The constitution Article 11 (1, 2 &3), provides that “the people of the Sudan shall have the right to
a clean and diverse environment;” The Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act (1986)
provides for all of the requirements of the OP. This Act is being revised at present. The revised draft
includes all the measures in the 1986 Act to protect biodiversity.

The National Biosafety Law No. 15 (2015) deals with protection of genetic resources and has some
relevance to the WB safeguard requirements. The 1992 Convention on Biodiversity and its
associated Aichi Principles and draft Nagoya Protocol. The associated National Biodiversity Strategy
was prepared with comprehensive stakeholder involvement in 2015 and is aimed at protection of
natural habitats.

**OP 4.09 Pest Management**
The Pesticide Act of (1974), updated by Act of Pesticides and Pests Control Products (1994) is the only legislation on pesticides. The act has stated general procedures for pesticide selection, use and control. In 2017, Sudan has endorsed the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and has developed a strategy which was approved by the Council of Ministers in 2017.

**OP 4.36 Forests**

The Forests Act 2002 and supporting regulations cover most of the requirements of the WB OP but there are some gaps. In practice, forest management has developed to include some of the requirements of the Safeguard policy even though they are not specified in the current law. A revised Act was developed in 2015 and is currently going through the process of approval. The revised Act covers the provisions in the WB safeguard policy. In 2003 the Ministry of Agriculture endorsed the Criteria and Indicators for SFM in Sudan”. They include many of the requirements of the WB safeguard. The Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act (1986) and proposed revised Act 2015 covers the requirement for supporting biodiversity conservation and protection of critical habitats

**OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources**

Regulations – Ministry of tourism and Antiquities Environment Protection Act 2001 provides for protection of physical cultural resources and requires screening

**OP 4.10 Indigenous People**

Constitution Article 25, states that “Recognition of the need for the involvement and participation of all Sudanese people, at all levels of government as an expression of the national unity of the country”. Article 32 (2), highlights that “The State shall promote woman rights through affirmative action”. Article 186 states: “All levels of government shall institute a process to progressively develop and amend the relevant laws to incorporate customary laws, practices, local heritage and international trends and practices”

**Op 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement**

**Objective**: avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible and where not feasible, to restore sustainable livelihoods Provisions include: Mitigation of adverse socioeconomic impacts Restoring livelihoods to pre-project levels Preparation of a Resettlement Plan Relocation assistance Support after displacement, compensation measures.

There is no provision in Sudan’s legislation at present for dealing with involuntary resettlement of people living in forests. The only Act that addresses Involuntary Resettlement is the "Act of Resettlement and Compensation of Local Communities Affected by the Merowe Dam (2002)". The compensation for involuntary resettlement in the case of the Merowe dam was not up to the standards of the WB safeguard in terms of extent and levels of compensation.
Substantive Requirements

According to the Common Approach, participating countries are expected to achieve “substantial equivalence” to the “material elements” of the World Bank’s environmental and social safeguard policies and procedures applicable to the FCPF Readiness Fund.

Procedural Requirements

There are two procedural requirements under the FCPF:

a) Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), and

b) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)

What is SESA?

A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA): process that consists of integrating environmental and social concerns during the formulation of the REDD+ strategy and during subsequent implementation of the strategy.

Objective:

Ensure that the programs and activities implemented under the REDD+ strategy do not cause adverse social and environmental impacts and where possible, result in social and environment benefits.

Process:

SESA is repeating process informing the strategy during formulation and introducing changes to the initial draft strategy options to reflect social and environmental concerns. Consultative and participatory process that offers an opportunity for stakeholders and civil society at large to influence the changes required for reducing deforestation and degradation in Sudan. During the SESA process risks and opportunities are assessed and weighed by the various stakeholders. Activities that form part of the SESA include

- Identifying and prioritizing the drivers of deforestation and the key social and environmental issues associated with the drivers.
- Analyzing the legal, policy and institutional “aspects” of REDD+ readiness
- Assessing existing capacities and gaps to address the environmental and social issues identified
• Establishing outreach, communication and consultative mechanisms with relevant stakeholders throughout the process.

The SESA should conclude with the production of an ESMF as a means for managing environmental and social risks as REDD+ countries develop their REDD+ national strategies.

SESA consultations in Sudan was conducted Over April, May and June 2018

The overall objective of the SESA has been to ensure that the World Bank and the UNFCCC E&S safeguards have been and will be applied to integrate environmental and social considerations into Sudan's REDD+ readiness process in a manner consistent with Sudan’s environmental laws and regulations and the World Bank’s safeguard policies.

The general objectives of the strategic environmental and social assessment have been to:

• Integrate environmental management and socio-economic concerns/decisions into Sudan's REDD+ readiness process;
• Provide avenues for the involvement of the public, local communities, proponents, private interest groups and government agencies in the assessment and review of the proposed strategy options among others;
• Evaluate reasonable alternatives or options based on potential severity and likelihood of impacts, considering the REDD+ objectives and geographical scope;
• Provide guidelines/recommendations as an input into the design and implementation of the REDD+ Strategies.

The specific Objectives of SESA in Sudan:

• Inform stakeholders of REDD+ and the SESA
• Verify the findings of the drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation (D&D) study and obtain stakeholders views on the drivers and their proposed solutions/strategies
• Get stakeholders views on the potential positive and negative social and environmental impacts of the strategy options and on alternatives or mitigating measures to reduce the negative impacts and enhance the positive one of proposed strategy options

Identification of stakeholders

The SESA stakeholder consultations focused on stakeholders most directly impacted by the proposed strategies such as forest dependent communities, pastoralists, farmers, gum collectors, charcoal and firewood sellers, etc. Others less directly affected were also consulted including legislators, FNC staff, administrators, CSO’s and others.
Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

All REDD+ countries must produce an ESMF as a direct output of the SESA process. The ESMF lays out principles, rules, guidelines and procedures for assessing issues and impacts associated with planned REDD+ activities that may occur in the future but are not presently known or are uncertain. It largely provides a framework for REDD+ countries to address environmental and social issues in their REDD+ Strategy as it is implemented.

Stakeholder mapping. The stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken as a component of the SESA of the REDD+ strategy in Sudan. It aims at defining who the key stakeholders are and identifies the nature of their concerns.

The stakeholders likely to be impacted by REDD+ strategies and activities are:

- Indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities living in and around the forests that are currently being degraded;
- Pastoralists who use the forest for browse and shelter for livestock;
- Farmers who depend on forests for livelihoods;
- Government agencies at state and national level concerned with policy development and implementation in the relevant sectors;
- Civil society (NGOs, community associations, etc.) whose objectives and functions relate to forests;
- Government agencies responsible for policies laws and regulations in forest and related sectors (forests, environment, agriculture, energy, water, transportation, finance, planning, national, state, local, etc.);
- The Forest Authority responsible for implementing the REDD+ programme;
- Environmental law enforcement agencies; and
- Private sector engaged in forest related activities (such as gum producers and processors, loggers, energy producers, farmers, NTFP based businesses, agribusiness.)

Safeguards should cover different stakeholders in Sudan, including:

1- Farmers 2- Local people around forests 3- Gum Arabic producers 4- Charcoal producers 5- Kilns bricks makers 6- Honey producers 7- Fire wood collectors 8- Pastoralists 9- Other wood consumers (e.g. tea makers, bakeries) 10- Women groups.
Module 6: Advocacy, Lobbying and Networking

Objectives

- Understand what advocacy and lobbying are,
- Know the importance of advocacy work and have the confidence to carry it forward.
- Know about tools available for advocacy planning and implementation.
- Recognize how advocacy work can be done at different levels - grassroots to national.
- Be responsive of the skills needed to do advocacy work\(^{23}\).

What is Advocacy?\(^{24}\)

Advocacy involves sending messages that are intended to impact the activities of policy makers.

Advocacy is the process of raising voices in an effective manner so as to influence others. This is done by educating and creating or increasing awareness among the general public, government and policy makers, or other entities such as private corporations, on issues affecting or confronting the community and the need to align policies, laws, programs, projects to address the need.

It is a means to empower the marginalized and powerless to gain a better policy environment with implications for implementation of policies. The result of this process, or “product” could be better laws, policies, programs or projects in a community that reflects the interest of the people.

Purpose of Advocacy

- To draw attention to an issue
- To attain change
- To bring about justice in society (e.g. gender equality, education, human rights)
- To improve the livelihood of significant number of people
- Target policy makers and implementers

Benefits of Advocacy

- Resolve the issue

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• Deal with the issue
• To enable or promote one's profile.
• Create increased awareness of the issue.
• To identify who are supporters and opponents.

Advocacy Activities/Ways/Means

• Providing and sharing information
• Working in coalitions
• Mobilizing voters
• Using media
• Direct - facing a policy maker in person to take action
• Indirect - trying to influence public opinion through media or other indirect means.
• Press conference, Speeches, Community radio, Video, Training, Workshop, Radio shows, Radio/TV interviews, Press releases and press statements, Drama and sketches
• Networking, Posters, pamphlets, signs, Statements/petitions, Court cases, Website
• Social media-Facebook, Meetings/dialogues, Networking Mass actions etc.

What is Lobbying?

Lobbying is part of advocacy. Lobbying aims to convince or induce actions of the government or policymakers or private corporations to either enact or modify legislation, policies and programmes that would benefit the interests of groups that are doing the lobbying. In simple terms, to lobby (apply pressure) is to influence policy makers to either oppose or support a specific issue or a specific policy or programme.

Lobbying aims to protect the interest of the minority, in this case indigenous peoples, so that their interests are fairly defended against the interests of the majority.

Qualities of a Good Lobbyist

• Good listener
• Not easily upset or distracted.
• Keen to let the other person talk and take the lead.
• Untiring, but not aggressive.
• Able to represent the views of others while still being flexible.
• Able to say, 'I don't know'

Ways/Means of Lobbying

Lobbying can be done in a number of ways

i. DIRECT: This is where face-to-face or person-to-person technique is used.
ii. INDIRECT: This is where other people or a group is used to deliver the message.

**Key 4 Steps for Lobbying**

- Familiarize yourself with the paths of power, the system, and key leaders and players
- Classify the players on the basis of where they stand on your issue and how much influence they have either as key decision makers themselves or in persuading others
- Inform and build relationships through visits and briefings
- Get attention and show your power by timing your media, and mobilization activities.

**Networking**

There are no fixed definitions for networking but the term is used in many ways and has a variety of meanings to different people. It is to refer to the set of organizations and/or individuals that join in collaboration. A network is a group of individuals and/or organizations who, on a voluntary basis, exchange information or goods, or implement joint activities, and who organize themselves for that purpose in such a way that individual autonomy remains intact.

**Networks** facilitate autonomous organizations to voluntarily collaborate in order to achieve common purposes through sharing resources such as information, experiences and skills, and where appropriate engage in collective programmes.

**Characteristics and Benefits of a Network**

**Characteristics**

- A group of organizations and/or individuals who come together to pursue joint goals for common interests;
- Venues for social action through exchange and mutual learning;
- Sustained through some form of communication;
- Committed to a jointly developed structure and shared responsibility;
- They are based on member-ownership and commitment to shared objectives and means of action.

**Benefits**

- Contributions from the participants included:
- Exchange of information, ideas and experiences;
- Problem solving;
- Common/strong voice and easier identification
- Influence policy;
- Promote advocacy;

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• Resource utilization become easier and avoids duplication of efforts;
• Capacity development/building;

Additional segments / modules/ topics:

- REDD+ Structures in Sudan
- REDD+ Processes in Sudan
- Introduction and examples of participation in UNFCC processes (global)
Bibliography


HCENR (2007a), Sudan National Adaptation Plan of Action.


