

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله

Good morning ladies and gentlemen

My pleasure to join this conference and thanks for DIHAD and organizers

I will start with life on land

Many factors affecting on life on land taking examples from Sudan

- **Deforestation**
- **Desertification**
- **Soil degradation**
- **Climate change**
- **Population growth**
- **Miss-management of natural resources**

If we protect life on land; landscape and restoration, sustainable management of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems may will offer more than 37% for climate mitigation and adaptation solution for keeping global temperature increase to 2°C or below by 2030.

Desertification: according to United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The definition of desertification is 'land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities' with land degradation being defined as 'the reduction or loss of biological or economic productivity' (i.e. ecosystem

services) (UNCCD, 1994). The major desertification processes are deterioration in vegetation cover, wind erosion, water erosion and salinity; however, the minor ones are soil compaction, reduction in organic carbon and accumulation of toxic compounds.

Under REDD+ Sudan developed **Monitoring Desertification System** with The overall objective to provide outputs for policy-makers and land users that have the potential to enhance the sustainability of land management in drylands, from the field scale to the national, region and international levels through policy dissemination and sharing remediation approaches and technologies.

The difference between desertification and land degradation is because, desertification is geographical-base while land degradation is a processes that can occur anywhere across the world. When it occurs in drylands, it is considered desertification (IPCC, 2019)

(Great Green wall: in Africa)

To tackle this crisis, in 2007 the African Union and the (UNCCD) [UN Convention to Combat Desertification](#) joined forces to launch the [Great Green Wall initiative](#), 11 countries west to east from Senegal to Djibouti. The initiative aims to restore degraded soil by creating a mosaic of different land uses, including sustainable farming and restored some of natural habitat. A 7,000 km of trees, grasslands and natural vegetation that will bind the soil, retain water, in addition to providing food security for more than 20 million people by 2030.

The GGW initiative's ambition is to restore 100 million hectares of currently degraded land; sequester 250 million tons of carbon and create 10 million green jobs by 2030. This will help communities living along the Wall to grow.

Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project: one of the GGW project in Sudan

The objective of the Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project (SSNRMP) is to increase adoption of sustainable land and water management (SLWM) practices in targeted landscapes. The project strives to achieve its goal through the 1) institutional and policy framework; 2) community based sustainable management of rangelands, forests and biodiversity; also including the project management, monitoring and evaluation plus the environmental and social safeguards

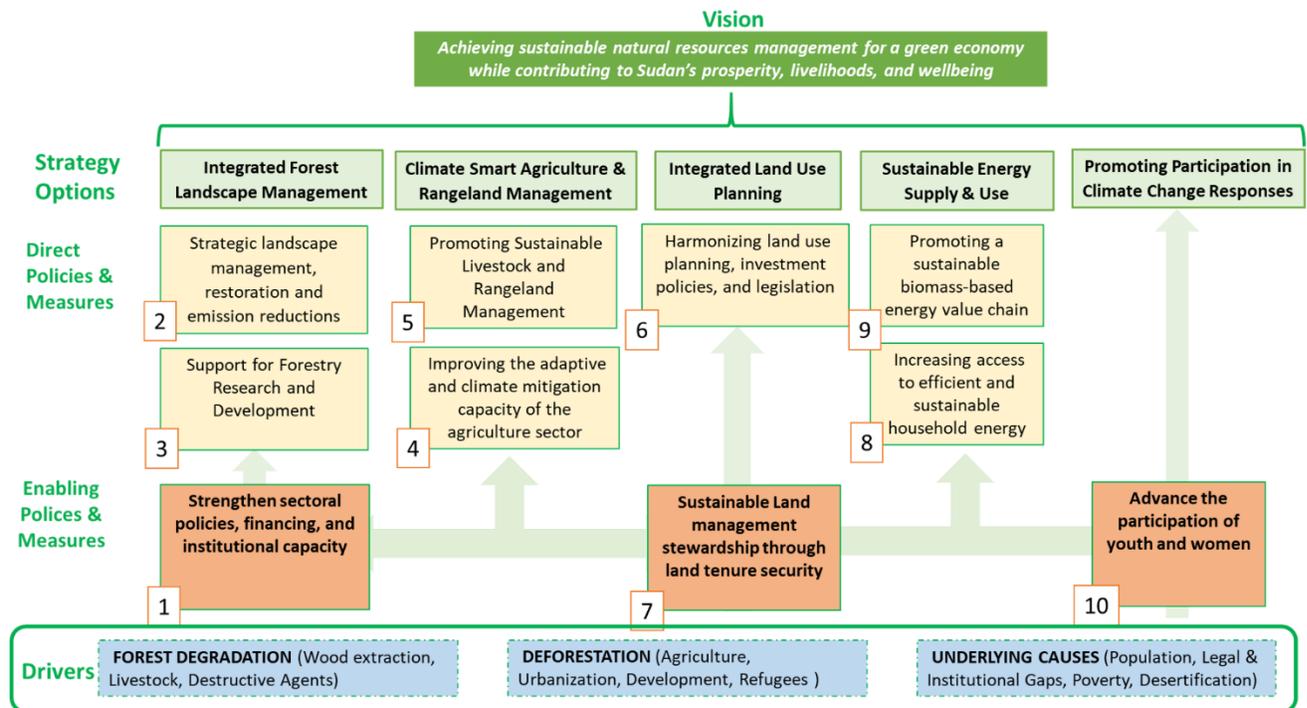
Sand-dunes Stabilization for Desertification Control In the White Nile State (Sudan) Using Movable Enclosures : a great experience with Finland embassy in 2008 by the Sudanese Foresters Society, The main goal of this project to increase the tree cover in the White Nile State and combat desertification through establishment of enclosures, seeding, planting of seedlings and mobilizing of the local communities. The objectives are:

1. To plant protected areas by indigenous tree species using moveable enclosures.
2. to maintain the previously established enclosures and keep them for reuse .
3. To increase awareness and involve local communities in reforestation process
4. **The project created jobs, increase production, generate income and increased the self-sufficiency of the target group**

- • Increased and sustain efficient reforestation of degraded land owned by communities and individual farmers,
- Increased forest products and services, and save the water catchment (locally called Haffair)
- The return of biodiversity in the region, such as birds and rabbits

Deforestation and forest degradation

- 1- **REDD+** : reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of carbon stock under the UNFCCC (this mechanism for developing and least developing countries to restore, rehabilitate and manage the forests under the sustainable bases.
- 2- Main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; energy from biomass, over-grazing, mining, illegal cutting, expansion of agricultural schemes
- 3- The program met all the requirements for the second phase, to implement the strategy, the strategy which is focused mainly on alleviating poverty for the communities around forests and also creating jobs, while ensuring the sharing of benefits, protection and safeguards. Each ERP may have components included energy alternatives, building alternatives and the continuous supply of food, and forest protection by the local population



Mangrove: Generally:

- The estimated a total area of about 15.2 million hectares of mangroves exist worldwide and their main distribution is in the tropical areas. About one third of the world's mangroves are found in Asia (39%), followed by Africa (21%) and North and Central America (15%)
- Blue carbon ecosystems – mangroves, seagrasses and tidal marshes - can contribute to countries' commitments to achieving the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement. 151 countries around the world contain at least one coastal blue carbon ecosystem **Threats and risks affecting mangroves locally, regionally and globally**
 1. Backfilling and dredging the mangrove sites
 2. Pollution resulting from work related to the extraction, transportation and accidents of oil and gas
 3. The change in the nature of the beach and the creeks that limits the movement of water and its renewal - such as dams and bridges

4. Pastoral pressure and cut mangrove trees
5. Considering mangrove forests unproductive lands and including them in development plans for civil uses of lands and the expansion of agriculture
6. Dispose of trash and waste in its areas

- **Protecting oceans : Oceans cover 71 percent of the planet and are home to important species and ecosystems that we rely on for food, livelihoods, climate regulation and more. But the oceans need our help. Saving the oceans can sometimes feel like an overwhelming task, but if we all pitch in, we can make a big difference.**
- **Life below water is one of the biggest influencers of life on land. We need to Learn what threats face marine life, how we can address them.**

Pollution and plastics – An estimated 8 million tons of plastic waste go into the marine environment every year.² You've probably seen or at least heard of the damage plastic enacts on marine wildlife. Plastic contamination of the marine food chain also has a trickle-down effect, which means it also negatively impacts fish and shellfish for human consumption Plastic waste causes harm to marine life and has become a major global environmental concern. more than eight million tons of pandemic-associated plastic waste have been generated globally, with more than 25,000 tons entering the global ocean

- **Overfishing and unsustainable aquaculture**
- **ˆNutrient runoff, pesticides, pharmaceuticals and industrial chemicals**

Partnership:

Sudan studied the engagement of partners

And we come up with categories and strategic options

Category	Strategic options	Details
Financial incentives	Below-market interest rates; reducing lending fees	To reduce costs of financing REDD+ activities; subsidies and low interest rates ought to particularly benefit smallholder farmers and livestock owners
	Flexible collateral options as guarantees	Using off-taker purchase agreements as collateral; partial guarantees protecting lenders against first losses of 25-50%
	Favorable loan repayment terms	Longer grace or loan tenor periods, particularly for forestry related investments and projects in nature reserves
Non-financial incentives	Capacity building for private sector (producers and companies)	Awareness building (knowledge) and training for companies in improving practices (or scaling-up and 'marketing' existing REDD+ activities, making 'green' investments, and accessing targeted financing; support technology transfer
	Capacity building for financial sector	Training to banks and creditors on developing green financing lines; linking to international funding sources; developing M&E requirements (and ensuring

Category	Strategic options	Details
		companies' follow-through); supporting lending institutions & borrowers to meet financing requirements (e.g. preparation of business plans and improving accounting/reporting practices)
	Favorable tax calculations	Granting of tax exemptions (or favorable rates) to companies/projects implementing or investing in REDD+ practices
	Infrastructure	Improved conditions within supply chains of key sectors, (esp. for gum Arabic processing) e.g. through improved public infrastructure, which makes supply chains less costly
Enabling environment	Clarifying laws and regulations	Streamlining investment approval and licensing process between federal and state levels, as well as between various departments; holding policy workshops; improving channels of communication in general
	Support for formalizing M&E and GRM requirements	Providing M&E support (e.g. through the Safeguards Unit or covering costs of external M&E teams), including the use of GRM, to comply with environmental and social reporting requirements and access international finance

Category	Strategic options	Details
	Effective law enforcement	Ensure recognition of existing laws and enforcement to create a level playing field for the private sector
Public private partnerships	Engagement with emerging and potential private sector REDD+ champions	Engagement with Kenana, CTC Group, DAL Group, Haggar Group, Africorp, and others to support access to finance and upscaling of their ongoing and planned, bankable, forest smart investments
	Phased and structured investment program	<p>Consolidate individual projects & companies into larger investment platform to achieve scale; access climate finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phase I: Investment accelerator (supporting businesses to become investment ready) ▪ Phase II: Access climate finance TA to scale investment accelerator (help access concessional financing that accepts REDD+ investment associated risks) ▪ Phase III: Develop investment vehicles together with financial partners such as funds, green credit line or green bonds to finance the successful and more mature companies from the investment accelerator (commercial sources of financing are used to scale REDD+)

In this context, the public sector can act as a facilitator; clarifying the legal and policy framework for REDD+, enabling capacity development and supporting 'REDD+ champions' in accessing finance. The private sector can play the role of investor, innovator and implementer of emissions reduction activities, creating strategic and long-lasting partnerships with civil society and financial intermediaries.