



# Ministry Of Environment ,Natural Resources and Physical Development

Implementation status of the  
GGW in Sudan



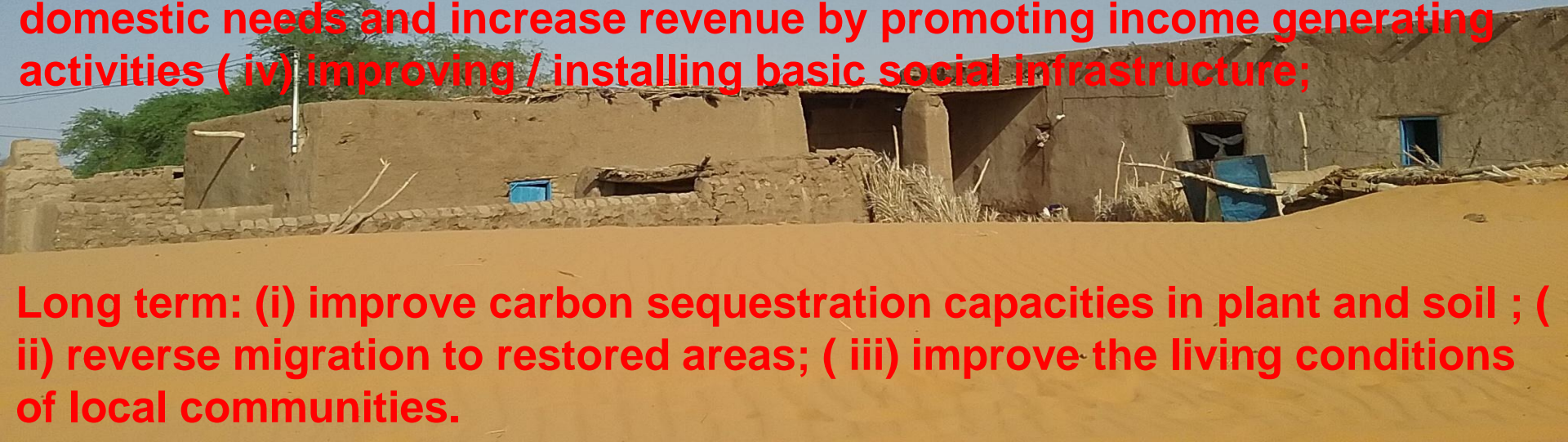


# Objectives

The overall objective of the Great Green Wall in Sudan is to **contribute to the fight against the advancing desert, develop in an integrated manner degraded zones for a sustainable management of natural resources and the fight against poverty.**

In the short and medium term: ( i) **conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity and soil; ( ii) diversify the operating systems ; ( iii) satisfy domestic needs and increase revenue by promoting income generating activities ( iv) improving / installing basic social infrastructure;**

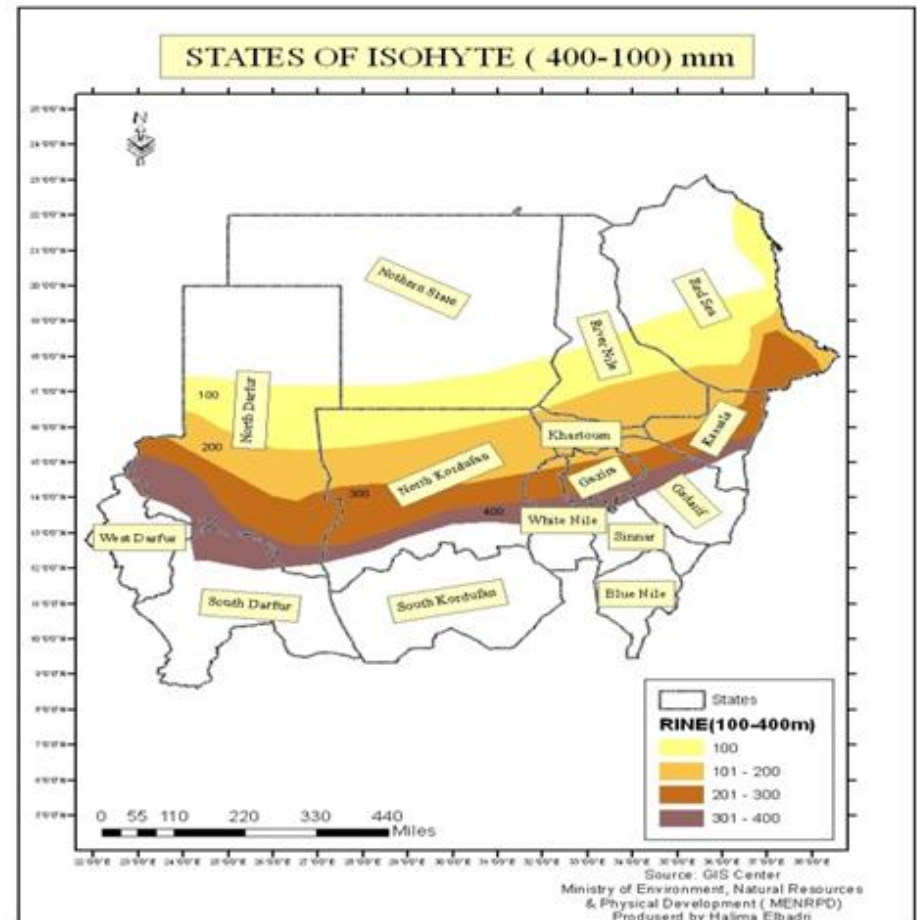
**Long term: (i) improve carbon sequestration capacities in plant and soil ; ( ii) reverse migration to restored areas; ( iii) improve the living conditions of local communities.**





# GGW - Sudan

- The GGW intervention zones in Sudan are located in **six states** which are **highly affected by drought and desertification** and where **livelihoods of local communities need to be improved**. The States are:  
i) North Darfur; ii) North Kordofan; iii) Kassala; iv) River Nile; v) Northern state and vi) Khartoum State.





Challenges :

## ❖ Desertification



Mesquite in River Nile State

## ❖ Sandy islands



## ❖ River Bank erosion:



## ❖ land degradation





# ❖ Illicit felling:





## ❖ Conflict and natural resources:





# Great Green Wall in Sudan

## Interventions include five areas

- Rehabilitation of degraded lands;
- Forest and rangeland management;
- Support to livelihoods
- Resilience of local communities;
- Human capacity building







# Rehabilitation of degraded lands

## 3 objectives

Objective 1: Rehabilitate farmlands through promising techniques

Objective 2: Rehabilitate riverbanks through promising techniques

Objective 3: Rehabilitate sand dunes through promising techniques





# Forest and rangeland management

## 2 objectives:

Objective 1: Restore degraded forest areas

Objective 2: Restore degraded rangelands





# Support to livelihoods and resilience of local communities

## 3 objectives

Objective 1: Improve the income of local community

Objective 2: Improve food security

Objective 3: Improve the resilience of local communities







# Human capacity building through research and knowledge management

## Only one objective

Objective 1: Capacitate the local stakeholders in managing their resources.





# Implementation framework

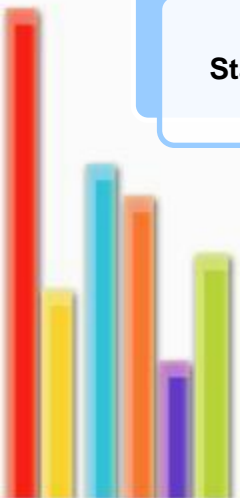
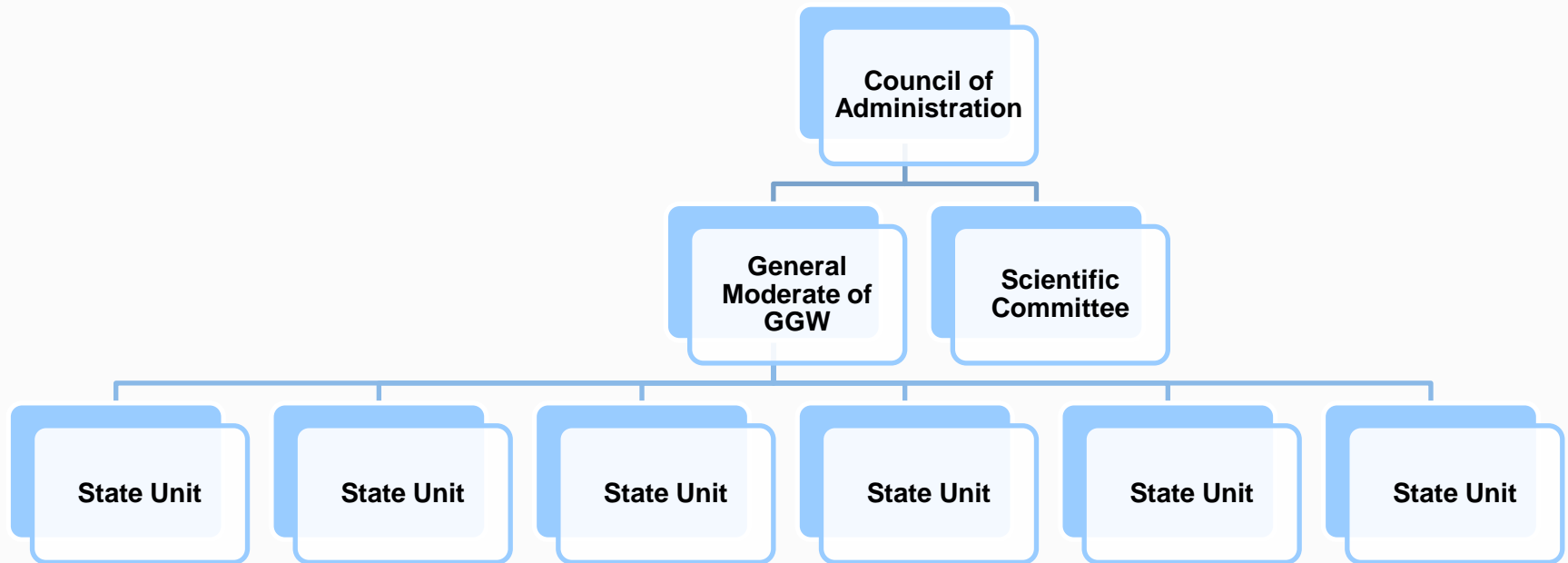
## Only one objective

Objective 1: Set up a functional and efficient implementation framework for result delivery





# Proposed Framework







# Suggested budget

Components	Outputs	Budget (USD)
1. Rehabilitation of degraded lands	1.1.	11,740,000
	1.2.	2,020,000
	1.3.	8,620,000
<b>Total 1</b>		<b>22,380,000</b>
2. Forest and rangeland management		
	2.1.	45,120,000
	2.2.	39,120,000
<b>Total 2</b>		<b>84,240,000</b>
3. Support to livelihoods and resilience of local communities		
	3.1.	22,500,000
	3.2.	49,000,000
	3.3.	36,000,000
<b>Total 3</b>		<b>107,500</b>
4. Human capacity building through research and knowledge management	4.1.	7,000,000
<b>Total 4</b>		<b>7,000,000</b>
5. Implementation framework	5.1.	7,500,000
<b>Total 5</b>		<b>7,500,000</b>



# Threats, opportunities and constraints

Climate changes are aggravating the problems of desertification and land degradation in Sudan.

Climate change is reflected in an isohyets shift in the southwesterly direction,

Resulting in land degradation, increasing desert conditions and losses in agricultural lands leading to declining crop yield.





# Opportunities

The policy and legal frameworks are enabling factors,

for putting actions of land and resource management according to the requirements of the national framework for development.







# Opportunities

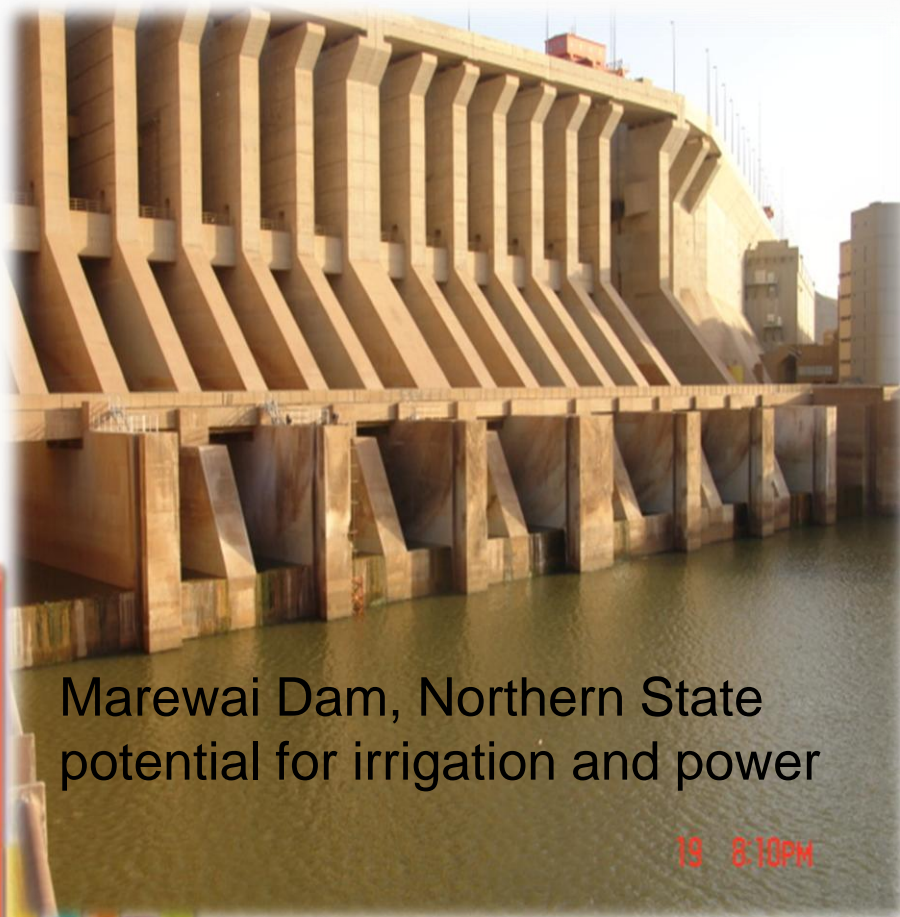
Sudan adopted the federal system as an approach to decentralization that assumed responsibility for local administration.

The objective behind decentralization is to transfer responsibilities and to re-divide power and revenues among Sudanese people.





# Opportunities



Marewai Dam, Northern State  
potential for irrigation and power

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# Constraints

There are some weakness in:

- comprehensiveness
- effective coordination,
- considering the national strategies objectives in a perspective that makes sectors policies application and institutes activities deal with land use in an integrated way.







# Policy and legal Framework at national level

**Agricultural Policy:** Contains an approach for horizontal expansion in agricultural development for crop production to secure food, satisfy grain export and supply agricultural industries.

**The Forest Policies** indicates the role of the different actors in the development, conservation and management of forest resources (1986-2006).

**Range Policy:** Encouragement of private sector investments, intensification of productions and integration of agriculture and animal production.





# Policy and legal Framework at national level

**Wildlife Policy:** Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in an integrated approach.

**Water Policy:** Efficient use of water for agriculture, in addition to more utilization of ground water for irrigation.

**HCENR:** Development and coordination of policies and long term plans for environment protection and sustainable development of natural resources.





# legal Framework at national level

The 2002 Forests and Renewable Natural Resources Act.

The Wildlife and National Park Act (1986), New wildlife draft legislation is prepared in 2013 to amend the 1986 legislation.

The Range Act (2015)





# legal Framework at national level

**The water resource act 1995** (Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources embraced most of the sub-sectors in the country.

**Environmental Protection Act (EPA)** (2001 Act) harmonizes the different sectors environmental laws.

**Local Government Act 2003:** The Locality is entrusted, along with other functions, with agriculture, forestry, natural resources and animal wealth.





# Snapshots of Some Successful Stories for Addressing Land Degradation

SOS Project (N. Kordofan, N. State, R. Nile; Red Sea) .

The community-based rangeland rehabilitation for carbon sequestration project

Revitalizing the Sudan Gum Arabic Production and Marketing Project.







# **Snapshots of Some Successful Stories for Addressing Land Degradation**

Integrated Rural Development Project-  
Butana .

NAPA-Nile Basin Initiative

Restocking of the Gum Belt N. Kordofan and  
N, Darfur.





# Thanks for your attention

