

# NBSAP - Sudan

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# Background

## The NBSAP Assessment

- Major Biodiversity Components Assessed in Sudan:

### 1- Agrobiodiversity:

Field Crops

Horticultural Crops

Medicinal Plants

Livestock

### 2- Forest Ecosystem

### 3- Rangeland Ecosystem

### 4- Wildlife Ecosystem

Mammals

Reptiles

Birds

### 5- Insect Life



## 6-Freshwater Ecosystem

Macro and Micro Flora & Fauna  
Fisheries Resources

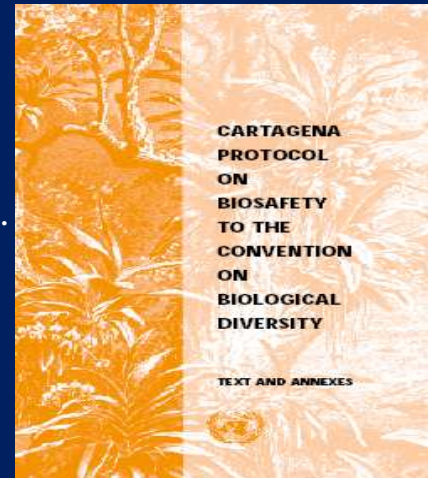
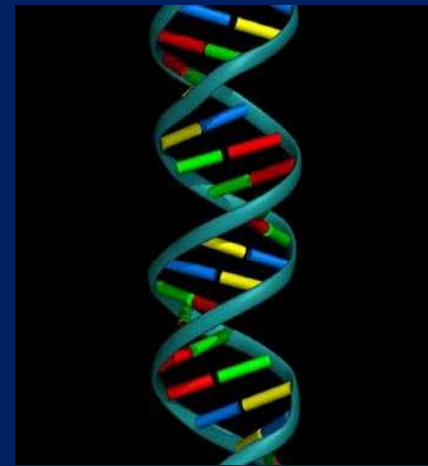
## 7- Marine and Coastal Habitats

Marine mammals  
Fisheries resources  
Mangroves & Halophytes

## 8- Biotechnology & Biosafety

## 9- Cross-cutting Issues

- Institutional, Legal and Policy Framework.
- Biodiversity Economics.
- Social Impact and benefit Sharing.



# Documents produced

## A-Biodiversity Assessment (Country Study)

✓ **Sudan Country Study on Biodiversity, April 2001, (272 pages).**

Ministry of  
Environment  
And  
Tourism



HCENR



IUCN



UNDP



CBD

# SUDAN COUNTRY STUDY ON BIODIVERSITY

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**Professor Mahdi Bashir**

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**IUCN-EARO &  
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# B-Biodiversity Series

## **Biodiversity Series**

Biodiversity in Forest Plants of Sudan.  
Series-1.

Biodiversity in Rangeland Plants.  
Series-2.

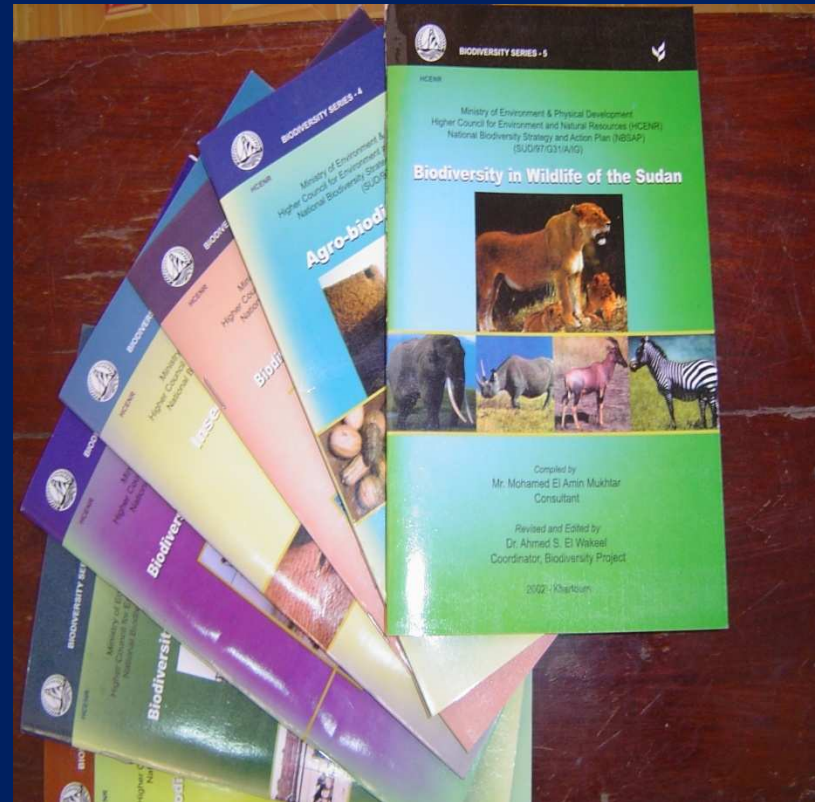
Biodiversity in Aquatic Ecosystem of Sudan.  
Series-3.

Agro-Biodiversity in Sudan.  
Series-4.

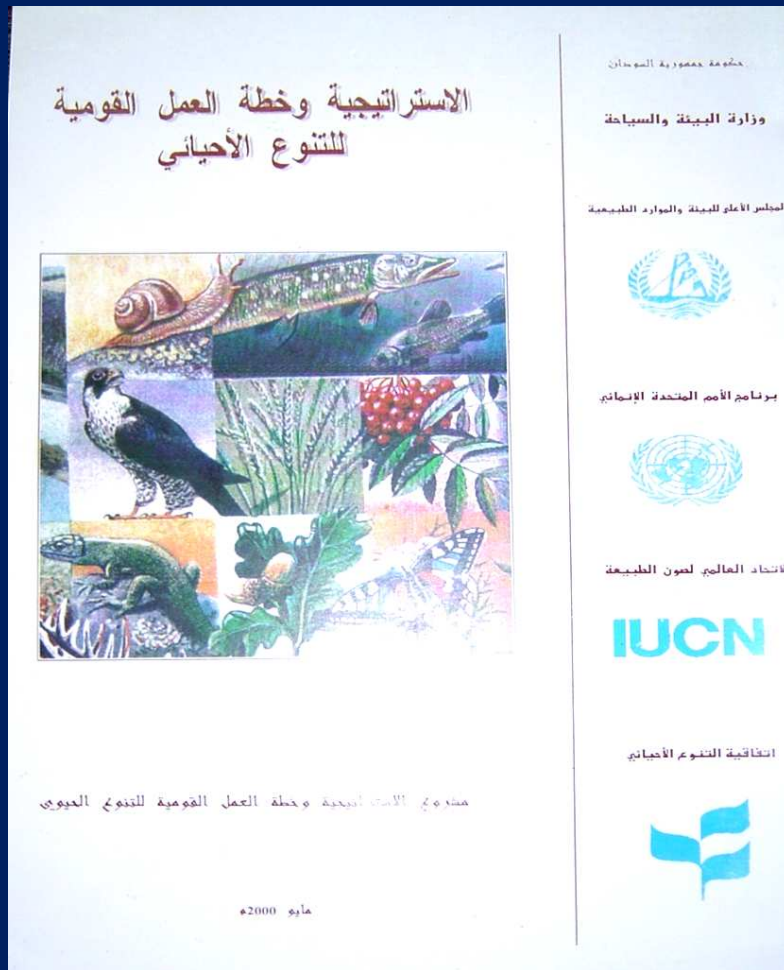
Biodiversity in Wildlife of Sudan.  
Series-5.

Biodiversity in Medicinal Plants of Sudan.  
Series-6.

Insect Biodiversity of Sudan.  
Series-7.



# C-NBSAP - Sudan



## 1.1 - Your country's presentation on the state of biodiversity overall

Sudan is endowed with rich biodiversity as it has amplitudes of ecological zones.

These ecosystems are under great pressure and are threatened at the habitat and species levels. The unsustainable use of the resources is the biggest threat.

Biodiversity management, lack of proper follow-up and monitoring.

NO IMPLEMENTATION OF NBSAP.

NO MAINSTREAMING INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS.

## 2.1- What are the major elements of your previous NBSAP?

### **NBSAP-Sudan**

- **PART I: BACKGROUND TO BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN SUDAN**
  - Physical, Social and Economic Features of Sudan
  - The Status and Trends of Biodiversity in Sudan
- **PART II: THREATS, OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS**
  - Major threats to biodiversity in Sudan
  - Opportunities and Constraints
- **PART III: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN**
  - THE NATIONAL STRATEGY**
    - VISION**
      - Guiding Principles
      - Overall objective
      - Specific objectives
    - ACTIONS**
      - General
      - Specific
    - IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY**
      - PROPOSED PROJECTS**



## 2.2 –What is the methodology used for implementing your previous NBSAP?

### **IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY**

- **How the NBSAP should be put into effect and used**  
(The Sudan NBSAP shall be a useful guide to the implementation of the CDB).
- **Implementation of the NBSAP**
  - Endorsement and approval
  - The Launch of the NBSAP
  - Institutional arrangements
  - Implementation schedule

### 2.3 What are the lessons learned from your previous NBSAP experience?

#### **Gaps identified in the previous NBSAP**

- All the assessments for the southern region were carried out as desk work.
- Most of the **emphasis was put solely on conservation** aspects while issues of **sustainable use and benefit sharing were given little attention.**
- **Poverty has not been addressed in the NBSAP** and/or linked to biodiversity even though biodiversity and poverty are intricately interconnected.

➤ Similarly, there was **no stressing of the association between food security and other goods and services** provided by the ecosystems and biodiversity components.

➤ Equally, there was **no clear mention of synergies between biodiversity, climate change and desertification.**

➤ **No clear vision or explanation of how to mainstream the NBSAP** into other national strategies and plans.

# D-National Reports to CBD

  
Government of the Republic of Sudan  
Ministry of Environment and Tourism  
The Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources  
(HCENR)



**First National Report on the Implementation of  
The Convention on Biological Diversity**

Khartoum, Sudan  
2000

**First National Report  
to CBD (2000)**

**Third National Report  
to CBD (2006)**

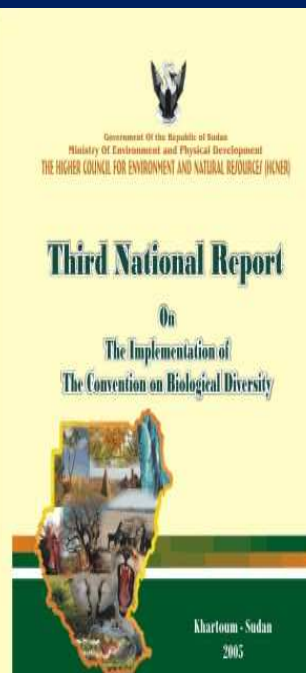
  
Government of the Republic of Sudan  
Ministry of Environment and Physical Development  
The Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources  
(HCENR)

Second National Report on the Implementation  
of the  
Convention on Biological Diversity

Khartoum, Sudan  
October 2003

**Second National Report  
to CBD (2003)**

  
Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)  
Gamaa Street, P. O. Box 1988  
Phone: 249 83 294279 - Fax: 249 83 207627  
Khartoum, Sudan



**Third National Report**

On  
The Implementation of  
The Convention on Biological Diversity

Khartoum - Sudan  
2005

  
Government of the Republic of Sudan  
Ministry of Environment and Physical Development  
The Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources  
(HCENR)

**SUDAN'S  
FOURTH NATIONAL REPORT  
TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL  
DIVERSITY**

Khartoum, Sudan  
2009

**Fourth National Report  
to CBD (2009)**

### 3.1- What are your plans for the revision of your NBSAP?

- Determine how to accommodate the proposed Aichi Targets,
- Update data and information on biodiversity status (carry out new assessments where needed),
- Fill in the gaps that were identified in the previous NBSAP (e.g. link with poverty and food security),
- Incorporate the changes and the new concepts that have emerged where possible e.g.(MDGs, REDD+),
- Develop a plan for more involvement of private sector,
- Determine and use new or improved methodology of awareness raising.

### 3.2 –Outline the different stages of your revision process.

#### **Stages of the revision process:**

- Evaluate the guidelines set at the Regional Workshop to determine which ones to follow in formulating the updated version of NBSAP,
- Establish an organizational structure for an Enabling Activity for developing the Updated NBSAP,
- Use the previous NBSAP's assessment of biodiversity components (ecosystems) as benchmark and verify and/or update the information (countrywide),
- Assess capacity needs necessary for implementation and monitoring.

### 3.3 –What are the benefits of the new NBSAP?

#### Benefits of the new NBSAP:

- It will remove the shortcomings and fill in the gaps that occurred in the previous NBSAP,
- The previous NBSAP was developed 10 years ago. The new NBSAP will most probably consider the new developments and changes that took place (nationally, regionally or globally) during those years,
- The level of awareness on biodiversity issues is expected to heighten.

### 3.4 –What are the constraints?

#### Constraints to revision and updating of NBSAP:

- Civil war and conflicts in some areas of the country may hinder ground assessments,
- Availability and timely flow of funds.



## 4.1 – Conclusions.

### Conclusions:

- It is of utmost importance to revise and update the NBSAP-Sudan.
- Funding of this activity will help in conducting more comprehensive assessments and ease the accommodation of important new concepts.
- Better chances of understanding and increased levels of awareness of the value of biodiversity could be created.
- The probabilities of mainstreaming the NBSAP into the national development strategies and plans are greater now than before.

**Thank you**