



Republic of Sudan



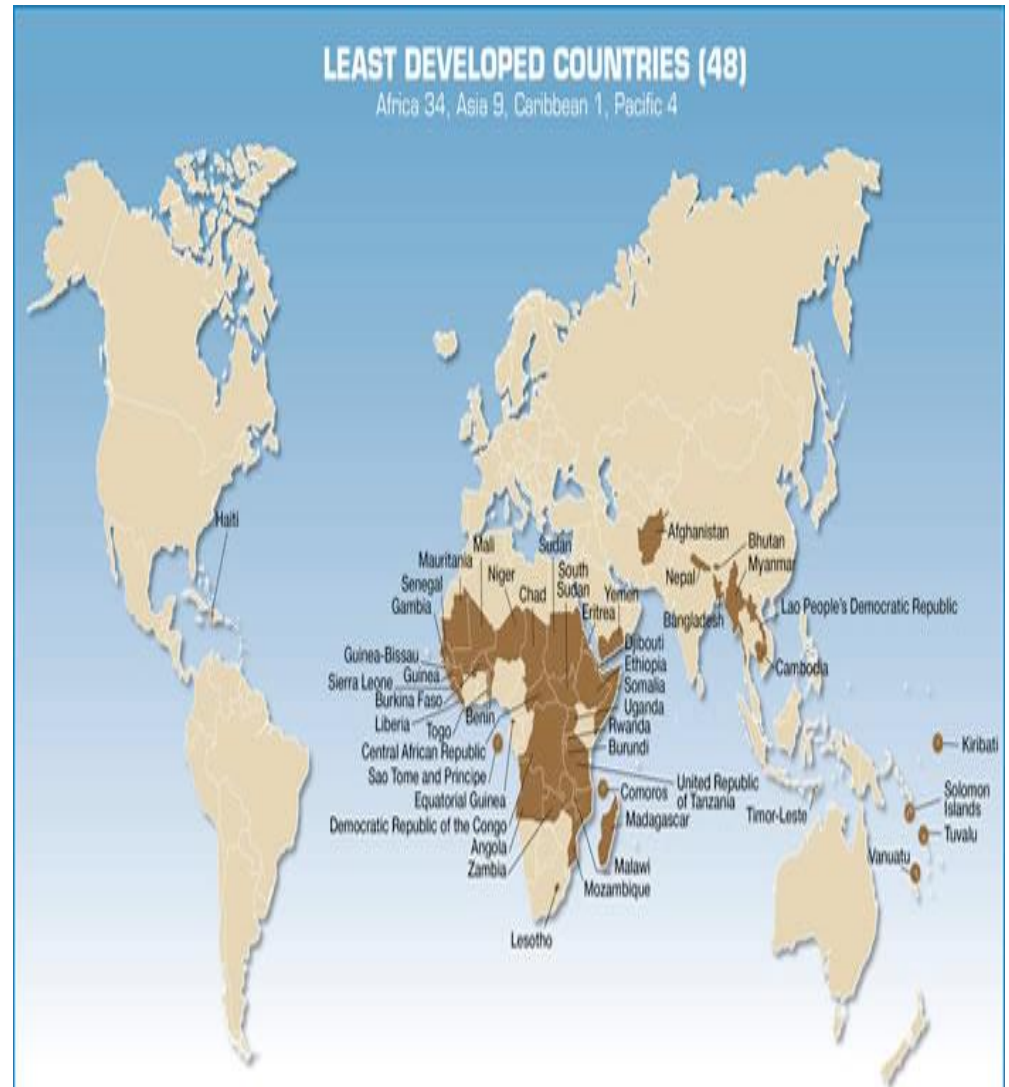
The Higher Council for the Environment  
and Natural Resources



# Climate Action in Sudan Under The Conflict

# Background

- Sudan is a least developed country in Africa—one of the most vulnerable continents to climate change and climate variability
- Least developed countries are particularly vulnerable to climate change because the majority of population dependence of their economies on natural resources, and their low adaptive capacity.



# Impact of Climate Change

- Sudan First and second National Communication to the UNFCCC identified the impact of climate change as follow:
  1. Increase of temperature
  2. Variability of rain fall
  3. Increase of drought frequency and flood
  4. Increase of Sea level
- and main sectors are effected:
  - a) Agriculture
  - b) Water
  - c) Health
  - d) Coastal Zone

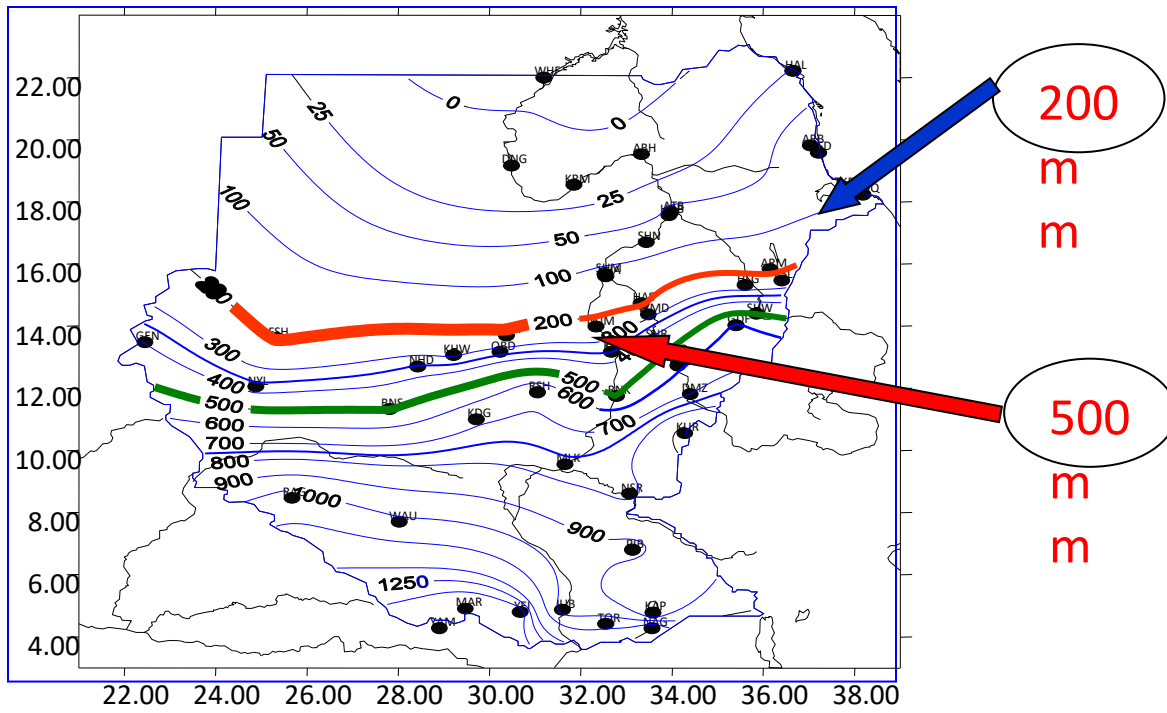
# Impact CC on Agriculture and water Resources:

## Agriculture:

- Humid agro-climate zones will shift southwards,
- rendering areas of the north increasingly unsuitable for agriculture
- millet production is predicted to decline between 15% and 62%, sorghum between 29% and 71% and
- gum Arabic between 25% to 30% during the period 2030 to 2060.
- Most affected will be traditional farmers and pastoralists.

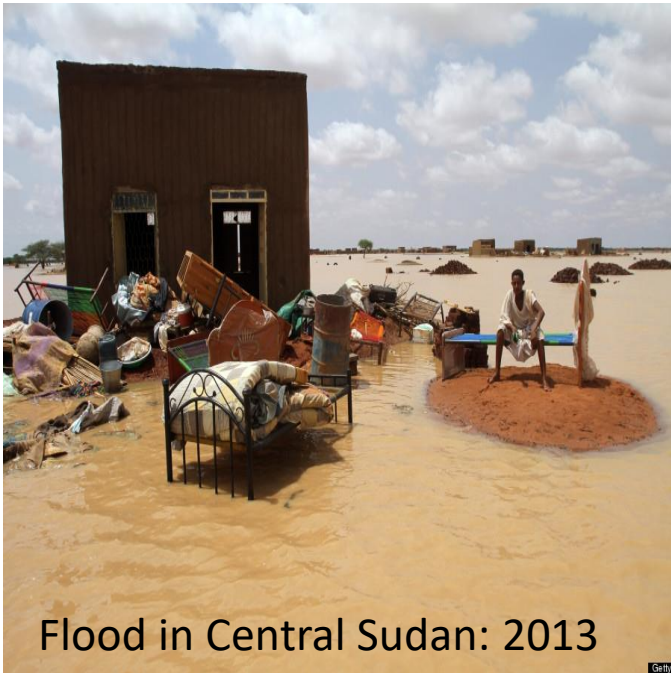
## Water:

- Decreased precipitation about 6mm/month (5%) during the rainy season.
- Increased temperature and evaporation that has grave repercussions for Sudan.
- water assessment shows soil moisture declining under future climate conditions
- Water consumption, population growth, high rates of evaporation and high rainfall variation are predicted to lead to a situation of water crisis.



# Extreme Weather and Climate Change:

<i>Event</i>	<i>Occurrence</i>	<i>Vulnerable areas</i>	<i>sectors</i>	<i>Impacts</i>
Drought	Frequent	North & Western Sudan (North Kordofan and Darfur), Kassala State and some parts of the rain-fed areas in central Sudan.	Agriculture, livestock, water resources and health.	Loss of crops and livestock (food shortage), decline in the hydroelectric power, displacement wildfire.
Floods	Frequent	Areas within the River Nile basin and low areas from extreme South to far North. Mountain areas along Red Sea.	Agriculture, livestock, water resources and health.	Loss of life, crops, livestock; insects & plant diseases, epidemic/vector diseases, decline in hydro power; damage to infrastructure & settlement areas
Dust storms	Frequent	Central and northern parts of Sudan	Transport (aviation and land traffic)	Air and land traffic accidents and health.
Thunder - storms	Infrequent	Rain-fed areas throughout all Sudan	Aviation	Loss of lives and properties.
Heat waves	Rare	Northern, central parts of Sudan besides the Red Sea State.	Health, agriculture & livestock.	Loss of live, livestock and crops.
Wind-storms	Rare	Central and north central Sudan	Settlements and service infrastructure	Loss in lives, property; damage to infrastructure (electricity and telephone lines)



Flood in Central Sudan: 2013



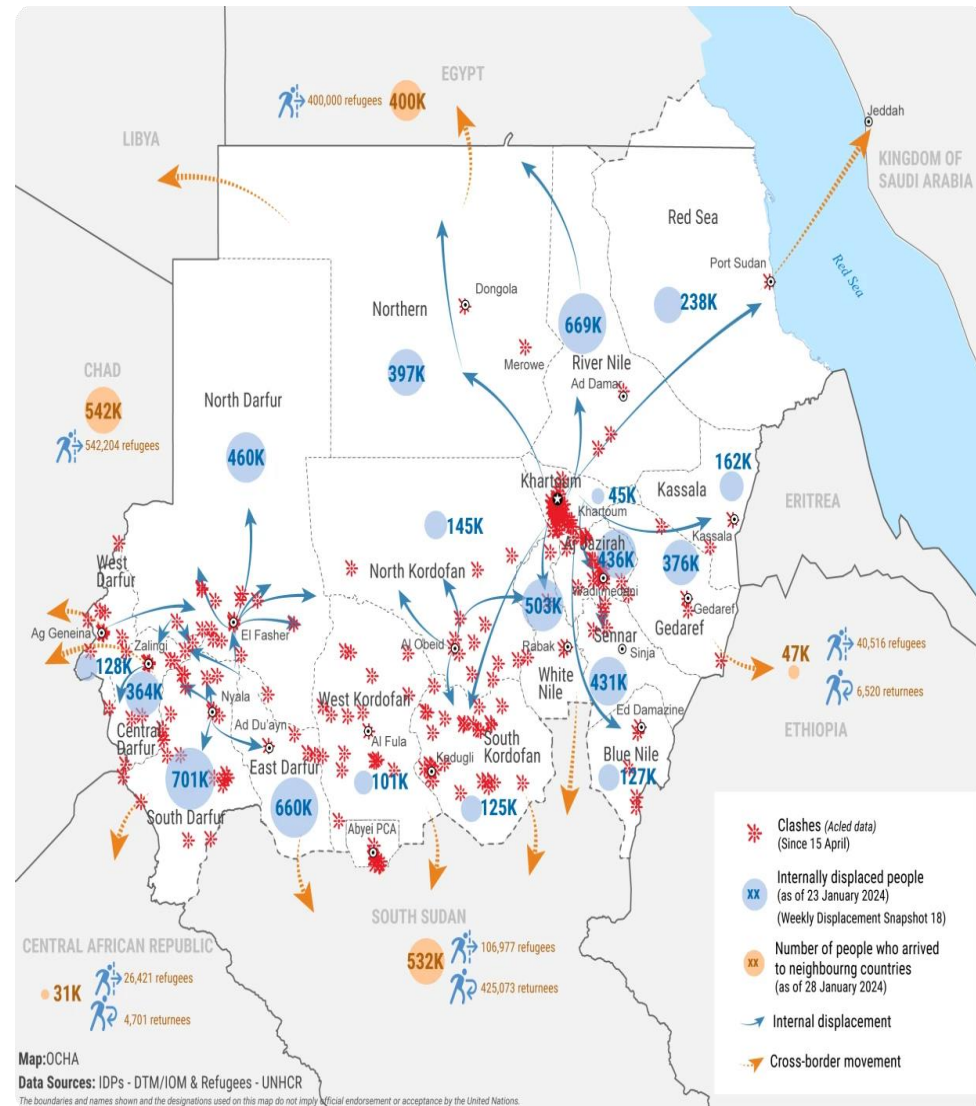
Flash Flood in Darfur: 2018



Flood in Khartoum: 2019

# Situation under Conflict

- 11 States effected by conflict.
- About 10.7 million people are now displaced, (9m inside).
- 16 million people in Sudan have insufficient food consumption (Darfur have high ratio).
- About 7 million people were reached with life-saving assistance and
- 5.7 million people received agricultural and livelihood support.
- Decline of Governance System
- Devastating effect on the fiscal, and
- Total revenue is expected to decline by 52%





# Impact of Conflict on Climate Action in Sudan

- a) Live hoods
- b) Lack of water supplies & Unsafe sources of water.
- c) Forced displacement
- d) Disease outbreaks
- e) Poverty and livelihood disruptions
- f) Lack of fuel and,
- g) Increase of Deforestation
- h) Social Cohesion.
- i) Instability of exchange rate
- j) Decline programs supported by GEF and GCF.

# Challenge face Climate Action after Conflict

Main Challenge



Stop the Conflict

- High debt
- Protracted conflicts and displacement
- Depletion of natural resources
- Recurrent natural disasters
- Disrupt of agriculture production
- Economic crisis
- Instability of rural communities (Farmers)
- Lack \ Shorting of fund

# What We Can Do





ENHANCED  
FINANCIAL  
SUPPORT FOR  
CLIMATE  
ADAPTATION  
AND RESILIENCE

UNDERSTAND  
AND IMPROVE  
GOOD PRACTICE  
AND  
PROGRAMMING

STRENGTHEN  
COORDINATION,  
COLLABORATION,  
AND  
PARTNERSHIPS

# Approach to Integrating conflict and climate Action

## 1. Screening

- Identify conflict/climate conditions
- Identify conflict risks and opportunities for dialogue
- Identify the risks and opportunities

Conflict/climate risk screening of climate/  
conflict programming

Low

Medium

High

## 2. Options to adjust programming

- Develop options

Identify adjustment  
measures

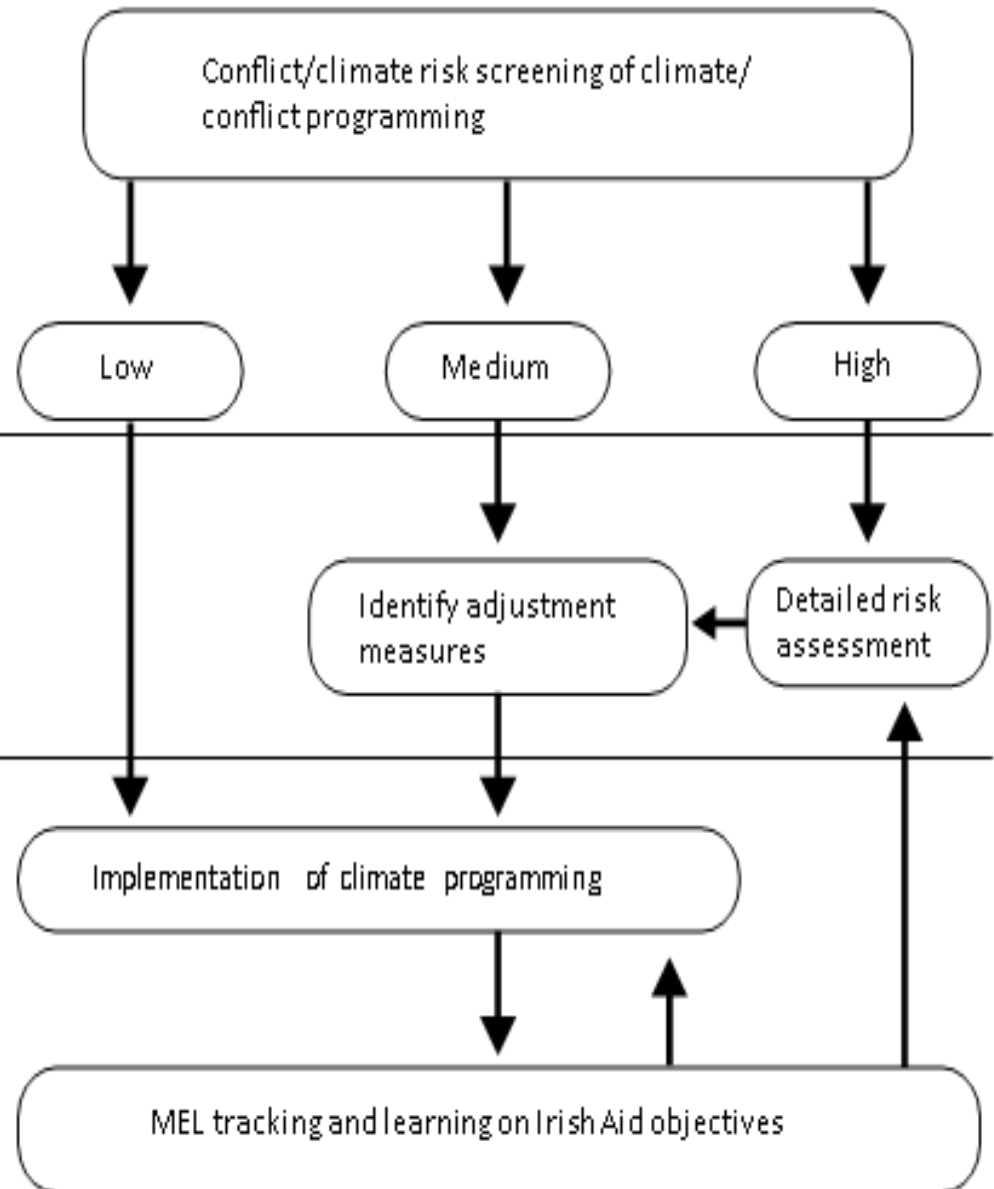
Detailed risk  
assessment

## 3. Implement, monitor, evaluate and learn (MEL)

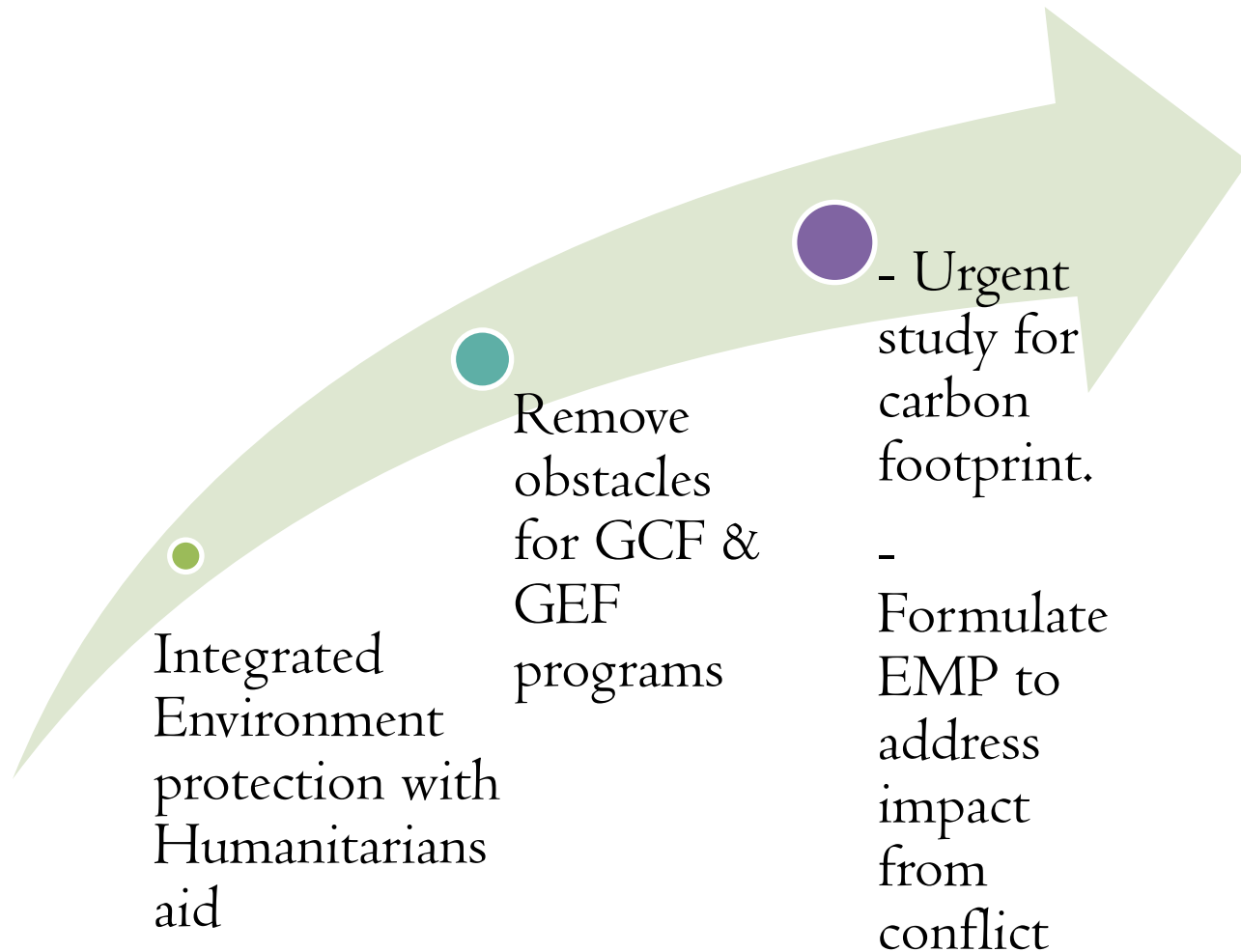
- Implement adjusted programme
- Design M&E system
- Collect data on chosen indicators
- Assess performance

Implementation of climate programming

MEL tracking and learning on Irish Aid objectives



# During conflict We Need:



## Sources:

1. **OCHA:** SUDAN Situation Report Last updated: 4 Feb 2024
2. The Environmental Impact of the ongoing war in Sudan
3. **UNICEF:** THE IMPACT OF SUDAN'S ARMED CONFLICT ON THE FISCAL SITUATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY
4. **SCCU:** How to Improve Food Security and Livelihoods in Sudan

**MANY THANKS**