SUDAN AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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• • • INTRODUCTION

- •Sudan is located in the northeastern side of Africa and its area is about 2.5 million square kilometers
- •Sudan comes from the Arabic phrase bilad al-Sūdan, "land of the blacks.
- The population in the range 35-40 million
- •The country is entirely depends on agriculture (rain-fed and irrigated farming).
- A vulnerable country in the context of climate change witnessed cycles of drought and floods

• • • Land Mass Ratio

•At about 3 times the size of <u>Texas</u>, Sudan is the 3rd largest country in <u>Africa</u> by land mass after Algeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the 16th largest in the world. Before the secession of South Sudan in 2011, Sudan was the largest country in Africa and the 10th largest in the world

• • IMPORT AND EXPORT

Sudan produces 80% of the world's ogum Arabic supply, a binding substance found in gum, shampoo, soft drinks, marshmallows, and many other common products

• • IMPORT AND EXPORT

Over 97% of Sudan's population is o Muslim

Constitutions of the Republic of Sudan 2005

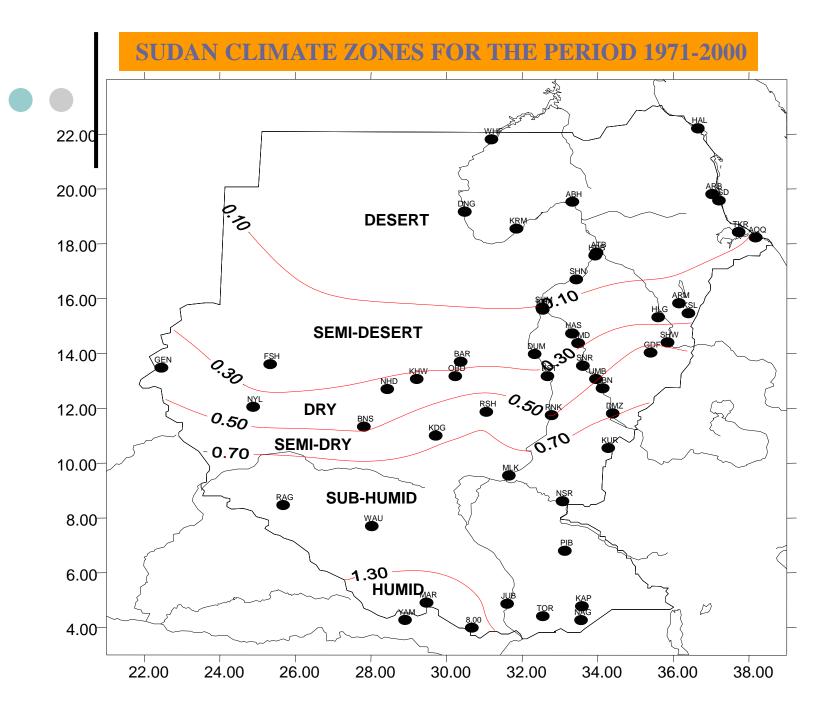
With respect to the protection of the environment chapter 2 article 11 of the Interim National Constitutions of the Republic of the Sudan States:

- i. The people of the Sudan shall have the right to clean and diverse environment; the State and the citizen have the duty to preserve and promote the country's Biodiversity.
- ii. The State shall not purse any policy, or permit any action which may adversely affect the existence of any species of animal or vegetative life, their natural or adopted habitat.
- iii. The State shall promote, through legislation, sustainable utilization of natural resources and best practices with respect to their management

• • SUDANESE CLIMATE ZONES

The climate zones as shown in fig.:

- vary from desert type in the north to semi desert in in north central parts of the country
- •In the central parts semi-arid through arid to dry subhumid
- Humid in the south





• • Climate Change in Sudan

Vulnerability & Adaptation – Rationale in Sudan:

- There is an ample evidence that climate has reported a clear change in the climate during the last three decades of the twentieth century.
- •Sudan is particularly concerned with impacts of climate change:

- The majority of its land is quite sensitive to changes in temperature and precipitation
- Fragile ecosystem
- Weak infrastructure and economy
- Food security is mainly determined by rainfall
- More than 70% of Sudan population is directly dependent on climate-sensitive resources for their livelihood.