

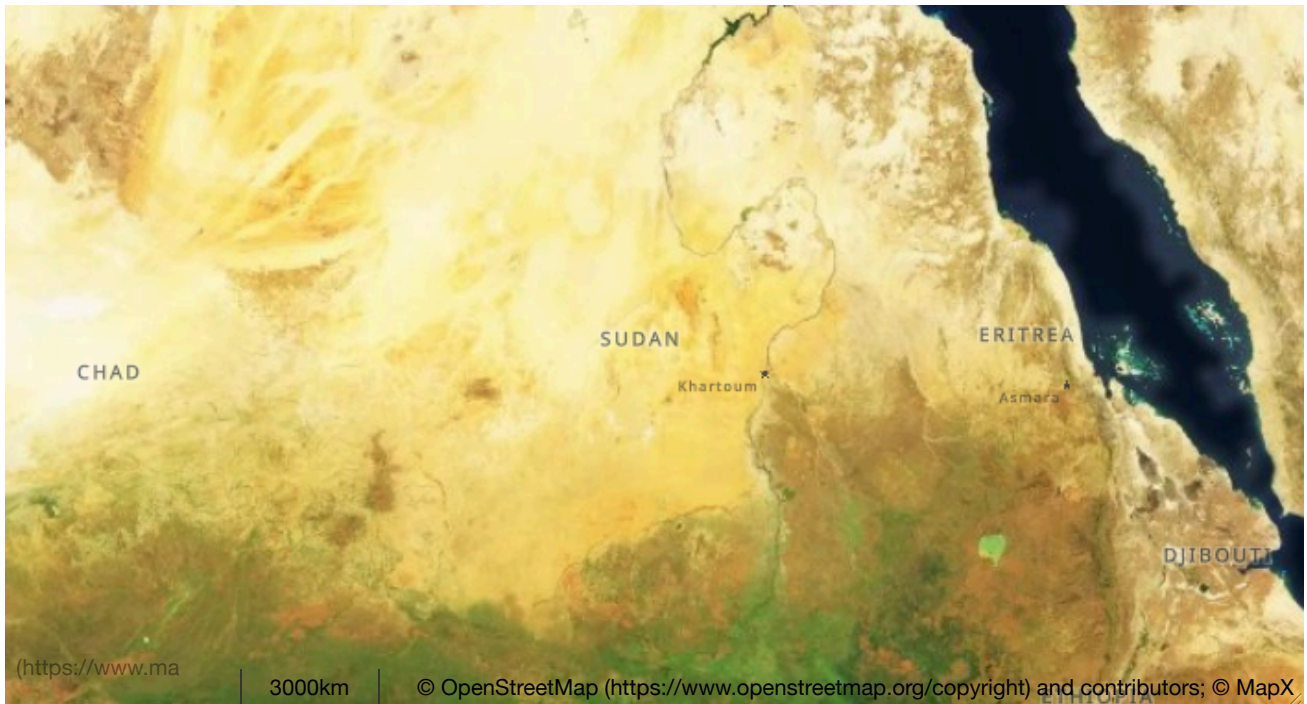


United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



G20 GLOBAL
LAND INITIATIVE

Sudan



Overview

Background

Sudan is geographically located at the crossroads of Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and stretches across the Red Sea. Sudan shares borders with seven countries including Libya and Egypt to the North, Chad to the West, and Central African Republic to the South-West, South Sudan to the South, Ethiopia to the South-East and Eritrea to the East. The White and Blue Niles meet in Khartoum, the capital city of Sudan, and merge to become the Nile River that flows all the way to the Mediterranean Sea via Egypt. Sudan has a Sahelian belt

with the desert in the far north, fertile land in the Nile valleys, the Gezira and across the rest of the country from Darfur to Kassala via the Blue Nile and Kordofan States renowned for farming and livestock herding. Away from oil, agriculture and livestock sectors play an essential role to Sudan's overall economy. The country has a population of approximately 43.9 million (2020) people. The country's water, agriculture, coastal zone, and health sectors are the most vulnerable sectors to climate change impacts.

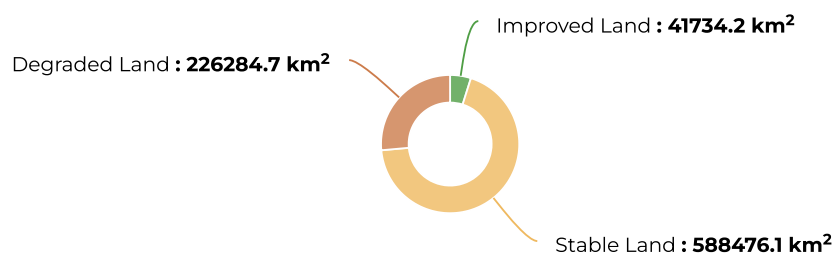
Credits: [World Bank](#)

Summary Chart



Current State

Land degradation between 2001 and 2015 - SDG 15.3.1 (km²)

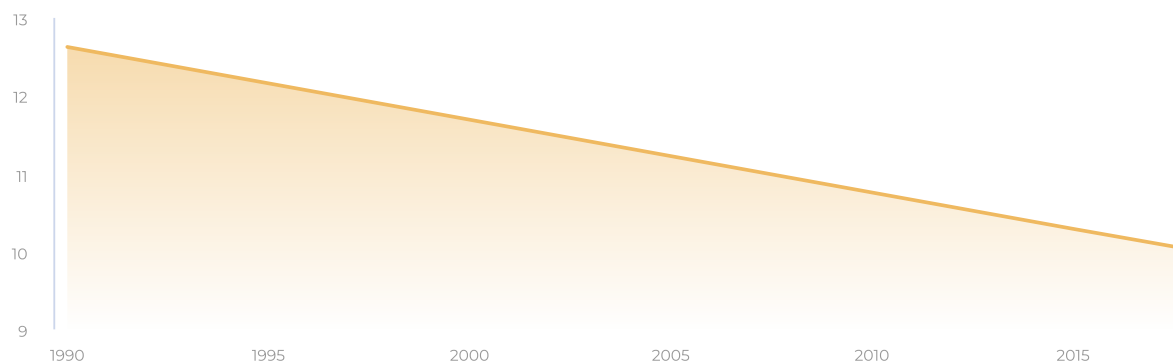


Credits: trends.earth

Forest area

9.8 % land

-8.6 % change over last 10 years

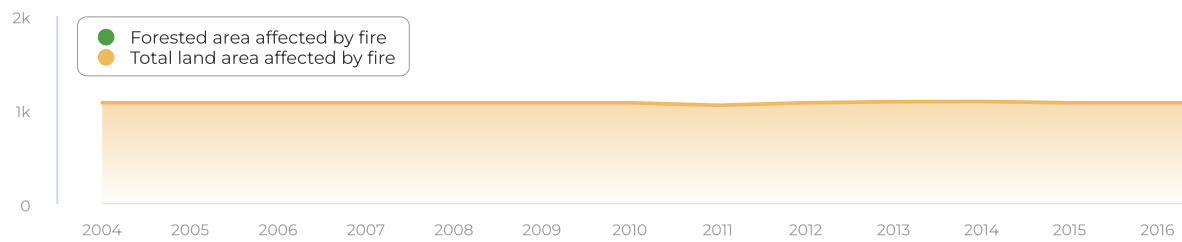


Credits: FAO



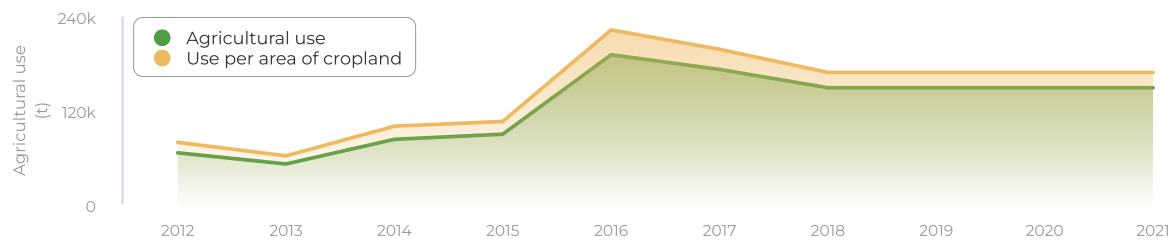
Stressors

Area affected by wildfires (kha)



Credits: FAO

Use of nutrients



Credits: FAO

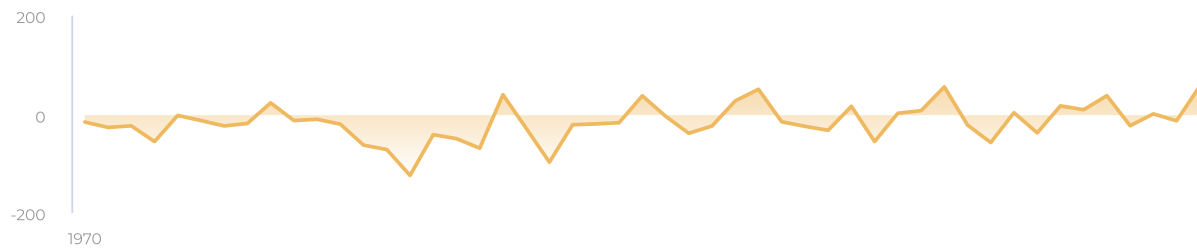
Trends

Annual temperature anomalies against 1901-1920 (°C)



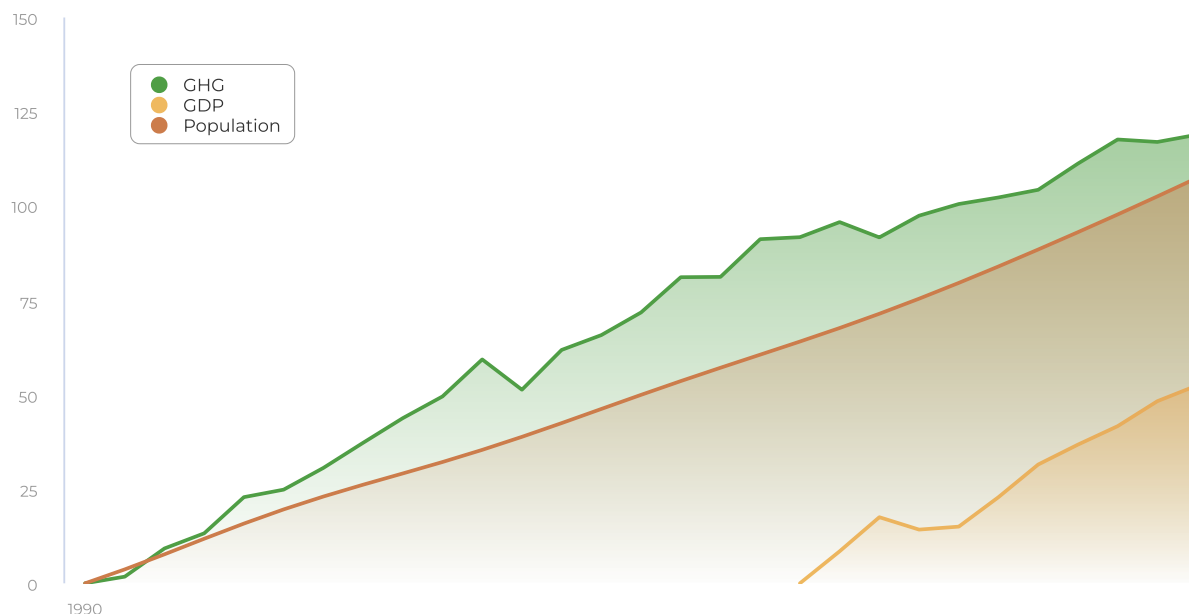
Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

Annual precipitation anomalies against 1901-1920 (mm)



Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

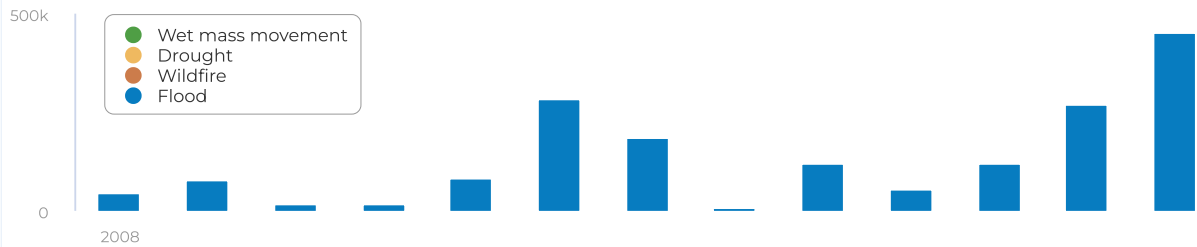
Population / Gross domestic product / Greenhouse Gases - change in % since 1990





Impacts

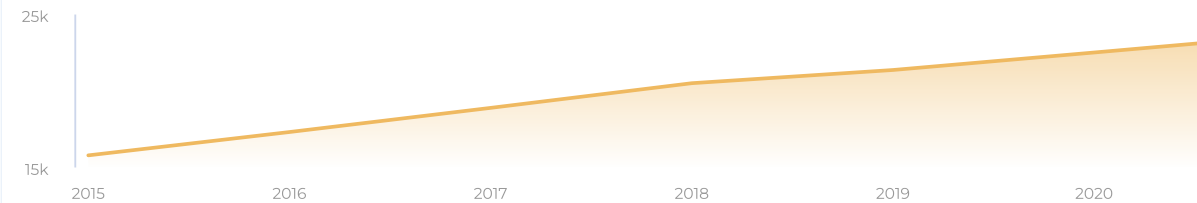
Human displacements caused by climatic hazards



Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

Number of severely food insecure people - SDG 2.1.2

23.7K people



Credits: FAO

💡 Solutions

Proportion of terrestrial protected areas

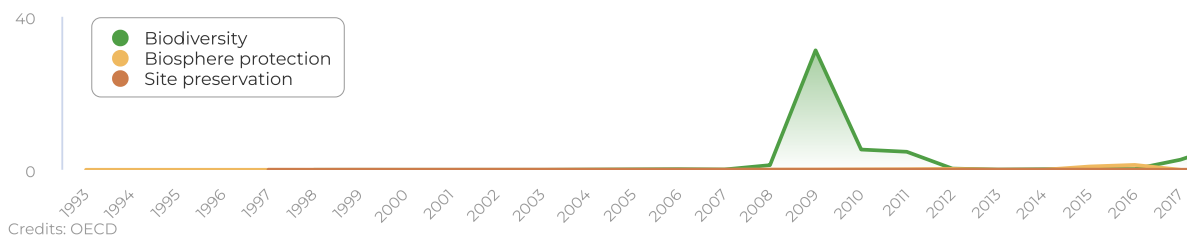
2.3 % of total land area

2024

Credits: UNEP-WCMC

Official Development Assistance flows

Biodiversity sector (million USD)



Commitments

12,336,842
hectares

LDN

Land Degradation Neutrality

0
hectares

NBSAP

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
under the Convention on Biological Diversity

7,907,950
hectares

NDC

Nationally Determined Contributions embody
efforts by each country to reduce national
emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate
change.

14,600,000
hectares

Bonn Challenge

Bring 150 million hectares of degraded and
deforested landscapes into restoration by 2020
and 350 million hectares by 2030

Treaties

Treaty	Signature	Ratification	Party status
Paris Agreement	2016-04-22	2017-08-02	Ratification
Nagoya Protocol	2011-04-21	2014-07-07	Ratification
Stockholm Convention	2001-05-23	2006-08-29	Ratification
Basel Convention		2006-01-09	Accession
Cartagena Protocol		2005-06-13	Accession
Rotterdam Convention		2005-02-17	Accession
Ramsar Convention	2005-05-07	2005-01-07	Ratification
Kyoto Protocol		2004-11-02	Accession
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	2002-06-10	2002-06-10	Ratification
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	1994-10-15	1995-11-24	Ratification
Convention on Biological Diversity	1992-06-09	1995-10-30	Ratification
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992-06-09	1993-11-19	Ratification
Bamako Convention		1993-11-11	
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	1983-01-24	1982-10-26	Ratification
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2014-09-24		Signatory

