

Advancing resilience and sustainability in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

GCCED Fragile States Portfolio 2026

Sudan — Climate Resilience and Peacebuilding

Snapshot: Population ~50 million | GDP per capita ~US\$985 | Fragility context: Fragile and conflict-affected | Region: Africa

Integrated Context

Sudan presents one of the clearest cases of climate risk intensifying conflict and state fragility. Conflict since 2023 has compounded long-standing drought, desertification, flood exposure, and resource pressure across Darfur, Kordofan, and the Nile corridor. Environmental stress is directly linked to food insecurity, displacement, and tensions over land and water, while governance breakdown has sharply reduced adaptation capacity. The country's environmental geography requires differentiated responses: drought and rangeland pressures in western drylands, flood management along the Nile system, and restoration of environmental governance in urban and peri-urban areas. Peacebuilding and adaptation need to be treated together, particularly where local conflict is tied to seasonal mobility, land use, and water access.

Key Climate and Environmental Challenges

- Desertification and recurrent drought
- Seasonal flooding along the Nile
- Overgrazing and land degradation
- Weak environmental governance systems

GCCED Engagement Priorities

- Conflict-sensitive adaptation measures
- Land restoration and water harvesting
- Climate-smart agriculture support
- Early warning and planning

Strategic Note

Sudan requires climate action that treats peacebuilding, land restoration, and local resource governance as mutually reinforcing priorities.

SDG Alignment: 2 • 6 • 13 • 15 • 16