

Session Summary

The Impact of Conflicts and Climate Change on the Demographic Composition of the Population in Sudan

- **First Section: (The Impact of Conflicts and Climate Change on the Demographic Composition of the Population in Sudan)**

A. Badr Elden Ali Bashir

Sudan is experiencing complex demographic changes due to ongoing armed conflicts and accelerating climate changes, which are impacting the lives of the population in multiple ways. This section addresses various aspects of these changes, including displacement, environmental and mental health impacts, and the importance of sustainable responses to environmental challenges.

Armed Conflicts

Sudan continues to face ongoing armed conflicts, leading to the displacement of populations from their original areas in search of safety. According to recent statistics, there are approximately **10.7 million** internally displaced persons due to conflict, while over **2 million** have fled to neighboring countries seeking asylum. These forced movements significantly alter Sudan's demographic composition, leaving vast areas either empty or inhabited by new groups.

Climate Change

Climate changes, including drought, desertification, and floods, exacerbate humanitarian crises. The deterioration of agricultural land and the scarcity of natural resources have led to a **30%** decline in grain production, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (**FAO**), increasing the risks of food insecurity and putting **20 million** Sudanese at imminent risk of famine. Some areas have already

recorded cases of famine, such as (Zamzam Camp in North Darfur and Kadugli in South Kordofan State).

Impact on Mental Health

Psychological impacts are among the indirect consequences of conflicts and climate change. Statistics indicate that 30% of Sudanese refugees suffer from psychological disorders, such as anxiety and depression, resulting from the loss of family, property, and continuous displacement. These crises require special attention and psychological support for affected individuals and communities to enable their recovery and rebuilding of their lives.

Health Situation and Deterioration of Health Facilities

Conflicts have led to significant deterioration in health facilities in Sudan. The number of deaths among kidney patients has risen significantly due to deteriorating dialysis services, with over 200 kidney patients dying within a short period due to the lack of necessary equipment and medicines. Additionally, a new bacterial disease has emerged in Sudan, infecting over 265 individuals, further burdening the already fragile healthcare system.

Impact on Economy and Unemployment Rate

Conflicts have caused significant economic deterioration in Sudan, with the unemployment rate rising to 40% due to the destruction of economic infrastructure and the loss of many job opportunities. The Sudanese economy is suffering from a severe contraction, placing additional pressure on a population already living in difficult conditions.

Water Pollution

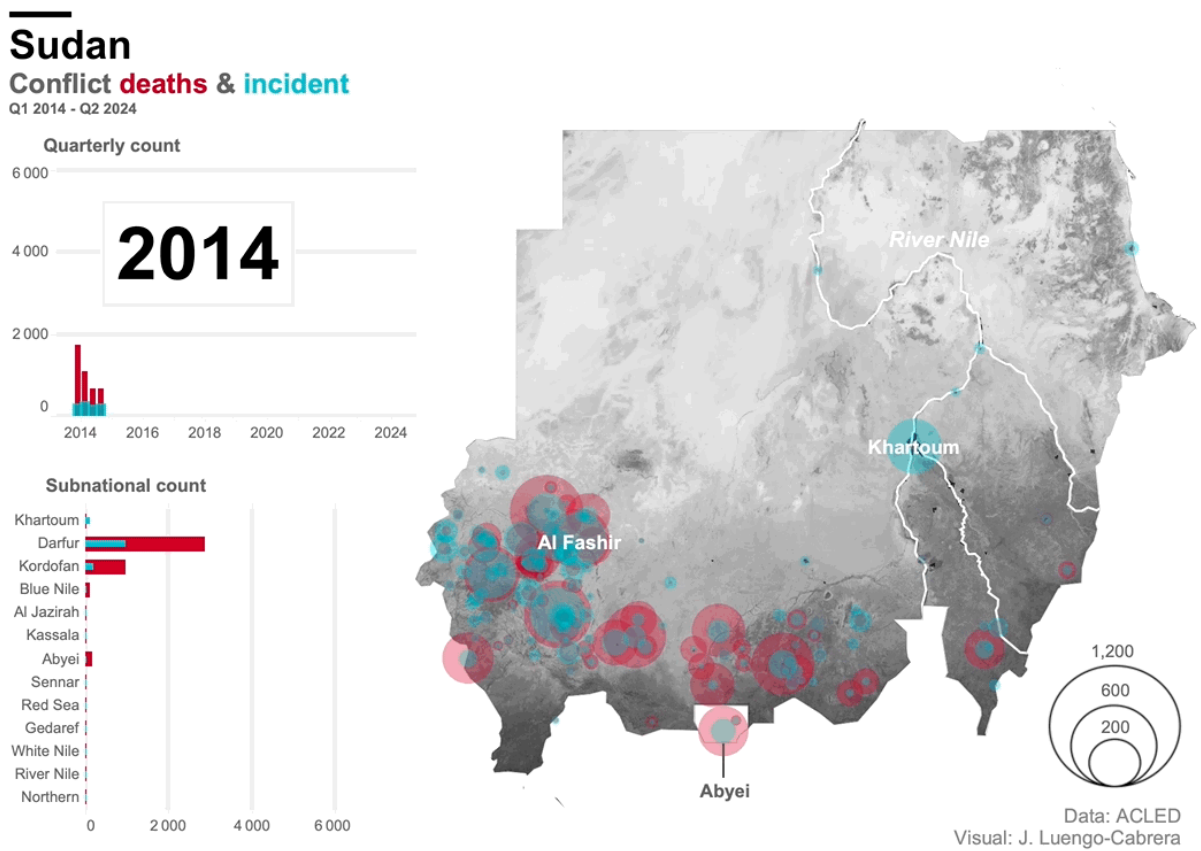
A study by the University of Khartoum on contaminated water indicated that a large proportion of water sources in conflict-affected areas are polluted with harmful chemicals and bacteria, posing a significant risk to the health of local populations, especially in light of weak health infrastructure and inadequate water treatment.

Second Section: (Interactive Maps Showing Population Movements Post-Conflict and Areas of Violence and Conflict)

Mohamed Anwar Al-Sadat

Discussed the role of spatial and temporal maps in documenting violations and guiding rapid humanitarian response. Maps play a crucial role in documenting environmental and human rights violations resulting from conflicts. Maps showing locations of pollution, forced displacement, and the destruction of natural resources help provide accurate data used to guide humanitarian response, environmental planning, and link geographic locations with statistical data to identify the most affected areas and direct efforts accordingly.

1. Interactive Map Showing Number of Deaths and Violence Victims from 2014 to 2024



2. [Link to the interactive map] (<https://dizayee.github.io/flow-map-dt/>)

● **Third Section: (Environmental Policies and Response Methods to Mitigate Damages)**

Um Salama Awad Al-Kareem

Addressed responses and efforts to mitigate climate change damage, emphasizing the importance of environmental policies to regulate and control actions. Effective responses to the challenges of conflicts and climate changes in Sudan require activating and implementing environmental laws that protect natural resources and prevent environmental degradation. Updating current laws is also necessary to ensure they meet the changing realities and needs of the population in line with Sudan's new context.

Key Environmental Laws Include:

- **Environmental Protection law 2001:** Focuses on protecting natural resources and preventing activities that lead to environmental degradation.

-**Water Resources Management law 1995:** Aims to regulate the use of water and preserve water sources from pollution.

-Sustainable Agriculture Act: Guides the adoption of agricultural practices that protect soil and reduce the impacts of climate change.

Improving Natural Resource Management (Water Management):

Developing innovative water management solutions, such as water harvesting techniques and building small dams for water storage.

Biodiversity Conservation:

Protecting local ecosystems through measures like establishing nature reserves and regulating agricultural activities.

○ **Recommendations**

- Enhancing Natural Resource Management:

Develop effective systems for water management and biodiversity conservation.

- Promote Humanitarian and Development Efforts:

Provide support to displaced persons and enhance communities' capacity to adapt to climate changes.

□ Enhancing Local and International Cooperation:

Expand cooperation with international organizations and partnerships with the private sector to invest in sustainable infrastructure.

□ Sustainable Planning and Climate Adaptation:

Develop comprehensive plans that include scientific analysis and future projections, and promote sustainable agriculture.

□ Community Awareness and Capacity Building

Implement awareness campaigns on climate change and conflicts, and educate children and youth on the importance of environmental preservation.

□ Utilizing Technology and Data

Use early warning systems and modern technologies for monitoring environmental disasters and managing data.

□ Monitoring and Evaluating Policies

Regularly evaluate policies and plans and involve communities in project monitoring to ensure goals are met.

● **Writing and Prepared by:**

-Mariam Abdallah

-Retag Yahiya