

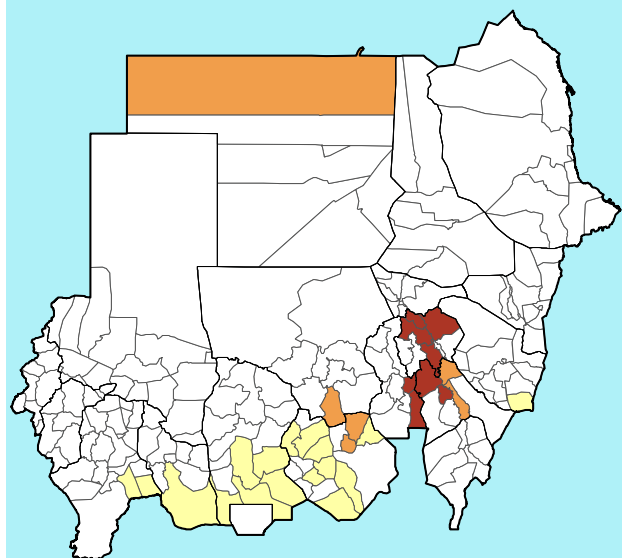
## Sudan Drought Risk Bulletin

#2025-07

Issued on: 2025-06-11T13:59:33.759Z

Valid from 21/05/2025 - to 31/05/2025

### Potential Risk For Cropland



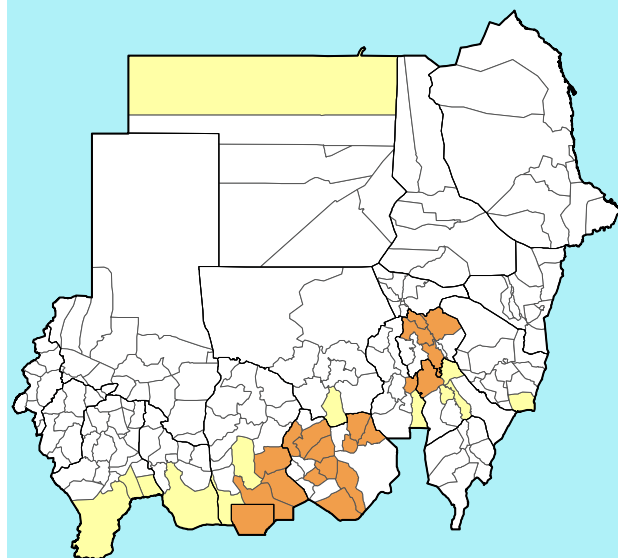
NO RISK

MODERATE

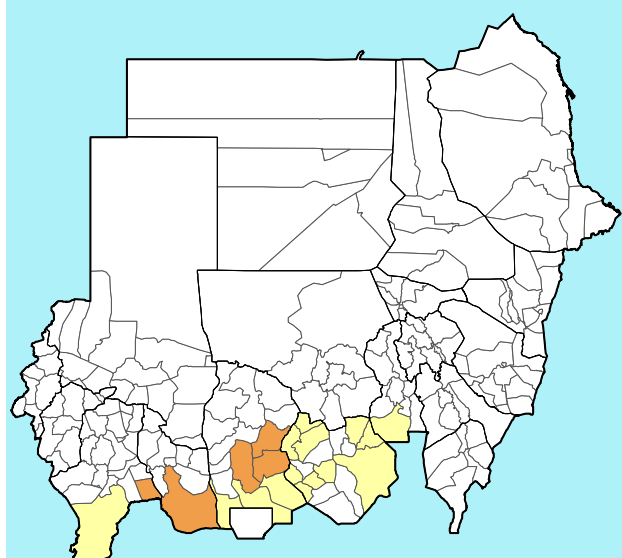
SEVERE

VERY HIGH

### Potential Risk For Rangeland



### Potential Risk For Population



### Nccd Outlook

Through the analysis and comments made in the bulletin ,which show the differences in degrees of drought indicator in the different States ,We find that the state of severe drought is in the northern and eastern parts of Al-Jazeera State and in the far northern state, north and central Sennar, parts of North Kordofan and eastern White Nile State, and its impact on pastures and agricultural lands ,we recommended taking precautions to avoid any conflict that may occur as aresult of pasture scarcity or lack of production that may lead to afood shortage,or may affect the health of humans,animals or plantsin the future.NOTE: Conflicts and wars may prevent farmers from

Contact to: [ibf.sudan@cimafoundation.org](mailto:ibf.sudan@cimafoundation.org)

This bulletin is produced by the NCCD with the technical and scientific assistance of the agencies in charge of meteorology and hydrology within the framework of the national EWS in Sudan, technical assistance of the CIMA Foundation with the financial support of the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation AICS. Comments and any request for further dissemination should be addressed to: [nccdforg@gmail.org](mailto:nccdforg@gmail.org). The present bulletin focusing on Sudan is produced in coordination with the Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Action System (AMHEWAS). The bulletin was developed and is issued operationally within the framework of the project: APIS - "Early Warning and Civil Protection for Floods and Droughts in Sudan" - funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation AICS (AID 12465).



## Detailed outlook for the Drought Risk

#2025-07

Issued on: 2025-06-11T13:59:33.759Z

Valid from 21/05/2025 - to 31/05/2025

### Drought Risk Impact Assessment

**VERY HIGH** Aj Jabalain, Al Hasahisa, Al Kamlin, Janub Al Jazirah, Rabak, Sennar, Sharg Al Jazirah, Sinja

**SEVERE** Abassiya, Abyei PCA area, Al Dibab, Al Lagowa, Al Leri, Ar Rahad, Ar Rashad, As Salam - WK, As Suki, As Sunta, As Sunut, At Tadamon - SK, Bahr Al Arab, Delami, Dilling, Ghadeer, Habila - SK, Halfa, Heiban, Keilak, Sharg Sennar, Um Durein

**MODERATE** Abu Jubayhah, Al Buram, Al Meiram, Al Quoz, Al Radoum, As Salam / Ar Rawat, Basundah, Buram, Kadugli

#### Sudan Meteorological Authority

##### Mild Drought Condition

The southern parts of White Nile State, as well as a wide area of Kordofan Region (North and South Kordofan and parts of West Kordofan), as well as the southwestern parts of South Darfur State.

##### Moderate Drought Condition

The eastern strip of Al-Jazeera State, as well as the south of Al-Jazeera and parts of South Kordofan State

##### Sever Drought Condition

A narrow band in the northern parts of Al-Jazeera State and some areas of eastern Al-Jazeera. We note the transformation of Al-Jazeera State from the severe level to the moderate level.

#### Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources

Sudan is facing severe impacts from climate change, ongoing conflicts, water scarcity, and desertification. The situation is dire, with various regions experiencing different types of droughts:

Meteorological Drought: This type of drought is affecting the Northern states and South Darfur (Radom in the Southern part).

Hydrological drought is impacting the northern states, specifically the western part of North Darfur and the western and northern parts of the Red Sea state.

Combined Drought Indicator: This indicates moderate drought conditions in the Northern, White Nile, Sennar, West& South Kordofan, and Al Gezira states.

These drought conditions exacerbate water scarcity, making it increasingly difficult for people in these regions to access clean and sufficient water.

#### Ministry of Agriculture and Forest

Drought has a significant impact on agricultural production, it affects crops productivity as well as reducing the areas planted. Generally, drought leads to shortage in food and affects farmers' income and livelihoods.

Drought condition on crop land showed increases of areas affected in the states during 3rd decade of May 2025. Far parts of eastern Al Gadarif state, west and middle parts of South Kordofan, south parts of West Kordofan and East Darfur states, eastern parts of South Darfur state are exposed to moderate drought condition. Severe drought condition experienced in far north of Northern state, north and middle Sennar state, parts of South and North Kordofan states. whereas Al Jeziera state still in high dry condition of drought also middle Sennar and eastern White Nile

#### Humanitarian Aid Commission



Detailed outlook for the Drought Risk

#2025-07

Issued on: 2025-06-11T13:59:33.759Z

Valid from 21/05/2025 - to 31/05/2025

Drought Risk Impact Assesment

Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources

Climate change is increasingly affecting Sudan ,with notable impacts oserved in West and South Kordofan ,Gedaref ,North Kordofanand Sennar . Rising temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns have led to more frequent and intense drought s severely degrading agricultural lands reducing crop yields , and threatening food security, These effects are especially damaging to smallholder farmers, whose livelihoods are highly climate- sensitive. To mitigate this risk it is essential to enhance water harvesting and management, promote climate smart agriculture and reduce resorce based coniflicts.

Ministry of Finance

Impact-based warnings are derived from automated analysis and subject to further review by national authorities for final evaluation.

Ministry of Animal Resources

Impact-based warnings are derived from automated analysis and subject to further review by national authorities for final evaluation.

Ministry of Health

Impact-based warnings are derived from automated analysis and subject to further review by national authorities for final evaluation.



## Detailed outlook for the Drought Risk

#2025-07

Issued on: 2025-06-11T13:59:33.759Z

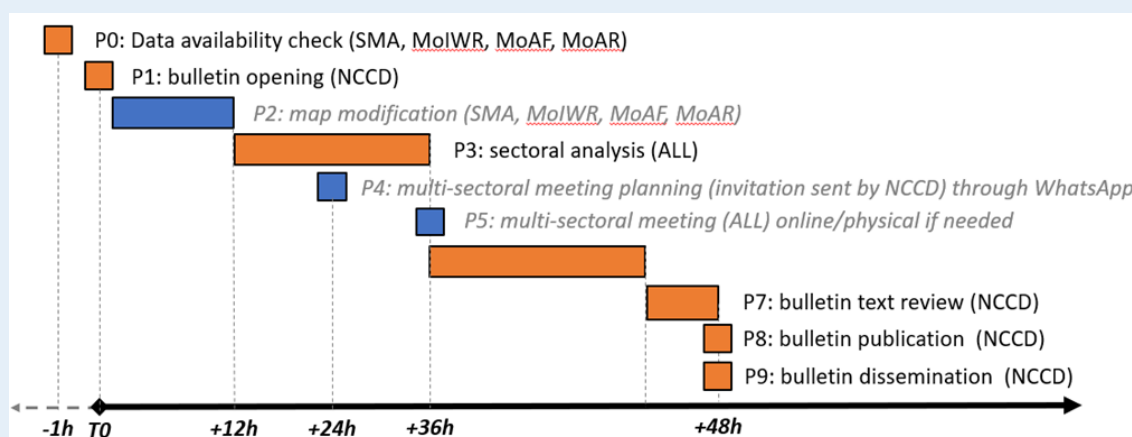
Valid from 21/05/2025 - to 31/05/2025

### Metodological Note On Impact Evaluation

From November to May, Sudan is characterized by scarce precipitation: the impact-based drought bulletin is a decision-making support tool delivering real time information on how extreme hydrometeorological events might impact vulnerable areas. Current hazard conditions are evaluated every 10 days. The Combined Drought Indicator (CDI) is evaluated as combination of three main layers: Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI), Standardised Soil Moisture Index (SSMI) and Vegetation Status Anomaly (Fapar anomaly). The CDI and the layers of the indicators used are made available for stakeholders on the myDEWETRA portal for Sudan. Risk layers for cropland, rangeland and population are estimated by crossing information on hazard, exposure and vulnerability considering layers from different sources (FAOSTAT, JRC, UNFPA, national authorities) and made available on the myDEWETRA portal every 10 days.

### Procedures

The bulletin is issued every 10 days thanks to the co-production work between the NCCD and members involved in the national EWS in Sudan (meteorological and hydrological agencies). It provide an overview at the Administrative Level 2 of the drought impact. Timeline of the co-production mechanism between members is described in the image below



Classes and thresholds might differ from other bulletins. Current classes represent Advisory Levels according to critical impact thresholds. The maps of drought warning levels in the cover page is color-coded with three classes of warning according to increasing rates of population and agriculture activities affected from drought in the last 10 days, from Level 1 (lowest warning) to Level 3 (highest warning). Areas with no significant impacts foreseen are colored in white (No Drought).

### Nccd Role And Mandate

The National Council for Civil Defense - NCCD - of Sudan is the national governmental body mandated by law for disaster risk management operations through its various components such as ministries, federal states and sovereign bodies in cooperation with regional and international partners. The National Council for Civil Defense intervenes in all disasters that occur in the country. Main Partners institutions are: UNDRR ROAS Regional Office for Arab States based in Cairo, Egypt, overseeing the implementation of Sendai Framework 2015 – 2030; The league of Arab states in charge of the implementation for the Arab strategy for reducing disaster risks; African Agency for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARC) with reference to the insurance policy against drought and flood risk; The International Civil Defense Organization (ICDO); Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) and CIMA Research Foundation for the technical assistance provided to the national Early Warning System in line with the Africa Multi Hazard Early Warning Action System (AMHEWAS) of the Africa Union Commission.