



Tropentag, September 16-18, 2026, hybrid conference

“Towards multi-functional agro-ecosystems
promoting climate resilient futures”

Conservation strategy for the endangered nubian ibex in Sudan

LUBNA HASSAN¹, MUTASIM ABDALLALLAH², LATIFA ABAKAR³, NASIR BREMA⁴

¹ *Wildlife Research Center-Sudan, Wildlife Biology, Sudan*

² *Sudanese Wildlife Society, Khartoum, Sudan,*

³ *Zalengi University-Darfur State, Zalingei, Sudan,*

⁴ *Wildlife Research Center-Sudan, Wildlife Habitat, Sudan*

Abstract

A comprehensive conservation strategy for the endangered Nubian ibex (*Capra nubiana*) in Sudan requires a clear understanding of its current status, threats, legal protections, and the level of public and institutional awareness. Listed on the IUCN Red List, the Nubian ibex faces increasing risks due to insufficient population data and limited conservation action. To address this gap, a structured questionnaire was conducted among a broad range of stakeholders, including wildlife police officers, academic researchers, and university lecturers across Sudan. The study aimed to assess knowledge, perceptions, and institutional preparedness regarding ibex conservation.

Findings revealed that hunting is the primary driver of population decline, followed by habitat loss, mining activities, agriculture, climate change, and other human pressures. While mammals represent 80% of endangered fauna in the region, reptiles account for less than 10%. Research centers were identified as the main governing bodies for wildlife protection. A significant majority (85%) of respondents expressed concern over the declining ibex population, yet they also indicated a lack of structured strategies or plans to conserve the species. There are currently no active breeding programs, habitat restoration efforts, or awareness campaigns specific to the Nubian ibex. Although existing wildlife laws are considered adequate by most participants, implementation remains weak. No licenses have been issued for conservation activities, and no annual population surveys or legal enforcement actions (Mukhalfat) have been recorded.

In response, we propose a set of urgent conservation measures: enforcing wildlife laws, conducting annual population monitoring, establishing protected habitats, launching targeted awareness initiatives, and creating breeding and rehabilitation programs. Strengthening collaboration among research institutes, governmental bodies, and local communities is also critical. This study highlights the urgent need for an integrated conservation plan supported by scientific research, legal frameworks, and active stakeholder engagement to secure the future of the Nubian ibex in Sudan.

Keywords: Habitat loss, illegal hunting, nubian ibex, population monitoring, sudan. , wildlife conservation