Overview

Latest data shows that an estimated 7.3 million people in Sudan (16% of the population analyzed) are in high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between April and May (current period) and require urgent action. Of these, around 5.5 million people are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) while around 1.8 million are critically food insecure classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

The most affected localities of Red Sea State (Halaib and Jubayt-el-maadain) are classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). An increase in localized conflicts triggered population displacement, which, combined with the economy’s deterioration, led to higher than usual levels of acute food insecurity. As a result, the highest prevalence of population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse are observed in North Darfur (25%), followed by West Darfur (22%), North Kordofan (20%), South Kordofan (20%), Gedaref (19%) and Central, East and South Darfur states, ranging from 17-18%.

During the first projection period (June–September 2021), which will coincide with the peak lean season, it is estimated that around 9.7 million people (21% of the population analyzed) will likely be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse. Compared to the June 2020 IPC analysis period, there is a 1 percentage point increase in the prevalence of the population in Emergency and a 1 percentage point reduction in those in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). Although the total population in Crisis and Emergency has remained similar (21%), the severity has increased. There is a noticeable deterioration (5% of the population analyzed) to worse IPC Phase classifications, mainly attributable to the impacts of the lean season, the tribal conflicts, and diminished labor opportunities causing low purchasing power, high food prices, and inflation.

Key Drivers

- Economic decline and inflation
- Conflict induced displacements
- Flooding

Sudan’s economy is suffering from the devaluation of the Sudanese pound (SDG), high inflation, and soaring food and non-food prices reflected in the high inflationary rate recorded during the early months of 2021. This has curtailed household purchasing power.

The influx of refugees from conflict-affected South Sudan and internal displacement destabilised certain localities (Gereida) and states such as Darfur and the Kordofan regions.

Above-average rains during June to September 2020 rainy season, coupled with floods during August and September, resulted in significant infrastructure and household assets.

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*IPC population data is based on population estimates from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Sudan.

Disclaimer: The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical and political boundaries.

MAP KEY

1 - Minimal
2 - Stressed
3 - Crisis
4 - Emergency
5 - Famine
Areas not analysed

Classification takes into account levels of household food assistance provided
At least 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance
At least 25% of households meet over 50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance