

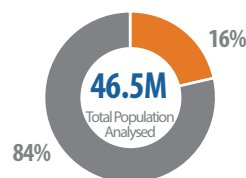
Current Acute Food Insecurity Situation | April - May 2021



About 7.3 million people in Sudan are estimated to be in high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between April and May 2021



People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)



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-maadin) 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%), Gedarf (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



Flooding

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



Economic decline and inflation

Sudan's economy is ailing 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.



Conflict induced displacements

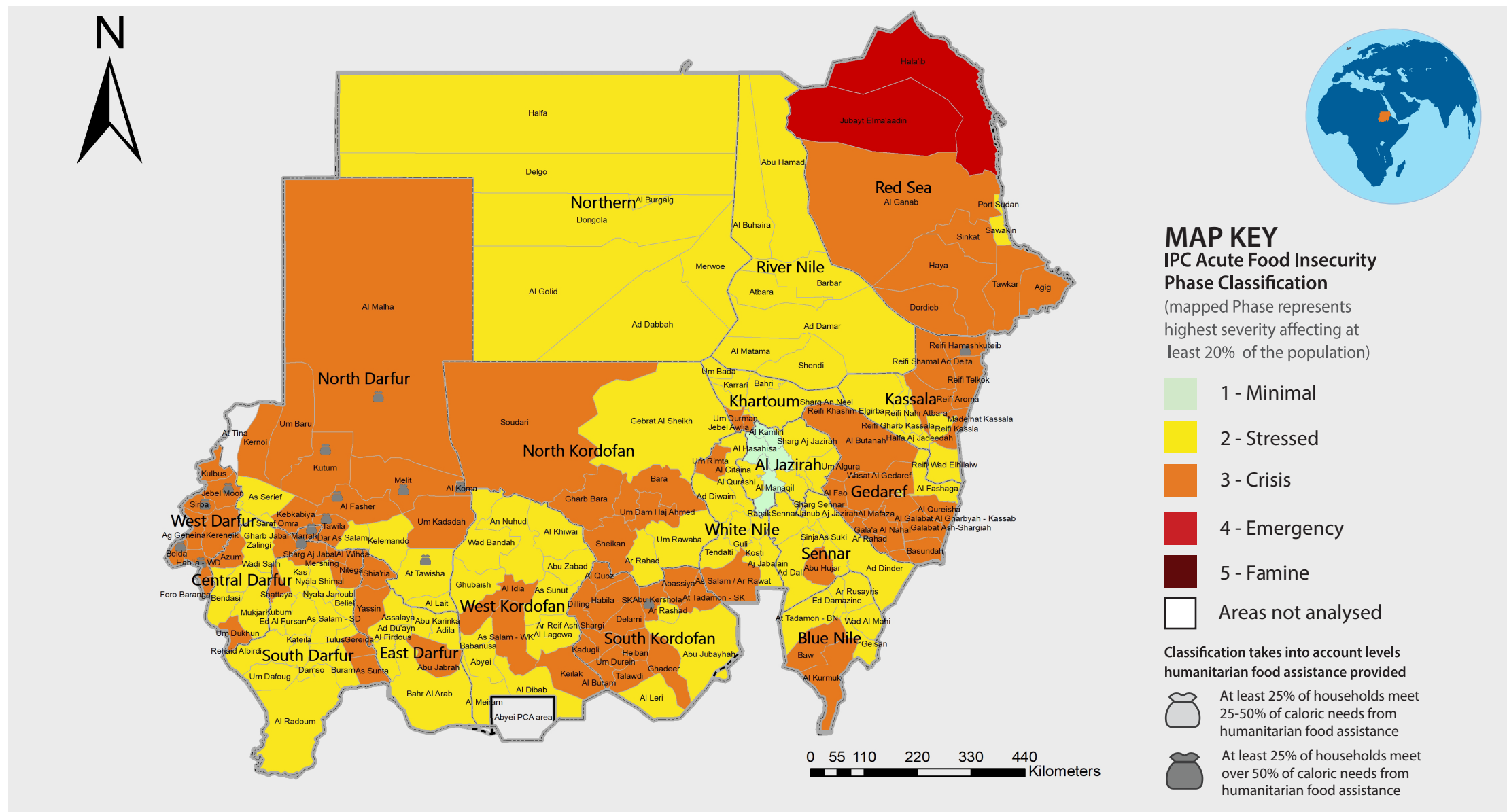
The influx of refugees from conflict-affected South Sudan and internal displacement destabilised certain localities (Geneina) and states such as Darfur and the Kordofan regions.

Publication date: May 24 2021 *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.

IPC Analysis Partners



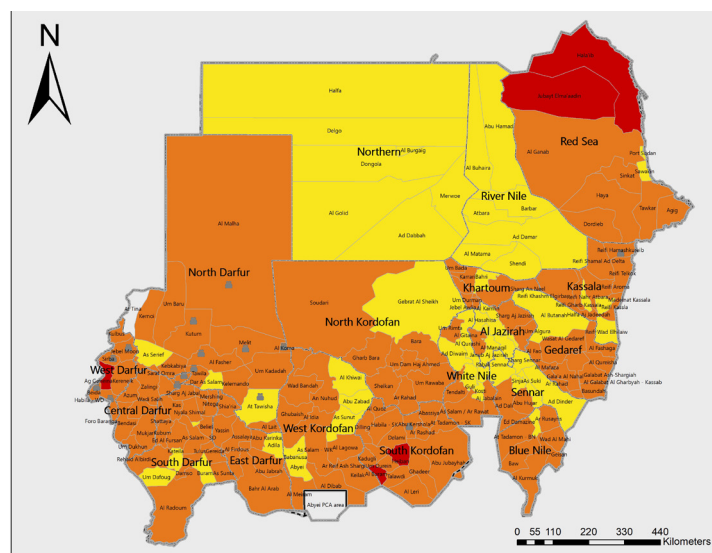
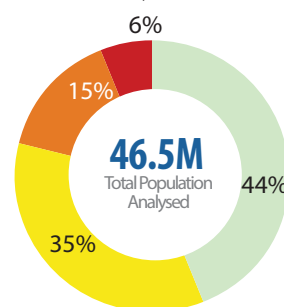
Current Acute Food Insecurity Situation | April - May 2021



Projected Acute Food Insecurity Situation | June - September 2021



About 9.8 million people are expected to be in high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) from June to September 2021



Projected Acute Food Insecurity Situation | October 2021- February 2022



About million people are expected to be in high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) from October to February 2022

