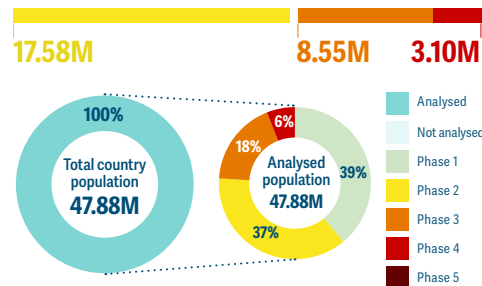


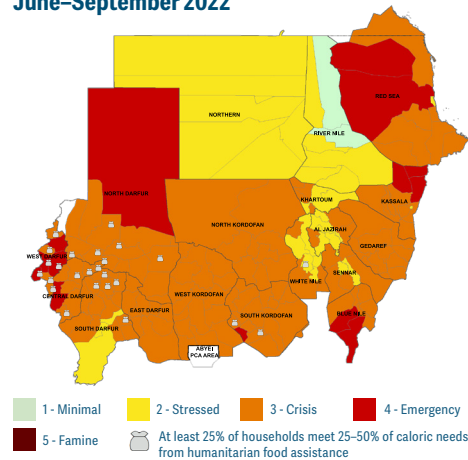
Sudan

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PEAK 2022

11.65M people or **24%** of the analysed population in IPC Phase 3 or above, **June–September 2022**



IPC acute food insecurity situation, June–September 2022



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

Source: Sudan, IPC TWG, June 2022.

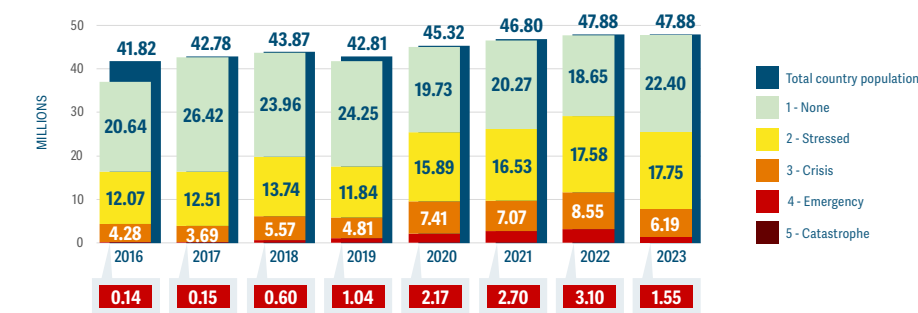
Food crisis overview

Acute food insecurity sharply deteriorated with 11.65 million people estimated to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in June–September 2022, the highest recorded figure in the seven-year history of the GRFC and an increase of 2 million people compared with the previous high in June–September 2021. A worsening macroeconomic crisis, exacerbated by international supply shocks, an early onset of the lean season, and conflict, civil unrest and political instability drove the deterioration.

Of the 187 localities analysed, 14 were estimated to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 138 in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) (IPC, June 2022). Central, North and West Darfur, Blue Nile, and South and North Kordofan states had 30–42 percent of their analysed populations in IPC Phase 3 or above. Displaced populations, those residing in conflict-affected areas, and vulnerable agropastoral and pastoral communities in eastern, northern and western Sudan were the most food insecure (IPC, June 2022).

Between October 2022 and February 2023, levels of acute food insecurity were projected to decline, with 7.74 million people to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and above). This improvement reflects improved food access

Numbers of people by phase of acute food insecurity, 2016–2023



Source: Sudan IPC TWG.

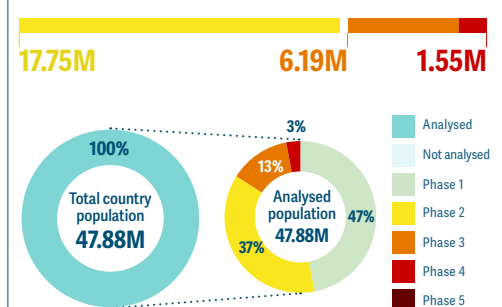
following the 2022 main cereal harvests, estimated at an above average level and significantly higher than the reduced levels in 2021 (FAO, March 2023). However, the recent onset of clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces and paramilitary forces in mid-April is likely to worsen acute food insecurity as markets and livelihoods have been severely and suddenly disrupted, humanitarian operations halted and the risk of further internal displacement heightened.

Acute food insecurity since 2016

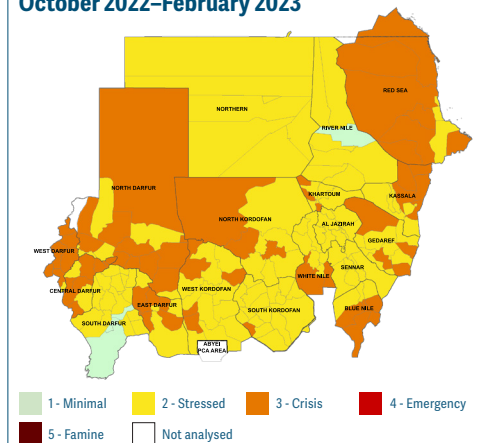
The Sudan has persistent high levels of acute food insecurity due to the combined impact of the macroeconomic crisis since 2017, civil unrest since 2018, sustained inter-communal conflicts and weather extremes. In six out of seven years, the country has been among the ten largest food crises in the GRFC, with its population in IPC Phase 3 or above consistently increasing from 3.8 million in 2017. In 2020 and 2021, the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic compounded the dire economic situation, resulting in 21 percent of the population being in IPC Phase 3 or above compared with 14 percent in 2019. The people facing IPC Phase 4 more than doubled over the same period, and steadily increased to over 3 million in 2022.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PROJECTION 2023

7.74M people or **16%** of the analysed population in IPC Phase 3 or above, **October 2022–February 2023**



Projected IPC acute food insecurity situation, October 2022–February 2023



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: Sudan, IPC TWG, June 2022.

Drivers of the crisis, 2022–23



Economic shocks Poor macroeconomic conditions persisted due to low foreign currency reserves, continued currency depreciation and rampant inflation. The consequent upward pressure on local and imported food and non-food prices curtailed households' purchasing power.

In September 2022, the national average retail price of a kilogram of sorghum was 243 percent higher than in the same period in 2021 (WFP, September 2022), while in August 2022, a litre of fuel was 135 percent higher year-on-year (FEWS NET, August 2022).

The Sudan was heavily affected by the war in Ukraine due to high dependence on cereal imports from the Russian Federation and Ukraine. The 2022–23 IPC acute food insecurity projections assume that staple cereal prices will decline through February 2023 due to near-average 2022/23 main season harvests but will remain four to five times above the recent five-year average (IPC, June 2022).



Conflict/insecurity Inter-communal clashes, political instability, civil unrest and the increased presence of armed groups led to population displacement, disruption of agricultural production and livelihoods, and destruction of households' productive assets, particularly in Blue Nile, Darfur, Kassala and Kordofan states (FEWS NET, August 2022). The 2022–2023 projection period coincides with the harvest season, when conflict levels typically increase due to disputes over land (IPC, June 2022).

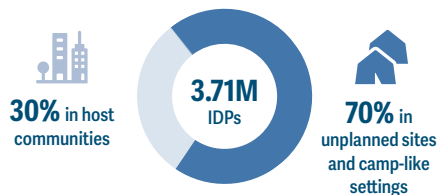


Weather extremes The 2021/22 cereal production was estimated to be 35 percent below the output obtained in the previous year and about 30 percent below the average of the previous five years, mainly due to an irregular distribution of rains, with prolonged dry spells in July 2021, followed by torrential rains in late July, which triggered floods and forced several farmers to replant (FAO, March 2022).

The 2022/23 aggregate cereal production is estimated at about 45 percent above the output obtained in the previous year and 13 percent above the average of the previous five years. The increase is mainly due to abundant and well-distributed rains over most cropping areas, which boosted yields (FAO, March 2023).

DISPLACEMENT

IDPs were mainly displaced by conflict



Source: IOM, December 2022.

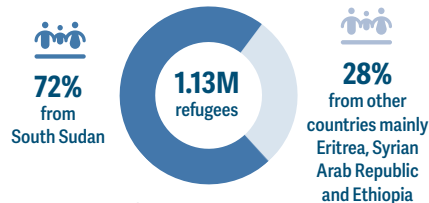
IDPs In 2022, around 418 500 people were internally displaced, 75 percent of them due to a spike in localized conflict in Darfur and Kordofan, and 25 percent due to flooding. Overall, about 85 percent of the 3.71 million IDPs were displaced by armed conflict and communal clashes, 7 percent by economic shocks and 6 percent by weather extremes (IOM DTM, February 2023). At least 2 million are under 18 years and have been displaced for most of their lives (HNO 2023, November 2022).

Most IDPs live in camps in the highly food-insecure Darfur states (HNO 2023, November 2022) and in settlements in Kordofan, Red Sea, Blue Nile, Gedaref and Kassala states. They face high levels of acute food insecurity, consistent with Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) and incomes below the level necessary to safeguard their means of subsistence (FEWS NET, August 2022).

Refugees The Sudan hosts one of the largest refugee populations in Africa, with 39 percent residing in camps, and 61 percent in out-of-camp settings. During 2022, over 56 000 new arrivals were registered as refugees in the country, mostly from South Sudan (UNHCR, December 2022).

High levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition remain a key concern. Results from the 2022 UNHCR SENS surveys in refugee camps in White Nile state revealed that 43 percent of surveyed households had poor food consumption and 40 percent borderline. They revealed very high levels of child wasting (above the 15 percent threshold) and severe wasting above

Refugees mainly reside in Khartoum and White Nile states, 2022



Source: UNHCR, December 2022.

2 percent in all the camps, indicative of a significant deterioration compared with previous years (UNHCR SENS, 2022). Food ration cuts since July 2022 entailed refugees receiving 50 percent of the recommended daily food basket of 2 100 kcals per person a day, which likely exacerbated the situation (ECHO, June 2022).

NUTRITION

Number of children under 5 years old with wasting, 2022



905 000 pregnant and lactating women acutely malnourished, 2022

Source: HNO 2023, November 2022.

The nutrition situation in the Sudan is dire, with 11 of the 18 states having wasting prevalence above 15 percent (OCHA, June 2022). The number of wasted children under 5 years was projected to increase from 2.76 million in 2022 to around 3 million in 2023, with the number of severely wasted children increasing from 0.56 million in 2022 to 0.61 million in 2023. Over 91 000 severely wasted children are expected to have complications that need in-patient treatment services in 2023 (HNO 2023, November 2022).

Drivers of undernutrition



Food insecurity and lack of access to healthy diets Sharply deteriorating levels of acute food insecurity in 2022 contributed to worsening acute malnutrition by restricting dietary intake. A dry spell in 2022 affected food security in 115 localities and led to an estimated 153 000 more cases of severe and moderately malnourished children (HNO 2023, November 2022).



Poor household environment Unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and poor personal and environmental health and hygiene increased the risk of contracting a growing number of WASH-related diseases. About 28 percent of water sources lack sufficient water, and 25 percent do not function, largely attributable to fuel price increases. Around 30 percent of the population has access to basic sanitation with a 33.3 percent prevalence of open defecation. Handwashing with soap and water is estimated at 14.3 percent (HNO 2023, November 2022).



High prevalence of infectious diseases Children under 5 years of age are exposed to vaccine-preventable diseases due to reduced coverage of the expanded programme of immunization: the measles vaccine coverage at the national level declined to 60 percent in 2022, following an already reduced rate of 67 percent in 2020. In Central Darfur, East Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and Red Sea states, the vaccination coverage was even lower, severely compromising the nutrition status of children under 5 years (HNO 2023, November 2022).



Limited access to health and nutrition services The protracted humanitarian crisis in the Sudan continues to impact the already fragile health system (HNO 2023, November 2022).



Inadequate maternal and child-feeding practices According to the latest available data, while over 62 percent of children under 6 months were exclusively breastfed, only 12.6 percent of children aged 6–23 months consumed a Minimum Acceptable Diet (S3M II, 2019). Anaemia prevalence in children aged 6–59 months was estimated at 50.8 percent, indicating a severe public health problem. Among women of reproductive age, it was a moderate problem (36.5 percent) (UNICEF, 2019).