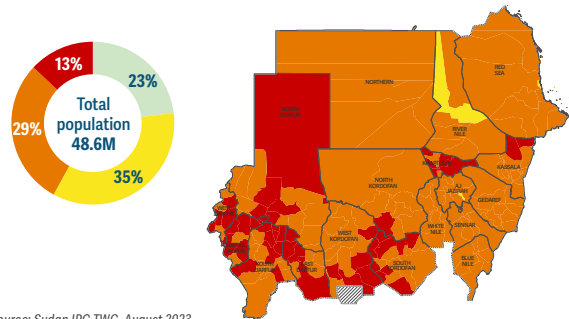


## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | With the onset of conflict in April 2023, levels of high acute food insecurity have increased sharply.

### PEAK 2023 (JULY–SEPTEMBER)

**20.3M** people or **42%** of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity. This included **6.3M** people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

This marks a 74 percent increase since the corresponding 2022 lean season peak when 11.7 million people faced high levels of acute food insecurity. The most severe outcomes were recorded in conflict-affected areas of Greater Darfur, Kassala, Khartoum and Greater Kordofan regions (IPC, August 2023).

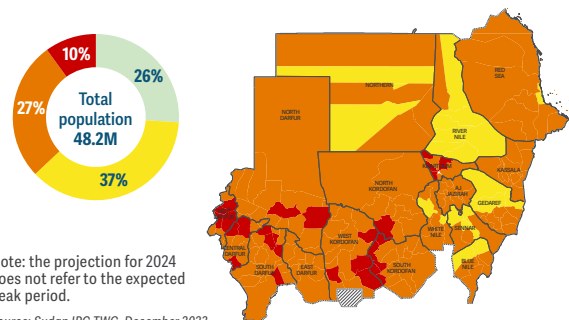


Source: Sudan IPC TWG, August 2023.

### PROJECTION 2024 (OCTOBER 2023–FEBRUARY 2024)

**17.7M** people or **37%** of the total population are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity. Of those, **4.9M** (10% of the population) are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Although these numbers represent a decrease from the 2023 peak, they are the highest numbers of people facing acute food insecurity recorded for the country's harvest season. The projection was updated in December 2023 to account for the increased impacts of the ongoing conflict in the country.



Note: the projection for 2024 does not refer to the expected peak period.

Source: Sudan IPC TWG, December 2023.

### DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS 2023–2024

**Conflict/insecurity** The deepening conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) since April 2023 drove over 7.5 million people from their homes (6 million

internally and 1.5 million externally) by the end of 2023. With few assets or savings, they are heavily dependent on host populations and/or assistance (IOM, December 2023; FEWS NET, December 2023).

### DISPLACEMENT

**10.0M** forcibly displaced people by 2023

Some humanitarian food distribution operations have been suspended due to insecurity, looting and attacks on aid workers (ACAPS, January 2024; FEWS NET, December 2023). In Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan, insecurity impeded access to fields, resulting in reduced plantings. Insufficient availability and high prices of key agricultural inputs also curbed yields in these main cropping regions. Production of sorghum

**9.1M** IDPs

**1.0M** refugees and asylum-seekers

Source: IOM, December 2023.

Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimate, December 2023.

and millet is preliminarily forecast to be about 25 and 50 percent, respectively, down from the previous year (FAO, November 2023).

**Economic shocks** The conflict has disrupted economic activity and exacerbated the country's macroeconomic challenges with persistently low foreign currency reserves, high inflation and local currency depreciation. The banking system has collapsed, preventing larger farms in the main crop-producing regions from accessing financial resources to purchase key agricultural inputs. Prices of cereals

rose to exceptionally high levels due to the confluence of these macroeconomic factors, reduced trade flows, seasonal shortages from June to September and higher transportation costs, constraining food access in a context of reduced household purchasing power (FAO-GIEWS, August 2023).

**Weather extremes** Spatial and temporal anomalies in rainfall and above-average temperatures in the rainy season (June–September) affected key crop-growing areas in the southeast (FAO, November 2023).

### ACUTE MALNUTRITION

**3.0M** children under 5 years old with acute malnutrition in early 2023

**0.9M** pregnant and breastfeeding women with acute malnutrition in 2023



Source: HNO, 2023.

**Heavy fighting, collapsed basic services and mass displacement were expected to lead to a 30 percent increase in the number of children with acute malnutrition after April 2023 (HNO 2023, May 2023 Update).**

### DRIVERS OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION 2023–2024

**Inadequate practices** Even before the conflict, child-feeding practices were poor. Displacement, lack of access to services and reduced incomes are likely to have reduced them further.

old had a Minimum Dietary Diversity (HRP 2024, December 2023).

**Lack of food** Sharply escalating conflict has diminished all pillars of food security – availability, access, utilization and stability (IPC December 2023). Only 25 percent of children under 5 years

**Inadequate services** Already poor WASH facilities have deteriorated. A pre-existing high disease load is complicated by a rapidly spreading cholera outbreak (OCHA, December 2023). Some 70 percent of health facilities in conflict-affected areas are no longer functional (UNICEF, December 2023).