

FOOD SECURITY IS DETERIORATING IN SUDAN

USD \$581.2 million are urgently needed to accelerate humanitarian assistance and prevent further deterioration of alarming food insecurity

The most recent IPC analysis found 17.7 million people were facing acute hunger during the harvest season (October 2023 to February 2024), typically the most food secure time of the year. As the lean season approaches in May, the number of people who are acutely food insecure is expected to rise, due to ongoing conflict and growing intercommunal violence, macroeconomic crisis, soaring prices of food, fuel and essential goods, and below average agricultural production. Conflict, insecurity and climate shocks have hampered agricultural production in the 2023/24 harvesting season: hunger is looming ahead of 2024 lean season. Urgent action must be taken

to prevent populations facing IPC4 emergency conditions from falling into catastrophic levels of hunger and destitution. Particular attention should be paid to 29 localities located in Central Darfur, Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kordofan, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur and West Kordofan that are currently classified in IPC Phase 4 and may see populations slip into a higher phase due to the impact of conflict and displacement, poor agricultural production, rising food prices and limited humanitarian assistance. Access to these 29 localities and resources are urgently needed to prevent a further deterioration.

Sudan has recorded the highest number of food insecure people during the harvest season since the beginning of the IPC analysis



17.7 million people acutely food insecure (Oct. 2023 - Feb 2024)

4.9 million people who either have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.



15 IPC4 hot spots in Greater Darfur. 10 in Greater Kordofan. 4 in Khartoum state.

A PROTRACTED CRISIS FURTHER COMPOUNDED BY LATEST SURGE IN CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE IMPACTING FOOD PRODUCTION, ACCESS, PRICES...



Escalating insecurity and violence since the eruption of the conflict in mid-April 2023.



Massive displacement. Exclusively post April 2023, 6.5 million IDPs and 1.9 million that have fled to neighboring countries according to IOM.



High inflation, estimated to have reached 300% by the end of 2023.



Depreciation of local currency.



Soaring food prices with key food item price 110% higher than before the conflict.



Rocketing production costs, including fuel, seeds, fertilizer, and agricultural machinery.



National cereal production in the 2023/24 agricultural season reduced by 46 percent below the output obtained in the previous year and about 40 percent below of the previous 5 yrs. average [FAO, CFSAM March 2023].



Climate shocks, localized droughts and floods.



Pest infestation and risk of animal diseases.



Limited humanitarian access, looting of aid storage facilities, attacks.

...OVERWHELMED BY FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHALLENGES.

Limited financial resources with only 50.9% of the FSLC budget received in 2023.

Disrupted supply chain and market functionality.

Disrupted banking functions and financial services

Telecommunications constraints limiting remote communication and coordination of assistance.

FOOD SECURITY PARTNERS ARE NONETHELESS ACTIVELY PROVIDING ASSISTANCE #NOMATTERWHAT

The provision of assistance has been challenging given the access constraint and level of insecurity for the humanitarian staff and limited resources amid the high level of needs, at a most critical time. Nonetheless, food rations were not always complete, and millions were not assisted in hard-to-reach areas.

GREATER DARFUR

- People reached: 2.4 million.
- Food assistance provided to 1.4 million.
- Livelihood assistance provided to 1 million (94,325 HHs, 471,625 people were provided with emergency certified seeds to produce their own food).

! 55% of the population (2.9 million) remained without assistance.

GREAT KORDOFAN

- People reached: 0.9 million.
- Food assistance provided to 0.2 million.
- Livelihood assistance provided to 0.7 million (130,603 HHs, 643,015 people were provided with emergency certified seeds to produce their own food).

! 67% of the population (1.8 million) remained without assistance.

REST OF SUDAN EASTERN AND NORTHERN STATES

- People reached: 6.8 million.
- Food assistance provided to 2.7 million.
- Livelihood assistance provided to 4.1 million (746,351 HHs, 3,731,755 people were provided with emergency certified seeds to produce their own food).

! Exceeding the target by 15%: good access conditions but this could deteriorate fast.

KHARTOUM

- People reached: 0.5 million.
- Almost all of them received food assistance only.

! 83% of the population (3.4 million) remained without assistance.



THE FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD CLUSTER IS URGENTLY RECOMMENDING

- To increase life-saving food assistance to populations facing crisis and emergency food insecurity levels, including residents, newly displaced and protracted IDPs and refugees.
- To enhance timely life-saving and life-sustaining agriculture and livelihoods support to most vulnerable farmers, agro-pastoralists, pastoralists, and fisherfolks.
- To ensure adequate mobilization of funds: USD\$581.2 million are required to assist 11.4 million people in 2024.
- To negotiate, facilitate and create humanitarian access to populations in hard-to-reach areas.
- To strengthen sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination.
- To advocate for cessation of hostilities since the devastating consequence of ongoing conflict is the core driving factor of critical levels of food insecurity and livelihood impoverishment.