

Rapid deterioration leaves 25.6M people in high levels of acute food insecurity, 755,000 people in catastrophic conditions, 14 areas at risk of Famine

Published on 27 June 2024

Overview

Fourteen months into the conflict, Sudan is facing the worst levels of acute food insecurity ever recorded by the IPC in the country. Over half of the population (25.6M people) face Crisis or worse conditions (IPC Phase 3 or above) between June and September 2024, coinciding with the lean season. This includes 755,000 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in 10 states including Greater Darfur (all five states), South and North Kordofan, Blue Nile, Al Jazirah, and Khartoum. Another 8.5M people (18 percent of the population) face Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

There is a risk of Famine in 14 areas (five localities and nine clusters of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees, in Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, Al Jazirah states and some hotspots in Khartoum), if the conflict escalates further, including through increased mobilization of local militias. This would contribute to the ongoing restrictions on humanitarian access to the besieged population in critical areas and restrict people's ability to engage in farming and casual labour activities during the upcoming agricultural season.

This latest IPC analysis marks a stark and rapid deterioration of the food security situation compared to the previous IPC update published in December 2023. Six months later, the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity has increased by 45 percent (from 17.7M to 25.6M), including a 74 percent increase (+3.6M) in IPC Phase 4, while the population in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) has surged from zero to 755,000 in the period June - September 2024. Compared to the same time last year (June 2023), the number of people classified in IPC Phase 3 or above has increased by over 50 percent (+8.7M).

While in the harvest season (October 2024 – February 2025), the conditions of some households are expected to slightly improve due to food availability from local production and partial stabilization of food prices, a very high number of people (21.1M) are expected to continue facing high acute food insecurity, with around 6.4M in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and nearly 109,000 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). During this period, seven areas are expected to face a risk of Famine.

The conflict has not only triggered mass displacement and disruption of supply routes, market systems and agricultural production, it has also severely limited access to essential humanitarian assistance, exacerbating an already dire situation. The impact of conflict extends beyond food insecurity. Reports from various states highlight highly dysfunctional health services, water contamination and poor sanitation and hygiene conditions. Increased morbidity to water-borne diseases is expected to further reduce the absorption capacity of the little food available for children and adults. Consequently, cases of acute malnutrition, which have already reached extremely high levels in some areas will likely increase. Moreover, the fast-approaching rainy season and expected floods will likely affect the agricultural season through the spread of pests and plant diseases.

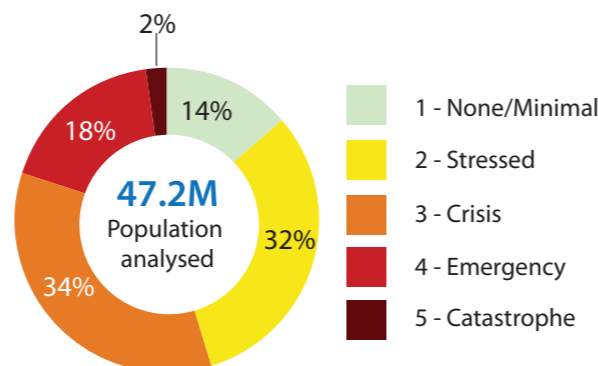
The situation is especially critical for populations trapped into areas affected by direct conflict, insecurity and lack of protection, particularly in Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, Khartoum and Al Jazirah states. IDPs and refugees, many of whom rely on humanitarian assistance, are a major cause for concern. Between June and September, at least 534,000 IDPs and refugees in conflict-affected localities and states for which data were available (representing around 20 percent of the displaced population in Sudan) will likely experience critical or catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4 or 5).

In areas where humanitarian assistance has been heavily restricted, informal safety nets, remittances and local response systems have largely contributed to preventing further deterioration of the food security conditions. The sustainability of these mechanisms remains unclear, particularly in conflict-affected areas where food stocks are about to deplete and supplies are not flowing in.

Acute Food Insecurity (1st projection) | June - September 2024



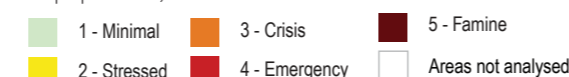
Approximately 25.6M people across Sudan will likely experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between June and September 2024. Fourteen areas (localities and IDP/refugee clusters) in nine states face a risk of Famine during the same period.



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

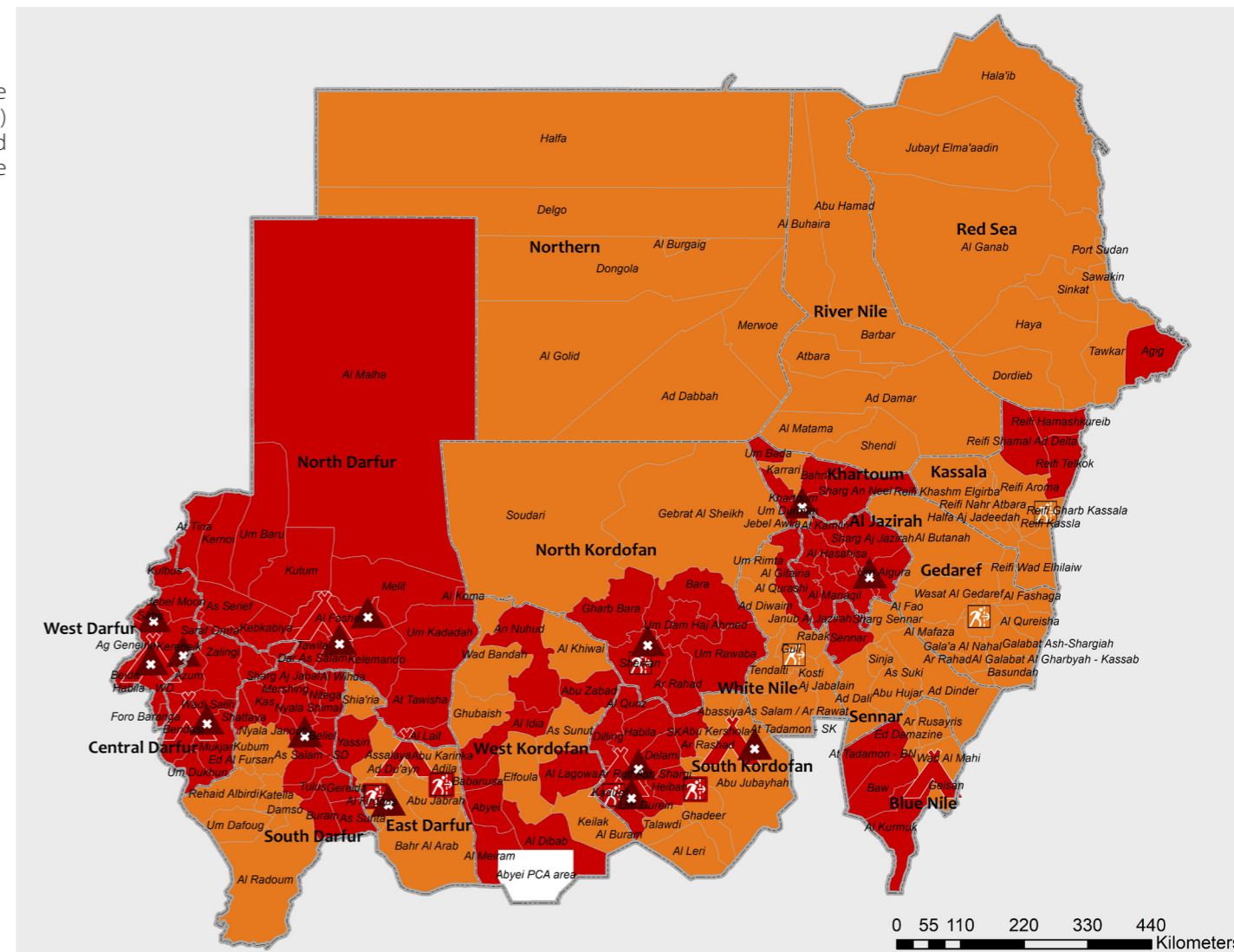


Map Symbols



Evidence Level

** Medium



Key Drivers



Conflict and Insecurity

Pervasive conflict and insecurity have given rise to a complex food crisis that continues to impact the lives of millions of people due to restricted movements, disrupted markets and basic services, hampered agricultural production and livelihoods, and curtailed humanitarian access. The conflict in Sudan has expanded beyond its initial focus on Khartoum, West, and Central Darfur states. The frontline has now shifted to encompass additional areas such as North Darfur, South and West Kordofan, Al Jazirah, and limited areas in Sennar and Blue Nile.



Displacement

Sudan is facing the world's worst internal displacement crisis with an unprecedented 10.1M IDPs across all 18 states of Sudan. Another 2.2M people have sought refuge in neighbouring countries in search of safety and humanitarian assistance. Most displaced individuals have lost their livelihoods, impacting their ability to produce and access food. Furthermore, displacement within localities has intensified competition and pressure on available food resources and services, while socio-economic structures continue weakening.



Economic shocks

Sudan has been experiencing a rise in food prices, with up to 130 - 296 percent increases for main commodities in May - compared to the five-year average - in some areas like Al Fasher. This is due to various factors: low market functionality - particularly in urban centres in Khartoum, North Darfur and Al Jazirah states, limited food supply - due to disrupted supply chains, the rapid devaluation of the Sudanese pound, and reduced food production in the previous season.

Most Likely Scenario - Key Assumptions | June 2024 - February 2025

June-September 2024 and October 2024-February 2025 coincide with the first and second projection periods of the IPC analysis. The analysis team identified the following set of assumptions on the evolution of the key factors that will likely affect the food security situation in Sudan during these periods, under the most likely scenario:

Conflict: Conflict is likely to continue at least at the current levels in key regions such as North Darfur, West and South Kordofan, Khartoum and Al Jazirah states. Other states will likely experience continued fighting, although at a lower scale.

Displacement: Displacement is expected to continue increasing, especially as the conflict expands into heavily populated southeastern states like Sennar, El Gedaref, Kassala, and White Nile. At the same time, people in IDP camps and contested urban areas face a heightened risk of being immobilized by violence.

Humanitarian access: Access to conflict-affected areas is expected to remain restricted, hampering the delivery of lifesaving humanitarian assistance. Access to areas controlled by opposing armed groups in North Darfur is likely to decline further as the conflict escalates.

Economic shocks and market disruptions: Economic challenges will likely persist due to conflict hindering the banking sector and exchange rate reforms. The economy is expected to contract further, with inflation rates continuing their upward trajectory as the local currency continues depreciating. The 2024/25 agriculture season will be further affected due to lack of access to farmlands and inputs. Below-average food production, post-harvest losses due to looting and inadequate storage capacity, and disruption of trade flows and market systems will likely lead to higher-than-normal cereal shortages countrywide. The ongoing fighting in Wad Madani, a key trade hub in Al Jazirah raises serious concerns over food availability in destination markets of neighbouring states, such as Khartoum. Similarly, the northern corridor to Al Fasher is unlikely to re-open in the near future, and the southern one through Dar al Salam will continue working erratically. Supplies in markets will soon exhaust, particularly in case of destruction and looting by warring parties. Price hikes for imported and locally produced goods will continue to curtail people's access to food in most urban areas, IDP and refugee settlements.

Weather conditions: Anticipated above-average rainfall in the upcoming rainy season increases the risks of flooding leading to the destruction of farmlands, infrastructure and temporary shelters for IDPs. Floods will also likely drive an increase in water-borne diseases. However, rainfall will provide the opportunity for farmers to cultivate and regenerate pasture for livestock production in accessible areas.

12.3M Sudanese displaced (IDPs and refugees)

Since the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces began in April 2023, Sudan has experienced a significant increase in internal displacement. Prior to this conflict, the country already had approximately 2.8M IDPs, primarily originating from the Darfur states. After the outbreak of the conflict, an additional 7.3M individuals were displaced within Sudan. Khartoum was the primary state of origin of IDPs, accounting for 36 percent of the total internally displaced population.

The conflict also led to a substantial cross-border displacement, with an estimated 2.2M individuals fleeing to neighbouring countries since April 2023. The majority crossed into Chad (36 percent), South Sudan (32 percent), and Egypt (24 percent). A significant portion of the cross-border movers were Sudanese nationals (62 percent); the remainder (38 percent) were foreign nationals or returnees. This massive displacement has created major challenges for both the displaced populations and the host communities or countries.

The IPC Technical Working Group used an IDP and Refugee population data version of round 28 which shows 6.7M IDPs and 0.7M refugees from other countries residing within Sudan, which was reflected in the population distribution. Due to frequent updates and changes in displacement figures, the latest version of the IOM release (dated 11 June) shows 10.1M IDPs and 2.2M Sudanese refugees who fled to neighbouring countries due to the escalation of the conflict.

X Risk of Famine | June 2024 - February 2025

The IPC Technical Working Group conducted a risk of Famine analysis in 16 areas and clusters of IDPs and refugees characterised by extremely high acute food insecurity, including presence of some populations in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) and signals of plausible further deterioration of the situation. Among these, the IPC Technical Working Group concluded that 14 localities, and clusters of IDPs/refugees will be at risk of Famine between June and September 2024:

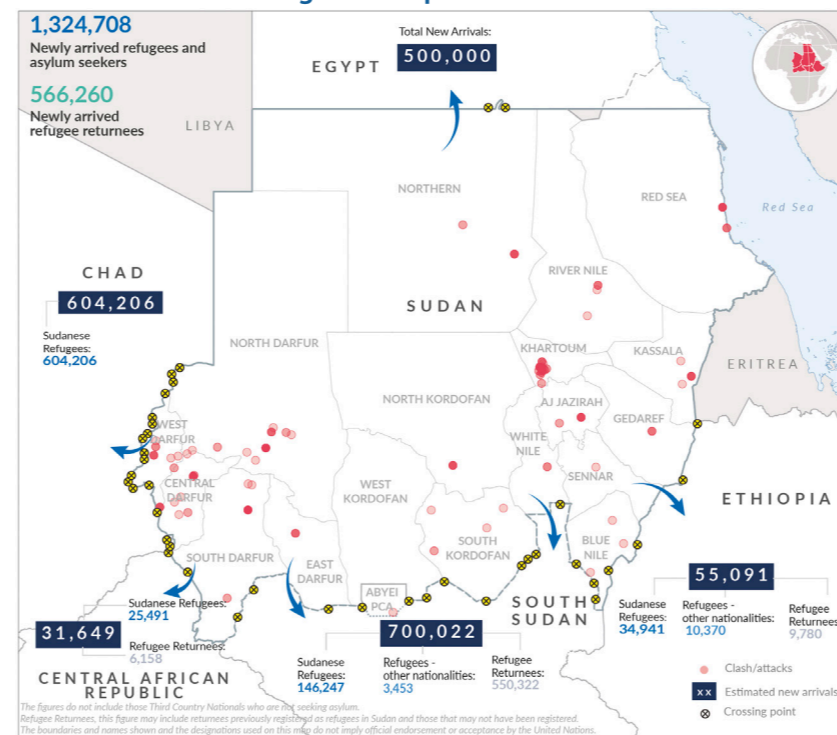
- Localities (residents):** Al Fasher (North Darfur), Tuti Island, Mayo and Alingaz (Khartoum locality and Jabal Awlia), Sirba (West Darfur), Kereneik (West Darfur), and Madani al Kubra (Al Jazirah).
- IDP camps and clusters:** Zamzam IDP camp (North Darfur), IDP cluster in West Darfur, IDP cluster in Central Darfur, IDPs in Kadugli locality (South Kordofan), IDPs in Dilling locality (South Kordofan), IDPs in Beliel, Nyala Janoub and Nyala Shimal localities (South Darfur).
- Refugee clusters:** refugees in Al Firdous locality (East Darfur); refugees in Kadugli locality (South Kordofan); and refugees in Sheikan locality (North Kordofan).

This analysis concluded that these areas are at risk of Famine in the projection period under a plausible worst-case scenario, as described below:

- Conflict escalation across various regions, notably in Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, Khartoum, and Al Jazirah states; and involvement of local militias (e.g. in Al Fasher), potentially leading to the total immobility of besieged residents, as well as IDPs and refugees residing in camps.
- Increased attacks and looting of markets, warehouses and health facilities, and further destruction of assets and infrastructure.
- In besieged areas, complete collapse of humanitarian structures and services, rapid depletion of food stocks in markets, and exhaustion of social support capabilities.
- Disruption of phone/internet connectivity and networks affecting the flow of salaries and remittances and likely to curtail informal safety nets, food sharing mechanisms, and mutual aid systems.
- Breakdown in local production due to the inability of farming communities to access farmlands and agricultural inputs, and engage in agricultural activities, leading to severe food shortages and supply chain disruptions through early 2025.
- Rapidly deteriorating health conditions of the most vulnerable, due to limited access to medical services, safe water and food; and heightened susceptibility to disease outbreaks particularly among IDPs.

Among the 14 areas at risk of Famine in the first projection period, seven will face a sustained risk of Famine through the second projection period (October 2024 - February 2025).

Sudan Situation: Regional Displacement as of 10 June 2024

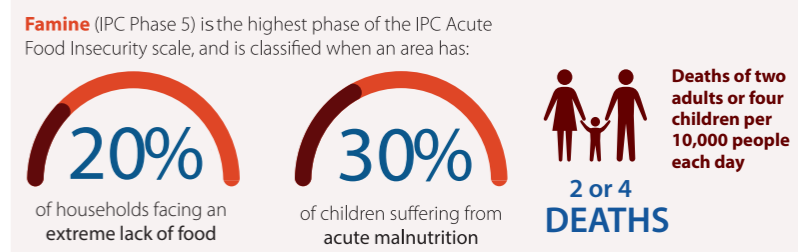


Source: UNHCR

IPC Phase 5 Explained

Catastrophe: IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) can only be classified at household level, not at area level. An area might have some households in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) linked to very high levels of acute food insecurity. However, an entire area can only be classified in IPC Phase 5 (Famine) if this high level of acute food insecurity is accompanied by certain levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.

When is Famine Classified?



- Famine with solid evidence:** An area is classified in Famine with solid evidence if there is clear and compelling evidence that the Famine thresholds for starvation, acute malnutrition and mortality have been reached.
- Famine with reasonable evidence:** An area is classified in Famine with reasonable evidence if there is clear evidence that two of the three thresholds for starvation, acute malnutrition and mortality have been reached, and analysts reasonably assess from the broader evidence that the threshold from the third outcome has likely been reached.

X What is risk of Famine?

For the IPC, risk of Famine...
... refers to a reasonable probability of an area going into Famine in the projected period. While this is not perceived necessarily as the most-likely scenario, it is a scenario that, generally speaking, has a realistic chance of occurring.
... complements the Famine projections of the most likely scenario by providing insights into potential Famine if prospects evolve in a worse manner than anticipated.
... differs from Famine projections because it focuses on a worst-case scenario that has a reasonable and realistic chance of happening.
... is a statement about the potential deterioration of the situation from what is expected. It is not a new classification, and it is not to be accompanied by population estimates.
... is an additional assessment that focuses on assessing if the area could realistically go into Famine during the projected period. Not all areas need to undergo assessment for risk of Famine.

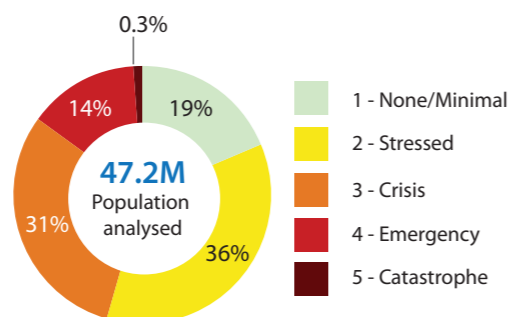
For further information on how the IPC classifies Famine, please consult the [IPC Famine Fact Sheet](#).

This IPC analysis covered three periods: April - May 2024 (current), June - September 2024 (first projection), and October 2024 - February 2025 (second projection). The analysis for the current period presented below was instrumental in projecting the evolution of food insecurity in the first projection period (map and infographics presented on page 1) and in the second projection period (October 2024 - February 2025), also presented below.

Current Acute Food Insecurity | April - May 2024



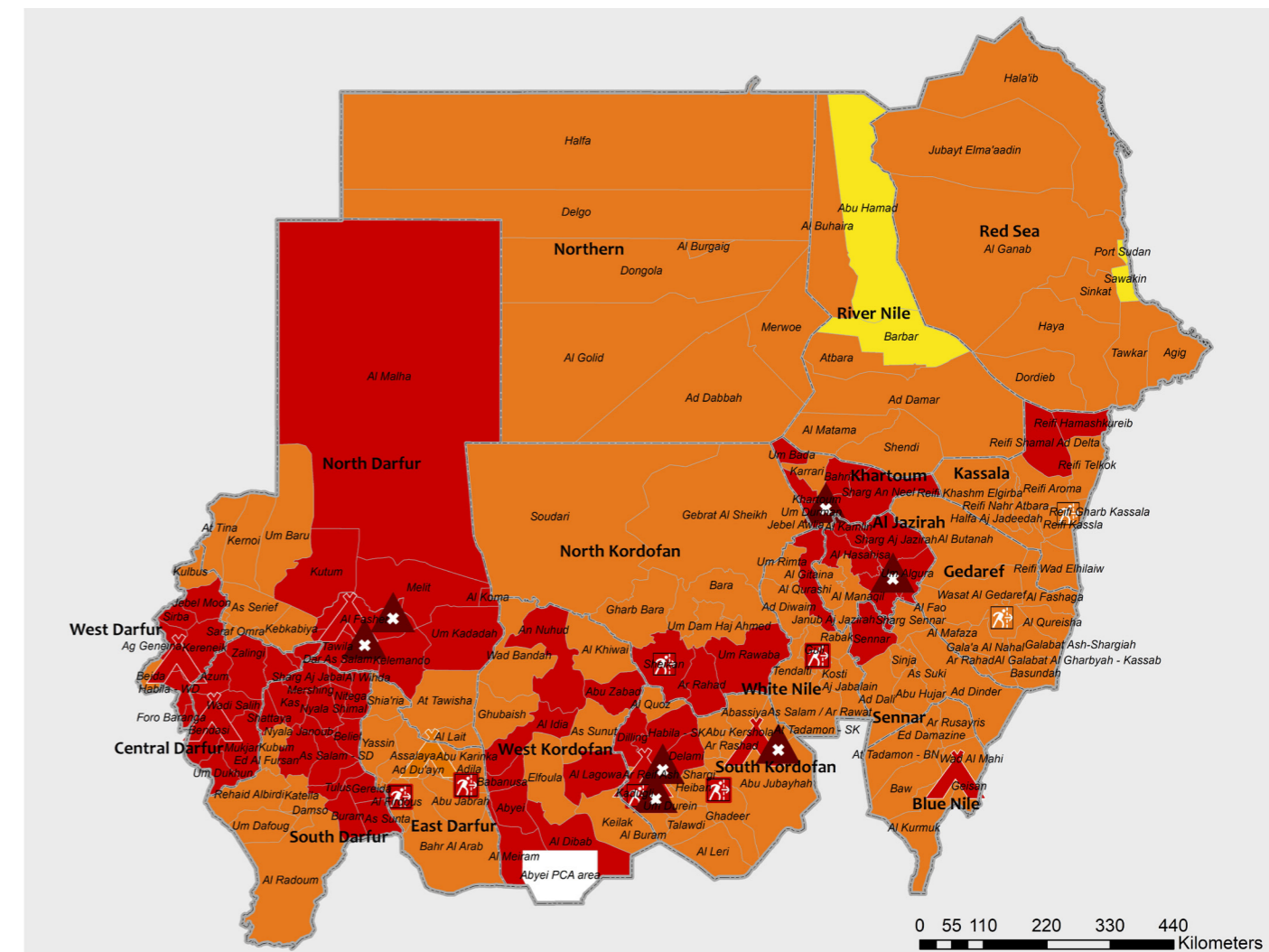
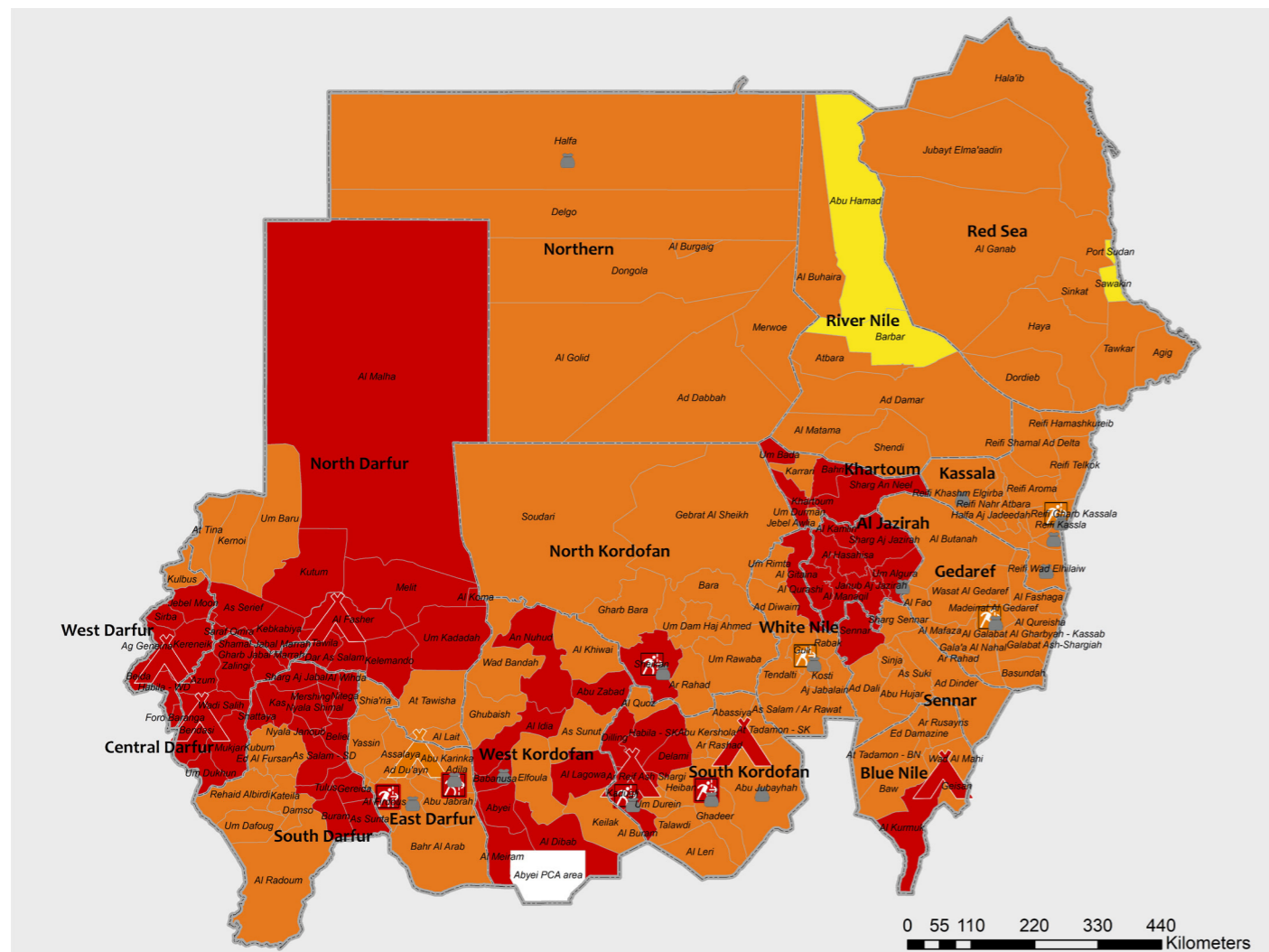
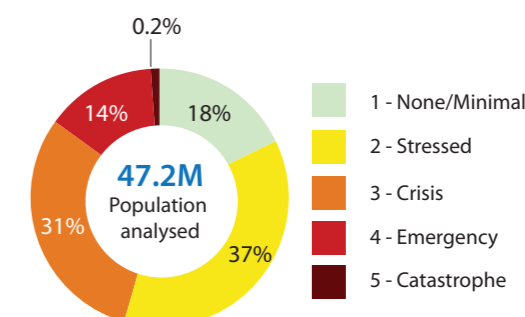
Nearly 21.3M people across Sudan faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between April and May 2024, including 153,000 people in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe).



Acute Food Insecurity (2nd projection) | October 2024 - February 2025



Nearly 21.1M people across Sudan will likely experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between October 2024 and February 2025, including 109,000 people in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe). Seven areas (localities and clusters of IDPs/refugees) in five states face a risk of Famine during the same period.



Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

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

- Map Symbols**
- IDPs/other settlements classification
 - Risk of famine
 - Refugees

- Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance**
(accounted for in Phase classification)
- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
 - > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

Evidence Level
** Medium

Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

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

- Map Symbols**
- IDPs/other settlements classification
 - Risk of famine
 - Refugees

Evidence Level
** Medium

Recommendations for Immediate Action

- Restore safe and sustained humanitarian access**
Enable rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief to the people in need, including through humanitarian corridors to support IDPs, refugees and residents in conflict-affected areas, in particular hard-to-reach urban centres and settlements. Prioritize the opening of all border crossings from neighbouring countries and access routes from Eastern states to and from Khartoum, Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan. Ensure minimum security conditions in and around distribution points and health centres, and safeguard supply chain of nutrition supplements and basic medicines to IDPs and refugee camps and urban centres. Negotiate safe routes for the movement of displaced people from the hotspots and besieged areas.
- Provide immediate multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance**
Ensure the safe delivery of essential humanitarian supplies, including food or cash, water, and basic services to all the people in need. Scale up humanitarian food assistance immediately to reduce food consumption gaps, prevent loss of lives and mitigate the risk of complete collapse of livelihoods in areas facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4).
- Restore and scale up nutrition interventions**
Implement blanket supplementary feeding programmes to prevent malnutrition on a large scale among children under-five and pregnant and breastfeeding woman. Implement urgent malnutrition treatment, including Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies services, particularly in Greater Darfur, Kordofan, Al Jazirah, Khartoum, and tri-city areas in Sudan. Ensure the availability of ready-to-use formula for non-breastfed infants and access to safe drinking water for preparation.
- Restore productive systems and support livelihoods**
Ensure safe zones within farmlands and timely distribution of agricultural inputs to rural areas where conditions are conducive to cultivate, including in Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, Al Jazirah and Sennar.
- Scale-up data collection efforts**
Pursue food security data collection surveys in Al Fasher, Khartoum, and other inaccessible hotspots at risk of Famine for real-time monitoring. Scale up nutrition and mortality surveys and screenings in localities with populations in IPC Phase 5, and systematically record information for children aged 6-59 months (exact MUAC measurements, weight, height, age, sex).

Process and Methodology

The IPC acute food insecurity analysis was conducted between 21 April and 13 June by 70 analysts from state and federal level line ministries, Central Bureau of Statistics, State Ministry of Agriculture, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organisations, and technical agencies. It covered three periods: April - May 2024 (current), June - September 2024 (first projection), October 2024 - February 2025 (second projection).

In total, 150 units were classified (106 localities, 29 clusters of localities, 7 IDP clusters, and 8 refugee clusters). Clusters of localities were created within similar zones to obviate important data gaps resulting from continued access restrictions, which significantly affected data collection efforts.

The analysis covered IDPs and refugee clusters within nine states, except for two localities (Al Firdous in East Darfur, and Kadugli in South Kordofan), examined separately due to the large sample.

The analysis team faced constraints in completing the analysis according to the original timeline. Due to challenges in reaching respondents, critical data from the World Food Programme's mVAM surveys in inaccessible areas became available a few weeks after the start of the analysis. The analysis of risk of Famine for 16 areas also contributed to the extended duration of the process.

The analysis team used a variety of data sources: WFP CFSVA in accessible localities in 13 states; WFP Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) based mVAM surveys in inaccessible localities within 8 states; data on IDPs and refugees from WFP's FSMS, and from IFPRI; market data from FEWS NET and FSTS; agricultural data from the FSTS-SMA-FAO CFSAM report; localized assessments from SOLIDARITÉS and REACH; several SMART surveys conducted by ACF, CARE, SCI and WFP; Nutrition Vulnerability Analysis by the Food Security Cluster. The population basis reflects the latest data on displacement from IOM DTM and UNHCR. USAID/iMMAP/DFS documents supported conflict and crisis risk analyses. Lastly, the direct experience of analysts from the states helped capture the rapidly evolving situation on the ground.

The evidence levels for this analysis are Medium (**).

Acute food insecurity phase name and description

IPC Phase 1 (None/Minimal): Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.

IPC Phase 2 (Stressed): Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.

IPC Phase 3 (Crisis): Households either have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.

IPC Phase 4 (Emergency): Households either have large food consumption gaps that 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.

IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe/ Famine): Households have an extreme lack of food and/or cannot meet other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. For famine classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.

Risk Factors to Monitor

Conflict
Monitor the intensity and duration of the ongoing fighting in Al Fasher, Khartoum, Wad Madani, El Obeid, Babanusa, and other conflict hotspots. Map out any new frontline and assess the magnitude of displacements. Monitor potential telecommunications shutdown that could further disrupt the flow of remittances and salary transfers.

Displacement and access
Continue monitoring new and multiple displacements, and movement restrictions for residents, IDPs and refugees in critical areas, such as Al Fasher, Tuti Island in Khartoum, and other areas at risk of Famine. Assess humanitarian access to IDP and refugee settlements. Map any attacks to villages and farmlands and their impact on casual labour opportunities for IDPs.

Prices and food availability
Monitor trade flows of key commodities to markets in the main urban centres, and blockages to the supply chain in conflict-affected areas (e.g. northern corridor to Al Fasher and Wad Madani trade hub). Assess regularly the functionality of markets in Khartoum, Umdurman, Al Fasher, Wad Madani, El Obeid and other hotspots, as well as potential looting and destruction. Monitor the depreciation of local currency and the price of food commodities, fuel and agricultural inputs. Monitor agricultural production of key staples and livestock conditions in rural areas.

Healthcare & diseases
Monitor potential outbreaks of malaria, cholera and other water-borne diseases during the rainy season, and access to potable water at risk of contamination in displacement areas. Monitor the functionality of healthcare (supplies, staff, absorption capacity) in areas with rising demand like Al Fasher and Khartoum.

Humanitarian assistance
Monitor the functionality of supply corridors from neighboring countries and within Sudan, and the pace of food assistance delivery, particularly to localities and IDP/refugee groups at risk of Famine. Assess the functionality of local response systems in urban hotspots.

IPC Analysis Partners



Population table for the current situation: April - May 2024

State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Al Jazirah	5,439,140	619,648	11	1,965,561	36	1,556,008	29	1,297,923	24	0	0	2,853,931	52
Blue Nile	1,470,448	270,781	18	464,884	32	558,449	38	176,335	12	0	0	734,784	50
Central Darfur	1,998,753	253,069	13	577,867	29	725,513	36	442,304	22	0	0	1,167,817	58
East Darfur	1,772,902	377,706	21	708,630	40	570,018	32	116,327	7	221	0	686,566	39
Gedaref	3,146,052	931,690	30	1,248,220	40	872,801	28	93,341	3	0	0	966,142	31
Kassala	3,035,321	551,399	18	1,353,723	45	930,996	31	199,203	7	0	0	1,130,199	37
Khartoum	5,190,110	753,159	15	1,895,411	37	1,647,350	32	894,191	17	0	0	2,541,541	49
North Darfur	2,450,511	346,889	14	665,345	27	788,822	32	587,008	24	62,447	3	1,438,277	59
North Kordofan	2,300,592	429,232	19	890,249	39	633,602	28	346,920	15	589	0	981,111	43
Northern	1,430,815	437,871	31	576,702	40	363,775	25	52,468	4	0	0	416,243	29
Red Sea	1,809,643	554,359	31	716,322	40	447,543	25	91,419	5	0	0	538,962	30
River Nile	2,368,732	910,530	38	836,660	35	545,624	23	75,918	3	0	0	621,542	26
Sennar	2,676,891	487,197	18	878,001	33	996,330	37	315,364	12	0	0	1,311,694	49
South Darfur	3,661,757	570,472	16	1,050,017	29	1,266,359	35	708,592	19	66,317	2	2,041,268	56
South Kordofan	2,098,395	349,328	17	730,795	35	699,840	33	301,927	14	16,505	1	1,018,272	49
West Darfur	1,301,489	183,804	14	352,498	27	455,751	35	302,362	23	7,074	1	765,187	59
West Kordofan	1,823,319	309,295	17	687,115	38	534,412	29	292,497	16	0	0	826,909	45
White Nile	3,233,255	699,983	22	1,261,767	39	1,010,726	31	260,779	8	0	0	1,271,505	39
Grand Total	47,208,125	9,036,411	19	16,859,767	36	14,603,918	31	6,554,877	14	153,152	0	21,311,946	45

Population table for the 1st projection: June - September 2024

State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Al Jazirah	5,439,140	347,691	6	1,707,476	31	1,645,614	30	1,542,136	28	196,223	4	3,383,973	62
Blue Nile	1,470,448	184,661	13	403,959	27	624,761	42	248,099	17	8,969	1	881,829	60
Central Darfur	1,998,753	153,131	8	496,225	25	707,218	35	542,241	27	99,938	5	1,349,397	68
East Darfur	1,772,902	280,940	16	636,226	36	640,529	36	212,546	12	2,661	0	855,736	48
Gedaref	3,146,052	720,225	23	1,189,511	38	1,021,366	32	214,950	7	0	0	1,236,316	39
Kassala	3,035,321	399,633	13	1,174,187	39	1,060,834	35	400,667	13	0	0	1,461,501	48
Khartoum	5,190,110	493,653	10	1,688,020	33	1,816,539	35	1,101,581	21	90,317	2	3,008,437	58
North Darfur	2,450,511	211,868	9	564,300	23	852,964	35	685,723	28	135,656	6	1,674,343	68
North Kordofan	2,300,592	314,203	14	775,220	34	748,632	33	461,949	20	589	0	1,211,170	53
Northern	1,430,815	361,560	25	567,288	40	458,912	32	43,054	3	0	0	501,966	35
Red Sea	1,809,643	465,948	26	675,031	37	532,643	29	136,022	8	0	0	668,665	37
River Nile	2,368,732	667,038	28	898,333	38	710,636	30	92,725	4	0	0	803,361	34
Sennar	2,676,891	355,861	13	773,002	29	1,121,623	42	426,405	16	0	0	1,548,028	58
South Darfur	3,661,757	387,384	11	933,246	25	1,318,080	36	876,424	24	146,623	4	2,341,127	64
South Kordofan	2,098,395	255,075	12	624,998	30	791,722	38	403,641	19	22,959	1	1,218,322	58
West Darfur	1,301,489	131,570	10	320,759	25	459,095	35	338,737	26	51,328	4	849,160	65
West Kordofan	1,823,319	211,500	12	602,578	33	625,578	34	383,663	21	0	0	1,009,241	55
White Nile	3,233,255	484,706	15	1,153,718	36	1,172,389	36	422,442	13	0	0	1,594,831	49
Grand Total	47,208,125	6,426,647	14	15,184,078	32	16,309,134	34	8,533,005	18	755,262	2	25,597,400	54

Population table for the 2nd projection: October 2024 - February 2025

State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Al Jazirah	5,439,140	530,042	10	2,041,295	38	1,645,614	30	1,208,317	22	13,872	0	2,867,803	53
Blue Nile	1,470,448	276,288	19	523,930	36	508,235	35	161,995	11	0	0	670,230	46
Central Darfur	1,998,753	281,518	14	596,162	30	674,578	34	446,495	22	0	0	1,121,073	56
East Darfur	1,772,902	382,698	22	674,783	38	591,299	33	123,901	7	221	0	715,421	40
Gedaref	3,146,052	962,981	31	1,258,170	40	864,064	27	60,837	2	0	0	924,901	29
Kassala	3,035,321	570,729	19	1,237,125	41	972,724	32	254,743	8	0	0	1,227,467	40
Khartoum	5,190,110	753,159	15	2,064,600	40	1,478,161	28	894,191	17	0	0	2,372,352	46
North Darfur	2,450,511	331,522	14	692,127	28	840,911	34	523,505	21	62,447	3	1,426,863	58
North Kordofan	2,300,592	430,065	19	889,464	39	633,602	28	347,460	15	0	0	981,062	43
Northern	1,430,815	284,862	20	535,165	37	509,933	36	100,854	7	0	0	610,787	43
Red Sea	1,809,643	613,716	34	740,046	41	402,978	22	52,903	3	0	0	455,881	25
River Nile	2,368,732	696,216	29	1,074,719	45	579,707	24	18,090	1	0	0	597,797	25
Sennar	2,676,891	584,427	22	854,209	32	965,482	36	272,773	10	0	0	1,238,255	46
South Darfur	3,661,757	537,825	15	1,068,675	29	1,281,615	35	741,240	20	32,403	1	2,055,258	56
South Kordofan	2,098,395	367,400	18	850,029	41	619,761	30	261,206	12	0	0	880,967	42
West Darfur	1,301,489	193,071	15	394,559	30	435,335	33	278,524	21	0	0	713,859	55
West Kordofan	1,823,319	316,156	17	730,885	40	498,456	27	277,823	15	0	0	776,279	43
White Nile	3,233,255	560,954	17	1,223,348	38	1,086,863	34	362,090	11	0	0	1,448,953	45
Grand Total	47,208,125	8,673,628	18	17,449,291	37	14,589,317	31	6,386,945	14	108,944	0	21,085,206	45

What is the IPC Acute Food Insecurity Scale?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity is defined as any manifestation of food insecurity found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. It is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact on the determinants of food insecurity.

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action. IPC analyses produce estimates of populations by IPC Phase at area level. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.