SUDAN

CONFLICT, MASSIVE DISPLACEMENT AND ECONOMIC DECLINE DRIVE OVER 20 MILLION PEOPLE INTO HIGH LEVELS OF ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY IN THE LEAN SEASON (JULY - SEPTEMBER 2023)

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS JUNE 2023 - FEBRUARY 2024

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ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PERIOD: JULY - SEPTEMBER 2023

20.3 M
42% of the population analysed

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

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	6,256,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	14,038,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	17,092,000 People Stressed
Phase 1	11,194,000 People in food security

SECOND PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PERIOD: OCTOBER 2023 - FEBRUARY 2024

15 M
31% of the population analysed

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

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	3,824,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	11,153,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	19,349,000 People Stressed
Phase 1	14,254,000 People in food security

Overview

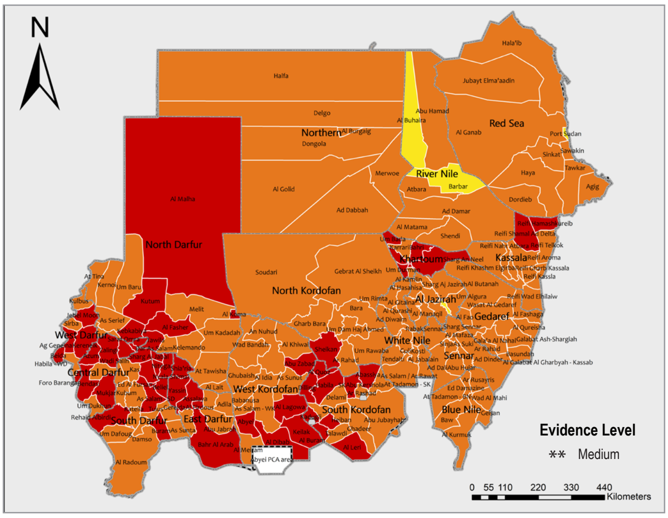
Conflict and economic decline have driven about 20.3 million people across Sudan (over 42 percent of the country's population) into high levels of acute food insecurity, classified in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) between July and September 2023. Of those, 14 million people (29 percent of the population) are under in IPC Phase 3, Crisis, and almost 6.3 million people (13 percent of the population) are experiencing worse conditions in IPC Phase 4, Emergency.

The most highly food insecure populations are in locations and states with active conflict, including West Darfur (where 62 percent of the population is highly food insecure), Khartoum and South Kordofan (56 percent of the population in IPC Phase 3 or above in these states), the Central Darfur, the East and the South Darfur as well as West Kordofan (53 percent of the population is in IPC Phase 3 or above in these states).

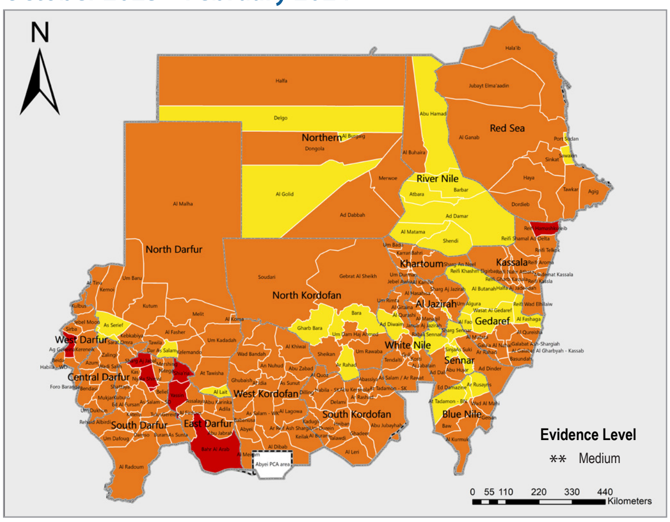
The ongoing conflict in Sudan that erupted on 15 April 2023, between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) is deepening the humanitarian crisis and worsening the food security situations of the people in several urban and rural areas. The escalation of violence in Khartoum, Greater Darfur, and Greater Kordofan has triggered the large-scale displacement of 2.6 million people across all states of Sudan - forcing 757,230 people to flee to neighbouring countries.

The conflict has also resulted in critical damage and destruction to infrastructure, including healthcare facilities, schools, power and water sources and telecommunications. Wide looting of markets, banks, industries and public buildings led to an increased shortage of essential services, food and non-food items across the country, further aggravating the fragile food insecurity and malnutrition. The price of food and essential commodities has soared, limiting access to the market for the population. According to reports from numerous states, including those unaffected by the ongoing fighting, the conflict between SAF and RSF in Sudan is endangering the production of staple crops this year.

Projected Acute Food Insecurity: July – September 2023



Second projected Acute Food Insecurity: October 2023 – February 2024



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

Areas not analysed

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

> 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance

During the projection period of October 2023 to February 2024, around 15 million people (the highest ever recorded figure coinciding with Sudan's harvesting season) are likely to face IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) conditions. This includes more than 3.8 million people likely to be in Phase 4 and 11.2 million people likely to be in Phase 3. Out of the 15 million people in IPC Phase 3 or above, 60 percent are in Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan and Khartoum State, with the highest caseload of Phase 3 and 4 in these regions. Greater Darfur alone represents 29 percent of the total population in Phase 3 or above out of the total 60 percent. Across all the states, around eight localities from the Greater Darfur are classified in Phase 4. While we expect some improvements from production, most localities will still be Phase 3 in the projected period.

Key Drivers

Conflict and insecurity

The conflict and ensuing insecurity have resulted in the loss of thousands of lives and means of subsistence, population displacement, destruction of productive assets, disruption of supply chains and trade routes - limiting access to markets - and destruction of infrastructure and services. The direct and indirect impacts of the conflict are likely to disrupt agriculture production, including planting season and access to water and pasture for livestock keepers resulting in inter-communal conflicts. In the metropolitan and industrial state of Khartoum, the conflicts have severely disrupted the population's formal and informal livelihood opportunities.

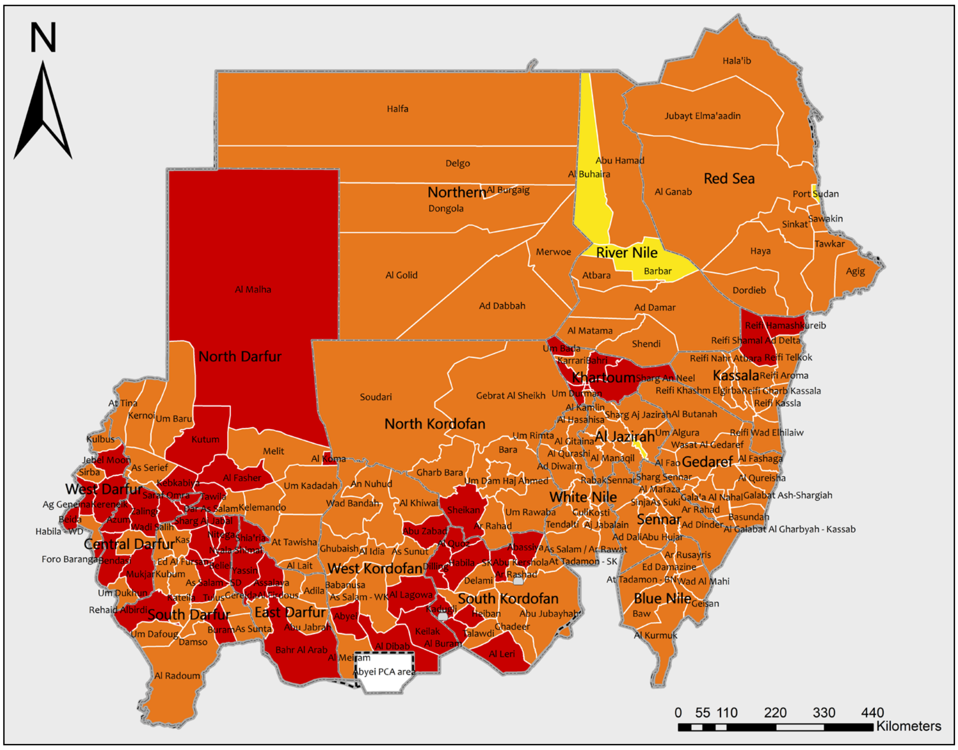
High food prices

The conflict shaking Sudan has dealt a devastating blow to the heart of the country's economy in the capital Khartoum – disrupting internal trade routes, threatening imports and triggering a cash crunch. The macroeconomic environment substantially worsened, and the Sudanese economy will slide deeper into an economic crisis in 2023 amid the recent conflict.

Climatic shocks and hazards

A forecasted below-average main season rainfall will negatively affect agricultural crop production as well as water stocks and pasture conditions for livestock, in turn impeding access to food.

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (JULY – SEPTEMBER 2023)



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

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

Population table for the first projection period: July – September 2023

State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Aj Jazirah	5,938,705	1,679,404	28	2,537,301	43	1,286,288	22	435,712	7	0	0	1,722,000	29
Blue Nile	1,416,233	347,605	25	622,710	44	318,935	23	126,984	9	0	0	445,919	31
Central Darfur	1,901,819	293,703	15	598,215	31	624,988	33	384,914	20	0	0	1,009,902	53
East Darfur	1,176,114	234,045	20	314,432	27	401,284	34	226,353	19	0	0	627,636	53
Gedaref	2,788,911	843,044	30	1,172,764	42	695,004	25	78,099	3	0	0	773,103	28
Kassala	2,886,457	512,028	18	956,426	33	1,086,699	38	331,304	11	0	0	1,418,003	49
Khartoum	7,455,666	1,429,603	19	1,832,239	25	2,783,752	37	1,410,073	19	0	0	4,193,824	56
North Darfur	2,530,410	519,708	21	930,047	37	682,840	27	397,815	16	0	0	1,080,655	43
North Kordofan	2,223,993	424,561	19	795,819	36	688,984	31	314,630	14	0	0	1,003,614	45
Northern	1,386,956	327,898	24	684,913	49	251,244	18	122,901	9	0	0	374,145	27
Red Sea	1,632,391	395,213	24	724,669	44	418,428	26	94,081	6	0	0	507,789	31
River Nile	2,088,028	771,204	37	916,969	44	308,668	15	91,187	4	0	0	399,855	19
Sennar	2,403,581	811,976	34	842,124	35	576,041	24	173,440	7	0	0	749,481	31
South Darfur	3,937,539	675,982	17	1,174,821	30	1,370,196	35	716,540	18	0	0	2,086,736	53
South Kordofan	2,077,654	383,086	18	522,002	25	784,901	38	387,665	19	0	0	1,172,566	56
West Darfur	1,891,564	178,774	10	528,609	28	775,618	41	408,563	21	0	0	1,184,181	62
West Kordofan	1,735,672	370,468	21	625,011	36	454,324	26	285,870	16	0	0	740,193	43
White Nile	3,108,018	995,725	32	1,313,264	42	529,362	17	269,667	9	0	0	799,030	26
Total	**48,579,711**	**11,194,025**	**23**	**17,092,334**	**35**	**14,037,556**	**29**	**6,255,796**	**13**	0	0	**20,293,352**	**42**

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 thus, they may be in need of continued action. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION OVERVIEW (JULY – SEPTEMBER 2023)

For the period of June - September 2023, corresponding to the lean season for most of the areas analysed, an estimated 20.3 million people (42 percent of the population) are experiencing IPC Phase 3 or above, Crisis or worse outcomes. This includes 6.3 million in IPC Phase 4, Emergency and 14 million in IPC Phase 3, Crisis. Of the 187 localities analysed, 55 are in Phase 4 and 129 are classified in Phase 3.

The results reflect a significant increase in the expected magnitude of the food insecurity situation, with an additional 8.6 million people requiring urgent action to save lives and livelihoods compared to the same period last year (June to September 2022), when 11.7 million people were classified in IPC Phase 3 or above.

The states that are projected to have the highest proportion of people in need of urgent action are those affected by the direct fighting, including West Darfur (62 percent), Khartoum, and South Kordofan (56 percent), East, Central, South Darfur (53 percent), North Kordofan (45 percent), North and West Darfur (43 percent), as well as states hosting increased numbers of the new displaced IDPs Red Sea (32 percent), Blue Nile and Sinnar (31 percent), Al Gedaref (30 percent), Gazera (29 percent), Northern (27 percent), White Nile(26 percent). The most affected groups are people from host communities and protracted Internally Displaced People (IDPs), those stranded in areas affected by direct fighting, and IDPs from all states, whose livelihoods are directly affected by the impact of conflict in Khartoum state and some states in Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan and parts of Blue Nile states.

Conflict and insecurity: For the past three years, some of the population of Sudan has been negatively impacted by political instability, social unrest, and ethnic conflict of varying intensity, which has increased their susceptibility to food insecurity, poverty-related livelihood loss, and malnutrition. Active conflict in Khartoum, some parts of Greater Darfur, and Greater Kordofan, combined with the prolonged conflict and insecurity, is disrupting daily life and livelihoods in Darfur, trade and market systems, delivery of social services, and leading to the destruction of infrastructure and productive assets. In Khartoum's metropolitan and industrial state, the conflict severely disrupted formal and informal livelihood opportunities and casual labour in the agriculture and construction sectors.

Macroeconomy: Since South Sudan's 2011 separation, there have been significant economic difficulties due to rising trade and current account deficits, lack of foreign exchange reserves, recently high inflation, depreciation of the national currency, and unmanageable debt levels. The political instability and conflict have seriously damaged the nation's already-stagnant economy. Since April 2023, fierce fighting in the capital city of Khartoum, the principal commercial centre where banking and customs operations are centralised, has significantly impeded both external and domestic commerce flows. The

Key Assumptions:

Conflict: The ongoing conflict in urban and rural areas (at a minimum, fighting in key transport hub routes and cities) will likely persist for an extended period. While the conflict remains challenging to predict, intercommunal violence in Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan will likely increase during the outlook period because of the continued dispute over land and natural resources, further exacerbated by the cyclical nature of attacks.

Macroeconomic situation: Active conflict will continue to obstruct the financial system's full operation and thwart any implementation of the exchange rate reform, including managing the currency float regime and resolving the fiscal and balance of payments deficits meant to reduce inflation.

Staple food prices: With expectations of reduced harvest given the impact of the conflict on crop production, prices are likely to remain atypically high in the post-harvest period. In the projection period, staple grain prices are expected to escalate 200-700 percent above the five-year average and 100-200 percent above last year. Access to staple food commodities in Sudan will continue to be constrained by significantly high prices, low purchasing power, and limited cash retrieval. The high transportation cost, either due to fuel scarcity or the levies and royalties imposed by the RSF in some roads linking Khartoum and Kosti to Kordofan and Darfur regions as well as those interconnecting these states, on top of the risk associated with travelling through insecure routes, will induce cereal prices to increase further, but remittances from outside will maintain slightly the purchasing power for essential food items.

Crop production: Continued disruption to overall commerce and trade in the country will negatively impact wealthier households' income sources and reduce their capacity to hire labour throughout the season, thus reducing agricultural labour opportunities and likely lowering agricultural wages below typical rates. Planting and production in irrigated (mainly wheat) and semi-mechanised sectors are most likely to be significantly impacted by reduced access to agricultural finance and inputs, compounding on challenges faced last year. Production will face labour shortage challenges and high cost, but in some states, family labour may compensate. The high cost of fertilisers has a minor impact in the western part of the country. The provision of seeds by FAO will enhance crop production.

ongoing conflict in Khartoum's capital knocked back the country's economy, crippled the financial system, affected international trade (import and export), and disrupted the domestic trade routes and supply chains.

Climate-induced shocks and hazards: The country is prone to frequent drought/dry spells and the spread of desertification. It suffers from weather extremes that often cause late onset of rains, early cessation, and intermittent dry spells that cause loss of crops in the field and causing a shortage of livestock, pasture, and water. The IGAD/ICPAC Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF64) forecast indicated June to September (JJAS) is a crucial rainy season, especially in the northern regions of the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA), where it contributes to more than 50 percent of the annual rainfall. The forecast indicates increased chances for drier conditions (below-average rainfall) over most parts of the region during JJAS 2023, including Sudan. The international and regional forecasts, cumulative rainfall during the June to September primary rainy season in Sudan is most likely to be below average, and in localised areas likely to experience near average rainfall. The national below-average rainfall is expected to result in reduced crop production, especially in the country's rain-fed, moisture-stressed, and sensitive rainfall areas. Thus, the combined impacts of the pre-existing, current, and future key drivers of food insecurity, malnutrition, and livelihood impoverishment highlighted above significantly impact the poorest resident farmers, agro-pastoral and pastoral communities in rural and urban areas of the country.

Humanitarian Food Assistance: Despite unstable security, widespread looting, loss of humanitarian resources, and facility destruction, providing food assistance will continue to be extremely difficult. Access to some of the most directly affected by violence in contested areas will remain severely constrained given the lack of restraint in targeting aid workers and reliance on air drops for delivery, even if humanitarians intend to scale deliveries to 4.9 million people. The areas of eastern Sudan, such as Gedaref and Kassala are most likely to continue to receive aid. Most safe places hosting IDPs from Khartoum, Kordofan, and Darfur have access issues.

Remittances from relatives outside of Sudan are expected to continue and increase the purchasing power during the projection period.

Food availability:

Despite an above-average national production of sorghum and millet, the main staple cereals, harvested at the end of 2022, the conflict severely impacted food availability in different ways across the country. In areas affected by direct fighting between SAF and RSF, most households forced to flee the combat zones had to abandon their food stocks; pillages were reported in several areas, especially in Khartoum and in Greater Darfur Region, and stocks of relief food were not spared, On the other hand, market availability which was the main challenge to people during June is likely to deteriorate by July through the peak lean season in August and September, reduced flow of supplies to the functioning markets and closure of some other markets. Most retailers cannot afford food items from the supply markets and producers outside the areas with reduced household stocks.

Food availability in the first projection situation will likely deteriorate compared to June due to the prevailing insecurity situation, which will continue limiting supplies to main markets, reducing the import of essential food items and trade flows at the time when food stock at the household level will be at its minimum with the progression of the lean season. Availability and access to agricultural inputs and fields during the already started 2023/24 main cropping season (June-September 2023) will remain below normal in the affected areas due to rising insecurity and tensions. This will negatively impact households' income sources and food from in-kind payments from agricultural labour. While Sudan experiences improved rainfall in early June, with forecasted near-average rainfall for the June-September season, access the animal products (milk and meat) is likely to be affected by the expected disruption to the seasonal herd movements between the wet-season and dry-season grazing areas as conflict and insecurity constrain livestock migrations, increasing animal concentration, overgrazing, pasture shortages, and increased disease outbreaks in concentrated areas.

The massive destruction of major food processing factories in Khartoum, mainly flour factories in Khartoum and the disruption of trade flows and population movement across the conflict-affected areas will continue negatively affecting food availability in some markets. In addition, Food assistance faces challenges due to unstable security, looting, loss of assets, and facility destruction. Access to conflict-affected areas remains limited, with assistance likely sustained in all states controlled by the government.

The conflict severely impacted harvest season due to reduced production and the high cost of inputs. A slight improvement will improve the food availability. On the other hand, market availability will improve due to the opening of roads and markets in the second projection period. There is a gradual opening for some markets, which will enhance the flow of goods; due to the closure of some markets, traders cannot afford food items from the big markets and producers outside the affected states. The situation is likely to deteriorate in spite, the situation will improve due to harvest.

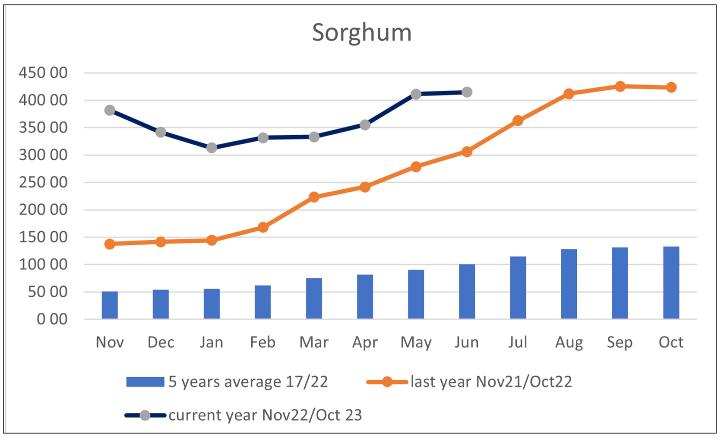
Food Access:

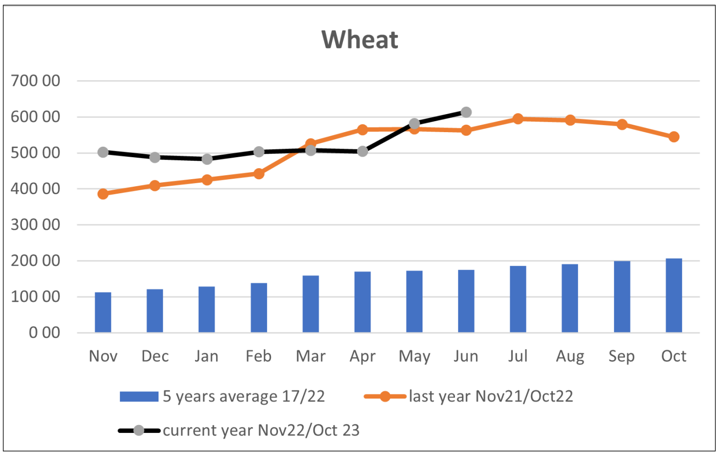
Macroeconomic: The main economic activities in Sudan are agriculture or animal breeding, trade, and employment. The conflict in Khartoum has had a significant impact on Sudan's economy. The expected continuation of heavy fighting within urban areas as the main hubs of trade and commerce, as well as along primary routes, is likely to continue to curtail business operations significantly, interrupt salary payments, reduce consumer activity, disrupt supply chains of food and non-food commodities, and cause the economy to contract, lowering the purchasing power. If it continues, disruptions in the banking sector will limit household access to cash. Closing fiscal and balance of payments deficits intended to lower the inflation rate.

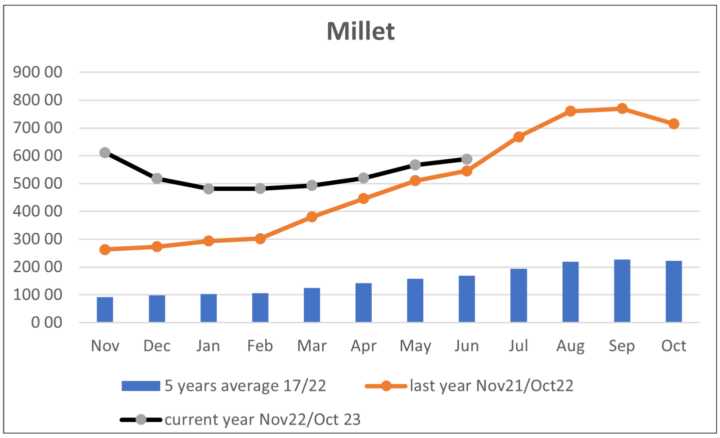
Exchange rate: In the near term, the disruption of trade flows, particularly of imports, resulting decline in demand for foreign currency for trade and other purposes, plus the increasing demand for local currency combined with cash shortages, will continue to increase the value of local currency relative to the dollar. However, in the longer term, if the conflict and insecurity do not stop to allow the resumption of economic activities and trade, the currency is expected to depreciate sharply. It will contribute to driving up prices of imported goods across the country.

Staple food prices: The extensive destruction and/or disruption of key markets and corridors in Sudan, as well as with neighbouring South Sudan, is expected to continue causing sporadic deliveries, limiting quantities and varieties, and driving food prices even higher during the lean season months. With expectations of reduced harvest given the impact of the conflict on crop production, prices are likely to be atypically high in the post-harvest period. In the projection period, staple grain prices are expected to escalate 200-700 percent above the five-year average and 100-200 percent above last year. Access to staple food commodities in Sudan will continue to be constrained by significantly high prices, low purchasing power, and limited cash retrieval. The high transportation cost, either due to fuel scarcity or the levies and royalties imposed by the RSF in some roads linking Khartoum and Kosti to Kordofan and Darfur regions as well as those interconnecting these states, on top of the risk associated with travelling through insecure routes, will induce cereal prices to increase further. However, all associated costs of using this route are added to the consumer price in addition to an up-normal profit margin.

At the national level, the above-average production from season 22/23 (7.4 million tonnes) led to slight stability in cereal prices compared to last year. However, Sorghum prices remained high compared to last year due to the high cost of production and high transportation cost. In June, the national average Sorghum prices increased by 35 percent and 312 percent compared to last year's and the last five years' average, respectively, while increased by 24 percent compared to last March before the start of the conflict. National Millet prices increased by 8 percent and 249 percent compared to last year's and the last five years' average, respectively and increased by 19 percent between March and June. The locally produced wheat prices increased by 9 percent and 249 percent compared to last year's and the last five years' average, respectively and increased by 21 percent between March and June.







Livestock prices: Continued to decrease or stabilise across all markets, unseasonably driven by market disruptions resulting from continued conflict and insecurity along primary and secondary routes around the country and main area of supplies. Livestock prices are expected to continue declining through the scenario period driven by market and livestock supply and export chain disruptions; further price decline is likely between June to September lean season as households sell additional livestock for income to purchase food at anticipated significantly above average food prices.

Trade Routes: According to the Map of FEWSNET trading routes, there are certain market and transportation route delays in Sudan's northeastern regions, which has a negative impact on trade. The markets in the Southwestern regions, particularly in Darfur, are severely disrupted, and there need to be market operations to influence the commodities that enter these states or the locally produced goods that are not traded to other states.

Fuel Supply: An essential commodity impacted by conflict and the obstruction of trade routes is the fuel supply crisis to states and communities from the major refinery. The limited fuel supply and rising prices impact transport, agricultural production, electric power generators, the economy, etc.

Staple food price projection

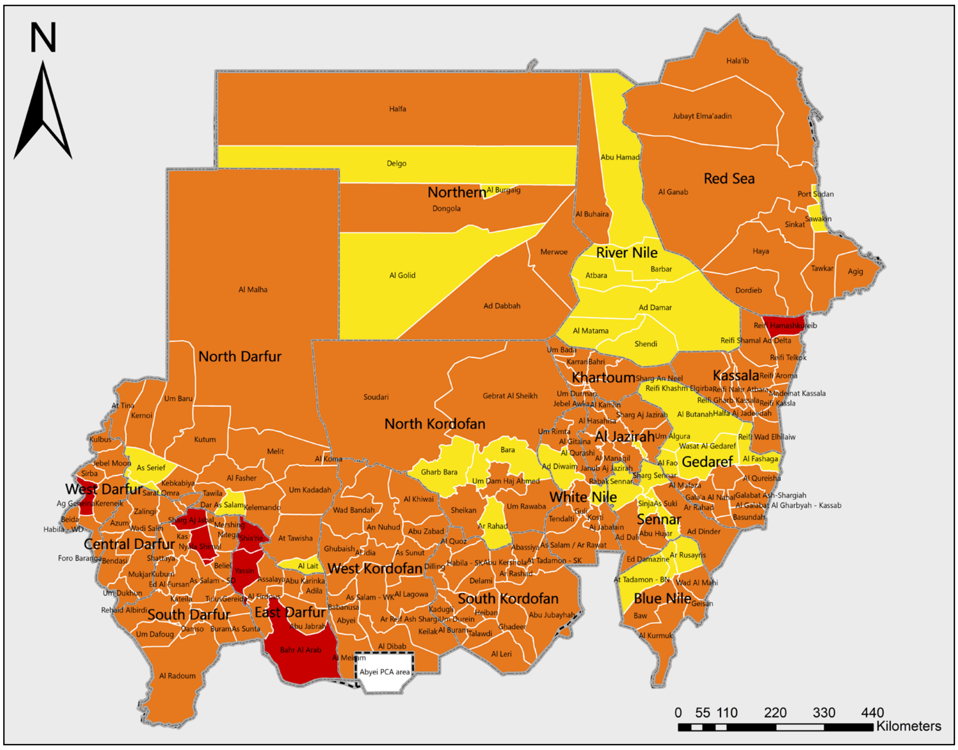
- The extensive destruction and disruption of key markets and corridors in Sudan and neighbouring South Sudan is expected to continue causing sporadic deliveries, limiting quantities and varieties, and driving food prices even higher during the lean season months. With expectations of reduced harvest given the impact of the conflict on crops, prices are likely to remain atypically high in the post-harvest period.

The reduced income opportunities, limited cash availability, and insecurity affecting access will likely reduce market demand. Access to staple food commodities in Sudan will continue to be constrained by significantly high prices, low purchasing power, and limited cash retrieval. The high transportation cost, either due to fuel scarcity or the levies and royalties imposed by the RSF in some roads linking Khartoum and Kosti to Kordofan and Darfur regions as well as those interconnecting these states, on top of the risk associated with travelling through insecure routes, will induce cereal prices to increase further.

Utilisation including water

The community will have difficulty accessing water sources during the start of the lean season (June - September). Sudan experienced improved rainfall in early June, with near-average cumulative rainfall for this period, but the continued influx of IDPs would further constrain the available resources in some states, including water and sanitation facilities, therefore posing a risk of an outbreak of diseases like typhoid. Also, It is expected that the children's malnutrition will increase due to poor feeding practices and poor hygiene caused by water scarcity and the long distance to clean water sources in the urban and rural areas. Also, expected reduced referrals for better medical attention, including pregnant women, due to fear of insecurity that has increased criminality in Darfur states.

SECOND PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (OCTOBER 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024)



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

Evidence Level

** Medium

Population table for the second projection period: October 2023 – February 2024

State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Aj Jazirah	5,938,705	2,122,048	36	2,516,340	42	1,039,092	17	261,226	4	0	0	1,300,318	22
Blue Nile	1,416,233	547,029	39	578,847	41	209,786	15	80,571	6	0	0	290,357	21
Central Darfur	1,901,819	405,074	21	757,560	40	527,314	28	211,872	11	0	0	739,185	39
East Darfur	1,176,114	264,138	23	392,760	33	366,723	31	152,493	13	0	0	519,215	44
Gedaref	2,788,911	1,097,021	39	1,149,004	41	536,287	19	6,599	0	0	0	542,886	19
Kassala	2,886,457	571,891	20	1,062,876	37	1,001,623	35	250,068	9	0	0	1,251,690	43
Khartoum	7,455,666	1,747,784	23	2,550,253	34	2,236,441	30	921,189	12	0	0	3,157,629	42
North Darfur	2,530,410	773,509	31	1,026,147	41	482,095	19	248,658	10	0	0	730,754	29
North Kordofan	2,223,993	652,532	29	932,145	42	476,438	21	162,879	7	0	0	639,316	29
Northern	1,386,956	494,163	36	637,196	46	186,250	13	69,348	5	0	0	255,598	18
Red Sea	1,632,391	465,447	28	769,182	47	335,862	21	61,900	4	0	0	397,762	25
River Nile	2,088,028	829,747	40	1,010,908	49	217,875	10	29,498	1	0	0	247,373	12
Sennar	2,403,581	1,064,550	44	927,754	39	318,841	13	92,436	4	0	0	411,278	17
South Darfur	3,937,539	972,670	25	1,515,774	38	1,057,516	27	391,578	10	0	0	1,449,094	37
South Kordofan	2,077,654	374,475	18	897,028	43	590,873	28	215,279	10	0	0	806,152	39
West Darfur	1,891,564	297,211	16	623,910	33	710,277	38	260,166	13	0	0	970,443	51
West Kordofan	1,735,672	460,956	27	625,489	36	396,850	23	252,378	15	0	0	649,228	37
White Nile	3,108,018	1,113,819	36	1,375,780	44	463,018	15	155,401	5	0	0	618,419	20
Total	**48,579,711**	**14,254,063**	**29**	**19,348,952**	**40**	**11,153,161**	**23**	**3,823,536**	**8**	0	0	**14,976,697**	**31**

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 thus, they may be in need of continued action. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

SECOND PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION OVERVIEW (OCTOBER 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024)

The projection period coincides with the pre-harvest and harvest period between October 2023 and January 2024. The food security situation is expected to improve slightly during that period relative compared to the period of July – September 2023, the peak lean season. The prevalence of population in IPC Phase 3 and worse is projected at 31 percent of the analysed population for this projection period compared to 42 percent in IPC Phase and above in July – September 2023. Thus, between October 2023 and February 2024, around 3.8 million people are expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), nearly 11.1 million people will likely be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), and over 19.3 million people are estimated to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2). This marks a slight decrease in food insecurity magnitude from 14 to 11.1 million (improvement of 21 percent) of the people analysed to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) compared to July – September 2023, and a decrease from 6.3 to 3.8 million, 38 percent lower than the population analysed in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) for this projection period.

Furthermore, 48 localities are expected to move from IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) to IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) during that period. The improved food supply to the markets from local production will shift 5.5 million (11 percent) of the population to a better phase. The anticipated improvement is, however, not significant, considering that 147 localities will remain in IPC phase 3 (Crisis) in this projection period.

Food availability:

The period of October 2023 – February 2024 is the harvest time for millet and sorghum. Some states are mainly dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Crop production is expected to be below average, hampered by inadequate rains and crop production challenges of the high cost of farm inputs, labour, and disrupted agricultural activities. However, with the inadequate import of food commodities, the harvest will mitigate the severity of food insecurity for smallholder farmers. Additionally, some households would still have access to wild foods, which would also meet the food needs at the household level.

During this projection period, the situation slightly improves compared with the current situation and the first projection because cereals' harvests (Sorghum and Millet) which are expected to increase, refill household stocks, improve livestock health, and improve milk production and reproduction. Markets will remain functional with high prices of commodities, resulting in improved availability at both local and household levels. In addition, Market availability will improve due to the opening of roads and markets and supply chains of food and non-food commodities in the second projection period. There is a gradual opening for some markets, enhancing the flow of goods. While it is expected that the availability of food in the market would slightly improve due to the resuming of work for workers in companies, factories, and government sectors

Key Assumptions:

Conflict: The conflict is projected to persist in and around Khartoum with a particular emphasis on critical infrastructure but at a lower level due to ongoing negotiations and pressure. Because of this conflict, there will likely be a rise in intercommunal tensions and violence. Furthermore, the conflict's repercussions extend to the macroeconomy, as it hampers the functionality of the banking system and obstructs the implementation of exchange rate reforms. These adverse effects contribute to economic challenges and instability in the region.

Macroeconomic situation: Active conflict will continue to obstruct the financial system's full operation and thwart any implementation of the exchange rate reform, including managing the currency float regime and resolving the fiscal and balance of payments deficits meant to reduce inflation.

Prices: Sudan's access to staple food commodities will remain limited due to several factors. These include significantly high prices, low purchasing power, and difficulty obtaining cash. Moreover, the transportation costs have surged due to fuel scarcity and additional levies and royalties imposed by the RSF (Rapid Support Forces) on certain roads connecting Khartoum to Kordofan and Darfur regions, as well as the roads interconnecting these states. The risks associated with travelling through insecure routes add to the challenges. Consequently, these factors are expected to lead to further increases in cereal prices.

Climate outlook: The enhanced rainfall in Sudan from early June to September significantly impacts crop production, agriculture, and the livelihoods of people in the region. However, security disruptions affect various groups, including wealthier households, smallholder cultivators, and agro-pastoralists. The ongoing conflict and insecurity constrain seasonal migrations, leading to increased animal concentration, overgrazing, pasture shortages, and outbreaks of diseases in the area.

Humanitarian Food Assistance: During this projection period, Humanitarian Food Assistance was considered, considering the growing needs of the population, despite the challenges in accessing the necessary aid. Key partners have developed the plans for this assistance, and they cover the period from October 2023 to February 2024, considering the funding available for implementation. The HFA considered for that period is expected to reach less than 25 percent of the population.

and the production of food commodities and non-food commodities and the movement of goods would continue but at a high price in the markets including expected imports of cereal from other productive states

Food access:

Macroeconomic: The main economic activities in Sudan are agriculture or animal breeding, trade and employment. The conflict in Khartoum has had a significant impact on Sudan's economy. The expected cooling down of heavy fighting within urban areas as the main hubs of trade and commerce is likely to encourage the bank system to operate, Businesses, and employees to return to work. Purchasing power is slightly improved due to remittances. All these factors are likely to lower the inflation rate.

Exchange rate: In the medium term, the disruption of trade flows, particularly of imports, resulting decline in demand for foreign currency for trade and other purposes, plus the increasing demand for local currency combined with cash shortages, will continue to increase the value of the local currency relative to the dollar. However, in the longer term, if the conflict calms sufficiently to allow the resumption of economic activities and trade, the currency is expected to depreciate sharply. It will contribute to driving up the prices of imported goods across the country.

Staple food prices: Food prices are expected to be stable at higher rates. The high transportation cost due to fuel scarcity is likely to lead to stability at a higher rate.

Livestock prices: Continued to decrease or stabilise across all markets, unseasonably driven by market disruptions. Livestock prices are expected to continue declining through the scenario period driven by market and livestock supply and export chain disruptions; households sell additional livestock for income to purchase food at anticipated significantly above-average food prices.

Trade routes: According to the Map of FEWSNET trading routes, there are certain market and transportation route delays in Sudan's northeastern regions, which has a negative impact on trade. Some markets are starting to operate, which is likely to maintain access to food.

Fuel supply: An essential commodity that will be impacted by conflict and the obstruction of trade routes is the fuel supply crisis to states and communities from the major refinery. The lack of fuel supply and rising prices impact transport, agricultural production, electric power generators, the economy, etc.

Utilisation including water

Although the harvest season is promising, the influx of IDPs would further strain the available resources in the states, including water and sanitation facilities. People forced to flee their homes lose access to their livelihoods (including safe access to food, water, and other necessities) while facing major income barriers, humanitarian aid, healthcare, and other essential services, exacerbating their vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition.

CONFLICT SITUATION AND MOST LIKELY SCENARIO DURING THE PROJECTION PERIODS

There are three areas of intense fighting in the country: Khartoum, Greater Darfur, and Greater Kordofan, while the other states are affected by the spillover impact of the conflict through the heavily displaced population, the high price of commodities, access to financial services, and agriculture production to support the upcoming production season. The most intensive urban conflict affects Khartoum and the capital cities of Darfur and Kordofan states.

Possible scenarios of the Sudan Conflict: (1) the immediate end of the military conflict and (2) the conflict will continue without any side defeat.

- The immediate end of the military conflict: the first scenario begins with an agreement between the two warring parties to cease fighting.
- The conflict will continue without any side defeat.

It is important to identify which of the two scenarios is most likely during the first projection period (July – September), the second projection period (October- Feb 2024) scenario, and the Worst-case Scenario during the short term. The analysis considered the second scenario for the first projection period. In contrast, the situation might change during the second projection period, where the two parties are expected to reach an agreement.

If one of the scenarios exists in the two periods and leads to a significant change in the food insecurity situation, then an analysis update will be carried out reflecting changes in the situation. The most likely scenario is that conflict will continue negatively affecting all aspects of food security, pushing further numbers of people, especially internally displaced populations, into acute food insecurity. This includes increasing rates of malnutrition. The areas of highest concern are the areas affected by conflict and displacement before the April outbreak of conflict in Khartoum; as the conflict persists, there has been an alarming escalation in intercommunal and ethnically motivated violence. With restricted access to markets and highly restricted humanitarian access, the impact on food security is substantial.

In the forecast period, conflict will likely persist while the lean season sets in with reduced agricultural inputs, as some areas are at risk of floods. Conflict will compound existing and projected trends, including additional forced displacement and substantial increases in the cost of food and fuel, that will see further restrictions regarding food, market, and humanitarian access. Conflict is likely to disrupt production, including planting season and access to resources for livestock keepers, with resulting peaks in inter-communal violence – the latter with potential for further militarisation and mobilisations along ethnic lines.

The conflict will negatively affect food assistance due to access constraints that include insecurity and compounding factors such as the breakdown in communications, aid diversion, and road access in the upcoming rainy season. From previous rainy seasons, it is known that remote areas, including areas hosting substantial numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons, could become inaccessible. This will only be further compounded if the conflict persists, likely in parts of Darfur and Kordofan. Generally, the most likely scenario is that conflict will negatively affect all aspects of food security, pushing further numbers of people, especially internally displaced populations, into acute food insecurity. This includes increasing rates of malnutrition.

HUMANITARIAN FOOD ASSISTANCE

The IPC Technical Working Group used the food assistance data provided by the Food Security Cluster (FSC), which provided the total number of beneficiaries and the quantity (tonnes) of HFA delivered during the three-analysis period. The planned HFA figures incorporated into the projection analyses are based on anticipated needs, confirmed, and committed to be funded and delivered, with available resources in the pipeline. The planned figures were shared with the analysts and duly incorporated into the analysis. However, due to the ongoing conflict in some areas where access challenges could limit the delivery of planned assistance, the significance of the assistance is not reflected even though it is available in the statistics.

In Central and South Darfur, four locations received considerable humanitarian aid during the current period (June 2023), with the majority of the recipients receiving about half of the ration (50 percent Kcal), according to reports from the major humanitarian organisations. The number rises to eight locales (in Central, North, South, and West Darfur, South Kordofan, and Khartoum) during the period of July to September 2023, which coincides with the peak lean seasons in Sudan. According to the prediction for October 2023 – February 2024 based on IPC criteria (Planned, Funded, and Likely to Reach Beneficiaries), around 17 areas (in Central, North, South, and West Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Khartoum) are expected to receive sizable humanitarian aid.

The conflict will negatively affect food assistance due to access constraints that includes insecurity as well as compounding factors such as the breakdown in communications, aid diversion, and the upcoming rainy season. From previous rainy seasons, it is known that remote areas, including areas hosting substantial numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons, could become inaccessible. This will only be further compounded if the conflict persists, which is likely in parts of Darfur and Kordofan. Considering the security situation and the severity of needs, humanitarian assistance has shifted to focus on providing timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to crisis-affected people to reduce mortality and morbidity and mitigate protection risks and respond to the protection needs through humanitarian interventions.

Humanitarian assistance in areas of arrival is mainly concentrating on meeting the basic survival needs of newly displaced people and vulnerable host communities by providing life-saving assistance, including through food security livelihoods response, temporary shelter, non-food items, protection assistance, water provision, health, nutrition, and emergency education. Life-saving food and livelihood assistance will be scaled up across all settings to mitigate the sharp price increases for food items and households' reduced purchasing power and to prevent at-risk populations from tipping into critical levels of food insecurity. Humanitarian programs have been severely impacted by attacks and looting of humanitarian premises, which has included the killing and injury of humanitarian staff, alongside the destruction of infrastructure. Evacuations and relocations of humanitarian workers were carried out from key locations across Sudan, including Khartoum and Darfur, and some humanitarian programs were suspended temporarily.

The rainy season (July - September - October) is the main agricultural production season in Sudan, where the main staple food crops (sorghum & millet) and cash crops (cotton, sesame, groundnut & sunflower, etc.) are grown but now the main changes are unavailability and high cost of agricultural inputs, funding limitations, disruptions of markets, high fragility of the security situation. The planting season for sorghum, one of Sudan's main cereal crops, was started in June. The high cost of seeds and fertilisers, and the limited availability of cash and financing could lead to a below-average harvest season in November.

The majority of the fighting occurred in cities and other large towns, and in addition to armed conflict, the population has experienced frequent power outages, lack of access to healthcare and clean water, and complete interruption of economic operations. In terms of access, the situation in Khartoum remains extremely precarious and insecurity and access are a challenge to our operation. The UN has set up an operations hub in Port Sudan where it continues to assess the situation and negotiate humanitarian access. The Central, East, North, and South Darfur states are some of the most hard-to-reach areas during this conflict situation as well. Access to conflict-affected people in West Darfur remains a challenge due to insecurity. West Darfur was one of the most food-insecure regions of Sudan even before the conflict started. In terms of the supply chain, 4 warehouses in Wad Madani, Gedaref, Kosti, and Port Sudan have been established. In addition to the warehouse, transit storage services, including handling in/out, cargo consolidation, and road transport to partner warehouses downstream in Port Sudan, will be provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Peacebuilding and negotiation to stop the devastating conflict and insecurity in the country.
- Scale up humanitarian food assistance and livelihood support to save lives and prevent the total deterioration of livelihoods in locations of IPC Phase 3 and above. Humanitarian interventions are urgently needed for vulnerable communities in the country with a special focus on the IDPs and Refugees.
- Scale up and improve access to basic services, social support and medical requirements including WASH and health service delivery throughout the year. This should also include emergency nutrition, especially during the lean season.
- Strengthen SBCC activities that address the immediate needs of the host community, IDPs, and refugees.
- Partners should collect food security, nutrition, and mortality data in the most affected locations to fully assess the severity of the food security and nutrition situation in these areas for timely and appropriate response.
- Strengthen and expand the food information system, including price monitoring in the major markets and trade interactions.
- Monitoring of the Risk factors, including conflict and insecurity, weather forecasts, and other shocks and hazards.
- Scale up agricultural production and productivity by providing inputs to small-scale farmers.
- Enhance resilience to climate change and find sustainable solutions to the increasing competition over natural resources.
- Consideration of the need, among others, for strategic and emergency food reserves. Humanitarian purposes, social safety nets, or other risk management instruments.
- Consider remittances are an important source of funding for development and economic growth. Efforts should be made to facilitate the mobilisation of remittance resources for development, food security, and nutrition.

Response Priorities

Humanitarian assistance and life-saving activities

- Provision of food and essential non-food items to populations facing crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity, especially during the first and second projection periods.
- Implementing projects to alleviate malnutrition should be coordinated with sanitation, clean water, and health services developments.
- Rehabilitate sanitation facilitates to reduce the risk of damage and contamination of water sources.
- Establish additional water points and stations to improve access to water to ensure consistent and sustainable water access, reducing the risk of water shortages.
- Scale-up prevention of acute malnutrition programs across the states by improving access to essential services (health and WASH), focusing on conflict-affected areas where access to services is constrained by high transportation costs or insecurity.
- Provide cash and voucher assistance or cash for work programs to improve access to cash which remains at low availability, therefore improving market access.
- To increase access to food and nutrition, provide immediate agricultural livelihood assistance to farmers, pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and fishermen.
- Provide immediate livelihood-saving social protection assistance through conditional, unconditional, and multi-purpose cash transfer modalities.
- Support programs for gender equality, access to good land, technology, and information on good agricultural practices are necessary for achieving food security.

Food production, resilience building, and livelihood restoring/protection support interventions:

- Undertake enhanced risk-sensitive resilience-building interventions and practices along agri-food and value chains.
- Provision of seeds and fertilisers to improve harvests and food availability and scale up livestock feed/fodder, as well as veterinary drugs and services to curb livestock disease outbreaks and foster optimal livestock production.
- Timely Anticipatory interventions and scale-up of programs of pest resistance and climate resilient seed distribution to cropping households before the next planting season.
- Rehabilitate and manage community assets, productive infrastructure, and the natural resources the communities depend on for restoring and sustaining their livelihoods.
- Strengthen risk assessment and analysis, improve anticipatory actions, and enhance multi-hazard early warning systems.
- Enhance livelihood interventions, building resilience to future shocks through asset creation and Safety Nets programs.
- Strengthen the Early Warning system to monitor the key factors affecting food security.

Food security, nutrition, and livelihoods data and information

- Produce and disseminate timely, credible, and accurate food security, nutrition, and agricultural livelihoods evidence for informed decision-making and action by a wide range of actors, stakeholders, and partners;
- Strengthen vertical and horizontal coordination among food security, nutrition, and livelihoods partners, stakeholders, and actors at locality, state, and national levels;
- Strengthen evidence-based knowledge and learning generation from the implementation and results of emergency response and resilience interventions for replication.

Situation Monitoring and Update

- The following IPC analysis update of the two projections would occur depending on changes in the projection assumption and the availability of updated contributing factors data from various sources. The TWG, in coordination and collaboration with key partners, is tasked to monitor the risk factors and trigger the projection update.
- Displacement and other fallouts need to be monitored as this has the potential to worsen the food security situation. There is a possibility that will remain the main challenge to accessing markets and access to cash which negatively affect the purchasing power of the household and livelihood activities and assets.
- Strengthen and expand food price monitoring in the major market centres of the country.
- Monitoring weather forecasts and early warning System communication to flood-prone areas against flash floods and other natural hazards.
- Crop production and the fragile security situation will likely limit preparation for the new cropping season.
- Monitoring Pest and diseases, limited plant protection interventions may cause pests like desert locusts to threaten field harvests and worsen the outbreak.
- The IPC TWG and partners are expected to monitor the food security situation in rural and urban areas.

Risk factors to monitor

- **Conflict and insecurity:** Active conflict will continue to impede the full functionality of the banking system and disrupt any progress on the exchange rate reform implementation, including managing the currency float regime and closing the fiscal and balance of payments deficits intended to lower the inflation rate. The overall humanitarian needs will arise as conflict continues hampering the smooth delivery of assistance would be affected by conflict hampering its effectiveness to reach the households.
- **Displacement:** Due to the conflict, internal displacement and ongoing mass is fleeing to neighbouring countries (Chad, Egypt, South Sudan, CAR and Ethiopia). At the state level, West Darfur has the highest percentage of IDPs in the entire Sudan.

- Price shocks: There are significant increases in prices of food, fuel, and other essential goods, making critical goods unaffordable for an increasing number of households. Households do not own a lot of assets that can be sold to cover food gaps. Overall, staple food prices remain, on average, higher than last year's prices and over four times higher than the five-year average. At the same time, household income is stagnating, contributing to low purchasing power.
- Agriculture season performance: following the below-average rainfall forecast, monitoring the season performance on crop and livestock production is important. Access to credit and agriculture inputs to farmers is also crucial to monitor as it determines more than 40 percent of the cereal needs of the country.
- Loss of employment: More income sources are likely to be lost, especially in agricultural farms in the coming season, non-agriculture casual labour, and salaried people as macro-economic challenges escalate. Due to the conflict, the urban and peri-urban populations who mainly depend on employment lose their work because some companies end their contract, and some temporarily lose their job.
- Remittances: Assistance from outside relatives support the displaced people to access their basic food needs.

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The Sudan IPC AFI 2023 analysis was organised by the Federal Technical Working Group amidst the conflict. The IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) assisted with the analysis, which covered three periods: June 2023 (current), July to September 2023 (first projected), and October 2023 – February 2024 (second projected). However, considering the release date, only the results for the period of July – September 2023 and October 2023 – February 2024 (referred to as the projection period) have been presented in the main brief. The results for the June 2023 period are shared in the annex.

Given the ongoing conflict and restricted movement challenges, the IPC TWG and IPC GSU adopted a virtual analysis process. Experienced food security and nutrition analysts facilitated the analysis, and approximately 70 participants from Government, Donors, UN Agencies (WFP and FAO), and NGOs from all 18 states participated in the analysis despite internet connectivity challenges. Key participating agencies included WFP, FAO, FEWS NET, USAID, Food Security Cluster, ZOA, REACH, MoPER and Government line ministries.

The analysts were grouped by state and primarily collaborated through platforms like WhatsApp, Zoom meetings, and direct calls. Some teams conducted their analysis in the offices of WFP, FAO, and other participating NGOs at the state level, where internet access was available. The state-level analysis began in mid-June 2023, followed by state-level vetting in early July and national consolidation in the third week of July. The data source used mainly was from the CFSVA, which was collected before the conflict, the TWG and analysts used the contextual information, supported by conflict analysts which supported the analysis through contextualisation of the situation based on the current situation capturing the actual situation at the state level and locality as well. Additionally, the state analyst was supplied with a checklist of key informants on the current ongoing situation and its impact on food security.

The analysis was documented using the computer-based software IPC Support System (ISS). However, some states conducted the analysis and documentation using an offline worksheet due to limited internet connectivity. This approach facilitated the documentation and convergence of evidence and results for the current and projected periods. The National IPC Technical Working Group worked closely with several groups, which national and GSU experts facilitated. All analysts received access to available data through email, WhatsApp, and a shared online drive (Dropbox) for easy access and use.

Sources:

- WFP: Country wide CFSVA and FSMS assessment report
- CFSAM/Mid season assessment: Government/FSTS/FAO/WFP/FEWSNET/USAID
- FEWSNET/ FSTS: Market price monitoring
- ICPAC and Sudan Metrological Authority (SMA): Weather/Rainfall forecast
- IOM: DTM- Displacement Information
- UNHCR (population movements and Refugees, WASH and Health Situation)
- FAO/FSTS: State food security situation updates
- FAO: GIEWS, DIEM, CFSAM
- FSTS - Early Warning Information, etc.
- REACH: Cross-border assessments for trend situations analysis
- States IPC TWGs : Key Informant Interview (KII) Checklists -Context information.
- IPC TWGs: Conflict analysts' checklist - conflict dynamics context
- INGO Rapid Needs Assessments: NRC, NIDAA, GOAL, Mercy Corps, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, Save the Children, Voluntas/SPSC

Limitations of the analysis

- Poor internet connectivity and, therefore, unable to reach all TWG members or sufficient state-level representative participation in the analysis.
- Minimal data capturing the impact of the conflict and ensuing inter-communal violence after CFSVA and CFSAM were conducted before the conflicts. Classification relied on participants' understanding of contextual changes since the onset of conflicts in April.
- A dynamic and volatile situation driven by frequent changes in the development of the conflict.
- The analysis faced some foreseen delays before the start of the analysis and during the analysis due to internet connectivity challenges, power outages.

Acute Food Insecurity Phase name and description

Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	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.	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	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or 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.)

What is the IPC and IPC Acute Food Insecurity?

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.

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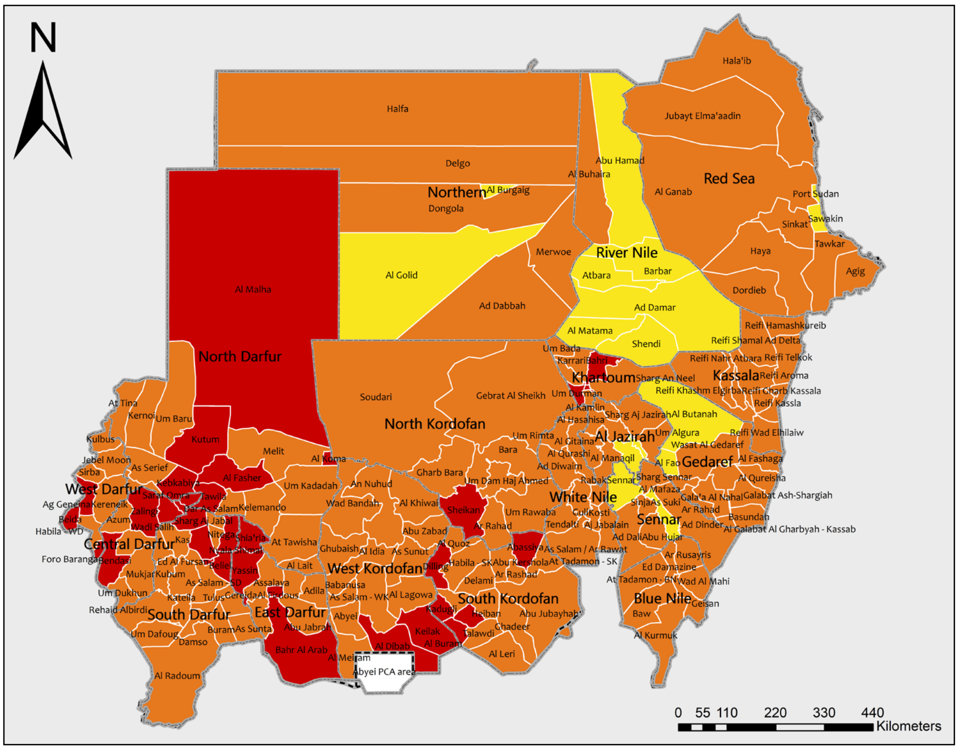
The analysis was carried out under the guidance of FSTS and the Sudan Federal IPC Technical Working Group of Sudan. It received technical support from IPC GSU, the United Nations World Food Programme, FEWSNET and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC , FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.

IPC Analysis Partners:

FEWS NET · Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations · REACH · Sudan Food Security & Livelihoods Sector · USAID · WFP World Food Programme · ZOA

ANNEX 1: CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (JUNE 2023)



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

Evidence Level

** Medium

Population table for the current period: June 2023

State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Aj Jazirah	5,938,705	2,068,634	35	2,490,644	42	979,405	16	400,022	7	0	0	1,379,427	23
Blue Nile	1,416,233	425,507	30	615,619	43	289,055	20	86,052	6	0	0	375,107	26
Central Darfur	1,901,819	389,602	20	606,965	32	600,872	32	304,380	16	0	0	905,252	48
East Darfur	1,176,114	271,756	23	371,765	32	352,150	30	180,443	15	0	0	532,593	45
Gedaref	2,788,911	1,019,158	37	1,196,788	43	549,412	20	23,553	1	0	0	572,965	21
Kassala	2,886,457	602,104	21	1,046,830	36	1,032,367	36	205,156	7	0	0	1,237,523	43
Khartoum	7,455,666	1,651,846	22	2,439,007	33	2,439,144	33	925,669	13	0	0	3,364,813	45
North Darfur	2,530,410	636,331	25	953,463	38	554,831	22	385,785	15	0	0	940,616	37
North Kordofan	2,223,993	555,111	25	823,815	37	592,800	27	252,267	11	0	0	845,067	38
Northern	1,386,956	371,095	27	721,014	52	191,613	14	103,234	7	0	0	294,847	21
Red Sea	1,632,391	491,831	30	712,625	44	341,905	21	86,030	5	0	0	427,936	26
River Nile	2,088,028	887,680	43	909,551	44	206,474	10	84,323	4	0	0	290,797	14
Sennar	2,403,581	1,001,179	42	828,161	34	381,376	16	192,866	8	0	0	574,242	24
South Darfur	3,937,539	1,075,902	27	1,341,665	33	1,082,321	27	437,651	11	0	0	1,519,972	39
South Kordofan	2,077,654	402,768	19	719,606	34	679,302	33	275,979	13	0	0	955,280	46
West Darfur	1,891,564	261,544	14	540,417	29	741,656	39	347,947	18	0	0	1,089,603	57
West Kordofan	1,735,672	479,218	27	622,098	35	380,721	22	253,635	15	0	0	634,356	37
White Nile	3,108,018	1,002,462	32	1,129,951	36	643,381	21	332,224	11	0	0	975,605	31
Total	**48,579,711**	**13,593,729**	**28**	**18,069,983**	**37**	**12,038,785**	**25**	**4,877,214**	**10**	0	0	**16,915,999**	**35**

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 thus, they may be in need of continued action. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION OVERVIEW (JUNE 2023)

The ongoing conflict in Sudan with direct clashes that erupted on 15th April, 2023, between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF), has severely deteriorated food security conditions in several urban and rural cities across Sudan. The escalation in violence in Khartoum, Greater Darfur, and Greater Kordofan has triggered the large-scale displacement of the local population, estimated at 2.6 million people displaced across all states of Sudan, and nearly 740,000 people fled into neighboring countries as of the end of July 2023. The conflict also resulted in critical damage and destruction to infrastructure, including healthcare facilities, schools, power and water sources, and telecommunications; and wide looting of markets, banks, industries, public buildings, and private residences have also been reported, leading to an increased shortage of essential food and non-food items across the country. As a result, the latest acute food insecurity data indicates that around 16.9 million people across Sudan were highly food insecure and classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3 or worse) from June 2023. This includes 4.9 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 12 million in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The prevalence of the population in IPC Phase 3 and above has moved from 16 percent in October 2022 – February 2023 to 35 percent in June 2023 to 42 percent July-September 2023, driven primarily by the impact of the ongoing conflict, displacement, and worsening macroeconomic situation. The worse affected areas are Greater Darfur, Khartoum, and Greater Kordofan where over 45 percent of the population in these areas are in IPC Phase 3 and above.

Al Genina town of West Darfur state is the worst affected area across the country, with 70 percent of the population expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes. Urgent and timely effective humanitarian assistance interventions are highly needed to prevent these populations from slipping into Catastrophe (IPC phase 5), potentially among individual households in the identified worse affected areas.

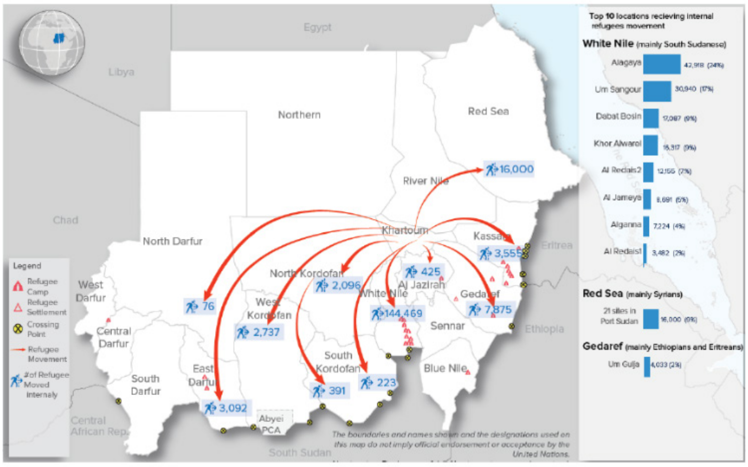


Figure 1: IOM Displacement Matrix report round 13

The relatively secure areas that are expected to be indirectly hit the hardest are the urban and semi-urban populations that have high market reliance for their food purchase, such as Khartoum, and states hosting large numbers of internally displaced peoples (IDPs), which is putting more pressure on local food stocks and resources, such as West Darfur, White Nile, River Nile, and Northern states, as well as states facing a high level of food insecurity driven by poor macroeconomic conditions and disrupted production and marketing system, including West Kordofan, Blue Nile, Red Sea, and North Darfur.

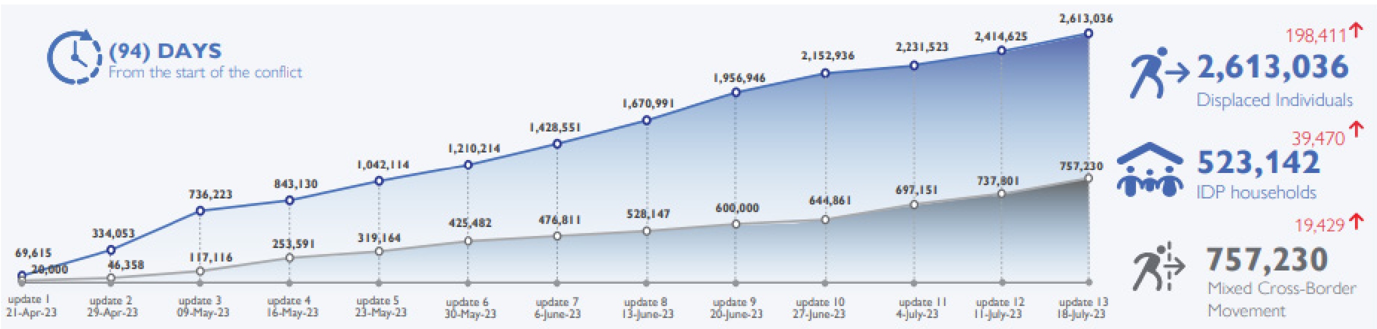


Figure 2: displacement population trends since the beginning of the conflict in Sudan

Food Availability

The continued conflict in Sudan since 15th April 2023 has severely impacted food availability across the country, with households fleeing combat zones abandoning their stocks, pillages reported in areas like Khartoum and Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, wide looting and loss of food stock at household and market level was reported in most areas directly affected by the conflict. Nearly 17,000 out of 80,000 tonnes of relief food by the World Food Programme has been looted (GIEWS Update Food Availability Situation) in addition to the significant impact of the ongoing conflict on food availability resulting from trade flows and market functionality disruption and the destruction of factories.

Sudan relies heavily on imports of significant cereal and non-cereal food items, including wheat; typically, Sudan imports around 85 percent of its annual wheat needed to meet domestic demand, with over 50 percent coming from Russia and about 20 percent from Ukraine. The ongoing Crisis and limited government and banking system functionality have significantly disrupted wheat imports.

Available cereal stock from November 2022 to January 2023 harvest of the primary cropping season is expected to be lower than the actual cereal surplus identified by the Annual Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) conducted before the conflict between December 2023 and January 2024. A significant portion of the household and market stock has been looted or burned, particularly in the main collection and consumption markets in Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, and Khartoum.

According to the (CFSAM), total cereal production for the 2022–23 summer and winter seasons is estimated at around 7.4 million metric tons, 45 percent above the output obtained in the previous year and 13 percent above the average of the past five years. The significant increase in cereal production is due to favourable weather conditions (despite high prices) and limited damage by pests and diseases. In contrast, wheat production is forecasted at 476,000 metric tons, 30 percent below the previous year's average and about 20 percent more than the past five-year average.

Table 1: The Sudan – Cereal production by sector ('000 tonnes)

Sector	Sorghum			Millet			Wheat		
	Five-year average[1/]	2021/22	2022/23 (forecast)	Five-year average[1/]	2021/22	2022/23 (forecast)	Five-year average[1/]	2021/22	2022/23 (forecast)
Irrigated	640.32	469.63	433.40	4.00	0.15	1.00	686.73	676.23	476.27
Semi-mechanized rainfed	1 933.72	1 727.00	2 287.60	104.33	89.20	135.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Traditional rainfed	1 772.39	1 332.55	2 526.80	1 388.37	811.40	1 538.14	3.36	0.00	0.00
Total	**4 346.43**	**3 529.18**	**5 247.80**	**1 496.70**	**900.75**	**1 674.64**	**690.09**	**676.23**	**476.27**

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data.
[1/] 2017/18-2021/22 average.

According to the CFSAM report, Between January and September 2022, the country imported about 1.7 million metric tons of wheat grain, well above the 1.1 million metric tons imported during the same period in 2021, while wheat flour imports declined from 235 000 to 127 000 metric tons. The increase in imported volumes of wheat grain reflects the lower prices of imported wheat compared to those of locally produced grain, which led to an increase in domestic flour milling activities. Imports of rice, vegetables, and fruits in 2022 were higher than in 2021.

Post-harvest losses are estimated at 353 000 metric tons, with rates varying for sorghum, millet, maise, rice, and wheat. Import requirements for 2023 are forecast at 3.6 million metric tons, mainly wheat. The SRCo is expected to build up stocks of 1.2 million metric tons of wheat, sorghum, and millet, with a surplus of 484 000 metric tons of sorghum and 679 000 metric tons of millet. Commercial imports mainly cover the cereal deficit. The weakening national currency and Ukraine conflict disruptions may impact wheat imports, so close monitoring is necessary to ensure an adequate supply.

According to remote sensing data, the rainy season in 2022 was characterised by cumulative rainfall amounts slightly lower than in the previous year in some eastern areas but similar to, or higher than, the long-term average in most states. At the same time, the rainy season was also characterised by a good temporal distribution of precipitation, with no prolonged dry spells reported during the main vegetative stages of crops in most states. Generally, in 2022, the rainy season in various regions produced above-average coarse grain production. However, erratic rains affected harvested areas and yields, which is likely to result in below-average cereal production. River overflows and flash floods affected standing crops and damaged irrigation systems and agricultural infrastructure. However, the impact of flooding was minimal compared to aggregated planted areas. Farmers replanted crops lost to floods, and the favourable performance of rains in August and September benefited replanted crops. Overall, the 2022 rainy season's performance led to better vegetation conditions in October before harvesting operations.

According to the CFSAM, pasture availability in most states is reasonable and expected to last throughout the dry season. However, in Gedaref State, the rangeland area has been reduced to 1 million feddans due to cultivated areas, traditional mining, and pesticide use. In Kassala State, a feed gap of 20–30 percent is reported, lower than last year's 60–70 percent gap. This has been exacerbated by the disruption of the typical movements of nomads with their animals to the main grazing areas and increased looting of animals, particularly in the conflict-affected areas.

Food Access

The continued intense fighting in the main urban centres has caused substantial damage to the leading factories and business centres, resulting in complete disruption to import and export activities. The prevailing insecurity situation has prevented the majority of people from accessing their usual livelihood activities, government and public sector employees were not able to receive their salaries for the last three months, and most markets in the areas affected by the direct conflict in Khartoum, some states of Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan are either completely looted or burned, many other markets are functioning as normal. The ongoing conflict and poor purchasing power have significantly impacted households' physical and financial access to markets.

Figure 3: Market and trade route activity map- FEWSNET June 2023

Moreover, since the escalation of the conflict, food prices have doubled and the movement of people and supplies is increasingly restricted, making it even more difficult for people to access social services. Trade flows across the country have been seriously disrupted by continued fighting along most of the leading trade routes that link central and eastern Sudan's main production areas with western Sudan's main consumption markets. The shortage and high cost of transportation have further exacerbated the situation. Imports and export activities have also been disrupted by the reduced access to the main ports by the ongoing conflict while many of the companies working in the import and export activities are not functioning, increasing the difficult movement of the outside imported goods such as wheat, sugar, fuel, and other imported goods, and prevented the internal commodities movement in the main roads between the suppliers and demand states and within some localities. However, remittances from outside relatives have a positive impact on food access.

Macroeconomic situation: Before the outbreak of the ongoing conflict, Recently, Sudan has already been facing a continued poor macroeconomic situation resulting from the continued political and security instability, reduced access to the foreign currency reserve, high inflation, and persistent local currency depreciation, The recent deterioration of the already poor situation by the impact of the ongoing conflict, which coincides with the start of the lean season in Sudan by June 2023, have significantly reduced majority of households ability to access their households food requirements at the time when market supply and household stock typically diminish, resulting in high prices for staple commodities including cereals and non-cereals food items, essential non-food commodities and other basic services.

in the main conflict-affected areas of Khartoum, Greater Darfur, and Greater Kordofan states in addition to areas hosting new IDPs, households' access to market purchases continued to be significantly limited by reduced access to cash income by the majority of households, increased cash shortages, disruption of the available banks system, in addition to the shortage of supplies which were negatively affected by the disrupted trade flows and population movement difficulties and high transportation costs.

The increased loss of access to the main income sources by most of the households in Khartoum and areas affected by direct fighting in the urban areas in Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan has highly affected vulnerable populations typically dependent on casual labour opportunities, petty trades, and salaried jobs as their primary income sources, but remittances support them. The destruction of factories and markets and the cessation of salary payments for more than three months have led to a complete loss of income for many households. Adding to the loss of income sources, households in the affected areas cobbled by increased food prices have reduced the ability of households to access their basic food needs to levels below their survival thresholds.

Staple food prices: The overall price trends for key staple food commodities have varied across different markets in Sudan. In Khartoum, the increases in cereal prices have been steep, with the main staples' sorghum, millet, and wheat prices rising 64, 61, and 105 percent, respectively, between March and June 2023, reflecting the impact of the conflict on markets and trade flows. In the leading markets in the main production centres in eastern Sudan, including Port Sudan (main import hub), Al Gedaref, the main producing centre, and Kassala, the prices of sorghum and millet have declined due to the availability of market stocks from the last harvest while the markets are experiencing above usual seasonal local supplies driven by two factors that are impacting the normal market behaviour as 1) outflow of supplies to the main consumption markets across the country has been highly reduced by the conflict and market disruptions, while 2) farmers and big traders started releasing their stocks earlier than usual due to the high needs for cash to meet the rising costs of living and often to support additional family members who have arrived from Khartoum and other conflict-affected areas.

In the main consumption markets of western Sudan, the overall pattern that indicates rising prices of millet and sorghum has been more consistently driven by persistent insecurity along trade routes and significant destruction of markets, particularly in Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan and parts of the White Nile. The price of sorghum rose by 25 to 30 percent in Ad-Dain in East Darfur and Nyala in South Darfur between March and June 2023. In Sennar, a major sorghum supplier for the western markets, where some access to relatively stable areas is still maintained, the price of sorghum rose 11 percent between March and June 2023.

Although the 2023/24 winter season harvested wheat has entered the market only recently, between March and April 2023, prices rose considerably in the main wheat consumption markets across the country, reflective of the trade flow challenges. Only Dongola market of the Northern state, a major wheat production and marketing hub for the locally produced wheat, experienced a 9 percent decline in wheat prices between March and June due to the continued availability of the supplies from the recent harvest while outflow of supplies to the consumption markets continued to be disrupted by the ongoing conflict.

Livestock prices: According to FEWS NET's/ FSTS market monitoring system, livestock marketing in Sudan has been significantly disturbed by the conflict, as the two main markets in Sudan, El Obeid in North Kordofan State and Mowelih in Omdurman, are not functioning, and flow from main production to consumption markets has been disrupted which negatively impacted animal exports to Egypt and the Gulf states as well as to other local markets. As a result, while supply in the main production markets across Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan is below average, the reduced outflow to consumption markets is causing atypical declining seasonal trends. Goat prices remained relatively stable across most of the other monitored markets, except in El Obeid and Kassala, where the goat prices declined by 15 to 25 percent between March and June due to increased supplies by pastoral and agro-pastoral while demand for local consumption remained low. Sheep and cattle prices followed declining trends across most supplying markets between March and June 2023 due to the disruption of the export supply chain, particularly of live animal and meat exports to Egypt.

Terms of Trade: Labor-to-sorghum and goat-to-sorghum terms-of-trade (TOT) serve as proxies for household purchasing power, indicating the quantity of sorghum that households can buy with either a day's labour wage or the sale of a medium-sized goat. The labour-to-sorghum TOT has remained relatively stable over the last few months, with the average labour-dependent household able to purchase 8 to 9 kilograms of sorghum between March and June 2023 for a day's labour wage in Gedaref and 13 to 14 kilograms of sorghum in Kassala market. The trend is due to the current relative stability of both sorghum prices and labour wages in the eastern markets, in contrast to the pattern that has persisted in the last two years of high demand for agricultural labour for sowing and weeding between May and June that leads to higher wages, but which is nonetheless outpaced by rising cereal prices as the lean season progresses, leading to declining TOT.

The goat-to-sorghum terms-of-trade in El Obeid market declined 30 percent between March and June 2023 due to the 24 percent drop in goat prices, while sorghum prices increased by 8 percent. While pastoral and agro-pastoral households benefited from improvements in TOT throughout much of 2022, the rapid decline since the conflict began and the likelihood of the trend continuing is negatively affecting the purchasing power of the poor pastoral and agro-pastoral herders, particularly as households are increasingly required to sell more at lower prices to meet rising costs of food and non-food essentials (FEWS NET analysis June 2023).

The ongoing conflict coinciding with the start of the lean season is resulting in herders selling more of their animals than normal due to the insecurity and associated animal looting incidents, such as has been reported around El Obeid, and disruptions of animal migration to the seasonal grazing zones, while the lean season is resulting in seasonally higher drinking water and feed costs. However, the rainy season improves pasture and water access, alleviates these costs, and improves animal body conditions. During standard peaceful times, herders tend to reduce their animal sales during the rainy season and typically have better terms of trade while bargaining with grain merchants. However, in the prevailing conflict environment, many producers sell their livestock at relatively low prices as a risk-averse strategy, lowering their purchasing power as grain prices continue to rise. (FEWS NET analysis).

Utilisation including water

Inadequate water, hygiene, and sanitation practices poses major risks for communities, water, and sanitation-related diseases are one of the leading causes of death for children under five, the closure of some health and nutrition centres, affects overall health and nutrition, especially for children and household with chronic diseases.

The people exhausted their cash due to the closure of all businesses and no salaries for workers coinciding with high food prices. Access to food is a major limited factor. The conflict has caused severe damage to critical infrastructure nationwide and destroyed many household assets, and access to food, water, cash, fuel, healthcare, and other essential services has been fractured. Food storage had affected by the shortage of electricity power, and food preparation was also affected by the shortage of cooking gas. Most rural people rely on wood or charcoal as cooking fuel, and that gas shortage in some urban areas leads to a shift to wood and charcoal in these areas.

According to the WASH cluster report, 358,405 people reached with emergency water services, 15,598 people reached with sanitation services, 405,567 people reached with hygiene promotion activities, and 564,655 people reached with sustainable access to safe water.

Table 2: Access to safe water services, sanitation, and Hygiene (April – May 2023)

State	Locality	Emergency water services	Sustainable access to safe water	Sanitation services	Hygiene promotion activities
Aj Jazirah	Al Manaqil and Medani Al Kubra				
Blue Nile	Al Kurmuk, Ar Rusayres, At Tadamon, Baw, Ed Damazine and Geisan	44,808	28,184	10,660	40,563
Central Darfur	Azum, Gharb Jabel Marrah, Shamal Jabel merrah and Wasat Jabal Marrah.	9489	546	0	5,623
East Darfur	Abu Jabrah, Abu Karinka, Ad Du'ayn, Adila, Al Firdous, As-salaya, Bahr Al Arab, Shia'ria and Yassin	147,250	195,517	3,926	119,895
Gedaref	Al Fao, Al Galabat Al Gharbyah – Kassab, Al Mafaza, Basundah, and Galabat Ash-Shargiah	45,500	15,800	0	47,500
Khartoum	Bahri, Jebel Awlia, Sharg An Neel, Um Bada and Um Durman	4,000	22,000	0	40,000
North Darfur	Al Fasher, Al Malha and Melit	57,641	0	1,000	33,662
Red Sea	Dordieb, Port Sudan and Sinkat	8,517	3,551	0	12,501
South Darfur	Beliel, Gereida, Kas, Mershing, Nyala Shimal, Sharg Aj Jabal and Um Dafoug	0	255,057	0	31,084
South Kordofan	Abu Jubayhah, Al Leri and and Kadugli	10,200	10,000	0	0
West Darfur	Ag Geneina	5,000	0	12	480
West Kordofan	Babanusa and Wad Bandah	2,000	5,000	0	0
White Nile	Aj Jabalain, As Salam / Ar Rawat and Guli	24,000	29,000	0	54,259
Total		**358,405**	**564,655**	**15,598**	**405,567**

Source: Sudan WASH cluster

ANNEX 2: DETAILED POPULATION TABLES

Population table (June 2023)

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
Aj Jazirah	Al hasahisa	991,563	347,047	35	396,625	40	198,313	20	49,578	5	0	0	3	247,891	25
	Al kamlin	713,796	285,518	40	249,829	35	142,759	20	35,690	5	0	0	3	178,449	25
	Al manaqil	912,056	273,617	30	410,425	45	136,808	15	91,206	10	0	0	3	228,014	25
	Al qurashi	544,288	190,501	35	217,715	40	108,858	20	27,214	5	0	0	3	136,072	25
	Janub aj jazirah	913,139	319,599	35	456,570	50	91,314	10	45,657	5	0	0	2	136,971	15
	Medani al kubra	714,190	249,967	35	357,095	50	71,419	10	35,710	5	0	0	2	107,129	15
	Sharg aj jazirah	761,212	266,424	35	266,424	35	152,242	20	76,121	10	0	0	3	228,364	30
	Um algura	388,461	135,961	35	135,961	35	77,692	20	38,846	10	0	0	3	116,538	30
	Aj Jazirah Total	5,938,705	2,068,634	35	2,490,644	42	979,405	16	400,022	7	0	0		1,379,427	23
Blue Nile	Al kurmuk	195,181	39,036	20	87,831	45	48,795	25	19,518	10	0	0	3	68,313	35
	Ar rusayris	278,768	97,569	35	111,507	40	55,754	20	13,938	5	0	0	3	69,692	25
	At tadamon - bn	136,951	47,933	35	61,628	45	20,543	15	6,848	5	0	0	3	27,390	20
	Baw	189,736	47,434	25	85,381	45	47,434	25	9,487	5	0	0	3	56,921	30
	Ed damazine	351,026	122,859	35	157,962	45	52,654	15	17,551	5	0	0	3	70,205	20
	Geisan	154,953	54,234	35	61,981	40	30,991	20	7,748	5	0	0	3	38,738	25
	Wad al mahi	109,618	16,443	15	49,328	45	32,885	30	10,962	10	0	0	3	43,847	40
	Blue Nile Total	1,416,233	425,507	30	615,619	43	289,055	20	86,052	6	0	0		375,107	26
Central Darfur	Azum	139,521	41,856	30	41,856	30	34,880	25	20,928	15	0	0	3	55,808	40
	Bendasi	123,348	18,502	15	43,172	35	37,004	30	24,670	20	0	0	4	61,674	50
	Gharb jabal marrah	267,447	53,489	20	66,862	25	93,606	35	53,489	20	0	0	4	147,096	55
	Mukjar	160,221	40,055	25	48,066	30	48,066	30	24,033	15	0	0	3	72,099	45
	Shamal jabal marrah	214,884	42,977	20	64,465	30	64,465	30	42,977	20	0	0	4	107,442	50
	Um dukhun	175,008	43,752	25	78,754	45	43,752	25	8,750	5	0	0	3	52,502	30
	Wadi salih	347,459	69,492	20	121,611	35	121,611	35	34,746	10	0	0	3	156,357	45
	Wasat jabal marrah	167,781	33,556	20	50,334	30	50,334	30	33,556	20	0	0	4	83,891	50
	Zalingi	306,150	45,923	15	91,845	30	107,153	35	61,230	20	0	0	4	168,383	55
	Central Darfur Total	1,901,819	389,602	20	606,965	32	600,872	32	304,380	16	0	0		905,252	48
East Darfur	Abu jabrah	96,632	19,326	20	33,821	35	28,990	30	14,495	15	0	0	3	43,484	45
	Abu karinka	176,199	44,050	25	52,860	30	61,670	35	17,620	10	0	0	3	79,290	45
	Adila	142,189	35,547	25	49,766	35	42,657	30	14,219	10	0	0	3	56,876	40
	Al firdous	111,196	27,799	25	33,359	30	38,919	35	11,120	10	0	0	3	50,038	45
	Assalaya	139,797	34,949	25	48,929	35	34,949	25	20,970	15	0	0	3	55,919	40
	Bahr al arab	193,942	38,788	20	58,183	30	58,183	30	38,788	20	0	0	4	96,971	50
	El daein	161,289	40,322	25	48,387	30	40,322	25	32,258	20	0	0	4	72,580	45
	Shiaria	81,211	16,242	20	24,363	30	24,363	30	16,242	20	0	0	4	40,606	50
	Yassin	73,659	14,732	20	22,098	30	22,098	30	14,732	20	0	0	4	36,830	50
	East Darfur Total	1,176,114	271,756	23	371,765	32	352,150	30	180,443	15	0	0		532,593	45

Population table (June 2023) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
Gedaref	Al butanah	148,673	59,469	40	66,903	45	22,301	15	0	0	0	0	2	22,301	15
	Al fao	375,041	168,768	45	168,768	45	37,504	10	0	0	0	0	2	37,504	10
	Al fashaga	131,271	45,945	35	59,072	45	26,254	20	0	0	0	0	3	26,254	20
	Al galabat al gharbyah - kassab	196,846	68,896	35	78,738	40	39,369	20	9,842	5	0	0	3	49,212	25
	Al mafaza	131,980	46,193	35	46,193	35	39,594	30	0	0	0	0	3	39,594	30
	Al qureisha	164,629	32,926	20	74,083	45	49,389	30	8,231	5	0	0	3	57,620	35
	Ar rahad	293,428	102,700	35	132,043	45	58,686	20	0	0	0	0	3	58,686	20
	Basundah	109,580	32,874	30	38,353	35	32,874	30	5,479	5	0	0	3	38,353	35
	Galaa al nahal	143,267	35,817	25	64,470	45	42,980	30	0	0	0	0	3	42,980	30
	Galabat ash-shargiah	242,162	84,757	35	96,865	40	60,541	25	0	0	0	0	3	60,541	25
	Madeinat al gedaref	609,726	243,890	40	274,377	45	91,459	15	0	0	0	0	2	91,459	15
	Wasat al gedaref	242,308	96,923	40	96,923	40	48,462	20	0	0	0	0	3	48,462	20
	Gedaref Total	2,788,911	1,019,158	37	1,196,788	43	549,412	20	23,553	1	0	0		572,965	21
Kassala	Hamashkoreib	403,014	60,452	15	141,055	35	161,206	40	40,301	10	0	0	3	201,507	50
	Kassala	502,358	125,590	25	175,825	35	175,825	35	25,118	5	0	0	3	200,943	40
	New Halfa	350,857	105,257	30	105,257	30	122,800	35	17,543	5	0	0	3	140,343	40
	North Delta	146,891	22,034	15	51,412	35	66,101	45	7,345	5	0	0	3	73,446	50
	Rural Al-Girba	163,670	32,734	20	65,468	40	57,285	35	8,184	5	0	0	3	65,468	40
	Rural Aroma	162,431	32,486	20	56,851	35	56,851	35	16,243	10	0	0	3	73,094	45
	Rural kassala	125,683	25,137	20	43,989	35	50,273	40	6,284	5	0	0	3	56,557	45
	Rural River Atbara	217,118	32,568	15	86,847	40	75,991	35	21,712	10	0	0	3	97,703	45
	Rural Wad Elhilaiw	133,683	26,737	20	60,157	45	40,105	30	6,684	5	0	0	3	46,789	35
	Rural West Kassala	246,654	73,996	30	86,329	35	73,996	30	12,333	5	0	0	3	86,329	35
	Talkook	434,098	65,115	15	173,639	40	151,934	35	43,410	10	0	0	3	195,344	45
	Kassala Total	2,886,457	602,104	21	1,046,830	36	1,032,367	36	205,156	7	0	0		1,237,523	43
Khartoum	Bahri	664,728	132,946	20	232,655	35	166,182	25	132,946	20	0	0	4	299,128	45
	Jebel awlia	1,454,050	363,513	25	508,918	35	436,215	30	145,405	10	0	0	3	581,620	40
	Karrari	1,303,459	260,692	20	456,211	35	456,211	35	130,346	10	0	0	3	586,557	45
	Khartoum	615,305	123,061	20	153,826	25	215,357	35	123,061	20	0	0	4	338,418	55
	Sharg an neel	1,239,211	309,803	25	433,724	35	371,763	30	123,921	10	0	0	3	495,684	40
	Um bada	1,657,923	331,585	20	497,377	30	663,169	40	165,792	10	0	0	3	828,962	50
	Um durman	520,990	130,248	25	156,297	30	130,248	25	104,198	20	0	0	4	234,446	45
	Khartoum Total	7,455,666	1,651,846	22	2,439,007	33	2,439,144	33	925,669	13	0	0		3,364,813	45

Population table (June 2023) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
North Darfur	Al fasher	609,270	121,854	20	213,245	35	152,318	25	121,854	20	0	0	4	274,172	45
	Al koma	28,047	5,609	20	11,219	40	5,609	20	5,609	20	0	0	4	11,219	40
	Al leit	134,305	33,576	25	53,722	40	33,576	25	13,431	10	0	0	3	47,007	35
	Al malha	97,988	29,396	30	34,296	35	14,698	15	19,598	20	0	0	4	34,296	35
	As serief	66,668	23,334	35	23,334	35	13,334	20	6,667	10	0	0	3	20,000	30
	At tawisha	107,951	43,180	40	32,385	30	26,988	25	5,398	5	0	0	3	32,385	30
	At tina	42,339	10,585	25	19,053	45	8,468	20	4,234	10	0	0	3	12,702	30
	Dar as salam	132,634	33,159	25	59,685	45	26,527	20	13,263	10	0	0	3	39,790	30
	Kebkabiya	210,325	42,065	20	84,130	40	42,065	20	42,065	20	0	0	4	84,130	40
	Kelemando	77,871	23,361	30	31,148	40	15,574	20	7,787	10	0	0	3	23,361	30
	Kernoi	105,338	26,335	25	36,868	35	26,335	25	15,801	15	0	0	3	42,135	40
	Kutum	236,109	47,222	20	94,444	40	47,222	20	47,222	20	0	0	4	94,444	40
	Melit	175,687	52,706	30	61,490	35	43,922	25	17,569	10	0	0	3	61,490	35
	Saraf omra	170,469	51,141	30	68,188	40	34,094	20	17,047	10	0	0	3	51,141	30
	Tawila	78,145	15,629	20	27,351	35	19,536	25	15,629	20	0	0	4	35,165	45
	Um baru	119,532	35,860	30	47,813	40	23,906	20	11,953	10	0	0	3	35,860	30
	Um kadadah	137,732	41,320	30	55,093	40	20,660	15	20,660	15	0	0	3	41,320	30
	North Darfur Tot	2,530,410	636,331	25	953,463	38	554,831	22	385,785	15	0	0		940,616	37
North Kordofan	Ar rahad	174,843	52,453	30	69,937	40	43,711	25	8,742	5	0	0	3	52,453	30
	Bara	200,399	50,100	25	70,140	35	60,120	30	20,040	10	0	0	3	80,160	40
	Gebrat al sheikh	249,763	62,441	25	99,905	40	62,441	25	24,976	10	0	0	3	87,417	35
	Gharb bara	195,283	48,821	25	68,349	35	58,585	30	19,528	10	0	0	3	78,113	40
	Sheikan	579,603	115,921	20	173,881	30	173,881	30	115,921	20	0	0	4	289,802	50
	Soudari	292,426	73,107	25	102,349	35	87,728	30	29,243	10	0	0	3	116,970	40
	Um dam haj ahmed	144,657	36,164	25	65,096	45	28,931	20	14,466	10	0	0	3	43,397	30
	Um rawaba	387,019	116,106	30	174,159	45	77,404	20	19,351	5	0	0	3	96,755	25
	North Kordofan Tot	2,223,993	555,111	25	823,815	37	592,800	27	252,267	11	0	0		845,067	38
Northern	Ad dabbah	286,079	71,520	25	143,040	50	42,912	15	28,608	10	0	0	3	71,520	25
	Al burgaig	170,030	59,511	35	85,015	50	17,003	10	8,502	5	0	0	2	25,505	15
	Al golid	158,575	63,430	40	71,359	45	15,858	10	7,929	5	0	0	2	23,786	15
	Delgo	107,266	32,180	30	53,633	50	16,090	15	5,363	5	0	0	3	21,453	20
	Dongola	273,361	27,336	10	191,353	70	41,004	15	13,668	5	0	0	3	54,672	20
	Halfa	99,787	14,968	15	59,872	60	14,968	15	9,979	10	0	0	3	24,947	25
	Merwoe	291,858	102,150	35	116,743	40	43,779	15	29,186	10	0	0	3	72,965	25
	Northern Total	1,386,956	371,095	27	721,014	52	191,613	14	103,234	7	0	0		294,847	21
Red Sea	Agig	88,218	22,055	25	30,876	35	26,465	30	8,822	10	0	0	3	35,287	40
	Al Gunub and Awleb	131,842	32,961	25	52,737	40	39,553	30	6,592	5	0	0	3	46,145	35
	Dordieb	66,951	16,738	25	33,476	50	13,390	20	3,348	5	0	0	3	16,738	25
	Halaib	29,175	7,294	25	10,211	35	10,211	35	1,459	5	0	0	3	11,670	40
	Haya	328,181	82,045	25	131,272	40	98,454	30	16,409	5	0	0	3	114,863	35
	Jubayt elmaaadin	113,125	28,281	25	50,906	45	28,281	25	5,656	5	0	0	3	33,938	30
	Port sudan	394,388	157,755	40	177,475	45	39,439	10	19,719	5	0	0	2	59,158	15
	Sawakin	94,418	28,325	30	51,930	55	9,442	10	4,721	5	0	0	2	14,163	15
	Sinkat	198,538	69,488	35	89,342	45	29,781	15	9,927	5	0	0	3	39,708	20
	Tawkar	187,555	46,889	25	84,400	45	46,889	25	9,378	5	0	0	3	56,267	30
	Red Sea Total	1,632,391	491,831	30	712,625	44	341,905	21	86,030	5	0	0		427,936	26

Population table (June 2023) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
River Nile	Abu hamad	137,297	89,243	65	41,189	30	6,865	5	0	0	0	0	2	6,865	5
	Ad damar	510,446	204,178	40	229,701	45	51,045	10	25,522	5	0	0	2	76,567	15
	Al buhaira	90,725	54,435	60	18,145	20	13,609	15	4,536	5	0	0	3	18,145	20
	Al matama	315,582	126,233	40	142,012	45	31,558	10	15,779	5	0	0	2	47,337	15
	Atbara	270,468	108,187	40	121,711	45	27,047	10	13,523	5	0	0	2	40,570	15
	Barbar	264,279	105,712	40	132,140	50	26,428	10	0	0	0	0	2	26,428	10
	Shendi	499,231	199,692	40	224,654	45	49,923	10	24,962	5	0	0	2	74,885	15
	River Nile Total	2,088,028	887,680	43	909,551	44	206,474	10	84,323	4	0	0		290,797	14
Sennar	Abu hujar	244,201	97,680	40	73,260	30	48,840	20	24,420	10	0	0	3	73,260	30
	Ad dali	144,317	43,295	30	50,511	35	36,079	25	14,432	10	0	0	3	50,511	35
	Ad dinder	348,389	139,356	40	121,936	35	52,258	15	34,839	10	0	0	3	87,097	25
	As suki	399,249	179,662	45	159,700	40	39,925	10	19,962	5	0	0	2	59,887	15
	Sennar	550,603	275,302	50	192,711	35	55,060	10	27,530	5	0	0	2	82,590	15
	Sharg sennar	416,899	145,915	35	125,070	30	104,225	25	41,690	10	0	0	3	145,915	35
	Sinja	299,923	119,969	40	104,973	35	44,988	15	29,992	10	0	0	3	74,981	25
	Sennar Total	2,403,581	1,001,179	42	828,161	34	381,376	16	192,866	8	0	0		574,242	24
South Darfur	Al radoum	165,328	49,598	30	66,131	40	41,332	25	8,266	5	0	0	3	49,598	30
	Al wihda	69,263	13,853	20	24,242	35	20,779	30	10,389	15	0	0	3	31,168	45
	As salam - sd	120,099	30,025	25	36,030	30	36,030	30	18,015	15	0	0	3	54,045	45
	As sunta	161,440	48,432	30	48,432	30	48,432	30	16,144	10	0	0	3	64,576	40
	Beliel	359,468	71,894	20	107,840	30	107,840	30	71,894	20	0	0	4	179,734	50
	Buram	182,559	54,768	30	73,024	40	45,640	25	9,128	5	0	0	3	54,768	30
	Damso	178,559	53,568	30	53,568	30	53,568	30	17,856	10	0	0	3	71,424	40
	Ed al fursan	262,527	91,884	35	118,137	45	39,379	15	13,126	5	0	0	3	52,505	20
	Gereida	180,822	45,206	25	54,247	30	63,288	35	18,082	10	0	0	3	81,370	45
	Kas	248,249	86,887	35	62,062	25	86,887	35	12,412	5	0	0	3	99,300	40
	Kateila	141,470	42,441	30	56,588	40	35,368	25	7,074	5	0	0	3	42,441	30
	Kubum	227,605	68,282	30	91,042	40	56,901	25	11,380	5	0	0	3	68,282	30
	Mershing	101,273	25,318	25	30,382	30	30,382	30	15,191	15	0	0	3	45,573	45
	Nitega	127,130	25,426	20	44,496	35	31,783	25	25,426	20	0	0	4	57,209	45
	Nyala janoub	288,539	57,708	20	86,562	30	86,562	30	57,708	20	0	0	4	144,270	50
	Nyala shimal	402,888	80,578	20	141,011	35	100,722	25	80,578	20	0	0	4	181,300	45
	Rehaid albirdi	245,480	85,918	35	73,644	30	73,644	30	12,274	5	0	0	3	85,918	35
	Sharg aj jabal	14,826	2,224	15	3,707	25	5,930	40	2,965	20	0	0	4	8,896	60
	Shattaya	57,044	17,113	30	17,113	30	17,113	30	5,704	10	0	0	3	22,818	40
	Tulus	325,174	97,552	30	130,070	40	81,294	25	16,259	5	0	0	3	97,552	30
	Um dafoug	77,796	27,229	35	23,339	30	19,449	25	7,780	10	0	0	3	27,229	35
	South Darfur Total	3,937,539	1,075,902	27	1,341,665	33	1,082,321	27	437,651	11	0	0		1,519,972	39

Population table (June 2023) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
South Kordofan	Abassiya	146,159	21,924	15	43,848	30	51,156	35	29,232	20	0	0	3	80,387	55
	Abu jubayhah	207,046	31,057	15	82,818	40	82,818	40	10,352	5	0	0	3	93,171	45
	Abu kershola	113,716	28,429	25	34,115	30	34,115	30	17,057	15	0	0	3	51,172	45
	Al buram	176,578	26,487	15	61,802	35	52,973	30	35,316	20	0	0	3	88,289	50
	Al leri	44,623	11,156	25	13,387	30	13,387	30	6,693	15	0	0	2	20,080	45
	Al quoz	131,931	26,386	20	52,772	40	32,983	25	19,790	15	0	0	3	52,772	40
	Ar rashad	74,077	14,815	20	29,631	40	22,223	30	7,408	10	0	0	3	29,631	40
	Ar reif ash shargi	68,149	17,037	25	20,445	30	23,852	35	6,815	10	0	0	3	30,667	45
	At tadamon - sk	89,001	22,250	25	31,150	35	26,700	30	8,900	10	0	0	3	35,600	40
	Delami	55,750	16,725	30	16,725	30	19,513	35	2,788	5	0	0	3	22,300	40
	Dilling	242,289	36,343	15	84,801	35	72,687	30	48,458	20	0	0	3	121,145	50
	Ghadeer	58,074	14,519	25	17,422	30	23,230	40	2,904	5	0	0	3	26,133	45
	Habila - sk	78,038	19,510	25	23,411	30	31,215	40	3,902	5	0	0	3	35,117	45
	Heiban	250,267	62,567	25	87,593	35	87,593	35	12,513	5	0	0	3	100,107	40
	Kadugli	166,611	24,992	15	58,314	35	49,983	30	33,322	20	0	0	3	83,306	50
	Talawdi	45,398	9,080	20	15,889	35	15,889	35	4,540	10	0	0	3	20,429	45
	Um durein	129,947	19,492	15	45,481	35	38,984	30	25,989	20	0	0	3	64,974	50
	South Kordofan Total	**2,077,654**	**402,768**	**19**	**719,606**	**34**	**679,302**	**33**	**275,979**	**13**	**0**	**0**		**955,280**	**46**
West Darfur	Ag geneina	679,249	67,925	10	169,812	25	271,699	40	169,812	25	0	0	3	441,512	65
	Beida	236,162	23,616	10	82,657	35	82,657	35	47,232	20	0	0	3	129,889	55
	Foro baranga	90,613	13,592	15	22,653	25	36,245	40	18,123	20	0	0	3	54,368	60
	Habila - wd	135,932	27,186	20	40,780	30	54,373	40	13,593	10	0	0	3	67,966	50
	Jebel moon	70,577	14,115	20	17,644	25	28,231	40	10,587	15	0	0	4	38,817	55
	Kereneik	413,940	62,091	15	124,182	30	165,576	40	62,091	15	0	0	4	227,667	55
	Kulbus	63,239	12,648	20	22,134	35	22,134	35	6,324	10	0	0	3	28,458	45
	Sirba	201,852	40,370	20	60,556	30	80,741	40	20,185	10	0	0	3	100,926	50
	West Darfur Total	**1,891,564**	**261,544**	**14**	**540,417**	**29**	**741,656**	**39**	**347,947**	**18**	**0**	**0**		**1,089,603**	**57**
West Kordofan	Abu zabad	117,298	46,919	40	29,325	25	23,460	20	17,595	15	0	0	3	41,054	35
	Abyei	128,025	19,204	15	51,210	40	38,408	30	19,204	15	0	0	3	57,611	45
	Al dibab	83,022	16,604	20	33,209	40	16,604	20	16,604	20	0	0	3	33,209	40
	Al idia	148,678	29,736	20	74,339	50	29,736	20	14,868	10	0	0	3	44,603	30
	Al khiwai	94,801	18,960	20	42,660	45	18,960	20	14,220	15	0	0	3	33,180	35
	Al lagowa	103,159	25,790	25	41,264	40	20,632	20	15,474	15	0	0	3	36,106	35
	Al meiram	55,988	13,997	25	19,596	35	13,997	25	8,398	15	0	0	3	22,395	40
	An nuhud	278,680	97,538	35	83,604	30	55,736	20	41,802	15	0	0	3	97,538	35
	As salam - wk	119,060	47,624	40	29,765	25	23,812	20	17,859	15	0	0	3	41,671	35
	As sunut	147,528	59,011	40	44,258	30	29,506	20	14,753	10	0	0	3	44,258	30
	Babanusa	60,997	12,199	20	21,349	35	18,299	30	9,150	15	0	0	3	27,449	45
	Ghubaish	159,464	31,893	20	55,812	35	47,839	30	23,920	15	0	0	3	71,759	45
	Keilak	78,872	19,718	25	23,662	30	19,718	25	15,774	20	0	0	3	35,492	45
	Wad bandah	160,100	40,025	25	72,045	45	24,015	15	24,015	15	0	0	3	48,030	30
	West Kordofan Total	**1,735,672**	**479,218**	**27**	**622,098**	**35**	**380,721**	**22**	**253,635**	**15**	**0**	**0**		**634,356**	**37**

Population table (June 2023) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
White Nile	Ad diwaim	542,913	190,020	35	190,020	35	108,583	20	54,291	10	0	0	3	162,874	30
	Aj jabalain	443,695	133,109	30	155,293	35	88,739	20	66,554	15	0	0	3	155,293	35
	Al gitaina	422,675	147,936	35	169,070	40	84,535	20	21,134	5	0	0	3	105,669	25
	As salam / ar rawat	407,426	122,228	30	142,599	35	81,485	20	61,114	15	0	0	3	142,599	35
	Guli / Kosti	435,546	152,441	35	130,664	30	108,887	25	43,555	10	0	0	3	152,441	35
	Rabak	400,013	120,004	30	160,005	40	80,003	20	40,001	10	0	0	3	120,004	30
	Tendalti	248,329	74,499	30	99,332	40	49,666	20	24,833	10	0	0	3	74,499	30
	Um rimta	207,421	62,226	30	82,968	40	41,484	20	20,742	10	0	0	3	62,226	30
	White Nile Total	3,108,018	1,002,462	32	1,129,951	36	643,381	21	332,224	11	0	0		975,605	31
Grand Total		48,579,711	13,593,729	28	18,069,983	37	12,038,785	25	4,877,214	10	0	0		16,915,999	35

Population table (July - September 2023)

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
Aj Jazirah	Al hasahisa	991,563	297,469	30	396,625	40	247,891	25	49,578	5	0	0	3	297,469	30
	Al kamlin	713,796	249,829	35	214,139	30	178,449	25	71,380	10	0	0	3	249,829	35
	Al manaqil	912,056	228,014	25	410,425	45	182,411	20	91,206	10	0	0	3	273,617	30
	Al qurashi	544,288	136,072	25	244,930	45	136,072	25	27,214	5	0	0	3	163,286	30
	Janub aj jazirah	913,139	228,285	25	456,570	50	182,628	20	45,657	5	0	0	3	228,285	25
	Medani al kubra	714,190	214,257	30	392,805	55	71,419	10	35,710	5	0	0	2	107,129	15
	Sharg aj jazirah	761,212	228,364	30	266,424	35	190,303	25	76,121	10	0	0	3	266,424	35
	Um algura	388,461	97,115	25	155,384	40	97,115	25	38,846	10	0	0	3	135,961	35
	Aj Jazirah Total	5,938,705	1,679,404	28	2,537,301	43	1,286,288	22	435,712	7	0	0		1,722,000	29
Blue Nile	Al kurmuk	195,181	29,277	15	87,831	45	48,795	25	29,277	15	0	0	3	78,072	40
	Ar rusayris	278,768	69,692	25	125,446	45	55,754	20	27,877	10	0	0	3	83,630	30
	At tadamon - bn	136,951	47,933	35	54,780	40	27,390	20	6,848	5	0	0	3	34,238	25
	Baw	189,736	37,947	20	85,381	45	47,434	25	18,974	10	0	0	3	66,408	35
	Ed damazine	351,026	105,308	30	157,962	45	70,205	20	17,551	5	0	0	3	87,757	25
	Geisan	154,953	46,486	30	61,981	40	30,991	20	15,495	10	0	0	3	46,486	30
	Wad al mahi	109,618	10,962	10	49,328	45	38,366	35	10,962	10	0	0	3	49,328	45
	Blue Nile Total	1,416,233	347,605	25	622,710	44	318,935	23	126,984	9	0	0		445,919	31
Central Darfur	Azum	139,521	27,904	20	41,856	30	41,856	30	27,904	20	0	0	4	69,761	50
	Bendasi	123,348	18,502	15	43,172	35	37,004	30	24,670	20	0	0	4	61,674	50
	Gharb jabal marrah	267,447	40,117	15	66,862	25	93,606	35	66,862	25	0	0	4	160,468	60
	Mukjar	160,221	32,044	20	48,066	30	48,066	30	32,044	20	0	0	4	80,111	50
	Shamal jabal marrah	214,884	32,233	15	64,465	30	64,465	30	53,721	25	0	0	4	118,186	55
	Um dukhun	175,008	35,002	20	70,003	40	52,502	30	17,501	10	0	0	3	70,003	40
	Wadi salih	347,459	52,119	15	121,611	35	121,611	35	52,119	15	0	0	3	173,730	50
	Wasat jabal marrah	167,781	25,167	15	50,334	30	58,723	35	33,556	20	0	0	4	92,280	55
	Zalingi	306,150	30,615	10	91,845	30	107,153	35	76,538	25	0	0	4	183,690	60
	Central Darfur Total	1,901,819	293,703	15	598,215	31	624,988	33	384,914	20	0	0		1,009,902	53
East Darfur	Abu jabrah	96,632	14,495	15	28,990	30	38,653	40	14,495	15	0	0	3	53,148	55
	Abu karinka	176,199	44,050	25	44,050	25	61,670	35	26,430	15	0	0	3	88,100	50
	Adila	142,189	21,328	15	49,766	35	49,766	35	21,328	15	0	0	3	71,095	50
	Al firdous	111,196	22,239	20	27,799	25	44,478	40	16,679	15	0	0	3	61,158	55
	Assalaya	139,797	27,959	20	41,939	30	41,939	30	27,959	20	0	0	4	69,899	50
	Bahr al arab	193,942	48,486	25	38,788	20	58,183	30	48,486	25	0	0	4	106,668	55
	El daein	161,289	32,258	20	40,322	25	56,451	35	32,258	20	0	0	4	88,709	55
	Shiaria	81,211	12,182	15	24,363	30	24,363	30	20,303	25	0	0	4	44,666	55
	Yassin	73,659	11,049	15	18,415	25	25,781	35	18,415	25	0	0	4	44,195	60
	East Darfur Total	1,176,114	234,045	20	314,432	27	401,284	34	226,353	19	0	0		627,636	53

Population table (July - September 2023) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
Gedaref	Al butanah	148,673	44,602	30	52,036	35	44,602	30	7,434	5	0	0	3	52,036	35
	Al fao	375,041	131,264	35	168,768	45	75,008	20	0	0	0	0	3	75,008	20
	Al fashaga	131,271	39,381	30	52,508	40	32,818	25	6,564	5	0	0	3	39,381	30
	Al galabat al gharbyah - kassab	196,846	59,054	30	78,738	40	49,212	25	9,842	5	0	0	3	59,054	30
	Al mafaza	131,980	32,995	25	52,792	40	39,594	30	6,599	5	0	0	3	46,193	35
	Al qureisha	164,629	32,926	20	74,083	45	49,389	30	8,231	5	0	0	3	57,620	35
	Ar rahad	293,428	88,028	30	117,371	40	73,357	25	14,671	5	0	0	3	88,028	30
	Basundah	109,580	27,395	25	43,832	40	32,874	30	5,479	5	0	0	3	38,353	35
	Galaa al nahal	143,267	28,653	20	64,470	45	42,980	30	7,163	5	0	0	3	50,143	35
	Galabat ash-shargiah	242,162	72,649	30	96,865	40	72,649	30	0	0	0	0	3	72,649	30
	Madeinat al gedaref	609,726	213,404	35	274,377	45	121,945	20	0	0	0	0	3	121,945	20
	Wasat al gedaref	242,308	72,692	30	96,923	40	60,577	25	12,115	5	0	0	3	72,692	30
	Gedaref Total	2,788,911	843,044	30	1,172,764	42	695,004	25	78,099	3	0	0		773,103	28
Kassala	Hamashkoreib	403,014	60,452	15	120,904	30	141,055	35	80,603	20	0	0	4	221,658	55
	Kassala	502,358	100,472	20	175,825	35	175,825	35	50,236	10	0	0	3	226,061	45
	New Halfa	350,857	70,171	20	122,800	35	122,800	35	35,086	10	0	0	3	157,886	45
	North Delta	146,891	22,034	15	44,067	30	51,412	35	29,378	20	0	0	4	80,790	55
	Rural Al-Girba	163,670	32,734	20	57,285	35	57,285	35	16,367	10	0	0	3	73,652	45
	Rural Aroma	162,431	32,486	20	48,729	30	64,972	40	16,243	10	0	0	3	81,216	50
	Rural kassala	125,683	25,137	20	31,421	25	56,557	45	12,568	10	0	0	3	69,126	55
	Rural River Atbara	217,118	21,712	10	75,991	35	97,703	45	21,712	10	0	0	3	119,415	55
	Rural Wad Elhilaiw	133,683	20,052	15	53,473	40	46,789	35	13,368	10	0	0	3	60,157	45
	Rural West Kassala	246,654	61,664	25	73,996	30	98,662	40	12,333	5	0	0	3	110,994	45
	Talkook	434,098	65,115	15	151,934	35	173,639	40	43,410	10	0	0	3	217,049	50
	Kassala Total	2,886,457	512,028	18	956,426	33	1,086,699	38	331,304	11	0	0		1,418,003	49
Khartoum	Bahri	664,728	132,946	20	166,182	25	232,655	35	132,946	20	0	0	4	365,600	55
	Jebel awlia	1,454,050	290,810	20	290,810	20	654,323	45	218,108	15	0	0	3	872,430	60
	Karrari	1,303,459	260,692	20	325,865	25	521,384	40	195,519	15	0	0	3	716,902	55
	Khartoum	615,305	61,531	10	153,826	25	246,122	40	153,826	25	0	0	4	399,948	65
	Sharg an neel	1,239,211	247,842	20	433,724	35	309,803	25	247,842	20	0	0	4	557,645	45
	Um bada	1,657,923	331,585	20	331,585	20	663,169	40	331,585	20	0	0	4	994,754	60
	Um durman	520,990	104,198	20	130,248	25	156,297	30	130,248	25	0	0	4	286,545	55
	Khartoum Total	7,455,666	1,429,603	19	1,832,239	25	2,783,752	37	1,410,073	19	0	0		4,193,824	56

Population table (July - September 2023) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
North Darfur	Al fasher	609,270	91,391	15	213,245	35	182,781	30	121,854	20	0	0	4	304,635	50
	Al koma	28,047	4,207	15	11,219	40	7,012	25	5,609	20	0	0	4	12,621	45
	Al leit	134,305	20,146	15	60,437	45	40,292	30	13,431	10	0	0	3	53,722	40
	Al malha	97,988	19,598	20	39,195	40	19,598	20	19,598	20	0	0	4	39,195	40
	As serief	66,668	16,667	25	26,667	40	16,667	25	6,667	10	0	0	3	23,334	35
	At tawisha	107,951	32,385	30	37,783	35	26,988	25	10,795	10	0	0	3	37,783	35
	At tina	42,339	8,468	20	19,053	45	10,585	25	4,234	10	0	0	3	14,819	35
	Dar as salam	132,634	33,159	25	46,422	35	33,159	25	19,895	15	0	0	3	53,054	40
	Kebkabiya	210,325	31,549	15	84,130	40	52,581	25	42,065	20	0	0	4	94,646	45
	Kelemando	77,871	19,468	25	31,148	40	19,468	25	7,787	10	0	0	3	27,255	35
	Kernoi	105,338	21,068	20	36,868	35	31,601	30	15,801	15	0	0	3	47,402	45
	Kutum	236,109	59,027	25	70,833	30	59,027	25	47,222	20	0	0	4	106,249	45
	Melit	175,687	43,922	25	61,490	35	52,706	30	17,569	10	0	0	3	70,275	40
	Saraf omra	170,469	42,617	25	68,188	40	42,617	25	17,047	10	0	0	3	59,664	35
	Tawila	78,145	11,722	15	27,351	35	23,444	30	15,629	20	0	0	4	39,073	50
	Um baru	119,532	29,883	25	47,813	40	29,883	25	11,953	10	0	0	3	41,836	35
	Um kadadah	137,732	34,433	25	48,206	35	34,433	25	20,660	15	0	0	3	55,093	40
	North Darfur Tot	2,530,410	519,708	21	930,047	37	682,840	27	397,815	16	0	0		1,080,655	43
North Kordofan	Ar rahad	174,843	43,711	25	78,679	45	34,969	20	17,484	10	0	0	3	52,453	30
	Bara	200,399	40,080	20	70,140	35	60,120	30	30,060	15	0	0	3	90,180	45
	Gebrat al sheikh	249,763	49,953	20	87,417	35	87,417	35	24,976	10	0	0	3	112,393	45
	Gharb bara	195,283	39,057	20	68,349	35	68,349	35	19,528	10	0	0	3	87,877	45
	Sheikan	579,603	86,940	15	144,901	25	202,861	35	144,901	25	0	0	4	347,762	60
	Soudari	292,426	58,485	20	87,728	30	102,349	35	43,864	15	0	0	3	146,213	50
	Um dam haj ahmed	144,657	28,931	20	65,096	45	36,164	25	14,466	10	0	0	3	50,630	35
	Um rawaba	387,019	77,404	20	193,510	50	96,755	25	19,351	5	0	0	3	116,106	30
	North Kordofan Tot	2,223,993	424,561	19	795,819	36	688,984	31	314,630	14	0	0		1,003,614	45
Northern	Ad dabbah	286,079	42,912	15	128,736	45	71,520	25	42,912	15	0	0	3	114,432	40
	Al burgaig	170,030	51,009	30	85,015	50	25,505	15	8,502	5	0	0	3	34,006	20
	Al golid	158,575	47,573	30	79,288	50	23,786	15	7,929	5	0	0	3	31,715	20
	Delgo	107,266	21,453	20	58,996	55	16,090	15	10,727	10	0	0	3	26,817	25
	Dongola	273,361	82,008	30	136,681	50	41,004	15	13,668	5	0	0	3	54,672	20
	Halfa	99,787	9,979	10	64,862	65	14,968	15	9,979	10	0	0	3	24,947	25
	Merwoe	291,858	72,965	25	131,336	45	58,372	20	29,186	10	0	0	3	87,557	30
	Northern Total	1,386,956	327,898	24	684,913	49	251,244	18	122,901	9	0	0		374,145	27
Red Sea	Agig	88,218	17,644	20	30,876	35	30,876	35	8,822	10	0	0	3	39,698	45
	Al Gunub and Awleb	131,842	26,368	20	52,737	40	39,553	30	13,184	10	0	0	3	52,737	40
	Dordieb	66,951	13,390	20	30,128	45	20,085	30	3,348	5	0	0	3	23,433	35
	Halaib	29,175	5,835	20	7,294	25	13,129	45	2,918	10	0	0	3	16,046	55
	Haya	328,181	65,636	20	114,863	35	131,272	40	16,409	5	0	0	3	147,681	45
	Jubayt elmaaadin	113,125	22,625	20	50,906	45	33,938	30	5,656	5	0	0	3	39,594	35
	Port sudan	394,388	118,316	30	216,913	55	39,439	10	19,719	5	0	0	2	59,158	15
	Sawakin	94,418	28,325	30	47,209	50	14,163	15	4,721	5	0	0	3	14,163	15
	Sinkat	198,538	59,561	30	89,342	45	39,708	20	9,927	5	0	0	3	49,635	25
	Tawkar	187,555	37,511	20	84,400	45	56,267	30	9,378	5	0	0	3	65,644	35
	Red Sea Total	1,632,391	395,213	24	724,669	44	418,428	26	94,081	6	0	0		507,789	31

Population table (July - September 2023) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
River Nile	Abu hamad	137,297	54,919	40	54,919	40	20,595	15	6,865	5	0	0	3	27,459	20
	Ad damar	510,446	178,656	35	229,701	45	76,567	15	25,522	5	0	0	3	102,089	20
	Al buhaira	90,725	36,290	40	40,826	45	9,073	10	4,536	5	0	0	2	13,609	15
	Al matama	315,582	126,233	40	126,233	40	47,337	15	15,779	5	0	0	3	63,116	20
	Atbara	270,468	94,664	35	121,711	45	40,570	15	13,523	5	0	0	3	54,094	20
	Barbar	264,279	105,712	40	118,926	45	39,642	15	0	0	0	0	2	39,642	15
	Shendi	499,231	174,731	35	224,654	45	74,885	15	24,962	5	0	0	3	99,846	20
	River Nile Total	2,088,028	771,204	37	916,969	44	308,668	15	91,187	4	0	0		399,855	19
Sennar	Abu hujar	244,201	73,260	30	85,470	35	73,260	30	12,210	5	0	0	3	85,470	35
	Ad dali	144,317	43,295	30	43,295	30	50,511	35	7,216	5	0	0	3	57,727	40
	Ad dinder	348,389	104,517	30	139,356	40	69,678	20	34,839	10	0	0	3	104,517	30
	As suki	399,249	119,775	30	199,625	50	59,887	15	19,962	5	0	0	3	79,850	20
	Sennar	550,603	220,241	40	165,181	30	137,651	25	27,530	5	0	0	3	165,181	30
	Sharg sennar	416,899	145,915	35	104,225	25	125,070	30	41,690	10	0	0	3	166,760	40
	Sinja	299,923	104,973	35	104,973	35	59,985	20	29,992	10	0	0	3	89,977	30
	Sennar Total	2,403,581	811,976	34	842,124	35	576,041	24	173,440	7	0	0		749,481	31
South Darfur	Al radoum	165,328	41,332	25	57,865	35	49,598	30	16,533	10	0	0	3	66,131	40
	Al wihda	69,263	10,389	15	17,316	25	24,242	35	17,316	25	0	0	4	41,558	60
	As salam - sd	120,099	24,020	20	30,025	25	42,035	35	24,020	20	0	0	4	66,054	55
	As sunta	161,440	32,288	20	48,432	30	56,504	35	24,216	15	0	0	3	80,720	50
	Beliel	359,468	53,920	15	89,867	25	125,814	35	89,867	25	0	0	4	215,681	60
	Buram	182,559	36,512	20	45,640	25	63,896	35	36,512	20	0	0	4	100,407	55
	Damso	178,559	44,640	25	53,568	30	53,568	30	26,784	15	0	0	3	80,352	45
	Ed al fursan	262,527	65,632	25	105,011	40	65,632	25	26,253	10	0	0	3	91,884	35
	Gereida	180,822	27,123	15	54,247	30	72,329	40	27,123	15	0	0	3	99,452	55
	Kas	248,249	62,062	25	62,062	25	99,300	40	24,825	10	0	0	3	124,125	50
	Kateila	141,470	35,368	25	49,515	35	42,441	30	14,147	10	0	0	3	56,588	40
	Kubum	227,605	56,901	25	79,662	35	68,282	30	22,761	10	0	0	3	91,042	40
	Mershing	101,273	20,255	20	25,318	25	30,382	30	25,318	25	0	0	4	55,700	55
	Nitega	127,130	19,070	15	38,139	30	38,139	30	31,783	25	0	0	4	69,922	55
	Nyala janoub	288,539	-	0	86,562	30	115,416	40	86,562	30	0	0	4	201,977	70
	Nyala shimal	402,888	-	0	100,722	25	181,300	45	120,866	30	0	0	4	302,166	75
	Rehaid albirdi	245,480	49,096	20	73,644	30	73,644	30	49,096	20	0	0	4	122,740	50
	Sharg aj jabal	14,826	1,483	10	2,965	20	6,672	45	3,707	25	0	0	4	10,378	70
	Shattaya	57,044	11,409	20	17,113	30	19,965	35	8,557	15	0	0	3	28,522	50
	Tulus	325,174	65,035	20	113,811	35	113,811	35	32,517	10	0	0	3	146,328	45
	Um dafoug	77,796	19,449	25	23,339	30	27,229	35	7,780	10	0	0	3	35,008	45
	South Darfur Total	3,937,539	675,982	17	1,174,821	30	1,370,196	35	716,540	18	0	0		2,086,736	53

Population table (July - September 2023) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
South Kordofan	Abassiya	146,159	21,924	15	29,232	20	58,464	40	36,540	25	0	0	4	95,003	65
	Abu jubayhah	207,046	31,057	15	72,466	35	82,818	40	20,705	10	0	0	3	103,523	50
	Abu kershola	113,716	28,429	25	28,429	25	34,115	30	22,743	20	0	0	4	56,858	50
	Al buram	176,578	26,487	15	35,316	20	70,631	40	44,145	25	0	0	4	114,776	65
	Al leri	44,623	8,925	20	11,156	25	15,618	35	8,925	20	0	0	4	24,543	55
	Al quoz	131,931	26,386	20	39,579	30	39,579	30	26,386	20	0	0	4	65,966	50
	Ar rashad	74,077	14,815	20	22,223	30	25,927	35	11,112	15	0	0	3	37,039	50
	Ar reif ash shargi	68,149	13,630	20	20,445	30	23,852	35	10,222	15	0	0	3	34,075	50
	At tadamon - sk	89,001	17,800	20	26,700	30	31,150	35	13,350	15	0	0	3	44,501	50
	Delami	55,750	13,938	25	13,938	25	22,300	40	5,575	10	0	0	3	27,875	50
	Dilling	242,289	36,343	15	48,458	20	96,916	40	60,572	25	0	0	4	157,488	65
	Ghadeer	58,074	11,615	20	17,422	30	23,230	40	5,807	10	0	0	3	29,037	50
	Habila - sk	78,038	15,608	20	23,411	30	23,411	30	15,608	20	0	0	4	39,019	50
	Heiban	250,267	62,567	25	62,567	25	100,107	40	25,027	10	0	0	3	125,134	50
	Kadugli	166,611	24,992	15	33,322	20	66,644	40	41,653	25	0	0	4	108,297	65
	Talawdi	45,398	9,080	20	11,350	25	18,159	40	6,810	15	0	0	3	24,969	55
	Um durein	129,947	19,492	15	25,989	20	51,979	40	32,487	25	0	0	4	84,466	65
	South Kordofan Total	**2,077,654**	**383,086**	**18**	**522,002**	**25**	**784,901**	**38**	**387,665**	**19**	**0**	**0**		**1,172,566**	**56**
West Darfur	Ag geneina	679,249	33,962	5	169,812	25	305,662	45	169,812	25	0	0	4	475,474	70
	Beida	236,162	23,616	10	70,849	30	82,657	35	59,041	25	0	0	4	141,697	60
	Foro baranga	90,613	9,061	10	22,653	25	36,245	40	22,653	25	0	0	4	58,898	65
	Habila - wd	135,932	20,390	15	40,780	30	54,373	40	20,390	15	0	0	3	74,763	55
	Jebel moon	70,577	10,587	15	17,644	25	28,231	40	14,115	20	0	0	4	42,346	60
	Kereneik	413,940	41,394	10	124,182	30	165,576	40	82,788	20	0	0	4	248,364	60
	Kulbus	63,239	9,486	15	22,134	35	22,134	35	9,486	15	0	0	3	31,620	50
	Sirba	201,852	30,278	15	60,556	30	80,741	40	30,278	15	0	0	3	111,019	55
	West Darfur Total	**1,891,564**	**178,774**	**10**	**528,609**	**28**	**775,618**	**41**	**408,563**	**21**	**0**	**0**		**1,184,181**	**62**
West Kordofan	Abu zabad	117,298	17,595	15	46,919	40	29,325	25	23,460	20	0	0	4	52,784	45
	Abyei	128,025	12,803	10	57,611	45	32,006	25	25,605	20	0	0	4	57,611	45
	Al dibab	83,022	16,604	20	29,058	35	20,756	25	16,604	20	0	0	4	37,360	45
	Al idia	148,678	22,302	15	66,905	45	37,170	25	22,302	15	0	0	3	59,471	40
	Al khiwai	94,801	18,960	20	33,180	35	28,440	30	14,220	15	0	0	3	42,660	45
	Al lagowa	103,159	20,632	20	41,264	40	20,632	20	20,632	20	0	0	4	41,264	40
	Al meiram	55,988	8,398	15	22,395	40	16,796	30	8,398	15	0	0	3	25,195	45
	An nuhud	278,680	83,604	30	69,670	25	83,604	30	41,802	15	0	0	3	125,406	45
	As salam - wk	119,060	23,812	20	53,577	45	23,812	20	17,859	15	0	0	3	41,671	35
	As sunut	147,528	36,882	25	51,635	35	36,882	25	22,129	15	0	0	3	59,011	40
	Babanusa	60,997	9,150	15	21,349	35	21,349	35	9,150	15	0	0	3	30,499	50
	Ghubaish	159,464	39,866	25	55,812	35	39,866	25	23,920	15	0	0	3	63,786	40
	Keilak	78,872	11,831	15	27,605	35	23,662	30	15,774	20	0	0	4	39,436	50
	Wad bandah	160,100	48,030	30	48,030	30	40,025	25	24,015	15	0	0	3	64,040	40
	West Kordofan Total	**1,735,672**	**370,468**	**21**	**625,011**	**36**	**454,324**	**26**	**285,870**	**16**	**0**	**0**		**740,193**	**43**

Population table (July - September 2023) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
White Nile	Ad diwaim	542,913	162,874	30	244,311	45	81,437	15	54,291	10	0	0	3	135,728	25
	Aj jabalain	443,695	155,293	35	177,478	40	66,554	15	44,370	10	0	0	3	110,924	25
	Al gitaina	422,675	147,936	35	190,204	45	63,401	15	21,134	5	0	0	3	84,535	20
	As salam / ar rawat	407,426	122,228	30	162,970	40	81,485	20	40,743	10	0	0	3	122,228	30
	Guli / Kosti	435,546	130,664	30	195,996	45	65,332	15	43,555	10	0	0	3	108,887	25
	Rabak	400,013	140,005	35	160,005	40	80,003	20	20,001	5	0	0	3	100,003	25
	Tendalti	248,329	74,499	30	99,332	40	49,666	20	24,833	10	0	0	3	74,499	30
	Um rimta	207,421	62,226	30	82,968	40	41,484	20	20,742	10	0	0	3	62,226	30
	White Nile Total	**3,108,018**	**995,725**	**32**	**1,313,264**	**42**	**529,362**	**17**	**269,667**	**9**	**0**	**0**		**799,030**	**26**
Grand Total		**48,579,711**	**11,194,025**	**23**	**17,092,334**	**35**	**14,037,556**	**29**	**6,255,796**	**13**	**0**	**0**		**20,288,631**	**42**

Population table (October 2023 - February 2024)

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
Aj Jazirah	Al hasahisa	991,563	347,047	35	446,203	45	148,734	15	49,578	5	0	0	3	198,313	20
	Al kamlin	713,796	249,829	35	249,828	35	178,449	25	35,690	5	0	0	3	214,139	30
	Al manaqil	912,056	319,220	35	410,425	45	136,808	15	45,603	5	0	0	3	182,411	20
	Al qurashi	544,288	217,715	40	217,715	40	81,643	15	27,214	5	0	0	3	108,858	20
	Janub aj jazirah	913,139	319,599	35	410,913	45	136,971	15	45,657	5	0	0	3	182,628	20
	Medani al kubra	714,190	285,676	40	321,386	45	107,129	15	0	0	0	0	2	107,129	15
	Sharg aj jazirah	761,212	266,424	35	304,485	40	152,242	20	38,061	5	0	0	3	190,303	25
	Um algura	388,461	116,538	30	155,384	40	97,115	25	19,423	5	0	0	3	116,538	30
	Aj Jazirah Total	5,938,705	2,122,048	36	2,516,340	42	1,039,092	17	261,226	4	0	0		1,300,318	22
Blue Nile	Al kurmuk	195,181	39,036	20	97,591	50	39,036	20	19,518	10	0	0	3	58,554	30
	Ar rusayris	278,768	125,446	45	111,507	40	27,877	10	13,938	5	0	0	2	41,815	15
	At tadamon - bn	136,951	68,476	50	47,933	35	13,695	10	6,848	5	0	0	2	20,543	15
	Baw	189,736	56,921	30	85,381	45	37,947	20	9,487	5	0	0	3	47,434	25
	Ed damazine	351,026	175,513	50	122,859	35	35,103	10	17,551	5	0	0	2	52,654	15
	Geisan	154,953	54,234	35	69,729	45	23,243	15	7,748	5	0	0	3	30,991	20
	Wad al mahi	109,618	27,405	25	43,847	40	32,885	30	5,481	5	0	0	3	38,366	35
	Blue Nile Total	1,416,233	547,029	39	578,847	41	209,786	15	80,571	6	0	0		290,357	21
Central Darfur	Azum	139,521	34,880	25	55,808	40	34,880	25	13,952	10	0	0	3	48,832	35
	Bendasi	123,348	24,670	20	49,339	40	37,004	30	12,335	10	0	0	3	49,339	40
	Gharb jabal marrah	267,447	53,489	20	93,606	35	80,234	30	40,117	15	0	0	3	120,351	45
	Mukjar	160,221	32,044	20	72,099	45	40,055	25	16,022	10	0	0	3	56,077	35
	Shamal jabal marrah	214,884	42,977	20	85,954	40	53,721	25	32,233	15	0	0	3	85,954	40
	Um dukhun	175,008	43,752	25	87,504	50	35,002	20	8,750	5	0	0	3	43,752	25
	Wadi salih	347,459	86,865	25	138,984	40	104,238	30	17,373	5	0	0	3	121,611	35
	Wasat jabal marrah	167,781	25,167	15	67,112	40	50,334	30	25,167	15	0	0	3	75,501	45
	Zalingi	306,150	61,230	20	107,153	35	91,845	30	45,923	15	0	0	3	137,768	45
	Central Darfur Total	1,901,819	405,074	21	757,560	40	527,314	28	211,872	11	0	0		739,185	39
East Darfur	Abu jabrah	96,632	19,326	20	38,653	40	28,990	30	9,663	10	0	0	3	38,653	40
	Abu karinka	176,199	35,240	20	61,670	35	61,670	35	17,620	10	0	0	3	79,290	45
	Adila	142,189	28,438	20	56,876	40	42,657	30	14,219	10	0	0	3	56,876	40
	Al firdous	111,196	27,799	25	38,919	35	33,359	30	11,120	10	0	0	3	44,478	40
	Assalaya	139,797	41,939	30	48,929	35	34,949	25	13,980	10	0	0	3	48,929	35
	Bahr al arab	193,942	48,486	25	48,486	25	58,183	30	38,788	20	0	0	4	96,971	50
	El daein	161,289	24,193	15	56,451	35	64,516	40	16,129	10	0	0	3	80,645	50
	Shiaria	81,211	20,303	25	24,363	30	20,303	25	16,242	20	0	0	4	36,545	45
	Yassin	73,659	18,415	25	18,415	25	22,098	30	14,732	20	0	0	4	36,830	50
	East Darfur Total	1,176,114	264,138	23	392,760	33	366,723	31	152,493	13	0	0		519,215	44

Population table (October 2023 - February 2024) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
Gedaref	Al butanah	148,673	66,903	45	59,469	40	22,301	15	0	0	0	0	2	22,301	15
	Al fao	375,041	150,016	40	168,768	45	56,256	15	0	0	0	0	2	56,256	15
	Al fashaga	131,271	59,072	45	52,508	40	19,691	15	0	0	0	0	2	19,691	15
	Al galabat al gharbyah - kassab	196,846	68,896	35	88,581	45	39,369	20	0	0	0	0	3	39,369	20
	Al mafaza	131,980	46,193	35	52,792	40	26,396	20	6,599	5	0	0	3	32,995	25
	Al qureisha	164,629	65,852	40	49,389	30	49,389	30	0	0	0	0	3	49,389	30
	Ar rahad	293,428	102,700	35	132,043	45	58,686	20	0	0	0	0	3	58,686	20
	Basundah	109,580	38,353	35	38,353	35	32,874	30	0	0	0	0	3	32,874	30
	Galaa al nahal	143,267	42,980	30	57,307	40	42,980	30	0	0	0	0	3	42,980	30
	Galabat ash-shargiah	242,162	84,757	35	96,865	40	60,541	25	0	0	0	0	3	60,541	25
	Madeinat al gedaref	609,726	274,377	45	243,890	40	91,459	15	0	0	0	0	2	91,459	15
	Wasat al gedaref	242,308	96,923	40	109,039	45	36,346	15	0	0	0	0	2	36,346	15
	Gedaref Total	2,788,911	1,097,021	39	1,149,004	41	536,287	19	6,599	0	0	0		542,886	19
Kassala	Hamashkoreib	403,014	60,452	15	141,055	35	120,904	30	80,603	20	0	0	4	201,507	50
	Kassala	502,358	125,590	25	175,825	35	175,825	35	25,118	5	0	0	3	200,943	40
	New Halfa	350,857	87,714	25	140,343	40	105,257	30	17,543	5	0	0	3	122,800	35
	North Delta	146,891	22,034	15	51,412	35	58,756	40	14,689	10	0	0	3	73,446	50
	Rural Al-Girba	163,670	40,918	25	57,285	35	57,285	35	8,184	5	0	0	3	65,468	40
	Rural Aroma	162,431	24,365	15	56,851	35	56,851	35	24,365	15	0	0	3	81,216	50
	Rural kassala	125,683	31,421	25	43,989	35	43,989	35	6,284	5	0	0	3	50,273	40
	Rural River Atbara	217,118	32,568	15	75,991	35	97,703	45	10,856	5	0	0	3	108,559	50
	Rural Wad Elhilaiw	133,683	20,052	15	60,157	45	46,789	35	6,684	5	0	0	3	53,473	40
	Rural West Kassala	246,654	61,664	25	86,329	35	86,329	35	12,333	5	0	0	3	98,662	40
	Talkook	434,098	65,115	15	173,639	40	151,934	35	43,410	10	0	0	3	195,344	45
	Kassala Total	2,886,457	571,891	20	1,062,876	37	1,001,623	35	250,068	9	0	0		1,251,690	43
Khartoum	Bahri	664,728	132,946	20	232,655	35	232,655	35	66,473	10	0	0	3	299,128	45
	Jebel awlia	1,454,050	363,513	25	436,215	30	508,918	35	145,405	10	0	0	3	654,323	45
	Karrari	1,303,459	325,865	25	521,384	40	325,865	25	130,346	10	0	0	3	456,211	35
	Khartoum	615,305	153,826	25	184,592	30	184,592	30	92,296	15	0	0	3	276,887	45
	Sharg an neel	1,239,211	309,803	25	495,684	40	247,842	20	185,882	15	0	0	3	433,724	35
	Um bada	1,657,923	331,585	20	497,377	30	580,273	35	248,688	15	0	0	3	828,962	50
	Um durman	520,990	130,248	25	182,347	35	156,297	30	52,099	10	0	0	3	208,396	40
	Khartoum Total	7,455,666	1,747,784	23	2,550,253	34	2,236,441	30	921,189	12	0	0		3,157,629	42

Population table (October 2023 - February 2024) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
North Darfur	Al fasher	609,270	121,854	20	243,708	40	152,318	25	91,391	15	0	0	3	243,708	40
	Al koma	28,047	8,414	30	11,219	40	5,609	20	2,805	10	0	0	3	8,414	30
	Al leit	134,305	53,722	40	60,437	45	13,431	10	6,715	5	0	0	2	20,146	15
	Al malha	97,988	29,396	30	34,296	35	24,497	25	9,799	10	0	0	3	34,296	35
	As serief	66,668	26,667	40	30,001	45	6,667	10	3,333	5	0	0	2	10,000	15
	At tawisha	107,951	43,180	40	37,783	35	21,590	20	5,398	5	0	0	3	26,988	25
	At tina	42,339	12,702	30	16,936	40	8,468	20	4,234	10	0	0	3	12,702	30
	Dar as salam	132,634	53,054	40	59,685	45	13,263	10	6,632	5	0	0	2	19,895	15
	Kebkabiya	210,325	52,581	25	84,130	40	42,065	20	31,549	15	0	0	3	73,614	35
	Kelemando	77,871	23,361	30	35,042	45	11,681	15	7,787	10	0	0	3	19,468	25
	Kernoi	105,338	31,601	30	42,135	40	21,068	20	10,534	10	0	0	3	31,601	30
	Kutum	236,109	70,833	30	94,444	40	47,222	20	23,611	10	0	0	3	70,833	30
	Melit	175,687	61,490	35	70,275	40	35,137	20	8,784	5	0	0	3	43,922	25
	Saraf omra	170,469	68,188	40	76,711	45	17,047	10	8,523	5	0	0	2	25,570	15
	Tawila	78,145	19,536	25	27,351	35	23,444	30	7,815	10	0	0	3	31,258	40
	Um baru	119,532	41,836	35	53,789	45	17,930	15	5,977	5	0	0	3	23,906	20
	Um kadadah	137,732	55,093	40	48,206	35	20,660	15	13,773	10	0	0	3	34,433	25
	North Darfur Tot	2,530,410	773,509	31	1,026,147	41	482,095	19	248,658	10	0	0		730,754	29
North Kordofan	Ar rahad	174,843	78,679	45	69,937	40	26,226	15	0	0	0	0	2	26,226	15
	Bara	200,399	60,120	30	110,219	55	20,040	10	10,020	5	0	0	2	30,060	15
	Gebrat al sheikh	249,763	74,929	30	112,393	45	49,953	20	12,488	5	0	0	3	62,441	25
	Gharb bara	195,283	87,877	45	78,113	40	29,292	15	0	0	0	0	2	29,292	15
	Sheikan	579,603	144,901	25	231,841	40	144,901	25	57,960	10	0	0	3	202,861	35
	Soudari	292,426	73,107	25	116,970	40	73,107	25	29,243	10	0	0	3	102,349	35
	Um dam haj ahmed	144,657	36,164	25	57,863	40	36,164	25	14,466	10	0	0	3	50,630	35
	Um rawaba	387,019	96,755	25	154,808	40	96,755	25	38,702	10	0	0	3	135,457	35
	North Kordofan Tot	2,223,993	652,532	29	932,145	42	476,438	21	162,879	7	0	0		639,316	29
Northern	Ad dabbah	286,079	114,432	40	114,432	40	42,912	15	14,304	5	0	0	3	57,216	20
	Al burgaig	170,030	68,012	40	76,514	45	17,003	10	8,502	5	0	0	2	25,505	15
	Al golid	158,575	71,359	45	63,430	40	15,858	10	7,929	5	0	0	2	23,786	15
	Delgo	107,266	32,180	30	58,996	55	10,727	10	5,363	5	0	0	2	16,090	15
	Dongola	273,361	95,676	35	123,012	45	41,004	15	13,668	5	0	0	3	54,672	20
	Halfa	99,787	24,947	25	54,883	55	14,968	15	4,989	5	0	0	3	19,957	20
	Merwoe	291,858	87,557	30	145,929	50	43,779	15	14,593	5	0	0	3	58,372	20
	Northern Total	1,386,956	494,163	36	637,196	46	186,250	13	69,348	5	0	0		255,598	18
Red Sea	Agig	88,218	22,055	25	35,287	40	26,465	30	4,411	5	0	0	3	30,876	35
	Al Gunub and Awleb	131,842	32,961	25	59,329	45	32,961	25	6,592	5	0	0	3	39,553	30
	Dordieb	66,951	16,738	25	33,476	50	13,390	20	3,348	5	0	0	3	16,738	25
	Halaib	29,175	5,835	20	11,670	40	10,211	35	1,459	5	0	0	3	11,670	40
	Haya	328,181	82,045	25	131,272	40	98,454	30	16,409	5	0	0	3	114,863	35
	Jubayt elmaaadin	113,125	28,281	25	50,906	45	28,281	25	5,656	5	0	0	3	33,938	30
	Port sudan	394,388	138,036	35	216,913	55	39,439	10	0	0	0	0	2	39,439	10
	Sawakin	94,418	33,046	35	47,209	50	9,442	10	4,721	5	0	0	2	14,163	15
	Sinkat	198,538	59,561	30	89,342	45	39,708	20	9,927	5	0	0	3	49,635	25
	Tawkar	187,555	46,889	25	93,778	50	37,511	20	9,378	5	0	0	3	46,889	25
	Red Sea Total	1,632,391	465,447	28	769,182	47	335,862	21	61,900	4	0	0		397,762	25

Population table (October 2023 - February 2024) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
River Nile	Abu hamad	137,297	68,649	50	54,919	40	13,730	10	0	0	0	0	2	13,730	10
	Ad damar	510,446	255,223	50	204,178	40	51,045	10	0	0	0	0	2	51,045	10
	Al buhaira	90,725	31,754	35	36,290	40	18,145	20	4,536	5	0	0	3	22,681	25
	Al matama	315,582	110,454	35	173,570	55	31,558	10	0	0	0	0	2	31,558	10
	Atbara	270,468	108,187	40	135,234	50	27,047	10	0	0	0	0	2	27,047	10
	Barbar	264,279	105,712	40	132,140	50	26,428	10	0	0	0	0	2	26,428	10
	Shendi	499,231	149,769	30	274,577	55	49,923	10	24,962	5	0	0	2	74,885	15
	River Nile Total	2,088,028	829,747	40	1,010,908	49	217,875	10	29,498	1	0	0		247,373	12
Sennar	Abu hujar	244,201	97,680	40	85,470	35	48,840	20	12,210	5	0	0	3	61,050	25
	Ad dali	144,317	43,295	30	50,511	35	36,079	25	14,432	10	0	0	3	50,511	35
	Ad dinder	348,389	139,356	40	139,356	40	52,258	15	17,419	5	0	0	3	69,678	20
	As suki	399,249	179,662	45	179,662	45	39,925	10	-	0	0	0	2	39,925	10
	Sennar	550,603	302,832	55	165,181	30	55,060	10	27,530	5	0	0	2	82,590	15
	Sharg sennar	416,899	166,760	40	187,605	45	41,690	10	20,845	5	0	0	2	62,535	15
	Sinja	299,923	134,965	45	119,969	40	44,988	15	0	0	0	0	2	44,988	15
	Sennar Total	2,403,581	1,064,550	44	927,754	39	318,841	13	92,436	4	0	0		411,278	17
South Darfur	Al radoum	165,328	41,332	25	74,398	45	41,332	25	8,266	5	0	0	3	49,598	30
	Al wihda	69,263	17,316	25	24,242	35	20,779	30	6,926	10	0	0	3	27,705	40
	As salam - sd	120,099	36,030	30	42,035	35	30,025	25	12,010	10	0	0	3	42,035	35
	As sunta	161,440	40,360	25	64,576	40	48,432	30	8,072	5	0	0	3	56,504	35
	Beliel	359,468	71,894	20	125,814	35	107,840	30	53,920	15	0	0	3	161,761	45
	Buram	182,559	45,640	25	63,896	35	54,768	30	18,256	10	0	0	3	73,024	40
	Damso	178,559	53,568	30	71,424	40	44,640	25	8,928	5	0	0	3	53,568	30
	Ed al fursan	262,527	78,758	30	118,137	45	52,505	20	13,126	5	0	0	3	65,632	25
	Gereida	180,822	54,247	30	63,288	35	54,247	30	9,041	5	0	0	3	63,288	35
	Kas	248,249	74,475	30	86,887	35	74,475	30	12,412	5	0	0	3	86,887	35
	Kateila	141,470	35,368	25	63,662	45	35,368	25	7,074	5	0	0	3	42,441	30
	Kubum	227,605	45,521	20	102,422	45	56,901	25	22,761	10	0	0	3	79,662	35
	Mershing	101,273	25,318	25	35,446	35	25,318	25	15,191	15	0	0	3	40,509	40
	Nitega	127,130	25,426	20	50,852	40	31,783	25	19,070	15	0	0	3	50,852	40
	Nyala janoub	288,539	57,708	20	86,562	30	86,562	30	57,708	20	0	0	4	144,270	50
	Nyala shimal	402,888	80,578	20	141,011	35	100,722	25	80,578	20	0	0	4	181,300	45
	Rehaid albirdi	245,480	73,644	30	98,192	40	61,370	25	12,274	5	0	0	3	73,644	30
	Sharg aj jabal	14,826	2,224	15	3,707	25	5,930	40	2,965	20	0	0	4	8,896	60
	Shattaya	57,044	17,113	30	25,670	45	11,409	20	2,852	5	0	0	3	14,261	25
	Tulus	325,174	65,035	20	146,328	45	97,552	30	16,259	5	0	0	3	113,811	35
	Um dafoug	77,796	31,118	40	27,229	35	15,559	20	3,890	5	0	0	3	19,449	25
	South Darfur Total	3,937,539	972,670	25	1,515,774	38	1,057,516	27	391,578	10	0	0		1,449,094	37

Population table (October 2023 - February 2024) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
South Kordofan	Abassiya	146,159	21,924	15	58,464	40	43,848	30	21,924	15	0	0	3	65,772	45
	Abu jubayhah	207,046	31,057	15	93,171	45	72,466	35	10,352	5	0	0	3	82,818	40
	Abu kershola	113,716	28,429	25	45,486	40	28,429	25	11,372	10	0	0	3	39,801	35
	Al buram	176,578	26,487	15	70,631	40	52,973	30	26,487	15	0	0	3	79,460	45
	Al leri	44,623	8,925	20	20,080	45	11,156	25	4,462	10	0	0	3	15,618	35
	Al quoz	131,931	26,386	20	65,966	50	26,386	20	13,193	10	0	0	3	39,579	30
	Ar rashad	74,077	14,815	20	37,039	50	18,519	25	3,704	5	0	0	3	22,223	30
	Ar reif ash shargi	68,149	13,630	20	30,667	45	20,445	30	3,407	5	0	0	3	23,852	35
	At tadamon - sk	89,001	17,800	20	44,501	50	22,250	25	4,450	5	0	0	3	26,700	30
	Delami	55,750	13,938	25	25,088	45	16,725	30	0	0	0	0	3	16,725	30
	Dilling	242,289	36,343	15	96,916	40	72,687	30	36,343	15	0	0	3	109,030	45
	Ghadeer	58,074	11,615	20	26,133	45	20,326	35	0	0	0	0	3	20,326	35
	Habila - sk	78,038	19,510	25	31,215	40	19,510	25	7,804	10	0	0	3	27,313	35
	Heiban	250,267	50,053	20	112,620	45	62,567	25	25,027	10	0	0	3	87,593	35
	Kadugli	166,611	24,992	15	66,644	40	49,983	30	24,992	15	0	0	3	74,975	45
	Talawdi	45,398	9,080	20	20,429	45	13,619	30	2,270	5	0	0	3	15,889	35
	Um durein	129,947	19,492	15	51,979	40	38,984	30	19,492	15	0	0	3	58,476	45
	South Kordofan Total	**2,077,654**	**374,475**	**18**	**897,028**	**43**	**590,873**	**28**	**215,279**	**10**	**0**	**0**		**806,152**	**39**
West Darfur	Ag geneina	679,249	67,925	10	203,775	30	271,700	40	135,850	20	0	0	4	407,549	60
	Beida	236,162	35,424	15	82,657	35	82,657	35	35,424	15	0	0	3	118,081	50
	Foro baranga	90,613	13,592	15	31,715	35	31,715	35	13,592	15	0	0	3	45,307	50
	Habila - wd	135,932	27,186	20	54,373	40	40,780	30	13,593	10	0	0	3	54,373	40
	Jebel moon	70,577	14,115	20	21,173	30	28,231	40	7,058	10	0	0	3	35,289	50
	Kereneik	413,940	82,788	20	124,182	30	165,576	40	41,394	10	0	0	3	206,970	50
	Kulbus	63,239	15,810	25	25,296	40	18,972	30	3,162	5	0	0	3	22,134	35
	Sirba	201,852	40,370	20	80,741	40	70,648	35	10,093	5	0	0	3	80,741	40
	West Darfur Total	**1,891,564**	**297,211**	**16**	**623,910**	**33**	**710,277**	**38**	**260,166**	**13**	**0**	**0**		**970,443**	**51**
West Kordofan	Abu zabad	117,298	35,189	30	41,054	35	23,460	20	17,595	15	0	0	3	41,054	35
	Abyei	128,025	38,408	30	44,809	35	25,605	20	19,204	15	0	0	3	44,809	35
	Al dibab	83,022	12,453	15	33,209	40	24,907	30	12,453	15	0	0	3	37,360	45
	Al idia	148,678	37,170	25	59,471	40	29,736	20	22,302	15	0	0	3	52,037	35
	Al khiwai	94,801	28,440	30	28,440	30	23,700	25	14,220	15	0	0	3	37,920	40
	Al lagowa	103,159	30,948	30	36,106	35	20,632	20	15,474	15	0	0	3	36,106	35
	Al meiram	55,988	16,796	30	16,796	30	13,997	25	8,398	15	0	0	3	22,395	40
	An nuhud	278,680	69,670	25	97,538	35	69,670	25	41,802	15	0	0	3	111,472	40
	As salam - wk	119,060	23,812	20	47,624	40	29,765	25	17,859	15	0	0	3	47,624	40
	As sunut	147,528	44,258	30	51,635	35	29,506	20	22,129	15	0	0	3	51,635	35
	Babanusa	60,997	12,199	20	21,349	35	18,299	30	9,150	15	0	0	3	27,449	45
	Ghubaish	159,464	55,812	35	55,812	35	31,893	20	15,946	10	0	0	3	47,839	30
	Keilak	78,872	15,774	20	27,605	35	23,662	30	11,831	15	0	0	3	35,492	45
	Wad bandah	160,100	40,025	25	64,040	40	32,020	20	24,015	15	0	0	3	56,035	35
	West Kordofan Total	**1,735,672**	**460,956**	**27**	**625,489**	**36**	**396,850**	**23**	**252,378**	**15**	**0**	**0**		**649,228**	**37**

Population table (October 2023 - February 2024) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
White Nile	Ad diwaim	542,913	217,165	40	244,311	45	54,291	10	27,146	5	0	0	2	81,437	15
	Aj jabalain	443,695	155,293	35	177,478	40	88,739	20	22,185	5	0	0	3	110,924	25
	Al gitaina	422,675	126,803	30	211,338	0	63,401	15	21,134	5	0	0	3	84,535	20
	As salam / ar rawat	407,426	142,599	35	183,342	45	61,114	15	20,371	5	0	0	3	81,485	20
	Guli / Kosti	435,546	152,441	35	174,218	40	87,109	20	21,777	5	0	0	3	108,887	25
	Rabak	400,013	160,005	40	180,006	45	40,001	10	20,001	5	0	0	2	60,002	15
	Tendalti	248,329	86,915	35	111,748	45	37,249	15	12,416	5	0	0	3	49,666	20
	Um rimta	207,421	72,597	35	93,339	45	31,113	15	10,371	5	0	0	3	41,484	20
	White Nile Total	3,108,018	1,113,819	36	1,375,780	44	463,018	15	155,401	5	0	0		618,419	20
Grand Total		48,579,711	14,254,063	29	19,348,952	40	11,153,161	23	3,823,536	8	0	0		14,976,697	31