



# GANNET INSIGHTS

## FOOD SECURITY IN SUDAN

3 FEBRUARY 2025



### ACCESS TO FOOD

24.6M

**People experiencing crisis levels of hunger**  
(as of December 2024)



The conflict has severely disrupted food availability and dramatically **increased costs**. Prices of main cereal staples have more than doubled compared to pre-conflict levels (FAO GIEWS, August 2024).



Ongoing trade route disruptions continue to restrict the movement of food and essential goods. This has led to declining market supplies and sharp increases in the prices, particularly in **Greater Darfur** and **Greater Kordofan**.



### FACTORS DRIVING FOOD INSECURITY

The main driver of the dire food security situation is the ongoing conflict, which has had a devastating impact on agricultural production.



Armed actors frequently targeted fields, crops, livestock, and other essential agricultural assets.

**Household food stocks are low.** Between 50 and 80% of households in the Western and Central Nuba mountains reported having no food stocks as of June-July 2024 with IDPs and residents in western Nuba mountains localities reporting the lowest levels of stocks.



### CHANGES IN LIVELIHOODS



The ongoing conflict, since its start in April 2023, has caused the **destruction of key economic infrastructures**, especially in the capital, Khartoum, the main business hub, with the ensuing paralysis of most economic activities.



Reportedly, in more insecure area, farmers limited planting to areas in proximity of their villages, and farming activities have been restricted to elderly, as women and youth faced significant protection challenges due to first, the risk of gender-based violence, and second, recruitment by armed parties.



### NEGATIVE COPING MECHANISMS



In areas experiencing extreme food shortages, displaced and resident populations have resorted to consuming seeds, grasses, leaves, bark, twigs, peanut shells, and other unsafe items.



Women and children are disproportionately affected, with millions out of school and experiencing or at grave risk of abuse and exploitation.

### FOOD SECURITY NEEDS

1

Already critical levels of acute food insecurity could deteriorate towards catastrophic outcomes, driven by the escalating conflict, its devastating socioeconomic impact and heavily restricted humanitarian access.

2

In the absence of a political solution, a major food deficit is expected this year as violence, looting and disruptions severely lower agricultural production, while increasing challenges in receiving and financing imports escalate shortages and result in soaring prices.