

Overview

- Sudan continues to face a humanitarian catastrophe, with over 21 million people experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity as of September 2025.
- While some areas in eastern Sudan have stabilised and show signs of improvement, intensified conflict in Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan is deepening the crisis.
- Famine (IPC Phase 5) is ongoing and expected to persist through January 2026 in El Fasher and Kadugli towns, and 20 areas across Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan are at risk of Famine.
- Only a ceasefire and unimpeded humanitarian access can prevent further deterioration and save lives.

For the second time in less than a year, the IPC Famine Review Committee (FRC) has confirmed that Famine is occurring in parts of Sudan. As of September 2025, El Fasher town (North Darfur) and the besieged town of Kadugli (South Kordofan) were classified in Famine (IPC Phase 5 - with reasonable evidence). These conditions are expected to persist through January 2026. Conditions in the besieged town of Dilling (South Kordofan) are estimated to be similar to those in Kadugli town; however, the lack of data prevents IPC classification of this area. Famine is characterised by a total collapse of livelihoods, starvation, extremely high levels of malnutrition, and death.

Uncertainty surrounding the evolution of conflict heightens the risk of Famine, particularly in 20 areas expected to receive displaced populations across North, South, and East Darfur, as well as West and South Kordofan. Since 26 October, the change in control of El Fasher town has resulted in widespread human suffering and further displacement towards Tawila and other neighbouring areas, exacerbating humanitarian needs in and around El Fasher.

In September 2025, at the peak of the lean season, an estimated 21.2 million people—45 percent of the population—faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), including 6.3 million people (13 percent) in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 375,000 people (1 percent) in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe). Compared to the previous IPC analysis (December 2024 - May 2025), the number of people facing IPC Phase 3 or above declined by 3.4 million people (a 6 percentage point drop). This is largely due to gradual stabilisation, reduced conflict and improved humanitarian access in Khartoum, Al Jazirah and Sennar states since April 2025. However, these improvements remain limited as the broader crisis continues to severely impact the economy, service delivery and productive infrastructure—much of which has been damaged or destroyed by conflict.

In contrast, most localities in Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan experienced a sharp deterioration in food security due to active conflict and restricted access. In September, a staggering 3.6 million people in these regions faced Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and nearly 370,000 faced Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)—accounting for 98 percent of the total population in this phase nationwide.

Favourable agroclimatic conditions will likely improve food security situation after the harvest. This will result in a decline in the number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above to 19.2 million people (40 percent of the population) from October 2025 to January 2026. However, in North Darfur and the Western Nuba Mountains, gains from the harvest will remain limited due to conflict and insecurity. Displaced households across the country as well as returnees, especially in Al Jazirah and Khartoum, are also unlikely to benefit meaningfully from the harvest due to the loss of their assets. During the post-harvest and pre-lean season (February - May 2026), acute food insecurity is projected to worsen slightly as food stocks deplete and conflict intensifies along frontlines. An estimated 19.1 million people (41 percent) are expected to face IPC Phase 3 or above, including 4.9 million people (11 percent) in IPC Phase 4 and 146,000 people in IPC Phase 5. This apparent reduction in numbers is primarily due to the inability to classify several high-concern areas—home to approximately 841,000 people—including El Fasher town, Kadugli town, as well as Dilling, As Sunut, Al Lagowa, and Habila (South Kordofan) localities, due to the volatility of the situation and resulting uncertainty.

Acute malnutrition remains a serious concern in Sudan. Over 60 percent of localities covered by SMART surveys between January and July 2025 show Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above 15 percent, with four in Greater Darfur showing prevalence around or above the 30 percent famine threshold.

Unimpeded humanitarian access to implement a largescale, multi-sector response—with commensurate funding—is urgently needed to prevent further starvation and death.



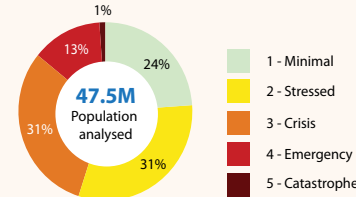
Current Acute Food Insecurity | September 2025



21.2M

Over 21.2 million people experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in September 2025.

45 percent of the analysed population in IPC Phase 3 or above.



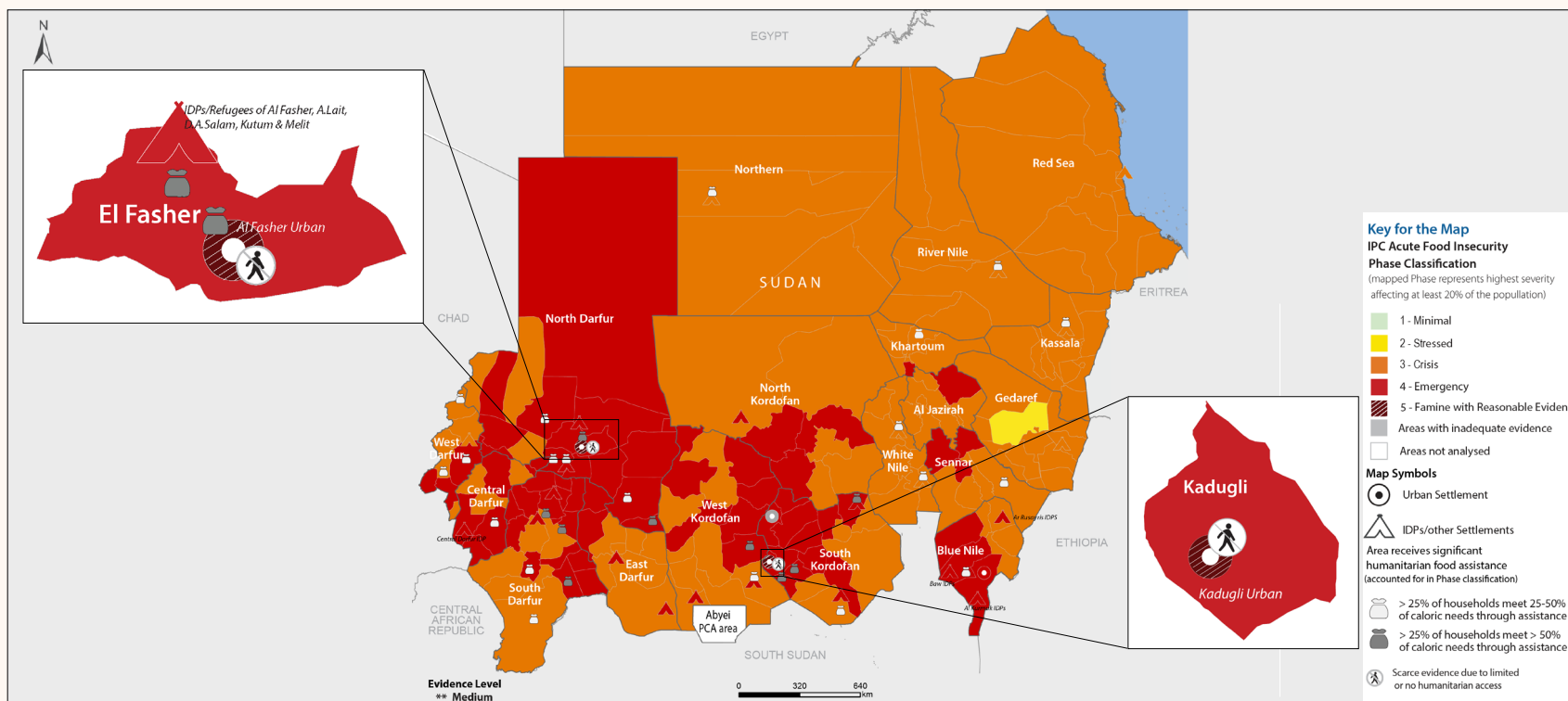
30 months of conflict

After years of protracted crisis, Sudan descended into large-scale conflict in April 2023, starting in Khartoum and quickly spreading nationwide.



9.6 million displaced

As of September 2025, Sudan remains the world's largest displacement crisis, with nearly 9.6 million people internally displaced across the country.



Key Drivers of Acute Food Insecurity



Conflict and insecurity

Ongoing conflict, particularly in Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan, continues to displace people and severely restrict humanitarian access. The war has significantly disrupted people's livelihoods and devastated basic infrastructure and services, with an estimated 80 percent of health facilities damaged.



Displacement

As of September 2025, over 9.6 million people remained internally displaced, down from the 11.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) recorded in early 2025. The decline is largely due to the return of around 2.6 million people to their areas of origin.



High food prices

Supply chain disruptions, reduced agricultural production and missed planting season in conflict-affected areas have led to sustained increases in food prices. These challenges, compounded by worsening terms of trade, soaring inflation, and currency depreciation, have significantly eroded households' purchasing power, leaving many families unable to afford basic food items.

Recommended Actions



Enforce a Ceasefire

Only a cessation of hostilities can prevent further loss of life and help contain the extreme levels of acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition.



Protect civilians

Safeguard civilian infrastructure, guarantee the safety of civilians, ensure freedom of movement, and address widespread protection concerns—particularly for trapped populations in El Fasher, Kadugli and Dilling towns, and those fleeing El Fasher town.



Ensure safe and sustained humanitarian access

Prioritise efforts to ensure unhindered access into and within Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan, in particular El Fasher, Kadugli and Dilling towns, and populations fleeing El Fasher town.



Increase funding to scale up multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance immediately

Priority must be placed on famine-affected areas. Attention should be given to strengthening local aid efforts.



Collect data

Facilitate unrestricted access and enable large-scale collection of health, water, nutrition and food security data. Priority must be placed on Greater Kordofan and Greater Darfur, with a focus on El Fasher, Kadugli, Dilling, and surrounding localities.

Publication date: 3 November 2025 | Disclaimer: The information shown on the maps does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical and political boundaries | For more information please contact ipc@fao.org.



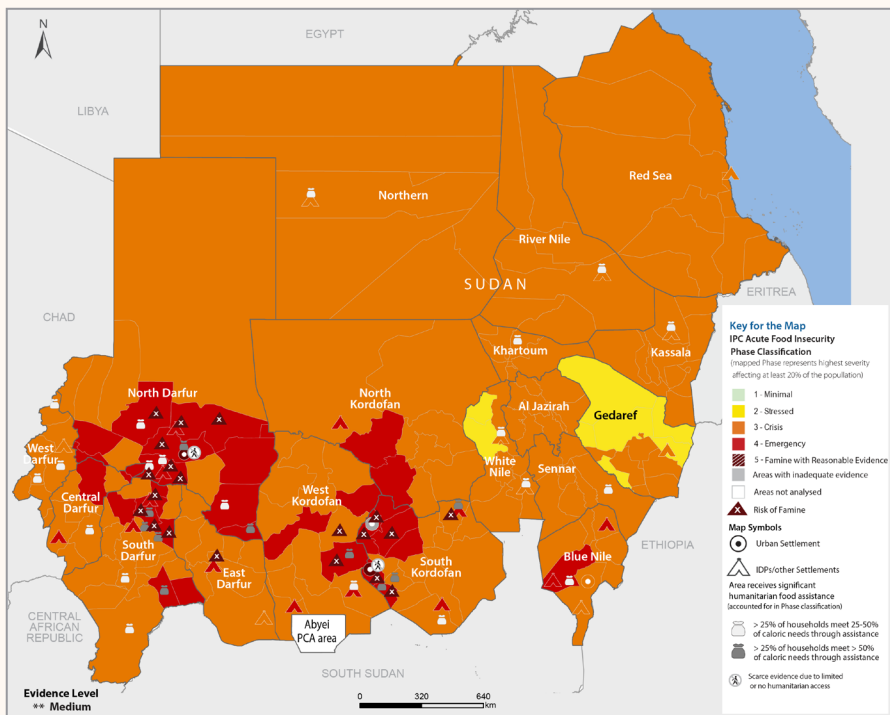
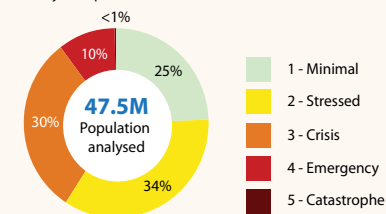
1st Projection Acute Food Insecurity | Oct 2025 - Jan 2026



19.2M

Over 19.2 million people will likely experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between October 2025 and January 2026.

40% of the analysed population will likely experience IPC Phase 3 or above



Most Likely Scenario - Key Assumptions

October 2025 - January 2026 (Harvest Season)

- Conflict** is expected to intensify with the onset of the dry season, with remaining frontlines in North Darfur and Greater Kordofan remaining highly volatile. Eastern Sudan is expected to stay relatively stable, though airstrikes will likely continue in Khartoum, Kosti (White Nile State), Al Obeid (North Kordofan), and South Darfur.
- Humanitarian access** will remain limited, especially in besieged and conflict-affected areas. Instability around Al Obeid corridor will disrupt east-to-west movement of commercial and humanitarian supplies. Food assistance is assumed to remain consistent with current levels through January 2026.
- Population displacement** is expected to follow conflict patterns, with returns in stabilised areas and continued outflows from high-intensity conflict zones towards safer locations.
- Harvests** in Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan will be well below average due to insecurity, despite favourable agroclimatic conditions. Central and eastern Sudan—particularly Al Jazirah, Sennar and Khartoum—expect an increased sorghum and millet production compared to 2024. However, these gains will be partially constrained by infrastructure damage and limited access to inputs. Blue Nile State will likely experience below-average production due to dry spells.
- Food prices** will likely remain high, with modest seasonal declines across many states.
- Access to healthcare, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services** will remain limited in many areas, particularly in IDP settlements.



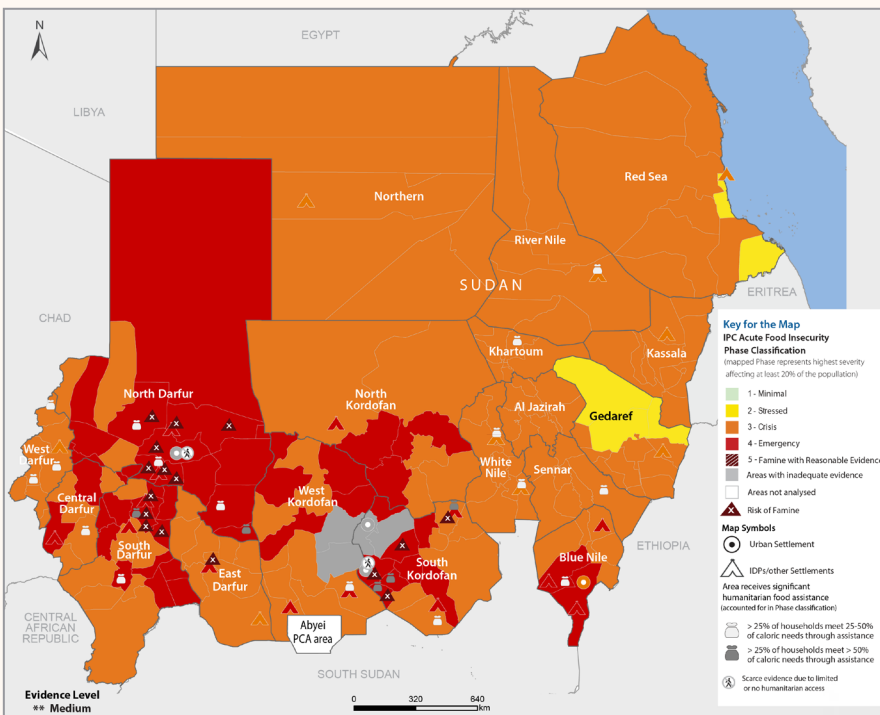
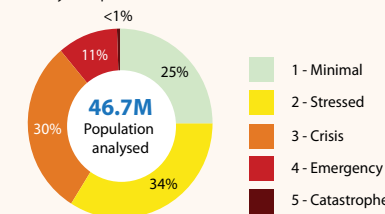
2nd Projection Acute Food Insecurity | Feb - May 2026



19.1M

19.1 million people will likely experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between February and May 2026.

41% of the analysed population will likely experience IPC Phase 3 or above



Most Likely Scenario - Key Assumptions

February - May 2026 (Post-Harvest and Pre-Lean Season)

- Conflict** and instability are expected to persist in Greater Kordofan and Greater Darfur, while stabilised areas in eastern, northern and central Sudan—namely Khartoum, Al Jazirah, Gedaref, Kassala and Sennar states—will likely remain relatively stable.
- Humanitarian access** constraints are expected to persist, particularly in Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan. Funding shortfalls will lead to a decrease in the coverage of humanitarian food security assistance, especially in areas that were previously classified in IPC Phase 3 and 4.
- Population displacement** is expected to continue as insecurity persists in Greater Kordofan and Greater Darfur. More stable areas of eastern and northern Sudan are likely to experience a continued influx of returnees.
- Food availability** is expected to decline across the country as households' stocks from the harvest gradually diminish. Continued conflict around Al Obeid corridor will likely hinder its use for both commercial and humanitarian supplies, further limiting the movement of essential goods from more stable areas of eastern Sudan states to the southern and western states of Kordofan and Darfur, including Kadugli besieged town and El Fasher town.
- Food prices** are expected to rise as food stocks gradually decline. In rural and poorly connected areas, limited access to major urban markets may persist.

Famine Review Committee Conclusions

For the current period of analysis (September 2025), and for the first projection period (October 2025 to January 2026), the Famine Review Committee (FRC) concluded that the classification of the towns of **El Fasher and Kadugli** in IPC Phase 5 (Famine - with reasonable evidence) is plausible. Both El Fasher and Kadugli towns have been classified using IPC special protocols for areas with limited or no humanitarian access.

In the **besieged town of Dilling**, although the situation might be similar to that of Kadugli besieged town, the FRC was unable to determine whether a Famine (IPC Phase 5) classification is plausible due to extremely limited data availability. Urgent steps should be taken to allow full humanitarian access and assessment in this area.

Regarding the **Western Nuba Mountains**, the FRC does not find the analysis team's classification in IPC Phase 5 (Famine – with reasonable evidence) plausible for either the current period (September 2025) or the first projection period (October 2025 - January 2026). Instead, it recommends an IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) classification. However, the FRC notes a risk of Famine in these localities, under a worst-case scenario of further intensification of hostilities and tightening of the siege in Kadugli and Dilling.

The FRC does not recommend issuing a classification for the second projection in the areas mentioned above, given the high volatility and associated uncertainty. Further, uncertainty around the evolution of the conflict in the coming weeks and months raises a **heightened risk of Famine** in Tawila, Melit and At Tawisha localities and the Western Nuba Mountains.

Famine and the risk of Famine are urgent priorities, but they are only the most severe symptoms of a far broader and deepening crisis affecting millions across Sudan.

This is a man-made emergency, and the steps needed to prevent further catastrophe are clear. **Maximum diplomatic pressure on the parties to the conflict and their international supporters should be exerted for a ceasefire and an end to the blockades—and ultimately an end to the conflict itself. Full humanitarian and commercial access should be enabled and local aid efforts strengthened.**

Risk of Famine (October 2025 - May 2026)

There is a risk of Famine in 20 areas across Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan between October 2025 and May 2026. This risk arises under a plausible worst-case scenario involving intensified conflict, and further restrictions on humanitarian access and the movement of goods and people, beyond what is anticipated in the most-likely scenario. Compared to the December 2024–May 2025 IPC projection, nine of the 17 areas previously at risk of Famine no longer face this risk.

The risk of Famine is detected in the following areas:

North Darfur: At Tawisha, El Fasher rural, Kutum, Melit and Tawila localities; and IDP camps located in El Fasher rural, Al Lait, Dar As Salam, Kutum, Melit, and Tawila. The risk is linked to potential further escalation of conflict in and around El Fasher town, and mass displacement into already overcrowded and underserved surrounding sites and communities.

South Darfur: Beliel, Nyala Janoub and Nyala Shimal localities, and IDP camps in Nyala Janoub and Nyala Shimal. The worst-case scenario involves intensified fighting in and around Nyala town, trapping large urban populations.

East Darfur: Camps hosting IDPs and refugees in El Firdous, Abu Karinka and Adila, where rising insecurity may further restrict humanitarian access.

West Kordofan: Al Lagowa and As Sunut localities, where conflict could isolate remote communities in the Nuba Mountains.

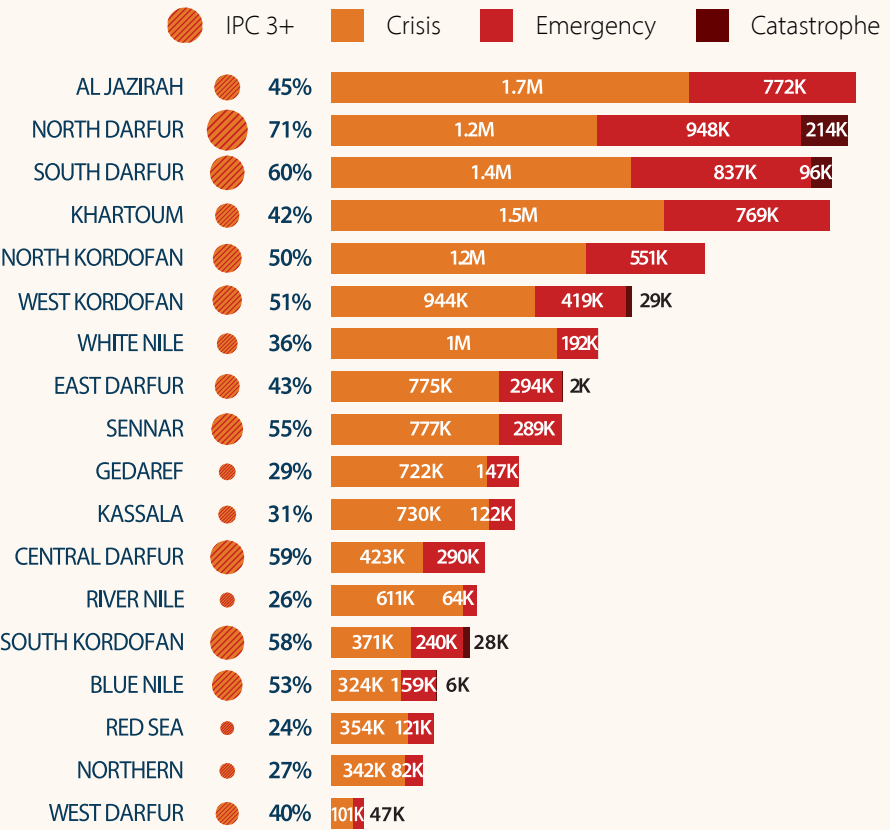
South Kordofan: Al Buram, Delami, Dilling rural, Habila, and Kadugli rural, and IDP camps in Dilling, Kadugli, Ar Reif Ash Shargi, and Abassya. Famine risk stems from expanding hostilities around besieged towns, disrupting essential services and increasing mortality among displaced and resident populations.

Food supplies dwindle and prices soar in conflict zones

September coincides with Sudan’s lean season, marked by reduced food availability and access—particularly in sorghum-belt states that host most of the population. In Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan, conflict has severely constrained the 2024-2025 harvest. The most critical conditions persist in El Fasher town and besieged towns in South Kordofan, with spillover effects worsening food security in surrounding areas. In North Darfur, a slight reduction in the number of people facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) is linked to the displacement of around 400,000 IDPs from Zamzam—mostly to Tawila and El Fasher town. Prices of sorghum and wheat flour have skyrocketed in El Fasher and Kadugli, driven by siege conditions and severe supply disruptions. In El Fasher market, between July and August, prices of sorghum and millet continued to surge, more than doubling monthly. In contrast, food prices in the rest of the country have stabilised or declined, reflecting improved supply and market stability outside conflict-affected areas. In North Darfur, nearly a third of households have resorted to extreme coping strategies, such as begging and selling their house and/or land. In El Fasher town, 27 percent of households reported very severe hunger, with 96 percent going to bed hungry, 87 percent having no food at home, and 57 percent spending entire days without eating. Some resort to eating “ambaz”—a residue from pressed oilseeds such as peanuts and sesame—and groundnut shells, reflecting desperate coping strategies.

Humanitarian food security assistance (HFSA) remains critically low, reaching only one-third of those in need in South and West Kordofan. In Tawila, HFSA covers 90 percent of IDPs, but the area faces a severe cholera outbreak. In Blue Nile, Al Jazirah, and Khartoum, improvements in food security conditions due to stability remain fragile. In Khartoum and Al Jazirah, the harvest is expected to be limited, which is particularly concerning in Al Jazirah, which alone produces 45 percent of Sudan’s sorghum. As a result, the mitigating effect of the harvest is expected to be short lived. HFSA coverage is largely insufficient, with only 10 percent of those in need in Al Jazirah assisted in September 2025. Host communities are overstretched, and returnees often settle in areas with large infrastructural damage and minimal access to basic services.

Number of people and share of the population in IPC Phase 3, 4 and 5 by State, September 2025



Children in conflict-affected areas face extreme levels of acute malnutrition

SMART nutrition surveys conducted between January and August 2025 found GAM prevalence at or above 15 percent in 60 percent of the localities surveyed. Several areas showed extremely critical levels, approaching or exceeding the IPC Phase 5 threshold for acute malnutrition. These include Melit and At Tawisha in North Darfur, with GAM rates of 34.2 percent and 29.4 percent respectively (based on weight-for-height z-scores); Yasin in East Darfur with 28 percent; and Tullus in South Darfur with 28.1 percent. While Al Lait and Tawila in North Darfur showed some improvement compared to 2024, GAM prevalence in Tawila remained high among IDPs, at 22 percent. Alarmingly, three-quarters of the children arriving from El Fasher in Tawila around mid-October were found to be acutely malnourished.

Between January and September 2025, across Sudan, 448,301 children under five suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were enrolled in treatment programmes—a 40 percent increase compared to the same period in 2024. Of these, 56,700 children were admitted in September alone. Despite ongoing efforts by humanitarian agencies, substantial gaps persist in both the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition.

Humanitarian assistance and access insufficient to address the scale of food insecurity in Sudan

Current levels of HFSA remain critically low, reaching only 21 percent of those in need. Humanitarian operations continue to face logistical and administrative challenges, including limited access through the Al Obeid hub, and reliance on the Adre and At Tina border crossings. Coverage has increased modestly in 2025—due to improved access in some areas—with 4.2 million people reached in August, up from 3.9 million in January, and food rations ranging from 50 to 70 percent of the requirements. While improved humanitarian access has helped alleviate conditions in parts of Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan, famine-affected areas remain largely inaccessible.

Persistent funding shortfalls have led to low coverage and ration cuts, leaving millions in acute food insecurity. As humanitarian agencies are compelled to prioritise scarce resources, only 3 percent of returnees—around 2 million people—received assistance in August. Support to displaced populations also declined from 74 percent coverage in January to 50 percent in August. While HFSA coverage is assumed to remain stable through January 2026, a significant decline is anticipated from February onwards, coinciding with rising food insecurity levels. During this period, reductions in HFSA of between 25 and 50 percent are expected to affect the majority of people in IPC Phase 3 and 4, further exacerbating humanitarian needs.

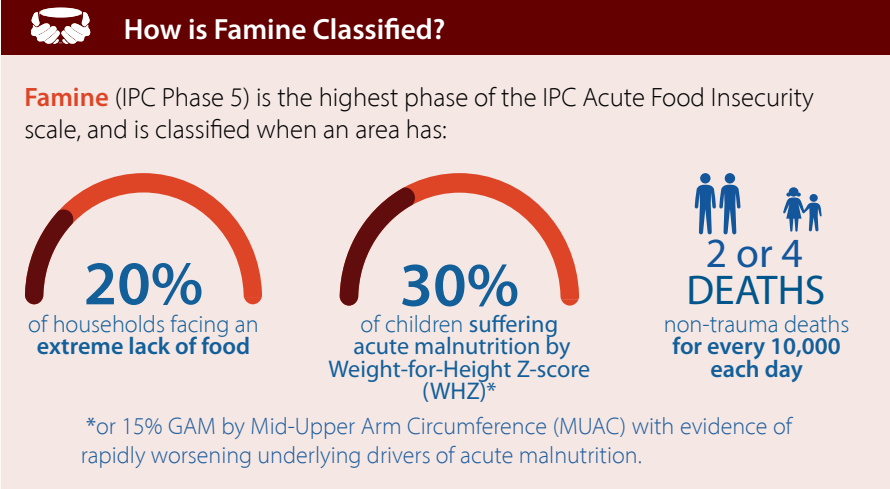
IDPs and returnees extremely vulnerable to deepening food insecurity

As of September 2025, Sudan remained the world’s largest displacement crisis, with nearly 9.6 million people internally displaced across the country. IDPs are among the most vulnerable populations, particularly in Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan. Many are sheltering in public buildings and overcrowded spaces, with inadequate access to food, WASH and health services, heightening the risk of infectious diseases. HFSA coverage of displaced population remains insufficient to meet the scale of needs, while host communities are increasingly overstretched due to the prolonged conflict.

Despite the severity of the crisis, the total number of IDPs has decreased by 17 percent from the peak recorded earlier in the year. Notably, 2.6 million individuals have returned to their areas of origin, with the highest return rates observed in Khartoum (40 percent) and Al Jazirah (37 percent). While these returns signal a positive shift, many returnees face significant challenges. They are coming back to areas heavily affected by conflict, often without livelihoods, having missed the current agricultural season, and with limited access to essential services, due to the widespread destruction of public infrastructure—including hospitals, particularly in Al Jazirah.

IPC Phase 5 Explained

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



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

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

What is risk of Famine?

For the IPC, risk of Famine...

... refers to a reasonable probability of an area going into Famine in the projected period. While this is not perceived necessarily as the most-likely scenario, it is a scenario that, generally speaking, has a realistic chance of occurring.

... complements the Famine projections of the most likely scenario by providing insights into potential Famine if prospects evolve in a worse manner than anticipated.

... differs from Famine projections because it focuses on a worst-case scenario that has a reasonable and realistic chance of happening.

... is a statement about the potential deterioration of the situation from what is expected. It is not a new classification, and it is not to be accompanied by population estimates.

... is an additional assessment that focuses on assessing if the area could realistically go into Famine during the projected period. Not all areas need to undergo assessment for risk of Famine.

Acute Food Insecurity - Population table for the current period: September 2025

State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Al Jazirah	5,342,318	1,311,575	25	1,597,750	30	1,660,675	31	772,319	14	0	0	2,432,993	45
Blue Nile	923,762	137,685	15	296,583	32	324,419	35	159,095	17	5,981	1	489,495	53
Al Kurmuk IDPs	8,325	0	0	2,081	25	3,746	45	2,497	30	0	0	6,243	75
Baw IDPs	27,590	0	0	6,897	25	11,036	40	9,656	35	0	0	20,692	75
IDPs of Ar Rusayris, Ed Damazine, Geisan & Wad Al Mahi	37,291	0	0	9,322	25	16,780	45	11,187	30	0	0	27,967	75
Central Darfur	1,220,793	176,498	14	331,719	27	422,682	35	289,894	24	0	0	712,576	59
Central Darfur IDPs	307,091	15,354	5	76,772	25	122,836	40	92,127	30	0	0	214,963	70
East Darfur	2,480,232	523,471	21	886,160	36	775,145	31	293,721	12	1,735	0	1,070,601	43
IDPs/Refugees of Abu Karinka Adila & Al Firdous	17,347	867	5	4,336	25	6,071	35	4,336	25	1,734	10	12,141	70
Refugees Al Jabrah Ad Duayn Assalaya & Bahr al Arab	123,867	18,580	15	43,353	35	37,160	30	24,773	20	0	0	61,933	50
Gedaref	3,004,487	1,116,183	37	1,019,470	34	721,571	24	147,264	5	0	0	868,834	29
Gedaref State IDPs/Refugees	64,444	16,111	25	22,555	35	19,333	30	6,444	10	0	0	25,777	40
Kassala	2,717,727	868,063	32	997,721	37	730,191	27	121,752	4	0	0	851,943	31
Kassala State IDPs/Refugees	109,123	21,824	20	38,193	35	43,649	40	5,456	5	0	0	49,105	45
Khartoum	5,417,691	1,283,349	24	1,822,452	34	1,542,449	28	769,440	14	0	0	2,311,890	42
North Darfur	3,351,985	251,006	7	708,521	21	1,230,274	37	947,813	28	214,371	6	2,392,458	71
IDPs/Refugees of Al Fasher, Al Lait, Dar as Salam, Kutum & Melit	416,722	0	0	104,180	25	145,852	35	125,016	30	41,672	10	312,540	75
Tawila IDPs	513,475	0	0	128,368	25	205,390	40	154,042	30	25,673	5	385,105	75
North Kordofan	3,524,998	594,513	17	1,197,436	34	1,182,356	34	550,693	16	0	0	1,733,049	50
North Kordofan State Refugees	33,827	1,691	5	8,456	25	13,530	40	10,148	30	0	0	23,678	70
Northern State	1,530,988	603,272	39	503,856	33	341,716	22	82,144	5	0	0	423,860	27
Northern State IDPs	8,883	2,664	30	2,664	30	2,220	25	1,332	15	0	0	3,552	40
Red Sea	1,915,600	708,506	37	732,261	38	354,133	18	120,701	6	0	0	474,834	24
Port Sudan IDPs	24,790	6,197	25	9,916	40	6,197	25	2,479	10	0	0	8,676	35
River Nile	2,581,272	1,050,468	41	855,519	33	611,234	24	64,052	2	0	0	675,286	26
River Nile State IDPs	16,002	6,400	40	4,000	25	4,000	25	1,600	10	0	0	5,600	35
Sennar	1,948,158	331,360	17	550,862	28	777,180	40	288,756	15	0	0	1,065,936	55
South Darfur	3,860,606	547,657	14	991,927	26	1,388,323	36	837,057	22	95,642	2	2,321,022	60
IDPs of Nyala Janoub & Nyala Shimal	320,718	32,071	10	64,143	20	112,251	35	80,179	25	32,071	10	224,501	70
IDPs/Refugees of Al Radoum, Beliel & Kas	602,949	60,294	10	120,589	20	241,179	40	150,737	25	30,147	5	422,063	70
South Kordofan	1,108,060	184,960	17	284,699	26	370,572	33	239,650	22	28,178	3	638,401	58
IDPs of Abu Jubayhah & Al Leri	16,842	3,368	20	3,368	20	3,368	20	5,894	35	842	5	10,104	60
IDPs/Refugees of Abassiya, A.R.A Shargi, Dilling & Kadugli	93,494	14,024	15	14,024	15	28,048	30	32,722	35	4,674	5	65,444	70
West Darfur	370,889	88,857	24	133,606	36	100,945	27	47,481	13	0	0	148,426	40
West Darfur State IDPs	64,850	9,727	15	25,940	40	19,455	30	9,727	15	0	0	29,182	45
West Kordofan	2,717,448	506,975	19	817,602	30	944,137	35	419,251	15	29,482	1	1,392,870	51
Al Meiram Refugees	15,054	752	5	3,763	25	5,268	35	3,763	25	1,505	10	10,536	70
Keilak Refugees	16,911	3,382	20	2,536	15	5,918	35	5,073	30	0	0	10,991	65
White Nile	3,473,869	1,009,648	29	1,227,640	35	1,045,009	30	191,573	6	0	0	1,236,581	36
IDPs of Kosti & Rabak	53,734	16,120	30	13,433	25	21,493	40	2,686	5	0	0	24,179	45
IDPs/Refugees Ad diwaim, Aj Jabalain & As Salam/Ar Rawat	196,911	39,382	20	59,073	30	88,609	45	9,845	5	0	0	98,454	50
Grand Total	47,490,883	11,294,043	24	14,955,785	31	14,523,011	31	6,342,656	13	375,388	1	21,241,055	45

How to read the IPC population tables

The tables on pages 4-6 present the number and prevalence of people classified in each IPC phase across the analysis periods.

Bolded rows show data aggregated at the State level, representing figures for the entire population residing in each State. This includes residents, as well as refugees and IDPs living in host communities, camps, and informal sites.

Indented rows beneath each State refer specifically to IDPs and refugees living in camps and informal sites within designated locations. In these cases, the IPC figures apply only to the population within those camps or sites, and do not include displaced populations residing in host communities. Therefore, these figures do not represent the entire displaced population within the State. For the second projection, the total population analysed is lower by 841,000 people compared with the current and first projection periods, as some localities—namely Dilling, Habila, As Sunut and Al Lagowa—as well as Kadugli town and El Fasher town, were not classified given the volatility of the situation and the resulting uncertainty.

Analysis Approach

This IPC acute food insecurity analysis was conducted remotely from 22 September to 17 October by the IPC Global Initiative, bringing together 35 experts, representing a range of sectors and bringing contextual knowledge. The analysis followed standard IPC protocols and concluded with a review by the FRC, whose conclusions were adopted and reflected in this report.

This analysis drew on multiple data sources and information, including the latest developments on the ground until late October. The analysis team relied on several data sources on food security outcomes, and 40 SMART surveys for nutrition and mortality data. The analysis incorporated additional qualitative and quantitative evidence on contributing factors. These included conflict dynamics; population movements; harvest, agricultural, and climatic forecasts; access constraints; market access and prices; WASH, health and nutrition services; and humanitarian food assistance.

A total of 214 units of analysis were classified, comprising 188 locality level units—including three units disaggregated into rural and urban settlements—and 23 clusters of IDPs/refugees residing in camps and informal sites outside of host communities. The analysis covered all localities across Sudan, inclusive of IDP and refugee camps and populations. However, Dilling town could not be classified due to insufficient evidence to meet minimum analysis requirements. In the second projection, El Fasher town, Kadugli town, Dilling town, As Sunut, Al Lagowa and Habila localities (totalling approximately 841,000 people) were not classified due to a high degree of uncertainty over the conflict evolution. The 23 clusters of displaced populations—spread across 71 localities and comprising around 3 million individuals—were analysed separately from host communities. As a result, IPC findings at the cluster level do not reflect the food security conditions of the displaced populations living within host communities in the same localities. Their situation is captured through IPC classifications at the locality level. In the remaining 117 localities, non-displaced and displaced populations were analysed together, regardless of their type of settlement.

The evidence levels for this analysis are Medium (**). Two areas (El Fasher and Kadugli towns) were classified using special protocols for areas with limited or no humanitarian access.

Acute Food Insecurity - Population table for the first projection period: October 2025 - January 2026

State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Al Jazirah	5,342,318	1,553,551	29	1,833,160	34	1,425,265	27	530,342	10	0	0	1,955,607	37
Blue Nile	923,762	208,850	23	372,678	40	263,588	29	78,646	9	0	0	342,234	38
Al Kurmuk IDPs	8,325	416	5	2,497	30	3,330	40	2,081	25	0	0	5,411	65
Baw IDPs	27,590	0	0	9,656	35	9,656	35	8,277	30	0	0	17,933	65
IDPs of Ar Rusayris, Ed Damazine, Geisan & Wad Al Mahi	37,291	1,864	5	14,916	40	13,051	35	7,458	20	0	0	20,509	55
Central Darfur	1,220,793	250,169	20	382,729	31	357,108	29	230,788	19	0	0	587,895	48
Central Darfur IDPs	307,091	46,063	15	76,772	25	107,481	35	76,772	25	0	0	184,253	60
East Darfur	2,480,232	651,960	26	983,166	40	725,000	29	120,106	5	0	0	845,106	34
IDPs/Refugees of Abu Karinka Adila & Al Firdous	17,347	3,469	20	6,071	35	4,336	25	3,469	20	0	0	7,805	45
Refugees Al Jabrah Ad Duayn Assalaya & Bahr al Arab	123,867	24,773	20	49,546	40	37,160	30	12,386	10	0	0	49,546	40
Gedaref	3,004,487	1,244,629	41	1,179,945	39	533,352	18	46,561	2	0	0	579,913	20
Gedaref State IDPs/Refugees	64,444	19,333	30	25,777	40	16,111	25	3,222	5	0	0	19,333	30
Kassala	2,717,727	762,898	28	978,644	36	854,432	31	121,752	4	0	0	976,185	35
Kassala State IDPs/Refugees	109,123	21,824	20	38,193	35	43,649	40	5,456	5	0	0	49,105	45
Khartoum	5,417,691	1,357,798	25	1,867,709	34	1,556,799	29	635,385	12	0	0	2,192,185	41
North Darfur	3,351,985	276,257	8	834,168	25	1,230,217	37	833,411	25	177,932	5	2,241,560	67
IDPs/Refugees of Al Fasher, Al Lait, Dar as Salam, Kutum & Melit	416,722	0	0	104,180	25	166,688	40	104,180	25	41,672	10	312,540	75
Tawila IDPs	513,475	0	0	128,368	25	179,716	35	179,716	35	25,673	5	385,105	75
North Kordofan	3,524,998	903,891	26	1,266,883	36	992,059	28	362,165	10	0	0	1,354,224	38
North Kordofan State Refugees	33,827	3,382	10	10,148	30	11,839	35	8,456	25	0	0	20,295	60
Northern State	1,530,988	475,008	31	498,183	33	418,266	27	139,531	9	0	0	557,797	36
Northern State IDPs	8,883	2,220	25	2,664	30	2,664	30	1,332	15	0	0	3,996	45
Red Sea	1,915,600	473,445	25	788,550	41	522,626	27	130,979	7	0	0	653,605	34
Port Sudan IDPs	24,790	4,958	20	9,916	40	7,437	30	2,479	10	0	0	9,916	40
River Nile	2,581,272	839,779	33	794,283	31	883,159	34	64,052	2	0	0	947,211	36
River Nile State IDPs	16,002	5,600	35	4,000	25	4,800	30	1,600	10	0	0	6,400	40
Sennar	1,948,158	482,918	25	594,120	30	724,156	37	146,964	8	0	0	871,120	45
South Darfur	3,860,606	714,045	18	1,170,261	30	1,272,403	33	701,091	18	2,805	0	1,976,300	51
IDPs of Nyala Janoub & Nyala Shimal	320,718	48,107	15	80,179	25	80,179	25	112,251	35	0	0	192,430	60
IDPs/Refugees of Al Radoum, Beliel & Kas	602,949	90,442	15	150,737	25	241,179	40	120,589	20	0	0	361,768	60
South Kordofan	1,108,060	233,882	21	343,576	31	346,509	31	165,596	15	18,498	2	530,602	48
IDPs of Abu Jubayhah & Al Leri	16,842	4,210	25	4,210	25	3,368	20	5,052	30	0	0	8,420	50
IDPs/Refugees of Abassiya, A.R.A Shargi, Dilling & Kadugli	93,494	14,024	15	23,373	25	28,048	30	28,048	30	0	0	56,096	60
West Darfur	370,889	106,485	29	143,262	39	87,777	24	33,365	9	0	0	121,142	33
West Darfur State IDPs	64,850	16,212	25	25,940	40	16,212	25	6,485	10	0	0	22,697	35
West Kordofan	2,717,448	639,376	24	933,595	34	864,365	32	272,527	10	7,586	0	1,144,477	42
Al Meiram Refugees	15,054	3,010	20	5,268	35	3,763	25	3,010	20	0	0	6,773	45
Keilak Refugees	16,911	4,227	25	4,227	25	5,073	30	3,382	20	0	0	8,455	50
White Nile	3,473,869	833,117	24	1,311,464	38	1,131,511	33	197,758	6	0	0	1,329,269	38
IDPs of Kosti & Rabak	53,734	16,120	30	16,120	30	21,493	40	0	0	0	0	21,493	40
IDPs/Refugees Ad diwaim, Aj Jabalain & As Salam/Ar Rawat	196,911	39,382	20	78,764	40	78,764	40	0	0	0	0	78,764	40
Grand Total	47,490,883	12,007,978	25	16,276,285	34	14,188,504	30	4,810,953	10	206,818	0	19,206,275	40

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 food and nutrition crises 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.

Acute food insecurity phase name and description

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

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

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

IPC Phase 4 (Emergency): Households either have large food consumption gaps that are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.

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

Acute Food Insecurity - Population table for the second projection period: February - May 2026

State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Al Jazirah	5,342,318	1,311,575	25	1,808,021	34	1,692,381	32	530,342	10	0	0	2,222,723	42
Blue Nile	923,762	161,645	17	341,933	37	309,777	34	110,407	12	0	0	420,184	46
Al Kurmuk IDPs	8,325	0	0	2,497	30	3,746	45	2,081	25	0	0	5,827	70
Baw IDPs	27,590	0	0	8,277	30	11,036	40	8,277	30	0	0	19,313	70
IDPs of Ar Rusayris, Ed Damazine, Geisan & Wad Al Mahi	37,291	0	0	13,051	35	14,916	40	9,322	25	0	0	24,238	65
Central Darfur	1,220,793	171,031	14	395,379	32	388,651	32	265,732	22	0	0	654,383	54
Central Darfur IDPs	307,091	30,709	10	76,772	25	122,836	40	76,772	25	0	0	199,608	65
East Darfur	2,480,232	496,431	20	985,566	40	789,417	32	207,951	8	867	0	998,235	40
IDPs/Refugees of Abu Karinka Adila & Al Firdous	17,347	2,602	15	5,204	30	5,204	30	3,469	20	867	5	9,540	55
Refugees Al Jabrah Ad Duayn Assalaya & Bahr al Arab	123,867	12,386	10	55,740	45	43,353	35	12,386	10	0	0	55,739	45
Gedaref	3,004,487	1,047,019	35	1,174,952	39	657,354	22	125,163	4	0	0	782,517	26
Gedaref State IDPs/Refugees	64,444	16,111	25	25,777	40	19,333	30	3,222	5	0	0	22,555	35
Kassala	2,717,727	1,084,065	40	946,722	35	658,850	24	28,090	1	0	0	686,940	25
Kassala State IDPs/Refugees	109,123	27,280	25	43,649	40	32,736	30	5,456	5	0	0	38,192	35
Khartoum	5,417,691	1,274,799	24	1,816,652	34	1,615,046	30	711,193	13	0	0	2,326,240	43
North Darfur	3,051,985	251,006	8	728,566	24	1,141,065	37	837,294	27	94,054	3	2,072,413	67
IDPs/Refugees of Al Fasher, Al Lait, Dar as Salam, Kutum & Melit	416,722	0	0	104,180	25	145,852	35	125,016	30	41,672	10	312,540	75
Tawila IDPs	513,475	0	0	128,368	25	179,716	35	179,716	35	25,673	5	385,105	75
North Kordofan	3,524,998	643,837	18	1,258,149	36	1,191,070	34	431,941	12	0	0	1,623,011	46
North Kordofan State Refugees	33,827	1,691	5	10,148	30	13,530	40	8,456	25	0	0	21,986	65
Northern State	1,530,988	651,114	43	505,399	33	315,624	21	58,851	4	0	0	374,475	25
Northern State IDPs	8,883	3,109	35	2,664	30	2,220	25	888	10	0	0	3,108	35
Red Sea	1,915,600	767,846	40	780,451	41	318,923	17	48,381	3	0	0	367,303	20
Port Sudan IDPs	24,790	6,197	25	9,916	40	6,197	25	2,479	10	0	0	8,676	35
River Nile	2,581,272	1,189,243	46	789,442	31	583,706	23	18,881	1	0	0	602,587	24
River Nile State IDPs	16,002	7,200	45	4,000	25	4,000	25	800	5	0	0	4,800	30
Sennar	1,948,158	335,650	17	628,009	32	754,896	39	229,602	12	0	0	984,498	51
South Darfur	3,860,606	590,880	15	1,093,674	28	1,391,355	36	746,529	19	38,168	1	2,176,052	56
IDPs of Nyala Janoub & Nyala Shimal	320,718	32,071	10	80,179	25	96,215	30	96,215	30	16,035	5	208,465	65
IDPs/Refugees of Al Radoum, Beliel & Kas	602,949	60,294	10	150,737	25	271,327	45	120,589	20	0	0	391,916	65
South Kordofan	982,920	188,989	19	311,204	32	311,910	32	158,995	16	11,822	1	482,727	49
IDPs of Abu Jubayhah & Al Leri	16,842	4,210	25	3,368	20	4,210	25	5,052	30	0	0	9,262	55
IDPs/Refugees of Abassiya, A.R.A Shargi, Dilling & Kadugli	93,494	14,024	15	18,698	20	28,048	30	28,048	30	4,674	5	60,770	65
West Darfur	370,889	74,365	20	153,535	41	108,777	29	34,211	9	0	0	142,988	38
West Darfur State IDPs	64,850	9,727	15	25,940	40	19,455	30	9,727	15	0	0	29,182	45
West Kordofan	2,301,184	457,375	20	786,010	34	794,818	35	262,229	11	753	0	1,057,799	46
Al Meiram Refugees	15,054	2,258	15	4,516	30	4,516	30	3,010	20	752	5	8,278	55
Keilak Refugees	16,911	3,382	20	4,227	25	5,918	35	3,382	20	0	0	9,300	55
White Nile	3,473,869	991,381	29	1,358,277	39	995,404	29	128,788	4	0	0	1,124,192	32
IDPs of Kosti & Rabak	53,734	8,060	15	16,120	30	24,180	45	5,373	10	0	0	29553	55
IDPs/Refugees Ad diwaim, Aj Jabalain & As Salam/Ar Rawat	196,911	29,536	15	68,918	35	88,609	45	9,845	5	0	0	98454	50
Grand Total	46,649,479	11,688,168	25	15,861,862	34	14,018,934	30	4,934,510	11	145,656	0	19,099,100	41

Note: The analysed population in the second projection period is 841,000 lower than in previous periods as several localities, including Dilling, Habila, As Sunut, Al Lagowa, Kadugli town, and El Fasher town were not classified given the volatility of the situation and the resulting uncertainty.

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