

3.1.4. Food security

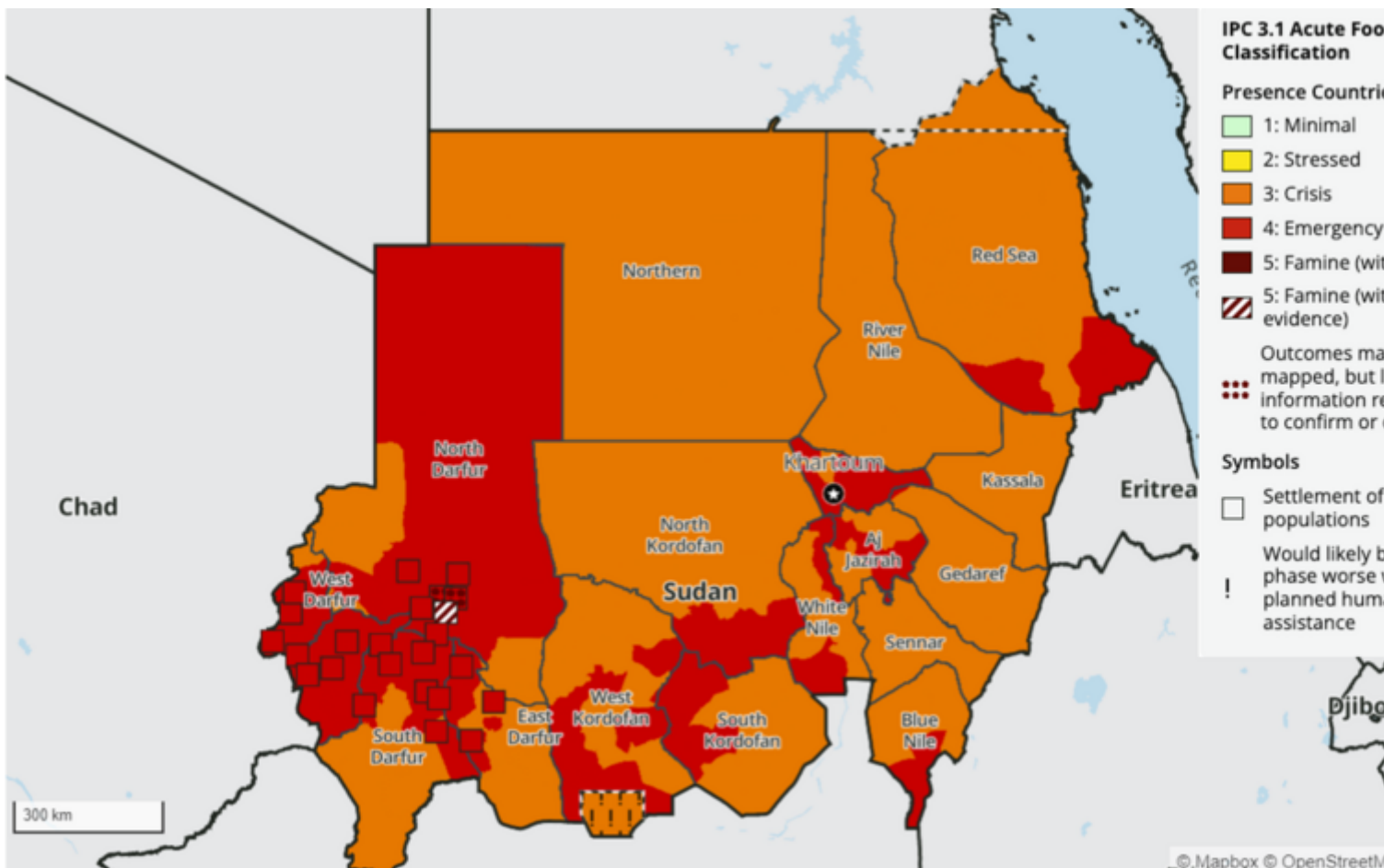
For country-wide background information, see section 1.1.5. of the [EUAA Sudan report – Country Focus \(April 2024\)](#). Increasing hunger due to food deprivation has been reported throughout the country.^{[562](#)}

Additionally, agricultural companies, particularly near conflict zones, have faced severe disruptions.^{[563](#)}

According to a human rights analyst with in-depth expertise on the country, who was interviewed by EUAA, in some areas the RSF cuts the electricity, so people pay a fee to have it re-installed. Farmers also pay protection fees, which in some places can go up to \$400 USD per month to allow farmers to farm.^{[564](#)}

Barriers to access local markets have also been reported, mainly due to the security situation.^{[565](#)} For example, according to IFPRI and UNDP, about 25 % of households in Khartoum are unable to visit markets, followed by Al Jazirah (21.6 %), Red Sea (18.3 %), Kassala (17.1 %), and North Darfur (16.7 %).^{[566](#)}

Barriers that led to markets not being successful included the lack of buyers and sellers, high prices, and logistical hurdles.^{[567](#)}



Map 4. Sudan Acute Food Insecurity: June 2024 assessed outcomes.[568](#)

IOM indicated that 95 % of IDPs are unable to buy food due to the 'steep costs'.[569](#) The same source indicated that reception communities have also experienced increase in the cost of food due to sudden population increases, in some cases upwards 50 %, stretching the availability of already-scarce resources.[570](#)

Both the SAF and the RSF have hampered the transport of humanitarian aid through the territories they control.[571](#) Human Rights Watch reported that since late 2023, the SAF, particularly its military intelligence branch, have placed 'significant restrictions' on access to aid.[572](#) In an interview with EUAA, a human rights analyst with in-depth expertise on the country similarly indicated that the SAF instructed military intelligence to not allow people to buy goods in SAF-controlled areas to bring into RSF-controlled areas.[573](#) Between February and August 2024, the SAF prevented the transit of humanitarian aid through the Adré border crossing from Chad alleging that it would benefit the RSF, and the RSF prevented the transit of humanitarian aid through El Fasher alleging that it would benefit the SAF.[574](#)

Floods have also affected areas at risk of famine.[575](#) The rainy season, which started in June 2024, affected about 596 000 people in 15 states, including Red Sea (about 169 400 people), North Darfur (123 860), Northern (68 200), South Darfur (63 130), and River Nile (59 000).[576](#) Out of those affected, 124 000 lived in areas at risk of famine.[577](#)

Additional information within the time reference period could not be found among the sources consulted by EUAA within the time constraints of this report.

[562](#)

UN, Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan, 23 October 2024, [url](#), para. 62

[563](#)

IFPRI and UNDP, The Socioeconomic Impact of Armed Conflict on Sudanese Urban Households: Evidence from a National Urban Household Survey, November 2024, [url](#), p. 22; US, CIA, The World Factbook: Sudan, 19 November 2024, [url](#)

[564](#)

Human rights analyst, interview with EUAA, 10 December 2024

[565](#)

IFPRI and UNDP, The Socioeconomic Impact of Armed Conflict on Sudanese Urban Households: Evidence from a National Urban Household Survey, November 2024, [url](#), p. 58

[566](#)

IFPRI and UNDP, The Socioeconomic Impact of Armed Conflict on Sudanese Urban Households: Evidence from a National Urban Household Survey, November 2024, [url](#), p. 58

[567](#)

IFPRI and UNDP, The Socioeconomic Impact of Armed Conflict on Sudanese Urban Households: Evidence from a National Urban Household Survey, November 2024, [url](#), p. 59

[568](#)

Map 4: FEWS NET, Sudan Acute Food Insecurity: June 2024 assessed outcomes, June 2024, [url](#)

[569](#)

IOM, Sudan Regional Response Overview, Mid-year report — January to June 2024, 31 July 2024, [url](#), p. 4

[570](#)

IOM, Sudan Regional Response Overview, Mid-year report — January to June 2024, 31 July 2024, [url](#), p. 4

[571](#)

UN, Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan, 23 October 2024, [url](#), para. 284;
Refugees International, The Nuba Mountains: A Window into the Sudan Crisis, August 2024, [url](#), p. 12

[572](#)

HRW, "Khartoum is not Safe for Women Anymore!": Sexual Violence against Women and Girls in Sudan's Capital, July 2024, [url](#), p. 55

[573](#)

Human rights analyst, interview with EUAA, 10 December 2024

[574](#)

UN, Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan, 23 October 2024, [url](#), para. 284;
Refugees International, The Nuba Mountains: A Window into the Sudan Crisis, August 2024, [url](#), p. 23

[575](#)

UNOCHA, Sudan: Situation Report, 3 November 2024, [url](#), p. 6

[576](#)

UNOCHA, Sudan: Situation Report, 3 November 2024, [url](#), p. 6

[577](#)

UNOCHA, Sudan: Situation Report, 3 November 2024, [url](#), p. 6