Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Sudan – Al Jazirah

DIEM-Monitoring emergency agriculture support brief
October 2025

Key highlights

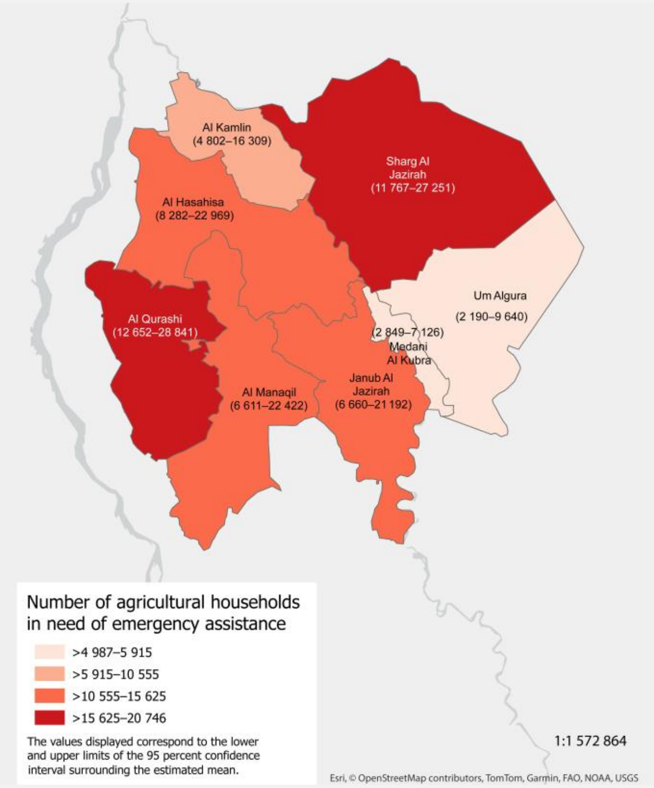
- Approximately 109 000 agricultural households (0.5 million people) in Al Jazirah State in the Sudan are in urgent need of agricultural support, representing 18 percent of agricultural households and 10 percent of all households in the state.[1]
- Prolonged conflict, widespread displacement and economic decline have made shocks more frequent and severe. Although instances of conflict have decreased – reflected in the rise of returnee numbers (IOM, 2025) – most agricultural households in need (AgHiN) experienced at least one shock in the three months preceding the survey, and many faced multiple crises.
- Purchasing power has plummeted. The majority have reported income losses compared to pre-conflict levels.
- Agricultural livelihoods have been severely disrupted. Most AgHiN reported major difficulties during the winter crop production period in irrigated areas, including reduced planting areas and lower harvests due to lack of irrigation, machinery and fertilizer.
- Livestock producers were hit the hardest, struggling with feed shortages, limited water and animal diseases, leading to a sharp decline in herd sizes.
- Despite these challenges, over half of the crop producers planned to cultivate in the summer season, though they anticipated continued obstacles related to water access, inputs and insecurity.
- Food security remains fragile: most households lack cereal stocks, many face inadequate food consumption, and nearly all rely on crisis or emergency coping mechanisms.
- Livestock producers are more in need of emergency assistance than crop producers, particularly those with unstable or low-income sources. Similar vulnerabilities have been identified among households with unstable livelihoods, larger family sizes or female heads of household.
- Displacement and unstable income sources further heighten needs, with internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees facing greater challenges in meeting basic requirements.
- Agricultural households primarily prioritized agricultural inputs and cash support over food assistance, underscoring the urgency of restoring production and protecting livelihoods over the coming months.

Sample size: 1 200 agricultural households

Recommendation period:
Up to the end of January 2026

- Rapid provision of seeds, fertilizer and irrigation repair is critical to enable timely planting, particularly for key crops such as wheat. For livestock producers, the timely provision of fodder, combined with improved access to water and basic veterinary services, is essential to maintain herd productivity as the rainy season subsides.

Figure 1. Distribution of AgHiN in Al Jazirah (by locality)



Note: Please refer to the disclaimer on the last page for the names and boundaries used in this map.

Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

[1] Agricultural households: Households that reported carrying out agricultural activities (crop and/or livestock production or sales) in the 12 months preceding the survey.
AgHiN: Households that reported carrying out agricultural activities (crop and/or livestock production or sales in the 12 months preceding the survey), expressed needs for agricultural assistance, and faced acute food insecurity and covariate livelihood shocks.

Agricultural households in need

An estimated 109 000 agricultural households (0.5 million people) are in need of emergency agricultural assistance across Al Jazirah State in the Sudan.[2] This represents around 18 percent of the total number of agricultural households in Al Jazirah and 10 percent of the total number of households in the state. Among the AgHiN, 59 000 households (54 percent) are experiencing high levels of severe acute food insecurity driven by low levels of food consumption and the use of emergency coping strategies. For more information on AgHiN calculation, refer to the Methodology section.

Where are the agricultural households most in need of assistance?

While these households are spread across Al Jazirah, the highest proportion of AgHiN resides in Al Qurashi and Sharg Al Jazirah localities (17 percent each) (Figure 1). The lowest proportions are found in Al Kamlin, Al Manaqil and Um Algura. For more information on standard errors in AgHiN calculations, refer to Table 2 in the Methodology section.

Why do these agricultural households need assistance?

Conflict and displacement

Conflict has been ongoing in the Sudan since 2023 – exacerbated by multiple shocks, including economic, climatic and environmental – and has driven a catastrophic humanitarian crisis, displacing millions and pushing a significant share of the population into alarming levels of severe acute food insecurity. The agriculture sector – a primary source of food and income – is in sharp decline, leaving two-thirds of the population in urgent need of assistance.

Al Jazirah State has long been a key agricultural hub in the Sudan, anchored by the Gezira Irrigation Scheme, one of Africa's largest irrigation systems. Before the conflict, its fertile lands supported diverse cropping systems of sorghum, wheat, cotton and vegetables, all vital to national food security (Barhy *et al*, 2024). Since the conflict erupted in 2023, the state has been increasingly affected by violence and instability, disrupting farming, trade and livelihoods.

Between mid-October 2023 and March 2024, Al Jazirah experienced significant internal displacement, with an estimated 603 700 people forced to move within the state (IOM, 2024).

[2] See Methodology section for more details on how the AgHiN is calculated.

By 2025, Medani Al Kubra and Sharg Al Jazirah were among the areas at risk of famine, with insecurity and mass displacement undermining food production despite favourable rainfall in some locations. The Famine Review Committee warned that Al Jazirah faced a high risk of famine amid worsening food insecurity, limited humanitarian access and continued conflict (IPC, 2024).

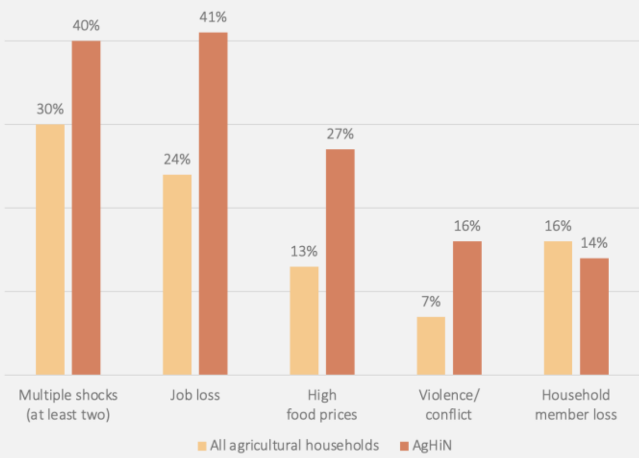
Recurrent shocks and loss of purchasing power

Approximately 60 percent of all households surveyed reported experiencing at least one shock affecting income or food production in the three months preceding the survey. Additionally, about 40 percent of AgHiN faced multiple shocks (at least two). The most commonly reported shocks included lost employment or work opportunities (40 percent), while 27 percent experienced unusually high food prices (Figure 2).

Among households that reported lost employment or work opportunities, most were off-farm casual labourers (43 percent), with smaller shares involved in agricultural production (10 percent), agricultural trade and casual farm work (8 percent). The frequency and severity of these shocks have significantly reduced purchasing power, with 73 percent of AgHiN reporting losses in their main income over the three months preceding the survey compared to the same period in 2023, and more than half experiencing a large decline (Figure 3).

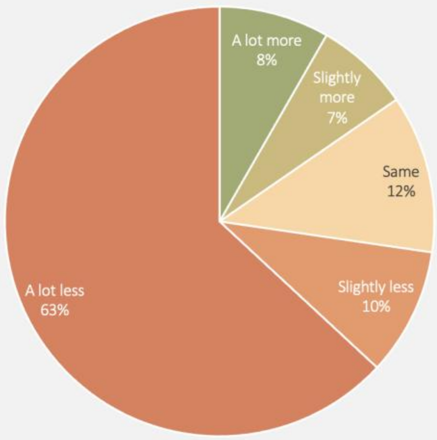
During the same period, household purchasing power was further eroded by increasing food price across all major staples in June 2025 compared with May, with notable rises in sorghum, wheat flour, groundnuts and livestock. Prices continued to rise sharply into July, particularly in Al Jazirah – one of the states recording the highest prices

Figure 2. Percentage of households exposed to shocks over the three months preceding the survey



Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

Figure 3. Change in income over the three months preceding the survey compared to the same period before the conflict in 2023



Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome.
[Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

nationally. This reflects ongoing inflationary pressure driven by conflict and currency depreciation (FAO, 2025a; WFP, 2025).

This Data in Emergencies Monitoring (DIEM-Monitoring) survey was conducted during the lean season (July), when food prices are seasonally high.

Stress on agricultural livelihoods

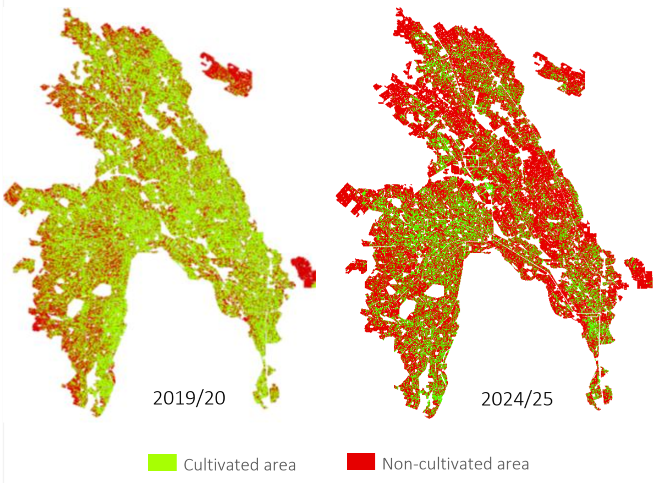
Cultivated area, harvest changes and production difficulties

The Gezira Irrigation Scheme is a cornerstone of the country's agricultural strategy, providing essential water where rainfall is insufficient. However, this critical system has been severely affected. According to FAO (2025b), the cultivated area in Al Jazirah had already declined by 10 percent over the four years preceding 2023/24 (2019/20–2023/24), before a drastic escalation led to a 60 percent reduction by the 2024/25 season, largely due to conflict (Figure 4). Within this context of severe contraction, about 55 percent of the surveyed agricultural households and 32 percent of the total surveyed population in Al Jazirah were engaged in crop-related activities during the 2024/25 winter season.

The dominant crops in Al Jazirah are wheat, cotton and sorghum, and some secondary crops. The last irrigated winter season coincided with the mid-season or growing period for wheat, and the harvest period for cotton and sorghum.

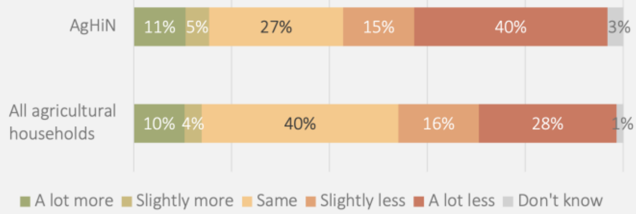
According to the DIEM-Monitoring survey, 54 percent of AgHiN reported reductions in the area planted for their main crop in the 2024/25 irrigated winter season compared with 2023 (pre-conflict), indicating a sharper negative impact on their production capacity (Figure 5).

Figure 4. Gezira irrigation scheme's cultivated land extent in 2019/20 compared with 2024/25



Source: FAO. 2025b. *Crop type mapping and crop production estimation in the Gezira Irrigation Scheme (2024/25)*. Rome.
https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cd6080en

Figure 5. Change in area planted for main crop from the 2024/25 irrigated winter season to the same season before the onset of conflict in 2023

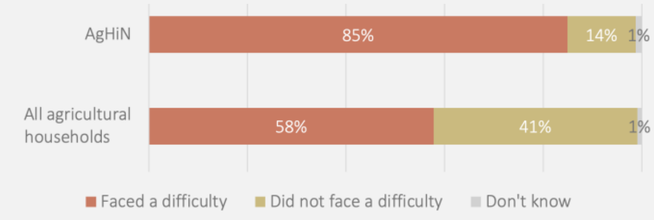


Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome.
[Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

Following the conflict, the main irrigation source used before the crisis was less functional for AgHiN than for agricultural households overall: 39 percent reported it as partially or not functional, compared with 24 percent of households overall. The major sources of water for main crop production are natural surface water, accessed through irrigation infrastructure (61 percent), constructed water points (17 percent) and rainfed production (16 percent). Fewer households rely on groundwater or public water systems.

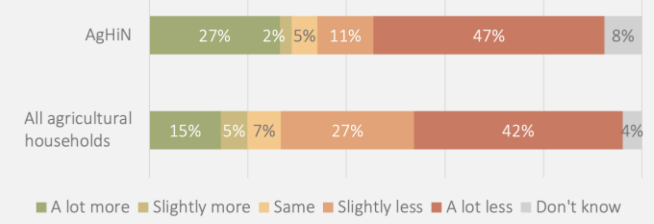
During the last irrigated winter season, crop production difficulties were much more pronounced among the AgHiN than among agricultural households overall: 85 percent of AgHiN reported facing significant difficulties, compared with 58 percent of agricultural households overall (Figure 6). The most commonly reported difficulties were lack of irrigation, reported by 46 percent of AgHiN, followed by access to machinery (23 percent), fertilizer (23 percent) and access to plots (14 percent). The main barriers to accessing plots included high costs, the remoteness of available plots, and the overall scarcity of land and water resources.

Figure 6. Percentage of households facing a crop production difficulty over the 2024/25 irrigated winter season



Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

Figure 7. Percentage of households facing a crop production difficulty over the 2024/25 irrigated winter season



Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

These crop production difficulties translated into lower outputs: 58 percent of AgHiN reported a decrease in harvest compared to 2023. The overall picture shows that reductions were far more common, underscoring the severe disruptions to both land cultivation and crop yields (Figure 7).

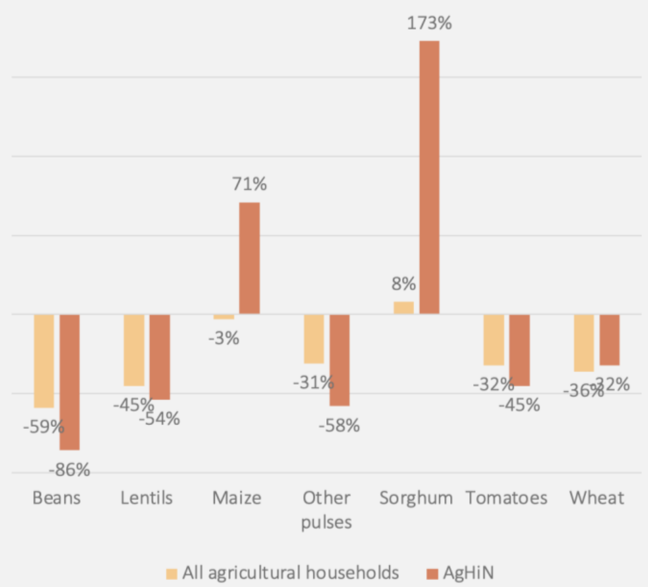
AgHiN experienced sharper contractions in harvest volumes than agricultural households overall over the 2024/25 irrigated winter season in comparison with the 2023/24 irrigated winter season. Wheat harvests fell by about one-third in both groups (falling 32 percent among the AgHiN compared with a drop of 36 percent for agricultural households overall). Pulse harvests also declined, and tomato harvests dropped more among the AgHiN (a decline of 45 percent) compared with agricultural households overall (a drop of 32 percent).

By contrast, the AgHiN reported increases in maize (+71 percent) and sorghum (+173 percent), while agricultural households overall had a slight decline of 3 percent and a modest gain of 8 percent. In a context where rainfed and irrigated crops coexist, farmers deprived of irrigation water have planted rainfed crops – such as sorghum – as a coping strategy, helping to explain the sharp rise in sorghum cultivation among the AgHiN. Overall, while wheat reductions were widespread, the AgHiN faced especially steep losses of pulses and vegetables, leaving them more exposed to food insecurity and weakened livelihoods (Figure 8).

Another issue observed in the data is that only a small portion of AgHiN (26 percent) completed crop sales in the three months preceding the survey, particularly staple cereals (maize and wheat), and key vegetables/pulses (tomatoes and beans) for market sales. These findings indicate that cash crop value chains have been disrupted since 2023, leading to degraded market linkages and changes in crop production patterns. More than half of the households engaged in crop sales encountered demand- and price-related barriers, mainly low market prices and low demand.

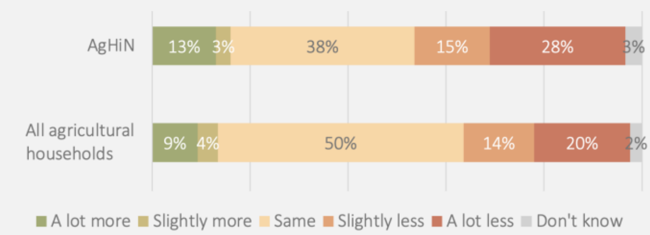
More than half of the respondent households planned to cultivate an average of 5.2 hectares in the months following the survey. The median of 3.4 hectares highlights that most are smaller-scale operations. The majority (43 percent) plan to cultivate less than before the conflict or the same size (37 percent), and a small portion (16 percent) plan to increase the size. These planned reductions are more common than increases, potentially reflecting ongoing constraints like irrigation difficulties, access issues or post-conflict recovery challenges. This suggests a cautious approach to planting amid uncertainties (Figure 9).

Figure 8. Percentage change in harvest volumes from the 2024/25 irrigated winter season to the 2023/24 irrigated winter season



Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

Figure 9. AgHiN crop producers' cultivation plan for the 2025 summer season compared with the same pre-conflict season in 2022



Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

The most planned crop types are cereals (maize and sorghum), and vegetables (onions and tomatoes). Crop producers expect to obtain water from the same sources (mainly natural surface water) as in the previous winter season.

Crop producers (68 percent) are heavily reliant on the market for procuring seeds for the next summer season, followed by 13 percent who rely on their own production of seeds. This distribution highlights the importance of a functional mechanism for supplying seeds to the farmers. Most households (66 percent) expected crop production difficulties in the summer season, which could stem from ongoing uncertainties like conflict, water access or input availability. Mobility and displacement exacerbate agricultural uncertainties. Expected difficulties are highest among IDPs (84 percent), while returnees (62 percent) and permanent residents (64 percent) reported similar levels.

Livestock

The main animals raised by the AgHiN for food or income generation over the twelve months preceding the survey were sheep, cattle and goats.

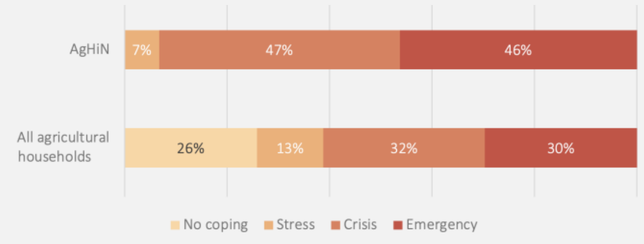
AgHiN livestock producers reported an 84 percent drop in herd size for their main livestock compared to the year preceding the survey. This reflects a more substantial decrease when compared to the drop in herd size for agricultural households in general (64 percent). The main reasons for the decrease were animal escape, theft, animal death due to malnutrition and other factors like diseases. Some of these reasons are directly and indirectly related to the ongoing conflict. Seventy-eight percent of AgHiN livestock producers faced production difficulties in the three months preceding the survey, mainly related to the purchase of animal feed (51 percent), accessing water (24 percent) and animal diseases (15 percent).

A large percent of AgHiN livestock producers (39 percent) were engaged in milk and dairy sales, and the sale of cattle (25 percent) and goats (12 percent). They also faced more sales difficulties (80 percent) than livestock producers overall. These included difficulties accessing the market due to insecurity or poor infrastructure (42 percent), and lack of demand (25 percent).

Poor food security outcomes

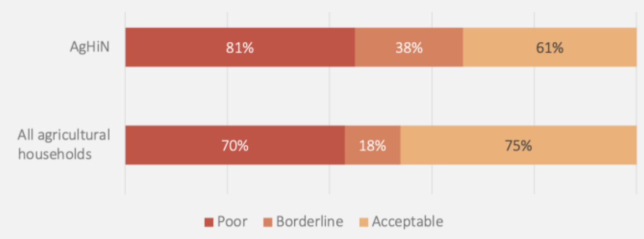
The cumulative impact of conflict, displacement and agricultural livelihood constraints has led to a worsening of food security outcomes for agricultural households. In Al Jazirah, a large proportion of the AgHiN have experienced significant livelihood stress, with a large share relying on crisis-level (47 percent) or emergency-level (46 percent) coping strategies (Figure 10). Most notably, households have had to borrow money (88 percent), reduce health expenditures (76 percent), seek help or borrow from others (74 percent), and send their children to school less (55 percent), highlighting severe pressures on household resources and well-being. AgHiN utilized more crisis and

Figure 10. Percentage of households adopting different levels of livelihood-based coping strategies



Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

Figure 11. Food consumption groups (percentage of households)



Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

emergency coping strategies compared to agricultural households overall.

Poor food consumption is generally prevalent among the AgHiN with 38 percent having poor or borderline food consumption. Overall, AgHiN had worse food consumption than agricultural households overall (Figure 11).

Additionally, 90 percent of the AgHiN do not currently have any stock of their own cereal for consumption. This indicates potential food insecurity or depletion of reserves among many households, possibly linked to reductions in harvest and post-harvest losses from the last irrigated rainfed season. At the onset of the lean season, this situation puts these households at risk of food security degradation.

For those with cereal stock, the expected duration for household consumption averages around six months, with a median of two months. This relatively short timeframe points to limited reserves for many, potentially exacerbating food insecurity in the context of reduced harvests and losses.

The widespread use of crisis and emergency coping strategies highlights the lengths households need to go to to maintain adequate food consumption levels. While this strategy can support access to food in the short-term, the frequent use of negative coping strategies will increase household vulnerability to any future shocks. In general, six months after the Famine Review Committee report, the food security situation in Al Jazirah seems to have stabilized despite high adoption of emergency coping behaviour (IPC, 2024).

Who are the agricultural households in need?

Looking at the composition of AgHiN by residence type, the majority (61 percent) are permanent residents. A notable amount is composed of returnees (24 percent). IDPs and refugees make up 12 and 3 percent of AgHiN, respectively.

IDPs are mainly located in Al Qurashi and Sharg Al Jazirah, while returnees are concentrated in Janub Al Jazirah, Sharg Al Jazirah and Um Algura (Figure 12). Sharg Al Jazirah stands out as the locality with the highest numbers of both IDPs and returnees, and one of the highest levels of conflict exposure in Al Jazirah. More than 90 percent of returnees returned to their former place of residence in 2025.

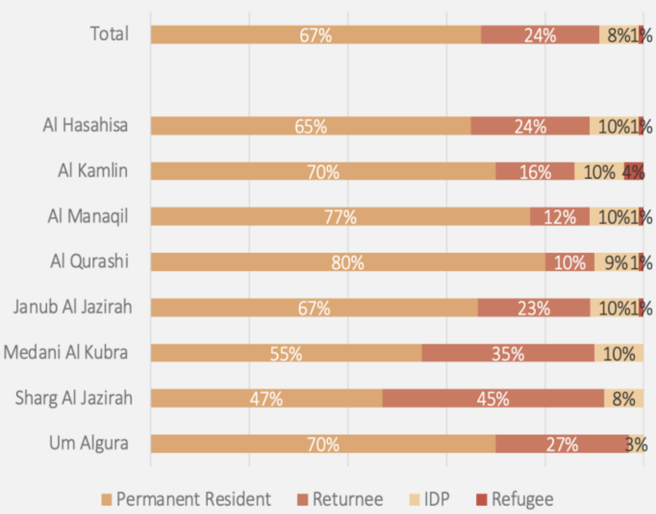
Within each of the residence types, a larger percentage of AgHiN were found within the IDP population. This was more than twice as many compared with permanent residents. Twenty percent of the returnee population was made up of AgHiN (Figure 13).

To characterize the AgHiN in Al Jazirah, a binary logistic regression was completed using household characteristics as predictors against their probability of being AgHiN (Table 1). The results revealed:

- Displacement has contributed to elevated needs. IDPs are more likely to fall under AgHiN compared to permanent residents (odds ratio=2.7) and other groups.
- Similarly, returnees with unstable income remain more likely to be in need (odds ratio=1.7) than permanent residents. Those with stable income have lower odds of becoming AgHiN (odds ratio=0.6) suggesting that successful reintegration through secure livelihoods reduces vulnerability. Households without access to agricultural land are almost twice as likely to fall under AgHiN compared to those with access (odds ratio=2.0). This suggests that land access remains a major determinant of agricultural vulnerability and households deprived of cultivable plots lose production capacity.
- Livestock-only producers are slightly more likely to fall under AgHiN (odds ratio=1.3) compared to crop producers or mixed producers.
- Male-headed households are less likely to fall under AgHiN (odds ratio=0.5), while households with less educated heads have higher odds of being AgHiN. This is an indication that a stable family unit and enhanced human assets are a good predictor of household resilience.

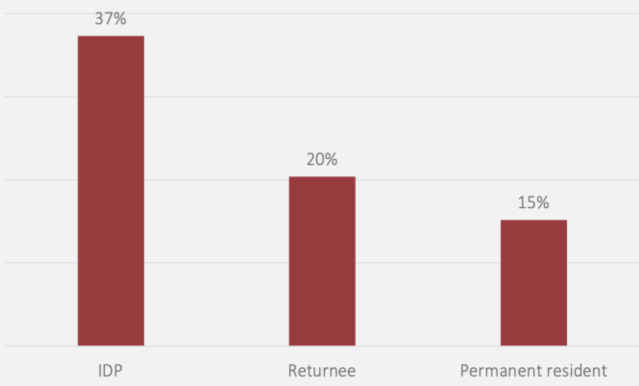
These findings highlight the need to investigate different profiles including displacement status, livelihood strategies, household composition and capacities, while developing food security and agricultural interventions in Al Jazirah.

Figure 12. Composition of AgHin by residence type (percentage of households)



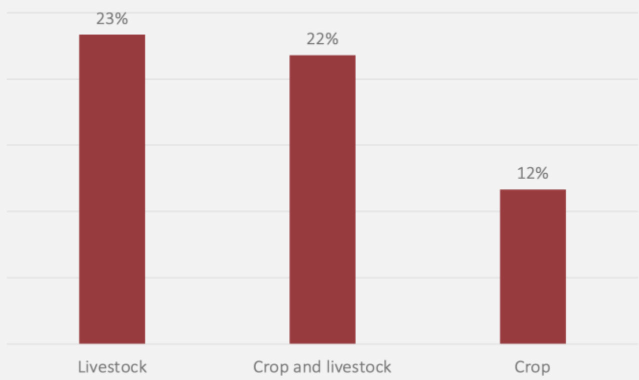
Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

Figure 13. Percentage of AgHiN within each residence type



Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

Figure 14. Percentage of AgHiN within each agricultural livelihood group



Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

What kinds of assistance are prioritized by agricultural households in need?

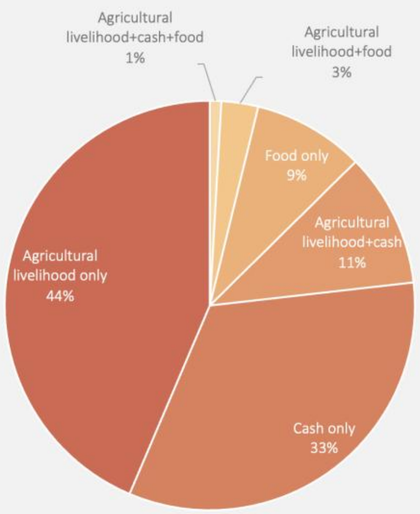
Among the AgHiN, the majority reported the need for agricultural livelihood support (58 percent). This was followed by cash (45 percent). Food assistance was identified as a need by a smaller share of households (7 percent). The most reported agricultural needs included inputs for crop and vegetable production, livestock feed and related support.

Looking at the combination of different needs, households needing agricultural livelihood support only remained the predominant need (44 percent). This was followed closely by cash (33 percent) (Figure 15). A very small percentage of households reported needing only food to support their agricultural activities in the months following the survey.

Displaced populations (returnees and IDPs) had nearly equal needs for cash (53 percent) and agricultural livelihood support (48 percent) reflecting their dual challenge of rebuilding livelihoods while still lacking stable income and productive assets (Figure 16). Among permanent residents, the majority (64 percent) expressed the need for agricultural livelihood support, indicating they are more settled, and focused on restoring or expanding production, rather than meeting immediate consumption needs.

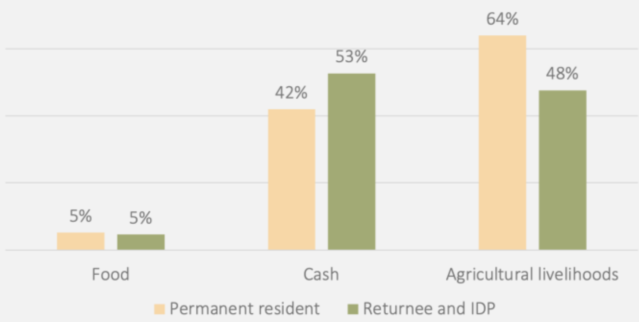
Recognizing disparities in the expressed needs among different population groups, assistance should be tailored accordingly. Emergency agriculture support should prioritize cash assistance with an adequate cash feasibility study conducted prior, complemented by direct agricultural input support where access remains constrained.

Figure 15. Percentage of AgHiN by combination of needs



Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

Figure 16. Percentage of AgHiN expressing needs by residence type



Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

Recognizing disparities in the expressed needs among different population groups, assistance should be tailored accordingly. Emergency agriculture support should prioritize cash assistance with an adequate cash feasibility study conducted prior, complemented by direct agricultural input support where access remains constrained.

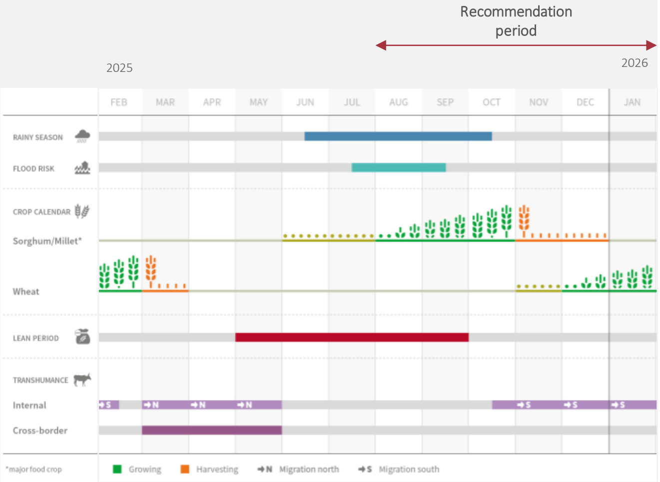
Longer-term measures should include the rehabilitation of irrigation systems and other agricultural infrastructure, and support for key cash crop value chains such as wheat and cotton, which have declined since the war. These measures will help strengthen the foundations of recovery, linking emergency support with longer-term resilience.

When do AgHiN need assistance?

Given the timing of the agricultural calendar, immediate action is required to prepare for the upcoming irrigated winter crop season, which begins planting in November and December for key crops such as wheat (Figure 17). With a majority of AgHiN households requesting crop inputs and livelihood support, interventions should focus on rapid provision of seeds, fertilizer and irrigation repair to ensure farmers are ready before planting starts.

Support to the upcoming sorghum harvest should focus on providing harvesting tools, labour support, and post-harvest storage materials to prevent losses and maintain grain quality.

Figure 17. The Sudan agricultural calendar



Source: FAO. 2025. GIEWS – Global Information and Early Warning System: The Sudan. In: *FAO*, 27 May 2025. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=SDN&lang=en

Methodology

Survey parameters

Data were collected between 1 July and 22 July 2025 across all eight localities of Al Jazirah state in the Sudan. A total of 1 200 households were surveyed, of which 612 were agricultural households. The sample included 232 crop producers, 268 livestock producers, 112 mixed producers and 68 aquaculture producers. The survey design ensured representativeness at locality level with a 10 percent margin of error.

Computation of the AgHiN

AgHiN were identified based on the following combined criteria:

- Households that are engaged in agriculture as their main source of livelihood.
- Households that are food insecure according to at least two food security outcome indicators.
- Households that have been affected by shocks in the three months preceding the survey.
- Households that have expressed a need for assistance in the six months following the survey.

For the computation of the number of AgHiN, the proportion estimates obtained from the DIEM survey are applied to the country level population figures obtained from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).

Analysis of household needs

The survey captured the specific assistance needs of agricultural households across different livelihood groups (crop producers, livestock producers and mixed farmers). Needs were assessed in terms of agricultural inputs and services (crop, livestock and fishery support, and food and cash assistance) – as well as broader livelihood assistance – to understand the scale and nature of vulnerabilities among farming households.

Logistic regression output table

To characterize AgHiN in Al Jazirah, a logistic regression was completed (Table 1). The model was developed iteratively, testing predictors including residence type, gender of the head of household, household size, agricultural plot access, etc. The odds ratio shows how each factor affects the likelihood of a household being AgHiN. The values greater than 1 mean the group is more likely to be AgHiN than the reference group, values less than 1 mean the group is less likely to be AgHiN and a value around 1 indicates no meaningful difference in likelihood.

Table 1. Logistic regression results for predictors of agricultural household need in Al Jazirah

	Odds ratio	95% confidence interval for odds ratio		Significance level
		Lower	Upper	
Residence type (Reference group: permanent residents)				0.02
IDP	2.7	1.0	6.2	0.02
Returnee with unstable income	1.7	0.9	3.2	0.05
Returnee with stable income	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.30
Gender of household head (Reference group: female-headed)				
Male-headed	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.02
Household size	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.00
Source of drinking water (Reference group: safe source)				
Unsafe source	1.1	0.5	2.2	0.69
Household education (Reference group: higher education)				0.78
No education/primary	1.3	0.6	2.6	0.37
Secondary	1.2	0.6	2.4	0.49
Religious	1.6	0.5	4.5	0.37
Household agricultural plot access (Reference group: access to plot)				
No access to plot	2.0	1.0	3.9	0.03
Agricultural activity (Reference group: mixed producers)				0.01
Crop producers	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.09
Livestock producers	1.3	0.7	2.3	0.41
Constant	0.1			0.0

Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

Table 2. Standard errors of AgHiN estimates by locality

Locality	Standard error
Al Hasahisa	5%
Al Kamlin	5%
Al Managil	4%
Al Qurashi	5%
Janub Al Jazirah	5%
Medani Al Kubra	13%
Sharg Al Jazirah	5%
Um Algura	2%

Source: FAO. 2025. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *DIEM Hub*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2025]. https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring

References

Barhy, A., Mukaratirwa, R., Jalal, R., Farren, F., Ghosh, A., Mohamed, A., AbdAllaElshekh, M., Adam, A., Warrag, A., Warrag, E., Ali, I., Igbokwe, K., Yao, A. and Henry, M. 2024. *Geospatial cropland monitoring and crop type mapping of the Gezira irrigation scheme in the Sudan – 2019/20-2023/24 (September to March)*. Rome, FAO. https://doi.org/10.4060/cd1386en

FAO. 2025a. *Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Bulletin #5, 13 June 2025*. Rome. https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cd5733en

FAO. 2025b. *Crop type mapping and crop production estimation in the Gezira Irrigation Scheme (2024/25)*. Rome. https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cd6080en

IOM (International Organization for Migration). 2025. *Return monitoring snapshot (8), September monthly report.* Khartoum. https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1461/files/reports/DTM%20Sudan%20Return%20Monitoring%20Snapshot%20%288%29_0.pdf?iframe=true

IOM. 2024. Sudan: Middle East and North Africa. In: *Global Data Institute's Displacement Tracking Matrix*. Le Gran-Sacconex, Switzerland. [Cited 10 November 2025]. https://dtm.iom.int/sudan

IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification). 2024. *Famine Review Committee: Sudan, December 2024*. Rome. https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/countries-in-focus-archive/issue-117/en/

WFP (World Food Programme). 2025. *Sudan Market Monitor – July 2025*. Rome. https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000167791/download

FAO thanks its financial partners for their generous support. The contents of this brief are the sole responsibility of FAO and do not necessarily reflect the views of the financial partners mentioned below.

REQUIRED CITATION

FAO. 2025. *Sudan – Al Jazirah: DIEM-Monitoring emergency agriculture support brief, October 2025*. Rome.

Contact

FAO Representation in Sudan
FAO-SD@fao.org
Port Sudan, Sudan

Office of Emergencies and Resilience
Data-in-emergencies@fao.org
data-in-emergencies.fao.org
Rome, Italy

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations