



CONFERENCE

NAVIGATING SUDAN'S CONFLICT

RESEARCH INSIGHTS &
POLICY IMPLICATIONS

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NAIROBI, KENYA

In Collaboration with:



Sponsored by:



Impact of the conflict and pathways to recovery in Sudan

Agricultural bounce-back,
infrastructural investment and
social protection

Khalid Siddig, IFPRI



[Event page](#)

Scenarios

Pre-conflict baseline (2022-2028)

- Early World Bank projection
- Sectoral trends (2016-2019)

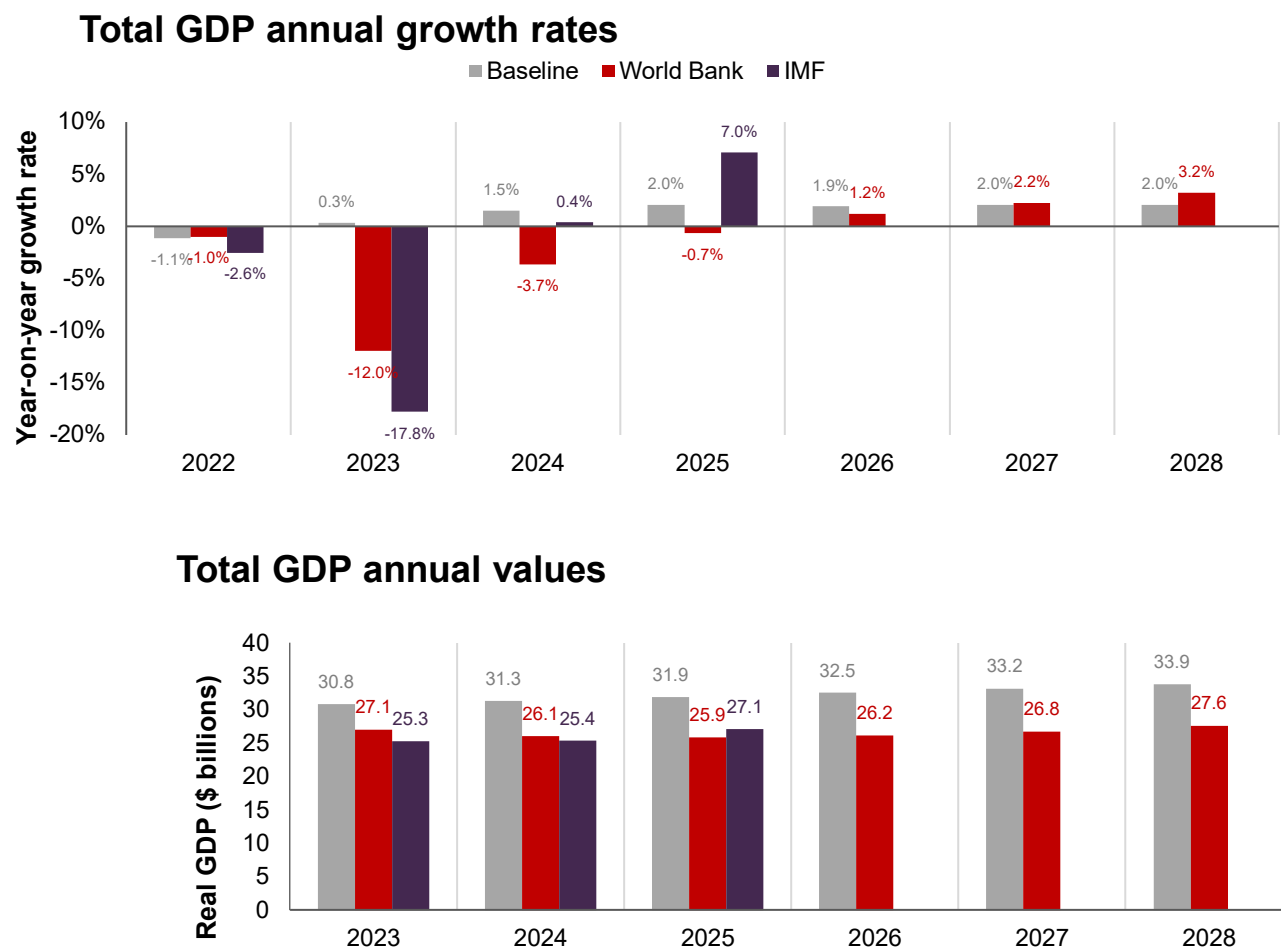
Conflict and recovery (2023-2028)

- World Bank projection + trends post-2026
- IMF projection (only to 2025)

Accelerated recovery (2024-2028)

- Agricultural bounce-back (recover all conflict-driven yield losses by 2026)
- Infrastructure investment (\$1 billion | 20% in 2024, 40% in 2025, 40% in 2026)
- Cash transfers (\$1 billion | 80% in 2024, 20% in 2025)
- Combined cash and infrastructure (25% as per cash transfers, 75% as per infrastructure)

WB and IMF Projections



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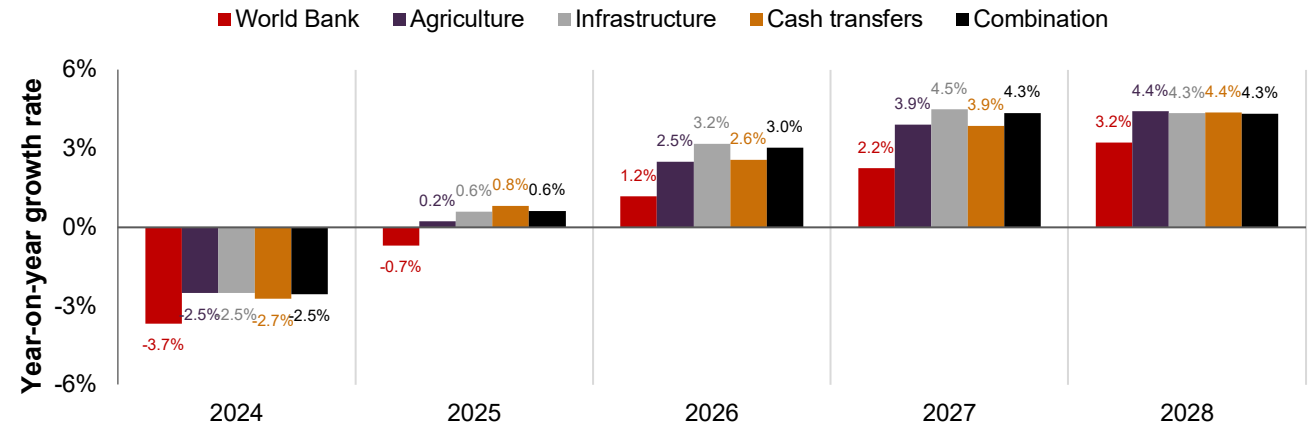
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Accelerated recovery (2024-2028)

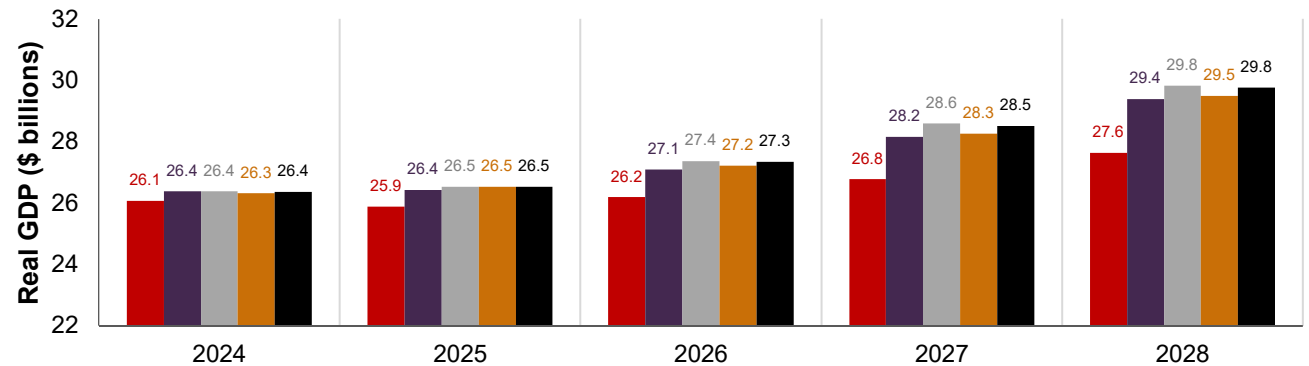
- Agricultural bounce-back [ABB] (recover all conflict-driven yield losses by 2026)
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WB vs. Accelerated Recovery Scenarios

Total GDP annual growth rates



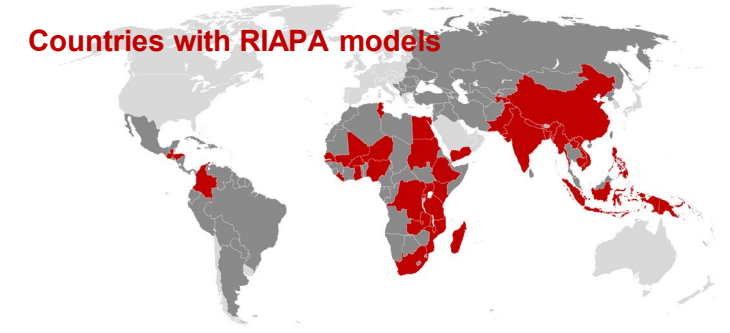
Total GDP annual values



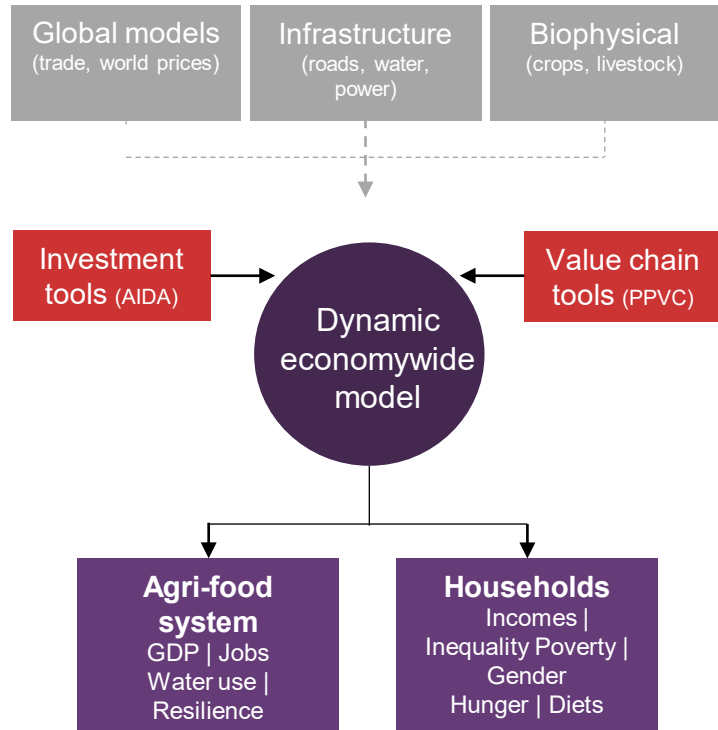
RIAPA | Data and Modeling System

Rural Investment and Policy Analysis (RIAPA)

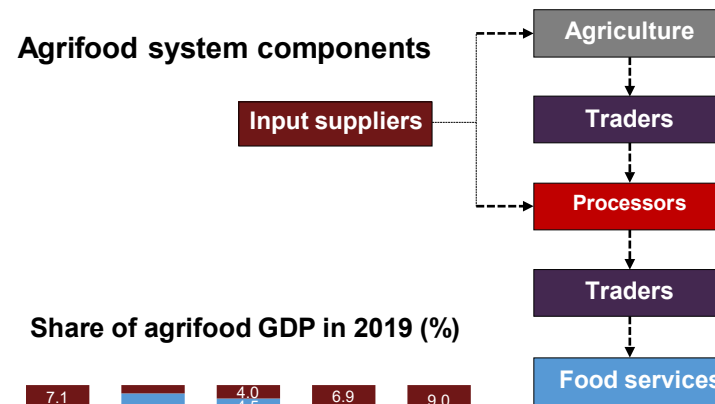
Forward-looking economywide framework that captures entire national economies, unpacks agrifood systems and subnational regions, and tracks how policies, investments, and climate risks affect different sectors, workers and population groups



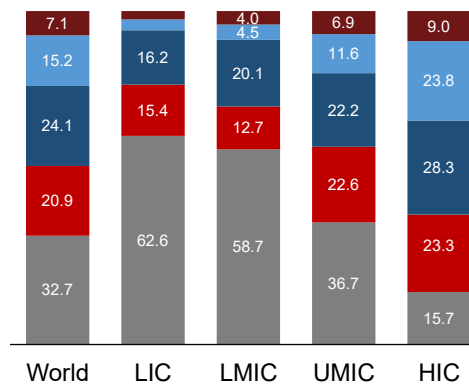
Integrating Models



Capturing Agrifood Systems

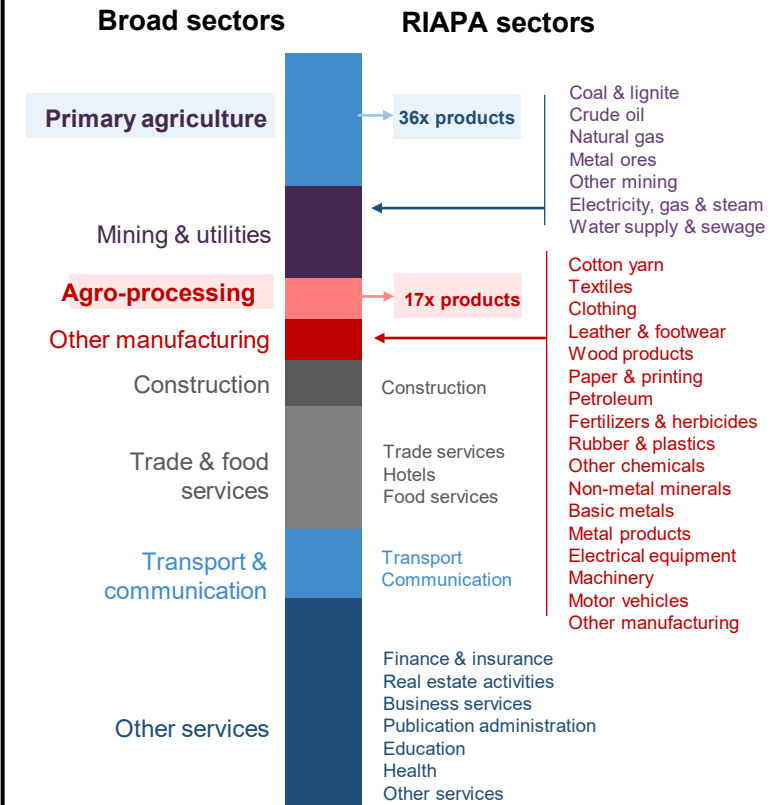


Share of agrifood GDP in 2019 (%)



LIC = Low-income countries | LMIC = Lower-middle
UMIC = Upper-middle | HIC = High

Economywide Framework



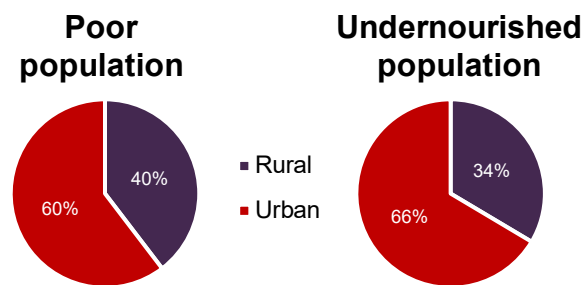
Results | Conflict and Recovery (2023-2028)

Poverty worsens dramatically in 2023 and 2024

- +3-4 million poor people
- +1-2 million undernourished

Larger urban impacts in 2023

- Despite small population

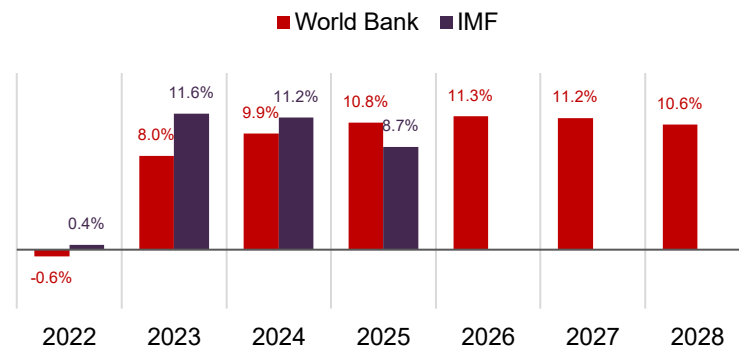


Recovery only starts in 2025

- Slowing deterioration (WB) or small improvements (IMF)

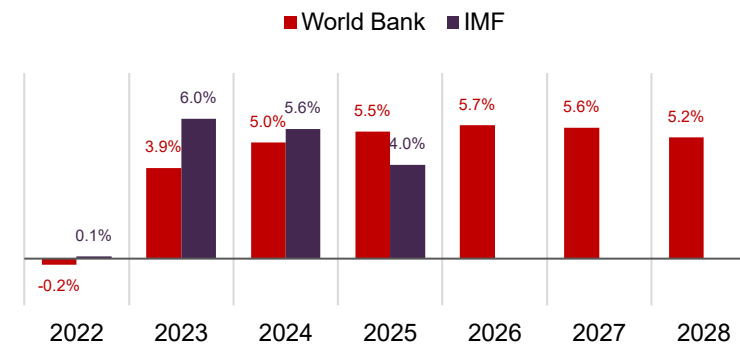
Socioeconomic Impacts

Poverty (national poverty line)

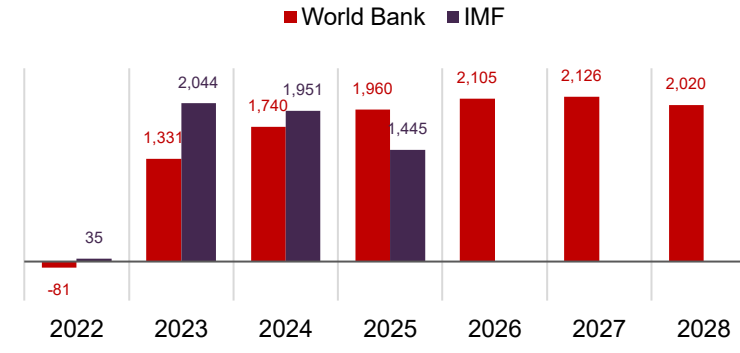
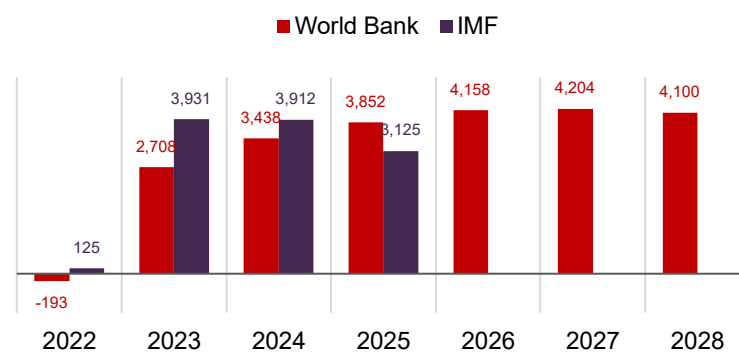


Increased share of the population (%-point)

Undernourishment (FAO prevalence)



Increased number of people (1000s)



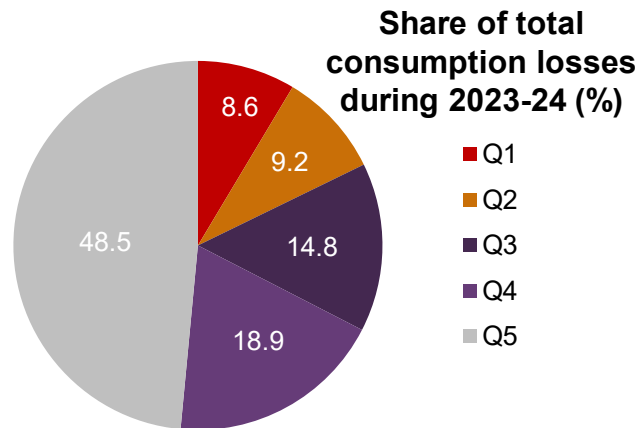
Results | Conflict and Recovery (2023-2028)

Conflict exacerbates inequality

- All household adversely affected
- But poor experience the largest percentage drop in consumption

In absolute terms, consumption losses concentrate amongst higher-income households

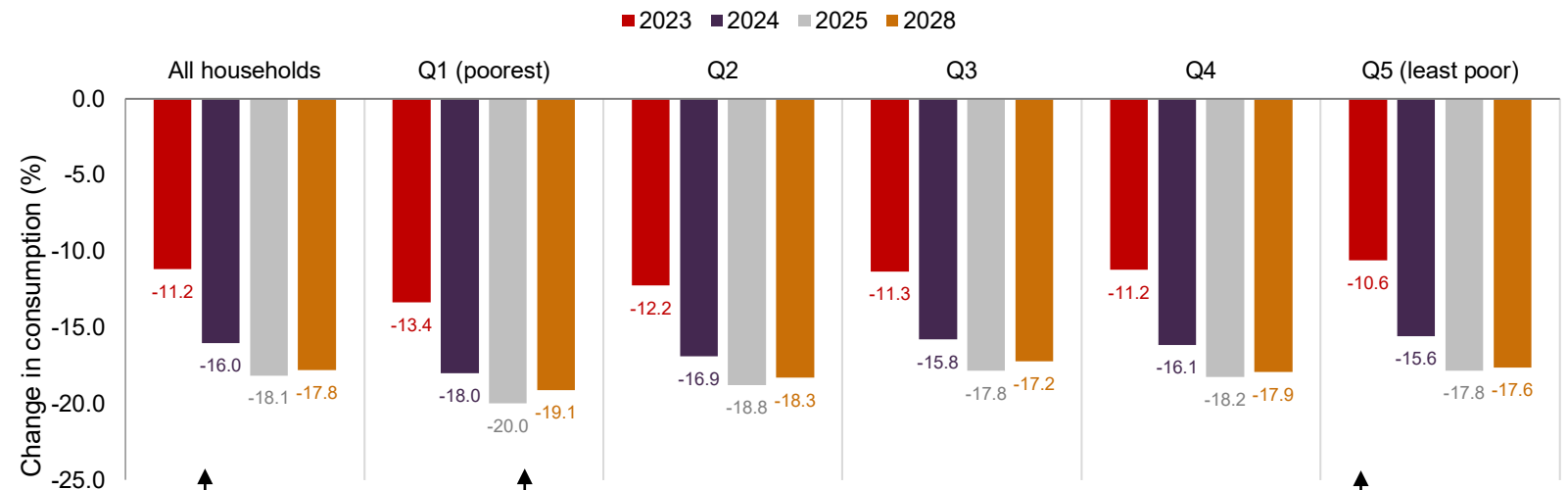
- But from higher initial consumption levels



Distributional Impacts

Annual change in per capita private consumption spending (%)

(deviation from no-conflict expectations)



All expenditure quintiles experience a sharp decline in consumption

Lower-income households are the worst affected

Even higher-income households experience a persistent decline in consumption and limited recovery

Results | Accelerated Recovery (2024-2028) – Poverty

Agric. bounce-back hastens recovery

- Limited damage to farming capital
- 1.2 million fewer poor people by 2026

Cash transfers have immediate effect, but infrastructure is lasting

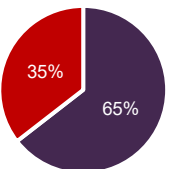
- Smaller poor population by 2026 onwards

Agric. and infrastructure benefit rural areas more than urban areas

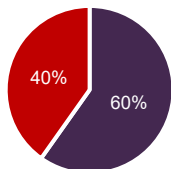
- Alternative targeting possible

Change in poor population by 2025

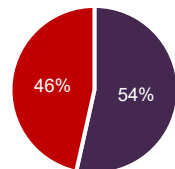
Agriculture



Infrastructure

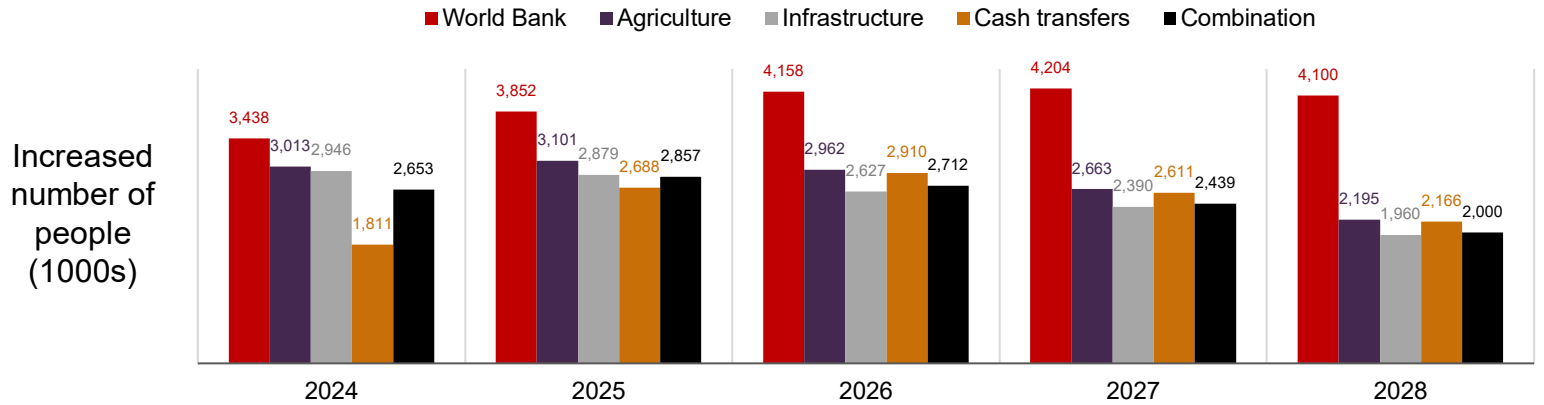


Cash transfers



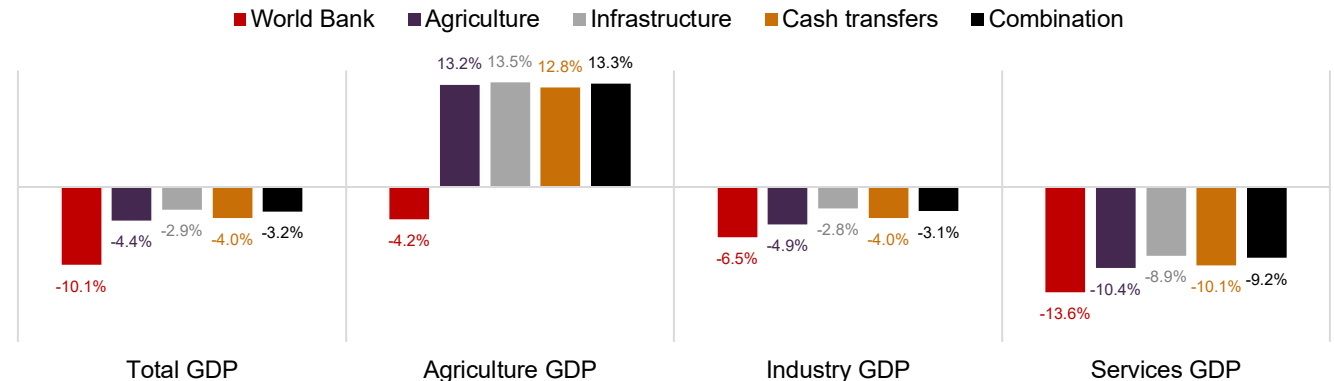
Poverty Impacts

Poverty (national poverty line)



GDP

Deviation in 2028 from pre-conflict baseline



Results | Accelerated Recovery (2024-2028) – Hunger

Undernourished population falls during recovery

Agric. bounce-back is main driver

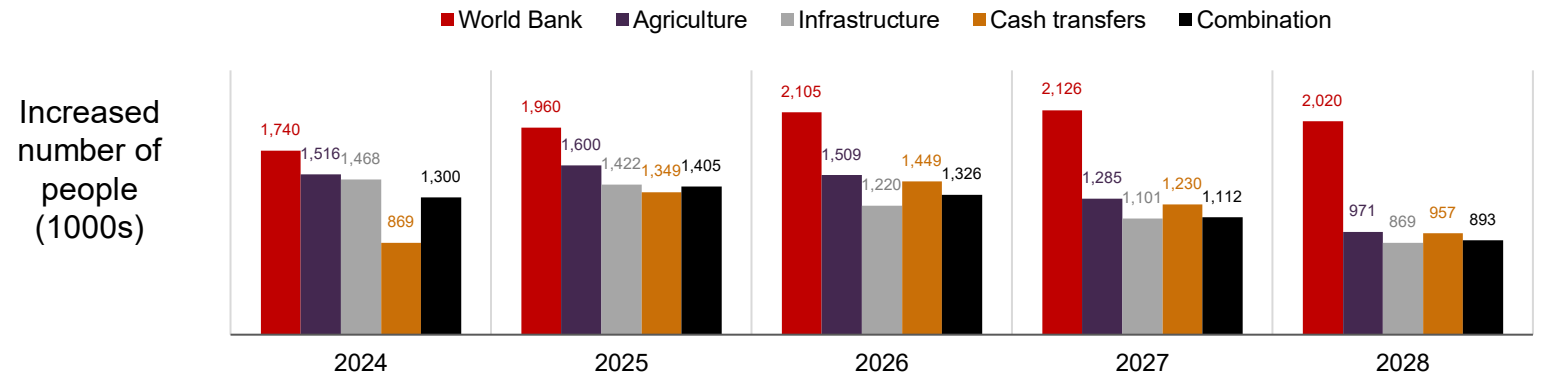
- Offsets most of the impact of the conflict
- 600,000 fewer undernourished people by 2026, and over 1 million fewer by 2028

Cash transfers best in short-run, but overtaken by infrastructure

- As with poverty, infrastructure investments are less effective in 2024-2025, but lead to lower undernourishment by 2026 onwards

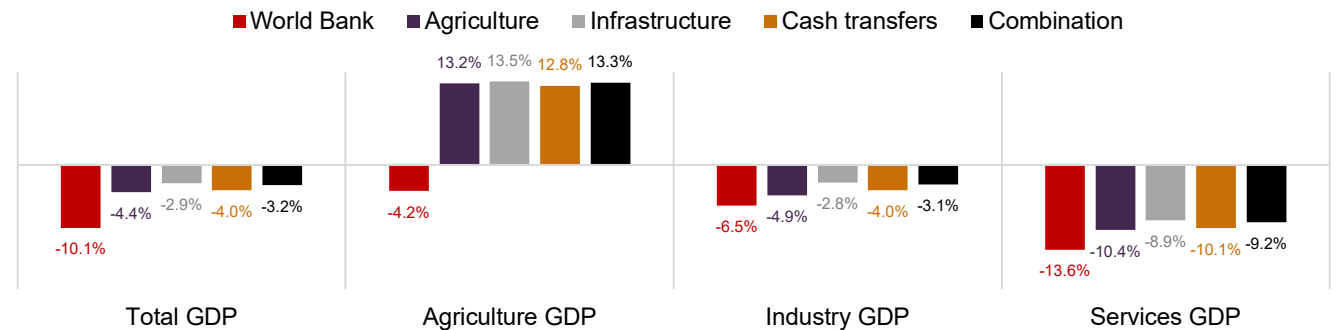
Undernourishment Impacts

Undernourishment (FAO prevalence)



GDP

Deviation in 2028 from pre-conflict baseline



Summary

Human toll of the 2023 conflict was dramatic

- 8-10% of the population pushed into poverty (3-4 million people)
- 4-6% of the population pushed into hunger (1-2 million people)

Without action, recovery will be slow

- Decline in poverty and hunger will be well below a million people

Agricultural recovery should be a priority

- Returning to pre-conflict productivity levels could lift an additional 1.9 million people out of poverty by 2028

Cash vs. infrastructure investments: trade-offs

- Cash has a direct and immediate effect on poverty and hunger
- Infrastructure benefits are delayed but larger from 2026 onwards

Caveats

Limited information for specific industries:

Analysis assumes similar impacts across subsectors with agriculture, industry and services (based on WB analysis).

Rudimentary investment targeting: Assume cash transfers follow existing targeting/flows, and agricultural bounce-back and infrastructure investment following existing sectoral patterns.