

SITUATION UPDATE



Displaced families have been arriving in Kassala following new conflict in Sinja, Sennar state.

Since it started in April 2023, the conflict in Sudan has continued to spiral and the humanitarian crisis worsen. Violent clashes between armed groups continue to rage in Al Jazirah, Khartoum, North Darfur and West Kordofan states. The number of displaced people now exceeds 11 million, or one out of every five Sudanese.

In June, conflict erupted in Sennar state, causing widespread civilian suffering and the displacement of an estimated 136,000 people according to UNHCR. Many are fleeing to the neighboring states of Blue Nile, Gedera and Kassala seeking safety. As the rainy season begins, humanitarian needs are expected to increase, particularly in camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs), where poor sanitation conditions make communities vulnerable to disease.

Fifteen months into the conflict, Sudan faces the worst levels of acute food insecurity ever recorded by the [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#) in the country. Approximately 25.6 million people in Sudan are projected to face IPC Phase 3 levels of hunger or above, including 4.9 million people on the brink of famine. The price of basic food commodities has increased by 83% compared to pre-crisis levels. Al Jazirah and Khartoum states, as well as greater Darfur and greater Kordofan, are expected to face catastrophic outcomes if the conflict gets worse, resulting in sustained displacement and limited to no humanitarian access to those in need.

International Medical Corps Response

The recent fighting in Sennar state has forced most humanitarian activities there to be suspended. International Medical Corps is establishing operations and a field office in Kassala to effectively respond to IDP needs, including lifesaving health, nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions.

International Medical Corps continues to deliver comprehensive emergency interventions in Central Darfur, South Darfur and West Darfur. We operate across seven localities, providing essential support to 34 health facilities serving a combined catchment population of 1.3 million people. Our integrated response includes health, nutrition, protection and WASH services for vulnerable communities in conflict-affected areas. Though insecurity along shipment routes into Sudan remains a serious challenge for humanitarian actors, International Medical Corps has successfully shipped essential

FAST FACTS

- Since June 2024, some 136,000 people have been displaced from Sennar following armed clashes, according to estimates.
- Sudan is facing catastrophic levels of hunger as the rainy and lean season arrives. More than half of the population (25.6 million people) are facing acute levels of hunger.
- More than 11 million people have been displaced inside and outside of Sudan, making it the world's largest displacement crisis.

OUR FOOTPRINT

- Since 2004, International Medical Corps has been providing health, nutrition, protection, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in Sudan.

OUR RESPONSE

- International Medical Corps is establishing operations in Kassala to respond to humanitarian needs caused by the influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Sennar.
- Serving 67 nationwide health facilities potentially accessed by more than 2.7 million people, International Medical Corps delivers integrated health, nutrition, MHPSS and WASH services to conflict-affected communities.
- International Medical Corps operates a network of 59 nutrition centers for malnourished children with life-threatening conditions.

pharmaceuticals from Chad into Geneina, West Darfur. This cross-border effort has helped sustain our lifesaving programs across the Darfur region.



In response to the food-insecurity crisis in Sudan, International Medical Corps is supporting a robust network of 59 nutrition centers, including outpatient therapeutic program (OTP) sites, targeted supplementary-feeding program (TSFP) sites and stabilization centers (SCs) in seven states, including Blue Nile, Central Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, Khartoum, Sennar and South Kordofan. According to the National Nutrition Cluster Classification of the locations of priority based on the IPC across 190 localities in Sudan, 40% of the sites targeted by International Medical Corps are classified as IPC 4, 45% as IPC 3 and 15% as IPC 2.

In the face of this daunting situation, International Medical Corps' nutrition teams have admitted 1,266 children between 6–59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) without medical complications into the OTP for treatment, and 2,103 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) into our TSFP for treatment across our functional nutrition centers. International Medical Corps has also admitted 54 children with SAM with medical complications into SCs since June.

In coordination with UNICEF and WFP, and in partnership with local non-governmental organizations, International Medical Corps is providing community management of acute malnutrition, as well as infant and young-child feeding (IYCF) services, to thousands of malnourished children and women across our supported nutrition sites and communities. We are supporting more than 70 mother-support groups, which are instrumental in fostering best practices for maternal and child nutrition. In coordination with State Ministry of Health (SMoH), International Medical Corps also offers integrated counseling to support to pregnant women and caregivers of young children, ensuring that essential nutritional guidance is accessible both in health facilities and community environments.

Access to WASH services remains the primary need of IDPs across the country, particularly in the Darfur, Kordofan and Sennar regions. International Medical Corps is providing lifesaving WASH services across targeted communities and health facilities. We also are working to rehabilitate and maintain an additional 24 water supply systems in communities, IDP settlements and health facilities. These efforts will facilitate improved access to sustainable and equitable safe water sources for drinking and domestic use for more than 42,000 people. We are supporting emergency water trucking to IDP settlements while the water points undergo maintenance.

Since the conflict began, International Medical Corps has provided 778,414 medical consultations addressing various health concerns in the community. Our educational sessions—which cover nutrition, hygiene, reproductive health and mental health topics—have reached 128,466 participants. We have delivered 57,611 vaccinations to safeguard children and pregnant women against vaccine-preventable diseases. We have helped 10,065 children through the OTP, where cases of SAM are addressed. We have helped support 94,499 antenatal care (ANC) visits for women, safely delivered 13,237 newborns and provided essential services such as skilled birth attendance, emergency obstetric care and newborn care. Following delivery, we have facilitated postnatal care (PNC) visits for 8,959 women, offering them necessary follow-up services and support. Finally, we have conducted 4,209 mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) consultations for people suffering from stress and trauma.

During June 2024, International Medical Corps teams provided 112,069 medical consultations, assisted with 2,134 deliveries and provided 1,140 mothers and newborns with PNC consultations, while 14,813 women attended ANC visits. We delivered 7,998 immunizations and supported 531 people with MHPSS services. We reached 19,947 people through group education sessions and awareness-raising sessions.

