



Displaced families from conflict-struck Sennar continue to arrive in Kassala seeking safety.

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), 10.7 million people are internally displaced in Sudan. More than a year since the conflict began in April 2023, the humanitarian crisis in Sudan has continued to worsen. Violent clashes between armed groups continue to rage on in Khartoum, Al Jazirah, North Darfur and West Kordofan states.

Western and eastern parts of the country have been affected by heavy rains and flooding since July. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimates that 73,000 people have been affected, with hundreds of homes destroyed, adding to the already significant displacement crisis in the country. Flooding has affected settlements for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kassala, where many people have sought safety since the outbreak in June of conflict in Sennar. The majority of affected IDPs have been forced to live in the open without access to food, clean water or safe sanitation facilities, raising concerns that the lack of sanitation will cause a possible spike in water-borne diseases. The Sudanese Ministry of Health has confirmed an outbreak of cholera in Kassala, as well as in Al Gezira and Khartoum states. The Wad El Hilu area in Kassala has witnessed the highest case load, with more than 150 cases of cholera and seven deaths.

Last month, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)—a multi-partner initiative for improving food security, nutrition analysis and decisionmaking—declared famine in Zamzam camp and surrounding areas of El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur. The estimated death toll is equivalent to 3,000 famine deaths every month. Famine conditions are predicted to continue through the end of October. Al Jazirah and Khartoum states, along with the greater Darfur and Kordofan regions, are likely to experience catastrophic consequences if the conflict intensifies, leading to prolonged displacement and severely restricted or entirely blocked humanitarian access for those in need. To address these critical needs and to avoid famine, additional funding is urgently required.

International Medical Corps Response

International Medical Corps delivers comprehensive emergency interventions—including health, nutrition, protection, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services—in 18 localities across seven states, providing essential support to 34 health facilities that serve a combined catchment population of 1.3

FAST FACTS

- Sudan is facing catastrophic levels of hunger in the midst of the rainy and lean season. More than half of the population (25.6 million people) are facing acute levels of hunger.
- Almost 11 million people (2.1 million families) have been displaced inside and outside of Sudan, marking it the world's largest displacement crisis.
- Recent clashes in Sennar state have displaced more than 151,750 people.

OUR FOOTPRINT

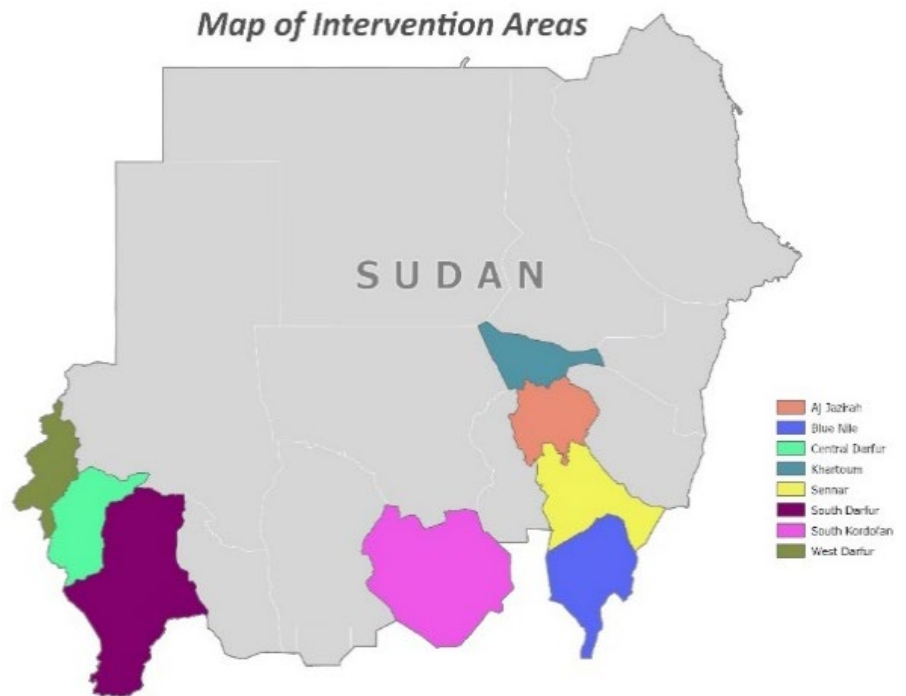
- Since 2004, International Medical Corps has been providing health, nutrition, protection, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in Sudan.

OUR RESPONSE

- International Medical Corps has established operations in Kassala to address the influx of people displaced from Sennar and to meet the urgent humanitarian needs in the region.
- Serving 67 nationwide health facilities potentially accessed by more than 2.7 million people, International Medical Corps delivers integrated health, nutrition, protection, MHPSS, and WASH services to conflict-affected communities.
- International Medical Corps operates a network of 56 nutrition centers for malnourished children with life-threatening conditions.

million people. Our integrated approach ensures that vulnerable communities receive timely and effective assistance, addressing both immediate and long-term needs to improve their overall well-being and resilience.

In response to the food-insecurity crisis in Sudan, International Medical Corps is supporting a robust network of 56 nutrition centers, including outpatient therapeutic program (OTP) sites, 53 targeted supplementary-feeding program (TSFP) sites and six stabilization centers (SCs) in six states, including Blue Nile, Central Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, Khartoum and South Kordofan. According to the National Nutrition Cluster's classification of priority locations based on the IPC across 190 localities in Sudan, 40% of the sites targeted by International Medical Corps are categorized as Phase 4 (Emergency), 45% as Phase 3 (Crisis) and 15% as Phase 2 (Stressed).



Since the start of the conflict, International Medical Corps' nutrition teams have admitted 1,266 children between the ages of 6 and 59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) without medical complications into our outpatient therapeutic program for treatment, and 2,103 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) into our targeted supplementary feeding program across our operational nutrition centers. Since June, we have also admitted 54 children with SAM into stabilization centers for treatment.

In coordination with UNICEF and the World Food Programme, and in partnership with four 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. International Medical Corps is supporting more than 70 mother-support groups, which are instrumental in fostering best practices for maternal and child nutrition. In coordination with the State Ministry of Health, we also offer integrated counseling and support to pregnant women and caregivers of young children, ensuring that essential nutritional guidance is accessible both in health facilities and community environments.

Because access to WASH services remains the primary need of IDPs across the country, particularly in the Darfur and Kordofan regions, International Medical Corps is providing lifesaving WASH services across the targeted communities and health facilities. International Medical Corps is also working to rehabilitate and maintain an additional 24 water supply systems in communities, IDP settlements and health facilities, which will provide more than 42,000 people with sustainable and equitable access to safe water sources for drinking and domestic use. Meanwhile, we are supporting emergency water trucking to IDP settlements as we work to rehabilitate and maintain the water points.

Since the conflict began, International Medical Corps has provided 868,069 medical consultations addressing various health concerns in the communities we serve. Our educational sessions—which cover nutrition, hygiene, reproductive health and mental health topics—have reached 144,423 participants. We have delivered 64,009 vaccinations to safeguard children and pregnant women against vaccine-preventable diseases. We have helped 11,632 children through our outpatient therapeutic programs, where we address cases of SAM. We have helped support 101,015 antenatal care (ANC) visits for women, safely delivered 14,944 newborns and provided essential services such as skilled birth attendance, emergency obstetric care and newborn care. Following delivery, we have facilitated postnatal care visits for 9,871 women, offering them necessary follow-up services and support. Finally, we have conducted 4,633 MHPSS consultations for people with common mental, neurological and substance-use (MNS) conditions. We have also delivered a range of psychosocial support activities, including psychoeducation mental health case management and psychological first aid, to enhance the well-being of conflict-affected populations.

In July 2024, International Medical Corps' teams conducted 89,655 medical consultations, assisted with 1,707 deliveries and provided 912 postpartum consultations for mothers and newborns. Additionally, 6,516 women attended ANC visits. We administered 6,398 vaccinations and supported 424 mental health consultations for individuals with common MNS conditions. Finally, we reached 15,957 people through group education and awareness-raising sessions.