



An International Medical Corps WASH officer conducts a training session on healthcare waste management and disposal for healthcare workers in Kassala.

Sudan remains the world's largest displacement crisis, with more than 8 million people now internally displaced and at least 3 million who have crossed into neighboring countries.

The public health situation in Sudan is at a crisis point. At least two-thirds of the country's states are simultaneously facing three or more outbreaks of disease. In August, Sudanese authorities officially declared a cholera outbreak, which continues to spread nationwide.

There have been about 28,400 reported cholera cases, including 836 deaths, in 11 states in less than four months. Meanwhile, malaria, dengue fever, measles and rubella are further endangering vulnerable groups, especially children under five, and pregnant or lactating women. In addition, the risk of widespread famine looms in Sudan.

International Medical Corps currently is working across 14 locations in six states: Central, West and South Darfur, and Kahartoum, Kassala and South Kordofan. Populations in these areas, which have been classified as being in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), are experiencing severe acute malnutrition, particularly among children aged 6–59 months, as well as pregnant and lactating women.

In the city of Kassala, heavy rains and flooding have worsened sanitation conditions in camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs), intensifying a cholera outbreak accounting for 6,833 cases and 198 deaths.

Following a wave of armed violence and intensified attacks that left at least 300 people dead in eastern Al Jazirah, more than 135,400 people have fled to neighboring areas, particularly Gedaref and Kassala. Nearly half have sought refuge in Kassala, placing significant pressure on health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), as well as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services. IDPs in localities like Halfa Aj Jadeedah and Khashm El Girba are especially vulnerable, due to their proximity to contaminated water sources and limited access to healthcare, and are straining local capacities for outbreak detection and response.

The situation in regions with restricted or no access has become increasingly dire. South Kordofan, home to 450,000 IDPs, has been inaccessible to humanitarian actors for the past five months, resulting in stockouts of medical commodities and nutrition supplies. Similarly, in South Darfur, where more than 1 million IDPs reside, humanitarian actors have been unable to reach affected communities, leaving both host and displaced people reliant on limited services and resources. Consequently, these areas are at risk of IPC Level 5, signaling catastrophic conditions.

FAST FACTS

- The war in Sudan has created enormous challenges in public health, including a cholera outbreak that was formally declared in August.
- About 28,400 confirmed cases of cholera and 836 associated deaths have been reported.

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 urgent humanitarian needs in the region.
- International Medical Corps continue to deploy nine mobile health and nutrition teams to provide surge support for people affected by displacement and outbreaks of disease, including cholera.
- We support 64 nationwide health facilities potentially accessed by more than 2.7 million people, delivering integrated health, nutrition, protection, MHPSS, and WASH services to conflict-affected communities.

Healthcare facilities are overwhelmed by cholera cases and the urgent medical needs of those injured in the violence. Displaced children and pregnant women are in critical need of nutrition support, while MHPSS services are urgently required to address the trauma and stress experienced by affected communities, particularly women and girls. Additional funding is essential to support preparedness efforts, strengthen local responses and meet the growing needs in these crisis-affected areas.

International Medical Corps Response

International Medical Corps currently operates in 18 localities across seven states, providing essential support to 61 functional health facilities and nine mobile health and nutrition teams that serve a combined catchment population of 2.7 million people. Our integrated approach ensures that vulnerable communities receive timely and effective assistance, addressing both immediate and long-term needs to improve their resilience and overall well-being. With the recent displacement into Kassala, International Medical Corps has joined the inter-agency multi-sectoral joint assessment to identify immediate priorities for intervention. So far, 30 gathering sites, hosting nearly 60,000 people, have been identified. Most do not have adequate shelter, access to health and nutrition services, or appropriate WASH facilities.

International Medical Corps remains at the forefront of efforts to combat the ongoing cholera outbreak. In Kassala state, we donated cholera kits to two major cholera treatment centers, enabling care for at least 2,600 patients. Additionally, International Medical Corps has established and reinforced oral-rehydration centers in 10 health facilities. Across all operational locations, 18,480 people have received treatment for diarrhea, including 228 cases of acute watery diarrhea.

In response to the needs of displaced communities affected by flooding in West Darfur, International Medical Corps has deployed two mobile health and nutrition teams that have so far provided outpatient consultations to 639 people, delivered antenatal care to 48 pregnant women and vaccinated 113 children against measles.

In September and October, International Medical Corps conducted 148,331 medical consultations. During this period, we provided 6,059 pregnant women with antenatal care and ensured that 1,870 deliveries received assistance by trained attendants. Additionally, we provided 1,618 mothers and newborns with post-partum care. We provided 772 people with MHPSS services and 57,257 people with group education and awareness-raising sessions. We also treated 7,767 children and 556 pregnant and lactating women for acute malnutrition.

International Medical Corps continues to partner with four national non-governmental organizations to reinforce services offered at the health facilities we support, providing community-based activities such as community mobilization, and health, hygiene and nutrition promotion sessions. International Medical Corps also continues to ensure that health facilities in IDP camps, particularly in the Darfur states, have access to safe water by providing water trucking, water treatment and quality monitoring. In the coming months, International Medical Corps will partner with two additional local non-governmental organizations to support gender-based violence interventions in Central Darfur and Blue Nile states.