



*A rehabilitated water point in Hamadiya Camp provides safe water for internally displaced families.*

Sudan remains the world's largest displacement crisis, with more than 11.3 million people now internally displaced and nearly three 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. Malnutrition among women and children has been exacerbated by the crisis. Sudan has the highest number of malnutrition cases in eastern Africa—an estimated four million children aged 6 to 59 months and more than one million pregnant and breastfeeding women are acutely malnourished.

In August, Sudanese authorities officially declared a cholera outbreak, which continues to spread nationwide. As of November, there have been 44,000 reported cases, including 1,200 deaths (2.7% fatality rate) across 81 localities in 11 states.

Vectorborne diseases, such as malaria, have steadily been rising since the end of the rainy season, and these diseases were the cause of 23% of outpatient consultations in November. Furthermore, the incidence of acute respiratory tract infections has steadily increased over the past three months. Vaccine-preventable diseases—such as measles, rubella and pertussis—have been reported, indicating inadequate immunization coverage as the conflict continues to impact access to and transportation of vaccine supplies.

From the start of the conflict in April 2023, the number of people at risk of gender-based violence (GBV) has tripled, reaching more than 12 million people. Since the escalation of violence in Aj Jazirah in October 2024, the Aj Jazirah State Ministry of Health has reported severe human rights violations, with women and girls from the ages of six to 60 reportedly subjected to GBV.

While cross-border operations in Chad have improved access to the western regions in the country, South Kordofan and Blue Nile have remained largely inaccessible, and the transportation of supplies is challenging to these two states, which are home to nearly 3.5 million people, including more than 500,000 IDPs and 2.9 million host community members.

### FAST FACTS

- Burdened by war, Sudan is facing catastrophic public health outcomes, with authorities formally declaring a cholera outbreak in August.
- About 44,000 confirmed cases of cholera and 1,200 associated deaths have been reported across 11 states.

### 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 maintained its presence in seven states across Sudan supporting health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions.
- International Medical Corps continue to deploy seven mobile health and nutrition teams to provide surge support for people affected by displacement and outbreaks of disease, including cholera.
- We are supporting 70 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.

## International Medical Corps Response

---

International Medical Corps is currently operational in 18 localities across seven states, providing essential support to 70 functional health facilities and seven 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. Since November, health and nutrition services for newly displaced populations have transitioned from mobile to static health facilities to ensure the continuation of services in areas where displaced communities have sought refuge. Similarly, International Medical Corps' cholera response has been integrated into services through oral rehydration points. Across all operational areas, 8,126 people were treated for diarrhea, including 15 cases of acute watery diarrhea. Clinical management is being reinforced with safe water supplies to health facilities and IDP camps through water trucking and rehabilitation and maintenance of water points. Furthermore, we are maintaining our support in 60 outpatient therapeutic sites/targeted supplementary feeding sites and five stabilization centers, where our teams offer treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition.

In November, our teams conducted 114,516 medical consultations, assisted in 1,433 deliveries and provided 1,327 mothers and newborns with postnatal care consultations, while 8,418 women attended antenatal visits. We have treated 2,766 children and 139 pregnant and lactating women for acute malnutrition. We delivered 13,951 immunizations and supported 528 people with MHPSS services. We reached 54,917 people through group education and awareness-raising sessions.

International Medical Corps launched the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence with the theme "You Are Not Alone" in Blue Nile and Central Darfur in November. In close collaboration with local partners, International Medical Corps led community awareness and engagement activities that included dramas, discussions and distribution of basic non-food items. International Medical Corps works with three local partners to deliver GBV prevention and response interventions while concurrently building the capacity of these partners to provide survivor-centered GBV services.

We have transported at least 20 metric tons of nutrition supplies from UNICEF and the World Food Program, as well as 2,955 cartons of medical commodities received from WHO through the Chad-Genina cross border to health facilities in Central Darfur, South Darfur and West Darfur while replenishing stocks in Kassala and Khartoum from Port Sudan. As of the end of November, we have dispatched at least 60 metric tons of medical and nutrition consignments from Port Sudan to South Kordofan.