

## SITUATION UPDATE



*Members of International Medical Corps' Sudan team conduct a rapid needs assessment to determine how best to respond to the influx of IDPs to Sennar from Gezira and west of Sennar.*

The number of people displaced by the conflict between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), which began one year ago on April 15, 2023, continues to increase. More than 8.6 million people—half of whom are under 18—have fled their homes, with more than 6.6 million internally displaced and more than 2 million having moved across borders, according to the International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM). The internally displaced persons (IDPs) are in 7,104 locations, across all of Sudan's 18 states. The Darfur region has the highest number of displaced people, followed by the River Nile, White Nile and Sennar regions.

Suspected cholera cases continue to increase, with more than 11,000 suspected cases, including 305 associated deaths, reported from 60 localities of 11 states as of April 8, according to the Federal Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO). According to the World Health Organization, about 65% of the population lacks access to healthcare, with 70% to 80% of health facilities non-functional due to the ongoing conflict.

Humanitarian workers face various challenges, including insecurity, looting, bureaucratic impediments, poor network and phone connectivity, lack of cash, and limited technical and humanitarian staff on the ground.

These factors significantly affect the delivery of humanitarian assistance in many parts of the country. Fuel shortages also affect the movement of humanitarian staff and supplies and the generation of power needed for operations (maintaining cold chain storage, supplying water, etc.). Despite all of these challenges, humanitarian partners continue to provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable people they are able to reach. The conflict—particularly in Khartoum, Darfur and Kordofan—has exacerbated an already dire humanitarian situation.<sup>1</sup>

## International Medical Corps Response

Since the conflict erupted, International Medical Corps has provided affected communities with essential services, including health, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

### FAST FACTS

- One year ago, on April 15, 2023, clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) erupted in Khartoum. Since then, more than 15,600 people have been killed and more than 33,000 injured.
- The number of people displaced inside and outside of Sudan since 15 April has reached 8.6 million.
- Women make up 69% of internally displaced persons (IDPs), including those in war zones. Data from Chad indicate that 90% of the refugees crossing its borders are women and girls.
- Suspected cholera cases continue to increase, with more than 11,000 suspected cases, including more than 300 associated deaths, have been reported.

### OUR FOOTPRINT

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

### OUR RESPONSE

- Serving 72 nationwide health facilities accessed by more than 2.7 million people, International Medical Corps delivers health, MHPSS, nutrition and WASH services to conflict-affected communities.

<sup>1</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-one-year-conflict-key-facts-and-figures-15-april-2024>

services. International Medical Corps continues to collaborate with local authorities and international actors to assess and address evolving humanitarian needs. We support and operate 72 health facilities across Al-Jazeera, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, Khartoum, South Kordofan and Sennar states, serving a population of 2.7 million people.

Since April 2023, International Medical Corps has provided 473,224 medical consultations, addressing various health concerns in the community. Our educational sessions have reached 74,955 participants, covering topics that include nutrition, hygiene, reproductive health and mental health. To promote awareness of important health issues, we have conducted awareness-raising campaigns on hygiene and antenatal care (ANC), reaching 85,184 people. We have delivered 34,919 vaccinations to safeguard children and pregnant women against vaccine-preventable diseases. We have helped 1,482 children through the outpatient therapeutic program, where we address cases of severe acute malnutrition. We have supported 51,549 ANC visits for women, safely delivered 7,323 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 5,659 women, offering necessary follow-up services and support. Additionally, we have conducted 1,950 MHPSS consultations for people suffering from stress and trauma.

During March 2024, International Medical Corps supported 72 health facilities and nine stabilization centers nationwide. Our teams provided 86,285 medical consultations, assisted with 1,542 deliveries, and provided 920 mothers and newborns with PNC consultations, while 12,040 women attended ANC visits. We delivered 6,661 immunizations and supported 321 people with MHPSS services. We also reached 33,908 people through group education and awareness-raising sessions that covered critical topics on health, nutrition and hygiene.

International Medical Corps conducted a rapid needs assessment to identify the needs of IDPs displaced from Al-Jazeera state to Sennar state, to ensure timely planning for relevant emergency response as well as efficiency in emergency medical services delivery. As of April 4, Sennar state hosted more than 500,000 IDPs, according to the International Organization of Migration (IOM).

Subsequently, International Medical Corps carried out an in-depth needs assessment of IDPs at three pivotal locations—Algalaa School, Alshahed Alfatih School and Osama Ibn Zaid—to shed light on the origins, displacement trajectories and access to healthcare, nutrition and WASH services for the IDPs sheltered there. Concurrently, in response to this situation, we have mobilized three mobile health and nutrition teams that are delivering integrated, essential services to the most vulnerable IDPs and host communities within the hard-to-reach areas of Sennar, as well as supporting five healthcare facilities across the El Suki and Sinja localities.

During March 2024, International Medical Corps also transferred medical supplies to nine primary healthcare facilities in the Baw and Geisan localities in Blue Nile state, providing lifesaving health and nutrition assistance to thousands of people, including vulnerable women and children.



*As part of the rapid needs assessment, International Medical Corps staff meet with local officials and representatives of other international NGOs.*