



**Sudanese American
Physicians Association**

2024

SAPA Annual Report

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Restoring Hope In Sudan

www.sapa-usa.org



Sudanese American Physicians Association

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The Sudanese American Physicians Association (SAPA) is a humanitarian, non-profit, and non-political organization registered in the United States, Sudan, Uganda, and Chad. Established in 2019 as a membership-based humanitarian organization consisting of Sudanese American physicians,

SAPA utilizes its substantial connections with local and regional healthcare providers in Sudan to deliver critical aid to its most vulnerable communities. Since the outset of the conflict in April 2023, SAPA has been on the frontlines to ensure that healthcare services are able to meet the growing health needs in impacted areas.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Highlights.....	2
President’s Message.....	3
Executive Summary	4
Introduction.....	6
SAPA’s Strategy in Sudan.....	8
1. Emergency Preparedness and Rapid Response.....	10
Mobile Clinics	
Provision of Essential Medical Supplies and Equipment	
Building Emergency Response Capacity Through Training	
2. Health.....	17
Primary Healthcare	
Secondary and Tertiary Healthcare	
Infrastructure Rehabilitation: Strengthening Healthcare Facilities	
Capacity Building for Health Systems	
3. Nutrition.....	26
Nutrition Services Across SAPA’s Network	
Key Nutrition Metrics	
4. Comprehensive Social Protection Mechanisms.....	29
Food and Livelihood	
SAPA Hope Oasis: A New Holistic Approach to Emergency Response	
5. Partnerships, Advocacy, and Coordination.....	33
Partnerships	
Advocacy	
Coordination	
Conclusion	37
Challenges and Lessons Learned	38
Leadership.....	40
Acknowledgments.....	42
Donors & Partners	43

Highlights

SAPA in 2024



424,766

Patients Served



1325

Healthcare Professionals Supported Through Incentive Programs



22,657

Children Screened for Malnutrition



5,922

Admissions for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)



1,153,410

Meals Distributed



1,571

Deliveries by Skilled Birth Attendant



11

New Partnerships



875

Medical Cadres and Community Volunteers Trained



9,741

Children Under 5 Vaccinated



36

Mobile Clinics Deployed



4,847

Psychosocial Consultations Provided



17

Rehabilitated Facilities



34

SAPA-Supported Health Facilities

Message from the President

SAPA in Sudan: Unity Through Health, Service Through Innovation

As I reflect on 2024, a year of immense suffering and resilience in Sudan, I am reminded of SAPA's fundamental mission: to heal, to serve, and to stand with our people in their time of greatest need. Sudan's healthcare system has been shattered, its hospitals attacked, and its people displaced in unprecedented numbers. In the face of this devastation, SAPA has stepped up—not just as a provider of medical relief, but as a symbol of Sudanese-led humanitarian action.

This year, SAPA's reach has been extraordinary. We have delivered healthcare to hundreds of thousands, rehabilitated major hospitals, established lifesaving food programs, and expanded our partnerships with international agencies. Yet, SAPA's true impact extends beyond numbers—it lies in the hope we have restored in communities that have suffered beyond measure. In Zamzam Camp, where hunger and despair threatened an entire generation, we built the SAPA Hope Oasis, a refuge of food, education, and clean water. And across Sudan, from South Darfur to Red Sea State, we rehabilitated hospitals, deployed mobile clinics, and trained healthcare workers, ensuring that care reached even the most isolated communities.

We did not do this alone. SAPA's strength comes from its deep roots in Sudan and its global network of supporters. Our dedicated team—both in Sudan and abroad—has made sacrifices to ensure that Sudanese-led solutions remain at the heart of this response. We are especially grateful to the Sudan Federal Ministry of Health, which has led an exceptional national response to the crisis and provided critical guidance that has helped shape our efforts.

Our donors and partners have stood by us, trusting in SAPA's ability to deliver real impact. And above all, the Sudanese people—despite displacement, loss, and suffering—have demonstrated an unbreakable resilience that inspires us to push forward every day.

But we must acknowledge a difficult truth: the crisis is far from over. The healthcare system is still on the verge of collapse. Hunger is widespread. Displacement continues. And the world's attention is drifting. Now, more than ever, Sudan needs action. Sudan needs us.

As we look ahead to 2025 and beyond, SAPA will continue to lead in crisis response while laying the foundation for a stronger, more resilient healthcare system in Sudan. We will expand our healthcare programs, strengthen partnerships, and continue advocating for Sudanese-led humanitarian efforts. But we cannot do this alone.

I invite you—whether you are a donor, a healthcare professional, a policymaker, or a concerned global citizen—to stand with SAPA. To stand with Sudan. Together, we can rebuild. Together, we can ensure that health remains a bridge to unity, a beacon of hope, and a promise for a better future.

With gratitude and determination,

Yasir Yousif Elamin,
President, SAPA

Executive Summary

Since April 15, 2023, Sudan has faced an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. The war has devastated the healthcare system, displaced millions, and left vast communities without access to essential medical care. **More than 80% of health facilities** in conflict-affected areas are now non-functional, compounding an already dire situation.

In response, SAPA has emerged as Sudan's leading medical relief organization, delivering life-saving healthcare, food assistance, and emergency relief across **10 states in Sudan**, as well as in refugee-hosting areas in Chad and Uganda.

Through its network of hospitals, primary healthcare centers (PHCs), and mobile clinics, SAPA has ensured that displaced populations and underserved communities continue to receive critical medical care, maternal health support, and emergency interventions. Major hospitals in Khartoum and across Sudan have been rehabilitated to restore essential health services, while SAPA's mobile clinics have extended care to thousands in areas where health facilities are non-operational. In parallel, SAPA has played a critical role in nutrition and food security efforts, ensuring vulnerable



communities—especially children and mothers—have access to life-saving nutritional programs and food assistance. The establishment of the SAPA Hope Oasis in Zamzam Camp has introduced a holistic model for crisis response, providing food, clean water, education, and psychosocial support to internally displaced persons (IDPs). Beyond its direct humanitarian interventions, SAPA has also been a leading voice for Sudan on the global stage. Through strategic partnerships with international organizations and media advocacy, SAPA has kept Sudan's crisis in focus, ensuring that Sudanese-led solutions remain central to global humanitarian efforts.

As Sudan's humanitarian crisis deepens, SAPA is committed to:

Expanding its medical response efforts to reach more communities in need.

Strengthening training and capacitybuilding programs to ensure Sudanese healthcare workers are equipped for long-term system recovery.

Developing sustainable food and livelihood programs to build resilience beyond emergency aid.

Advocating for stronger global engagement in protecting Sudan's healthcare infrastructure.

SAPA is not just responding to the crisis—it is laying the foundation for Sudan's healthcare future. By combining local expertise, global partnerships, and humanitarian innovation, SAPA remains dedicated to saving lives and strengthening Sudan's healthcare system for the long term.

Introduction

Since April 15, 2023, fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces has brought about immense challenges for Sudan's health-care sector, resulting in a dire humanitarian situation. The conflict has severely weakened the country's already frail healthcare infrastructure, pushing it toward potential collapse.

Today, in the second year of the Sudanese conflict, the country's healthcare sector is in a state of crisis. The widespread destruction of healthcare facilities, massive waves of displaced persons, and rapidly worsening humanitarian conditions call for urgent and sustained international intervention. To mitigate long-term damage, a coordinated effort to provide medical supplies, ensure the safety of healthcare workers, and rebuild and strengthen healthcare infrastructure is essential.

So far, the conflict has rendered approximately 80% of hospitals in conflict-affected areas non-functional. Attacks on healthcare facilities and personnel have become alarmingly frequent. By mid-September 2024, the World Health Organization (WHO) had verified 108 attacks on healthcare facilities, with over 75 incidents involving health facilities and **45 impacting health personnel**.

In Khartoum, the capital, the situation is particularly dire. Reports indicate that nearly half of the city's **87 hospitals have been damaged**, severely affecting access to medical care. hospitals in conflict-affected areas have been forced to shut down due to either direct damage or security concerns, leaving vast stretches of Sudanese territory without access to essential medical services. This deterioration of the country's healthcare infrastructure has culminated in a critical shortage of medical supplies, equipment, and staff, further straining the long-term stability of the system.

These circumstances have led to a surge in the country's humanitarian needs. Nearly **30.4 million people**—over half the Sudan's population—are currently in need of humanitarian assistance. This represents a significant increase from previous years, driven by the compounded effects of conflict, economic instability, and climate-related disasters. The health-care sector is particularly overwhelmed, and there are simply not sufficient resources to meet the rise in demand.



The ongoing conflict has also triggered massive displacement, with **10.9 million people** forced to flee their homes. This includes **8.8 million** internally displaced persons (IDPs) and **over 3 million** refugees, who have sought safety in neighboring countries. The people in need comprises *14.3 million non-hosting residents (47%), 8.9 million internally displaced persons (29%), 6.4 million host community members (21%), and 0.89 million refugees (3%)*. Over half of those affected are children, and 50 per cent are women and girls. This displacement crisis has exacerbated the health situation, as overcrowded camps and temporary shelters are struggling to provide adequate healthcare and maintain sanitary conditions, raising the risk of outbreaks.

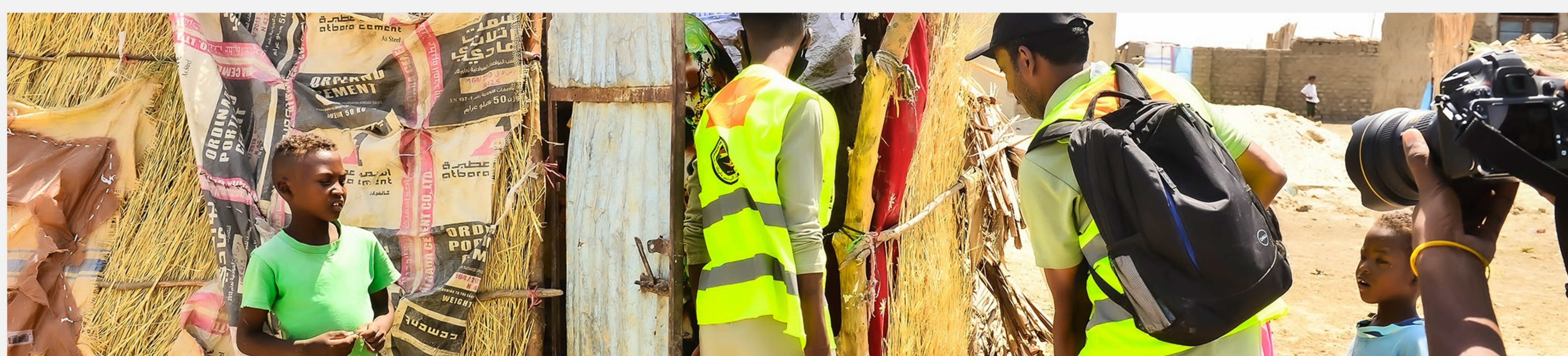
These conditions paired with a lack of clean water and severe overcrowding create fertile ground for diseases like cholera, malaria, and measles to spread rapidly. Malnutrition rates are also soaring, particularly among children and pregnant women, with food insecurity worsening due to the ongoing conflict and related economic challenges.

Following the outbreak of the Sudanese civil war, the Sudanese American Physicians Association (SAPA) has been pivotal in rebuilding and transforming the lives of those. Operating in ten states in Sudan—South Kordofan, North Darfur, Gedarif, Gezira, Red Sea, South Darfur, White Nile, Northern State, Kassala and Khartoum—SAPA leverages its team of dedicated doctors and healthcare professionals to improve healthcare access, deliver medical aid, provide nutritional meals, and foster community resilience. Its efforts have



to improve healthcare access, deliver medical aid, provide nutritional meals, and foster community resilience. Its efforts have given way to significant positive developments in the region. As demonstrated by its newly established offices in Chad and Uganda, SAPA is constantly expanding its efforts to support those affected by the conflict in Sudan, including through regional partnerships and peacebuilding initiatives.

SAPA's current primary focus is on delivering comprehensive healthcare and nutrition services while both developing local capacity and making the overall healthcare system resilient enough to withstand future conflicts and challenges. In this way, it aims to foster healthy, informed, and self-sufficient communities. Through the provision of immediate relief alongside long-term development efforts, SAPA works toward both well-being and stability. This strategy ensures that accessible, high-quality healthcare is not a privilege but a right for every individual, even in the face of displacement.



SAPA's Strategy in Sudan

SAPA's strategy centers around a holistic approach, identifying core problems based on their symptoms and then working backward from the desired outcome in order to develop sound, efficient interventions that adequately address those problems. This desired outcome is SAPA's overarching goal.

This goal is based on a straightforward delineation of the core deprivations in Sudan—high mortality rates among women and children, especially in the neonatal period; a severe risk of malnutrition and famine; and a high burden of communicable diseases alongside a population with low immunization rates—an identification of the obstacles facing efforts to address these deprivations, including demand-side, supply-side, and environmental factors, and an assessment of the risks and opportunities that come alongside the pursuit of this goal.

From this central goal, SAPA works backward to identify the necessary systemic changes and, in turn, the interventions and activities that would facilitate such changes. In these efforts, SAPA works with communities, healthcare providers, and both local and regional institutions to develop the core functions of a health-care system that is capable of adequately withstanding and responding to crises. With the help of our local partners, SAPA anticipates and proactively addresses pressing public health concerns through the provision of preventive education and accessible treatment facilities. To maintain these capabilities, SAPA continually engages in capacity-building, fosters collaborations with relevant stakeholders, and maintains a dedicated team of Sudanese American physicians with specialized insight that aids in program design, program implementation, and the consideration of local context.

In addition to being guided by this general approach, SAPA's efforts in pursuit of its desired changes are informed by the following tactical strategies:

- Cross-sectoral and lifecycle evidence generation and evidence-based advocacy
 - Collect and analyze data across different sectors and stages of implementation to generate informed policies and programs.
 - Use data and evidence to advocate for policies and programs that improve health and well-being.
- Grassroots investment
 - Invest in local communities to build capacity and support sustainable development.
- Community empowerment and accountability to affected populations
 - Empower communities to take an active role in decision-making processes while
- Gender responsiveness
 - Consider gender dynamics in the development of all programs and policies.
- Partnership development
 - Form strategic partnerships with local and international organizations to leverage
- Innovation
 - Develop innovative and novel approaches to solve problems and improve service delivery.
- Crisis responsiveness and agile deployment of teams in emergencies
 - Develop and implement strategies to facilitate rapid responses in crisis situations.
 - Ensure that teams are prepared to be quickly deployed to respond to emergencies.
- Flexible financing
 - Secure flexible funding mechanisms to enable adaptation to evolving needs and priorities.

From Crisis to Recovery: SAPA's Humanitarian Response

SAPA is at the forefront of delivering humanitarian programming in Sudan, dedicated to promoting overall well-being, providing protection and social support to vulnerable populations, and fortifying the resilience of healthcare systems.

Our programs aim to effect transformative change in the communities that we serve through the aforementioned initiatives, which this section explores in greater depth.



1. Emergency Preparedness & Rapid Response

In 2024, SAPA's Emergency Preparedness and Rapid Response initiatives were critical in addressing the compounded effects of conflict, displacement, natural disasters, and fragile healthcare systems across Sudan. Through a multifaceted approach that included deploying mobile clinics, providing essential medical supplies, and conducting targeted training programs, SAPA ensured timely and effective delivery of life-saving services to the most vulnerable populations. These efforts were designed not only to meet immediate health and nutrition needs but also to strengthen local healthcare systems and build the resilience of affected communities.

By acting swiftly in emergencies and collaborating with local and international partners, SAPA reinforced its role as a trusted first responder and a key contributor to Sudan's humanitarian response.

This section details SAPA's interventions under three core pillars: the deployment of mobile clinics, the provision of critical medical supplies, and the training of healthcare professionals and volunteers. Together, these efforts highlight SAPA's commitment to comprehensive, adaptive, and sustainable emergency response.





Mobile Clinics

In 2024, SAPA successfully deployed **36 mobile clinics** across conflict-affected and disaster-prone regions of Sudan, including **Khartoum** (Karrari, Omdurman), **Northern State** (Dongola, Halfa, Merowe, Dalgo, Ad Dabbah, Al Golid, Al Burgaig), **North Darfur** (El Fasher, Saraf Omra, Tawila, and Ellait), **White Nile** (Tendalti), **Kassala** (New Halfa and Atbara River), **Gedarif** (Alhurri) and **Gezira** (Al-Hilaliyah).

These mobile clinics were structured according to the WHO classification and minimum standards for Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) and were a cornerstone of SAPA's emergency response strategy, aimed at increasing accessibility to essential health and nutrition services for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. Whether addressing the immediate aftermath of conflict, the devastation caused by flooding, or disease outbreaks, the clinics provided critical, lifesaving services, including general health check-ups, maternal and child healthcare, and nutrition counseling. Beyond delivering immediate relief, SAPA's mobile clinics strengthened the overall healthcare capacity in these regions, showcasing the effectiveness of mobile service-delivery models as a solution to Sudan's acute healthcare challenges.

State-Specific Interventions

● Khartoum State

In response to the massive displacement crisis triggered by ongoing conflict, SAPA deployed mobile clinics to Karrari and Omdurman in partnership with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), providing essential healthcare services to **15,421 patients**. These clinics served as vital lifelines for IDPs who had fled urban centers and were struggling to access basic healthcare services. They addressed urgent needs, including treatment for communicable diseases, antenatal care, and nutritional support for children and pregnant women. Additionally, the clinics offered psychosocial support to families grappling with the trauma of displacement, ensuring holistic care for vulnerable populations.

● Northern State

SAPA started its mobile clinic response in Northern State since March 2024 in partnership with International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) IOM-USAID RRF, in seven localities (Dongola, Halfa, Merowe, Dalgo, Ad Dabbah, Al Golid, Al Burgaig) to relieve the medical needs for the IDPs influx to the State, till May 2024.

In August 2024, SAPA was among the first medical responders to overwhelming flooding that inundated large parts of Northern State. The floods compounded the challenges of an already overstretched healthcare system strained by an influx of displaced populations. Mobile clinics were strategically deployed to affected areas, including Dongola, Halfa, Merowe, and Ad Dabbah, to deliver essential services such as disease surveillance, emergency care, and nutrition interventions.

Overall, these clinics played a pivotal role in preventing disease outbreaks and stabilizing affected communities, providing care to **17,600 patients**.

● North Darfur

In North Darfur, where conflict and displacement had left entire regions without functional healthcare services, SAPA's mobile clinics filled a critical void, serving **9,882 patients**. Deployed to El Fasher, Saraf Omra, Tawila, and Ellait, the clinics provided emergency healthcare to IDPs and host communities who had been cut off from basic medical services. The clinics addressed urgent cases, including trauma care, treatment of malnutrition, and vaccinations, ensuring that vulnerable populations received timely interventions in a region where healthcare access was otherwise nonexistent.

● White Nile, Gedarif, Gezira, and Kassala States

In response to the war in Gezira and the resulting displacement of hundreds of thousands into White Nile, Gezira, Gedarif and Kassala, SAPA mobilized clinics to serve both displaced populations and host communities. In Gedarif SAPA first response was operating a mobile clinic inside Al-Huri camp then the project developed into rehabilitating a fixed site to serve as PHC to serve broader communities. In Gezira, where SAPA was the first medical responder, clinics delivered critical healthcare and nutrition services to IDPs in Al-Hilaliyah. Similarly, in White Nile (Tendalti) and Kassala (New Halfa and Atbara River), the mobile clinics addressed the compounded effects of displacement and strained healthcare



systems. Services included maternal and child health, malnutrition screening, and management of disease outbreaks.

SAPA's ability to rapidly deploy mobile clinics in areas of acute need underscores its unwavering commitment to timely, responsive, and impactful humanitarian interventions. In 2024 alone, SAPA's mobile clinics reached a wide geographical area, operating across Khartoum, Northern State, North Darfur, White Nile, Gezira, Gedarif and Kassala. These clinics served a total of **44,525 patients**, providing life-saving care to displaced populations, flood-affected communities, and those in conflict zones where healthcare access was severely limited.

The clinics addressed a wide spectrum of needs, from trauma care, communicable disease treatment, and antenatal services to nutritional support and vaccinations, ensuring that vulnerable populations received comprehensive and holistic care. Beyond addressing immediate healthcare gaps, SAPA's interventions laid the groundwork for longer-term healthcare improvements, strengthening local health systems and building community resilience in some of Sudan's most underserved regions.

By combining its expansive geographical reach with its capacity to respond swiftly to evolving crises, SAPA has cemented its role as a trusted and indispensable provider of humanitarian healthcare in Sudan, delivering hope and tangible relief to thousands in desperate need.



Nisreen Rabi: A story of resilience

(Shared with permission)

A few days before war broke out in Sudan, Nisreen's mother passed away. She was living in Khartoum at the time. When the war began, the dangerous situation in the city prevented her from returning to her and her husband's home in Abu Adam. She was forced to remain in Omdurman.

Her husband soon after suffered from kidney failure and faced immense difficulty finding a hospital that could provide him with dialysis. Tragically, he died a few months into the war, leaving Nisreen alone with their three children in Omdurman. Isolated, with all her siblings and neighbors having fled Khartoum State, Nisreen remained in the deserted neighborhood.

Despite her hardships, Nisreen refused to become displaced. She chose to stay in her home and endure the harsh conditions. A few months later, two of her deceased husband's brothers died one after the other, compounding the grief of Nisreen and her small family. The opportunity to work with the SAPA mobile clinic team turned out to be a lifeline. It not only ameliorated her financial circumstances but also provided her a chance to find solace in her pain and connect with others impacted by the war.

Provision of Essential Medical Supplies and Equipment

SAPA's ability to deliver essential medical supplies and equipment played a pivotal role in addressing critical healthcare needs during emergencies and outbreaks in 2024. By ensuring a steady flow of resources to underserved and crisis-affected areas, SAPA reinforced the operational capacity of healthcare facilities, enabling them to respond effectively to the growing demands of displaced populations and local communities.

Key Interventions

● North Darfur:

Support During the Siege of El Fasher During the ongoing siege of El Fasher, SAPA provided critical medical supplies to two hospitals: Southern Hospital and Saudi Hospital as well as two PHCs, Sayed Elshohada PHC and Abu Shook Camp PHC. These resources were vital in ensuring that the hospitals could continue delivering lifesaving care amid severe shortages. Additionally, in collaboration with MedGlobal, SAPA donated an ambulance to the Abu Shook Camp PHC, significantly enhancing emergency patient transport and access to healthcare for displaced residents.

● Kassala and Gedarif States: Cholera Outbreak Response

In December 2024, SAPA, in collaboration with Heart to Heart organization, successfully distributed 13,510 personal hygiene kits to displaced individuals across Kassala and Gedarif states. This initiative aimed to enhance hygiene conditions and prevent disease outbreaks among vulnerable populations affected by ongoing humanitarian crises. The distribution targeted displaced persons in shelters and host communities, prioritizing women, children, and marginalized groups. 46% of recipients were women, 9% were men, and 45% were children. The operation was carried out in coordination with local youth groups, national organizations, protection groups, and government entities, including the Ministry of Education. Hygiene kits were distributed in schools, shelters, and neighborhoods, covering key areas such as Kassala, Rural Kassala, West Kassala, Al-Qureiba, Halfa, River Atbara, Aroma, Telkuk, Hamshkoreib, and Wad Al-Hilio. The effort included mobile clinics in remote villages to reach underserved populations.

● Northern and Red Sea States: Supporting Healthcare Infrastructure

SAPA distributed a wide range of medical supplies to facilities in Northern and Red Sea States, bolstering their ability to address the dual pressures of displacement and ongoing healthcare demands. These supplies supported both emergency care and routine medical services, contributing to improved patient outcomes in underserved regions.

● Khartoum State:

SAPA also distributed medical supplies to three essential hospitals in Karrari, namely: Alsaudi Hospital, El-Bolouk Hospital and Alfateh Hospital, which had alleviated the great demand for supplies in the area at the time.

Through the provision of essential medical supplies, SAPA ensured that healthcare facilities remained operational during some of Sudan's most challenging crises, demonstrating its commitment to saving lives and strengthening local healthcare systems.

Building Emergency Response Capacity Through Training

In 2024, SAPA made significant strides in strengthening emergency response capabilities through targeted capacity-building programs. These training initiatives aimed to equip healthcare providers and community volunteers with the necessary skills to address urgent health and nutrition challenges in crisis settings. By engaging local communities and building their resilience, SAPA laid the groundwork for more effective and sustainable emergency response mechanisms.

Key Training Initiatives by State

● Red Sea State

SAPA implemented a series of specialized training programs to enhance emergency healthcare delivery, including:

- **Community Rapid Response Teams Training (CRRT):**

Focused on preparing local teams to manage emergencies effectively.

- **Pediatrics ICU Training Workshop:**

Strengthened critical care skills for pediatric emergencies.

- **Orientation on Emergency Triage and Treatment:**

Introduced house officers and nurses to triage protocols and emergency response practices.

- **Pediatrics Basics for Nurses:**

Provided foundational training for nurses in pediatric care.



- **In-Job Training on CPAP:**

Focused on the use of continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) devices for managing respiratory distress in emergencies.

- **Emergency Triage, Assessment and Treatment (ETAT):**

is a comprehensive, proven intervention to support the poorest and most vulnerable children in resource-limited settings. The ETAT course is designed to familiarize health workers with the ETAT guidelines and to provide them with the necessary knowledge and skills for applying the guidelines.

- **Khartoum State**

In partnership with UNICEF and in coordination with the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), SAPA conducted training sessions to address malnutrition and child health emergencies:

- **Basic Training on Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM):**

Strengthened healthcare workers' ability to manage acute malnutrition at the community level.

- **Community Outreach and Mobilization Skills Training:**

Focused on engaging communities to support health interventions.

- **Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF):**

Trained both healthcare providers and mother support groups to promote proper feeding practices during crises..

- **Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) Training:**

Enhanced the capacity of healthcare workers to manage common childhood illnesses effectively.

- **Northern State**

To address public health emergencies, SAPA conducted training programs targeting local healthcare providers and volunteers:

- **Building Capacity of Community Health Volunteers for Local Health Emergencies:**

Focused on empowering volunteers to respond to emergencies.

- **Emergencies:**

Focused on empowering volunteers to respond to emergencies.

- **Disease Surveillance Training:**

Targeted hospital and health facility staff, emphasizing cholera case definition and reporting protocols.

- **Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Training:**

Equipped healthcare workers with protocols to minimize infection risks in emergency settings.

- **Psychosocial Support (PSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) Training:**

Addressed mental health and psychosocial needs in crisis-affected populations.

- **Emergency Triage Assessment and Treatment (ETAT) Training**

in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health and in partnership with UNICEF



● River Nile State

In collaboration with the Sudan Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), SAPA provided:

- **Emergency Triage Assessment and Treatment (ETAT) Training:**

Focused on improving emergency response in hospitals and clinics by teaching healthcare workers to rapidly assess and manage critical cases.

- **Early Essential Newborn Care Training Course (EENC):**

a package of evidence-based interventions delivered during delivery and in the immediate newborn period. Adoption of these practices, elimination of harmful practices will prevent and manage many cases of sepsis, asphyxia and complications for preterm/LBW babies

- **Information System for Child and Maternal Health training:**

which provided participants with a deep understanding of the importance and impact of information systems in improving maternal and child health.



● Sennar, Gezira, Kassala

In collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health and in partnership with UNICEF, these trainings have been conducted.

- **Early Essential Newborn Care Training Course (EENC)**

- **Information System for Child and Maternal Health training**

● Gedarif

- **Training of community midwives on Essential Newborn Care:**

collaboration with FMoH and in partnership with UNICEF, with supportive supervision

These targeted training programs not only enhanced the skills of healthcare providers and community volunteers but also strengthened the overall emergency response capacity in some of Sudan's most vulnerable regions. Through these efforts, SAPA ensured that local teams were better equipped to manage health crises effectively, save lives, and mitigate the impact of emergencies.



2. Health

Primary Healthcare

In 2024, SAPA prioritized providing primary healthcare services to vulnerable populations, particularly those disproportionately affected by conflict, displacement, and systemic healthcare challenges. Special emphasis was placed on addressing the needs of women and children, including maternal and child health, vaccination campaigns, and nutritional support. Through operational support to primary healthcare centers (PHCs) in multiple states, SAPA worked to bridge critical gaps in access to essential services.

Support for Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCs)

• Northern State

In March 2024, SAPA established the **SAPA IDP Healthcare Center** in Northern State to address the urgent healthcare needs of displaced populations. The center initially received support through a grant from the IOM-USAID RRF. After the grant period ended in May, SAPA assumed full operational responsibility for the facility, ensuring uninterrupted and free healthcare services for the community. In 2024, the center served **13,783 patients**, providing critical services such as maternal care, immunizations, and treatment for common illnesses. This initiative has been a vital resource for displaced populations, reflecting SAPA's commitment to meeting the needs of the most vulnerable and ensuring equitable access to essential healthcare.





● Red Sea State

Since March 2024, SAPA has supported operations at Hassai Awli PHC. This center served as a critical resource for vulnerable communities, offering primary healthcare services, nutritional counseling, and vaccination programs. Since its support by SAPA, Hassai Awli provided medical services to **15,803 patients**.

● Gedarif State

In July 2024, SAPA began supporting Om Shegeerat PHC in Alhuri Camp. Initially established as a mobile clinic, the facility was rehabilitated into a fixed site, allowing staff to deliver consistent and reliable services to IDPs. The center addressed maternal and child health, nutrition, and disease prevention needs.

Since its operation as PHC, it has served around **20,980 patients**.

● North Darfur

SAPA expanded its reach in North Darfur, supporting multiple PHCs to address the healthcare needs of IDPs and host communities:

● Rwanda Camp PHC (Tawila):

Supported from September, with continued operations in October in partnership with the IOM-US AID RRF project.

● Dali Camp, Dankooj, and Almuzdawaja School Camp PHCs:

Operational support began in October in partnership with IOM-USAID RRF, covering Tawila, Saraf Omra, and Ellait.

Since operating these PHCs, **13,473 patients** accessed health services.

● South Darfur

In October 2024, SAPA began supporting **Tadamun and Karrari PHCs** in partnership with WHO. These centers delivered maternal health services, vaccinations, and essential healthcare to conflict-affected populations.

● Khartoum State

SAPA supported the operations of two PHCs in Bahri—**Al Khelila** and **Olayab**—in partnership with WHO from October. Additionally, SAPA provided operational and staffing support to seven PHCs in Umbada, including **Gareeb Algosi 1 and 2, Beer Hammad, Al Ekhlis, Al Shohada, Al Jemeaab, and Hellat Musa**.



Adil Bakhit: SAPA Primary Healthcare Center, Dongola, Northern State

(Shared with permission)

Sixty-year-old Adil Bakhit Ibrahim fled from Khartoum following the outbreak of the war. After staying in Sennar for a while, he was displaced further, forced to ensure a challenging seven-day journey to Dongola. During the journey, Adil could not receive treatment for his heart disease. Upon reaching SAPA's IDPS Health Center, however, he received the treatment that he needed.

Health Awareness Campaigns and Community Engagement

SAPA complemented its operational support with efforts to raise awareness and promote healthy behaviors, particularly among women and children. These initiatives included:

- **Breastfeeding Week**

Celebrated at El-Bolouk Hospital in Khartoum State, with interactive sessions to promote the benefits of breastfeeding and proper infant care practices.

- **Pink October (Breast Cancer Awareness Month)**

Campaigns were conducted in SAPA-supported facilities in Gedarif and Northern State, as well as in Zamzam Camp in North Darfur. These included educational sessions and breast cancer screenings to promote early detection and awareness.

- **Infection Prevention & Control (IPC) Campaigns:**

These were conducted in Khartoum State (Alfateh Hospital), Gedarif State (Gedarif Teaching Hospital & Gedarif Obs & Gyn Hospital), and in South Darfur State (Al-Sheikh Musa Hospital). These campaigns aimed to prevent patients and health workers from being harmed by avoidable infections.

Through these efforts, SAPA's primary healthcare initiatives provided not only immediate care but also long-term health education and preventative measures, ensuring a holistic approach to community health. By focusing on displaced populations and underserved communities, SAPA continues to serve as a cornerstone for accessible, reliable, and quality healthcare in Sudan's most vulnerable regions.

Secondary and Tertiary Healthcare

In 2024, SAPA made significant contributions to secondary and tertiary healthcare by supporting key hospitals across multiple states. These efforts were focused on enhancing the capacity of hospitals to deliver critical care, managing emergencies, and improving access to specialized services. SAPA's work included operational support, infrastructure upgrades, and targeted initiatives aimed at improving patient outcomes and the efficiency of healthcare delivery systems.

Hospital Operational Support by State

● Khartoum State

SAPA continued its comprehensive support to **El-Bolouk Hospital**, the largest pediatric hospital in Khartoum State, which recorded an impressive **212,389 patient visits** in 2024. SAPA's contributions included staff incentives, operational support, and facility rehabilitation, enabling the hospital to enhance its outpatient services and integrated care. These efforts ensured that El-Bolouk remained a critical lifeline for children across the state. SAPA also facilitated the transportation of children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) to and from the hospital, providing them with timely access to life-saving nutritional support and medical care. This initiative significantly improved health outcomes for some of Sudan's most vulnerable patients. In February 2024, SAPA expanded its support to Al-Fateh Hospital in partnership with UNICEF. The hospital, which saw **59,639 patient visits** in 2024, benefitted from staff incentives, operational support, and rehabilitation efforts focused on improving emergency care and outpatient services. SAPA's intervention strengthened the hospital's ability to manage patient influxes effectively while delivering high-quality care to displaced and conflict-affected populations. Later in October, SAPA added **Al-Shohada Hospital** in Bahri to its portfolio of supported facilities through a partnership with WHO. By providing critical operational and staff support despite the challenged accessibility and communication, SAPA enhanced the hospital's capacity to deliver outpatient and emergency services.

Together, these hospitals formed the backbone of SAPA's healthcare response in Khartoum State, addressing critical gaps in care and ensuring that patients had efficient access to specialized services. SAPA's holistic approach, combining operational support with direct patient care and facility rehabilitation, underscores its commitment to rebuilding and strengthening Sudan's healthcare system during an ongoing crisis.

● South Kordofan State

SAPA extended its support to **Abu Jibayhah Hospital** in South Kordofan, prioritizing emergency care and laboratory services to address critical gaps in healthcare delivery for populations affected by conflict and displacement. This intervention led to the reopening of the hospital's Emergency Room (ER), which had previously been non-operational. SAPA also facilitated an expansion of the ER's operating hours, significantly increasing access to emergency services for the surrounding community. In preparation for the 2024 rainy season, SAPA provided the hospital's ER with essential medical and laboratory supplies, ensuring its capacity to handle a surge in patients due to seasonal diseases and flooding-related emergencies. These efforts strengthened the hospital's ability to deliver timely and effective care, addressing both immediate and long-term healthcare needs in the region. By reestablishing and expanding the functionality of Abu Jibayhah Hospital's emergency services, SAPA played a vital role in restoring critical care access in South Kordofan, directly benefiting more than **17,000** patients from the displaced populations and conflict-affected communities.

● South Darfur State

In partnership with WHO, SAPA began supporting **Al-Sheikh Musa Hospital** in October 2024. The hospital now serves as a critical resource for displaced populations and local communities, offering both emergency and specialized care services.

● Gedarif State

SAPA initiated support for **Gedarif Teaching Hospital** and **Gedarif Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital** in October 2024 through a partnership with WHO. These facilities were bolstered to enhance maternal and child health services, outpatient care, and emergency response capabilities

● Port Sudan

SAPA supported the rehabilitation of the **Pediatric ICU at Port Sudan Pediatric Hospital** which is currently considered the largest operating PICU in Sudan, and began operational support in October. This investment ensured the hospital's capacity to provide critical care for children in the region.

● Improved Referral Systems:

In Khartoum State, SAPA focused on optimizing referral pathways between PHC facilities, specialized centers, and hospitals. This ensured timely and effective care for patients requiring advanced interventions.

● Emergency Care Focus:

Facilities such as Al-Fateh Hospital received targeted support for emergency services, addressing critical care gaps and meeting the acute needs of conflict-affected populations.

● Specialized Transport for SAM Patients:

By ensuring safe and efficient transportation for children with SAM to El-Bolouk Hospital, SAPA eliminated a significant barrier to accessing life-saving care, improving outcomes for malnourished children.

Key Achievements and Impact

● Enhanced Integrated Services:

SAPA's support to hospitals included strengthening integrated PHC units, which facilitated general consultations, preventive care, and the management of chronic conditions. This approach improved access to healthcare for vulnerable populations while enhancing overall service delivery.

Through these targeted efforts, SAPA not only addressed the immediate needs of secondary and tertiary healthcare facilities but also contributed to the long-term resilience and efficiency of Sudan's healthcare system. These initiatives have been instrumental in improving patient outcomes, reducing barriers to care, and ensuring that hospitals remain functional and responsive during crises.





Dr. Abdulla, a doctor at the SAPA-supported El-Bolouk Children's Hospital, tells a story about one of his patients who tragically passed away during the war

"I began working at El-Bolouk Hospital two years ago ... One of the most challenging aspects of my job is encountering patients whose lives hang in the balance due to financial constraints or the unavailability of essential treatments caused by the war. I vividly remember a four-month-old infant brought to our hospital. A week after the war erupted, we received him from a Khartoum hospital, where he had been in intensive care. A shell had struck the facility, forcing the staff to evacuate him with only one oxygen tank. When he arrived with his older brother, our hospital was facing a critical oxygen shortage. We frantically searched for supplies but could not obtain enough to save him. Tragically, he died two days later due to our limited resources."

Infrastructure Rehabilitation: Strengthening Healthcare Facilities

As part of its efforts to enhance secondary and tertiary care, SAPA prioritized the rehabilitation of critical healthcare infrastructure in 2024. By improving facilities and expanding operational capacity, SAPA ensured that hospitals could better serve vulnerable populations and manage increasing demands brought about by conflict and displacement. These rehabilitations focused on specialized units, enabling the delivery of life-saving care to women, children, and other at-risk groups.

Rehabilitation Highlights by State

● Red Sea State

- Rehabilitation and Operational Support for the Pediatric ICU (PICU):**

SAPA supported the rehabilitation and operationalization of the Pediatric ICU (PICU), creating the most advanced and largest currently operating pediatric critical care unit in Sudan. The PICU features six beds and is staffed by **67 highly qualified personnel**, all funded by SAPA. This initiative has significantly enhanced access to life-saving care for critically ill children in this underserved region

- **Rehabilitation of the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU):**

In collaboration with UNICEF, SAPA facilitated the rehabilitation of the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU).

This project addresses critical gaps in neonatal care, ensuring newborns requiring specialized treatment receive high-quality services.

- **Rehabilitation of Hassai Awli Primary Healthcare Center:**

SAPA rehabilitated Hassai Awli Primary Healthcare Center, restoring essential medical services to a community in urgent need. The rehabilitation improved the facility's infrastructure, enhanced service delivery, and ensured access to quality healthcare for displaced and vulnerable populations in the region..

● Khartoum State

SAPA initiated support for **Gedarif Teaching Hospital** and **Gedarif Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital** in October 2024 through a partnership with WHO. These facilities were bolstered to enhance maternal and child health services, outpatient care, and emergency response capabilities

- **Al-Saudi Maternity Hospital (Omdurman):**

This is the largest hospital to be rehabilitated since the war erupted, marking a major milestone in SAPA's efforts to restore critical healthcare services in Sudan. As one of the most vital maternal and child health facilities in the country, Al-Saudi had suffered from severe damage and service disruptions, leaving countless women without access to safe deliveries, prenatal care, and emergency obstetric services.

Rehabilitating a hospital of this scale amid ongoing conflict presented significant challenges, including logistical hurdles, resource constraints, and security risks. Despite these obstacles, SAPA remained steadfast in its commitment to ensuring that Sudanese women receive the care they need. The rehabilitation encompassed infrastructure repairs, paving the way for the hospital to resume full-scale maternal and neonatal healthcare services. This initiative reflects SAPA's deep commitment to women's health and reproductive rights, recognizing that maternal and child healthcare is not only a fundamental need but a critical pillar for rebuilding communities. By restoring Al-Saudi Maternity Hospital, SAPA has reinforced its mission to safeguard the health and dignity of Sudanese women, ensuring that thousands of mothers and newborns can access life-saving care in a safe and equipped environment.

- **Al-Fateh Hospital (Karrari):**

Renovated its nursery, stabilization center, and ICU to address critical care needs, in addition a solar system has been established in the hospital, securing the power supply which is critical for providing sustainable specialised care

- **El-Bolouk Hospital (Karrari):**

Comprehensive rehabilitation efforts included the stabilization center, nursery, operating theater, and PICU, significantly expanding the hospital's ability to manage emergencies and provide neonatal care.

- **El-Bolouk Hospital (Karrari):**

Comprehensive rehabilitations to the facility alongside solar system installation

● Northern State

In Northern State, SAPA supported the **rehabilitation of the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) at Dongola Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital**. This initiative improved access to specialized care for newborns, addressing gaps in maternal and child health services in the region.

- **South Darfur State**

SAPA supported the rehabilitation of **Al-Sheikh Musa Hospital** alongside equipping the facility with Solar System



Impact of Infrastructure Rehabilitation

- **Enhanced Specialized Care:**

Rehabilitated units, such as NICUs, PICUs, and stabilization centers, equipped hospitals to provide advanced care for vulnerable patients, including critically ill children and newborns.

- **Increased Service Capacity:**

Expanded facilities enabled hospitals to handle larger patient volumes while maintaining high-quality care.

- **Improved Emergency Response:**

Renovated ICUs and stabilization centers ensured hospitals could effectively respond to medical emergencies, particularly in conflict-affected and under-served areas.

- **Support for Maternal and Child Health**

Investments in maternity and neonatal units strengthened the healthcare system's ability to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality rates.

Not to forget that the different primary health care centres that are supported by SAPA have also undergone rehabilitation. Through these targeted rehabilitation projects, SAPA reinforced the resilience of Sudan's healthcare infrastructure, enabling facilities to deliver reliable and specialized care amid the challenges of conflict and displacement. These efforts underline SAPA's commitment to ensuring access to life-saving medical services for Sudan's most vulnerable communities.

Capacity Building for Health Systems

In 2024, SAPA focused extensively on capacity building to strengthen Sudan's healthcare system. Through training programs, mentorship initiatives, and strategic collaborations, SAPA empowered healthcare professionals and community members to address urgent health needs, improve emergency preparedness, and enhance service delivery. These efforts were spearheaded by SAPA's Career Development Office and conducted in close partnership with the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), Sudan Medical Council, and other organizations.



Advanced Neonatology Training

SAPA, through its Career Development Office, signed an MoU with the Federal Ministry of Health to fund the advanced training of eight pediatricians specializing in neonatology. In partnership with the Sudan Ministry of Health:

- **Selection Criteria:**

Pediatricians were chosen based on their qualifications and commitment to improving neonatal care.

- **Training Initiative:**

These doctors underwent specialized training in Egypt to gain advanced skills in neonatology.

- **Post-Training Objectives:**

Upon their return, they will:

Lead neonatal care initiatives in Sudan.
Train other healthcare workers in neonatal care.
Establish a sustainable foundation for pediatric medicine in the country.

Impact:

This initiative will significantly enhance the quality of neonatal care in Sudan, improving health outcomes for vulnerable infants and laying the groundwork for long-term pediatric healthcare development.

Achievements of the Career Development Office

Online Certification and Examination Programs (in collaboration with the Sudan Medical Council (SMC)):

SAPA supported the Sudan Medical Council (SMC) in enabling significant advancements in online certification and examination processes, which played a crucial role in professionalizing and modernizing healthcare accreditation in Sudan. Through this collaboration

- Over **108,000 online certifications** were issued to healthcare professionals by SMC.
- More than **30,000 online applications** for licensure and accreditation were verified, streamlining processes for healthcare practitioners.
- The **permanent medical examination** was resumed, incorporating the first-ever **cloud-based exam**, which allowed candidates to participate simultaneously from multiple global regions.

● Mentorship and Observership Programs:

To support Sudanese physicians and healthcare professionals in the U.S., SAPA implemented a range of mentorship and observership initiatives designed to enhance career development and professional growth:

- Facilitated **110 observerships** (70 in-person, 40 virtual), enabling participants to gain hands-on experience in U.S. healthcare settings.
- Connected **50 mentors** with **250 mentees**, providing tailored career guidance to support professional milestones.
- Supported **200 residents** through the **Residency Mentorship Program**, assisting them in navigating the residency application process and advancing their medical careers.
- Offered **10 research positions**, promoting innovation and advancing medical knowledge within the Sudanese medical community.

• Collaborations:

Partnered with external organizations like Upwardly Global to enhance career opportunities for members.

• Technology-Driven Community Building:

Leveraged WhatsApp-based communities to foster peer-to-peer learning and a strong sense of professional solidarity.

Impact and Future Directions

Through its capacity-building initiatives, SAPA contributed to a more robust and adaptable healthcare system, enabling professionals and communities to address health challenges more effectively. By investing in training, mentorship, and career development—particularly through its collaboration with the Sudan Medical Council—SAPA not only addressed immediate healthcare needs but also laid the foundation for a resilient and sustainable healthcare workforce in Sudan.



3. Nutrition

SAPA integrated nutrition services across its health-care initiatives in 2024, addressing the urgent nutritional needs of displaced populations, children, and mothers in crisis-affected regions. Through its network of mobile clinics and primary healthcare centers (PHCs), SAPA provided essential nutritional services, including malnutrition screening, treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counseling. These efforts were complemented by direct support to major hospitals in Khartoum State, ensuring that vulnerable populations received comprehensive care.

Nutrition Services Across SAPA's Network

• Mobile Clinics and PHCs:

Nutritional services were a core component of SAPA's mobile clinics and supported PHCs. These services included:

- Screening for malnutrition among children under five.
- Providing therapeutic feeding programs for children diagnosed with SAM.
- Offering IYCF counseling sessions to promote proper feeding practices for infants and young children.
- Delivering antenatal care (ANC) and postnatal care services that incorporated nutritional support for mothers.



• Support to Hospitals in Khartoum State:

SAPA extended its nutritional interventions to El-Bolouk Hospital and Al-Fateh Hospital, which served as key facilities for treating malnutrition and providing maternal and child health services. These hospitals managed:

- Nutritional stabilization for children with severe malnutrition.
- Comprehensive maternal care, including skilled deliveries and postnatal nutritional counseling.
- Vaccinations for children under five to prevent nutrition-related diseases.



Key Nutrition Metrics

SAPA's nutrition services reached thousands of beneficiaries through its mobile clinics, PHCs, and hospital support. Impact metrics include:



26,736

Number of IYCF counseling sessions provided



5,922

Number of admissions for SAM



22,657

Number of children under five screened for malnutrition



2,057

Number of children under five received vitamin A supplementation

Through its integrated approach to nutrition, SAPA addressed both immediate needs and long-term challenges, ensuring that vulnerable populations—particularly mothers and children—received the support they needed to thrive. By aligning its nutritional services with broader health interventions, SAPA contributed to improved health outcomes in some of Sudan's most underserved communities.



Dr. Amna beside Farouq, who is standing after being treated for Guillain-Barré syndrome

(Shared with permission)

Four-year-old Farouq was suffering from Guillain-Barré syndrome, which paralyzed his entire body. The medical team at El-Bolouk Children's Hospital faced multiple challenges in providing him with the necessary treatments. Thanks to their dedicated efforts, Farouq is now running, playing, and in overall good health.



Three displaced siblings receiving RUTF as part of malnutrition treatment (Dongola, Northern State)

(Shared with permission)

A mother of three was deeply concerned about her three children's weight loss and deteriorating health due to the harsh conditions following their displacement. However, after receiving therapeutic nutritional treatment for malnutrition at the SAPA IDPs Health Center, their health rapidly improved.



BEFORE



AFTER

Qais before and after treatment for severe malnutrition

(Shared with permission)

Qais is presented with severe malnutrition. Prior to treatment, he exhibited significant generalized weakness, dry and cracked skin, sunken eyes, and substantial weight loss that severely impaired his ability to stand and walk. Following an intensive 21-day treatment regimen administered by the nutrition team at El-Bolouk Children's Hospital with support from SAPA, remarkable improvements were observed in Qais's condition. His health was restored, and he is now progressing toward recovery.

4. Comprehensive Social Protection Mechanisms

A key tenet of SAPA's efforts pertains to providing vulnerable populations with essential social support to strengthen their social safety net. To advance this aim, SAPA engages in the following types of activities:

- Organize workshops and training sessions on peacebuilding and conflict resolution.
- Develop community-based emergency-preparedness and -response plans.
- Implement programs to promote social cohesion and resilience within communities.
- Engage local leaders and stakeholders in peace and resilience initiatives.
- Develop and implement family-based food interventions to address food insecurity.
- Provide vulnerable populations with nutritional support and counseling.
- Expand access to mental health counseling and psychosocial support services.
- Establish financial aid programs to support families in emergencies.
- Strengthen the social safety net to provide on-going support to at-risk populations.
- Empower communities through education and skill-building initiatives aimed at bolstering their self-sufficiency.



Key comprehensive social protection initiatives by region:

● North Darfur

SAPA proudly developed children's safe space (Hope Oasis) in Zamzam Camp/ North Darfur, in which developmental activities for children are being conducted such as painting, music and theatre and sports alongside psycho-social support (PSS) provision for those children.

● Northern State:

Regarding psychosocial support (PSS), SAPA reached a total of 1,654 individuals with PSS services in 4 IDPs Shelters in Dongola Locality, Northern State.

● Gezira State:

SAPA also evacuated around 3000 individuals from eastern Gezira to safe areas in Kassala and Gedarif.

Through these initiatives, SAPA strengthened local social protection mechanisms and improved the overall resilience of communities affected by displacement. Moreover, its collaborations with other organizations provide a long-term benefit, laying the groundwork for further cooperative efforts in the future.

Food and Livelihood

In 2024, SAPA prioritized food assistance as a critical component of its humanitarian response, addressing the dire food insecurity faced by displaced populations and vulnerable communities across Sudan and Chad. Through strategic partnerships with local organizations and networks, SAPA was able to deliver vital food supplies and hot meals to those most in need, ensuring both immediate relief and support for long-term resilience.



Key Food Assistance Initiatives by Region

● Khartoum State:

Provided food assistance to **5,250 individuals** for one month in collaboration with the **Khartoum State Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs)**.

Supported **58,764 individuals** in partnership with **Hardeen** to address the acute needs of displaced populations.

Partnered with **Thwart Central Kitchens** to deliver meals to **15,000 individuals**, ensuring food security amid ongoing conflict.

● South Darfur:

Collaborated with **Almalam Organization** to distribute food to **70,000 individuals**, focusing on conflict-affected communities.

● North Darfur:

Collaborated with **Schmidt foundation** in Zamzam camp -Dar Barra to serve around **391,771 meals**.

● River Nile State:

Worked with **Amal Women Organization** to provide food assistance to **3,144 individuals** in Atbara, addressing the immediate nutritional needs of displaced populations.

● White Nile State:

Partnered with the **Kosti Foundation** to deliver food to **4,500 individuals**, focusing on displaced families and vulnerable communities.

● Red Sea State

Provided food to **15,000 individuals** in collaboration with **We Are All Values**, targeting populations in areas with high food insecurity.

● Multiple States:

Partnered with **Hadreen** to distribute food to an additional **15,000 individuals** across multiple states, demonstrating SAPA's wide reach and ability to address diverse community needs.

● North Kordofan:

Distributed food directly to **220 families**, providing targeted support in rural areas facing food shortages.

● Chad (Adre Camp):

Delivered a total of **273,600 hot meals** to children in Adre Camp, focusing on nutritional support for Sudanese refugee children in Chad, where food insecurity remains critical.

From October 18 to 23, 2024, SAPA, in collaboration with Helping Kids Round First and the local initiative Save El Geneina, successfully implemented a humanitarian aid distribution project in Adré refugee camp, Eastern Chad. The initiative targeted **38,160 families** across four sectors—northern, southern, Atshana, and middle—prioritizing vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, the elderly, widows, and orphans. Key distributions included **1,407 food cartons (49,245 food bags)**, with **1,060 cartons** allocated to sector leaders, **70 to refugees**, **50 to medical staff**, and **227 for children's meals**. Additional aid included **196 cold blankets**, mobility recovery equipment for 56 disabled individuals, **50 health bags**, and **1,500 diaper packages** for nursing mothers. Despite logistical challenges, two intensive care beds and office supplies were redirected to the Save El Geneina clinic.

These interventions reinforced SAPA's commitment to sustaining humanitarian support for Sudanese refugees in Chad.



Impact and Sustainability

By working closely with local organizations and leveraging community networks, SAPA ensured the efficient and equitable distribution of food aid. These interventions provided critical relief to over **237,478 individuals** across Sudan and Chad, addressing immediate hunger while strengthening local partnerships and response capacities.

In addition to immediate food distribution, SAPA remains committed to exploring sustainable livelihood initiatives to empower communities, reduce dependence on food aid, and promote resilience in the face of ongoing challenges. By integrating food assistance with its broader humanitarian programming, SAPA continues to address the intersecting needs of health, nutrition, and livelihoods for vulnerable populations.

This initiative underscores SAPA's commitment to emergency response, public health protection, and community resilience. Through partnerships and grassroots mobilization, SAPA continues to address the pressing needs of displaced communities, ensuring access to essential hygiene resources in Sudan's most vulnerable regions.

SAPA Hope Oasis: A New Holistic Approach to Emergency Response

In the heart of **Zamzam Camp**, home to over **500,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs)**, SAPA has established the **Hope Oasis**, a transformative project designed to address the urgent needs of a community devastated by hunger and the lack of basic services. Amidst hardship and despair, the SAPA Hope Oasis stands as a testament to resilience and hope. We chose the name Oasis to symbolize a refuge—a place of life and relief in the midst of the harsh "desert" created by war in West Sudan.

At the core of the Hope Oasis is a food distribution center, providing essential nourishment to over **3,300 individuals daily**. This facility tackles the critical issue of food insecurity, offering stability and sustenance to families who face hunger as a daily reality.

While typical humanitarian responses often focus on a single domain per project, SAPA envisioned a comprehensive approach that addresses multiple determinants of health beyond basic healthcare, nutrition, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene). We created a multilayered model, integrating local expertise on the ground to establish a safe haven for children. Here, they receive formal education, art classes, psychological support, and, most importantly, a space where they can experience a sense of normalcy amidst chaos.

Access to clean water is a fundamental right and a cornerstone of health and hygiene. The clean water station at the Hope Oasis ensures that camp residents have safe, reliable access to water, significantly reducing the risk of waterborne diseases and enhancing overall well-being.



Future Developments

SAPA's vision for the Hope Oasis extends even further. Plans are already underway to establish a youth development center, empowering young people in the camp with opportunities for education, skills training, and leadership development. Additionally, a clinic is set to be built, providing much-needed healthcare services to a population where medical access is limited.

The SAPA Hope Oasis is more than just a collection of services—it is a symbol of renewal and possibility. By addressing the immediate needs of the Zamzam Camp population while fostering long-term development, the Hope Oasis exemplifies SAPA's mission to heal and empower communities through innovative and compassionate interventions. It embodies the organization's unwavering commitment to creating a brighter future for Sudan's most vulnerable populations.

5. Partnerships, Advocacy, & Coordination

SAPA leverages its unique position as an organization deeply connected to Sudan, with leadership based in the United States, to act as a bridge between local communities and global resources. This dual presence allows SAPA to serve as a catalyst for bringing much-needed resources into the country,

alleviating suffering, reducing human rights abuses, and increasing international awareness of the ongoing crisis in Sudan. SAPA's work in partnerships, advocacy, and coordination reflects a holistic commitment to addressing immediate needs while building a foundation for long-term resilience and systemic change.



Partnerships

SAPA has cultivated robust partnerships with both Sudanese organizations and international agencies, ensuring its interventions are effective, collaborative, and responsive to local needs.

• Sudanese Organizations:

SAPA collaborates with key grassroots organizations such as *Hardeen*, *Talaweeet*, *Kaf'aa*, and *Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs)*. These partnerships allow SAPA to:

- Deliver services directly to communities through established local networks.
- Learn from the on-the-ground expertise of these organizations.
- Strengthen their operational capacity through training, resource sharing, and technical support.
- This approach ensures that SAPA's efforts align with local priorities while empowering Sudanese-led initiatives to sustain their work independently over time

• International Agencies:

SAPA has become a trusted partner for global organizations like *UNICEF*, *WHO*, and *IOM*, as well as *Choose Love*, *Heart to Heart* and *Kids against Hunger* establishing itself as a natural collaborator for international interventions in Sudan. These partnerships have allowed SAPA to:

- Access critical resources and technical expertise to enhance its programs.
- Expand the reach of its healthcare and nutrition services through joint efforts.
- Contribute to multi-agency initiatives addressing health, nutrition, and emergency response in conflict-affected areas.

These partnerships demonstrate SAPA's ability to bridge local and global systems, ensuring that resources are effectively channeled to those in need.

Advocacy

SAPA has positioned itself as a leading voice for Sudan on the international stage, leveraging partnerships, thought leadership, and media to drive awareness and action.

Strategic Collaborations:

SAPA's partnership with the Yale Humanitarian Research Lab resulted in a landmark report documenting the destruction of healthcare facilities in Khartoum State. This report provided critical evidence of the deliberate targeting of medical infrastructure and its devastating consequences for Sudan's healthcare system.



SAPA General Assembly 2024:

The General Assembly, held in September 2024, served as a significant platform for advocacy. The event showcased real-world insights from the ground in Sudan, emphasizing the urgent need for international intervention to alleviate suffering, protect healthcare workers, and address the human rights crisis.

Key Media Features:

"The War in Sudan That No One Is Talking About"

Forbes

Media Relations and Thought Leadership:

SAPA has effectively utilized its position as a thought leader to generate widespread media coverage of the humanitarian crisis in Sudan. This has included

- Publishing op-eds and articles that reached key decision-makers and global audiences.
- Highlighting SAPA's humanitarian efforts and the plight of Sudanese communities.
- Exposing critical issues such as the challenges faced by evacuees, the targeting of medical professionals, and maternal healthcare struggles.

"Sudan's Healthcare on Brink Amid Fighting & Targeted Attacks on Medical Workers"

Democracy Now

"Humanitarian Crisis in Sudan"

U.S. Department of State

"Sudan's Diaspora Sends Home Aid as World's Attention Drifts"

The Washington Post



Beyond raising awareness, SAPA's advocacy has influenced international humanitarian policies, ensuring that Sudanese-led solutions remain central to global relief efforts. Through high-profile engagements with humanitarian agencies, policymakers, and global media, SAPA continues to push for greater international support and protection of medical facilities in Sudan.

Through these efforts, SAPA has injected valuable insights into global political discussions, amplified awareness of the crisis, and advocated for policy interventions that address Sudan's most urgent needs.

Coordination

SAPA actively participates in coordination mechanisms to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian interventions, drive localization, and enhance collaboration across sectors:

• Localization Coordination Council:

As a member of the council, which includes Sudanese organizations and Emergency Response Rooms (EERs), SAPA has been instrumental in promoting the localization agenda. This initiative aims to ensure that Sudanese-led efforts are at the forefront of humanitarian response, empowering local organizations to lead interventions with support from international partners.

• Diaspora Coordination Mechanisms:

SAPA's leadership in diaspora networks enables it to align resources and expertise effectively. By fostering collaboration among diaspora organizations, SAPA contributes to unified and impactful actions that support Sudan's humanitarian needs.

• Interagency Collaboration:

Through active participation in cluster meetings and coordination forums, SAPA works alongside international NGOs, UN agencies, and local organizations to align priorities, share resources, and address gaps in service delivery.

Moving forward, SAPA will continue to leverage its unique position to bridge local and global efforts, advocate for systemic change, and drive impactful partnerships. By aligning its goals with the needs of communities and the priorities of international stakeholders, SAPA remains committed to reducing suffering, protecting human rights, and rebuilding Sudan's resilience in the face of ongoing challenges.



Impact and Future Directions

SAPA's multifaceted approach to partnerships, advocacy, and coordination has yielded significant results:

- Strengthened grassroots organizations and their capacity to deliver impactful interventions.
- Enhanced international awareness of the crisis in Sudan through media and advocacy efforts.
- Expanded access to healthcare and nutrition services through partnerships with global agencies.
- Promoted the localization agenda, ensuring Sudanese organizations are empowered to take the lead in humanitarian responses.

Conclusion

During the year 2024, SAPA has supported 34 healthcare facilities and served around 425 thousand patients and provided over 436 thousand meals amid the ongoing conflict in Sudan, delivering critical aid to some of the country's most vulnerable. By identifying an overarching goal and working backward from there to develop and implement programs that maximize impact in a way that moves us toward that goal, SAPA has made massive gains in terms of on-the-ground humanitarian conditions while laying the groundwork for long-term development in Sudan's conflict-affected regions.

SAPA's efforts have included addressing immediate healthcare needs, raising local capacity, fortifying healthcare systems to withstand future conflict, providing essential support services, and expanding collaborative partnerships.

Its mobile clinic program has proven to be particularly valuable, as it enables SAPA to directly deliver aid and care to the most vulnerable populations in line with evolving conditions on the ground.

Until this conflict is resolved, SAPA intends to continue and optimize this work with a focus on addressing the needs of displaced persons, heightening resilience among local communities, and promoting long-term system-wide development that prevents future conflicts from wreaking the same havoc on healthcare that this conflict has.

We would like to thank all our partners, volunteers, and donors—this work would not be possible without you. We look forward to continuing to work together to improve health outcomes in Sudan.



Challenges & Lessons Learned



Overview of challenges during implementation:

- While SAPA mobile clinics constitute a promising solution to the many problems brought about by the ongoing conflict, they face several challenges and limitations. One major obstacle is the limited resources available to these mobile units. Given their mobile nature, these clinics often operate with limited space and a finite supply of medical resources, impeding their ability to provide comprehensive healthcare services, especially when it comes to treating complex medical conditions that require specialized equipment. Thus, there is a clear need for a dedicated SAPA hospital that is accessible to IDPs.
- Further capacity among SAPA staff is necessary to enhance the quality of services and improve beneficiary satisfaction.
- Most IDPs have sought refuge in the homes of family members and local community members through a practice known as community hosting. This dynamic has led to difficulties in accurately determining their numbers and, in turn, ensuring the effective delivery of aid to this population.
- Most aid efforts are directed toward IDPs in established shelters (e.g., schools, boarding schools, places of worship) despite these shelters representing only a small portion—approximately 10%—of the total displaced population. The majority, around 80%, are housed via community hosting, and this must be considered in aid efforts.

- While direct support to health facilities for medical and health services has significantly alleviated the burden of high patient volume stemming from the continual influx of IDPs, it does not ensure that the IDPs themselves will fully benefit from the allocated funds.
- Sudan's healthcare infrastructure and services were already inadequate prior to the onset of the war and displacement waves; today, they are overstretched and poorly maintained.
- Many healthcare centers and workers do not adhere to established referral systems, making it difficult to ensure that patients are receiving comprehensive medical care.
- To ensure the long-term sustainability of SAPA medical care for IDPs, focus on building capacity, strengthening partnerships, and developing a comprehensive health-care strategy
- Develop a robust database to capture detailed information about IDPs, their individual-level needs, and their current health status. Such a data-driven approach would enable more targeted and tailored assistance.
- Collaborate with local and state authorities to establish a strong Early Warning and Response System (EWARS). Such a partnership would enhance our ability to monitor health-related developments and respond swiftly and in a coordinated manner to emerging health-related threats.

Recommendations for future humanitarian efforts:

- To ensure the long-term sustainability of SAPA medical care for IDPs, focus on building capacity, strengthening partnerships, and developing a comprehensive health-care strategy
- Develop a robust database to capture detailed information about IDPs, their individual-level needs, and their current health status. Such a data-driven approach would enable more targeted and tailored assistance.
- Construct a primary healthcare facility equipped with a well-defined referral system. This facility would not only provide critical primary care services but also serve as a hub for the coordination and facilitation of specialized care, thus ensuring more comprehensive and integrated healthcare for IDPs.
- When developing new programs and policies, always center SAPA's overarching goal and the systemic changes that will be required to achieve it. Only pursue policies that advance those ends.



Leadership

SAPA Board of Directors (2024 – 2026)

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Acknowledgments

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We are equally grateful to the thousands of generous individual donors whose steadfast support has enabled us to continue delivering life-saving medical care, food assistance, and essential services to the most vulnerable. SAPA is also profoundly grateful to its major institutional and international partners, whose collaboration and support have been crucial to our impact:

- **Sudan Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH)**

For its collaboration in ensuring that healthcare services remain accessible and operational amid the crisis.

- **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

For directly supporting SAPA activities across multiple states, helping to sustain essential healthcare and nutrition services for vulnerable populations.

- **World Health Organization (WHO)**

For directly supporting SAPA's operations in various states, strengthening healthcare delivery and emergency response efforts.

- **International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

For its direct support of SAPA's activities in various states, ensuring healthcare services reach displaced and conflict-affected communities.

- **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)**

For ensuring effective coordination and funding for emergency relief efforts.

- **United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)**

For funding crisis response through ensuring the continuation of critical services for children.

- **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**

For its continued investment in healthcare, nutrition, and humanitarian assistance in Sudan, including the continuation of critical services for children.

- **European Union (EU)**

For supporting SAPA's partnership with WHO in delivering healthcare interventions.

- **German Federal Foreign Office**

For supporting SAPA's partnership with UNICEF to sustain emergency response and ensure the continuation of critical services for children.

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- **GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance**

For supporting SAPA's partnership with UNICEF in conducting a post-Measles-Rubella (MR) campaign coverage survey

We recognize that none of this work would be possible without the collective efforts of our partners, donors, and communities who share our vision of a healthier, more resilient Sudan. Together, we are not only responding to urgent needs but also laying the foundation for a stronger, Sudanese-led healthcare system that will endure beyond this crisis.

Thank you for standing with SAPA. Thank you for standing with Sudan.

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