

West Darfur

Flash Report 7 Jan - 13 Jan



Situation Overview

Humanitarian partners continue to assist people affected by inter-communal violence between Massalit and Arab tribespeople in and around El Geneina town, where a dispute in Krinding IDP camp (approx. 3 km east of El Geneina) on 28 December 2019, fueled a series of incidents and killed 54 people and injured 60¹.

It further resulted in widespread internal displacement of people, and Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and partners estimate that approximately 40,000 people have been displaced, including 32,000 from three IDP camps (Krinding 1, 2, and Al Sultan camp), and the rest from Kreding, Bab Al Jenan, Dar AlSalam, and Dar Alnaiem. Approximately 5,488 have crossed the border into Chad.² People have taken refuge in 41 different localities in El Geneina, including schools and local government buildings

The security situation is noted to have improved, but IDPs continue to feel at risk and unsafe, as fires and looting of homes, shops and building are still happening in the camp and they are reluctant to return. Government authorities informed humanitarian partners that they have established security points and deployed security forces in the camps. According to media reports, Prime Minister Dr. Abdallah Hamdouk said in a press statement that the two parties committed to a cessation of hostilities, non-aggression, and keeping peace and stability in the area²



¹ UN-OCHA, 6 Jan 2020, <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/sudan/>

² UN-OCHA, 9 Jan 2020, <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/sudan/>

Immediate Response

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Credible information resulting from triangulation of information, notes that gender-based violence towards IDPs has been perpetrated in a large scale and in different forms. This include sexual violence such as alleged gang rape, physical assault, harassment, looting of their property on transit as well as humiliation by being stripped while fleeing to El Geneina. In one gathering site, the multi-sectoral rapid assessment informed of a high number of alleged rape cases.

- CVAW (Combat Violence Against Women) and State Ministry of Health and Social Development (SMOH) have deployed social workers in 27 gathering sites mainly to sensitize the IDPs on GBV.
- There are efforts to strengthen referral mechanism including sharing of mobile phone numbers.
- Psychosocial support efforts are currently supported by youth volunteers and Y-peers.
- Partners have strengthened the coordination mechanism and clustered the gathering sites into 10 sectors and assigned lead agencies.

Reproductive Health (RH)

The current number of pregnant is reported by SMOH staff on the ground as 3442 and there are 10,800 **Women of Reproductive Age** that are in need of RH services. As per recent available information, approximately 373 deliveries took place within the last 10-days. According to SMOH, the number of pregnant women who are 9 months pregnant and expected to deliver soon are estimated to be around 700 in all 41 IDPs sites.

- SMOH has deployed a number of 4 midwives per location/IDPs site (approx. 160 in total), working on a 24-hour shift system. However, this number is inadequate and midwives from the IDPs community were assigned to cover the night shift. The lack of facilities means that they performed deliveries in classrooms, in the presence of other women and children. SMOH/SRCS is planning to provide 41 tents for deliveries².
- UNFP is supporting SMOH and SRCS to establish RH clinics in 31 IDPs sites.
- 7 Primary Health Care Centers (PHC) centers are currently operated by World Relief and International Medical Corps (IMC) and the PHC staff consists of 2 medical assistants, 2 nurses and 2 midwives.
- UNFPA has shipped 31 different Emergency Reproductive Health Kits to El Geneina. The number of clean delivery kits shipped from Khartoum to El Geneina is expected to cover the need of all pregnant women.
- 115 clean delivery kits have been distributed to clinics operated by IMC, Save the Children and SMOH/SRCS, supported UNFPA.
- UNFPA is supporting SRCS to rent two cars to transport women with obstetric complications from the IDP sites to El Geneina hospital.

- UNFPA is supporting SMOH and SRCS to establish RH clinics in 31 IDPs sites. Through this support, SRH clinics are equipped and 60 midwives are deployed to provide SRH services.



Other UN agencies are providing further assistance including food, health, non-food items (NFIs), nutrition, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and protection services. For a comprehensive cross-sectoral humanitarian response overview, please review UN-OCHA 9 January 2020 situation report <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/sudan/>.

GBV/RH Needs and Challenges

- There remains to be an urgent need to strengthen intra-natal services comprising of **25 delivery beds, 5 post-delivery beds, 50 mattresses** with sheets as well as basic equipment to support safe delivery (safe delivery kits).
- In view of the cold weather condition **(4000) blankets** are also required.
- There is a significant need for **3500 newborn kits** including, towels and clothes. UNICEF has provided 700 neonatal blankets².
- **Sanitary pads/cotton** are needed for women, as they are currently using a piece of their clothes.
- Urgent need for **psychosocial support services**, as many people suffer from significant insomnia and trauma. Furthermore, there have been reports of serious physical assault which have resulted in grievous harm including miscarriages.

- The people affected have a general **lack of trust** against state-level service providers (incl. psycho-social support) and their ability to provide them with security, confidentiality and protection.
- Lack of privacy and separate spaces for the families in the gathering sites, as men and women share spaces. This increases the **risk of sexual harassment and abuse**, and a general feeling of insecurity and lack of privacy.
- The lack of **confidentiality** in handling cases regarding GBV at the gathering sites, means that there is limited availability of GBV services, as survivors are unlikely to address their concerns.
- There were 4 **toilets** but none is assigned for women.

Next in UNFPA Response

- UNFPA will provide Emergency Reproductive Health Kits to El Geneina hospital to **facilitate emergency obstetric care** for pregnant women with obstetric complications.
- UNFPA, in partnership with Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SCRS) and SMOH will establish 31 **temporary RH clinics** in 31 IDPs sites. The clinics will provide antenatal care (ANC) and clean delivery services.
- Provide **STIs treatment** kits to IMC, Save the Children and World Relief care clinics (10 IDPs sites).
- Ensuring a GBV **confidential corner** at El Geneina hospital and that it is functional for 24 hours every day.
- Strengthening the **referral mechanism** between the gathering sites and the Geneina hospital.
- There is need for UNFPA to **urgently deploy female GBV expertise** to work with the available social workers in addressing the concerns raised and plug the technical capacity gap currently being experienced. This has been raised by OCHA, UNICEF, UNAMID Human Rights section as well as CVAW and SMOH.
- In-depth **assessment** of the GBV issues.

Funding Gap

As assessments continue, gaps will be analyzed and also presented in the form of financial gaps/needs.



3,442
Pregnant women



41-82
Deliveries per day



700
Women expected to deliver soon



40,000
People displaced



Numbers from West Darfur

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