

UN-Habitat's Support on Construction of Health and Public Facilities in Darfur

The conflict in Darfur destroyed a large number of health and public facilities which obstructs the voluntary return of IDPs. UN-Habitat has been working on construction work in Darfur with the support of USAID, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Government of Japan, Government of Qatar through UN Darfur Fund, and UNAMID in co-operation with Government of Sudan.

As of January 2020, 81 public facilities including 44 health facilities have constructed in 59 villages in five Darfur States with the total contribution of 14,159,284 USD.

Legend

Type of Facility

- Locality Administrative Facility
- prosecutor/Police Facility
- Rural Court
- Health Facility
- Health Administrative Facility
- Primary/Secondary School
- Education Administrative Facility
- Local Urban Observatory(Spatial Information Facility)
- Pilot Self Housing Construction by Producing Stabilized Soil Blocks(SSB)

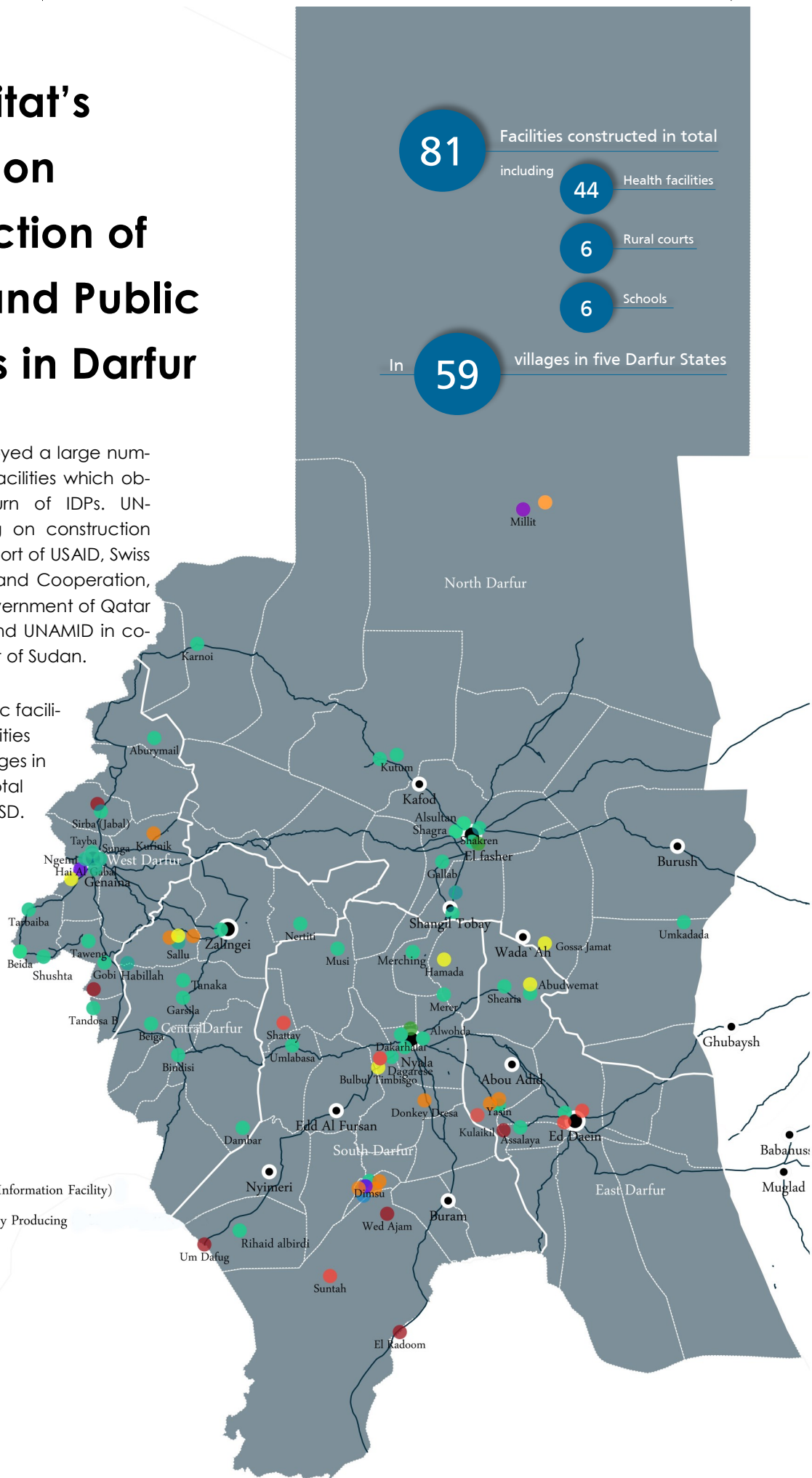
Settlement

Type of Settlement

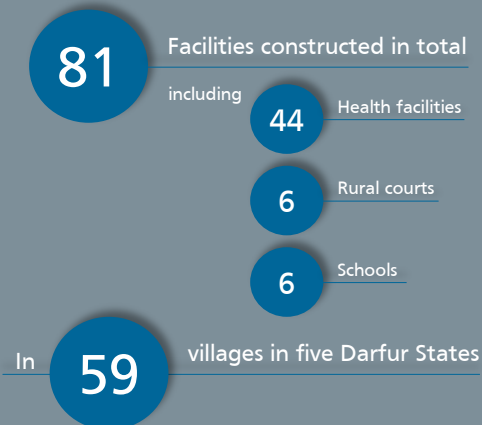
- Capital
- Principal Town

Road Network

- Class
- Primary
- State Line
- Locality



Location of Public Facilities Constructed/Rehabilitated by UN-Habitat



Better Access to Health and Public Services for Everyone



The new administrative building in Shangili Tobay using stabilised soil block (SSB)

During the long-lasting conflict in Darfur, 77% of health facilities were destroyed or damaged (67% needed rehabilitation and 10% needed full construction)*. Other source shows that around one-third of all the settlements were destroyed or damaged. Due to the limited access to public and health services, the quality of life of the people were severely influenced.

The Government of Sudan declared the end of Darfur conflict in 2017 and the security and safety situation has been improved in the region. Because of the decrease of humanitarian assistance in the camps and wish to reclaim their land rights at home, a large number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are voluntarily returning their original villages. 1,864,000 people are still in the status of IDP at the end of 2018, of whom 88% are in Darfur. Due to its large size, the returned IDPs also affect the hosting communities. Especially in the rural areas, the limited number and capacity of public and health facilities became the cause of disputes among the groups.

Responding the urgent need to support the sustainable return of the IDPs to Darfur, UN-Habitat with its donors has been improving the access to health and public services for IDPs and host communities. The constructed/rehabilitated facilities so far include: hospitals, health units, schools, rural courts, education offices, police stations, prosecutor offices, community buildings, markets and so on. Water facilities, lighting systems and toilets were also provided along with public facilities.

Considering the rapid urbanisation and deforestation brought by production of fired bricks, the ecologically friendly and low-cost construction material are introduced to Darfur. The material is called Stabilised Soil Block (SSB), which has been already applied in other Asian and African countries by UN-Habitat. Youth and women are trained on the production of SSB and basic construction skills to be able to construct their own house units using SSB (Self-help Housing Construction). The production machines are provided for sustainable usage of the facilities and housings.

This brochure is to show the impact of the UN-Habitat's construction work of health and public facilities in Darfur. A number of consultations were taken place with the government counterparts including State Ministries, Rural Courts, State Water Cooperation and so on to agree on the selection of geographic location, provision of staffs (medical/education/police/prosecutor staffs) to maintenance the sustainable mid-long term operation of constructed facilities. maintenance and sustainable operation. All the facilities have been officially handed over. The projects have been implemented in close coordination with various partners including UNDP, WHO, UNOPS, UNICEF and others.

* 2012 survey by Ministry of Health, Sudan and WHO

Main Achievements

81

public facilities constructed/rehabilitated in total

44

well equipped health facilities constructed/rehabilitated

5,852,351

people have better access to the upgraded services

List of the Target Villages

- Central Darfur: Beiga, Bindisi, Dambar, Garsila, Habillah, Nertiti, Sallu, Sunga, Tanaka, Tayba, Zalingei
East Darfur: Abudwemat, Asalaya, Ed Daein, Kulaikil, Shearia, Yasin
North Darfur: Alsultan, El fasher, Gallab, Gossa Jamat, Karnoi, Kutum, Millit, Shagra, Shakren, Shangili Tobay, Umkadada
South Darfur: Alwohda, Bulbul Timbisgo, Dagarese, Dakarhalal, Dimsu, Donkey Dres, El Radoom, Hamada, Merching, Merer, Musi, Nyala, Rihaid albirdi, Shattay, Suntah, Umlabasa, Um Dafug, Wed Ajam
West Darfur: Aburymail, Beida, Genaina, Gobi, Hai Al Gabal, Kurinik, Ngemi, Shushta, Sirba (Jabal), Tarbaiba, Taweng, Tandosa B

In total 59 villages in five Darfur States.



The water service constructed in Dagarese, South Darfur (2019)



Rehabilitated rural hospital in Umlabasa, South Darfur State (2017)



Hai El Gabal PHC and Urom Primary Health Unit in West Darfur. 12 health facilities were constructed with SSB under the same project "Strengthening the Primary Health Care System in Three Darfur States" (2011-2013)

Sunta High Girls' School, South Darfur (2019) Girl students used to study at the boys' school in the evenings.

■ Upgraded Health Facilities

Health service is essential particularly in post conflicts areas. Health services in Darfur are remarkably weak, fragmented, insufficient because of interlinked factors: insecurity, remoteness, poor infrastructure, severe understaffing, and lack of incentive policies. UN-Habitat constructed or rehabilitated the health facilities in remote areas and return sites where most of the facilities were destroyed or damaged. The infrastructure of the facilities were well designed and upgraded taking the hygienic and medical measures into consideration.



Rehabilitated Rural Hospital in Rihaid al-birdi (South Darfur)



Alwohda Hospital Complex (Nyala, South Darfur)



Alwohda Hospital Complex in Nyala, South Darfur is one of the upgraded facilities. It has new medical facilities including two operation rooms, anaesthetic room, recovery room, and on-call room.

Alhaj Aboallh
Chairman of the
People's Committee



“Alwohda Hospital serves not only those living in Alwohda area, but also neighbouring areas.

Project “Commence Upgrading and Rehabilitating the Existing Health Facilities and Basic Health Services” funded by the government of Qatar, 2016-2018

■ Public Facilities Complex in Dimsu, South Darfur

Dimsu is in a remote area of South Darfur, near to the Sudanese border with the Republic of Central Africa and South Sudan. It takes over eight hours by car from Nyala, the state capital town. In a rainy season, the village has limited access to Nyala because of a poor road condition.

People displaced by the conflict are now returning to Dimsu where the situation has become stable and secured over the last two years. UN-Habitat constructed Prosecutor Office, Education Office and Police Office to contribute to their easier returning. “The new constructed facilities are supporting community’s stability and improvement of the settlement,” the women’s group says.



Police Office in Dimsu, South Darfur



Consultation with the women’s group at a new facility

Project “Construction of Public Buildings/Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Settings” funded by the government of Qatar, 2016-2018

■ Improvement in Maternal and Child Health

Kutum is a town located 120 kilometres northwest of the capital of North Darfur State, El fasher. The Sudan Household Health Survey in 2010 showed that the maternal mortality ratio in North Darfur was 177.5 per 100,000, but in some areas, such as Kutum, it was significantly higher. It is not easy to access to the capital hospital for residents in Kutum. To fill the considerable needs, UN-Habitat constructed a midwife school with a lecture hall, laboratory, office rooms and stores.



Kutum midwife school

Nosiba Mohammed Abdulla
Director of the School of midwives
and Coordinator of the Faculty of
Community Development



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After studying 9 months in the school, the graduated students work in many villages in order to reduce maternal mortality. Thanks to the construction of the midwife school, we have been able to provide better services to citizens. That gave a positive impact on our souls.

Project “Strengthening Primary Health Care system in Northern Darfur-Kutum Locality” funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation/ WHO 2015-2016

■ Construction of Rural Court and Training for Judges

UN-Habitat constructed six rural courts in North, South, East and West Darfur States in 2019. Along with the construction of facilities, UN-Habitat provided trainings for 240 rural court judges to mediate land disputes in collaboration with The Judiciary Training Department. One of the trainees says, “I learned the vital role of justice in transformation of traditional community to civil community, and the importance of coordination between traditional authority and judges to resolves the land issues.” The project is continuing to the following phases in 2020.



Gobi rural court in West Darfur

Project “Joint State Liaison Functions in Support of African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operations in Darfur (phase 1)” funded by UNAMID State Liaison Functions (SLFs), 2019

■ Pilot Self-Help Housing Construction

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_17905

