SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR GENEROUS PARTNERS
URBAN WATER FOR DARFUR PROJECT: CONSTRUCTION WORK AT SHAGRA WELL FIELD STARTED

More equitable access to water for all groups of people, regardless of where they live or their socio-economic status, is a key goal Urban Water for Darfur Project (UW4D), funded by DfID. It has an ambitious goal of providing 400,000 people with improved water availability at an affordable price (300,000 in El-Fasher and 100,000 in Zalengei). Commencement of construction work at Shagra well field started in El-Fasher, North Darfur.

Water supply will be improved for (400,000) Urban people and Peri urban people. The Project is being implemented in coordination with the Drinking Water and Sanitation Unit of the Government of Sudan, and the Darfur State Authorities and Urban Water Administrations in El Fasher, the state capital of North Darfur and Zalingei, the state capital of Central Darfur State.

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NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT: MORE WATER YARDS IN EAST DARFUR

Partnering with EU, UNOPS constructed Kassib hafir: people of Kassib can now access clean water.

In addition to provision of safe drinking water, the Natural Resources Management for Sustainable Livelihoods project reduces the acute watery diarrhoea rate, and improves health conditions of the community.

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EMERGENCY INTERVENTION TO ACCESSING WATER IN FIVE DARFUR STATES

UNOPS team in Darfur provides WASH education at community level in North, West and South Darfur. These education activities will improve people awareness and reduce water borne diseases cases in the targeted areas.

Funded by Japan, Emergency Intervention to Access Water in five Darfur States project focuses on improvement of water access in selected rural communities in Five Darfur States by construction of new water yards and upgrading existing water facilities so the communities have sufficient water resources. The beneficiary target is 45,000 rural community residents from the five Darfur states.

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RECOVERY OF LIVELIHOODS IN DARFUR: QUALITY, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

UNOPS project team handed over the structure of subsurface dam in South Darfur. This is an example of UNOPS designing, constructing, rehabilitating and maintaining sustainable and resilient infrastructure.

Funded by Qatar, the project aims to contribute towards poverty alleviation and transitioning Darfur to development.
Rehabilitation works of 2 health facilities were completed, Aburemail in West Darfur and Beiga in Central Darfur. These health facilities are going to benefit female and children below 5 years of age of conflict-affected people in the 5 Darfur states.

The health facilities provide sustainable and affordable access to quality, comprehensive health services leading to improvements in their health status.

In partnership with UN Habitat and funded by Qatar the project aims to reach around 2.9 (1,62 million female and 580,000 children bellow 5 years of age) conflict-affected people in the 5 Darfur states have sustainable and affordable access to quality, comprehensive health services leading to improvements in their health status and decreased morbidity and mortality.

UNOPS completed two bridges in Nyala, South Darfur. Now 165,000 people can move around and access vital social services easier.

Funded by Qatar, Rehabilitation and Construction of Access Roads and Crossing Points the project aims to improve connectivity which will bring great benefits for women, children and vulnerable groups such as the elderly and disabled. Transport services will increase travel faster and more convenient for women and girls who will be able to travel further from home. The quality of rural health, education and other services will improve with better accessibility.

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REHABILITATION OF TAWILA EMBANKMENT DAM

In the 1950’s an earth dam was constructed across an ephemeral river bed near Tawila, North Darfur. A river such as this is known across many Arabic speaking countries as a *wadi*. Water only flows in a *wadi* for a short time period every year so a dam is a way of holding water back and storing it so that it can be utilised during the dry season. The dam at Tawila improved access to water for many years until the embankment was breached some years ago.

With USAID fund UNOPS is now undertaking the rehabilitation of the dam with the aim of repairing the breached section so that the dam once again provides water.

A topographic survey and site work of ground investigation were completed. The constructed dam will be used for Irrigation, to improve agriculture and livelihood of the people of Tawila.

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