

COUNTRY PROFILE

Sudan

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE





Fact finding mission to Um Dukhun, Central Darfur for Durable Solutions of IDPs. Photo© UN-Habitat

FOREWORD

The Republic of Sudan is the third largest country in the Arab region and the fourth largest on the African continent, spreading over 1,879,4 thousand square kilometers. In 2017, a 40.5 million population was accounted for. The country is located in Northern Africa and is categorized as a Southern Tier Country in the Arab Region. The country shares borders with seven countries including South Sudan, Egypt, Libya, Chad, Ethiopia, Central African Republic (CAR) and Eritrea; and also has maritime boundary with Saudi Arabia.

Sudan has been experiencing long lasting conflicts and tribal disputes particularly in five Darfur States as well as three Southern States including Blue Nile, South Kordfan and West Kordfan. Besides, security and political instability of the surrounding countries such as South Sudan, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic and Eritrea directly and indirectly affected the country's security and economy. In 2017, 5.1 million out of 40.5 million of the population (12.6%) were Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs), refugees from neighboring countries, and returnees who are in need of humanitarian assistance and development support. The flow of vulnerable populations in Sudan negatively influenced Sudanese hosting communities, particularly in major cities, towns and villages, where vulnerable people have better access to basic services and humanitarian assistance. This has resulted in unplanned rapid urbanization in urban peripheries without adequate basic infrastructure and services.

On the other hand, a number of positive changes have been brought to Sudan. The security situation has remarkably improved in the areas of conflict and tribal disputes; noteworthy, the Government of Sudan declared the end of the Darfur conflict in August 2017. In addition, the U.S. economic sanctions have been lifted in October 2017, this has created windows of opportunities for the improvement of the economy and social development in Sudan. However, the country's economic situation has been ranked highly volatile due to the secession of South Sudan in 2011 associated with sharp drop in oil revenues.

To respond to the uprising challenges and economic opportunities in Sudan, UN-Habitat Sudan Country Office has been actively engaging with key government counterparts both in federal and state level, key UN agencies, donor communities and international/national organizations in the country. In compliance with Sudan United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2021 and Humanitarian Response Plan 2018, UN-Habitat Sudan Office has been working on humanitarian, peace building and development assistance for the Government of Sudan under the coordination of Sudan United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) in order to assist bridging humanitarian response and development support in line with the principle of the Humanitarian, Peace Building and Development Nexus.



Wael Al-Ashhab
UN-Habitat Sudan

URBAN ISSUES

GDP Growth	-GDP in 2016: 95.6 billion US\$ -GDP growth in 2016: 4.7 % -GDP per capita in 2016: 10,151 current US\$ ¹
Population	-Population in 2018: 41,984,512 ² -Population in 2017: 40,533,000 -Population in 2016: 39,578,828 ³
Urban Population	13.5 million (2016) ⁴ -Urban population ratio in 2016: 34.1%
Population Growth Rate	2.4 % (2016) ⁵
Urbanization Growth Rate	3% (2016) ⁶
Population below 32	42% (2017) ⁷
Urban Population Living in Slum Areas	11,939,144 in 2014 ⁸
Refugee population	794,000 in 2017 ⁹
IDPs Population	2,300,000 in 2017 ¹⁰

Key Urban Challenges

In Sudan, the large influx of population from rural to urban areas has been accelerated due to the complexity of the country's political, social and environmental challenges and opportunities. In particular, 5.1 million of IDPs, refugees from the surrounding countries and returnees who mostly settled

temporarily in urban or peri-urban areas where vulnerable populations have better access to humanitarian assistance, urban basic services and income generation opportunities. Sudan also has a high percentage of informal settlements and developments that has also caused several urban challenges. On the other hand, the country has a high potential of future development in terms of agriculture, natural resources and business opportunities. The U.S. sanctions have been lifted and

national and international private sector are seeking business opportunities in the country. Given that, major urban challenges can be highlighted as follows:

i. Lack of a comprehensive national urban policy that guides the structure plan on state level, prioritizes national sustainable development projects with considering spatial dimension, and creates development coherence among the states;



UN-Habitat Sudan Office, Project locations. Photo© UN-Habitat

1 World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files
2 Projection by Central Bureau of Statistics in Sudan)
3 World Bank Open Data based on United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects)

4 World Bank Open Data based on United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects)
5 World Bank Open Data based on United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects
6 World Bank Open Data based on United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects)

7 Projection by National Population Council of Sudan
8 Source: Sustainable Development Goals Indicator, United Nations Statistics
9 Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018 UNOCHA.
10 Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018 UNOCHA



Example of newly-built multi-family, multi-story housing in Khartoum. Photo© UN-Habitat

UN-HABITAT PROGRAMMES IN SUDAN

Urban Legislation, Land and Governance

Sudan has a federal system of government with 18 states each with assigned state governor and elected assemblies. The federal institutional system of the government started in 1991, and federal constitution and laws define the structure of local governance. The governance system was severely affected by the longest civil war in Africa. The Government of Sudan signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005 that placed transitional constitution and the new governance system that defined delegation of authorities and responsibilities for the states.

Urban and land legislation in Sudan has its roots in the “Land Law in 1905” that had been adopted during the colonial period. The legal system on land and urban planning shows complexity due to the historical influences on drastic changes of the Government. After decades of the first law, “Land Settlement and Regulation Act 1925” was put in place and is still in force today addressing land, human settlements and property rights.

In 1940’s, the first law on urban planning entitled “Town Land Regulation Act 1947” was established which introduced three categories of land use zoning and land subdivision regulation including development standards. The law also

ii. Complexity of land tenure system that associates with statutory law, customary law and religious tradition is a main root cause for conflicts and tribal disputes;

iii. Lack of Housing, Land and Property Rights (HLP) management and registration systems. Some verbal agreements are used to secure the rights among tribes; however, they should be officially registered for a number of reasons;

iv. Only few out of 18 states have structure and/or local plan. It is a quite challenging to get accurate and updated information particularly in rural areas where a number of small villages are isolated from major towns/villages due to tragic road conditions. On federal level the latest census is in 2008, and conducting urban and village profiling and drafting structure plans is not a simple task for state governments;

v. Rare employment opportunities particularly for youth and women. Utilization of local capacity

needs opportunities and on the job trainings that suit local needs, and are feasible and realistic;

vi. A bulk of vulnerable population including Internally Displaced Persons and returnees are in need of adequate housing; however, the majority can’t afford to obtain adequate construction materials. Durable solutions for the vulnerable population are urgently needed;

vii. Urban basic services have not been sufficiently covered even in some major cities. People have to find alternative solutions for their basic needs;

viii. Frequently, natural disasters strike the country. Every year in rainy season, floods impact people, particularly those who live in flood prone areas or near rivers or seasonal streams. Most of the congregation of settlements is located in flood prone areas to access water.

institutionalized the Central Town Planning Committee that elaborated the following law on “Town and Village Planning Act 1956”. After a long time, a fundamental structure of current urban planning system was introduced by “Urban Planning and Land Management Act 1986” that clarified three levels of urban planning; federal, regional (currently substituted to state) and local. The latest law on urban planning is “Land Act for Urban Planning 1994” that established National Committee of Physical Planning in federal level, and State Planning Committee on state level. Subsequently, several national strategies developed that includes urban planning component; however, there is no standalone national urban policy or national spatial planning strategy in place.

In Sudan, traditionally, housing land and property (HLP) rights were governed by customary law with a traditional administration. For instance, there is a conciliation system called “Hakura” that is still effective to solve land disputes in Darfur as a traditional administration. Due to the complexity of history, HLP has been conceptualized to the mixture of statutory, customary and religious legal systems. After the introduction of a number of statutory laws, regulations and decrees, current land tenure has been mainly secured by the following methodologies including “statutory law”, “customary law”, “statutory & customary law”, “allocated and secured by tribal leaders”, and “unregistered”. In Darfur, land issues are recognized as a root cause of conflicts and tribal disputes; and particularly after the declaration of the end of Darfur conflict, resolving land issues is broadly acknowledged as a critical challenge to strengthen the country’s social and economic stability. It also derives durable solutions for IDPs

and returnees those who fled from their home during the conflict. Doha Document for Peace in Darfur 2011(DDPD) emphasized providing support to HLP for IDPs and returnees as it stated that “individuals in local communities may register their customarily owned land as their own lands”. In Sudan, the following laws are key to be considered in the field of Urban Legislation, Land and Governance:

Urban Legislations:

1. Town Land Regulation Act 1947
2. Town and Village Planning Act 1956
3. Urban Planning and Land Management Act 1986
4. Land Act for Urban Planning 1994

Land Legislations:

1. Land Law in 1905
2. Land Resettlement and Registration Act 1925
3. Land Acquisition Act 1930
4. Unregistered Land Act 1970
5. Civil Transaction Act 1984 (amended in 1990)
6. Investment Act 1998
7. Construction, Planning and Land Disposition Act 1994
8. Local Government Act 2003

In the field of urban legislation, land and governance, the Government of Sudan has been facing two key challenges. First, lack of National Urban Policy and its implementation strategy that will provide guidance and create coherence among 18 states. Second, a strong desire of practical land resolution mechanism and land registration system. UN-Habitat Sudan Office has been working closely with the Ministry

of Environment, Natural Resources & Physical Development (MoENPD), National Council for Physical Development (NCPD) and State Ministries for Physical Planning & Public Utilities (MoPPUUs) to provide technical assistance and substantive support to resolve key issues through the following two projects:

“Sustainable, Inclusive and Evidence-based Sudan National Urban Policy”

UN-Habitat Sudan has structured a number of dialogues to clarify roles, procedures and implementation strategy for Sudan National Urban Policy (SNUP) particularly with MoENPD, NCPD, universities and line ministries/institutions. The SNUP embraces key five steps including 1. Diagnosis, 2. Formulation of SNUP and implementation strategy, 3. Implementation of the SNUP, 4. Monitoring and evaluation, and feasibility review through public engagement and capacity development of key stakeholders. The SNUP seeks to respond to the rapid and complexed urbanization process under the post conflict setup, and achieve Sustainable Development Goals while considering urban prosperity, livelihoods and employment particularly youth and women. In the five processes of SNUP, the following elements have been taking into account for ensuring social and political sustainability:

- Practicality, feasibility and sustainability;
- Gender equality;
- The Human Rights-Based Approach and the rule of law.

The SNUP also clarifies the following key issues:

- Identification of national priorities for urban development and recognition of challenges that must be addressed to achieve sustainable urbanization;
- Improve inter-governmental and inter-agency coordination for a common goal;
- Encourage public and private partnerships and improve foundation for accelerating private investment particularly in urban priority zones; and
- Strong engagement of a variety of stakeholders including youth, women elderly, people with special needs, slum dwellers, migrant, IDPs, returnees, indigenous people and minority groups (i.e. by different backgrounds based on ethnicity, culture, religion, class, caste, education etc.).

“Strengthen Land Management for Peaceful Co-existence in Darfur”

The project addresses the issue of land legislation and land tenure management system in five Darfur states which constitute a considerable challenge to the Darfur peace initiatives, and paves the way for bridging between humanitarian response to development support in line with humanitarian response, peace building and development nexus. The project is jointly implemented among UN-Habitat, UNDP and FAO who have respective mandates of HLP, governance and nomad corridors/agricultural land. In this context, UN-Habitat is responsible for the implementation of pilot projects to develop land tenure registration system by localizing Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) and Quantum Geographic Information System



Sketch Mapping on satellite images in Terbaiba village, West Darfur State. Photo© UN-Habitat

(QGIS) in collaboration with the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) to contribute resolving land disputes in Darfur through the improved land management and security of tenure with utilizing pro-poor and gender-sensitive land tools.

UN-Habitat, GLTN and State Ministry for Physical Planning & Public Utilities (MoPPUs) in five Darfur states jointly formed technical teams to develop capacity of utilizing land management and security of tenure tool (STDM/QGIS) in a sustainable manner in consultation with Darfur Land Commission (DLC). UN-Habitat addressed land concerns for IDPs and returnees and selected 50 return villages in Darfur; delivering the following results:

- Localized Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) and Quantum Geographic Information System (QGIS) land management tool considering the context

of Sudan and translating the system into Arabic;

- Conducted trainings on “Sketch Mapping - a paper based land registration -” and “STDM/QGIS” for five technical teams including government technical staff;
- Conducted a large number of stakeholder consultation meetings in 50 return villages to clarify land tenure of each household in the target villages with considering complexed land tenure mechanism;
- Developed “Sketch Map” for 50 return villages by utilizing satellite maps and conducting site demarcations by GPS. Sketch Maps have been formulated through intensive consultation procedures with local community leaders, households, government officials and conducted by the technical teams;



The first step of Sketch Mapping exercise Shangili Tobaya village, North Darfur State. Photo© UN-Habitat

- Developed household survey conducted by the technical teams; and
- Basic STDM/QGIS digital land management database has been developed to identify village boundary, location of future village expansion, buffer grazing zone to avoid tribal disputes between communities and nomads.

Urban Planning and Design

The population of Sudan has been rapidly growing, particularly in the 1990's as the percentage of annual growth ranged between 3.2-3.4 percent, from 2000 until 2016 the percentage of annual growth ranged from 2.2 to 2.4 percent. However, the total population and surface area of the country has remarkably dropped in consequence to the independence of South Sudan in 2011. On the other hand,

a sharp increase of urban population should be considered in urban planning particularly in major cities. In 2016, urban population comprised 34.1% of the total population increasing by 5.4% since 1990, the urban population has thus increased by 2.45 million in the past 25 years. This is because the major cities provide better basic services, larger business markets, more employment opportunities and higher standards of living. Obviously, Greater Khartoum as the capital city has always been the first choice for migrants throughout of Sudan and this tendency can be seen in many countries globally.

Hence, Sudan has its specific population dynamics that notably affected urban population growth, due to the long-lasting conflicts and tribal disputes, particularly in Darfur and three Southern States including Blue Nile, South Kordfan and West Kordfan. Besides, security

and political instability of the surrounding countries particularly South Sudan, Libya, Chad, CAR and Eritrea directly and indirectly affected the country's security and economy. In 2017, 5.1 million out of a population of 40.5 million (12.6%) consists of Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs), refugees from neighboring countries and returnees who are in need of humanitarian assistance and development support. A large proportion of the vulnerable population has been residing close to key cities or villages where there is better access to basic services and humanitarian support.

While urban legislations in conjunction with land tenure system has a long history with complexity in Sudan, The Comprehensive National Strategy (1992 - 2002) was formulated to respond to the specific requirement of national strategy on urban planning and housing to ensure adequate living environment, health and sustainable development. Subsequently, the National Quarter-Century Strategy (2007-2031) was adopted with the components of urban development gearing towards balanced development, provision of decent housing, reducing housing cost, and revision of policies and by-laws that govern human settlements. The National Council for Physical Development (NCPD), was established in 1996 as the institutional body to coordinate and oversee physical planning and development in national level, enacted general physical planning policies that have the following objectives:

- To achieve a balanced physical development between Sudan's regions and between rural and urban areas, and utilize physical development policies

to achieve a desirable population distribution;

- To encourage preparation of national and regional physical development plans and urban master plans;
- Provision of adequate, decent housing and effective funding mechanisms;
- To promote adoption of environment-friendly local building materials;
- To develop legislations and train technical cadres; and
- To cater for the physical environment at all levels – i.e., the neighborhood, city, region, nation and the world.

There was a number of initiatives and projects formulated including preparation of regional development plans, national sustainable urban development strategy, establishment of national, regional and local urban observatories and development of structure plans for state capitals. The objectives have not been fully achieved yet. In 2017, only a few of the state governments developed structural plans including Khartoum, North Darfur, South Darfur, Nile, Blue Nile and Gedaref States.

In the field of urban planning and design, the Government of Sudan has also been facing three major challenges. First, the Government urges to have structure plans in capital cities of 18 states in compliance with national strategies and priorities under the strong initiative of states respectively. Second, the Government should clarify development strategy and its implementation for conflict affected areas for the gradual transition from humanitarian support to the future development. Lastly but not least, the lack of updated and accurate urban information that helps relevant and

Table 1: Indicators on Urban Planning and Design

Indicators/Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Surface area (sq. km) (thousands)	2,506	2,506	2,506	2,506	2,506	1,879	1,879
Population (million)	20.2	24.1	27.3	30.9	34.4	38.6	39.6
Population growth (annual %)	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4
Urban population (million)	5.8	7.8	8.9	10.1	11.4	13.1	13.5
Urban Population ratio (%)	28.7	32.4	32.6	32.7	33.1	33.9	34.1
Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	10.8	12.7	14.6	16.9	19.4	22.1	22.7
Internal Displaced Persons * (IDPs)(million)	-	-	4	5.4	4.8	3.2	3
Refugees(thousands)**	524	445	494	694	387	627	651
Returnees(thousands)**	-	-	-	-	-	150	105

World Bank Open Data based on United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects

* Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) <http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/sudan/>

**Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2015/ 2016 /2017

*** UNHCR Statistical Yearbook and data files. <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase>.

on United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects

* Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) <http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/sudan/>

**Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2015/ 2016 /2017

*** UNHCR Statistical Yearbook and data files. <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase>.

realistic policy making and planning. UN-Habitat Sudan has been working closely with Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources & Physical Development (MoENPD), National Council for Physical Development (NCPD) and State Ministries for Physical Planning & Public Utilities (MoPPUs) in five Darfur and Blue Nile States to provide technical assistance and substantive support to resolve major challenges through the following two projects:

“Regional Spatial Planning Strategy of Darfur - Peace Building, Recovery and Development of Darfur-”

UN-Habitat Sudan Office and MoENPD developed the Regional Spatial Planning Strategy of Darfur (RSPSD). The vision behind the RSPSD is to provide strategic guidelines for a more balanced and functional regional development of the region in order to facilitate conflict resolution, peace consolidation, economic recovery and long-term sustainable development, especially through deployment of a network of urban settlements that can benefit surrounding rural areas. Ultimately, the RSPSD is designed to support spatial action planning in the short, medium and longer terms at the State and lower territorial levels across the length and breadth of Darfur and neighboring areas or countries, maximizing the benefits of infrastructural investment against a background characterized by scarce resources and capacities.

In the primary phase, matrix of function was developed based on a questionnaire (checklist) intended to make a full inventory of existing services, activities, equipment and infrastructure – with an economic, administrative, social or

cultural function – for each locality. The latter has been chosen as the basic administrative unit of reference for running the matrix of function analysis at the national level. The assessment identified Regional Spatial Structure of Darfur that defined the following key development priorities:

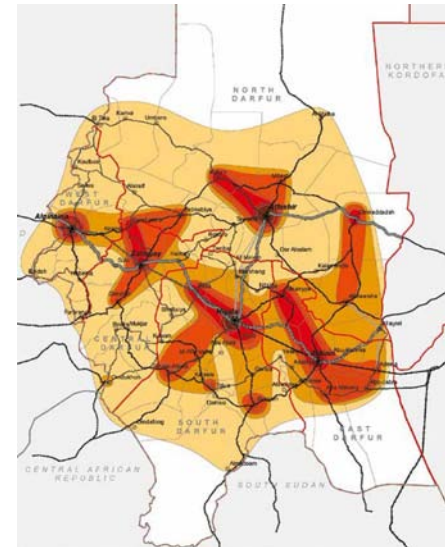
- Primary Economic Development Area and Corridor
- Secondary Economic Development Area and Corridor
- Infrastructure Connection Network (Highway/Regional Road/Railways/ Electricity Network)
- Central Town/Intermediate Urban Center 1/ Intermediate Urban Center 2

For the development of the RSPSD, a new methodology called “Spatial Multi-Criteria Evaluation” was applied which concentrates on the specific data sets particularly the five key themes, focusing on their suitability for urban development and IDP return and/or reintegration as follows:

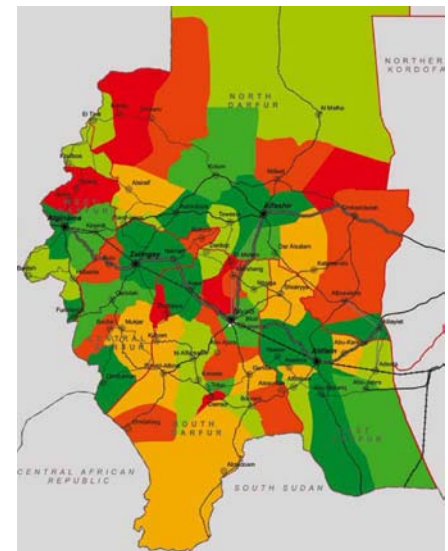
- Infrastructure suitability (pre-existing, under construction or planned);
- Healthcare suitability (curative and preventive);
- Education suitability (students/population per school);
- Water, sanitation and hygiene suitability (WASH - water availability and quality, available sanitation facilities/infrastructure); and
- Economic activities suitability (existing and potential).

As recommendations, UN-Habitat Sudan

Office and MoENPD proposed action plans for five Darfur states developed respectively to



High potential areas in Darfur States



High potential localities identified through Key Informant Consultations



Prioritization of Economic Zones and Corridors



Prioritization of key infrastructure

achieve conflict resolution, peace consolidation, economic recovery and long-term sustainable development.

“Gender Balanced Urban and Regional Planning in Blue Nile State”

The Blue Nile state is one of the three southern states affected by long-lasting conflict and is identified under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005. It resulted in losses of the already scarce livelihood opportunities, and many displacements lead to increasing poverty among Blue Nile citizens, coupled with lack of basic services, particularly among rural households.

UN-Habitat Sudan Office and MoPPPU in Blue Nile State aimed at the development a proper right-based participatory regional and urban strategy, with specific objective to facilitate smooth and more sustainable reintegration of the displaced population in urban areas, promoting early recovery, peace building and stabilization. To cumulatively attain the overarching goal and achieve specific objective and results, the project broadly seeks to undertake the following tasks:

- Assist the government of the Blue Nile in overall regional and urban strategic planning formulation by reinforcement of the state capacities and promotion of gender-balanced approach.
- Promote effective participation of community, local administration and civil society through adoption of bottom up participatory planning approach
- Promote access to land by formulation

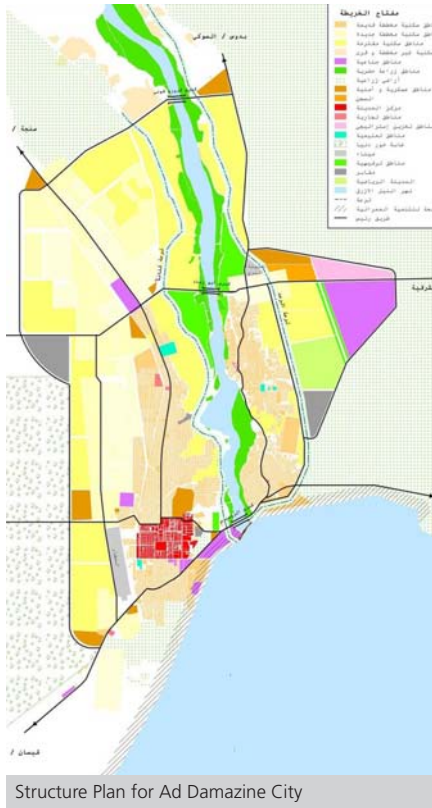
of land management strategy and implementation of pilot activities including land demarcation and allocation that could be scaled-up;

- Identify sustainable livelihood options in urban settings related to construction trades, vocational training and pre-urban agriculture

UN-Habitat Sudan Office and MoPPPU in Blue Nile State developed better structure plans in



Existing Land Use for Ad Damazine City



Structure Plan for Ad Damazine City

two major cities; Ad Damazine and Er-Roseiris towns and consider adequate urban settlement strategies and resettlement plans that contributed to the livelihood initiatives on job creation and/or self-employment. The integration of IDPs, upgrading of informal settlements and other key urban issues have also been addressed within the context of urban structure plans of the two towns in a holistic and integrated approach.

Urban Economy

Economic stability is a crucial factor for economic growth, peace building, security stabilization

and prosperity in Sudan. In fact, the country's GDP growth had reached 7.5 % in 2005 and sharply dropped down to 3.5 % in 2010; and still remained as 4.7 % in 2016. The sharp drop of the GDP after 2010 was strongly associated with the independence of the Republic of South Sudan in July 2011. Sudan was the first country to recognize South Sudan as a new country globally following the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005. Though the secession of South Sudan had been successfully achieved, a number of post secession issues have not been resolved because the political and security situation of South Sudan had entered into volatility and the civil war started in December 2013. In the field of economic agreement under the CPA, key unresolved issues are boundary demarcation for the around 2,000 km border line between the countries, the payment of oil transit fees to be transferred from South Sudan to Sudan for the utilization of around 3,000 kilometers long pipelines crossing through Sudan, and division of assets and liabilities. Sudan and South Sudan agreed to retain all external debts and assets with the condition of obtaining debt relief through the heavily indebted poor countries initiative (HIPC) led by IMF. In addition, South Sudan agreed to deliver Transitional Financial Assistance (TFA) to Sudan over a period of 3.5 years in order to cover one third of Sudan's financial gap that was caused by the loss of the oil revenue from the area of South Sudan. These unsolved financial agreements with South Sudan obviously affected the country's economy.

Sudan has also struggled with the U.S. sanctions that came into force in 1997. A comprehensive trade embargo on Sudan and freezing

government's assets in the U.S. was applied accordingly; and in 2006, the U.S. also froze the assets of those who were involved in the Darfur conflict. In consequence, the U.S. sanction severely affected the economy of Sudan, and the lives of people in many ways.

It has also been recognized by humanitarian and development assistance actors and the international society that the U.S. sanction was a remarkable barrier for enhancement of peace building, security stabilization and reconstruction after the end of Darfur conflict as well as a positive peace and stabilization process in three Southern States. The Government of Sudan has also responded positively to resolve the challenges the country has been facing with a large number of constructive support from different actors. As a result, the U.S. sanction was lifted in October 2017 which opened a window of opportunities for the future development of the country.

Regarding urban economy and municipal finance system, Subdivision of Financial Resources Act 1999 based on Constitutional law 1998 states that 10% of the benefits generated by national projects is designated to the states where the projects implemented. Out of that 10%, 10% was assigned to the localities in which the projects lie. In general, approximately 1% of the total benefits of the national project is distributed to the localities. In addition, the Act stipulated that 40% of the business profit taxes collected by a state should be passed on to the locality in which the business is based. Similarly, 40% of the agricultural and livestock production tax collected by a locality should be transferred to the state.

Sudan has a remarkable potential for economic growth. The country owns a large surface land with fertile agricultural fields along the White Nile and Blue Nile that is considered one of the biggest agricultural fields in the continent. The Southern area of the country also embraces fertile land. In 2016, 39.5% of GDP relied on agriculture while the contribution of industry to the GDP has tremendously dropped from 28.4% in 2010 to 2.6 % in 2016 as a result of the economic sanction. While the country's economy would improve in mid-long term, a variety of income generation, job creation and livelihood activities need to be supported in a bottom up approach. Reasonable, economical, sustainable and practical solutions are required particularly in post-conflict and/or rural areas.

In the field of urban economy, UN-Habitat Sudan has been working on pilot activities for job creation and income generation throughout the key projects in order to showcase reasonable, economical, sustainable and practical solutions that are also environmentally friendly in collaboration with MoPPUs in five Darfur and Blue Nile States as well as local NGOs/CBOs. UN-Habitat has been targeting people in conflict affected areas and vulnerable population including IDPs and returnees as well as hosting community members.

“Production of Stabilized Soil Blocks (SSBs)”

Particularly in conflict affected areas and/or rural areas in Sudan, most of housing and public facilities are made by mud bricks, scare woods or fire bricks due to the lack and high price of modern construction materials such as concrete.

Table 2: Indicators on Urban Economy

Indicators/Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
GDP (current USD\$, billions)	12.4	13.8	12.3	26.5	65.6	97.2	95.6
GDP per capita (current US\$)	4,273	5,401	5,483	7,271	9,509	10,130	10,151
GDP growth (annual, %)	-5.5	6.0	6.3	7.5	3.5	4.9	4.7
Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)	66.2	104.6	9.9	8.6	19.6	17.9	-2.7
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	40.6	38.7	42.2	31.5	24.6	39.3	39.5
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	15.3	10.6	20.8	27.8	28.4	2.6	2.6
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	44.1	50.7	37.0	40.7	47.0	58.1	57.9
Unemployment, total * (% of total labor force)	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.1	13.0	13.2	13.3

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files

* ILOSTAT database

Typically, those housing and public facilities made by mud bricks or woods are severely vulnerable in the harsh environment. Every year, heavy rains in southern area of the country wipe away a large number of low quality housing and destroys public facilities. People who live in flood prone villages near the White and Blue Nile river have also frequently lost their homes. On the other hand, due to the influence of long lasting conflicts and tribal disputes in rural areas in Darfur and three Southern States, a large number of vulnerable population are in need of reconstruction for their homes, basic services and public facilities that requires tremendous amount of construction materials. Moreover,

the vulnerable population cant afford to obtain relevant construction materials and have no capacity to produce adequate construction materials. UN-Habitat introduced Stabilized Soil Blocks (SSBs) technology as the most suitable to be used for the reconstruction of settlements for the returnees in Sudan, since it is eco-friendly, socially inclusive and economically competitive. Stabilized Soil Blocks are manufactured by compressing mud/soil mixed a stabilizer such as cement which requires 43 percent less water than fire bricks, and is notably stronger than typical mud or wood housing. By utilizing self-made Stabilized Soil Blocks, youth and women are trained and develop pit latrines to improve

sanitation and hygiene for public facilities.

UN-Habitat provided manual and automated SSB machines and on the job training for youth and women to meet the further needs of SSB production in housing and infrastructure industry. This created the further economic activities for

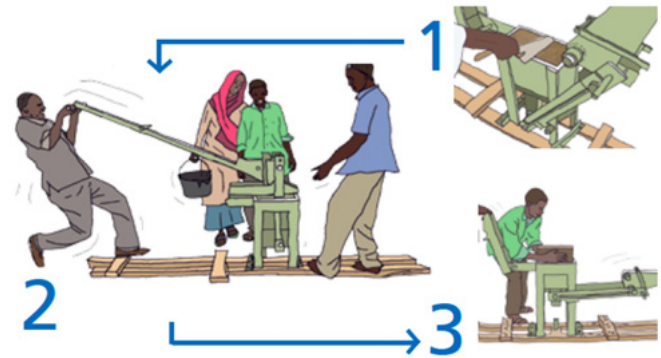
the trained youth and women. Currently, the government officials, local NGOs, CBOs and private sector have shown their interest to learn the production of SSBs. UN-Habitat Sudan Office has been supporting SSB production and created job opportunities for the people.

“Development of Urban Periphery Agricultural Peace Farms for Women (Women Peace Farm)”

UN-Habitat Sudan Office is committed to increase gender equality and support the empowerment of women. Gender mainstreaming was assured



Construction of Self Help Housing in Anjemi village, West Darfur State. Photo© UN-Habitat



Awareness raising for the production of SSB. Photo© UN-Habitat



Youth engagement for the production of SSB. Photo© UN-Habitat



SSB factory in Ad Damazine City, Blue Nile State Photo© UN-Habitat

through involvement and consultation with host communities and community leaders, as well as the involvement of female stakeholders for the implementation of the entire projects. Due to the conflicts and tribal disputes, women remain in a vulnerable condition. For instance, a number of tribal frictions in Darfur are related to water disputes. In consequence, plenty of wmen managing small farms and gardens were left behind. UN-Habitat Sudan Office promoted empowering the conflict affected women within the target communities through the development of joint women peace farms to support economic activities and livelihoods. The project also encouraged women to act positively, and promoted an internal consciousness of peace as the first step towards effective social change. In the case of Blue Nile project, two women peace farms were developed. The women peace farm at Ad-Damazine is equipped with solar system for irrigation, water storage tank and improved seeds and farming tools. The other women farm in El Roseiris is supported with irrigation systems, pump, improved seeds and farming tools. The most important positive results of the two farms were; 1) Displaced women from different ethnic groups have the opportunity for the first time to work together in peaceful manner; and 2) The irrigation system using solar energy has solved the issue of the scarcity and lack of fuel and high operating cost.

Urban Basic Services

In urban basic services, clean water supply is a key issue in Sudan. There are different types of clean water supply measures including water supply network, deep/shallow water wells, water reservoirs, and distribution of water by mobile



Women Peace Farm in Ad Damazine City, Blue Nile State. Photo© UN-Habitat



Women Peace Farm with a water tank and solar panels. Photo© UN-Habitat

water services. For instance, Khartoum has made substantial progress in access to clean water supply by purifying water drawn from the Blue, White and Nile rivers and pumping it into pipes to end users, in addition to utilizing ground water distributed at the source or added directly to purified and piped river waters without the need for purification. Combining both water sources, the total volume of water produced by Khartoum State Water Corporation reached about 266 million cubic meters in 2014. The total length of pipes supplying water to urban and peri-urban areas in the State during 2002-2013 reached about five-million-meter length of various diameters. Yet, a vast majority of population living rural areas are still suffering from the lack of access to clean water. In 2014, improved water sources only reached 55.5% of the entire population of Sudan. Particularly in dry season, the access of water is extremely low for the rural populations as South Darfur State. The State Water Cooperation officially stated in 2017 that the access to clean water in the state has dropped down to less than 20% in dry season.

Sanitation and hygiene is another basic need for the country, and adequate means of sanitation is one of the top priorities for the Sudanese. Most of the population both urban and rural areas rely on dry pit latrines as the most common form of sanitation in Sudan. Almost every house in Sudan used to have a pit latrine. Since the 1960s, septic tanks connected to percolation wells have been used in houses of well-off households in the capital, and then gradually spread to houses of their counterparts in some other urban areas. Due to its rather high cost, this system has not been widely used throughout Sudan in spite of its high sanitary standards when compared to

Table 3: Indicators for Urban Basic services

Indicators/Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Access to electricity* (% of population)	32.8	33.0	34.6	36.0	37.5	44.9 ¹⁾	44.9 ¹⁾
Improved water source ** (% of population with access)	67.4	65.5	62.0	58.5	54.9	55.5 ²⁾	55.5 ²⁾
Improved sanitation facilities** (% of population with access)	26.8	26.9	25.4	24.0	22.5	23.6 ²⁾	23.6 ²⁾

*World Bank, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) database. 1) 2015-2016 data is referred 2014 figure

** WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation 2) 2015-2016 data is referred 2014 figure.

pit latrines. Very limited areas such as the center of the city of Khartoum and its new extensions Khartoum 1 and Khartoum 2 neighborhoods have access to the sewerage networks. In consequence, only 23.6% of the population have access to improved sanitation facilities according to the statistics in 2014.

Health services are also essential particularly in post conflicts areas where most of public facilities are destroyed and damaged. For instance, health services in Darfur are remarkably weak, fragmented, inefficient and inequitable due to a variety of interlinked factors including Insecurity, remoteness, poor infrastructure and working conditions and lack of incentives policies in Darfur.

In the field of urban basic services, there is a lifesaving need on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) as well as health facilities for vulnerable population including IDPs, refugees and returnees that has reached 5.1 million and 12.6% of the total population of Sudan in 2017. UN-Habitat, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA shaped and implemented joint projects related to health

facilities and WASH in Darfur and Blue Nile States with strong coordination with MoPPUs and MoH in five Darfur and Blue Nile States.

“Construction and Rehabilitation of Health Facilities and Basic infrastructures for the Conflict Affected Population”

In Darfur, UN-Habitat has been working on construction and rehabilitation of health facilities and related urban basic services within 20 localities that mainly focus on rural areas and 8 return localities where the access of health services are tremendously limited. The total number of people who have improved access to essential health care is estimated to 2.9 million.

Housing and Slum Upgrading

Sudan has experienced long lasting conflicts and tribal disputes particularly in Darfur States and three Southern States including Blue Nile, South Kordfan and West Kordfan. Besides, security and political instability of the surrounding countries particularly South Sudan, Libya, Chad, Central

Table 4: Health facilities served to Darfur and beneficiaris of the project

A. Rehabilitation of the existing health facilities			B. Construction of health facilities in return villages		
State	Locality	Population served	State	Locality	Population served
North Darfur	El Fashir	875,546	West Darfur	Serba	23,000
	Umkadada	175,546		Beida	5,000
	Kutum	150,000		Habila	19,300
South Darfur	Nyala	3,600,000		Habila	23,000
	Um Labasa	100,000		Geneina	4,800
	Um Dafuq	185,000		Central Darfur	Wadi Saleh
	Dimsu	221,000	Wadi Saleh		16,000
East Darfur	Yasin	250,000	Mukjar		6,000
	Ed-Da'ein	1,500,000	East Darfur	Sheiria	6,300
	Asalaya	250,000	Estimated beneficiarly for the rehabilitation of 20 health facilities by the project		
	Sheria	450,000	2,799,329		
West Darfur	El Geneina	323,471	Estimated beneficiarly for the construction of 9 health facilities by the project		
	Sirba	94,530	110,200		
	Morni	140,339	Total beneficiarly by the project		
	Beida	112,551			
Central Darfur	Zalingei	175,546	2,909,529		
	Garsila	165,546			
	Bendisi	71,725			
	Nertiti	165,546			



Rehabilitation of Shushta Basic Health Unit in West Darfur. Photo© UN-Habitat



People using the rehabilitated Shushta Basic Health Unit. Photo© UN-Habitat

African Republic and Eritrea directly and indirectly affected to the country's security and economy. In 2017, it has been estimated that around 1.4 million of IDPs are living in camps next to the main urban centres mainly in Darfur which has accelerated a huge influx of population to the cities and villages. The IDPs tend to stay in and around key cities or villages where there is relatively easy access to humanitarian assistance and also could receive support of basic public services from hosting communities.

In Darfur, approximately 40% of Darfur population lives in urban areas (and over 50% within, or in to the vicinity of, the triangle formed by the three main cities of Al Fashir, Alginaina and Niyala). Due to the complexity of the IDP issues including security and safety, Housing, Land and Property Rights (HLP), access to sustainable basic services, employment and livelihoods and social cohesion both in current residing areas and return villages in combine with urbanization trends; the governments urges continuous support to explore durable solutions for a large number of the IDPs in order to bridge humanitarian assistance to the development support. Exploring and implementing durable solutions for the IDP will be required through a joint effort among the Government, international agencies and international society in collaboration with national stakeholders. Due to the negative impact of the long-lasting conflicts, IDP camps have also been shaping a large number of informal settlements.

In fact, provision of adequate housing for vulnerable population in Sudan has a number of challenges that are shortly described below:

Table 5: Indicators for Population

Indicators/Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Population (million)	20.2	24.1	27.3	30.9	34.4	38.6	39.6
Internal Displaced Persons * (IDPs)(million)	-	-	4	5.4	4.8	3.2	3.3
Refugees(thousands)***	524	445	494	694	387	627	651
Returnees(thousands)**	-	-	-	-	-	150	105

World Bank Open Data based on United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects

* Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) <http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/sudan/>

**Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2015/ 2016 /2017

*** UNHCR Statistical Yearbook and data files. <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase>.

- Low quality of construction materials in local markets and continuous increase of market price for essential construction materials;
- Utilizing of vulnerable construction technologies, particularly using poor quality of construction materials including mud, wood and burned bricks;
- Lack of housing finance to poor household and high cost of construction and unaffordable price of rented house;
- High unemployment rates among youth and lack of livelihood opportunities; and
- Complexity of challenges facing vulnerable population including security, safety and HLP.

Sudan has been facing a tremendous challenge on the provision of adequate housing particularly for vulnerable populations in a sustainable manner. UN-Habitat Sudan Office has been showcasing a methodology of producing reasonable, sustainable and environmental friendly construction materials and self-help

construction measures for vulnerable population as well as the hosting communities throughout the projects. The project has been implementing in close coordination with Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources & Physical Development , State Ministries for Physical Planning & Public Utilities in Darfur and Blue Nile States and local NGOs.

“Support on Self-Help Housing Construction for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities”

UN-Habitat works to build capacities of vulnerable populations and hosting communities for the construction of self-help housing. The project utilizes Stabilized Soil Bricks (SSB) manufactured by compressing mud/soil mixed a stabilizer such as cement that requires 43 percent less water than fire bricks, and is notably stronger than typical mud or wood housing. UN-Habitat Sudan Office has been assisting the construction of self-help housing to achieve the following results:

- Housing and living condition in urban

and return areas in the five States of Darfur assessed with focusing on housing typologies, basic infrastructure and waste management situation;

- Conducted capacity building of the key stakeholders in the housing sector and workers particularly in brick making industry to introduce appropriate and cost-effective technologies;
- Established enterprises/cooperatives/block suppliers coping with capacity to produce and apply appropriate and affordable building materials, such as non-timber techniques and SSB; and
- Provided small-scale funds and grants to low-income households, especially female headed households, for self-help housing up-grading that was implemented at the IDP relocation site.

For instance, in Darfur States, the total beneficiaries of the project are 164,300 people of which 14,300 directly benefited from SSB technology: 13,700 in return villages and 600 in relocation sites in urban areas. In addition, 150,000 people have benefited from administrative/public building /facilities and SSB technology (69,000 IDPs and 81,000 from hosting communities) who will benefit from the improved administrative and basic services provided by the village cluster services centres, and access to housing through self-help and technical support approach. Moreover, unemployed youth of returnees and hosting communities will benefit from generation of income opportunities through the production and selling of Stabilized Soil Bricks or engaging in Stabilized Soil Bricks construction as off-farm activity. Members of the local population,



Self-help housing construction in South Darfur. Photo© UN-Habitat

trained on Stabilized Soil Bricks production and construction, will be ready for a scaling-up phase in the area.

“Support IDP Resettlement and Self-Help Housing Construction in the Blue Nile”

The Blue Nile state is one of the poorest and most disadvantaged states in Sudan. During the last three decades, Blue Nile State has experienced waves of displacement and return. The first took place in 1987, when the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) occupied key towns in the southern part of the state. Hundreds of civilians fled to safe areas inside the state and to Ethiopia. Others fled and settled two major towns in the state, namely, in Ad-Damazine and Er-Roseires. UN-Habitat Sudan Office has been supporting the resettlement of the targeted vulnerable population and promoting self-help housing construction for both vulnerable groups and hosting

communities through the following actions:

- Action plan and policy prepared and approved for voluntary integration of conflict-affected population and vulnerable families residing in high security risk areas in Ad Damazine town;
- Target area in Ad-Damazine locality surveyed, sub-divided and visualized in map and approved;
- At least around 3,000 IDPs and vulnerable families received planned plots free of charge within the targeted reintegration area in Ad Damazine locality;
- Water station with elevated tank, primary network and water points, public pit latrines for vulnerable population and hosting communities in Ad Damazine developed; and
- A primary school and a health facility have been constructing in the resettlement area.

UN-Habitat supported the IDPs including

war-affected children and women groups in Ad-Damazine. The total direct beneficiaries are 17,724 persons from IDPs and vulnerable families, who will benefit from the improved access to basic services (education, water, sanitation and health), secured land tenure, livelihood opportunities. Generation of income opportunities by IDPs and hosting communities through the production and selling of SSB or engage in SSB construction as off-farm activity.

Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation

In Sudan, major cities and towns reside along rivers and/or seasonal water courses where most of the locations are flood prone areas particularly in rainy season. Obviously, Greater Khartoum as the capital city, Dongola, Kassala and Toker are the main locations where floods frequently strike and cause huge losses of economy and people. People's lives close to rivers or high hazard areas are affected even with small amounts of rain because it comes from hinterlands in the south to the major rivers, such as the Nile and its tributaries. In addition, high percentage of housing is constructed informally by subdividing agricultural lands or by occupying vacant lands illegally. In consequence, flood prone areas are not well considered in selecting the location of housing construction.

According to the natural disaster record during the period of 1990-2014, natural disasters hit the country twice in a year on average; 73.2% of the events were floods and 14.6% drought. The average of economic loss caused by disasters was estimated by 30 million US\$ annually; and the probabilistic risk of annual loss for the

future is estimated to be 147 million US\$. The frequency of flooding has been continuing; and in June 2017, torrential rain falls and flash floods affected approximately 9,000 people in Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur State. Hundreds of IDP shelters were damaged and destroyed. The incident also affected 10,600 people in North and South Darfur States.

Historically, drought is not a negligible event in Sudan. Lack of access to improved water remains high especially in rural areas, and severe shortage of water usually occurs in dry season. In the past, tragic drought struck in 1983 and 1991 and the affected populations reached 8.4 million in 1983 and 8.6 million in 1991. The drought in 1983 resulted in the deaths of 150,000 of the population which was recorded as the second largest natural disaster in the continent during the period of 1980-2008.

“Emergency Flood Response in Khartoum for Vulnerable Communities”

From August to September 2013, unusual heavy rains caused floods that affected huge number of families across Sudan. Consequently, the floods forced displacement and relocation of a large number of the disaster affected population. The Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) estimated that 499,900 people had been affected throughout the country. The floods damaged and destroyed more than 85,385 houses in the states, and Khartoum was the worst affected state by the event.

UN-Habitat Sudan Office implemented Emergency Flood Response in Khartoum for Vulnerable Communities under the highly emergency circumstances. UN-Habitat Sudan

Table 6: Internationally Reported Natural Disasters in Sudan (1990-2014)

Category/Disaster	Flood	Drought	Earth quake	Storm	Wild fire	Multi Hazard	total
Frequency of natural disaster (%)	73.2	14.6	4.9	4.9	2.4	0	100
Mortality by natural disaster (%)	88.5	0	0	5.9	5.2	0.4	100
Economic impact by natural disaster (%)	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Average on annual event	2						
Average on economic loss (US\$)	30,700,000						
Probabilistic risk of annual loss by hazard (million US\$)	71.67	-	1.89	-	-	73.56	147.12

Sudan Basic Country Statistics and Indicators Prevention Web (2014)
Internationally Reported EMDAT Losses 1990 – 2014 (CRED EM-DAT)

Table 7: Historical Natural disaster in Africa 1980 - 2008

Top 10 Natural Disasters Reported				Top 10 Natural Disasters Killed People				
Country	Disaster	Year	Total affected	Country	Disaster	Year	Killed	
1	Kenya	Drought	1999	23,000,000	Ethiopia	Drought	1983	300,000
2	South Africa	Drought	2004	15,000,000	Sudan	Drought	1983	150,000
3	Ethiopia	Drought	2003	12,600,000	Mozambique	Drought	1981	100,000
4	Ghana	Drought	1983	12,500,000	Ethiopia	Epidemic	1988	7,385
5	Sudan	Drought	1991	8,600,000	Nigeria	Epidemic	1991	7,289
6	Sudan	Drought	1983	8,400,000	Nigeria	Epidemic	1996	4,346
7	Ethiopia	Drought	1983	7,750,000	Burkina Faso	Epidemic	1996	4,071
8	Ethiopia	Drought	1987	7,000,000	Niger	Epidemic	1995	3,022
9	Malawi	Drought	1992	7,000,000	Sudan	Epidemic	1988	2,770
10	Ethiopia	Drought	1989	6,500,000	Algeria	Earthquake	1980	2,633

Africa Disaster statistics Relief web

Office achieved strengthening government and community capacities to conduct emergency self-help construction of public facilities and necessary infrastructure through adaptation and implementation of urban planning and building techniques that are resilient to floods. Over 170,000 people benefited from the project interventions in terms of accessibility, protection against flood, access to basic services and capacity building. Gender aspect was also strongly considered in the planning and implementation and accessibility of facilities. Environmental-friendly construction technology including Stabilized Soil Block (SSB) was introduced, applied and disseminated among affected communities. The following interventions were delivered through the emergency response conducted by UN-Habitat Sudan Office:

- Health facility and Youth Centre have been constructed by using stabilized soil blocks

(SSB) as environment friendly technology and flood resistance. The two facilities served 7,000 people;

- More than 400 unemployed youth trained on Stabilized Soil Blocks production and construction technology; and



Flood affected area in Khartoum. Photo© UN-Habitat

- 30 SSB manuals and two hydraulic machines were provided to the Government for production of SSBs.

Research and Capacity Development

Today, a variety of positive changes and persisting challenges are occurring in Sudan. A number of government institutions, research centres and universities are active, and international and national organizations as well as international society have been providing opportunities for capacity development in the wide scope of the field. On the other hand, not only federal and state governments, but also youth, women, vulnerable populations including IDPs, returnees and refugees, and hosting communities need opportunities to improve their capacity in different areas such as lifesaving needs, income generation, job security and obtaining skills and experience. The Government has been facing challenges such as lack of on the job trainings because of the long-lasting conflicts and tribal

disputes and the U.S. sanctions which caused downturn of economic activities throughout the country. That also caused out flux of highly skilled workers to the abroad.

While positive dynamics of the country has emerged, particularly in recent years, the Government of Sudan needs improvement of the institutional capacities. In the field of urban legislations, spatial planning, HLP, housing, urban economy and disaster risk management that UN-Habitat covers as part of its organization mandate, a variety of research and capacity development are urgently required to achieve sustainable urban development.

UN-Habitat Sudan Office has been actively engaging governments, vulnerable communities including IDPs and returnees, youth, women and

local communities to enhance their required capacities in different angles throughout the entire project activities. The following key issues have been contributing to the activity on Research and Capacity Development:

- Training on Land Management System to the government substantive officers of MoPPUUs in five Darfur States and DLC by utilizing Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) and Quantum Geographic Information System (QGIS) supported by GLTN;
- Provide essential equipment for the establishment of Local Urban Observatory in five Darfur States. The equipment has been utilized for structuring Land Management System in the States respectively;
- Study tour to Zambia to explore a potential model of Land Management System for

Darfur. The study tour also includes a dialogue of high government officials to seek the future actions;

- City to City exchange programme between Khartoum, Sudan and Amman, Jordan enhanced the knowledge on disaster resilience and disaster risk reduction for the Government;
- On the job training on producing Stabilized Soil Blocks (SSB) for IDPs, youth and women that creates capacity of the people to develop self-help housing construction and basic sanitation facilities; and
- On the job training for women to develop "Women Peace Farm" that encouraged women's active engagement on livelihoods and income generation.



UN-Habitat/GLTN/UNDP/FAO training on Land Tenure System. Photo© UN-Habitat

KEY PARTNERS

Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources & Physical Development (MoENPD)• National Council for Physical Development (NCPD)• State Ministries for Physical Planning & Public Utilities (MoPPUs) in five Darfur, Blue Nile and Khartoum States• State Ministry of Health (MoH) in five Darfur and Blue Nile States• State Ministry of Education (MoE) in Blue Nile State• State Ministry of Youth (MoY) in Blue Nile State• State Water Cooperation (SWC) in South Darfur and Blue Nile States• Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)• Darfur Regional Authority (DRO)• Darfur Land Commission (DLC)
Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Government of Qatar• The Government of Norway• United Nations Development Account
UN Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UNDP• WHO• FAO• UNICEF• UNFPA• UNOPS• IOM• UNOCHA• Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) -Hosted by UN-Habitat
Academia and Research centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• University of Khartoum• University of Zaim ElAshari• Twentee University of the Netherlands• Gordan- German University• Arab Towns Organization (ATO)• Arab Urban Development Institute (AUDI)• Disaster Management and Relief Studies Institute (DMARSI)• Karari Vocational Training Center (KVTC)• Roseris Youth Training Center (RYTC)
Local NGOs and CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rural Community Development Organization (RCDO)• United Peace Organization (UPO)• Relief and Mediation Corp (REMCO)• Sudanese Development Initiative (SUDIA)• Sudanese Film Group (SFG)

CURRENT PROJECTS

Project Title	Donor	Duration	Budget (USD)	Objective	Partners	SDG
Construction of Public Buildings/Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Setting	UNDF -Qatar fund	January 2016 - June 2018	5,194,014 USD	Bridge between humanitarian response and development through the constructions/ rehabilitations of public facilities and self-help housing constructions.	MoPPPU	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3
Commence Upgrading and Rehabilitating the Existing Health Facilities and Basic Health Services in selected return sites in the five states of Darfur	UNDF -Qatar fund	January 2016 - June 2018	6,382,539 USD	Ensure to respond urgent needs for IDPs those who returned their original villages.	MoPPPU MoH UNDP WHO UNICEF UNFPA UNOPS	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3
Strengthen Land Management for Peaceful Co-existence in Darfur	UNDF -Qatar fund	January 2016 - June 2018	2,469,878 USD	Introduce and apply land registration and management mechanism for IDP return villages to resolve land disputes.	MoPPPU UNDP FAO GLTN DLC	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3
Promote Peace Building and Stability in the Blue Nile	The Government of Norway	September 2016 – July 2018	585,197 USD	Identify and develop relocation site for IDPs and enable IDPs to construct self-help housing and strengthen income generation.	MoPPPU MoH SWC MoE	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3
Sustainable, Inclusive and Evidence-based National Urban Policies in selected Arab States (Regional Project)	United Nations Development Account	August 2016 - December 2019	451,000 USD for 5 countries	Promote and provide an initial support to develop National Urban Policy in Sudan	MoENPD NCPD ROAS	SDG 11.a

OUTLOOK

A wide range of technical and substantive support to a variety of stakeholders is needed in Sudan to achieve socially and environmentally sustainable urbanization and promote adequate shelter for all under the post conflict circumstances. Humanitarian response is crucial for the vulnerable population including IDPs, refugees and returnees; on the other hand, it is also essential to draw the best possible effort from all stakeholders to find durable solutions to respond for a large number of the vulnerable population in Sudan. The current efforts of UN-Habitat Sudan Office in close cooperation with the Government as well as partner agencies shows how the Government could be positively influenced to draw self-effort of the people. Building on the past and current efforts, UN-Habitat Sudan Office is foreseeing the actions needed on our initiative in close cooperation with the Government, UN Country Team and the Humanitarian Coordination Team to bridge from humanitarian response to development assistance in line with the principle of Humanitarian, Peace Building and Development Nexus:

1. Formulation and implementation of Sudan National Urban Policy (SNUP) is a key to achieve sustainable development of Sudan. SNUP will guide formulation and adaptation of structure and local plans in State/locality that reflects national priorities and coherence/synergy among states;
2. Formulation and operationalization of national and local urban observatories in order to collect and update spatial information in Sudan. Accurate spatial information helps policy and plan making that will lead the Government to achieve Sustainable Development Goals;
3. Identification of land tenure for IDPs in return villages through the transparent and accountable consultation processes. Land issue is a complex in Sudan particularly rural areas that is associated with statutory law, customary law and religious tradition. Enhancing the current pilot project in wider scale will be desperately needed;
4. Formulation and operationalization of Land Tenure Registration and Management System is required to mitigate the future risks of land disputes;
5. Implementation of urban and village profiling to assess durability of IDPs return, relocation or regularization of IDP camps (integration to existing towns/villages);
6. Substantive support on IDP return villages, IDP relocation plan and regularization/ reintegration of IDP camps as durable solutions for IDPs;
7. Introducing self help reconstruction and rehabilitation measures for vulnerable population in order to respond to poor quality of their shelters. Particularly eco-friendly and affordable building materials and technologies such as stabilized soil blocks (SSBs) to be promoted;
8. Support upgrading informal settlements programme in a sustainable manner;
9. Support development of Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and promote disaster resilient action planning to mitigate high risk of floods and droughts;
10. Capacity development of government officials in the field of urban and regional planning, land tenure management system and durable solutions for vulnerable population.



Land community consultation meeting in Um Gonia village, South Darfur State. Photo© UN-Habitat

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