

# COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT 2018-2021 Sudan



# SUDAN





## FOREWARD

The Republic of Sudan is the third largest country in the Arab Region and the fourth largest in Africa. In 2017, it hosted a population of 40.5 million. Located in North Africa, it is categorized as a Southern Tier Country in the Arab Region, where it shares borders with seven countries, including South Sudan, Egypt, Libya, Chad, Ethiopia, Central African Republic (CAR) and Eritrea, as well as a maritime boundary with Saudi Arabia.

Sudan has continued to experience long-term conflicts and tribal disputes, particularly in the five states of Darfur as well as in the southern states of Blue Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan; these conflicts have resulted in an increase Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). In addition, a large influx of refugees and returns from the surrounding countries of South Sudan, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, and Eritrea has taxed the country's support and reception infrastructure. The flow of vulnerable populations into Sudan has negatively influenced Sudanese hosting communities, particularly in major cities, towns and villages, where vulnerable people have better access to basic services and humanitarian assistance than the communities with whom they reside. This has resulted in unplanned rapid urbanization in urban peripheries without adequate basic infrastructure and services. Obviously, securing housing, land and property rights (HLP) for the vulnerable population, enhancing land conflict management mechanisms and applying sustainable spatial planning are all key programme elements for transitioning between humanitarian response and development assistance; the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) leads in these efforts, supporting the Government of Sudan in these endeavors.

UN-Habitat Sudan Country Office has been actively engaging with key government counterparts, on both the federal and state level, as well as key UN agencies, donor communities and international and national organizations in the country. In compliance with the Sudan United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2021 and the Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy 2017-2019, UN-Habitat's 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).

Given the context, we, the Ministry of International Cooperation, the Government of Sudan, and UN-Habitat Sudan Country Programme have reached a mutual agreement to support and implement the UN-Habitat Sudan Country Programme Document 2018-2021 (HCPD) in order to respond to urban opportunities and challenges in the Republic of Sudan. The HCPD shows the right path for achieving the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG11 and related SDGs. We look forward to working together with strong engagement from both the Government of Sudan and UN-Habitat to implement the HCPD. Finally, we agree to strengthen our partnerships and cooperation with multilateral and bilateral partners as well as with civil society as part of implementing the HCPD.



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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sudan has a diversified economy in which a number of economic activities take on a prominent role. The exploitation of oil since 1999 has shifted the structure of the Sudanese economy from one predominantly reliant on agriculture for growth and exports to one reliant on the oil sector. After the separation of South Sudan, the country has incurred significant economic loss, namely 75% of the oil revenue. Moreover, Sudan has experienced long-lasting conflicts in Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan resulting in large numbers of displaced people around major cities, towns, and villages, leading to unplanned, rapid urbanization in urban peripheries without adequate basic infrastructure and services. Sudan also experienced the costs of climate change in the form of natural disasters, including floods and droughts. Despite these negative situations, many positive changes have come to Sudan. The security situation has improved markedly in areas of conflict and tribal disputes. Indeed, the Government of Sudan declared the end of the Darfur conflict in August 2017. In addition, U.S. lifted its economic sanctions in October 2017. The country requires collective, well-coordinated, and integrated action to address its manifold political, social, and environmental challenges and opportunities.

The Sudan Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) provides a framework for engagement with national and local governments, as well as key stakeholders. It aligns itself with UN-Habitat's strategic areas and its country-level priorities and activities by establishing a clear linkage with the national development plans and the Sudan United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2021 within the overall global context dominated by the 2030 Development Agenda. HCPD aims to (i) articulate the key challenges in urban development in the country; (ii) provide technical assistance to enhance urban strategies, policies, plans and their implementations; (iii) highlight the needs and priorities in the housing and land sector; (iv) promote basic service delivery and improve sustainable urban environments; and (v) mobilize public, private, and non-governmental partners. 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 to promote adequate shelter for all under the post-conflict circumstances. The following points are prioritized in UN-Habitat's engagement in Sudan during the period of 2018-2021 in order to contribute to community stabilization, sustainable development and peace consolidation in Sudan:

- 1- National Urban Policies
  - Formulation and implementation of Sudan National Urban Policy
  - Support revision and implementation of National Housing Policy
- 2- Urban Legal Frameworks
  - Secure housing, land and property rights (HLP) in post-conflict states
  - Institutionalize and operationalize National and Local Urban Observatories
  - City Prosperity Index
- 3- Integrated Urban and Territorial Planning and Design
  - Technical support on development and revision of Structure and Local Plans
  - Urban and village profiling for durable solution of IDPs, returnees and hosting communities
  - Designing and increasing access to public spaces
- 4- Financing Urbanization
  - Promoting local economic development
- 5- Local Implementation
  - Vitalization of local construction industries and income generation; and promote low cost environmental friendly construction technology
  - Upgrading living environment and urban basic services for IDPs, returnees and hosting communities
  - Disaster risk reduction in flood prone areas



## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Main Objectives of the Habitat Country Programme Document

The Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) is the foundation of UN-Habitat's programme implementation strategy for a country. As such, the HCPD aims to (i) articulate the key challenges in urban development in a country and to allow for exchange of experience at the regional level. It also (ii) provides technical assistance to enhance urban strategies, policies, plans and its implementations in countries; (iii) highlights the needs and priorities in the housing and land sector; (iv) promotes basic service delivery and improvement of sustainable urban environment; and (v) mobilizes public, private and non-governmental partners to feed into "Delivering as ONE."

In order to respond to the Sudan National Development Strategy 2006-2031, the New Urban Agenda (NUA/2016), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs/2015), UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2014 – 2019, UN-Habitat's ROAS Strategic Plan 2014-19, and other key policy documents, the HCPD for Sudan has been drafted as the key strategic document for UN-Habitat Sudan. It seeks to identify urban challenges and opportunities and to strengthen governments and key partners at the national and local levels for the establishment of a coherent mechanism for reviewing and developing urban policies, plans and their implementation. In the process, it is aligned with the New Urban Agenda and SDGs, as well as with UN-Habitat's seven focus areas, including (i) urban land, legislation and governance, (ii) urban planning and design, (iii) urban economy and municipal finance, (iv) urban basic services, (v) housing and slum upgrading, (vi) risk reduction and rehabilitation, and (vii) research and capacity development.

The Sudan HCPD also provides a framework for engagement with national and local governments, as well as key stakeholders. A large objective of Sudan HCPD is to open up opportunities for alignment of country-level priorities and activities with UN-Habitat's strategic areas by establishing a clear linkage with the national development plans and Sudan United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2021 within the overall global context dominated by the 2030 Development Agenda.

### 1.2. Global context

UN-Habitat has been the leading agency in the implementation of the recently adopted New Urban Agenda (NUA), and related targets among the sustainable development goals (SDGs). It has been working with partners to prepare a framework for targeted action mainly at the national and local levels in support of the implementation of NUA within the scope of the 2030 Development Agenda. The proposed framework, also called AFINUA, has been structured around five main pillars for speedy action by national governments and their partners aiming to achieve concrete results and long-lasting impacts. In compliance with the AFINUA, the action plan 2018-2021 in Sudan HCPD is following the five main pillars, which are (i) National Urban Policies, (ii) Urban Legal Frameworks, (iii) Integrated Urban and Territorial Planning and Design, (iv) Financing Urbanization, and (v) Local Implementation.

Sudan HCPD also reflects the key principles of 2030 Development Agenda such as (i) sustainable coherence, (ii) greater alignment, and (iii) search for result and impact.

In the field of disaster risk reduction, a new Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction called the Sendai Framework opened discussions of policies and implementation modalities boosting urban resilience. National governments recognized the need for prioritizing spatial planning and compact structures to continue investing in building stronger and more livable cities on the global level. Climate change adaptation is also a key theme for Sudan HCPD as the 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP-21) highlighted seeking climate change mitigation and adaptation globally. The Sudan HCPD thus responds to the global context surrounding UN-Habitat's mandates.

### 1.3. Regional priorities

The Sudan Country Programme Document is developed in line with the Regional Strategic Plan (RSP) for Arab States with the focus on the country specific priorities below:

*Part I: Regional Urbanization Trends, Challenges and Opportunities*

Part I outlines the Arab states' urban development contexts within the framework of UN-Habitat's programmatic and normative mandates.

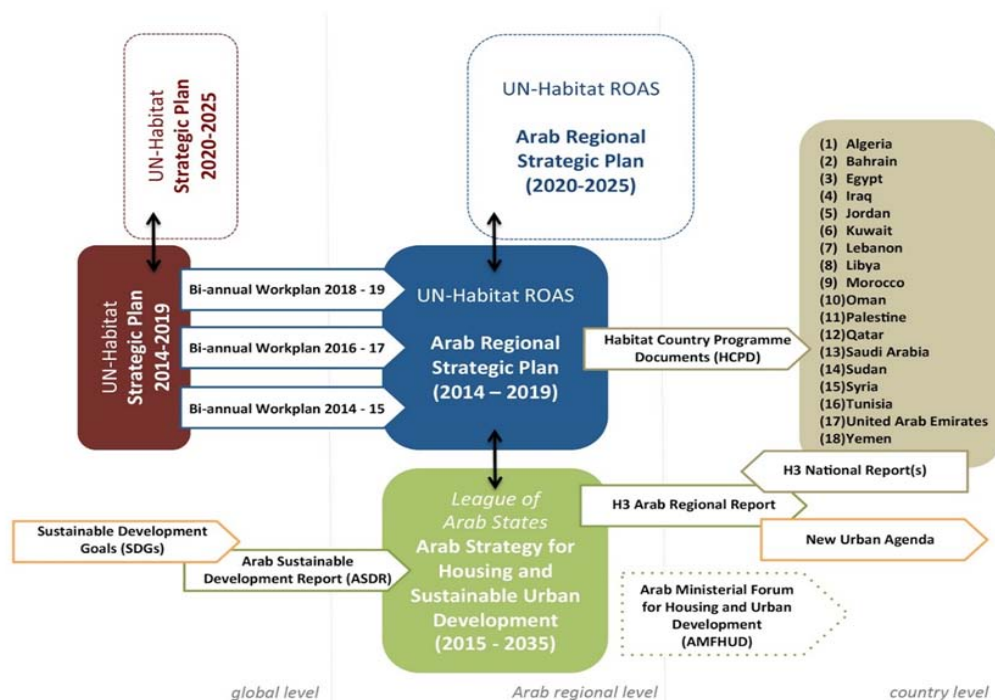
*Part II: Regional Strategy and Focus Areas*

Part II focuses on regional specificities, providing a detailed series of deliverables as well as pointers for good practices. It is designed to promote local ownership and takes into particular account intra-regional diversity since member states frequently experience common challenges facing the rapidly urbanizing world in different ways. It also recognises that good practices may not necessarily be suitable for or replicable in every locality and in every context. The Regional Strategic Plan therefore does not prescribe one particular approach in any given situation, but rather offers a range of meaningful approaches towards finding location-specific, tailored solutions.

*Part III: Planning for Success*

Part III is structured by a logframe that provides key programmatic details on planned activities, including inception and completion dates as well as information on the budgetary and disbursement modalities. It collects information on best practice for knowledge-generation in order to enable lessons learned from the field to feed back into UN-Habitat's normative and thematic development at HQ.

The Regional Office for Arab States is currently preparing a new Regional Strategic Plan (RSP) in line with the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, with emphasis on SDG 11, "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable." The new strategy will be based on analysis of the context of the Arab region and will respond to urgent needs that the region has been suffering from in the past seven years, particularly internal armed conflict and change in the governance. The strategy will work towards implementation of a humanitarian, peace building, and development nexus. The RSP will also be linked and contribute to the next UN-Habitat Strategic Plan for 2020 to 2026.



#### 1.4. Country: Urban Opportunities and Challenges



The Republic of the Sudan is the third largest country among 22 Arab states and the fourth largest in Africa, spreading over nearly 1,879.4 thousand square kilometers with a population of 40.5 million people as of 2017.<sup>1</sup> It is located to North Africa and categorized as southern tier country in the Arab region. The country shares a border with seven countries: South Sudan, Egypt, Libya, Chad, Ethiopia, Central African Republic (CAR), and Eritrea, as well as a maritime boundary with Saudi Arabia.

Sudan has been experiencing long-lasting conflicts and tribal disputes particularly in the five states of Darfur as well as in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan. In addition, security conditions in surrounding countries including South Sudan, Libya, Chad, CAR, and Eritrea directly and indirectly affect the country's stability, security, and economy.

Although the Government of Sudan has been working intensively on improving access to urban basic services with the support of the international community, the country has faced challenges in providing universal coverage of basic urban services for all. According to the latest available statistics, access to electricity in urban environments is at 44.9%,<sup>2</sup> improved water sources is at 55.5%, and improved sanitation facilities is at 23.6%.<sup>3</sup>

Moreover, large numbers of vulnerable people in Sudan negatively influence the urban environment of hosting communities, particularly in major cities, towns and villages where they have potential access to urban basic services and humanitarian assistance. This occurs as they come to cities rapidly, in large numbers, resulting in unplanned rapid urbanization in urban peripheries without adequate basic infrastructure and services.

Sudan also has been experiencing the impact of climate change, which has resulted in natural disasters including floods and droughts. Major natural disasters have hit the country on average twice a year; 73.2% of these events were floods and 14.6% were drought.<sup>4</sup>

Having said that, many positive changes have occurred in Sudan as well. The security situation has markedly improved in the areas of the conflict and tribal disputes; indeed, the Government of Sudan declared the end of the Darfur conflict in August 2017. In addition, the U.S. lifted its economic sanctions in October 2017, which has created opportunities to improve the economy and increase social development in Sudan. This will prove crucial, since the country's economic situation has been highly volatile in recent years due to the secession of South Sudan in 2011 and associated sharp drop in oil revenues.

Given this political, social, and environmental context, the country has been facing the following opportunities and challenges:

### *Opportunities*

- The Government of Sudan declared the end of the Darfur conflict in August 2017 and the security situation has been improved in Darfur and Blue Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan.
- The United Nations Country Team, the Government and donor communities in Sudan have started intensive discussions on bridging humanitarian response to development support in line with the principles of the humanitarian, peace building and development nexus.
- U.S. economic sanctions were lifted in October 2017, which has created opportunities for the improvement of the economy and social development in Sudan.
- Sudan has huge but untapped natural resources, providing a great opportunity to enhance investment.

### *Challenges*

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank Open Data based on United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) database

<sup>3</sup> WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation in 2014

<sup>4</sup> Internationally Reported EMDAT Losses 1990 -2014, CRED EM-DAT, 2014

- Sudan has just started development of its first national urban policy to guides and structure plans at the state level and prioritize national sustainable development projects, considering spatial dimensions, and create development coherence among the states
- One of the main root causes of conflicts and tribal disputes in the country is the complexity of the land tenure system, which is associated with statutory law, customary law and religious tradition. This remains an ongoing challenge in planning.
- There has been limited application of housing, land and property rights (HLP) and land registrations. Some of verbal agreements are strong to secure the rights among tribes; however, these should be officially registered.
- Only a few out of 18 states have structures and/or local plans. It is a quite challenging environment to get accurate and updated information, particularly in rural areas where many small villages are isolated from major towns/villages due to tragic road conditions. On the federal level, the latest census was carried out in 2008; moreover, conducting urban and village profiling and drafting structure plans is not a simple task for state governments.
- Employment opportunities, particularly for youth and women, are rare. Utilization of local capacity requires opportunities for on-the-job training, which should be suitable locally, feasible and realistic.
- The bulk of vulnerable population including IDPs and returnees require adequate housing; however, many cannot afford to obtain adequate construction materials. Durable solutions for the vulnerable population are urgently needed.
- Urban basic services have not been provided even in major cities. People must find solutions for their basic needs.
- Natural disasters strike the country frequently. During the rainy season, floods have those who live in flood prone areas or near rivers or seasonal streams. This affects many, since settlements tend to congregate in flood prone areas in order to assure access to water.

### 3. GENERAL TRENDS

#### 3.1. General Context

##### 3.1.1 Federal and State Urban Policies and Plans

Sudan has a federal system of government with 18 states, each of which is assigned a state governor and houses an elected assembly. The federal institutional system of the government started in 1991, and a federal constitution and laws define the structure of local government. This governance system was then altered following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005, which put in place a transitional constitution. This constitution and the laws that followed established a new system that defined delegation of authorities and responsibilities for the states.

The modern history of urban policies and plans in the country began with the Land Law of 1905, written during the colonial period. In Sudan, the land and urban planning legislations and policies displayed complexity due to the historical influences on drastic shifts in government policy. In 1925, the Land Settlement and Regulation Act was in place, addressing land, human settlement, and property rights; this legislation is still in force today.

In the 1940s, the Town Land Regulation Act of 1947 introduced three categories of land-use zoning and land subdivision regulation. The law also institutionalized the Central Town Planning Committee, which was elaborated in the Town and Village Planning Act of 1956. The fundamental structure of the current urban planning system was introduced with the Urban Planning and Land Management Act of 1986, which clarified three levels of urban planning: federal, regional (currently substituted to state), and local. The latest law on urban planning is the Land Act for Urban Planning, 1994, which established the National Committee of Physical Planning at the federal level, and the State Planning Committee at the state level. Subsequently, several national strategies have been developed that include urban planning component; however, there is no stand-alone national urban policy or national spatial planning strategy in place.

While urban legislations in conjunction with the land tenure system have a long, complex history in Sudan, the Comprehensive National Strategy (1992-2002) was formulated to respond to the specific requirements 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 components addressing urban development, geared towards balancing development, provision of decent housing, reduction of housing cost, and revision of policies and by-laws that govern human settlements. To respond to the strategy, the National Council for Physical Development (NCPD), which was established in 1996 as the institutional body to coordinate and oversee physical planning and development at the national level, enacted general physical planning policies that have the following objectives:

- 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
- Encourage preparation of national and regional physical development plans and urban master plans
- Provide adequate, decent housing and effective funding mechanisms
- Promote adoption of environment-friendly local building materials
- Develop legislations and train technical cadres
- Cater towards the physical environment at all levels – i.e., the neighborhood, city, region, nation and world

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

##### 3.1.2 Institutional Responsibilities (Implementation Arrangements or Mechanisms)

UN-Habitat Sudan has been working closely with the Ministry of Environment, the Natural Resources & Physical Development (MoENPD), the National Council for Physical Development (NCPD), the National Fund for Housing and Reconstruction (NFHR), the National Population Council (NPC), State Ministries for Physical Planning & Public Utilities (MoPPUs), Darfur Land Commission (DLC), Voluntary Return and Reintegration Commission (VRRC) and the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (SDDRC). Both federal and state governments are included since they are both responsible for the UN-Habitat's seven focus areas: (i) urban land, legislation and governance, (ii) urban planning and design, (iii) urban economy and municipal finance, (iv) urban basic services, (v) housing and slum upgrading, (vi) risk reduction and rehabilitation, and (vii) research and capacity development.

MoENPD, NCPD and MoPPUs are also responsible for the five main pillars of AFINUA including (i) National Urban Policies, (ii) Urban Legal Frameworks, (iii) Integrated Urban and Territorial Planning and Design, (iv) Financing Urbanization, and (v) Local Implementation.

### 3.1.3 Partners for Implementations

In the process of the implementation of the Sudan HCPD 2018-21, the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources & Physical Development (MoENPD), the National Council for Physical Development (NCPD) and State Ministries for Physical Planning & Public Utilities (MoPPUs) in 18 States will be UN-Habitats' key partners in Sudan.

## 3.2. Global Housing and Urban Targets in Sudan

### 3.2.1 Sustainable Development Goals in Sudan

In October 2015, the General Assembly adopted a resolution 70/1 "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda)" to resolve poverty and hunger, combat inequalities, build peaceful, just and inclusive societies, protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. The 2030 Agenda also created conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity, and decent work for all, considering different levels of national development and capacities. These are known as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the resolution consists of 17 SDGs with 169 associated targets. Globally, UN-Habitat is mandated to lead implementation of SDG 11 "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable" and to pursue interconnected work among the other SDGs.

The Government of Sudan has been working toward the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs with consideration for the country's specific context. Currently, The National Population Council (NPC) has been proposing priority pillars for 2017-2020 for SDG implementation and mapping the existing national policies, strategies, and plans, as well as responsible ministries across the SDGs. The United Nations Country Team in Sudan (UNCT), the Government of Sudan, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) jointly conducted an inter-agency SDG support mission to Sudan in October 2017 to identify priorities for achieving SDGs in Sudan. After discussions among UN agencies and the Government of Sudan, the report broadly suggested five strategic priorities that mainly capturing SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15.<sup>5</sup> Within the proposed strategic priorities below, UN-Habitat and government counterparts will be strongly engaged in Strategic Priorities 3, 4, and 5 to respond urban opportunities and challenges in Sudan:

*Strategic Priority 1: Increase Agricultural Productivity*

*Strategic Priority 2: Increase Access to Clean Energy and Electricity*

*Strategic Priority 3: Build a Comprehensive Pro-Poor Social Protection System*

*Strategic Priority 4: Increase Access to Quality Basic Services Focusing on Education, Health, WASH*

*Strategic Priority 5: Improve Capacity for Climate, Land and Water Resilience for Sustainable*

<sup>5</sup> UNCT, the Government of Sudan and OECD, REPORT OF INTER-AGENCY SDG SUPPORT (MAPS 2.0.) MISSION TO SUDAN (2017)



*Livelihoods*

## 3.2.2 Sudan United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2021

This UN-Habitat Country Programme Document is developed in line with Sudan United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2021:

*UNDAF Focus Area 1: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction*

Outcome 1: By 2021, people in Sudan, with emphasis on small producers and micro-entrepreneurs, will have access to improved productive capacities that contribute to inclusive and sustainable livelihoods, job creation, and ending extreme poverty.

*UNDAF Focus Area 2: Environment, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management*

Outcome 2: By 2021, people's resilience to consequences of climate change, environmental stresses, and natural hazards will be enhanced through strengthened institutions, policies, plans and programmes.

*UNDAF Focus Area 3: Social Services*

Outcome 3: By 2021, populations in vulnerable situations will have improved health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and social protection outcomes.

*UNDAF Focus Area 4: Governance, Rule of Law and Institutional Capacity Development*

Outcome 4: By 2021, national, state, and local institutions will be more effective in carrying out their mandates efficiently, with strengthened normative frameworks that respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and ensure effective service delivery.

*UNDAF Focus Area 5: Community Stabilization*

Outcome 5: By 2021, community security and stabilization of people affected by conflict will be improved through utilization of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.

To achieve the SDGs in Sudan, UN-Habitat Sudan has been actively engaging with key government counterparts at both the federal and state level, key UN agencies, donor communities, and international and national organizations in the country.

## 3.2.3 New Urban Agenda in Sudan

In 1976, the first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, or HABITAT I, was held in Vancouver, Canada. There, governments discussed the consequences of rapid urbanization and the need for effective human settlement policies and spatial planning strategies. After 20 years, the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, or HABITAT II, was held in Istanbul, Turkey in 1996 to discuss a global urban agenda and address urban challenges in countries across the world, including the challenges of deterioration of the quality of human settlements and living environment of all people. In 2016, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) was held in Quito, Ecuador and reached a common understanding that cities can be the source of solutions rather than the cause of the challenges that the world is facing today. As a result, the New Urban Agenda has been shaped by the UN-Habitat's commitment to sustainable urban development as a critical step for realizing sustainable development in an integrated and coordinated manner at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels, with the participation of all relevant actors. The implementation of the New Urban Agenda contributes to the implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in an integrated manner, and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including Goal 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> UN-Habitat, New Urban Agenda (2016)

To achieve sustainable urban development in Sudan, UN-Habitat Sudan will focus on the following transformative commitments that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable:

*A. Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty*

- i. People centered urban and rural development (Section 26)
- ii. Embrace diversity—no one will be left behind, and promote equally the shared opportunities and benefits that urbanization can offer (Sections 27 and 40)
- iii. Ensure full respect for the human rights of refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrant; enable the positive contributions of migrants to cities and strengthen urban-rural linkages (Section 28)
- iv. Strengthen and promote equitable and affordable access to sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure and its services for all (Sections 29, 34, and 55)
- v. Promote national housing policies that are age and gender responsive and support the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing for all (Sections 31 and 32)
- vi. Promote adequate housing options that are safe, affordable, and accessible for members of different income groups in society (Section 33)
- vii. Promote at the appropriate level of government increased security of tenure for all (Section 35)
- viii. Promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and quality public spaces (Sections 36, 37, 53, and 67)
- ix. Promote safe, healthy, inclusive, and secure environments in cities and human settlements (Section 39)
- x. Promote inclusive participation in decision making, planning, and follow-up processes for all, as well as enhanced civil engagement and co-provision and co-production (Sections 41, 42, and 48)

*B. Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Prosperity and Opportunities for All*

- i. Promote the role of affordable and sustainable housing and housing finance, including social habitat production (Section 46)
- ii. Strengthen states and local institutions to support local economic development (Section 47)
- iii. Promote the development of urban spatial frameworks, including urban planning and design instruments that support sustainable management and use of natural resources and land (Section 51)
- iv. Encourage spatial development strategies that take into account as appropriate the need to guide urban extension (Section 52)
- v. Increase economic productivity by providing the labour force with access to income-earning opportunities, knowledge, skills and educational facilities (Sections 56, 57, and 61)
- vi. Recognize the contribution of the working poor in the informal economy, particularly women, including unpaid, domestic, and migrant workers, to the urban economies (Section 59)

*C. Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development*

- i. Promote the conservation and sustainable use of water by rehabilitating water resources within urban, peri-urban and rural areas (Section 73)
- ii. Strengthen the resilience of cities and human settlements in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and by mainstreaming holistic and data-informed disaster risk reduction and management (Sections 77 and 78)
- iii. Promote national climate action including climate change adaptation and mitigation to support the efforts of cities and human settlements (Section 79)

## 4. UN-HABITAT IN SUDAN

### 4.1. UN-Habitat Strategic Plans

#### 4.1.1 UN-Habitat Sudan Strategic Plan 2014-19

To enable effective implementation of all programmes and projects addressed by this Country Programme Document and to ensure alignment with the UN-Habitat global and regional strategies, the UN-Habitat Sudan Programme will be guided by the following key principles:

#### 4.1.1 Conformity with the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2014-2019 (SP) and the New UN-Habitat Strategic Plan (2020-2026)

The Strategic Plan will remain a key priority in the agency's normative and operational work until 2019 and will continue to focus on environmentally, economic, and socially sustainable, gender sensitive, and inclusive urban development policies implemented by national, regional, and local authorities to improve the standard of living of the urban poor and enhanced their participation in the social economic life of the city.

In this context, the overall framework within which UN-Habitat has shaped the UN-Habitat Programme in Sudan is in conformity with the above-mentioned documents.

Through the Strategic Plan, UN-Habitat aims to contribute to the achievement of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, with the focus on SDG 11 and its targets and the Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA).

#### Focus Areas (2018-2019)

New Focus/Sub Programmes	Strategic Result for Each New Focus Area
New Focus Area 1: Urban Land, Legislation, and Governance	City, regional, and national authorities have adopted enabling legislation and established systems for improved access to land, effective decentralized governance, and urban safety that foster sustainable urban development.
New Focus Area 2: Urban Planning and Design	City, regional, and national authorities have adopted improved policies, plans, and designs for more compact, socially inclusive, better integrated, and connected cities that foster sustainable urban development and are resilient to climate change.
New Focus Area 3: Urban Economy	City, regional, and national authorities have adopted or implemented improved urban policies and strategies that are supportive of economic development, with particular focus on young men and women and enhanced urban and municipal finance.
New Focus Area 4: Urban Basic Services	City, regional, and national authorities have implemented policies for increasing equitable access to urban basic services and improving the standard of living of the urban poor.
New Focus Area 5: Housing and Slum Upgrading	Local, national, and regional authorities have implemented policies for sustainable and inclusive housing, slum upgrading, and prevention.
New Focus Area 6: Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Cities have increased their resilience to the impacts of natural and human-made crises and undertaken rehabilitation in ways that advance sustainable urban development
New Focus Area 7: Research and Capacity Development	Key actors at local, national, and global levels acquire increased knowledge on sustainable urbanization issues and enhanced capacity for monitoring urban conditions as well as for formulation and implementation of evidence-based policies and programmes.

However, UN-Habitat Sudan is aligning its focus areas with the five themes for the implementation of New Urban Agenda – AFINUA, which are: 1) National Urban Policies, 2) Urban Legal Frameworks, 3) Integrated Urban and Territorial Planning Design, 4) Financing Urbanization, and 5) Local Implementation. In the process, it addresses the challenges and responds to the needs articulated in the National Report for Habitat III as follows:

NUA Theme	Strategic Result for Each New Focus Area
National Urban Policies	Guide the Government of Sudan in developing a National Urban policy that responds to the challenges caused by rapid urbanization through a participatory approach
Urban Legal Frameworks	Support the review of land laws and legislations at the national and state levels and formulate a gender sensitive land tenure system
Integrated Urban and Territorial Planning	Develop city, neighborhood, and village profiling for Darfur's main cities and urbanized camps to guide economic revitalization and contribute to durable solutions and early recovery
Financing Urbanization	Review the different financing systems at national, state, and city levels under the National Urban Policy, and provide guidance for proper and efficient taxation system
Local Implementation	Provide technical advice on the development and monitoring of an Action Framework for implementation of the NUA at national, state and, city levels

## 4.2. UN-Habitat Presence in Sudan

### 4.2.1 UN-Habitat Presence and Host Country Agreement

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) has been working in Sudan since 2005, supporting the Government of Sudan in developing and implementing sustainable urbanization strategies. A consistent programme has been developed to address urbanization trends, promoting and enhancing urban-regional planning strategies, basic services delivery, housing development, and livelihoods.

The approach and kind of activities implemented differ across each region of intervention, taking advantage of policy-making with informed technical advice and demonstrating activities at the ground level, mainstreaming participatory approaches, institutional capacity development and community involvement.

Between 2015 and 2017, UN-Habitat had a major leading coordination role as the Chair of the Programme Management Team (PMT) under the UNCT. The role included reporting on the UNDAF cycle ending 2017 and agreement on the country priorities under UNDAF 2018-2021. The PMT also has the role of monitoring of the implementation of the FaST projects under DDS and lead the discussion with the Donors under the Darfur Trust Fund.

In order to respond to the upcoming challenges and economic opportunities in Sudan, UN-Habitat Sudan Country Office has been actively engaging with key government counterparts at both the federal and state levels, key UN agencies, donor communities, and international and national organizations in the country. In compliance with Sudan United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014-2017 and 2018-2021 and annual Humanitarian Response Plans, UN-Habitat Sudan Office has been working on humanitarian, peace building, and development assistance to the Government of Sudan. This was done under the coordination of United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) in order to assist bridging humanitarian response and development support in line with the principles of the humanitarian, peace building and development nexus.

UN-Habitat Sudan's programme represents a concrete response to specific needs agreed upon with governmental counterparts, and was translated into upgrading and prevention of informal settlements, development of pro-poor policies, introduction of environmentally friendly construction technologies to mitigate deforestation and strategic regional, territorial and urban planning. The common denominator of these interventions is the need to address



problems and opportunities created by the rapid urbanization process in Sudan and to respond to the specific and urgent needs in Darfur Region, all of which contributes to the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2014-2019.

Since 2005, UN-Habitat Sudan is working in the country under the umbrella of UNDP's Host Country Agreement. UN-Habitat has not signed a Host Country Agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; however, UN-Habitat has been provided with all diplomatic privileges through UNDP.

UN-Habitat is currently in the process of negotiating a Host Country Agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of International Cooperation in coordination with the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development.

#### 4.2.2 Past Projects - Key Achievements and Lessons

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and the first CPD (2013-2016) were signed in January 2015 between UN-Habitat and the Federal Government of Sudan (FGoS) in order to establish a framework for collaborative efforts on national development programmes and activities related to sustainable urbanization and harmonized physical planning in Sudan, as well as to enable both parties to identify common interests and priorities in accordance with available funds.

In line with this MOU and the CPD, UN-Habitat developed and negotiated a number of projects with donors. These projects were completed between 2013 and 2017 and are as follows:

##### Past projects

Project Title	Donor	Duration	Amount	Achievements	Partners	SDG
<b>Slum Upgrading and Sustainable Housing Development Project in Two Cities in Darfur</b>	UNHCR	2010-2013	1,500,000 USD	1-Land administration capacity enhanced and 2,000 IDP families have secured access to land plots in two states 2- Local communities empowered through applying Stabilized Soil Blocks (SSB) for self-help housing 3- 120 vulnerable IDP families given access to adequate housing	UNHCR	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3
<b>Institutional Capacity Development of Darfur on Urban and Regional Planning</b>	USAID-OFDA	2011-2013	2,128,315 USD	1- Institutional capacity enhanced at the State Ministries of Planning and Urban Development (MPUDs) through on-the-job training and provision of up-to-date ICT equipment 2-A Regional Spatial Strategy for reintegration of IDPs in Darfur has been developed, providing guidance to government authorities and local leaders for supporting decision making on where to invest and carry out the reconstruction process.	ICT	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3
<b>Strengthening the Primary Health Care System in Three Darfur States</b>	USAID /WHO	2011-2013	1,400,000 USD	1-15 thousand women, men and children have benefited from increased access to primary health care systems in	WHO	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3

				three Darfur states, in partnership with WHO through the construction of 12 health facilities applying environmentally friendly and cost-effective construction material		
<b>Peace Building in Darfur through Resource Management and Livelihood</b>	Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)	2013-2017	1,293,892 USD	1-Overall environment for sustainable peace improved through livelihood support and resource management 2-Peace building and conflict resolution mechanism established 3-Access to water supply enhanced through establishment of a water yard and upgrading of a water dam	Local research centres, and national NGOs	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3
<b>Participatory and Gender-Balanced Urban and Regional Planning, Land Management, Environmental Friendly Construction and Sustainable Livelihood in Blue Nile State</b>	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2013-2015	1,900,000 USD	1- Capacity of the state government improved in order to better plan and manage urban settlements for better provision of services and integration of displaced people and improve access to basic services and sustainable livelihood for displaced people and recipient communities in Blue Nile State 2-Regional Spatial strategy developed to guide the government in BNS on where best to invest to bring about a higher impact 3-Access to health services improved through construction of one health centre 4-Youth befitted from establishment of youth centre and vocational training	Azhari University, Khartoum University	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3
<b>Emergency Flood Response in Khartoum State for Vulnerable Communities</b>	Government of Japan	2014-2015	1,600,000 USD	1-The government and community capacities to conduct emergency construction of public facilities and necessary infrastructure through adaptation and implementation of resilient to floods urban planning and building techniques improved	National NGOs, local community	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3

#### 4.2.3 Ongoing Projects

Project Title	Donor	Duration	Amount	Link to the NUA and UN-Habitat themes	Partners	SDG
<b>Sustainable, Inclusive and Evidence-based</b>	HQ	3 years	451,000 USD for 4 countries	First theme, “National Urban Policy”	ESCWA MoENPD NCPD	SDG11

<b>National Urban Policies in Selected Arab States</b>			(Sudan share is about 145,000 USD)		ROAS	
<b>Construction of Public Buildings/Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Setting</b>	UNDF - Qatar fund	2016-2018	5,194,014 USD	Slum upgrading and housing	MoPPPUs RCDO UPO	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3
<b>Commence Upgrading and Rehabilitating the Existing Health Facilities and Basic Health Services in Selected Return Sites in Five Darfur States</b>	UNDF - Qatar fund	2016-2018	6,382,539 USD	Urban basic services	MoPPPUs MoH UNDP WHO UNICEF UNFPA UNOPS	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3
<b>Strengthen Land Management for Peaceful Co-existence in Darfur</b>	UNDF - Qatar fund	2016-2018	2,469,878 USD	Urban legal framework	MoPPPUs UNDP FAO GLTN DLC	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3
<b>Promote Peace Building and Stability in the Blue Nile</b>	The Government of Norway	2016-2018	585,197 USD	Financing urbanization, urban economy and livelihoods	MoPPPUs MoH SWC MoE	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3
<b>Support to Hosting Communities Affected by South Sudanese Refugees in White Nile State</b>	Government of Japan	2018-2019	900,000 USD	Urban planning and design, and urban economy and basic services	MoPPPU in White Nile Aljabalain locality	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.3

#### 4.3. Proposed UN-Habitat Programme and Action Plan in Sudan (2018 -2021)

##### 4.3.1 National Urban Policies

###### 1) Formulation and Implementation of Sudan National Urban Policy

###### Background:

Rapid urbanization of major cities in Sudan has brought changes in the spatial distribution of the population in the country and enormous and urgent needs for basic infrastructure and services in the cities. Providing a relevant urban policy on managing rapid urbanization in a pragmatic, accountable, and sustainable manner is necessary for sustainable urbanization. However, many developing countries including Sudan lack the supporting urban policies and frameworks that can maximize the benefits of urbanization and increase development gains by guiding country's development activities. The recommendation of HABITAT III holds that formulating national urban policies is a key step to guide structure plan at the state level, prioritize national sustainable development projects with consideration to the country's spatial dimension, and create development coherence among the states in Sudan.

###### HCPD 's intervention:

UN-Habitat Sudan and the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources & Physical Development (MoENPD) held a number of dialogues to identify roles, procedures, and implementation strategy for the Sudan National Urban Policy (SNUP). This was done in collaboration with the National Council for Physical Development (NCPD), universities, and line ministries/institutions. A discussion paper for SNUP was jointly delivered in 2017 to respond to rapid and complex urbanization processes in the country under the post conflict setup and to achieve SDGs with consideration for urban prosperity, livelihoods and employment, particularly of youth and women. UN-Habitat Sudan, MoENPD, and key stakeholders have a common understanding that the SNUP should be feasible, sustainable, and gender-sensitive and that it should apply a human rights-based approach.

###### HCPD 's Engagement in 2018-2021

Three key thematic areas are to be applied to the new generation of National Urban Policy (NUP): urban legislation, urban economy, and urban planning and design. In addition, the UN-Habitat NUP development process is based on three key pillars: participation, capacity development, and acupuncture projects.<sup>7</sup> UN-Habitat Sudan has been continuously assisting MoENPD and NCPD to move forward with the key five steps of SNUP, consisting of 1) diagnosis, 2) formulation of the SNUP, 3) Implementation of the SNUP, 4) monitoring and evaluation of the policy, and 5) feasibility review through public engagement and capacity development of key stakeholders.

###### 2) Support Revision and Implementation of National Housing Policy

###### Background:

In 1985, the former Ministry of Public Works & Housing issued a National Housing Policy that was summarized in a document called "Towards a National Housing Policy 1985." After the government proceeded with decentralization in keeping with this policy, however, there was no progress on the implementation of the National Housing Policy. Currently, there is no ministry in charge of the implementation and monitoring of National Housing Policy, whose policies were drafted more than 30 years ago.

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<sup>7</sup> UN-Habitat, National Urban Policy : A Guiding Framework (2015)



Currently, the major cause for the low rate of construction, even among those poor owning land, is identified as the lack of affordable financial mechanisms available in the country. This is made more challenging due to the impact of building regulations and the high cost of building materials, partially as results of the taxation system. Such issues affect the possibilities of the poor to access decent habitat conditions, since they cannot easily make improvements themselves. The Government established the National Housing Fund (NHF) in 1999 to subsidize a variety of housing provisions for different levels of household income as a federal intervention. At the state level, for instance, Khartoum State Government initiated the State's Housing Fund in 2001 to apply cross subsidy for the provision of housing for all income groups.

Nevertheless, the government's support on the provision of housing is still far less than what is necessary to accommodate the demand. Historically, the National and State Housing Funds also focused on best utilization of public lands for urban poor; however, there are many pro-poor households who cannot afford to build their houses even though they own private land.

Given the context, it has been crucial to assess the operation of the National and State Housing Funds that support pro-poor or middle-income private households in accessing the fund to utilize vacant private land. In addition, the Central Bank of Sudan (CBoS) issued a circular in 2014 that all banks in Sudan must refrain from real-estate financing, particularly purchasing land and housing, and land development for investment purposes.

These issues also have brought out the importance of a comprehensive and updated National Housing Policy in Sudan.

#### HCPD's Engagement in 2018-2021

Built on the existing National Housing Policy and efforts of the National and State Housing Funds, and respond to the discussion on UN-Habitat Sudan in collaboration with the government counterparts will review the National Housing Policy and related documents in collaboration with National and State Housing Funds, and will assist development or revision of the National Housing Policy in Sudan to respond the following key issues:

#### 4.3.2 Urban Legal Frameworks

##### 1) Secure Housing, Land and Property Rights (HLP) in Post-Conflict States

###### Background:

In Sudan, traditionally, housing, land, and property (HLP) rights was governed by customary law with a traditional administration. Due to a complexity of the history, HLP has been conceptualized as the mixture of statutory, customary, and religious legal systems. After the introduction of many statutory laws, regulations, and decrees, current land tenure has been mainly secured by the following methodologies: "statutory law," "customary law," "statutory & customary law," "allocated and secured by tribal leaders," and "unregistered." In post-conflict states including Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan, the land dispute is recognized as a root cause of conflicts and tribal disputes. Following the declaration of the end of Darfur conflict, resolving land issues has been broadly acknowledged as a critical objective necessary to strengthen the country's social fabric and economic stability. It will also create durable solutions for IDPs and returnees who fled from their home during the conflict. The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur 2011(DDPD) notes the need to provide support to HLP for IDPs and returnees, noting that "individuals in the local communities may register their customarily owned land as their own lands."

###### HCPD's Interventions:

From 2016-2017, UN-Habitat, UNDP, and FAO jointly formulated and began implementing a project to “Strengthen Land Management for Peaceful Co-existence in Darfur” that addressed the land legislation, land tenure, and land tenure management system in five Darfur states. This issue represents a significant challenge the Darfur peace initiatives and addressing it paves the way for bridging between humanitarian response to development support in line with the humanitarian response, peace building and development nexus. In this context, UN-Habitat Sudan is responsible for the implementation of a pilot project to develop land tenure registration system by localizing a Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) and Quantum Geographic Information System (QGIS) in collaboration with the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN). In the process, it will contribute to resolving land disputes in Darfur through improved land management and security of tenure while utilizing pro-poor and gender-sensitive land tools.

UN-Habitat Sudan, GLTN, and the State Ministries for Physical Planning & Public Utilities (MoPPUs) in five Darfur jointly formed technical teams to develop capacity for utilizing land management and security of tenure tools (STDM/QGIS) in a sustainable manner in consultation with the Darfur Land Commission (DLC). Fifty return villages in five Darfur states were selected as the pilot villages and a land management mechanism has been formulated and examined at the state level.

HCPD’s engagement in 2018-2021:

The history of the country indicates that land is at the center of the conflicts and tribal disputes in post-conflict/conflict areas in Sudan. At the same time, the country has currently has an opportunity to stabilize land issues, since the Government of Sudan declared the end of the Darfur conflict in 2017 and the security situation has improved in Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan. Currently, around 3.3 million of IDPs<sup>8</sup> and returnees are potentially in need of support in navigating and documenting the land tenure system in Sudan. In line with the strategic documents, UN-Habitat Sudan should take an important role to deliver and upscale the pilot project to respond the needs of these people. In collaboration with GLTN and MoPPUs, the following land management system has been developed to be applied and formalized in post-conflict states in Sudan:

## 2) Institutionalize and Operationalize National and Local Urban Observatories

Background:

Acquiring accurate and updated urban information is a critical factor for urban planners and decision makers, as well as those who plan, develop, manage, and monitor urban policy at both the federal and state level. An urban observatory is an information network institution responsible for collecting urban information from various stakeholders, conducting surveys, analyzing urban information, and providing accurate information and advices to urban planners and decision makers for the formulation of better-informed policies. In Sudan, one of the key challenges has been to obtain accurate and updated information, particularly at the local level. This is particularly important since the local context has been changing rapidly due to to high population migration from nomads, IDPs, returnees, and refugees. In addition, the lack of comprehensive statistics and/or surveys at the local level makes it difficult to make mid- and long-term planning for future development in cities and villages.

At the national level, there are more detailed statistics and data in different ministries, mainly the Sudan Central Bureau of Statistics; however, necessary information at the city and village level is limited. The latest national census was conducted in 2008; censuses were supposed to be implemented every 10 years, but the next one has not yet occurred. To respond to drastic change of urban setting, it is quite important to have updated information. Therefore, coordinating, collecting statistics and data owned by different ministries and institutions will be an important role for urban observatories both at the national and local level. The observatories will also take an important role in conducting sampling surveys and analysis when crucial information of urban decision-making is missing.

<sup>8</sup> Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) <http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/sudan/>

HCPD's intervention:

As a part of the project on securing land tenure for 50 return villages described in chapter two, UN-Habitat Sudan provided necessary equipment for the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM)/QGIS to register village boundaries, public lands, and individual plots through many community consultation processes. UN-Habitat and the state governments agreed to utilize this equipment to establish Local Urban Observatories within the State government offices, and two of them has been already set. The information of STDM/QGIS will be stored, managed, and updated by the Local Urban Observatories under the State Ministries for Physical Planning & Public Utilities (MoPPUs) in Darfur.

HCPD's engagement in 2018-2021:

Building on the achievements of the current intervention, UN-Habitat Sudan will provide technical and substantive support on operationalization of National and Local Urban Observatories.

### 3) City Prosperity Index

Background:

Recently, UN-Habitat introduced a new urban analytical indicator titled "The City Prosperity Index (CPI)" that allows governments to measure present and future progress of cities towards the prosperity path. The CPI has its own six dimensions to assess a city's prosperity, productivity, infrastructure development, quality of life, equity, and social inclusion, as well as a city's environmental sustainability and governance and legislation. To estimate six dimensions of city's prosperity, there are three categories including 67 CPIs with 31 basic, 30 extended and 6 contextual indicators.

CPIs are value added indexes to develop well-informed policies, strategies, and plans that tell broader characteristics of each city, particularly which parts of a given dimension need to be improved to make the city prosperous and sustainable. Each country should select and localize CPI definitions to fit the context and be useful for decision and policymaking. Precise information of the maximum available raw data should be clarified to identify Sudan CPIs.

HCPD's engagement in 2018-2021:

Under the supervision of the MoENPD and MoPPUs, National and Local Urban Observatories will be assigned to be responsible bodies for urban research including collecting and analyzing CPIs. UN-Habitat Sudan will provide support to train the staff of National and Local Urban Observatories and develop Sudan CPIs.

#### 4.3.3 Integrated Urban and Territorial Planning and Design

##### 1) Technical Support on development and revision of Structure and Local Plans

Background:

While the development of Sudan National Urban Policy (SNUP) is ongoing, the National Quarter-Century Strategy (2007-2031) is the national policy document that includes the components of urban development geared towards balancing development, provision of decent housing, reducing housing cost, and revision of policies and by-laws that govern human settlements. Currently, the NCPD has been functionalized as the institutional body to coordinate and oversee physical planning and development at the national level, enacting general physical planning policies.

HCPD's intervention:

UN-Habitat Sudan 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 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, maximizing the benefits of infrastructural investment against a background characterized by scarce resources and capacities. As recommended, UN-Habitat Sudan Office and MoENPD proposed action plans for five Darfur states developed to achieve conflict resolution, peace consolidation, economic recovery and long-term sustainable development that will be reflected in structural plans at the state level.

UN-Habitat Sudan has also been implementing a project on “Gender Balanced Urban and Regional Planning in Blue Nile State” that aims to support the development of structure plans and local plans for major cities by applying a right-based, participatory approach. The specific objective of the project is to facilitate smooth and sustainable reintegration of the IDPs in urban areas in order to promote early recovery, peace building, and stabilization. The Ministry for Physical Planning & Public Utilities (MoPPPU) in Blue Nile State with the support of UN-Habitat drafted structure plans in two major cities, Ed Damazine and El Roseires, that highlighted adequate urban settlements and IDP resettlement plans. 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.

HCPD’s engagement in 2018-2021:

The Government of Sudan is currently grappling with three challenging tasks: first, the Government must formulate structure plans in the capital cities of all 18 states in compliance with national strategies and priorities under the strong initiative of the states respectively. Second, the Government must clarify development strategy and its implementation for conflict affected areas for the gradual transition from humanitarian support to the future development. Last but not least, the government is attempting to address a lack of updated and accurate urban information necessary to formulate relevant and realistic policy and plan making. UN-Habitat Sudan has been working closely with MoENPD, NCPD, and State Ministries for Physical Planning & Public Utilities (MoPPPUs) to provide technical assistant and substantive support to develop or review structure plans and local plans, upscaling in the process the successful project experience in Khartoum, Darfur and Blue Nile.

## 2) Urban and Village Profiling for Durable Solutions for IDPs, Returnees, and Hosting Communities

Background:

The population of Sudan had rapidly grown, beginning in 1990s when the population increased by 3.2-3.4 % of annual growth. This steadily increased the population, including in the early 2000s, when the population growth remained between 2.2-2.5% between 2000 and 2016. This is all despite a total population and surface area of the country reduction as a consequence of the independence of South Sudan in 2011. During this same time, the country saw a sharp increase of the urban population, which should be taken into account for urban planning, particularly in major cities. In 2016, the urban population makes up 34.1% of the total population, a 5.4% increase from 1990. The urban population has thus increased by 2.45 million people 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.

Sudan has its specific population dynamics that affected urban population growth, particularly the long-lasting conflicts and tribal disputes in Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan. In addition, security and political instability in the surrounding countries of South Sudan, Libya, Chad, CAR, and Eritrea directly and indirectly affect the country’s security and economy. In 2017, 5.1 million out of 40.5 million of the population (12.6%) consists of Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs), refugees from

neighboring countries, and returnees, all of whom need humanitarian assistance and development support. A large proportion of the vulnerable population has been residing close to key cities or villages where there is potential access to basic services and humanitarian support.

HCPD's intervention:

Issues facing IDPs are manifold and include security and safety, housing, land and property rights (HLP), access to sustainable basic services, employment, livelihoods, and social cohesion both in current IDP camps and return villages in combination with urbanization trends in major cities. Because of this, Government of Sudan urges continuous support to explore durable solutions for a large number of the IDPs to bridge humanitarian assistance with development support. Exploring and implementing durable solutions for IDPs will require a joint effort including the Government, international agencies, and international society in collaboration with national stakeholders.

The United Nations Country Team in Sudan (UNCT) formed a Durable Solution Working Group (DSWG) to seek feasible and practical solutions for IDPs in a sustainable manner. UN-Habitat Sudan as one of the DSWG member agencies has been providing technical advice on city and village profiling for durable solutions for IDPs, returnees, and hosting communities. To implement a pilot exercise on durable solutions for IDPs, UN-Habitat Sudan took part in three fact-finding missions to IDP camps and return villages in North and Central Darfur conducted by the DSWG. Amid the Darfur conflict, UN-Habitat also conducted profiling of El Fasher and Abu Shouk IDP Camp as well as Nyala and adjacent IDP Camps that can feed the analysis of the durable solution exercise.

HCPD's engagement in 2018-2021:

UN-Habitat Sudan will explore and identify key cities and villages hosting IDPs as well as return villages in close coordination with partner UN agencies, DLC, VRRC and SDDRC to implement urban and village profiling for durable solutions for IDPs, returnees, and hosting communities. Pilot cities and villages will be selected in consideration of the following conditions:

- Security and safety are fully secured
- Conflict analysis has already been done
- Major land dispute issues have been solved
- The past, present, and future efforts of international and national agencies are settled
- Mutual trust among the tribes has been established in principle

### 3) Designing and Increasing Access to Public Spaces

Background:

Public space offers a wide range of functions for the people who live in cities and villages. For instance, well-designed public, open spaces are used for gathering, open markets, and enjoying the environment, as well as entertainment, playing sports, and offering playgrounds for children. In many cases, public, open space also have links to public facilities. At the same time, there are a number of discussions underway regarding the challenges of maintenance and management of such spaces. Inadequate design, maintenance, management, security and safety cause desertification of public space that could result in negative impacts to urban living environments.

In Sudan, major cities have a number of public spaces where people enjoy their lives. These spaces are typically kept open without any design or with minimum facilities. In particular, open spaces in urban and village market places have posed challenges for the people who use the space and come to get commodities. Market places and public open spaces should be well designed, maintained, and equipped. The minimum public facilities necessary in these contexts include road access, water, sanitation, hygiene,



and security lights. Inadequate public spaces pose risk of spreading disease and crime, particularly in developing countries.

HCPD's engagement in 2018-2021:

In compliance with the Sudan National Urban Policy (SNUP), state structure plans, and local plans, UN-Habitat Sudan will promote the value of public spaces as an engine of improvement of living environments for people in cities and villages in the country. Adequate numbers of public spaces will be recommended in upcoming policies and plans.

In the context of the humanitarian, peace building, and development nexus, UN-Habitat Sudan will engage in the physical improvement of public spaces where a large influx of IDPs, returnees, and refugees negatively affected the lives of hosting communities. Well-designed and managed public spaces will contribute to the improvement of lives of both the vulnerable populations and the hosting communities and will reduce the risk of the spreading of disease. The pilot project will deliver safe, clean, and accessible public spaces as centers of city/village and hosting communities and will encourage the self-reliance of IDPs, returnees, refugees, and hosting communities through self-help construction and improvement of public spaces.

#### 4.3.4 Financing Urbanization

##### 1) Promoting Local Economic Development

Background:

In the process of decentralization, state governments are becoming important players in local economic development (LED) programmes in the country. The state government supports small individual businesses that create local jobs and foster local tax revenue as a result. The current federal governance system has been accelerated to implement local development programmes financed through local resources. As a result, LED programmes could enhance economic growth and reduce poverty at the local level.

As substantive steps, financial institutions have been established by the Government, including the Savings and Social Development Bank and the Family Bank, to address the issue of LED through provision of credits to all strata for poverty alleviation and social development. Moreover, the government has devoted 10% of the private banking system's portfolio towards funding micro, small, and medium enterprises.

HCPD's engagement in 2018-2021:

It is becoming critical to revise the LED policies in Sudan to empower existing LED opportunities and support the construction of basic infrastructures for micro-production and rehabilitation. UN-Habitat Sudan will provide technical and substantive assistance to promote LED at the state level.

#### 4.3.5 Local Implementation

##### 1) Vitalization of Local Construction Industries and Income Generation; and Promote Low Cost Environmental Friendly Construction Technology

Background:

Economic stability is a crucial factor for economic growth, peace building, security stabilization, and prosperity in Sudan. The country's GDP reached 7.5 % in 2005 but sharply dropped to 3.5% in 2010 and currently remains at 4.7 % since 2016. The sharp drop of the GDP after 2010 was associated with the separation of the Republic of South Sudan, which gained its independence in July 2011. When South Sudan separated, a number of financial agreements were in place; however, those issues that were

unsolved obviously affected the country's economy. Sudan has also struggled with U.S. sanctions, which came into force in 1997. The Government of Sudan has made positive efforts to resolve many challenges that the country has been facing. As a result, the U.S. sanction were lifted in October 2017, opening up opportunities for the future development of the country.

In 2016, 39.5% of the GDP came from agriculture while industry dropped from 28.4% of the GDP in 2010 to 2.6% in 2016 due to economic sanctions. While the country's economy will improve in the mid and long-term, a variety of projects to encourage income generation, job creation, and livelihood activities supporting a bottom up approach are necessary in the short-term. Reasonable, economical, sustainable, and practical solutions are required particularly post-conflict and in rural areas.

HCPD's intervention:

UN-Habitat Sudan has been working on pilot activities for job creation and income generation throughout its key projects to showcase reasonable, economical, sustainable, and practical solutions.

In conflict-affected areas and in rural areas in Sudan, most housing and public facilities are made from mud bricks, scarce wood, or firebricks due to the lack and high price of other construction materials. Due to the influence of long lasting conflicts and tribal disputes in Darfur and the three southern states, many vulnerable populations need to reconstruct their homes and gain access to basic services and public facilities that require construction materials. Moreover, vulnerable populations cannot afford to obtain relevant construction materials and have no capacity to produce adequate construction materials on their own. UN-Habitat Sudan introduced Stabilized Soil Blocks (SSBs) technology as the most suitable to be used for the reconstruction of settlements for returnees in Sudan, since it is eco-friendly, socially inclusive, and economically competitive. SSB is manufactured by compressing mud and soil mixed with a stabilizer such as cement. It requires 43 percent less water than firebricks and is stronger than typical mud or wood housing for poor. By utilizing self-made SSB, youth and women are trained to construct pit latrines to improve sanitation and hygiene for public facilities.

UN-Habitat Sudan also provided manual, automated SSB machines and on the job training for youth and women to provide further SSB production in housing and infrastructure industries, creating further economic activities for the trained youth and women.

HCPD's engagement in 2018-2021:

Through continuous efforts to transfer knowledge and skills, government officials, local NGOs, CBOs, and the private sector have shown their interest in teaching about the production of SSBs. UN-Habitat Sudan Office will provide support on producing and utilizing SSB in various projects and consequently creates job opportunities for people.

## 2) Upgrading Living Environment and Urban Basic Services for IDPs, Returnees and Hosting Communities

Background:

In urban basic services, a clean water supply is key, particularly in Sudan. In Khartoum, substantial progress in access to clean water supply has been made by purifying water drawn from the Blue and White Nile and pumped it in pipes for urban residents, as well as utilizing ground water. Combining both water sources, Khartoum State Water Corporation managed to provide 266 million cubic meters of water to residents 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 meters. In contrast, a clear majority of the population living in rural areas has been suffering from a lack of access to clean water. In 2014, improved water sources only reached 55.5% of Sudan. Particularly in the dry season, the shortage of water is harsh for rural populations such as that of South Darfur State. The State Water Cooperation officially stated in 2017 that

access to clean water in the state dropped to less than 20% of the population of the state during the dry season.

Sanitation and hygiene is another basic need for the country, and adequate means of sanitation is one of the top priorities for Sudanese policy makers and officials. Only 23.6% of the population has access to improved sanitation facilities according to the statistics of 2014.

Health services are also essential, particularly in post conflicts areas where most of public facilities are destroyed or 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 difficult working conditions, and a lack of incentive policies in Darfur.

Particularly in the field of urban basic services, there is a life-saving need for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) as well as health facilities for vulnerable populations, including IDPs, refugees, and returnees—populations that have reached 5.1 million people, 12.6% of the total population of Sudan in 2017. The vulnerable population, due to its size, has also begun to affect hosting communities.

HCPD's intervention:

In Darfur, UN-Habitat has been working on construction and rehabilitation of health facilities and related basic services within 20 localities mainly located in rural areas as well as eight return localities where access to health services and basic services are limited. The total number of people who have improved access to essential health care and basic services are estimated at 2.9 million. In Blue Nile State, UN-Habitat and MoPPPU identified relocation sites for IDPs and developed basic services that allow IDPs to proceed with self-help housing construction.

HCPD's engagement in 2018-2021:

Sudan has entered into a critical phase in bridging from humanitarian response to peace building and development assistance. Yet humanitarian support is still broadly needed, particularly among the 5.1 million people that make up the vulnerable population that includes IDPs, returnees and refugees. The government, with the support of the UNCT, should bring about a joint effort among the federal and state governments and the vulnerable populations to achieve self-sustained, durable solutions. UN-Habitat Sudan continuously assists both the governments and the vulnerable populations to manage realistic reconstruction and recovery of their lives by utilizing their capacity and supports production of reasonable construction materials.

### 3) Disaster Risk Reduction in Flood Prone Areas (Climate Change Adaptation)

In Sudan, major cities and towns are located along rivers and seasonal watercourses where most of the areas are prone to flooding during the rainy season. Greater Khartoum as the capital city, Dongola, Kassala and Toker are the main locations where floods frequently strike and have caused economic losses and casualties.

According to the natural disaster record during the period of 1990-2014, major natural disasters hit Sudan twice annually on average, and 73.2% of the event were floods while 14.6% were droughts.<sup>9</sup> The average economic loss for disaster is estimated at \$30 million USD annually; and the probabilistic risk of annual loss for the future is estimated at \$147 million USD.

People living close to rivers or flood prone areas are affected by even a small amount of rainfall because it comes from hinterlands in the south through the major rivers, such as the Nile and its tributaries. In addition, another key root cause of urban flooding is a lack of sewage and storm and rainwater collection

<sup>9</sup> Prevention Web Sudan Basic Country Statistics and Indicators (2014) and CRED EM-DAT Internationally Reported EMDAT Losses 1990 – 2014 (2017)

systems and inadequate management and maintenance mechanisms for those that exist. Sudan experiences minor and major sand storms frequently, and these constrain the management and maintenance of basic infrastructure on swage/rain water collection.

HCPD's engagement in 2018-2021:

UN-Habitat Sudan will explore means of strengthening cooperation with Khartoum State to assess challenges from storm and rainwater and take a people-centered approach to actions to build resilience in the state and its communities.

PROPOSED UN-HABITAT PROGRAMME AND ACTION PLAN IN SUDAN (2018 -2021)

UNDAF Focus Area: Governance, Rule of Law, and Institutional Capacity Development					
NUA focus area: Urban Planning and Design /Housing and Slum Upgrading					
Project	Time frame	Indicative budget in \$USD	Outputs	Proposed Activities	Implementing Partners
<b>1. National Urban Policies</b>	<b>2017-2019</b>	1,150,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Urban Policy document formulated and approved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of national priorities for urban development and recognition of challenges that must be addressed to achieve sustainable urbanization</li> <li>Provide guidance to structural plans in state level and create coherence among states for effective and efficient national urban investments</li> <li>Improve inter-governmental and inter-agency coordination for a common goal</li> <li>Encourage public and private partnership and improve foundations for accelerating private investment particularly in urban priority zones</li> <li>Encourage strong engagement of a variety of stakeholders including youth, women, elderly people with special needs, slum dwellers, migrants, IDPs, returnees, indigenous people, and minority groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Council for Physical Development</li> <li>State Ministries for Physical Planning &amp; Public Utilities (MoPPUs)</li> <li>Universities</li> <li>Private sector</li> <li>NGOs and CBOs</li> </ul>
<b>2. Support Revision and Implementation of National Housing Policy</b>	<b>2018-2021</b>	500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revised National Housing Policy formulated and approved</li> <li>Implementation capacity of concerned institutions strengthened</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess general needs and demands of housing</li> <li>Assess general housing conditions in Sudan</li> <li>Assess supply and management of land</li> <li>Enhance housing finance mechanism</li> <li>Enhance building code (environmental friendly material and technology)</li> <li>Strengthen legal and regulatory framework</li> <li>Support housing for IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable populations</li> <li>Support promoting affordable housing</li> <li>Assess and support enhancing mechanism of housing subsidies</li> <li>Ensure relevant housing standards and living conditions</li> <li>Prioritize national and state housing projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCPD</li> <li>NFHR</li> <li>MoPPUs</li> <li>Universities</li> <li>Private sector</li> <li>NGOs CBOs</li> </ul>



UNDAF Focus Area: Governance, Rule of Law, and Institutional Capacity Development					
NUA Focus Area: Urban Land, Legislation, and Governance /Research and Capacity Development					
Project	Time frame	Indicative budget in \$USD	Outputs	Proposed Activities	Implementing partners
<b>1. Secure Housing, Land and Property Rights (HLP) in Post-Conflict States</b>	<b>2016-2021</b>	4,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various land tenures captured by STDN</li> <li>• Land information and registration system improved in Darfur</li> <li>• Procedures and processes of property restitution improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct stakeholder consultation meetings in return villages to clarify the land tenure of each household with consideration of complex land tenure mechanisms</li> <li>• Develop a "Sketch Map" as a paper-based land registration system in close consultations with IDPs, returnees, and government staff</li> <li>• Enhance substantive skills and knowledge of MoPPUs, staff, and local leaders in post conflict states to register land information into "STDN/QGIS"</li> <li>• Support harmonization of customs, local traditions, legacies, and existing laws and legislation related to land tenure</li> <li>• Develop land tenure registration at the state level by utilizing localized "STDN/QGIS"</li> <li>• Provide land tenure information/certificates for IDPs and returnees and place the information/certificates in a legal system</li> <li>• Archive and update land tenure information</li> <li>• Scale up the substantive support on land tenure management systems in post conflict states</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoPPUs</li> <li>• VRRRC</li> <li>• LDC</li> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• UNHCR</li> <li>• FAO</li> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• NGOs CBOs</li> </ul>
<b>2. Institutionalize and Operationalize National and Local Urban Observatories</b>	<b>2018-2021</b>	150,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One national and two local urban observatories established and functioning</li> <li>• Selected urban indicators defined and agreed upon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review Urban Observatory Guidelines and identify key stakeholders and relevant setup for National and Local (State) Urban Observatories</li> <li>• Assist development of Terms of Reference and institutional background documents on National and Local Urban Observatories</li> <li>• Support institutional setup and the assigned staff for the National and Local Urban Observatories</li> <li>• Develop tools and methodologies to collect and assess updated urban information</li> <li>• Collect and assess updated GIS spatial information owned by a variety of stakeholders</li> <li>• Reflect internal/inter-ministerial discussions on enhancing and structuring National and Local Urban Observatories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCPD</li> <li>• MPPUs</li> <li>• Line ministries</li> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• Statistical Bureau</li> <li>• CBOs</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct detailed training needs assessment for the National and Local Urban Observatories</li> <li>• Provide necessary training for the assigned staff of National and Local Urban Observatories</li> </ul>	
<b>3. City Prosperity Index</b>	<b>2018-2019</b>	100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City prosperity Index (CPI) developed in a participatory manner</li> <li>• CPI applied in a pilot phase in selected cities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize training workshop on conducting CPI data collection and CPI analysis</li> <li>• Collect updated basic and extended CPIs raw data</li> <li>• Review and verify CPI data in response to the request of UN-Habitat Sudan, and finalize CPIs</li> <li>• Conduct a field survey based on the advice by UN-Habitat Sudan</li> <li>• Adoption of collected CPI data by the states and submission to MoENPD, MoPPPU and UN-HABITAT</li> <li>• Identify local experts in the field of urban development, ,</li> <li>• Organize and coordinate CPI consultation meetings to explain and implement questionnaires provided by MoENPD, MoPPPU and UN-HABITAT</li> <li>• Implement questionnaires filled by the identified local experts</li> <li>• Archive key information documents and publications and draft CPI report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistical Bureau</li> <li>• NCPD</li> <li>• MPPPU</li> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• Research Centres</li> </ul>
<b>UNDAF Focus Area: Community Stabilization</b>					
<b>NUA Focus Area: Urban Planning and Design</b>					
<b>1. Technical Support on Development and Revision of Structure and Local Plans</b>	<b>2017-2019</b>	1,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khartoum structure plan updated and revised</li> <li>• Implementation capacities of MPPPU and two localities improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess capacity gap and needs assessment of Ministry of Physical Planning of Khartoum state and Khartoum Structure Plan Unit</li> <li>• Provide technical support for update and revision of Khartoum Structure Plan</li> <li>• Provide technical support to the Blue Nile MPPPU and Ed Damazine and El Roseires Localities for implementation of their two Cities Physical Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCPD</li> <li>• MPPPU</li> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• NGOs CBOs</li> </ul>
<b>2. Urban and Village Profiling for Durable Solutions for IDPs, Returnees and Hosting Communities</b>	<b>2018-2021</b>	3,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban and village profiles developed for 2 IDP camps and selected return villages</li> <li>• Urban and village profiles scaled up for at least 2 profiles per state in Darfur</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect existing and available statistics, spatial information, and data from the partner agencies, federal/state governments and other sources</li> <li>• Verify and validate the existing and available statistics, spatial information, and data; missing information to be clarified and collected on the ground</li> <li>• Assess and analyse the collected, verified, and validated spatial information and capacities of basic services, facilities, and human resources with consideration to both the government and global standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MENRPD</li> <li>• MPPPU</li> <li>• Line Ministries</li> <li>• VRRRC</li> <li>• DLC</li> <li>• SDDRC</li> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• NGOs CBOs</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop urban and village profiles including potential return villages and examine the options for durable solutions</li> <li>• Standardize pilot urban and village profiles</li> <li>• Upscale urban and village profiling for durable solution for IDPs, returnees, and hosting communities.</li> </ul>	
<b>UNDAF Focus Area: Social Services</b>					
<b>NUA Focus Area: Urban Basic Services</b>					
<b>1. Designing and Increasing Access to Public Spaces</b>	2018-2020	1,900,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two markets spaces upgraded in White Nile state</li> <li>• Hygiene and general markets environment improved</li> <li>• Environmentally friendly construction technology (SSB) disseminated among staff and communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify detailed boundaries for target market places and public spaces for the project in collaboration with the MPPPU.</li> <li>• Conduct supplemental land surveys on the market places and public spaces.</li> <li>• Develop and share primary site plans for the market places and public spaces with the MPPPU.</li> <li>• Conduct site surveys and site demarcations</li> <li>• Physical implementation (road/electricity/solar panels/market structures)</li> <li>• Provide training on producing Stabilized Soil Block (SSB) and construction of public spaces, basic infrastructure, and pit latrines</li> <li>• Provide toolkits for trained trainers for self-help construction of public spaces, basic infrastructure, and pit latrines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPPPU</li> <li>• Locality</li> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• NGOs CBOs</li> </ul>
<b>UNDAF Focus Area: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction</b>					
<b>NUA Focus Area: Urban Economy and Financing Urbanization</b>					
<b>1. Promoting Local Economic Development</b>	2016 -2020	1,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling environment for small enterprises created</li> <li>• A pilot project demonstration LED implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build the foundation of strengthening an enabling environment for micro, small, and medium enterprises</li> <li>• Identify relevant business and employment opportunities at the local level</li> <li>• Explore potential support on informal workers</li> <li>• Implement a pilot LED project that will benefit sustainable urban development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPPPUs</li> <li>• Ministry of Finance</li> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• CBOs</li> </ul>
<b>2. Vitalization of Local Construction Industries and Income Generation</b>	2018-2021	5,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 7 community-based enterprises established and functioning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfer knowledge and skills to government officials and local NGOs</li> <li>• Provide manual, automated SSB machines and on the job training for youth and women</li> <li>• Build the capacity of community to manage their own local construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoPPPUs</li> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• UNOPS</li> <li>• Trade Union</li> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• CBOs</li> </ul>

<b>3. Upgrading Living Environment and Urban Basic Services for IDPs, Returnees and Hosting Communities</b>	2016-2021	1,200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 16 health facilities rehabilitated or constructed in Darfur and Blue Nile</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify key return villages</li> <li>• Conduct basic services need assessment to identify gaps</li> <li>• Conduct awareness raising sessions on the importance of using environment friendly technology</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance in the form of training on SSB production and construction technology</li> <li>• Set up community based micro-enterprises to manage, facilitate, and sustain building</li> <li>• Support communities with SSB machines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPPPU</li> <li>• Line Ministries</li> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• CBOs</li> </ul>
<b>UNDAF Focus Area: Environment, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management</b>					
<b>NUA Focus Area: Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation</b>					
<b>1. Disaster Risk Reduction in Flood Prone Areas (Climate Change Adaptation)</b>	2019-2022	5,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People-centred flood-response strategy or master plan formulated for Khartoum state</li> <li>• Water harvesting and flood protection facilities constructed</li> <li>• Capacities of stakeholders on flood resilience improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build the capacities of local authorities for improved planning and management of storm water system in Khartoum</li> <li>• Identify climate change affected areas in Khartoum and enhance local resilience and adaptation to climate-change effects, particularly flash flooding and drought</li> <li>• Formulate a realistic strategy and people-centred approach to respond to the flooding of the risk prone and frequently affected neighbourhoods in Khartoum</li> <li>• Develop a master plan for water harvesting and storm water collection and protection systems in Khartoum and a plan of action for short and long-term financing to establish the system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MENPD</li> <li>• MoRB</li> <li>• HCFC (N)</li> <li>• HCFC (S)</li> <li>• Metrology</li> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• CBOs</li> </ul>

## 4.4 Resource Mobilization

### Current Sudan Portfolio:

The Sudan Programme has engaged in many donors' initiatives, conferences, and meetings in the past few years, including the Doha Conference for Darfur in March 2013, with the support of a high-level delegation from HQ and the RO. At the time of the Doha Conference, Qatar pledged \$88.5 million USD for foundational and short-term activities. Rigorous follow-up and coordination took place after this conference within UNCT and PMT from one side and from the Qatar Development Fund on the other, until finally, in December 2015, the Qatar Development Fund started channeling the fund in tranches into the UN Trust Fund. Early 2015, the Resident Coordinator asked UN-Habitat to lead the coordination of the Fund among the United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Programmes, along with the Qatar Development Fund. UN-Habitat Sudan has engaged in two approved joint programmes with other UN partners: one on land management and the second on increased access to health services, as well as a third individual project on pro-poor housing and public facilities in urban settings and IDP return sites.

UN-Habitat also managed to secure funds from the Government of Norway to promote peace building and stability in Blue Nile state, focusing on land tenure for IDPs, youth empowerment, and access to basic urban services. This project has been approved after the successful completion of phase I funded by the same donor, which involved the development of a participatory Regional Spatial Plan and urban design and plans for the two cities of Ed Damazine and El Roseires, in addition to a number of community based interventions, including income generation activities for youth and women.

The Sudan Programme has also participated in a regional initiative to support a number of Arab countries to develop their national urbanization policies. The Programme aims to strengthen capacities of policy makers in four selected Arab States for more informed, sustainable, and inclusive National Urban Policies (NUP). It works with national, sub-national, and local governments to strengthen their policy-making processes while promoting a participatory and inclusive approach. Given UN-Habitat's conceptualization of NUP as an effort to rally multiple stakeholders (governments, professionals, academia, and civil society organizations) in order to collectively define a common urban vision, the project's outreach has a much broader scope that goes beyond building capacities of government authorities, the primary beneficiaries. NUP facilitates the role of cities in the transformation of the national economy by providing a coordinating framework and action plan to bring coherence across various urban sectors and scales of urban management. The project will increase awareness of countries in the region of tools and best practices in NUP making and provide platforms for interactions between state and non-state actors as well as between levels of government. An innovative aspect of the Project is that unlike other agencies assisting governments in selected aspects of NUP, UN-Habitat supports countries throughout the public policy cycle (feasibility, diagnosis, formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation) while promoting capacity development, participation, and demonstration projects throughout the policy cycle. The project is relevant for sub-programme 2, Urban Planning and Design from the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019, and particularly the related work programmes of UN-Habitat (2016 - 2017 and 2018 - 2019). It is a timely demonstration of actions that development partners and countries can take to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goal 11, specifically targets 11.a and 11.3.

The total secure fund for 2016 to 2018 is around \$14.8 million USD.

### Fund raising action plan 2017-2018:

- 1- In collaboration with a ROAS communication specialist, draft a communication strategy for the Sudan Programme and develop communication and advocacy material, including a brochure, quarterly newsletter, and success stories from the field for the UN-Habitat website (in English and Arabic)
- 2- Align future initiatives with the New Urban Agenda, SDG 11 and the new UNDAF in 2017
- 3- Map the main traditional and non-traditional donors with their contribution strategy and priority areas
- 4- Collect relevant data from the field with the support of the field staff in Darfur and Blue Nile states
- 5- Engage with government counterparts at the national and state levels to agree on the focus areas and themes to ensure their support with the negotiation with the donors



- 6- Seek ROAS and HQ advice and technical support in the preparation of project proposals, e.g. climate change adaptation fund
- 7- Explore potential collaboration with other UN agencies to develop joint programmes, e.g. city profiling, rule of law related to land component
- 8- Use the donors mapping and field information to prepare for meetings with other donors

#### 4.5. Communication and visibility

UN-Habitat Sudan has been engaging in the implementation of the Sudan UNDAF 2018-2021 and Humanitarian Response Plans developed every year. It is strongly committed in its coordination with key UN agencies, NGOs and donors through the dialogues of Sudan United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) to bridging humanitarian response and development assistance in line with the humanitarian, peace building and development nexus. Throughout the process, timely and accurate communication among the partners is key to achieving effective and efficient project delivery among partners. In addition, UN-Habitat Sudan is aware of the importance of increasing visibility by showcasing the essential and valuable works UN-Habitat Sudan has achieved. There are many methodologies for increasing the presence of the organization, including developing newsletters and brochures to disseminate among the key partners and stakeholders in Sudan, posting project updates to UN-Habitat's website and Facebook page, inviting media to disseminate UN-Habitat's project deliveries, and encouraging discussions and actions on achieving SDGs and NUA in the country. At the same time, project supporters and donors are also responsible for effective and efficient use of their funds and are keen to increasing visibility of the organizations. Therefore, UN-Habitat Sudan closely cooperates with supporters and donors and holds periodical communication, with reports to ensure their transparency and accountability. These efforts are thus a joint effort between UN-Habitat, supporters, and donors, which is evident in a number of ways. UN-Habitat Sudan will assign one Communication Officer in 2018 to enhance communication strategies.

#### 4.6. Monitoring and Evaluation

##### 4.6.1 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and evaluation of the country programme will be based on the principles of results-based management and guided by verifiable data and statistics. For consistency with United Nations system-wide coherence measures, country programme monitoring will be based on the UNDAF results matrix, agreed upon with the Government, and aligned with the 2030 and New Urban Agenda. It will also be aligned with the national and state development initiatives, indicators, and processes. Urban observatories will be used to monitor urban trends across the country. At the project level, UN-Habitat Sudan has developed a monitoring and reporting mechanism in which team leaders or project managers report to the M&E Officer on a bi-weekly basis. They note progress of works under different projects, obstacles, challenges, and lessons-learned, in addition to submitting a monthly work plan that indicates the activities that will take place every month. The reporting system entails staff reporting on outcomes and outputs under each project. The M&E Officer compiles inputs from the team leaders and reports to the Head of Office, updating the progress in PAAS on a quarterly basis.

##### 3.6.2 Evidenced-Based Programme Evaluation

The evaluation function in UN-Habitat is outlined in the UN-Habitat Evaluation Policy of January 2013. The policy lays out the institutional framework, roles, and responsibilities for evaluation in UN-Habitat based on UN system-wide evaluation norms and standards. The Evaluation Unit is the custodian of the evaluation function and in this capacity, and after consultation with senior managers in UN-Habitat and evaluation peers in other agencies, presented a revision of UN-Habitat's Evaluation Framework to the UN-Habitat Management Board for its approval on 9 September 2015. The policy indicates that projects or programmes with a value of \$1 million must be evaluated by an external evaluator; however small projects below \$1 million are to be self-evaluated upon completion of the works.

The key components of the evaluation framework are:

- Evaluation goals and performance targets for UN-Habitat at the corporate level
- A decentralized evaluation system for evaluation of projects based on size and type of intervention and risk-based assessment
- A system for storing and sharing all evaluation reports from UN-Habitat interventions
- Indirect and direct evaluation costs charged to all UN-Habitat projects

UN-Habitat Sudan conducted a programme evaluation in 2015 of four projects completed between 2012 and 2015.

Sudan HCPD key performance indicators are:

1. Delivery of UN-Habitat's engagements and contribution described to the UNDAF 2018-2021 in the outcomes and outputs levels, and development the UN joint programme in close coordination with the UNCT
2. Enhancement of UN-Habitat's programme portfolio as described to the HCPD and mobilization of resources through the strong coordination with the UNCT, traditional and non-traditional donors
3. Adoption of UN-Habitat's Programme and the government plans and policies to the New Urban Agenda with the focus on helping the government sustainable urbanization
4. Formulation of a number of policies, strategies on sustainable urbanization
5. Development of a well-advanced procurement and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms within UN-Habitat Sudan to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of the Programme delivery.

## 4.7 Assumptions and Potential Risks

### 3.7.1 Assumptions

The UN-Habitat country programme is designed to meet the needs of the people living in cities and human settlements, bearing in mind the following assumption:

- 1- Security conditions continue to improve, facilitating access to project sites
- 2- The national and state level counterparts maintain their support to the UN-Habitat team in delivering the planned activities
- 3- Donor interest in moving gradually from humanitarian assistance to early recovery and development, and contributing to the funding of UN-Habitat proposed projects continues
- 4- Local communities ensure willingness to engage in planning and implementation of projects

### 4.7.2 Risks

Although the security situation has improved in conflict areas in Sudan, security remains an overarching concern and may impede the progress and timely delivery of the programme. Security and access related threats are a major risk in addition to political, economic and environmental risks that could endanger the execution of the programme.

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Management response
Deterioration of the security situation	Security	Medium	UN-Habitat will ensure close coordination and information sharing on security conditions at the field level with the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and UN security personnel
Political instability increasing the weakness of relevant government institutions	Political	Medium	UN-Habitat will keep monitoring and observing the political situation and will change the implementation plans as and when necessary to avoid delay of implementation

Communities, authorities, and other stakeholders having radically different understandings of the programme objectives	Cultural	Low	UN-Habitat will coordinate with Ministry of International Cooperation, MIC, and work closely with MoENRPD and state MPPPU, stakeholders, and community leaders from the initial stage of the projects to ensure a clear understanding of the programme and buy-in as well as ensuring ownership of the programme by the government
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## 4.8 Contribution to Cross cutting sector

### 4.8.1 Gender-Based Approach

Gender inequalities as a result of socio-cultural norms and unconscious biases persist, causing women and girls to benefit less from urbanization and urban spaces than their male counterparts. In fact, women and girls in cities face a range of specific barriers and vulnerabilities based on gender discrimination that ranges from gender based violence (GBV) to time-poverty to limited control over assets and unequal participation in public and private decision-making. In order to empower women and girls and improve the well-being of all people in the city, it is paramount to work toward promoting inclusive cities with spaces that welcome and engage women and girls.

Besides the specific SDG 5; SDG 11.1/2/7 outline the importance of gender-responsive essential services and transport planning, ensuring safety and access to public space, and access to affordable housing and protection from poverty. The New Urban Agenda was adopted in 2016; it aligns with the 2030 Agenda and advocates the inclusion of women in urban decision-making, as well as promoting gender-responsive financing, safety, essential services and urban planning. Gender equity is always centered among all project activities conducted by UN-Habitat Sudan. It is indicated that both men and women should have equal rights and not be discriminated against based on their gender. Often, women are left behind, particularly after or during conflict situations. Therefore, UN-Habitat has been jointly working with the governments to assess the situation before the setup of projects and make sure mainstreaming of gender is addressed adequately and reflected in the programme.

### 4.8.2 Human Rights-Based Approach

UN-Habitat has as its human rights mainstreaming objective to promote the human rights-based NUA, including through strengthening and systematizing its engagement vis-à-vis global policy developments such as the 2030 Agenda and the Human Rights Up Front Initiative of the UN Secretary General. In addition, the objective of human rights mainstreaming is to improve the capacity of UN-Habitat staff and partners to apply human rights considerations in project implementation and to spur the development of tools that guide a human rights-based implementation of UN-Habitat projects.

As part of the UN family, UN-Habitat is mandated to respect, promote, and protect human rights in all of its activities. Therefore, all of UN-Habitat's interventions are underpinned by universal values that promote the adoption and implementation of a strong human rights-based approach to development. UN-Habitat is the key agency in the implementation of two specific rights – the Right to Adequate Housing and the right to safe drinking water and sanitation. Thus, promoting and mainstreaming human rights effectively into strategies, policies, programmes, and advisory services of UN-Habitat contributes to the meaningful participation of the beneficiaries in urban development, especially amongst the marginalized.

UN-Habitat Sudan has been working with the MoENPD, MoPPPU, and key stakeholders at national and local levels to apply a human rights-based approach as per the following criteria:

- Security of tenure: housing is not adequate if its occupants do not have a degree of tenure security that guarantees legal protection against forced evictions, harassment, and other threats

- Availability of services, materials, facilities, and infrastructure: housing is not adequate if its occupants do not have safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, energy for cooking, heating, lighting, food storage and refuse disposal
- Affordability: housing is not adequate if its cost threatens or compromises the occupants' enjoyment of other human rights
- Habitability: housing is not adequate if it does not guarantee physical safety or provide adequate space, as well as protection against the cold, damp, heat, rain, wind, other threats to health, and structural hazards
- Accessibility: housing is not adequate if the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups are not taken into account.
- Location: housing is not adequate if it is cut off from employment opportunities, health-care services, schools, childcare centers and other social facilities, or if located in polluted or dangerous areas
- Cultural adequacy: housing is not adequate if it does not respect and take into account the expression of cultural identity

#### 4.8.3 Enhancement of Youth Leadership

In the 20th Governing Council, UN-Habitat and Youth: Strategy for Enhanced Engagement was adopted, providing a forward-looking plan and framework for engagement with UN-Habitat. The objective of the strategy was to provide an integrated approach to urban youth development, one that mainstreams a focus on the youth in the normative and operational activities of UN-Habitat and strengthens the impact of the agency's work in reducing urban poverty. It provides a road map for the promotion of urban youth empowerment and participation in the implementation of the SDGs and the NUA.

Youth are often a valuable engine for maximizing urban opportunities and for shifting urban challenges into opportunities. UN-Habitat Sudan has been engaging youth in project activities for on-the-job training, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and community consultations. In the phase of the country programme 2018-2021, UN-Habitat will reach further steps towards enhancing the role of youth through project activities in Sudan.

#### 4.8.4 Climate Change Adaptation

In the process of project formulation and implementation under the Sudan UN-Habitat Country Programme Document 2018-2021, the 2015 Paris Agreement will be used in the creation of a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy on the city level. The 2015 Paris Agreement, an agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), deals with greenhouse gases emissions mitigation, adaptation and finance, all of which will be taken into consideration going forward. In addition, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 will be considered in the UN-Habitat's actions to be taken during the period.

SDG Target 11.b calls for substantially increased numbers of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 by 2020.

**Annex 1:**

## Key statistics

## Demography

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	3.3
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>.

## 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 labour force)	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.1	13.0	13.2	13.3

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

## 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 <sup>1)</sup>	44.9 <sup>1)</sup>
Improved water source ** (% of population with access)	67.4	65.5	62.0	58.5	54.9	55.5 <sup>2)</sup>	55.5 <sup>2)</sup>
Improved sanitation facilities** (% of population with access)	26.8	26.9	25.4	24.0	22.5	23.6 <sup>2)</sup>	23.6 <sup>2)</sup>

\*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.



## Natural disasters

## 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)

## 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

**Annex 2****High Priority EAs and Sub-EAs**

<b>FA 1: Urban Legislation, Land and Governance</b>
<p>FA1-EA1: Increased capacity of local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda Partners to implement enabling legislation for improving urban extension, densification, urban planning and urban finance.</p> <p>FA1-EA1.1: Local and national governments initiated consultative legal reform processes to improve urban extension, densification, planning and finance.</p> <p>FA1-EA1.2: Legislative reports adopted by participants of consultative processes.</p> <p>FA1-EA2: Increased capacity of local, national governments and other Habitat Agenda Partners to implement programmes that improve security of tenure for vulnerable groups, including women, youth indigenous people and minorities.</p> <p>FA1-EA2.1: Local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda Partners have improved tools and approaches for increased security of tenure for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>FA1-EA2.2: Local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda Partners have improved knowledge and awareness on land related policy, institutional and technical frameworks, tools and approaches to increase security of tenure for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>FA1-EA3: Local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda Partners improved policies, plans and strategies that strengthen decentralised governance, inclusive urban management and safety.</p> <p>FA1-EA3.1: Sub-EA 5: Local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda Partners have improved policy dialogue on inclusive and participatory urban governance, and increased urban safety.</p> <p>FA1-EA3.2: Local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda Partners have Strengthened capacity to develop policies and strategies for inclusive and participatory urban governance, and increased urban safety.</p>
<b>FA 2: Urban Planning and Design</b>
<p>FA2-EA1: Improved national urban policies and spatial frameworks for compact, integrated and connected cities adopted by partner metropolitan, regional and national authorities</p> <p>FA2-EA1.1: Improved policy dialogue on urban policies within a spatial framework in global fora, as well as by national, regional and metropolitan authorities.</p> <p>FA2-EA1.2: Strengthened capacities of institutions linked to national, regional and metropolitan authorities to develop urban policies and plans for compact, socially inclusive, integrated and connected system of cities.</p> <p>FA2-EA2: Improved policies, plans and designs for compact, integrated and connected cities and neighbourhoods adopted by partner cities</p> <p>FA2-EA2.1: Improved policy dialogue at local, national and global level on innovations in urban planning and design by city authorities.</p> <p>FA2-EA2.2: Strengthened capacities of city institutions to develop plans and designs for compact, socially inclusive, integrated and connected cities and neighbourhoods.</p>
<b>FA 3: Urban Economy</b>
<p>FA3-EA1: Improved capacity of partner cities to adopt strategies supportive of inclusive economic growth</p> <p>FA3-EA1.1: Sub-EA 1: Developed strategic partnerships for local economic development.</p> <p>FA3-EA1.2: Improved knowledge of partners about their local economy.</p>