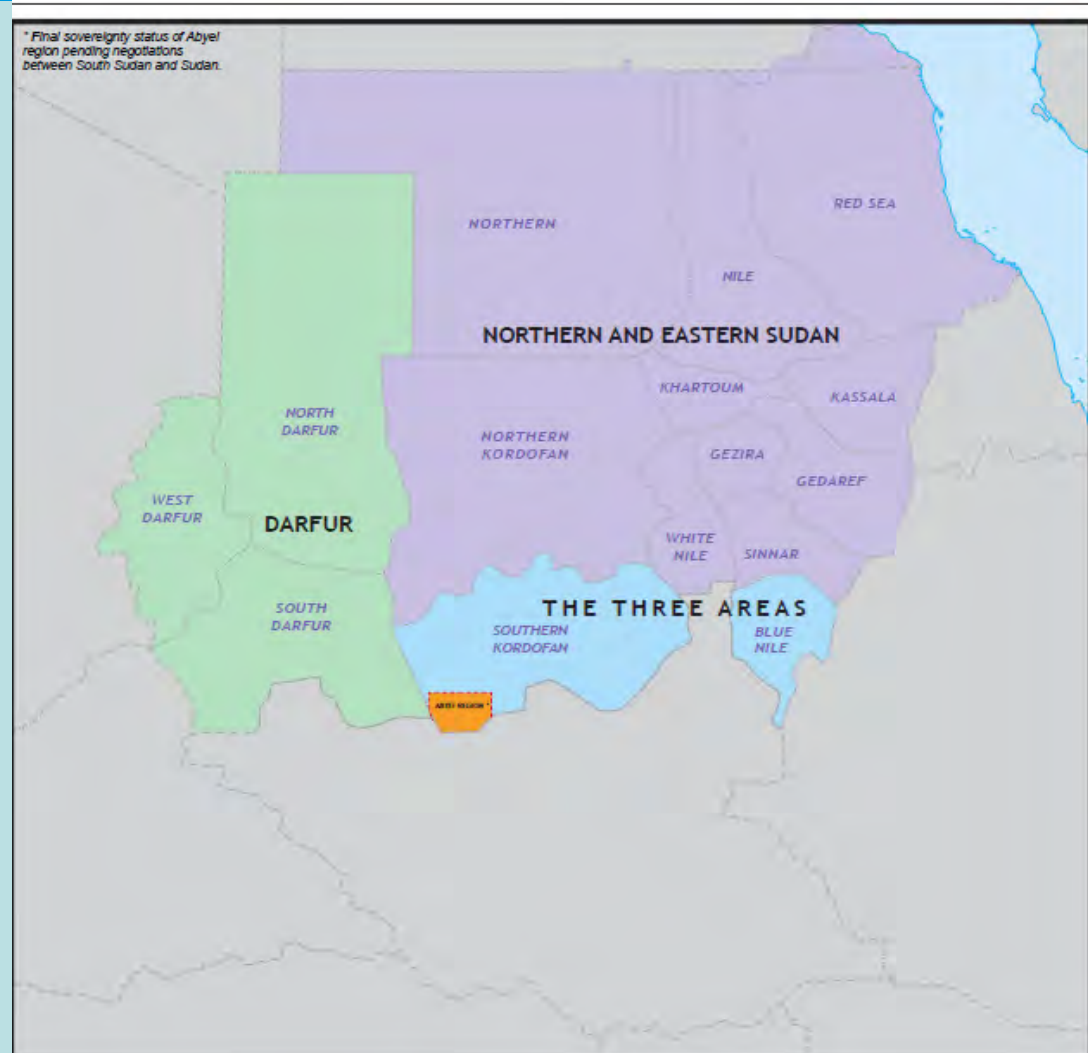




Sudan: general data

- Population: 30.9 million
- Area: 1,861,484 sq. km
- GDP per capita: 1,642S\$
- Country rank: 125
- Poverty line SDG: 114 per month (39.5\$)
- % of population living in poverty: 47%
- Approx. 2 million IDPs in Darfur (fluctuating figure)



Some milestones

- National Urbanisation Strategy Conference in November 2010 in Khartoum
- MoU between UN-HABITAT and the Federal Ministry of Environment Forestry and Physical Development to provide technical assistance on urban related issues
- Protocol of Understanding between UN-HABITAT and State Ministry of Planning and Urban Development of Southern Darfur to provide technical assistance and support to engage in a sustainable urbanisation process
- UN Joint Programme for sustainable urbanisation
- Visit of the SRSG for UNAMID to our ED

UN-HABITAT activities in Khartoum State

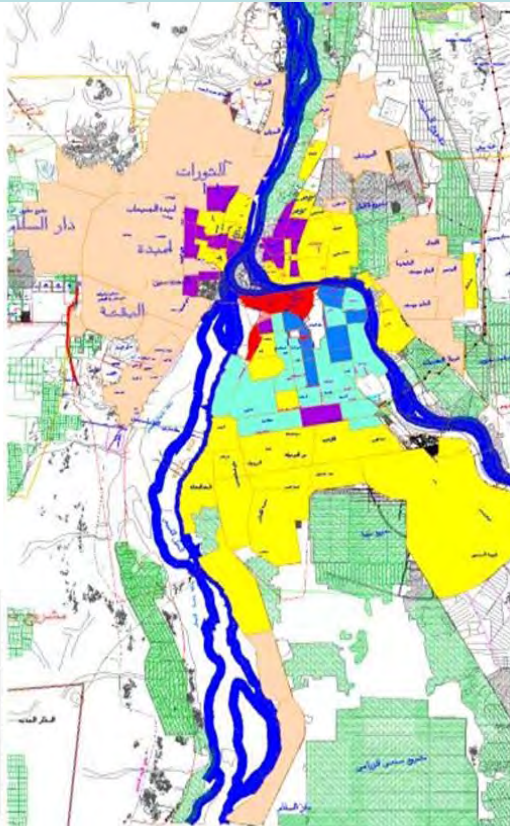
Completed project: Implementation of Pro-Poor Urban Planning Policies (2.75M Euros from EU and Italy)

- 25 years urban structural plan of Khartoum state approved and under implementation, taking into account the most vulnerable
- Institutional capacity development for urban planning and management → institutionalisation of the participatory planning approach
- Pilot demonstration activities through innovative technologies
- State-level urban observatory with a network of 7 locality observatories
- Strategic plans for 3 towns and 9 villages

Pro-poor planning

Land prices (2008)

Colour	Land price category (Khartoum)
Orange	< 20000
Yellow	20000 - 40000
Cyan	40000 - 60000
Purple	60000 - 80000
Blue	80000 - 100000
Red	> 100000



Map of land prices of Khartoum City, In Sudanese Pounds



Urban poverty map

Urban poverty map

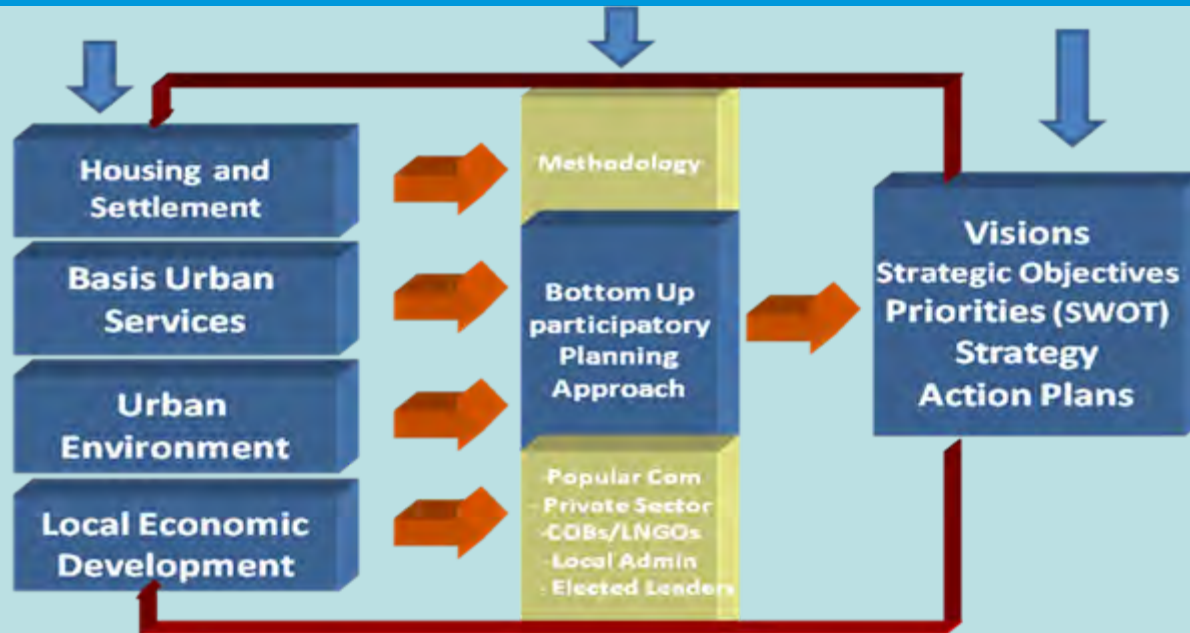
- 4 IDP camps
- Squatter settlements
- Renting
- Low densities neighborhoods
- "Urban" villages

Strategic Participatory Planning

Main Issues

Methodology

Results/Outcomes



Introducing the Stabilised Soil Blocks (SSB) technology



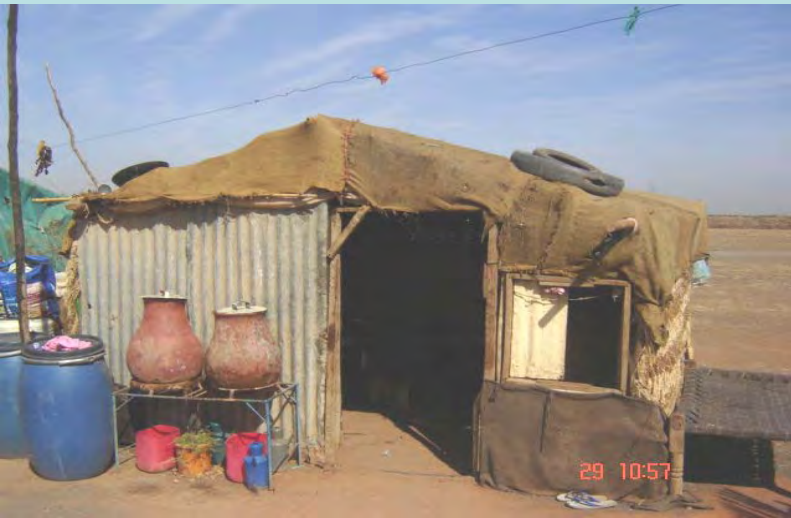
SSB
training in
Mansoura



On-the-job
training on
SSB Jebel
Awlia



Slum upgrading



Before



After



Community Infrastructure



Sewage Treatment Plant

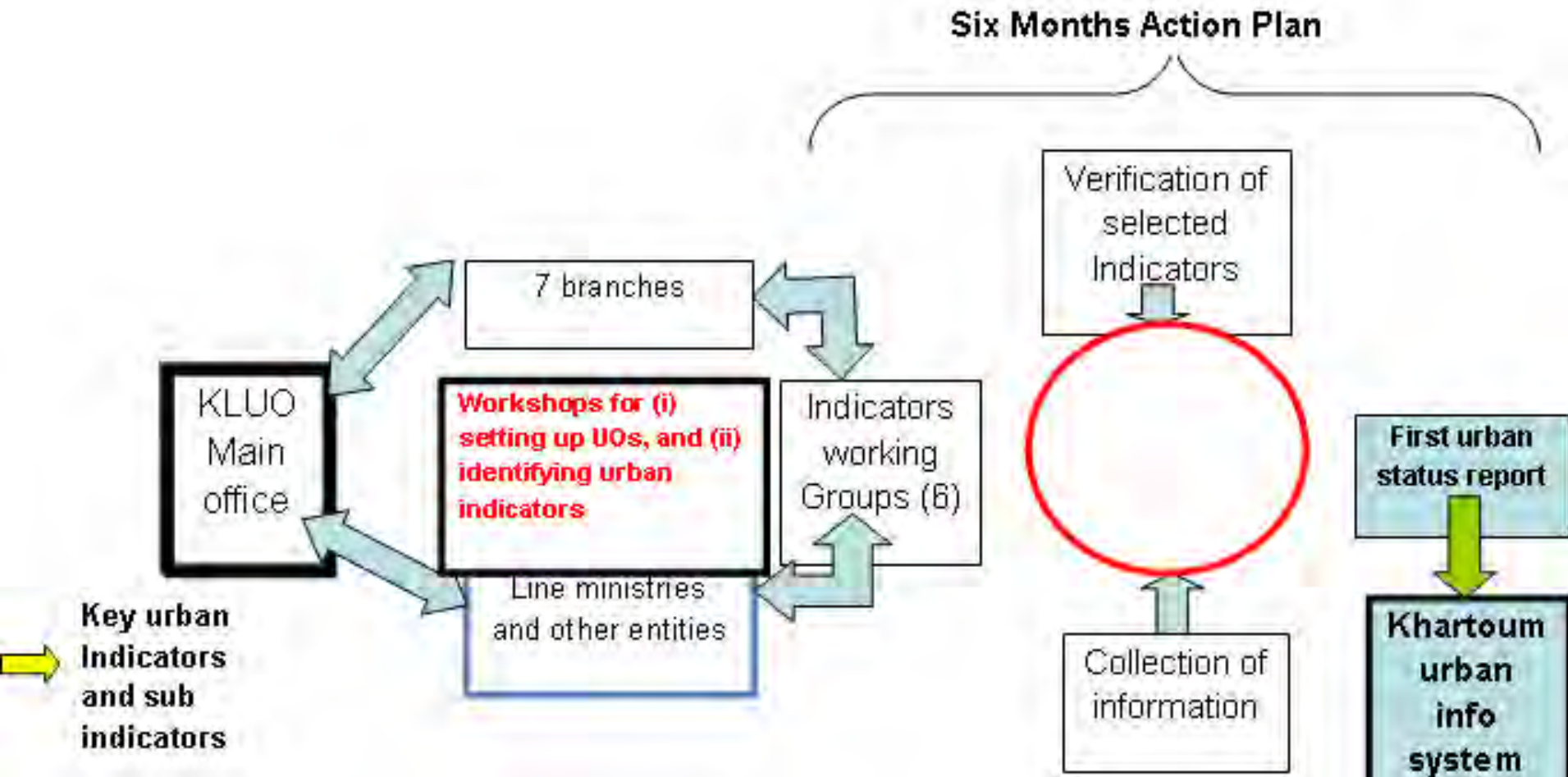


Health Centre



**Women Centre +
Kindergarten**

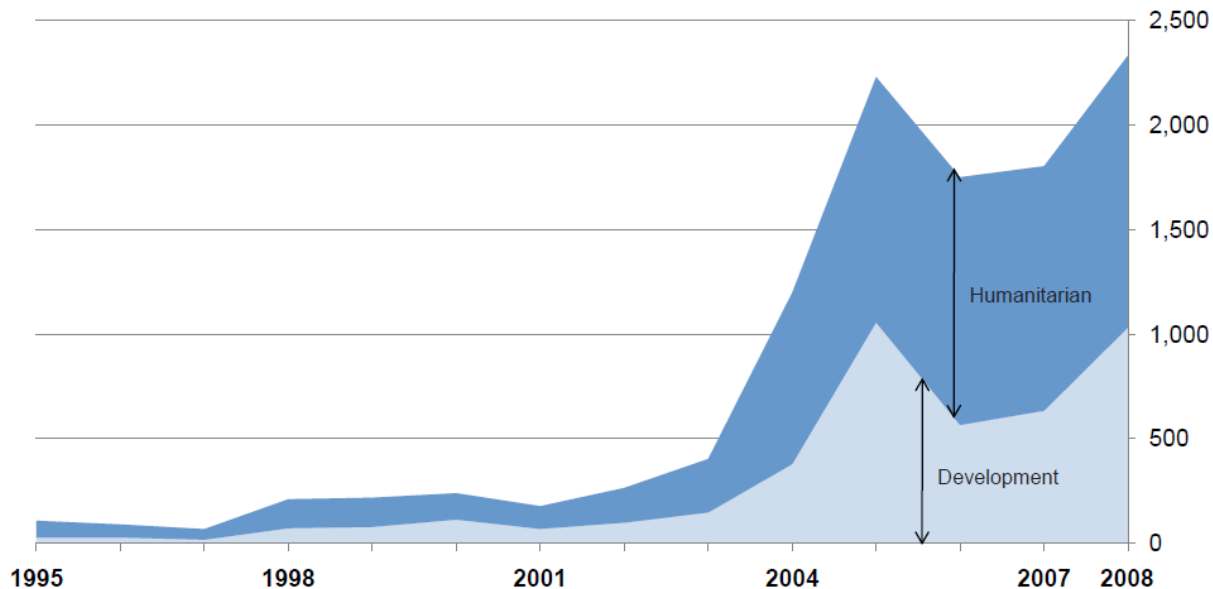
Local Urban Observatory



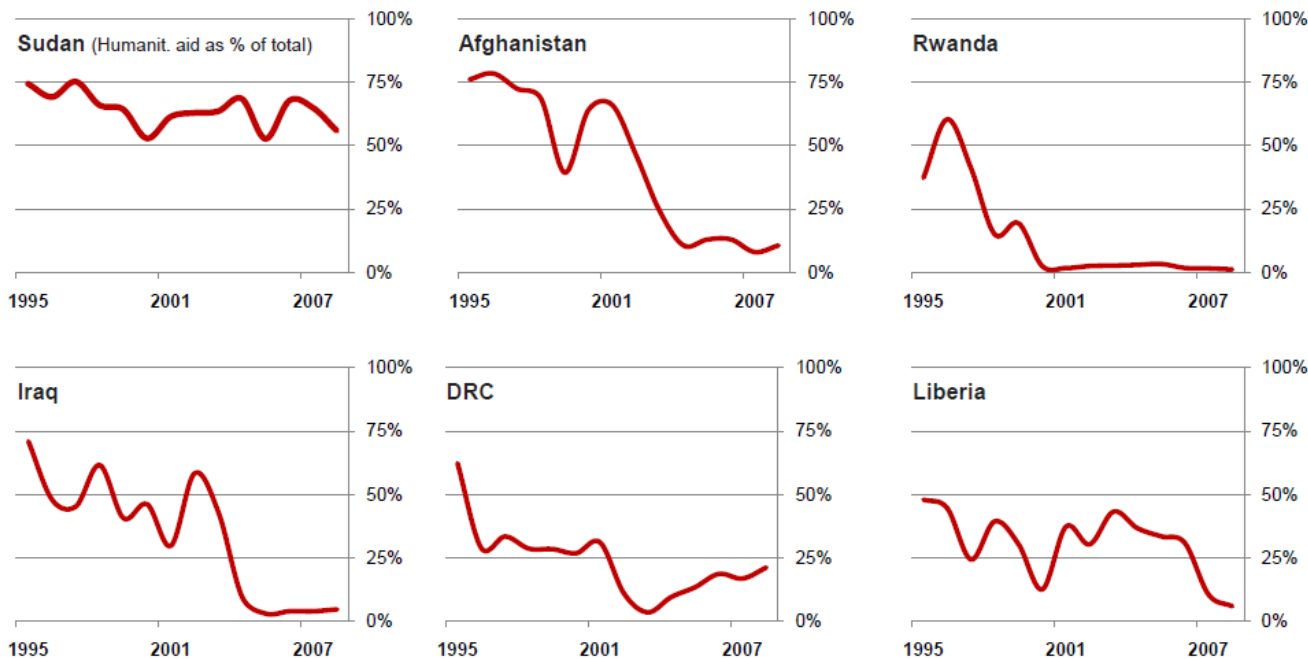
The bigger picture: the predominant role of humanitarian aid in Sudan

Half of it goes to Darfur

Humanitarian and development aid in US\$ million (1995-2008)

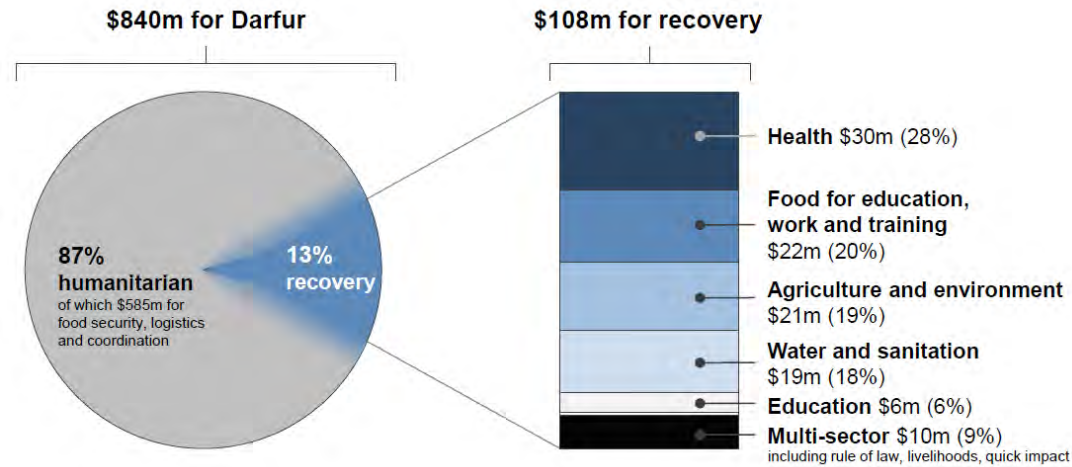


The share of short-term humanitarian aid has remained particularly high in Sudan

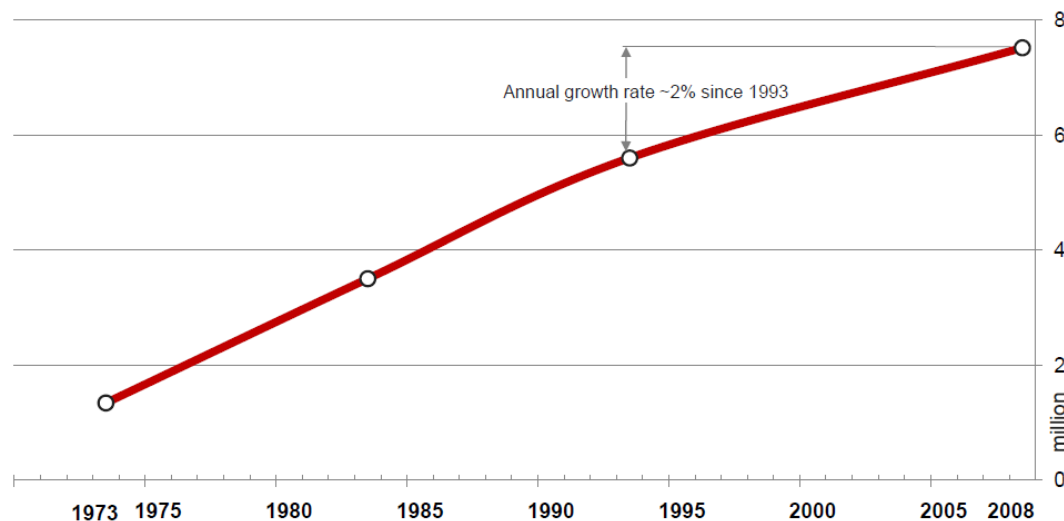


Darfur: some statistics

More than \$100m went to projects supporting recovery in 2009: 13% of total aid

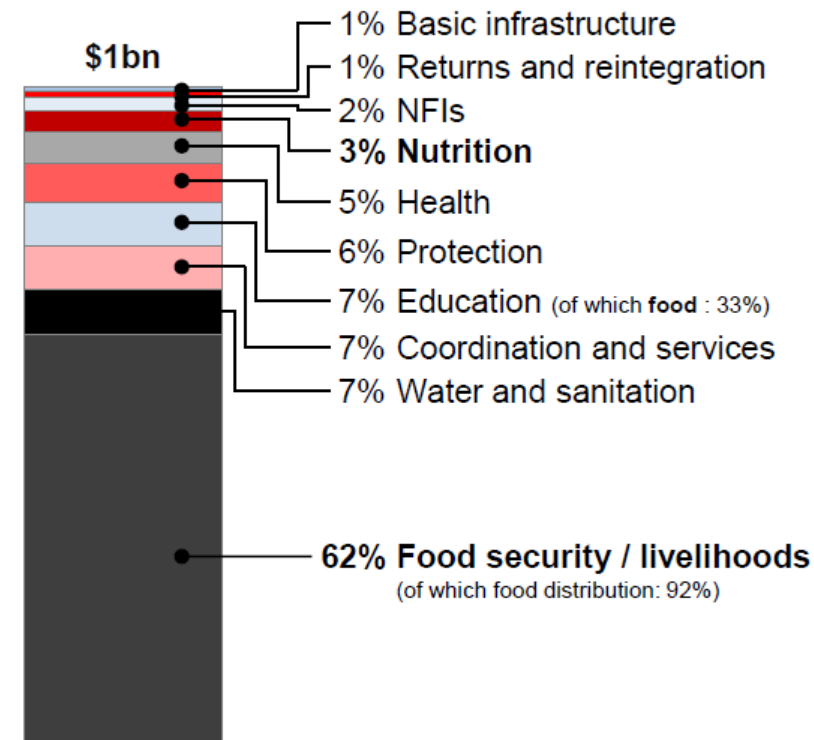


Darfur's population grew from 1.3m in 1973 to more than 7.5m in 2008



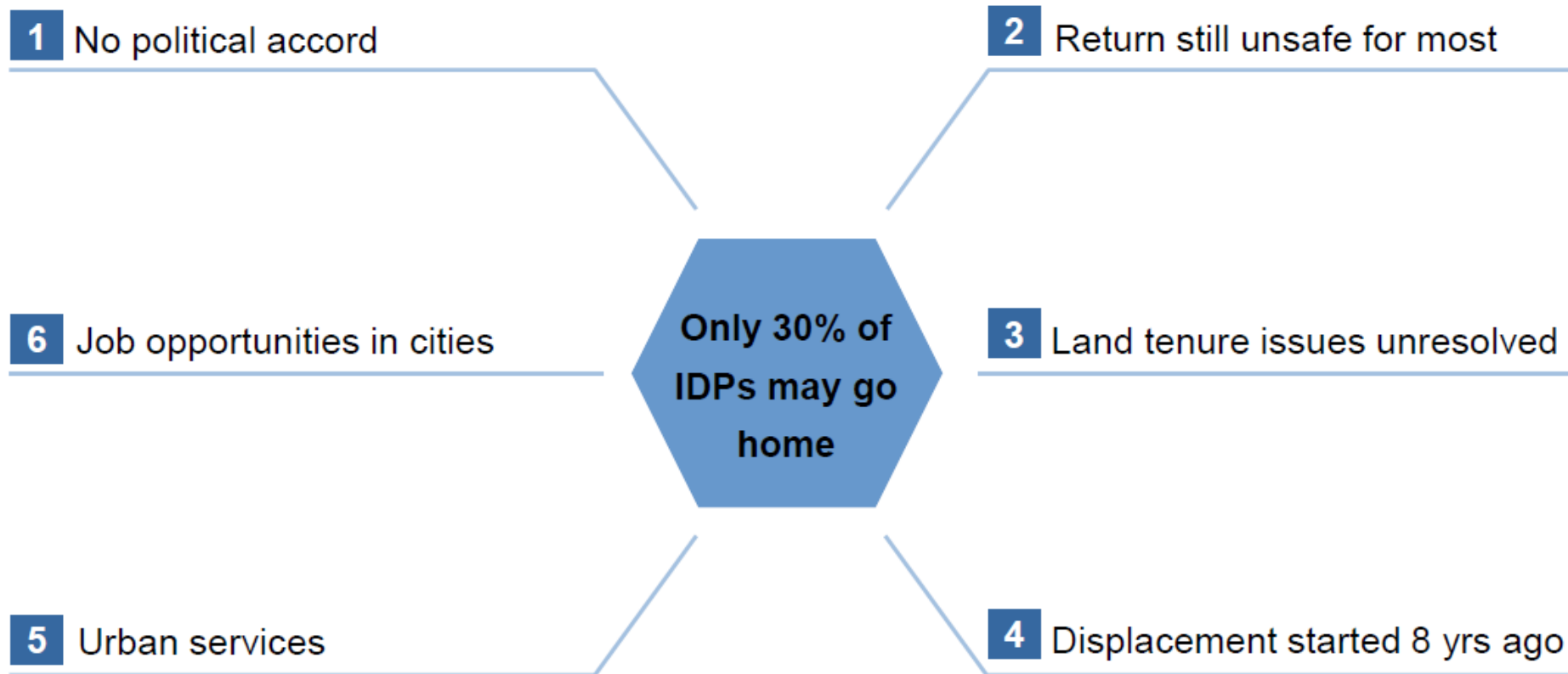
There's little space for UN-HABITAT's intervention according to the defined requirements

Requirements for Darfur in 2010

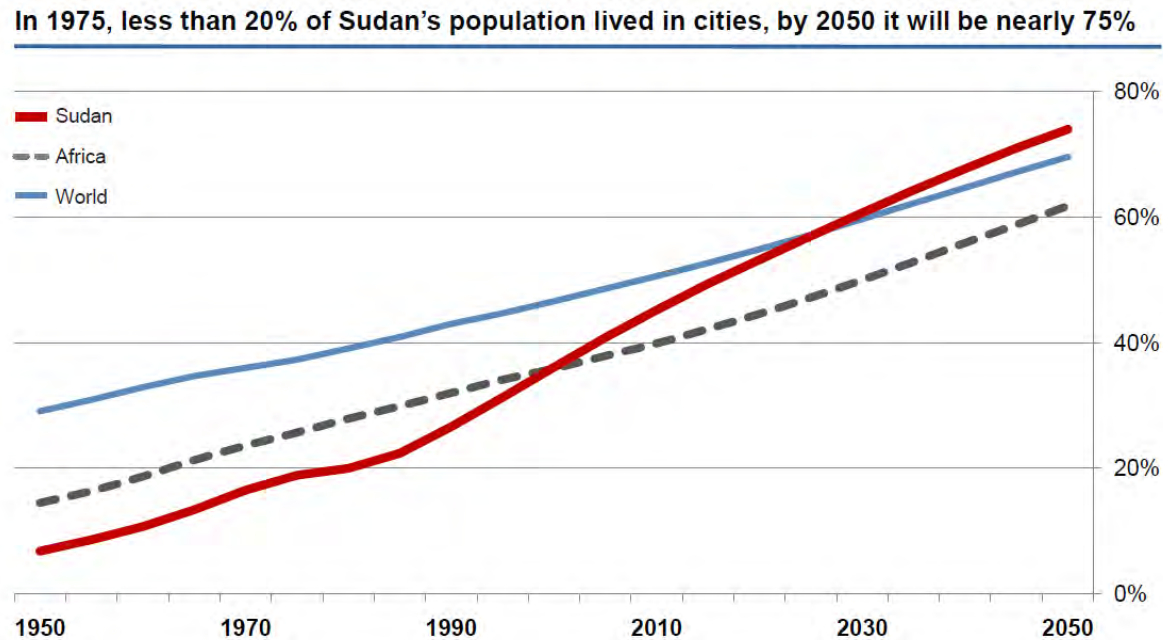


The situation looks different when analysing IDPs' reasons for not returning to their place of origin

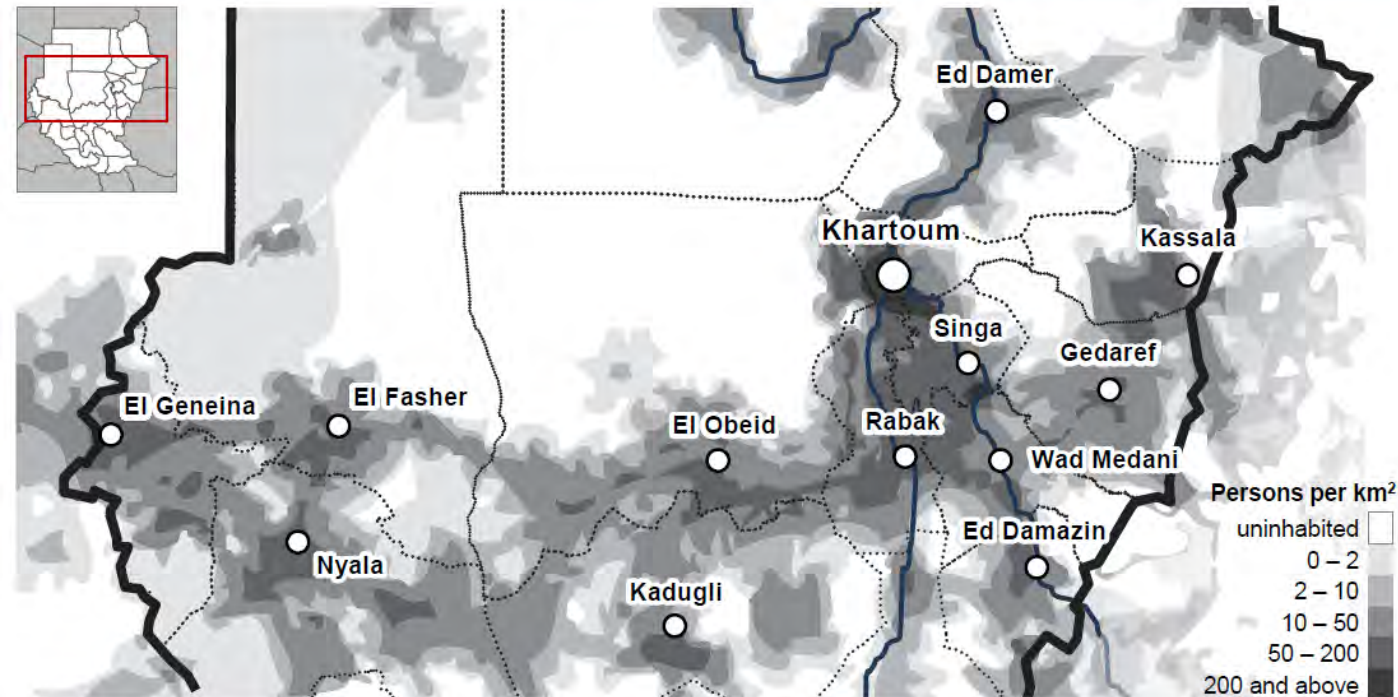
Key reasons why large scale voluntary returns are unlikely this year



Sudan: a fast urbanisation trend

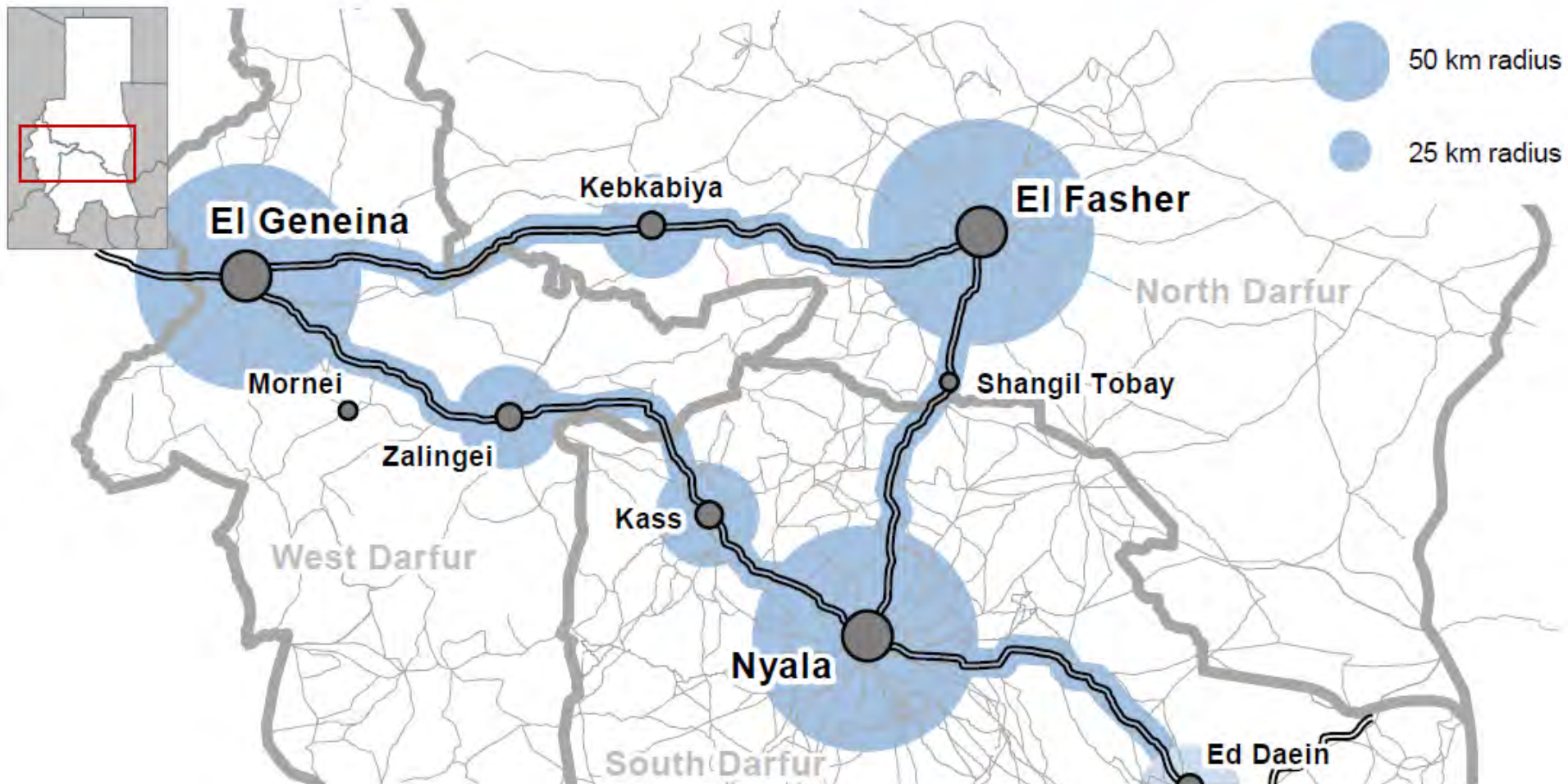


Already in 2000, density was high around cities and along major axes (high ● / low ○)

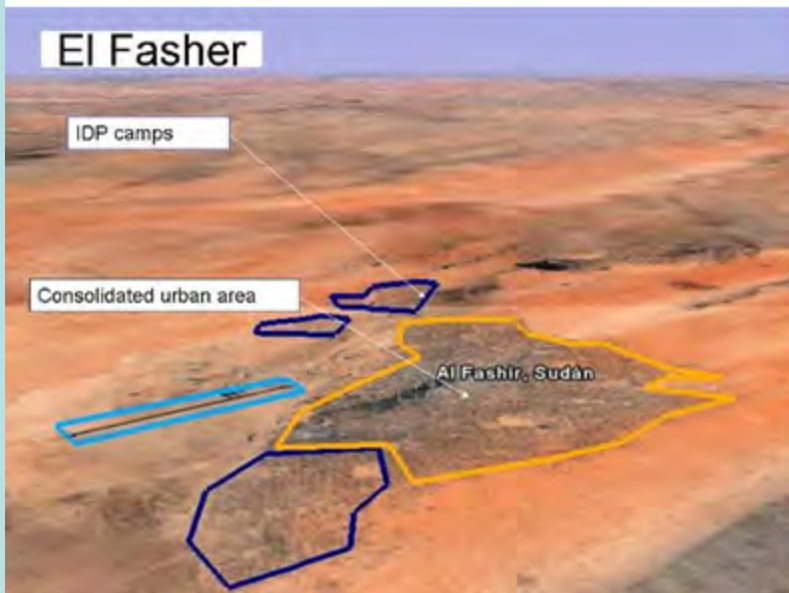


The “urban” triangle in Darfur

Almost half the population now lives in urban centres and near the axes that link them



In Darfur the main IDP camps are located around the bigger urban centres



Sustainable urbanisation for peace building, stabilisation and permanent recovery in Darfur

3 possible strategies

- Government is providing planned and demarcated land for free to those IDPs who voluntarily decide to resettle around the main urban centres
- The Arab League has expressed support for building model villages
- Some UN agencies are thinking of the possibility of “urbanising” the main IDP camps

Key issues

- Balanced and strategic regional planning approach
- Addressing land issues
- Establishing livelihoods

Massive reconstruction could conduct to an irreversible disaster

If all estimated 400,000 families currently displaced in Darfur return to their places of origin and reconstruct their homes through traditional building practices, they would need to **cut 16 million mature trees**... this would represent an environmental, social, and economic disaster. Therefore **applying “woodless” building technologies is an imperative.**



Why using stabilised soil blocks (SSB) in Darfur?

It is environmental-friendly and the soil is suitable

It is 30% cheaper than fired brick, uses half the water and less than 5% of cement

Basic skills for production are acquired in short time

Its manual production can stimulate the establishment of micro-enterprises



Programme Activities in Darfur

Completed project: Preparing for the Reconstruction of Shelter, Community infrastructure and Land Tenure in Darfur (funded by Japan & DFID: 2.2M USD)

On-going project: Slum Upgrading and Sustainable Housing Development in Sakali Settlement, Nyala, Southern Darfur (funded by UNHCR: 0.5M USD + add. potential of 1M USD)

- Awareness raising on Alternative Building Technologies
- 1815 individuals trained and 86 pilot demonstration buildings built using SSB
- Partnerships with Technical Schools/Colleges and NGOs
- 37 permanent houses built with SSB for the most vulnerable
- Community empowerment
- Improved land administration capacity

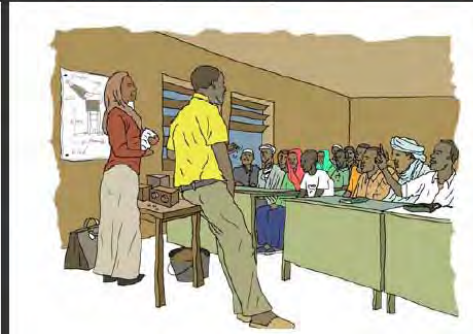
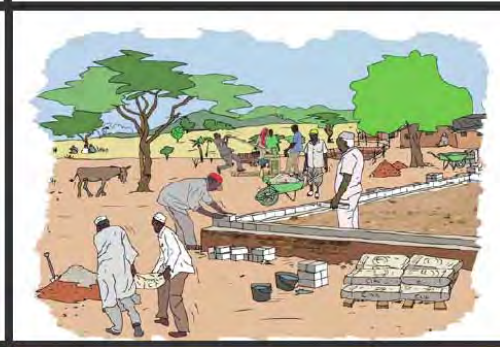
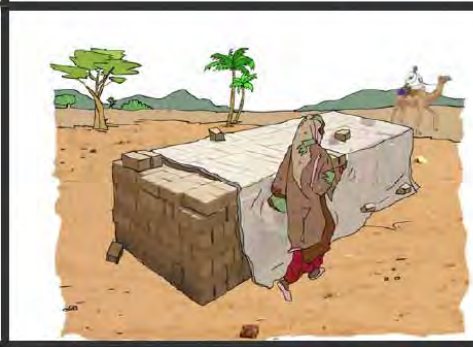
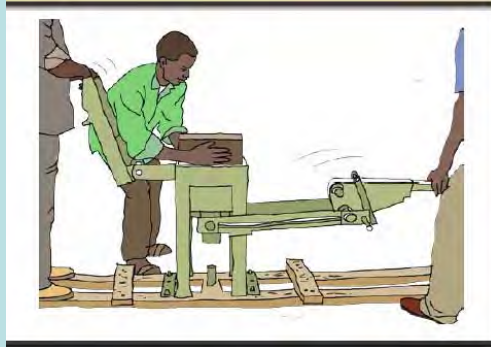
Community Infrastructure using SSB



Building housing units using SSB



Awareness Tools



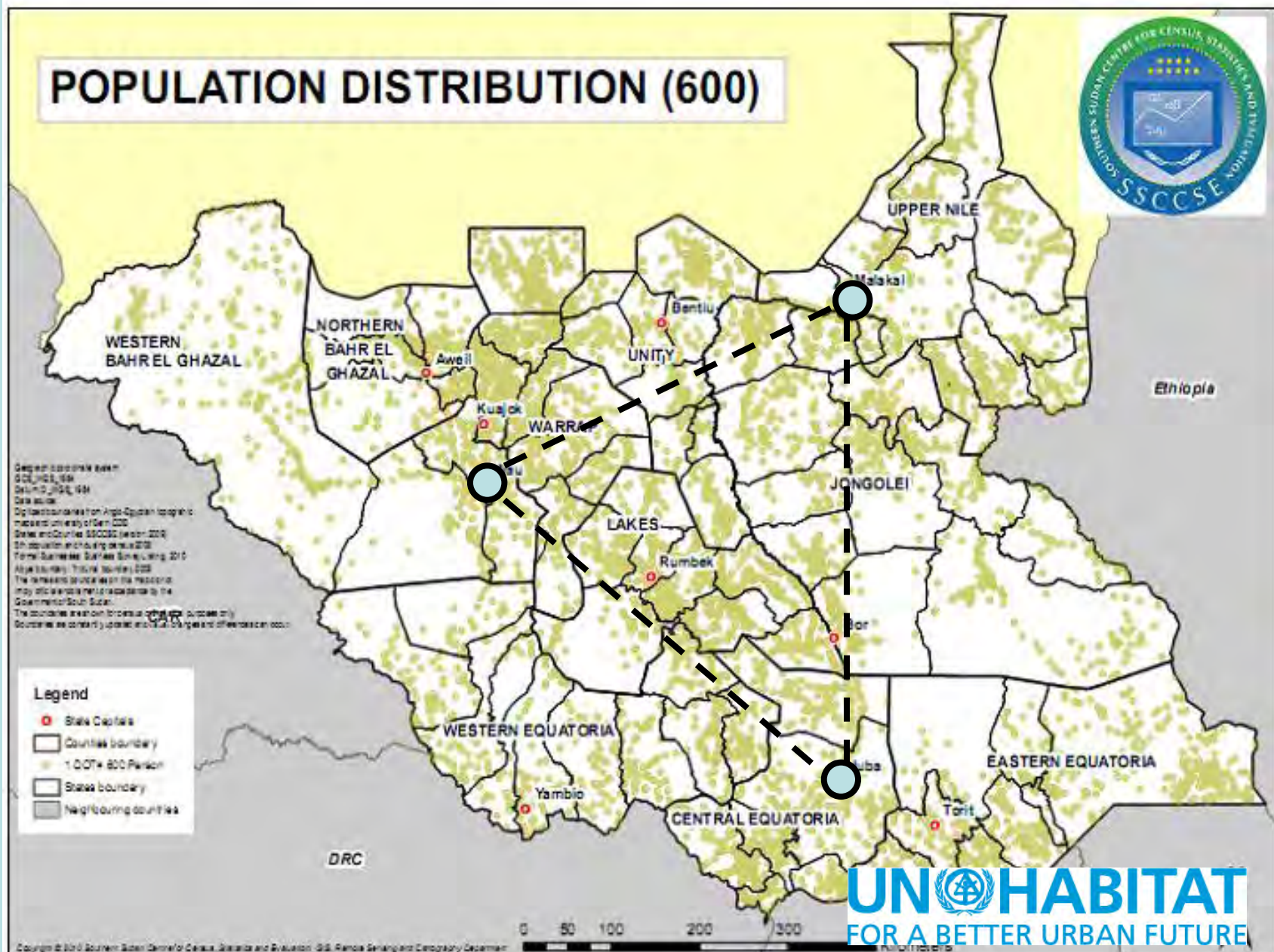
Future programmes: Darfur

- 1- Institutional Capacity Development in Darfur on Urban and Regional Planning and Land Management + Strengthen Primary Health Care System in 3 States of Darfur (2.5M USD, USAID/OFDA funded)**
 - 1) Improved on-the-job capacity of MPUD staff to tackling the rapid urbanisation in the 3 States of Darfur that have elevated numbers of displaced people and urban re-integration dynamics.
 - 2) Institutional settings established and trainings delivered to the MPUD of the 3 States of Darfur to deal with urban and regional planning, and land management
 - 3) Improved access to primary health care facilities and enhance the capacity of health staff on PHC management benefiting approximately 215,000 people in the three Darfur States
- 2- Support Peace Building and Land Conflict Resolution in North and South Darfur (0.55M USD through the DCPSF)**

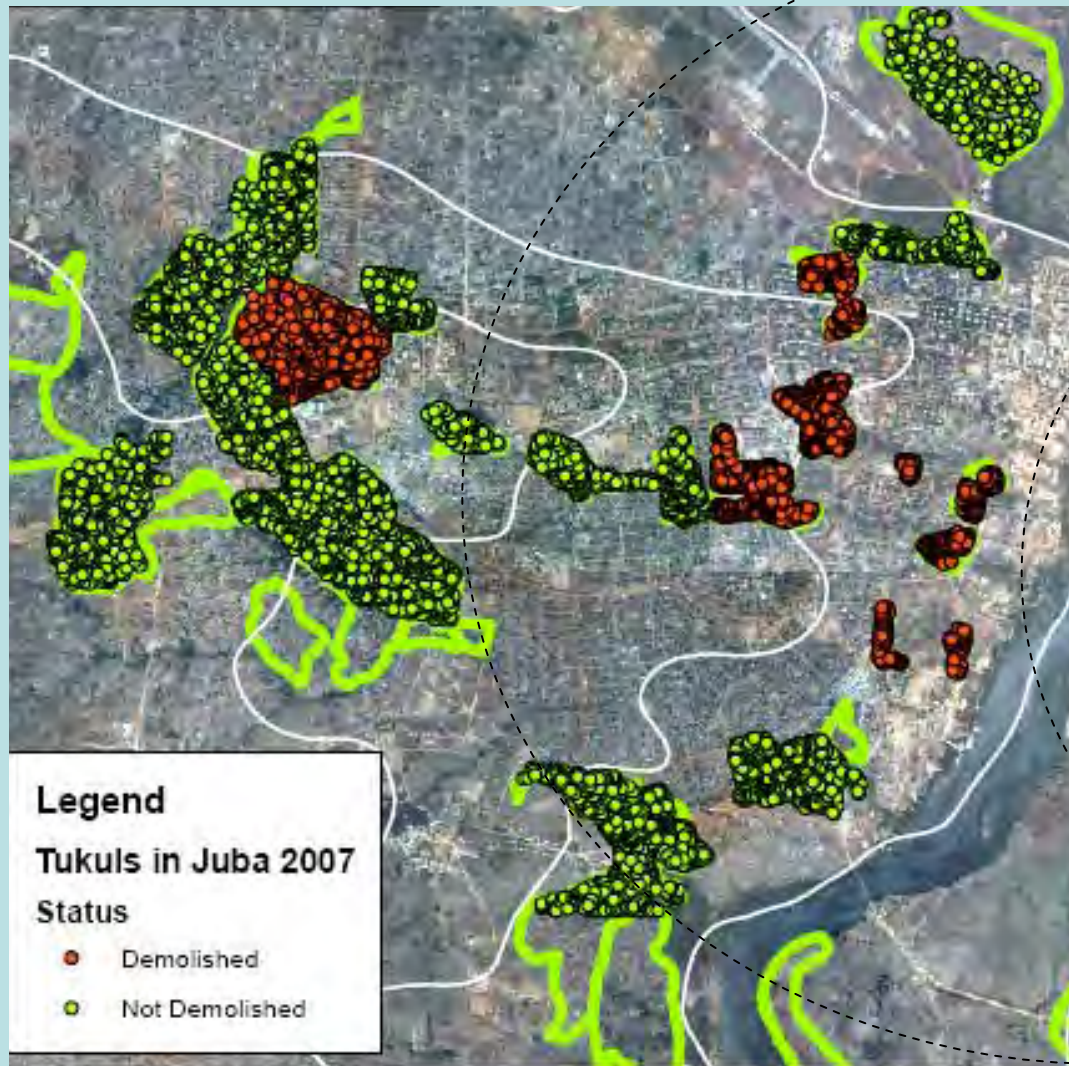
Opportunities and Way Forward

- Increase geographical coverage (East Sudan States, South Kordofan, white Nile and Blue Nile)
- Include basic services and infrastructure, Local economic development, technical and vocational training (TVET) for unemployed youth, livelihoods and environmental issues in new projects
- Explore new construction technologies for rapid return, reintegration and settlement upgrading
- UN joint programming
- Maximising use of UN-HABITAT expertise
- Scaling-up in Darfur

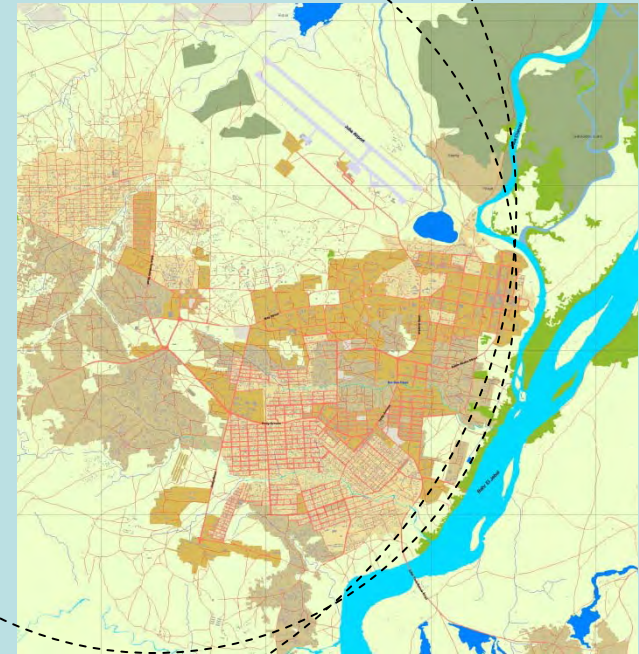
South Sudan



The problem: systematic demolition and urban sprawling



Juba, 2007

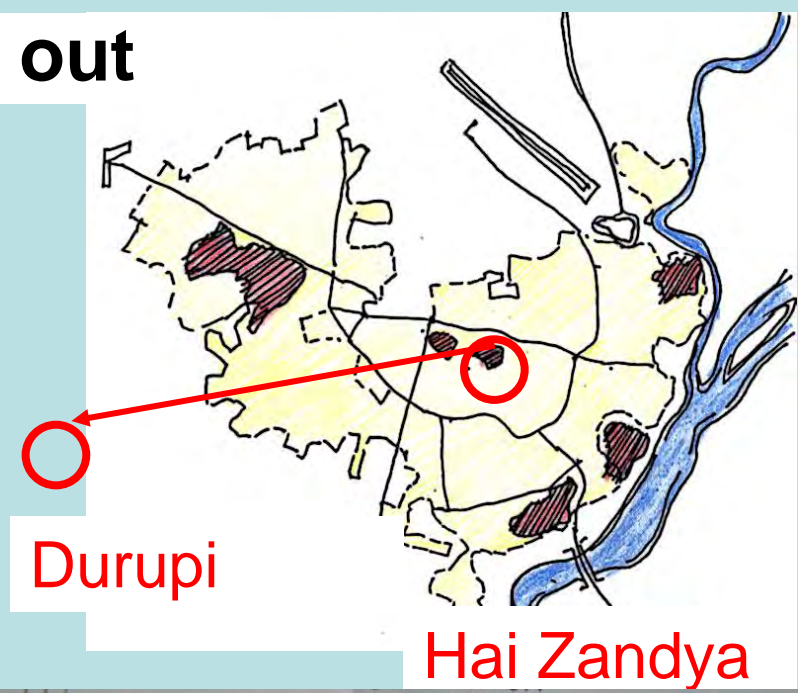
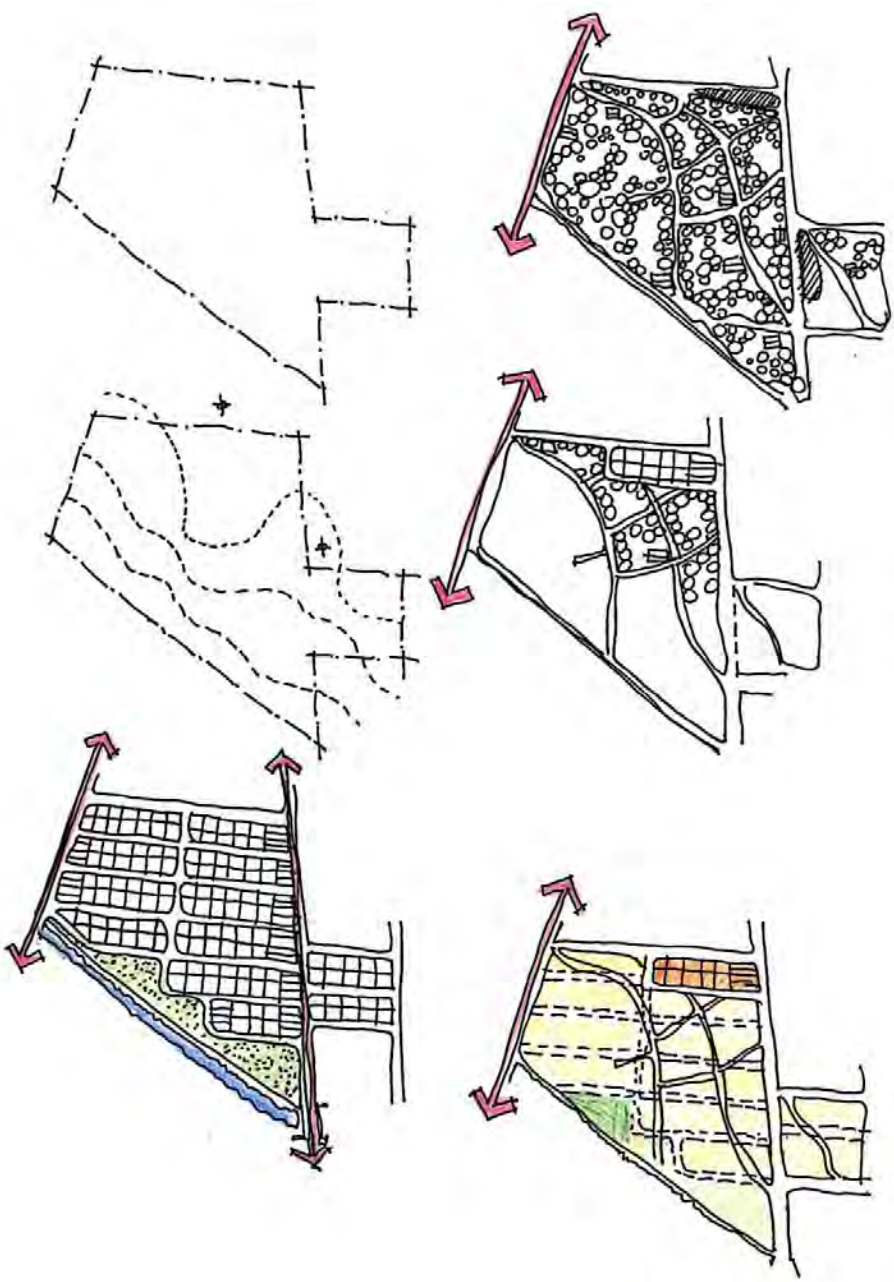


2. Background: UN Habitat role

- **2006.** Technical support to the Rapid Emergency Impact Project
- **2007/8.** UNDP State Support Program: mapping CBOs, community awareness material, slum upgrading and prevention, training and capacity building
- **2009.** Post-demolition. Demand for land regularization. Hai Zandya/Durupi model for resettlement in Juba. Support to Bor and Rumbek
- **2010.** Training in SSB (stabilized soil blocks) and construction community center (demo) in Juba.
- **2011.** Launch land conflict resolution project. Secondment to UNHCR shelter project



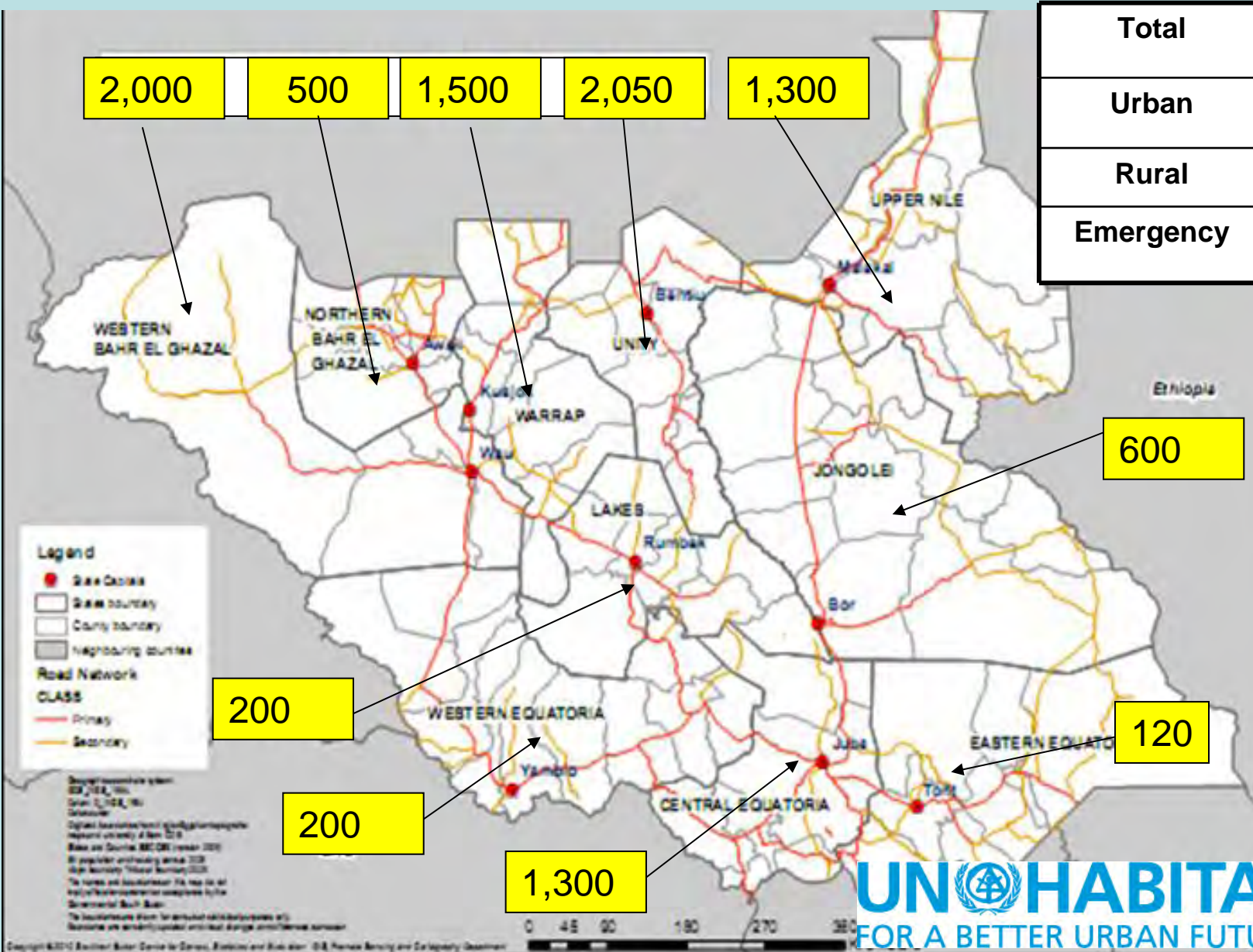
•Master planning and site lay out



4. Seconding UNHCR: Returnees reshaping South Sudan human geography



UNHCR shelter project: Where?



Total	9770
Urban	5821 (60%)
Rural	3450 (35%)
Emergency	500 (5%)

Second phase: Joint Programme UN-Habitat/UNHCR

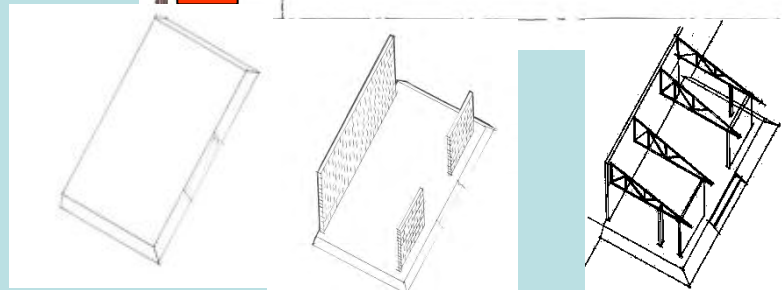
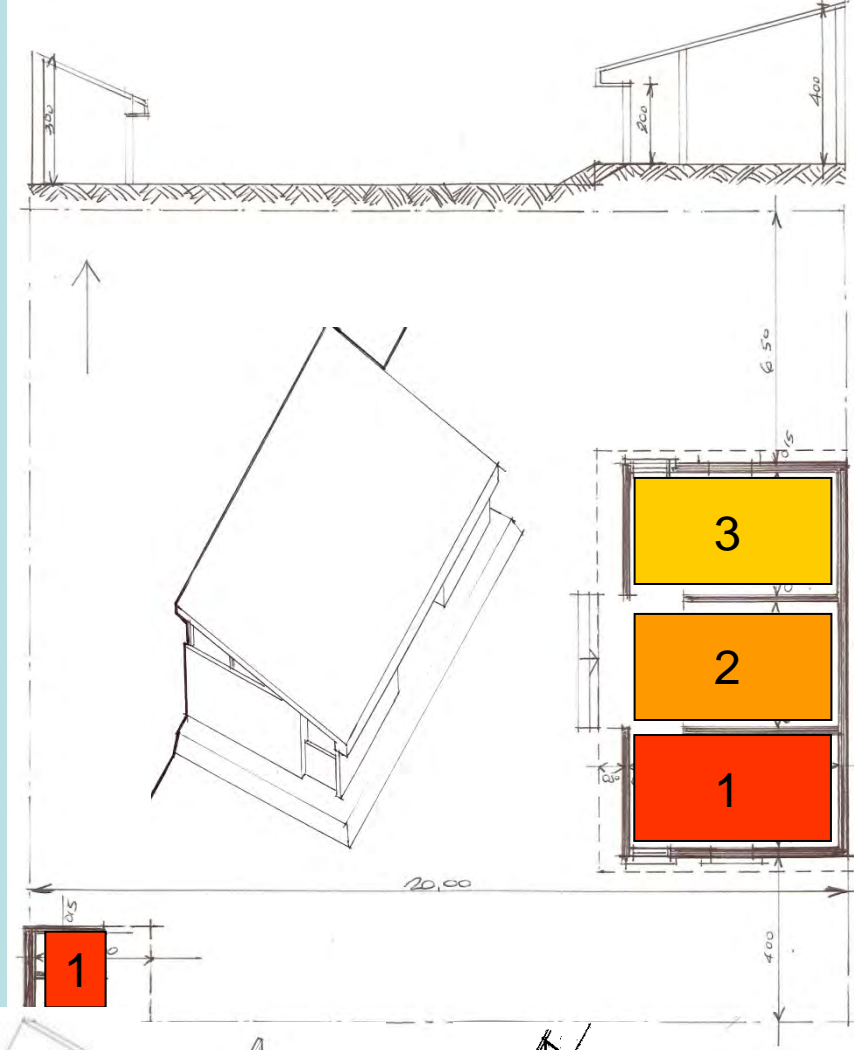
Phase 1: 19 m² – 1500 U\$

Phase 2: 34 m² – 3000 U\$

Phase 3: 49 m² – 4500 U\$

Average: 80 U\$/m²

Land, basic services and livelihoods



Land conflict management project

2M USD from START - Canada

- **Inter-sectorial coordination on land**
- **Dissemination/Outreach (especially through radio)**
- **Support to the South Sudan Land Commission**
- **Land disputes management capacity (state MoPI)**
- **Land administration (MoHPP, state MoPI)**

Follow-up funding is unclear

Perspectives for 2012

- **Urban reintegration of returnees (with UNHCR)**
- **Urban upgrading through watsan (with UNICEF)**
- **Urban management capacity building and urban policy**