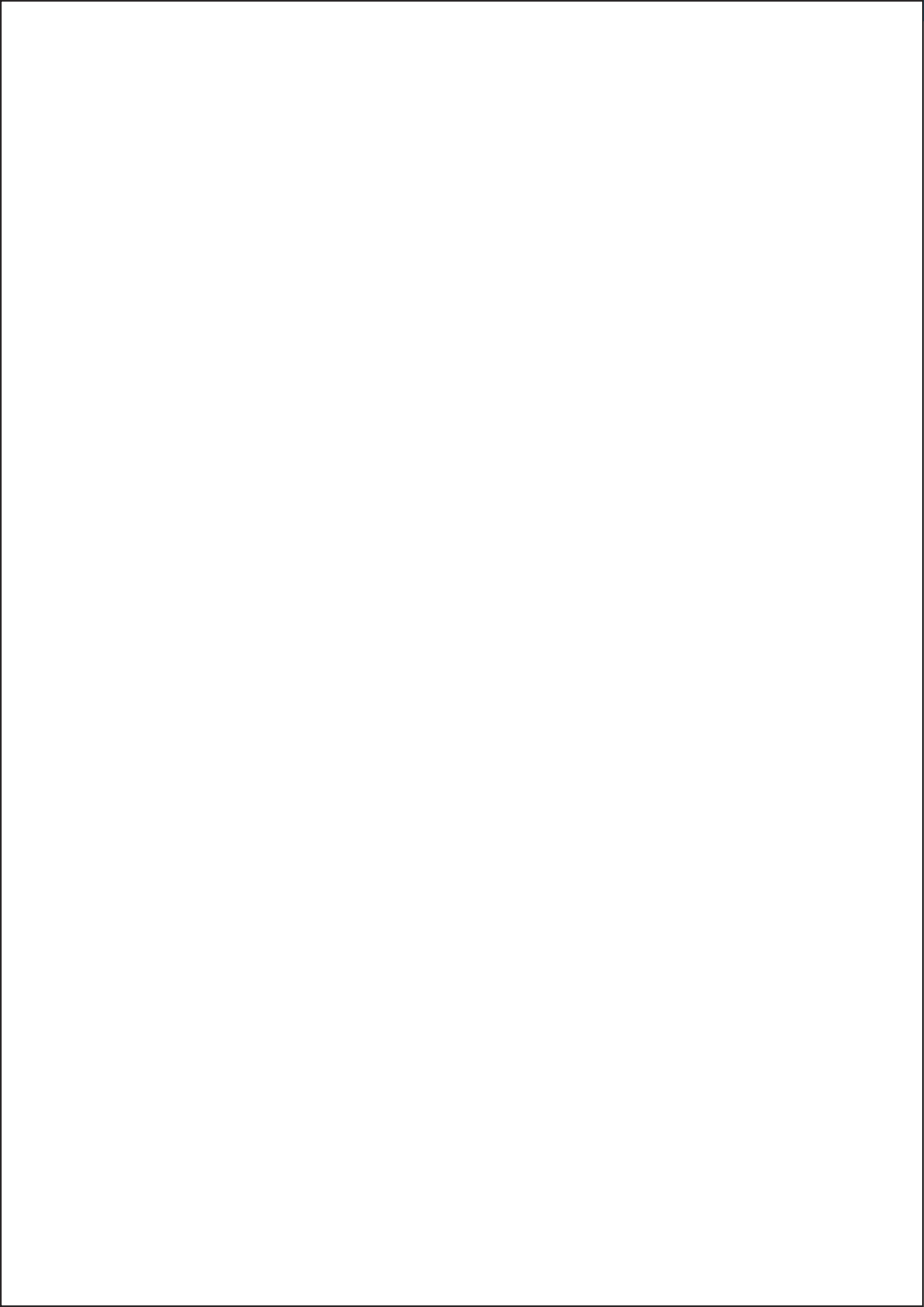
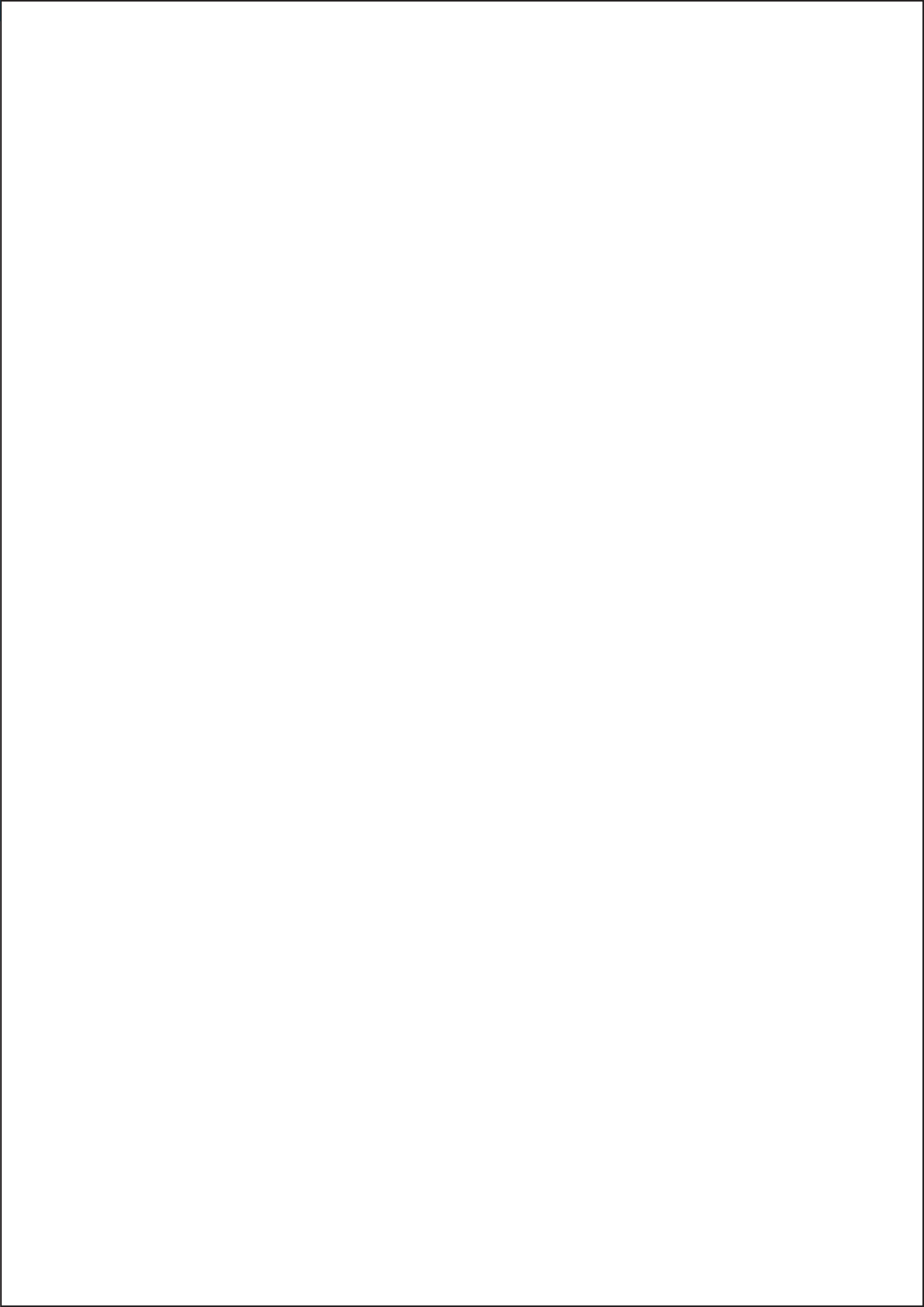


2019 Country Brief

Sudan








UN-Habitat envisions well-planned, well-governed, resilient and efficient cities and human settlements, with adequate housing, infrastructure, and universal access to employment and basic services. Its programmes and projects are designed to help policy-makers and local communities get to grips with human settlements and urban issues to achieve sustainable urban development to all. Applying its technical expertise, normative and operational work, UN-Habitat implements the New Urban Agenda and Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals, with a specific focus on SDG 11 – to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. As custodian agency, UN-Habitat plays a coordination role of monitoring and assessing the implementation of SDG 11 indicators.

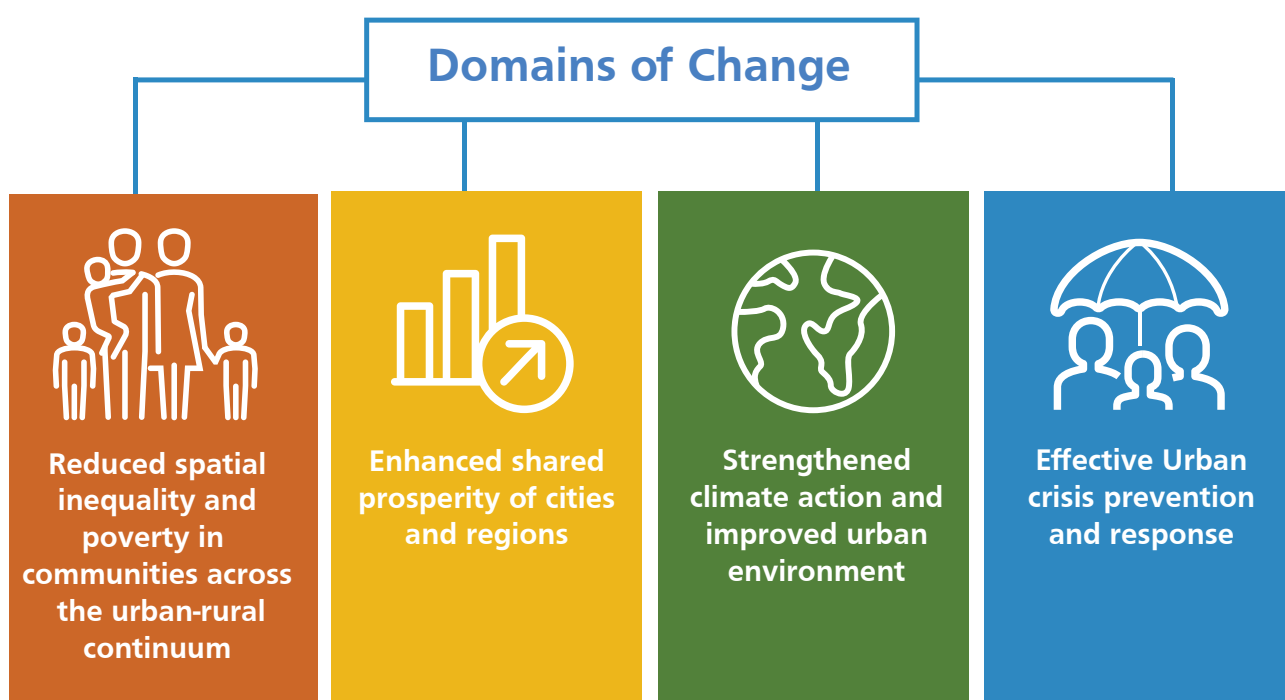
In 2018 UN-Habitat launched an ambitious reform agenda to make the Agency more ‘fit for purpose’. Its new Strategic Plan (2020-2023) reflects the new vision of the Agency and responds to emerging global priorities and is centered around four pillars; reduced spatial inequality and poverty; enhanced shared prosperity; strengthened climate action and improved urban environment; and effective urban crisis prevention and response.

UN-Habitat response spans four main drivers of change, namely policy and legislation, planning, governance and financing/implementation.



Women holding the land title © UN-Habitat

 In **Sudan**, a large influx of population from rural to urban areas has been obviously accelerated due to the complexity of the country’s political, social and environmental challenges and opportunities. Sudan also has a high percentage of informal settlements and developments that has also caused urban challenges. In the field of urban legislation, land and governance, the Government has been facing two key challenges. Firstly, a lack of National Urban Policy and its implementation strategy. Secondly, a strong desire of practical land resolution mechanism and land registration system.



Facts and Figures:

Population ⁽¹⁾



Urban population ⁽²⁾



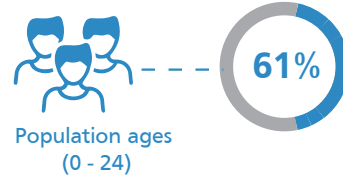
Population living in slums ⁽⁵⁾



Urbanisation rate ⁽³⁾



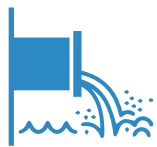
Youth and children ⁽⁴⁾



GDP ⁽⁶⁾



Percentage of inhabitants lacking access to **Basic services**⁽⁷⁾



People using at least basic sanitation services: **36.5%**
(urban: **60.1%**)



People using at least basic drinking water services: **60.3%**
(urban: **73.8%**)



Refugee population and IDPs

Number of **IDPs**⁽⁸⁾
1,864,200

Number of **refugees** and asylum seekers in Sudan⁽⁹⁾
1,109,986

¹ UN Population Division

² UN Population Division, 2018

³ World Bank, 2018

⁴ World Bank, 2018

⁵ World Bank, 2018

⁶ World Bank, 2018

⁷ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2017

⁸ UNHCR, 2018

⁹ UNHCR, 2019

Reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban-rural continuum

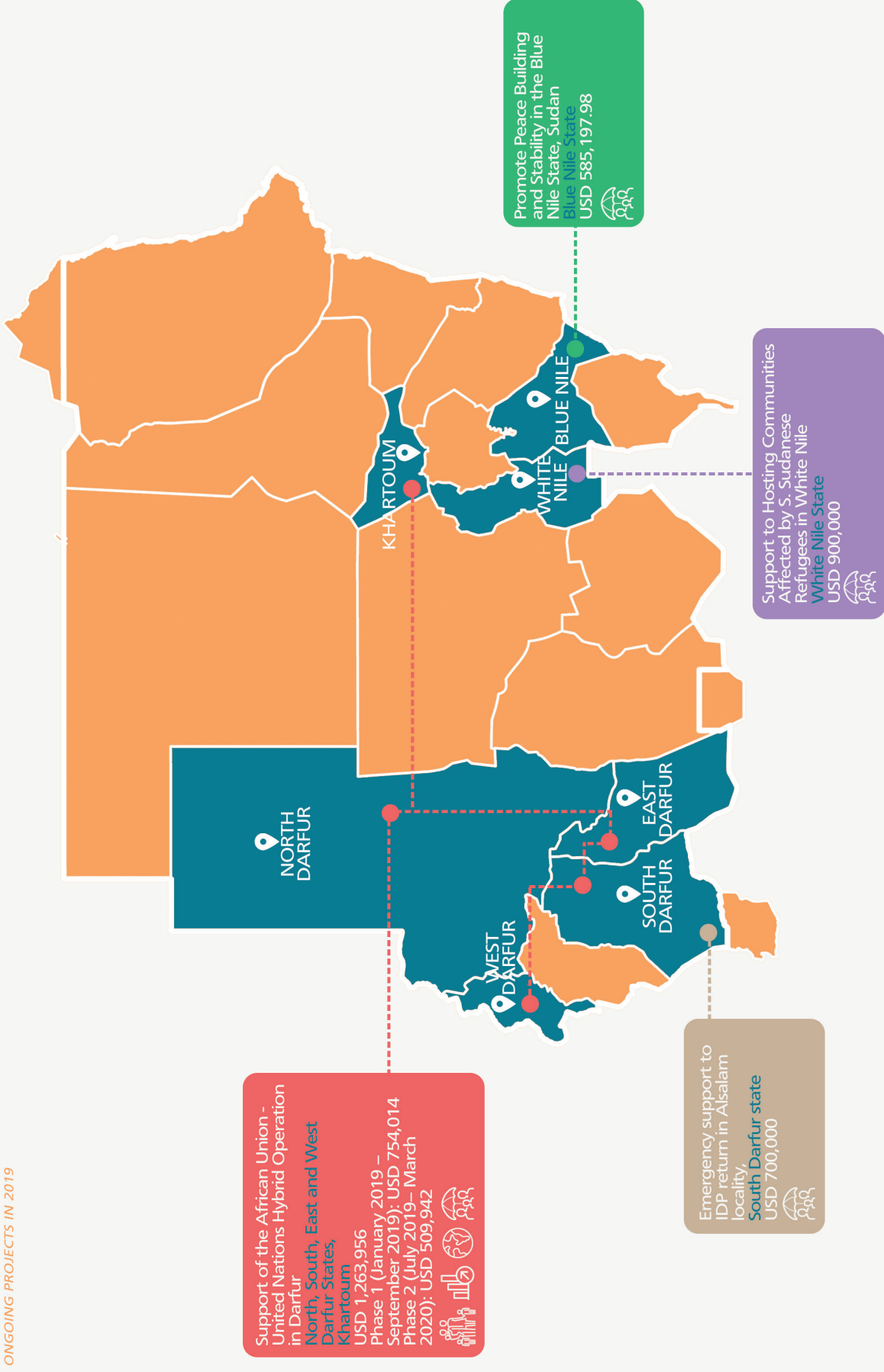
enhanced shared prosperity for cities and regions

strengthened climate action and improved urban environment

effective urban crises prevention and response

SUDAN

ONGOING PROJECTS IN 2019



◆ Cities with ongoing projects in 2019

UN-Habitat Projects in Sudan:

1 PROMOTE PEACE BUILDING AND STABILITY IN THE BLUE NILE STATE-SUDAN

2 SUPPORT TO HOSTING COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN WHITE NILE STATE, SUDAN

3 EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO IDP RETURN IN ALSALAM LOCALITY, SOUTH DARFUR STATE

4 JOINT STATE LIAISON FUNCTIONS IN SUPPORT OF AFRICAN UNION-UNITED NATIONS HYBRID OPERATIONS IN DARFUR

1 PROMOTE PEACE BUILDING AND STABILITY IN THE BLUE NILE STATE-SUDAN:

Blue Nile State is one of the States most affected by the prolonged conflict in Sudan. It suffers from a range of challenges related to people's displacement and rapid urbanisation, such as high rate of unemployment among youth, and high prevalence of insecurity. Settlements around the town face issues of tenure insecurity, increased demand for public services and demand for effective waste management strategies. Tenure insecurity forced IDPs to construct squatter rudimentary shelters

By 2019,

the project has benefitted

36,106 persons



from Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) and vulnerable families including war-affected children and women groups

and share the fragile urban public services (schools, water and health) with host communities, to absorb the increased demand for health and education services.

In order to provide a decent living environment for conflict-affected people, the project works to ensure access to, and use of secured, planned land parcels; increase the access to water and basic sanitation, education and health services; and improve self-reliance by access to socio-economic activities.

3,056 families



(17,724 people) were granted access to secured tenure and land title

36,106 people



were provided with better access to basic services

258 youth and women

received vocational training to enhance their self-reliance and livelihood opportunities



Reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban-rural continuum



enhanced shared prosperity for cities and regions



strengthened climate action and improved urban environment



effective urban crises prevention and response

Block 128 in Ad-Damazine locality, Blue Nile State has experienced a real transformation in provision of housing for the displaced and providing convenient urban environment, livelihoods and development opportunities. UN-Habitat has successfully conducted the survey, planning, demarcation and sub-division of land into plots for 3,056 families. 300 families among them are headed by women.

The land tenure was secured for 17,724 people through provision of the land plots with legal documents by the government of Sudan for free of charge. Based on the strategic urban development /structure plans from UN-Habitat's previous project, IDP resettlement plots were located next to the town centre.



"Before receiving the land registration document, the land was not authorised for us to stay. There were fights between the returned IDPs and host community." One of the IDPs, Asha Abdelgadir, Member of Women's Association says. "When I heard secured land plots will be provided with IDPs, I felt that our dignity and humanity is still protected."



Asha Abdelgadir holding land registration document © UN-Habitat

In order to provide a decent living environment for conflict-affected people, UN-Habitat provided basic needs such as a water station linked with 2000-m water line, water tanks for four public facilities, school and health facilities after the approval of the settlement plan by the State planning of committee.

UN-Habitat also provided socio-economic training for 258 youth and women to improve their self-reliance. One of the activities was the training on production of Stabilised Soil Blocks (SSBs). SSBs are environmental-friendly, durable, and cost-effective blocks with which the community can construct the houses and facilities in a sustainable manner. Gafar Abadallah, one of the trainees showed his appreciation saying:



"SSB training has provided me with a job and income as well as an opportunity to rebuild my house. Now I feel I am a useful person. I could give back to the community by building houses in my neighbourhood."

2 SUPPORT TO HOSTING COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN WHITE NILE STATE, SUDAN:

In White Nile State, UN-Habitat works to mitigate risk of conflicts; prevent wide spread of diseases; and achieve better access to livelihood and employment opportunities among South Sudanese refugees and the hosting communities.

The project, implemented from April 2018 to December 2019, has upgraded the structure and basic infrastructure for two town markets, including water and sewage facilities, security lighting and roads' access in Aljabalain.

To date, 9,500 people are benefitting from the upgraded markets, and around 15,000 can access the new roads.

2 units of public latrines were developed,

100 concrete slabs were distributed and improved for household latrines, with separate units for women and girls



Trained youth engaged in construction work with SSB blocks © UN-Habitat

200 youths and women were trained on producing environmentally-friendly Stabilised Soil Blocks (SSB), self-help constructions and rehabilitations.



100 trained youth and women were engaged as labors in construction of the market

Technicians trained by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) vocational training center in White Nile State were engaged in upgrading the market places in Aljabalain.

3 EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO IDP RETURN IN ALSALAM LOCALITY, SOUTH DARFUR STATE:

The project, which started in early 2019, aims to achieve sustainable peace and community stability through the emergency support of the peaceful IDP returns to Dagariss village in Alsalam Locality.

Benefitting 17,100 persons (3,000 households) including 11,400 IDPs (2,000 households), the project is currently working to: Develop Guiding Principle of IDP returns for Dagariss village; train youth and women on producing environmentally-friendly Stabilised Soil Block (SSB) to support self-help constructions; and construct water service, a primary school and a health facility.

Further, 10 cells of pit latrines will be constructed and basic services as well as public facilities will be improved for the target community.

Reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban-rural continuum

enhanced shared prosperity for cities and regions

strengthened climate action and improved urban environment

effective urban crises prevention and response

4 JOINT STATE LIAISON FUNCTIONS IN SUPPORT OF AFRICAN UNION-UNITED NATIONS HYBRID OPERATIONS IN DARFUR

The project implements programmatic activities in support of UNAMID's mandate and transition in Sudan, empowering community-based entities as they become part of the reconciliation process with the aim of attaining sustainable peace in East, North, South, and West Darfur.

Within this project, UN-Habitat supports land management and land rights for IDP return through coordination and dialogues with partners, identification of lands, and capacity building of State Ministry.

UN-Habitat has effectively re-established the criminal justice chain throughout Darfur by enhancing the capacity of legal institutions to combat impunity, mediate community conflicts and improve access to justice.

240 rural courts judges in the **4** Darfur States were trained on mediation and adjudication of inter-communal disputes, including those related to land



6 rural courts were constructed



200 staff of State Ministry (physical planning and public utilities/survey department) were trained to produce land title documents.

5 State level Darfur Land Workshops were organised



Gobi rural court in West Darfur © UN-Habitat



Social Inclusion and Cross - cutting issues:

UN-Habitat Sudan mainstreams:

Social inclusion, (encompassing human rights; gender; children, youth and older persons; and disability); and **crosscutting issues** (resilience and safety), outlined by the Strategic Plan (2020-2023) in all its projects to ensure that all UN-Habitat work is targeting those furthest behind and promoting socially and environmentally sustainable cities.

in the **4** Darfur States, Land conflict management mechanisms were established to support mediation and resolution of land disputes



As one of the socio-economic activities under the project **“Promoting Peace Building and Stability in The Blue Nile State”** UN-Habitat introduced the environmental-friendly, durable, and cost-effective Stabilised Soil Blocks (SSBs) technology to the community. 258 youth and women participated in the training sessions on production of SSBs. Before SSBs were introduced, most of the houses were built with local materials which cannot endure harsh weather conditions.



“I was afraid my house cannot protect my family when the weather is bad. Now that I have attended the training, I would like to rebuild my house with SSBs.” Says Mohamed Issa Ibrahim one of the training participants and a resident in Ad-Damazine.

Before fleeing to Ad-Damazine locality, Mohamed worked in agriculture with enough income to support his family. However, the conflict destroyed most lands and services at his home village forcing him to move.

within the project, UN-Habitat has provided not only a one-time training, but also machines for production of SSB to support the community in Ad-Damazine to sustain the construction of housing and public facilities. Mohamed says the technology of SSBs will enable the poor and vulnerable families to improve their social and economic conditions.



SSB Production_Blue Nile © UN-Habitat



“With SSBs, we can rebuild our community with our own hands.”

Outlook:

UN-Habitat Sudan will continuously support the sustainable return of IDPs in Darfur and other States through securing the land tenure, providing the basic services and self-reliance activities. Furthermore, in the coming two years UN-Habitat together with other five UN agencies will engage in supporting peace building initiative for Darfur.

The work of UN-Habitat in Sudan has been made possible by the contribution of our donors:



¹ <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/ud/id833/>

² <https://www.mofa.go.jp/>

³ <https://unamid.unmissions.org/>

Country Profile Sudan

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