

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



**HIGH-LEVEL SYMPOSIUM ON SUSTAINABLE CITIES: CONNECTING
PEOPLE, ENVIRONMENT AND TECHNOLOGY, CO-CONVENED BY THE
UNITED NATIONS AND TOYOTA CITY**

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Tackling Squatter Settlements in Sudanese Cities (SSISC)

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Sudan location and Profile

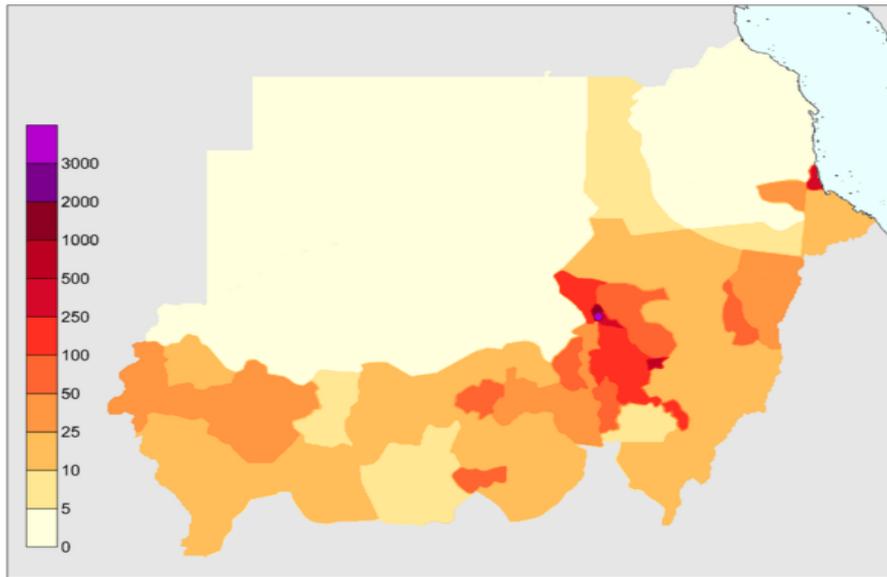


- Historically the Nile valley was the cradle of the early Sudanic Civilization it has been for along time an attractive area for the people in the neighborhoods due to rich natural resources, diverse climatic conditions and easy routes.
- So it received a successful immigrations in different stages of its history and it became a multi- ethnic country.

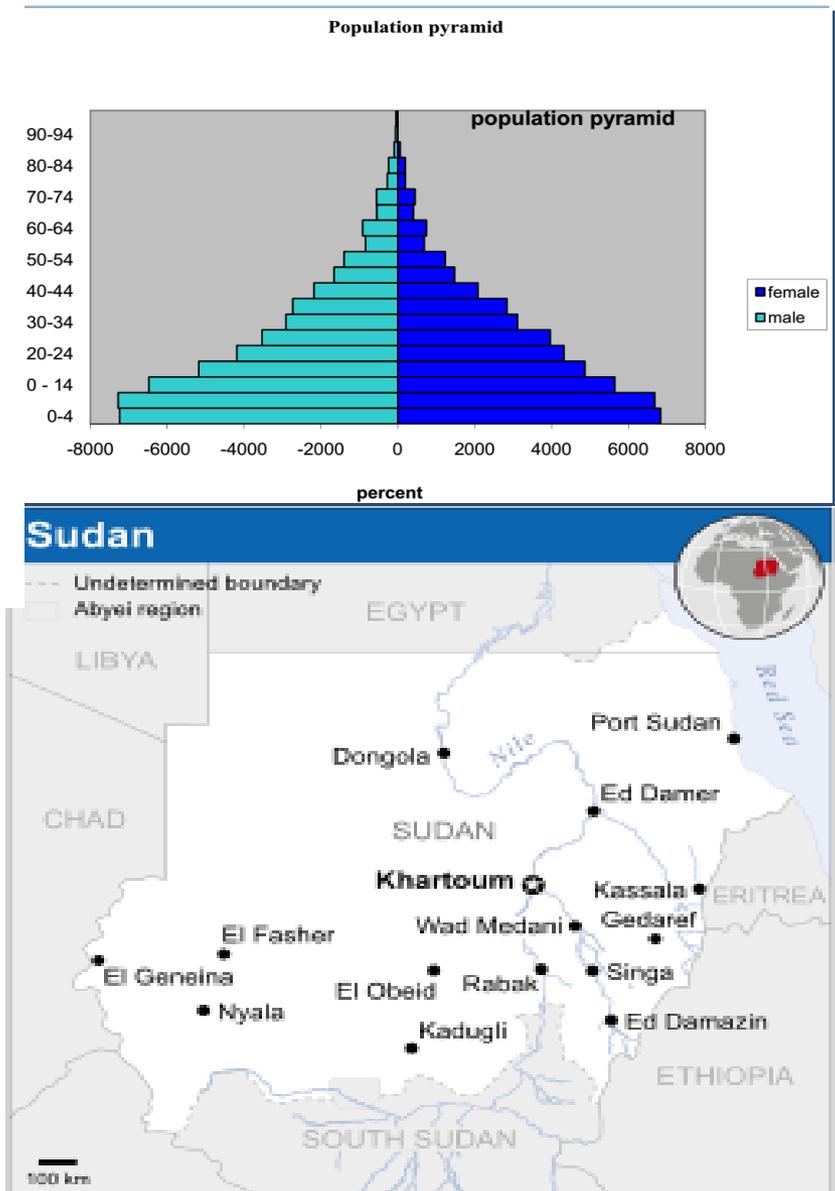


Area :760.000 square miles.
Population : 30.9 million according to 2008 census.
Annual Growth Rate : 2.8 %.
Urban population : 29.8 %.

Population and Settlement Distribution



- Most of the settlements and cities in Sudan were grown up and developed around a military bases , administrative centers or market areas.
- The River Nile is the main natural feature crossing the country south to north where most of the human settlements were concentrated .



Squatter Settlement What?



Local Concept

- In Sudan we define SS as:
- (Acquisition and construction of land , within the city boundaries for the purpose of housing in contradiction to Urban Planning and Land laws and building regulations.)

- A squatter settlement can be defined generally as a residential area which has developed without authorization to the land or permission to build.
- Essentially there are three interrelated factors that helps understanding squatter settlement: the **Physical**, the **Social** and the **legal** factor.



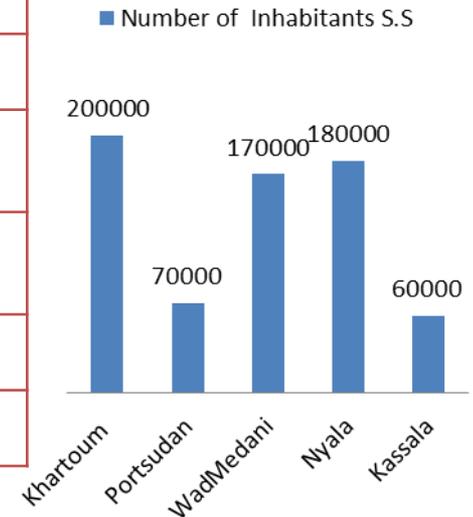
SSISC When and How Much?

- It was phenomenon since early 20th century in the cities but with different magnitude ,typology and pattern.
- The first squatter settlement had started in 1927 , and was build in Khartoum North by rural migrants.

Squatters in some main cities

city	Number of Squatters	Percentage of Squatters
Khartoum	200,000	60%
Port Sudan	70,000	45%
Wadmedni	170,000	55%
Nyala	180,000	60%
Kassala	60,000	40%

Number of squatters in 1990



- 1961 witnessed the highest rates of migrants towards big cities in Sudan ,since then urban sprawls took place in most of main cities and housing demands increased especially in the capital Khartoum.

S.S Why?

1) Migration:

- Rural –urban migration.
- Immigration from neighboring countries.

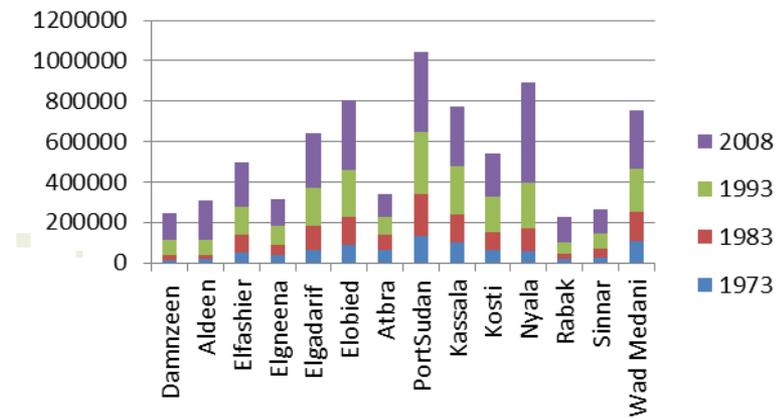
2) Displacement:

Its due to :

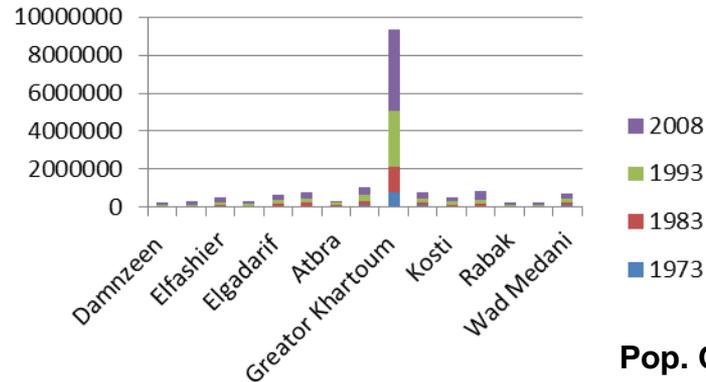
- internal armed conflicts.
- Natural Disasters (Drought and desertification).

3) Weakness of Housing Authorities :

- Failed to fulfill their obligations toward adequate urban housing needs .



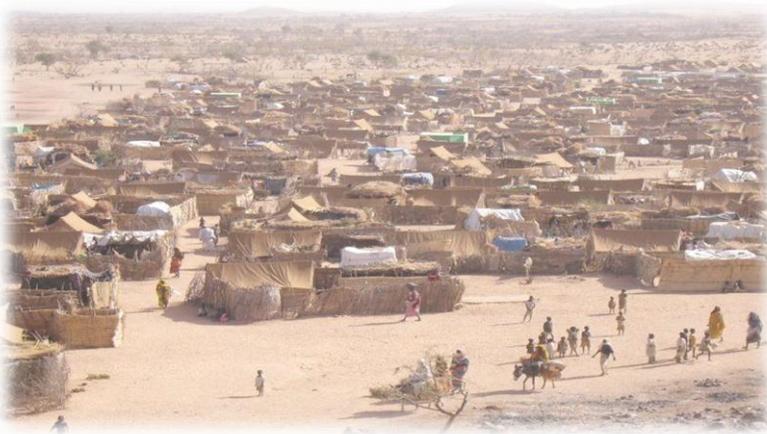
Pop, in main cities according to last censuses



Pop. Of Khartoum in compare to the other cities

The rapid rates of urbanization (4.3 per annum).

Magnitude of S.S



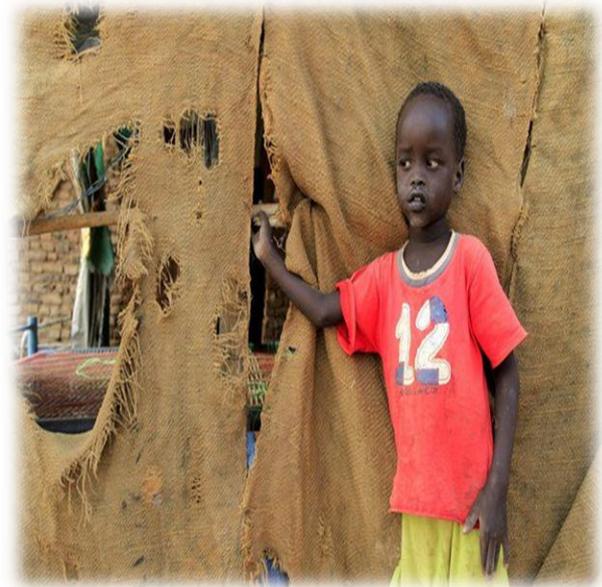
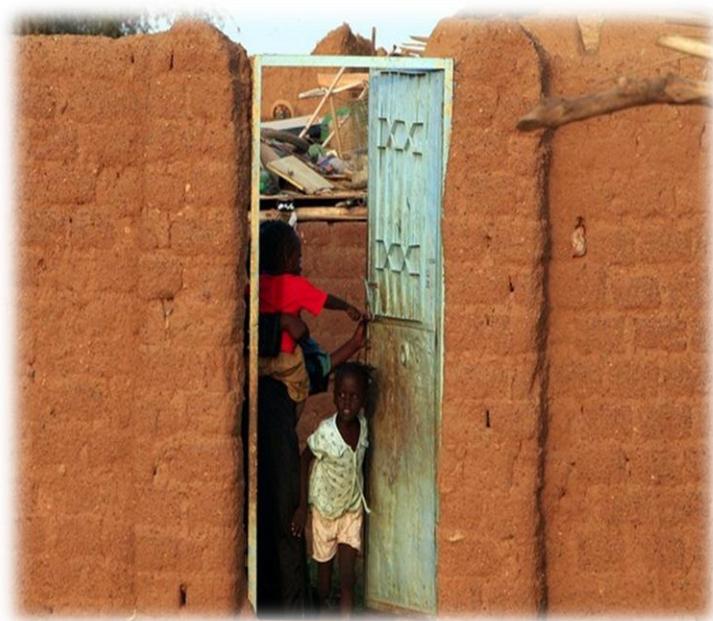
- The population of the SSISC are about 50,000 people in 1960 and jumped to 600,000 in 1985, which means that they multiplied 12 times within two decades.
- In the late eighties of the last century, the size of the squatter reached two-thirds of Khartoum while the equivalent of more than 30% in most of the main cities are also squatted.

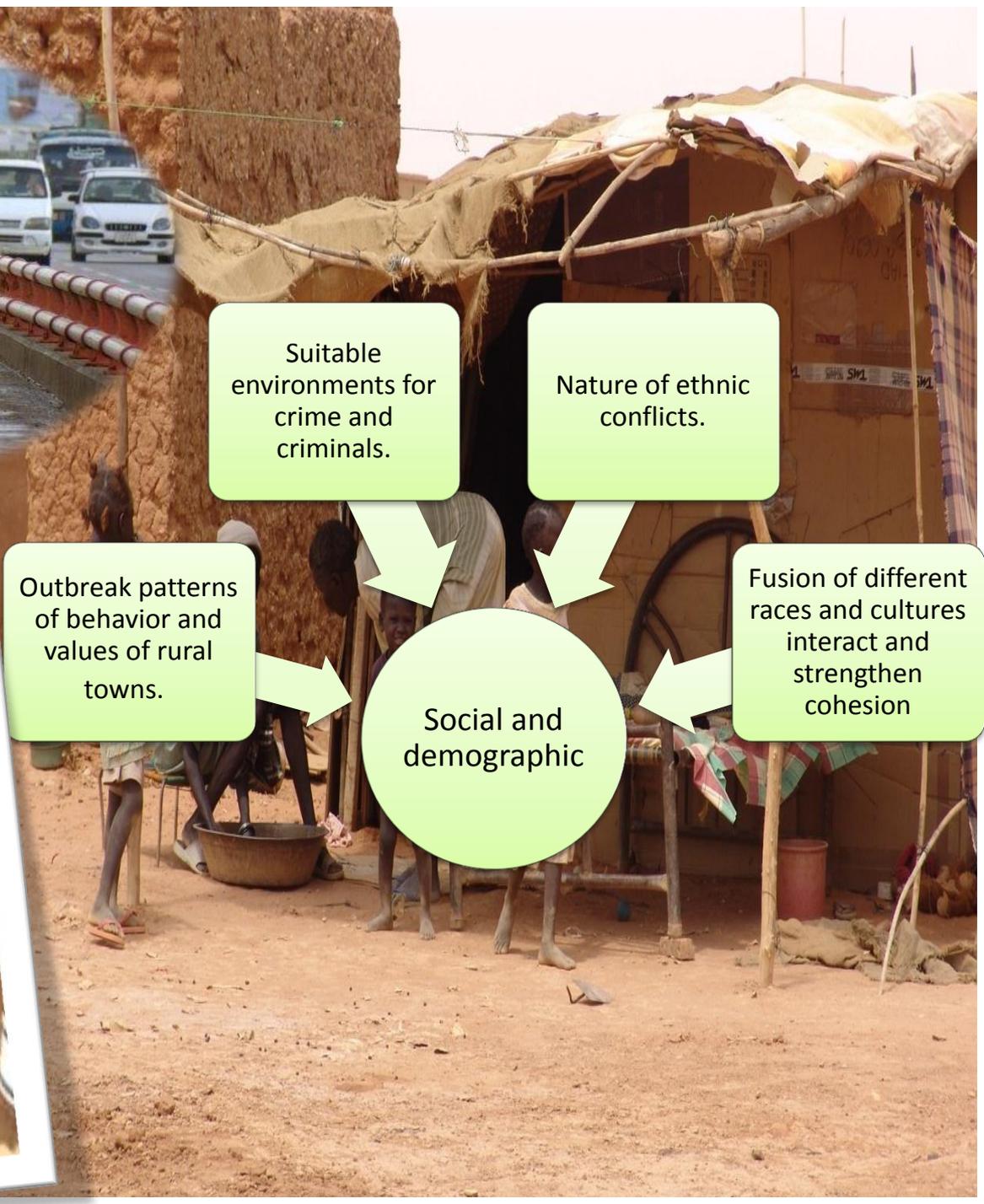
Table 5. Classification of Residential Area (%) 1989

Class	Khartoum	Omdurman	Khart. North	Total
1st. & 2nd	4	1.8	0.2	6
Third	17	12	11	40
Newly planned	2	1	7	10
Squatter	10	18	16	44
Total	33	32.8	34.2	100



consequences of SSISC





Suitable environments for crime and criminals.

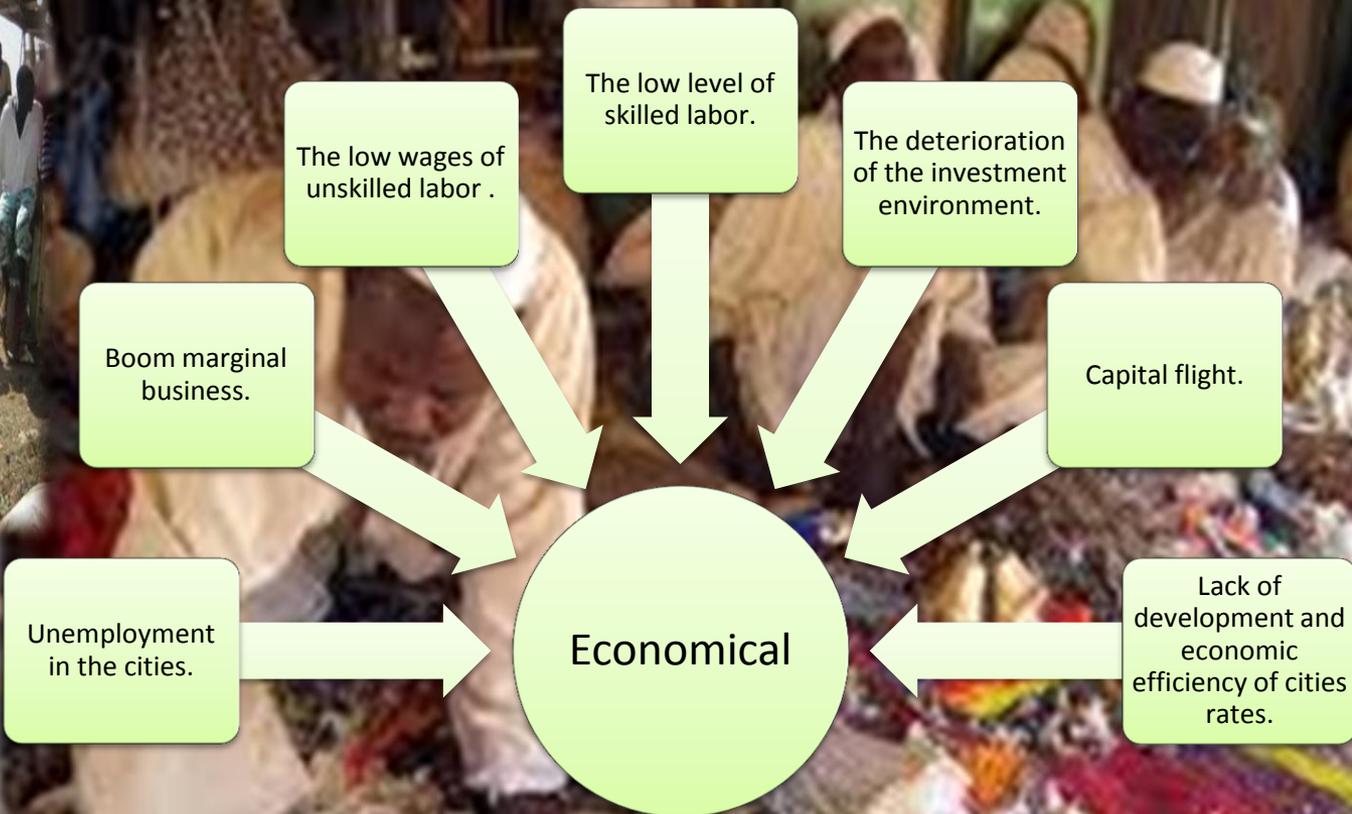
Nature of ethnic conflicts.

Outbreak patterns of behavior and values of rural towns.

Fusion of different races and cultures interact and strengthen cohesion

Social and demographic





The low wages of unskilled labor .

The low level of skilled labor.

The deterioration of the investment environment.

Capital flight.

Lack of development and economic efficiency of cities rates.

Unemployment in the cities.

Boom marginal business.

Economical

Addressing Squatter Settlement Plans in Sudan

Short-term plans

- Upgrade and development of residential environment of the SS.
- Activating laws and legislation of possession of land, and creation of specialized courts.
- provision of housing schemes for the different segments of the community.
- Create bodies for monitoring and control of illegal encroachment on the cities land uses.
- Raise the awareness about squatting through the media,

Medium-term plans

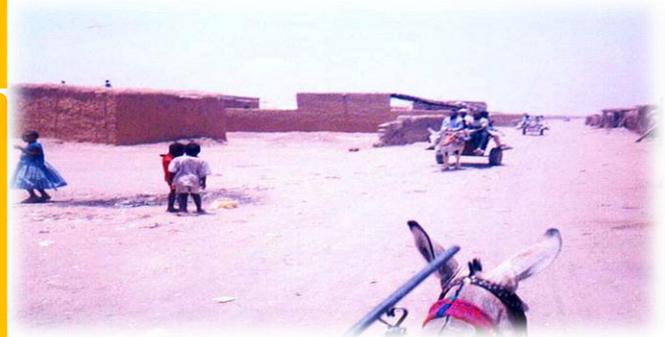
- The preparation of structural urban and regional planning.
- Address the causes of natural disasters and secretions.
- Address the causes and secretions conflicts and war.

Long-term plans(strategy)

- National and urban Development Strategy for the development of Sudan to achieve balance d development between the states of Sudan and between urban and rural areas so as to limit migration..

Future Programs

- The formulation of the Strategy of Sustainable Urban Development in Sudan in collaboration with (UNHABITAT) and local stakeholders. The strategy will be implemented in co-operation with the partner and relevant authorities.
- The main objectives of the strategy is awareness raising and capacity building to the national and state governments and local authorities as well as enabling the private sector and civil society organization to participate in promoting human settlements and improve quality of live to the citizens.
- The National Council for Physical Development also has adopted a resolution to share the Participatory Slum Upgrading Program (PSUP) in Africa in co ordination with (UNHABITAT). The program is funded by the European Union.

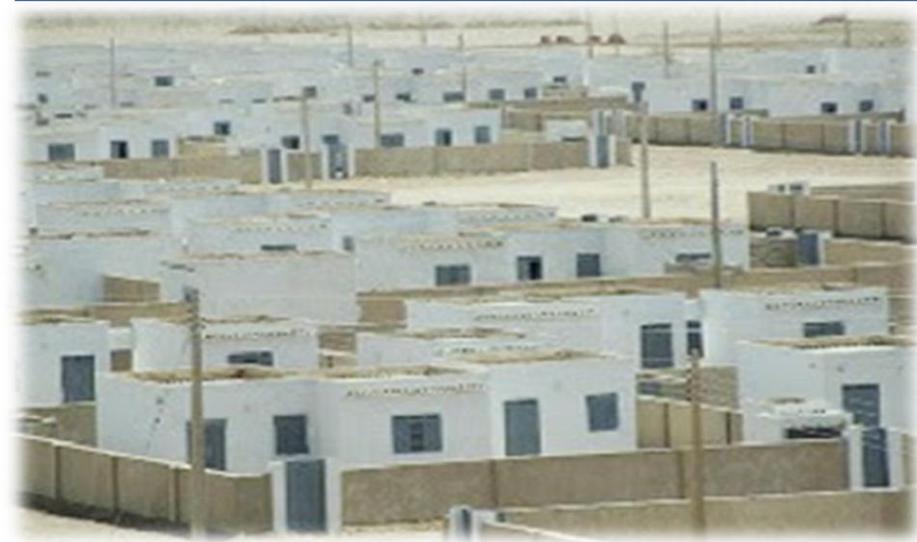


Water point and vendors in Mayo

- **To eliminate and get rid of the Squatter settlements the National Government launched the National Fund for Housing schemes to enable the low income citizens to obtain adequate housing.**



Khartoum State Addressing S.S.



Khartoum State Profile

Area: 1% of Sudan area.

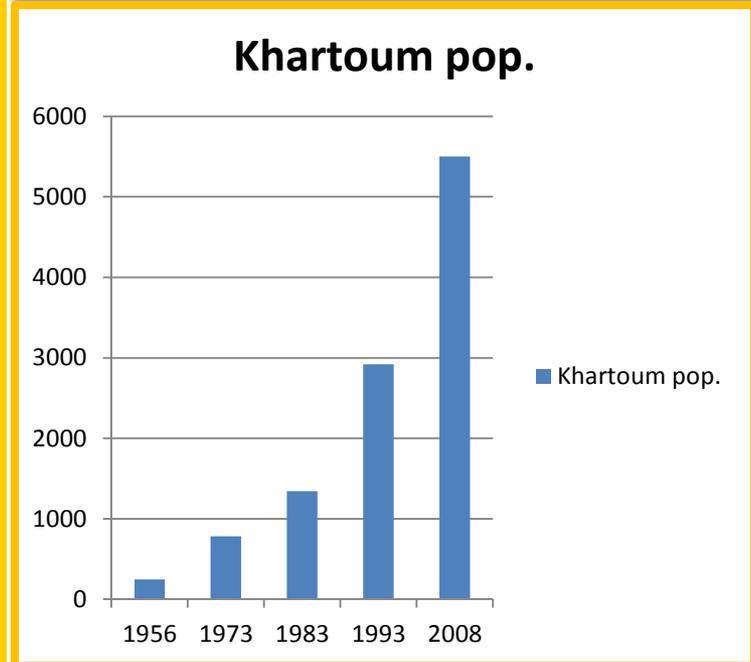
Pop.: 20% from total and 80% of urban

Pop. Growth Rate:
4.3%



Khartoum state

- ❑ Is the capital of Sudan, located at the junction of the White Nile and the Blue Nile and then made up the Nile River. It compose of Khartoum ,Omdurman and Khartoum North.
- ❑ Because of the concentration of investments and services it becomes a magnet centre for people from all over Sudan.
- ❑ The population of Khartoum during the last five decades has been doubled up almost every ten years.
- ❑ Housing plans failed In addressing the slums and became equivalent to about two-thirds the size of the city's housing.



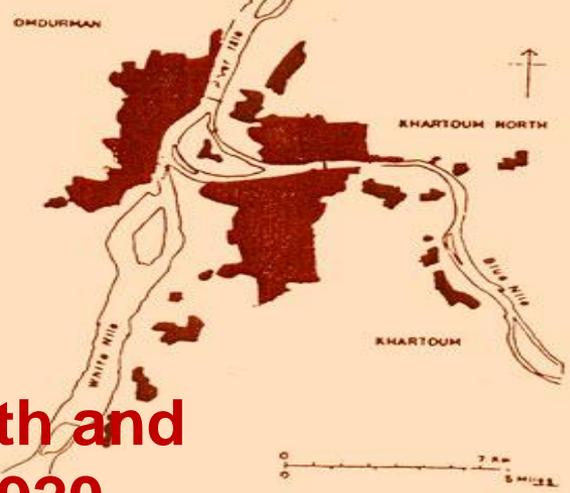
Khartoum State in 1920



1920

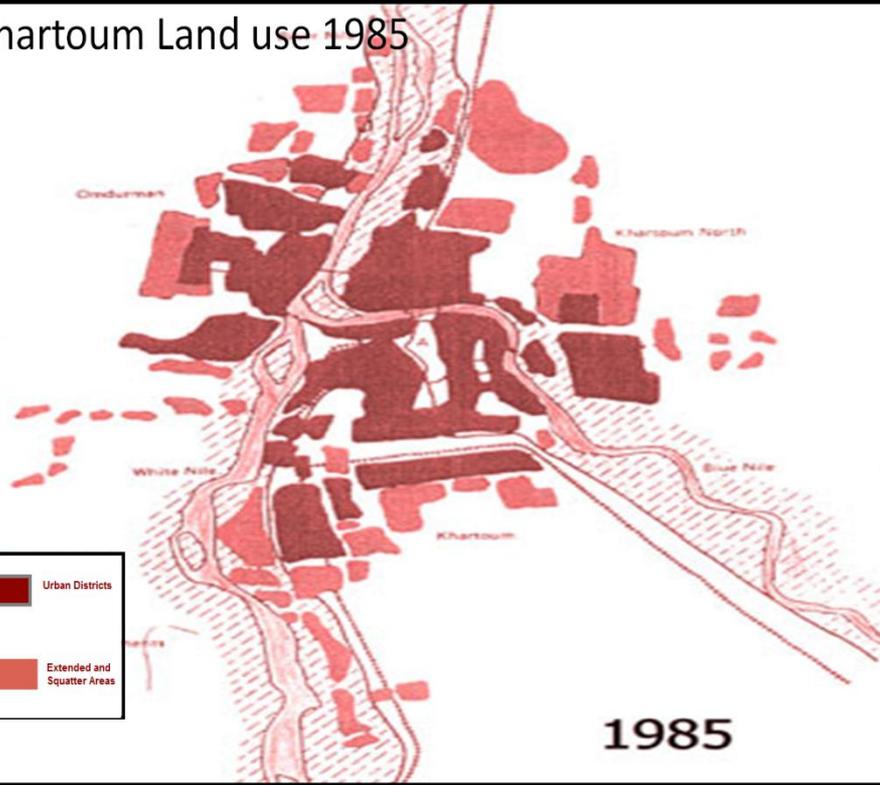
Khartoum State Growth and Developing since 1920

• Khartoum State in 1955



1955

Khartoum Land use 1985



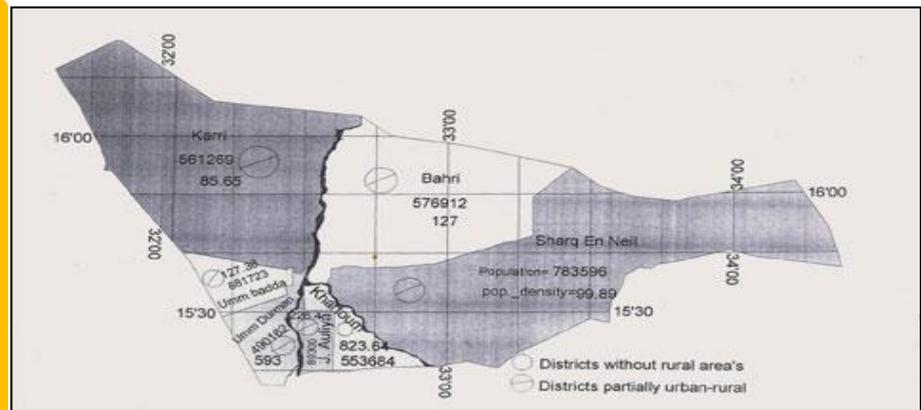
1985

Squatter Settlement Growth in 2000



2000

- By 1990 Greater Khartoum included about 83 squatter settlements which accommodate as high as 60% of its population .
- Since then the state authorities take strong measures to tackle S.S.



Classification of SS in Khartoum State

- Old condensed squatter areas.
- Displaced people areas.
- Extensions of villages adjacent to the city boundaries.
- Fifth class areas.
- Luxurious or high standard and planned by squatters areas.

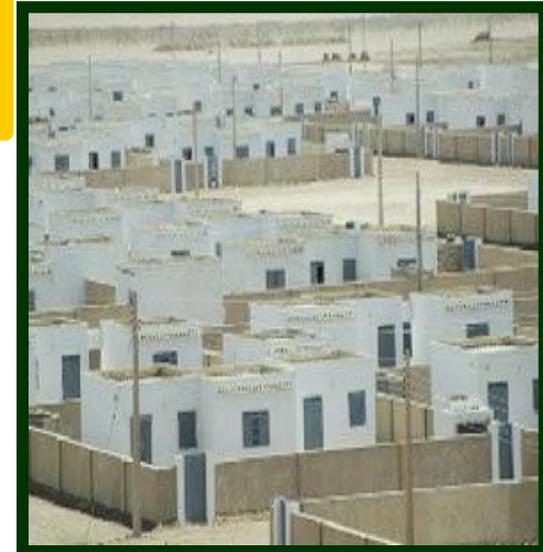


Treatment Approaches In Khartoum State

- Identifying SS. dwellers who have families and don't have alternative houses.
- Re-planning the area by planning roads ,area for schools ,health centers ,open public spaces ,ect.
- Planning the remaining areas into housing plots to be allotted to deserving households at low subsidized prices.
- Water supply and electricity lines ,and communal services are provided in collaboration with local community.
- Squatter who were living in areas deemed to be hazardous were relocated to new areas .
- The provision of new housing schemes.

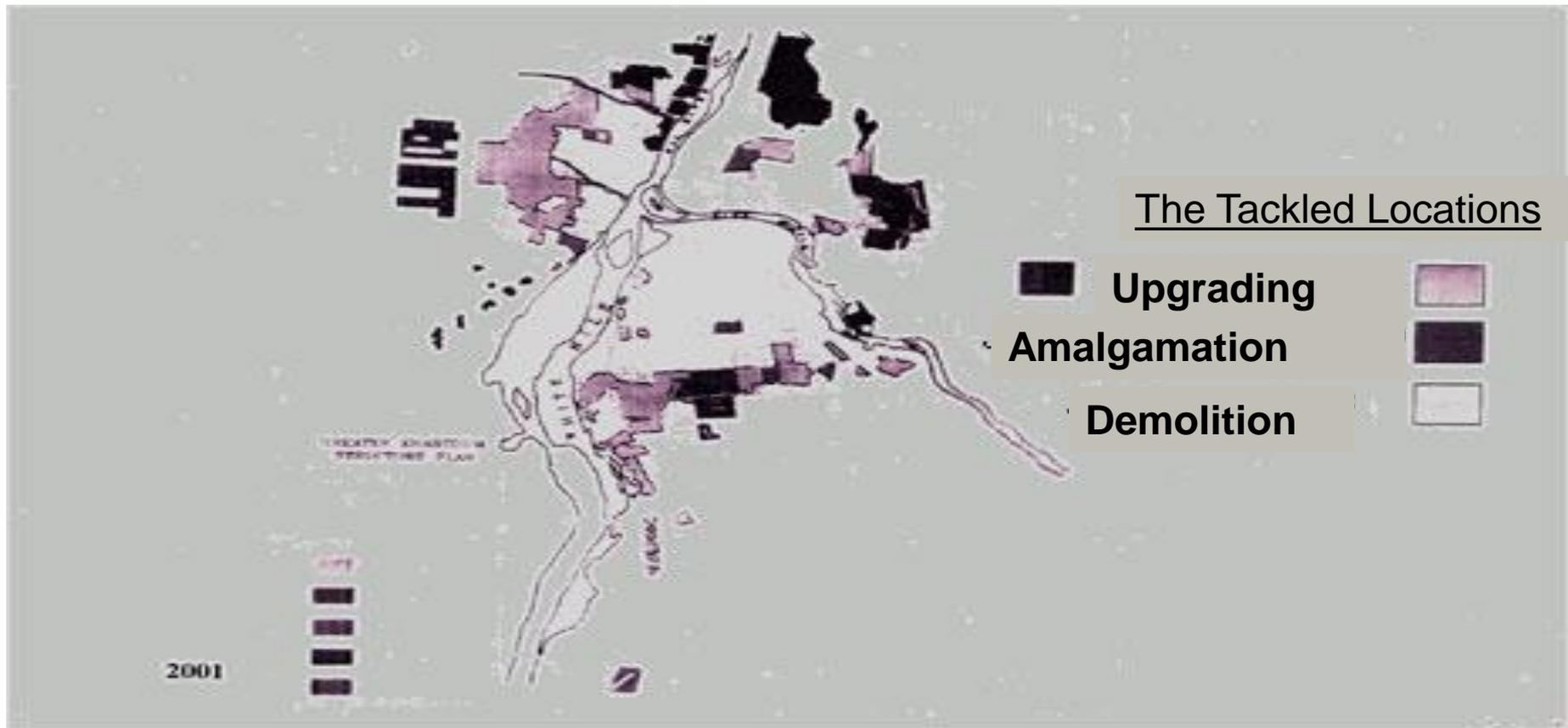


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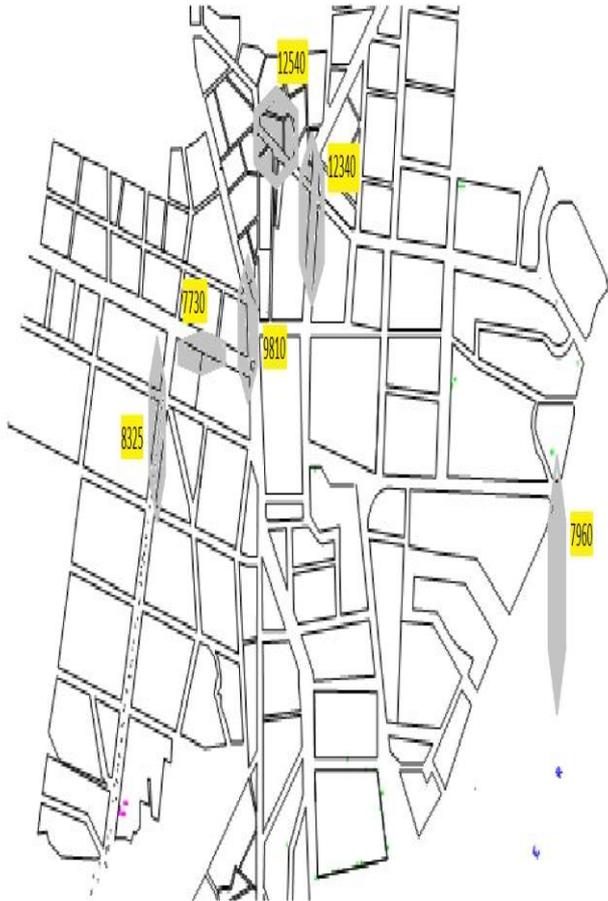




State Plan in **Addressing** S.S.

- **Identify and control the squatters in Greater Khartoum.**
- **Amalgamation of the rural villages around Khartoum to the urban fabric of the city.**
- **Develop a comprehensive structural plan for Khartoum state land -use.**

The Development of Executive Squatter Administrations



Field Committees.
(1980-1985)

Executive
Authorities
(1985-
2004)

Organizing
Villages
Administration
(1985-2004)

Urban Development
Department.
(2004-now)

Results of Lands and Houses Provision in Khartoum State

	Omdurman	Khartoum	Khartoum North	Total
The provision of land by (site and services policy) (1990-2005)	21.205	35.806	27.702	94.711
Land granted by merging adjacent villages to the urban boundaries. (1985-2004)	42.932	58.748	59.223	160.903
Houses granted by the Housing Fund State Department (2001-2012)				180.000
Total Result				435.614

Conclusion

- The implementation of the Squatter tackling strategy has reduced the phenomenon in the capital to less than 20%. Most of the cities witnessed the same reduction in the situation where the government established the state Housing Funds Departments to build a reasonable quantities of houses to the citizens.

State	No. of Units
Red Sea	436
South Darfur	804
White Nile	900
Elgazira	1300
Elgadarif	225
Alshamalia	134
North Kordofan	100
Kassala	650
Total	3549

Recommendations

- Addressing the issues of drought and desertification.
- Treatment of the armed conflict through rehabilitation of the affected areas.
- provision of services to the rural areas .
- Preparation of structural and land-use plans for the national ,state and local levels to resolve and insure balanced and sustainable development between the states and between rural and urban areas.
- Alleviation of **economic, financial and technical sanctions** imposed by the international community on Sudan.

Greetings from Sudan



Thank You