Strategic Urban Planning in Khartoum: Ways forward to sustainable and pro-poor urban development in Sudan

General information
- Capital of (The State and The Central Government of country).
- Permeability from all directions.
- Surrounded by 7 States.

A structural-oriented plans that came to Khartoum State
- Structural Map - Oriented FOR Urban growth - 1912
- Structural Map - Oriented FOR Urban growth - 1958
- Structural Map - Oriented FOR Urban growth - 1976
- Structural Map - Oriented FOR Urban growth - 1991

Can we call them Urban Strategies?
Urban profile integration (squatters & IDPs)
Evaluation

- Khartoum, one of the most African capitals, which acquired efforts of planners.
- Four structural urban plans alternated in Khartoum in the Previous 90 years.
- The Progress of urban development is not consequent to the effort.

Reasons :-
1. Concentration in urban level of Planning and Plan Making Stages.
3. Indistinctness on Sustainable Development Strategy visions
4. Weakness of implementation (Staff, Knowledge transfer).
5. Lack of M&E.
6. Complexity of the laws, regulations and organizational structures.

The 2017-2030 Strategy
The main challenges

- Poverty and un-employment, urban population growth: IDP, migration
- Lack of basic services
- Food security and the hosting of the National Capital.
- Social security challenge: Drugs, Terrorism....etc

Plan challenges: issues and opportunities

The challenges:
- High Rate of Growth.
- Services Degradation.
- Limitation in Resource Usages.
- Life Quality deterioration.

Opportunities
Characterized by a very Strong Element:
- Three Rivers.
- Central Junction.
- 6 Water Fronts of (400 KM).
- Resource Varieties.

Main pillars of 2017-2030

- Human security Vs human rights
- Public satisfaction
- Consideration for the sustainability and the future generations' rights for development and resources
- Sustainable and justice development between different localities, and between the Urban and Rural Khartoum
- Ensure the social, health, economical, environmental, and technical security.
- Good governance and improvement in legal framework.

Khartoum strategy 2017-2030, Preparation?

- Public consultation
- Scientific outputs
- Involvement of the Universities (104 papers)
- 5 main sectors: Social, Economical, Political, Security, and Technology,
- + special areas of interests:
  - Poverty reduction Strategy,
  - Drugs strategy,
  - Illegal migration Strategy,
  - PPP strategy, International cooperation strategy

Hierarchy of the Strategic plan

Goals:
- ensure Good Governance on the local level, ensure the sustainable development on the local level, developing and empowering the society, increase the efficiency of the agricultural production and ensure the food security.
- Objectives: Building Capacity on GG., strengthening and protecting the environment, (increase the income of the poor groups, social empowerment of the rural areas), build and operate an integrated sustainable information system for agricultural production,
- Projects

Urban development strategy (land governance)
will it help to end poverty? and How?

To ensure an affordable and equitable shelter
- Re-planning villages, and upgrading informal settlement.

Ensure the use of land according to the Khartoum Urban Development strategy.
- Achieve the use of land according to the urban strategy.
- Improve and sustain the green belt in the existing plans.
Public Policy

Indicators

Goals

Overall Objectives

Sectors (Vision, Mission)

Targets

Operations

Project 1

Activities

Process

Activities

Process

Activities

Process

2017-2030

• National Strategy 2031
• Structure plan 2008-2033
• Why 2017-2030?

Justified with SDG’s

SDG’s 2030

• Goals: Ex
  – Poverty Reduction (social/Economical) = focal point: Ministry of social affairs, Ministry of Agriculture.
  – Spatial Data infrastructure (Economical) = focal point Ministry of Physical Planning, State Surveying and Mapping Authority

Characteristic features of the plan

In addressing current issue and expected future developments of Khartoum KPP acquired a number of characteristic features:

  • Wider territorial levels which affect and are affected by Khartoum are considered in the formulation of the plan
  • A comprehensive structure of development sectors and territorial setting
    - A “clean environmental” orientation
    - A coordinated set of interventions covering mainly rehabilitation, relocation / re-use / and restructuring.
    - A set of extensive scenarios of spatial nature
    - A set of projects for each phase of the plan for all components including budgetary costs, potential financing sources and executing agencies.

TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

• The Trans-national territorial scheme
• The Interstate territorial scheme
• The Regional territorial scheme
• The Rural territorial scheme
• The Urban territorial scheme

PLAN FORMULATION
KSP adopts the view that the national level of planning imputes into national strategies for landuse and settlement strategies, population and societal focal points, transport and environment. As a general framework the trans-national level of KSP endorses contemporary thinking in the 25 year National Strategy and the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

KSP demonstrates its full awareness of the pressures and opportunities of Khartoum state being neighbored by seven states. The inter-state territorial level comprises a full set of programs and projects aiming at economic and social stabilization of the inter-state zones, environment and the development of their border zones.

KSP views the region of Khartoum state as the inter-play of dominant urban complex, opportunities of rural and village settlement and the horizons offered by a system of new towns in the urbanization process. Integration and streamlining of settlement, environment and economic activity is supported by commensurate infrastructure and service systems provisions helping to stabilize local as well as new communities leading to the betterment of people's life in Khartoum.

The rural level of KSP has concentrated on the necessary socio-economic transformation of the rural communities, propagated adequate and appropriate service provisions, employment opportunity, settlement aggregation and intra-rural road network linked to local and central markets. The rural community culture in locational choice, area planning and building tradition is encouraged to affect sustainability and environmental mitigation measures through maintaining the green cover, siting away from natural water courses and creation of local green belts.

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT SCHEME AND PLANNING INTERVENTIONS**

- Focus: the urban territorial scheme
- Intervention: Rehabilitation
- Intervention: Relocation
- Intervention: Densification
- Intervention: Greening
- Intervention: Special issues

**INTERVENTION**: Rehabilitation
Intervention: Relocation
Industrial Areas (Warehousing, Showrooms,... etc)

Intervention: Densification A

Intervention: Densification B

Intervention: Greening

Intervention: Government Ministries and Units Relocations

Intervention: Relocation
New Military Areas
Khartoum Structure Plan is designed for a time perspective which frame three important processes leading to balanced, competitive and sustainable urban and regional development, addressing the current and accumulated issues of urbanization and regional development, establishment and institution of sustainable urban and regional development framework and the effective application of sound governance and financial procedures of implementation.

While these three aspects of a time perspective for KSP are stated separately but in reality they are synchronized. As such an appropriate time horizon for the plan to reach its overall and phase targets is seen as 20 years. These are taken at 5 year phases where a phase is conceived to be sufficient for the plan programs to be effective in themselves and sufficient for the advent of a next phase. However a five year phase is included after the 20 year of the plan allowing for major evaluation, review but basically for the evaluation and completion of residuals from previous phases and for inclusion of new identified projects programs.

**KSP Accumulative Matrix**

In development situations as Khartoum is currently facing an endemically complexity exists as to the institutional and technical capacities on the one hand and the multi-level implementational instruments on the other. To overcome this KSP introduces the device of a direct correspondence between scenarios, programs and projects to read directly into the framework of territorial levels, phases and components. The concept of this device, the Accumulative Matrix is shown in the next diagram.

The essential features of the Accumulative Matrix are as follows:

1. Vertically, columns show that each cell in the matrix represents a set of projects for the particular component at a definitive phase of the plan time horizon for the given territorial level.

2. Horizontally, rows indicate that each cell is a set of projects for its particular component but it also indicates the essential interactions, influences and pre-requisites in its systemic relationship with the other components.

**The way a head**

- Implementation:
  - Capacity building
  - Finance
  - Strategy management
- Monitoring and Evaluation framework.

**Cooperation with partners in Land Governance**

- Bringing people together
- LANDac Workshop

**LANDac Workshop**

22-March 2017

- Main partners:

**Main questions to addressed (1)**

1) What are the main socio-economic causes and consequences of high land prices in the greater Khartoum?

2) What are the pitfalls and possibilities to develop Khartoum according to the compact city model as proposed in the New Urban Agenda of Habitat III?

3) What are the strengths and weaknesses for inclusive urban development in the greater Khartoum?
Main questions to addressed (2)

4) How to increase resilience against environmental hazards and climate change in Sudan and its impact on Khartoum State?

5) What are the impacts of various land investments on land use changes and patterns of spatial segregation in the greater Khartoum?

6) What are the advantages and disadvantages of changing agricultural land to residential land?

7) Other questions?!?!

The Embassy of the Netherlands

Attended by 146 participants
Supported by the minister of the strategy

Cover by the national and the local media

world cafe

12 practical groups to answer questions
Group findings presentation

Workshop recommendations

1. Better and more integrated research on land
2. Develop integrative land use strategies, policies and laws
3. Improve and upgrade land administration
4. More focus on environmental and climate change issues (dry land modelling)
5. Capacity building
6. Think-Tank or platform to continue the dialogue