



المنصة الفكرية لمجموعة التنمية العمرانية بالسودان

أمن تغير المناخ، النزوح والقدرة على الصمود

الحلول المستدامة للنزوح

Sudan Urban Development Think Tank

CLIMATE CHANGE SECURITY, DISPLACEMENT AND RESILIENCE

Displacement Durable Solutions

Expert Working Group – 23 of Nov 2019



Who we are

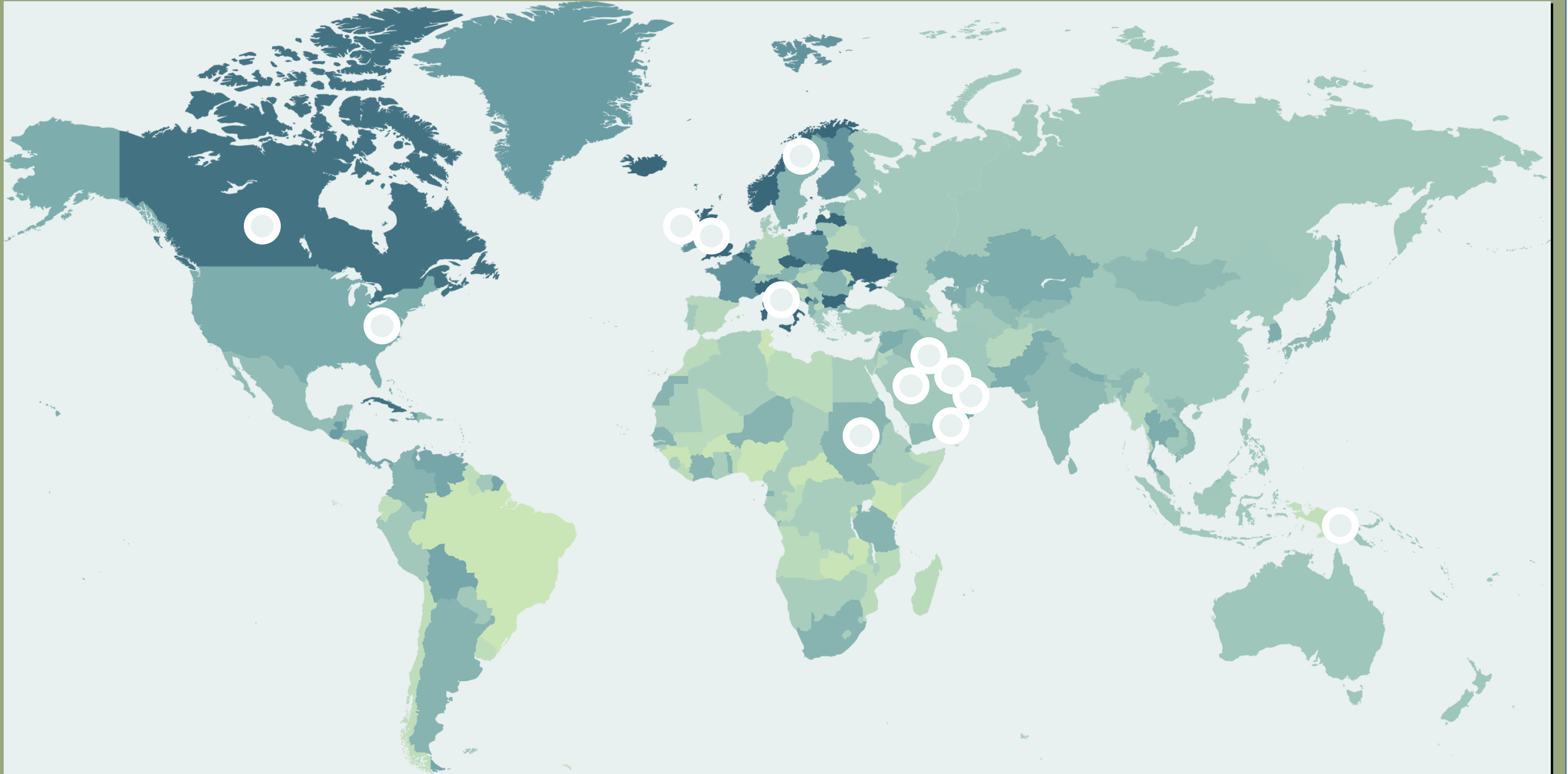
من نحن

Formed in April 2019 on voluntary bases, with a caliber of over 100 Sudanese professionals in the urban development realm, we are a non-government and non-profit Think Tank that aims to develop a comprehensive roadmap for Urban Development in Sudan, and play an advisory role for the new interim government of the Republic of Sudan in the fields of: Physical Planning, Housing, Transport and Infrastructure, Displacement, Building Technology and Materials, National Building Code, Professional Practice, Procurement and Contracts, Education and Training

نحن مؤسسة غير حكومية وغير ربحية تهدف إلى تطوير خريطة طريق شاملة للتنمية العمرانية في السودان، تم تشكيلها في أبريل 2019 على أساس طوعي بمشاركة أكثر من 100 مهني سوداني في مجال التنمية العمرانية، ولعب دور استشاري للحكومة المؤقتة الجديدة لجمهورية السودان في مجالات: التخطيط العمراني، الإسكان، النقل والبنى التحتية، النزوح الداخلي، تكنولوجيا ومواد البناء، قانون البناء الوطني، الممارسة المهنية، المشتريات والعقود، التعليم والتدريب

Where we are

اين نحن



Our Structure

الإطار العام



Displacement Settlements مستوطنات النازحين

Aim

الغاية

To develop a structural framework and action plan for Sudan – Displacement Settlements, that can support and implement Resilient and Sustainable 'Durable Solutions', aligned with Ministry of Urban Development, Infrastructure and Transportation, as well as the Ministry of Labour & Social Development Visions

وضع إطار هيكلي وخطة عمل من شأنها تعزيز مرونة واستدامة مستوطنات النزوح، يمكنها دعم وتنفيذ "حلول دائمة" مرنة ومستدامة بالتوافق مع رؤية وزارة التنمية الحضرية والبنية التحتية والنقل و وزارة العمل والتنمية الاجتماعية.

Objectives

الأهداف

- To investigate and document **Displacement Patterns** in Sudan
- To map and identify **Displacement Drivers** in Sudan
- To review the implementation and **legislation of Displacement Policies and Legal Frameworks** in Sudan
- To investigate and document the **challenges and opportunities facing Displaced People in Sudan** (social – economic – environmental – educational – political)
- To explore existing regional and international models of **Displacement Durable Solutions - Urban Context**
- To develop a **structural framework and action plan** for Sudan – Displacement and Climate Security

- التحقيق وتوثيق أنماط النزوح في السودان
- تحديد اسباب النزوح في السودان
- مراجعة تنفيذ وتشريع سياسات النزوح والأطر القانونية في السودان
- التحقيق وتوثيق التحديات والفرص التي تواجه النازحين في السودان (اجتماعي - اقتصادي - بيئي - تعليمي - سياسي)
- البحث عن نماذج ووضع والحلول الدائمة للنازحين - السياق العمراني
- وضع الإطار الهيكلي وخطة عمل - النزوح و الأمن المناخي

Our Methodology

منهجية العمل



1. Framing the issue: Identify Challenges, including structural & policy Constraints

2. Assessment/ synthesis: Analysis of the state & trends regarding the issue of the specific theme.

Identify the policy priorities & critical Issues for the implementation of the Road Map

Formation of scenarios to uncover hidden challenges and possible problems.

Develop action oriented recommendations

The final deliverable to be submitted to the relevant authorities & decision makers

ACTIVITIES

- a. Identification of stakeholders/key influencers/ institutions & networks
- b. Identification & review of key publications; documents; data
- c. Identification of examples/projects/practice trends regarding the issues of the specific committee.
- d. Identification of global targets and indicators

- a. Situation extensive analysis to identify problem details and impact.

- a. Establish a criteria for identifying policy priorities
- b. Define key/focal transformations to achieve by policy priorities
- c. Identify conditions or external factors favorable for the success of the policy priorities
- d. Create targets for those policy priorities

Establish alternative scenarios frameworks, logic and narratives.

- a. Identify key actions at all levels of implementation including linkage to related governmental body.
- b. Analyze financial resources required & instruments for their sustainability.
- c. Establish indicators of successful implementation, monitoring & evaluation.
- d. Analyze Linkages with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

- 1. Comprehensive report containing:
 - Executive summary
 - Thematic reports
 - Bibliography
 - Annexes
- 2. Web-based Data Base
- 3. GIS web-based tool

OUTPUTS

Core interdisciplinary team.
Bibliography/key documents.
Main recommendations disagreement/controversy.
Data-base.
List of examples/practices.
List of targets & indicators.
SDG 2030 targets considered.

Situation/issue statement.

List of criteria.
List of key/focal transformations.
List of external factors.
List of targets.

Scenario/s frameworks, logic and narratives.

Key actions
Financial resources
Indicators for success
Monitoring mechanisms
Linkages with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

OUTCOMES

Problem Definition is established after an analysis & assessment of the state & trends regarding the issue of the Subgroups.

Policy options are established & a criteria to prioritize them in terms of impact & transformation created.

Policy design, Alternative strategies/ scenarios are formulated.

Policy design, implementation & monitoring.

PATTERNS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT – Sudan (2003-2019) أنماط النزوح الداخلي – السودان

With a total of four million, Sudan still hosts the largest IDP population in Africa, followed by the DRC with three million. In Uganda, the number of IDPs nearly doubled during 2003 to reach **1.2 million** by the end of the year.

With well over **5 million** IDPs, Sudan remained the country with the world's largest IDP population.

The African continent hosted almost half of the global IDP population (12.7 million people) and the country with the highest number of IDPs (Sudan with **5.8 million**) were forcibly displaced within Sudan's borders, in southern Sudan, Darfur and the capital Khartoum.

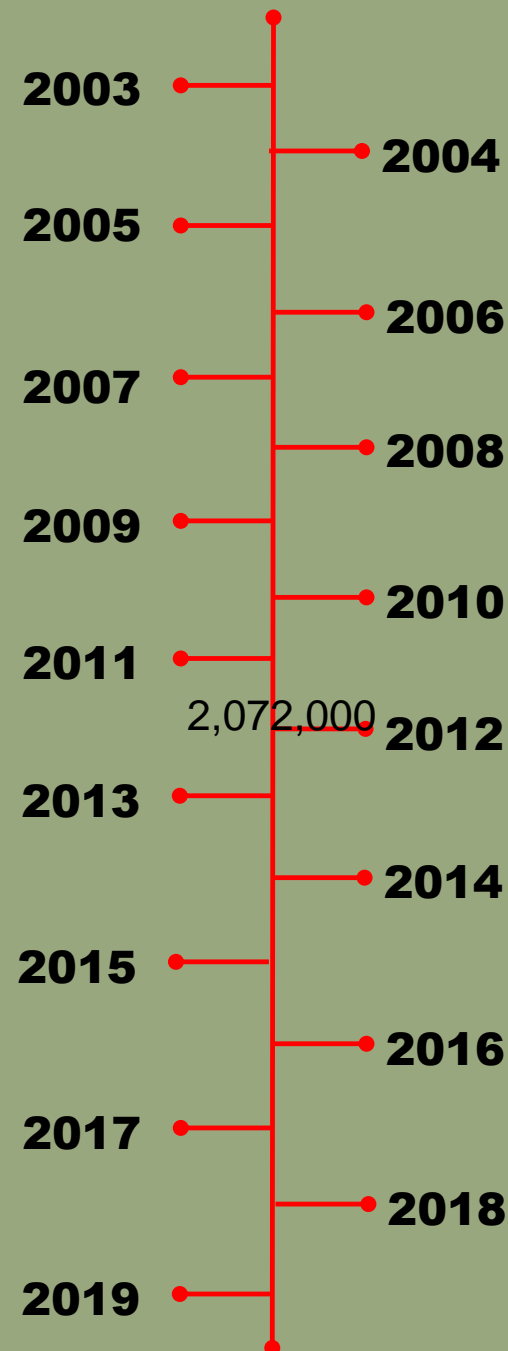
The largest internally displaced populations in the world at the end of 2009 were in Sudan (**4.9 million**) and in Colombia (3.3 million).

Sudan was Africa's largest country until July 2011 (**2,200,000** IDPs), when it was divided in two following the independence of South Sudan. It also had, until that point, one of the largest internally displaced populations in the world – between 4.5 and 5.2 million people at the end of 2010.

OCHA reported **3,100,000** as of 5 January 2015, including protracted and new displacement in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile. **Only limited data on urban displacement as well as on durable solutions was available.**

With a total number of **3,300,000**, floods across various areas of Sudan in August displaced 123,000 people, including around 22,000 households whose homes were destroyed and a further 1,700 whose long-term housing was also destroyed **in displacement camp in Nierteti in Central Darfur.**

In the first half of 2019, about **29,000** new displacements were recorded, **21,000** by conflict and **8,000** by disasters.



Although the total number of IDPs has remained almost unchanged from the previous year, the continent again saw massive population movements during 2004. Sudan was the worst-hit country with an increase of over **1.6 million** IDPs, bringing the total IDP population there to an unprecedented 5-6 million.

With **5 million** IDPs, Sudan again topped the list of countries with the largest internally displaced populations.

By the end of 2008, **4.9 million** people in Sudan were displaced by the numerous conflicts which had affected the country for over two decades; together they made up the single largest internally displaced population in the world.

The region with the most IDPs was Africa, with 11.1 million IDPs at the end of the year, or 40 per cent of the world's IDPs. Over 40 per cent of them were in Sudan (**4,500,000-5,200,000**).

Sudan figure as of December 2012 includes 1,430,000 IDPs in camps in Darfur, at least 500,000 IDPs in South Kordofan, at least 120,000 IDPs in Blue Nile, 68,000 IDP in eastern Sudan (as of 2010). No data on IDPs in and around Khartoum was available. 84,000 Internally Displaced by Disaster.

OCHA reported **2,426,729** IDPs as of December 2013. The figure includes 1,982,488 in Darfur, 222,200 in South Kordofan, 176,566 in Blue Nile and 45,475 in other states, excluding Abyei. There were 49,000 returns reported in 2013.

With Internal displacement estimate of **3.2million**, Sudan is one of five countries accounted alone for almost 40 per cent of the world's IDPs, or nearly 16 million people, as of December 2015.

With Internal Displacement estimate of **2,072,000**, Sudan is one of the ten countries with the highest number of people displaced as of the end of 2017

Internal Displacement in Sudan 2003 - 2019

(Systematic Literature Review - Internal Displacement Monitoring Center Global Reports)

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MONITORING CENTRE مركز رصد النزوح الداخلي



WHO?

Internal Displacement by Violent Conflict and Flooding Disasters in Sudan (IDMC 2003-2017)

<p>2003 1,200,000</p>	<p>2005 5,355,000</p>	<p>2007 5,800,000</p>	<p>2009 4,900,000</p>	<p>2011 2,200,000 1.9 million in Darfur, 200,000 in South Kordofan and 66,000 in Blue Nile.</p>	<p>2012 2,230,000</p> <p>Disasters 84,000</p>	<p>2016 3,182,000</p> <p>There are no figures for the total number of people displaced by disasters as of the end of 2015</p>
<p>2004 5-6000,000</p>	<p>2006 5,355,000</p>	<p>2008 4,900,000</p>	<p>2010 4,500,000 — 5,200,000 (623,667 in Khartoum)</p>	<p>2014 2,426,700</p> <p>Disasters 320,000</p>	<p>2015 3,100,000</p> <p>Disasters 159,000</p>	<p>2017 3,300,000</p> <p>Disasters 123,000</p>

PATTERNS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT - Sudan 2017 أنماط النزوح الداخلي - السودان 2017

INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION

per locality in Darfur & per state in other areas, June 2017

- < 10,000
- 10,000 - 40,000
- 40,001 - 80,000
- > 80,000

Areas with structural access issues

Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries as of 31 Dec 2017
Source: UNHCR

Refugees movement

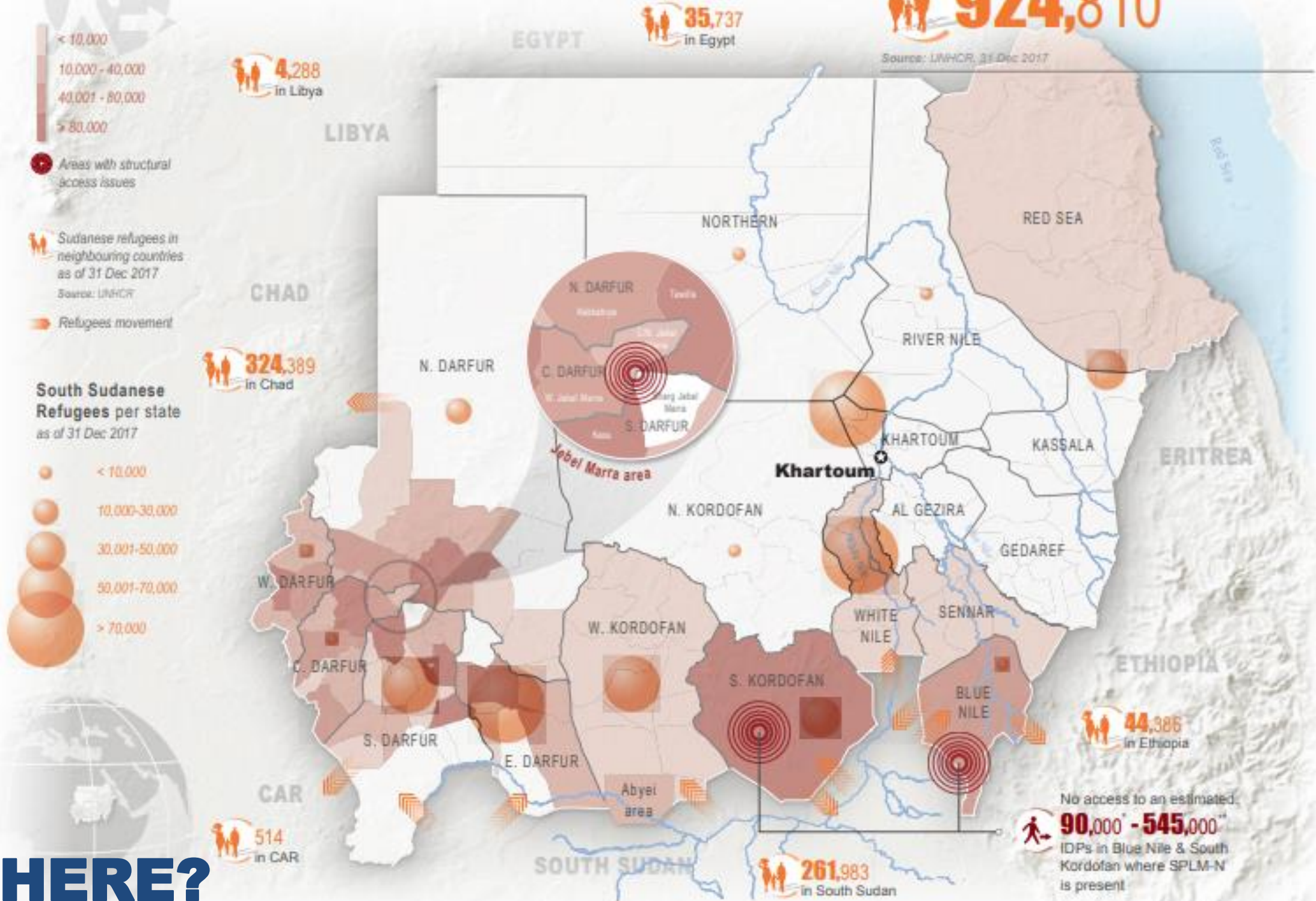
South Sudanese Refugees per state as of 31 Dec 2017

- < 10,000
- 10,000-30,000
- 30,001-50,000
- 50,001-70,000
- > 70,000

TOTAL REFUGEES & ASYLUM SEEKERS IN SUDAN

924,810

Source: UNHCR, 31 Dec 2017



WHERE?

DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT

دوافع النزوح



Global Temperatures

Average global temperatures rise as a result of human carbon emissions



Disasters

Rising temperatures lead to more frequent or severe disasters, such as floods, typhoons and droughts.



Migration and displacement

Disasters result in increased migration and displacement

WHAT?



Conflict

Resource competition or tensions between migrants and resident communities leads to armed violence



Resources

Disasters and rising temperatures lead to resource scarcity



Tensions

Migrants come into contact with new people creating tensions between migrants and existing resident communities

Understand RISK
مفهوم الخطر

Monitor Data
رصد البيانات

Mitigate HAZARDS
تخفيف المخاطر

Reduce VULNERABILITY
تقليل الهشاشة

Build RESILIENCE
بناء القدرة على الصمود

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2015 - 2030



1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

WHAT?

International Standards for IDPs Protection

Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War

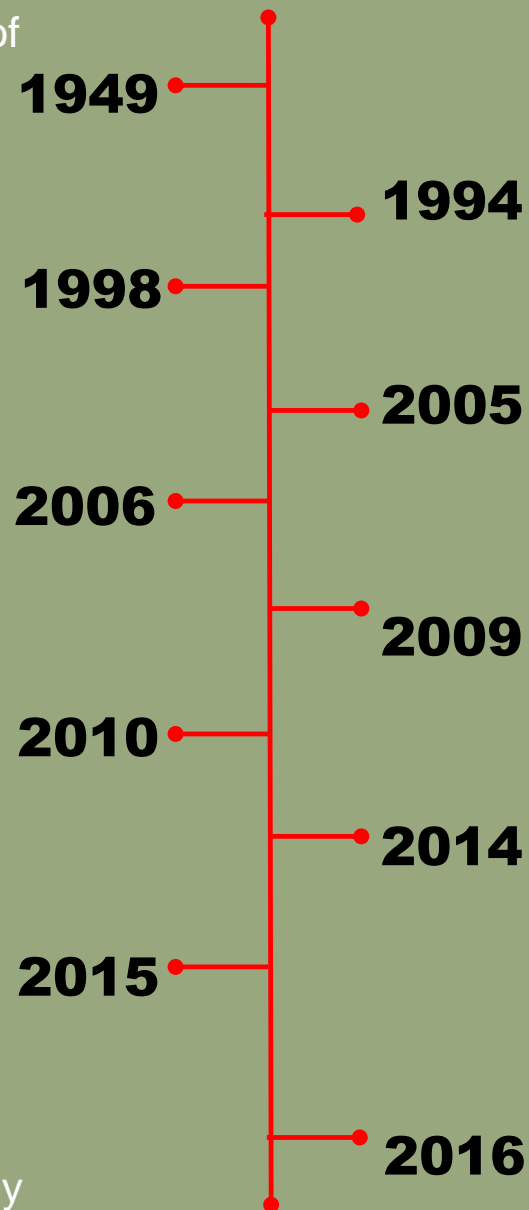
Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998) restate and compile human rights and humanitarian law relevant to internally displaced persons.

The 2006 Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region

2010 the AU adopted an action plan with two objectives – to speed up the accession to, and the signing and ratification of the convention; and to facilitate its domestication and implementation

Guatemala City Forum (May) mentioned the importance of building frameworks for IDPs' protection in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Pacific consultation held in Auckland in July echoed the need for “legal frameworks that provide long-term solutions to people displaced both internally and across borders” at both the national and regional level



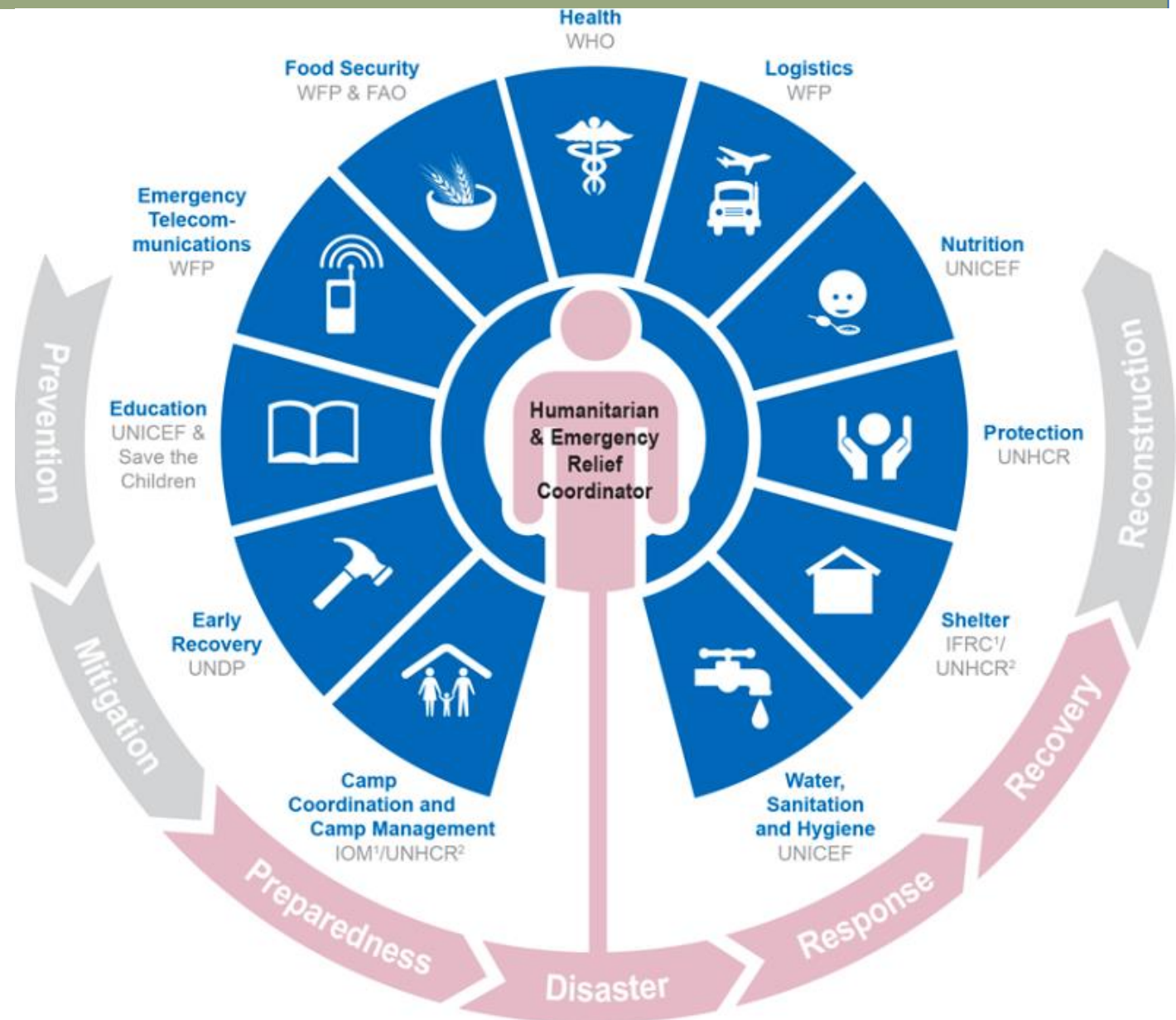
The Addis Ababa Document on Refugees and Forced Population Displacements in Africa, September 1994

2005 Framework on national responsibility, twelve key steps guidance tool set out under the auspices of the then Representative on the Human Rights of IDPs to assist governments in fulfilling their responsibility towards IDPs,

Kampala Convention -African Union (AU) adopted (2009-2012) the first legally binding regional instruments for IDPs' protection were developed.

2014 report to the UN Human Rights Council, report that the Kampala convention “goes beyond the Guiding Principles by articulating the need for a holistic response to internal displacement, based on a combined framework of international human rights law and international humanitarian law”.

World Humanitarian Summit - Commitments To Action





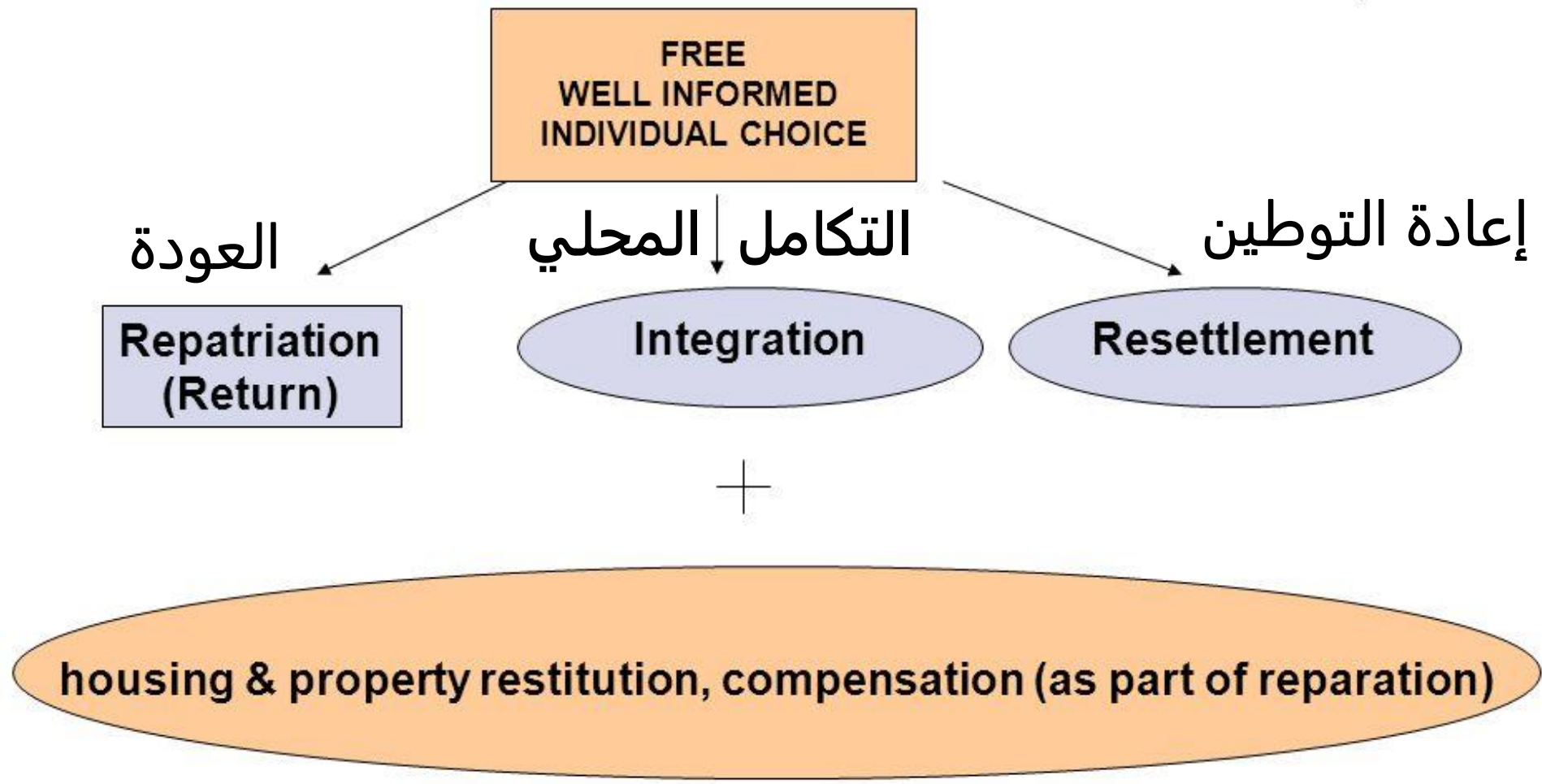
HOW?

THE BASIC MODEL OF ASSISTANCE



HOW? WHAT is Internal Displacement Durable Solutions ?

ما هي الحلول الدائمة للنزوح الداخلي؟
Durable Solutions Include:

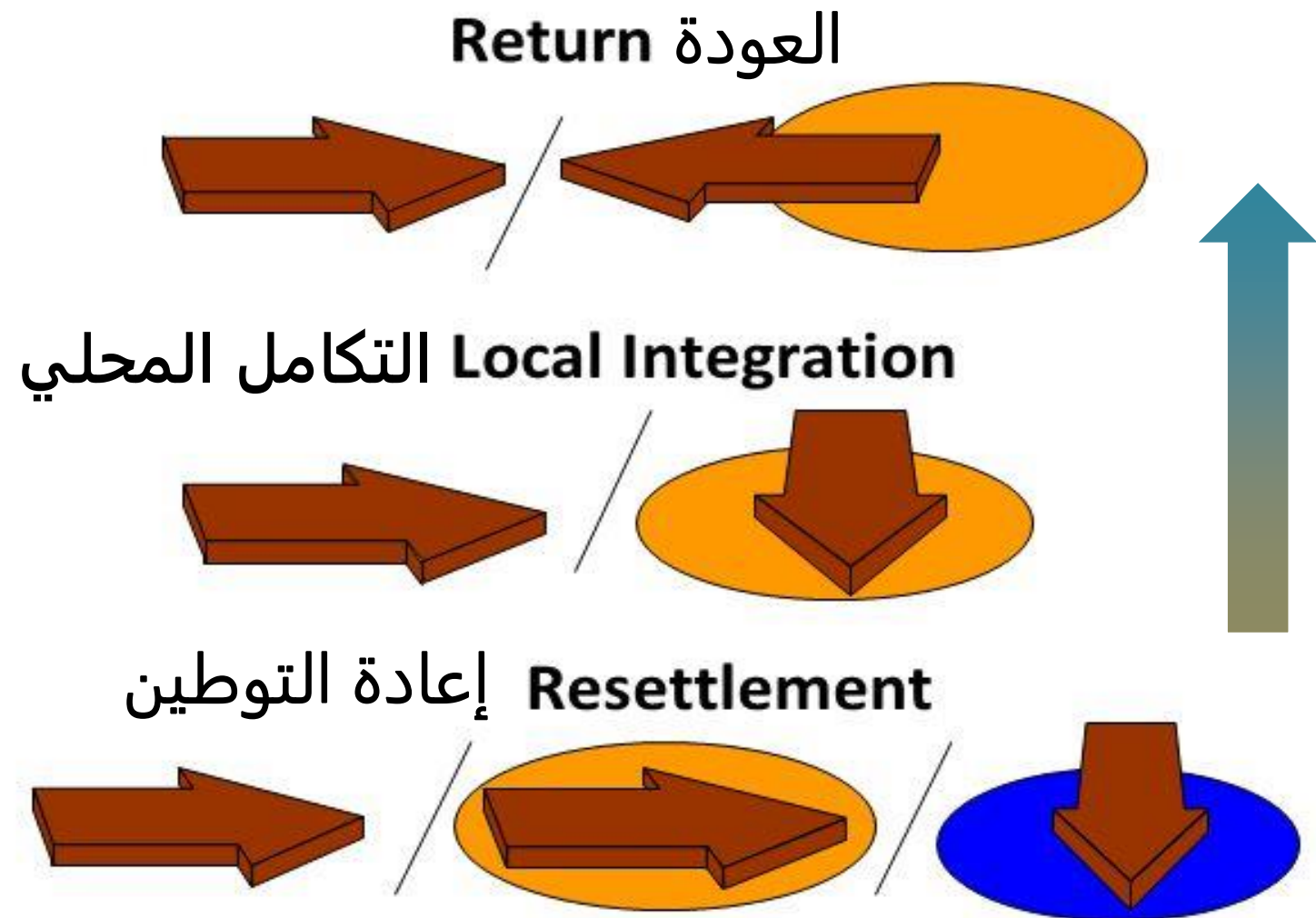


Resource: Durable Solutions & Reparations for Palestinian Refugees Accountability & rights-based approach to the forcible displacement of Palestinians. BADIL

HOW?

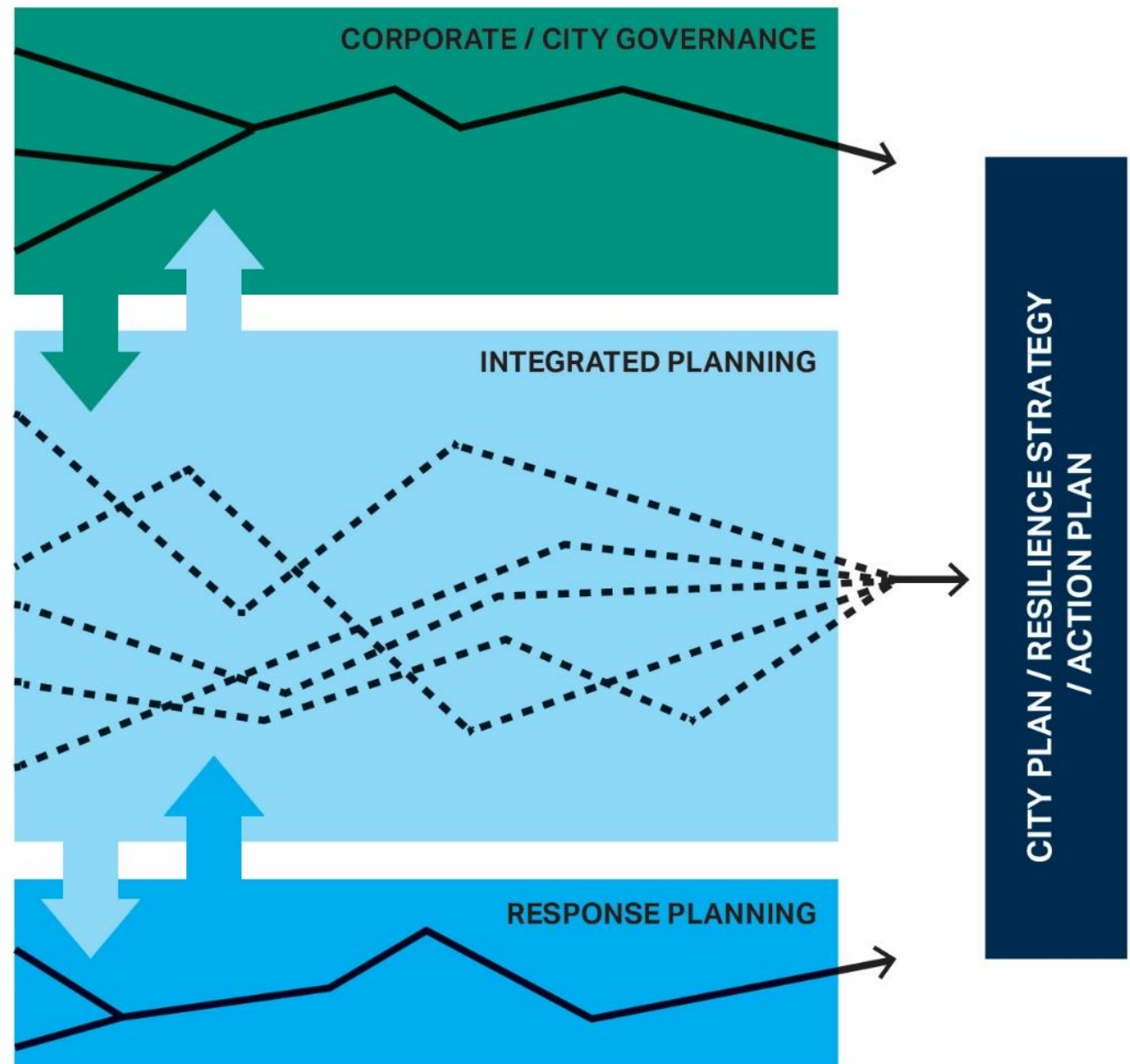
Options for durable solutions

- Sustainable return
- Sustainable local integration
- Sustainable resettlement in another part of the country



HOW?

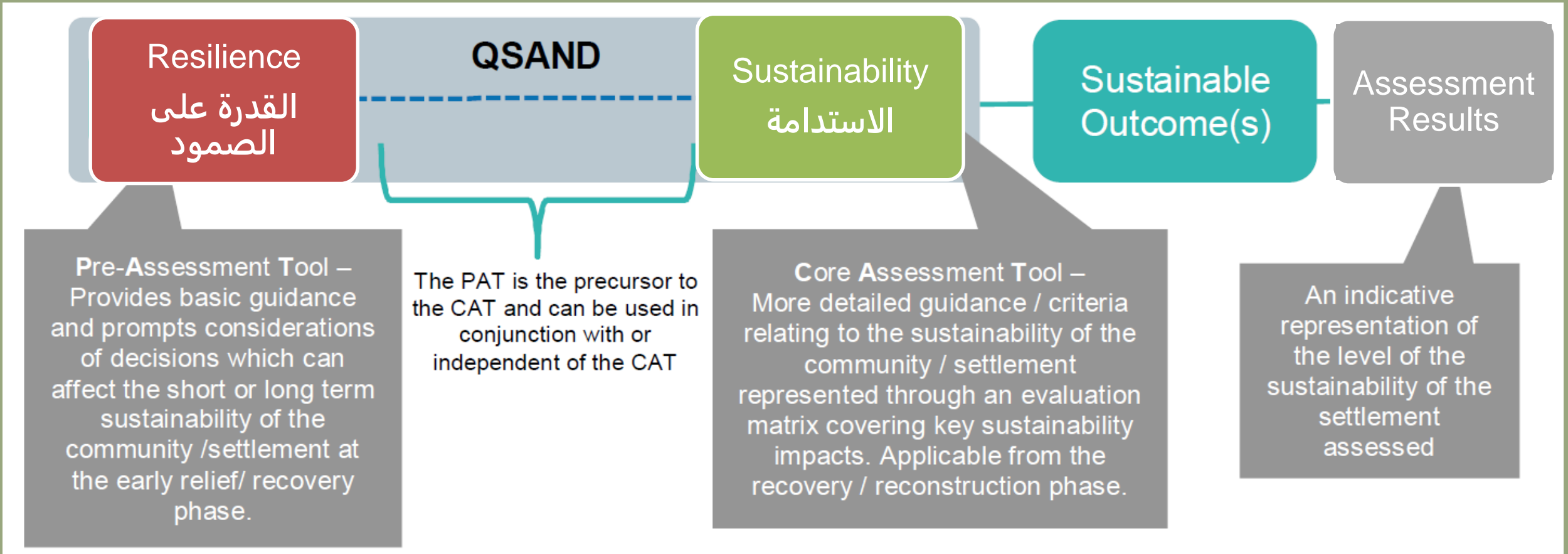
-  1. ORGANISE FOR DISASTER RESILIENCE
-  2. IDENTIFY, UNDERSTAND AND USE CURRENT AND FUTURE RISK SCENARIOS
-  3. STRENGTHEN FINANCIAL CAPABILITY FOR RESILIENCE
-  4. PURSUE RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN
-  5. SAFEGUARD NATURAL BUFFERS TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS OFFERED BY NATURAL CAPITAL
-  6. STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR RESILIENCE
-  7. UNDERSTAND AND STRENGTHEN SOCIETAL CAPACITY FOR RESILIENCE
-  8. INCREASE INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE
-  9. ENSURE EFFECTIVE DISASTER RESPONSE
-  10. EXPEDITE RECOVERY AND BUILD BACK BETTER



DURABLE SOLUTIONS الحلول المستدامة

قياس استدامة الحلول المطروحة في أعقاب الكوارث الطبيعية

QUSAND (Quantifying Sustainability in the aftermath of Natural Disasters)



مرحلة الإسعاف المبكر والانتعاش



الانتعاش وإعادة الإعمار

Shelter and Community
المأوى والمجتمع

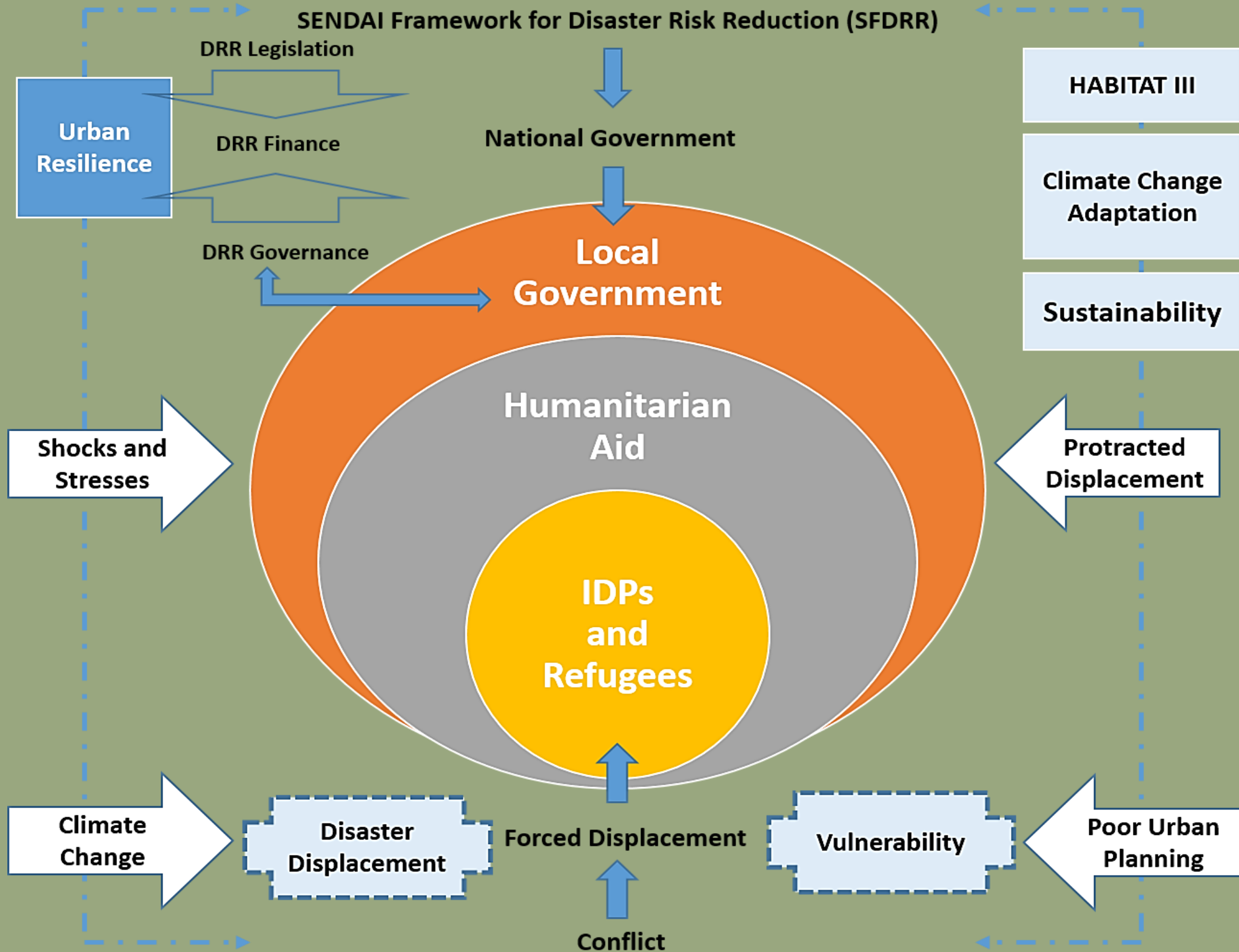
Settlements
المستوطنات

Materials and Waste
المواد والنفايات

Energy
الطاقة

Water and Sanitation
الماء والنظافة

Land Tenure
حيازة الأراضي



هذا العرض يمثل وثيقة بحثية خاصة بمبادرة التنمية العمرانية وما زال تحت التطوير . المعلومات الواردة فيه قد تتمتع بحماية وحصانة قانونية تحت اتفاقية العرض وعدم النشر ؛ ولا يجوز نسخ هذا العرض أو مرفقاته (إن وجدت) أو أي جزء منه دون الحصول على موافقة خطية من إدارة مجموعة مبادرة التنمية العمرانية.

Disclaimer

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THANK YOU !

شكرا لكم على حسن الاستماع

جلسات النقاش

Group Discussions

ما هي الأسباب والمخاطر الكامنة وراء النزوح في السودان؟

What are the causes and underlying drivers of displacement risks in Sudan?

(3 options) order by most significant

سياسات النزوح والأطر القانونية

Displacement Policies and Legal Frameworks

ما هي استراتيجيات التنفيذ؟

What are implementation strategies? -
SWOT Analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses,
Opportunities, and Threats)

ما هو الوضع الحالي ، أين وكيف؟

What is the current status, where and how?
(Historical Overview, Data accessibility and Reliability)

Challenges and opportunities

التحديات والفرص

كيف يمكننا تحديد وترتيب الأولويات؟

How can we define and prioritise? (5 Options)

ما هي الثغرات الموجودة في النماذج القائمة؟ كيفية التغلب على؟

What are the gaps in existing displacement settlement models? How to overcome?