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and Internally Displaced Persons**

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**Case Study**

**Return and Reintegration of Refugees and IDPs in  
Post Conflict Sudan**

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The views expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect those of UNHCR. This paper also benefits from the research carried out during the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) especially the Livelihoods and Social Protection Cluster of which I was one of the co-leaders. Special appreciation is due to Befekadu Berhanu and Delphine Marie who shared their insights and comments.

## Introduction

The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) on 9 January 2005 was a major turning point in the history of Sudan. This created an **unprecedented opportunity to realize the aspirations of millions of Sudanese, including those of internally displaced persons and refugees in neighboring countries, for peace, security and development**. The CPA lays out the parties' vision to accelerate development and realize vision of a peaceful, democratic, just and equitable Sudan.

Building on the peace agreement, the Government of Sudan and SPLM, jointly with development partners and civil society, outlined the 'Framework for Sustained Peace, Development and Poverty Eradication', covering the six-year interim period (2005-11). The Joint Assessment of Needs (JAM<sup>1</sup>) led to the development of the Framework which was presented to the international donor community at Oslo in April 2005.

The Framework for Sustained Peace, Development and Poverty Eradication focuses on key themes that are integral to consolidating the peace and facilitating broad-based human and economic development. **Providing basic security and human rights protection, and ensuring the safe return and reintegration of the world's largest displaced population will be fundamental pre-conditions to rebuilding social capital and putting the country on a solid footing for development<sup>2</sup>.**

The UN estimated that over the years conflict and drought have left 6.7 million<sup>3</sup> Sudanese displaced, including some 550,000 refugees in neighboring countries. **The signing of the CPA in January 2005 and the formation of the Governments of National Unity and South Sudan in July 2005 have provided an opportunity for millions of displaced people to return home.**

During the last quarter of 2005 UNHCR carried out a "survey of intention" in many refugee camps in neighbouring countries which **confirmed that the overwhelming majority of refugees are willing to return to their areas of origin to restart their lives and livelihoods and to contribute to the recovery and development process**. Through joint efforts of IOM, UNHCR, OCHA and other partners, in 2005 surveys were also carried out in IDP settlements in the north. The IDP population has also shown a strong desire to return home.

The challenges, however, are enormous. **Ensuring respect for human rights, rebuilding the infrastructure, restoring normal economic, social and political life, rehabilitating the judicial system and bringing long-term stability are daunting, costly, labour-intensive and time-consuming tasks**. The return and reintegration of millions of displaced refugees and IDPs in post-conflict Sudan is simply not a business-as-usual situation. The experiences of the first year of post-conflict with a large number of spontaneous returns and with improved access to areas and presence of UN and NGOs in remote areas, have shown that **capacity and resource constraints are evident at all levels and in all sectors**. Receiving communities are equally destitute and have suffered extreme destruction because of years of conflict, neglect and drought.

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<sup>1</sup> JAM focused on eight thematic areas - institutional development; rule of law; economic policy; productive sectors; basic social services; infrastructure; livelihoods and social protection; and information and media, with environment; HIV/Aids; conflict; human rights and gender as cross-cutting issues; 'Livelihoods and Social Protection' cluster dealt with displacement issues including return and reintegration and assistance to war and drought affected communities.

<sup>2</sup> Framework for Sustained Peace, Development and Poverty Eradication, March 2005

<sup>3</sup> JAM report, pp 219

#### For the sustainable return and reintegration of displaced

- effective national protection mechanisms
- improved access to basic social services including HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment for all vulnerable Sudanese
- increased participation and protection of rights of vulnerable groups including disabled, elderly, women and children
- increased local economic activity in war-affected and marginalised communities
- support to local development initiatives for Sudan's most vulnerable communities
- work towards self reliance of returnees and eventual phase out of humanitarian assistance.

In 2005 with the signing of the CPA the UN in Sudan, identified<sup>4</sup> a number of challenges and strategic priorities for its operation in 2005:

#### Challenges

- The capacity of the Government of Sudan and the SPLM/A to sustain peace and deliver on all aspects of the CPA
- The need to create an inclusive peace process that brings in other stake holders who were not part of the two-party agreement enshrined in the CPA
- **The massive under-development of parts of the country, particularly the south, and the poor infrastructure and services to sustain on-going and large returns;**
- The continuation of conflict that perpetuates violence against civilians and causes devastating human suffering in Darfur and other conflict areas; and,
- **Ensuring that IDPs and refugees make their own choices about when and how to return, and do so in safety and dignity.**

#### Strategic Priorities

- Promote and support the **protection and stabilization of populations** in areas of conflict and natural disasters, through the provision of humanitarian assistance.
- Support the implementation of the CPA, including through the **promotion of reconciliation, confidence building and support for good governance.**
- Increase access of host communities and deprived populations to **basic services and sustainable livelihoods opportunities.**
- Support the promotion and **protection of human rights and rule of law.**
- Support the **return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced,** including by providing protection along routes of return and supporting livelihoods recovery

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<sup>4</sup> United Nations and Partners Work Plan for the Sudan, June Revision 2005

## 2005 & Return and Reintegration Programme

It is generally agreed that the **initial phase of two years (2005-2007) is crucial** to the return and reintegration of displaced population. This implies that initial assistance **must have an immediate and visible impact and focus on meeting basic needs, as well as confidence building, conflict resolution and reconciliation among the population** in the target areas. It also implies that programmes initiated during this phase should conform to the standards agreed upon so that they can be **rapidly consolidated through recovery and development programmes**.

This **requires much coordination**. In 2005, the Humanitarian Aid Commission (Government of Sudan - HAC) and Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (Government of South Sudan – SRRC), UN and other **partners coordinated with much efficiency the humanitarian efforts** through technical and policy coordination and standard setting. Corresponding **reintegration, recovery and development coordination, especially linking relief to development in 2005 in general was, however, far from being adequate**.

Progress in the peace negotiations between the Government of Sudan and SPLM brought increased security in 2004 and in 2005, **ensuring greater access for humanitarian agencies** to populations in need. These developments **encouraged significant spontaneous return** (i.e. without external assistance) of refugees and IDPs to southern and transitional areas of Sudan with limited or no resources.

Country of asylum	Initial planning figures (registered & unassisted refugees) in Jan. 2004	Number of registered refugees as of Dec. 2004	Number of registered refugees as of Oct. 2005	Number of spontaneous returns (registered refugees) as of Oct. 2005
CAR	36,000	20,000	10,444	9,556
DRC	69,473	45,057	11,561	33,496
Egypt*	30,324	14,178	14,445	102
IGAD Countries				
Eritrea	714	714	502	212
Ethiopia	90,533	90,451	79,745	10,706
Kenya**	65,000	63,197	73,210	N/A
Uganda	223,500	184,673	168,290	16,383
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>515,544</b>	<b>418,270</b>	<b>358,197</b>	<b>70,455</b>
Spontaneously settled refugees in countries of asylum are not assisted by UNHCR. These refugees are also returning home without external assistance to start their lives and livelihoods in post conflict Sudan.				

Humanitarian operations during 2005 were primarily focused on providing assistance to spontaneous returns and affected communities. These interventions included food aid, food security and livelihoods, basic services, information campaigns, way stations, emergency road repairs and mine clearance, distribution of non food items, and protection. UNHCR was an active partner in collaborative efforts of SRRC, HAC, UN, NGOs and other partners in the Sudan including in the process of drawing up the operational framework for the return and reintegration of displaced set out in the UN Work Plan for 2005. This approach resulted in the **harmonisation**

**of standards for the protection, return and reintegration of IDPs on levels comparable to those for returning refugees.**

The approach adopted by the Government and supported by its partners for finding solutions to the plight of the displaced population and hosting/receiving communities is within the **framework of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons, the 1951 Refugee Convention, Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967), and the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (1969). It draws upon the Protocols of the Peace Process, and policies and approaches which have been established in the Sudan, particularly the Joint Policy Framework<sup>5</sup> of GOS and SPLM.**

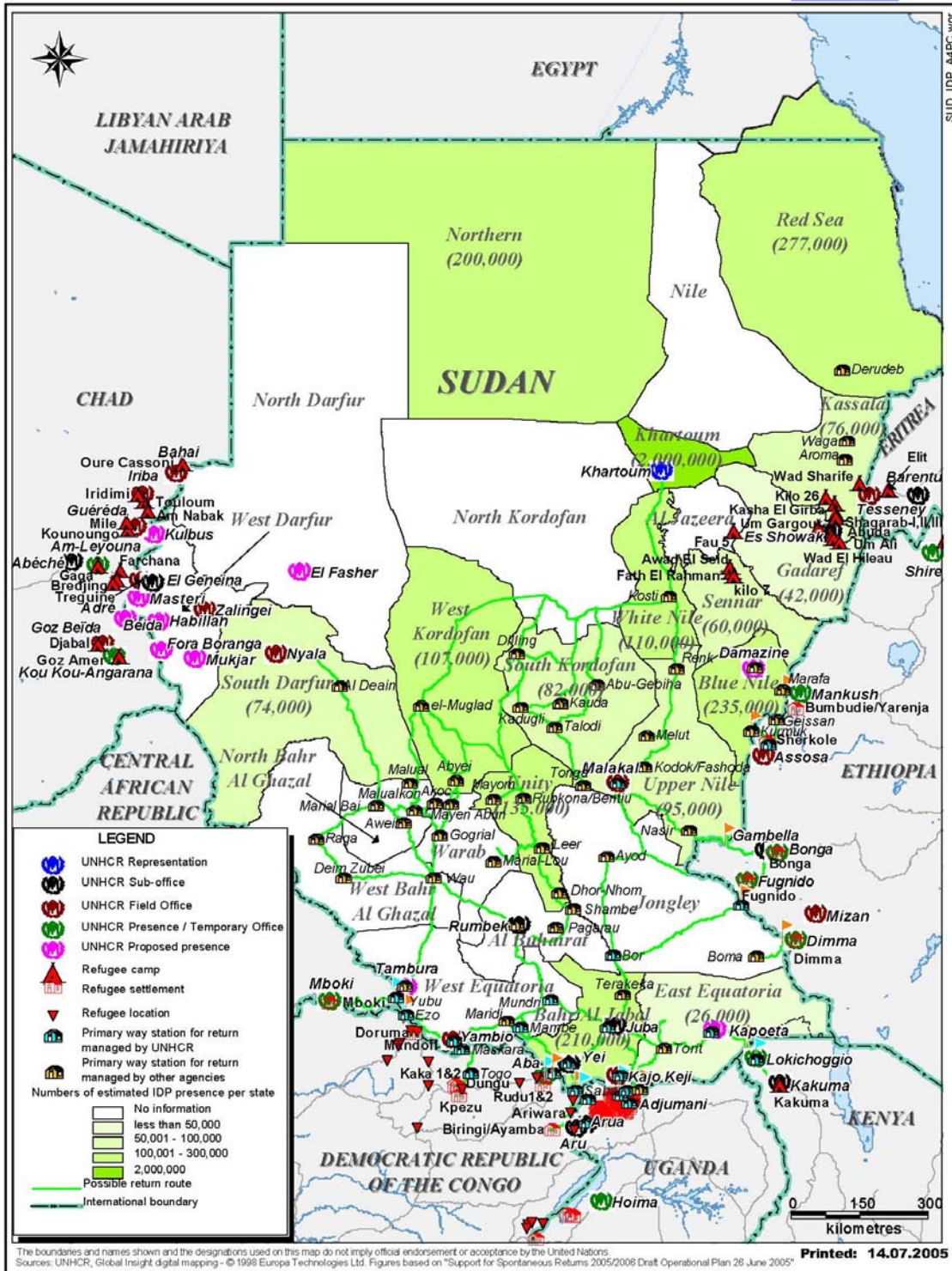
Given the magnitude of the task in terms of numbers, distances and hardships en route, limited absorption capacity in areas of return, capacity constraints and the complexity of situation, **return has to be planned as a multi-year operation.** Those returning spontaneously and their receiving communities must be supported immediately to **prevent secondary displacement or movement to urban areas, localized conflicts and pressure on services and natural resources.** The implementation by UNHCR in 2005 of its programme of protection and community-based reintegration projects (CBRPs) in areas of return in water, health, education and coexistence helped to stabilise receiving communities in coping with the spontaneous return of some 200,000 refugees (registered and unregistered) and a similar number of IDPs to areas under the responsibility of UNHCR. These **returnees are contributing enormously in boosting the social capital contributing to peace building, security and development.**

**Reintegration of spontaneous returnees and any further large scale return at this stage however, could be unsustainable if large scale recovery and development does not start soon.** It is crucial in the post conflict Sudan to have return, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction (4Rs) processes closely knit and implementation synchronized. In Sudan, in the context of return and reintegration of displaced population, the principle of the '4Rs' has been adapted to include 'resettlement' of the displaced within Sudan. The 4Rs programming approach with area-based planning is to facilitate linkages between return and reintegration of displaced populations with recovery and development activities. Some progress was made during 2005, in linking relief to development as in some counties 5Rs focal points were identified by the Government. In other areas, return and reintegration programmes were developed. The aim of **linking relief to development from the onset however, can only be realized with the strong leadership of the Government of South Sudan with sustained and strategic support of humanitarian and development partners.** The risk otherwise remains, yet again, of an ever increasing gap and subsequent strategies and finances for "filling the gap".

The successful conclusion of the long-drawn Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), adoption of its report in Oslo and generous funding pledges generated much hope and optimism among the people of the Sudan, including the displaced – internally and externally. The JAM process laid the basis for long-term reintegration and development. The revised 2005 UN Work Plan set out immediate and urgent support required by the displaced and receiving communities in areas of displacement, en route and in areas of return. However, large-scale recovery, development and humanitarian interventions remain a priority. Any further **delay in implementing the actions recommended in the JAM report and timely resource allocation through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund or other sources, may have implications if people do not see concrete peace dividends, and the displaced are unable to return home.** This would be a setback for both development and peace.

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<sup>5</sup> Signed in Nairobi on 13 July 2004 by Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC), witnessed by UN



## Major Aspects of UNHCR Response in 2005

UNHCR's repatriation and reintegration programme is regional, covering refugee hosting neighbouring countries and the Sudan. In 2005, UNHCR met its objectives by pursuing a two-pronged approach. This approach<sup>6</sup> in Sudan aimed to:

- i) **address the needs of spontaneous returnees and receiving communities** in areas of return/origin to **anchor return and prevent further displacement**, and
- ii) **help develop absorption capacity of receiving communities & regional/ local authorities; and create an environment conducive to sustainable return.**

Capacity building, protection interventions, rapidly implemented community-based reintegration projects and livelihoods to prevent renewed displacement were the cornerstones of UNHCR's activities.

UNHCR also assumed the **leadership role of coordinating UN activities for the return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees** in West Equatoria, East Equatoria, and Bahr el Jebel and Blue Nile States, which are also areas of high refugee return, to ensure that return is sustainable and takes place in safety and dignity.

**UNHCR reintegration interventions in South Sudan are area-based and cross-sectoral, focusing on urgent and immediate needs of and the most appropriate support to the returnees and the communities to which they return or resettle.** These interventions for the first two years of repatriation and reintegration, with an effort to form part of an overall 4Rs programme, are **in conformity with the priorities identified in the social protection and livelihoods chapter of the JAM and the UN Work Plan.** These reintegration projects are to ensure that initial assistance has an **immediate and visible impact, focusing on meeting basic needs, as well as starting the process of confidence building and coexistence among the population in the target areas.**

**UNHCR concluded a number of protection and community-based reintegration projects<sup>7</sup> (CBRPs)** in Bahr El Gazal and Equatoria regions. These CBRPs have two principle objectives:

- i. within the overall 4Rs framework, speedy and cost-effective implementation of projects addressing immediate and urgent needs of returnees and communities to sustain return, prevent further displacement and reduce pressure on services, and
- ii. projects designed around the principle of partnership between population, local government and UN agencies, local and international NGOs and the private sector.

**Local institutions are crucial for the return, reintegration and recovery processes.** These institutions require sustained and long-term support by the international community to enable them to achieve the objectives of sustainable reintegration. In a situation where local institutions have limited capacity, the **UN is playing a critical role in South Sudan in helping build capacity and delivery of services.** In this regard, like other sister UN agencies, UNHCR

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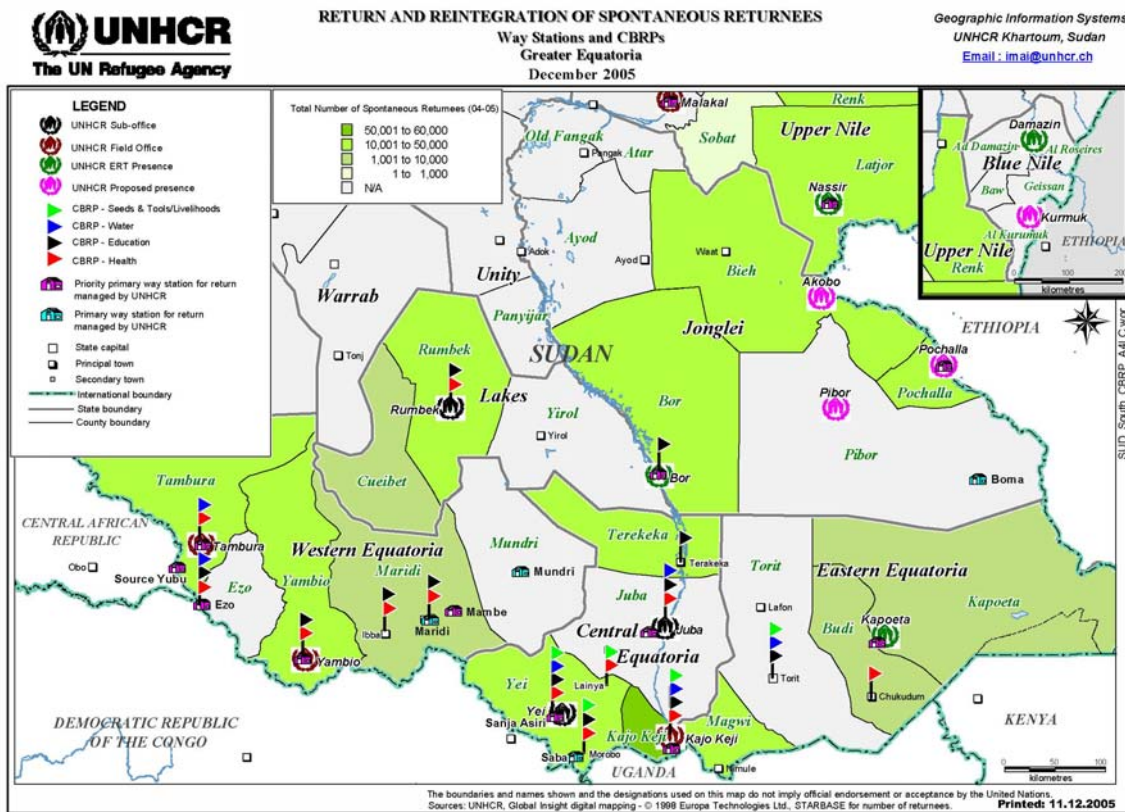
<sup>6</sup> UNHCR Policies and Strategies for Return and Reintegration in South Sudan

<sup>7</sup> See Annex-2 for sample spread sheet of CBRPs in Equatoria region

operational bases in South Sudan have technical and logistical capacity with established procurement procedures.

At the start of 2005, UNHCR had limited presence in South Sudan, which is roughly the size of Western Europe, with non-existent infrastructure, insecurity in many areas and mines and UXOs etc., and was operating out of its only office in Rumbek. By the end of 2005, UNHCR, in addition to its Rumbek Office, had eight other offices in South Sudan<sup>8</sup>, and plans to open up three<sup>9</sup> more. **UNHCR offices are strategically located in areas of high refugee return, supporting return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs and providing support to receiving communities.**

Given the enormity of challenges and large number of spontaneous returns of refugees and IDPs, **UNHCR deployed its Emergency Response Teams (ERT)** twice in 2005 to boost its operational capacity. During the pre-rainy season, three ERTs were deployed to Equatoria<sup>10</sup> for a period of two months. In the post rainy season, four ERTs were deployed<sup>11</sup> to boost capacity for returns in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Upper Nile states.



<sup>8</sup> UNHCR Offices in South Sudan – Juba, Rumbek, Yei, Yambio, Kajo Keji, Tambura, Malakal, Damazin, Kapoeta

<sup>9</sup> Bor, Nasir and Kurmuk

<sup>10</sup> Yei, Yambio and Kajo Keji

<sup>11</sup> Kapoeta, Bor, Malakal/Nasser and a roving team based in Juba to cover Pibor, Pochalla and Akobo.



## Preparatory Activities in Countries of Asylum

In 2005, UNHCR continued making preparatory activities for the **voluntary repatriation of refugees from the seven neighbouring refugee hosting countries, including four IGAD countries – Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda**. UNHCR is currently preparing in Western Equatoria to receive returnees from the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. During the dry season of 2006/2007, repatriation from Uganda, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Kenya is also envisaged.

UNHCR offices in the countries of asylum – Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic continued with preparatory activities:

- Establish **Tripartite Commissions** with government counterparts on repatriation
- Design and begin **mass information campaigns in close consultation with governments**. These also include **mine risk education, HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns and “go and see visits”**.
- Create a **standardized refugee database** in all countries of asylum; develop voluntary repatriation forms and register for repatriation.
- **Complete refugee documentation** – birth certificates, death certificates, marriage certificates, education, etc.
- **Improve preparedness and arrangements for movements**, including collection of data on road conditions, border crossing points and potential transport arrangements
- Conduct surveys to **better understand intentions of refugees**.
- Identify and **repair/construct repatriation related infrastructure** such as way stations, major roads leading to border crossing points, repair of critical bridges, etc.
- Assess **repatriation needs of refugees and post-repatriation needs of refugee hosting communities/areas** and, if necessary, re-orient assistance programmes towards preparedness for repatriation in areas such vocational training and income-generation activities.
- Identify and procure **logistics assets for repatriation**.
- Procure and **pre-position non food items** for returnee packages

**Sudanese refugees in Bonga refugee camp in Ethiopia and snapshot of Southern Blue Nile State, an area of return of some 18,000 Uduk refugees - (UNHCR Return and Reintegration Planning Mission to BNS and Ethiopia – October 2005)**

**Refugees in Bonga camp in Ethiopia**

The overwhelming majority of some 18,000 Uduk refugees in Bonga refugee camp wished to return home to spend their 2005 Christmas in Sudan. Refugees were bitterly disappointed when informed that they will have to wait a few more weeks for a minimum level of conditions to be established en route (repair of critical sections of the road, way stations, reception facilities, etc.) and upon arrival (initial assistance and livelihoods opportunities) so that their repatriation can be safe and dignified. The return route from Bonga refugee camp through Kurmuk/Chali, South Sudan, is more than 850 kilometers and through difficult terrain. Uduk refugees insisted to return home as *“only they would build their own villages and no one else could do it for them”*.

The Nuer refugee community from Upper Nile State is willing to return; however, they have preoccupations regarding disarmament of militias who are still active, frequently looting of properties and cattle rustling in Upper Nile State. Refugees would like to see progress in the disarmament process. Refugees would also like to know more about the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and its implementation as they are getting news that conflicts are still persistent in many places in South Sudan.

The Anuak community raised concerns similar to the Nuers on the issue of disarmament and lack of basic services such as schools and health facilities in Jonglei State, especially in Bor, Pochalla and Okobo areas. Anuak refugees generally lack information on the security situation in their place of origin and have heard rumours that Okobo is occupied by other groups who are not originally from that area.

**Southern Blue Nile State (SBNS) – area of return of some 18,000 Uduk refugees**

The CPA considered BNS as one of the three areas where power should be shared between SPLM/GoS during the six-year transitional period. With the formation of the Government of National Unity, Damazin became the seat of the local administration, including the joint Humanitarian Aid Commission (GoS)/Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (GoSS) office established in September 2005. Kurmuk, bordering Ethiopia, is the centre and economic hub of SBNS. The population of Kurmuk is estimated to be 4,000 inhabitants.

In July 2005, at the All Funj Conference in Kurmuk, which brought together major leaders of the State, North and South including the Umdas and King of Funj, UNHCR was specifically requested to play a significant role in the repatriation, resettlement and rehabilitation of both IDPs and refugees. Many of the Government officials have been refugees themselves and still have family members in the refugee camps in Ethiopia.

In SBNS, employment opportunities are extremely scarce; the population is mainly engaged in agricultural activities and partly in small trade with neighboring Ethiopia. Sudanese nationals have free access into Ethiopian territory along the border. There are three market days a week – two in Kurmuk (Sudan side) and one on the Ethiopian side. Ethiopian communities along Kurmuk play a significant role in supplying basic commodities including petrol & construction materials. Supply from Damazin, the administrative seat of BNS, is limited to the dry season. The Ethiopian currency Birr is the main tender in Kurmuk; the Sudanese Dinar is also in circulation. There are no banks and all transactions are done using cash. In rainy periods, Kurmuk is inaccessible from Damazin by road.

The capacity of the local administration is very limited and requires support in every domain. Major social infrastructure in Kurmuk consists of two primary schools and a hospital that function exclusively with international NGO support. The only secondary school in town lies in ruins. There are no other functioning public services available. The old town water supply system was rehabilitated by an international NGO. Support structures like warehouses, storage facilities, etc. are either inadequate or in bad condition. At the same time, the town has a potential for development if access from Damazin to Kurmuk improves to an all-season road. The town’s advantageous location on the border with Ethiopia can transform it into a commercial “crossroads” of importance to the entire State of Blue Nile and set in motion agricultural

development and marketing of produce to Ethiopia and other parts of BNS.

There are urgent needs in SBNS to reinforce human rights, rule of law and governance institutions. In Kurmuk County, the capacity of these institutions - police, judiciary, prison and land commission - is either very limited or non-existent. The structure of the judiciary in South Blue Nile State (Kurmuk) is evolving with the signing of the CPA. The highest court in pre-CPA Kurmuk worked under the responsibility of the New Sudan Judiciary in the SPLM/A controlled areas. It was run by a county Judge of first grade but currently it is run by a panel of 6-7 traditional chiefs. The presiding judge or court president is nominated amongst the chiefs by virtue of experience and years of service in customary law court.

Land in rural areas is owned by the community of that specific locality. Disputes are resolved by the traditional chiefs and elders who have the expertise and knowledge of the communal land including of neighboring/bordering communities. Reconciliation on land, property restitution and allocation in rural areas is done by the traditional chiefs and community leaders. In urban areas, land is privately owned and many houses, shops or residential plots of the displaced are occupied. Urban land/property disputes are expected to be settled by the county courts.

Currently there is no land policy in SBNS. Disputes are settled by the county/payam/boma courts. Customary land surveyors, who are part and parcel of civil authority, are working in consultation with the traditional chiefs and elders to demarcate the borders or frontiers between the payams and bomas to avoid confusions and conflicts and also preparing the ground for the return of IDPs and refugees. With the expected large number of returnees, refugees and IDPs, there is potential for dispute and even conflict, especially in urban areas.

Presence of land mines/UXOs remains a serious threat in SBNS and a major constraint to returns of refugees and IDPs.

According to customs authorities, refugees returning to Sudan can bring all their assets with them unless limited by UNHCR repatriation procedures. Except for vehicles, refugee assets are free of taxes. Tractors used for agricultural purposes will not be taxed. Immigration procedures for returnees will be done according to the Tripartite Agreement. Returnees who wish to apply for nationality certificates will be issued one on request upon arrival in Sudan at the prescribed fee.

Regarding children born outside Sudan, authorities confirmed that birth certificates may be issued inside Sudan upon return. However, it is preferred that refugees returning from Ethiopia carry their birth certificates. Sudanese authorities have no restriction on return of couples of mixed marriages, provided they are in possession of marriage documents from the country of asylum.

**Villages of return:** In the words of UNHCR Repatriation Officer, Kurmuk - Chali Elfiel and cluster of villages of return, which were assessed through long hours of walking in the bush; apart from 4-5 returnee families in Puda Om, there is nothing in those locations, not a stick remaining from the churches, no water, no road, no crop-fields, only bush and the name of the location where there once was a village.

#### **UNHCR response**

Through its office in Damazin, UNHCR is leading the UN effort for the return and reintegration of the displaced population, including those from Bonga refugee camp in Ethiopia. UNHCR organized, in collaboration with the State authorities, inter-agency missions to areas of return and helping in designing response. In areas of refugee return, through protection and community-based reintegration projects (CBRPs), UNHCR is gradually putting in place the necessary infrastructure and helping build local capacity of communities and institutions to receive returnees. UNHCR Sudan and UNHCR Ethiopia jointly developed a plan of action and are working in unison on both sides of the border to start repatriation in phases by end February 2006. UNHCR is also supporting the State authorities in their efforts to initiate recovery and development programmes which are crucial for sustainable reintegration.

## Some lessons learned during the first year

During the first year much attention was rightly placed on the largest displaced population in the world. Many of the **displaced are and will be returning to communities and areas that have suffered severely from a variety of factors including war and drought and are currently with extremely limited access to basic social services.**

There is an ever greater **need for recovery and development programmes to start to also target those populations who were not able to flee violence or drought as well as those who have borne the burden of hosting displaced populations.**

During the first year of post-conflict Sudan the following were some of the lessons learned:

- **Insecurity, localized conflicts, lack of services** – health, water and education - in some areas led to secondary displacement, internally and flow of refugees to the DRC, Uganda and Kenya.
- Since the signing of the CPA, security has improved; however, the **presence of a number of armed groups coupled with a poor gun control policy poses a security challenge for humanitarian workers and returnees.** Since mid September, there were increased Lords Resistance Army (LRA) activities in Equatoria and targeting of humanitarian workers in South Sudan. This, combined with ethnic conflicts around Ezo in Western Equatoria (on the main return route from CAR and DRC), led to the relocation of UN and NGO staff from Tambura and Yambio and the complete halting of operational activities in these areas in November/December 2006.
- **Communities receiving returnees are themselves destitute** and have suffered extreme destruction over the years – large scale return put pressure on limited services and natural resources creating conditions of conflict.
- **Long-term nature of displacement – many refugees and IDPs, especially youth and children returning home for first time,** have developed sophisticated coping and livelihoods strategies different from those they or their parents knew in their areas of origin – reintegration and coexistence is very challenging and can only be sustained with humanitarian, recovery and development programmes.
- Areas infested with **mines and UXOs** – large geographical areas and corresponding limited de-mining assets, competing priorities resulting in limited access to areas of return and delays in opening up return related infrastructure (roads, way stations, etc.) and reintegration programme (areas of return, agricultural land, etc.).
- **Youth search for work elsewhere and seek education** opportunities even in neighboring countries.
- Students returning from various countries and from northern Sudan have been through **different curricula** - many returnees do not necessarily speak the language of their people and a significant number have been educated via the medium of Arabic.
- Spontaneous returnees, especially IDPs, faced **extreme conditions en route.** Many were illegally taxed, harassed or attacked resulting in loss of assets – and occasionally lives
- **Slow start to recovery and development** works in large parts of the country – creating an ever-increasing gap between humanitarian interventions and development.
- **Lack of coordination** for an integrated approach to reintegration, recovery and reconstruction – especially linking relief to development.
- **Land and property issues,** especially in urban areas. UNHCR is jointly developing with FAO, UNDP, NRC and the Secretariat of Legal Affairs (SOLA) a comprehensive programme that includes key messages, workshops and training of paralegals.

- **Lack of knowledge and planning for urban reintegration.** UNHCR supported UNDP, UNICEF and HABITAT and at the request of the SPLM/A Secretariats for Local Governance and of Infrastructure, in carrying out a study on urban reintegration, the outcome of which will be useful in planning programmes in 2006.
- **Delay in the start of implementation of JAM recommendations and disbursement of funds by the Multi Donor Trust Fund.** Furthermore, despite the fact that return and reintegration of the displaced was one of the priorities and part of the JAM process, no projects are yet submitted to the MDTF.
- **Resource gap** remained a major pre-occupation throughout 2005. **Inadequate and regular shortfalls in funding levels affected UNHCR's capacity** to complete a number of critical preparatory activities, linked with the establishment of presence and operational activities to facilitate repatriation and provide initial assistance to returnees. UNHCR requirements for the South Sudan Operations (Sudan and refugee hosting countries) were USD 76,347,770 of which some USD 55,065,275 was received. For the entire cross sector support to Returns and Reintegration of the UN Work Plan USD 10,265,596 were received against total requirements of 50,043,730, a shortfall of 79%.

### **Conclusions and Key Recommendations (based on lessons of 2004/2005 experiences)**

IGAD's leading contributions to the peace process in the Sudan provided unprecedented opportunity to realize the aspirations of millions of Sudanese displaced, internally displaced persons and refugees in neighbouring countries, for durable solutions contributing to peace, security and development. The return of millions of displaced also poses challenges and unprecedented opportunities for Sudan and the entire IGAD region. If people do not see concrete peace dividends, and the displaced are unable to return home, or find solutions in places of displacement or elsewhere it would be a setback for both development and peace, affecting the region at large.

The first two years will be crucial. The focus must be on creating grounds for the return and reintegration of displaced populations. Initial assistance must have an immediate and visible impact and focus on meeting basic needs, building confidence and promoting coexistence, conflict resolution and reconciliation among the population in areas of return.

The following recommendations are based on the experiences of 2004/2005, aiming at improving the programme in the Sudan, and are for food for thought for policy development for the IGAD region:

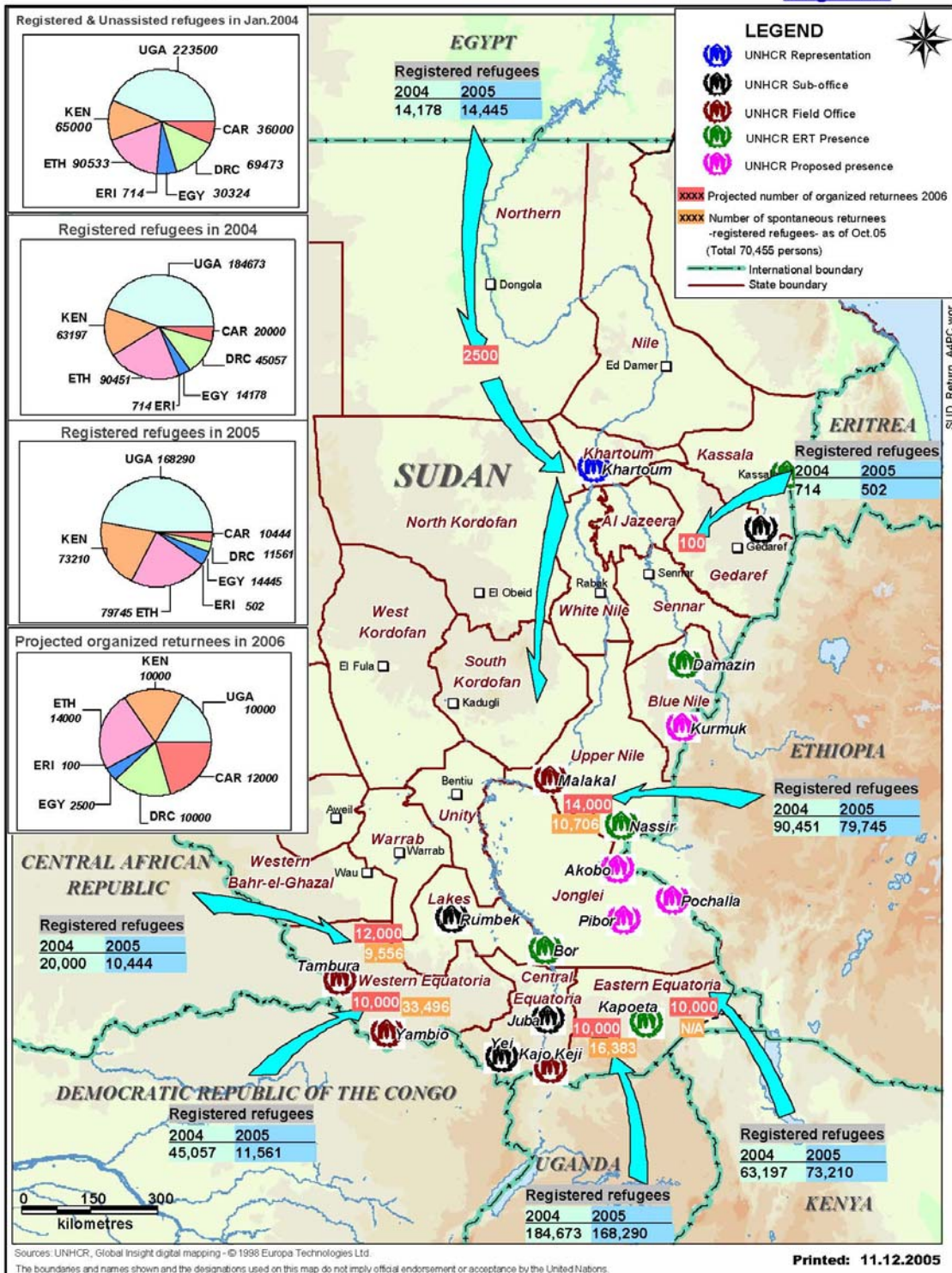
1. **Every effort must be made within Sudan and throughout the region hosting refugees to make return and reintegration of displaced in safety and dignity.** For the return of displaced populations - from North to South Sudan; from South to South Sudan, and from neighboring countries – which remains a priority of the Government, the following actions will be conducive to promoting the dignity and rights of the displaced and returnees in Sudan. These are based on international instruments for the protection of IDPs and refugees:
  - Increased presence of international monitors as well as programme/protection staff in the field and in IDP camps to strengthen monitoring, intervention and programming
  - Monitoring of the push-and-pull factors that may impact the return process
  - Assessing options for local integration in areas of displacement for those who are unable to return

- Information campaigns to promote free and informed choice and voluntary return
- Provision of transport during the phase of spontaneous return to specially vulnerable individuals
- Ensuring safe passage along return routes through deployment of UN military observers, UN agencies and international and national NGOs
- Establishing legal framework for the return of the displaced
- Monitoring the establishment and management of way stations
- Dissemination of information on the CPA
- Advocacy of international humanitarian law to all armed actors
- Ensuring that a general amnesty law is in place prior to organized return.

In this regard IGAD Member States may consider developing a regional strategy for the durable solutions for Sudanese refugees, in close collaboration with the UN and based upon JAM and other similar initiatives.

2. **Rapid implementation of reintegration, recovery and development programmes to show peace dividends and create confidence among people in peace and security.** Large scale community-based reintegration, livelihoods, recovery and development interventions must begin in earnest in the post-conflict context led by the Government.
3. **Integrated approach to return, reintegration, recovery and development should take place in earnest.** Government led coordination of all aspects to link relief to development would ensure transition from humanitarian to development. 4Rs, adopted in Sudan provides a useful model. IGAD Member States may consider adopting an integrated and community based approach to post conflict situations, taking into account the needs of the displaced, returnees and other populations.
4. Programmes to support basic services and environmentally safe and sustainable livelihoods activities, as well as on- and off-farm income generating activities, should include **protection and security, peace building, coexistence and reconciliation, social welfare, and capacity strengthening of authorities and communities.**
5. **Programmes for youth must start in earnest** in all returnee areas. This will prevent migration in search of jobs and education and over-crowding of urban areas. Reintegration of youth requires the development of new policies that recognize their potential to contribute to peace, security and development. IGAD Member States may consider conducting further research in this area and developing strategies.
6. Returnees and their communities must not be left in deprived conditions for extended periods without protection, basic services and livelihoods. **Conflict sensitive planning must be the norm** in a politically fragile environment. The return process itself may trigger flare-ups of localized tensions between returnees and host communities. Without appropriate and timely actions there is a real risk of back-flows to countries of asylum or renewed internal displacement. **Monitoring and conflict analysis must be reinforced** with a view to preventing nascent differences or low-key conflicts from spilling over into violent confrontation, either between vulnerable groups themselves or between vulnerable groups and host communities.
7. **Gender and age sensitive planning of humanitarian, recovery and development activities** must be a norm as refugee women in camps, for example fear that freedoms won in exile will be lost on return.

8. **Durable solutions will also have to be found in areas of displacement, including in neighboring countries for those who will not be able to return.** JAM research suggested that around 70% of IDPs will have returned or resettled by 2011, and that 22% will be remaining where they currently reside. UNHCR estimates that 90% of refugees will return to Sudan during the interim period. IGAD Member States may wish to organize a Regional Durable Solutions Conference for Sudanese Displaced at an appropriate time in finding lasting solutions.
9. **In any post conflict needs assessment, ensure that displacement is provided due coverage and that needs and views of the displaced are taken into account.**
10. **Effective fund raising strategy and timely resource allocation to match the needs of the displaced in areas of displacement, en route and in areas of return, including for those communities who are receiving displaced populations and are war affected** – returnees and affected communities must be provided support in a timely manner. The Multi Donor Trust Fund should also be used for return and community reintegration programmes as these activities should not be left to humanitarian funding only. IGAD Member States may consider joint measures to seek donor support and mobilize resources. Government policies and practices may have an impact on donor contributions.
11. IGAD Member States may consider calling for regular interaction and experts fora to review practices of return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs in post conflict situations, and share best practices.





## Community Based Reintegration Projects (CBRPs)

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CBRPs are best managed if grouped as one "programme" under specialised implementing partners, provided each component is adequately designed, implemented and monitored.

CBRPs must form part of an integrated strategy for return and reintegration, and Area Based Planning, which has already started or is about to start. In this way CBRP can be part of a start-off process that will receive the necessary support for a longer period. In this scenario the strategy should be to feed CBRPs into the longer term strategy. The impact of CBRPs planned and implemented in isolation/stand-alone-projects is likely to be insufficient and short-lived.

While benefiting all members of the community equally – returnees, ex-combatants, receiving communities, CBRPs will make a significant contribution to reconcile and promote the inclusion of groups with special needs.

CBRPs:

- Simple, small-scale, low-cost and rapid to plan, design and implement;
- Respond to the basic priority urgent needs expressed by the communities;
- Require community participation in identification, design, implementation and monitoring;
- Integral part of Community Urgent-needs Plan or Area Development Plan laying foundation for community driven recovery;
- Definite timeframe but no more than six months – inclusive of planning, designing and implementation time;
- Agreed funding ceiling (see short format for sub-project agreements);
- No direct recurrent costs involved e.g. salaries; where necessary make arrangements through relevant UN agency;
- Implemented in areas of high concentration of people-of-concern to UNHCR;
- Benefit the entire community;
- Sustainable, replicable and environment friendly;
- Encourage a gender and age-focused approach;
- Implemented through qualified partners – local or international NGO, CBO or private sector;

CBRPs designed to have a positive social impact on the communities can also produce secondary benefits in terms of the creation of employment, improving skills to increase employability, building capacities of private sector actors and providing inputs to the local economies.

Examples of these types of interventions include the following:

- ◆ Construction/reconstruction/rehabilitation of only essential services infrastructure, which are, were, or will be used by returnees and local communities, such as water points, sanitation works, health sector interventions (e.g. primary clinics/ health posts), education sector interventions (e.g. primary schools such projects would include the provision of furniture etc. but not recurrent costs), infrastructure which is essential for return purposes (e.g. rehabilitation of sections roads or border crossing facilities, small culvert); community infrastructure such as sports area, cultural centres, places of worship, or community halls. (reconciliation and coexistence benefiting from the construction of community facilities for social, educational and recreational activities);
- ◆ Material, financial or technical support and capacity building for authorities, local NGOs and associations involved in return and reintegration projects. These include strengthening of judicial and legal institutions and frameworks; education sector support

- (teacher training, radio education, capacity building, assisting in curriculum development) and similar health sector support.
- ◆ Environmental protection initiatives such as establishing tree nurseries for production of cash crop trees intended for homestead and agro-forestry, domestic waste management schemes and environmental awareness raising campaigns;
  - ◆ Support to mass information initiatives, such as returnee information campaigns on return and reintegration; data gathering and dissemination;
  - ◆ Support to relevant institutions dealing with protection issues such as local authorities, the judiciary and registries. This can be done through targeted assistance (materials, financial and technical) to strengthen their capacity to protect basic rights and to ensure timely access to all relevant documentation, and access to justice. Please also see box below.

<b>Protection elements to take into account - Physical, Legal and Material safety standards</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The essential underpinning of returnee protection is respect for human rights and the rule of law;</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to food, clothing, health care, shelter, water and other necessities is essential to human survival and safety. Access, therefore, must be understood to be a broader part of protection;</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical and advisory services to elaborate legal safeguards in such areas as amnesty, property, citizenship, documentation and return must be provided, effectively implemented and address the special needs of women, children, older people and other social groups;</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It is important to establish a returnee monitoring mechanism involving other agencies (as appropriate) to identify obstacles to returnees with a view to designing appropriate protection and assistance interventions; and determine whether refugees and/or IDPs are able to return in safety and with dignity;</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In cooperation with partners, design structures (and procedures) to address/prevent security incidents, including well-documented follow-up with the authorities and international peacekeepers (where present);</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support the authorities to establish systems to register all the population, including organised and spontaneous returnees;</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> With the authorities, plan measures to sensitize and prepare the population, particularly in the communities to which returnees and IDPs will eventually return. In particular, in cooperation with relevant partners, facilitate a dialogue between returnees, the receiving community and the authorities. Promote continuous initiatives to foster confidence building, co-existence and reconciliation, such as inter-community socio-economic activities, women's initiatives and community-based co-existence projects;</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support an effective human rights regime, including institutions that sustain the rule of law, justice and accountability. In particular, identify and work with national and local human rights institutions and NGOs to maximize support for the creation of conditions conducive to safe return and the reintegration of returnees and IDPs;</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Establish or support gender- and age-sensitive legal aid/information centres to ensure that returnees have access to effective legal remedies; and</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The lasting nature of voluntary repatriation largely depends on the level and nature of protection extended to returnees in the course of their return and re-establishment in their country of origin.</li> </ul>

**UNHCR South Sudan Operation**

**Compendium of Protection and Community-based Reintegration Projects (CBRPs) and Progress as of 30 November 2005**

Sn.	Sector	Sector Objective	Sector Activity	Location	Implementing Partner	Value (US\$)	Progress/Status
1.	<b>Health</b>	-Strengthen the capacity of referral hospitals to provide adequate common surgical procedures, and diagnosis investigations	-Rehab/construct and equip maternity wards, high D, unit/CU, OT, wards, laboratory premises and 10 staff living rooms and training of key staff in Yei hospital. - Construct and furnish 20 student dormitory rooms, additional lecture rooms, dining hall and provision of training materials/supplies and training. - Expansion of Chukudum hospital - Provision of equipment and medical supplies	Yei, Morobo, Lainya      Chukudum County	Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)	974,715	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction works for the dormitory begun in June, now at beam level.</li> <li>• Construction of Laboratory is at ring beam level.</li> <li>• Construction of Maternity ward at ring beam level.</li> <li>• Construction of the lecture hall at window level.</li> <li>• Equipment for the laboratory and Operations Theater ordered and Paediatrician and Anaesthetist technicians recruited.</li> <li>• Most of medical equipment and teaching aids/training materials ordered have arrived.</li> <li>• Recruitment of additional tutors completed.</li> <li>• Construction works for Chukudum OPD Complex is on-going</li> </ul>

			-Rehabilitation and extension of paediatric wing of Rumbek Regional Hospital -Electrification of Rumbek Regional Hospital	Rumbek	Comitato Collaborazione Medica (CCM)	68,250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction completed and handed over.</li> </ul>
			-Expansion, provision of equipment and supplies to Yambio hospital. -Rehabilitation of Yambio County Health Secretariat. -Training of medical staff.	Yambio	African Development and Emergency Organization (ADEO)	273,433	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of X-Ray room still on-going.</li> <li>• Most of the medical equipment, save from x-ray machine, delivered to Yambio.</li> <li>• Some procured equipment awaiting transportation to Yambio.</li> <li>• Training of 2 anaesthetic assistants commenced in October.</li> </ul>
			-Rehabilitation of maternity ward. -Provision of medical equipment and obstetrical supplies.	Tambura	International Medical Corps (IMC)	155,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation works yet to start once security situation in the area normalizes.</li> <li>• Procurement of medical equipment and other supplies in progress.</li> </ul>
			-Rehabilitation of paediatric ward and OPD, fencing and electrification of Maridi hospital of Expansion of Maridi Hospital and provision of equipment and supplies. - Construction of maternity ward at Maridi hospital.	Maridi	Action Africa Help-International (AAH-I)	127,123	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation works for both paediatric ward and OPD almost completed (95%).</li> <li>• Some of the equipment ordered has been received.</li> <li>• Construction works for maternity ward still on-going.</li> </ul>
	-Improve access to		-Procurement of basic medical equipment for PHCCs. -Provision of essential drugs.	Lainya	ZOA Refugees care	60,600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Order placed for the equipment.</li> <li>• Procurement of drugs underway.</li> </ul>

	primary health care preventive and curative services and treatments.	-Construct a PHCC at Jebel Kujur to offer quality health services to returnees and the host community, to be managed by ACF and eventually by the Government.	Juba (SPLM area)	Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	268,733	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-project ready awaiting sub-agreement signatures.</li> </ul>
		-Construction of 1 PHCC and 9 PHCUs -Provision of equipment	Kajo-Keji	American Refugees Committee (ARC)	161,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the 8 PHCUs are already roofed.</li> <li>• Works on 2 PHCCs in Kangai and Kinyiba and 1 PHCU yet to start once security situation normalises, as contractors for the same already identified in October.</li> </ul>
		-Construction/renovation of 1 PHCCs in Lire and 11 PHCUs including latrines and provision of medical equipment in Mere, Gulujo, Mondikolok, Longira, Mogiri, Kansuk, Rodo, Kudaji, Juondale, Moijo and Kigowo.	Kajo-Keji	Sudan Health Association (SUHA)	111,472	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 PHCC still at roofing level.</li> <li>• 4 PHCUs also at roofing level.</li> <li>• 2 PHCUs at ring beam level.</li> <li>• 1 PHCU at window level.</li> <li>• Renovation works on 4 PHCUs at stand still.</li> <li>• 2 Refrigerators received for 2 PHCUs.</li> </ul>
		-Renovation of 3 PHCCs and 7 PHCUs. -Supply of equipment. -Training of health workers.	Ezo, Tambura, Maridi, Ibba	African Development and Emergency Organization (ADEO)	45,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovation of 1 PHCU completed.</li> <li>• Renovation works on 3 PHCUs and 3 PHCCs still on-going.</li> <li>• Tender for renovation of 3 other PHCUs completed and materials already mobilized.</li> <li>• Equipment for the PHCCs procured and delivered in Yambio and awaiting distribution to respective PHCCs once renovation is completed.</li> </ul>

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans underway for the training of community health workers.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Construction of 5 PHCC in Lasu, Ombasi, Mugwo, Nabanga and Woko.</li> <li>-Provision of medical equipment and other supplies.</li> </ul>	Yei, Maridi, Ibba	Action Africa Help-International (AAH-I)	275,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction works for Lasu at slab level, but works currently suspended due to security problems.</li> <li>• Construction of PHCC at Ombasi at roofing level.</li> <li>• PHCC at Mugwo at foundation level, but construction works currently interrupted by LRA activities.</li> <li>• Nabanga PHCC at window level.</li> <li>• Contractor for Woko PHCC identified and materials already mobilized.</li> <li>• Some of equipment ordered has arrived.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Facilitate access to specific preventive and curative diseases control services,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Training of peer educators and drama groups.</li> <li>-Meeting with HCPs in target areas.</li> <li>-HIV/AIDS special events.</li> <li>-BBC materials production and distribution.</li> </ul>	Yei, Morobo, Lainya and Kajo-Keji	American Refugees Committee (ARC)	135,568	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community outreach program of sensitization and awareness on-going.</li> <li>• Conducted training of peer educators and HIV/AIDS councillors.</li> <li>• Community mobilization in areas of VCT services on-going.</li> <li>• BBC material distribution on-going.</li> </ul>	

		treatment and awareness	-Community Awareness SGVB and HIV/AIDS	Yambio, Ezo, Tambura, Maridi, Ibba	African Development and Emergency Organization (ADEO)	51,540	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 workshops conducted to Civil servants, Police, civil societies and teachers.</li> <li>• 1 TOT was conducted for community facilitators.</li> <li>• Voluntary Counselling and testing (VCT)</li> <li>• T-Shirts printed with HIV/AIDS message.</li> <li>• Conducted 4 HIV/AIDS workshops targeting PLWHAs</li> <li>• Conducted 3 SGBV workshops targeting civil administration and community leaders.</li> </ul>
			-Provide equipment and essential medical supplies and staff training support for Yei leprosy, sleeping sickness and Tuberculosis hospital.	Yei	Malteser	20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laboratory equipment procured and delivered and installed at Malteser hospital.</li> <li>• In service staff training on-going.</li> </ul>
		-Strengthen the capacity of Yei County Health Department.	-Rehabilitate/equip Yei County health Department.	Yei	Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)	7,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County health office old roofing sheets removed and replaced with new iron sheets, ceiling fixed other renovation work ongoing.</li> </ul>
			-Rehabilitation of Yambio County Health Department. -Provision of furniture and office equipment to the CHD.	Yambio	African Development and Emergency Organization (ADEO)	11,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovation works on-going</li> <li>• Equipment and furniture for the CHD procured and delivered to Yambio.</li> </ul>

2.	<b>Education</b>	-Ensure access to basic primary education in major areas of return	-Construct 5 primary schools and 1 girls boarding school. -Provision of furniture -Provision of scholastics materials/ supplies to constructed schools. -Expansion of the teachers' training school in Yei. -Training of teachers and PTAs. -Community radio programme.	Yei, Morobo	Association of Christian Resource Organizations for Southern Sudan <b>(ACROSS)</b>	393,540	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roofing of 1 block of Kinji primary school completed.</li> <li>• Second block still at roofing level and third block foundation excavated and materials mobilised.</li> <li>• 2 blocks for Yari primary school completed and 1 block at ring beam level.</li> <li>• 2 blocks for Jogomoni primary school at foundation level.</li> <li>• Assemblage of furniture for above schools underway.</li> <li>• 3 blocks for Yei Girls secondary at foundation level.</li> <li>• 4 blocks for the teachers' training school at foundation level.</li> <li>• PTAs and head teachers trained.</li> <li>• 30 teachers completed phase one in-service staff training.</li> <li>• Materials for radio programmes developed and broadcasting taking place in Uganda and part of Morobo and Kajo-Keji counties.</li> </ul>
			-Rehabilitation/ Construction of 2 primary Schools - Construction of 1 primary school	Ezo  Ibba	Association of Christian Resource Organizations for Southern Sudan <b>(ACROSS)</b>	138,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor yet to be selected</li> <li>• Funds yet to be released.</li> <li>• Community sensitization and mobilization in process.</li> <li>• Contractor yet to be selected</li> <li>• Funds yet to be released.</li> </ul>



			<p>-Construct of 12 classroom blocks.</p> <p>-Provide textbooks and scholastic materials to 33 schools and training support for 80 teachers.</p> <p>-Construction of 4 primary Schools, 1 secondary school and 3 girls' dormitories.</p>	Yei, Kajo-Keji	Jesuits Refugee Services ( <b>JRS</b> )	955,539	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lutaya secondary school block trusses fixed.</li> <li>• Second block wall construction 1m high.</li> <li>• Lutaya Primary school construction at roofing level.</li> <li>• Other primary schools to constructed sites identified.</li> <li>• Staffs to oversee program recruited.</li> <li>• 2 batches for in service training conducted.</li> <li>• Work started in 2 schools out of 3 schools identified for girls' dormitory.</li> <li>• 2 primary schools construction reached roofing level.</li> <li>• 2 pit latrines in selected schools work ongoing, while work has not started in the other planned 3 pit latrines.</li> </ul>
			<p>-Construction of 2 primary schools.</p> <p>-Provision of school furniture and supplies.</p>	Lainya	<b>ZOA</b> Refugees care	60,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction works for the 2 school blocks at foundation level.</li> </ul>
			-Training of teachers from Yambio, Ezo and Maridi	Yambio, Ezo and Maridi	Adventist Development and Relief Association ( <b>ADRA</b> )	392,164	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 46 Teachers completed their 3 months phase 1 in-service staff training from various counties.</li> <li>• Scholastic materials received.</li> <li>• Distribution of materials on-going.</li> </ul>
			<p>-Construction of 2 primary schools.</p> <p>-Training of teachers and PTAs.</p>	Tambura	World Vision International ( <b>WVI</b> )	48,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction materials mobilized but construction works stalled due to insecurity.</li> </ul>
			-Rehabilitation of 2 primary schools.	Kajo-Keji	Humanitarian Assistance for	76,142	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kansuk primary school at finishing stage.</li> </ul>

			-Provision of school furniture.		South Sudan <b>(HASS)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kala primary school at roofing level.</li> <li>• Timber for making furniture mobilised, but work yet to start.</li> </ul>
			-Rehabilitation of Riak Dor primary school and Construction of classrooms, toilet facilities, kitchen, multi-purpose hall and fence.	Rumbek	Norwegian Refugee Council <b>(NRC)</b>	178,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kitchen and fencing completed.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation works under progress</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of basic furniture (4200 school desks) to Basic and secondary schools</li> <li>-Rehabilitate 5 schools and renovate 2 additional structures as classrooms</li> <li>-Provision of water to schools</li> <li>-Provision of stationery and school materials to returnee students</li> </ul>	Juba/ Terekeka  Juba/Torit	Swedish Free Mission <b>(SFM)</b>	107,438	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufactured 330 desks and distributed to schools</li> <li>• Large quantities of building materials recently received from East Africa.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation work on both Buluk A and Buluk B Basic schools started.</li> <li>• 10 apprentices recruited and undergoing training</li> <li>• School desk materials recently arrived from Khartoum for the work on production of 420 desks to start soon</li> <li>• Stationery distributed to about 700 returnee students in Juba Day Secondary School.</li> <li>• Paid examination fees for 194 returnee students sitting for school certificate examinations.</li> <li>• Borehole drilled for Juba Day Secondary school.</li> <li>• Renovation of schools in Terekeka to start after the rainy season.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Training of teachers</li> <li>-Provision of school materials to returnee students and</li> </ul>	Juba	Windle Trust International <b>(WTI)</b>	229,362	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-project ready awaiting sub-agreement signatures</li> </ul>

			<p>teachers in Juba Day SS and Buluk “A”.</p> <p>-Upgrading English language standards to student teachers.</p> <p>-Renovate classrooms</p>				
		<p>-Improve skills among school drop out, youths, women, ex soldiers, victims of war &amp; persons with disability</p>	<p>-Construction of 3 room dormitory and kitchen/dinning halls for 45 trainees at Yei Vocational training Centre</p> <p>-Provision of vocational training materials and equipment.</p>	Yei	Diocese of Yei (DOY)	85,147	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dinning hall, Kitchen and store completed and in use.</li> <li>• Partitioning of dinning hall and kitchen done.</li> <li>• Dormitory for trainees in the finishing stages.</li> <li>• Equipment ordered and some of it already received in Yei.</li> <li>• Skills training in carpentry, brick making and handcraft on-going.</li> </ul>
		<p>-To provide positive attitudes and social environment for the reception and integration of returnees amongst the host communities.</p> <p>-To provide scholastic materials to returnee students.</p>	<p>-Conduct 3 workshops in Bor.</p> <p>-Procure, transport and distribute teachers and pupils scholastic materials.</p>	Bor	Church Ecumenical Action in Sudan (CEAS)	221,445	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-project ready awaiting sub-agreement signatures.</li> </ul>

3.	<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	-Improve access to potable safe water in areas of return	-Rehabilitation of 85 boreholes -Training of Water Committees (WCs). -Sanitation and health education. -Rehabilitation of 18 boreholes Rehabilitation of 30 in Tambura and Ezo boreholes -Training of water committees in – sanitation and health education.	Yei  Kajo Keji  Tambura, Morobo, Ezo	International Aid Services (IAS)	200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23 boreholes rehabilitated.</li> <li>• 23 Water committees formed and their training conducted.</li> <li>• Sanitation and health education workshop are under preparation.</li> <li>• Purchase of borehole parts are underway.</li> <li>• Work not started.</li> <li>• 15 boreholes rehabilitated in Tombura.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation work yet to start in Ezo</li> <li>• Latrine construction materials distributed in Morobo County.</li> <li>• Sanitation and environmental education conducted in Tei Town.</li> </ul>
			-Drilling 15 and rehabilitation of 10 Boreholes. -Construction of 10 communal latrines. -Environmental education. -Training of hygiene promoters and water committees.	Kajo-Keji	Refugees Committee (ARC)	234,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 boreholes drilled and installed.</li> <li>• 7 boreholes rehabilitated</li> <li>• 5 communal latrines completed and ready for use.</li> <li>• Basic latrines construction kits distributed to 3 Payams in Kajo-Keji.</li> <li>• 95 Pit latrine slabs distributed to families.</li> <li>• 1 Environmental education workshop conducted.</li> </ul>
			-Rehabilitation of 25 boreholes and 6 shallow wells in Lainya. -Assist communities in construction of 20 family latrines.	Lainya	ZOA Refugees care	27,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community mobilization on-going.</li> <li>• The rest of the activities delayed due to LRA activities.</li> </ul>
			-Drilling of 4 bore holes and protection of 3 water springs.	Tambura	World Vision International	46,760	Orders made for construction materials and equipment.

			-Construction of 10 pit latrines.		<b>(WVI)</b>		
			-Construction of 30 boreholes in potential return areas/villages, passing routes, and schools.	Juba/Torit	Swedish Free Mission ( <b>SFM</b> )	80,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constructed 5 boreholes on Juba – Rokon road, 5 in Jebel Kujur area, 3 in Muniki, 2 in Nyakuron and 1 in Juba Day Secondary School.</li> <li>• 5 bore wells pending drilling in Torit</li> <li>• 9 bore holes to be drilled between now and 31 December 2005.</li> <li>• Respective water committees formed and undergone training.</li> </ul>
			-Construct fence of 800 running meters around Juba Day school compound. -Provide two pit latrines in the school.	Juba	Action Committee to Promote local Initiatives and self help ( <b>ACCOMPLISH</b> )	59,482	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-project signed and first instalment released.</li> <li>• Fencing works nearly completed.</li> <li>• Latrines construction started.</li> </ul>
			-sensitize communities and assist them built pit latrines -construct way stations to receive the returnees and provide them temporary assistance.	Juba	Adventist Development and Relief Agency ( <b>ADRA</b> )	270,140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-project ready awaiting sub-agreement signatures.</li> </ul>
4.	<b>Food security/ Livelihoods</b>	Enhance the capacity of host communities and returnees in producing and processing their food.	-Provision of Tools and seeds to 3,000 vulnerable households. - Provision of 3 grinding mills to 3 Community based organizations in Yei, Morobo and Lainya Counties.	Yei, Morobo and Lainya counties	Action African Help-International ( <b>AAH-I</b> )	138,920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of seeds and tools to vulnerable among returnees and host communities in Yei, Morobo and Lainya counties completed.</li> <li>• 3 Grinding mills ordered and received in Yei.</li> <li>• Identification of CBOs in the counties of Yei, Morobo and Lainya ongoing with the local Authorities.</li> </ul>

			-Capacity building and support to IGA groups.	Kajo-Keji	Refugees Committee (ARC)	92,708	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training in business for women groups conducted in Kajo-Keji.</li> <li>• 2 Grinding mills for groups in Bori and Poojo received.</li> <li>• Construction of the G/Mill houses is on-going.</li> <li>• 2 Lulu Oil Pressing Machine given to CBOs.</li> <li>• 2 brick-making machines delivered.</li> </ul>
			-Capacity building and support to IGA groups in baking, bee keeping, tailoring, knitting and carpentry.	Lainya	ZOA Refugees care	36,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Order placed for procurement of materials and equipment.</li> <li>• Community sensitisation on-going.</li> </ul>
			-Provision of agric-tools and seeds to 2,500 households. -Capacity building and support to IGA groups.	Tambura	World Vision International (WVI)	231,750	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community programme mobilization completed.</li> <li>• Order for seeds and tools placed.</li> </ul>
			-Provide financial and material assistance and training to 50 farmers in bee hive management in the Torit area. -Provision of 1 grinding mill to refugees in Lologo.	Torit, Juba	Swedish Free Mission (SFM)	24,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fifty (50) farmers identified in Torit town and trained.</li> <li>• Materials to be distributed to farmers.</li> <li>• 1 Grinding mill procured and provided to the refugees.</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Capacity Building</b>	Strengthening of civil institutional capacities.	-Rehabilitation of Yei County Commissioner's Offices and provision of equipment and materials	Yei	Action African Help-International (AAH-I)	67,965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovation works completed and building handed over to county authorities..</li> <li>• Furniture and computers procured and handed over to the county administration.</li> </ul>
			Support to Judiciary	Rumbek	UNHCR	5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reference books procured and delivered.</li> </ul>
6.	<b>Mine</b>	-Reduce the	- De-mining process in	Yei,	Mine Action	506,023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mine awareness and education to</li> </ul>

	<b>Risk Education and Clearance</b>	impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance on returnee's, IDP's, local population and UN agencies staff in target areas	UNHCR priority areas (compound, roads) and GTZ warehouse, workshop - Mine Risk awareness	Morobo, Lainya and Kapoeta.	Group (MAG)		communities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 miles de-mining accomplished along Yei – Lasu road but work stalled due to security problems.</li> <li>• MRE conducted for NGO staff and community leaders in Kajo-Keji.</li> <li>• Awareness focal point person deployed in Lainya and Morobo Counties.</li> </ul>
7.	<b>Logistical support</b>		-Setting up of warehouse/Mechanical workshops. -Improving feeder roads from Yei to Lasu. -Establishment of way station in Tambura.	Equatoria Counties	<b>GTZ</b>	2,524,415	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warehouse rehabilitation completed.</li> <li>• Construction and rehabilitation of workshop completed.</li> <li>• Fencing of warehouse premises completed</li> <li>• Staff recruitment finalized for Yei, Kajokeji and Yambio.</li> <li>• CBRPs assessment conducted in Morobo and Kajokeji.</li> <li>• Assessment completed for Yei-Lasu road.</li> <li>• Tender document for the rehabilitation of Yei- Lasu road in preparation</li> <li>• Construction of office block in Yei ongoing.</li> <li>• 2 trucks received for repatriation operations, and additional 2 trucks are on the way.</li> <li>• Radio equipment and shelter boxes received.</li> <li>• Workshop renovation ongoing.</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>						<b>10,175,374</b>	

## Co-existence Projects

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Coexistence is a first step towards reconciliation. To achieve coexistence communities and individuals require the capacity and determination to recognise each other's status and rights as human beings; develop a just and inclusive vision for the community's future; and jointly plan, design and implement economic, social, cultural, or political development across former community divides.

The philosophy behind Imagine Coexistence is bringing divided communities to communicate, interact and cooperate through the provision of livelihood opportunities. Coexistence projects can render return more sustainable and prepare grounds for reconciliation work.

Coexistence projects start with an awareness campaign (e.g. community meetings, distribution of leaflets etc.) in the selected communities. Following which training and familiarisation of communities with the concepts of Imagine Coexistence<sup>12</sup> is initiated. Training over a period of two to three months will include sessions on coexistence, communication, cooperation, project development and project management. Participants are subsequently requested to produce project proposals and submit them to the Coexistence Steering Committee.

Coexistence projects are completely community driven. The process of coexistence starts with communities' mobilization and their getting together and discussing their differences, problems and needs. The process of identification of micro projects that the communities develop and present to the Steering Committee is part of community mobilisation and training. There should be no short-cut to this process.

A Coexistence Steering Committee is made up of: (i) community representatives elected by the communities; (ii) partners (NGOs, CBOs etc.); and (iii) Coexistence Project Staff.

In principle coexistence interventions will apply a 'cluster' approach, where projects, often with a primary income generation focus, are identified and developed in various domains (education, health, environment, etc) through a participatory decision-making process and executed by local associations, local NGOs, CBOs, private companies or informal community groups.

Examples of Coexistence Projects:

- Launch of small businesses with inter-ethnic workforce and targeting client of all ethnic groups (e.g. fruit drying chamber, coffee bar, internet café, brick making, carpentry – supplying construction material to infrastructure projects etc.).
- Agricultural production through training of mixed communities by local agricultural associations and provision of seeds and equipment (e.g. greenhouse).
- Animal husbandry after training of mixed communities groups on participatory approaches (e.g livestock rearing projects by product generating manure for fertiliser).
- Skills training for youth including journalist and computer training of inter-ethnic groups with the objective of increasing respect for other individuals rights/opinions and enhance objectivity.
- Post-traumatic stress therapy for children of different ethnic groups.
- Sports projects (establishment of inter-ethnic youth sports clubs (e.g. basketball, football, and handball).

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<sup>12</sup> Imagine Coexistence guidance material available with UNHCR



- Inter-ethnic school of folk dancers, arts and culture – also producing cultural handicrafts etc.
- Establishment of local newspaper, which also covers the issue of coexistence.
- Rehabilitation of existing market place to establish meeting place for all ethnicities.
- Support for activities of local NGOs already promoting coexistence.

### **How are Coexistence Projects different from CBRPs?**

The substantial training component that precedes the development of the project proposals has a focus on coexistence. It is explicit that only projects that can document clear elements of coexistence (e.g. individuals of different ethnicity to plan and work together) can be funded. The path towards the development of the micro projects and the selection criteria for micro projects that can be funded under Imagine Coexistence are distinct.