

**2012 Darfur Joint Assessment Mission (DJAM):
Return, Reintegration, and Urbanisation Situational Analysis**

Prepared by the interagency DJAM Thematic Working Group #5, led by UNHCR

1. Overview

With expectations of a gradual shift towards early recovery and development in Darfur, the Government of Sudan (GoS), Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), and humanitarian partners have initiated an assessment of the priority needs which must be addressed in order to support a new climate of return, reintegration, and urbanisation in Darfur. Remaining cognizant of critical outstanding needs, and volatile security in some areas, partners are eager to support positive developments which have been observed in Darfur, most notably a renewed resolve by the GoS and DRA to provide durable solutions for the displaced.

Over the past decade, Darfur has experienced the combined challenges of armed conflict, displacement, desertification, and economic hardship. Of the 7.5 million people residing in the 5 states of Darfur, 1.7 million are IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons)¹; and approximately 280,000 Darfuri refugees remain displaced in Chad.² Most of the largest IDP camps in Darfur are located near the main towns of Nyala, El Fasher, El Geneina, and Zalingei, and a trend of increased urbanisation is evident.

Continued fighting in several parts of Darfur, particularly Jebel Marra, and parts of North, South, and East Darfur, has thus far prevented a conducive environment for widescale permanent return. However, despite continued insecurity in some parts of Darfur, pockets of stability have emerged in other areas, particularly in the relatively stable West Darfur, and there has been a steady trend of returns over the past two years.

In 2011, more than 130,000 IDPs and refugees were verified to have returned voluntarily to their areas of origin. From January – September 2012, 81,000 IDPs and refugees were verified to have voluntarily returned.³ However, assessment missions and returns tracking have indicated that returnees continue to suffer from a lack of access to basic services, shortage of livelihoods opportunities, food insecurity, as well as concerns relating to land tenure and insecurity. According to the village assessment in the urban areas in Darfur, lack of access to basic services forced some returnees to move to another location or to the earlier place of displacement.⁴ Inadequate resources have been invested in returnee areas over the years, with the concentration of humanitarian assistance directed towards the IDP camps.

A gradual transition from humanitarian operations to early recovery in Darfur is therefore needed in the coming years, which will entail moving away from emergency programmes targeting specific populations with life-saving assistance, to government-owned and

¹ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Sudan: Darfur IDP Camps, February 2012.

² UNHCR Chad Global Appeal 2013, December 2012.

³ Darfur Protection Cell, September 2012 (data verified by UNHCR).

⁴ International Organization for Migration (IOM), Village assessment and population tracking programme, 2007-2013.

government-led area-based programmes in fields such as health, education, and nutrition, taking into full account current and future return trends.

In support of returns at the political level, the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) was signed in July 2011 between the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM), with a primary objective being provision of support to the return and reintegration process,⁵ and the UN Country Team and UNAMID are working together with the government to support DDPD implementation. Additionally, the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) was established by the DDPD, and the DRA's Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRRC) has been assigned the lead role to help support and coordinate the return process, with the support of the humanitarian partners.

Additionally, dependent upon evolving security conditions and other factors, a Tripartite Agreement may be signed in 2013 for the voluntarily repatriation of Sudanese refugees from Chad. In July 2012, government authorities from Sudan and Chad, alongside the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), participated in a meeting in Chad with refugee leaders from 12 camps in Chad. While strong concerns persist particularly as related to security, provision of basic services, justice and reconciliation, and land occupation, refugees expressed potential interest in return should these matters be appropriately addressed.

2. The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD)

The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) was signed between the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) in July 2011, and several provisions specifically address returns response and objectives – the topic is indeed identified as a forefront priority in DDPD implementation.

Article 17, clause 121 notes, *“The topmost priority in the implementation of this Agreement shall be to address the needs of the areas affected by the conflict with special attention to the internally displaced persons, returning refugees and conflict-affected persons, to provide basic services and security needed to enable them return to their places of origin in safety and dignity.”*⁶

Chapter IV of the DDPD on Compensation, Return of IDPS and Refugees proposes processes for restitution of property and assistance for the full integration of the returnees into their communities, including restoring their rights to land and property, and compensating the displaced for the damages and losses caused by the conflict.⁷

The provisions of DDPD will therefore be used as a supporting baseline for determining the objectives related to returns, reintegration, and urban planning in Darfur.

However, a need for increased speed in implementation has been observed, to ensure that tangible results can be observed by the civilian population, particularly the displaced. To this end, the UN Country Team (UNCT) and UNAMID have created DDPD Joint Working

⁵ Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, Chapter III Article I7 §121.

⁶ Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, Chapter III Article 17 §121

⁷ Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, Chapter IV.

Groups (JWGs) to support the DDPD implementation process. One of the Joint Working Groups has a particular emphasis on Durable Solutions, Return, and Reintegration, and its work will help to develop joint programmes and activities in support of this objective.

As mandated by the DDPD, the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), government of Sudan, and interagency partners are also realizing the plans for a Voluntary Returns Conference, expected to occur in Nyala in late 2012 or early 2013. Five pre-workshops were already successfully conducted in each of the five states, to set the groundwork for the conference.

3. General Principles of Return and Reintegration

International standards dictate the need for pursuing durable solutions for the displaced, which include return, reintegration, or resettlement/relocation. Guiding principles and best practices which underpin appropriate returns response are found in the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions for IDPs, the Joint Verification Mechanism (JVM), the 2009 UN Returns Framework for Darfur (includes the RRWG Terms of Reference), and other national and international instruments.

In Darfur, the primary responsibility of providing durable solutions to IDPs must be assumed by the government authorities. International humanitarian and development actors have complementary roles. All relevant actors must respect the right of IDPs and refugees to make an informed and voluntary choice on which durable solution to pursue and to participate in the planning and management of durable solutions. The needs, rights and legitimate interests of IDPs and refugees should be the primary considerations guiding all policies and decisions on durable solutions.

The choice of all IDPs to locally integrate or settle elsewhere in the country must not be regarded as a renunciation of his/her right to return should that choice later become possible. In the context of Darfur, humanitarian and development partners have continued to advocate for local integration to remain a viable option for the displaced, alongside return.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), together with the World Food Programme (WFP), is currently undertaking a verification of IDP food aid beneficiaries in camps across Darfur. The re-verification will not only provide a figure of total numbers of IDPs receiving food assistance, but will also assess livelihood skills, and information on places of origin.⁸

Where peace and reconciliation are durable, UNHCR promotes voluntary repatriation. Under less ideal conditions, UNHCR may facilitate the spontaneous returns.

⁸ International Organization for Migration (IOM), October 2012.

4. 2011 and 2012 Return Figures⁹

The below returns figures have been verified by the Return and Reintegration Working Groups (RRWGs) operating in Darfur. Returnees have convened primarily in 198 sites across the 5 States.

- a. IDP Returns - UNHCR and IOM missions verified the total number of IDP returns in 2011 in Darfur to be 109,000 individuals (52,000 in South and East Darfur, 47,000 in West and Central Darfur, and 11,000 in North Darfur). From January – September 2012, 65,000 IDPs were reported to have returned.
- b. Refugee Returns – Information gathered through UNHCR missions indicate that during the period January - December 2011, the number of refugee returnees from Chad to Darfur was 30,400 individuals. From January – September 2012, 16,600 individual refugee returns were recorded. The overwhelming majority of refugee returnees were non-registered populations living in refugee-like situations in the border areas between Chad and Sudan.

5. Characteristics of Return in Darfur

- a. Land Occupation, and Tensions between Nomadic and Farmer Communities – In many of the areas of return, conflict over land remains a serious ongoing concern. Improved mechanisms for solving land disputes will therefore need to be developed, along with peace building interventions between various neighbouring communities such as nomads and farmers. Other protection concerns will also require support, including the challenge of addressing family separation, due to partial return of family members in many cases.
- b. Sustainability of Returns- The long-term sustainability of returns will depend upon improved security, provision of basic services in return areas, and well-planned government-owned initiatives. Apart from insecurity, the main reasons behind unsustainable returns were found by IOM to be access to basic services (30%), food insecurity (19%) and lack of employment (17%).¹⁰ In 2011 and 2012, UNHCR continued to assess the needs in returnee areas, coordinating response via the Return and Reintegration Working Groups (RRWGs). Through recent participatory assessments and field missions in the 5 States, UNHCR has confirmed that the key obstacles to return continue to be lack of security in some areas, and a need for basic services.¹¹
 - i. Provision of basic services in return areas - Availability of livelihood opportunities in the areas of return, as well as the provision of basic services and rehabilitation of infrastructure are urgently needed, this includes a need for functioning health centres, water points, schools, and

⁹ Darfur Protection Cell, September 2012 (data verified by UNHCR).

¹⁰ International Organization of Migration (IOM), Verification and Monitoring Unit Project, 2010.

¹¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Darfur Operation, November 2012.

markets in return areas, with an adequate provision of teachers and qualified medical professionals employed by the government. Threats to reproductive health, especially maternal mortality and morbidity, continue to present serious challenges in Darfur, calling for additional support in the health sector.¹²

- ii. Promoting Government-Owned Initiatives, and Proper Utilization of Returns Data - As noted, long-term sustainability of returns will be largely dependent upon the government's ability to provide full security and provision of basic services at return sites, in a movement away from emergency programming, towards sustainable government-owned initiatives. It will therefore be essential for the ratio of the returnee population in comparison with the total population of a given geographical area to be amongst the top five targeting criteria of early recovery programmes in all relevant sectors. Consequently, the importance of the availability of accurate data and statistics regarding current and future returns will be critical to devising meaningful early recovery programmes in Darfur.
- iii. Decreased Funding and Limited Presence of Humanitarian Agencies - It is anticipated that due to global financial constraints, several key humanitarian partners may scale down operations in Darfur in 2012 and 2013. Increased assistance will be required from the GoS and DRA to help establish basic services at return sites. These reductions will have a significant impact on the ability of humanitarian and development partners to provide necessary basic services for our population of concern, which will result in gaps in health, education, water, and livelihoods assistance. Access restrictions have also presented a challenge, and stretched the capacity of the remaining humanitarian organisations.
- c. Mixed Nature of Permanent and Seasonal Returns- Some Households commute seasonally as far as security allows, to farm or to assess conditions on their property, and visit relatives, particularly from 2005 to 2010, as reported by IOM through the IOM VMU project. However, an increased trend of permanent return has been observed.

6. UNCT, UNAMID, and Interagency Support to Returns and Reintegration in Darfur

While the Government of Sudan bears the primary responsibility for ensuring safe and sustainable returns, interagency partners, NGOs, and UNAMID are also providing key support.

In close collaboration with government partners, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) played the lead role on returns in West and Central Darfur further to a Letter of Understanding between the Government of Sudan and the UN

¹² United Nations Population Fund-Sudan (UNFPA-Sudan), 2012.

Humanitarian Coordinator dated 2005, and in North and South Darfur following the withdrawal of IOM in 2011.

UNAMID continues to play a critical role through support to field missions, provision of security in return areas, and capacity building projects for government partners.

Additional key initiatives and mechanisms supporting returns and reintegration are as follows:

- Returns and Reintegration Working Groups (RRWGs) - The Returns and Reintegration Working Groups (RRWGs) are the state-level mechanisms through which verification of voluntariness of returns and returnee needs assessments are conducted, communicating to the Joint Verification Mechanism (JVM). The RRWG brings together HAC, NGOs, UN agencies, UNAMID, and state line ministries to discuss returns trends, share information, and plan assessment missions.
- Return Verification Missions - In order to assist the GoS to fulfill its responsibility to facilitate the voluntary return of IDPs in safety and with dignity, UNHCR conducts verification missions to ensure voluntariness of return. This is achieved by interviewing IDPs intending to return, as well as by conducting post-return verification at return sites.
- Joint Verification Mechanism (JVM) - Findings from the verification assessments are submitted quarterly to the Joint Verification Mechanism (JVM). The JVM is a joint endeavor of the Sudanese Government, the UNCT, and UNAMID to guide the return activity in Darfur in accordance with international principles.
- Participatory Assessments - In order to obtain a more detailed picture of the intentions of IDPs, it will be necessary to conduct a camp profiling exercise through consultations with the IDPs. More than 50% of camp populations are young people below the age of 18 years who have lived in camps for the past 10 years and who may not have well adapted skills for a life in rural areas, are educated and have an urban outlook. As a result, the IDPs are asking international community to ensure availability of sustainable basic services in settlements for those who will choose not to return.
- Data Collection and Information Campaigns - Key initiatives in the return and reintegration process will include data gathering through tracking and monitoring of return movements, and village assessments, followed by information campaigns for populations who are considering returning to area of origin or area of settlement with advice on return routes, and security and services available at area of return, followed by “go and see” visits.
- The Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Item (ES/NFI) Sector - UNHCR assumed responsibility for the common NFI (non-food items) humanitarian pipeline in 2012, providing a full basket of NFI items for newly displaced, returning IDP households, and seasonal replenishment of key items. UNHCR will also be coordinating the implementation of an innovative new transitional shelter initiative across Darfur in the coming months, with a focus on returnee areas.
- Crop Protection Committees, and Peace Building Interventions - In several areas, the government and interagency partners have supported Crop Protection Committees and other peace building interventions, and further assistance to nomadic communities will be necessary in the coming years to support peaceful co-existence.

- Capacity Building for the DRA, VRRC, and GoS - Finally, humanitarian and development partners will also continue to promote capacity building for the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA)'s Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRC), the Commissioner of Refugees (COR), Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), and other government partners. In addition, UNHCR will continue to build the capacity of COR to undertake refugee status determination and provide effective protection to asylum seekers and refugees in the five Darfur states.

7. Urbanisation in the Context of Return¹³

The influx of internally displaced people (IDPs) in Darfur to the major cities has contributed to an accelerated urbanisation process, putting an enormous pressure on the government authorities and the already limited urban services.

Additionally, after nine years of displacement and access to free, improved services, many of the displaced persons have grown accustomed to urban settings and humanitarian assistance. It is generally expected that a significant percentage the IDPs may wish to remain in urban areas and to settle there, both because of urban services and potential income-generating opportunities.

Urban planning processes in Sudan involves three levels: 1) national-level, headed by the National Council for Physical Planning; 2) state-level, in charge of Ministry of Physical Planning and Public Utilities (MPPPU), recognizing differences between urban and rural areas, operating on land uses and subdivisions, density control, supply of major infrastructures (roads, drainage, etc); and 3) local-level, in charge of localities, acting on revenue collection, public services, local infrastructures, building and sanitation control in charge of MPPPU branch. In practice the disconnection between central planning and local agendas is evident.

Urbanisation in Sudan is believed to be strongly driven by migration and in the recent past, conflict and drought-induced displacement have added an additional imprint to the urban realities in most towns across the country. Since the mid-1970s, the population of Darfur has increased six-fold from 1.3m to almost 8 million. Viewed on its own the demographic transition is alarming. However, against stark realities of economic pressure and environmental stress, the inability of the urban settlements to provide proportionate basic services and livelihood opportunities for the additional population portends serious challenges that have the potential to perpetuate crisis in the region. It is against this background that urban planning continues to acquire prominence in the quest for durable solutions for return and resettlement. The planning and policy frameworks for sustainable urbanization need therefore to become part and parcel of the durable solutions framework.

The urbanization policies applied have sometimes lacked a national vision, and the application of the “site and services” concept in Darfur and other parts of Sudan has created challenges in urban areas, particularly resulting in low density city centers without adequate

¹³ Information provided by UN-HABITAT and UNDP-Governance and Rule of Law Unit, October 2012.

access to basic social services. A shift in urban and regional policies, encouraging the development of intermediary villages and small towns, and enhancing regional development is being reflected in the political agenda of different states of the country. Such policies require a clear strategy to address simultaneously both urban and rural development, including the return villages, creating incentives for development and establishing better livelihood conditions. Additionally, the current demographic concentration in few capital cities of Darfur, does underscore the need to plan for multi-ethnic, peace-promoting, and income-generating urban development mechanisms. Urbanisation may however be a blessing in disguise, as it could present a meaningful opportunity for viable reintegration, peace building and stabilization if properly managed.

Finally, the mainstreaming of environmentally sustainable practices will be a critical factor to mitigate the effects of an urbanizing populace. Taking into consideration the challenges of deforestation linked to production of fired bricks for construction, the need for identifying alternative construction solutions is also a priority for urban areas, particularly the use of stabilised soil blocks (SSB) which have been successfully tested and resulted to be 30% cheaper than fired bricks, consuming half of the water. While mud bricks may continue to be used in rural settings, SSB might be increasingly used for urban areas where the necessary construction skills are available.¹⁴

8. The 2012 Darfur Joint Assessment Mission (DJAM)

Through the five DJAM consultative workshops held in each of the States of Darfur, the partners solicited inputs from civil society, displaced persons, and government actors to determine the priority needs for return, reintegration, and recovery in Darfur.

The DJAM findings largely mirrored findings which UNHCR and interagency partners have confirmed through fieldwork to date: most notably, that security and provision of basic services remain the fundamental outstanding pieces which must be addressed in order for large-scale return to be realized in Darfur.

Additional top priorities identified by DJAM participants include a resolution to land disputes, peace building interventions, need for compensation, support for livelihoods and income-generating activities, and ensuring that all parties to the conflict are brought into the peace process.

9. Conclusion, and Strategic Approach

In closing, continued returns are expected in the coming years, and the rate of return will largely be determined by security considerations, and also the government's ability to provide for basic services in return areas. In the initial phases, generous support from international

¹⁴ Information provided by UN-HABITAT and UNDP-Governance and Rule of Law Unit, October 2012.

donors will be required to meet this objective, though eventually the government will assume responsibility for this objective. In the long-term, government leadership and ownership will be imperative.

Humanitarian and development partners will approach returns and reintegration needs in 2013 by supporting safe and voluntary returns, and complementing the return with reintegration support to reduce vulnerability, enhance opportunities to become productive and self-sufficient, and minimize the potential for returnees to destabilize community relations. Regular meetings between humanitarian, development, and government partners will establish improved information-gathering and information-sharing mechanisms on returns, reintegration, and recovery in all affected areas.

With regard to urbanisation issues, it will be essential to ensure the ownership and commitment of the state/central governments and DRA throughout the process, to promote inclusive participatory planning and consensus-building. To this end, it will be important to adopt easily applicable and understandable methodologies in which to develop the regional urban plans.

The challenges associated with assisting the returnees are tremendous, particularly doing so in a way that supports reconciliation and peaceful co-existence in Darfur. The needs must be addressed primarily by the government, but with vigorous support from the humanitarian partners, and also from the donors and international community.

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Thematic Working Group 5 – Returns, Reintegration, and Urbanization

Objectives	Ranked Priorities/Needs		Outputs	Costing (\$USD)	*Time
Objective 1: Returns are informed, voluntary, safe, and conducted in dignity.	1.1 Safety and security provided at return sites prior to arrival and during physical return.	• Police posts constructed at return sites.	\$3.8 million	F	
		• Provision of UNAMID escorts during organized returns movements.	UNAMID budget	F	
	1.2 Information provided to IDPs and refugees on conditions of the areas of origin.	• Field missions conducted to potential return areas to assess conditions, detailed village profiles created or updated on return areas.	\$1.5 million	F	
		• Consultation sessions held with potential returnees in camps and settlements, including women and youth, to disseminate information on potential durable solutions	\$0.4 million	F	
	1.3 Intention to return assessments conducted in areas of displacement	• Large-scale assessment undertaken in areas of displacement to study scale of intention to return vs. intention to integrate locally	\$1.0 million	F	
	1.4 “Go and see” visits conducted	• “Go and see” visits conducted to allow displaced persons to assess conditions	\$1.9 million	S	
	1.5 Short-term assistance provided to returnees on arrival	• Return package A: WFP food distribution	\$13.4 million	FA	
		• Return package B: NFI packages	\$8.0 million	FA	
	1.6 Registration and provision of documentation for refugees in Chad	• Refugee returnees from Chad are registered and receive proper documentation prior to movement.	\$1.8 million	F	
		• Potential return for transport within Darfur for Chadian refugees	\$8.2 million	S	
1.7 Returns are assessed for voluntariness.	• Field missions conducted to spontaneous return areas to conduct standardized assessments for voluntariness and assessment of needs	\$2.1 million	ST		
1.8 Special considerations are taken into account for Persons with Specific Needs during the return process.	• IDP Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN) provided with physical transport support to return	\$1.4 million	S		
	• PWSN transitional shelter support	\$13.5 million			
Subtotal Objective 1 = \$56.9 million					

Objective 2: Returnees are reintegrated.	2.1 Security is provided at return sites.	• Provision of police officers	<i>Gov of Sudan</i>	FA, S
		• DDR programme conducted across the 5 states	<i>UNAMID budget</i>	FA, S
		• Demobilization for male and female ex-combatants	<i>UNAMID budget</i>	FA, S
		• UNAMID UXO division undertakes assessment to determine potential presence of mines and interventions necessary for removal	<i>UNAMID budget</i>	FA, S
	2.2 Basic services are provided at return sites.	• Educational system is improved at return sites:	<i>Basic Services TWG costing</i>	FA
		• Health centers constructed	<i>Basic Services TWG costing</i>	FA
		• Water system is improved at return sites	<i>Basic Services TWG costing</i>	FA
		• Sanitation facilities improved at return sites	<i>Basic Services TWG costing</i>	FA
	2.3 Peacebuilding projects are initiated between returnees and host communities	• Peacebuilding projects are initiated at return sites.	<i>Peace & Security TWG costing</i>	S
	2.4 Land concerns are addressed at return sites.	• Land title system is improved and strengthened and land concerns addressed.	<i>Peace & Security and Natural Resource Management TWGs costing</i>	F
		• Assessment conducted to determine current linkages between hakura traditional system and relation to modern land title system across the 5 states.	<i>Peace & Security and Natural Resource Management TWGs costing</i>	F
		• Appropriate land dispute mechanisms initiated across the 5 states.	<i>Peace & Security and Natural Resource Management TWGs costing</i>	F
		• Crop Protection Committees initiated in return areas.	<i>Peace & Security and Natural Resource Management TWGs costing</i>	F

2.5 Compensation matters are appropriately addressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual and group compensation issues addressed. 	<i>Peace & Security TWG costing</i>	FA
2.6 Livelihoods and income-generation activities are promoted in return areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods Projects initiated in return areas. 	<i>Agriculture and Livelihoods TWG costing</i>	FA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP Food for Assets Initiatives 	\$5.3 million	FA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study undertaken to assess urban and rural linkages to markets. 	<i>Private Sector Development TWG costing</i>	FA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational training projects implemented in rural areas. 	<i>Agriculture and Livelihoods TWG costing</i>	FA
2.7 Rehabilitation of infrastructure in rural return areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of infrastructure in rural return areas. 	<i>Infrastructure TWG costing</i>	FA
2.8 Agricultural support is improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural skills and tools improved and strengthened. 	<i>Agriculture and Livelihoods TWG costing</i>	S
2.9 Livestock support is provided at return sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock support and training of Community Animal Health Workers provided at return sites. 	<i>Agriculture and Livelihoods TWG costing</i>	S
2.10 Environmental factors are accounted for and prioritized during reintegration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental considerations and trainings are prioritized and implemented 	<i>Natural Resource Management TWG costing</i>	S
2.11 Interventions for women's health and HIV/AIDS prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of women's centers, training programs, sensitization interventions (<i>UNFPA programmes and costing</i>) 	\$2.8 million	ST
2.12 Capacity building for DRA and GoS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building trainings for DRA, COR, HAC and other GoS entities, in the areas of protection, returns, office training, management and planning; along with provision of supplies, furniture, and equipment. 	\$1.3 million	FA

Subtotal Objective 2 = \$9.4 million

Objective 1 + Objective 2 = \$66.3 million

+ Administrative Costs 7% = \$4.6 million

Obj 1 and Obj 2 Total with Admin Costs = \$70.9 million **

**FA = Foundational Activity (6 months). ST = Short-term (2 years). LT = Long-term (6 years).*

***Note that the Results Framework for Objective 3 (prepared by UN-HABITAT) is also attached.*

TWG #5 - RETURNS, REINTEGRATION AND URBANIZATION
Objective 3: Urbanization is Addressed in the Context of Return and Reintegration

DJAM TWG#5 Objective 3	Sub-Outcome	Indicators	Outputs	Instruments (TA, Policies, Projects, Programs, etc.)	Indicative costing	Timeframe*		
						FA	Short term	Long term
Urbanization is addressed in the context of return and reintegration.	Increased access to planned land for residents in major towns of Darfur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory frameworks By-laws Up dated settlement base maps Profiles Lay-out plans Surveyed, demarcated and issued plots Suitability maps and maps of constraints Hierarchy of human settlements and functions 	1.1 Regulatory framework including standards and guidelines for space 1.2 Profiles of densely un-planned settlements 1.3 Assessment/up-date base maps and land use maps 1.4 Land information management systems set up 1.5 Affordable land use space standards for new settlement/regularization schemes 1.6 Major towns capacities and constraints to absorb IDPs assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-laws Surveys Consultancies 	No of consultancies for mapping/plan development/ No of surveys conducted No of equipment purchased No of personnel trained	300,000 450,000 350,000 200,000 200,000	1,100,000 150,000 100,000 450,000	450,000
	Improved quality of urban environment	Five states with urban/regional plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed diagnosis and reviewed of state challenges report State urbanization plans Set of thematic maps, cartography, land uses/cover for Darfur Established units of 	1.1. Assessment and mapping of land uses in Darfur 1.2. 5 State with urban data /information management facilities 1.3. 5 states of Darfur with urban/regional plans (including policies on housing	1.1 Urban development strategy drafting 1.2 By-laws and guidelines for competence for spatial planning 1.3 Capacity development tools for participatory	No. of workshops and consultative sessions No. of technical human resources No of data storage/analysis equipment, survey		400,000 1,900,000 500,000	1,500,00

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> data management Reviewed report for capacity/functions/strategy of the MPUD/PU staff On-job training, study tours and pilot exercise conducted by ministry officials Tools on environmental management 	<p>land, infrastructure and others</p> <p>1.4. Increased capacity of the ministry of Planning & Urban development/public to perform their tasks</p> <p>1.5. Urban development control strategy</p>	<p>planning</p> <p>1.4 Tools and training materials for urban environmental management</p> <p>1.5 Trainings and sponsored excursions/scholarships for key officers</p>	<p>equipment,</p> <p>No of training/scholarships for ministry officials supported</p> <p>No of cars/logistical equipment purchased</p>		850,000	750,000 1,000,00
	Improved quality of housing And access to basic services (and Infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment reports for infrastructure and services delivery Housing standards and mapping of building materials Critical mass of trained men and women Strengthened private construction sector Consultation forums for housing and settlement upgrading Guidelines for settlements up-grading 	<p>1.1. An assessment and strategy for urban services and infrastructure provision for 5 states of Darfur</p> <p>1.2. Urban housing assessment for the 5 states: inventory of building materials, typologies and options for improvement</p> <p>1.3. Large scale training and guidelines for sustainable production of building materials and production technologies</p> <p>1.4. Guidelines and strategies for private housing</p> <p>1.5. Demonstration projects for building technologies</p> <p>1.6. Up-grading housing</p>	<p>1.1 Strategies for upgrading</p> <p>1.2 Strategies for financing</p> <p>1.3 Guidelines for competence for settlements up-grading</p> <p>1.4 Capacity development tools private sector construction</p> <p>1.5 Tools and training materials for environmentally-sensitive construction</p>	<p>No of consultancies</p> <p>No of consultative sessions</p> <p>No. of technical human resources</p> <p>No of construction equipment,</p> <p>No of training</p>	30,000 50,000	150,000 350,000 250,000 1,20,000 1200,000 175,000	200,000

			<p>conditions and improved livelihood and reduced vulnerability</p> <p>1.7. Established enterprises/cooperatives with capacity for sustainable production of affordable building materials e.g non-timber, SSB</p> <p>1.8. Low income households accessed fund for self-help housing up grading</p> <p>1.9. Service centres established to service satellite villages with central functions</p> <p>1.10 Awareness raising activities on housing, land and property rights carried out</p> <p>1.11 Local Urban Observatory established in each state</p>	<p>technologies</p> <p>1.6 Guidelines for service hubs satellite villages locations/</p> <p>1.7 TA for technical and institutional strengthening</p> <p>1.8 TA, Project for provision of grants for 41,000 families for reintegration of IDPs in Urban settings</p> <p>1.9 Service centres (hub) to serve cluster of villages including return villages</p> <p>1.10 TA, workshops, consultative meeting, media and awareness materials on housing and land rights</p>	<p>No of cars/logistical equipment purchased</p> <p>Amount in Housing fund support</p> <p>No of Service hubs established</p>	<p>180,000</p> <p>300,000</p> <p>500,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>500,000</p>	<p>15,000,000</p> <p>7,000,000</p> <p>200,000</p> <p>750,000</p>	<p>26,000,00</p> <p>3,000,00</p>
	Improved capacity of key stakeholders for resettlement/up-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support/Consultants in place 	1.1. Sensitization messages and awareness materials produced	<p>Outreach campaign</p> <p>Training modalities</p> <p>Publicity equipment</p>	No of trainers/technical staff/consultants	50,000	5,0000	70,000

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	grading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committees, • Coordination mechanisms in place • Community based-self regulation approaches in place 	1.2. Hold public meetings and workshops 1.3. Key personnel trained in skills and tools related to settlements planning and upgrading 1.4. Key technical personnel recruited		No of equipment No of meetings/workshops	75,000 100,000	125,000 200,000	150,000 150,000
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IDP and Refugee Returns in Darfur

January to December 2012



Operational Data Management Unit
Darfur Protection Cluster, Sudan

Sources:
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