



GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN
(GOSS)

Ref: GOSS/VP0/J/38/3

Date: 30/12/2010

Office of The Vice President,

All Governors

Southern Sudan

Dear Governors,

Re: Procedures on Return, Reinsertion and Early Reintegration

I am writing to convey to you the new Procedures on Return, Reintegration and Early Reintegration which we want you to pursue in this process. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management together with SSRRC will coordinate with you in this aspect. The document is hereby attached.

Yours truly,

30/12/2010

Dr. Riek Machar Teny,

Vice President, Government of Southern Sudan

30th December 2011.



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Date: 29/12/2010

Office of The Vice President,

Procedures on Return, Reinsertion and Early Reintegration

General Principles

1. All returns must be voluntary and conducted in safety and dignity.
2. Each state is responsible for developing a State Reintegration Plan that covers the return, reinsertion and early reintegration phases. State Reintegration Plans must be based on the standards specified in this policy. The longer-term aspects of reintegration, including rural and urban development, will be elaborated through the upcoming GoSS Development Plan. State authorities are required to apply the standards specified in this policy to ensure that all returnees are treated equally across the ten southern States.
3. State and SSRRC authorities will not charge for any goods or services provided through the return programme including taxes, registration, luggage fees or any other processing charges.

Registration

4. HAC and SSRRC, with support from partners, will register potential returnees prior to departure in their current locations using a standardized form, and identify vulnerable persons, including unaccompanied children.
5. During registration, returnees will be asked to confirm their final destination. The SSRRC will pass this information to appropriate state

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13. All state and SSRRC convoys must have a convoy leader with appropriate communication equipment and include medical, and where appropriate, security personnel and must use only those routes which are secure. Water and other sustenance must be provided free of charge to the returnees.
14. Only returnees who are fit to travel, as determined by a qualified medical examiner at the point of departure, will be allowed to travel on convoys. Vaccinations should be provided to unvaccinated children. Authorities must do their utmost best to ensure those who are refused transport because of medical reasons are able to return at a later date or through other means.

Reception

15. Upon arrival in counties of final destination, returnees must be formally received and registered by SSRRC/IOM tracking system officials at way stations operated by the state government.
16. State and SSRRC authorities must ensure that conditions at reception centres are consistent with international standards and include water and sanitation facilities, medical booths and canteens.
17. State and SSRRC authorities must immediately provide onward transport to points of final destination once registration is complete.
18. Returnees will remain temporarily in reception centres only in cases where they are unfit to travel or where access is blocked to their final destinations. In these cases, the SSRRC, with support from partners, will temporarily provide emergency assistance on the basis of assessed needs. Every effort must be made to expedite onward transport for returnees forced to remain at reception centres for limited periods of time.

Reinsertion in Rural Areas

19. The SSRRC must establish Return Committees in all final destinations and erect "Welcome Tukuls" to accommodate returnees who have no other accommodation. Each Return Committee will include female representatives.

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authorities so that preparations can be made for onward transport, reinsertion and early reintegration.

6. During registration, the SSRRC will inform returnees of all relevant information related to the return process including: transport arrangements from the north to the south, way station availability, onward transportation, reinsertion packages and relevant conditions in their final destinations.
7. The SSRRC will disseminate information on conditions in final destinations among other southerners in the north who have indicated an interest to return, but may return under their own efforts.

Transportation

8. State and SSRRC authorities are responsible for arranging transportation from the north to the points of final destination at the county level for vulnerable returnees, including the elderly, female-headed households, impoverished households, etc. Transport for returnees may include airlifts, although most returnees are expected to return by land or river. Authorities will not drop returnees at way stations, unless there is already a pre-arrangement for onward transport from that way-station to the place of final destination.
9. State and SSRRC authorities may decide to assist other, non-vulnerable categories of returnees through a transport voucher system which will be managed by SSRRC.
10. All state and SSRRC-contracted agents must complete a standardized manifest, which the SSRRC will distribute to all relevant authorities to ensure safe passage of all convoys.
11. All state and SSRRC-contracted transport agents must provide adequate space for luggage in the same convoy that the family is traveling.
12. All state and SSRRC-contracted transport agents must make regular stops during the journey.

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20. Returnees must be registered for their reinsertion package at their final destination by the SSRRC Return Committee through the existing SSRRC/IOM tracking system.
21. State and SSRRC officials must provide standardized reinsertion packages at the place of final destination based on the registration done by the Return Committees. Where appropriate, partners will assist.
22. Reinsertion packages must include three elements: access to land for housing and agriculture, three months food ration and seeds and tools. Separate assessments must be conducted to determine whether additional shelter and household kits need to be provided.
23. For returnees who do not have access to land and/or shelter, state officials, in cooperation with the SSRRC Return Committee, must allocate land free of charge in proximity to basic services within one month. Female-headed households must be given access to land on the same terms as male-headed households. In cases of land disputes, the GoSS will provide guidelines to state authorities based on the relevant legal and traditional mechanisms.

Reinsertion in Urban Areas


24. In situations where returnees decide to integrate in the same area as the initial reception site, state and SSRRC authorities must provide reintegration sites separate from the reception facilities.
25. As in the case in rural areas, the SSRRC must establish Return Committees in all urban areas to facilitate the reinsertion of returnees. Urban returnees must be registered for their reinsertion package by the SSRRC Return Committee through the existing SSRRC/IOM tracking system.
26. State and SSRRC officials must provide standardized reinsertion packages for urban returnees at the place of final destination based on the registration done by the Return Committees. Where appropriate, partners will assist.

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27. Reinsertion packages for urban returnees must be the same as for rural returnees and must include three elements: access to land, three months food ration and seeds and tools. Separate assessments must be conducted to determine whether additional shelter and household kits need to be provided.
28. When allocating land in urban or semi-urban areas, state authorities must avoid concentrating a high number of returnees in one area.

Early Reintegration

29. State authorities are responsible for providing at least one primary school in all communities where there are returning populations and ensuring that adequate numbers of teachers are deployed.
30. State authorities are responsible for ensuring access to potable water in all communities where there are returning populations.
31. State authorities are responsible for ensuring that law enforcement personnel are deployed in all communities where there are returning populations.
32. State authorities are responsible for ensuring that at least one primary health care unit, regularly staffed and provided with medicines, is provided in all communities where there are returning populations, according to GoSS Ministry of Health standards.
33. State authorities are responsible for providing agricultural and/or livelihood support in all communities where there are returning populations.


29/12/2010
