

SUDAN JUSTICE AND EQUALITY MOVEMENT (JEM)

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Darfur: Oslo Donors' Conference: A Proposal, April 2005

Introduction:

The current security approach adopted by the government of Khartoum has now led to total or partial destruction of 70% of Darfur region. Through a strategy of genocidal acts, ethnic cleansing, forced repatriation of innocent citizens, Darfur is now reduced to what the UN described as the worst humanitarian disaster in the whole world.

To date, the war has affected 4,000,000 of which 2,500,000 are now living in displaced camps or in Sudanese cities while another 250,000 are surviving as refugees in other countries, mostly in neighbouring Chad. Fatalities of Darfur war are now estimated to be around 300,000. Carefully orchestrated attacks by the Antonov planes, government forces and allied Janjaweed have led to burning down of over 4000 villages, culling of animals and poisoning of water resources. In short, the deliberate actions of the government have led to near total annihilation of every means of the survival in the Darfur.

Towards A Return to Normal Life:

We reiterate that lack of development and absence of infrastructure in Darfur are among the primary causes of taking arms in the first place. Despite the fact that Darfur war has not yet come to an end, it is apt to plan for a peaceful future that avoids the perils of the past. That cannot take place without restoration of life to Darfur and which can only be contemplated if the basics of decent living are guaranteed. For this, we appeal to the international community to assume its responsibility and work jointly with us for the reconstruction of Darfur.

We envisage rehabilitation and reconstruction of Darfur along four spheres:

- Reconstruction of villages
- Public services
- Compensation and reconciliation
- Initiation of a sound development base

1. Reconstruction of Destroyed Villages:

JEM's office of Statistics has compiled the following information regarding destroyed villages, public amenities and displaced families (see Table 1)

Table 1**Burnt villages, affected families and public amenities:**

| | Burnt Villages | IDPs | Displaced Families | Water Centres | Health Centres | Religious Houses | Schools |
|--------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|---------|
| West Darfur | 1921 | 1427226 | 237878 | 244 | 91 | 44 | 107 |
| North Darfur | 1207 | 944718 | 157453 | 418 | 184 | 61 | 214 |
| South Darfur | 688 | 724556 | 120759 | 207 | 81 | 37 | 154 |
| Total | 3816 | 3096500 | 516000 | 869 | 336 | 142 | 475 |

Table 2.**Estimate of cost of reconstruction of villages:**

| No/ State | Brut Villages | Destroyed Houses | Cost of one House, \$ US | Overall Budget |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| West Darfur | 1921 | 237878 | 11000 | 2616,658000 |
| North Darfur | 1207 | 157453 | 11000 | 1731,983000 |
| South Darfur | 688 | 120759 | 11000 | 132,8349000 |
| Total | 3816 | 516090 | | 5676,990000 |

About 70% of buildings in Darfur are usually made of wood and straw and can easily be burnt down. Many of public amenities are also grass built. For this reason, JEM suggests that these buildings be replaced by permanent material. This will guard against deliberate or accidental fire in the future.

Construction of fenced two-rooms house for each of the 516,090 families at a cost of US\$11000 each will total \$5676,990000.

2. Water Centres:

Following provides estimates of number of destroyed water centres. Many of these water centres have also been poisoned.

Table 3, Number of Destroyed Water Resources

| Item/ State | Open Ponds/ Dams | Traditional Wells | Mechanised Bore-wells | Water Pumps | Total |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|
| West Darfur | 34 | 104 | 21 | 85 | 244 |
| North Darfur | 54 | 211 | 24 | 129 | 418 |
| South Darfur | 17 | 74 | 9 | 107 | 207 |
| Total | 105 | 389 | 54 | 321 | 869 |

Prior to the current war, water was available within a reasonable distance for only 34% of Darfur population. On average, each five villages shared one water source,

often within a distance of 5 to 11km. Hence, there is a genuine need for drastic increase in the number of these water centres.

Low number of water centres leads to concentration of large numbers of users in limited zones. Among others, nomads are also forced to share these limited resources and that often bring them in conflicts with sedentary farmers. In particular, water centres should be constructed along migratory routes of nomads to avoid future conflicts. Experience has shown that relatively cheap water pumps could go along way for small villages and isolated hamlets (see Table 4 for cost).

By current international standards, rehabilitation of one water centre is estimated be \$300,000. Construction of fresh mechanised bore-well (donekey) is around \$50,000; a traditional well \$21,000 while a single hand-operated water pump costs \$5,000.

Public Amenities:

During the conflicts, fleeing villagers were forced to seek shelter in schools, clinics and mosques which escaped burning as they were build of permanent material. To prevent such refuge, these building became targets of aerial bombardment by the government and in order to ensure complete evacuation of villages.

Table 4, Cost of Construction and Rehabilitation of Water Resources (US\$000)

| | | West Darfur | North Darfur | South Darfur | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| Dams | Destroyed | 34 | 54 | 17 | 150 |
| | Required | 102 | 162 | 51 | 315 |
| Budget | Destroyed | 10,200 | 16,200 | 5,100 | 31,500 |
| | Required | 30,600 | 48,600 | 15,300 | 94,500 |
| Mechanised Bore-wells | Destroyed | 21 | 24 | 9 | 54 |
| | Required | 63 | 72 | 27 | 162 |
| Budget | Destroyed | 1,050 | 1200 | 450 | 2,700 |
| | Required | 3,150 | 3,600 | 1,350 | 8,100 |
| Traditional Wells | Destroyed | 104 | 211 | 74 | 389 |
| | Required | 312 | 633 | 222 | 1167 |
| Budget | Destroyed | 2,184 | 4431 | 1,554 | 8,169 |
| | Required | 6553 | 13,293 | 4,663 | 24,504 |
| Pumps | Destroyed | 58 | 129 | 107 | 321 |
| | Required | 255 | 387 | 321 | 963 |
| X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | | | | | |

Schools;

50% of schools were/are built of permanent materials. As the current government had abolished residential school system, children of less than ten years old were forced to walk up to seven kilometres daily to avail of education. Imposition of school fees also deprived children of poorer villagers from making use of available schools. For this, JEM suggests that free education, particularly at the primary level is a must, if

the majority of Darfur children are to be educated. Due to increased impoverishment brought about by the current war, schools must be fully provided for by sources other than the local people.

Cost of construction/ reconstruction of school is estimated to be \$64,000 in addition to \$47,000 for hostels (see Table 5 for overall estimate).

Table 5, School Construction and Relevant Inputs:

| Item/ State | School s | Cost | Hostel s | Cost | Other inputs Annual | Other inputs For Ten years | Total |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| West Darfu r | 107 | 6848000 | 55 | 2,585000 | 174,00 0 | 186,18000 0 | |
| North Darfu r | 214 | 13,69600 0 | 106 | 4,982000 | 174,00 0 | 372,36000 0 | |
| South Darfu r | 154 | 9,856000 | 84 | 3,948000 | 174,00 0 | 267,96000 0 | |
| Total | 475 | 30,40000 0 | 245 | 11,51500 0 | | 826,50000 0 | 868,41500 0 |

In the interest of sustainability, we opted to compute cost of primary education for ten years. Special allowance must be made for nomads who require mobile school facilities. Estimate for provision of this basic structure of schooling is \$868,415,000.

Health Services (Hospitals, dispensaries and dressing stations).

The meagre health infrastructure available to Darfur people has equally been a target of Janjaweed attacks and military ground and aerial bombardment. The following is a minimum of what is required for a meaningful health system.

Table 6, Health Services Required

| Item/ State | Hospitals | Health Centres | PHC* Centre | Vet. Clinic | Mobile Health Centre (nomads) | Mobile Vet. for nomads |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| West Darfur | 9 (+ 1 for Nomads) | 13 | 69 | 11 | 7 | 12 |
| North Darfur | 14 (+ 1 for nomads) | 33 | 137 | 21 | 4 | 7 |
| South Darfur | 9 (+ 1 for nomads) | 17 | 55 | 23 | 11 | 19 |
| Total | 35 | 63 | 216 | 55 | 22 | 38 |

- PHC = Primary Health Care Centre (shafakhana).

Reconstruction of human and animal health services is crucial for relocation of IDPs and refugees to their original villages. This venture must include nomads who have been traditionally ignored in health delivery.

Table 7, Cost of Health Services Per Unit (\$thousands):

| Item (single unit) | Cost |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Rural Hospital | 750,000 |
| Health Centre | 300,000 |
| PHC Centre | 75,000 |
| Mobile Health Centre | 400,000 |
| Mobile PHC Centre | 120,000 |
| Mobile Veterinary Centre | 100,000 |
| Mobile Animal Clinic | 100,000 |

Overall cost of human and animal health services is as follows in Table 8 (\$ thousands).

Table 8, Budget for Human and animal Health Services:

| Item/ State | Hospital s | Budget in \$ US | Health Centre s | Budget | PHC Centre s | Budget | Vet. Centre s | Budget |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| West Darfur | 9 | 675 | 13 | 3900 | 69 | 5,175 | 12 | 1200 |
| North Darfur | 14 | 10,500 | 33 | 9,900 | 137 | 10275 | 7 | 700 |
| South Darfur | 9 | 6,750 | 17 | 5,100 | 55 | 4,125 | 19 | 1,900 |
| Nomads , | 3 | 2,250 | 7 | 2,800 | 15 | 1,800 | 38 | 3800 |
| Total | | 26,250 | | 21,700 | | 21,375 | | 7,600 |

Electricity:

Rural electrification has never been part of government delivery in Darfur and that has always been part and parcel of the feeling of marginalisation that has led to the current problem. As provision of electricity is an essential component of modern life, JEM has embarked in researching initial cost of such venture. To conserve resources, a number of communities or villages could share one electricity plant. Assuming a family requirement of 75 megawatts, electrification of 3816 villages with a total 516,090 families is estimated to be US\$420,000,000.

A further construction of electricity network covering an area of 240,000 square km costs \$348, thus bringing the total to \$768 millions.

Compensation:

There can be no doubt that the government has succeeded in its projects of enriching its Jannaweed allies while making every other citizen in Darfur a destitute. Without ignoring contribution of the international community, it is imperative that the government takes the greatest burden of compensating war victims in Darfur. JEM therefore views compensation as a primary component of reconciliation and strongly suggest that the UN be authorised to use Sudan petrol revenues for this purpose. JEM envisages that compensation should go along the following principles:

1. Compensation should be calculated to address personal wealth lost during the war and reconstruction of all infrastructure and public services destroyed by the conflict.
2. A recompense for suffering and trauma endured during the war in line with international standards. This sphere should take note of all inhumane situations to which Darfur people have been subjected to including deprivation, displacement, rape, torture, fear, humiliation and loss of dignity. The following Table provide rough estimate of current prices of worthwhile properties in Darfur.

Table 9, Prices of Selected Traded Items:

| Type/ | Price \$LSD | Price \$US |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Camel | 200,000 | 833 |
| Cow | 700,000 | 417 |
| Lamb | 150,000 | 60 |
| Sheep | 250 | 100 |
| Goat | 100,000 | 41 |
| Horse | 700,000 | 417 |
| Riding donkey | 700,000 | 280 |
| Burden Donkey | 300,000 | 120 |
| Mud hut (Durdur) | 2,500,000 | 1000 |
| Grass hut | 2,000,000 | 833 |
| Straw shelter (Rakooba) | 800,000 | 320 |
| Grass room (Kurnuk) | 2,000,000 | 833 |
| Straw fence | 1,000,000 | 417 |
| Room | 4,000,000 | 1600 |
| Shop | 4,000,000 | 1600 |
| Metal Bed | 200,000 | 83 |
| Mattress | 100,000 | 40 |
| Wooden bed | 70,000 | 28 |
| Sack of sorghum | 150,000 | 60 |
| Sack of dried okra | 400,000 | 150 |
| Sack of dried tomatoes | 300,000 | 120 |
| Sack of tobacco | 400,000 | 160 |

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|------|
| Sack of onion | 150,000 | 60 |
| Lemon tree | 3,000,000 | 1200 |
| Orange tree | 4,000,000 | 1600 |
| Mango tree | 4,000,000 | 1600 |
| Guava tree | 3,000,000 | 1200 |

Compensation for non-material losses.

Non-material suffering of Dafur people inflicted by the government of Khartoum requires compensation similar to what the Jewish people were awarded following their horrific treatment by Nazi Germany. While recognising the true scale of the Holocaust compared to the current plight of Darfur, we should learn from it and use it as model to address the psychological suffering, trauma and fear that are perpetrated by the Khartoum government. Compensation here is envisaged to be along the following:

1. Long term projects:
 - a) Rehabilitative psychological and confidence building projects
 - b) Training and capacity building projects
 - c) Agricultural and animal research projects
 - d) Social welfare and living standard projects
2. Short term projects:
 - a) Provision of easy-terms loans and grants
 - b) Provision of study grants for Darfur youth to study in Sudan and abroad
 - c) Provision of grants for upgrading of technology and technical training
 - d) Provision of investment grants on easy terms.

Infrastructure (Roads):

Darfur, the size of France has only 190km of paved road (Nyala – Zalinge). As no development can be achieved without adequate roads, JEM suggests the construction of a network of paved roads along the following.

1. Construction of a network of paved roads connecting most essential 14 towns and cities in Darfur with an estimated length of 2,100km.
2. Construction of a high-way road, 800km, linking Darfur with the national capital and other parts of the country.
3. Long term project for construction of paved roads that connect Darfur with neighbouring countries; Libya 1400km, Chad 120km and Central Africa 780km.
4. Altogether, these projects come to a total of 5,200km. With a current cost of \$1,000,000 per kilometre, total cost will be $5200 \times 1,000,000 =$ US\$5200,000,000.

Concluding Information:

Table below shows summary of total cost of Project Restoration Life in Darfur.

Table 10, Total Costs of Rehabilitation of Darfur (US \$Thousands)

| Villages | Water | Education | Health | Electricity | Roads | total |
|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|-------------|-------|------------|
| 6,676,999 | 131,922 | 858,415 | 76,925 | 768,000 | 5,200 | 12,722,252 |

As Table 9 shows, total cost is \$12,722,252,000.

Compiled by JEM, March 2005.