

**RE-INTEGRATION AND GENDER SENSITIVITY AMONG
EX-COMBATANTS IN CENTRAL EQUATORIA
STATE, SOUTH SUDAN**

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In Partial Fulfillments of the Requirements for the Degree of
Masters of Conflict Resolution and Peace Building

BY

AMANIYO CATHERINE
MCR/43713/91/DU

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DECLARATION A

"This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Learning."

Name and Signature of Candidate

AMANI-IO LATHERINE
AmayA E,
27th / 09 / 2012

Date

DECLARATION B

"I confirm that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision".

Dr Tom Mulvaney - H. Collins

Name and Signature of Supervisor

27/09/2012

Date

APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled "Re-integration and Gender Sensitivity among Ex-Combatants in Central Equatoria State, South Sudan" prepared and submitted by Amaniyo Catherine in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of PASSED.

Dr. Mwanika Rosem
Name and Sig. of Chairman

Dr. Tom Muleat

Name and Sig of Supervisor

Dr. Abiga Morkono Isaac
Name and Sig. of Panelist

Name and Sig. of Panelist

Dr. Rwabuhiri E. Estus
Name and Sig. of Panelist

Date of Comprehensive Examination

Grade

Name and Sig of Director, SPGSR

Name and Sig of DVC, SPGSR

DEDICATION

I dedicate this report to my husband Mr Baga Tobias and my family members for their patience and financial support during the course, and lastly to my dear friend Hawa Khamis Aganas for her moral support and encouragement to this end.

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I wish to thank the Almighty God who gave me the strength and courage to produce this work. I am grateful to my supervisor Dr. Tom Mulegi who inspired me to research deeper into the core of the matter and tirelessly went through my work. His kind criticism, patience and understanding, assisted me a great deal.

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in Central Equatoria State, south Sudan on female ex-combatants and members of organizations working with reintegrating former combatants. The study revolves more on reintegration and gender sensitivity among ex-combatants. The main objective of the study was to document the lives and experiences of female ex-combatants within fighting forces, DDR programs and their communities. This is done for the fact that, women are often present if not always present within wars but are often neglected in the aftermath.

Qualitative research method was used to carry out this study. The qualitative method was made up of semi-structured interviews and questionnaires which were used to collect the necessary data from both female ex-combatants and representatives of organizations working in the domain of reintegration of ex-combatants in Central Equatoria.

The female ex-combatants and representatives of organizations came from different social backgrounds of age, education and marital status etc.

The data was analyzed from two points of view namely: theoretical material and descriptively using percentages and frequency tables.

The study found that the best practices and options to reintegration of female ex-combatants within DDR programmes include ensuring inclusion of female ex-combatant groups in the DDR programme design. It was also found that ex-combatants did not get adequate counseling services after handing over their arms on reintegration. However, most of the response strongly agreed that family reunification is the principal factor in effective social reintegration of ex-combatants.

The study concluded that disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration is essential to restore peace and stability after the resolution of conflict and should be given due consideration early in the peace process. It also recommended that a time limit must be set to revisit the plight of ex-combatants and attend to their concerns.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBR	Community-Based Rehabilitation
CES	Central Equatoria State
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DDR	Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration.
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FR	Family Reunification
FU	Family Unification
GoS	Government of Sudan
ICRC	Interim Care and Rehabilitation Centres
IDDRS	Integrated Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration Standards
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMC	International Medical Corps
LER	Local Economic Recovery
NCDDR	National Council for Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration
SPLM/A	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission For Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOG	United Nations Operational Guide
UNSC	United Nations Security Council

WB World Bank

WCH War Child Holland

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the Study

In 2000 the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted a groundbreaking resolution on women, peace and security. Moreover, Resolution 1325 addresses the 'special needs of women during the repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction and to encourage 'all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependents'. With the passing of UNSC resolution 1325 the members of the Security Council for the first time acknowledged the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and those women associated with the fighting forces in DDR processes. As successful DDR processes form the key to post-conflict reconstruction and sustainable development, it is crucial to include both women and men in such process. However, governments, international and national non-governmental organizations are reluctant to address the needs of female ex-combatants. Earlier studies have shown that gender mainstreaming in DDR programmes remains difficult to put into practice (Mazurana, 2004). As a consequence, women who have been in or with the fighting forces are often forgotten during the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. Hence, they do not equally benefit from services, cash incentives, health care and other support that flows to their male counterparts as part of DDR packages.

The Sudan, Bilad es Sudan 'the land of the blacks', as was the name given to it by medieval Arabs to the negro belt which stretched across Africa from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, is a land with its own history. Since medieval times to date, the country has undergone numerous geographical and physical changes. The country, as we know it today can be divided into four geographical regions; the

northern plains, which mainly comprise desert rock and sand and which cover the largest area, and constitute a part of the Sahara desert, the northwestern corridor characterised by flat-topped hills and interrupted by steep-sided gullies and sand dunes, clusters of beehive-shaped hills dominate the Central part of the country and lastly, the southern part which is largely a plateau, the eastern half of which is covered by massive mountains such as the Immatong range.

Historically, Sudan has had two different imperial powers, Turco-Egyptian, as well as Anglo- Egyptian. It has had two periods of independence: first when the Mahdist state (1885-1898) is recalled and that since 1956 when Sudan attained its independence from the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium rule.

Internal conflicts as opposed to external (inter-state) conflicts have been a major occurrence in Africa in the post-cold war era. So numerous are these conflicts in the continent that some scholars ask whether violence is inevitable in Africa (Brill, 2005). Nevertheless, it is only fair to note that the number of armed conflicts in Africa has greatly reduced in recent times – for instance between the year 2000 and 2002, it is reported that there were 18 active wars in the continent. As of February 2008, there were only 5 active wars and armed conflicts ongoing in the continent: Sudan (Darfur region), Kenya (post-election violence between December 2007 and February 2008), Somalia (excluding Somaliland), DR Congo (eastern region) and Chad (Francis, 2008). Sudan provides perhaps the worst example as it has suffered several internal conflicts for about twenty one years after its independence.

More specifically conflict can be understood as a situation in which two or more actors, who interact with each other, pursue incompatible goals, are aware of this incompatibility, and claim to be justified in their pursuit of their particular course of action (Ulrich, 2004). War, on the other hand, refers to international and internal armed conflict and situations of militarised violence that may amount to de facto armed conflict. Given that the conflict in Sudan was internal, it qualifies to be called a civil/communal war. As a matter of fact most Sudanese refer to the conflict or civil war that took place in their country simply as 'the war'. In the same vein, this study used

the terms war and conflict interchangeably to refer to one and the same thing in the Sudanese context. Talking of war in its strict sense of ongoing militarised violence, then we are talking of a period of violence in Sudan that started in the early 1980s and ensued through to the year 2005 when the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed (CPA) was signed. Though the Sudanese conflict had many actors, pursuing various goals, two major ones can be singled out: the Government of Sudan (GoS), based in the northern part of the country on the one hand and the SPLM/A mostly based in southern Sudan on the other.

Women soldiery has become an issue of global concern. More than 250, 000 soldiers under the ages 18 are fighting in conflicts in over 40 countries around the world (Coalition, 2004). Despite the fact that there is an ample descriptive evidence of the conditions and factors underlying the rise of women soldiery in developing world, majority of the literature has portrayed this as uniquely male phenomenon, ultimately neglecting the experiences and perspectives of female within fighting forces (Nordstrom, 1997). Gender perspectives on armed conflicts have not been recognised. This tradition of armed conflict as a phenomenon occurring between only males is reinforced by popular media images men holding guns such as AK47s, female on the other hand are rendered invisible within fighting forces and they are being placed at the periphery and the diverse roles which they play are to a greater extent not acknowledged (McKay & Mazurana, 2004; Denov & Maclure, 2006; Kearns, 2003; Veale, 2003). Despite female invisibility in armed conflicts, they are increasingly used in armed conflicts than reported. McKay & Mazurana, (2004) maintains that, "between 1990 and 2003, female were part of fighting forces in 55 countries and participated in conflicts in 38 countries around the globe." Female are said to be present in armed opposition groups, militias and paramilitaries and also found in government forces. The proportion of female fighters is said to vary from geographic regions and ranges from 10% to 30% of all combatants (Bouta, 2005). Female are said to comprise 30% to 40% of all female combatants in recent African conflicts (Mazurana et al, 2002).

When female within armed conflicts are discussed, be it in academia, media or policy, there has been a tendency for them to be portrayed predominantly as silent victims- particularly as "wives", as victims of sexual slavery and in tangential supporting roles (Denov, 2007). On the other hand, men in fighting forces have been depicted primarily as fighters, commanders and perpetrators of wartime atrocities. These difference and gendered portrayals unquestionably represents the experiences of male and female. Research has shown that female play complex and multiple roles in armed conflicts, whereby they are severely victimized and involved in domestic and supporting activities such as espionage, as well as active combatant roles as commanders and fighters (Maclure & Denov, 2006; Sideris, 2003; Enloe, 2004).

According to Denov (2007), female are often suddenly removed from their militarised surroundings and are compelled to reintegrate into a civilian in a relatively short period of time. Exploring the post- conflict realities of female in past fighting forces, Denov (2007) contends that what once again clearly stands out is that, in spite of their critical roles played during the conflict period, Female are largely invisible in the post- war context. Female' invisibility is said to be evidenced in their exclusion from formal Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programming as well as their marginalisation within the socio economic realms (Denov, 2007). Female are said to be subjected to profound community stigmatisation and rejection as a result of their former affiliation with armed groups (Denov, 2007). In this light, the marginalisation and discrimination that these Female experienced during conflicts often continue in the war's aftermath.

It is against this background of marginalisation and subordination of women in armed conflicts and reintegration programs or processes that this study will be examining the situation of women ex-combatants in Central Equatoria state, South Sudan. This investigation sought to provide insights of women's participation in armed conflict and their experiences within the DDR programs, and in their communities in the aftermath of war.

DDR is a set of terms used by organisations and most post-conflict governments to refer to activities that involve programmes to help with the rehabilitation of 'ex-combatants' after the termination of a war or conflict. In this thesis, the terms will be used and understood in the context of disarming, demobilising and reintegrating former female combatants.

Unlike other civil conflicts that have occurred in African countries, that of the Sudan seems rather interesting as it is one of those conflicts that does not only include women as victims of war atrocities but also includes them as actors, active participants, and perpetrators of this civil conflict/war. However, not much has been written about this particular conflict. This is particularly interesting to the field of gender studies and feminists as it goes a long way not only to deconstruct the stereotype that violence, aggression, and war are a 'natural' preserve of men or a 'male's sphere' but also that women do have space and roles to play in it.

Statement of the Problem

When female within armed conflicts are discussed, be it in academia, media or policy, there has been a tendency for them to be portrayed predominantly as silent victims—particularly as "wives", as victims of sexual slavery and in tangential supporting roles (Denov, 2007). Majority of literatures portray war/conflict as uniquely male phenomenon, ultimately neglecting the experiences and perspectives of female within fighting forces (Nordstrom, 1997). Gender perspectives on armed conflicts have not been recognized and this situation is said to continue during the aftermath of war both within the reintegration programmes and communities.

The research focused mainly on female ex-combatants in Central Equatoria state, South Sudan and looked only on issues of conflict and reintegration programs.

Purpose of the Study

The over-arching objective of this study was to examine the relationship between re-integration and gender sensitivity among ex-combatants in Central Equatoria state, South Sudan. Reintegration in South Sudan has focused more on male ex-combatants than female ex-combatants. This study was guided by Johan Galtung's conflict theory (1996); represented as a conflict triangle symbolizing attitude, contradiction and behavior can be equated with violence; structural, cultural, and direct violence.

Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives:

- (i) To determine the profile of respondents with respect to age, gender and educational
- (ii) To determine the best reintegration options for Female Ex-Combatants within the DDR Programmes
- (iii) To establish the contribution of Reintegration Programme to Female Ex-Combatants in Central Equatoria, South Sudan
- (iv) To examine the Lessons Learned on the Reintegration programme in central Equatoria, South Sudan

Research Questions

- (i) What is the profile of respondents in terms of age, gender and educational level?
- (ii) What are the best reintegration options for Female Ex-Combatants within the DDR Programmes in central Equatoria South Sudan?
- (iii) What is the contribution of Reintegration Programme to Female Ex-Combatants in Central Equatoria, South Sudan?

- (iv) What lessons were learnt during the implementation of the reintegration programme in Central Equatoria, South Sudan?

Scope of the Study

Content Scope

The research focused mainly on female ex-combatants in Central Equatoria state and looked only on issues of conflict and reintegration programmes.

Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Central Equatoria, which is one of the ten states of South Sudan. With an area of 22,956 km², it is the smallest South Sudanese state. It was formerly named *Bahr al Jabal* after a tributary of the White Nile that flows through the state. It was renamed Central Equatoria in the first Interim Legislative Assembly in 2005 under the government of Southern Sudan. Central Equatoria seceded from Sudan as part of the Republic of South Sudan on 9 July 2011. The state capital of Juba is also the national capital of South Sudan.

Theoretical Scope

The study was guided by Johan Galtung's conflict theory (1996). His model suggests that a conflict can be viewed as a triangle with contradiction, attitude, and behavior.

Significance of the Study

This research has a two-fold significance. First, theoretically, to indicate what social and economic reintegration would mean for ex-soldiers who have been in a different world returning to civilian life.

Secondly, practically, to make policy makers aware of lessons that can be drawn from the process. For instance, female ex-combatants leaving the army might be left with limited choices. They would need to be considered as the most vulnerable group who might require specially targeted support. In other words, the research may help policy makers, who usually overlook the politically adopted equality of women at a practical level.

At the same time the research result may be useful for programs involving civilian target groups such as resettlement of returnees, refugees and internally displaced persons who might have been also affected by wars like the ex-combatants. In all cases, reintegration should reach the level of social cohesion with the hosting community.

Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration: International policy-makers consider formal DDR to be one of the most important steps in the peace process. The World Bank has defined a successful DDR program as "the key to an effective transition from war to peace." Donors recognise that an unsuccessful DDR process can threaten the stability of a peace agreement and long-term sustainable peace. The break up of fighting units, the disarmament and discharge of former combatants, their return to their families and reintegration into their communities is time-consuming, expensive and difficult. For purposes of explanation, the DDR process can be broken down into three separate but enormous components defined below. It is important to note, however, that DDR phases overlap and are interdependent.

Disarmament is defined by the United Nations (UN), as "...the collection of small arms and light and heavy weapons within a conflict zone." In general, physical disarmament occurs in assembly areas predetermined during the peace negotiations, where fighters are gathered together in camp-like settings, weapons are confiscated, safely stored and eventually destroyed.

Demobilization is the formal disbanding of military formations and, at the individual level, is the process of releasing combatants from a mobilized state.” Discharge of ex-combatants often occurs over a period of time, during which they are usually transported to their homes or new districts and granted small initial reinsertion packages.

Reintegration refers to the long-term process of reentry into the community, building livelihoods and returning to a peacetime lifestyle. Reintegration refers to the process which allows ex-combatants and their families to adapt, economically and socially, to productive civilian life. It generally entails the provision of a package of cash or in-kind compensation, training, and job- and income-generating projects. These measures frequently depend for their effectiveness upon other, broader undertakings, such as assistance to returning refugees and internally displaced persons; economic development at the community and national level; infrastructure rehabilitation; truth and reconciliation efforts; and institutional reform. Enhancement of local capacity is often crucial for the long-term success of reintegration.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concepts, Ideas, Opinions from Experts

Johan Galtung defines conflict as 'an action-system with two or more incompatible goal states, whereby an action-system refers to a system of actors.

Conflicts, depending on their types can either be short or last long. The latter is the case of Sudan. For a conflict to end several factors must converge. Wallesteen (2007) points out seven distinct ways in which parties can resolve their incompatibilities: (1) A party may change its goals - that is, shift its priorities. The chances of this happening are very dismal since most parties hold strong to their beliefs and priorities. This was the case in Sudan especially in the immediate aftermath of independence and many years after when northern and southern elite could not reach an agreement on resolving the ideological and developmental differences in the country. However, a party can display a shift in what it gives highest priority to and this may open way in which the other side can reciprocate (Furley, 1995); (2) the parties stick to their goals but find a middle point at which resources can be divided or shared. Dominant perceptions refer to this as the main form of compromise but as Wallesteen indicates, it is only one form of compromise. The essence is not that parties surrender their goals and priorities but that they meet at a point of symbolic meaning to all of them (Furley, 1995); Here caution needs to be taken so that no part feels left out or having taken a raw deal. It is important therefore that change by one side (say change by the government of Sudan) be coupled to change by the other side (say change by the SPLM/A); (3) *Horse-trading*. This involves meeting the demands of one party on one or more issues, while fulfilling those priorities of the other party on other issues. In horse-trading, for instance when it comes to matters of territory, the idea would be that one party, A, (take for instance GoS) takes area 1, (for example Omdurman, presently part

of northern Sudan) and the other party, B, (for instance the GoSS) takes area 2, (for instance Juba, presently part of southern Sudan) although both of them have had demands on both areas. This can also be seen as a form of compromise but doesn't involve division as discussed above; (4) Shared Control, A territory can be shared by being ruled as a condominium, where decisions require the consent of both parties. A good example is the case of colonial Sudan where the British and Egyptians signed a condominium agreement in 1899 to share the governance of Sudan. As will be discussed later, features of this can also be seen in post-CPA Sudan where GoS is basically sharing the governance of the country with a SPLM; (5) Leaving control to an outside party. This means externalising control so that the warring parties agree not to rule the resources themselves. This can be seen in light of former protectorates where colonial powers took over control of certain territories as protectorates. An example of this in the early period of colonisation would be Uganda which was considered a British protectorate. In recent years, the example of Bosnia-Herzegovina is also mentioned where in 1999 part of its territory-Kosovo was placed under international protection. This meant that neither the Yugoslav authorities nor the Kosovo Albanian representatives run the area; instead authority resided with the United Nations (UN) Commissioner for a given time (Wallensteen, 2007).

(6) Possibility of resorting to conflict resolution mechanism, notably arbitration or other legal procedures that the parties can accept. This entails finding a procedure that can resolve the conflict according to some of the previously mentioned five ways, with the added quality that it is done through a process outside the parties: immediate control;

(7) Leave issues for later or to oblivion. The reasoning behind this argument is that some issues may gain from being delayed as their significance may pale or their symbolic characters may be reduced. This strategy is also meant to avoid rushing to find solutions to all problems at the same but to give time to ponder ways forward for certain problems. What must be considered here is that there should be a second chance to bring up and tackle such issues and not to entirely throw them under the carpet. Most of these aspects can be seen in one form or another when it comes to the Sudanese conflict resolution process which boiled down to the signing of the CPA.

Writings on civil conflicts in south Sudan have often neglected women, and whenever they are included, majority of them view women as mainly victims of this atrocity. Despite women's misrepresentation or under representation within this crisis, a fact worth noting is that, not only men made up the military forces during the conflict period. Women are said to have made up a significant number of the total arm force.

While in the military, these women however did not find life so easy as they were subjected to human rights abuse such as sexual violence and rape from male commanders, colleagues and other rebel groups. Though the exact statistics of sexual violence and rape are said to be nonexistent, Human Rights Watch (HRW) and Amnesty International estimates that hundreds if not thousands of women were victims of army group members. What really catches the reader's attention is that these reports claim these numbers are made up of civilian women as well as women who are in the army. HRW and a report published by *genre en Action* notes that these rapes resulted to pregnancies though the exact number is not known. Embarking on knowing the exact number of women who got pregnant relating to the Sudanese conflict and what happened to them and their children will be an interesting research.

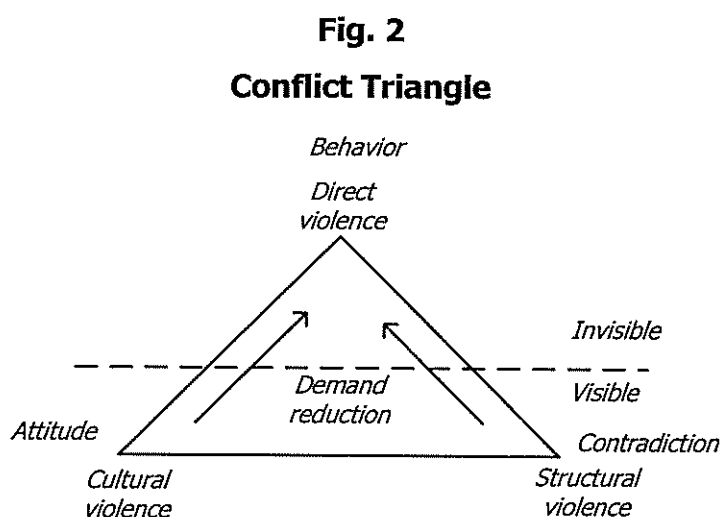
DDR is a set of terms used by organisations and most post-conflict governments to refer to activities that involve programmes to help with the rehabilitation of 'ex-combatants' after the termination of a war or conflict.

There are no specific laid down components to successful reintegration since each Female soldier's experience is different and communal contexts after demobilisation vary from one country or society (society here referring to the people in a country) to the other. However, experience has shown that there are some fundamental indicators of successful reintegration, these include, *inter alia*; (a) Family reunification and acceptance as part of the family and larger community; (b) Effective psycho-social support; (c) Having appropriate opportunities for education and/training and a strategic source of livelihood.

Some human rights experts (Rachel, 1998) categorise, and rightly so, such processes as psycho-social support as falling into a large framework of rehabilitation, which the female must undergo before they can be socially reintegrated back into societies. Whereas in combat female soldiers can loot to survive, in 'normal life' they cannot loot with impunity. In a country like Sudan which is wallowing in poverty with high unemployment rates, where a large percentage of its population struggles to obtain the basics for survival, can we still talk of reintegration? Former Female soldiers wonder, reintegration to what? To normal life where they might only face rejection, unemployment, lack of food, shelter and other basic needs? These factors complicate the issue of reintegration and call for thorough examination of the issue as well as a pragmatic approach to tackling the issue.

Theoretical Perspective

The need for an integrated approach, where DDR is a part of a wider peace process, can be derived from Johan Galtung's conflict theory (1996). His model suggests that a conflict can be viewed as a triangle with contradiction, attitude, and behavior (see figure 2).



The contradiction refers to the underlying conflict situation (real or perceived incompatibility of goals); the attitude refers to the parties' perceptions and misperceptions of each other and themselves, whereas the behavior refers to the parties' actions. These three elements of conflict can be equated with three forms of violence; structural, cultural, and direct violence. The disarmament and demobilization phases intend to stop and prevent direct violence, by collecting those weapons and demobilizing the amount of combatants that are seen as a surplus (threatening to, or not needed for security). The other two elements – attitude (cultural violence) and contradiction (structural violence) – are less visible at first sight, but need just as much attention in order to prevent relapse into war. On a structural level, DDR programmes and the peace processes they are part of, are to create political areas where civil society and public power can meet and (peacefully) confront the vices that have created the conflict situation. On the cultural level, this will involve changing elements in the foundations of a society that are causing inequality and frustration, such as the glorification of a particular group, patriarchy, and war economies.

Related Literature

Best Reintegration Options for Female Ex-Combatants within the DDR Programmes

Observations and recommendations based on research carried out in a number of countries (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia) that went through crises or post-conflict situations indicate that well planned demobilisation, rehabilitation, resettlement and reintegration have positive results in terms of a country's progress while the opposite can result in further conflicts, loss of human life, human suffering and economic collapse (ILO, 1995; Mugah, 2006). In cases, such as Burundi, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, and Somalia, the governments could not effectively implement rehabilitation, resettlement, reintegration and reconstruction either because they did not plan well or did not have the resources to implement the programmes (Fitzgerald, 2003; Arthur, 1998; Kriger, 1992).

After conflicts or wars, nations and people try to build their lives and avoid a slide back to conflict. Combatants' reintegration is important not only for humanitarian reasons, but also because failure to do this can hamper on social integration, peace and even economic recovery. Not until recently, national programs for disarmament, demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) excluded most women and children associated with fighting forces (Mazurana, 2005; McKay, & Mazurana, 2004; McKay et al. 2006; UNIFEM, 2004; Vickers, 1993). On the media and reports on war/conflict, the iconic image of the combatant at war is usually a young man with an automatic weapon (AK47). Women are typically depicted as victims: mourning family, fleeing, struggling to care for a child, or sexually abused. Perhaps as a consequence, reintegration programs have targeted mainly males.

What is reintegration and DDR? What do we know about it? And how is it important to female ex-combatants in particular?

Reintegration is a concept that is not easy to define. Kingma (1997) defines reintegration as *some resumption of livelihoods and social relationships, either to the life led before war or that of non combatant peers*. Brito & Mussanhene (1997) classified reintegration into: *Social and Economic reintegration*. They define social reintegration as "the reinsertion in the family and community, and the mental elimination of the perception of being member of a specific group; on the other hand, Economic reintegration as the involvement in sustainable activities producing revenues, and the elimination of special Material of needs."

The reintegration phase of the DDR programme is different than the earlier phases, in that "the goal of ensuring that warring factions can once more join civil society may require not only direct assistance to demobilized combatants, but also broader support to the country's efforts to adapt the social and economic environment so that it can reabsorb them" (UN, 2000). Therefore it is essential that the programme draws on local input, and that it supports a broader national plan for reconciliation, reconstruction, and development.

It is exactly this last part of the DDR process – that of reintegration – has proven to be rather difficult. Joining civilian society is a long and often difficult process that is fundamentally different from disarmament and demobilization. Unlike them, it cannot be completed in a matter of days, weeks or months. More likely, it will take several years. Besides, unlike disarmament and demobilization, reintegration is not a product industry. Rather, it is a process in which ex-combatants adapt to the requirements of civilian life, and communities allow them in. It requires reciprocal adaptation and acceptance, hence a considerable capacity for tolerance (Faltas, 2005). Moreover, the success of reintegration largely depends on the support former combatants receive from their families and communities (Caramés, 2006). Furthermore, reintegration can not – unlike disarmament and demobilization – be imposed or centralized and it often remains the Achilles' heel of DDR programmes. "Follow-up programmes are in many cases inadequately funded, host communities are not sufficiently involved, and co-ordination between the Ds and the R is poor" (Faltas, 2005). Also the parties involved with reintegration are different from the principal actors in disarmament and demobilization, where the military is prominently involved. Whereas often a monthly payment is given to former combatants for a certain period of time, additional schooling or help to finding work often are not sufficiently provided. Another issue is that the psychological support for the (traumatized) former combatants is often lacking.

UNIFEM (2004) defines DDR(R) as

"Disarmament is the collection of small arms and light and heavy weapons within a conflict zone. It frequently entails the assembly and cantonment of combatants; it should also comprise the development of arms management programs, including the safe storage and financial disposition of weapons, which may entail their destruction." Demobilization refers to *"the process by which parties to a conflict begin to disband their military structures and combatants begin the transformation into civilian life. It generally entails registration of former combatants; some kind of assistance to enable them to meet their immediate basic needs; discharge; and transportation on their home communities. It may be followed by recruitment into a new, unified military force."* Reintegration refers to *"the process which allows ex-combatants and their families to adapt, economically and socially, to productive civilian life. It generally entails the provision of a package of cash or in-kind compensation, training and*

a job-and income-generating projects. These measures frequently depend for their effectiveness upon other, broader undertakings, such as assistance to returning refugees and internally displaced persons; economic development at the community and national level; infrastructure rehabilitation; truth and reconciliation efforts; and institutional reform. Enhancement of local capacity is often crucial for the long-term success of reintegration." Reinsertion is "the assistance offered to ex-combatants during demobilization but prior to the longer-term process of reintegration."

Reinsertion is a form of transitional assistance to help cover the basic needs of ex-combatants and their families and can include transitional safety allowances, food, clothes, shelter, medical services, short-term education, training, employment, and tools. The UN Operational Guide to DDR (2006), maintains that while reintegration is a long-term and continuous social and economic process of development, reinsertion is a short-term material and/or financial assistance to meet immediate needs, and can last up to one year.

The ultimate objective of DDR process is the social and economic reintegration of former combatants in order to contribute to sustainable peace, reconciliation of the society, stability and long term development and the aim is to help ex-combatants move away from the roles and positions that were defined during the conflict to identifying themselves as citizens and members of the local community (European Commission & EU, 2006). The DDR process is aimed at dealing with the post-conflict security problem that arises when combatants are left without livelihoods and support networks during the vital period of stretching from conflict to peace recovery and development. Furthermore, DDR also helps build natural capacity to assist in the reintegration of ex-combatants and to support communities receiving ex-combatants and working for their peaceful and sustainable reintegration (UN Operational Guide to DDR, 2006).

DDR programs provide the first opportunity for armed groups, political parties and men and women to renegotiate their identities and their relationships which they have established for themselves in the military (UNIFEM, 2004, Yuval-Davis, 1997).

Five overarching principles guide the UN approach to DDR. DDR shall be: (i) People centered; (ii) Flexible, transparent and accountable; (iii) Nationally owned; (iv) Integrated; and (v) Well planned. However, only the first principle will be elaborated on in this paper (for further readings see www.unddr.org). By 'people centered', the operational guide to DDR published by the UN (2006) maintains that the primary focus of any UN-support DDR (shall) be on people. "*Non discrimination and fair and equitable treatment of participants and beneficiaries are core principles of the UN approach to DDR*". By this it means that:

(i) *Individuals shall not be discriminated against on the basis of sex, age, class, race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, political opinion, or other personal characteristics and associations;* and (ii) *there shall be differences in the support provided based on the specific needs of each sex and those of differing ages and physical abilities.*

Also, the UN Operational Guide to DDR (2006) also stresses on the fact that, female members of armed forces and groups who participated in armed conflict in both combat and support roles shall not be left out of formal DDR processes because past experiences has shown that they were often 'self-demobilized' and experienced difficulties and stigma during their reintegration into civilian life. In cases that they were included, their special needs were often ignored. However, UNIFEM (2007) notes that due to the security imperative of disarming belligerents, DDR efforts have often commenced hastily, or without adequate planning and resources. In the process, they have often sacrificed gender perspectives and community ownership, thus undermining both security and sustainability.

Mazurana (2005) contends that, majority of women and Female associated with armed opposition groups in Africa do not participate in official DDR Programs. The reasons being that, "they are blocked by the narrow definition of 'Combatant' and also "due to the widespread corruptions and deception on the part of male commanders trying to maximize for themselves and their relatives from the DDR process".

The following are generally some of the best reintegration options for Female Ex-Combatants within the DDR Programmes as provided by International Labour Organization (2009).

Making Employment Central to the Response

Naturally, action is needed to enhance the employability of ex-combatants. In a tight labour market, ex-combatants are normally in a disadvantaged position to compete for job opportunities. Excombatants often lack education, employable skills, have poor literacy skills, and lack start-up capital.

The Guidelines promote the following strategies to make employment central to the response (i) National policies to optimize local employment through employment intensive investments. It is recommended to prioritise the reconstruction and agriculture for post-conflict recovery. Labour-intensive work is especially suitable for ex-combatants, which can be initiated in the 'reinsertion phase' as 'Rapid Employment Intensive Projects and, where well-designed, they can promote higher standards and a more coherent strategy for job-creation. Labour-intensive methods can continue as a long-term strategy into the area-based reintegration phase, creating sustainable investments through medium-term employment and longer term private sector development; (ii) Using Local Economic Recovery (LER) strategies as the main vehicle for planning, programming and implementing Reintegration Programmes can contribute to creating immediate job opportunities at the local level in the early stages of post-conflict recovery. LER reflects an areabased, integrated approach that uses local consensus-building to identify solutions. Thus, within the post-conflict context, LER can make employment growth more inclusive, which is fundamental for the effective reintegration for ex-combatants; (iii) Promoting public sector employment while recognizing the limitations within the post-conflict context. This can be achieved by starting on boosting job-creation for ex-combatant groups in the public sector through security sector reform, public works, retraining in the social sectors, and through public-private partnerships; (iv) Once national recovery conditions are improved, one of the

most effective programming options to improve employability (especially youth) of ex-combatants is to develop strategies for remedial education and employment-oriented training. This can include: formal (and non-formal) education, combining basic education with vocational skills training, apprenticeships, and small business training. Such services should be complemented by referral counselling, life skills training, and psycho-social support. This is best achieved by building lasting national capacities, whereby service providers (vocational training centres, employment offices) will be able to deliver assistance to the wider population (ILO, 2009).

Start Early and Phase Interventions

The failure to effectively implement reintegration programmes is often rooted in a lack of adequate planning and budgeting. Practitioners must begin preparing for reintegration even before peace negotiations have been completed, and engage donors early on by stressing the importance of long-term commitments. This can be done by (i) Promoting comprehensive programmes for reintegration. Insufficient or delayed funding for reintegration programmes may undermine the success of the entire DDR process. For reintegration programmes to become effective and sustainable, they require special tracks funding for national employment-creation. It is recommended that donors, who are committed to a longer-term response, are approached at the early stages in the post-conflict era. It is critical that donors support nationally-driven and nationally-owned processes that revive national capacities, rather than creating parallel institutions; (ii) A well-coordinated national and international response. In the past, there has been little coordination between UN agencies and NGOs responsible for different activities under DDR, which has often resulted in incoherent programming. The IDDRS promotes overarching principles of an integrated and well-planned response to reintegration. The UN wide approach should, where possible, include reintegration strategies in national Early Recovery Clusters. For reintegration programming, the main partners include: FAO (livelihood recovery), UNDP (economic recovery), UNHCR (reinsertion and reintegration), and the World Bank (ILO, 2009).

Ensure Inclusion of Female Ex-combatant Groups in Programme Design

These Guidelines are based on the premise that successful socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants is facilitated, not by targeting, but through an inclusive process with other specific groups, and focused on community-based interventions. Yet within DDR, some level of targeting is inevitable. When targeting this group for assistance, it is important to understand that ex-combatants are not a homogenous group. Some groups are at high risk of socio-economic exclusion. Identifying their special needs for reintegration assistance is essential to ensure their participation in reintegration programmes. For most specific groups, it is essential to promote and provide access to mainstream assistance and ensure that services are more effective in meeting their needs, instead of developing specialized and fully separate activities. Children, however, are the exception (ILO, 2009).

Ensure Sustainability

It is essential that community stakeholders are sensitized and fully participate in designing reintegration strategies for ex-combatants. This can be done by (i) Sensitizing and supporting national partners. The ILO has an important role in building capacity of key constituents in becoming part of the reintegration process. The NCDDR needs to be sensitized to the importance of long-term reintegration, where employment is central to the response and its capacity should be enhanced to make strategic choices to facilitate this. Ministries of Employment, Education (Vocational Education and Training), and Trade/Commerce should ideally be brought into the NCDDR to address employment strategies. Employers' and workers' organizations also provide a unique entry point in countries where governance is weak or absent. Such organizations can provide apprenticeships or awareness-raising campaigns to promote compliance with international labour standards and/or equality between women and men to ensure both sexes benefit from reintegration programmes; (ii) Employers' and workers'

organizations provide another entry route when governance is non-existent; (iii) Effective monitoring and evaluation built into programme design; (iv) Build institutional capacities, prepare communities and beneficiaries; (v) Area-based approaches to reintegration that include the ILO's community-based LER and LED methodologies (ILO, 2009).

The Contribution of Re-integration to Female Ex-Combatants in Central Equatorial, South Sudan

What contribution do women have in the reintegration programs/processes and peace? Should their presence be encouraged?

Vickers (1993) traces the linkage between women and peace as far back as in ancient Greece. She further maintains that in ancient Greece, women launched a sex strike against their men as a tactic to end war. A similar case occurred in Finland in recent times where women refused to bear children until their pro-nuclear energy was changed. Women peace societies were established in London in 1820 and America in 1830 (Vickers, 1993; Cockburn, 2007). Furthermore, Vickers (1993) contends that women have been in the fore front of anti- nuclear movement since the dropping of bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. She further notes that, in Sri Lanka, Argentina and El Salvador, women have formed the Mothers Front to protest against the disappearance of their sons and husbands and have written petitions to their governments.

In 1932, women collected nine million signatures on a petition urging steps to achieve total and universal disarmament for the disarmament conference that year. Also, during the International Women's Decade Conference in Copenhagen, Nordic Women for Peace are known to have brought half a million and German women a further 100,000 (Vickers, 1993). Women have also created organizations at international and national levels and also grassroots networks aimed at promoting peace such as; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, The war

Resister League 1923, Irish Women for Peace, Nordic Women for Peace, DAWN (Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era), AAWORD (Association for African Women for Research and Development), and WAND (Women and Development) in the Caribbean (Vickers, 1993), Women in Black and Code pink , Women for Peace in America, La Ruta Pacifica de las Mujeres in Columbia, East Asia-US-Puerto Rico Women's Network against Militarism (Cockburn, 2002).

In October 2000, the United Nations Security Council acknowledged that women have a key role in promoting international stability. Resolution 1325 was passed on women, peace and security. This resolution called on all parties to ensure women's (be them combatants, citizens, educators or agents of change) participation in peace processes, from the prevention of conflict to negotiations and post war reconstructions (UNIFEM, 2004). This same resolution reaffirmed the relevance of gender issues in DDR processes and notes that women are an asset to the peace and DDR process and must be afforded their right to participate fully (UNIFEM, 2004). Resolution 1325 of the Security Council acknowledges women and men ex-combatants and their dependents have different needs in the DDR process.

Despite the adoption of resolution 1325, a seminar report produced by UNIFEM (2006) entitled: *Women in Post-Conflict Societies in Africa*, clearly shows that women are excluded from formal peace negotiations and from Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) processes, and are confronted with increased domestic violence from male ex-combatants who are uncertain about their new roles and place in society. International assistance operations still neglect the specific needs of women and Female in arm movement (UNIFEM, 2006). Therefore to leave women and Female out of these programs is not only undermining resolution 1325 of the Security Council but also the objectives of the DDR.

Lessons Learned on Reintegration

Reintegration programmes are comprehensive and aim at providing female with an alternative to military life. Peacemakers, donors and female advocates should agree on how much reintegration assistance is adequate or appropriate for former female soldiers; to what end, in what form and for how long it should be provided, and how it will be funded.

The principles of action must be based on the needs of the female and those of their families and communities. Policies and strategies to address the situation of demobilized female soldiers should be developed and implemented on the basis of an assessment of the impact of the conflict on female and their families.

Programmes must promote the best interest of the female. They should seek to enhance the self-esteem of the female, promote their capacity to protect their own integrity and to construct a positive life. Activities must take into account the age and the stage of development of the female and accommodate the particular requirements of the female with special needs. Programmes can only develop through relationships of trust and confidence. They require adequate time and a commitment of resources to necessitate a close and on-going cooperation between all actors.

The planning of DDR programmes is often complicated by a number of factors. As mentioned earlier, programmes are often designed without knowing exactly how many people will benefit and how many resources will be obtained from the international community. The Following are some of the general experiences and lessons learned.

Interim Care and Rehabilitation Centers

The widely held view is that female should be reunified with their families and communities as soon as possible since they hold the best resources for dealing with reintegration and rehabilitation. Nevertheless, there is a debate over whether to send female soldiers home as soon as family members are located and have expressed willingness to receive them. In such a case, all support should ideally be channelled

through the families and communities. However, others contend that there might be greater benefits to providing the former female combatant with a stable and protected interim environment within the demobilisation process, before family reunification. A brief period of stay in an interim care center would arguably enable treatment of particular health problems and identification of any other special needs. It would also give time to begin to break ties to a military hierarchy and command structure, as well as time to conduct family and community sensitisation.

Family Reunification

Family reunification is the principal factor in effective social reintegration. It often corresponds to the main desire of female. In Mozambique, more than ninety per cent of the female interviewed in one of the bases before the start of the demobilization exercise expressed reunification with their family as their first choice (United Nations Children's Fund, 1998). Ex-female soldiers interviewed about their own experience of demobilisation and reintegration in 1988 in El Salvador acknowledged the reunification with their family as the main facilitating factor in their reintegration. This example is particularly relevant because family reunification was not part of the services provided to ex-female soldiers and many female revealed that the process had been difficult (UNICEF, 1996). For family reunification to be successful, special attention must be paid to re-establishing the emotional link between the female and the family prior to, and following return. Where female have not been reunited with their family, their need to establish and maintain stable emotional relationships must be recognized. Institutionalisation should only be used as a last resort and for the shortest possible time while efforts to identify family- based solutions continue.

Strengthening Community Capacity to Care and Protect Female

Programmes should be developed in collaboration with communities of origin building on existing resources and taking into consideration the context and community

priorities, values and traditions. There is a need to engage a dialogue with communities to understand their main concerns for female and the perception of their own roles and responsibilities towards those female. Assistance should not focus on the female alone since it is necessary to consider the female in the context of his or her community.

Communities must also be assisted in the preparation to receive the female ex-combatant. Factors conducive to the reintegration of the female must be assessed and awareness sessions strengthening community capacity to care and protect the female must be organized. Practical guidelines remain to be developed on these issues.

Community-Based Rehabilitation

In some cases, community-based rehabilitation may represent an alternative to rehabilitation centres. However, this alternative is hampered by certain issues. There are a fairly limited number of trained community counselors to provide adequate support and follow-up. These programmes are very often based on foster care lacking proper supervision and may become bases for the sexual exploitation of female. The issue of the financial retribution to the community counselors and foster care parents remains a controversial issue.

Development of Strategies Adapted To the Needs

Many programmes fail to address the needs of the entire identified target group and as such, only a small fraction of eligible female are assisted. The main reason for this discrepancy lies in the difficulty of designing sustained community-based programmes in an environment where the provision of services by government, private companies or NGOs remains scarce due to limited resources. Some of the most striking examples can be found in the development of psychosocial programmes which focus on specialized types of intervention and lead to assistance to only a very small fraction of the female. This raises the question of the cost-effectiveness and sustainability of such programmes.

Target Group

Integrated support to ex-female soldiers within the global framework of a programme of assistance to female who have been affected by armed conflict can be considered as a potential best practice in the selection of the target groups. Its advantage lies in avoiding stigmatisation of the female and in giving the impression that female are rewarded for their participation in the conflict. This type of programme set-up also allows maintenance of specific services to ex-female soldiers, if required. A potential good practice can be currently found in Liberia. The programme's aim is to address the needs of all female affected by armed conflict and includes some specific activities to foster community reintegration focusing on ex-female soldiers.

Need to Strengthen Data Collection

The monitoring and evaluation of reintegration programmes can only be improved by strengthening data collection. It is essential to compare the estimated number of female in need of assistance with the number of female who are effectively reached by the programme. This would include, for example, a comparison of the number of former female soldiers involved in reintegration or psychosocial programmes, the number of female provided with prosthesis versus the number of female in need of such assistance. In programmes addressing the needs of female affected by armed conflict, the risk to lose track of ex-female soldiers should be taken into account in order to allow proper monitoring and evaluation of the capacity of the overall programme to integrate ex-female soldiers.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive explorative research design. This approach allowed the researcher to explore the impact of reintegration on female ex-combatants in central equatorial state, south Sudan. Qualitative research is of specific relevance to the study of social relations, owing to the fact of pluralization of life worlds.

Research Population

The following factors were taken into consideration: (i) the time factor, (ii) the cost of transport involved and (iii) the conditions of the roads used in order to reach all the ex-combatants in the region, especially those in the surrounding areas.

To make this research possible the target population of this study consisted of all female ex-combatants who live in CES who were involved in the liberation struggle, fighting for the independence, where most of them live and nongovernmental organization out of all the organizations in Central Equatoria State (CES). The aim of involving these two categories of persons was to get an 'insider-outsider' perspective of the issue under study. Table 1 below shows a few selected organizations operating in CES.

Table 1
Organizations Operating in Central Equatoria State

Sector	UN Agencies	Other Organisations
Health & Nutrition	UNICEF	Islamic Relief World, NRC, Carter Centre, MSF Belgium, MSF France, Across, HealthNet TPO, Malteser, International Medical Corps
Education	UNICEF	NRC
Return and	UNHCR, UNMIS, UNICEF,	IOM, ADRA, GTZ, DED, IRC, NRC

Reintegration	WFP	
Food Security and Livelihoods	WFP, FAO UNDP	CHF, AAH, ZOA-Refugee Care, ARC, Solidarités, IRW, FARM-Africa
Protection	UNMIS, UNHCR	NRC, IRC, Tearfund, War Child Holland

Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

The sample size was selected through purposive sampling procedure. Purposive sampling starts with a purpose in mind and the sample is thus selected to include people of interest and exclude those who do not suit the purpose. To make this study possible within the given time, only female ex-combatants and the heads of DDR actors located in CES were involved in the study.

For this type of study, Duke (2004) recommends sampling 3-10 subjects. This study had a sample of 10 female ex-combatants, who fought in the liberation war and were to be rehabilitated within the period stated by DDR. Twelve (12) heads of DDR actors were also sampled out from each county giving a total of seventy two (72) respondents as shown in Table 2. (Check Amin, 2005 for sample selection in Appendix VIII).

Table 2
Sample Size Determination

Counties	DDR Actors	Ex-combatants	Total	Sample
Juba	12	10	22	19
Kajokeji	12	10	22	19
Lainya	12	10	22	19
Morobo	12	10	22	19
Terekeka	12	10	22	19
Yei	12	10	22	19
Total	72	60	132	114

Research Instruments

Questionnaire

The questionnaires are designed to obtain data from representatives from the organizations selected for the study. The questionnaire contained both closed and open ended questions; the open ended questions in the questionnaires was used to extract hidden data from the respondents since they express their feelings outside what the questionnaire required. The open ended questions are deliberate to allow the respondents to give precise information on what they really thought and believed, rather than presenting the designers' own pre-conceived views.

Interviews

The interview type used in this research is the semi-structured type. This type of interview is non-standardized interview. The interviewer has a list of questions but may decide whether to deal or not to deal with them all in the interview (Gray, 2009). The semi-structured type is known to be a good method to find out views and opinions that the interviewee might have towards the topic. The questions are flexible and the interviewer is able to change questions and areas under discussion to address the topics that are more important to certain individuals. In this method not all questions are relevant for everybody and this gives the researcher the opportunity to talk around the questions and perhaps still get some relevant information.

Validity of the Instrument

Amin (2005) gives a formula which argues that the instrument is declared valid for collecting data if its index calculated by experts is on average 0.85. Normally appropriate tests are made through a pretest to judges who mark the items listed in the instruments relevant/irrelevant depending on its connection to the purpose of the study.

Reliability of the Instrument

Kuder-Richardson formula was used to determine the reliability of the instrument because it provides a very easy method of determining a reliability coefficient. The instrument is declared reliable if the reliability coefficient is determined to be 0.825.

Data Collection Procedures

Gaining access to the field and people is of high importance to the researcher, after the library and surfing the internet stage, a stage which Paul Thomson (1988) in O'Reilly (2009) refers to as the "general gathering stage". For this study, the researcher did not want to investigate merely on female ex-combatants but also the institutional programs of ex-combatants and communities in which they are found in. This helped the researcher to think where to begin.

First of all, the researcher found out which organizations were handling reintegration of ex-combatants in the field. The next step was to ask how to get to meet these people who were completely unknown to the researcher and get information which she needed without the research going daunting. O'Reilly (2009) maintains that "... even in more familiar surroundings such as schools or factory, persuading people to accept a researcher into their daily lives, to live amongst them, to spend time watching, listening and asking questions, can be daunting." To deal with this problem, the researcher obtained a brief introduction letter from Kampala International University to introduce her to the specific area from where the research was conducted. The letter contained an introduction of the research and its importance and was sent to these organizations (UNDP, DDR departments etc) in the field requesting for an interview to be carried out with representatives of each of these organizations.

The researcher engaged the services of four research assistants to aid the administration of the questionnaires to respondents. The research assistants were

inducted on how to administer the questionnaires before they are dispatched to the field.

Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process that involves “summarizing, sorting, translating and organizing” (O’Reilly, 2009). The data was analysed according to objectives where; the profile of respondents, the best re-integration options for female ex-combatants and lessons learnt on the re-integration program were presented in frequencies and percentages. The quantitative raw data from the field was analyzed using frequency tables. The results were tabulated for easy interpretation such that one could easily visualize the various results given by the respondents during the study. While for qualitative data, thematic analysis was used to analyze the data collected to strengthen the quantitative data analyzed.

Limitations of the Study

Conducting interviews is a skill and the first time can never be perfect. In the field the researcher faced certain difficulties in finding some key informants (female ex-combatants). This problem was however solved by using the snow balling method (getting contacts of ex- combatants through organizations dealing with reintegration).

In qualitative research the sample size is usually small. Therefore the results cannot be easily generalized. As pointed out by Cresswell (2008) it is difficult to aggregate data to make systematic comparisons. The research was dependent upon the researcher’s skills and experiences in research work

Ethical Considerations

About the ethical codes of research, "...research should be based on informed consent. They also require that the researcher should avoid harming the participants, including not invading their privacy and not deceiving them about the research's aims" (Flick, 2009). The interviews should be voluntary-based, with informed consent, and confidentiality considerations (Flick, 2009). By confidentiality (Flick, 2009) means that the information about them should be used in a way which makes it impossible for other persons to identify the participant or the use of any institution against the interest of the participant. In practice the researcher introduced the purpose of the study and promised to keep the material in secret only for the research, and to make them anonymous. This is because not to expose the research participants to any disadvantages or dangers in their societies and also given the fact that the topic in question is very sensitive. Permission for tape-recording the conversation from my participants was also sought.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

In this chapter, data are presented and interpreted. The findings are presented in relation to the participants' responses with the main focus on Reintegration and Gender Sensitivity among ex-combatants in central equatorial state, south Sudan

Biographical details of the participants in the study are discussed first in order to frame the results that follow. The period the participants were involved in the armed struggle, the disarmament and the demobilisation process are also discussed. Themes that emerge are considered and categorized accordingly.

Biographical Details of Respondents

All the ex-combatants and the DDR actors were interviewed with regard to disarmament and demobilisation that led to rehabilitation and reintegration which are the main foci of the study. The social characteristics examined include these variables: age, gender, marital status and level of education of the respondents. The biographical details of the participants were recorded and table as follows.

Age of Respondents

The ages of the participants ranged from 25 to over 40. Out of the 114 respondents interviewed, five of them were between the ages of 51 and 60 years of age, one was between 40 and 50 while the other two were between 61 and 70.

Table 3 shows that 44 of respondents representing 38.6% were within the age bracket of 25–30 years. For age 31-35, there were 36 informants, age 36-40 were equally interviewed and only represented 20.2% of the sample size.

Therefore, the mean of the distribution of ages is calculated as follows from table 3, the average age of all the informants are calculated (NGO workers and female ex-

combatants) is 33.8 years. This was why may be the researcher took less time in administering the research instruments due to the young nature of the respondents.

Table 3
Age Distribution and Marital Status of Respondents

Age range (years)	\bar{x} (Average)	Marital status		f (frequency)	fx
		Married	Not married		
25 – 30	27.5	29	15	44	1,210
31 – 35	33.0	34	2	36	1,188
36 – 40	38.0	23	0	23	874
40 – 65	52.5	10	1	11	577.5
Total	N/A	96	18	114	3,849.5

The data returns in Table 3 also indicate that over 84% of the respondents were married and had children.

Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Characteristically, the term gender refers to the social differences between females and males throughout the life cycle that are learned, and though deeply rooted in every culture, are changeable over time and have wide variations both within and between cultures. "Gender" determines the roles, power and resources for females and males in any culture.

There were generally less female informants than the male counterparts. The overall ratio of female to male respondents to the study was approximately 1:2 representing 33% female and 67% male. This clearly shows the low level of participation of female in the education sector (Table 4).

Table 4
Distribution of Informants by Gender

Gender (Items)	Frequency	Percentage
Female	38	33%
Male	76	67%
Total	114	100%

This return was obtained from all the targeted research informants (respondents).

Education Level of Respondents

The study further looked at male and female respondents' level of education in the study area and whether this could have an impact on reintegration on female ex-combatants in CES, south Sudan.

The data generated from the fieldwork shows that 8 (7%) of the respondents were male and 34 (29.8%) were female having attained education level with the award of a certificate. Only 2 (1.8%) of the respondents had masters degree (DDR actors) and 24 (12.3%) fall under others meaning that they didn't go to school.

Therefore, the overall picture painted by this table is that most of the DDR actors selected for this project were having bachelor's degrees.

The data returns in Table 5 reveals, that the number of female respondents out number that of the male in the study areas.

Table 5
Education Level of Respondents

Qualification (Items)	Frequency		Total
	Male	Female	
Others	4 3.5%	20 8.8%	24 12.3%
Certificate	8 7%	34 29.8%	42 36.8%
Diploma	6 5.3%	4 3.5%	10 8.8%
Bachelor's Degree	28 24.6%	8 7%	36 31.6%
Masters	2 1.8%	0 0%	2 1.8%
Total	48 42.1%	66 57.9%	114 100%

Reintegration Options for Female Ex-Combatants within the DDR Programmes

Reintegration commences after former combatants have been formally discharged from cantonment but does not have a distinct end. It is not a distinct phase after demobilization, but rather is part of a seamless web of transitions from military to civilian life. Reintegration programs are geared towards helping ex-combatants and their families secure sustainable livelihoods in their communities of return. This period provides a safety net during the transition from war to peace and helps ex-combatants and their families bridge the difficult period between demobilization and reintegration. Informants made many suggestions for the best options for female ex-combatants within the DDR programmes and these were summarized in Table 6 below.

Table 6
Best Options for Female Ex-Combatants within the DDR Programmes
(N=114)

1. Make employment central to the ex-combatants by prioritizing the reconstruction and agriculture for post-conflict recovery						
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	74 (64.9%)	28 (24.6%)	6 (5.3%)	4 (3.5%)	2 (1.8%)	114 (100%)
2. Develop strategies for remedial education and employment-oriented training.						
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	52 (45.6%)	47 (41.2%)	7 (6.1%)	8 (7.0%)	0 (0%)	114 (100%)
3. Practitioners must begin preparing for reintegration even before peace negotiations have been completed						
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	42 (36.8%)	63 (55.3%)	9 (36.8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	114 (100%)
4. Develop a well-coordinated national and international response e.g between UN agencies and NGOs responsible for different activities under DDR						
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	51 (44.7%)	46 (40.4%)	5 (4.4%)	12 (10.5%)	0 (0%)	114 (100%)
5. Ensure inclusion of female ex-combatant groups in the DDR programme design						
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	74 (64.9%)	33 (28.9%)	7 (6.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	114 (100%)
6. Ensure sustainability of the programmes long after DDR activities has phased out						
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	51 (44.7%)	42 (36.8%)	21 (18.4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	114 (100%)

Informants made many suggestions for the best options for female ex-combatants within the DDR programmes. They strongly agreed that practitioners must begin

preparing for reintegration even before peace negotiations have been completed (36.8%); that female ex-combatant groups should be included in the design of DDR programme design (64.9% strongly agreed).

Respondents also strongly agreed and suggested that there should be a well-coordinated national and international response e.g. between UN agencies and NGOs responsible for different activities under DDR. In the past as cited in the literature, there has been little coordination between UN agencies and NGOs responsible for different activities under DDR, which has often resulted in incoherent programming. The IDDRS promotes overarching principles of an integrated and well-planned response to reintegration. The UN wide approach should, where possible, include reintegration strategies in national Early Recovery Clusters.

In order of importance, the suggestions in Table 6 are (i) Ensure inclusion of female ex-combatant groups in the DDR programme design (64.9%); (ii) Make employment central to the ex-combatants by prioritizing the reconstruction and agriculture for post-conflict recovery (64.9%); (iii) Develop strategies for remedial education and employment-oriented training (45.6%); (iv) Develop a well-coordinated national and international response e.g between UN agencies and NGOs responsible for different activities under DDR (44.7%); (v) Ensure sustainability of the programmes long after DDR activities has phased out (44.7%) and that (vi) Practitioners must begin preparing for reintegration even before peace negotiations have been completed (36.8%).

The picture depicted by table 6 is that most of the respondents seem not to strongly disagree with the researcher's preconceived ideas on the best options for female ex-combatants within the DDR programmes in CES, south Sudan.

Contribution of Reintegration Programme to Female Ex-Combatants in Central Equatoria, South Sudan

The field results show that none of the female ex-combatant who were interviewed were fully rehabilitated, thus none of them were resettled, reintegrated and counseled. In Morobo County for instance, some of the participants pointed out that they were

advised by the officers who were in charge of Demobilisation camps not to talk about the war because then it would remind them of the bad experiences of what happened in the war. The others were advised to discuss their problems with relatives and then appease the spirits. In Juba, the capital others claimed they were advised to forget about bush life and concentrate on their civilian life. When asked if they managed to cope without receiving counseling, they gave the following individual responses

"Each time I heard a sharp sound like that of a gun, I acted like I was in the war".

"It took me time to adjust in order to walk in the open freely. Sometimes I still feel like somebody is just going to shoot me particularly if I am walking in the bush alone".

"Sometimes my emotions drive me mad when I run short of food, or any basic resources, especially when I think of how we suffered to liberate the country. When people continue to suffer emotions, memories of difficult times continue to be revived. At times I think like getting the gun and going back to the bush. I struggle to control my emotions when angry, but I also feel unsafe without a gun" (Researcher's field notes, 2012).

While it has been a long time such that one would not imagine such emotions coming up, it is possible that when one is reminded of the difficulties, one is likely to become emotional again. Respondents went on to say

"Sometimes the images of our colleagues and enemies killed in the war appear to me vividly" (Researcher's field notes, 2012).

From these responses, it is clear that the importance of counseling people who have gone through a war cannot be overemphasized. Successful trauma counseling and psychosocial healing are necessary for ex-combatants some of whom went through torture, abuse and harassment in order for them to form positive images, and achieve emotional and social healing for successful reintegration.

As expressed by Oklahoma (1999) counseling would also help ex-combatants to establish a positive new identity and create a meaningful relationship with the community in which they live. Most ex-combatants interviewed expressed the need for proper counseling in the past as well as for the present-day future.

The findings with regard to the answers from the participants when asked if they received counseling on reintegration, all the female ex-combatants stated that they did not receive any counseling. When asked about the programmes they engaged in after the war, they had mixed reactions in which others stated that they were not engaged in any programme while others said they were engaged in one of the following: agriculture, carpentry and building. When asked if they were resettled, all of them said they were not properly resettled.

However, this counseling could be enhanced through the use of music, drama, and other social activities. In Uganda (World Bank, 2002) the use of social activities such as debate, drama, music and dances helped ex-combatants to live on despite the horrors of rebel captivity, and helped to give them a new sense to live. Most likely such activities could not have been implemented in CES since it is likely that such knowledge might not have been available. James (2004) quotes a 17 year old male ex-combatant who chose to join the LRA in Northern Uganda at the age of 13 to avenge the death of his parents, thought to be killed by the Ugandan army, who praised the counseling treatment he had received and pointed out that,

"It helped me get relief from the trauma and the related problems of the bush life. I no longer experience nightmares and now I have friends who love and help me in my problems" (ILO, 1995).

The experiences from Uganda ex-combatants, as well as lessons drawn from other war-affected areas, show the need for comprehensive counseling schemes for successful reintegration. Experience in Northern Uganda and findings from Sierra Leone emphasises that persons who have been fighting in the war should not be integrated into society without counseling or otherwise they may be social misfits. The family and community need to be part of the process of counseling healing because they are part of the wound (Kingma, 1996). Counseling may be part of a process of recovery, but is not sufficient in itself. This should be accompanied by skills training that will enable ex-combatants to engage in projects that help them to make a living without being dependant on the government.

Further, the data returns indicates that when asked whether the handouts given to them for reintegration were very helpful, three of the participants from Kajokeji county responded as follows,

"In the armed struggle we got more money than we were given when we left". The other said, *"This was a painful payout especially when I remember how we suffered in the war. Sometimes we would go for days without food and we survived by eating wild fruit".* The third participant remarked, *"The payouts were not worth the risks we took such as hunger, war, disease, snakes and wild animals. They were a joke but the commanders kept on reminding us that we were not fighting for money but for land, and yet up to now we do not have land while they have each about five farms".* (Researcher's field notes, 2012).

Conclusively, the reintegration process was faced with high expectations of returning home and the dilemma that limited attention and support often made these ex-combatants wonder why they left the bush, while they suffered from the atrocities they had suffered.

Lessons Learned on the Reintegration Programme in Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

This theme was developed in order to bring out the views or impressions of both female ex-combatants and representatives of organizations of female's integration within the DDR programs and their treatments. These views will be analyzed with reviewed literatures in mind.

Table 7
Lessons Learned on the Reintegration Programme in
Central Equatoria, South Sudan

Participants' Responses N = 114						
Lessons Learned	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1. Provision of interim Care and Rehabilitation centers for female ex-combatants	24 (21.1%)	10 (8.8%)	15 (13.2%)	31 (27.2%)	34 (29.9%)	114 (100%)
2. Family reunification is the principal factor in effective social reintegration	41 (35.9%)	30 (26.3%)	9 (7.9%)	16 (14.0%)	18 (15.8%)	114 (100%)
3. Programmes should be developed in collaboration with communities	35 (30.7%)	24 (21.1%)	11 (9.6%)	30 (26.3%)	24 (21.1%)	114 (100%)
4. Community-based rehabilitation may represent an alternative to rehabilitation centres	12 (10.5%)	9 (7.9%)	14 (12.3%)	36 (31.6%)	43 (37.7%)	114 100%
5. The question of the cost-effectiveness and sustainability of DDR programmes	30 (26.3%)	21 (18.4%)	8 (7.0%)	15 (13.2%)	40 (35.1%)	114 100%
6. Strengthening data collection on reintegration.	39 (34.2%)	24 (21.1%)	7 (6.1%)	23 (20.2%)	21 (18.4%)	114 100%
7. DDR programme is to address the needs of all female affected by armed conflict	36 (31.6%)	40 (35.1%)	16 (14.0%)	15 (13.2%)	7 (6.1%)	114 100%

The data returns in Table 7 expresses the suggestions of the informants on their perceptions on lessons learned on the reintegration programme in CES, south Sudan. The presentation in the table indicates that most respondents seem to strongly disagree on (i) Provision of interim Care and Rehabilitation centers for female ex-combatants (29.9%); (ii) In some cases, community-based rehabilitation may represent an alternative to rehabilitation centres (37.7%) however, most of them seem to strongly agree that Family reunification is the principal factor in effective social reintegration (35.9%) and Programmes should be developed in collaboration with communities (30.7%). On the overall, respondents seemed to agree on the preconceived idea of the researcher on the lessons learned on the reintegration of women ex-combatants. This is in agreement with the findings of United Nations Children's Fund (1998).

Other than the presentation from the Table 7, a female ex-combatant living in the town of Juba when asked on what motivated her to join the and what were lessons learned, she clearly stated her motivation and how she became part of the fighting forces during the war. She joined the fighting forces voluntarily after leaving school because she had nothing doing. This is her life story prior to and after becoming a combatant.

I joined the military group at the age of 26 when I left the studies. I was at my final year of studies at the university when clashes between the military groups intensified. This led to the closure of many schools as student and teachers stayed back at their homes for safety. After staying home for some time without doing anything, I heard rumors that there was a military group stationed near by our community that recruited and accepted voluntary soldiers to fight in their groups. I was interested and decided to find out for myself. After locating the group, I was however afraid to go directly to them to offer my services I was afraid that they will not accept my offer since I was female. You know in my community, areas such as the military and hunting are areas that have been taught and known to be spheres were only men can be found and women could not fit in it. Women were only recently accepted and in most cases, this situation was very rare. (Researcher's field notes, 2012).

Elsewhere in Morobo County an exposed was also asked similar questions on what motivated her in joining the military and the role(s) she performed while in the group?

Her response was as follows

"I joined the group for the nation. Most of us who joined the army during this period were to serve the nation. I wanted to fight for my country .I also joined the fighting forces at this time as I had nothing doing due to the closure of schools. You see my dreams of becoming an educated and important figure in the future were shattered. I saw this as a societal problem that needed the contribution of all to be solved. So when I joined the group, they asked me what I thought I could do, and my reply was that I wanted to fight alongside others. One of the men soldiers immediately interrupted and asked if this beautiful face of mine could stand a gun not to talk of a gunshot. I insisted that I wanted to fight alongside others. I was accepted into the group. When I joined them, I did not know how to use a gun but I was later taught how to use one which I learnt so quick without any problem"(Researcher's field notes, 2012).

In summary, traditional masculinity is built on the practices through which men and women engage places in gender. It is viewed within bodily experiences through traditional masculine stereotypes or characteristics of strength, sports, aggression, risk-taking and power hunger. These characteristics have been viewed by many to be biological and posits from male's bodies (Connell, 2005). However, from the above narratives, the traditional masculinity theory does not apply to this study of female ex-combatants in CES. It is found that women actively were actively participating in roles that were considered to be "masculine" and could only posit from males bodies.

The interview guide also sought to bring out the views or impressions of both female ex-combatants and representatives of organizations of female's integration within the DDR programs and their treatments.

Female ex-combatants show that they are treated equally with the men within the DDR programs. There are however gaps which they pointed out. Below are the narratives of female ex-combatants and representatives of organization.

"When the war ended, we were demobilized from our camps by the DDR military section and sent to different organizations for follow up. Oh! The beginning was

not easy at all. It was a whole long process as it included so many stages that we had to go through before we were placed into a program."

"After haven grouped us together, DDR soldiers sent us to a disarmament center where we were received. The first thing we had to do was give up our arms to the military authorities in charge. Then we also had to do a medical test which was compulsory for all. We also received an installation package or kit as they called it which was composed of basic necessities. After these processes, we were, later demobilized into different camps for skill training. The kit some T-shirts, tooth brush and paste, soap. I think that is all that was in the kit. This kit was shared to both men and women that were in the demobilized camps." (Researcher's field notes, 2012).

All the representatives of the organizations equally shared the view of equal treatment of both female and male ex-combatants within the reintegration programs. However, one of them said something slightly different.

"Both men and women were treated equally in the demobilization process. They all received the same basic need kit though it was initially meant for men because the program was initially conceived for men. They all went through the same treatment depending on the type of activities they wanted to pursue at the end of the program which ranged from three months to six months(three months for those who were into business, animal keeping and agriculture and six months for drivers and mechanics" (Researcher's field notes, 2012).

The above narratives show the presence and fairly equal treatment of both female and male ex-combatants within DDR. Despite women's presence, one can deduce from the data gotten from the field that women were not included during the planning of the programs. Examining the containment of the basic need kit, women are totally excluded. An ex-combatant pinpoints the neglect or absence of hygiene towels for menstruation. A pair of T-Shirt, soap, brush and tooth paste is not sufficient enough given the biological nature of women who have their menstruations every month. The narrative of the reprresentative of the DDR actor also tallies with (McKay and Muzurana, 2004; Muzurana, 2005; and Mckay et al, 2006; UNIFEM, 2004; Vickers, 1993) who maintained that, DDR programs have often excluded women and children. UNIFEM (2007) also notes that due to security imperative of disarming belligerents, DDR efforts

have often commenced hastily or without adequate planning and resources and in the process, they have often sacrificed gender perspective. One might attribute this neglect of women within DDR programs perhaps also to the narrow definition of who is a 'combatant' (Mazurana, 2005). The above clearly shows that, women have not been included in the definition of a "combatant" and perhaps it's the reason why their needs are not present in the kits such as hygiene towels.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This thesis attempted to provide insights into the impact of reintegration on female ex-combatants in CES, south Sudan. But more specifically to (i) determine the best reintegration options for Female Ex-Combatants within the DDR Programmes; (ii) establish the Impact of Reintegration Programme to Female Ex-Combatants in CES South Sudan and (iii) examine the Lessons Learned on the Reintegration programme in CES, South Sudan

In this chapter, the achieved results shall be discussed and reflected upon. It is also meant to highlight important findings and reflect upon what lessons can be learned and what issues and questions remain of importance for further research.

Findings

Best Reintegration Options for Female Ex-Combatants within the DDR Programme in CES

Even before ex-combatants enter into DDR process, the basic institutional and operational processes necessary to administer reintegration programming should be put in place, including: recruitment, training and deployment of staff; socio-economic profiling of combatants and communities; procurement and financial management procedures and; identifying potential implementing partners for reintegration.

The findings related to literature indicate that the best practices and options to reintegration of female ex-combatants within DDR programmes include the following in order of importance (i) Ensure inclusion of female ex-combatant groups in the DDR programme design (ii) Make employment central to the ex-combatants by prioritizing

the reconstruction and agriculture for post-conflict recovery (iii) Develop strategies for remedial education and employment-oriented training (iv) Develop a well-coordinated national and international response e.g between UN agencies and NGOs responsible for different activities under DDR (v) Ensure sustainability of the programmes long after DDR activities has phased out and that (vi) Practitioners must begin preparing for reintegration even before peace negotiations have been completed

These findings are consistent with the findings of ILO (2009) on building lasting national capacities, whereby service providers (vocational training centres, employment offices) will be able to deliver assistance to the wider population

The Contribution of Reintegration Programme to Female Ex-Combatants in CES

The findings with regard to this objective on analyzing the impact of different variables on ex-combatants perceptions of their reintegration progress and on their desire to return to military service if given the chance, indicate that possession of a permanent place of residence, food security (having a house hold that is able to feed itself adequately), expectation for economic improvement for their household next year, feeling of self esteem, optimism, satisfaction with participation in the DDR programme are some of the factors identified by the respondents as key if the impact of reintegration is to be felt.

However, it was also found that ex-combatants did not get adequate counseling services after handing over their arms on reintegration, all the female ex-combatants stated that they did not receive any counseling and that others seem not to engage in any activity after the reintegration while some said they were engaged in one of the following: agriculture, carpentry and building. When asked if they were resettled, all of them said they were not properly resettled.

Conclusively, the reintegration process was faced with high expectations of returning home and the dilemma that limited attention and support often made these ex-combatants wonder why they left the bush, while they suffered from the atrocities they had suffered.

Lessons Learned on the Reintegration Programme in CES

The data returns expressed the suggestions of the informants on their perceptions on lessons learned on the reintegration programme in CES. It was found that most respondents seem to strongly disagree on (i) Provision of interim Care and Rehabilitation centers for female ex-combatants; (ii) community-based rehabilitation may represent an alternative to rehabilitation centres as some of the experiences and lesson learned in the reintegration programme.

However, most of them seem to strongly agree that Family reunification is the principal factor in effective social reintegration and Programmes should be developed in collaboration with communities. On the overall, respondents seemed to agree on the preconceived idea of the researcher on the lessons learned on the reintegration of women ex-combatants. This is in agreement with the findings of United Nations Children's Fund (1998).

Conclusion

The aims and objectives of the research were to explore the impact of reintegration on female ex-combatants who fought the liberation war, thus to find out if these ex-combatants received counseling as an impact of reintegration and whether they were resettled or reintegrated.

Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration is essential to restore peace and stability after the resolution of conflict and should be given due consideration early in the peace process. In the short-term, the ineffective disarmament and demobilization of

former combatants may lead to an immediate relapse into war and trigger a downward spiral of violence. Yet, in the long-term, the failure to sufficiently reintegrate former combatants into civil society may incite a return to a life of crime and violence for former rebels who possess combative skills that are only suitable on the battlefield. In fragile states where key infrastructure, civil order, and social justice institutions have been weakened by tumultuous conflict, increased crime due to inefficient disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, is a hindrance to attaining viable peace. In essence, if sustainable peace is ever to be attained, DDR is a significant element of peacekeeping operations that must be embraced by both the international community and the parties to the conflict.

Recommendations

After interpreting the findings of this study, the following can be recommended:

1. It is most apparent that ex-combatants who were interviewed still need to be resettled on good land. Taking into consideration their ages, even if these ex-combatants were to be allocated land it is likely that not much value would be realized out of it. Some of them clearly indicated that they fought for the land but did not get any and are still not well settled. It is necessary to resettle these ex-combatants to avoid further conflicts.
2. Views were expressed for the government to introduce businesses and hand them over to ex-combatants. The ex-combatants also expressed that their children need to be educated, employed and cared for by the government. It is worthwhile for the government to consider these views and act on them.
3. The observation that the main responsibility for planning and execution lies with the government is fully appreciated and recommended but there is need for international monitoring to ensure that resources allocated for rehabilitation programmes, development and reconstruction are not diverted for personal use but are used properly for the right cause.
4. The successful conclusion of demobilisation, counseling, resettling and reintegrating ex-combatants has direct implications on peace building and post-

conflict reconstruction. It is highly recommended that a register of all ex-combatants be compiled in every region of the country in order to check what all ex-combatants benefited from after the war.

5. Finally, a time limit must be set to revisit the plight of ex-combatants and attend to their concerns. It would be a good idea to re-implement the DDR programme taking into consideration improvements and changes made by the UN over the years from 1990 to 2010. In other words, the exercise should place a burden of responsibility on the policy makers, the implementers, and the demobilized members and the society.

Suggestions for Further Research

While the findings of this study are limited to the sample used, there is no real evidence to suggest that a wider practical research would not lead to confirmatory findings. Obviously, this would be the topic of further research studies beyond the scope of this treatise.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: TRANSMITTAL LETTER



**KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

Ggaba Road - Kansanga
P.O. Box 20000, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 - 414 - 286813 / +256 - 772 - 322563
Fax: +256 - 414 - 501 974
E-mail: admin@kiu.ac.ug
Website: www.kiu.ac.ug

**OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, ECONOMICS AND
MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH (CHDR)**

Date: 4th June, 2012

**RE: REQUEST FOR AMANIYO CATHERINE MCR/43713/91/DU
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing Masters In Conflict Resolution and Peace Building.

She is currently conducting a research entitled **"The Contribution of Reintegration To Female Ex- Combatants in Central Equatoria State, South Sudan."**

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to her research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail her with the pertinent information she may need.

Any information shared with her from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

for Mr. Malinga

**Mr. Malinga Ramadhan
Head of Department,
Economics and Management Sciences, (CHDR)**

**NOTED BY:
Dr. Sofia Sol T. Gaito
Principal-CHDR**



"Exploring the Heights"

APPENDIX II: INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study to be carried out by Amaniyo Catherine that will focus on 'The Contribution of Reintegration on Female Ex-Combatants in Central Equatoria State, South Sudan'. I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and right to withdraw my participation any time. I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I request for them.

Initials _____

Date _____

APPENDIX III: RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

Questionnaires for Representatives of Organisations

Dear Informants,

I am a Masters candidate of Conflict Resolution and Peace Building at Kampala international University conducting research on "The Contribution of Reintegration on Female Ex-Combatants in Central Equatoria State, South Sudan". I would like to solicit your participation in this research and you will be assured of utmost confidentiality in the exercise.

Thanking you

Sincerely,

Amaniyo Catherine

MCR/43713/91/DU

Section A: Biographical Details of Respondents in Terms of Age, Gender, Marital Status and Level of Education

Please put a tick (✓) in the spaces provided

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------|
| 1. Age range | 25 – 30 | _____ |
| | 31 – 35 | _____ |
| | 36 – 40 | _____ |
| | 40 and above | _____ |
| 2. Gender | Male | _____ |
| | Female | _____ |
| 3. Marital status | Married | _____ |
| | Single | _____ |
| 4. Level of education | Certificate | _____ |

Diploma	_____
Bachelor's degree	_____
Masters	_____
Others	_____

5. For how long have you been working with Ex-ombatants? What is your organization doing working with ex-combatants? Do you have any reports on it?

SECTION B: Reintegration Options for Female Ex-Combatants within the DDR Programmes

Below are several items that provide information on your assessment for the Suggestions on reintegration options for Female Ex-Combatants within the DDR Programmes. Tick in the appropriate box against the number that best reflects how you rate it. The numbers range from 1 to 5.

Response	Rating
Strongly Agree (SA)	5
Agree (A)	4
Neutral (N)	3
Disagree (D)	2
Strongly Disagree (SD)	1

Rating Scale Suggested Options on Reintegration for Female Ex-Combatants

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1. _____ | Make employment central to the ex-combatants by prioritizing the reconstruction and agriculture for post-conflict recovery |
| 2. _____ | Develop strategies for remedial education and employment-oriented training. |
| 3. _____ | Practitioners must begin preparing for reintegration even before peace negotiations have been completed |
| 4. _____ | Develop a well-coordinated national and international response e.g between UN agencies and NGOs responsible for different activities under DDR |
| 5. _____ | Ensure inclusion of female ex-combatant groups in the DDR |

- programme design
6. _____ Ensure sustainability of the programmes long after DDR activities has phased out
7. _____ Build institutional capacities, prepare communities and beneficiaries for any eventualities

Additional Information

8. Are there any differences between female and female ex-combatants? Are these ex-combatants treated equally?

9. How do you deal with the male ex-combatants vis a vis the female ex-combatants? Do you gather them in the same group? Why so?

10. Will these women not fall back to their previous life given some of the relationships they have already established?

SECTION C: Lessons Learned on the Reintegration Programme in Central Equatoria, South Sudan

Below are several items that provide information on your assessment for the Suggestions on Lessons Learned on the Reintegration programme in central Equatoria, South Sudan. Tick in the appropriate box against the number that best reflects how you rate it. The numbers range from 1 to 5.

Rating Scale	Suggested Options on Lessons Learned on the Reintegration Programme in Central Equatoria, South Sudan
1. _____	Provision of interim Care and Rehabilitation centers for female excombatants within the demobilisation process
2. _____	Family reunification is the principal factor in effective social

reintegration

3. _____ Programmes should be developed in collaboration with communities to assist in the preparation to receive the female ex-combatant
4. _____ In some cases, community-based rehabilitation may represent an alternative to rehabilitation centres
5. _____ the question of the cost-effectiveness and sustainability of DDR programmes
6. _____ The monitoring and evaluation of reintegration programmes can only be improved by strengthening data collection.
7. _____ The aim of the DDR programme is to address the needs of all female affected by armed conflict

Additional Information

8. How do you deal with the male ex-combatants vis a vis the female ex-combatants? Do you gather them in the same group? Why so?

9. Are there any types of problems you face working with ex-combatants? What is your organization doing to address these issues?

Thank you so much

APPENDIX IV

Interview Guide for Female Ex-Combatants

1. Why/How did you join the armed forces?
2. How old were you when you joined the group?
3. What are the roles (combatant) you performed while in the group?
4. What are the types of treatments you received while in the reintegration program? Did you face any problems while in the reintegration program?
5. Was your life better before you came to the reintegration program?
6. Were there male in the same reintegration as you? If yes, were you treated the same way? If NO can you suggest why?
7. How has your civil life been like since you left the reintegration camps?
8. How were (are) you welcomed and treated by your kinsmen in your community?
9. How will you like your life to look like both in the reintegration programs and your community?

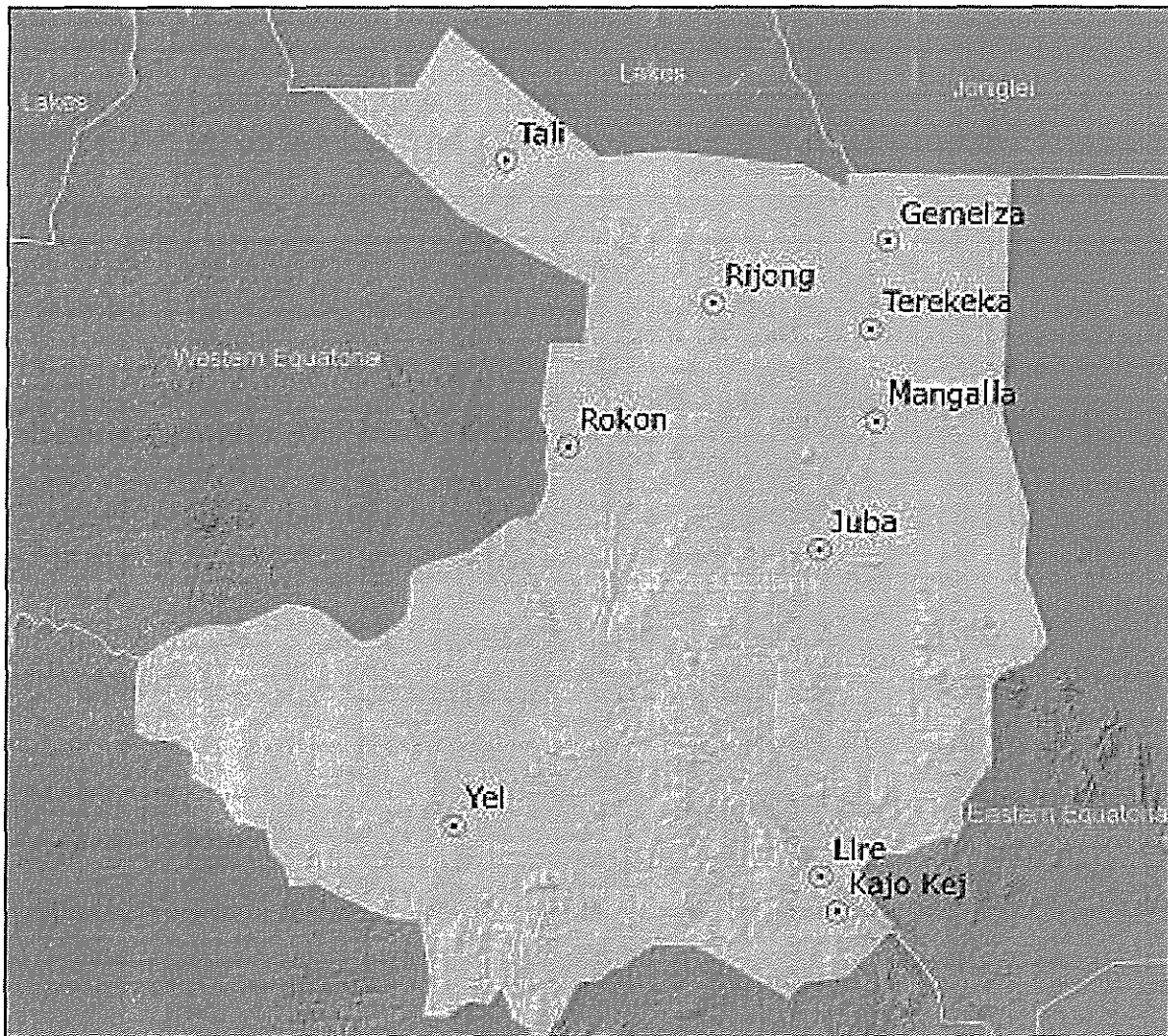
**APPENDIX V: A DEMOBILIZED EX-COMBATANT ON THE DAY OF
THE FIRST DDR PROGRAMME IN SOUTH SUDAN, JUBA**



APPENDIX VI: SOME WOMEN PRACTICING SUBSISTENCE FARMING IN A VILLAGE IN CES



**APPENDIX VII: MAP OF CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE,
SOUTH SUDAN**



APPENDIX VIII: TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE
FROM A GIVEN POPULATION

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: N is population size and S is sample size.

APPENDIX IX: RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Profile

Name: Amaniyo Catherine

Gender: Female

Nationality: Ugandan

Educational Background

Master of Conflict Resolution and Peace Building (K.I.U)	(2012)
Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Management (M.U.K)	(2004)
Diploma in Law	(2005)
UACE (Ntinda View College)	(2009)
UCE (Mvara S.S)	(2007)

Work Experiences

2 years	DDR Public Information Officer. (United Nations Mission In SS)
2 years	DDR Programme officer (United Nations Mission In SS)
2 years	Assistant Programme Coordinator (Islamic Relief Worldwide)
1 year	Teaching Assistant (Warrap secondary School, Warrap Sudan)
1 year	Legal Aid Assistant (FIDA Uganda)
1 year	Legal Aid Assistant (Legal Aid Clinic)
3 years	Field Assistant (National Water and Sewerage Corporation)