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Impact Assessment of the Reintegration Component

(CPA-DDR Programme)

REPORT



Impact Assessment of the Reintegration Component (CPA-DDR Programme)

A joint collaboration between
National Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (NDDRC)
University of Juba
Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)

December 2013

Preface

This report is a joint collaboration between the National Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (NDDRC) of the Republic of South Sudan, the University of Juba and the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC). The evaluation results will inform the implementation of the next phase of the reintegration activities to be undertaken by the NDDRC and its partners.

To gain a better understanding of the impact of the CPA-DDR program's reintegration activities on the livelihood situation of the beneficiaries, the University of Juba was assigned to conduct a comprehensive survey of 300 program participants (including individual interviews and focus group discussions), to analyze the data and to present the findings in a consolidated report. The following members formed part of the research team of the University of Juba: Mr. Dr. Leben Moro (researcher and project leader), Mr. Emmanuel Pitia Zacharia Lado (Researcher and expert in quantitative data analysis), Mr. Chaplain Kenyi Wani (Researcher), Mr. Onesimo Yabang lo-Lujo (Researcher), Ms. Flora Eyoha Severino Lado (Researcher), Mr. Jacob Dut Chol (Researcher), Ms. Rose Poni Simon (Assistant), Mr. John Kaka Gain (Assistant), Mr. David Atem Ayuel (Assistant), Mr. Gonyjwok Wilson Agwet Ayik (Assistant), and Mr. Kuc Mayur Kuc (Assistant).

An external consultant, Ms. Dr. Maria Roth from vivo international e.V., was contracted by the NDDRC and BICC to further analyze the raw data provided by the University of Juba and to conduct advanced statistical analysis which has been incorporated in this evaluation.

The evaluation team would like to sincerely thank the administrators of the NDDRC, in particular the Chairperson Mr. William Deng Deng, for his keenness to involve local academics in the program evaluation as well as the Deputy Chairperson, Mr. Majur Mayor Machar who instructed NDDRC field offices to cooperate with the team. The NDDRC officials in Juba, Torit and Malakal were particularly supportive. The research team would also like to extend its gratitude to the Director General for Programmes, Mr. Jerome Barikue Tom, for being available whenever information or other kind of support was needed.

Finally, the team would also like to thank all the respondents who took time off from their daily activities to participate in the research especially in the light of the fieldwork taking place during the harvest time, when ex-combatants are usually engaged in agricultural activities.

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Executive summary

In essence, this evaluation seeks to determine to what degree reintegration activities carried out by the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (SSDDRC¹) and its partner organizations in the framework of the CPA-DDR Programme from 2009 to 2012 assisted ex-combatants to establish sustainable livelihoods and participate actively in the social and political life of their communities.

To this end, the University of Juba was assigned by the National DDR Commission (NDDRC) and the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) to conduct a comprehensive survey of a minimum of 300 program participants in the three greater regions of South Sudan and to enrich this data with qualitative information gathered in focus group discussions involving program participants, as well as members of the beneficiaries' families and host communities.

In concurrence with results of a number of "client satisfaction surveys" by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and internal assessments carried out by implementing partners such as GIZ IS, this evaluation confirms that program participants were largely satisfied with the quality of trainings conducted by NDDRC's partner organizations.

Despite the positive assessment of the training component, a great number of respondents raised concerns that the benefits of the training programs and other reintegration activities to individuals and families were limited as assistance was not sustained over long periods. A majority expressed their concern that the assistance did not enable them to set up or sustain small businesses or earn adequate income from gainful employment or other economic activities.

As part of the training curriculum, ex-combatants were offered literacy and numeracy courses. An overwhelming majority of the survey participants greatly appreciated this kind of support but criticized the limited training period. The length of the trainings was not enough to adequately address their literacy and numeracy gaps.

The trainings in business management, vocational occupations, and agriculture were positively assessed by the respondents. A major stumbling block, however, was the limited amount of monetary startup capital, which in most cases was less than 1,000 South Sudanese Pounds (SSP). The biggest number of program participants received between 200 and 250 SSP, an amount which was too little to establish and run a successful small business.

Moreover, there was hardly any follow-up after the ex-combatants had completed their trainings. Most visits were reportedly made to the few people who succeeded to set up businesses.

Quite a number of respondents who chose agriculture as a reintegration option or small business reported that they did not have the opportunity to engage in agricultural activities or businesses activities due to lack of land. This particularly applied to respondents living in urban areas or who were living in a location they did not originate from. The reintegration assistance that was provided did not take this into account.

¹ The SSDDRC was renamed NDDRC in 2013. In the following, the authors will not differentiate between SSDDRC and NDDRC and will use the acronym NDDRC.

Regarding feelings of inclusion in the social and political life of communities, the respondents reported to be accepted by their communities. A vast majority of the interviewees claimed to participate in the political processes in their locality. Functioning social networks seem to have a positive impact on the ex-combatants' socio-economic reintegration. Many respondents pointed out that community members, especially relatives and friends, helped them to cope with difficult economic situations. Some members of the ex-combatants' communities of return, however, expressed concerns over individual reintegration assistance (instead of community projects) as it stoked tensions and undermined the sense of community solidarity.

Around half of the respondents appreciated the performance of the organizations involved in the DDR program, such as the National DDR Commission (NDDRC) and UNMISS, which provided services to local communities. The approval percentage was even higher for implementing partners, such as GIZ IS and IOM that offered trainings and reintegration packages to ex-combatants. It has to be noted though that quantitative data and the information gathered through focus group discussions differed significantly. Whereas respondents tended to have quite positive impressions about the DDR program when interviewed individually, members of the focus group discussions were much more critical. This might be due to the fact that group discussions allow participants to focus on what concerns them most and to phrase criticism more openly. This evaluation tried to capture this discrepancy by building its analysis around both, quantitative and qualitative, data.

Acronyms and abbreviations

BICC	Bonn International Center for Conversion
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GIZ IS	GIZ International Services
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPs	Implementing Partners
NDDRC	National Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (as of 2013)
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SSDDRC	South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (until end 2012)
SSP	South Sudanese Pounds
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WAAF/G	Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups
XC's	Ex-combatants

1. Introduction

The new Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration Programme (NDDRP) in the Republic of South Sudan was launched by the National Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration Commission (NDDRC) on behalf of the South Sudanese government in 2012. A pilot program started in April 2013 and is due to run through to June 2014. The goal of the new program is to demobilize 150,000 combatants between 2013 and 2020, 80,000 from the SPLA and 70,000 from the other organized forces. The overall objective is to reduce the size of the SPLA/SSAF and the other national organized forces, and assist the ex-combatants (XCs) in returning to civilian life and creating sustainable livelihoods.

Between 2009 and 2011, a first phase of the DDR program based on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) succeeded in demobilizing more than 12,000 combatants under the leadership of the then SSDDRC. The program was implemented in cooperation with UNMIS and UNDP, as well as different implementing partners including GIZ IS and IOM in different parts of Southern Sudan.

However, while the demobilization process was largely successful, the program was severely criticized by international donors and other partners for its reintegration component. This stands in contrast to a number of “client satisfaction surveys” done by UNDP as well as by some of the implementing partners which came to the conclusion that at least those XCx who were polled by the surveys were largely satisfied with the reintegration assistance received from the program.

When the reintegration phase of the CPA DDR Programme came to an end in December 2012 stakeholders remained deeply divided on whether the livelihood situation of the program beneficiaries had tangibly improved. While some partners have argued that the program was ‘merely’ poorly planned and executed, others have stated that the basic approach (individual reintegration support focusing on vocational training and small business support) was wrong against the background of the socio-economic situation in South Sudan. This was echoed by government officials and the SPLA who seemed to doubt the achievements of past demobilization and reintegration exercises.

Given the need to implement a new DDR program on a larger scale, the above-mentioned questions remain of great importance. This evaluation will try to answer some of them and gauge the successes and failures of the reintegration activities undertaken up to the end of December 2012 by the NDDRC and its partner organizations, so as to draw lessons and take them into account in the course of the planning and implementation of future reintegration activities.

2. Background

2.1. Socio-economic situation of South Sudan

South Sudan is emerging from decades of violent conflict. Not surprisingly, its socio-economic indicators, produced by the National Bureau of Statistics and international organizations, are appalling. Its human development indicator is amongst the lowest in the world. According to the 2008 census, the total population stood at 8.26 million, with 72 percent below the age of thirty. 83 percent of the population live in rural areas, with the overwhelming majority depending on agriculture or animal husbandry (National Bureau of Statistics 2010). Over half of the population (50.6%) live below the poverty line (World Bank 2009).

Delivery of clean water, health care and education is very poor, especially in rural areas, with the vulnerable people most affected. Only 55 percent of the population have access to improved water sources (World Bank 2011). The infant mortality is extremely high at 102 per 1,000 live births. At 2,054 per 100,000 live births, the maternal mortality rate is one of the highest in the world (National Bureau of Statistics 2006).

The adult illiteracy rate currently stands at 84 percent among females and 70 percent among males (UN Women 2011). In order to address this challenge, the Ministry of General Education set up the Alternative Education System (AES) to provide learning opportunities to different categories of learners who missed out on formal education or dropped out of school.

Despite its resource wealth, South Sudan's economy is relatively underdeveloped; natural resources and other economic opportunities are largely untapped. Oil revenues constitute about 98 percent of the country's budget. Outside the oil sector, livelihoods are concentrated in low-productivity, unpaid agriculture and pastoralists activities. 85 percent of the working population is engaged in non-wage work, chiefly in agriculture (78%) (World Bank 2013).

Despite the focus on agricultural livelihood activities, local food production is not sufficient to sustain the population. South Sudan heavily relies on food imports from its neighboring countries. The reliance on imported goods and food in combination with limited agricultural productivity, high inflation and the temporary border closure to the North have led to increases in food prices. The government is still working under an austerity budget which restricts government spending as well as the development budget (World Bank 2013).

Given the mentioned challenges and the limited absorption capacity of the economy, reintegration opportunities for ex-combatants in South Sudan are very limited. The difficult context of South Sudan is negatively affecting the efforts of institutions to bring about positive change. The implementers of the DDR programs have to contend with this problematic environment.

2.2. CPA-DDR Programme overview

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), which was reached between Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLA) in 2005, required the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of members of the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the SPLA as part of the transition to peace and development. Other armed groups were required to integrate either into the SAF or SPLA before being allowed into the DDR program. DDR Commissions were founded in Sudan and Southern Sudan to lead the planning and implementation of DDR activities. A National DDR Coordination Council was established to oversee the DDR activities in the North and South.

A major goal of the Interim DDR Programme phase, which started in 2006 was to build the capacities of national DDR institutions. In November 2007, a National Strategic Plan was adopted aiming at demobilizing 180,000 individuals (90,000 each in the North and South). The DDR program was meant to be implemented in two phases, starting with the demobilization of so-called special needs groups (including Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups - WAAFG, Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups - CAAFG as well as the elderly and disabled), and continuing with the demobilization of active soldiers in phase two.

The South Sudan Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration Commission (SSDDRC) with the support of the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), United Nations Development Programme

(UNDP), GIZ IS, FAO, IOM and other implementing partners (IPs) was assigned to oversee the process of reintegration of ex-combatants (XCs) back into civilian life in the Southern part of the country.

It was, however, not until 2009 that DDR operations in Southern Sudan finally started (with the exception of a program for CAAFG which started earlier). This delay in initiating the DDR process for adult XCs was heavily criticized as the momentum for carrying out DDR activities seemed to have been lost by that time. Since 2005, members of the armed forces in Southern Sudan had received salaries which made it extremely difficult for DDR programmers to provide sufficient incentives for combatants to leave the army.

Another point of critique which had been raised right from the beginning was the verification of program participants. The demobilization of DDR candidates was based on participant lists that were compiled by SPLA army commanders. However, the criteria for drafting these lists were opaque leading to accusations of corruption.

An independent Program Review that was conducted in late 2010 raised similar concerns about the program in Southern Sudan. The review stated that

- The CPA-DDR Programme did not contribute to the reduction of military expenditure as special needs groups were targeted who were not necessarily on payroll,
- The government had limited control over implementation and resource management decisions,
- There was limited support from the SPLA for the program (due to the prevailing instability during the CPA period, the SPLA had no will or intention to downsize its forces),
- Selection and verification mechanisms were unclear,
- There was no real economic impact on the lives of the beneficiaries; demobilization was not attractive,
- Sequencing between demobilization and reintegration has been problematic (too long a gap between demobilization and reintegration phases of the DDR program).

Due to this fundamental critique, the Southern Sudanese government, the SPLA and their international counterparts decided to halt demobilization in April 2011 and start planning for a new DDR program, taking into account the lessons learned during the CPA phase. CPA-DDR implementation was concluded in late December 2012. By then 12,525 combatants in South Sudan were demobilized in the course of the program only a fraction of the intended caseload.

In a final evaluation, initiated in March 2013 by the National DDR Commission and UNDP, amongst others, the following major findings with regard to XCs' reintegration emerged²:

- The program has familiarized XCs with new livelihood skills which helped them to establish and maintain their own businesses/micro-enterprises by utilizing their kits, get employment and generate new income. A number of beneficiaries have found employment with state and local government institutions.

² See: Disarmament, Demobilisation, and Reintegration Programme Individual Reintegration Project Component January 2009-December 2012. Preliminary Findings of the Final Evaluation of CPA DDR Programme.

- Some ex-combatants were unable to apply what they had learned due to lack of (self-) employment opportunities. Contributing factors were: lack of sufficient working capital; lack of entrepreneurial skills; lack of land and expensive rent; inadequate agricultural extension services; and market dominance by well established businesses.
- Due to insufficient counselling during demobilization, ex-combatants frequently changed livelihood options in the course of reintegration.
- Some program participants practicing agriculture have experienced a significant increase in production as a result of the use of an ox plough. However, the training did not help them to become multi-skilled and earn a living from multiple livelihoods.
- Most of the beneficiaries already lived within their communities and therefore faced no difficulties reintegrating socially. The community-based approach to reintegration is an effective way of securing community involvement in reintegrating XCs.
- The sustainability of the small businesses created by the XCs greatly hinges on the overall economic climate, the absorption capacity of the economy and the XCs' entrepreneurial skills. More follow-ups and monitoring is needed to assess whether the XCs continue to use their tool kits.
- Training programs in different trades were not standardized and harmonized and were too short to achieve effective reintegration.
- Business activities of beneficiaries were negatively affected by the communal way of life in which generated income and start up kits (i.e. seeds) were shared with extended family members who in turn did not pay for services rendered.
- It is recommended to organize XCs into cooperatives and reserve a certain percentage of lower level jobs in the public sector to program participants. Private sector enterprises should be given tax incentives that encourage them to hire XCs. Allocation of land for XCs should to be considered in future DDR programming.

3. Research design and methodology

3.1. Design and scope

A research team of the University of Juba was assigned to conduct a quantitative survey of 300 program participants in various locations in South Sudan. In order to acquire the most detailed information possible, the quantitative data was enriched with qualitative data gathered during focus group discussions involving program participants as well as members of the beneficiaries' families and host communities. This mixed methods approach aimed at enhancing the research findings. By adding a qualitative component to the survey, questions could be answered from multiple perspectives. Topics that were not adequately covered by the questionnaires were picked up again during focus group discussions thereby filling data gaps. As mentioned before, respondents tended to be much more critical during group interviews than when they were questioned individually.

Individual and group interviews with ex-combatants (XCs) were conducted in and around five towns, namely Juba, Torit, Bor, Malakal and Aweil, from December 2012 to January 2013. By selecting these towns, the team aimed to include program participants from each of the greater regions of South Sudan: Greater Equatoria, Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr al Ghazal. It is worth noting though that the information from Malakal was relatively incomplete because the respondents had not yet undergone the reintegration process at the time the interviews were conducted.

Almost half of the XCs selected for interviews lived in towns, which in part was due to the fact that recent reintegration activities mainly took place in urban areas. This, however, might have

had some impact on the results of the assessment especially with respect to views on quality of service delivery by government institutions and partners as urban areas have better services than rural areas.

To gather quantitative data, the research team used a comprehensive questionnaire, covering questions on the background of the respondents as well as their means of livelihoods, their social and political situation, assistance received from NDDRC and implementing partners, and access to basic services.

NDDRC state offices as well as XC leaders assisted in the selection and identification of survey participants. Additionally, the respondents themselves identified further research participants (snowball sampling). Initially, the research team had planned to select interviewees randomly based on beneficiary lists compiled by NDDRC but this proved impractical because the lists were not up to date and would have had to be re-assessed prior to selection.

In addition to the data collection that targeted individual ex-combatants, the research teams held twelve focus group discussions, using a set of predetermined questions (three group discussions took place in Juba, two in Bor, two in Malakal, three in Aweil, two in Torit). The aim was to gain an insight into the socio-economic situation of the interviewees and their communities, and to understand their perceptions of the kind of support received through the DDR Programme and its impact on their lives. Many times the interviews were conducted in the homes of the ex-combatants allowing the researchers to have a better understanding of the living conditions of the interviewees.

The data was analyzed by the University of Juba (Mr. Emmanuel Pitia) and an external consultant (Ms. Dr. Maria Roth).

3.2. Limitations

A serious limitation of this evaluation is the lack of a baseline assessment. Since no baseline survey was conducted prior to the commencement of CPA-DDR activities, data on the socio-economic situation of the XCs before their participation in the DDR Programme is not available. Thus, it is impossible to gather comparative data. For that reason, the following analysis can show tendencies with regard to the program's impact but does not permit a scientifically sound comparison over time.

To be able to measure long-term impacts in future, participants' data should be captured upon their entry into the DDR Programme and after reintegration assistance has been concluded (in form of tracer studies). Ideally, there should be even more time points for data collection—such as six months and one year after the end of reintegration assistance.

Another critical aspect which is worth noting is that most of the interviews were conducted in urban and semi-urban areas. Therefore, the views of XCs living in remote rural areas are not adequately represented. The exclusion of these areas is due to practical research considerations. Many rural regions in South Sudan are very difficult to access because of limited infrastructure and bad road networks.

Finally, to be able to objectively evaluate the socio-economic impact of the program, objective criteria need to be identified and assessed. Some variables, which were included as economic and social impact variables for the present assessment do not fulfil the claim of objectivity as they still arise from a subjective statement of the respondent. Although it is worth considering

subjective impressions of program participants, one needs to exercise a certain amount of caution in interpreting these findings and counter check them with objective impact variables.

4. Findings

4.1. Respondents' profile³

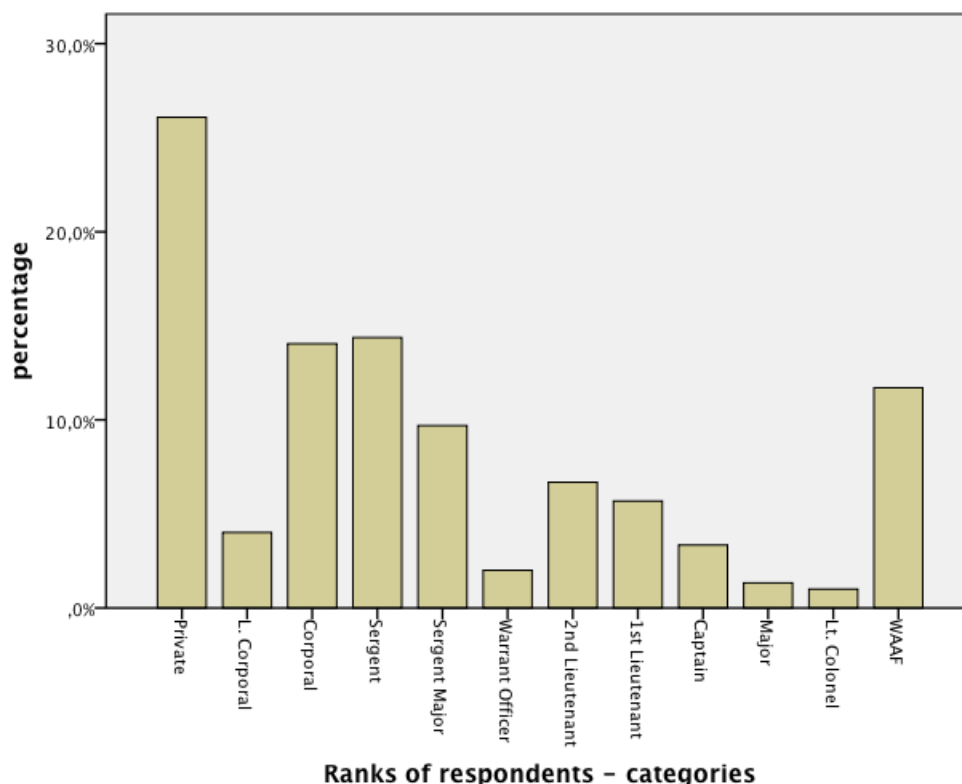
4.1.1. Personal, familial context and military background

The majority (56%, n=168) of the interviewed ex-combatants (XCs) were women. Most of the participants were between 28 and 47 years old (55%, n=166). 69 percent of the respondents (n=208) were married, one-quarter (25%, n=72) was widowed. Nearly all interviewees (96%, n=288) stated having children. Out of those, three-quarters (73%, n=209) sent their children to school. The main reason why the other quarter (27%, n=79) did not send their children to school was because they could not afford the school fees (79%, n=62).

Prior to demobilization, one-quarter of the respondents (26%, n=78) held the rank of a private, 14 percent (n=42) of a Corporal, 14 percent (n=43) of a Sergeant, and 12 percent (n=35) were WAAFG (Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups). Hence, the majority of those demobilized and reintegrated held lower ranks. Most of the women that participated in the survey claimed to have either the rank of a private or belonged to the WAAFG category.

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Private	78	26.0	26.1
L. Corporal	12	4.0	4.0
Corporal	42	14.0	14.0
Sergeant	43	14.3	14.4
Sergeant Major	29	9.7	9.7
Warrant Officer	6	2.0	2.0
Valid 2nd Lieutenant	20	6.7	6.7
1st Lieutenant	17	5.7	5.7
Captain	10	3.3	3.3
Major	4	1.3	1.3
Lt. Colonel	3	1.0	1.0
WAAF	35	11.7	11.7
Total	299	99.7	100.0
Missing	1	0.3	
Total	300	100.0	

³ For further information and illustration of the outcomes see Tables and Figures in the Annex of this report.



Those interviewed said that before they were demobilized, they were involved in several activities that included fetching firewood, cooking, distributing food, washing, fighting, gathering intelligence for the army, serving as administrators or pastors, carrying guns and ammunition as well as food items and other things for the fighters, and nursing and caring for the sick.

At the time of demobilization, 21 percent (n=62) were identified as war disabled (many of them injured during the war) and three percent (n=10) as child soldiers.

Although all respondents had gone through the demobilization process, some expressed during focus group discussions that they still thought of themselves as members of the SPLA.

4.1.2. Living conditions and sources of livelihood

The majority of the respondents were illiterate (65%, n=194), less than one-third (31%, n=92) had attended primary school and 5 percent (n=14) had attended secondary school. Illiteracy rates amongst female XCs were significantly higher than for male XCs. (71% of the women interviewed were illiterate while the figure for male interviewees was 57%.)

At the time of the interview, 53 percent (n=158) of the respondents lived in a rural environment. Of the other 47 percent who lived in an urban area, 61 percent (n=86) owned a house, 21 percent (n=30) lived in a relative's house, and 18 percent (n=26) rented a place.

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	Urban	142	47.3	47.3
	Rural	158	52.7	52.7
	Total	300	100	100

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	Own house	86	28.7	60.6
	Rent	26	8.7	18.3
	Relative's house	30	10.0	21.1
	Total	142	47.3	100
Missing		158	52.7	
Total		300	100	

41 percent (n=123) of the respondents indicated growing crops (subsistence farming) as the only or one of their sources of livelihood. Others gained their income from small business/ trade (34%, n=101), wood/ charcoal (11%, n=34) or assistance from relatives (9%, n = 26). Only four percent (n=11) indicated employment as (one of) their source of livelihood.

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage	
Valid	Crop growing	98	32.7	32.7	
	Rearing husbandry	4	1.3	1.3	
	Wood/charcoal	21	7.0	7.0	
	employment	7	2.3	2.3	
	Business/trade	91	30.3	30.3	
	Assistance from relatives	26	8.7	8.7	
	Other(s)	26	8.7	8.7	
	Crop growing/rearing/fishing	1	.3	.3	
	crop growing and wood/charcoal	11	3.7	3.7	
	Crop growing & small business	9	3.0	3.0	
	Crop growing & employment	3	1.0	1.0	
	Crop growing & assistance	1	.3	.3	
	Wood/charcoal & Business/trade	1	.3	.3	
	Wood/charcoal & employment	1	.3	.3	
	Total		300	100	100

Access to basic services: The majority (70%, n=210) of the program participants who were interviewed got their water from a borehole; 12 percent (n=36) from a well. More than half, 58 percent (n=173), indicated that their families did not have access to enough water. Most of the respondents (87%) reported having access to health care services, such as a hospital (41%, n=122) or a clinic (33%, n=99). 40 percent (n=104) of the respondents declared that the health care institutions provided their service for free. 69 percent (n=175) of those who indicated having a health care institution nearby, reported being able to afford treatment there. As mentioned earlier, these findings might have been influenced by the locations (urban or semi-urban) where the interviews took place.

4.2. Demobilization

67 percent of the respondents who had been in active service prior to demobilization reported that demobilization was involuntary whereas 27 percent indicated to have joined the DDR Programme on a voluntary basis. Although the majority seemed to be dissatisfied with having been selected for the DDR process, some respondents were positive about leaving the SPLA. In group discussions in Juba, a few participants stated that they were content to leave the SPLA for various reasons, some of which were: letting young people join the army, enabling women who lost their spouse to take care of children, and interest in pursuing a different career after peace had returned.⁴

The respondents who expressed dissatisfaction with being demobilized indicated that they felt abandoned by the government despite the huge sacrifices they had made during the war. For example, a young Latuka woman claimed, during a focus group discussion, that:

“We were in the SPLA during the war, cooking and carrying things, but our names were removed from the pay sheet. We were not happy. We want to continue in the SPLA so as to benefit.”⁵

The same respondent sought to rejoin the SPLA after the reintegration process:

“We were trained to drive a vehicle for six months by the GIZ IS and were given a driving license but have not been employed since. We want to return to the SPLA. In fact, three of our colleagues who attended the driving course have been readmitted by the SPLA. I applied to rejoin the SPLA and had the interview. So, I am waiting for the results.”

The SPLA seemed to have developed renewed interest in the DDR beneficiaries after they acquired new skills in the course of the program.

4.3. Overall satisfaction of respondents with the DDR Programme

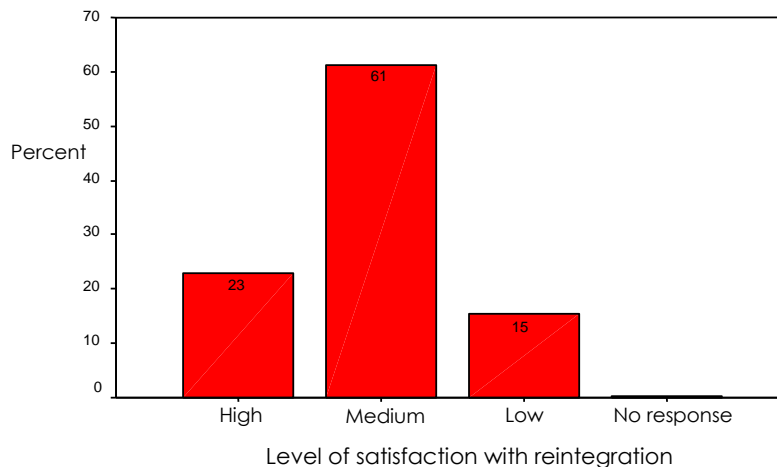
In general, 82 percent (n=245) of the respondents indicated that they were content with the way the DDR Programme was carried out.

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	Yes	245	81.7	81.9
	No	54	18.0	18.1
	Total	299	99.7	100
Missing		1	.3	
	Total	300	100	

⁴ Focus group discussion with male program participants in the “New Site” area of Juba on 10 January 2013.

⁵ Focus group discussion with female program participants in Torit on 19 January 2012.

When asked about the degree of satisfaction with the reintegration program, the overwhelming majority of the respondents (61%) expressed a medium level of satisfaction. 23 percent claimed to be highly satisfied with the reintegration assistance whereas 15 percent reported a low degree of satisfaction.



Correlations between “Satisfaction with the program” and “Basic personal information” (gender, age, rank, level of education):

Associated with the respondents' happiness with the DDR Programme was gender ($r = -.14^*$, $p < .05$) and the educational level ($r = -.22$, $p < .01^{**}$). The negative correlation shows that more male than female respondents were content with the DDR Programme and that respondents with a lower educational level stated their satisfaction more often. It must be considered though that 65 percent of the participants were illiterate. Hence, it is conjecturable that in the DDR Programme, the majority of the participants experienced an educational service for the first time in their lives. Therefore, the correlation with happiness is not surprising, but promising as it shows that basic education supports the psychological well-being of people.

		Happiness with DDR Programme	Age	Rank	Educational level
Happiness with DDR Programme	r (SP)	1,000	.051	-.051	-.223**
	significance	.	.382	.384	.000
	N	299	297	298	299
Age	r (SP)	.051	1,000	.205**	-.196**
	significance	.382	.000	.000	.001
	N	297	298	297	298
Rank	r (SP)	-.051	.205**	1,000	.056
	significance	.384	.000	.	.337
	N	298	297	299	299
Educational level	r (SP)	-.223**	-.196**	.056	1,000
	significance	.000	.001	.337	.
	N	299	298	299	300

r (SP) . Spearman correlation coefficient, * . $p < 0.05$, ** . $p < 0.01$

		Gender of respondents	Happiness with DDR Programme
Gender of respondents	r	1	-.137*
	significance		.018
	N	300	299
Happiness with DDR Programme	r	-.137*	1
	significance	.018	
	N	299	299

r . Pearson correlation coefficient, *. $p < 0,05$, **. $p < 0,01$

Correlations between “Satisfaction with the DDR Programme” and “Economic impact variables”:

The respondents' contentment with the DDR Programme was associated positively with both economic impact variables “training skills help to generate income” ($r=.26$, $p<.01^{**}$) and “sufficient capital to sustain business” ($r=.19$, $p<.01^{**}$). These correlations show that respondents who were able to gain income and sustain business with the help of the DDR services were overall more content with the DDR Programme.

Economic impact variables

		Happiness with DDR Programme	Training skills generate income	Sufficient capital to sustain business
Happiness with DDR Programme	r	1	.259**	.191**
	significance		.000	.004
	N	299	291	232
Training skills generate income	r	.259**	1	.198**
	significance	.000		.003
	N	291	292	228
Sufficient capital to sustain business	r	.191**	.198**	1
	significance	.004	.003	
	N	232	228	233

r . Pearson correlation coefficient, *. $p < 0.05$, **. $p < 0.01$

Correlations between “Satisfaction with the DDR Programme” and “Access to community services” (water access, children at school, treatment affordable):

Respondents' contentment with the DDR Programme was positively associated with the fact that their children were attending school ($r=.15$, $p<.05^*$) and their family had access to enough water ($r=.24$, $p<.01^{**}$). These associations show that respondents, who could send their children to school and whose families had enough water, expressed satisfaction with the DDR Programme more often.

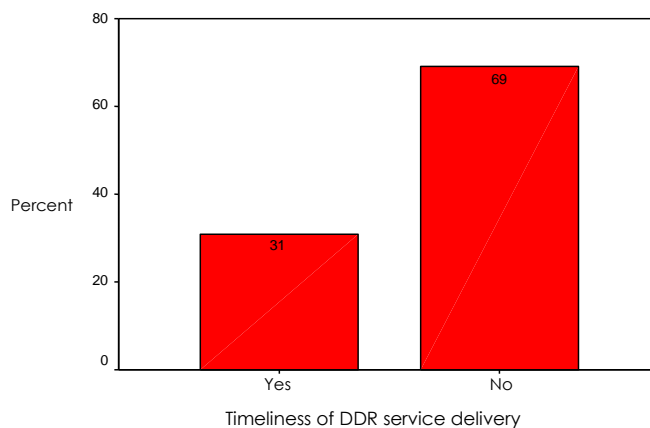
Access to community services

		Happiness with DDR program	Children attending school	Treatment is affordable	Family access to enough water
Happiness with DDR program	r	1	.149*	.073	.238**
	significance		.011	.245	.000
	N	299	287	253	298

		Happiness with DDR program	Children attending school	Treatment is affordable	Family access to enough water
Children attending school	r	.149*	1	.127*	.216**
	significance	.011		.049	.000
	N	287	288	242	287
Treatment is affordable	r	.073	.127*	1	.230**
	significance	.245	.049		.000
	N	253	242	254	253
Family access to enough water	r	.238**	.216**	.230**	1
	significance	.000	.000	.000	
	N	298	287	253	299

r . Pearson correlation coefficient, *. $p < 0.05$, **. $p < 0.01$

A majority of the respondents criticized the timing of DDR services. 69 percent of them stated that assistance was not provided on time. Especially procurement and delivery of goods was delayed and heavily affecting program performance.



Some frequently mentioned reasons the interviewees gave for being unhappy with the manner the DDR Programme was carried out were: lack of food or money; lack of support or the small size of start-up assistance; neglect by the government; no replacement of materials that had been handed out but broke; other demobilized colleagues continued to receive salaries.

Meanwhile, the satisfied interviewees mentioned the following reasons for being happy with the way the DDR Programme had been carried out: skills or training received; ability to support oneself after reintegration process; ability to take care of relatives; acceptance by community; freedom to take on other pursuits; and freedom from command and having free time.

More than half of the respondents (54%) claimed to have received information about the DDR Programme through the NDDRC which underlines its importance in relation to public information. 36 percent of the interviewees were informed about the reintegration process by the SPLA. Only a minority group mentioned UNMIS and other implementing partners as their sources of information which is not surprising as partner organizations usually channel their public information activities through the NDDRC Public Information Department.

4.4. Reintegration

4.4.1. Description of received reintegration services⁶

In the CPA-DDR Programme, ex-combatants could choose between different livelihood options:

1. Vocational trainings in different areas such as driving, car maintenance or mechanical work, tailoring, or computing;
2. Start-up of small businesses such as kiosks, shops, bread making and selling goods; or
3. Engaging in agricultural activities such as crop growing and animal husbandry.

In addition to these options, numeracy and literacy trainings as well as life skills education were offered. The majority of the respondents opted for small business trainings. The second most preferred option was agriculture.

At end of the formal trainings, ex-combatants were provided with start-up money, technical guidance/ equipment and/or supplies to begin their work and were awarded a certificate of completion of the training program.

The survey results show that except for two participants, everybody received reintegration assistance. About three-quarters of the respondents claimed to have received training (74%, n=223), 73 percent (n=220) were given a start-up kit, fewer were provided with follow-up service (34%, n=102).

Training received as reintegration package

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	no training	75	25.0	25.2
	training	223	74.3	74.8
	total	298	99.3	100
Missing	98	2	.7	
Total		300	100	

Start up kit received as reintegration package

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	no start up	78	26.0	26.2
	start up	220	73.3	73.8
	total	298	99.3	100
Missing		2	.7	
Total		300	100,0	

⁶ For further information and illustration of the outcomes see Tables and Figures in the Annex of this report.

Follow-up service received as reintegration package

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	no follow up	196	65.3	65.8
	follow up	102	34.0	34.2
	total	298	99.3	100
Missing		2	.7	
Total		300	100	

Type of training and counselling received: 69 percent (n=208) of the respondents opted for small business training, six percent (n=19) for vocational training, 22 percent (n=65) for another kind of training. Eight people (3%) did not answer the question of what kind of training they received, which may mean that they did not receive any training.

Small business training received

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	no small business training	84	28.0	28.8
	small business training	208	69.3	71.2
	total	292	97.3	100
Missing		6	2.0	
	total	2	.7	
Total		300	100	

Vocational training received

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	no vocational training	273	91.0	93.5
	vocational training	19	6.3	6.5
	total	292	97.3	100
Missing		6	2.0	
	total	2	.7	
Total		300	100	

Other training received

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	no other training	227	75.7	77.7
	other training	65	21.7	22.3
	total	292	97.3	100
Missing		6	2.0	
	total	2	.7	
Total		300	100	

Counselling service received

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	Yes	227	75.7	75.7
	No	73	24.3	24.3
	Total	300	100	100

Only about three-quarters (76%) of the respondents have received counselling and follow up services. Of this group, 93 percent stated that this kind of support was “very helpful” or “helpful.” During focus group discussions, some respondents mentioned that the counselling and follow-up that was provided helped them not to worry too much about their lives and the difficult situation they find themselves in.

The survey results further indicate that there was a great demand by the ex-combatants to have more information and have more follow-up training and support. The respondents particularly expressed the need for further information and support in the following areas: small business management and agricultural extension services, start-up kits, social topics such as divorce, health care, land tenure or acquisition.

Start-up capital: Most participants (78%, n=234) received start-up capital – money or goods. 211 respondents received money, most of them up to 1000 SSP (n=187), others between 1000 and 2000 SSP (n=22) and very few more than 2000 SSP (n=2). 23 participants received cattle and goods.

Money received as start-up capital

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	no money received	23	7.7	9.8
	1,000 SSP and below	187	62.3	79.9
	1001 - 2,000 SSP	22	7.3	9.4
	2,001 SSP and above	2	.7	.9
	total	234	78.0	100
Missing		66	22.0	
Total		300	100	

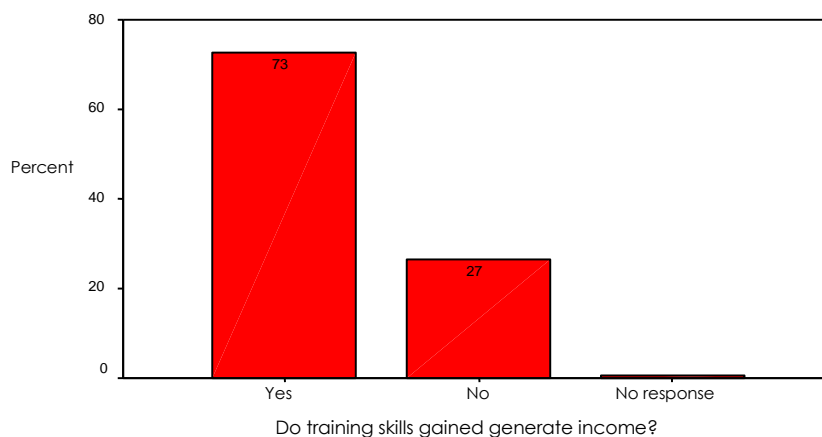
Goods & cattle received as start-up capital

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	no goods received	211	70.3	90.2
	Goods	18	6.0	7.7
	Cow	5	1.7	2.1
	total	234	78.0	100
Missing		66	22.0	
Total		300	100	

4.4.2. Economic reintegration

4.4.2.1. Utilization of training skills⁷

The majority of the respondents (73%, n=214) claimed to have developed skills in the reintegration trainings, which helped to generate an income. This is in line with the final evaluation, which was conducted by UNDP and NDDRC of the CPA-DDR Programme in 2013.



Correlations between “Income generated” and “Basic personal information” (gender, age, rank, level of education):

The respondents' statement that training skills helped to generate income was neither correlated with the educational level nor their military rank, but with age ($r = -.12$, $p < .05^*$). This correlation is negative, i.e. younger participants have been able to generate more income with the help of the gained training skills than older participants. Furthermore, a significant correlation was found with gender ($r = -.19^{**}$, $p < .01$), showing that it was male rather than female respondents who stated that they could generate income with the help of the training skills.

Correlations between “Income generated” and “Received training services (small business, vocational, other) and counselling”:

Different training services and counselling did not show a significant correlation. Only the “small business training” showed a tendency of being statistically significant ($r = .11$, $p = .06$), i.e. those respondents who participated in a small business training, stated more often that their gained skills helped them to generate income. This association, however, cannot be considered to be statistically significant, as it does not reach a level lower than .05 ($p = .06$). Furthermore, the association must be considered as small ($r < .02$), i.e. there might be other variables, which could explain why some achieved more income than others. Therefore it can be interpreted only as an assumption of an association, which might become statistically relevant when interviewing more people.

Correlations between “Income generated” and “Access to community services” (water access, children at school, treatment affordable):

The respondents' statement, that training skills were helpful in generating income, was positively associated with the access to community services: that children could attend school ($r = .13$, $p < .05^*$), that the family had access to enough water ($r = .28$, $p < .01^{**}$) and that health care was

⁷ For further information and illustration of the outcomes see Tables and Figures in the Annex of this report.

affordable ($r=.15$, $p<.05^*$). The correlation coefficients with the variables “children attend school” and “treatment is affordable” must be considered to be low, while the association with “access to enough water” is ought to be considered to show medium correlation. Still, only eight percent of the variable “trained skills are helpful to generate income” can be explained with the variable “having enough access to water”. That means that there might be other factors, which can explain more.

In addition to the vocational, entrepreneurship and agricultural trainings, the CPA-DDR Programme offered literacy and numeracy lessons which were highly popular amongst the respondents. 80 percent of those who attended the literacy and numeracy classes were either “highly satisfied” or “satisfied” with the trainings. 83 percent claimed that these types of trainings were “very useful” or “useful” to them. Since no baseline was conducted and no test questions were asked, it is difficult to assess in how far the ex-combatants indeed acquired skills (the survey results only rely on self-assessments).

In this context it is noteworthy that some survey participants assessed that the literacy and numeracy trainings were too short. Those respondents with secondary school level remarked that the trainings did not fulfill their needs as they were too basic and did not match their skills level. Literacy and numeracy trainings were hence not well adjusted to the needs of the individual learner.

Respondents expressed similar concerns with regard to some of the vocational trainings. The limited training period seemed to have a negative impact on the chance of finding gainful employment. The interviewees who took driving lessons, for instance, claimed that employers emphasized that the length of training was not sufficient. Moreover, training choices did not match the market conditions. Respondents who were trained as drivers reported that there was not enough demand for drivers in their area of return.

4.4.2.2. Sufficiency and usage of start-up capital⁸

For the following calculations, only those 211 cases were used that did not receive goods but money as start-up capital. Of those 211 participants, 89 percent ($n=187$) received 1.000 SSP and below, 10 percent ($n=22$) between 1000 and 2000 SSP and one percent ($n=2$) participants more than 2000 SSP.

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	1,000 SSP and below	187	88.6	88.6
	1001 - 2,000 SSP	22	10.4	10.4
	2,001 SSP and above	2	.9	.9
	Total	211	100	100

Most of the 211 respondents (80%, $n=168$) who had received money as start-up capital, said that this support was not enough to sustain a business. Many respondents claimed that the lack of start-up capital was the major reason for business failure.

⁸ For further information and illustration of the outcomes see Tables and Figures in the Annex of this report.

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	No	168	79.6	79.6
	Yes	43	20.4	20.4
	Total	211	100	100

Focus group discussions in various locations (i.e. Juba and Torit) confirmed this finding. One female focus group member in Juba, for instance, mentioned that she had received the following items (under the small business option): three sacks of dura or sorghum, three tins of oil, one sack of lentils (to share with another person), an umbrella, a table, a cup and 200 SSP.⁹ According to her assessment, the start-up capital was not sufficient to open a small shop. An adequate amount for starting up such a business according to the focus group participant is about 1,000 SSP.

Focus group discussions in Torit, for example, show similar results. One female respondent claimed that she had received 200 SSP after being trained in tailoring for several months but that the money was not sufficient to start up a successful tailoring business. The tailoring machine that was provided by GIZ IS has not been utilized. Since completing the training she has not received any follow-up visits.

Despite sufficient start-up funds, follow-up support seemed to have been one key factor for business success. Other critical benevolent factors that were mentioned by participants of the focus group discussions were: sufficient management skills, a reliable customer base, and the supplementation of start-up support with personal income.

On the other hand, following factors for business failure were mentioned by the respondents: "family depended entirely on the business", "lack of business skills", "dowry or school fee payments", "lack of goods to be sold", "repayment of loans" and "effect of floods" or "theft".

Amount of money received as start-up capital. The amount of money the respondent received as start-up capital and his/her opinion of its sufficiency to sustain business was positively related ($r=.29$, $p<.01^{**}$), i.e. the more money the respondent received, the more likely he/she stated that the money was enough to sustain business. The correlation between start-up money received and opinion of whether there was sufficient start-up capital provided could be said to be medium.

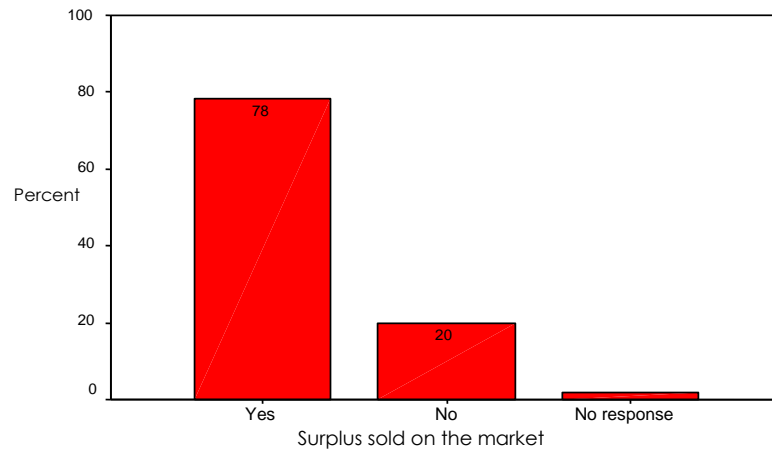
Kind of trainings and counselling received: The association with receiving small business training ($r=-.22$, $p<.01^{**}$) was negative, i.e. participants who received business training rather stated that the received money was not sufficient to sustain business. A positive correlation was found with the variable "other kind of training" ($r=.22$, $p<.01^{**}$), i.e. respondents who participated in other training stated that the money received was enough to sustain business. There was no association found with counselling. The strength of these associations could be said to be small.

Access to community services (water, children at school, health care affordable): A positive correlation was found with the variable "send the children to school" ($r=.23$, $p<.01^{**}$), i.e. respondents who sent children to school were more likely to estimate the received start-up capital as enough to sustain a business. The strength of this association could be said to be small.

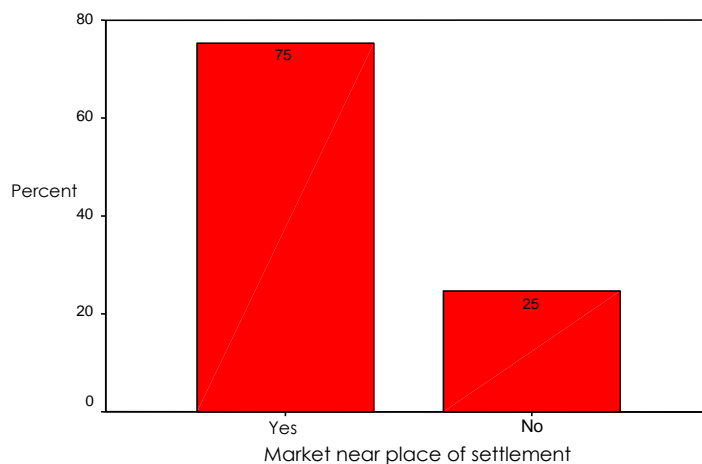
⁹ Focus group discussions with women in New Site area of Juba on 10 January 2013.

4.4.2.3. Agricultural reintegration activities

Respondents who were engaged in agricultural activities (crop growing) focused on cereals, vegetables, and fruits production. 78 percent stated to have surplus to sell on the market. Market access does not seem to be a major stumbling block for the respondents. 75 percent of the survey participants confirm that there is a market near their place of settlement:



Most of the respondents who manage to sell agricultural surplus use cooperatives as a means to market their produce.



Means of taking products/crops to market

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	Through middleman	4	7.5	7.5
	Through cooperative society	44	83.0	83.0
	Myself taking to market	1	1.9	1.9
	Others	1	1.9	1.9
	No response	3	5.7	5.7
Total		53	100	100

Some respondents identified the lack of land as a major challenge which would negatively affect agricultural production. In Torit, a female focus group member stated: "We were trained at a demonstration plot near Kineti River and later provided with equipment, seeds and other things but all these are lying in the house. I am originally from Jonglei. The local people did not give us land."¹⁰

Major challenges were also reported by those respondents who opted for animal husbandry. During focus discussions in Aweil (Northern Bahr el Ghazal State), for instance, survey participants expressed concerns that the animals they had received through the DDR Programme were slaughtered for food or died from diseases as the reintegration packages did not include veterinary assistance.¹¹

4.4.2.4. Ways to improve reintegration assistance

The respondents themselves made several suggestions to improve the situation of XCs through enhanced reintegration assistance. These suggestions included the provision of basic services, the allotment of plots in home areas, and payment of post-service benefits. Reflecting their more precarious situation, some XCs in Malakal also asked for food provisions.¹²

In general, there is need to improve all the reintegration "packages". According to the table below, there were concerns with the training, start-up support, and follow up. 27.3 percent of those interviewed wanted the training to be improved, 25.7 percent suggested improvement in start-up capital, and 13.7 percent wanted follow up to be made better. About one-third of the respondents sees need for improvement in all mentioned areas.

Component of reintegration package to be improved

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent
Valid Training	82	27.3	27.3
Start-up kits	77	25.7	25.7
Follow-up services	41	13.7	13.7
No response	5	1.7	1.7
Training & Start-up kits	6	2.0	2.0
Training, Start-up kits & Follow-up services	89	29.7	29.7
Total	300	100	100

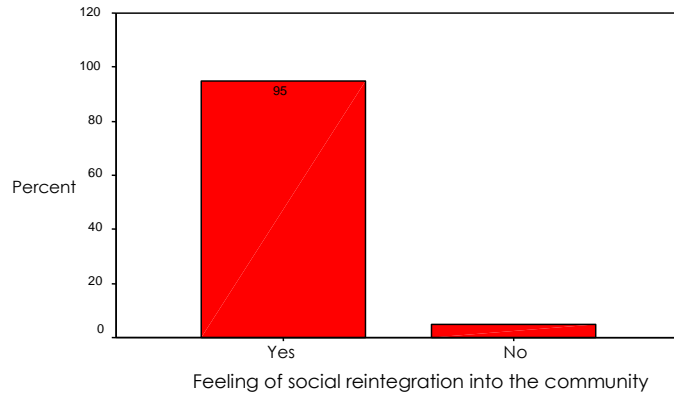
¹⁰ Focus group discussions with women in Torit town on 19 January 2013.

¹¹ Focus group discussions with men in Manyiel area, Aweil East, on 9 January 2013

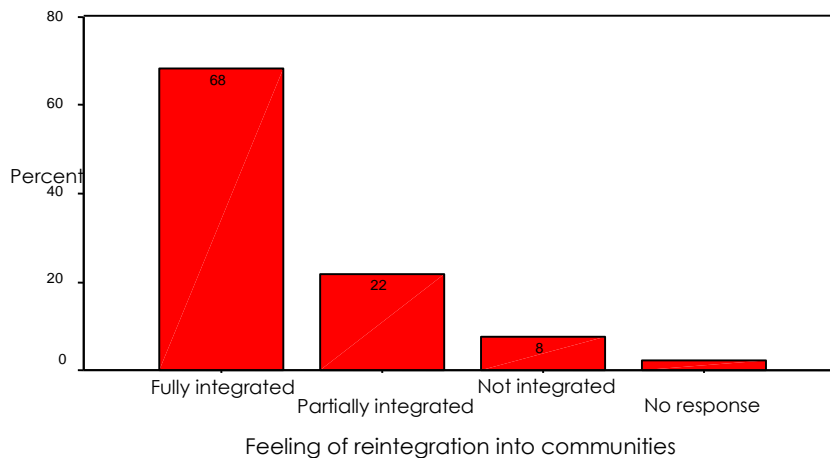
¹² Focus group discussions with men in Malakal on 24 December 2013.

4.4.3. Social reintegration

95 percent (n=285) of the respondents indicated feeling socially integrated into their community.



When asked about the degree of reintegration in the communities of return, the majority of the survey respondents (68%) claimed to be fully integrated, 22 percent feel partially integrated whereas only a minority group indicated not having been integrated at all. The overwhelming majority of the respondents hence felt integrated in their communities reflecting the strong social bonds in South Sudan. A large majority participated in activities undertaken by their communities.



Some of the factors that interviewees identified as undermining social integration were the lack of resources (such as money, water), lack of schools and health care facilities, hunger or deprivation, poverty, no relatives, social ills such as alcoholism and conflicts, lack of follow-up by officials, social isolation, landlessness, and unemployment.

Those who felt integrated cited the following reasons: training and skills received; improved economic situation; participated in community; lived happily with family and was able to care for family members; and had time to rest.

Basic personal information (gender, age, level of education, rank):

The feeling of being socially reintegrated in the community was negatively associated with the educational level ($r=-.12$, $p<.05^*$), i.e. participants who felt socially reintegrated had a rather low level of education. Here, too, we have to consider that most of the participants (65%) were illiterate. The other variables “age” and “rank” did not show a statistically significant association with the feeling of being reintegrated in the community.

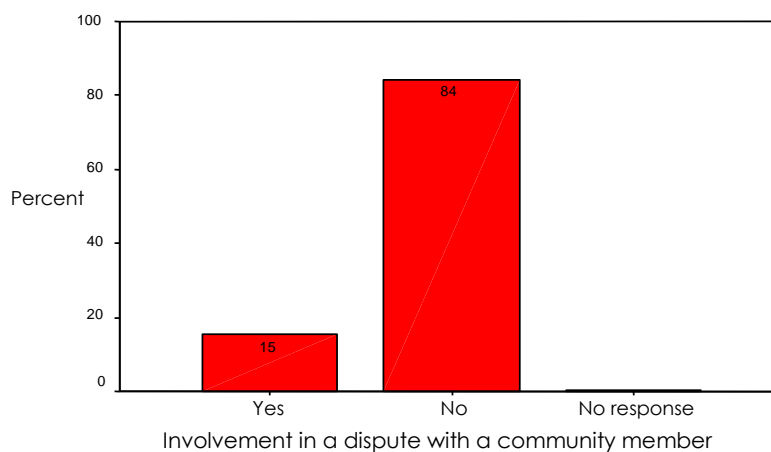
Economic impact variable:

The feeling of being socially integrated in the community was positively associated with the two economic impact variables “sufficiency of received capital to sustain business” ($r=.14$, $p<.05^*$) and “training skills helped to generate income” ($r=.18$, $p<.01^{**}$), i.e. participants who could generate income and sustain business with the services provided by the DDR Programme also felt socially reintegrated in the community.

Access to community services (water access, children at school, health care affordable):

The feeling of being socially reintegrated into the community was positively associated with the familial access to water ($r=.20$, $p<.01^{**}$) and the possibility to pay for treatment in the health care institution nearby ($r=.17$, $p<.01^{**}$). It shows that respondents who felt socially reintegrated in the community also had good access to water and available health care services.

The survey results indicate that there are relatively little tensions between the XCs and the communities of return. 84 percent of the interviewees claimed not to have been involved in disputes with community members.



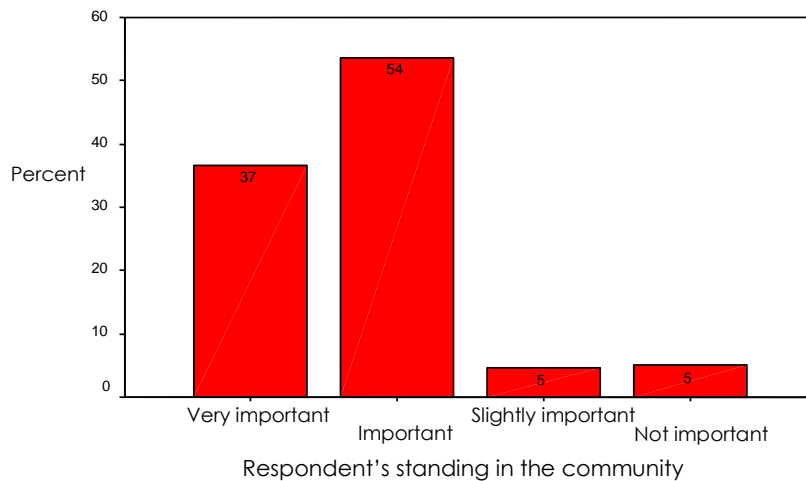
However, during group discussions, the negative repercussions of individualized assistance became apparent. In Torit, a couple of respondents complained that some vulnerable returnees from former northern Sudan thought XCs were treated favorably by the government because of the reintegration packages. In Aweil East, a man disclosed during a focus group discussion that some community members complained that the XCs were a privileged lot because of the training and packages IPs and DDR office provided them.¹³

Many respondents emphasized that the strength of community ties enabled them to survive in a situation where government or NGO support was not satisfactory. A young man said during a

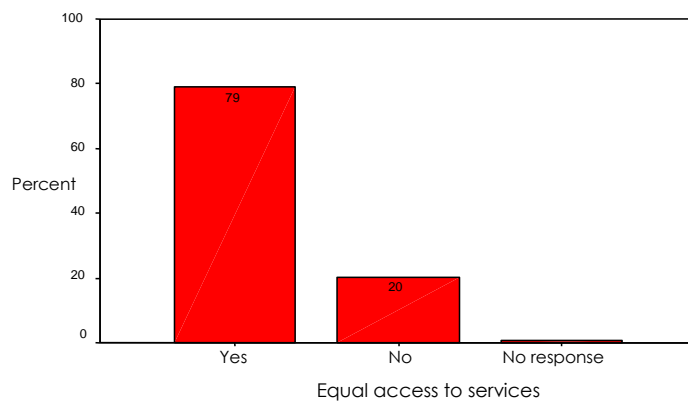
¹³ Focus group discussions with women and men in Mayjel, Aweil East, on 9 January 2013.

group discussion in Malakal that “if the relations with my community had been bad, I would have died”.¹⁴

91 percent of the individuals who were interviewed felt that their communities think of them as either “very important” or “important”. This indicates that an overwhelming majority of XCs believed to have a good socially standing in their communities even when economic conditions were not favorable.



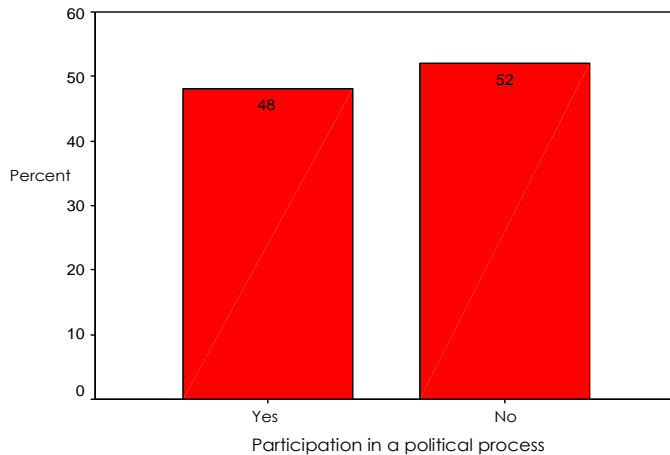
The survey data shows that the interviewees felt not discriminated in accessing basic services in the community. Even the more vulnerable groups, such as WAAFG, did not generally feel excluded from their communities. However, a significant number of WAAF (24%) had problems accessing land.



¹⁴ Focus group discussions with men in Malakal on 24 December 2013.

4.4.4. Political reintegration

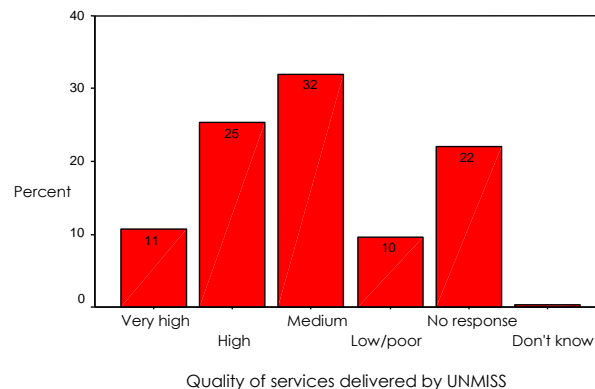
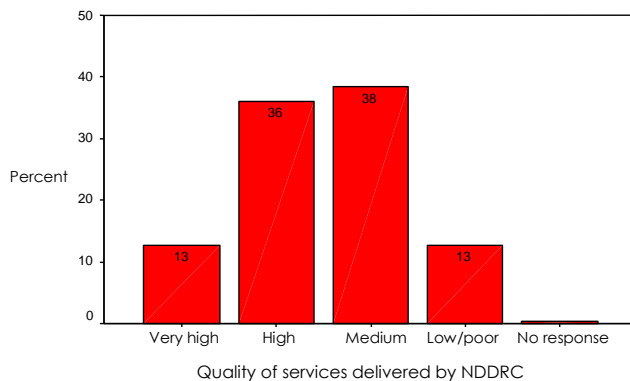
The research findings indicate that ex-combatants generally participate in politics, especially by joining political parties, casting votes in elections or participating in the political process through other means. 48 percent of the respondents reported to have been participating in the political process, i.e. campaigning for somebody or organizing political events.



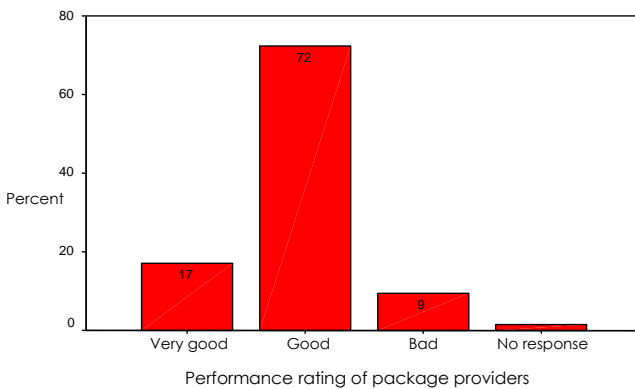
However, the interest in holding elective offices appears to be low. Only a very small number of the respondents stated to be confident enough to garner the necessary support to win in elections. Only seven percent felt to be very popular in their communities. During group discussions, some XCs expressed the view that they were soldiers and hence had no interest in active politics. In Malakal, several men reported that they took part in the elections and the referendum so that South Sudan could gain its independence.¹⁵ After this was achieved, their main concern was to lead a normal civilian life and to bring up their children in the difficult environment.

4.4.5. Performance of service providers

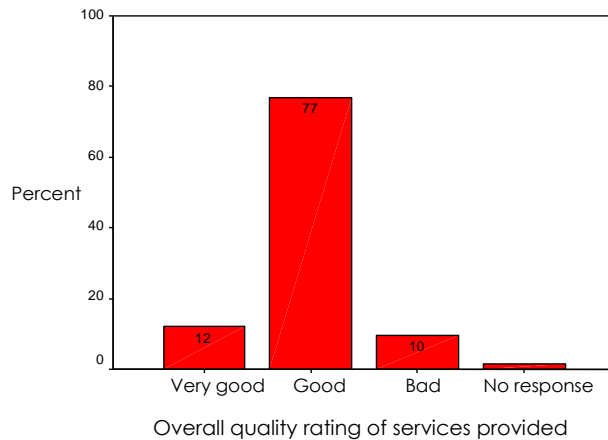
During the survey, the interviewees were also asked about the performance of the organizations that implemented the DDR Programme. Only a small proportion of the caseload had negative views about the performance of the NDDRC, UNMISS, GIZ, IOM and other organizations.



¹⁵ Focus group discussions with men in Malakal on 24 December 2013.



When asked about the overall quality of services they had received from the government and non-governmental actors through the DDR programme, a large majority assessed the services rather positively (89% assessed the services as “very good” or “good”).



These findings seem to back up the conclusions of internal assessments carried out by some of these organizations. What is noteworthy in this context is that despite the positive assessment of the services delivered by the organizations, the overall criticism of some of the components of the CPA-DDR Programme remains. During focus group discussions, serious concerns were raised by the program participants about the sustainability of the benefits provided to XCs in South Sudan. Many of the respondents reported that they faced enormous difficulties after the organizations ended their reintegration activities in their areas (i.e. unemployment, lack of land to grow crops, lack of start-up capital).

5. Conclusion

The evaluation results show that the majority of the respondents had positive views of the kind and level of assistance provided to them by the NDDRC and partner organizations during the period of training. However, most of them complained that the support did not adequately help in their efforts to establish sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, there was hardly any follow up once the training was over. Program participants who failed in setting up a business or finding employment were not given the support they needed and could not express their frustrations to relevant people.

The majority of those who received training in technical fields (mechanics, tailors, drivers, etc.) were not successful in finding jobs or failed to become self-employed. The major reason for this is the limited absorption capacity of the economy in South Sudan. Ironically, some of those who were trained as drivers in Torit were re-employed by the SPLA. The training did not help them to settle in civilian pursuits but instead enabled them to return to army life.

Some of the respondents who chose the agricultural option met with difficulties due to lack of land. This seems to be particularly the case for XCs in urban locations or those who live far from their areas of origin. The question of land access was not taken into account during planning and implementation of reintegration activities.

Despite the difficulties that the respondents faced, a large majority assessed the **work of the NDDRC and its partner organizations** rather positively. According to the respondents, the trainings were of good quality; this backed up findings of internal assessments carried out by some partner organizations, such as GIZ IS. A general criticism was connected to the duration of assistance. Most respondents mentioned the need for longer-term assistance, particularly financial assistance, more substantial start-up support and follow up.

Most interviewees felt socially integrated into their communities. Many claimed that the strong feeling of community solidarity and mutual support enabled them to survive difficult economic situations.

Another striking factor impacting on a successful reintegration is the access to **basic services**. The survey results show that the access to community services, such as availability of health care, school, and water represents an important associated factor with the economic and psychological impact of the DDR services. This outcome underlines the importance of basic community structures in ensuring a successful social reintegration of ex-combatants in the community and a healthy social development.

Most of the respondents who chose the business option failed to set up viable businesses primarily because the **start-up capital** was too small. Most survey participants received less than 1,000 South Sudanese pounds which was claimed to be insufficient to purchase necessary capital items and goods or to rent facilities.

Respondents' statements that the start-up capital received was enough to sustain business was positively related to "participation in other trainings" and negatively related to "participation in small business training". From this, it can be deduced that respondents who received other trainings estimated the received start-up capital as sufficient to sustain business, while respondents who participated in "small business training" stated the opposite. The interpretation of this outcome might be that participants of the different trainings come to different judgements. In this way it might be that participants that have completed small business training have different expectations of the amount of start-up capital needed to sustain business than participants of other trainings. Nevertheless it was shown that the amount of money received was positively related to the impression that this money is enough to sustain business.

At the end it is not clear, which opinion is valid as the subjective view depends on several other personal and contextual information, such as living conditions, familial background, kind of business, etc. Therefore, the variable "start-up capital is enough to sustain business" cannot really be taken as "objective" as it still arrives from a subjective opinion. We also still don't know whether a business could be sustained with the money or not. It might, however, be helpful as a subjective variable to measure the economic impact of the program.

On a rather positive note, most of the respondents said that the training helped them to **improve their income**. The respondent's age was negatively related to the statement that the acquired training skills could help to gain income, i.e. younger respondents were more likely to state that they could gain income with the help of the training received. Maybe this outcome is related to the number of years the respondent has spent in the military service. Participants who have spent a long time in military service might have more difficulties finding a new source of livelihood, as they are used to the system and context of military service. The respondents' statement that acquired training skills help to generate income was positively associated with the participation in a small business training. This fact might be interpreted that to generate income small business training is more helpful than vocational and other trainings. But still, we do not know whether income could really be generated. Therefore, these interpretations are both very vague and lead only to the realization that this variable cannot be considered as "objective". An objective variable, asking for the amount of money, would be helpful to gain an objective insight in the economic impact of the DDR services.

The psychological impact of feeling content with the DDR Programme and reintegrated into the community, was positively associated with the economic impact of variables just described above. This means that the perceived economic success of the DDR services is positively associated with a feeling of happiness with the program and the feeling of reintegration. The education level of the respondents was negatively related to their feeling of happiness and reintegration, i.e. respondents with a lower educational were rather happier and felt better reintegrated in the community than those with a higher educational level.

6. Recommendations

- Assistance to XCs should not be a one-off. It should be **sustained over a long period**, and should also **benefit communities**. Ideally, some form of pension or regular payments should be made to XCs for a period of time so that they can settle down as civilians more easily and re-establish sustainable livelihoods.
- The **amount of monetary start-up capital** given to XCs following training must be reviewed with a view to massively increasing it. For example, some respondents in Juba who only received 200 South Sudanese pounds to start small businesses of selling goods in the market or by the roadside suggested that their chances of succeeding would have significantly improved had the amount been about 1,000 SSP.
- **Follow-up** should be improved. During follow-up visits to XCs, problems can be identified and quickly remedied. Competent staff must be in charge of these visits and should be able to mentor XCs. Indeed, this must be part of the long-term support to XCs.
- Some support should go to **communities hosting large numbers of XCs** as they play an important role in the economic, social, and political integration of XCs. Moreover, this minimizes feelings of unfairness of vulnerable community members who are not entitled to support from NDDRC and its partner organizations.
- The NDDRC should **engage relevant government departments**, such as those dealing with land allocation in the reintegration process. This can reduce land problems faced by XCs. More efforts should be exerted to secure land for XCs who chose the agricultural option. This is particularly important where some XCs live in the urban areas or far away from their places of origin. The notion of land belonging to communities can create serious problems for persons who do not live in their "native" areas.

- Service delivery should be improved so that all children attend school. Moreover, access to health care and clean water should be improved for XCs and other community members.
- It is advisable to bring on board the institutions of the government that deal with adult and lifelong education with the hope they can take over some aspects of the training activities when the implementing organizations have ended their projects.

7. References

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8. Annex

Respondents' profile

Person and familial context

Gender • Age • Marital status • Children • Rank • Category of demobilization

Gender

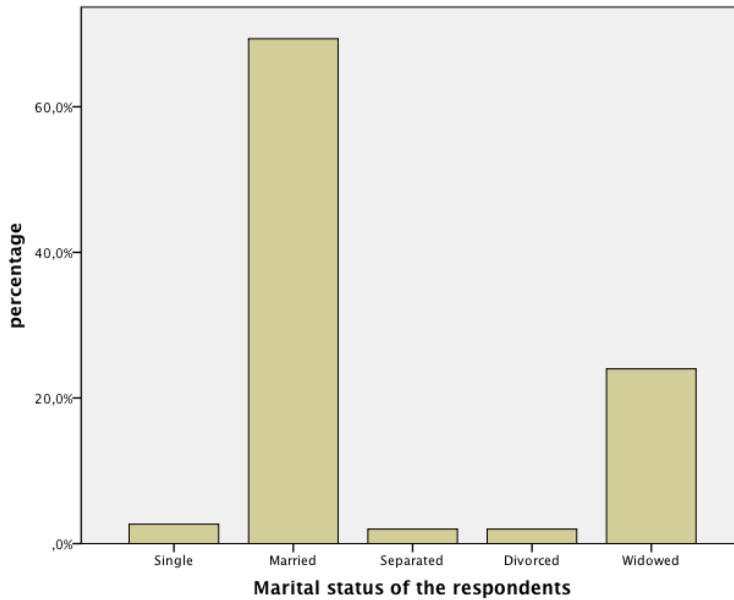
	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid Male	132	44.0	44.0
Valid Female	168	56.0	56.0
Total	300	100	100

Age

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid Less than 18 years	6	2.0	2.0
Valid 18 - 27 years	30	10.0	10.1
Valid 28 - 37 years	88	29.3	29.5
Valid 38 - 47 years	78	26.0	26.2
Valid 48 - 57 years	58	19.3	19.5
Valid 58 years and above	38	12.7	12.8
Valid total	298	99.3	100
Missing	2	.7	
Total	300	100	

Marital status

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid Single	8	2.7	2.7
Valid Married	208	69.3	69.3
Valid Separated	6	2.0	2.0
Valid Divorced	6	2.0	2.0
Valid Widowed	72	24.0	24.0
Total	300	100	100



Children

Respondent's children

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid Yes	288	96.0	96.0
Valid No	12	4.0	4.0
Total	300	100	100

Children attend school

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid Yes	209	69.7	72.6
Valid No	79	26.3	27.4
Valid Total	288	96.0	100
Missing 98	12	4.0	
Total	300	100	

Reason why children are not in school

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid No school in the area	1	.3	1.3
Valid Not able to pay school fees	62	20.7	78.5
Valid Other(s)	16	5.3	20.3
Valid Total	79	26.3	100
Missing 98	220	73.3	
Missing 99	1	.3	
Missing Total	221	73.7	
Total	300	100	

Respondent's categories of demobilization

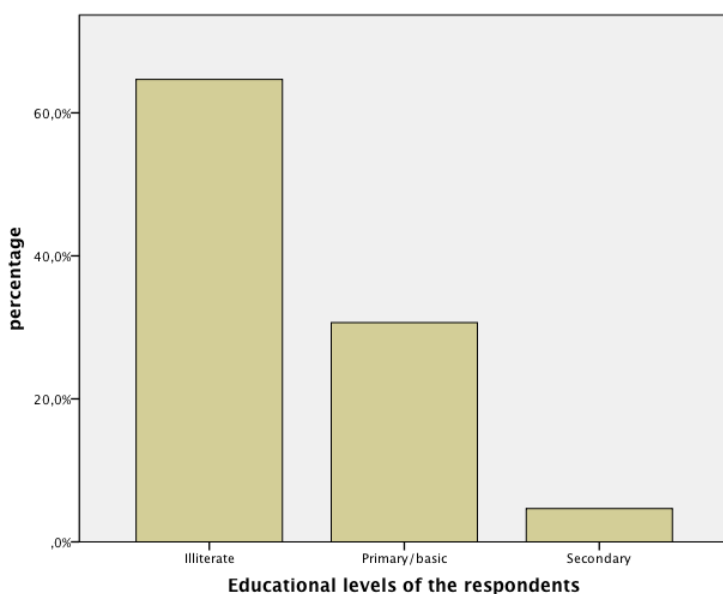
		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	Ex-combatant	151	50.3	50.3
	Child soldier	10	3.3	3.3
	War disabled	62	20.7	20.7
	WAAF	34	11.3	11.3
	Active in service	43	14.3	14.3
	Total	300	100	100

Living Conditions

Educational level • Source of livelihood • Mode of settlement • Water & health care

Educational level

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	Illiterate	194	64.7	64.7
	Primary/basic	92	30.7	30.7
	Secondary	14	4.7	4.7
	Total	300	100	100



Water

Source of water

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	Pipe	2	.7	.7
	Borehole	210	70.0	70.0
	Well	36	12.0	12.0
	Other	52	17.3	17.3
	Total	300	100	100

Family access to enough water

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	Yes	126	42.0	42.1
	No	173	57.7	57.9
	Total	299	99.7	100
Missing	99	1	.3	
Total		300	100.0	

Access to health services

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	Yes	262	87.3	87.3
	No	38	12.7	12.7
	Total	300	100	100

Type of health facility in case of any

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	Clinic	99	33.0	37.8
	Hospital	122	40.7	46.6
	Other(s)	41	13.7	15.6
	Total	262	87.3	100
Missing	98	38	12.7	
Total		300	100	

Whether health care is free or not

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	Free	104	34.7	39.8
	Paid for	157	52.3	60.2
	Total	261	87.0	100
Missing	98	38	12.7	
	99	1	.3	
	Total	39	13.0	
Total		300	100	

Treatment is affordable

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Valid	Yes	175	58.3	68.9
	No	79	26.3	31.1
	Total	254	84.7	100
Missing	98	8	2.7	
	99	38	12.7	
	Total	46	15.3	
Total		300	100	

Utilization of training skills

Age, rank, educational level

		Training skills generate income	Age	Rank	Educational level
Training skills generate income	r (SP)	1,000	-.124*	-.093	-.001
	significance	.	.034	.115	.991
	N	292	290	291	292
Age	r (SP)	-.124*	1,000	.205**	-.196**
	significance	.034	.	.000	.001
	N	290	298	297	298
Rank	r (SP)	-.093	.205**	1,000	.056
	significance	.115	.000	.	.337
	N	291	297	299	299
Educational level	r (SP)	-.001	-.196**	.056	1,000
	significance	.991	.001	.337	.
	N	292	298	299	300

r (SP) . Spearman correlation coefficient, *. p < 0.05, **. p < 0.01

Gender

		Gender of respondents	Training skills generate income
Gender of respondent	r	1	-.194**
	significance		.001
	N	300	292
Rraining skills generate income	r	-.194**	1
	significance	.001	
	N	292	292

r . Pearson correlation coefficient, *. p < 0.05, **. p < 0.01

Training services and counselling received

		Training skills generate income	Small business training	Vocational training	Other training	Counselling
Training skills generate income	r	1	.112	-.029	-.105	-.013
	significance		.055	.621	.074	.829
	N	292	292	292	292	292
Small business training	r	.112	1	-.415**	-.842**	.139*
	significance	.055		.000	.000	.017
	N	292	292	292	292	292
vocational training	r	-.029	-.415**	1	-.141*	-.177**
	significance	.621	.000		.016	.002
	N	292	292	292	292	292
Other training	r	-.105	-.842**	-.141*	1	-.047
	significance					

		Training skills generate income	Small business training	Vocational training	Other training	Counselling
	significance	.074	.000	.016		.427
	N	292	292	292	292	292
Counselling	r	-.013	.139*	-.177**	-.047	1
	significance	.829	.017	.002	.427	
	N	292	292	292	292	300

r . Pearson correlation coefficient, *. p < 0,05, **. p < 0,01

Access to community services

		Training skills generate income	Children attend school	Treatment is affordable	Family access to enough water
Training skills generate income	r (SP)	1	.133*	.150*	.281**
	significance		.026	.019	.000
	N	292	280	246	291
Children attend school	r (SP)	.133*	1	.127*	.216**
	significance	.026		.049	.000
	N	280	288	242	287
Treatment is affordable	r (SP)	.150*	.127*	1	.230**
	significance	.019	.049		.000
	N	246	242	254	253
Family access to enough water	r (SP)	.281**	.216**	.230**	1
	significance	.000	.000	.000	
	N	291	287	253	299

r . Pearson correlation coefficient, *. p < 0,05, **. p < 0,01

Sufficiency and usage of start-up capital

		Capital is sufficient to sustain business	Age	Rank	Educational level
Capital is sufficient to sustain business	r (SP)	1,000	.032	.026	-.031
	significance	.	.641	.703	.656
	N	211	209	210	211
Age	r (SP)	.032	1,000	.163*	-.175*
	significance	.641	.	.018	.011
	N	209	209	208	209
Rank	r (SP)	.026	.163*	1,000	.037
	significance	.703	.018	.	.594
	N	210	208	210	210
educational	r (SP)	-.031	-.175*	.037	1,000

		Capital is sufficient to sustain business	Age	Rank	Educational level
level	significance	.656	.011	.594	.
	N	211	209	210	211

r (SP) . Spearman correlation coefficient, *. $p < 0.05$, **. $p < 0.01$

Gender

		Gender of respondents	Capital sufficient to sustain business
Gender of respondents	r	1	-.092
	significance		.183
	N	211	211
Capital sufficient to sustain business	r	-.092	1
	significance	.183	
	N	211	211

r . Pearson correlation coefficient, *. $p < 0.05$, **. $p < 0.01$

Received training services and counselling

		Capital sufficient to sustain business	Small business training	Vocational training	Other training	Counselling
Capital sufficient to sustain business	r	1	-.221**	.015	.224**	-.008
	significance		.001	.834	.001	.910
	N	211	207	207	207	211
Small business training	r	-.221**	1	-.266**	-.943**	-.001
	significance	.001		.000	.000	.985
	N	207	207	207	207	207
Vocational training	r	.015	-.266**	1	-.070	-.209**
	significance	.834	.000		.318	.002
	N	207	207	207	207	207
Other training	r	.224**	-.943**	-.070	1	.074
	significance	.001	.000	.318		.291
	N	207	207	207	207	207
Counselling	r	-.008	-.001	-.209**	.074	1
	significance	.910	.985	.002	.291	
	N	211	207	207	207	211

r . Pearson correlation coefficient, *. $p < 0.05$, **. $p < 0.01$

Amount of money received

		Capital sufficient to sustain business	Money received
Capital sufficient to sustain business	r	1	.287**
	significance		.000
	N	211	211
Money received	r (SP)	.287**	1
	significance	.000	
	N	211	211

r . Pearson correlation coefficient, *. p < 0.05, **. p < 0.01

Access to community services

		Sufficient capital to sustain business	Children attend school	Family access to enough water	Treatment is affordable
Sufficient capital to sustain business	r	1	.227**	.059	.021
	significance		.001	.399	.786
	N	211	204	210	170
Children attend school	r	.227**	1	.175*	.142
	significance	.001		.012	.071
	N	204	204	203	163
Family access to enough water	r	.059	.175*	1	.318**
	significance	.399	.012		.000
	N	210	203	210	169
Treatment is affordable	r	.021	.142	.318**	1
	significance	.786	.071	.000	
	N	170	163	169	170

r . Pearson correlation coefficient, *. p < 0.05, **. p < 0.01

Social reintegration

Basic personal information

Age, rank, educational level

		Feeling reintegrated	Age	Rank	Educational level
Feeling reintegrated	r (SP)	1,000	-.077	-.100	-.115*
	significance	.	.186	.084	.047
	N	300	298	299	300
Age	r (SP)	-.077	1,000	.205**	-.196**
	significance	.186	.	.000	.001
	N	298	298	297	298
Rank	r (SP)	-.100	.205**	1,000	.056
	significance	.084	.000	.	.337

		Feeling reintegrated	Children attend school	Treatment is affordable	Family access to enough water
Treatment is affordable	r	.171**	.127*	1	.230**
	significance	.006	.049		.000
	N	254	242	254	253
Family access to enough water	r	.196**	.216**	.230**	1
	significance	.001	.000	.000	
	N	299	287	253	299

r . Pearson correlation coefficient, *. $p < 0.05$, **. $p < 0.01$