

Good Governance



SSDDRC key staff are attending the Kenya Institute of Administration for a two week Strategic Management and Planning course, funded by Canadian Commercial Cooperation (CCC) through PWHC. The training is part of a capacity development programme for the DDR Commission giving training in Strategy, Planning and Administrative Skills.

A second group of key SSDDRC personnel are scheduled to attend the training later this month.

This intensive training will result in good-governance and better services for our ex-combatants.

WAAF verification



UNMIS is helping to support the WAAF verification procedure for the first time. The verification process of WAAF previously was carried out by IOM and funded through the UNDP programme. WAAF verification is now overseen by the SPLA & SSDDRC with support from UNMIS.

In Western Bahr el Ghazal the verification of a total of 1363 WAAF will take approx 2-3 weeks (with 206 WAAF in Wau and 1162 WAAF in Mapel). Five UNMIS staff are verifying the Wau caseload and ten trained individual contractors will perform the task in Mapel.

After its successful completion in WBeG, the process of verifying WAAF ahead of Demobilisation will continue to be rolled out across South Sudan.



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DDR Digest

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from South Sudan



Women United



Anna Kima Hoth
Deputy Chairperson SSDDRC

This fortnight there have been many celebrations across the globe for International Womens Day. At the DDR Commission staff gathered to celebrate the contribution that women make to the programme. Exclusively for the DDR Digest, the Deputy Chairperson for the SSDDRC Anna Kima Hoth, discusses the challenges and opportunities for women in South Sudan.

“The CPA acknowledges the role women played during the turbulent times of armed conflict, incorporating women into the DDR programme as Women Associated with Armed Forces (WAAF). When we are implementing the DDR programme we need to pay particular attention to all women and other Special Needs Groups.

The challenges presented by civil life in a post-conflict society are at times as tough as the ones of military life. We need to make sure that every woman has an equal chance in becoming an active member of society.

By empowering our female ex-combatants, WAAF and, more generally, women in the communities, we lay the foundation for a sustainable future for South Sudan; educating a man is educating an individual, educating a woman is educating a nation, as the whole community benefits from her training. Education is key to development and to learn literacy and numeracy as an adult is a slow process, so alongside adult education we need to provide various skills training to give women the confidence to learn vocational skills or to run their own professions.

Micro-finance grants need to be made available to women to expand their small enterprises and training needs to be given to help them manage their funds effectively. Previously women would fish and farm on a domestic level however there is no reason why in the future commercial opportunities cannot be made available in these areas for them.

Women need to continue to learn from other women in a social setting. Sharing experiences and stories is an invaluable resource for women, allowing discussions of where we are going in life and what we want for our families.

Within the Government of South Sudan women are eligible for 30% of all positions; women need to work hard and be confident enough to put themselves forward to help build the nation of South Sudan.”

Total Demobilised in
South Sudan

11,943

Figure 18 March 2011

HOTLINES for ex-combatants and WAAF available Mon-Fri 08:30-17:00

Tel Zain +249 (0)901 33 2562 Tel Vivacell +249 (0)955 56 1752 or email info@ssddrc.com



Keeping up the peace momentum

With the temporary suspension of Demobilisation activities in Sudan, over the next few months the focus of DDR will shift to consolidation and stabilisation. This new approach was elaborated by Chief of the Integrated DDR Unit, Ould Sidi M Zahabi, in a presentation given as a part of the Reinsertion Workshop which was held in Juba on 15 and 16 February 2011. The workshop was attended by UNMIS DDR staff in South Sudan and the UNDP DDR team in Juba. Mr Zahabi categorically stated that Reinsertion will not be a replacement for Reintegration but will complement and support UNDP's Reintegration programme. He mentioned that Reintegration is a long term social and economic process with a time-frame of between one and five years that takes place in communities at the local level. On the other hand, Reinsertion aims to meet the immediate needs of ex-combatants by providing short-term material and/ or financial assistance for up to one year. "It is a form of transitional assistance to help cover the basic needs of ex-combatants and their families and can include short-term education, training, employment and tools."

Mr Zahabi reaffirmed that the Reinsertion "activities" will be conducted jointly by UNMIS and UNDP. He noted that DDR cannot be implemented in isolation from the broader peace-building and recovery process and that it must be coordinated with the wider peace, recovery and development frameworks. In South Sudan, the lack of Implementing Partners and the challenging socio-economic conditions have hampered implementation of the Reintegration programme which

has lagged behind Demobilisation. "Reinsertion will provide means to reduce gap between Demobilisation and Reintegration," Mr Zahabi said.

Mr Zahabi stated that Reinsertion projects would target areas where they will have the most impact in preserving peace and security. He insisted that Reinsertion projects should not be competing with other ongoing national projects or with the projects of other UN agencies. He assured the audience that all Reinsertion projects will be executed under the responsibility of DDR Commission and local authorities who would be supported in this by UNMIS and other UN partners. He also said that, as UNDP is the lead Reintegration partner, they will be involved with the development of Reinsertion projects in the coming months.

Mr Zahabi further noted that men and women will be given equal access to all Reinsertion projects and that those projects with potential to become self-sustaining within a short time-frame will be given preferences.

In order to initiate the Reinsertion programme, the Reinsertion Projects SOP 210 calls for the establishment of Local Reinsertion Committees in each state. These committees, which will be led by a DDR Commission and/or CSAC representative, will include representatives of the local community, DDR beneficiaries, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), local government, UNMIS, UNDP and other Implementing Partners. They will be responsible for the identification and selection of projects and Implementing Partners, and will coordinate and follow-up on implementation of the approved projects.

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