

File ID 213169  
Filename Appendices

---

SOURCE (OR PART OF THE FOLLOWING SOURCE):

Type Dissertation  
Title From civilians to soldiers and from soldiers to civilians: a micro-approach to disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) in Sudan  
Author S. Baas  
Faculty Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences  
Year 2011  
Pages 214

FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC DETAILS:

<http://dare.uva.nl/record/374627>

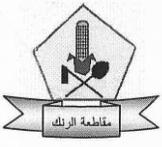
---

*Copyright*

*It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use.*

---

## Appendix I – Example of a letter of authorization

	<p>GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN</p> <p>UPPER NILE STATE RENK COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE</p>	<p>حكومة جنوب السودان ولاية أمبالي النيل مقاطعة الرنك مكتب المحافظ</p>	
---	---	--	---

التاريخ : 2009/4/14م

التمرة : 1/17

السيد/ مدير شرطة مقاطعة الرنك  
السيد/ مدير شرطة حماية الحياة البرية

الموضوع :- السيده/ساسكيا باسى

بالاشارة للموضوع اعلاه نرجو منكم تسهيل مهمة السيده/ المذكورة اعلاه وهي تعمل باحثه  
عن برنامج DDR عليه نرجو انلتعاون معها وتوفير كافة المعلومات التي تحتاج اليها .

ولكم الشكر . ، ، ،

  
دينى اكوى كاتيك  
محافظ مقاطعة الرنك

صورة الى :  
السيد/ ساسكيا باسى

## Appendix II - Checklist interviews former combatants

### Background

- a. Name, Age, Gender, married / live with family, tribe, education
- b. Affiliated to which movement and since when?
- c. Enrolled in formal DDR program?

### 1. Before joining the movement

- a. Which area did you live in before the war started?
- b. What was your main source of income / livelihood?
- c. What was the composition of the family you were part of and what was your role / responsibility?
- d. In your experience, what were the reasons the war started?
- e. What was the most important (political) issue in your opinion?
- f. What effects did the war have on your community and your life (e.g. security, livelihood, food security, death of a relative)?
- g. How did you get in touch with the rebel movement (e.g. as a result from active or forced recruitment by the movement / through peers who joined the movement / through own initiative)?
- h. What did you know about the activities of the movement and why did you decide to join?
- i. What alternatives were available to joining and why did you not prefer them?
- j. What was the community's (family / village) reaction to the decision to join?
- k. Why do you think some people from your village or family did not want to join the
- l. movement, like you did?

### 2. Fighting for the movement

- a. Was there some kind of formal registration in the movement?
- b. Did you follow training? What type? What did you think of it?
- c. Did you receive food, shelter and / or payments from the movement for fighting?
- d. What was your rank when you joined and what is your current rank in the movement?
- e. What was your responsibility? Were you involved in battles?
- f. Did you have to leave your family / community behind to fight for the movement? If so, did you maintain contact with them?
- g. Did you ever consider to leave the movement and e.g. go back to family / community?

- h. What did you think of the leadership of the movement? E.g. Did you ever disagree with a decision that was made?
- i. During your time with the movement, have you ever done something you now feel that was wrong?

3. After the peace

- a. Do you believe that the agreement resolved the issues you were fighting for?
- b. What did you do after the peace agreement (e.g. go back home /stay) and how have you maintained yourself? Did the movement provide anything?
- c. What (economic) options / opportunities do you have now?
- d. What opportunities are available in your family / community?
- e. Did you hand in your gun (disarmament)?
- f. How do you evaluate the option of a professional career in the army?
- g. How do you evaluate the prospect of returning to civil life?

## Appendix III Example of an interview report [with all details enabling tracking of respondent deleted]

### **Background**

41 years old, Uduk tribe, from [name of village], [name of locality], education until primary 5 (Arabic school), Christian, married + 3 children  
Affiliated to the SPLA since 1986 – Rank: colonel  
Not in DDR

### **1. Before joining the movement**

I am from [name of village] in [name of locality]. My father is a farmer. All my tribe are farmers. None of us work in the government. There is only one Uduk who was in the government army and he became a brigadier. But when they found out that he is Uduk, they fired him. In the civil service we also had very few from our tribe. We were farmers with small gardens [*“how”*], not mechanized farming. 99% percent from Uduk tribe is like this,

We had a big problem in our area. In the summer we prepare our fields. You work on the land from March-April up to December. But we have nomadics. They enter the garden with their cattle and in only few minutes they eat everything. But then when you go to the police, the police will agree with them. They will say that he bought the land and then they will put the Uduk in prison. When you fight with those who ruined your garden, they will put you in prison. We know that the only one who has cattle in this area is the Ingessana. But we don't have problems with them. So it was clear to us that it was the government who let the nomadics come to our land. And they know exactly when to come, because Simsim [sesame] grows early in the year. When we were growing up, these problems were occurring. When we joined the SPLA, we discovered that there is a problem in Sudan with the regime.

In 1981 I was dismissed from school because I had a problem with the headmaster. After that, in 1984 I got married. Our first child was born in 1985, but died after 7 days. The second born reached 4 years and then died. The third born was a girl and she died in Nasir as a baby. She died because there was not enough food. I was separated from her and her mother after the SPLA split in Nasir. They ended up on the wrong side of the river.

In 1983 the SPLA started. In 1985 they came to Blue Nile State. I was a youth. I remember it exactly. It was on 2 November 1985. They came under the command of Karbinio Guanin Bol. I was married then and had had one child. I also had a farm and I was very involved in the church. We had the same problem with the nomadics. When we heard the news about the SPLA in the radio, we thought this is only in Southern Sudan. In 1984, Malik Agar had

already joined. He came under the command of Karbinio. They were making a mobilization across the Sudan and came to [name of village] in 27 November 1985.

The Sudan government thought the SPLA was Christian people who came to take over. They came and attack Uduk villages, because the Uduk are the only Christian tribe in Blue Nile State. They killed our women and girls. They burned the houses and the churches with people still inside. They killed and tortured those who belong to SPLA. But in the Muslim villages they just passed without doing anything. They targeted the Uduk.

The first ones to join the SPLA were the ones who had lost their families. The first battalion was formed in 1986 of 238 Uduk people. They joined because the war made it unsafe for them. After their training, after one year, they came back to Blue Nile State. They fought in Barbaras. The government started to burn villages again and people from South Sudan in our village told us if we stay, the government will kill us. It was better to join them.

That's why in 1987, the whole Uduk tribe joined the SPLA and the SPLA took the Uduk to Ethiopia to a refugee camp. This was the second battalion of Uduk and I was in that one. The camp where we went was called [name of camp]. I was trained in Ethiopia, in [name of training camp]. I graduated as a sergeant. In 1989 I went to the frontline in Kurmuk. In 1990, the Ethiopian movement freed the area of [name of camp] and our families left back to Sudan, to [name of village] near [name of locality]. We stayed there for six months and people were spread into Mabaan areas. Many of our people died, and many went on to Itang camp [Ethiopia].

Other tribes of Blue Nile State joined in 1997, when the SPLA came back. Only the Uduk joined early in the beginning of the war.

## **2. Fighting for the movement**

In the training, some left. I guess they didn't want to be soldiers. Me, I also didn't want to be a soldier. It was not about being a soldier. When I was dismissed from school in 1981, some of my age mates were joining the government army and took training in Damazin. I didn't want to be a soldier then. But I became angry when they came and burned our villages and take our gardens. This made me join. I was sent to the frontline. I was not afraid. I don't feel anything. I know if I die, my people will be free. It was a liberation movement. It made me feel strong.

I got 5 bullets, 2 are still in my body. Still I did not become afraid. You will only be afraid if you have something in your heart. If you know that what you're doing is the right thing, you know God will help you.

I never went to visit the refugee camp, so I did not get a chance to bury my mother when she died there. My father already died before, and I buried him. I never visited, I preferred to stay with the soldiers. If you go and visit, you may not come back. You may find girls, who are dressed very well, and stay there. I never preferred to visit the safe place for that reason. I tried to get permission to visit, but there was always missions.

I jumped from rank to rank, because I was different from my colleagues. I even jumped passed some of my seniors. I was different because of my activities, and because I have a moral. When I was an officer, I had a strategic and tactic plan about the army. And I knew how to administer a platoon, a company (3 platoons ) and a battalion (+300 people). And as a colonel, I have 3 battalions. I was successful in missions. If there is an ambush or an attack, they sent me and I succeed.

In 1991, I was in Kurmuk on the frontline. Then, there was the SPLA split in Nasir, and we refused to join Riek Machar's faction. We crossed the White Nile and I was separated from my wife and child. My daughter died because there was no food. We walked to the Nuba Mountains, to Bahr al Ghazal, and on to Western Equatoria. I saw all of Sudan and met all of the tribes. We lost many of the men. We were with 600 when we started on the frontline. We already lost 200 there. Some got sick, others died from bullets. We stayed in South Sudan until 1996, until we came back to Blue Nile State under the command of [name of commander]. There were only 200 of us left. Many of us were sick, wounded and weak. I was an officer then.

In 1997, we captured Kurmuk, Mansha and Ghessan. Then people of Blue Nile started to join the movement. I never felt fed up with the movement, but at some point, [name of commander] saw that I was so active and he called me to come to the headquarters. He told me he wants me to go to school. He sent me to Addis Ababa to a computer course in 1998. I stayed 6 months, and I finished, but not very well. I didn't know English so well. I got the certificate, but it was burnt when my house was burnt a few years ago, by accident. All my documents were burnt.

After that, I was sent to an English course in Nairobi. I finished it in 2002. After that, I went to work in [name of NGO]. I stayed until 2004. I was not happy, because I was feeling that I left my soldiers. I couldn't sleep well. I didn't enjoy. If I eat nice food, I think about my colleagues who are without food. Even without medicine and clothes. I am not well. I went back to join them in [name of locality] in December 2004. I only just put my uniform when the peace was signed in Naivasha.

I was following the negotiations in Nairobi, but I did not agree. It was not our aim to make a peace and to sign an agreement. It was our aim to get this regime out. I didn't agree with the signing of the CPA, but what can I do? This is our leadership. In my feeling, it was not something good.

## **2. After the peace (Jan 2005)**

[name of commander] assigned me and [name of officer] and [name of officer] from [name of state], to go to [name of locality] to establish an SPLM office there. He picked me, because he knows that I cannot be changed with money or ladies. You know, in this time those of the NCP sometimes offered money or girls to you if you cooperate with them. I became the [name of position] of the SPLM office in [name of locality]

After establishing the SPLM office, I became a [name of position]. We are supposed to be a commission, but no, we are not. The NCP doesn't want the commission to work, because it will [help] the people. I don't like this, I want to go back to the soldiers, or go to school. I asked [name of commander] if I can go to school for one year. To English school. I want more knowledge. Because this war is not going to stop. I don't agree with the CPA, I want to be in the army. So I can defend us when things happen.

I got married again in 2002. I went to [name of locality] and married, then took my wife to Nairobi. We have three boys now. Our first child was born in 2004, he is 6 years now. So, now I can go back and fight, it's no problem, because I have sons. I called my first born [name of child], after my brother. He died in the frontline in Upper Nile and he died without a child.

I still think the CPA is a big mistake. Look at the timetable. All these things are not reached. They agreed to implement everything, but this agreement brings us back to square one. The general elections are coming. What will happen? If the SPLM wins, they will attack us. If the government wins, there will be no change. I read and read this agreement from time to time. If I didn't understand something in the English one, I take the Arabic. The people in my region are not benefitting from this peace. Our goal is not yet achieved. There are no roads, no schools, no medicine.

My wife and children are with me in [name of locality]. I couldn't leave them in Nairobi, because Nairobi is very expensive. We don't have money. I didn't even get a land. I bought one, and built two rooms.

I am not comfortable, I am not happy. Because I don't have my rights. I'm supposed to do my work as a commissioner. But I'm only an advisor. I'm not doing my job. I don't want to work

with these people in the NCP. No one wants to stay with these people. They will find that out. They don't respect any one. When they come in here, they say "he's from SPLA, he has no education". They are our partner, but I don't believe they are serious.