BASELINE STUDY ON THE REINTEGRATION STATUS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF FORMER COMBATANTS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FORMERLY ASSOCIATED WITH ARMED GROUPS IN SOUTH SUDAN
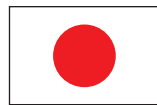
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BASELINE STUDY & ASSESSMENT

The Study was conducted by the National DDR Commission and UNDP in collaboration with UNICEF and UNWOMEN

with the support from the Governments of Japan and Sweden

From
the People of Japan

Baseline Study on the Reintegration Status, Challenges and Opportunities of
Ex-combatants, Children and Women Formerly Associated With Armed Groups
@ United Nations Development Programme, Juba, South Sudan

December 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Objectives and deliverables

The South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (DDRC) issued this baseline study and assessment. The aims are to ensure that reintegration planning will be based on, and informed by, reliable and detailed contextual assessments, and to establish a baseline against which progress can be measured. The report provides a clear understanding of the specific issues, themes, and requirements for successful, and context driven reinsertion and reintegration of ex-combatants (XCs), Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) and other people associated with the armed groups. It provides the evidence base for a community-based reintegration approach, targeting also other conflict affected groups in need of reintegration support. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations Women (UN Women) supported the DDRC with the execution of this study. The project was managed by DDRC experts.

Summary of methodology

The findings are largely based on extensive primary data collected throughout South Sudan, following a mixed method approach of surveys, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Primary data was complemented by, and mirrored against, secondary sources. A team of an international and national consultant, three senior DDRC coordinators, 13 state level research coordinators and 92 enumerators undertook the data collection. Local researchers were drawn from the DDRC according to their local geographical locations. Data analysts of the DDRC, supported by an external data analyst, analysed the data. The team was extensively trained, and tools tested and adapted. A total of 16.226 respondents contributed to the study, making this the largest baseline ever done to inform a reintegration programme.

This executive summary presents the main findings. The obvious differences per locations and the actual baseline values against the agreed indicators designed are presented in the relevant chapters.

Conflict dynamics and security

The three main current sources of conflict in the community identified are the presence of armed people, land disputes, and tensions between ethnic groups. Further, the current socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers for conflict are mainly around access to natural resources, cattle raiding, and poverty and unemployment. The main conflict actors are perceived to be political parties and politicians, and young men. Half of the people consulted believe that people previously in armed groups are causing insecurity, with significant differences per state. They are accused of robbery, cattle raiding, killings and child abduction.

Despite these sources and actors of conflict, most people feel safe, with no significant differences among sexes and between community members and XCs, CAAFAG and Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (WAAFG). Reasons for feeling safe include: the improved security situation, the presence of security services or because they are together with their families. However, killings, criminality, ethnic/inter-community violence and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) are the main sources of feeling unsafe. Key informants further identify the circulation of weapons as an important security problem. The most mentioned actors causing these security problems are bandits, youth, and armed groups.

Most people trust the police and would go to them in case of security problems. Further, traditional leaders are the second most consulted in the case of security problems. Similarly, the police are considered to be the most effective actor to solve and reduce conflict, closely followed by traditional authority. It is important to note that there are two parallel justice systems in place in South Sudan, a formal and informal system and most people have similar levels of trust in both systems. Further, in most states, no conflict resolution structures, or

mechanisms exist. Where they do, they are largely considered to be effective in resolving conflicts, with XCs playing a role in the effectiveness of these structures and mechanisms.

The XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG

In order to guarantee sustainable reintegration, and to prevent others from joining, the identified reasons to join need to be addressed. An important reason for XCs and CAAFAG to join the armed group was to defend their community, themselves of their family, pointing to the lack of protection. Further, many XCs joined in reaction to marginalisation or discrimination. Especially WAAFG and CAAFAG also mention economic reasons. One-third of XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG and most community members believe that the issues causing people to join armed groups have not been resolved, especially as inequality and ethnic tensions still exists, and income is still lacking.

The majority of male and female XCs had a combatant role in the armed group. The main roles for boys were bodyguard and combat, while girls and WAAFG mainly had domestic chores. Also, almost three in ten girls were bodyguards. Most of the consulted XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG say that they did not obtain any skills while in the armed group. Those who did mainly mention skills in security provision, and WAAFG cooking skills. People further believe that they learned management skills, which can be built upon in the reintegration programme, if properly transformed to civilian management.

The majority of XCs, WAAFG, CAAFAG, and other community members earn an income of 1000 South Sudanese Pound (SSP) or below and almost half of them live below the poverty line, pointing to considerable levels of food insecurity. Further, there is a lack of trust that things will change. Most people, including children, are self-employed and there seems to be little differences in the type of work XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG do, compared to their peers in the communities. The primary economic activity is farming, while most CAAFAG and WAAFG do business. Most XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG changed their jobs after leaving the armed group, mainly because they lost their assets or land, or do not have money to restart their previous activities.

The majority of male and female XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG consulted have never participated in a Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programme, and those who did are divided on if the support received was helpful, with girl CAAFAG and WAAFG being most positive. The DDR programme was not considered helpful because the people did not receive any reintegration support, or because of the lack off, or insufficient, training. Further, the majority of XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG did not receive skills training after leaving the armed group. Most of those who did, indicate that they are not using the skills to make money, mainly because there is no opportunity, so the skills are not useful.

Social reintegration opportunities and social services

After leaving the armed group, XCs/CAAFAG and WAAFG have been mostly supported by their families and friends. Few are still in contact with their commanders, who assist them with mentoring or money. Most of the XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG, indicate to feeling well integrated in the community. Those who don't feel well integrated mostly explain that they feel discriminated, or that they are feared by the community. These challenges seem to be even more faced by girls and women.

The recurrent cycles of armed violence affected the society in terms of its socio-cultural norms, traditions and social cohesiveness, including transforming social relationships, roles and trust among men and women, boys and girls, and the elderly. One of social consequence is the impact on mental health. In fact, a fair proportion of XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG indicate that the conflict has mentally affected them.

Most people don't have access to psychosocial or mental health, drug addiction treatment or SGBV survivors support services, because they are non-existent in many states. This baseline study confirms that social services

are, to a large extend, externally funded and fragmented (targeting specific groups only), which challenges access and sustainability. Social service providers identify lack of primary and secondary schools and youth centres, as the most important gaps in terms of social activities and social services for young people. Further, most respondents from all states and Administrative Areas (AAs) express that there is no community child protection committee in their community, and that there are no youth centres. However, in six states there are functioning youth centres. Further, less than half of the respondents have access to education, with male XCs having slightly more access to education than their female counterparts. Levels of secondary education are low and form obstacles to enter vocational training. The main obstacle to expand social services is staffing.

Political reintegration

Political (re)integration starts with trust, and most XCs, CAAFAG, WAAFG and other community members indicate to trust the government. Those who do not mostly mention corruption, nepotism, and lack of capacity. Further, most respondents consulted believe that XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG participate in community level decision making processes. Central Equatoria and Unity has the highest level of XC-led initiatives, or XC leaders contributing to building trust and reconciliation, while Abyei and Pibor the lowest.

Economic reintegration opportunities and services

The economic situation is compounded by the adverse impacts of the recurrent conflicts on human and economic capital, weakened production and trade systems and distortion of the labour market. Except in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, private sector actors consulted have less employees now than in the past, and Unity saw the biggest drop. The two leading ways of conflict impacting business are high prices and the irregularity in the demand. Further, access to productive assets such as land, capital, technology, natural resources, and markets are limited. Also, the private sector is suffering from attacks on their work or marketplaces in several states and AAs. Importantly, the businesspeople state that there is no support to stimulate the business enabling environment, and that government is not encouraging and supporting private sector growth (with exception of some States). The two primary gaps in infrastructure that would allow for more economic activity to take place are bad quality of roads and lack of electricity

The biggest challenges for all groups of young people to start a business are lack of skills and education opportunities, the lack of access to money and insecurity. Economic service providers explain that these obstacles are more important for people who were formerly with armed groups. On a positive note, most private sector actors confirm their willingness to offer employment and apprenticeships to those previously in armed groups and foresee an expansion and hiring in the near future.

For a successful reintegration programme, economic services are crucial. However, the economic services are highly insufficient, both in terms of quality and quantity. In several states, vocational training and apprenticeship places are hardly available, in a bad quality or courses are too short to learn marketable skills. Further, most private sector actors consulted rate the quality and quantity of business development services as low or non-existent. Similarly, the quality and quantity of micro-finance services is generally low or non-existing. In Ruweng, Lakes and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, micro-finance services seem to be more available and of better quality. Importantly, while the agricultural sector is the most promising for South Sudan, the agricultural extension services are largely non-existent or of bad quality. Most of the economic service providers would like to expand their services to rural areas, which will help the decentralisation of services. For that, they identify the need for security improvement in rural locations, buildings, access to land and finance.

There are many opportunities identified to start businesses per state and AA, as summarised below.

In the **Abyei AA,** the most promising sector is agriculture, as farming products are in demand but not locally available. Further, products like cooking oil are imported, which could be produced locally. There are

opportunities in transportation and demands for security services. Other promising sub-sectors include fishing, construction, trade, animal husbandry and solar green energy, and gold and honey could be further exploited. People would like to have motor, metal and hardware workshops, as well as pharmaceutical shops, which are likely to be promising start-ups for groups of WAAFG, CAAFAG and XCS, mixed with community members. The skills that are most in demand in the local markets are accountancy/finance, carpentry, farming, business and management.

Summary of the main economic reintegration opportunities in Abyei AA	
Promising sectors	Farming, fishing, construction, commerce, transport, animal husbandry, solar/green energy
Promising Imported products	Cooking oil
Goods/products in demand but not locally available	Fruits, juice and soft drinks, vegetables, grains, legumes, sweets, tea leaves, coffee, salts, cooking oil, sugar
Goods in high demand	Sugar, oil
Services in high demand	Transportation, security
Shops/workshops in demand	Motor workshops/spare parts, pharmacies, metal and hardware workshops
Natural resources to exploit	Gold, honey

The most promising sectors in **Central Equatoria** are farming and commerce, as many agricultural products and seeds, tools and equipment are in high demand but cannot be found locally. Further, people would like to have wholesale/warehouse shops in their area. Construction is among the most promising sectors, as construction materials and construction services are in demand. Other promising sectors include solar/green energy and Information and Communications Technology (ICT), and shops where spare parts, tools and equipment are sold will be promising start-ups. Natural resources to further exploit include gold, soil, animals and uranium. Electrical, auto-mechanic, masonry/building and metal work are the skills most in demand in the local markets. Additionally, skilled labourers that cannot be found locally also include people with modern farming skills.

Summary of the main economic reintegration opportunities in Central Equatoria	
Promising sectors	Farming, trade/commerce, solar/green energy, construction, ICT
Promising Imported products	Sugar, construction materials, cooking oil, vegetables, food commodities
Goods/products in demand but not locally available	Fruits, juice and soft drinks, vegetables, grain/legumes/cereals, sweets /tea leaves/coffee, salts/cooking oil, agricultural seeds, tools and equipment
Goods in demand	Building/construction materials, seed, grains, flour, vegetables
Services in demand	Construction, transportation, electrical/energy, water, private education
Shops/workshops in demand	Wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops/spare parts, retail shops
Natural resources to exploit	Gold, rocks for cement, land/soil, animals, uranium

In **Eastern Equatoria**, farming, and fishing are among the most promising sectors. Further, veterinary shops are in demand and there are opportunities in solar/green energy and transport. In the construction sector there is demand for woodwork and masonry. While feasibility needs to be verified, commercial water supply and healthcare might have opportunities. Motor workshops, spare parts, and retail shops might be promising start-ups, as well as further sustainable exploitation of timber, black stone, black stone, rocks for cement and animals. Skills that are most in demand in the local markets are tailoring and fashion, masonry/building and auto-mechanic. Skilled labourers that cannot be found locally also include people with engineering/industrial skills and those with skills in solar installations.

Summary of the main economic reintegration opportunities in Eastern Equatoria	
Promising sectors	Farming, ICT, solar/green energy, fishing, transport
Promising Imported products	Sugar, juice/soft drink/tea/coffee, maize/wheat/flour, cooking oil
Goods/products in demand but not locally available	Fruits/juice and soft drinks/vegetables, grain/legumes/cereals, sweets /tea leaves/coffee, salts/cooking oil, meat/fish
Goods in demand	Flour, wine/beverages/juice, vegetables, oil, salt/spices
Services in demand	Transportation, water supply, construction, sanitation private healthcare
Shops/workshops in demand	Wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops/spare parts, veterinary shops, woodwork/masonry, retail shops
Natural resources to exploit	Forest/timber, oil, black stone, rocks for cement, animals

In **Jonglei**, farming, solar/green energy, animal husbandry and fishing are among the most promising sub-sectors. Motor workshops and shops that sell spare parts, medicine, and other retail shops (in items not available locally as presented below) are promising start-ups for groups of young people. Further, building materials including timber, bamboo, other construction materials and construction services in demand. There are further opportunities in transportation, communication and ICT and hospitality. Jonglei has potential for sustainable exploitation of timber, animals and water/hydropower. Business and management, auto-mechanic, woodwork/carpentry are the skills most in demand in the local markets. Further, labourers with engineering/industrial, ICT and cooking/catering skills also cannot be found locally.

Summary of the main economic reintegration opportunities in Jonglei	
Promising sectors	Farming, solar/green energy, transport, animal husbandry, fishing
Promising Imported products	Building/construction materials, soap, clothes/shoes, fruits, sweet yam/potatoes/cassava
Goods/products in demand but not locally available	Grain/legumes/cereals, fruits/juice and soft drinks/vegetables, sweets /tea leaves/coffee, salts/cooking oil, medicines/sanitary pads
Goods in demand	Sugar, vegetables, salt/spices, timber/bamboo, building/construction materials
Services in demand	Transportation, construction, internet, communication and ICT, electrical/energy, retail/hospitality
Shops/workshops in demand	Wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops/spare parts, pharmaceutical, retail
Natural resources to exploit	Forest/timber, animals, water/hydropower/rivers, oil, land/soil

In **Lakes**, economic opportunities mostly exist in animal husbandry, fishing, transport, trade/commerce and farming sectors. The most imported goods are farming products and construction materials which are also the type of goods in demand. Services in demand include construction services, electrical/energy, private education, water supply, sanitation. People would like to wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops/spare parts, pharmaceutical shops, retail shops and woodwork/masonry shops. Natural resources to exploit are gold, animals, forest/timber, oil and land/soil. The skills most in demand are business and management, driving and auto-mechanic. Additionally, people with modern farming and vocational teaching skills cannot not be found locally.

Summary of the main economic reintegration opportunities in Lakes	
Promising sectors	Animal husbandry, fishing, transport, trade/commerce, farming
Promising Imported products	Soap, sugar, building/construction materials, clothes/shoes, sweet yam/potatoes/cassava
Goods/products in demand but not locally available	Sweets /tea leaves/coffee, fruits/juice and soft drinks/vegetables, grain/legumes/cereals, salts/cooking oil, medicines/sanitary pads
Goods in demand	Sugar, wine/beverages/juice, vegetables, salt/spices, construction materials

Services in demand	Construction, electrical/energy, private education, water supply, sanitation
Shops/workshops in demand	Wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops/spare parts, pharmaceutical shops, retail shops, woodwork/masonry
Natural resources to exploit	Gold, animals, forest/timber, oil, land/soil

There are economic opportunities in animal husbandry, commerce, ICT, transport, and the farming sectors in **Northern Bahr el Ghazal**. There is high demand for agricultural products and equipment and tools. While the feasibility needs to be verified, there seems to be opportunities for private legal services and education. The natural resources to further exploit sustainably include are timber, gold and oil, which could create many economic reintegration opportunities. Business and management, accountancy/ finance and computer/ICT are the skills most in demand. Further, skilled labourers with business/marketing, woodwork/carpentry and electrical skills also cannot be found locally.

Summary of the main economic reintegration opportunities in Northern Bahr El Ghazal	
Promising sectors	Animal husbandry, trade/commerce, ICT, transport, farming
Promising Imported products	Sugar, soap, rice/bean/dura/nuts, sorghum, milk/dairy products
Goods/products in demand but not locally available	Fruits/juice and soft drinks, vegetables, sweets, tea coffee, grains, legumes, cereals, agricultural seeds/tools and equipment, salt/cooking oil
Goods in demand	Sugar, grains, flour, wine/beverages/juice, soap
Services in demand	Construction, transportation, electrical/energy, legal, private education
Shops/workshops in demand	Wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops/spare parts, metal and hardware workshops, pharmaceutical shops, woodwork/masonry
Natural resources to exploit	Forest/timber, gold, oil, land/soil

In **Pibor AA**, the most promising sectors are animal husbandry, fishing and farming. Further, there are opportunities for business start-up in ICT, transport and commerce. The services in demand are in construction, transportation and while feasibility needs to be assessed, possibly for provide education and healthcare. Sustainable exploitation of natural resources such as gum Arabic, timber, oil, and zinc could be developed and the protection of wildlife for touristic purposes, and could lead to many opportunities, including in the hospitality sector. Skills most in demand in local markets include: business and management, woodwork, electrical, masonry/buildings and driving. Additionally, people with ICT, tailoring and designing skills are the most in demand.

Summary of the main economic reintegration opportunities in Pibor AA	
Promising sectors	Animal husbandry, fishing, ICT, transport, farming
Promising Imported products	Water, clothes/shoes, sugar, milk/dairy products, gas/petrol
Goods/products in demand but not locally available	Fruits/juice and soft drinks/vegetables, salts/cooking oil, grain/legumes/cereals, sweets /tea leaves/coffee, soap/body lotions
Goods in demand	Flour, clothes/shoes, grains, wine/beverages/juice, vegetables
Services in demand	Construction, electrical/energy, private education, private healthcare, transportation
Shops/workshops in demand	Wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops/spare parts, metal and hardware workshops, pharmaceutical shops
Natural resources to exploit	Gum Arabic, forest/timber, oil, animals (protection), zinc

Animal husbandry, farming, ICT, transport, and commerce are the most promising sectors in the **Ruweng AA**. People would like to see wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops and shops in construction materials and services. While feasibility needs to be verified, there might be opportunities for commercial water services and

private education. Timber, oil, zinc, gold, diamond, rocks for cement, black stone, uranium and iron ore are the natural resources available to be exploited, which could really boost the local economies of the Ruweng AA. Business/management, driving and computer/ICT are the skills that are most in demand in the local markets. Further, people with modern farming skills, plumbing skills and woodwork skills are the labourers that cannot be found locally.

Summary of the main economic reintegration opportunities in Ruweng AA	
Promising sectors	Animal husbandry, farming, ICT, transport, trade/commerce
Promising Imported products	Household items/furniture, clothes/shoes, gas/petrol, sugar, sweet yam/potatoes/ cassava
Goods/products in demand but not locally available	Fruits/juice and soft drinks/vegetables, grain/legumes/cereals, sweets /tea leaves/coffee, milk/diary productions, salts/cooking oil
Goods in demand	Sugar, building/construction materials, vegetables, coffee/tea/cocoa, flour
Services in demand	Water supply, private education, transportation, electrical/energy, construction
Shops/workshops in demand	Wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops/spare parts, pharmaceutical shops, woodwork/masonry, metal and hardware workshops
Natural resources to exploit	Forest/timber, oil, zinc, gold, diamond, rocks for cement, black stone, uranium, iron ore

Unity has economic opportunities in the animal husbandry, ICT, transport, and the fishing sub- sectors. There is high demand for construction services and materials and massive opportunities for food processing and commercial activities around the many goods in demand, as presented below. Further, sustainable exploitation of oil, forest/timber, water/hydropower/rivers/, zinc, diamond, rocks for cement, black stone, uranium, iron ore and gum Arabic should be assessed in more detail, with promising opportunities for boosting the economies and creating economic opportunities for the youth. Business/management, auto-mechanic, architecture and design are the most skills in demand in the local markets. Skilled labourers that cannot be found locally are mostly people with ICT skills, electrical skills or engineering/industrial skills.

Summary of the main economic reintegration opportunities in Unity	
Promising sectors	Animal husbandry, ICT, transport, fishing, construction
Promising Imported products	Mining/quarry, meat/chicken/fish, agricultural products, sugar, household items/ furniture
Goods/products in demand but not locally available	Fruits/juice and soft drinks/vegetables, grain/legumes/cereals, sweets /tea leaves/coffee, salt/cooking oil, soap/body lotions
Goods in demand	Clothes/shoes, building/construction materials, machinery and equipment
Services in demand	Construction, transportation, sanitation
Shops/workshops in demand	Wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops/spare parts, pharmaceutical shops
Natural resources to exploit	Timber, water/hydropower/rivers, zinc, diamond, rocks for cement, black stone, uranium, iron ore, gum Arabic

The most promising sectors in Upper Nile are animal husbandry, construction, transport, fishing, farming. Sugar, clothes/shoes, timber, agricultural products and seeds and tools are in demand but not locally available, therefore promising for business start-ups. Further, fruit production and value chains around fruits can be promising and create many opportunities. While feasibility needs to be verified, there might be opportunities for private education and security services. Upper Nile further has gold and animal resources that could be further exploited. Business/management and electrical skills are mostly in demand in the local markets. Further, skilled labourers that cannot be found locally include people with skills relating to ICT, engineering/industrial, masonry/building, woodwork and cooking/catering.

Summary of the main economic reintegration opportunities in Upper Nile	
Promising sectors	Animal husbandry, construction, transport, fishing, farming
Promising Imported products	Sugar, clothes/shoes, timber
Goods/products in demand but not locally available	Fruits/juice and soft drinks/vegetables, grain/legumes/cereals, sweets /tea leaves/coffee, agricultural seeds/tools and equipment, salt/cooking oil
Goods in demand	Clothes/shoes, wine/beverages/juice, sugar, grains
Services in demand	Construction, security, private education, electrical/energy
Shops/workshops in demand	Wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops/spare parts, retail shops, pharmaceutical shops, supermarkets
Natural resources to exploit	Animals, gold, land/soil, fruits

The most promising sectors in **Warrap** are animal husbandry, fishing, farming, transport and commerce. Many primary agricultural products are in high demand but not locally available, pointing to business opportunities in their production, processing and/or trade. Business services including finance/banking, construction (especially electricians/ carpentry) and transportation are in high demand. Further, oil, zinc, uranium, gum Arabic and diamonds are the natural resources that could be further exploited to created more economic opportunities. The skills that are most in demand in the local markets are, masonry/building and woodwork. Skilled labourers that cannot be found locally also include people with electrical, clinical or driving skills.

Summary of the main economic reintegration opportunities in Warrap	
Promising sectors	Animal husbandry, fishing, farming, transport, trade/commerce
Promising Imported products	Water, sweet yam/potatoes/cassava, sugar, gas/petrol, sorghum
Goods/products in demand but not locally available	Fruits/juice and soft drinks/vegetables, grain/legumes/cereals, salts/cooking oil, sweets /tea leaves/coffee, agricultural seeds/tools and equipment
Goods in demand	Clothes/shoes, salt/spices, medicine, sugar, grains
Services in demand	Business/finance/banking, electrical/energy, transportation, construction legal
Shops/workshops in demand	Wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops/spare parts, pharmaceutical shops, metal and hardware workshops, woodwork/masonry
Natural resources to exploit	Oil, zinc, uranium, gum Arabic, diamond

The most promising sub-sectors in **Western Bahr el Ghazal** are animal husbandry, commerce, transport, ICT and fishing. Further several agricultural products, as well as equipment and spare parts are in high demand. Importantly, there are demands in services (security, private healthcare, legal, construction, laundry and beauty) that young skilled people could start delivering with high chances of success. Further, Western Bahr El Ghazal has oil, gold and rocks for cement, which could be further exploited. Woodwork, driving, tailoring and fashion skills are most in demand in the local markets. Additional, people with business/marketing, ICT skills and electrical skills cannot not be found locally.

Summary of the main economic reintegration opportunities in Western Bahr El Ghazal	
Promising sectors	Animal husbandry, trade/commerce, transport, ICT, fishing
Goods/products in demand but not locally available	Sweets /tea leaves/coffee, grain/legumes/cereals, fruits/juice and soft drinks/vegetables, agricultural seeds/tools and equipment, salts/cooking oil
Goods in demand	Machinery and equipment, grains (rice/beans/nuts/sorghum/maize/wheat), building/construction materials, sugar, salt/spices
Services in demand	Security, private healthcare, legal, construction, laundry and beauty
Shops/workshops in demand	Wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops/spare parts, pharmaceutical shops, metal and hardware workshops, computers/electrical/ bookshops
Natural resources to exploit	Oil, gold, rocks for cement

The most promising sub-sectors in **Western Equatoria** are animal husbandry, solar/green energy, trade/commerce, transport, and farming. The State further has several natural resources (diamond, rocks for cement, water/hydropower/rivers, mercury, zinc, uranium, black stone, iron ore) that could be sustainably exploited, creating economic opportunities. Commercial services like transportation, financial services and construction are in demand, and there is good start-up potential for solar/green energy for groups of young people. The skills that are mostly in demand in the local markets include medical clinical, nursing and midwifery, electrical and professional consultancy.

Summary of the main economic reintegration opportunities in Western Equatoria	
Promising sectors	Animal husbandry, solar/green energy, trade/commerce, transport, farming
Goods/products in demand but not locally available	Fruits/juice and soft drinks/vegetables, grain/legumes/cereals, sweets /tea leaves/coffee, agricultural seeds/tools and equipment, flour/bread
Goods in demand	Sugar, soap, building/construction materials, grains (rice/beans/nuts/sorghum/maize/wheat), cotton, coffee/tea/cocoa
Services in demand	Transportation, business/finance/banking, water supply, construction, electrical/energy
Shops/workshops in demand	Wholesale/warehouses, motor workshops/spare parts, woodwork/masonry, retail shops, metal and hardware workshops
Natural resources to exploit	Diamond, rocks for cement, water/hydropower/rivers, mercury, zinc, uranium, black stone, iron, ore

Cross cutting issues

A comprehensive **gender-responsive approach** in programming is needed in South Sudan. The most important gender issue identified is addressing issues around violent masculinities. More women and girls indicate killings, domestic violence and sexual violence as a security problem compared to men and boys, while most do not have access to SGBV support services. The baseline data shows little difference in income between men and women, and most social service providers highlight that the girls have similar opportunities to get education as boys. An obstacle to access training is that hardly any vocational training providers provide childcare for young mothers.

CAAFAG mainly joined armed groups to defend their communities, as well as due to poverty and unemployment, and the need to protect themselves or their families. Most of them are living in their state of origin and feel socially well integrated in the community. However, some face obstacles related to their (perceived) behaviour in the communities and being feared by community members. Interestingly, in this sample more boys and girls CAAFAG are going to school than other community children and youth. CAAFAG have the highest primary education completion, although their educational completion decreases dramatically after primary school. Boy and girl CAAFAG mainly stopped going to school because of conflicts and to go work due to lack of money. Indeed, most community members report that the work of children and young people is preventing them from going to school. Social workers identify the lack of skills as a main obstacle for their economic reintegration. CAAFAG were mainly taught animal care and agricultural skills at home, and during their time in the armed groups the boys and girls mainly learned security provision and management skills. Further, this baseline report confirms high levels of child labour and other protection concerns in the world of work. The majority of CAAFAG consulted are working and earn below the poverty line (as other community members). There are very few functioning community-based child protection networks. Most of the consulted CAAFAG have never taken part in a DDR programme before.

In terms of **persons living with a disability** (PwD), a sizeable number of people who were previously in armed groups were wounded and physically incapacitated during the protracted civil wars with Sudan. Often referred to as the wounded heroes, this category of XCs and CAAFAG has received little to no support over the years. The majority of respondents across all states highlight that they, or their family members/people, do not have access to disabilities services. Further, XCs, CAAFAG and other PwDs are facing obstacles with earning an income. The majority of businesspeople across all regions are currently not employing PwD. Key informants indicate that they should be trained with business and job skills, and they should receive financial and material support.

Recommendations for programming

Based on the results of the assessment and baseline data, the following key recommendations are made for future reintegration programming:

- Move to community-based reintegration approaches, targeting also other conflict affected groups in need of reintegration. There is need to foster social cohesion and peace, reduce feelings of marginalisation (one of the reasons to join armed groups) and limit the risk of spreading the idea that fighting is rewarded (by further singling out XCs). The shift to community-based reintegration should address the grievance of victims, and many XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG are themselves perpetrators as well as victims.

- Design region specific interventions. Security problems, conflict dynamics, economic and social reintegration challenges and opportunities differ per state or AA, and specific interventions per region are needed to further reintegration processes.

- Address drivers of conflict. The current socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers for conflict are mainly around access to natural resources, cattle raiding and poverty and unemployment. Investments in local economic development and responsible and inclusive Natural Resource Management (NRM) is therefore crucial and will also have a positive impact on economic development.

- Social reintegration, improving security and prevention of re-recruitment must focus on addressing inter-community hatred, violence and mobilisation. It is clear that the role of traditional authorities is important for security and conflict resolution and should be regarded in the programme. Reintegration obstacles related to (perceived) behaviour in the communities and being feared by community members of XCs and CAAFAG needs to be dealt with, especially in terms of life skills and changing prejudices (which will improve if they are economically active).

- Initially prioritise economic reintegration support to foster reintegration. Economic reintegration will come with social benefits of interaction, abilities to pay for services, food and family income so children can go to school instead of working and will address one of the main reasons to join armed groups for CAAFAG (poverty and unemployment).

- Ensure a market responsive training and follow-up support to identified opportunities. Most employers and economic service providers are willing to hire XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG, but investments in life skills are needed.

- Negotiate affirmative action to stimulate businesses and the government to hire PwDs.

- Link the reintegration programme to other recovery and development initiatives and refer the DDR or Community Violent Reduction (CVR) programme participants to the services developed under these programmes. This will increase the services available for the DDR participants, foster real reintegration as XCs/CAAFAG and WAAFG are not singled out, and reduce the costs of the DDR or CVR programmes.

- Invest in service delivery capacity of the Government. Reintegration (and prevention) programming can

only be sustainable with economic and social services in place. South Sudan requires assistance in boosting the quantity and quality of economic and social service delivery by its duty bearer: the government. Organisations are encouraged to invest in service delivery, prioritising states and localities with high numbers of XCs, CAAFAG, WAAFG, and returnees.

- Invest in creating a business enabling environment. Support is needed to stimulate a business enabling environment and private sector growth, especially to address the consequences of the conflict on businesses. The government of South Sudan is encouraged to establish close linkages with the private sector and engage in public private partnerships. Donors and international organisation are encouraged to facilitate the same. It is only with private sector growth that one of the main reasons to join, and the biggest hurdle to reintegration in South Sudan can be addressed: poverty and unemployment.

- Address violent masculinity and issues of WAAFG. Little additional challenges in the reintegration of girls and women are identified, however, it must be assured that male and female programme participants are served equally and that obstacles are addressed. The issue of violent masculinity needs to be addressed, to the benefit of the reintegration of boys and men and the women who suffer from this violent behaviour. Further, it is recommended to either treat all WAAFG and female XCs equally in the programme strategy, making this into one category of participants, or to rectify the status of the WAAFG that were in fact combatants (played combat roles).

- In terms of political reintegration, ensure that male and female programme participants of the different age and other identity groups, as well as community leaders, are represented and encouraged to get involved in the design, planning, implementation, and monitoring of the DDR programme. This will in itself enhance leadership capacities and voice.

- The baseline values need realistic targets and monitoring. Future programming needs to focus on reaching these targets, and effectively monitoring progress. To timely detect successes that can be upscaled and put in place corrective measure where things go wrong or little effect is created, it is recommended to repeat the Most Significant Change (MSC) exercise on a six-monthly basis.

TABLE OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS

AA	Administrative Area
ARCSS	Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CVR	Community Violent Reduction
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DDRC	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
KII	Key Informant Interview
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSC	Most Significant Change
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NUF	Necessary Unified Forces
PSS	Psycho-Social Support
PwD	Person with Disabilities
R-ARCSS	Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
RSS	Republic of South Sudan
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SNG	Special Needs Groups
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SPLA-IO	Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SSOA	South Sudan Opposition Alliance
SSP	South Sudanese Pound
SSPDF	South Sudan People's Defence
SSR	Security Sector Reform
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WAAFG	Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
XC	Ex-Combatant

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

After more than five decades of a liberation struggle with Sudan, the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) gained independence in July 2011. The two protracted conflicts (1955-1972 and 1983-2005) killed over two million southern Sudanese, displaced over four million, decimated the already inadequate infrastructure, shattered the economy and weakened the social support systems.[1] In 2013, war broke out again within the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) party, between President Salva Kiir and his Deputy Dr Riek Machar, in a conflict that took an ethnic tone.[2] Following the collapse of the Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the RSS (ARCSS) in 2015, a second accord, the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the RSS (R-ARCSS), was signed in September 2018 between the SPLM , the Sudan People's Liberation Army - In Opposition (SPLA-IO), and the South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA), among others.[3]

The new Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programme of the RSS[4] was designed within the framework of the R-ARCSS.[5] Broadly, the overall objective of the DDR programme was to right-size and transform the current South Sudan People's Defence (SSPDF), SPLA-IO, SSOA, and other organised forces into the Necessary Unified Forces (NUF) to assist Ex-Combatants (XCs) and Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) to return to civilian life with sustainable livelihoods. It continues to be one of the critical priorities of the RSS National Development Strategy (2018-2021). The SSDDR, therefore, will support the economic and social reintegration of XCs and CAAFAG, so that they can become stakeholders in peace. The figure below presents the objectives of the programme.

Strategic Objective I: To disarm, demobilise, and reintegrate 105,000 XCs drawn from the SSPDF, SPLA-IO, and SSOA into the communities of return.

Strategic Objective 2: To facilitate the socio-economic reintegration of 105,000 XCs into communities of return.

Strategic Objective 3: To support socio-economic reintegration of 32,300 Special Needs Groups (SNGs) through community-based programmes in their communities of return.

Strategic Objective 4: To strengthen the capacities of the South Sudan DDR Commission (DDRC), Line Ministries, South Sudanese Civil Society Organisation (CSOs), and private sector to effectively support service delivery to the people of South Sudan.

Strategic Objective 5: To sensitise and create awareness of the SSPDF, SPLA-IO, SSOA, affected communities, and other national and international stakeholders on the DDR. process through a robust PI campaign on the South Sudan DDR programme.

Figure 1: Strategic objectives of the SSDDR programme
Source: National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the Republic of South Sudan 2020.[6]

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[1] RSS (2020). National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the Republic of South Sudan 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.14.

[2] Ibid.

[3] RSS (2020). DDR Commission Standard Operating Procedures 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.vi.

[4] Republic of South Sudan (2020). National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the Republic of South Sudan 2020, DDRC, July 2020

[5] Republic of South Sudan (2020). Revised Policy Paper on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in the Republic of South Sudan 2020, DDRC, July 2020.

[6] Republic of South Sudan, National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the Republic of South Sudan 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.11.

To establish a starting point, the DDRC conducted this baseline study and assessment to ensure that reintegration planning will be based on and informed by reliable and detailed contextual assessments. Further, a baseline was required against which progress can be measured.

1.2   OBJECTIVES AND DELIVERABLES

Objectives

The purpose of the baseline assessment is to provide a clear understanding of the specific issues, themes, and requirements for a successful reinsertion and reintegration of XCs, CAAFAG and Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (WAAFG). The required information will assist the DDR Commission to refine its programme to the current realities, and to measure change against the baseline. The baseline:

- Developed relevant assessment tools to capture critical data from relevant stakeholders for the DDR at baseline, midterm, and end line
- Presents the starting point (baseline) of reintegration
- Provides evidence-based recommendations and proposed approaches for the effective design, planning and implementation of the DDR programme

Deliverables

The following deliverables were produced:
1. Inception report
2. A draft and final report

A validation workshop will be held with all relevant DDR stakeholders to collect feedback and inform the finalisation of the final report.

1.3   SUMMARY OF METHODOLOGY

The team

This baseline study was led and drafted by the international consultant Irma Specht, supported by the national consultant Mrs. Kuyang Logo, three senior staff members from the DDR Commission, and a team of 4 data analysts. Data collection was executed by a pool of 105 male and female officers. The researchers were drawn from the DDR Commission in 10 states and three AAs of South Sudan, according to their local geographical locations. Each state had nine researchers (one research coordinator and eight enumerators) who operated in two teams of four researchers each. In addition, each Administrative Area (AA) had five people, one research coordinator and a team of four enumerators.

The team was extensively trained. A Training of Trainers (ToT) took place for the DDRC staff and research coordinators in Juba, and consequently, all teams in the States and AAs were trained. Tools were tested and adapted. The data analysts of the DDRC were part of the trainings and received an additional instruction manual for the analyses. Later in the process an additional data analyst was hired that supervised the team.

This baseline study is most likely the largest baseline ever done for a reintegration programme. It has reached a total of 16,266 respondents, in a mixed method approach of surveys, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The figure below provides a breakdown of the respondents in terms of age, location, and type of respondents.
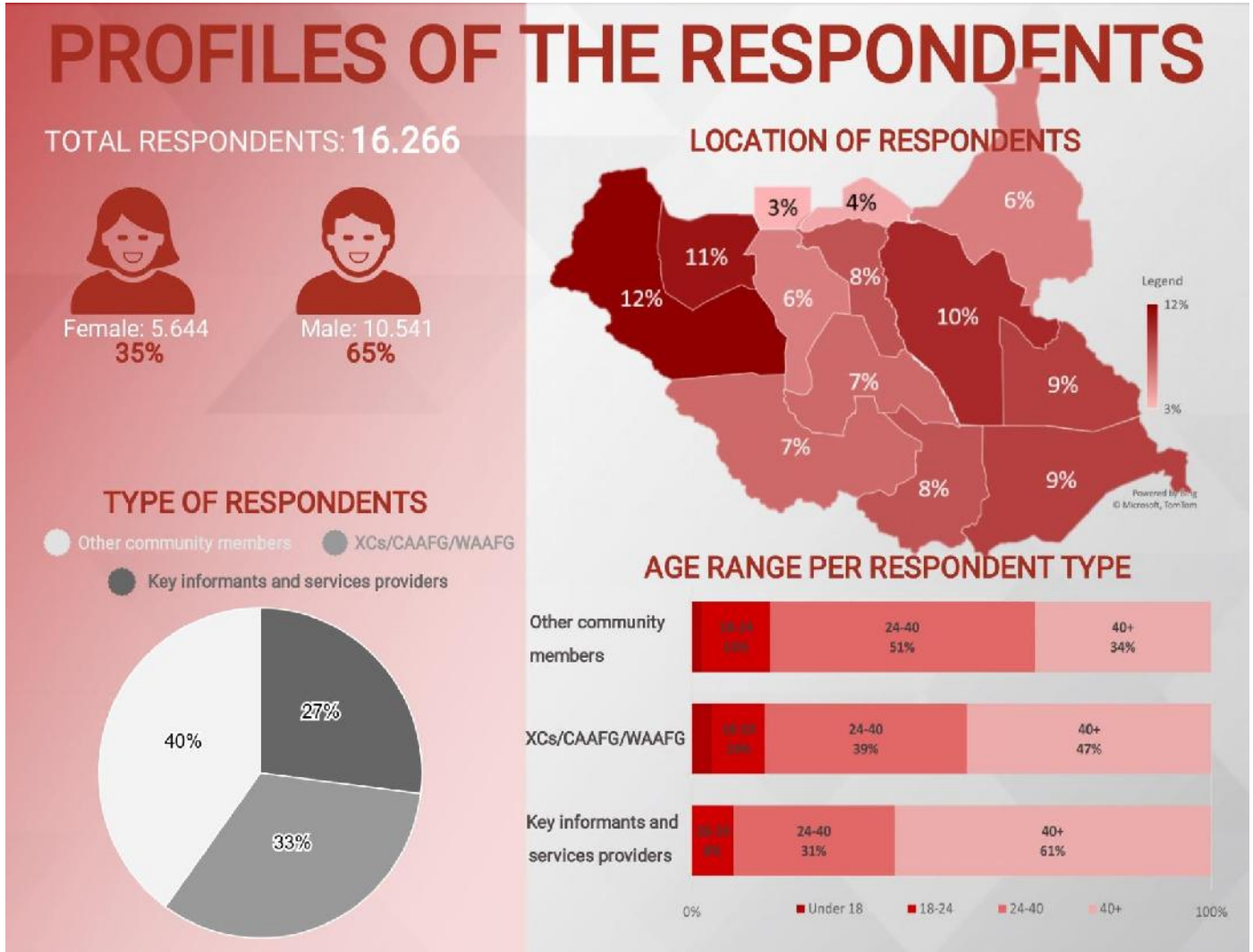
Figure 2: Profiles of respondents

The geographical coverage of the baseline and assessments comprised 10 states and three AAs of South Sudan, comprising 79 counties, as listed in Annex B. In terms of ethnicity, most respondents are Dinka (5351 individuals), Nuer (1355 individuals) and Anyuak (683 individuals), the complete overview of ethnicities of respondents (see Figure 3, Annex A).

The figure below presents the targets reached per State or AA, of the different respondent groups. While all targets were set to be equal per location, logistical hurdles but also differences in the performance of the teams has led to under-representation in some states.

	XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG		Community members		Key Informants		Social Services Providers	Economic Service Providers	Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Abyei AA	17	230	69	175	9	35	0	4	539
Central Equatoria	68	287	293	374	39	139	27	8	1235
Eastern Equatoria	187	450	183	399	112	243	23	1	1598
Jonglei	255	285	311	343	185	214	11	11	1615
Lakes	168	336	194	367	22	35	5	13	1140
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	229	383	236	509	140	278	25	26	1826
Pibor AA	123	275	196	408	107	313	14	15	1451
Ruweng AA	134	146	130	143	25	24	13	15	630
Unity	88	273	217	273	181	234	23	23	1312
Upper Nile	80	233	106	223	70	213	32	13	970
Warrap	95	215	123	256	51	144	31	15	930
Western Bahr el Ghazal	138	448	198	417	181	480	44	17	1923
Western Equatoria	110	169	147	224	135	292	8	16	1101
Totals	1692	3730	2403	4111	1257	2644	256	173	16266

Figure 3: Profile of respondents per state and respondent type

Indicators for the baseline

When designing the baseline, it was found that there was only a very narrow set of targets and indicators developed. While there is a need to further develop the results framework in detail, four clusters of indicators were designed to facilitate the start of a more inclusive baseline, as presented in chapter 8. For reintegration, the following objectives were formulated[7]:

1. Assist the XCs to return to civilian life, and secure sustainable livelihoods through non-military means, in their host communities
2. Releasing all persons below 18 years of age from the armed forces and support their successful reintegration into civilian life
3. The prevention of further violent conflict in South Sudan as well as the creation of an enabling environment for human security and socio-economic development

Tools and sampling

The baseline survey and assessment are largely based on extensive primary data collected, complemented, by secondary sources. A combination of purposive and snowball sampling strategy was used for the selection of respondents. The survey data was collected through mobile phones and tablets, using the secured software SurveyCTO. The KIIs and Most Significant Change (MSC) were entered in Word or Excel formats. After collection, the data was quality-controlled by the designated research coordinators, under the supervision of the data analysts. The data analysts had full control of the database and ensured the management. During the analysis, post-collection categorisation (coding) of the open questions was applied, quantifying most of the qualitative data. The analysis of the primary data was done by the team of data analysts with constant feedback from the international consultant. Triangulation was ensured through the existing secondary sources and by using a master list of questions, showing which questions were responded to by different sub-groups of research participants. Figure 4 below presents the data collection tools used and targets reached.

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[7] National DDR Strategic Plan & Programme in the Republic of South Sudan 2020

Nr.	Tool	Type of respondents	Targets reached
1	Perception survey among community members	All respondents (of the KIIs, FGDs and workshops) plus additional community members in localities (found locally). The mini-perception survey forms the baseline and can be used subsequently by the DDRC to track changes in the perceptions of communities over time and to capture the 'why' behind those changes. It helped determining attribution and contributions of change by the programme. The survey also included questions related to the availability of services and economic opportunities	6514
2	Perception survey among XCs/ CAAFAG/ WAAFG	A maximum number of pre-identified WAAFG, CAAFAG and XCs participated in this survey, establishing ambitions, fears, and their recommendations on meaningful assistance. Variables such as location, sex, age, ethnicity assisted in identifying specific vulnerabilities per sub-group	5422
3	KII local government	Interview guide for local government and relevant departments	3901
4	KII private sector	Interview guide for local businesses focused on economic opportunity and services mapping, including skills in demand	
5	KII vocational training providers	Vocational training institutes and other training providers, mapped availability and the extent to which courses offered are market responsive	
6	KII local leaders (and small FGDs)	Women leaders, youth leaders, tribal leaders, community-based organisations, representatives, religious leaders, etc.	
7	KII economic service providers	Microfinance providers, BDS providers, agricultural extension services to complete existing mappings and do a quick scan on existing capacities and needs for expansion of these services,	173
8	KII social service providers	Mapping of availability and gaps in social services including schools, catch-up education, health providers, disability support, Psycho-social Support (PSS), youth and children clubs/centres, services for survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), etc.	256
9	MSC	The MSC tool was initiated for future use to measure change paths at a regular basis. As a baseline, it was suggested to do the MSC among wives of XCs (including widows) and mothers/female caretakers of CAAFAG. This participatory tool produced insights that are not often captured in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems	1584
Total			16266

Figure 4: Tools used, and targets reached

Challenges in data collection and analyses

Figure 5 below, presents the challenges encountered.

Challenges encountered	Mitigation measures applied
The international consultant did not travel to the field due to COVID-19 travel restrictions	The trainings were conducted with the participation of the international consultant on Zoom. with the DDRC providing additional trainers as support. The connections were bad, as well as the levels of English of some of the researchers, limiting direct knowledge transfer
The DDRC insisted to increase the initial scope, to cover the whole of South Sudan and all localities, which increased the scope and work enormously	The request was honoured but there was insufficient additional funding for this increase in scope. This resulted in the lack of funding to do the planned state-level validation workshops, and serious non-paid extra work for the international consultant and the data analysts
Inconsistency between DDR documents and no existing targets and indicators	Recommendations were made for the need to design an overarching result framework, that truly reflects the intended results and related indicators. Provisory additional indicators have been designed for the baseline and agreed upon
No previous experiences with surveying using handhold devices	Test of the survey on phones were done in the first state and then it was decided if it worked. Some staff took notes manually and later entered the data
Delays in receiving graphs and tables for report writing and non-sharing of database	The international consultant was not granted access to the database which seriously limited her ability to do qualitative analyses, add quotes and make corrections or quality control the analyses
Difficulties in accessing certain locations	No mitigation measures. This resulted in insufficient data from some states/AAs
Varied performance of teams impacts the sample	Some research coordinators were highly effective, while others were not. Despite attempts, this has negatively impacted especially the services mapping, which in some states is far from complete
Categories and definitions slightly confused	While the team has been trained to clearly separate adults from CAAFAG, and WAAFG from female XCs, the data shows some flaws. Such as, adults talking about being a CAAFAG many years ago and WAAFG explaining that their role in the armed group was combat, which would make them a female combatant. Some caution is therefore required in the interpretation between these categories. Further, while the IDDRS[8] only refers to female supporters, in South Sudan men also play supporting roles, which requires adaptation in the policy documents.

Figure 5: Challenges and mitigation measures

This report

This report presents the results of the baseline and assessment. Chapter 1 presents the introduction. Chapter 2 presents the lessons learned from former DDR programmes. Chapter 3 presents the conflict dynamics and perceptions of security. Chapter 4 explores the economic profiles, the opportunities for economic reintegration and the current state of economic services. Chapter 5 presents the social reintegration challenges, opportunities, and social services. Chapter 6 presents the political reintegration opportunities and in Chapter 7, cross-cutting issues are discussed. Chapter 8 summarises the baseline values against the agreed indicators and Chapter 9 provides recommendations for future programming.

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[8] IDDRS (2006), 1.20 Glossary: Terms and Definitions, https://www.unddr.org/modules/IDDRS-1.20-Glossary.pdf (accessed 24-04-2022)

2.   LEARNING FROM PAST DDR PROGRAMMES

Over the past decade several DDR programmes and activities have been implemented, though with mixed results. As highlighted in the revised DDR Policy paper assessments, previous DDR programmes failed to contribute to the reduction in the size of the military. In addition, it highlights that past DDR processes were ill-sequenced, leaving large numbers of XCs without adequate reintegration support mechanisms to assist them. Moreover, reintegration assistance was too short and insufficiently linked to local economies and social realities and therefore failed to make a real economic impact on the lives of the beneficiaries. [9] Furthermore, international lessons learned, and lessons learned in South Sudan, clearly point to the need to have more focus and stronger involvement of communities in DDR. In addition, the differences in local realities throughout the country must be taken into consideration for adaptive programming. As the National DDR Strategy well highlights, it is not possible to centrally design a one-size-fits-all model that would fit all realities and would effectively lead to the reintegration of former combatants.[10]

An evaluation of the Sudan DDR programme indicates that among the shortcomings of reintegration were the limited linkages with specialist institutions for delivery of the reintegration programme; slow implementation process and finds that there is a need to examine the cost-effectiveness of economic reintegration support and recommends exploring various alternative methods of delivery such as linkage with micro-finance institutions and banks. Further, an extensive review of the Sudan DDR programme highlighted that the different cultures stemming from several ethnic groups determine social values, gender dynamics and religious differences that impact enormously on the community security, scope, and nature of reintegration. The social cohesion and level of security in communities have however been greatly affected by the enduring grievances between ethnic groups over land, food, and natural resources. In this environment, insufficient focus on effective economic and social development in communities exacerbates risks to human security. The above features of the social economy highlight the need to have area-based, community-centred approaches to reintegration support and community security to balance individualised assistance to XCs.

Independence provided an opportunity for a new DDR process. Initially the DDR commission, supported by UNDP and UNCEF, designed a solid DDR policy[11], strategy and programme, addressing failures of the earlier DDR programme of Northern and Southern Sudan. However, donors did not come forward to support the more community-based reintegration approach proposed and pushed the commission back into the individual approach that failed in the past. Furthermore, the programme was not well integrated into the broader recovery strategy, which often include post-conflict rehabilitation, resettlement of displaced populations, reconciliation efforts, respect for human rights, rule of law and improved governance.[12][13]

The failure of the DDR phases in South Sudan illustrates yet another struggle with DDR coordination in a fragile state and context. Due to different perceptions of national stakeholders, i.e., the SPLM, now

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[9] RSS, 2020, Revised Policy Paper on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in the Republic of South Sudan 2020, DDRC, p.7.
[10] SSDDRP, 2017, National DDR Strategy, 2012-2017
[11] Ibid.
[12] UN, 2020, Integrated Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Standards, August 2020, p. 6.
[13] RSS, 2020. Revised Policy Paper on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.6.

the SSPDF, the donors and the international actors on how a DDR process and framework should look like, both the first phase and the second phases of DDR in South Sudan did not succeed.[14]

A mid-term review of the first two phases of the new DDR programme illustrated that the programme was again an insufficient basis for an actual process of demobilisation and reintegration of active-duty combatants.[15] The evaluation also pointed out that the DDR process was more of an expensive livelihood support programme for very few selected categories, than a relevant contribution to peace and stability in the Southern Sudan region.[16]

The forthcoming efforts implementing a DDR programme do not occur in a vacuum, but run in parallel to commitments to downsize and transform the existing large SSPDF, SPLA-IO and SSOA forces into a modern, competent and unified professional force.[17] Both DDR and Security Sector Reform (SSR) are concerned with enhancing the security of the state and citizens and advocating programmes and policies that enhances the engagement of public and private security actors, including the military, XCs and other interested groups.[18] Consequently, the DDR programme aims to contribute to larger SSR efforts and National Recovery Strategies. Furthermore, the SSDDR programme is intertwined with several existing and planned national programmes – comprising among others a) Community Security and Arms Control, b) Crisis Recovery Mapping & Analysis, c) Support to States in South Sudan, d) HIV/AIDS and Care Programme in South Sudan, e) UN Women's programme for promoting women's economic security, f) Community Violence Reduction projects and, g) African Union's Silence the Gun[19], in addition to UNICEF's children and adolescent specific programmes. These different efforts aim to generate positive synergies to contribute to sustainable transition efforts. While there is agreement regarding the complexity of undertaking a DDR programme in a context like South Sudan, it remains crucial to develop effective coordination between all key stakeholders.

The new programme should truly adopt community-based approaches that are designed to promote reconciliation between affected groups, including demobilised former combatants, returnees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and other community members.[20] IDPs and the communities, all of whom had different experiences of the conflict, may require tailored assistance and strategies to rebuild their lives and social networks.[21] Concurrently, the National DDR Framework aims to roll out focused 'reconciliation activities' that aim to benefit the community as a whole and offer specifically-designed assistance to other war-affected groups (mixed groups of returning combatants, IDPs, refugees, and community members), through community-based reconciliation activities linked to the establishment of agricultural cooperatives, group micro-credit schemes, and labour-intensive community infrastructure rehabilitation, to reduce negative stereotypes and build trust.[22]

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[14] J. Munive, 2013, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration in South Sudan: The Limits of Conventional Peace and Security Templates.

[15] South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and United Nations Development Programme, Final Evaluation of the DDR Individual Reintegration Project Component, 2009 – 2012. Juba, September 2013.

[16] Ibid.

[17] RSS, 2020, National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020

[18] UN, 2009, Level 6 Linkages with other processes, Module 6.10: DDR and Security Sector Reform, December 2009, p. 4.

[19] RSS, 2020, National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p. xi.

[20] UN, 2020, Integrated Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Standards, August 2020, p. 29.

[21] UN, 2019, Level 2 Concepts, Policy and Strategy of the IDDRS, Module 2.30 Community Violence Reduction, November 2019, p. 12.

[22] RSS, 2020. National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020

3.   CONFLICT DYNAMICS AND SECURITY

This chapter presents the conflict dynamics at the time of the research in 2021, reasons to join armed groups, the perceptions of security and the security services, and existing conflict resolution mechanism in South Sudan. In order to guarantee sustainable reintegration, and to prevent others from joining, the identified reasons to join need to be addressed.

3.1   CONFLICT DYNAMICS

Sources and drivers of conflict

From the very onset of intervention by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and later IGAD Plus, the conflict in South Sudan was labelled an ethnic conflict sparked by political differences between factions of the ruling elite. This relates to the way conflict erupts amongst the South Sudan political and military leadership. For instance, in 1994 when the SPLM split occurred, it was divided along ethnic lines. The 2013 and 2016 conflicts recurred in a similar manner.[23] The dominant conceptualisation of the conflict as an ethnic one arising out of a political stalemate inhibited regional actors from providing a complete analysis of the deeply rooted tensions in South Sudan.[24]

This baseline confirms the many references to ethnic divides and ethnicity-based mobilisation and violence. At the time of the research in 2021, a total of 43% express that there are ethnic or other socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers for conflict, while 39% believe that there are no such divides and grievances, as presented in Figure 6 below.
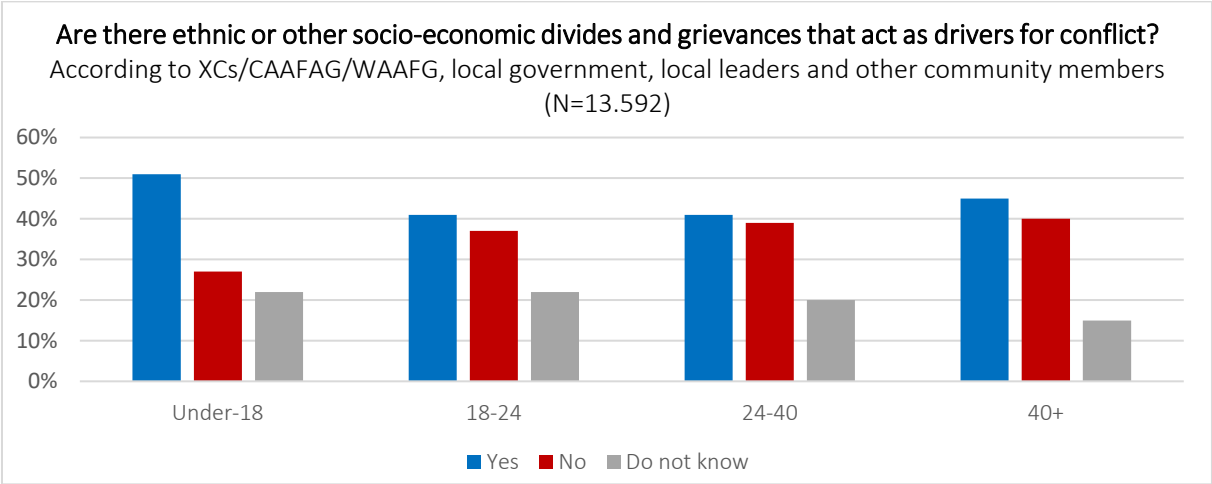
Figure 6: Socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers of conflict

When asked about the current sources of conflict in the community at the time of the research, the three most mentioned are the presence of armed people (49%), land disputes (49%) and, indeed, tensions between ethnic groups (42%), as presented in Figure 7. There are however significant differences per state or AA. In Northern Bhar el Ghazal, people mention political manipulation as the main current source of conflict, while in Warrap land conflicts is most mentioned. Cattle raiding is identified as a major source of conflict in several states as well.

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[23] A.G. Dessalegn, 2017, 'The Cause and Consequence of Conflict in South', *International Journal of Political Science and Development,* 5 (1), pp. 15-21.

[24] L. D. Vries & M. Schomerus, 2017, 'South Sudan's Civil War Will Not End with a Peace Deal', *A Journal of Social Justice,* 29 (3), 333-40.

What are the current sources of conflict in the community?
According to XCs/WAAFG/CAAFAG, local leaders, local government, and other community members (N=13.686)

Legend:
- Tensions between ethnic groups
- Land disputes
- Presence of armed people
- Cattle raiding
- Bad government/ Corruption
- Competition over basic services
- Political manipulation
- Family disputes
- Other
- Impunity
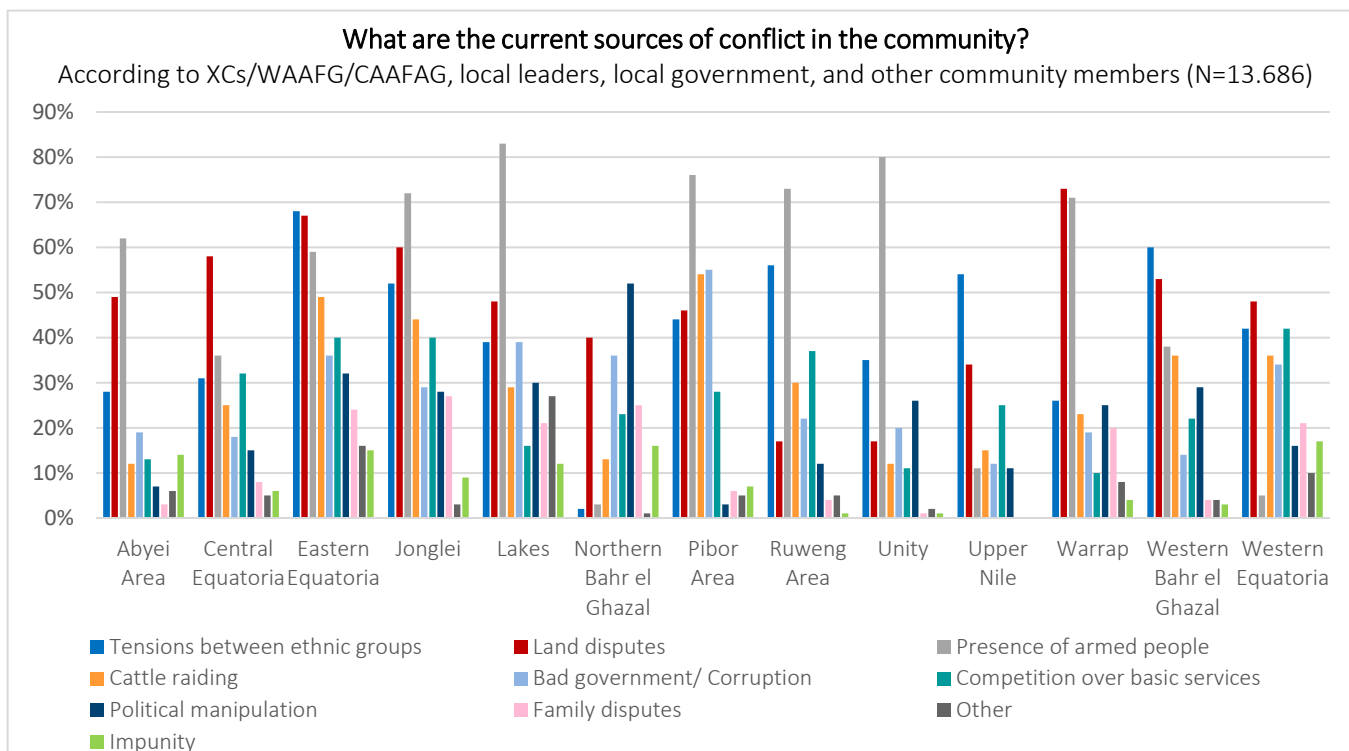
Figure 7: Current sources of conflict in community

Further, the primary divides that act as drivers of conflict in the community is conflict over limited resources (such as land, grazing grounds, water points and cattle raiding), followed by unemployment, poverty and inequality, as presented in the figure below. Child abduction is also among the divides.

Explanation of the ethnic or socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers for conflict	
According to XC/CAAFAG/WAAFG, local government and leaders, and other community members (N=4.698)	
Conflict over resources such as land, grazing grounds, water points, cattle raiding	47%
Unemployment/poverty (inequality, delay of salaries, poor payment system, high inflation, economic hardship)	15%
Child abduction	10%
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) (e.g., adultery, rape and high bride price)	9%
Bad governance/poor leadership/poor justice system and corruption	9%
Ethnicity and tribalism	6%
Community leadership such as chieftaincy/ community leadership/Church leaders' differences	1%
Unprofessional army	1%
Alcoholism/night clubs' activities	0%
Compensation of dead person in the form of cattle	0%
Drought/ flooding	0%
Hatred, hate speeches and abusive songs	0%
Other	0%

Figure 8: Explanation of ethnic or socio-economic divides/grievances that act as drivers for conflict

Conflict Actors

The main conflict actors identified are political parties (49%), young men (42%), XCs and bandits (26%). As presented in Figure 9, the actors causing conflicts vary significantly across the different regions. For example, while most respondents from Lakes, Unity, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal point to young men as conflict actors, solely 2% of respondents from Upper Nile agree with this. Instead, Upper Nile, Ruweng AA, Pibor AA, Western Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Jonglei and Abyei AA highlight political parties/politicians as the main actors causing conflicts.
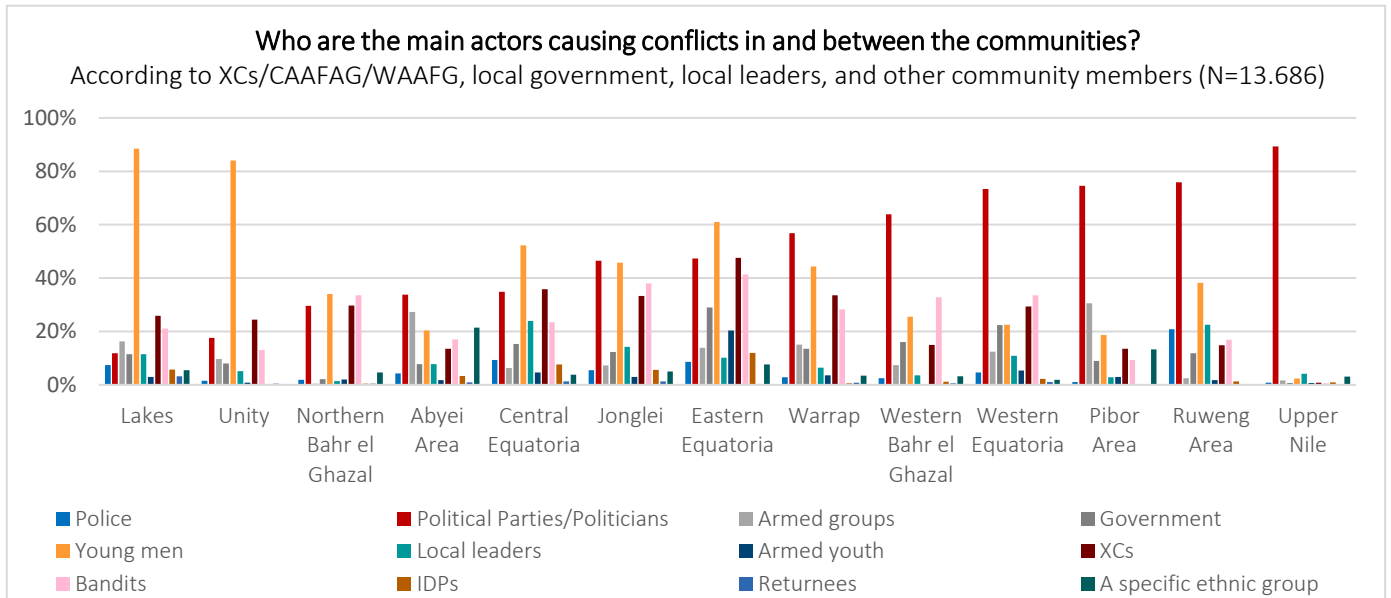
Figure 9: Main actors causing conflict

When asked, 49% do not think that XCs are causing insecurity. However, in several states and AAs many believe they do, especially in Upper Nile and Eastern Equatoria.
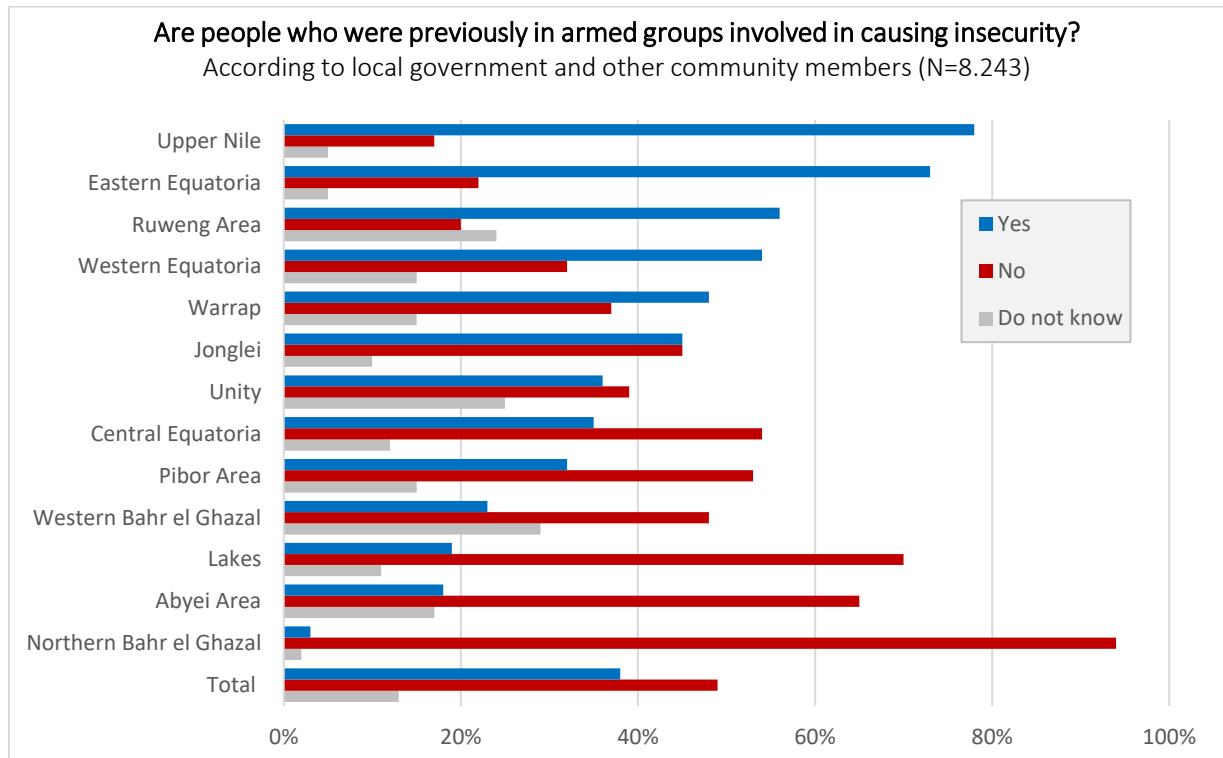
Figure 10: Involvement of people who were previously in armed groups in causing insecurity

11

Robbery, cattle raiding, and killings are the topmost mentioned manners in which people previously in armed groups are causing insecurity. Importantly, 12% believe that XCs are involved in child abduction, as shown in Figure 11 below.
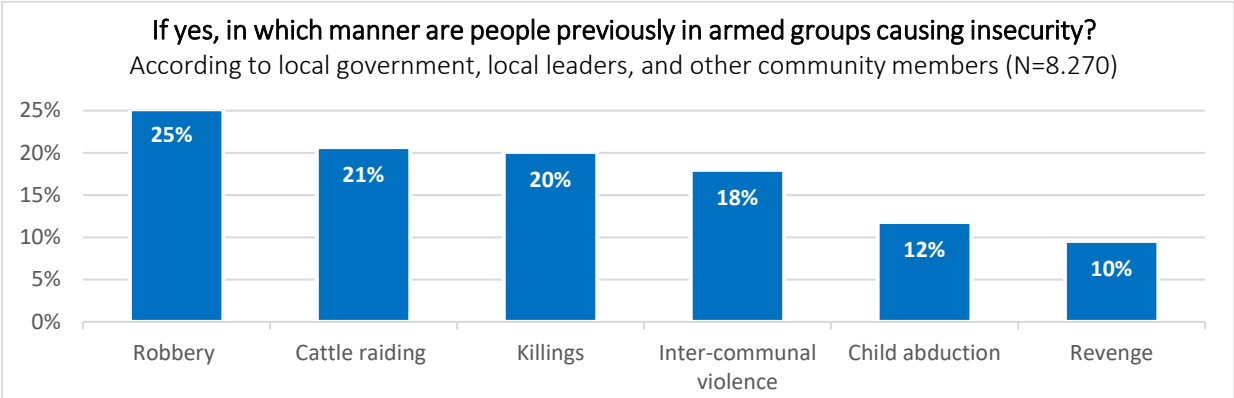
Figure 11: Ways people previously in armed groups are causing insecurity

Slightly over 40% of male and female community members believe that these perpetrators are punished.
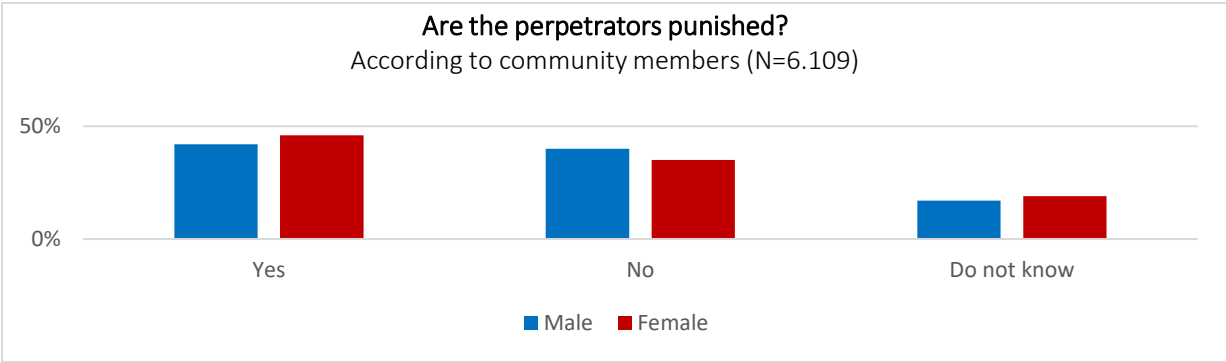
Figure 12: Are perpetrators punished

3.2   PERCEPTIONS OF SECURITY

The different policy and programming documentation put forth by the DDRC highlight the context of a fragile peace and a volatile security situation. More concretely, the following challenges are highlighted: rampant insecurity, lawlessness and disorder, weak national economy, and limited absorptive capacities of rural communities. Insecurity and instability remain rife in many states of South Sudan, fuelled by several factors, including the proliferation of small arms and ammunition in civilian communities [25]; high rates of criminality internecine rivalries; cattle rustling, conflicts over water resources and grazing lands; the breakdown of cultural values and norms; the lack of economic opportunities; and political tensions and discords.[26]

Violence has recently escalated in several states of the country, as the result of violations of ceasefire between signatories to the 2017 agreement as well as clashes with or between non-signatories. In fact, fragmented national security and elite political competition created fertile ground for intense

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[25] The National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme furthermore reminds that the porous international borders facilitate the free movement of armed pastoral communities from neighbouring states, exacerbates the challenges of arms control for South Sudan. Coupled with these, relevant institutions in South Sudan have not officially declared the absence of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) territory, while government institutions responsible for ensuring the rule of law and order remain ineffective in most parts of the nascent state.

[26] Republic of South Sudan (2020). National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020.

subnational violence across much of the interior of South Sudan. On March 2022, SPLM/A-IO announced the suspension of its participation in all security mechanisms, citing ongoing attacks on its positions. Further, there are reports of human rights violations, sometimes committed by government-aligned forces during the fighting, which also led to significant civilian displacement in the country[27]. However, at the time of this baseline study, 58% of the XCs, CAAFAG, WAAFG and other community members are feeling safe, with no significant difference between male and female respondents. However, regional differences are significant, and especially in Jonglei, Pibor AA, and Eastern Equatoria more people feel less safe, as presented in Figure 13.
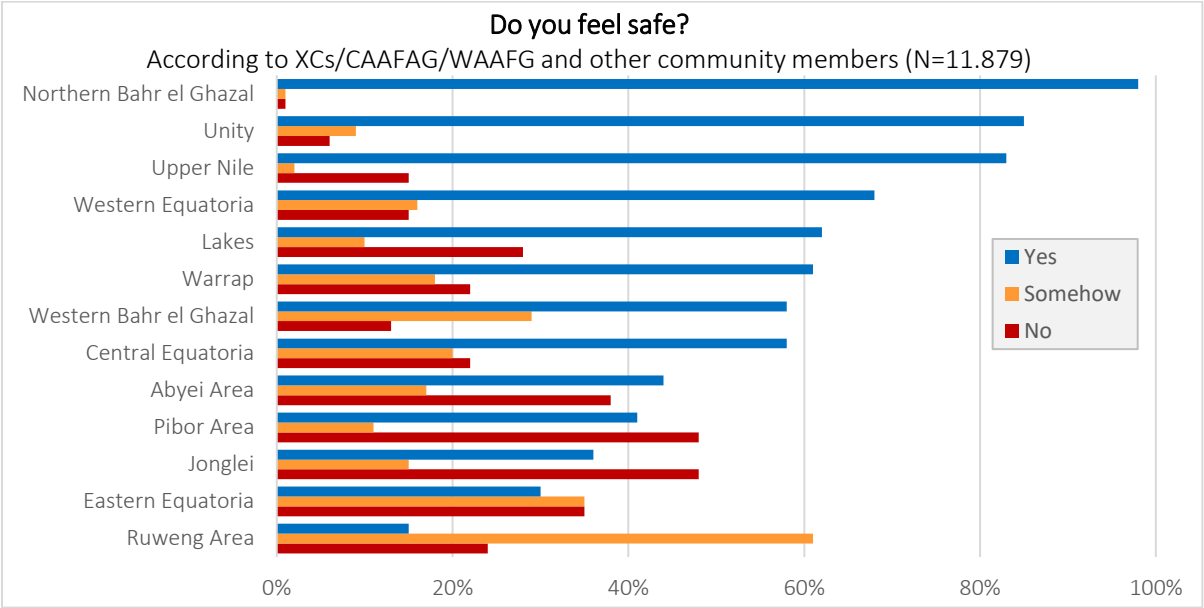
Figure 13: Perception of safety

Most respondents feel safe because the general security situation has improved (47%), the presence of security services (41%), or that their family is here (41%), as shown in Figure 14. There are no important differences between community members and the XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG, and neither between the sexes (see section 7.1 for a more gendered analysis regarding security).
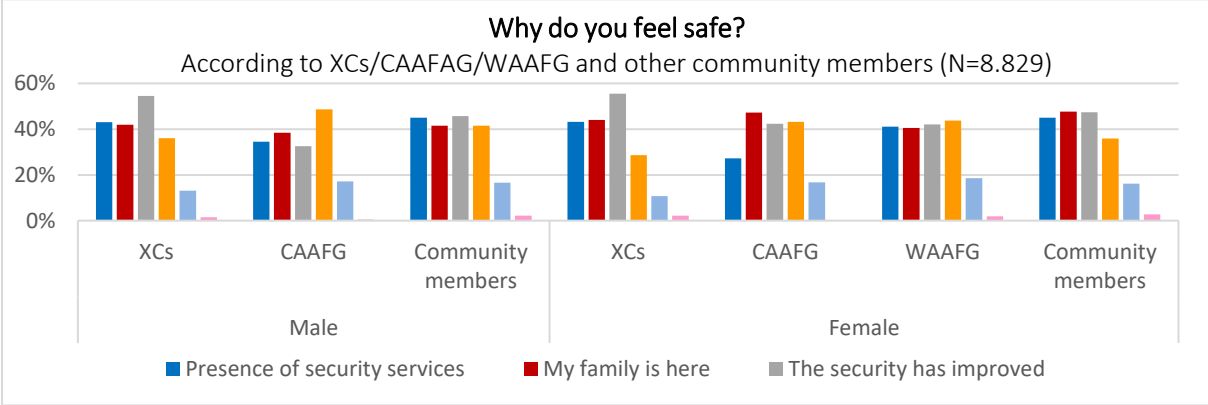
Figure 14: Reasons for feeling safe

Killings/criminality (77%), ethnic and/or inter-community violence (47%) and SGBV (sexual violence: 24%, domestic violence: 30%) are the top three reasons for XCs, CAAFAG, WAAFG and other community members for not feeling safe. Differences per State or AA are important, as presented in Figure 15.

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[27] Unity Nations Security Council, Final report of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan submitted pursuant to resolution 2577, April 2022.
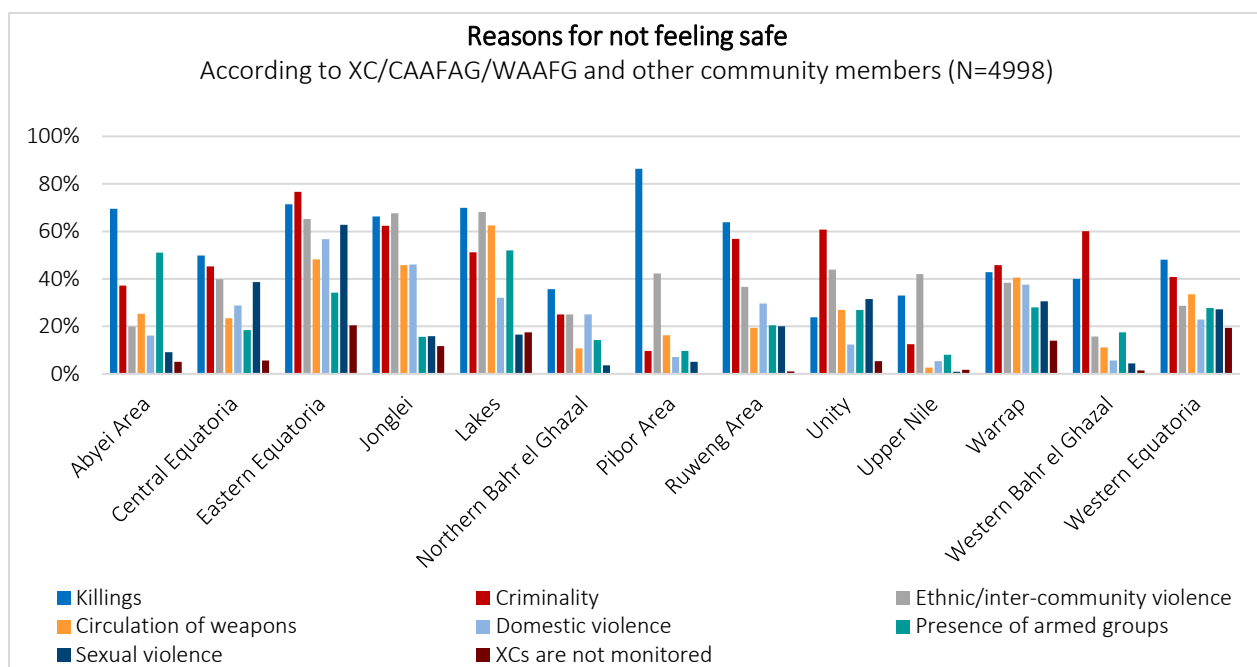
Figure 15: Reasons for not feeling safe

As shown from the Figure 16, bandits and armed youth are the most mentioned actors causing security problems among the different states and AAs. The top insecurity causer in Pibor AA is armed groups, and in Abyei AA it is specific ethnic groups. As mentioned above, the most problems with XCs are in Eastern Equatoria.

Who are causing security problems in your community? According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG, local government, local leaders, and other community members (N=13.686)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Bandits	41%	75%	80%	79%	38%	65%	24%	55%	48%	7%	65%	56%	72%	56%
Armed youth	14%	43%	76%	62%	93%	2%	38%	75%	77%	68%	62%	32%	38%	51%
Armed groups	36%	8%	13%	10%	7%	1%	50%	11%	8%	14%	14%	13%	25%	15%
Street children	1%	13%	14%	17%	20%	21%	1%	10%	6%	1%	15%	21%	5%	13%
XCs	4%	14%	46%	12%	5%	1%	8%	13%	1%	6%	9%	3%	16%	11%
A specific ethnic group	42%	2%	12%	14%	2%	1%	18%	2%	2%	8%	5%	5%	2%	8%
IDPs	4%	16%	19%	8%	11%	2%	0%	14%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	6%
CAAFAG	3%	13%	11%	7%	5%	0%	0%	13%	0%	6%	4%	1%	8%	5%
Returnees	2%	7%	1%	4%	6%	1%	1%	5%	1%	0%	3%	2%	3%	3%

Figure 16: Actors causing security problems in the community

Most respondents cite looting or thefts (55%), domestic violence (35%) and the circulation of weapons (25%) among the most important security problems for men and women in their state or AA. Important differences per state or AA are presented in Figure 17. For example, for Unity and Abyei AA, the top security problem is the presence of armed groups. Domestic violence is the main problem in Northern

Bahr el Ghazal and Jonglei, and lack of security services for Ruweng AA and Upper Nile. Importantly, most respondents from Pibor AA indicate the abduction of children as the main security problem. Therefore, specific interventions are needed to improve community security per region.
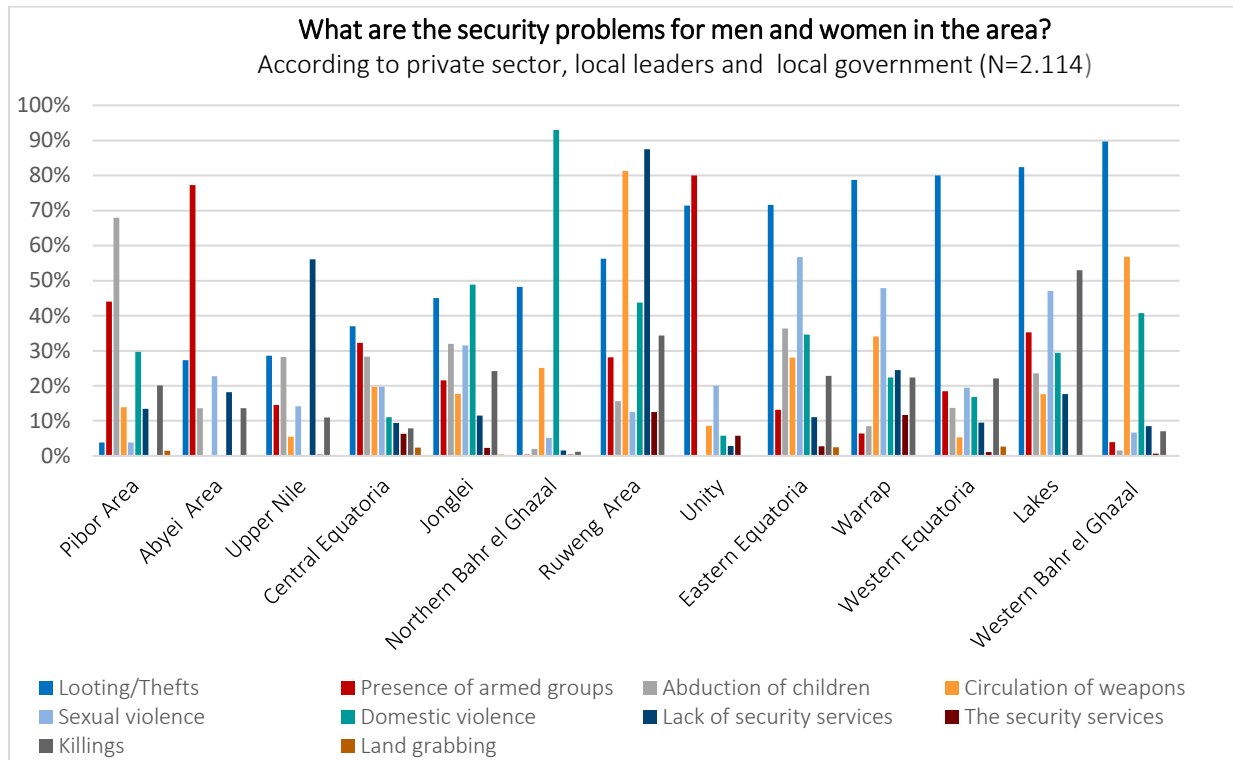
Figure 17: Security problems for men and women in the area

3.3   SECURITY AND JUSTICE SERVICES

This section explores the perceived state of the security services. Most respondents highlight going to the police if they have security problems. Traditional leaders are the second most consulted source in the case of security problems. The role of traditional authorities is important for security and for conflict resolution (see Figure 18 below) and should be regarded in the programme.
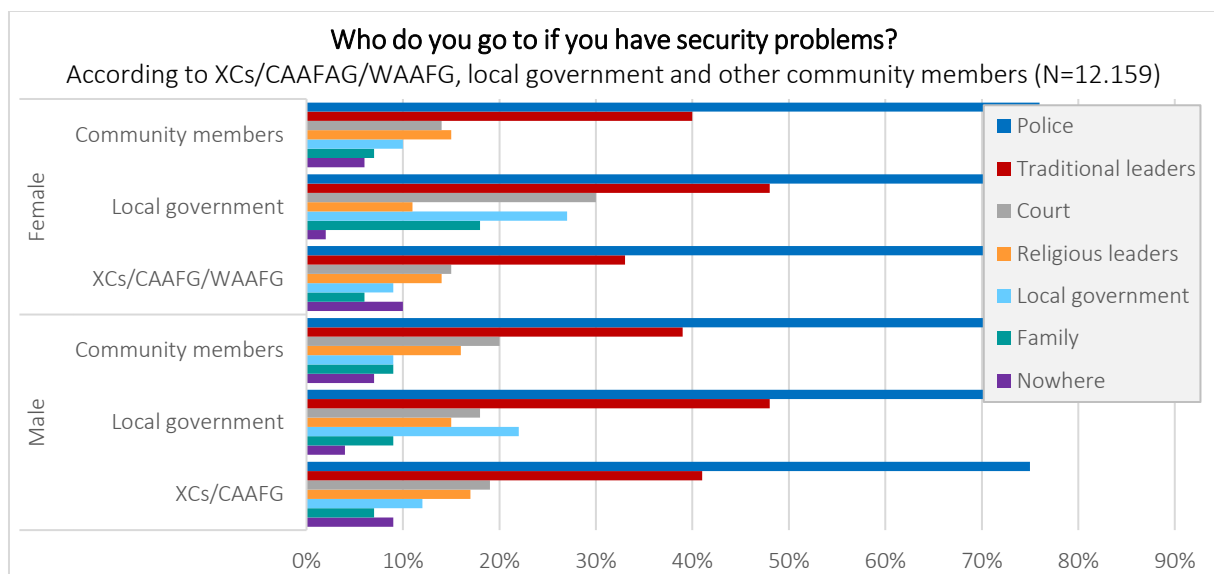
Figure 18: People/place where solutions were sought for security problems

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Most of the male and female respondents (61%) trust the police, without significant differences between XCs, CAAFAG, WAAFG and other communities, as shown in Figure 19 below.

Do you trust the police?
According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG and other community members (N=11.785)
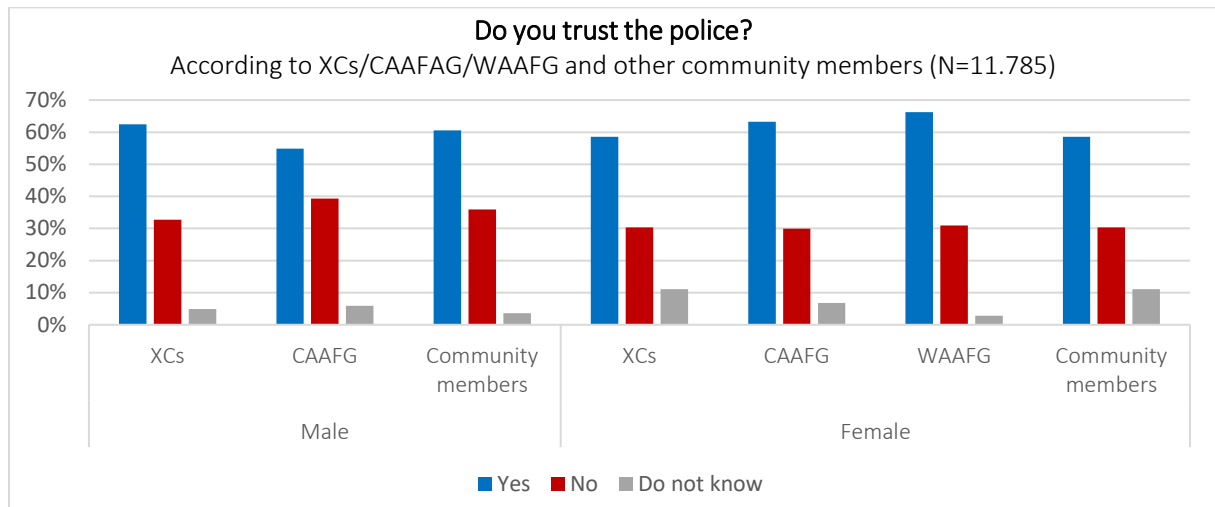
Figure 19: Levels of trust in police

As presented in Figure 20, the most mentioned reason for not trusting the policy is that they are perceived to be involved in corruption.

Why do you not trust the police?
According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG and other community members (N=11.844)
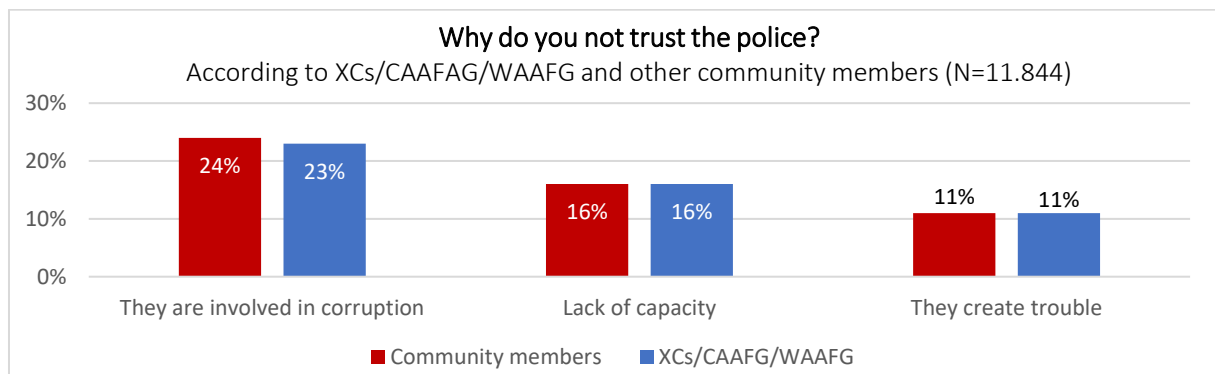
Figure 20: Reasons for not trusting the police

During the research it became clear that there are two parallel justice systems in place, a formal and an informal one. Most people have similar trust in both systems, as Figure 21 presents.

Do you trust the formal of informal justice system more?
According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG and other community members (N=11.936)
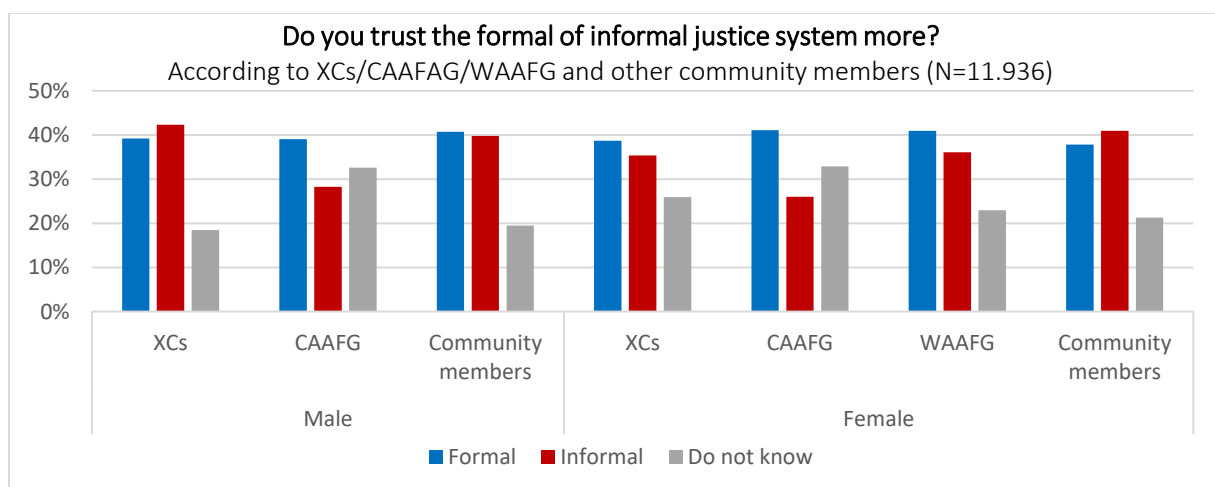
Figure 21: Trust in the formal or informal justice system

3.4   JOINING AND LEAVING ARMED GROUPS

The consulted XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG joined the armed groups during different periods, as presented in Figure 22.

When did you join the armed group?
According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG (N=5.207)
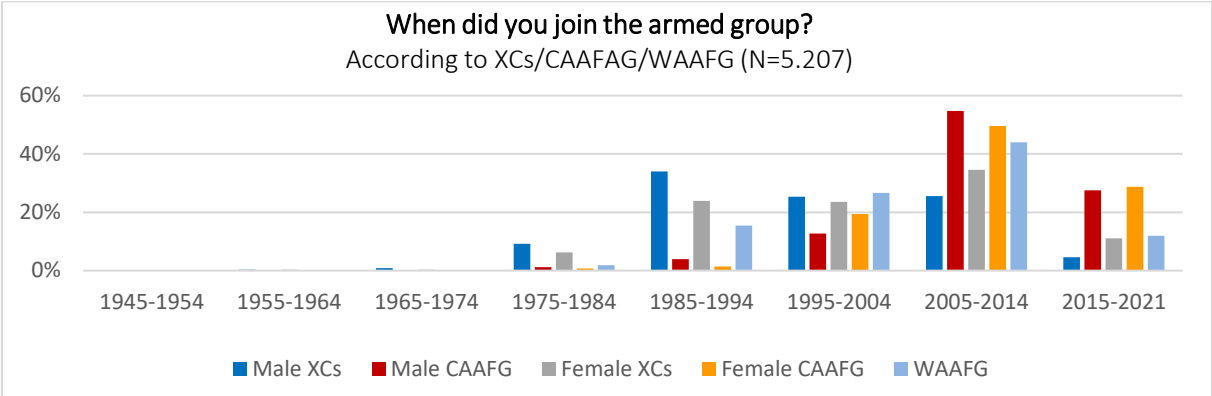
Figure 22: Year of joining armed group

The majority of male and female XCs had a combatant role in the armed group. The main role for boys was bodyguard and combat, while girls and WAAFG mainly had domestic chores. However also 29% of the girls were bodyguards.

What were your roles in the armed group?
According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG (N=5.371)
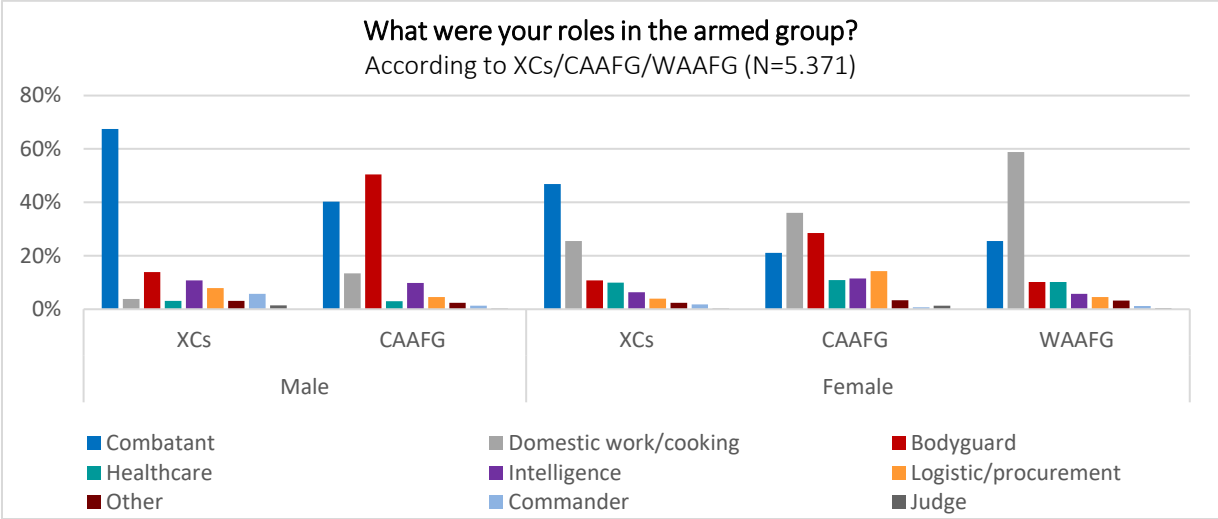
Figure 23: Roles in armed group

Reasons to join

The main reason for XCs and CAAFAG to join armed group was to defend their community. Further, many XCs joined in reaction to marginalisation or discrimination. Interestingly enough, this is not regarded as an important reason to join by community members. Especially WAAFG and CAAFAG also mention economic reasons. People around XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG also think that people joined armed groups to get rich or have power, as Figure 24 below presents.

Reasons for joining armed groups, According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG, local government, local leaders and other community members (N=13.686)				
	XCs	CAAFG	WAAFG	Community members around them
Defend my (their) community	56%	54%	49%	57%
Marginalisation or discrimination	55%	22%	38%	9%
Defend myself (themselves) or my (their) family	40%	47%	38%	42%
Poverty or unemployment	34%	48%	52%	56%
Revenge	14%	13%	12%	19%
Get rich or have power	8%	11%	15%	32%
Defend their livestock and assets	0%	0%	0%	25%

Figure 24: Reasons for joining armed group

As indicated in Figure 25, nearly half of XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG believe that the issues causing them to join armed group have partly been solved, while one-third believe that is not the case. Significant more community members believe that these issues have not been solved.
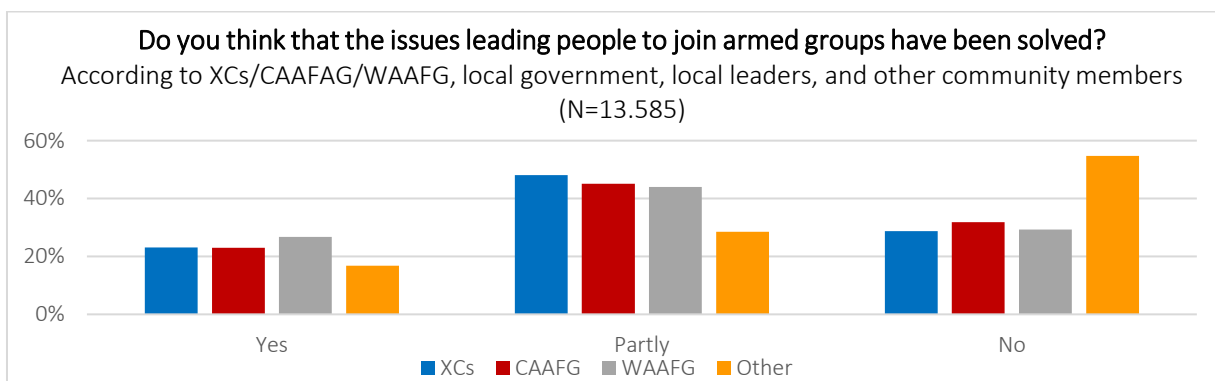
Figure 25: Perceptions on if issues of people joining armed groups have been solved

The main reasons to join armed groups that are still regarded as valid are that inequality still exists (50%), there are still ethnic tensions (43%) and that there is no trust that things will change (41%), as presented in Figure 26. These remaining issues continue to influence new people to join, or XCs and CAAFG to re-join.
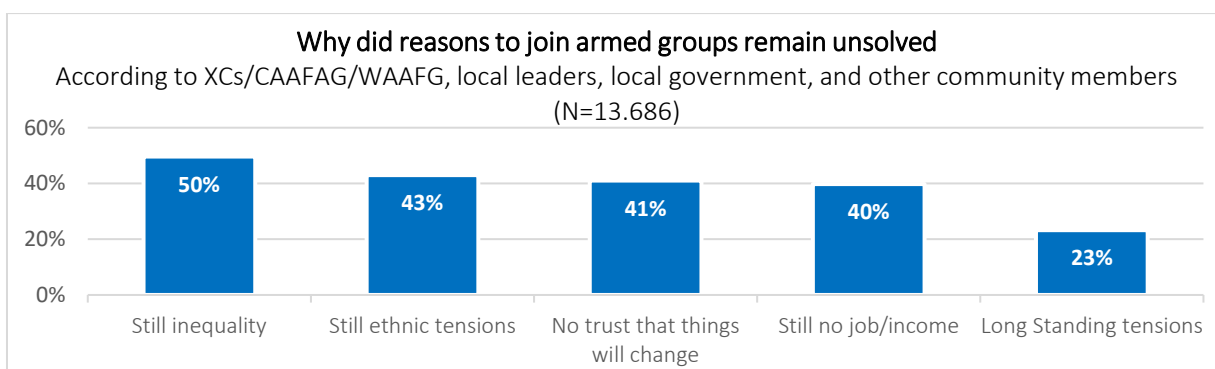
Figure 26: Remaining issues on why people joined armed groups

Further, as presented in Figure 27, most local government staff and community members highlight that there are risks that XCs and CAAFG join violent militia, armed tribal youth, or criminal groups.
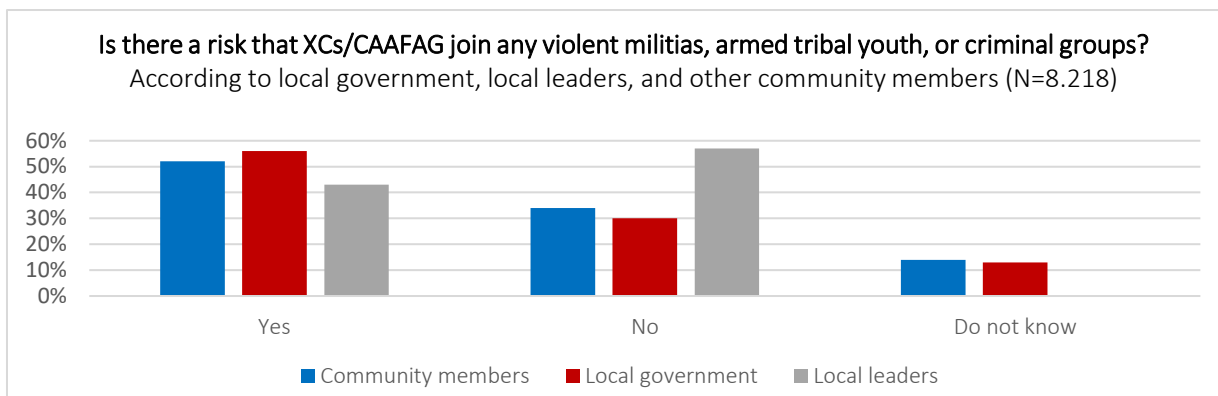
Figure 27: Risks of XC/WAAFG/CAAFAG joining violent groups

Reintegration support received

The majority of male and female XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG consulted have never participated in a DDR programme before, as presented in the Figure 28 below.
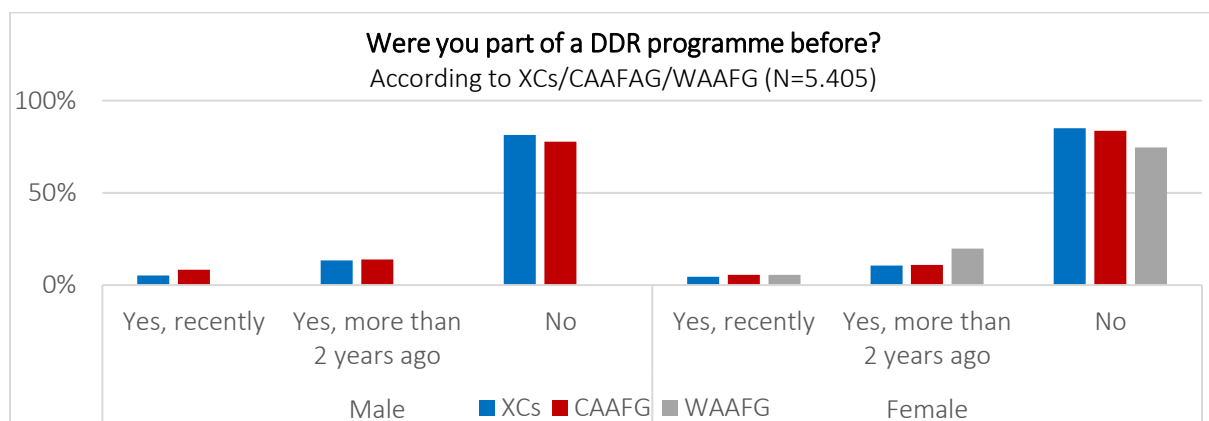
Figure 28: DDR programme participation

The ones who have participated in a DDR programme before are divided on if the support received was helpful, with girl CAAFAG and WAAFG being most positive, as shown in Figure 29 below.
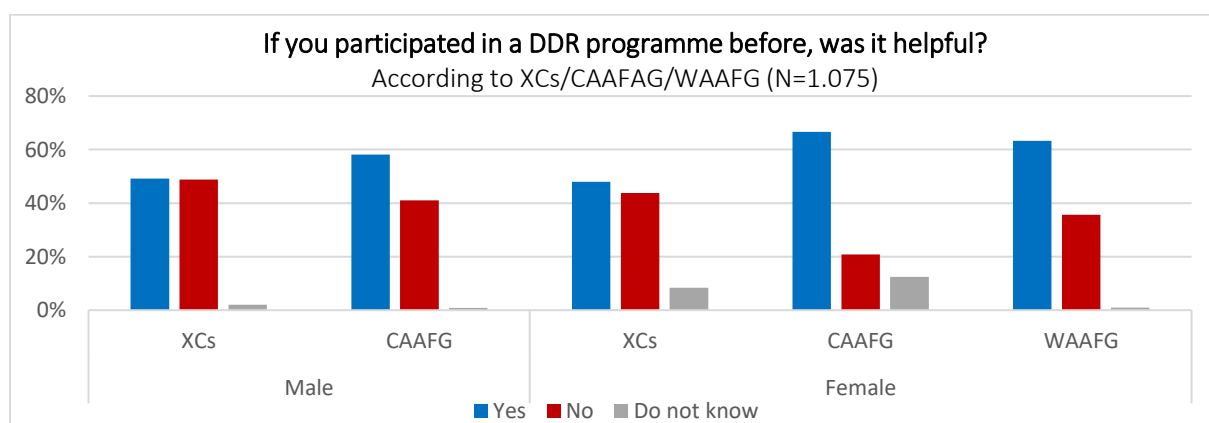
Figure 29: Perception on whether DDR programme was helpful

Figure 30 below highlights that past DDR programme were not regarded as helpful because people did not get any reintegration support, the lack of training and that the kits to start a business with were not adapted to the contexts.
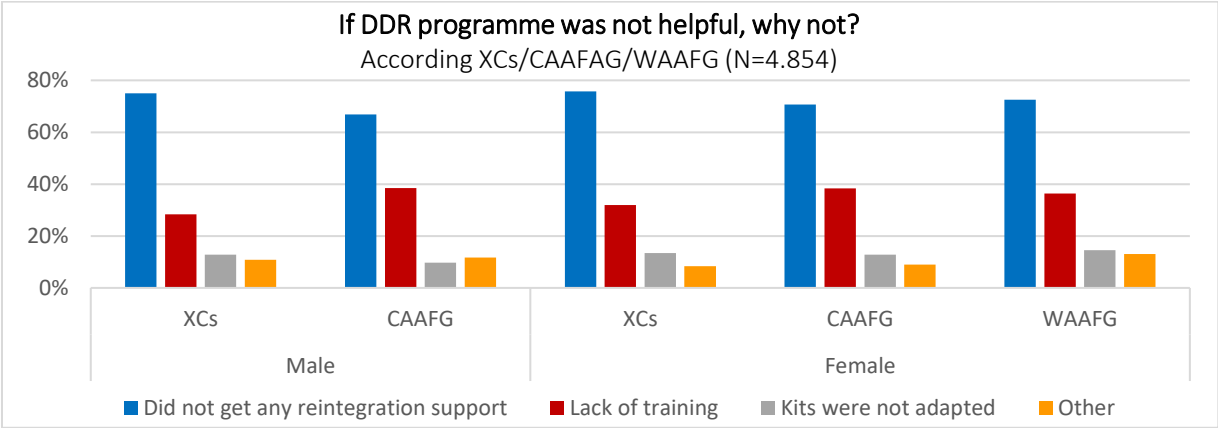
Figure 30: Reasons why DDR programme was not helpful

3.5 CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISM

Over half of the respondents indicate that the most effective actors to solve and reduce conflicts are the police (56%) and the traditional authorities (55%), as presented in Figure 31. Local government, religious leaders and the justice (court) are also frequently mentioned.
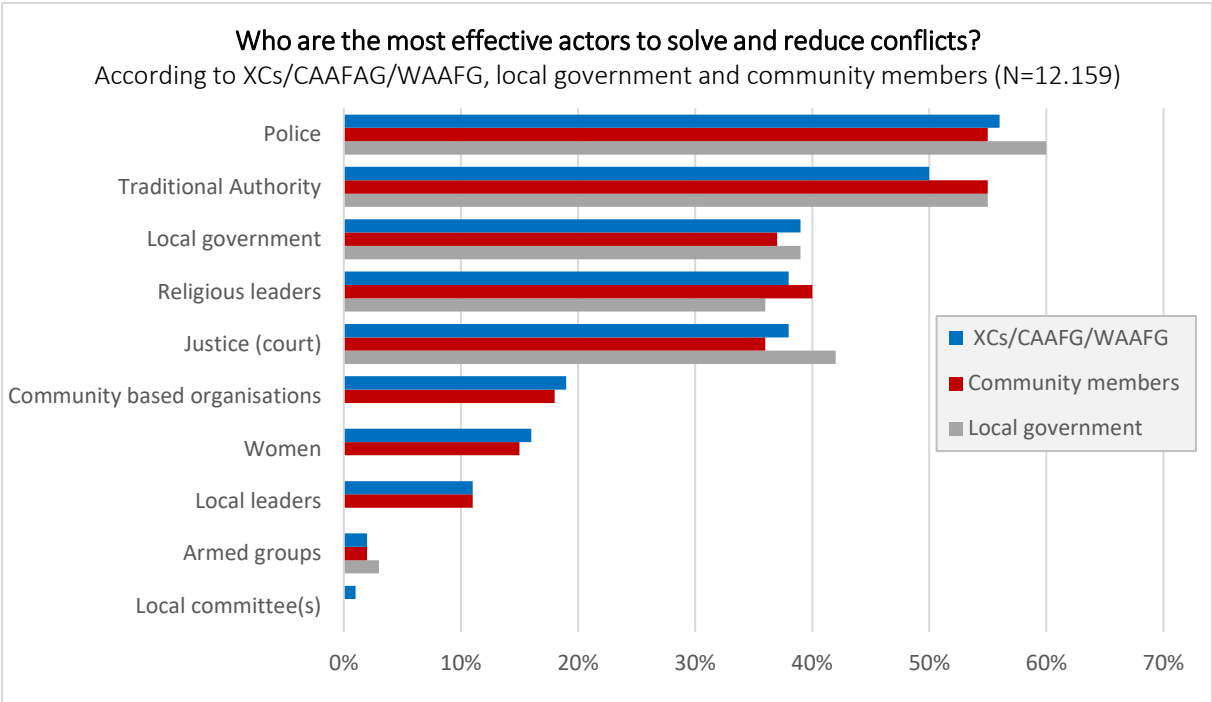
Figure 31: Most effective actors to solve and reduce conflict

Importantly, only 42% of the respondents indicate that there are conflict resolution structures or mechanisms in the community to resolve conflicts. As shown in Figure 32, Upper Nile scores lowest, while in Lakes and Eastern Equatoria there seems to be the most mechanisms to resolve conflicts.
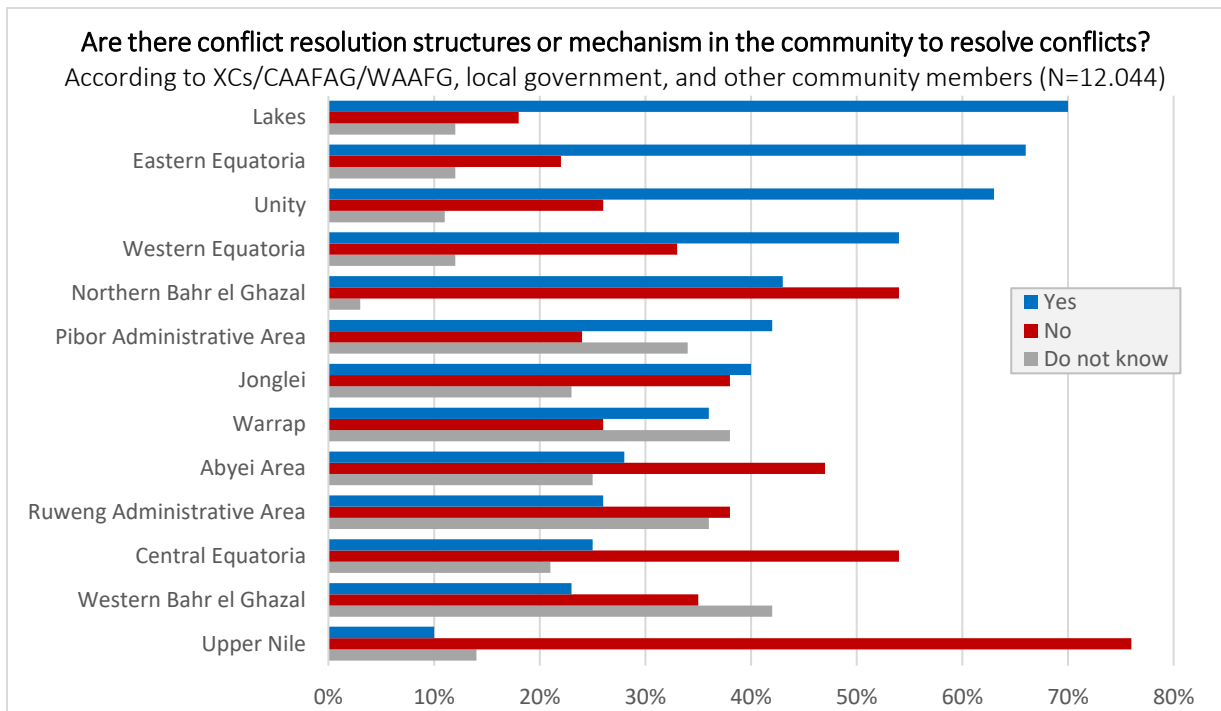
Figure 32: Conflict resolution structures or mechanisms in the community

Among those who say the mechanism exist, there seems to be consensus among all age groups that conflict resolution structures or mechanisms are effective in resolving conflicts, as shown in Figure 33.
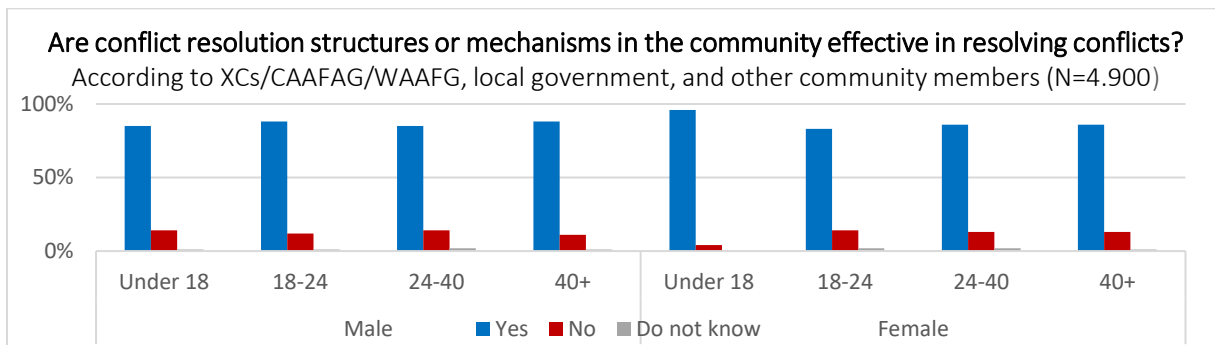
Figure 33: Perception on effectiveness of conflict resolution structures/mechanism

Further, it seems that XCs play a role in the effectiveness of these conflict resolution mechanism. However, most local leaders disagree, as presented in Figure 34.
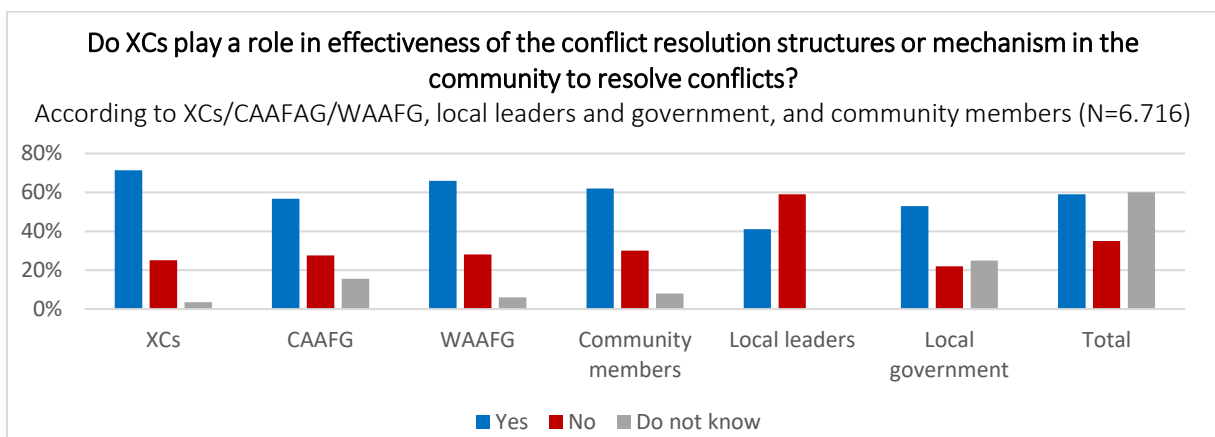
Figure 34: Perception on XCs' role in conflict resolution structures or mechanism

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4. ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OPPORTUNITIES AND SERVICES

The revised DDR policy for South Sudan aims for more holistic and community-centred economic reintegration efforts. As such, the policy builds on shortcomings of past economic reintegration efforts, as presented in chapter 2 above. The Strategic Objective 2 of the national strategic plan aims to facilitate the socio-economic reintegration of 105,000 XCs into communities of return, while Strategic Objective 3 aims to support socio-economic reintegration of 32,300 SNGs through community-based programmes in their communities of return.[28]

4.1 ECONOMIC SITUATION

The impact of the crises on the economic sectors is described in the DDRC Strategic Plan and Programme document as: "Owing to the protracted civil conflict, 51 percent of South Sudanese are poor (55 percent in rural areas and 24 per cent in urban areas), despite the country's rich natural resources such as oil, wetlands, wildlife and vast fertile agricultural land. The dependency ratio is 88 percent and economic opportunities, particularly in rural areas, are very scarce; hence rural dwellers barely (make) a living. Over 80 percent of the rural population are subsistence farmers or engage in other traditional employments such as commerce, trade, crafts, construction and services. Petroleum oil contributes up to 98 percent of South Sudan's revenue yet offers the least employment opportunity for the populace. Most of the old national agricultural schemes (e.g., rice and sorghum), once dependable on mass labour employers, now lie defunct after years of disuse." [29]

This situation is compounded by the adverse impact of the recurrent conflicts on human and economic capital, weakened production and trade systems and distortion of the labour (private and public) market. As a result, access to productive assets such as land, capital, technology, natural resources, and markets are limited in the immediate aftermath of the crises. The current context of fragility and insecurity, collapsed urban and rural economies, not only hinder a longer-term development, but also pose challenges to creating sustainable livelihoods for XCs, CAAFAG, WAAFG and other conflict-affected groups in the short term.[30]

The business enabling environment

Most businesses have less employees now than in the past. Northern Bahr el Ghazal is the exception, while Unity saw the biggest drop in employees. Interestingly, private sector actors in Lakes and Pibor AA were able to increase their number of employees, (see Figure 47 in Annex A). The two leading ways of conflict impacting business are high prices and the irregularity in the demand. Further, in several States and AAs the private sector is suffering from attacks on their work or marketplaces, as presented in Figure 35 below.

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[28] RSS, 2020, National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.x.
[29] Ibid., p.14.
[30] Ibid., p.2.

How did the conflict impact your business?
According to private sector (N=272)
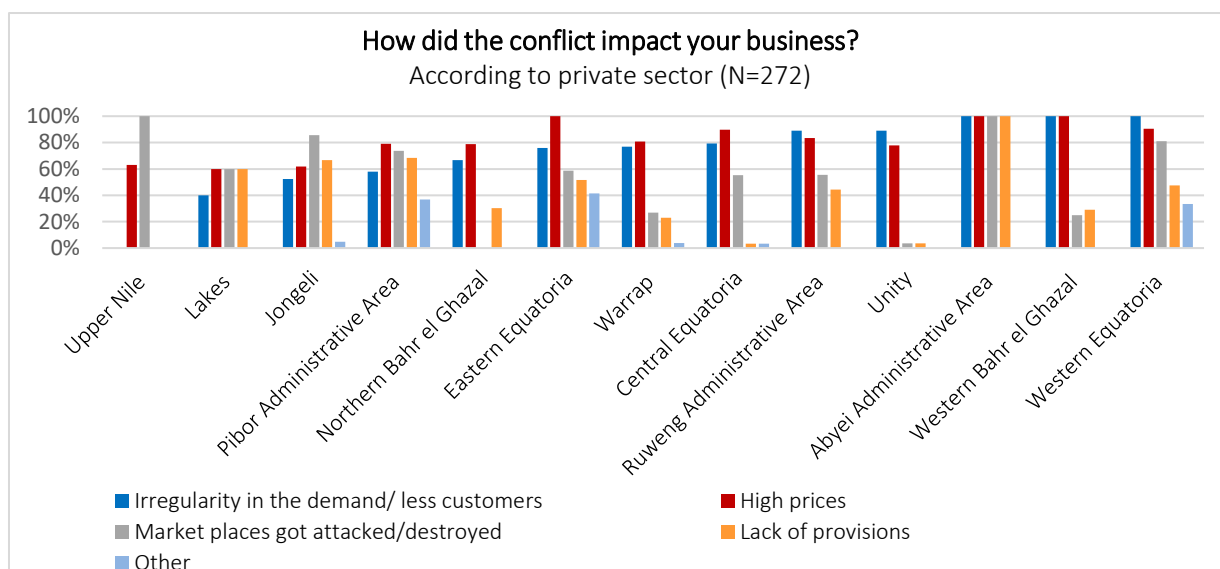
Figure 35: How conflict impacted business[31]

Importantly, almost half of the businesspeople state that there is no support to stimulate the business enabling environment, and that government is not encouraging and supporting private sector growth. On the other hand, private sector actors in four states indicated that the government is contributing to the business enabling environment through enabling legislation. Improved legislation and investment in infrastructure are however mentioned in several states as presented in Figure 36 below.

How is the government encouraging the business enabling environment and private sector growth? According to private sector (N=272)														
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
No support	0%	31%	52%	62%	20%	55%	74%	11%	4%	47%	23%	100%	95%	49%
More business development services	0%	0%	28%	24%	40%	45%	26%	11%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	15%
Legislation	100%	0%	7%	14%	40%	0%	0%	39%	78%	0%	12%	0%	0%	14%
Maintenance of roads	0%	62%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Security	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	15%	21%	8%	0%	5%	7%
Investment in infrastructure	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	4%
Limited Transport	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Partial protection	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Bad environment for national businesses	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Financial services	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 36: Private sector growth support by the government

As shown in Figure 37, the two primary gaps in infrastructure that would allow for more economic activity to take place are bad quality of roads and lack of electricity.

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[31] Abyei AA and Lakes State have less than 5 respondents who provided an answer to this question
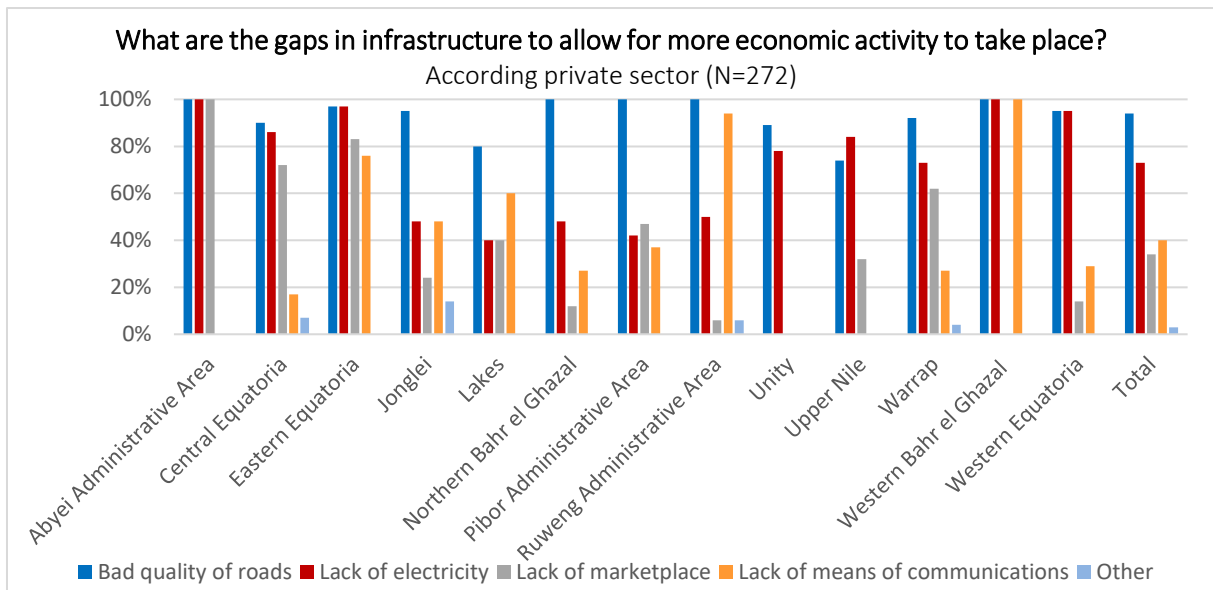
Figure 37: Gaps in infrastructure to allow for more economic activity to take place

Protection concerns in the world of work

This research confirms high levels of child labour. Major concerns centre around the worst forms of child labour, discrimination, employment favouring foreigners and exploitation of workers due to lack of standard rate of payment, as indicated by the key informants. These findings are in line with official figures on the worst forms of Child Labour in South Sudan: '*Children in South Sudan are subjected to the worst forms of child labour, including use in armed conflict and forced labour in cattle herding. 45.6% of the children from age 10 to 14 are working*' [32] Over one-third of the community members explain that children or young people start working from age 12-14, and 19% even says that children work from the ages 5-11. Further, most community members report that the work of children and young people is preventing them from going to school.
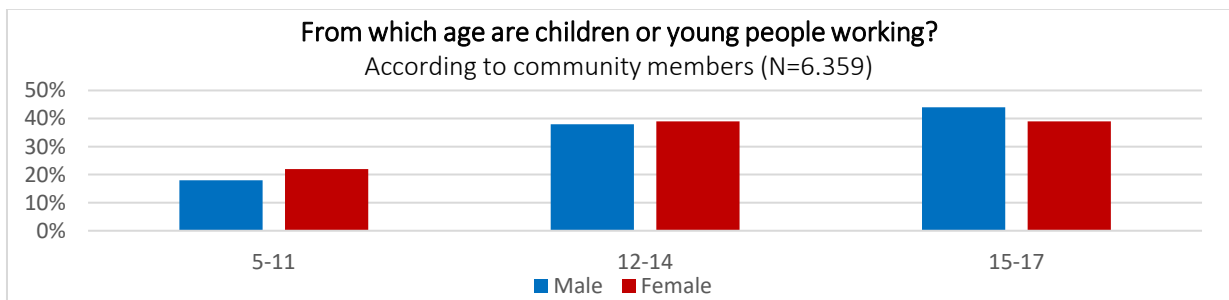
Figure 38: Age at which children or young people start working

The large majority of the private sector actors are concerned about labour rights, protections and worst forms of child labour, etc., as indicated in Figure 39. To address these issues businesspeople recommend raising awareness and enforcement of laws, and capacity development on labour rights (See Figure 53, Annex A).

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[32] Bureau of International Labor Affairs, 2020, 2020 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child_labor_reports/tda2020/South-Sudan.pdf (Accessed on 22/04/25)

Are there concerns in labour rights, protection, worst forms of child labour etc.?
According to private sector actors (N=272)

18%
15%
67%

- Yes
- No
- Do not know
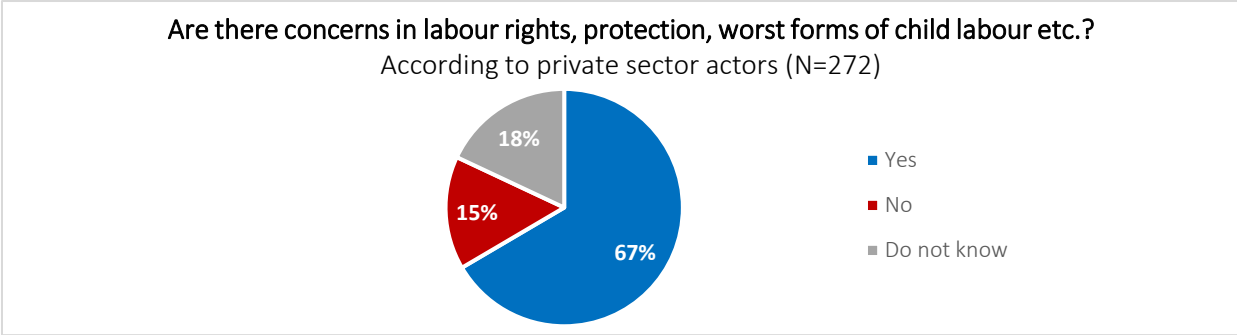
Figure 39: Concerns in labour rights, protection, and worst forms of child labour

4.2   ECONOMIC PROFILES OF XCS, CAAFAG AND OTHER COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Most people, including children, are self-employed in South Sudan. Importantly, there seems to be little differences in the type of work XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG do, compared to other community members, as presented in the graph below. Among the 11.821 respondents to this question, there are also surprisingly few differences in economic status among male and female respondents. Self-employed, business owner, or farmer and unemployed remain the two most common forms for economic status for men, women, boys, and girls.

What is your economic status?
According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG and other community members (N=11.821)

Male: XCs, CAAFG, Community members
Female: XCs, CAAFG, WAAFG, Community members

- Self-employed/business owner/farmer
- Unemployed
- Salaried work
- Irregular day labourer
- Other
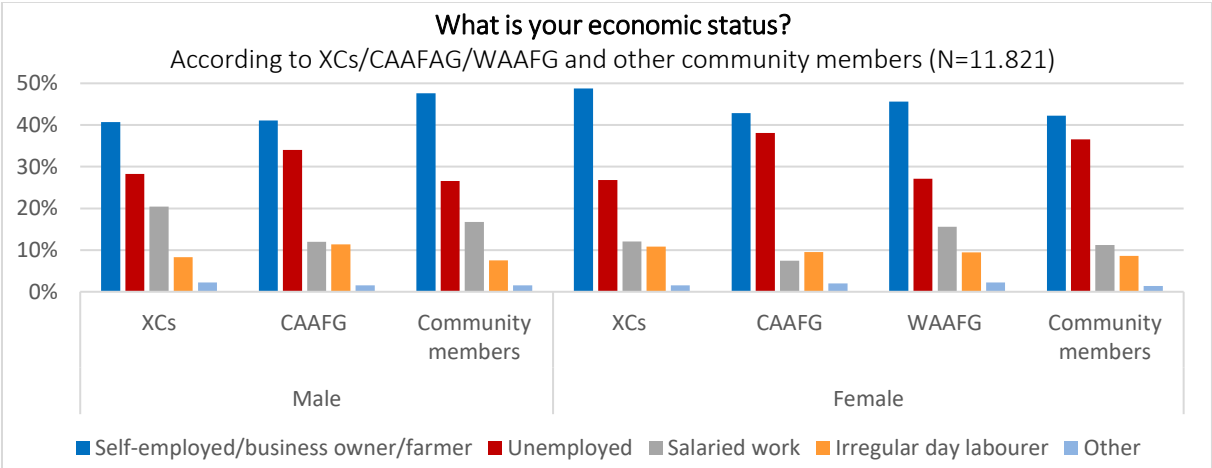
Figure 40: Economic status

The primary job or economic activity for XCs and other community members is farming, while most CAAFAG and WAAFG do business, as presented in Figure 41 below. 1 in 5 CAAFAG is working in the transportation sector and a similar percentage in agriculture.

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Type of job or economic activity According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG and other community members (N=10.132)					
	XCs	CAAFAG	WAAFG	Community members	Total
Farming – crops and animals	33%	22%	29%	33%	31%
Business	17%	31%	32%	24%	23%
Transport	13%	21%	9%	13%	12%
Office work	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
Security services	14%	3%	4%	3%	6%
Teaching	3%	6%	3%	7%	5%
Sale of firewood/charcoal/grass	5%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Restaurant/cooking	1%	1%	6%	2%	2%
Health services	1%	0%	2%	2%	2%
Electrical engineering/mechanics	2%	2%	0%	2%	1%
Judiciary	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Cleaning	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Carpentry	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Building	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Tailoring	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Housewife	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Alcohol brewing	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Hunting	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Shoes repair/ polishing	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Other (Churchwork, journalism)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 41: Name of job/economic activity

It is interesting to note that the main job or source of livelihood XCs, CAAFAG, or WAAFG had prior to joining the armed group was farming (41%), followed by business (16%) and livestock production (10%), while 11% say they were without a job or source of livelihood. (see figure 56 in Annex A). When asked why they changed job, most say that they lost asset or have no land, which might therefore be an important obstacle to reintegration. Also, both XCs and CAAFAG explain they have no money to restart their economic activities, as presented in Figure 42. 29% of the girl-CAAFAG say it is due to insecurity that they cannot do the same job.
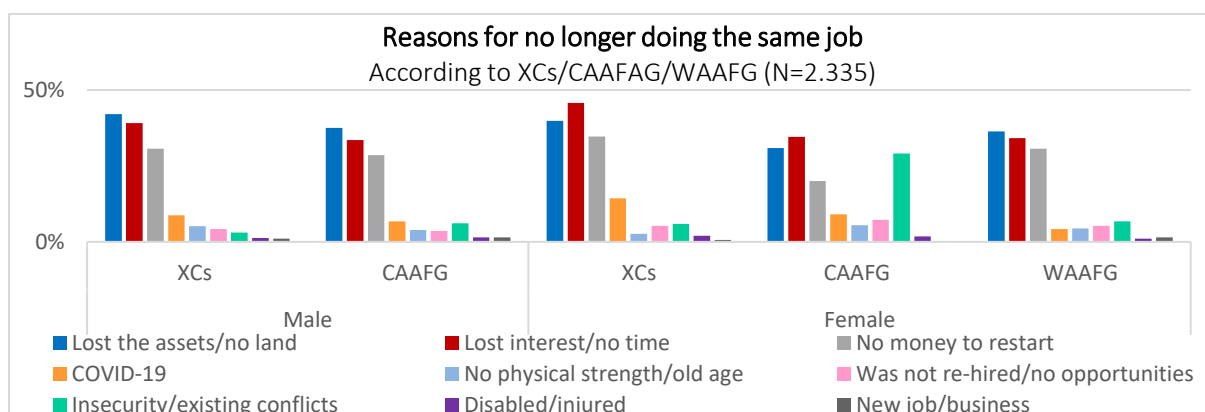
Figure 42: Reason for no longer doing the same job

Levels of income and depths

Approximately 77% of all XCs, WAAFG, CAAFAG, and other community members earn an income of 1,000 South Sudanese Pound (SSP) or below, while approximately 10% earn between 1001-2000 SSP. All respondent groups have a near identical income grade division, as indicated in Figure 43.

Disaggregated by sex, male and female XCs, CAAFAG, WAAFG, and other community members have an identical income grade.
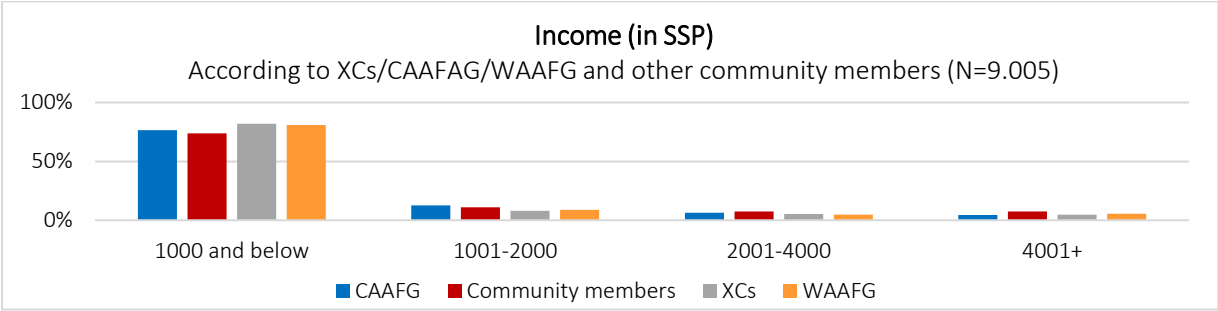
Figure 43: Income (SSP currency)

As presented in Figure 61 in Annex A, 19% of male and 23% of female community members have borrowed money that need to be reimbursed. Loans are, however, small. 93% of community members need to make a reimbursement of less than 5.000 SSP (see Figure 62, Annex A).

Skills and competencies

Most XCs and CAAFAG learned how to do agriculture at home. More boys and men learned animal care. Additionally, more females were taught domestic duties than their male counterparts. The majority of female XCs equally learned cooking. Importantly, girls formerly associated with armed group mention childcare as a core skill learned at home, as shown in Figure 44.
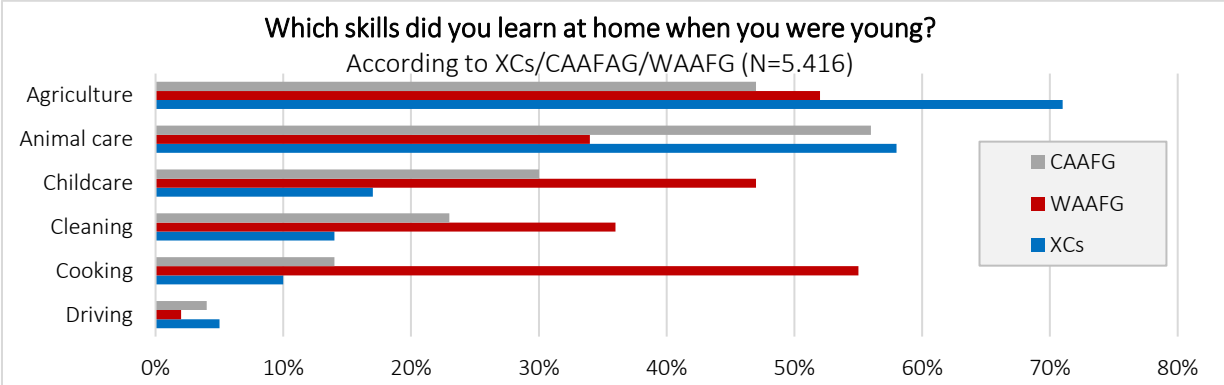
Figure 44: Skills learn at home when young

Further, approximately two-third of consulted XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG highlight that they did not obtain any skills while in the armed group. Those who did mainly obtained skills in security provision, and for WAAFG cooking. The learned management skills (more mentioned by girls and women) can be built upon in the reintegration programme, if properly transformed to civilian management.
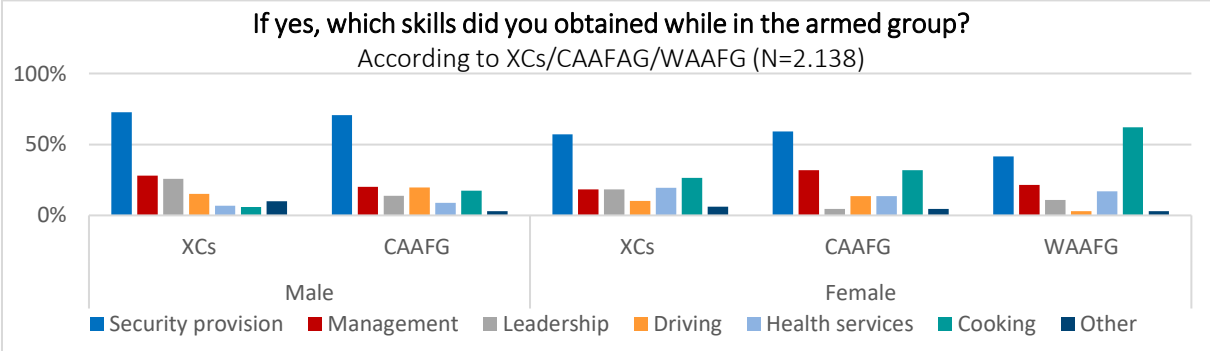
Figure 45: Skills obtained while in the armed group

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4.3   OBSTACLES FOR ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION

The DDR framework indicates South Sudan's post-conflict setting requires economic revitalisation and infrastructural development, in which the transition of XCs to reintegration may be facilitated.[33] This comprises access to land and other natural resources, education and training possibilities, micro-credit services (in contexts where they exist), and other employment and business development services (i.e. technical advisory, information and counselling services).[34] In accordance to the National Reintegration Framework (2020), while jobs may still be limited, XCs are particularly disadvantaged in the competition for jobs and other opportunities.[35] According to economic service providers, the biggest challenge for young people to start a business in the area is the lack of skills, training and education opportunities. Other challenges often mentioned by them include lack of access to money, inputs and lack of motivation (see Figure 67 in Annex A).

Willingness to hire XCs

On a positive note, as shown in Figure 46, most private sector actors foresee expansion and hiring in the near future, with the exception of private sector actors in Western Equatoria.
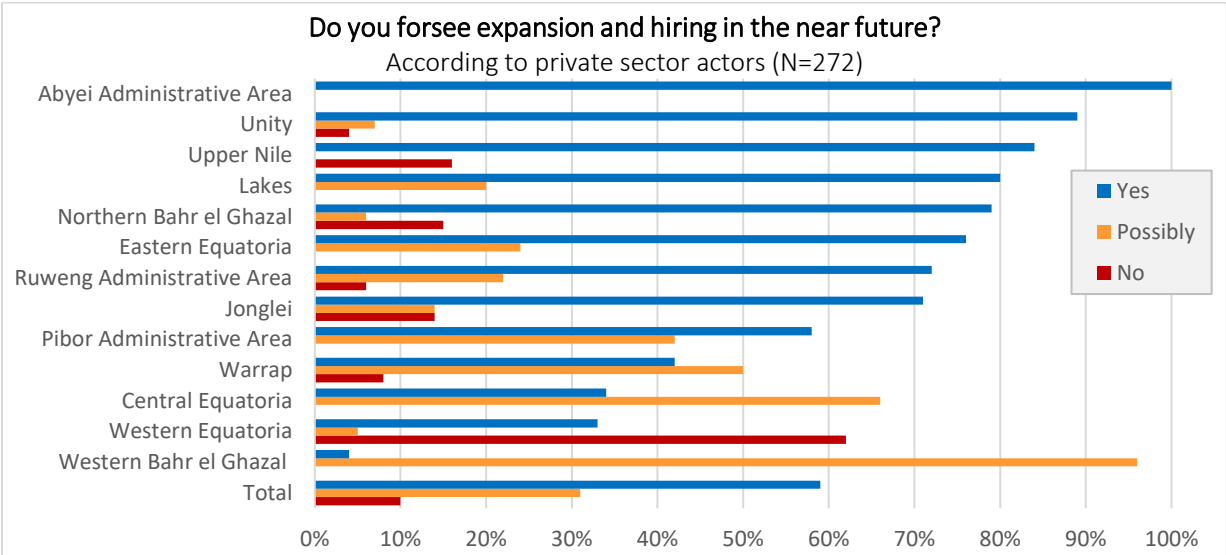
Figure 46: Expansion and hiring

Almost half of the private sector actors are employing XCs or other people that were with armed groups before. The 46% of private sector actors consulted have collectively employed 6.539 XCs or other people who were formerly with armed groups.

Importantly, all private sectors actors from Western Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile and Abyei AA are willing to employ people who were previously in armed groups, as shown in All other states also indicate willingness, though businesspeople in the Pibor AA are most reluctant, with only 16% mention being willing to offer employment to those previously in armed groups. In several locations businesspeople explain that it depends on the person, pointing to the need to ensure proper behaviour and life-skills in order to be employed.

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[33] RSS, 2020, National Reintegration Framework in the RSS 2020, July 2020, p.4.
[34] Ibid., p.10.
[35] RSS (2020). National Reintegration Framework in the RSS 2020, July 2020, p.2.
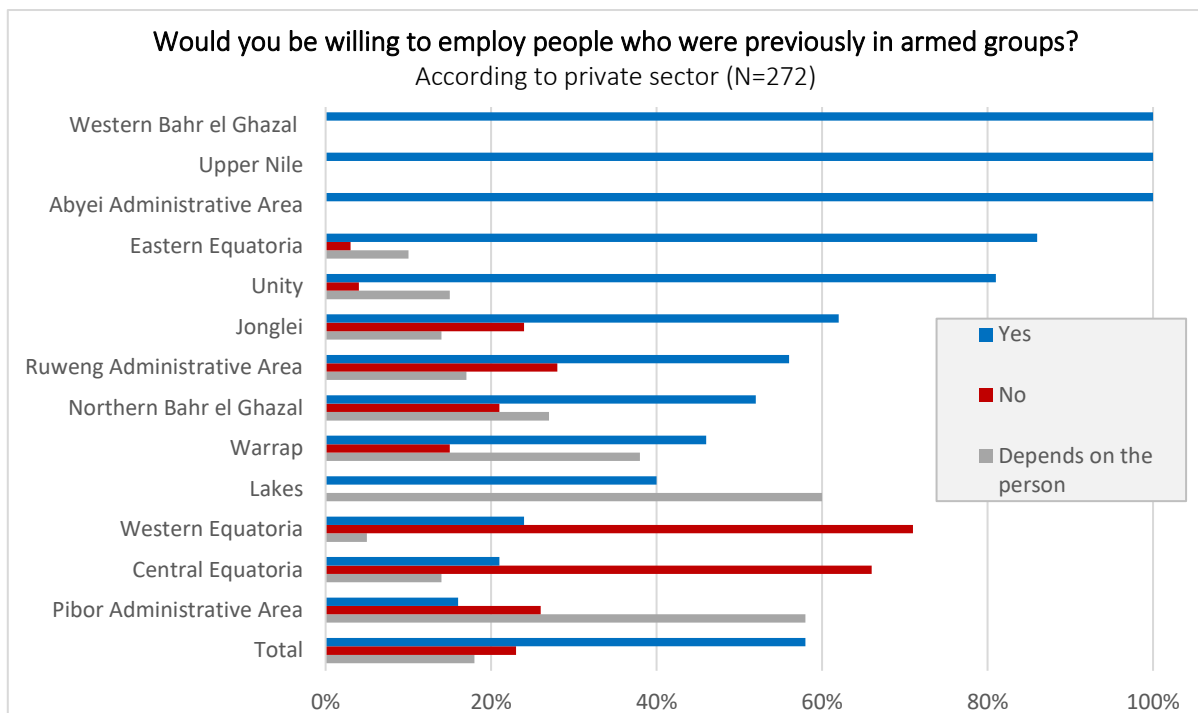
Figure 47: Willingness to employ people previously in armed groups

Indeed, as presented in Figure 48, the main reasons for private sector actors being unwilling to employ people who were previously in armed groups are that they misbehave, are unreliable, or have drugs/alcohol problems.
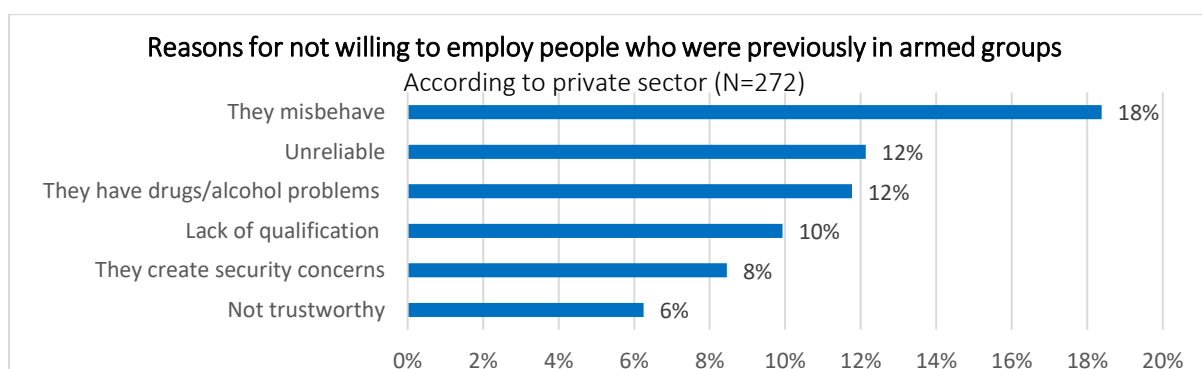
Figure 48: Reasons for not willing to employ people previously in armed groups

Challenges to start a business

The main obstacles for people to start and run a successful business is lack of access to money. This is in line with Figure 42, as the main reason not to restart previous economic activities is lack of access to money. No significant differences between male and female respondents can be observed. The second and third most mentioned obstacles are lack of skills or training opportunities and insecurity, as presented in Figure 49.
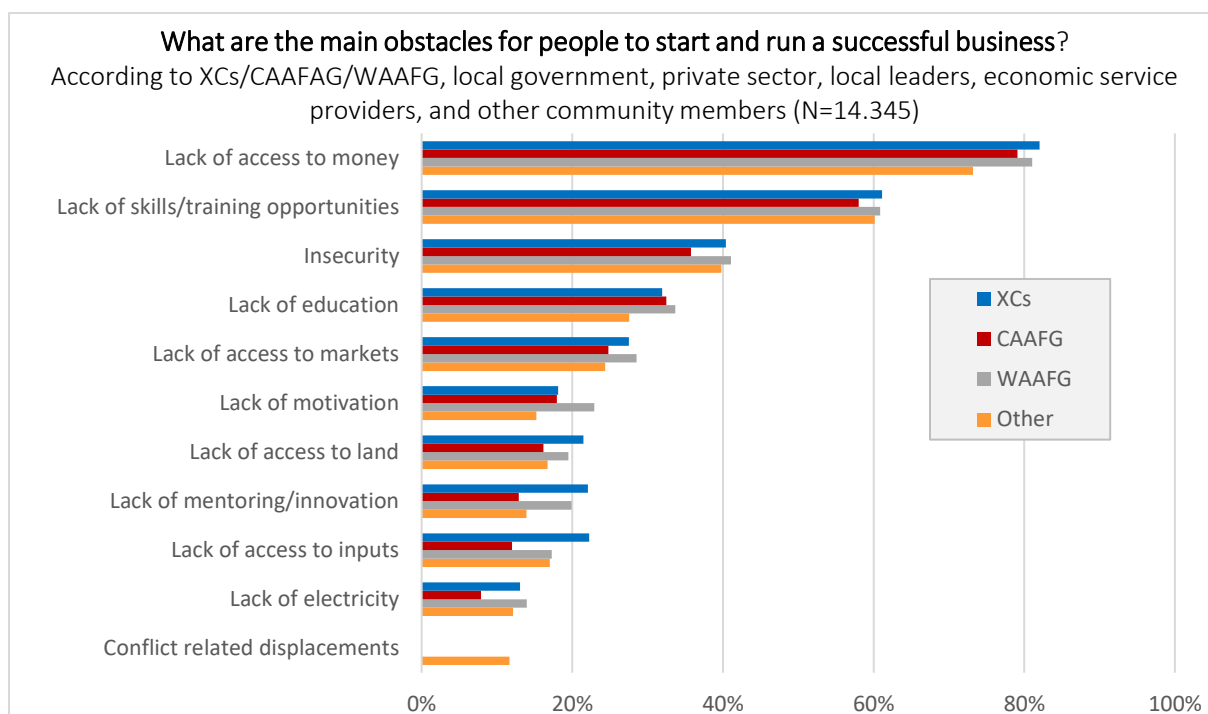
Figure 49: Main obstacles for people to start/run a successful business

Most respondents highlight that these obstacles are not different for people that left armed group.
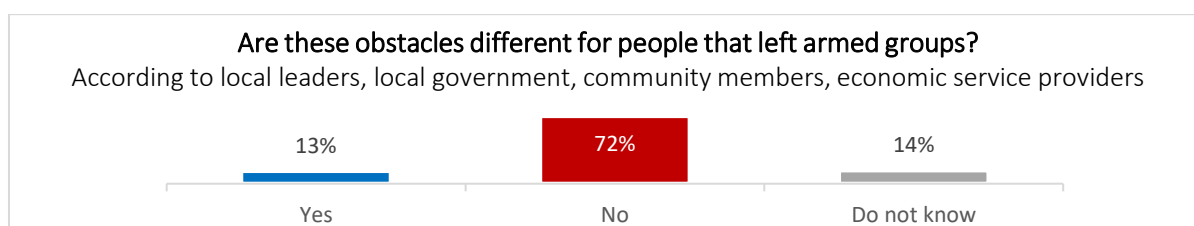
Figure 50: Obstacles for people that left armed groups

However, in addition to their poverty, lack of financial support and skills, XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG have little support from the government and/or their family to start and run a successful business. Other obstacles include the lack of trust in the community, or their disability.

Specific obstacles for people that left armed groups to start and run a successful business, according to community members, private sector, economic service providers, local leaders (N=760)	
Poverty/lack of money or financial support	44%
Lack of skills/training	19%
No support from government and/or their family	11%
Not trusted/discriminated/feared by the community	9%
They suffer from disability/poor medical condition/oldness	9%
Existing conflict/insecurity	3%
Poor infrastructure (road/transportation	3%
Poor access to (psycho) social services	3%
No markets/shops	2%
Lack of material support/inputs	2%
Bad behaviour/alcoholism	2%
No opportunities	2%
Lack of motivation	2%
Other	1%

Figure 51: Obstacles for people that left armed groups to start and run a successful business

4.4   ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OPPORTUNITIES

Promising sectors

According to the private sector and economic service providers, the most promising sector to create jobs remains farming. However, important differences can be observed per AA/State. For example, in Lakes, the construction sector is most mentioned. Trade and commerce are highlighted in Lakes, Ruweng AA, Warrap and Eastern Equatoria. Animal husbandry is promising in Abyei AA, Pibor AA, Ruweng AA and Lakes, and fishing in Abyei AA, Lakes, Ruweng AA and Unity, as presented in Figure 52 below.

According to you, what are the most promising sectors in your area to create jobs? According to private sector and economic service providers (N=659)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr El Ghazal	Western Equatoria
Farming	100%	90%	85%	72%	40%	81%	88%	100%	78%	75%	73%	60%	84%
ICT	20%	25%	10%	5%	0%	11%	17%	10%	1%	10%	10%	13%	22%
Fishing	100%	33%	40%	40%	72%	18%	44%	78%	63%	30%	15%	12%	16%
Construction	100%	49%	13%	26%	88%	31%	49%	37%	36%	25%	22%	29%	16%
Trade/commerce	100%	22%	45%	33%	80%	33%	39%	73%	0%	35%	42%	32%	0%
Transport	100%	22%	28%	33%	48%	18%	27%	90%	8%	35%	34%	29%	0%
Animal husbandry	100%	36%	20%	23%	48%	23%	54%	71%	10%	25%	19%	10%	8%
Solar/green energy	100%	33%	18%	2%	36%	8%	15%	0%	10%	22%	10%	28%	0%

Figure 52: Most promising sectors in the area to start a business

Private sectors actors identified the most important challenges to develop the sub-sectors, as presented in the tables below. The manufacturing sector faces a lack of machines and inputs, low production, high taxation and inflation and the poor quality of industrial products, as main challenges.

Important challenges to develop manufacturing	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Ruweng AA	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria
Lack of machines and inputs/high cost of equipment	0%	0%	18%	14%	40%	9%	59%	4%	14%	17%
Low production	0%	5%	11%	0%	20%	0%	59%	8%	0%	0%
High taxation/inflation	100%	0%	0%	14%	20%	0%	59%	4%	7%	0%
Poor quality of industrial productions	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

In the agriculture, forestry and fishing sub-sectors, poor equipment and the lack of skilled labour, are highlighted. Indeed, the service mapping reveals that only 4% of the vocational training providers offer training courses in farming (see section 4.5). Further, insecurity, taxes and poor access to markets are highlighted.

Important challenges to develop agriculture, forestry and fishing											
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria
Poor farming/fishing tools and equipment/high cost of equipment	5%	46%	79%	64%	56%	35%	16%	38%	67%	36%	11%
Lack of skilled labour	90%	29%	7%	0%	28%	0%	84%	0%	25%	57%	6%
Insecurity/conflict	95%	29%	93%	18%	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Poor animal husbandry	90%	25%	29%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
High taxation/Inflation	0%	32%	7%	18%	56%	6%	0%	0%	4%	14%	67%
Poor access to markets	0%	4%	7%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	67%
Scarcity of resources	0%	0%	7%	0%	56%	35%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%
Animal diseases	0%	29%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poor quality of seeds	5%	0%	7%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Floods	0%	0%	14%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Low production	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	36%	6%
Lack of good policies/lack of subsidies on essential goods	10%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%
Poor transportation infrastructure/system/poor roads	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Except in Central Equatoria, the most mentioned challenge to develop the construction sector is the lack of construction materials or high cost of equipment. Lack of skilled labour and high taxation or inflation are also mentioned.

Important challenges to develop construction							
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Unity	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria
Lack of construction materials/high cost of equipment	0%	68%	20%	9%	4%	29%	22%
Lack of skilled labour	5%	29%	0%	0%	0%	29%	6%
High taxation/Inflation	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	6%

In many States and AAs, the poor transportation infrastructure, system or the poor condition of roads are important challenges to develop the transportation sector.

Important challenges to develop transportation													
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria
Poor transportation infrastructure/system/poor roads	100%	33%	100%	86%	80%	100%	89%	100%	56%	100%	100%	43%	100%
High taxation/Inflation	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	9%	17%	0%	0%	0%	38%	7%	0%
Lack of skilled labour	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%
Insecurity	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	0%	6%

The lack of electricity or sources is the most important challenge to develop electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.

Important challenges to develop electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Western Equatoria
Lack of electricity/ sources	5%	43%	36%	0%	11%	6%
Inadequate fuel/refineries	0%	4%	0%	9%	6%	6%

Further, lack of access to markets or inadequate market information are important challenges for developing the information and communication sector.

Important challenges to develop information/communication	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Ruweng AA	Warrap	Western Equatoria
Lack of access to market/Inadequate market information	100%	5%	11%	60%	9%	94%	29%	11%

Figure 53: Challenges

Further, only mentioned in Warrap, the most important challenge to develop mining and quarry is the low wages. Finally, in Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal businesspeople highlight the challenges of finding skilled labour and poor internet as the main challenges in the hospitality sector.

Figure 55 below presents the goods that are in demand per state, which forms a basis for possible business start-up in producing, selling or processing these items for local markets. Overall, food items are most in demand, especially sugar, grains, flour and different beverages. The non-food items highest in demand are construction materials, clothes/shoes, soap and machinery and equipment, see Figure 54.

Across South Sudan			
Food items	88%	Non-food items	47%
Sugar	36%	Construction materials	26%
Grains[36]	19%	Clothes/shoes	22%
Flour	17%	Soap	11%
Wine/beverages/ juice	15%	Machinery & equipment	9%
Salt/spices	13%	Medicine	6%
Vegetables	13%	Timber/bamboo	5%
Oil	7%	Sleeping mat	2%
Seed	7%	Technology goods	2%
Fruits	4%	Cotton	2%
Coffee/tea/cocoa	3%	Fuel	1%
		Plastic	1%

Figure 54: Goods in demand

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[36] This category includes: rice, beans, nuts, sorghum, maize, and wheat

Goods in demand

According to 253 private sector actors

Pibor AA

Food items	100%	Non-food items	64%
Flour	64%	Clothes/shoes	64%
Grains	36%	Sleeping mat	36%
Wine/beverages/juice	36%	Machinery & equipment	36%
Vegetables	36%	Construction materials	29%
Oil	29%		

Ruweng AA

Food items	100%	Non-food items	56%
Sugar	100%	Construction materials	53%
Vegetables	41%	Clothes/shoes	6%
Coffee/tea/cocoa	35%		
Flour	29%		
Oil	18%		
Grains	6%		
Salt/spices	6%		

Unity

Food items	92%	Non-food items	92%
		Clothes/shoes	84%
		Construction materials	8%
		Machinery & equipment	8%

Upper Nile

Food items	62%	Non-food items	38%
Wine/beverages/juice	38%	Clothes/shoes	38%
Sugar	23%		
Grains	23%		

Western Equatoria

Food items	81%	Non-food items	81%
Sugar	71%	Soap	62%
Grains	14%	Construction materials	29%
Coffee/tea/cocoa	10%	Cotton	10%
Salt/spices	5%	Machinery & equipment	5%
Vegetables	5%	Technology goods	5%
Wine/beverages/juice	5%	Clothes/shoes	5%

Eastern Equatoria

Food items	89%	Non-food items	25%
Flour	54%	Clothes/shoes	14%
Wine/beverages/juice	39%	Construction materials	11%
Vegetables	21%	Timber/bamboo	11%
Salt/spices	18%		
Oil	18%		
Sugar	4%		
Grains	4%		

Central Equatoria

Food items	86%	Non-food items	86%
Seed	59%	Construction materials	76%
Grains	14%	Clothes/shoes	3%
Flour	10%	Soap	3%
Vegetables	7%	Cotton	3%
Fruits	7%	Plastic	3%
Wine/beverages/juice	3%	Paper	3%

Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Food items	100%	Non-food items	28%
Sugar	84%	Soap	19%
Grains	38%	Medicine	13%
Flour	31%	Construction materials	13%
Wine/beverages/ juice	19%	Basic goods	9%
Oil	9%	Timber/bamboo	6%
Vegetables	6%	Clothes/shoes	3%
Fruits	6%		
Salt/spices	3%		

Western Bahr el Ghazal

Food items	74%	Non-food items	65%
Grains	43%	Machinery & equipment	57%
Sugar	22%	Construction materials	26%
Salt/spices	17%	Soap	17%
Vegetables	4%	Technology goods	4%
Flour	4%		
Livestock	4%		

Lakes

Food items	80%	Non-food items	80%
Sugar	60%	Construction materials	40%
Wine/beverages/juice	60%	Soap	40%
Vegetables	40%	Clothes/shoes	20%
Salt/spices	40%	Plastic	20%
Grains	40%		
Flour	20%		

Warrap

Food items	88%	Non-food items	72%
Salt/spices	44%	Clothes/shoes	48%
Sugar	36%	Medicine	40%
Grains	20%	Construction materials	16%
Fruits	16%	Technology goods	8%
Vegetables	16%	Fuel	8%
Wine/beverages/juice	16%	Machinery & equipment	4%
Oil	8%	Soap	4%
Water	4%	Timber/bamboo	4%
Milk	4%	Cotton	4%
		Bed	4%

Figure 55: Goods in demand per state

Figure 56 below shows that transportation services, electrical and energy services and healthcare services are the services most in demand, and therefore the best areas to start businesses in. However, demands for services vary greatly per state and AA, with green coloured cells presenting the highest demand per state.

Which services (that can be paid for) are in demand? According to private sector actors (N=272)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Transportation	100%	21%	41%	71%	60%	58%	53%	17%	85%	26%	31%	33%	67%	47%
Electrical/energy	0%	0%	79%	95%	0%	48%	26%	67%	19%	0%	35%	8%	76%	40%
Private healthcare	0%	21%	0%	24%	60%	36%	53%	39%	0%	16%	50%	21%	14%	25%
Water supply	0%	7%	55%	5%	60%	9%	0%	89%	0%	0%	23%	0%	71%	23%
Private education	0%	21%	14%	14%	60%	12%	53%	67%	0%	16%	12%	0%	10%	18%
Internet, communication and ICT	0%	10%	0%	5%	0%	12%	26%	17%	0%	0%	65%	4%	71%	18%
Business/finance/banking	0%	0%	31%	0%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	15%	50%	5%	13%
Security	100%	10%	38%	5%	60%	9%	0%	0%	4%	26%	19%	0%	0%	12%
Manufacturing and goods production	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	26%	0%	0%	0%	31%	46%	10%	12%
Agricultural	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	4%	71%	11%
Construction	0%	59%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	9%
Retail, hospitality	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	10%	4%
Laundry and beauty	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Sanitation	0%	7%	0%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%
Carpentry	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	3%
Housing/storage	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	1%
Legal	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 56: Services in demand

Another way to predict demands is to see what people would like to buy locally, but which is not available. Figure 57 below shows that especially grain, legumes and cereals are in high demand, as well as fruits, juice and soft drinks, and vegetables, followed by sweets, tea leaves or coffee. Important differences per location are obvious.

Which goods/products do you/people need/want, but are not available on the local markets or shops? According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG/ local government, private sector, local leaders, and other community members (N=13.958)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Grain/legumes/cereals	45%	44%	85%	40%	33%	57%	60%	47%	62%	41%	88%	23%	39%	51%
Fruits/juice and soft drinks/vegetables	46%	32%	29%	45%	12%	37%	25%	30%	26%	28%	10%	29%	36%	30%
Sweets /tea leaves/coffee	10%	19%	19%	27%	51%	39%	22%	26%	26%	23%	6%	38%	20%	27%
Salts/cooking oil	6%	5%	19%	12%	7%	14%	27%	7%	5%	7%	8%	12%	6%	11%
Sugar	3%	1%	9%	2%	1%	20%	12%	5%	3%	12%	6%	14%	16%	9%
Wheat flour/Bread	0%	2%	15%	2%	1%	10%	16%	5%	5%	0%	4%	0%	3%	5%
Meat/fish	3%	5%	18%	1%	1%	10%	2%	5%	5%	0%	3%	0%	2%	5%
Beans/lentils	0%	1%	9%	6%	1%	5%	6%	2%	3%	0%	5%	7%	3%	4%
Onion	0%	1%	10%	3%	0%	9%	15%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	2%	4%
Clothes and footwear	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%	11%	0%	3%	5%	4%	7%	1%	3%
Soap/body lotions	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	7%	4%	0%	0%	0%	2%	9%	14%	3%
Groundnut	0%	1%	8%	0%	0%	9%	2%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%	3%
Building material/cement/ nails /timbers/iron Sheets	0%	5%	8%	2%	1%	1%	6%	2%	0%	1%	1%	5%	8%	3%
Cassava/yam/potatoes	0%	1%	8%	1%	0%	5%	1%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%
Sesame	0%	1%	8%	0%	0%	5%	1%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%
Chicken/eggs	0%	1%	8%	1%	0%	5%	1%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%
Milk/diary productions	0%	1%	8%	0%	0%	5%	1%	2%	3%	0%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Medicines/sanitary pads	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%
Phones/electronics/stationary	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Agricultural seeds, tools and equipment	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%	9%	0%	0%	4%	0%	2%	1%

Figure 57: Needed/wanted goods/products not available in local markets/shops

Further, except most respondents indicate that wholesales and warehouses would be good to have in the community, followed by motor workshops/spare parts as shown in Figure 58. When these would be started, success is therefore likely.

Which types of new shops or workshops would be good to have in the community? According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG/ local government, private sector, local leaders, and other community members (N=13.958)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Wholesale/ warehouses	0%	62%	48%	52%	77%	63%	60%	59%	74%	50%	74%	49%	62%	57%
Motor workshops/spare parts	32%	22%	38%	21%	18%	28%	23%	34%	12%	15%	11%	32%	17%	24%
Pharmaceutical shops	15%	0%	1%	12%	3%	4%	10%	6%	10%	10%	4%	12%	0%	6%
Retail shops	0%	8%	3%	10%	2%	0%	4%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	8%	4%
Metal and hardware workshops	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	6%	10%	2%	0%	0%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Woodwork/ masonry	0%	0%	6%	0%	1%	4%	0%	4%	0%	0%	2%	1%	13%	2%
Computers/electrical / bookshops	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	1%
Supermarkets	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Tailoring shops	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Veterinary shops	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Butchery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grinding mill shops	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Agriculture tools, seeds, fertilizers, and drugs shops	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Petrol stations	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 58: Needed/wanted services not available in local markets or shops

In addition, there are imported products that could be produced locally, which obviously differ per location. Except in Central Equatoria and Pibor AA, all respondents mention food items, as shown in Figure 59 below. These are indeed ideas for developing new businesses in the community.

Imported products (from neighbouring countries or from far) that could be produced here but are not? According to private sectors actors (N=272)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Total
Maize/wheat/flour	0%	17%	62%	14%	20%	27%	26%	11%	7%	0%	8%	17%
Sugar	0%	0%	17%	0%	40%	73%	0%	39%	0%	0%	4%	14%
Building/construction materials	0%	83%	24%	0%	20%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	14%
Agricultural products	0%	59%	7%	5%	0%	3%	21%	6%	11%	42%	0%	14%
Cooking oil	100%	0%	55%	19%	20%	0%	26%	39%	0%	0%	4%	13%
Food commodities	0%	14%	0%	14%	20%	0%	0%	0%	89%	0%	0%	12%
Vegetables	0%	17%	7%	67%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	26%	4%	12%
Rice/bean/dura/nuts	0%	7%	0%	38%	20%	21%	37%	0%	7%	0%	15%	11%
Juice/soft drink/tea/coffee	0%	3%	34%	19%	40%	6%	21%	22%	0%	0%	8%	11%
Soap	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	12%	0%	0%	78%	0%	12%	11%
Water	0%	0%	0%	14%	20%	0%	0%	0%	89%	0%	0%	10%
Timber	0%	3%	28%	29%	0%	0%	21%	6%	0%	0%	4%	8%
Household items/furniture	0%	0%	0%	24%	20%	0%	47%	22%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Meat/chicken/fish	0%	3%	10%	24%	0%	3%	21%	0%	0%	0%	8%	6%
Sorghum	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	15%	26%	0%	0%	0%	4%	5%
Gas/petrol	0%	0%	0%	5%	20%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	8%	5%
Milk/dairy products	0%	0%	21%	14%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Clothes/shoes	0%	0%	0%	19%	20%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	4%	4%
Sweet yam/potatoes/cassava	0%	7%	0%	14%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
Electricity	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	4%	3%
Fruits	0%	10%	0%	10%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Mining/quarry	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Medicine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	1%
Salt	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Spare parts	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%

Figure 59: Imported products

Further, except for private sector actors in Western Bahr el Ghazal, all businesspeople believe that there are natural resources that could be better exploited, as shown in Figure 60 below.
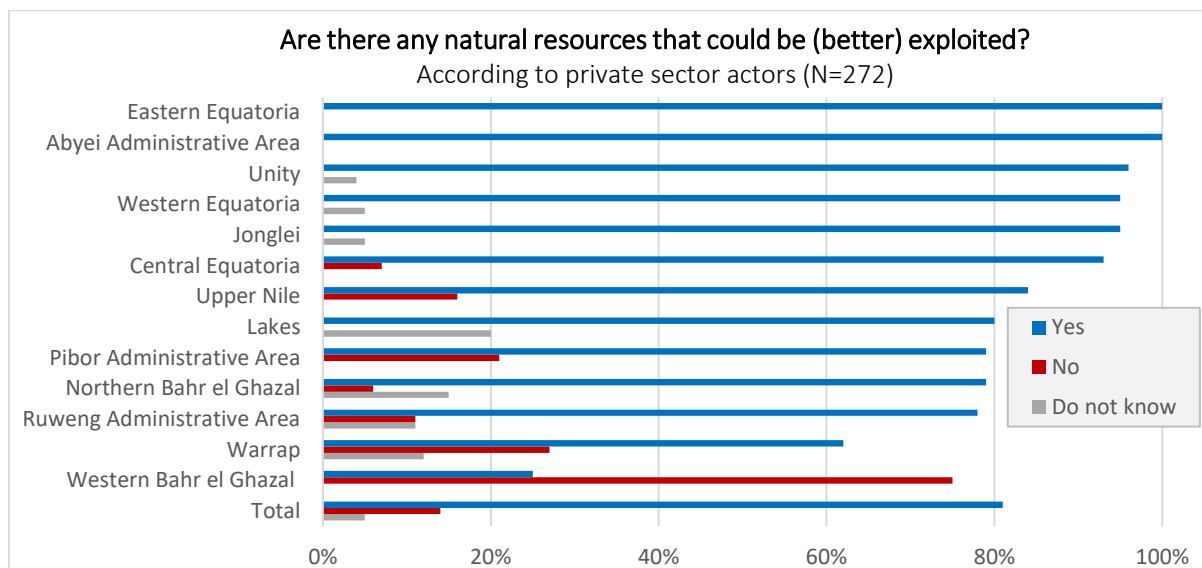
Figure 60: Exploitation of natural resources

As presented in Figure 61, the top three natural resources that could be better exploited are forest/timber, oil and gold, although there are important differences per state, like prospects for gum Arabic in Pibor AA.

Which natural resources could be better exploited? According to private sector actors (N=220)														
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Forests/timbers	0%	7%	79%	57%	40%	33%	26%	44%	78%	0%	4%	0%	43%	35%
Oil	0%	7%	55%	24%	20%	24%	26%	44%	89%	0%	50%	25%	0%	32%
Gold	100%	93%	7%	0%	100%	30%	5%	6%	0%	26%	0%	75%	0%	28%
Water/rivers/ hydropower	0%	14%	31%	33%	0%	3%	26%	0%	78%	0%	0%	0%	67%	22%
Rocks for cement production	0%	62%	41%	10%	0%	0%	0%	6%	4%	0%	0%	0%	25%	67%	20%
Animals	0%	28%	34%	33%	60%	12%	26%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%	10%	18%
Land/soil	0%	59%	0%	24%	20%	24%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	5%	14%
Zinc	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	26%	6%	4%	0%	38%	0%	57%	12%
Black stone	0%	14%	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	4%	0%	0%	0%	57%	11%
Uranium	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	4%	0%	31%	0%	57%	11%
Diamond	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	9%	0%	6%	4%	0%	8%	0%	76%	9%
Gum Arabic	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	15%	47%	0%	4%	0%	15%	0%	0%	7%
Iron ore	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	4%	0%	0%	0%	57%	6%
Mercury	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	67%	6%
Fruits	0%	0%	3%	0%	20%	3%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Cooking oil - simsim	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Coffee	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Honey	100%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Figure 61: Natural resources that could be better exploited

Two-third of private sector actors further express that there are opportunities for innovation and diversification, including in solar, as indicated in Figure 62. There are serious economic reintegration opportunities in the solar energy value chain, as there is currently a lack of solar systems and lots of

sunshine, making solar an optimal and viable energy source. Another key element of the economic reintegration activities envisaged, comprise XC-led economic activity that also benefits the community.[37] Investing in solar would have this benefit.
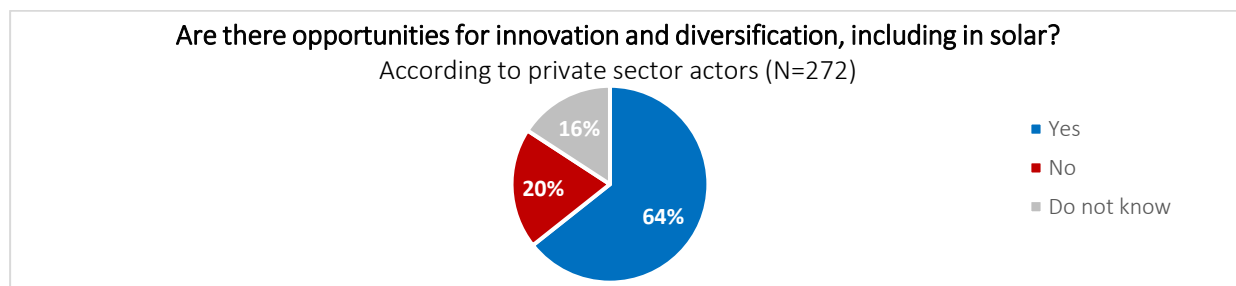
Figure 62: Opportunities for innovation and diversification

Skills in demand

Significant investments are required to jump-start economic opportunities in rural areas, while also exploring alternative livelihoods for economic reintegration.[38] According to the national reintegration framework, XCs and CAAFAG will thus need to learn new skills to make a living in the civilian economy.[39] According to private sector actors and vocational training providers, the top three types of skilled labourers they are looking for regularly but cannot find locally are people skilled in business/marketing, ICT and electrical skills. Regional differences are shown in

Skilled labourers that cannot be found locally. According to private sector and economic service providers (N=479)														
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Business/marketing	0%	38%	0%	0%	8%	32%	15%	19%	2%	11%	15%	75%	76%	26%
ICT	0%	6%	13%	19%	0%	14%	27%	12%	33%	30%	19%	54%	10%	22%
Electrical	0%	15%	13%	6%	0%	16%	23%	0%	31%	23%	35%	46%	14%	22%
Engineering/industrial	20%	21%	54%	25%	0%	5%	0%	12%	18%	23%	15%	0%	38%	17%
Modern farming	20%	25%	8%	3%	42%	0%	0%	58%	4%	0%	2%	31%	0%	13%
Masonry/building	0%	8%	28%	0%	0%	11%	19%	0%	0%	23%	0%	7%	57%	11%
Woodwork/carpentry	0%	4%	13%	3%	0%	21%	23%	12%	0%	23%	10%	7%	10%	11%
Cooking/catering	0%	0%	15%	22%	0%	11%	0%	8%	0%	23%	0%	16%	33%	10%
Auto mechanical	0%	4%	8%	0%	0%	12%	4%	8%	0%	23%	12%	0%	62%	9%
Tailoring and designing	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	2%	19%	0%	0%	23%	10%	16%	5%	8%
Clinical	20%	2%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	76%	8%
Metal work/welding	0%	4%	10%	9%	0%	5%	19%	8%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Hair dressing and beauty	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	16%	0%	6%
Driving	0%	4%	5%	0%	17%	0%	4%	4%	0%	13%	27%	0%	0%	6%
Vocational teaching	0%	2%	0%	0%	17%	16%	0%	4%	0%	23%	2%	3%	0%	6%
Plumbing	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	2%	0%	15%	0%	23%	0%	0%	10%	5%
Accountancy/Banking	20%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	2%
Legal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	2%
Trust	20%	0%	0%	6%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Figure 63.

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[37] RSS, 2020, National Reintegration Framework in the RSS 2020, July 2020, p.7.
[38] RSS, 2020, National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.15.
[39] RSS, 2020, National Reintegration Framework in the RSS 2020, July 2020, p.15.

Skilled labourers that cannot be found locally. According to private sector and economic service providers (N=479)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Business/marketing	0%	38%	0%	0%	8%	32%	15%	19%	2%	11%	15%	75%	76%	26%
ICT	0%	6%	13%	19%	0%	14%	27%	12%	33%	30%	19%	54%	10%	22%
Electrical	0%	15%	13%	6%	0%	16%	23%	0%	31%	23%	35%	46%	14%	22%
Engineering/industrial	20%	21%	54%	25%	0%	5%	0%	12%	18%	23%	15%	0%	38%	17%
Modern farming	20%	25%	8%	3%	42%	0%	0%	58%	4%	0%	2%	31%	0%	13%
Masonry/building	0%	8%	28%	0%	0%	11%	19%	0%	0%	23%	0%	7%	57%	11%
Woodwork/carpentry	0%	4%	13%	3%	0%	21%	23%	12%	0%	23%	10%	7%	10%	11%
Cooking/catering	0%	0%	15%	22%	0%	11%	0%	8%	0%	23%	0%	16%	33%	10%
Auto mechanical	0%	4%	8%	0%	0%	12%	4%	8%	0%	23%	12%	0%	62%	9%
Tailoring and designing	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	2%	19%	0%	0%	23%	10%	16%	5%	8%
Clinical	20%	2%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	76%	8%
Metal work/welding	0%	4%	10%	9%	0%	5%	19%	8%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Hair dressing and beauty	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	16%	0%	6%
Driving	0%	4%	5%	0%	17%	0%	4%	4%	0%	13%	27%	0%	0%	6%
Vocational teaching	0%	2%	0%	0%	17%	16%	0%	4%	0%	23%	2%	3%	0%	6%
Plumbing	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	2%	0%	15%	0%	23%	0%	0%	10%	5%
Accountancy/Banking	20%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	2%
Legal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	2%
Trust	20%	0%	0%	6%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Figure 63: Types of skilled labourers that cannot be found locally

Business skills are the most in demand skill in the local markets in most states. For the skills training, it is crucial to programme upon skills per location. Many regions have similar skills that are in demand in the local markets. Respondents from Western Bahr el Ghazal highlight woodwork/carpentry, while business & entrepreneurship is highlight by Upper Nile and Unity. Farming is in demand in Warrap, tailoring in Ruweng AA, and auto-mechanics and electricity in Abyei AA.

Which skills are in demand in the local markets? According to private sector and economic service providers (N=479)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Business plan and management	20%	4%	13%	50%	33%	51%	42%	42%	86%	77%	17%	39%	19%	41%
Woodwork/carpentry	20%	12%	44%	16%	0%	9%	42%	15%	0%	0%	42%	98%	10%	28%
Electrical	0%	85%	44%	13%	8%	12%	42%	4%	0%	11%	35%	0%	67%	25%
Masonry/building	0%	10%	87%	13%	8%	12%	42%	0%	0%	0%	42%	61%	5%	25%
Driving	0%	2%	36%	3%	33%	7%	42%	38%	0%	0%	35%	89%	0%	24%
Tailoring and fashion	20%	2%	62%	13%	17%	11%	42%	0%	0%	0%	54%	61%	0%	24%
Auto-mechanic	0%	21%	49%	22%	25%	14%	42%	12%	6%	0%	37%	0%	67%	20%
Metal work	0%	10%	31%	13%	0%	14%	42%	15%	0%	0%	15%	38%	0%	16%
Computer/ICT	0%	6%	46%	0%	0%	18%	42%	27%	0%	0%	29%	0%	10%	14%
Cooking/catering	0%	2%	15%	6%	8%	11%	42%	15%	0%	0%	17%	39%	10%	14%
Accountancy/finance	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	38%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	5%	8%

Plumping	0%	12%	8%	0%	17%	7%	42%	12%	0%	0%	12%	0%	5%	8%
Hair dressing and beauty	0%	2%	23%	6%	17%	7%	42%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	7%
Architecture and designing	0%	4%	0%	0%	8%	0%	38%	4%	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	5%
Medical clinical, nursing and midwifery	0%	2%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	71%	4%
Professional consultancy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	4%
Farming	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	12%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	3%

Figure 64: Skills in demand in the local markets

Importantly, except for Central Equatoria, private sector actors believe that XCs and people formerly associated with armed groups have skills and assets, as presented in Figure 65.
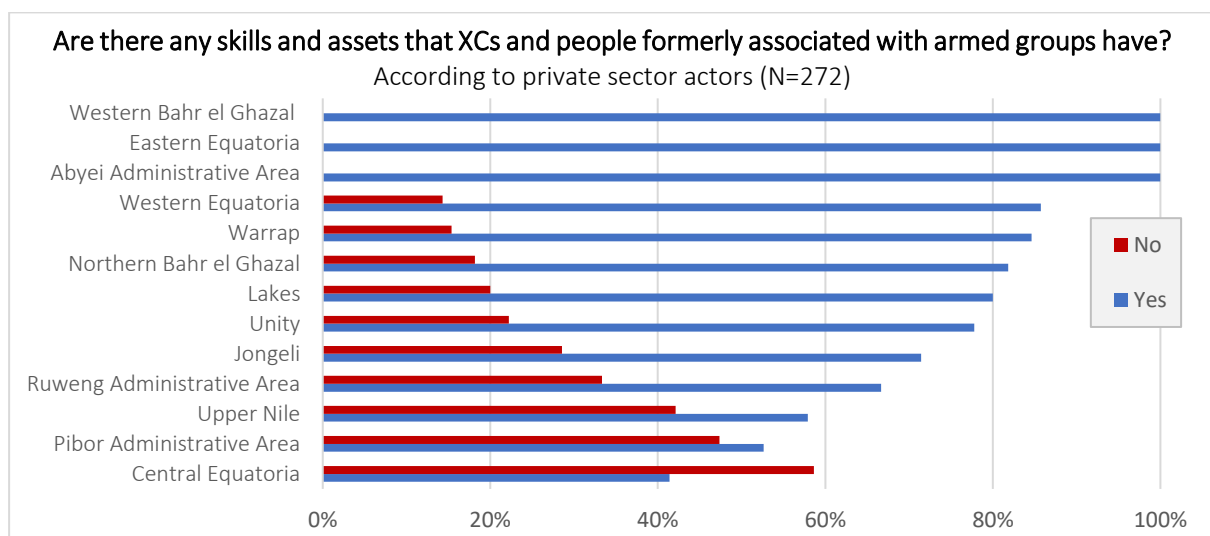
Figure 65: Skills possessed by people previously with armed groups

Coping mechanism and business start-up

A general lesson learned from DDR programmes world-wide is the advantage and importance to support initiatives taken by people themselves. It differs between regions on whether there were observed self-help or coping mechanisms of XCs, and other people formerly associated with armed groups that is worth supporting, as shown in Figure 66 below. The observed self-help or coping mechanisms that are worth supporting include small retail business, and agricultural activities including farming, livestock and fishing.
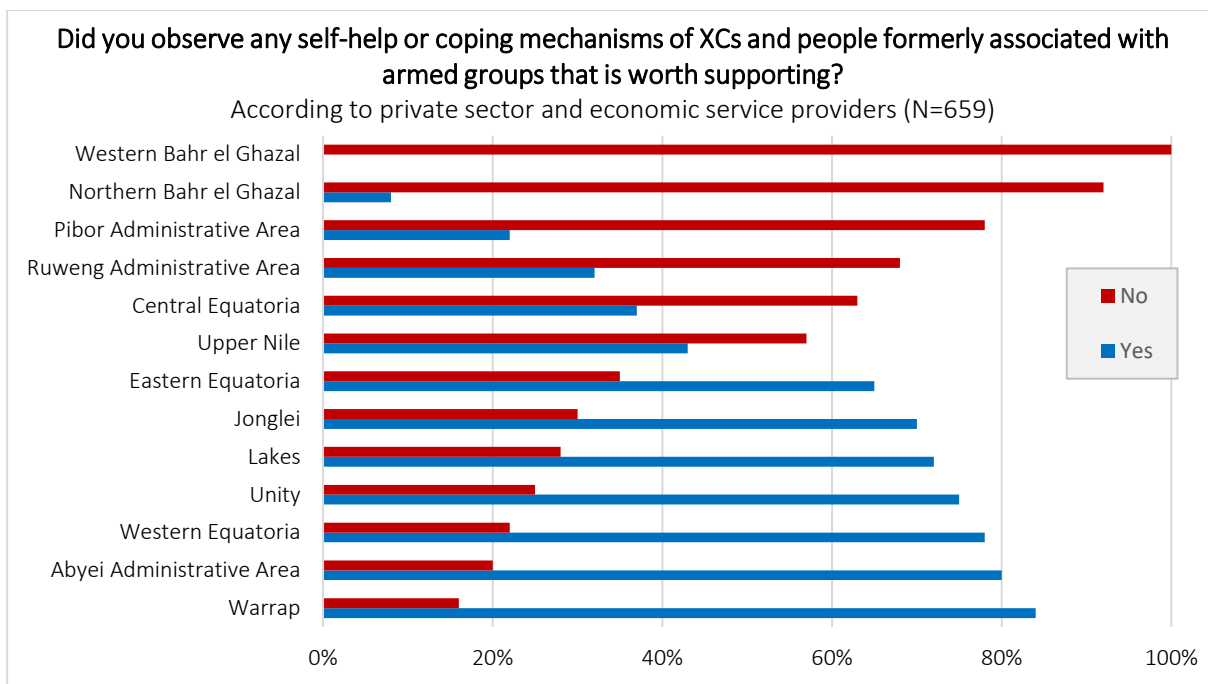
Figure 66: Self-help or coping mechanisms of XCs worth supporting

Over 80% of the private sector and economic service providers consulted advise that young people should start a business in a group rather than alone (see Figure 93, Annex A). Most believe that the business group should consist of between three to five members (see Figure 94, Annex A). Reasons for young people grouping together to start a business are to mobilise enough human and final capital, to enhance good teamwork and to learn from experienced people, as presented in Figure 67.
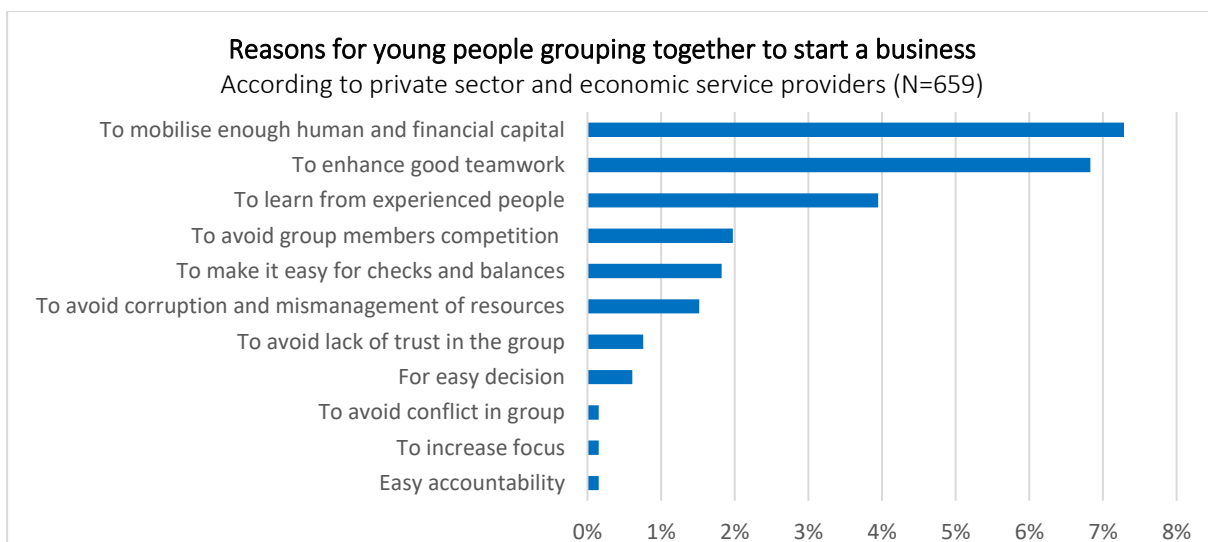
Figure 67: Reasons for grouping

In supporting groups of young people to start businesses, promising start-ups were developed, especially starting businesses in hospitality and computer and ICT centre, as shown in Figure 68.

In supporting groups of young people to start business, could you help develop one or two good ideas?
According to private sector and economic service providers (N=441)

Category	Value
Bar and restaurant	19%
Computer and ICT centre	12%
Mechanised farming/harvesting system	10%
Retail shop	9%
Building material and woodwork	8%
Management	8%
Salon and hair cutting	5%
General enterprise company	5%
Tailoring	4%
Motorcycle spare and repairs	3%
Animal husbandry & butchery services	3%
Driving	3%
Training centres	3%
Crops and vegetable farming	2%
Arts and design	2%
Health centre	2%
Plumbing	1%
Printing/photocopying/saloon	
Groundnuts business	
Fuel selling station	

Figure 68: Ideas for supporting groups of young people to start business

4.5   ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION SERVICES

The economic services are known to be few and weak, with vocational training not being market responsive and little post training support. Lessons learned from reintegration programmes world-wide highlight the need for long term mentoring support receiving market-responsive vocational training, for the new entrepreneurs to have a chance to succeed. This section provides an overview of the current state of economic services, including vocational training, apprenticeships, and post training business development support.

Vocational training

As presented in Figure 69 below, in several states vocational training is not available.
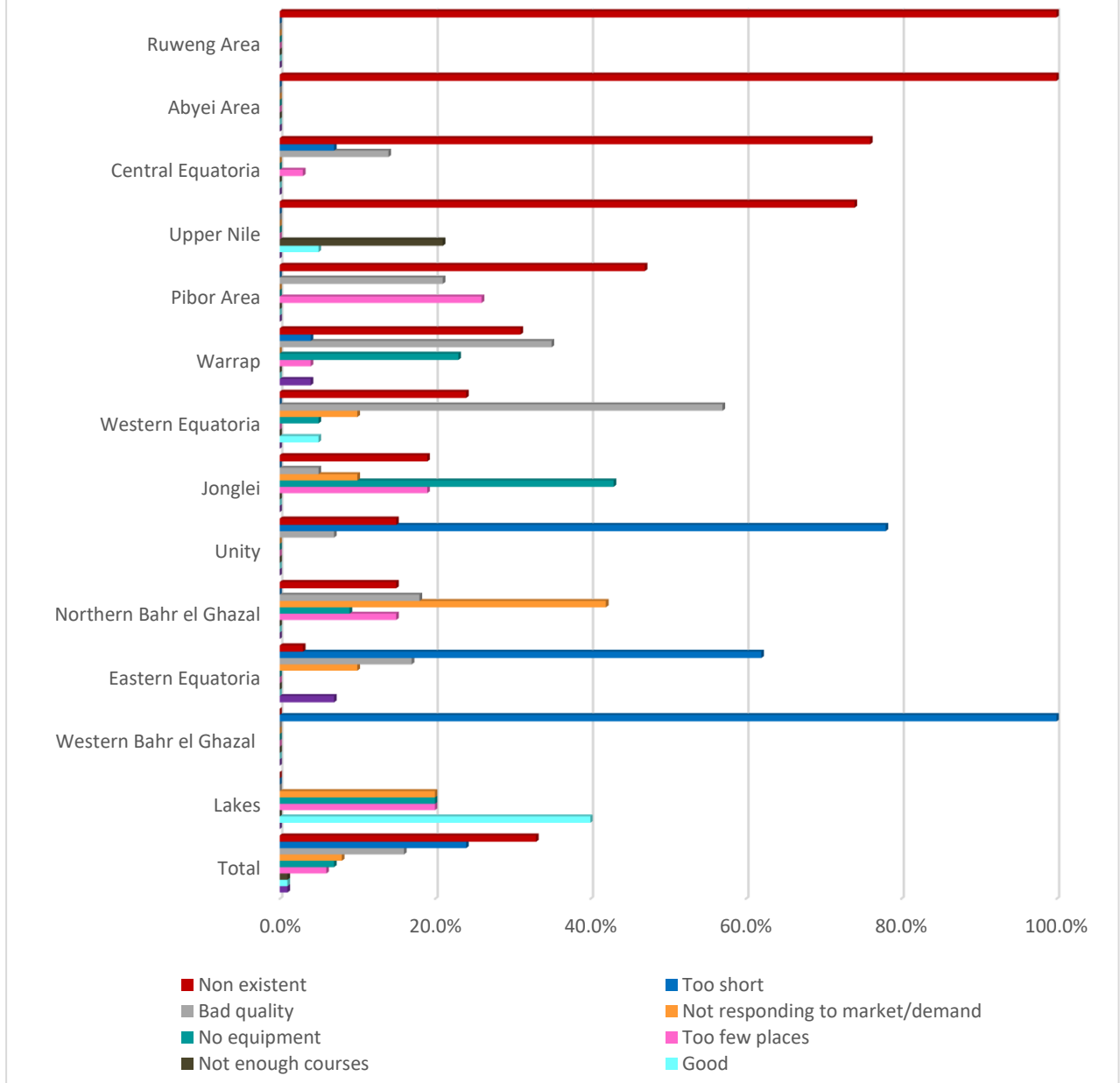
Figure 69: Quality and quantity of vocational training courses available

The main training courses currently being offered are woodwork or carpentry, masonry or building and business and entrepreneurship. These are in line with skills in demand as presented in

Which skills are in demand in the local markets? According to private sector and economic service providers (N=479)														
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total

Business plan and management	20%	4%	13%	50%	33%	51%	42%	42%	86%	77%	17%	39%	19%	41%
Woodwork/carpentry	20%	12%	44%	16%	0%	9%	42%	15%	0%	0%	42%	98%	10%	28%
Electrical	0%	85%	44%	13%	8%	12%	42%	4%	0%	11%	35%	0%	67%	25%
Masonry/building	0%	10%	87%	13%	8%	12%	42%	0%	0%	0%	42%	61%	5%	25%
Driving	0%	2%	36%	3%	33%	7%	42%	38%	0%	0%	35%	89%	0%	24%
Tailoring and fashion	20%	2%	62%	13%	17%	11%	42%	0%	0%	0%	54%	61%	0%	24%
Auto-mechanic	0%	21%	49%	22%	25%	14%	42%	12%	6%	0%	37%	0%	67%	20%
Metal work	0%	10%	31%	13%	0%	14%	42%	15%	0%	0%	15%	38%	0%	16%
Computer/ICT	0%	6%	46%	0%	0%	18%	42%	27%	0%	0%	29%	0%	10%	14%
Cooking/catering	0%	2%	15%	6%	8%	11%	42%	15%	0%	0%	17%	39%	10%	14%
Accountancy/finance	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	38%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	5%	8%
Plumping	0%	12%	8%	0%	17%	7%	42%	12%	0%	0%	12%	0%	5%	8%
Hair dressing and beauty	0%	2%	23%	6%	17%	7%	42%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	7%
Architecture and designing	0%	4%	0%	0%	8%	0%	38%	4%	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	5%
Medical clinical, nursing and midwifery	0%	2%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	71%	4%
Professional consultancy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	4%
Farming	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	12%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	3%

Figure 64 above.

Training courses currently offered According to economic service providers (N=207)													
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Woodwork/ carpentry	0%	13%	60%	9%	86%	67%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	35%
Masonry or building	0%	65%	40%	0%	14%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	73%	0%	31%
Business & entrepreneurship	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	59%	100%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Tailoring	0%	9%	10%	9%	71%	17%	0%	88%	0%	0%	8%	27%	0%	15%
Hairdressing	0%	9%	10%	9%	71%	17%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	13%
Auto-mechanics	0%	87%	20%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Metal work/ welding	0%	9%	0%	9%	43%	17%	0%	38%	0%	0%	4%	27%	0%	12%
Electricity	0%	87%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	12%
ICT & computer training	0%	0%	10%	73%	0%	17%	0%	0%	27%	0%	4%	0%	0%	10%
Design	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	17%	0%	13%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Driving	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	50%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	5%
Catering services/ baking	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	5%
Farming	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%	0%	4%

Figure 70: Training courses offered

Indeed, as presented in Figure 71, only about half of the training providers base their offer on demands in the market, on the availability of qualified trainers (27%) and courses demanded by pupils (19%).
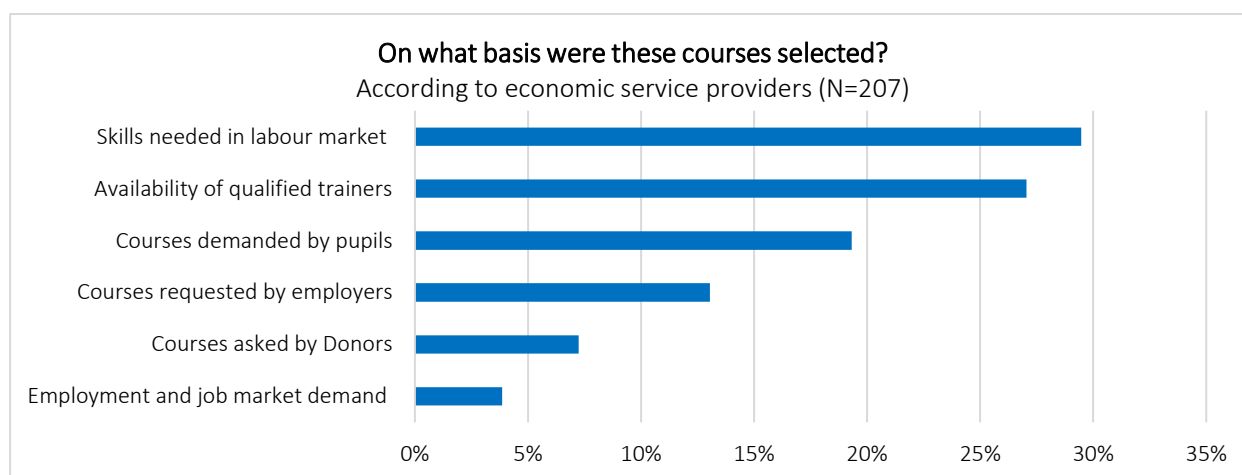

Figure 71: Basis which courses are selected

Further, over 90% of vocational training providers highlight secondary education as the admission requirement for training for all age groups, which is a main obstacle to access these courses by most CAAFAG and XCs, whose secondary education completion is under 20% (see Figure 144 in Chapter 5).
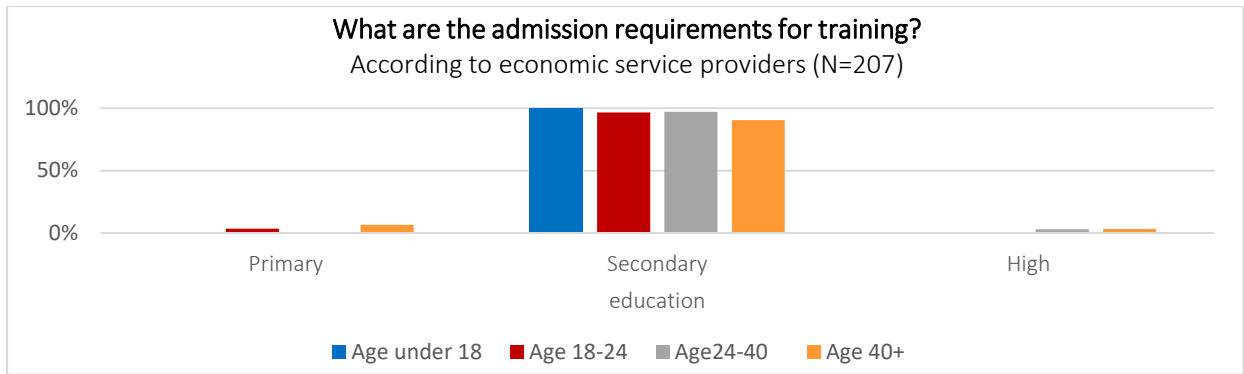
Figure 72: Admission requirement for training

As presented in Figure 73, according to vocational training providers, accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) is evaluated as non-existent, as well as transportation, cafeteria and living facilities. These are obstacles in terms of access and remaining in courses.
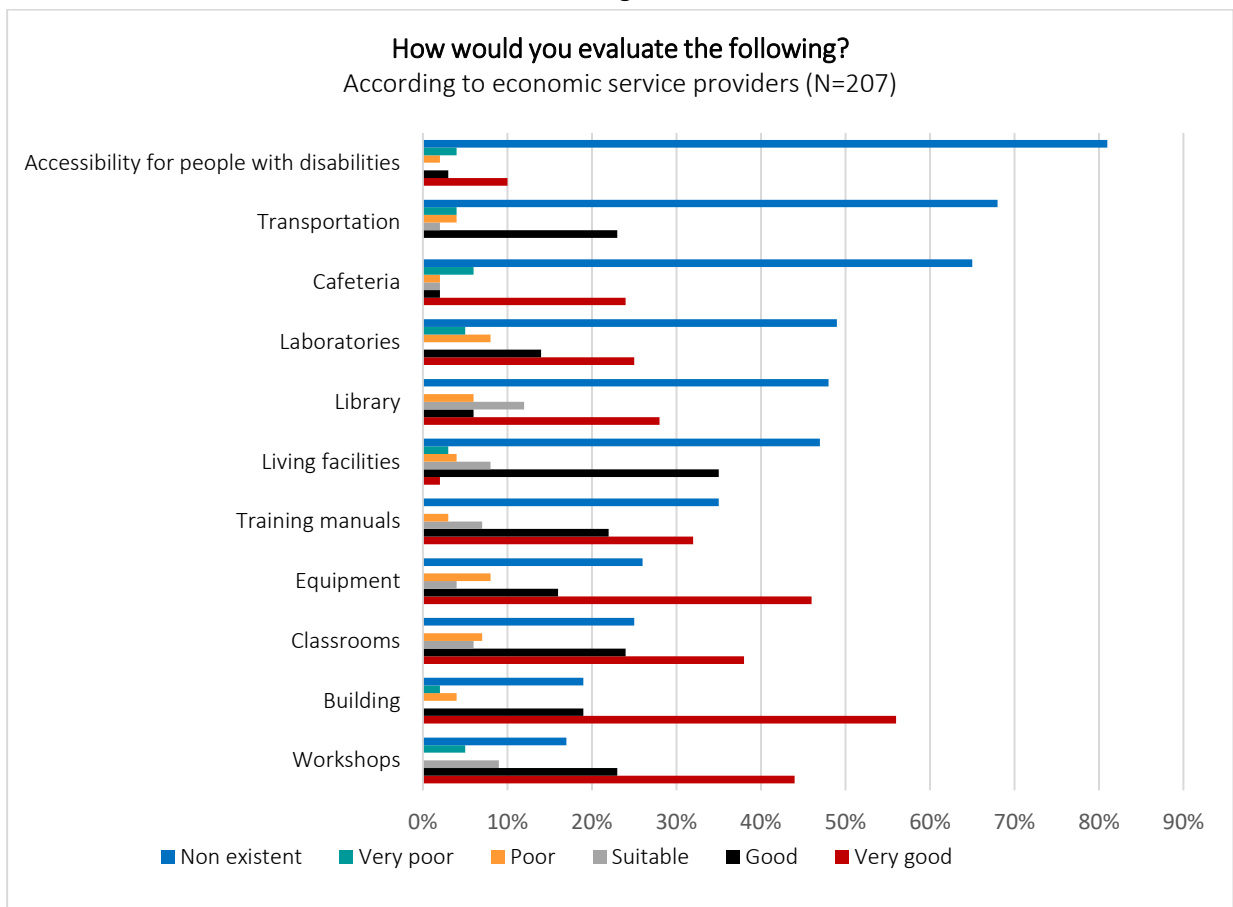
Figure 73: Evaluations from vocational training providers

Vocational training providers from four states, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria, highlight that providing training in woodwork or carpentry creates the highest success in terms of finding employment. For Upper Nile and Unity, it is business or entrepreneurship, ICT or computer training in Jonglei, and tailoring for Ruweng AA and Warrap, as shown in Figure 74.

What area of training that you provide creates highest success in terms of post-training employment? According to economic service providers (N=207)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Woodwork/carpentry	0%	13%	60%	9%	86%	67%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	35%
Masonry or building	0%	65%	40%	0%	14%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	73%	0%	31
Business/ entrepreneurship	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	59%	100%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Tailoring	0%	9%	10%	9%	71%	17%	0%	88%	0%	0%	8%	27%	0%	15%
Hairdressing	0%	9%	10%	9%	71%	17%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	13%
Auto-mechanics	0%	87%	20%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Metal work/ welding	0%	9%	0%	9%	43%	17%	0%	38%	0%	0%	4%	27%	0%	12%
Electricity	0%	87%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	12%
ICT/ computer training	0%	0%	10%	73%	0%	17%	0%	0%	27%	0%	4%	0%	0%	10%
Design	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	17%	0%	13%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Driving	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	50%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	5%
Catering services/ baking	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	5%
Farming	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%	0%	4%

Figure 74: Trainings that could provide highest post-training employment success

New areas of training that economic vocational training providers would like to develop that might create success in terms of post-training employment are mechanised farming or harvesting system and ICT and computer, highlight by five regions each, as presented in Figure 75.

What new areas of training would you like to develop that might create success in terms of post-training employment? According to economic service providers (N=207)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Mechanised farming/ harvesting system	25%	30%	30%	9%	71%	0%	0%	100%	9%	0%	0%	51%	0%	22%
ICT and computer	0%	9%	30%	36%	0%	17%	14%	0%	45%	0%	19%	27%	0%	19%
Management	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	62%	0%	17%
Carpentry	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	33%	14%	0%	0%	0%	19%	11%	0%	10%
Tailoring	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	27%	0%	9%
Catering	0%	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	7%
Entrepreneurship or microeconomic activities	25%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Hairdressing	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	6%
Driving	0%	9%	20%	0%	29%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	6%
Automobile mechanics	0%	9%	20%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	5%
Art and design	0%	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%

Figure 75: New areas of training to create post-training employment success

The main challenge for starting these new courses is environmental hazards and complexity, as presented in Figure 76, followed by insecurity and lack of tools, equipment, or materials.

What is the challenge for starting these new courses? According to economic service providers (N=207)	
Environmental hazards and complexity	28%
Insecurity	19%
Lack of tools, equipment, or materials	15%
Lack of transportation means	10%
Lack of training materials and training manuals	7%
Lack of enough space	7%
Lack of qualified trainers	6%
Lack of enough funds	2%

Figure 76: Challenges for starting new courses

Except for Pibor AA, no vocational training providers from other states currently provide mobile training, as presented in Figure 77. For Pibor AA, however, over 80% is offering this training.
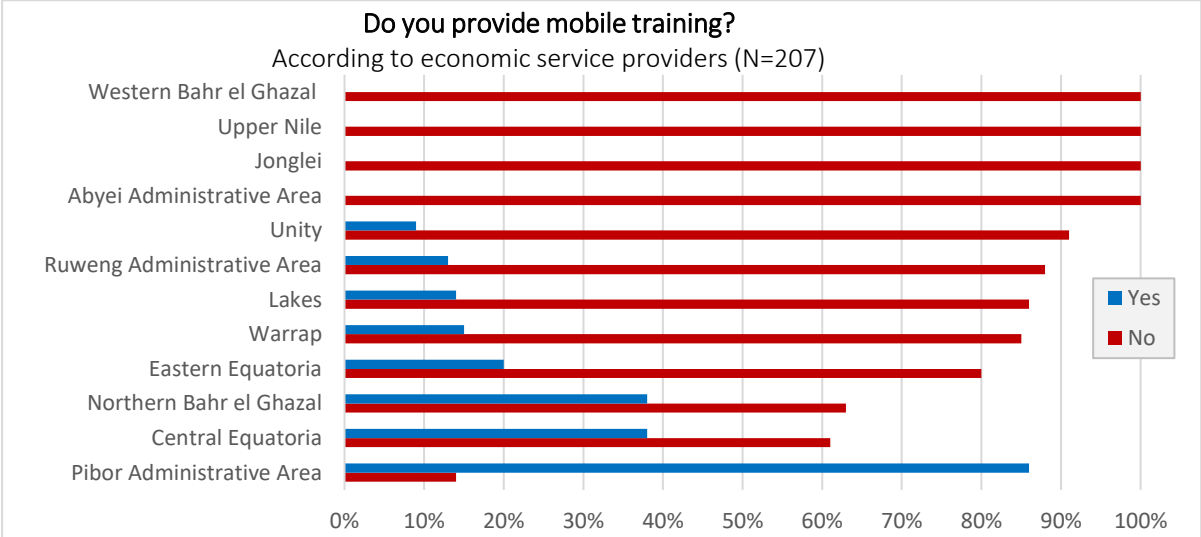

Figure 77: Provide mobile training

Apart from Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Pibor AA, vocational training providers from all other regions have people who were formerly part of armed groups among their trainees, as presented in Figure 78.
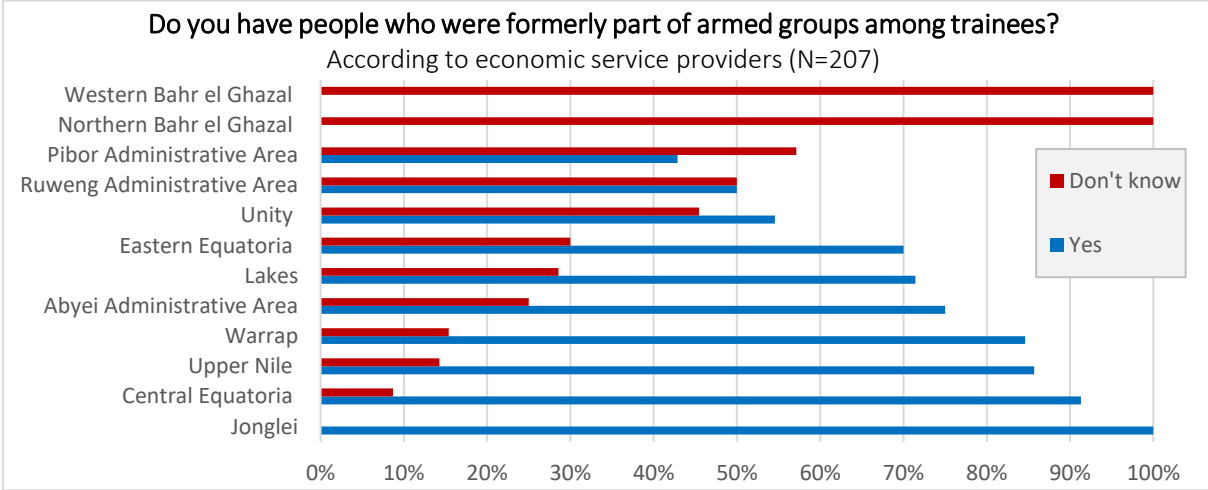

Figure 78: People who were formerly part of armed groups among the trainees

50

Apprenticeships

Half of private sector actors consulted provide apprenticeship places. As indicated in Figure 79, most of private sector actors indicate that they are willing to take in people who left armed group as apprentices. The two main conditions for private sector people being willing to take in people who left armed groups as apprentices are if they have the physical capacities and if they are motivated (see Figure 115, Annex A).
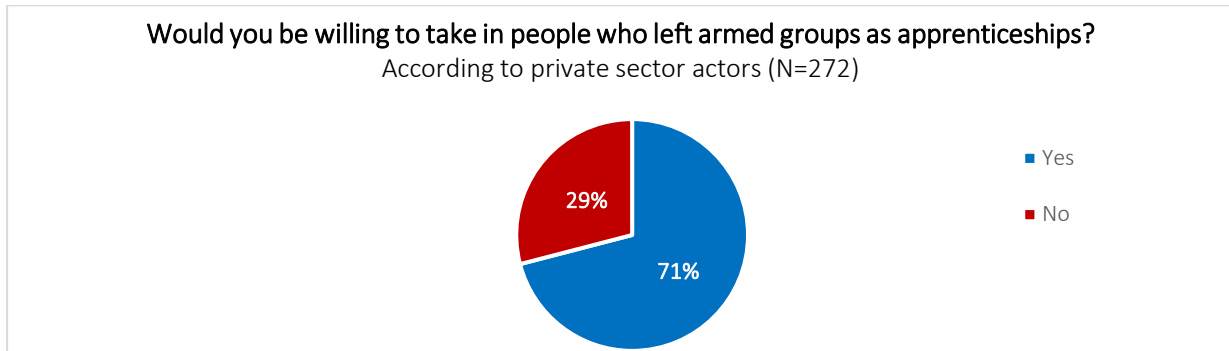
Would you be willing to take in people who left armed groups as apprenticeships?
According to private sector actors (N=272)

- Yes
- No

29%

71%

Figure 79: Willingness to take in people who left armed groups as apprentices

Business development services

Most private sector actors consulted rate the quality and quantity of business development services as low or non-existent, with the exception of Western Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap, where the majority think that the quality and quantity are good, as shown in Figure 80.

What is the quality and quantity of business development services?
According to private sector actors (N=272)

- No responsive to market/demand
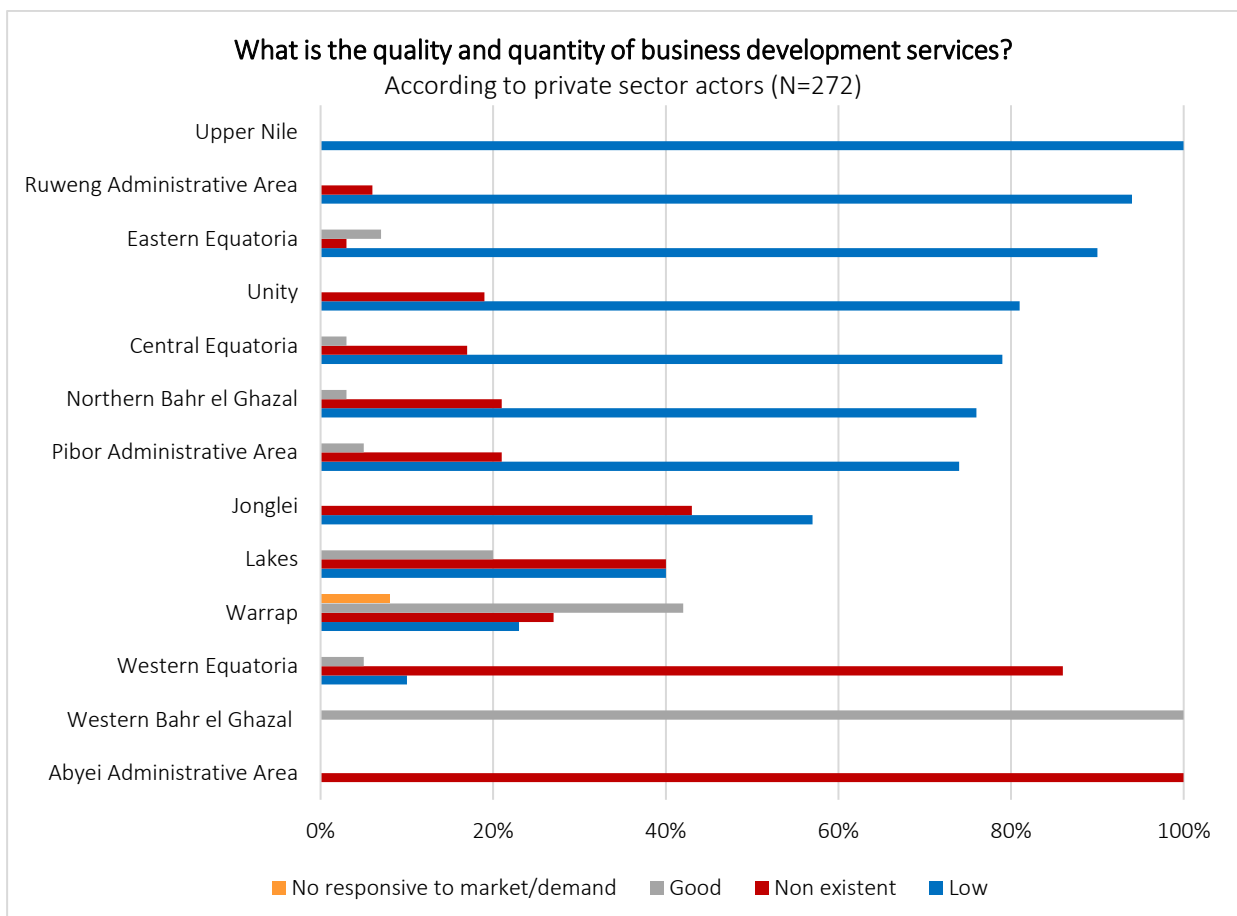- Good
- Non existent
- Low

Figure 80: Quality and quantity of business development services

The main service providers currently assisting young people to start a business per state are listed below, in Figure 81.

Service providers assisting young people to start a business According to economic service providers (N=86)														
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Dorcas NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	44%
White Taker National Organisation	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%
Catholic Relief services	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
WFP	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
IRC	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Spark Project, funded by Cordaid	0%	0%	33%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Boda-boda and small business kiosk	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
ZOA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Nile Hope	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Finn Church AID	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Figure 81: Other service providers assisting young people start business

Figure 82 presents the types of business support services available per state. Advisory support is mainly provided, including marketing, management, business start-up and record-keeping advice.

What form of business support are you providing? According to economic service providers (N=180)													
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Advice – marketing	0%	100%	18%	23%	35%	80%	100%	39%	31%	100%	47%	100%	56%
Advice – management	20%	100%	27%	23%	31%	80%	53%	61%	77%	13%	100%	44%	49%
Advice – business start-up	13%	100%	36%	92%	23%	73%	60%	9%	69%	40%	100%	38%	47%
Advice – record-keeping	13%	100%	27%	15%	0%	60%	73%	0%	69%	13%	100%	50%	36%
Legal help	13%	0%	0%	15%	12%	67%	20%	0%	69%	60%	100%	13%	32%
Loans /grants	13%	0%	9%	8%	12%	87%	27%	0%	31%	67%	0%	38%	24%
Agricultural extension services/animal health	7%	100%	18%	15%	42%	87%	27%	4%	31%	0%	0%	31%	24%
Advice – careers	13%	0%	9%	15%	8%	80%	20%	0%	38%	13%	0%	50%	21%
Others	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	31%	8%

Figure 82: Forms of provided business support

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Only vocational training providers in Central Equatoria and Lakes are providing any support for graduates to start businesses, as presented in Figure 83. The majority of economic vocational providers from all other states are not able to provide support.
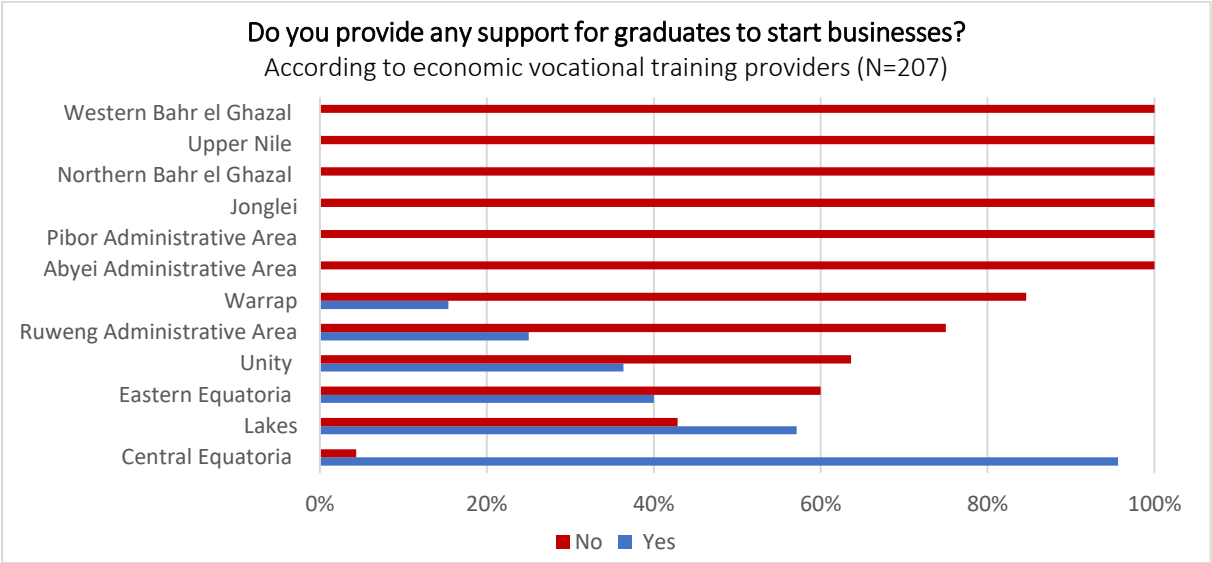

Figure 83: Support for graduates to start business

The main post-training supports provided are business plan development, job placement and start-up toolkits support, as shown in Figure 84.

If you do provide support for graduates to start businesses, what are the supports provided? According to economic service providers (N=205)	
Business plan development support	25%
Job placement support	23%
Start-up toolkits support	19%
Start-up money of linking to microfinance providers support	18%
Business mentoring after start-up support	16%
Business training support	11%

Figure 84: Types of support for graduates to start business

Access to finance

As highlighted in Figure 49 above, the main obstacle to start or restart economic activities is lack of money. The quality and quantity of micro-finance services differs by states but is generally low or non-existing. In Ruweng, Lakes and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, services seem to be more available and of good quality, as presented in Figure 85.
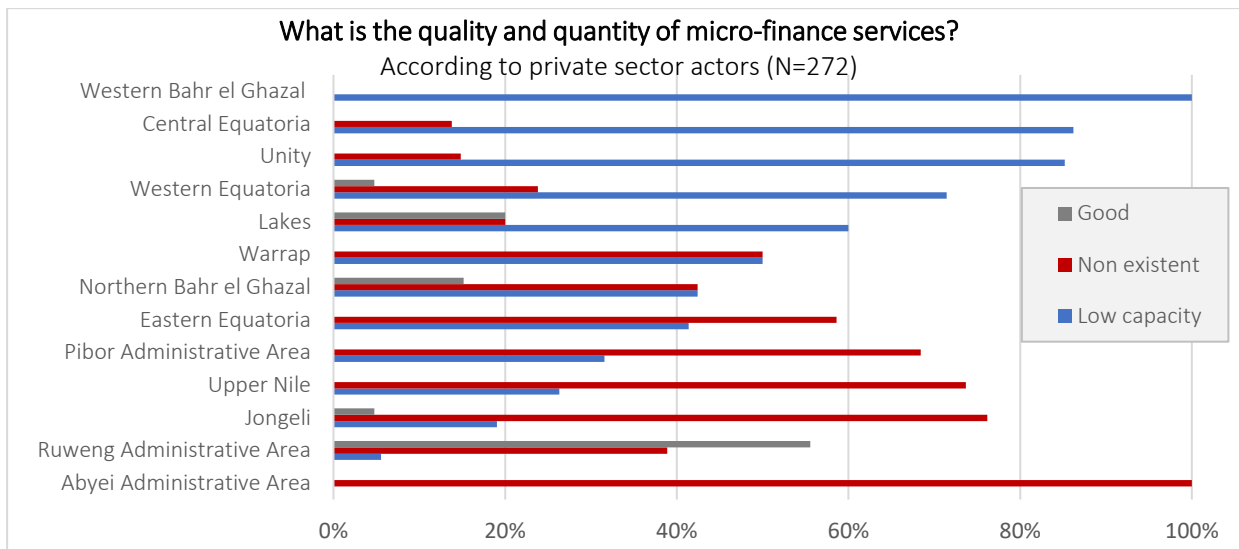
Figure 85: Quality and quantity of micro-finance services

Agricultural extension services

While the agricultural sector is the most promising for South Sudan, the most essential government service is weak. As shown in Figure 86, most mention the agricultural extension services are non-existent or of bad quality. While many organisations are and have been supporting the sector, no investments have been made to boost this essential government service.
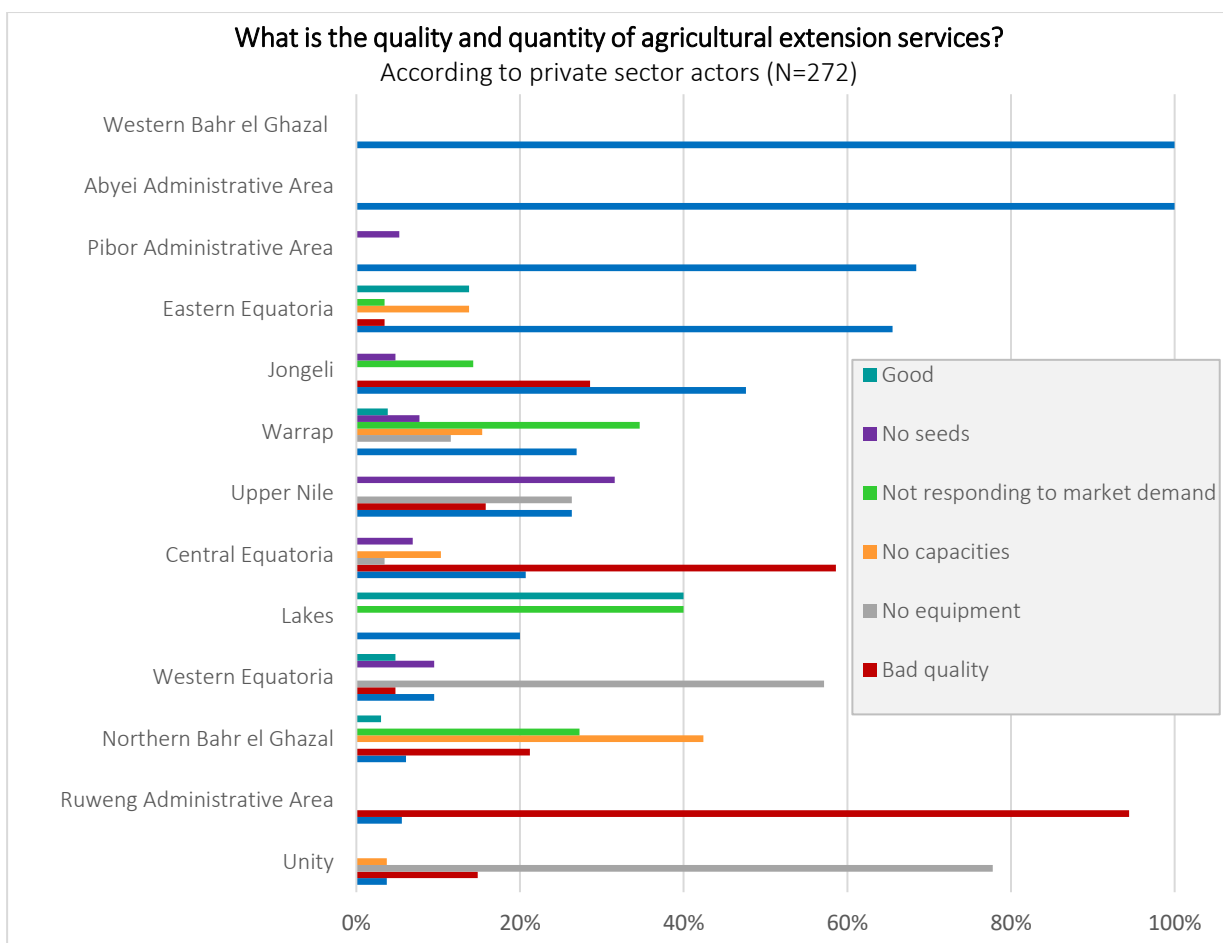

Figure 86: Quality and quantity of agricultural extension services

54

Chambers of commerce

The majority of businesspeople are members of the chambers of commerce. However, most highlight low quality of chamber of commerce in supporting businesses (see Figure 126, Annex A).

What is the quality of chamber of commerce in supporting businesses?
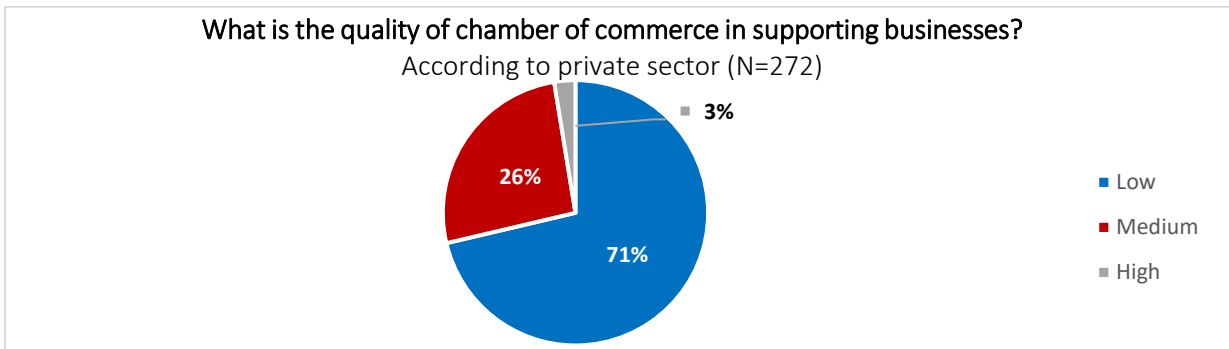According to private sector (N=272)

Figure 87: Quality of chamber of commerce in supporting business

Low business support quality is due to weak institutional capacity. The second and third mentioned explanations are help in the access of market information and regular market behaviour, as shown in Figure 88.
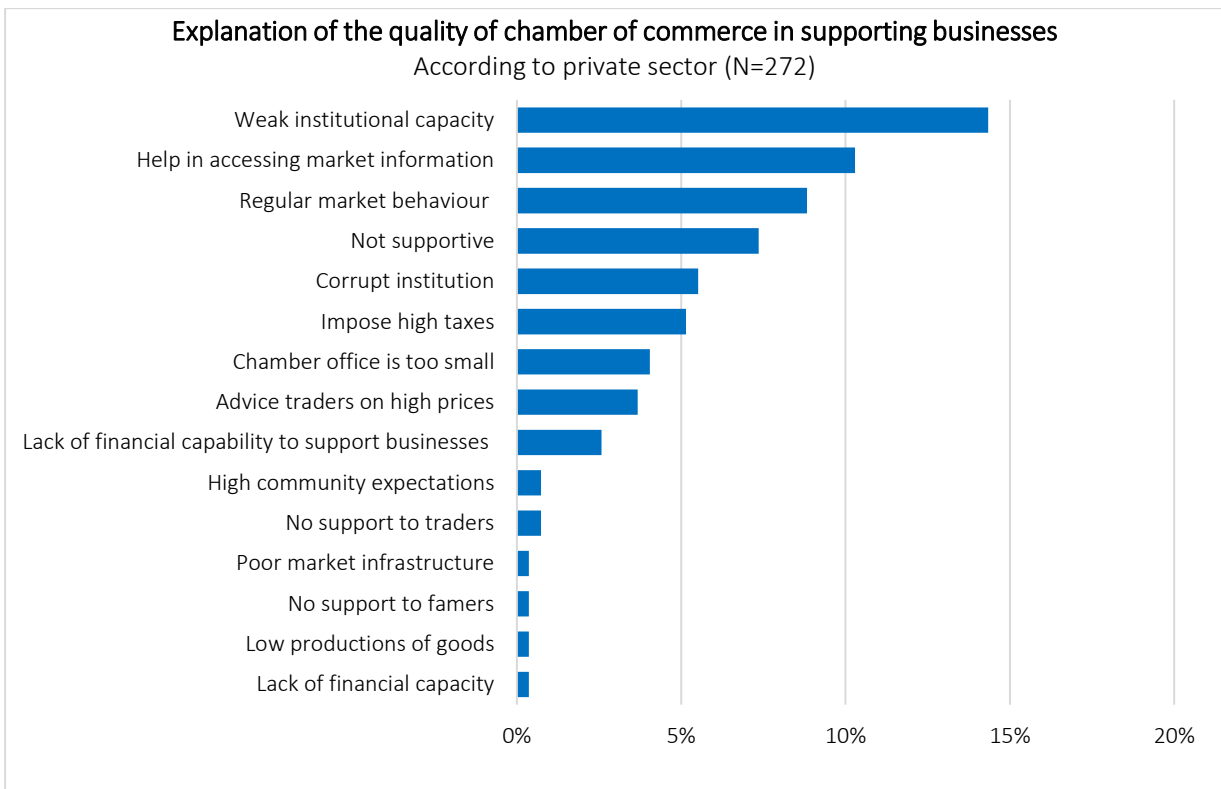
Explanation of the quality of chamber of commerce in supporting businesses
According to private sector (N=272)

Figure 88: Explanation on the quality of chamber of commerce

Target groups and access to economic services

Most economic service providers highlight that they target all people, with no distinction by sex or age, as presented in Figure 89.
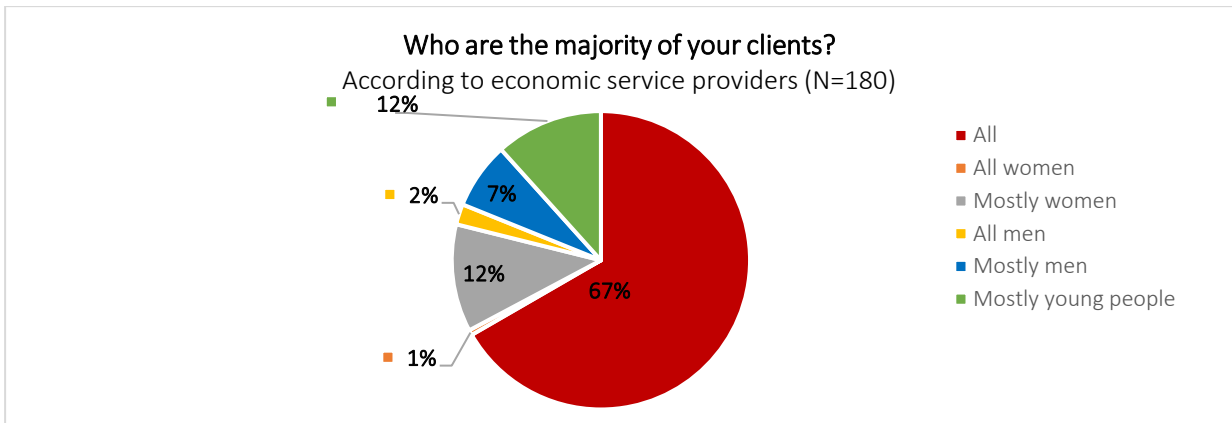
Figure 89: Identity of the majority of economic service providers' clients

However, as presented in Figure 90, the primary age group that economic service providers target is 25 to 34-year-old, followed by 35 to 44-year-old.
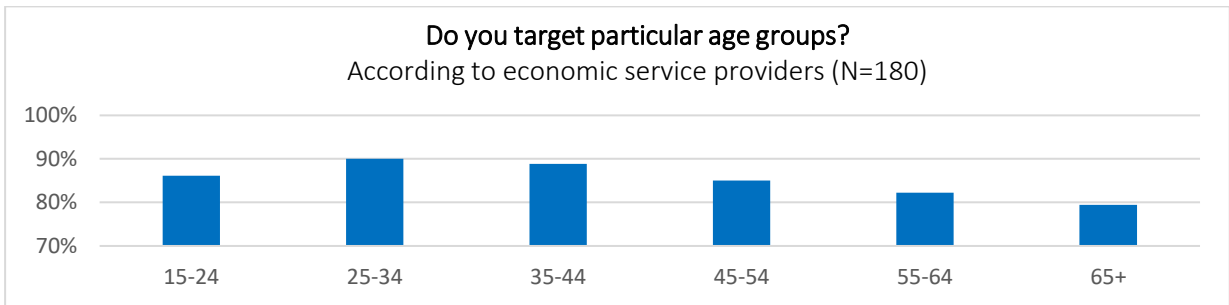

Figure 90: Targeting of particular age groups

Slightly over half of the economic service and vocational training providers have clients who were formerly parts of armed groups, as presented in Figure 91.
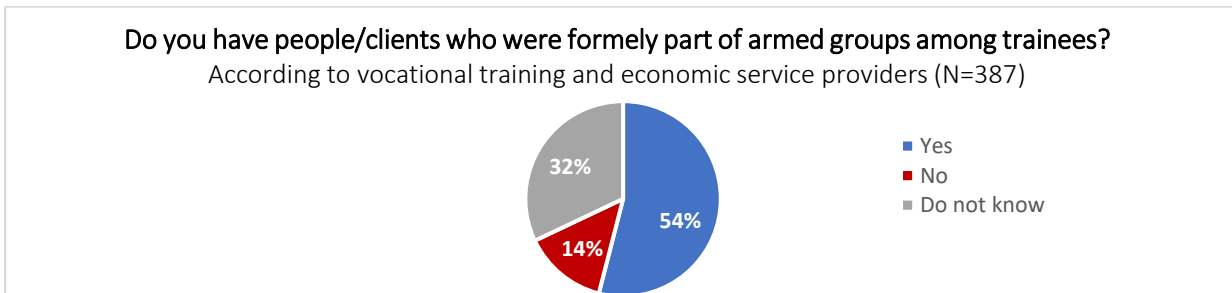

Figure 91: Service providers' clients formerly part of armed groups

Additionally, 81% indicate their willingness to offer places to people formerly with armed groups.
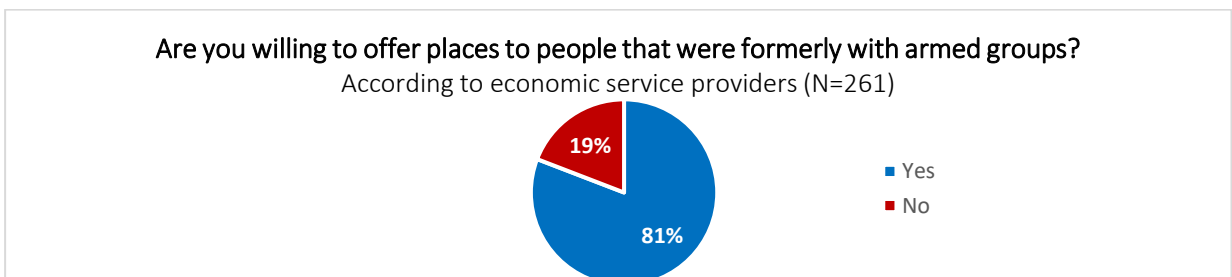

Figure 92: Willingness to offer places to people formerly with armed groups

However, some economic service providers are unwilling because people formerly with armed groups misbehave and lack qualification, as presented in Figure 93.
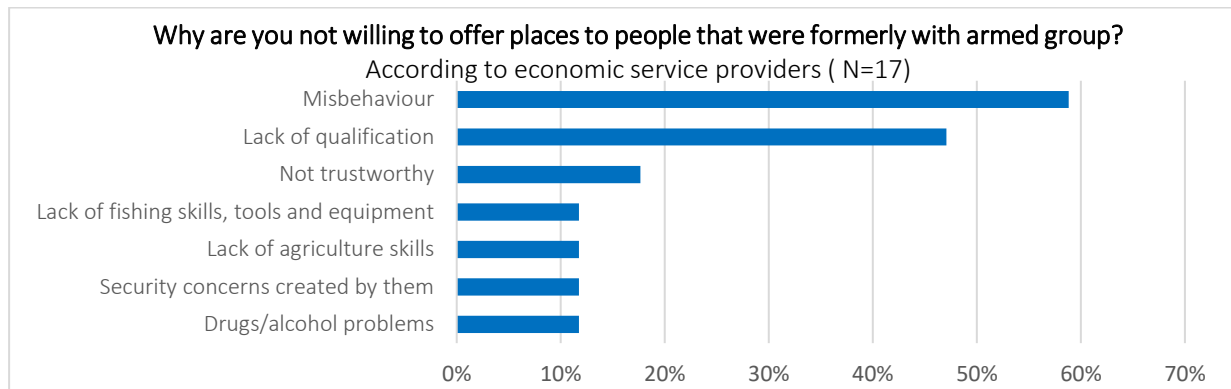

Figure 93: Reasons for not offering places to people formerly with armed groups

Expanding services

To avoid concentration of XCs and CAAFAG in urban areas, services need to be available in their areas of origin. Decentralisation of services has been a goal of several round of DDR in South Sudan but remains challenging. However, when asked 79% of the economic service providers would like to expand their services to rural areas (Figure 135, Annex A). The most mentioned requirements to expand to more rural locations are security improvement (30%), buildings and access to land (22%), farming seeds, tools and equipment (22%) and access to finance (11%) (Figure 137, Annex A).

With the exception of Pibor AA, no vocational training providers from other states currently provide mobile training, as presented in Figure 94. For Pibor AA, however, over 80% is offering this training.
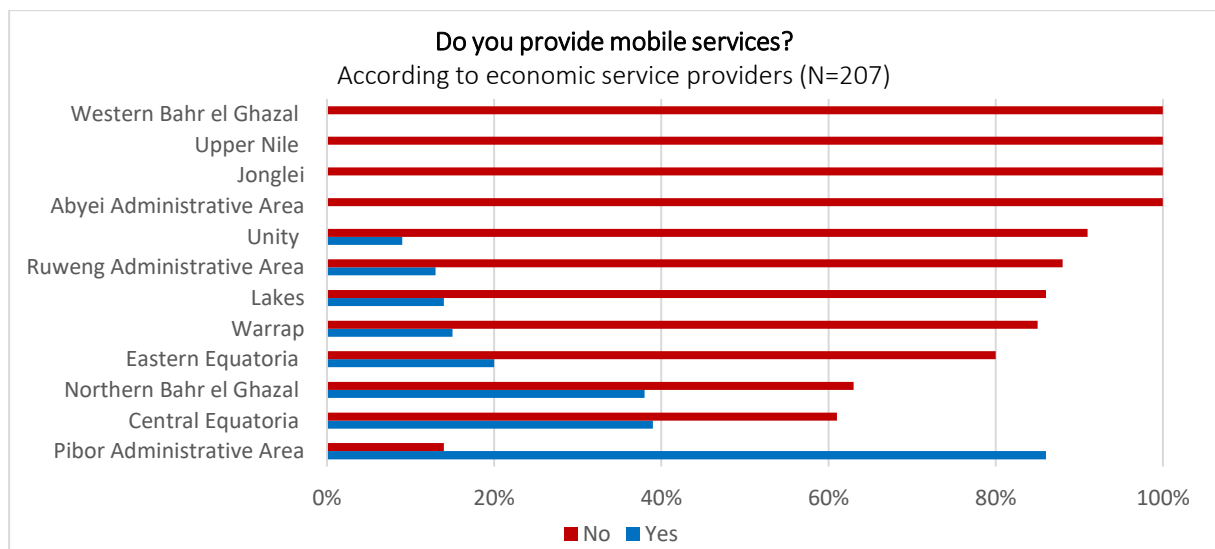

Figure 94: Provision of mobile services

As presented in Figure 95, slightly over half of vocational training providers mention needing financial support to expand and train more people. Other needs are physical infrastructures, such as office spaces and halls (24%), computers (7%) and training materials/manuals (7%).

What do you need to expand in order to train more people?
According to economic service providers (N=207)

- Improvement on the security
- Increased the number of qualified trainers
- Training materials/manuals
- Need computers
- Physical infrastructures - office spaces and halls
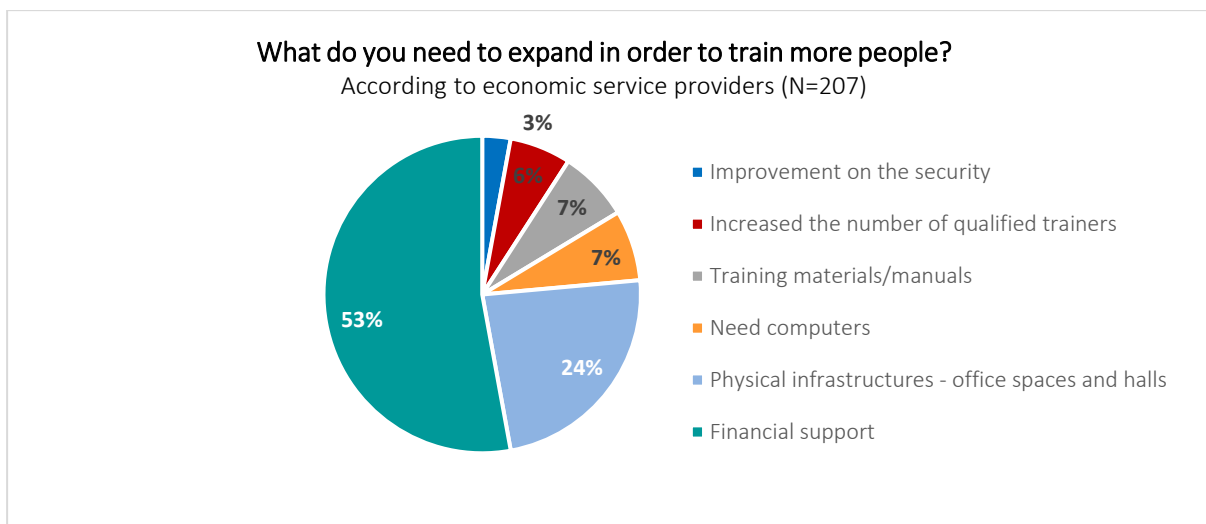- Financial support

Figure 95: What is needed to expand training

According to economic service providers, the top three types of staff they require are agricultural experts, administration and finance persons and economists.
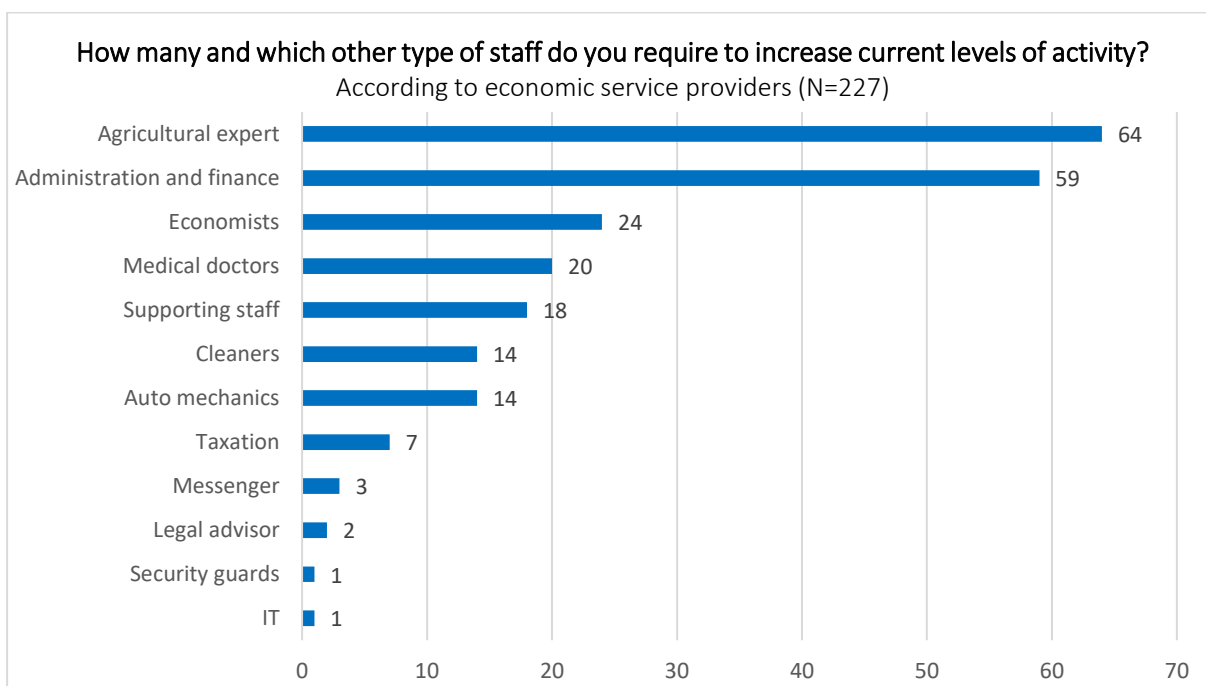

How many and which other type of staff do you require to increase current levels of activity?
According to economic service providers (N=227)

Type of staff	Number
Agricultural expert	64
Administration and finance	59
Economists	24
Medical doctors	20
Supporting staff	18
Cleaners	14
Auto mechanics	14
Taxation	7
Messenger	3
Legal advisor	2
Security guards	1
IT	1

Figure 96: Number and type of staff needed to increase activity

4.6   ECONOMIC SUPPORT RECEIVED SO FAR

Over 70% of male and female XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG highlight that they have not participated in public works/cash for work (see Figure 139, Annex A). The majority of those who have participated used the money earned on food for the family. The second and third most mentioned uses are to start a business and to pay school fees, as presented in Figure 97.
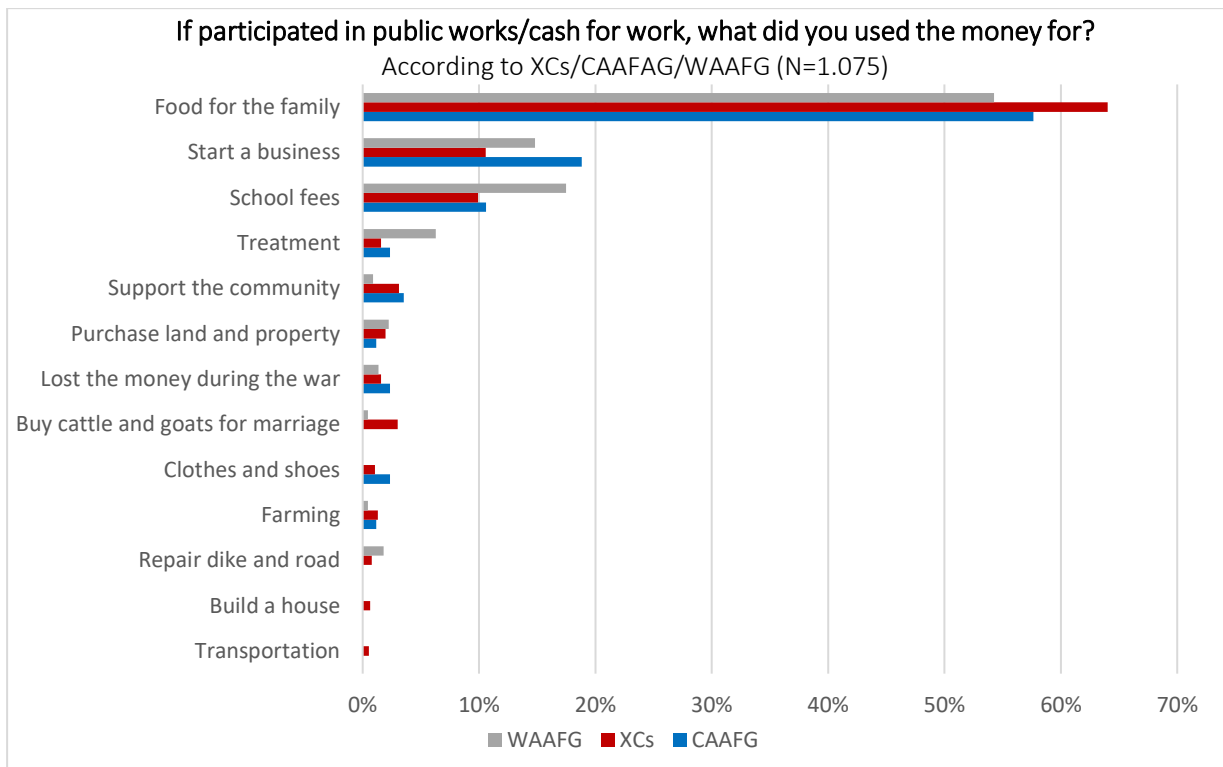
Figure 97: Use of public works/cash for work money

61% of both male and female XCs and CAAFAG, and WAAFG indicate that they are using the skill they received since leaving the armed group to make money (see figure 144 in Annex A). The most important reason why they do not use their obtained skills is due to lack of opportunities, as shown in Figure 98. This either points to training not being responsive to the market, or the lack of post training support to start and grow businesses.
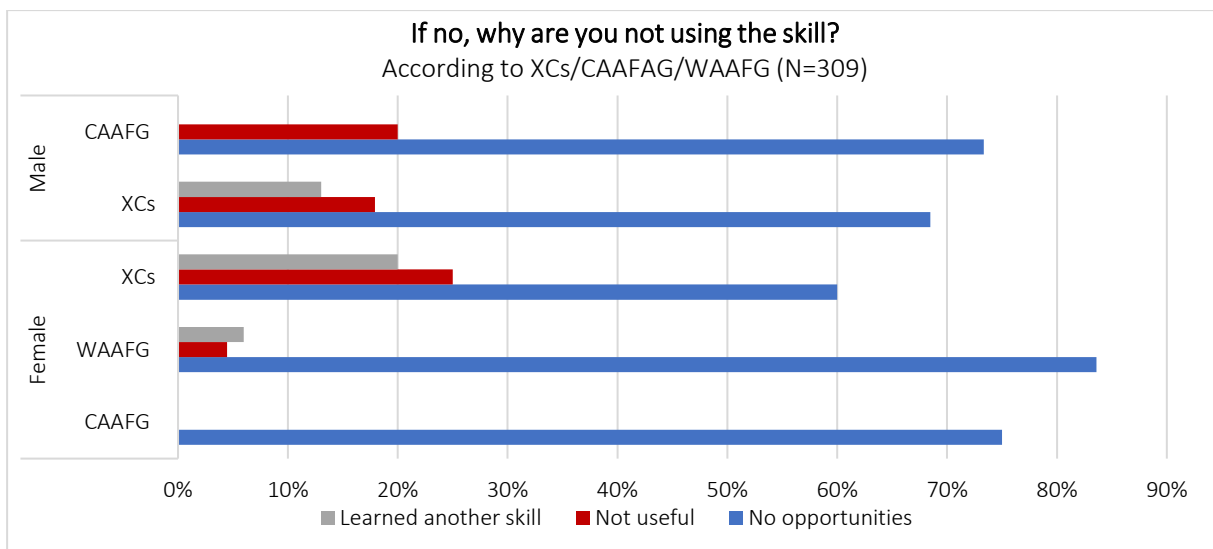

Figure 98: Reasons for not using skill

5. SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OPPORTUNITIES AND SOCIAL SERVICES

This chapter summarises the social reintegration status of XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG, compared to other community members. It identifies opportunities for fostering social reintegration, and examines the current state of social service delivery, needed for this.

5.1 THE SOCIAL SITUATION

South Sudan is a multi-racial, multi-ethnic and multi-lingual country. It has an estimated population of 8.3 million of which 51 percent are under 18 years-old and 72 percent is under 30 years-old.[40] The recurrent cycles of armed violence affected the society in terms of its sociocultural norms, traditions and social cohesiveness, including transforming social relationships, roles and trust among men and women, boys and girls, and the elderly. Ancient tribal divides became more obvious after achieving independence from Sudan, and led to extensive suffering and violence, as outlined in chapter 3 above. Indeed, as stated by the National DDR Framework, addressing social and psychological issues of identity, trust, and acceptance are crucial to ensure violence prevention and lasting peace.[41]

The reintegration assistance should help XCs to deal with feelings of frustration, anger or sadness that can result in self-directed violence (suicide, drug and alcohol abuse as coping mechanisms), interpersonal violence, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), intimate partner violence, child abuse, rape and murder) and group violence against the community (burglary, rape, harassment, beatings and murder).[42] The shift to community based reintegration should equally address the grievance of victims, and many XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG are themselves perpetrators as well as victims. Approximately 40% of male and female respondents are mentally affected by the widespread violence, as presented in Figure 99.
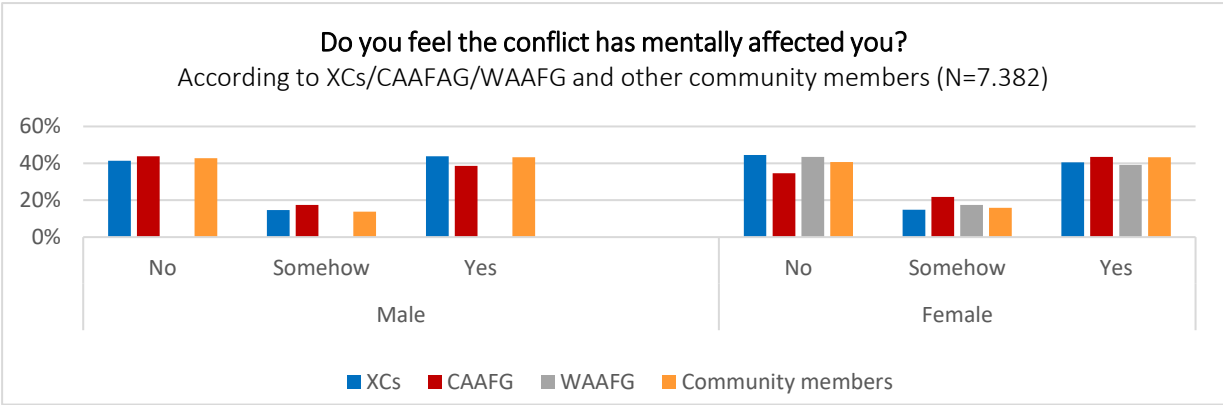

Figure 99: Perception on being mentally affected by conflict

5.2 SOCIAL REINTEGRATION STATUS

Civil status of XCs

Figure 100 below provides a further breakdown of the respondents, in terms of number of children and civil status. The majority of CAAFAG have no children, as is also the case for other community children. Further, all CAAFAG are single, while 25% of other community children are in relations or married. Further, more people from the communities are widowers.

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[40] RSS, 2020, National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.14.
[41] RSS, 2020, National Reintegration Framework in the RSS 2020, July 2020, p.1.
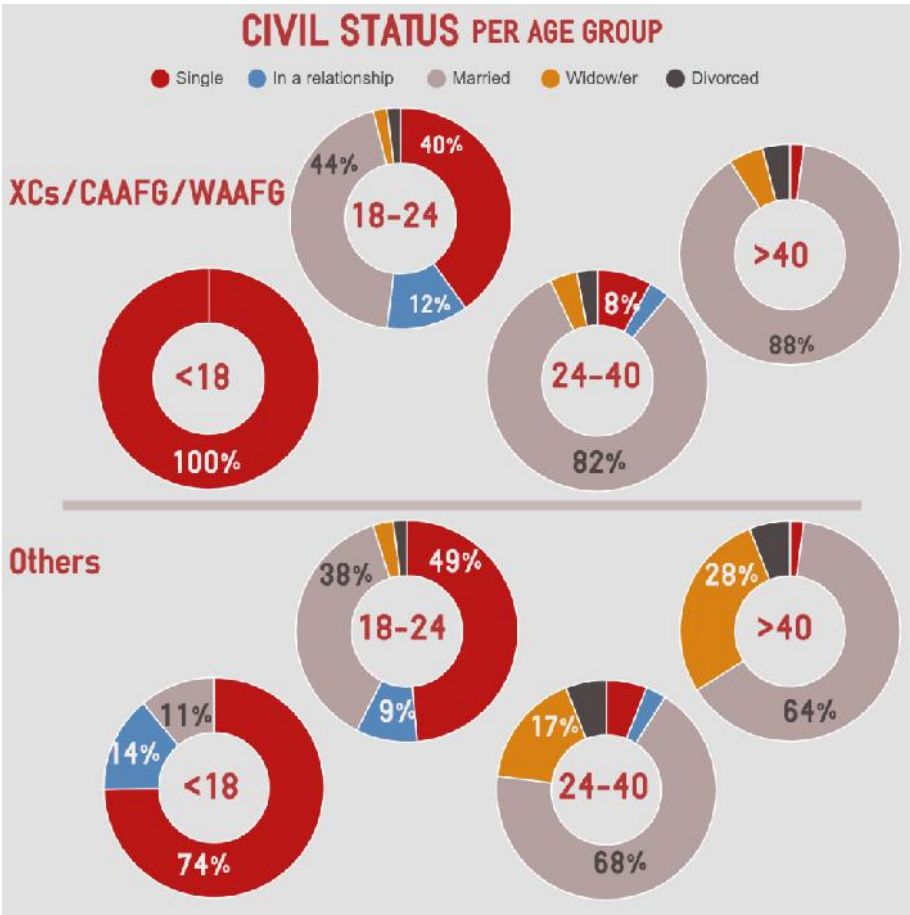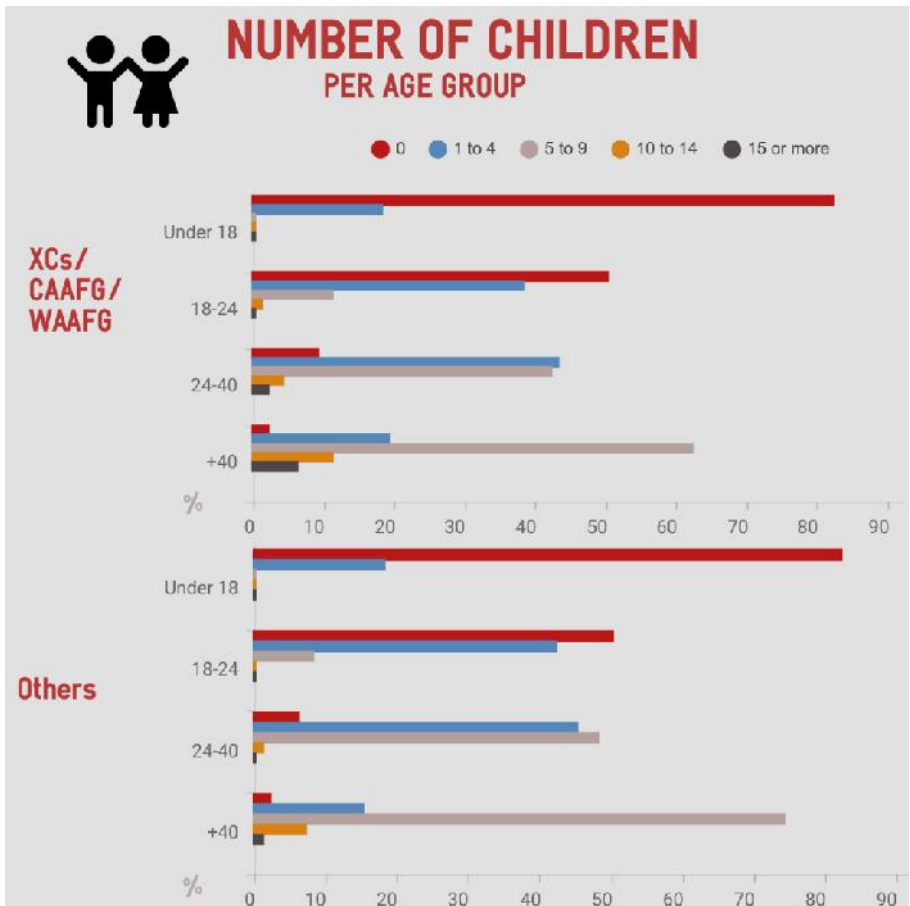[42] Ibid., p.14.

Figure 100: Profile of respondents II

Returning home

Over 90% of XCs and community members are living in the location where they are from, meaning that the large majority of the CAAFAG, WAAFG and XCs went home (see Figure 146, Annex A). Those XCs who did not return home are mainly from Jonglei, Warrap and Northern el Bahr Gazal, as shown in Figure 101. The main reason for not being home is because of work, or due to the conflict.
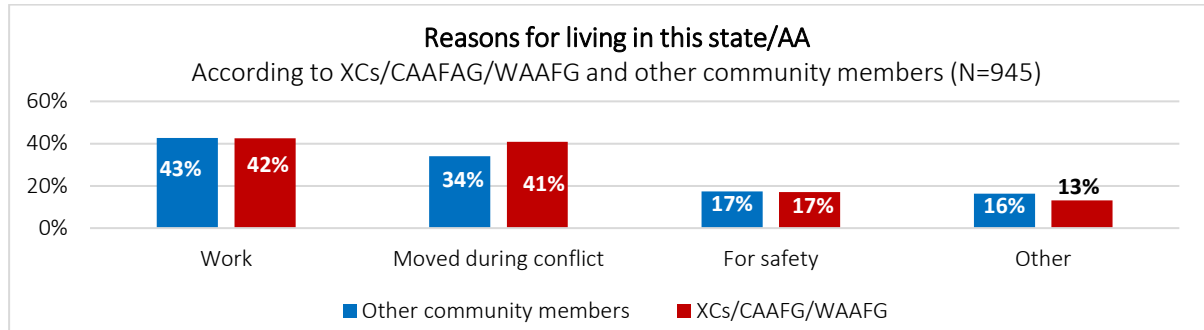

Figure 101: Reasons for living in this state/AA

As presented in Figure 102, most CAAFAG typically live with their parents. Some CAAFAG live only with their children and few only with their siblings, pointing to the existence of child headed households.
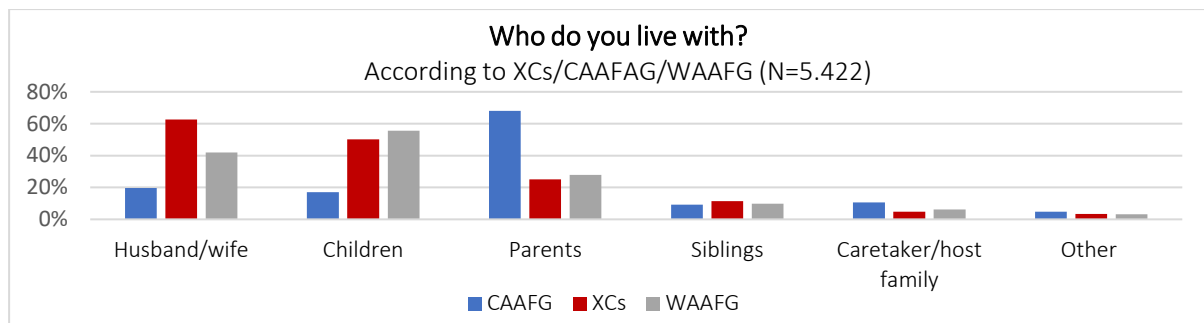
Figure 102: Who XCs, CAAAFG, or WAAFG live with

Levels of social reintegration

Two-third of community members expressed to knowing people who were part of armed groups before (see Figure 151, Annex A). The majority of XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG feel well integrated in the community. Other community leaders and the local leaders and government also express this belief. However, over 90% of social service providers disagree. Most respondents (including XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG themselves) indicate that they feel well integrated, as presented in Figure 103 below.

Figure 103: Feeling integrated

The main reasons for not feeling well integrated in the community, as shown in Figure 104 below, is because they feel discriminated against and pointed out, they are feared by the community and are

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perceived as bandits. The fact that they do not have skills and cannot find work is further an obstacle to being accepted, showing the interlink between social and economic reintegration.

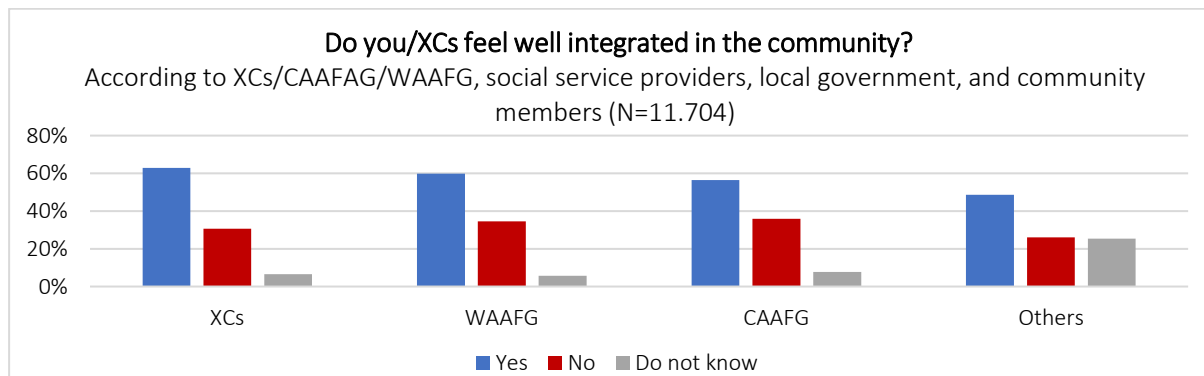| Reasons for not feeling well integrated in the community According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG, local government, social service providers, local leaders, and other community members (N=3.380)								
	Community members	XCs	CAAFAG	WAAFG	Local Governmen	Social Service	Local leaders	Total
Discriminated/pointed out	44%	59%	64%	66%	85%	0%	62%	52%
Feared by the community	43%	44%	53%	48%	75%	3%	42%	43%
Perceived as bandits	36%	33%	31%	30%	40%	3%	82%	39%
They have health/disability issues	15%	48%	26%	50%	28%	0%	0%	25%
Do not have skills	32%	0%	0%	0%	59%	34%	45%	22%
They cannot find work	24%	0%	0%	0%	61%	55%	33%	18%
Do not have land	17%	22%	17%	27%	34%	0%	0%	17%
Cannot get married	16%	11%	15%	18%	12%	0%	35%	16%
They misbehave	30%	0%	0%	0%	38%	4%	14%	15%
They are mentally not well	18%	10%	7%	13%	28%	0%	19%	15%
Still called to fight from time to time	21%	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	9%
They do not participate in community activities	18%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	12%	9%

Figure 104: Reasons for not feeling well integrated in the community

Importantly though, the majority of XCs and other community members view people formerly part of armed groups as heroes, as presented in Figure 105.
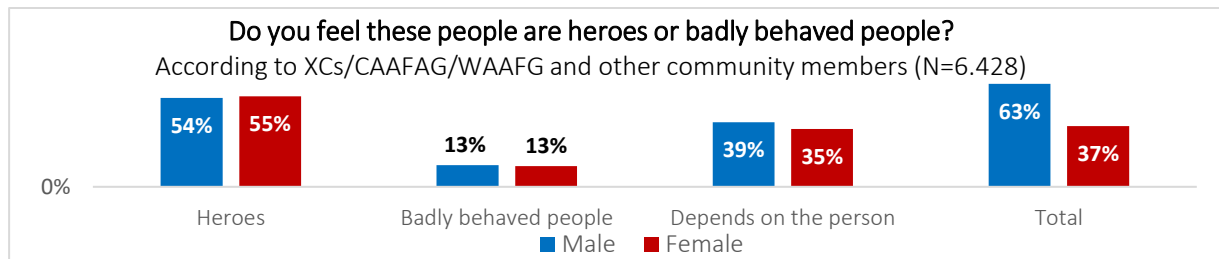

Figure 105: Perception about XC/CAAFAG/WAAFG

As shown in Figure 106, the large majority of XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG are not in contact anymore with their former commanders. Some male and female XCs and few CAAFAG are. From a reintegration point of view, this is generally regarded as positive.
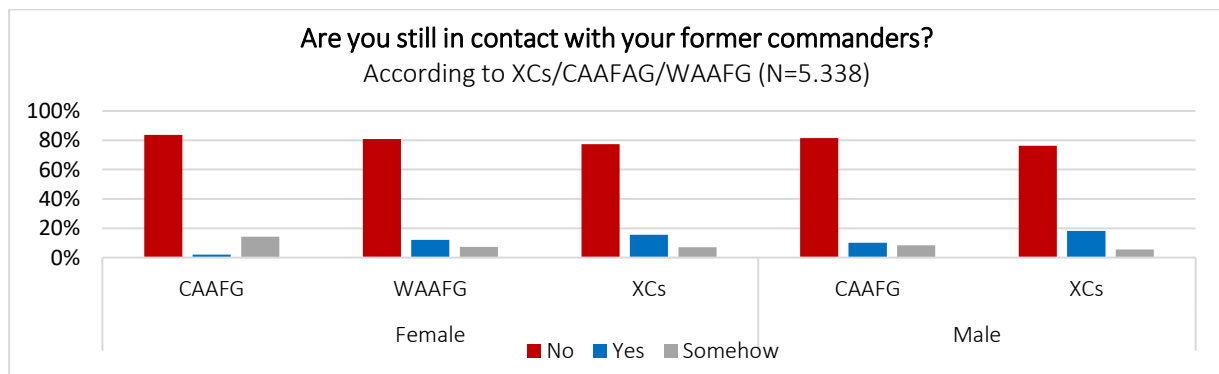
Figure 106: Contact with former commandant

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Levels of education

Surprisingly, in this sample more CAAFAG have completed primary education than their peers in the community, as presented in Figure 107. Levels of secondary education are low, and this form obstacles to enter vocational training, as highlighted in Figure 72 in Section 4.5.
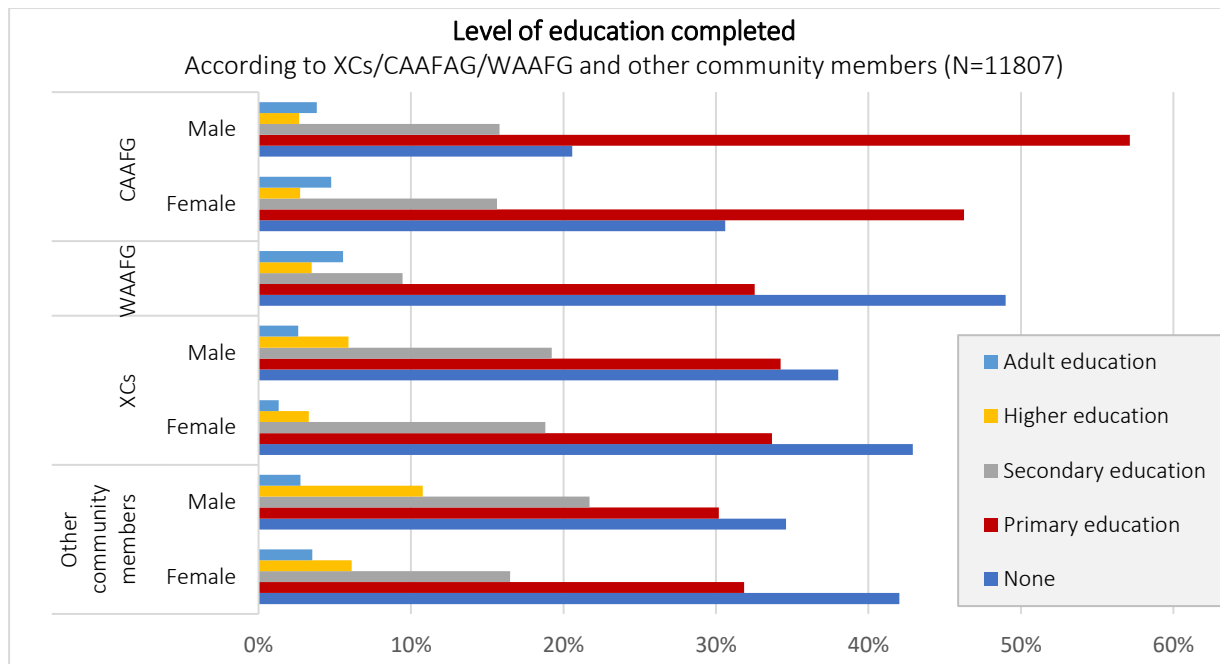
Figure 107: Level of education completed

State of health

Approximately 40% of WAAFG and male and female XCs and CAAFAG are mentally affected by the conflict. As indicated in Figure 108 below, approximately half of XCs, CAAFAG, WAAFG and community members have psychological problems due to the conflict.
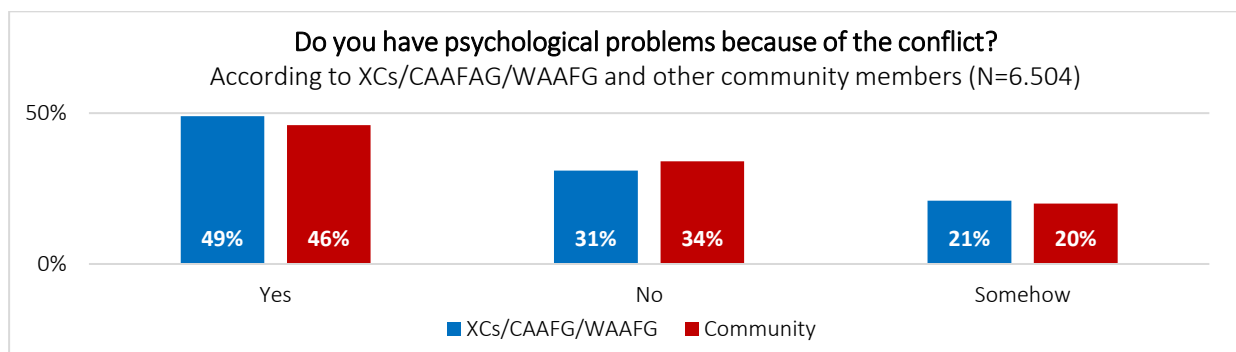
Figure 108: Psychological problems from being mentally affected by the conflict

The three main psychological problems that they have are nightmares (30%), depression (25%) and feelings of isolation (22%), as shown in Figure 109.
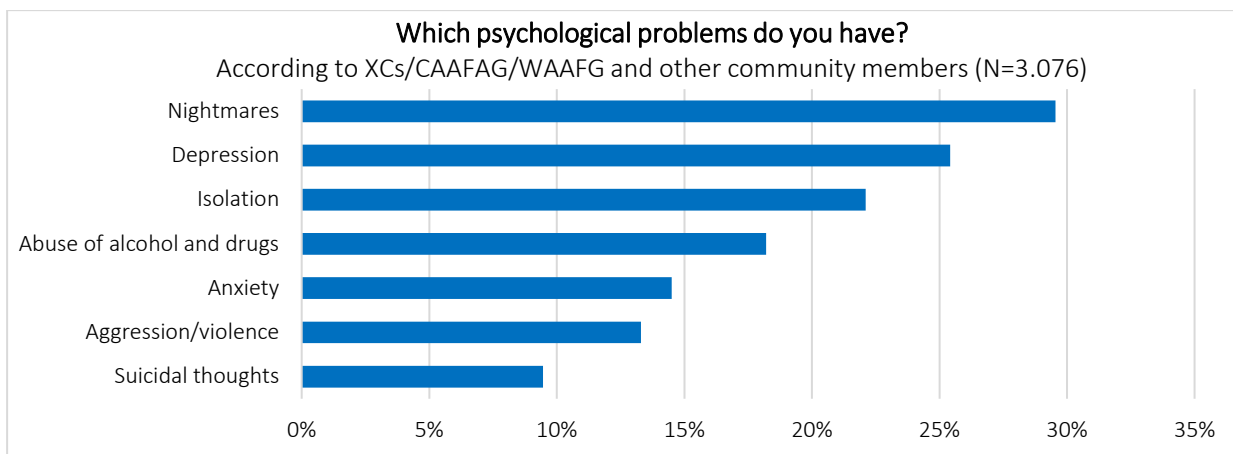
Figure 109: Types of psychological problems

5.3 SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SUPPORT RECEIVED SO FAR

After leaving the group XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG indicate being supported most by family and friends, as presented in Figure 110 below. The future reintegration programme can build on this reality and support these primary social networks. Indeed, the National DDR Framework foresees the development of social support networks, acknowledged as vital to XCs' adjustment to a normal civilian life. Consequently, peer support collectives and groups formed during vocational and life skills training are planned to be supported. The policy further stresses that emphasis will lie on household units and extended families, paired with youth engagement, and men's and women's groups.[43]
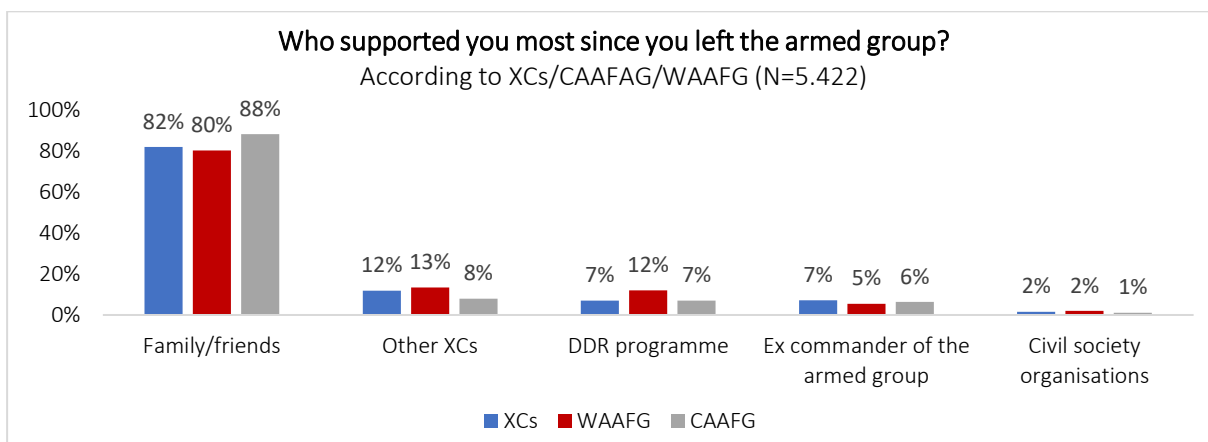
Figure 110: People who supported those who were previously with armed groups

For those that are still in contact with their former commanders, some are getting help from their former commandant, as presented in Figure 111.

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[43] RSS (2020). National Reintegration Framework in the RSS 2020, July 2020, p.20.
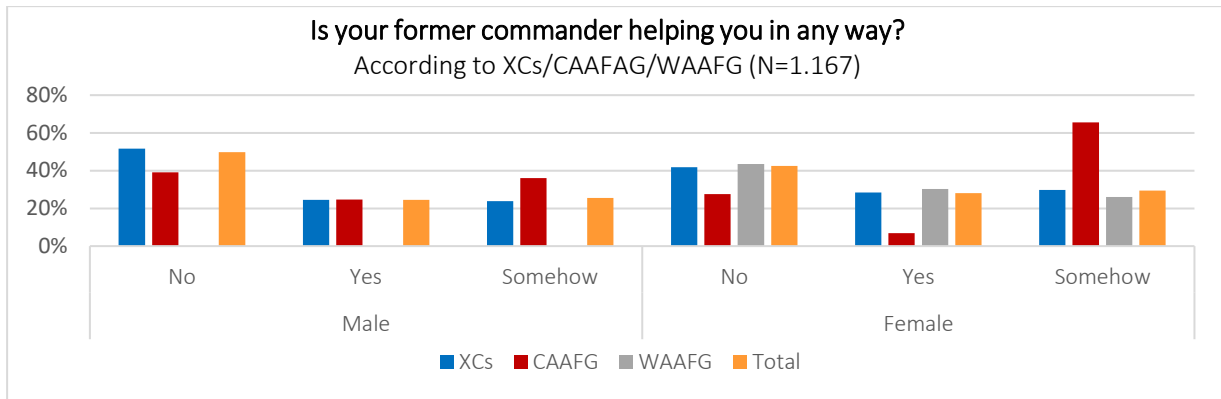
Figure 111: XCs receiving help from former commandant

Female CAAFAG and XCs primarily receive mentoring from their former commandant, while males receive financial employment support, as shown in Figure 112.
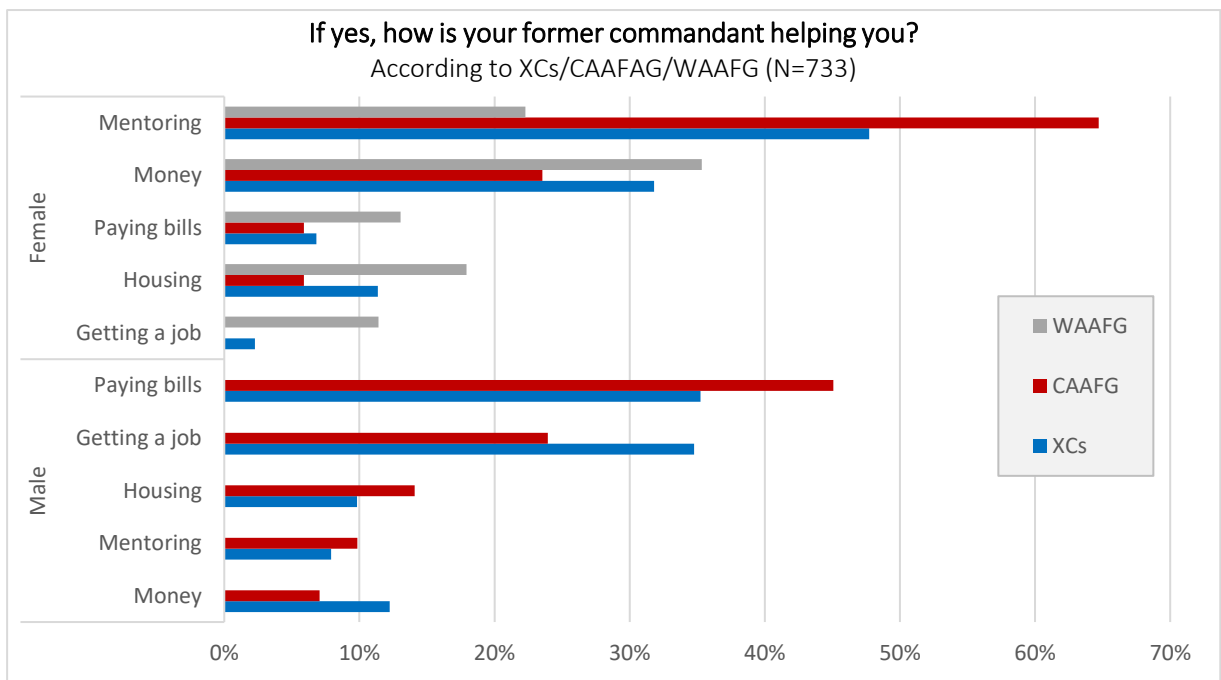
Figure 112: Manners of help from former commandant

5.4   SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES

Service delivery remains severely impacted by the recurrence of conflicts at the national level and at the level of the states. Both national and local level conflicts stagnated the delivery of social services such as education, health, water and sanitation. In urban centres such as the state capitals, social services remain meagre, while the peripheries have little to no social services. Due to the limited capacities of the national and state level governments, the limited social services that are available in the ten states and three AAs, such as schools, health facilities, water and sanitation, are provided for by international and national humanitarian agencies and the UN with funding from donors.[44] Indeed, this baseline study confirms, as presented in Figure 113 below, that social services are to a large extend externally funded, which challenges the sustainability.

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[44] UNDP, 2018, Stabilisation Needs Assessment of Greater Jonglei and Greater Pibor.
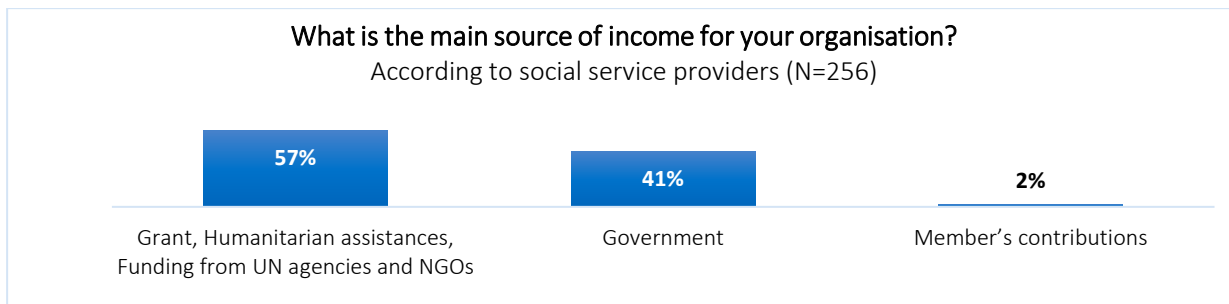
Figure 113: Main source of income of social reintegration services

Availability of services

The forms of social support that social service providers are providing differs per state and AA. In Western Equatoria, the primary support provided is creative. For Jonglei, Lakes, Pibor AA and Central Equatoria, it is health services. Upper Nile and Northern Bahr el Ghazal provide more education. The lack of PSS becomes clear, and is mainly provided in Unity and Ruweng AA, as shown in Figure 114.

Figure 114: Forms of social support provided by social service providers

As shown in the figure below, the primary social support available for adults and young people differs highly by state.

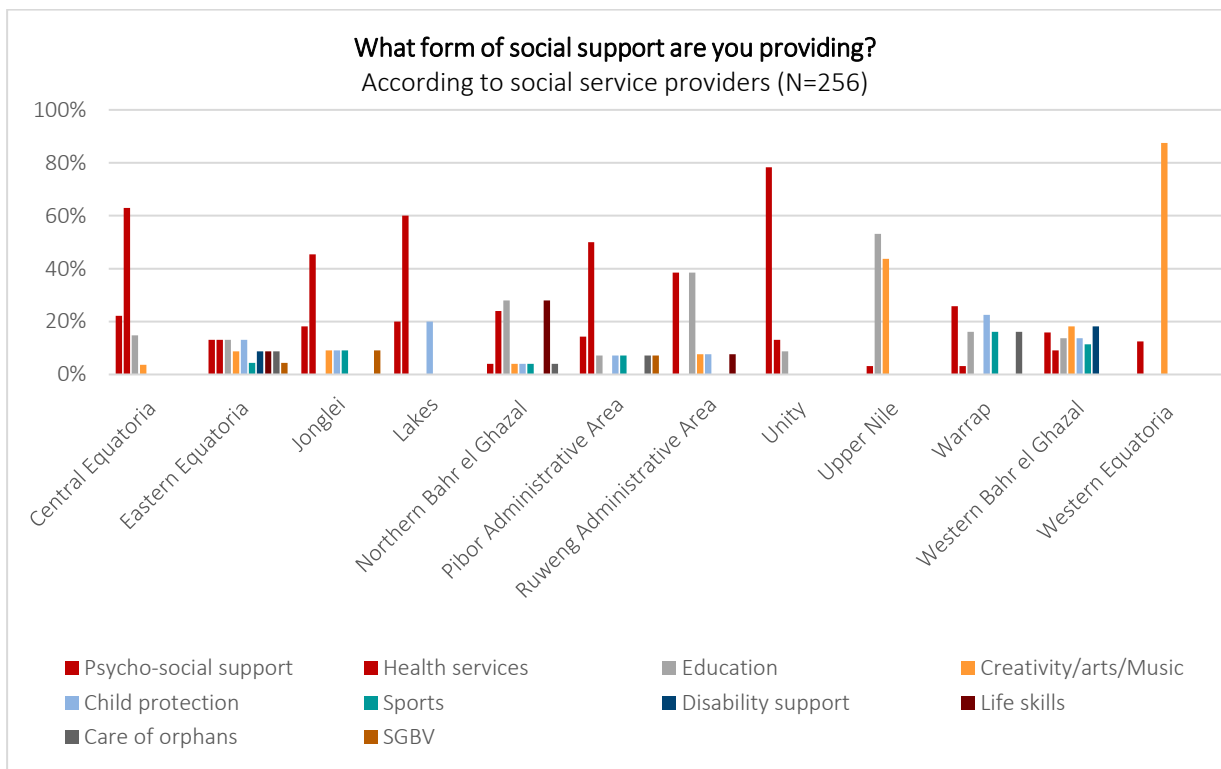| What social support is available for adults and young people in the region? According to social service providers (N=256)	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr El Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Education	19%	0%	27%	20%	36%	0%	77%	91%	84%	39%	0%	13%	35%
Training life skills	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	32%	88%	11%
Youth centres	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	16%	0%	7%
Mental care	4%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Rehabilitation and recovery services for ex CAAFAG, XCs and WAAFG	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	5%
Medicine to community	15%	9%	9%	20%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Computer literacy trainings	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	5%
Business support	11%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	16%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Livelihood and food security	0%	26%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Banking	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Counselling	7%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Support to street/unaccompanied children/orphans	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Sports	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	2%
Oxfam's support to vulnerable people	0%	0%	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Traditional dancing	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Conflict resolution mechanisms	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Nutrition support	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jonglei Women Association Centre	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gender-based violence groups	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Corona virus isolation centre	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Consultation	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Child protection association	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 115: Social support available for adults and young people

Social service providers identified lack of primary schools, youth centres and secondary schools as the most important gaps in terms of social activities and social services for young people, as shown in Figure 116.

What are the most important gaps in terms of social activities and social services for young people in this country?
According to social service providers (N=256)

- Primary schools — 28%
- Youth centres — 25%
- Secondary schools — 25%
- Private clinics — 11%
- Sport — 6%
- Internet — 5%
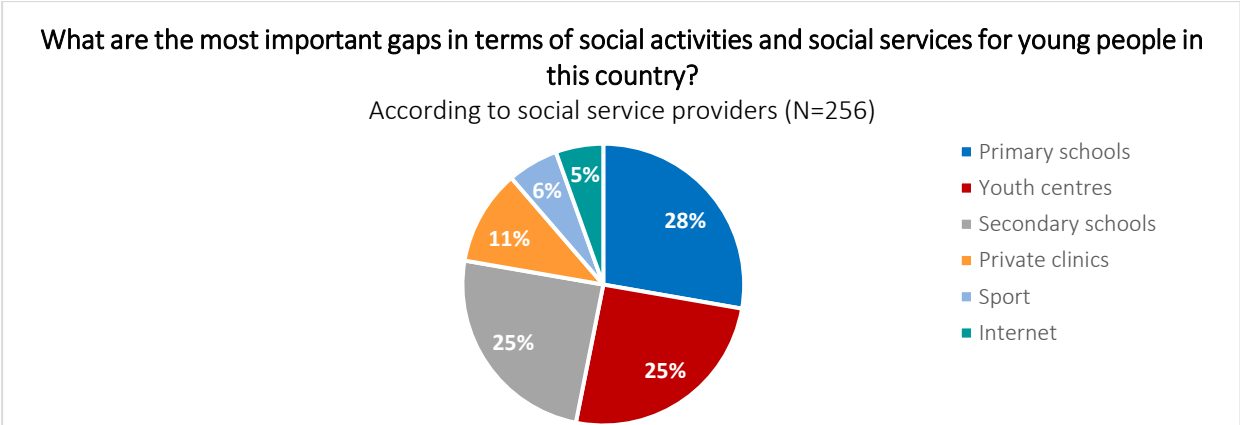
Figure 116: Most important gaps in social activities and social services for young people

Education services

As shown in Figure 117 below, less than half of the respondents have access to education. Male XCs have slightly more access to education than their female counterpart, at 40% versus 32% respectively.

Do you or your family members have access education?
According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG, key informants and other community members (N=8372)

Legend: No, Somehow, Yes
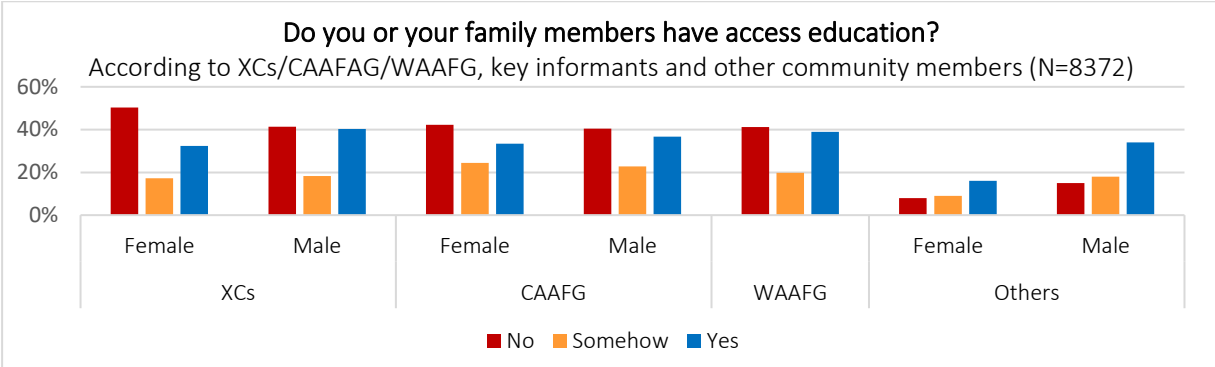
Figure 117: Access education

There is enough opportunity for schooling across all states and AAs, with the exception of Lakes and Pibor AA, as shown in Figure 118.

Is there enough opportunity for schooling in the area?
According to social service providers (N=256)

Legend: Yes, No
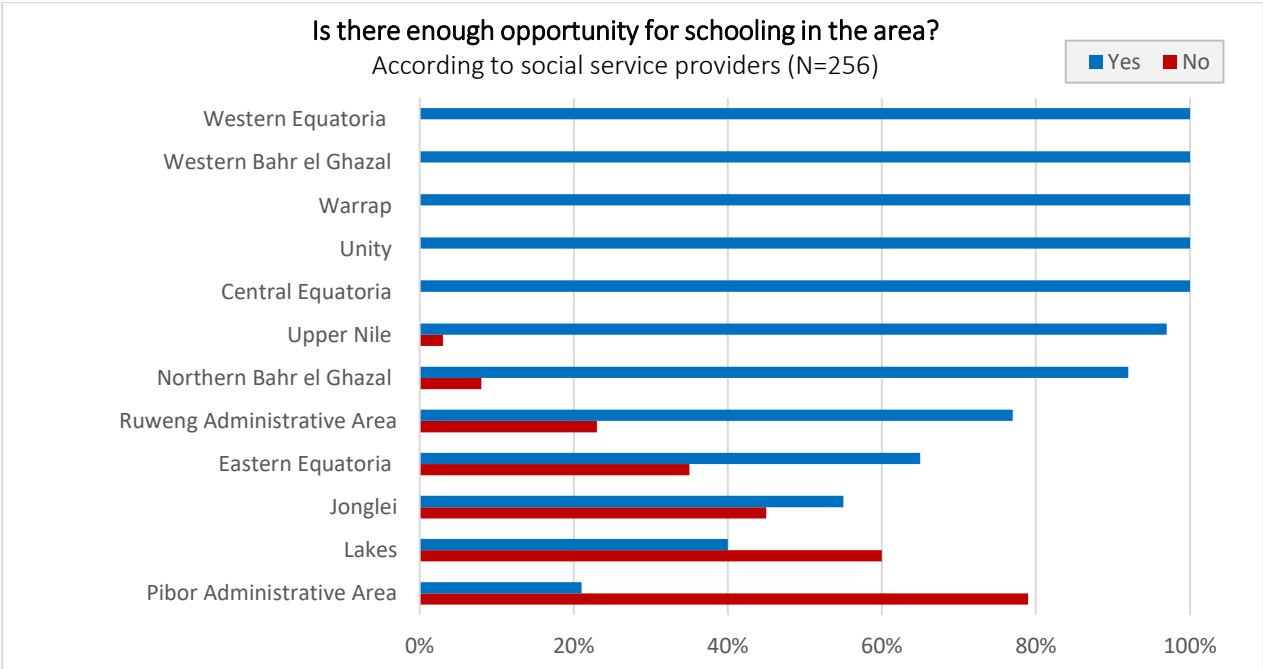
Figure 118: Availability of enough opportunity schooling in the area

Social service providers indicate that opportunities for schooling are lacking because girls are occupied with home duties and there are not enough teachers, as presented in Figure 119.
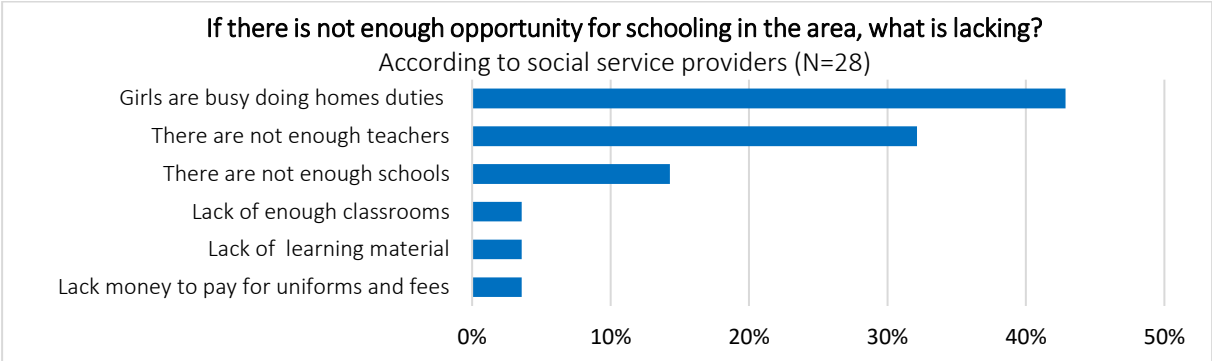
Figure 119: Things that are lacking for enough opportunity for schooling

Health services

47% of respondents have access to health services. Access differs per state and AA, with Ruweng Area having the least access, as shown in Figure 120.
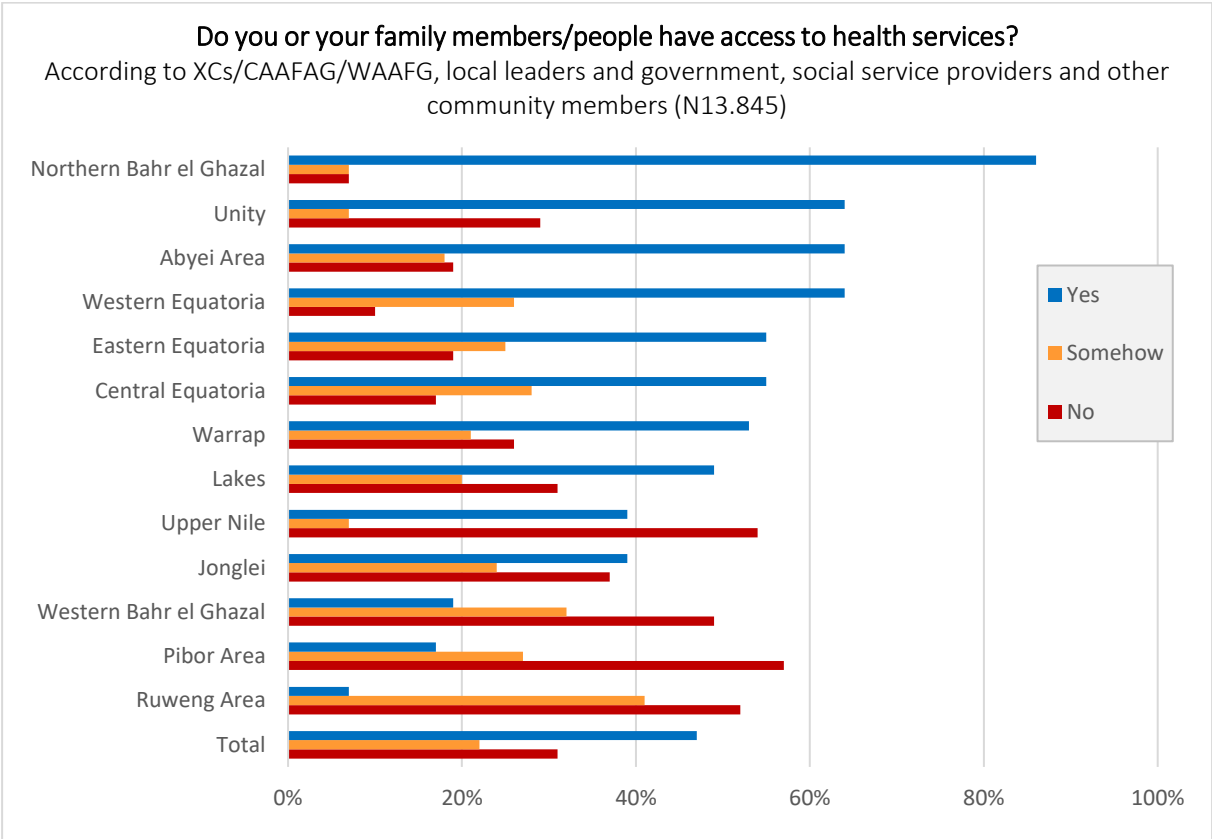
Figure 120: Access to health services

As shown in Figure 121, the reasons for not having access to health services is because such services are non-existent, too far away or not affordable.
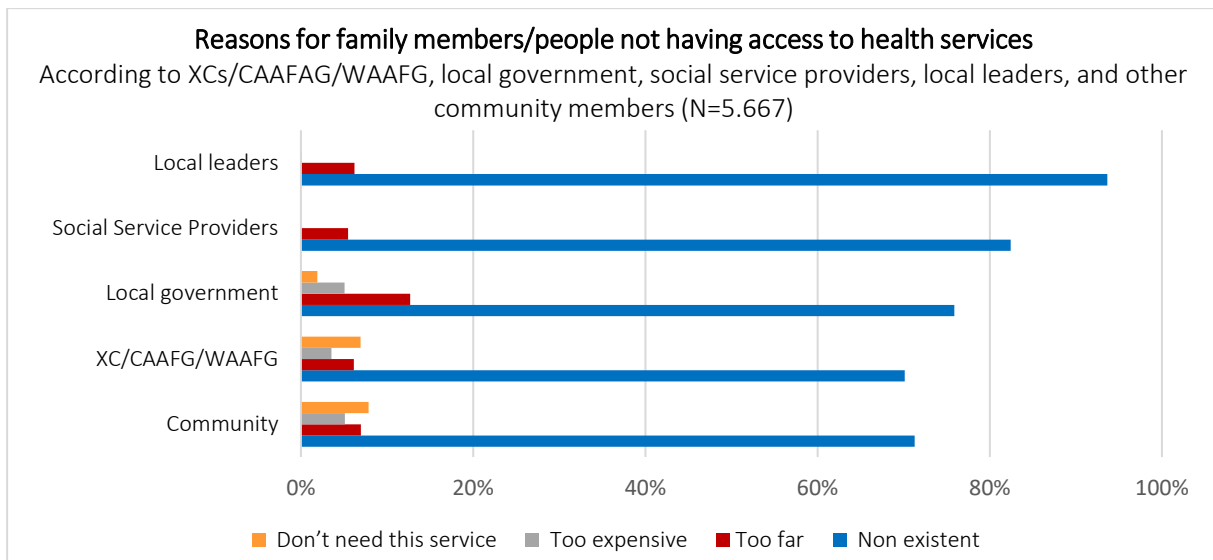
Figure 121: Reasons for not having access to health services

Access to effective PSS and mental health services are a priority for the successful reintegration and well-being of XCs, CAAFAG, WAAFG and other conflict affected groups. However, as shown in Figure 122, 70% or greater of consulted respondents from all states express that they or their family members do not have access to psychosocial and mental health services.
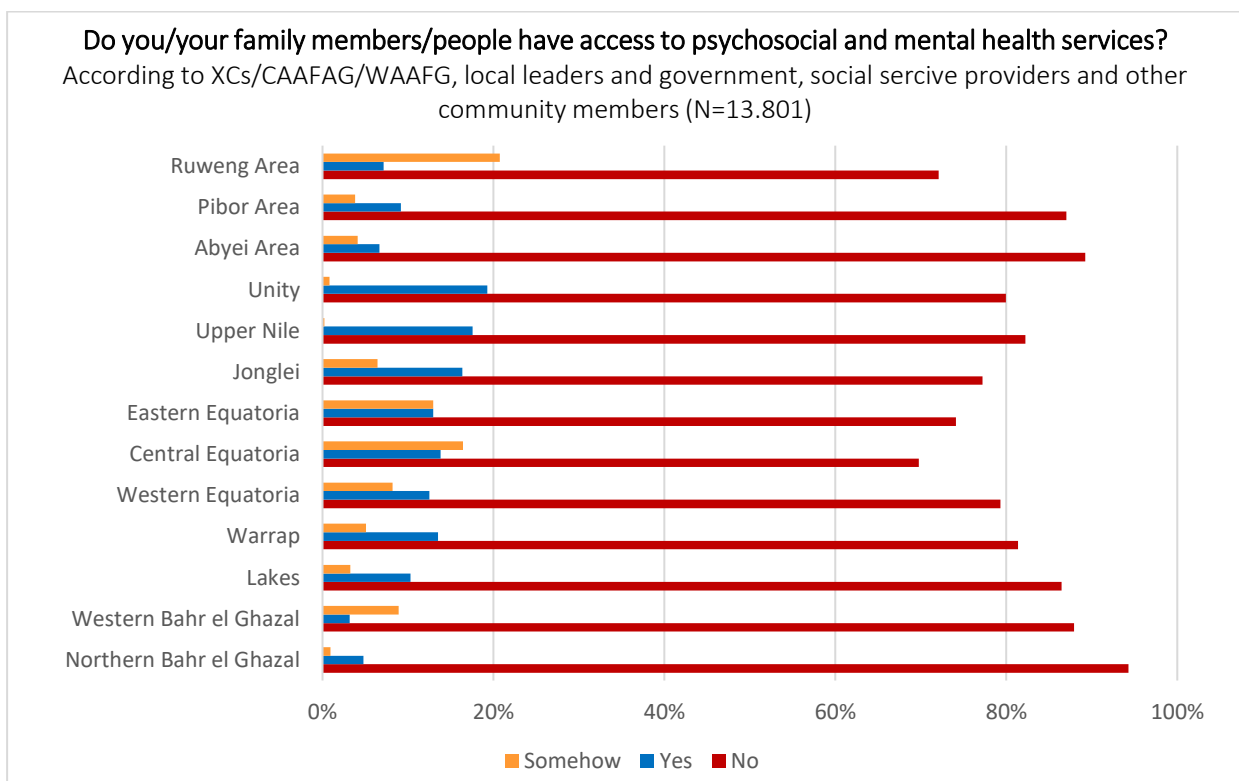
Figure 122: Access to psychosocial and mental health services

The main reason for not having access to psychosocial and mental health services is because such services do not exist, as presented in Figure 123.
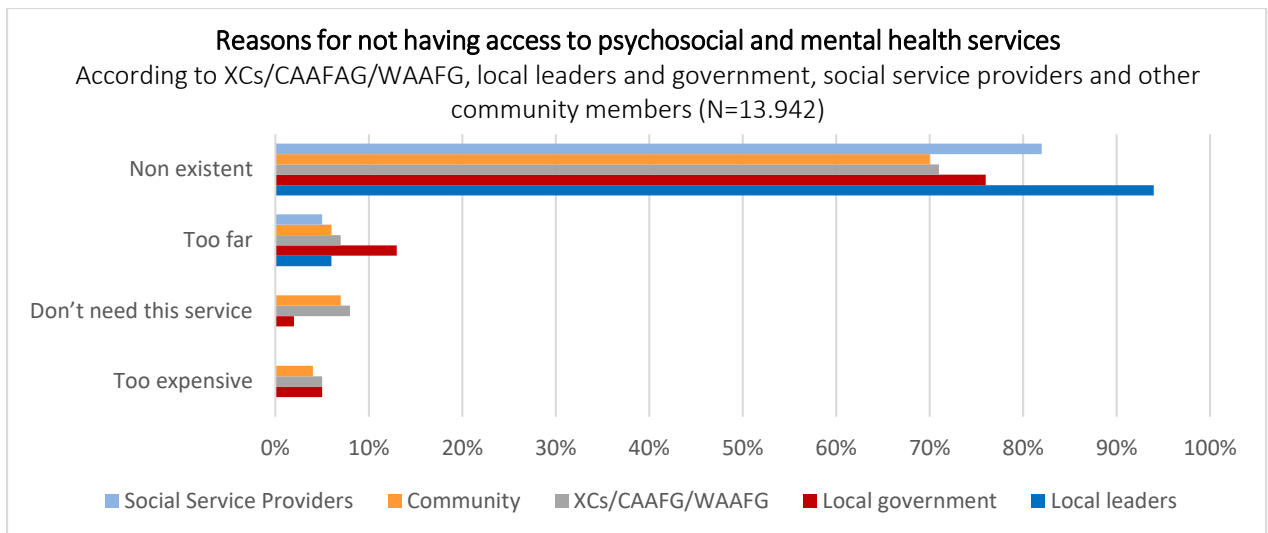
Figure 123: Reasons for not having access to psychosocial and mental health services

While alcohol and drugs addiction are a fundamental problem in South Sudan, and among XCs and CAAFAG, most respondents state that people do not have access to drugs addiction treatment, as presented in Figure 124 below.
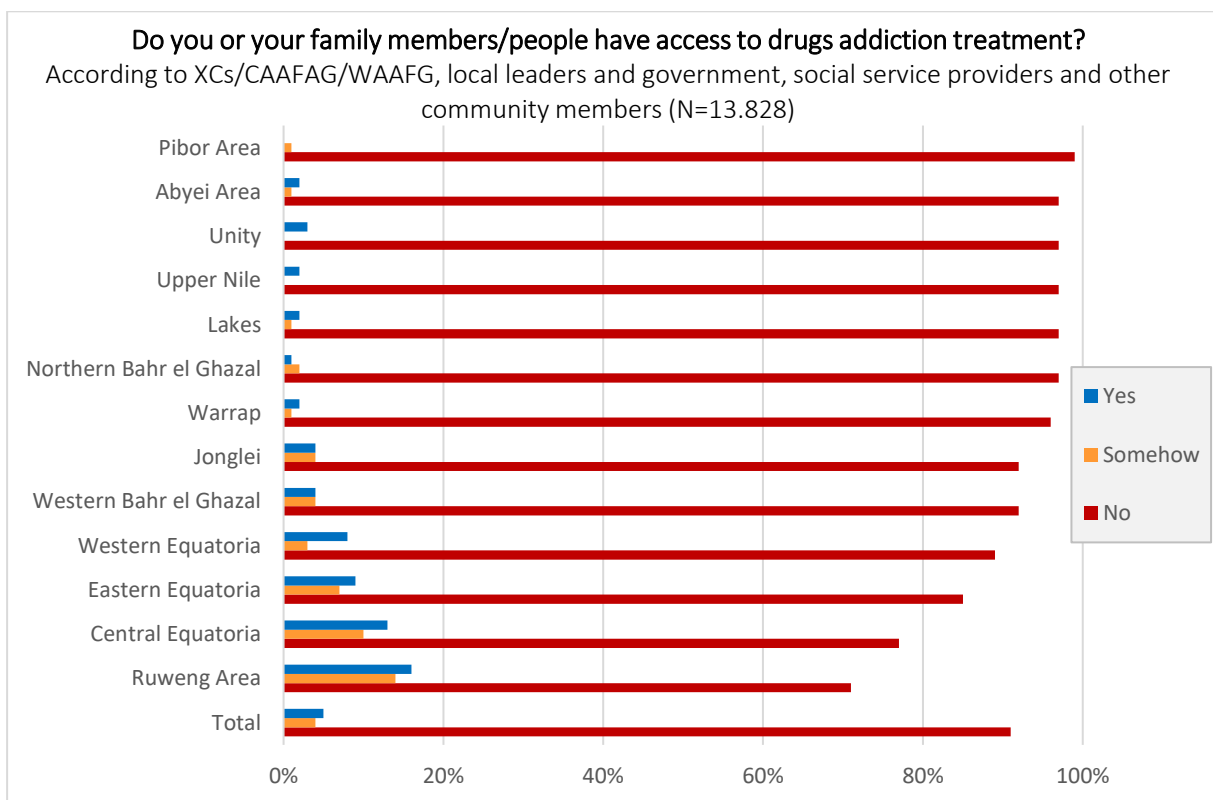
Figure 124: Access to drugs addiction treatment

As shown in Figure 125, the main reason indicated for not having access is because drugs addiction treatment is non-existent.
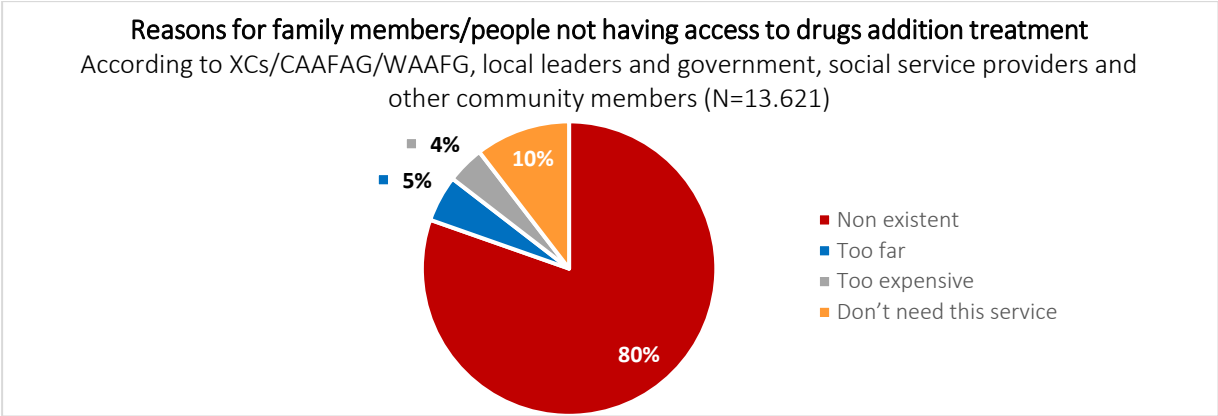
Figure 125: Reasons for not having access to drugs addition treatment

Child protection and youth centres

In the past, community child protection committees have been invested in South Sudan, which normally play a role in prevention of child recruitment in armed groups and in monitoring and facilitating social reintegration of CAAFAG and other vulnerable children. However, as presented in Figure 126, most consulted respondents from all states and AAs express that there is no community child protection committee in their community. 94% of respondents from Upper Nile say that these do not exist. In some States, such as Warrap, Lakes and Central Equatoria, the committees are slightly better known.
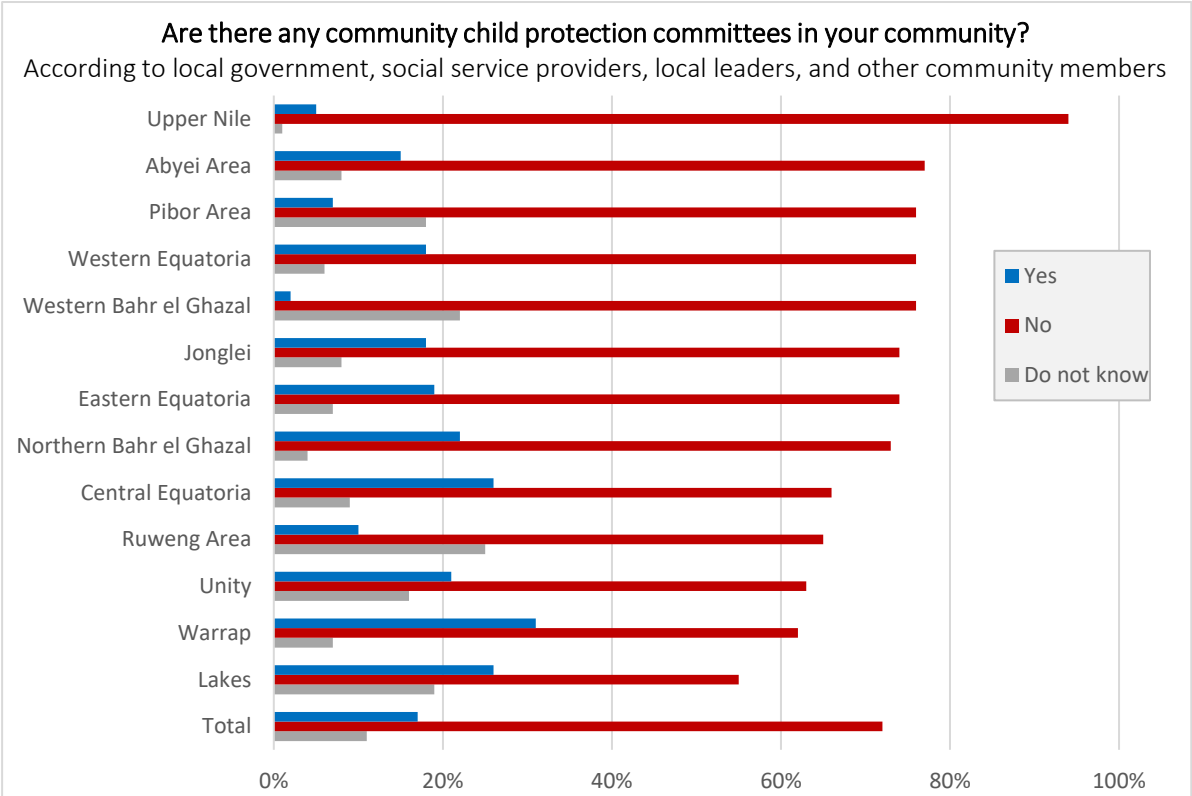
Figure 126: Community child protection committees in the community

Half of respondents mention that the community child protection committees in their area are not effective, as presented in Figure 127. This ineffectiveness is because there is no child protection committee in the community.

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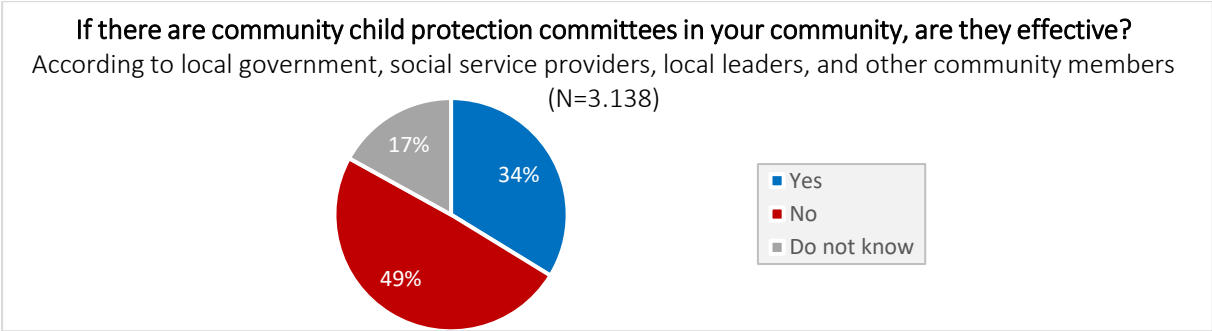
Figure 127: Perception on effectiveness of community child protection committees

Half of the respondents have access to youth centres (see Figure 178, Annex A). As presented in Figure 128, in six states there are functioning youth centres. Reason for not having access to youth centre is because such centres do not existent.
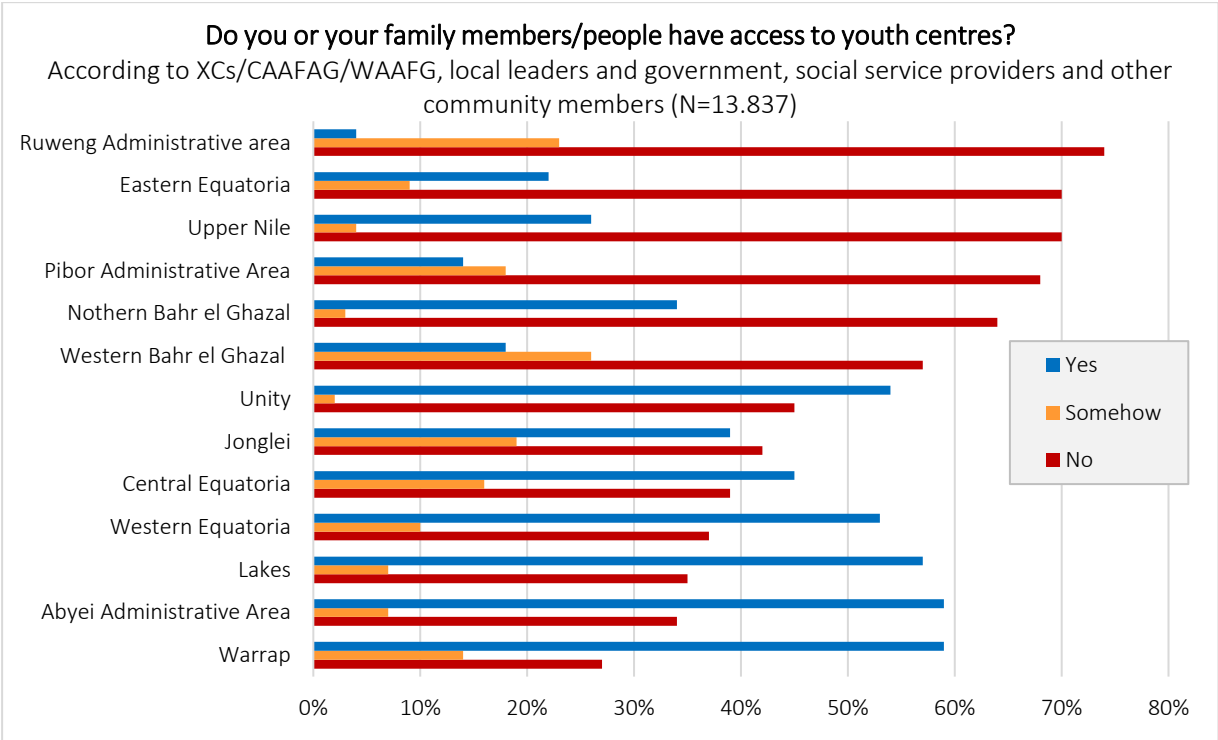
Figure 128: Access to youth centre

Access to services

While, as presented above, the quality and quantity of services are in great deficit, almost half of consulted respondents express that people who left armed groups have (somehow) additional problems in accessing these services, as shown in Figure 129 below.
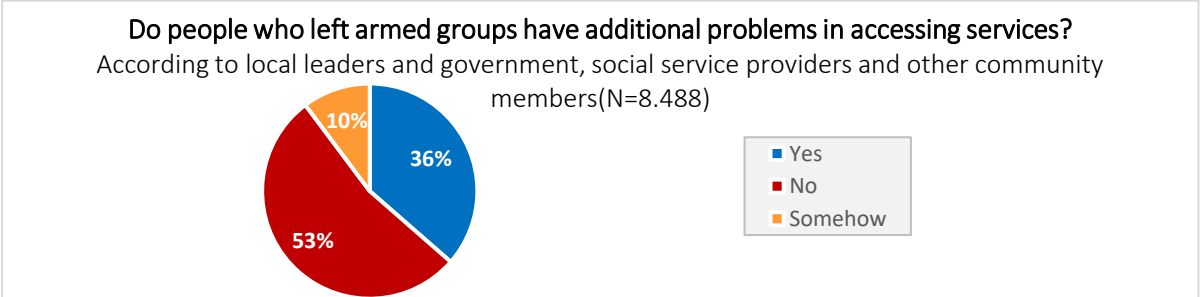
Figure 129: Additional problems in accessing services by people who left armed groups

The additional problems in accessing services relate to lack of money, and because people who left armed groups are not well-integrated in the community and receive no reintegration support. Further, there is reported discrimination in accessing services.

Reasons for people who left armed groups having additional problems in accessing services According to community members, social service providers and local leaders (N=3.350)	
Services are lacking/non-existent/lack of infrastructure and resources to provide services	23%
Lack of money/no income/poverty	18%
Not well-integrated in community/no reintegration support	15%
They are feared/discriminated/not trusted by community/denied access to services	10%
Distance/too far/lack of transportation/poor road conditions	9%
Lack of skills/training/education	8%
They misbehave/are disobedient/have problems (alcohol/drugs)/cause insecurity (engage in conflict/robbery/stealing/fighting)	8%
Vulnerability of people (elderly/orphans/children/PwDs)/have trauma/not mentally well	5%
Too expensive/high market rate/inflation	5%
Depends on the person	4%
Lack of awareness/information on available services	2%
Insecurity/instability/conflict/killings/bandits	2%
They do not need/want the services/they are able to help themselves	2%

Figure 130: Reasons for additional problems in accessing services

One reason why access to services is complicated, is the highly fragmented nature of service delivery, especially by projectized services of international organisations (and their local implementing partners). As Figure 131 presents, the three main target groups that social service providers are currently targeting are street children, unaccompanied children or orphans, community children and women.

| What specific target groups are you assisting? According to social service providers (N=256)													
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Street/unaccompanied children/orphans	59%	35%	45%	40%	68%	36%	77%	100%	84%	84%	52%	13%	64%
Community children	59%	48%	45%	0%	56%	57%	15%	0%	31%	32%	66%	0%	41%
Women only	37%	4%	36%	20%	52%	29%	0%	0%	16%	16%	70%	88%	32%
IDPs	44%	0%	27%	20%	44%	57%	8%	0%	16%	16%	68%	0%	30%
Refugees	37%	0%	18%	0%	48%	29%	8%	0%	16%	16%	68%	0%	27%
XCs	48%	4%	36%	20%	48%	29%	0%	0%	16%	16%	52%	0%	27%
Youth only	37%	13%	18%	20%	48%	29%	0%	0%	16%	16%	52%	0%	25%
SGBV survivors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	18%	88%	6%

Figure 131: Target groups assisted

Another obstacle to accessing services is that social service providers often target certain age groups. The tables below present the types of services provided per age group, per state (not all service providers were however covered, especially not in the Abyei AA).

For 0 to 14-years-old, the most provided service is school materials and training.

Age group		Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
	Do you target particular age groups with specific services? *According to social service providers (N=256)*														
0-14	School materials and training	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	23%	25%	5%
	Sanitary materials	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	32%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
	Childcare and orphan services	0%	7%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Education and nutritional support	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Feeding, schooling, sports	0%	11%	4%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Educative firms screening	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

For 15 to 24-year-old, most provided services are health and paediatrics and sports, drama activities and computer trainings.

Age group		Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
	Do you target particular age groups with specific services? *According to social service providers (N=256)*														
15-24	Health/ paediatrics	0%	22%	13%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	4%	3%	19%	0%	0%	7%
	Sports, drama activities and computer trainings	0%	7%	9%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	3%	25%	25%	7%
	Sanitary materials	0%	4%	0%	0%	20%	8%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	13%	4%
	Advocate for school dropouts to go back to school	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Training on leadership, life skills, ICT, entrepreneurship, and peacebuilding skills	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

For 25 to 34-year-old, training on leadership, life skills, entrepreneurship, and peacebuilding is mostly provided.

Age group		Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
	Do you target particular age groups with specific services? According to social service providers (N=256)														
25-34	Training on leadership, life skills, entrepreneurship, peacebuilding	0%	7%	4%	9%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	69%	0%	0%	0%	13%
	Schooling, provide training skills to create jobs opportunity	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	Awareness campaigns on girls' education	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	16%	0%	3%
	Sanitary materials	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Judiciary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	19%	0%	0%	3%
	Maternity/ outpatient	0%	15%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Peacebuilding, conflict resolution, psychosocial support, and education	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Sports activities and computer training	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
	Counselling	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

For 35 to 44-year-old, parent awareness on childcare and protection is the service most provided.

Age group		Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
	Do you target particular age groups with specific services? According to social service providers (N=256)														
35-44	Parent awareness on childcare and protection	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	13%	4%
	Mentoring training	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Public services and human resources	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	16%	0%	0%	2%
	Training on leadership, life skills, entrepreneurship, and peacebuilding	0%	7%	4%	18%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Adult education advice, provide sleeping and food materials	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Sanitary materials	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

For 45 to 64-year-old, it is training on leadership, life skills, entrepreneurship, and peacebuilding. Agricultural services are targeted for 45 to 54-year-old, while the most provided service for over 65-year-olds is adult education advice and provision of sleeping and food materials.

Age groups		Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
45-54	Training on leadership, life skills, entrepreneurship and peacebuilding	0%	11%	4%	55%	20%	0%	0%	38%	57%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%
	Human rights training	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	25%	4%
	Communication and technology	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	2%
	Judiciary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	6%	0%	0%	1%
	Provide non-food items like soap, shelter & clothes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
55-64	Agriculture	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	1%
	Judiciary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
65+	Adult education advice, provide sleeping and food materials	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Table header: **Do you target particular age groups with specific services?** According to social service providers (N=256)

Figure 132: Specific social services per age group

Potential to expand social services

In order to expand social services, among the main obstacle seems to be staffing. Figure 133 below shows some of the expressed staffing needs of providers. Consulted social service providers are employing 1.453 people. If the reintegration programme can invest in strengthening government social services, which will become sustainable, it can be explored to train and provide jobs to XCs and WAAFG in this public sector, possibly with affirmative action for PwDs.

How many and which other type of staff do you require to increase current levels of activity?
According to social service providers (N=247)

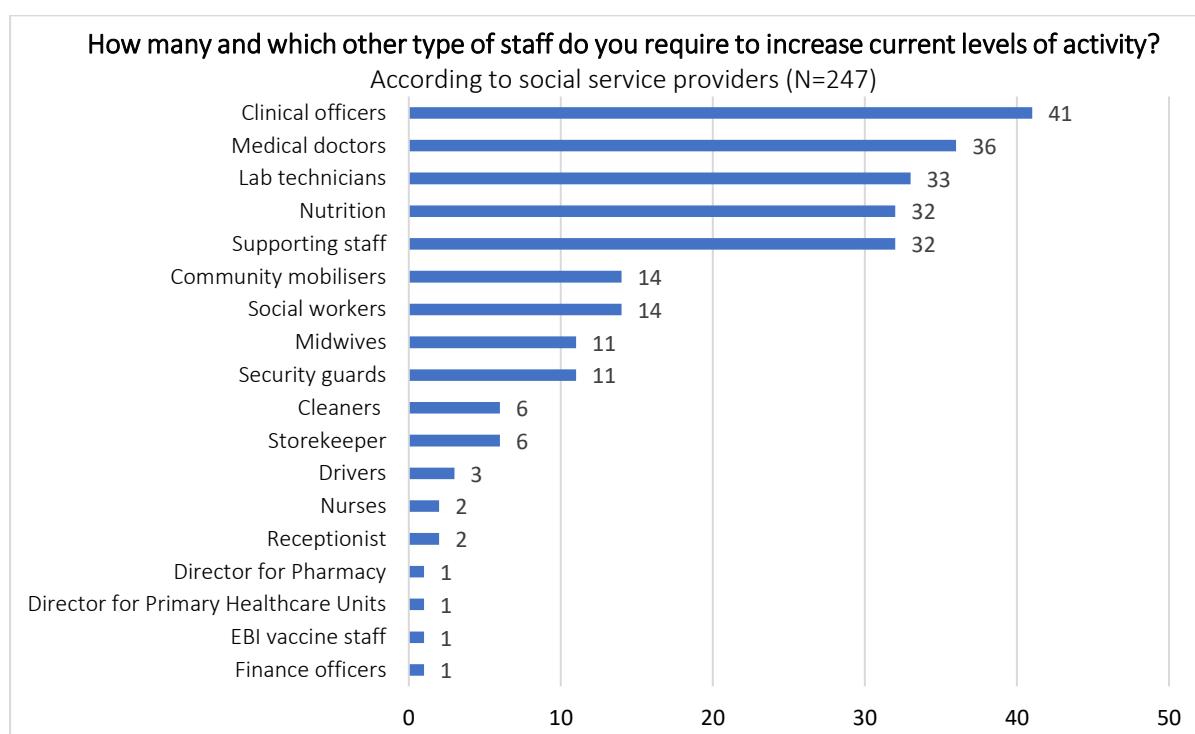| Staff type	Number
Clinical officers	41
Medical doctors	36
Lab technicians	33
Nutrition	32
Supporting staff	32
Community mobilisers	14
Social workers	14
Midwives	11
Security guards	11
Cleaners	6
Storekeeper	6
Drivers	3
Nurses	2
Receptionist	2
Director for Pharmacy	1
Director for Primary Healthcare Units	1
EBI vaccine staff	1
Finance officers	1

Figure 133: Number and type of staff required to increase current levels of activity

6.   POLITICAL REINTEGRATION

In this section the current levels of political (re)integration are examined.

The different policy and programmatic documents capture the root causes of the conflicts, comprising in part ethnic identity and competition over resources, which have led to the polarisation of the society over political issues and weakened the capacity of the government and state institutions.[45] The National Reintegration Framework document further acknowledges that the level of politicisation, ideology and participation of XCs in South Sudan depends on their association with the SPLM, SPLM-IO and the SSOA.

Little analysis on these other conflict drivers (see chapter 3) has been made by IGAD and IGAD Plus, thereby constraining their ability to effectively intervene in conflicts. For instance, as soon as independence was attained, the government became increasingly corrupt, kleptocratic, and intolerant to dissent. Political power was used to secure public resources for individual projects.[46] A lack of inclusive participation, weak institutional capacity, disinterest in nation building, combined with a focus on the mobilisation of identity (ethnicity), compounded the challenges of the new nation. However, during the mediation of the conflict, and in the final peace accord, none of these conflict drivers were discussed, except the one on the political differences within the SPLM.[47]

At the same time, DDR is an inherent part of an overarching political strategy to induce armed actors to exchange violence for dialogue and compromise through power-sharing and electoral participation, with the aim to re-establish the State as the sole authority over the use of violence.[48] The revised DDR policy states that: "Political reintegration shall focus on the Individual level to restore XCs (and other programme participants') decision-making power within a given community, in relation to his/her citizen status within that community. However, it shall also focus on the group level, seeking to deepen and aid in transforming the armed groups or organisations from illegal armed entities into legitimate political parties or civilian units operating within the legal parameters of the state."[49]

First, political (re)integration starts with trust. More than half of XCs, CAAFAG, WAAFG and other community members say they trust the local government, while one-quarter state that they do not, as presented in Figure 134.

Do you trust local government? According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG and other community members (11.805)			
	Yes	Somehow	No
XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG	55%	19%	26%
Community members	57%	18%	24%

Figure 134: Trust in local government

The main reasons for distrust in the local government are corruption and nepotism, with no significant difference in views between the XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG and the other community members, as shown in Figure 135,

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[45] RSS, 2020, National Reintegration Framework in the RSS 2020, July 2020, p.2.

[46] D. Booth, 2016, South Sudan's Peace Process: Reinvigorating the Transition, London, UK: Chatham House, The Royal Institute of International Affairs.

[47] Ibid.

[48] RSS, 2020, National Reintegration Framework in the RSS 2020, July 2020, p.22.

[49] Ibid.

Why do you not trust local government? According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG and other community members (2.960)					
	Corruption	Nepotism	Lack of capacity	They do not listen to us/involve us	Other
XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG	59%	49%	36%	40%	2%
Community members	57%	50%	45%	40%	5%

Figure 135: Reasons for not trusting the local government

Further, the concept of political reintegration comprises the involvement and participation of XCs, and people associated with armed forces and groups—and the communities to which they return—in the post-conflict decision and policy-making processes at the national, regional and community levels.[50] Half of respondents believe that XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG participate in community level decision making processes, as shown in Figure 136.
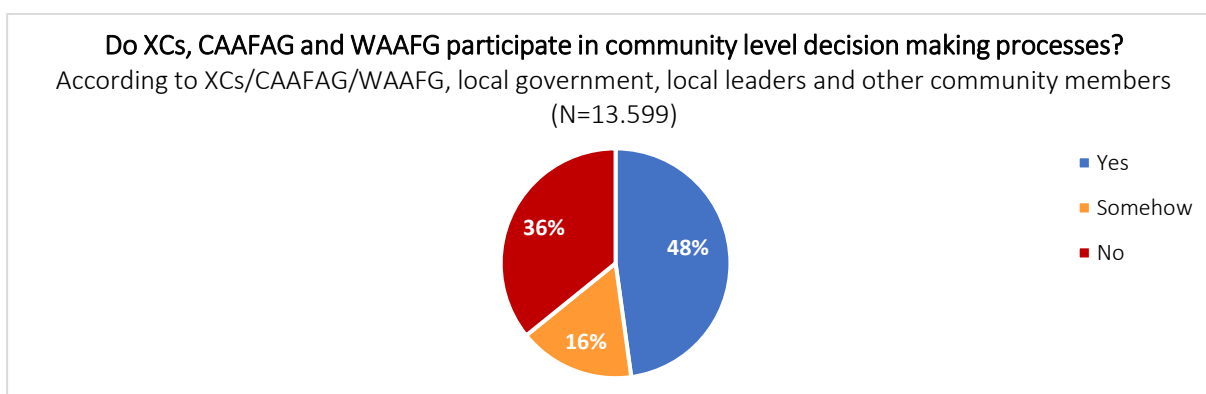

Figure 136: Participation of XCs in community level decision making processes

One sign of effective political reintegration is XC-led initiatives in the communities, contributing to building trust and reconciliation. Central Equatoria and Unity have the highest level of XC-led initiatives, or XC-leaders contributing to building trust and reconciliation. In contrast, Abyei AA and Pibor AA have the lowest level of such initiatives and leaders, as indicated in Figure 137 below.

Are there any XC-led initiatives or XC leaders contributing to building trust and reconciliation? According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG, local government, local leaders, and other community members (N=13.580)														
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Yes	2%	47%	21%	36%	21%	31%	5%	17%	37%	31%	23%	31%	32%	27%
Somehow	1%	5%	2%	12%	9%	2%	8%	26%	4%	1%	7%	8%	5%	7%
No	97%	48%	76%	52%	70%	67%	87%	57%	58%	68%	71%	61%	62%	66%

Figure 137: XCs-led initiatives contributing to building trust and reconciliation

Half of the respondents explain that XC-leaders contribute to building trust and reconciliation, by being involved in community decision making and resolving community issues. Others explain how they raise awareness on peace, see Figure 138 below.

How XC-led initiatives or XC leaders contributing to building trust and reconciliation, According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG, local government, local leaders, and other community members (N=3291)	
Good XC-leaders are involved in community decision making/resolve community issues	50%
By raising awareness for peace/involved in peace and reconciliation initiatives	24%
By participating and financing (farming)activities/business/projects	7%
XC-leaders are elders with good ideas and good skills/ are trusted and respected	5%
XC-leaders have good relationship with the community/they cooperate with the community	4%
XC-leaders share their experience about war	4%
XC-leaders are involved among the youth	1%
XC-leaders are involved in schools/hospitals/churches and other social activities	1%
Through DDR Programme	1%
Some of the XC-leaders are in high position in government/support local authorities	1%
By deploying police/ securing the town and people	1%
Through compensation of war victims/provision of land for their resettlement	0%

Figure 138: Ways XC-led initiatives and XC-leaders are contributing to trust and reconciliation

However, it is also reported that XC-leaders are sometimes ignored or lack capacity to make meaningful contributions to building trust and reconciliation as presented in the figure below.

Why XC-led initiatives or XC leaders are not contributing to building trust and reconciliation? According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG, local government, local leaders, and other community members (N=111)	
XC-leaders are not involved/only few are involved/ignored sometimes	65%
XC-leaders are not trusted/ not well trained/they are corrupted	23%
XC-leaders may not easily get adapted to the situation	14%
They feel discriminated/isolated/people fear them	8%
No improvement/no changes	5%
Things are going wrong/people are suffering	5%
Lack of money/poverty/inequality	4%

Figure 139: Explanations

Another component of the political reintegration is the effective and meaningful participation in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the DDR programme itself. More specifically, male and female representatives from among the XCs, as well as from host communities are encouraged to get involved in the design, planning, implementation, M&E of the DDR programme, thus enhancing leadership capacities. Of relevance in this regard, are the community consultation and dialogue activities envisaged that aims to allow for XC-led initiatives, while enhancing a sense of ownership of the reintegration achievements at the community level. The National Reintegration Framework anticipates that this approach will potentially build XCs' rapport with community members and greatly enhance reconciliation.[51] Linking a community-centred approach to political reintegration, leadership and reconciliation components is a way to ensure adequate localisation of the Reintegration programming to benefit the communities of return as a whole.[52]

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[51] RSS, 2020, National Reintegration Framework in the RSS 2020, July 2020, p.22.
[52] Ibid., p.22.

7. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The different policy, strategic and programmatic documentation reviewed, reveal a comprehensive approach to address several cross-cutting issues in relation to tailored and targeted approaches "based on the specific needs of each sex, age and physical ability", as outlined in the equity and non-discrimination principle of the National DDR Framework.[53] The revised policy paper lays out that the planning and implementation of the DDR programmes shall be based on principles of human-rights, while mainstreaming development issues like gender equality, women empowerment, HIV/AIDS awareness and sustainable employment.[54] Particular reference is made throughout the documentation to special provisions for CAAFAG in the DDR programme (based on the best interest of the children involved), WAAFG (who will not go through the DDR process but shall be assisted through a community-based programme in communities), as well as special needs linked to physical and psycho-social disabilities, in line with international minimum standards.[55] This section will present the main findings on gender, CAAFAG and PwDs.

7.1 GENDER

This section provides a gender analysis to inform gender responsive programming. The explicit linkage within the National Reintegration Framework between a gender-responsive approach and the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda is noted. It is stated that women's participation, according to national commitments towards the protection of vulnerable groups and gender equality as enshrined in UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR)1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) and more recent re-affirmations by Resolutions 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009), remain crucial.[56]

A comprehensive gender-responsive approach is much needed in South Sudan, with deeply engrained structural gendered inequalities. The revised DDR Policy document explicitly states that the DDR programme will take into consideration the specific needs of female and male combatants, supporters, and dependants across all phases of the assessment, planning, implementation, and M&E of the programme. This recognition is based on the reality that both men and women were part of the struggle in South Sudan and on the assumption that their reintegration needs differ. During the war, women actively participated in various roles; as female combatants, as well as serving as cooks, carriers and cleaners, among others. Some did so from their communities, others actually moved with the forces. As this baseline report highlights, the reintegration challenges of men and women, girls and boys, are less different than expected.

However, issues around violent masculinities are proven to be important. As many XCs have been trained and socialised to use violence, they are likely to have internalised norms that condone violence like rape, torture or killing as a mechanism to achieve group objectives. Since XCs may associate weapons and/or violence in general with power and see them as being central to their identities as men

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[53] Other essential pillars of the DDR policy, programme planning and implementation include UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 (2000), on the role of women in post-conflict situations and peacebuilding; the 2007 Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups; the South Sudan Child Act (2008); UNSCR 1612 (2005) under which the SPLA Action Plan was signed in November 2009; and UNSCR 2459 (2018) on the mandate of the new mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until 15 March 2021. RSS, 2020, Revised Policy Paper on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.8.

[54] RSS, 2020, Revised Policy Paper on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.10.

[55] This becomes evident in the different sub-programmes envisaged in the revised policy paper on DDR, namely sub-programmes for: a) CAAFAG, b) XCs with physical disabilities, c) XCs with psychosocial disabilities, and d) WAAFG. For more information see, RSS (2020). Revised Policy Paper on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.12.

[56] RSS, 2020, National Reintegration Framework in the RSS 2020, July 2020, p.23.

or women and as fulfilment of their personal needs, a disruption of this patterns is required to curb gun violence in the home and in the community. Consequently, the National DDR Framework sets out to engage in behaviour change programmes, to break down these norms, and teach alternative behaviours in XCs, to facilitate reintegration into civilian life, promote adjustment to and acceptance of changes in traditional gender and cultural roles associated with masculinity.[57] Furthermore, the reintegration should help XCs to deal with feelings of frustration, anger or sadness that can result in self-directed violence (suicide, drug and alcohol abuse as coping mechanisms), interpersonal violence, GBV, intimate partner violence, child abuse, rape and murder) and group violence against the community (burglary, rape, harassment, beatings and murder).[58]

Women and girls in armed groups

Figure 140 presents the roles girls and women played in the armed groups. WAAFG and female CAAFAG were mainly involved in domestic work, while most female XCs had combatant roles. It is interesting to note that 26% of the WAAFG say they had combat roles, which means they are not WAAFG but XCs.
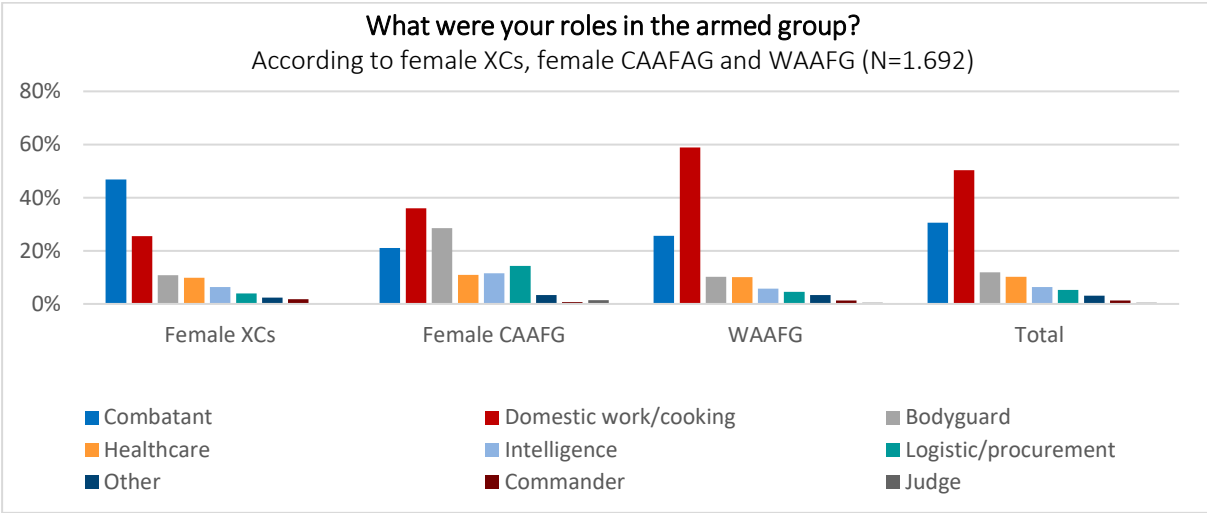

Figure 140: Roles while in armed groups

Gendered security concerns

The Revised DDR Policy paper acknowledges that female combatants, WAAFG, dependants and abductees are frequently at high risk, as sexual violence and abuse are often widespread in these settings.[59] However, the large majority of the XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG consulted feel safe, as presented in Figure 13, with no major differences in terms of gender groups. There are also no significant differences in the reasons of feeling unsafe between the sexes. However, important differences in terms of the types of security problems are found. A significantly higher percentage of women and girls indicate killings as a security problem compared to men, as well as domestic violence and sexual violence. At the same time, most respondents do not have access to SGBV support services, as presented in Figure 141 below.

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[57] RSS, 2020, National Reintegration Framework in the RSS 2020, July 2020, p.19.
[58] Ibid., p.14.
[59] RSS, 2020, Revised Policy Paper on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.18.
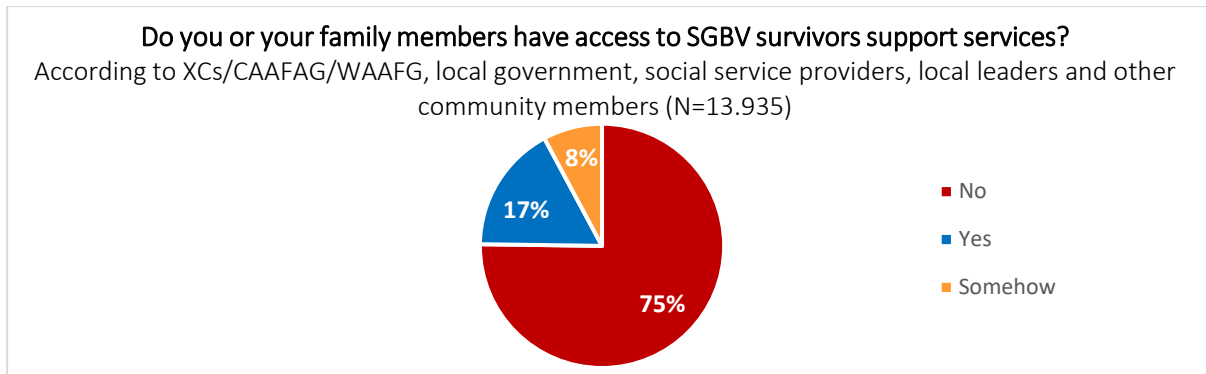
Figure 141: Access to SGBV survivors support services

The main reason for respondents and their family members/people across all states for not having access to SGBV survivors support services, is because such services are non-exist or too far.

Gendered obstacles in reintegration

The acceptance of female XCs by the receiving community is crucial, as it is not only the XC that has an influence on its reintegration process.[60] As highlighted by Specht, some women join armed groups to be heard, be equal and empowered. While in the armed group this is often fulfilled, when leaving the group, they face additional stigma for having crossed the lines of femininity.[61]

Overall, female XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG are divided over the existence of specific social reintegration challenges for girls or women, as shown in Figure 142 below.
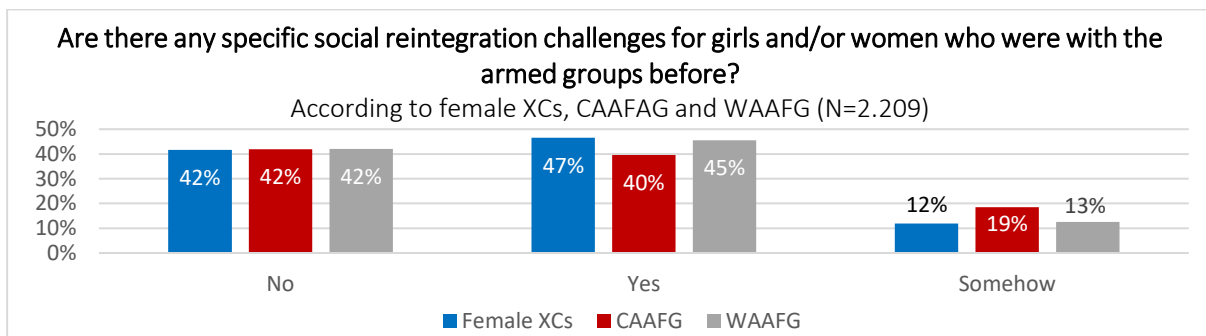

Figure 142: Specific social reintegration challenges for girls/women

The social reintegration challenges that girls and women face since leaving the armed groups are listed below, with being feared by the community and discriminated against or pointed out as most often mentioned obstacles. Importantly, almost 20% thinks they cannot get married due to their previous association.

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[60] J. Leff, 2008, The nexus between social capital and reintegration of XCs: A case for Sierra Leone.' African Journal on Conflict Resolution, 8(1), 2008, p.9.
[61] I. Specht, 2006, Red Shoes: Experiences of Girls-Combatants in Liberia, p.5.

Specific social reintegration challenges for girls and/or women previously with armed groups

According to female community members, XCs, CAAFAG, local leaders and government, social service providers and WAAFG (N=4.615)
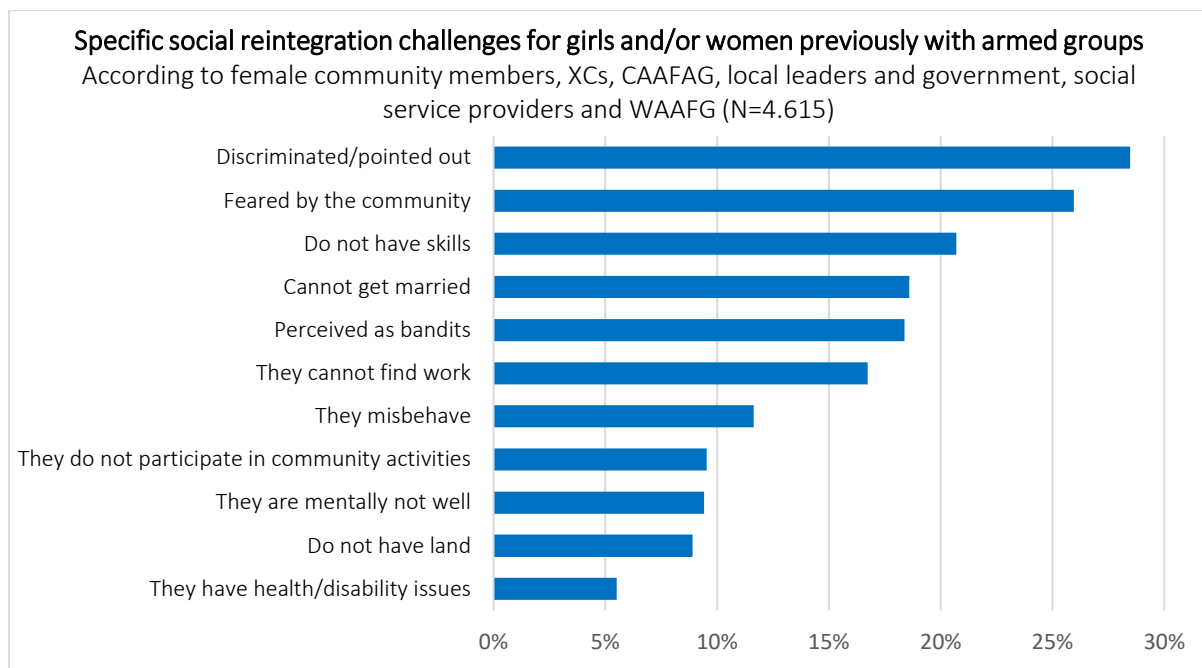
Figure 143: Social reintegration challenges for women previously with armed groups

In many DDR contexts, women and girls might possess less work-related skills due to the strong patriarchal roles which might result in different opportunities for economic reintegration.[62] However, this baseline results show little differences in income between men and women, and neither between female combatants and female CAAFAG and their peers in the community, as presented on **Error! R eference source not found.**. 46% of all respondents live below the poverty line, earning less than 1,9 USD per day.

Gendered obstacles in voice and political reintegration

For female XCs, it is known that even if they played important roles during armed conflict, they are hardly given space during the negotiation process or to fulfil the negotiated political positions after conflict.[63] Political oppression leads to barriers concerning self-determination and choice. In decision-making structures decisions are made about the satisfaction of certain needs.[64] In a strong patriarchal society with strict gender roles such as in South Sudan, few women in general are included in decision-making structures.[65]

Gendered obstacles in access to education and training

Male XCs have the lowest school attendance rate. Female XCs and WAAFG have a slightly higher rate, though less than half are attending. Importantly, the majority of male and female CAAFAG are going to school, with three-quarters of girls going, which is surprisingly much higher than the community children and youth, as presented in Figure 144.

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[62] C. Bhandari, 2015, The Reintegration of Maoist XCs in Nepal' Economic and Political Weekly, p.65.

[63] I. Specht, 2006, Red Shoes: Experiences of Girls-Combatants in Liberia, p.6.

[64] D. J. Christie, 1997, Reducing direct and structural violence: The human needs theory, Peace and Conflict, 3(4), p.328.

[65] T. J. Adeogun & J. M. Muthuki,2018, Feminist perspectives on peacebuilding: The case of women's organisations in South Sudan, Agenda, 32(2), p.85.
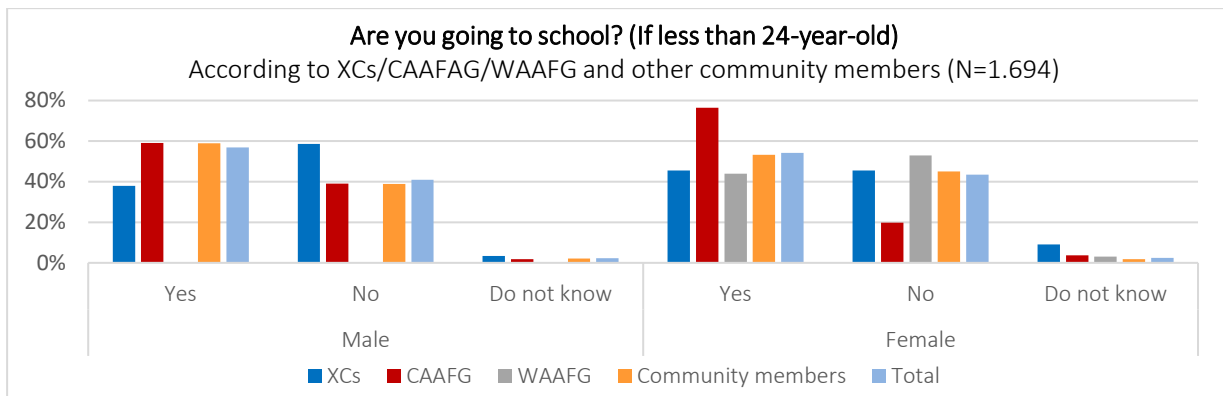
Figure 144: School attendance (for under 24-year-old)

Except for Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria and Lakes, most social service providers highlight that girl have the same opportunity to get the same education as boys, as presented Figure 145.
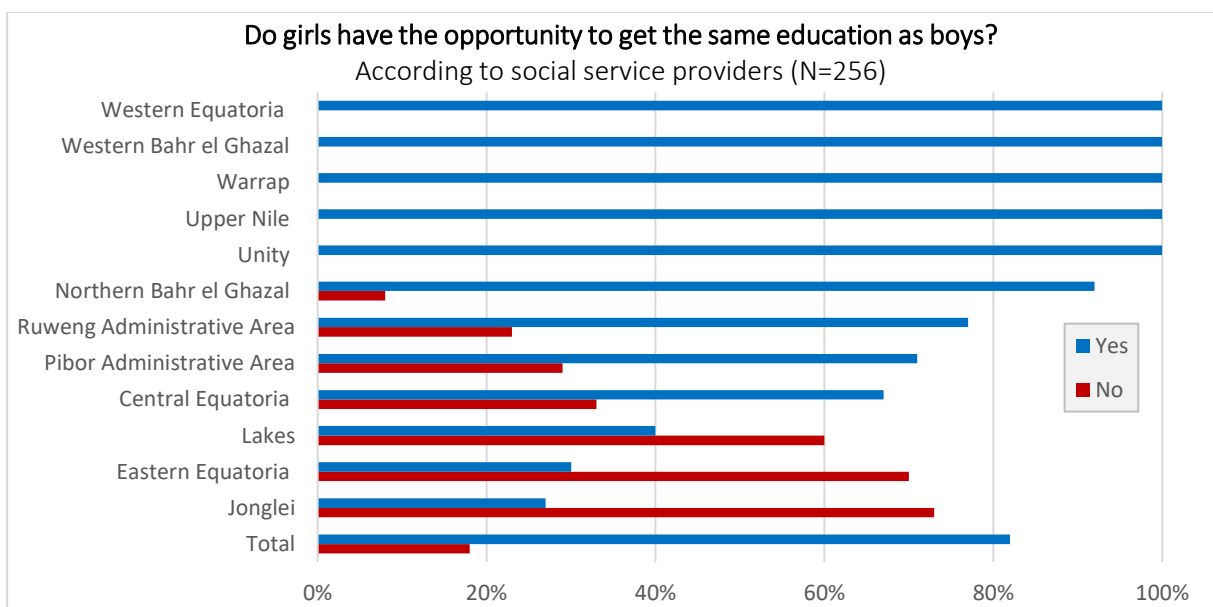

Figure 145: Availability of same opportunity to education for girls as boys

For girls to have the same education opportunity as boys, using girls as a source of family wealth via marriages must be stopped. Preventing underaged girls from being married off will allow them to stay in school and attain the same education as boys. As presented in Figure 146, the second and third mentioned actions to be done are to reduce girls' home duties and activities and to provide them with vocational education.
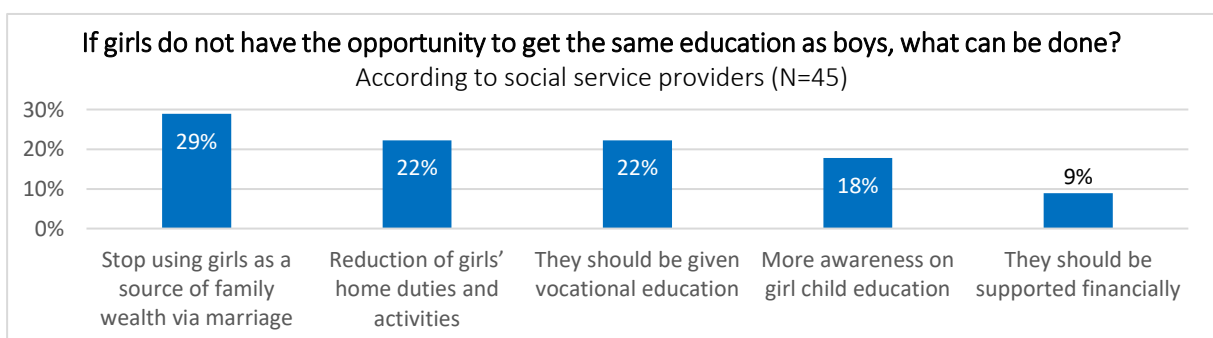

Figure 146: What can be done to increase girls' opportunity to same education as boys

Another obstacle to access training is the lack of childcare facilities. As presented in Figure 147 below, hardly any vocational training providers provide childcare facilities for young mothers.

Do you provide childcare facilities for young mothers?
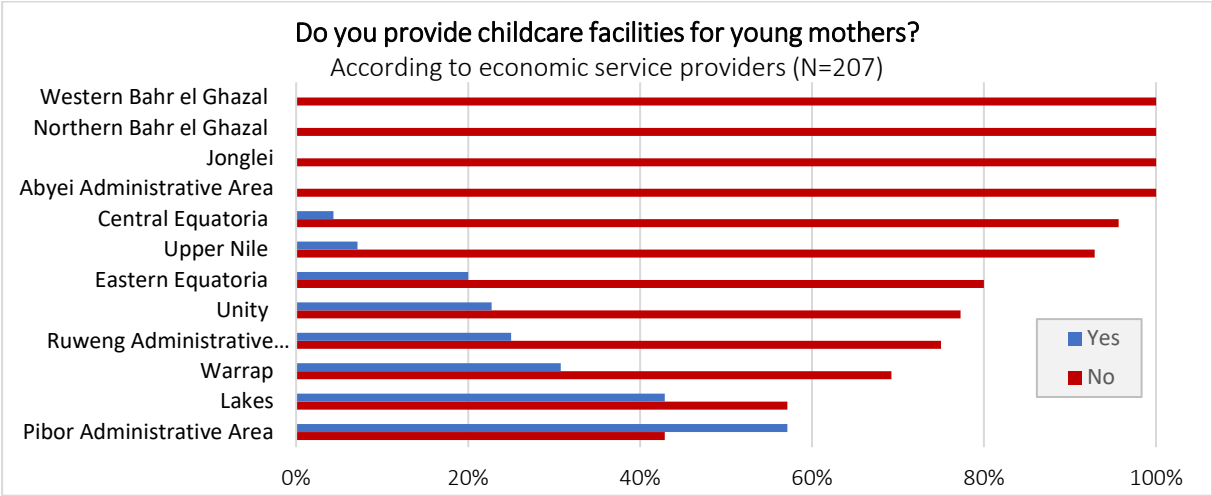According to economic service providers (N=207)

Figure 147: Childcare facilities for young mothers

However, most vocational training providers from six states and AAs (Upper Nile, Pibor and Abyei AA, Central Equatoria, Ruweng AA and Lakes) highlight being able to offer such facilities, as presented in Figure 148. As 18% of CAAFAG and 38% of 18 to 24-year-old XCs have one to four children, access to such childcare facilities is crucially important (see Figure 100).
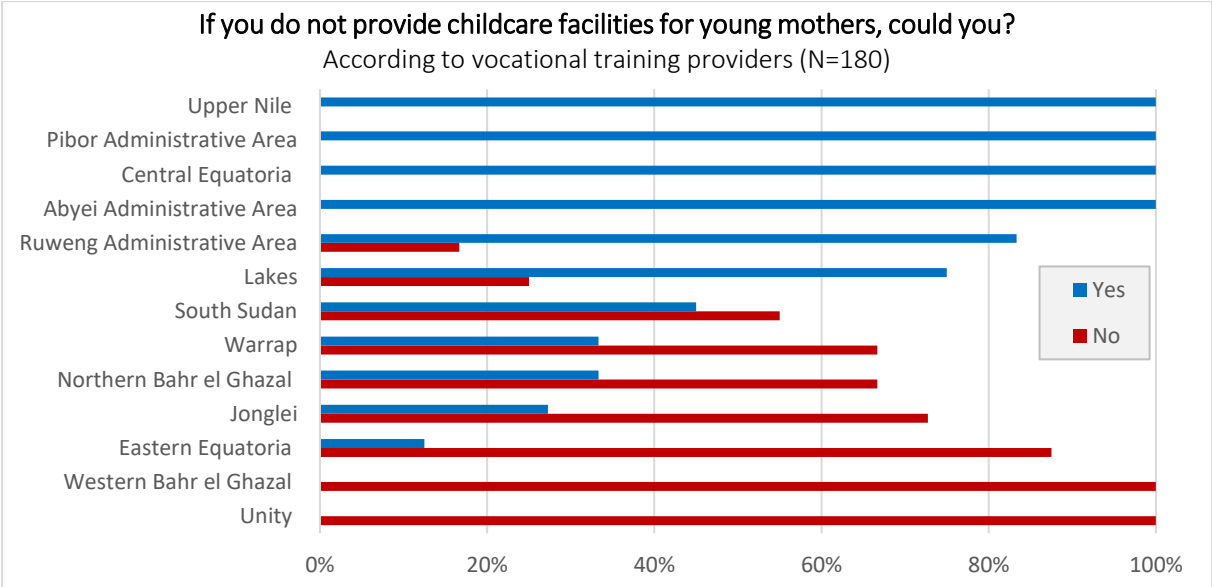
If you do not provide childcare facilities for young mothers, could you?
According to vocational training providers (N=180)

Figure 148: Ability to provide childcare facilities for young mothers

7.2   CHILDREN ASSOCIATED WITH ARMED FORCES AND GROUPS

The different DDR policy frameworks and documents, explicitly recognise the international consensus that the recruitment of children—girls and boys under the age of 18—and their use in hostilities by both armed forces and groups, are illegal and among the worst forms of child labour. Indeed, the recruitment and use of children under 18 in armed forces and groups constitute war crimes.[66] The DDR Commission

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[66] Other relevant reference documents include Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (2007), the South Sudan Child Act (2008), and the SPLA Action Plan under UNSCR 1612 (2005) as amended (2020). RSS (2020). Revised Policy Paper on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.19.

in South Sudan has a strong track record in the effective release of children, but reintegration support has proven to be insufficient to obtain lasting results, especially addressing the economic and poverty related drivers of children joining armed groups.

A sub-programme will be established for the release and reintegration of CAAFAG, while continuous actions to prevent child recruitment will be advanced. The Child DDR Section of the DDRC, will work in close coordination with child protection agencies and the Ministry of Gender, Child & Social Welfare, to advance the following three elements:

- Educational support, allowing CAAFAG to resume their formal education
- Vocational skills training/ apprenticeship and business development services for CAAFAG aged 15 years and above
- PSS services and life skills, including HIV/AIDS information and education, human rights, child rights awareness and peacebuilding [67]

Why children join armed groups

The great influx of CAAFAG joining the armed group started in 2005 and onward, with girls occupying mainly domestic roles and boys having bodyguard and combative roles (see Figure 22, Figure 23). Their main reasons to join were to defend their community, due to poverty and unemployment, and to protect themselves or their families, as presented in Figure 149 below.

What were the reasons for you to join armed groups?
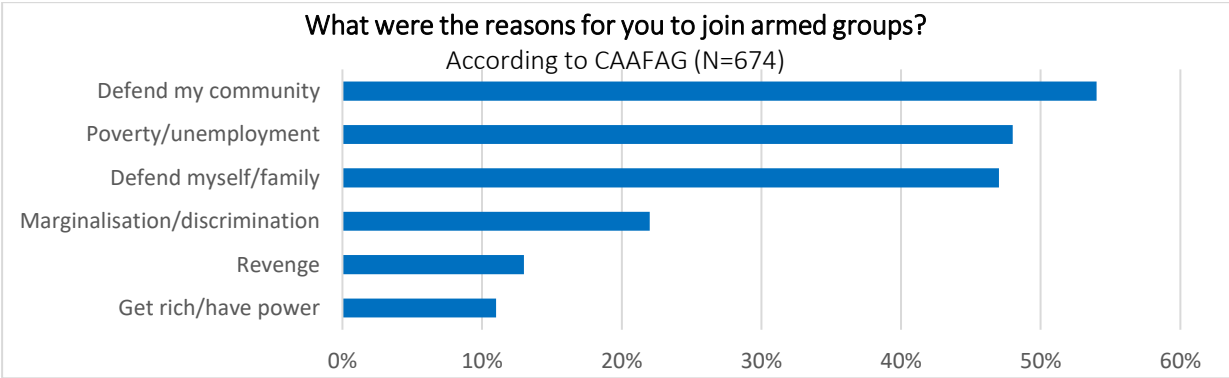According to CAAFAG (N=674)

Figure 149: Reasons for CAAFAG joining armed groups

These reasons to join, are unfortunately still in existence and valid. CAAFAG, along with other respondents, highlight that inequality (and discrimination) still exist, that there are still ethnic tensions, and that there is little trust that things will change. Further, 46% of all respondents have incomes under the poverty line (see Figure 43), so economic reasons to join, or re-join, remain. The local government and other members of the community are concerned that these remaining issues will lead to further recruitment, and might influence CAAFAG to re-join armed groups, or join violent militias, armed tribal youth, or criminal groups (see Figure 26, Figure 27).

Children and security

The majority of CAAFAG are living in their state of origin with their parents and feel well integrated in the community (see Figure 101 - Figure 103). Further, 77% of CAAFAG feel safe.
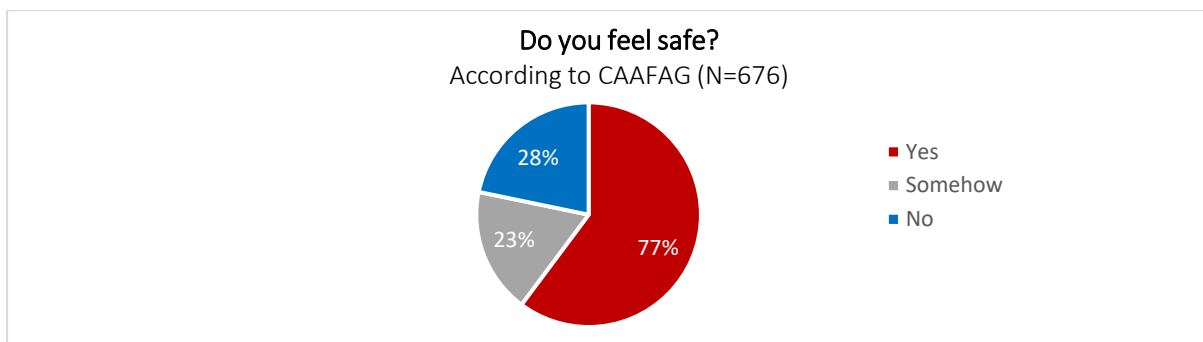

Figure 150: CAAFAG feelings of safety

The majority of boy and girl CAAFAG who do not feel safe mention killings and criminality as the main reason. Other reasons include ethnic and inter-community violence. Importantly, 55% of girls and 31% of boys mention SGBV, as shown in Figure 151.
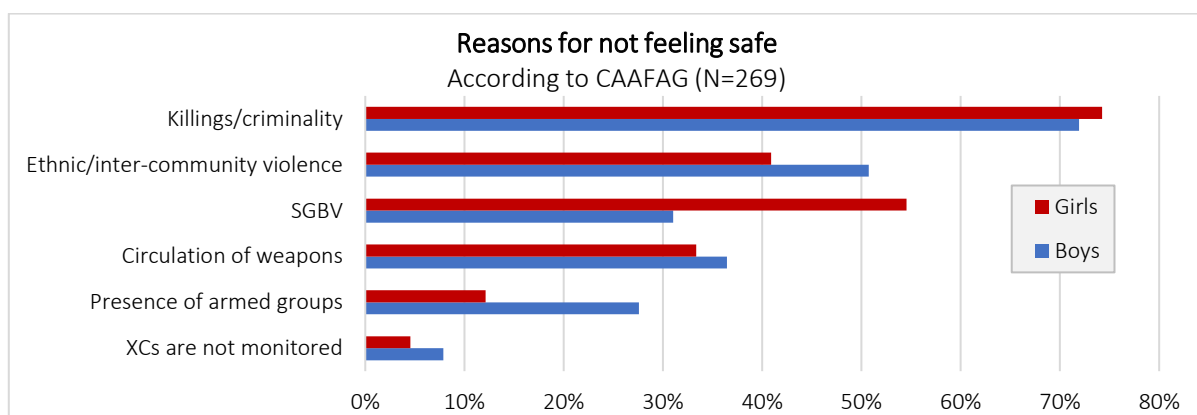

Figure 151: CAAFAG reason for not feeling safe

Most of the local government and other community members do not think that CAAFAG are causing conflicts, however, most local leaders do (see Figure 22 in Annex A). As indicated in Figure 104, they are still being discriminated and pointed out against (52%), being feared by the community (43%), and are perceived as bandits by 39%. Importantly, local government and leaders and other community members highlight that some people previously with the armed group are involved in child abduction (see Figure 11).

The command structure and influence of former commanders over the children seems to be minimal. Over 80% of boys and girls are no longer in contact with their former commandants and are primarily receiving support from family and friends, as presented in Figure 106 and Figure 110. The girls who are still in contact with their former commandant say they get mentoring help from them, while boys receive money (see Figure 112).

Status of social reintegration of CAAFAG

Approximately half of CAAFAG highlight social reintegration challenges. Lack of skills, education and being feared by the community are the main challenges, as shown in Figure 152.
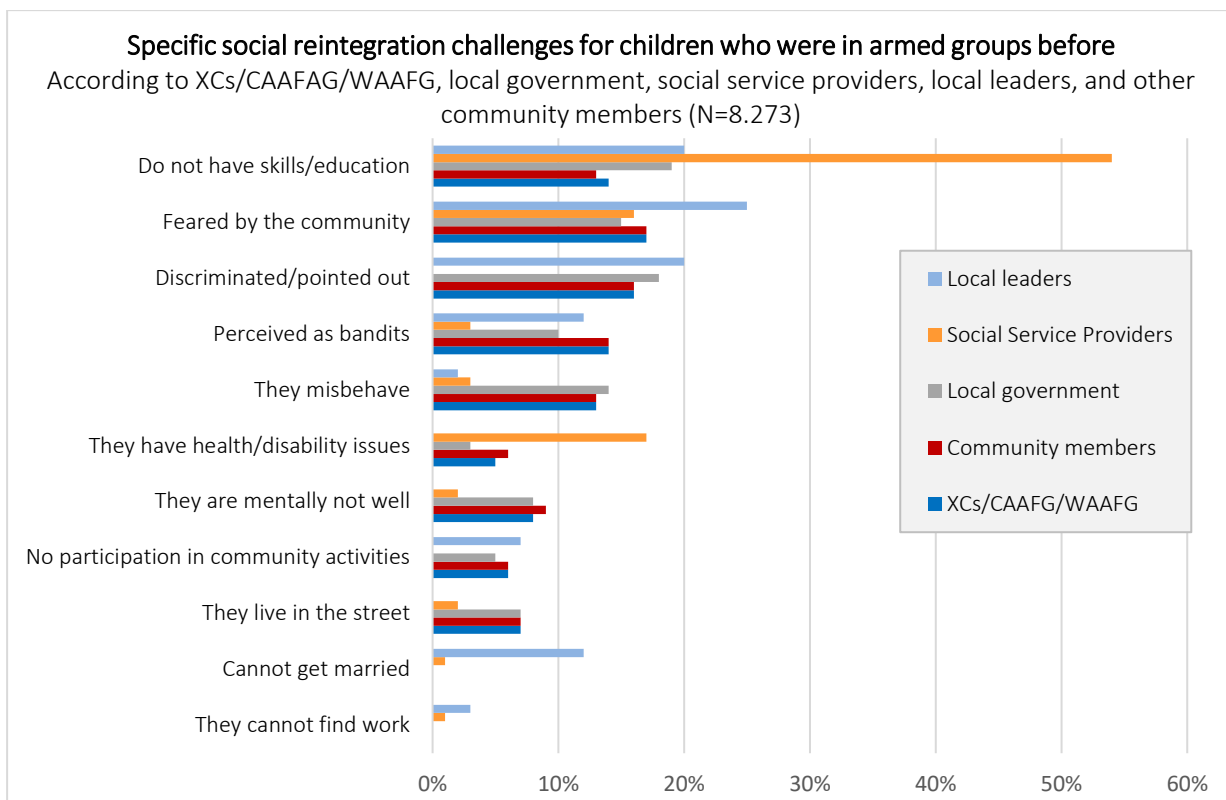
Figure 152: Social reintegration challenges for children formerly with armed groups

As presented in Chapter 5, 18% of CAAFAG have one to four children, while 82% have no children. However, none of them are married (see Figure 100). The unmarried status of these young parents likely results in many cultural problems.

Further, as detailed in Chapter 5, 39% of boy and 44% of girl CAAFAG are mentally affected by the conflict, and suffer from nightmares, depression and isolation (see Figure 99, Figure 109. Additionally, CAAFAG across most states do not have access to health services because such services are not in existent (see Figure 120, Figure 121).

Half of the community members further mention that children who left the armed groups have additional challenges in accessing education, as presented in Figure 153 below. Interesting however, as Figure 144 above shows, more boys and girls CAAFAG are going to school than other community children and youth. Additionally, CAAFAG have the highest primary education completion, although their educational completion decreases dramatically after primary school (see Figure 107).
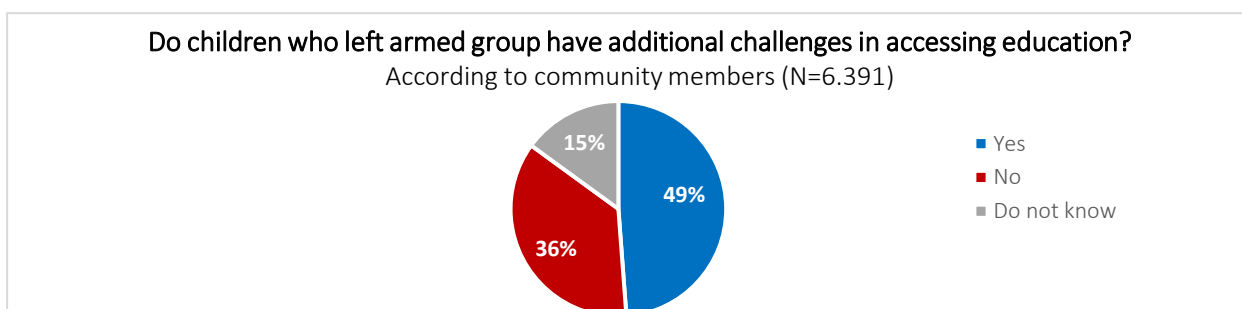

Figure 153: Challenges to accessing education for children who left armed groups

The majority of CAAFAG are going to school, with three-quarters of girls going, which is similar to the amount of community children going to school, as presented in Figure 154. Boys CAAFAG attend school the least.
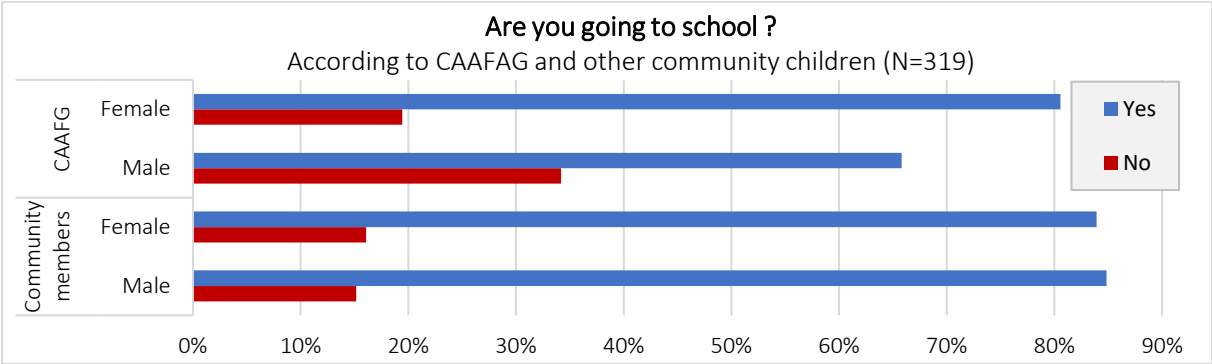

Figure 154: CAAFAG school attendance

Boy and girl CAAFAG mainly stopped going to school to go work due to lack of money and because of conflicts, as Figure 155 below presents. 30% of boys and 10% of girls left school to join an armed group.
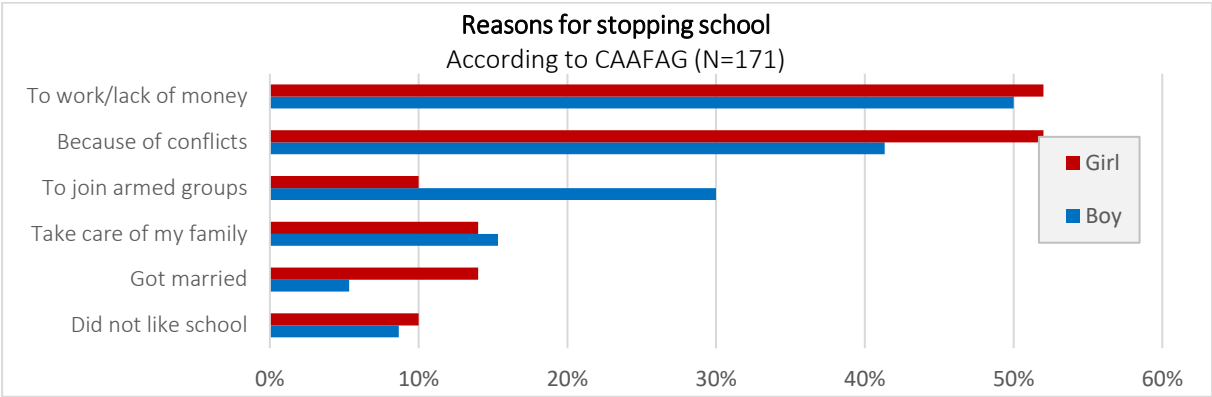

Figure 155: Reasons for CAAFAG not attending school

Status of economic reintegration of CAAFAG

According to the national reintegration framework, CAAFAG (above age 15) will need to learn new skills to make a living in the civilian economy.[68] However, this baseline confirms high levels of child labour. Over one-third of the community members explain that children or young people start working from age 12-14, and 19% even says that children work from the ages 5-11 (see Figure 38). Further, most community members report that the work of children and young people is preventing them from going to school. 66% of the CAAFAG consulted are working. Over 90% of them are earning less than 1000 SSP daily (see Figure 41, Figure 43).

Further, according to a recent report: '*Children in South Sudan are subjected to the worst forms of child labour, including use in armed conflict and forced labour in cattle herding. 45.6% of the children from age 10 to 14 are working*'.[69] Indeed, most businesspeople consulted express their concern about protection and the worst forms of child labour, as indicated in Figure 39.

At home, most CAAFAG were mainly taught animal care and agricultural skills. During their time in the armed groups, both boys and girls mainly learned security provision and management skills (see Figure

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[68] RSS, 2020, National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.15.
[69] Bureau of International Labor Affairs, 2020, 2020 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child_labor_reports/tda2020/South-Sudan.pdf (Accessed on 22/04/25)

44, Figure 45). However, 87% of CAAFAG did not received training after leaving the armed groups (see Figure 141, Annex A). Among those who received training, 25% of girls are not using them while 43% of boys are not (see Figure 144, Annex A). Further, close to 90% of CAAFAG are unable to start and run their own business due to lack of access to money and lack of skills and training opportunities (see Figure 49).

Access to vocational training for CAAFAG has several obstacles. First, there has been weak linkages to the adult programmes that had more training and where CAAFAG could have been referred to. Also, most vocational training providers require secondary level education as the training admission requirement (see Figure 72). As less than 20% of CAAFAG have finished secondary education, this requirement prevents access (see Figure 107). Additionally, as roughly 1 in 5 CAAFAG is a parent (see Figure 100), the lack of access to childcare facilities at vocational training centres is another problem (as presented in the gender section above).

On the positive side, most businesspeople consulted mention their willingness to take in people who left the armed groups as apprentices (see Figure 79). Similarly, slightly over 80% of vocational training providers and economic service providers are willing to offer places traineeship places to individuals formerly with armed group (see Figure 132 in Annex A).

Support for CAAFAG
Approximately 80% of the girls and boys concerned have never taken part in a DDR programme before, further challenging their ability to effectively reintegrate back into the community.

In the past, community child protection committees were invested in, supporting the prevention of child recruitment in armed group, and the monitoring and facilitation of social reintegration of CAAFAG and other vulnerable children. However, most people highlight that no such community-based child protection committee exists in their community (see Figure 126). The few existing community-based child protection networks, therefore, must be capacitated to support the reintegration of CAAFAG in their respective communities, and linking to the adult programme, especially the economic reintegration support, ensured.[70]

7.3   PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

The DDRC envisions a situation where wounded XCs and civilians are treated equally. From now on, in formulating reintegration plans the DDRC is planning to ensure access, inclusion and equity, long – term care, care giver support, alternative delivery methods and workplace adaptations.[71] Further, the revised Policy Paper states that XCs with disabilities shall be categorised into appropriate groupings according to their potential to develop their own livelihoods. The revised policy attempts to address the situation of disabled XCs by establishing a special committee of international disability experts, the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, to assess and determine the severity and character of disability using the World Health Organisational (WHO) standards.[72] XCs deemed unable to develop their own livelihoods will access their benefits through proxies and those able to develop their own livelihoods, will receive appropriate rehabilitation support through a special DDR programme.[73] The programme for XCs with disabilities aims to take into account the special medical

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[70] Revised Policy Paper on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.19.
[71] RSS (2020). National Reintegration Framework in the RSS 2020, July 2020, p.22.
[72] Revised Policy Paper on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.20.
[73] Revised Policy Paper on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020, p.20.

needs and the possibility of reduced income arising from the disability. The revised Policy Paper further notes the importance of other key stakeholders in delivering this special programme for those with disability.

A sizeable number of XCs and civilians were wounded and physically incapacitated during the first two protracted civil wars with Sudan. Often referred to as the wounded heroes, this category of XCs received little to no support over the years. Apart from Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA)'s wounded heroes' programme, which provided a small stipend to XCs, there are nearly little to no services for XCs or civilians who were wounded or severely incapacitated during the war. Most respondents across all states and AAs highlight that they or their family members do not have access to disabilities services, as Figure 156 presents.
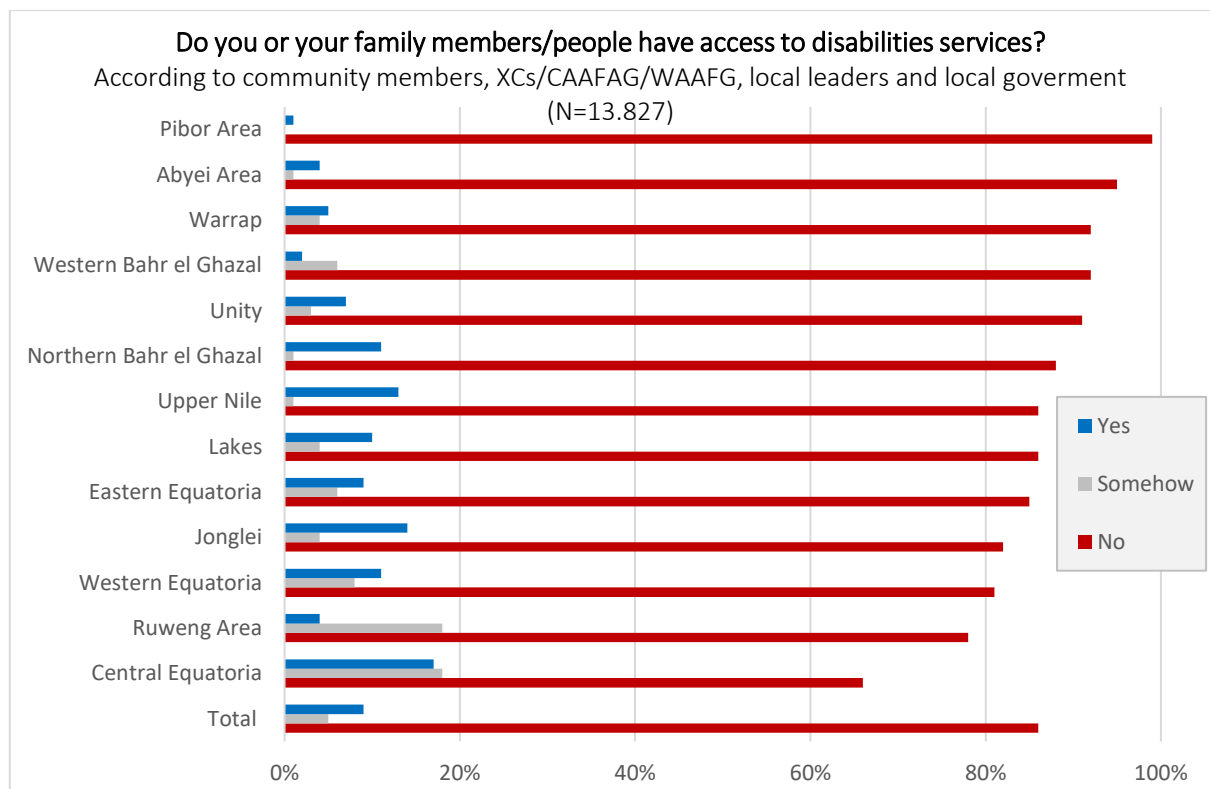

Figure 156: Access to disabilities services

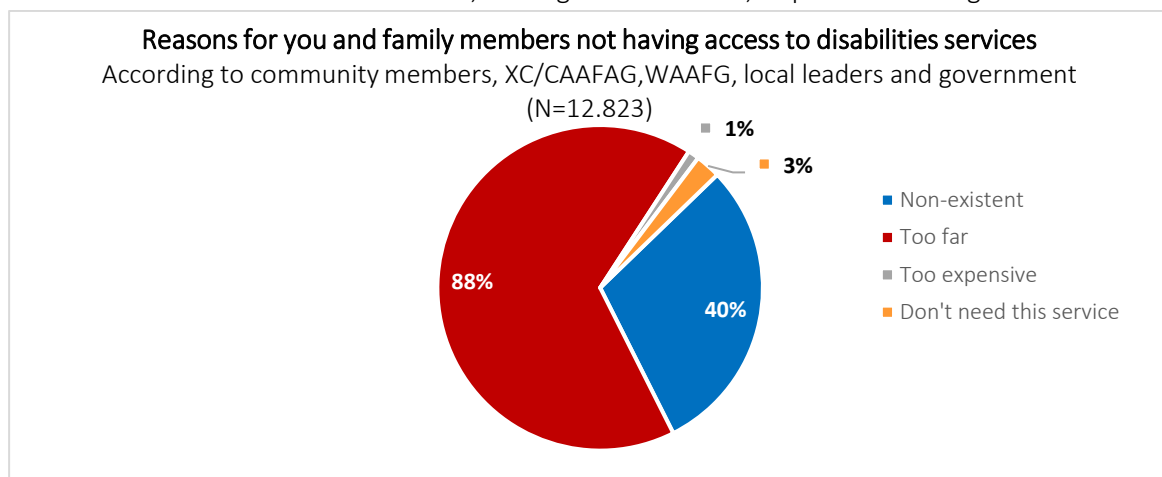Disabilities services are too far to reach, making in inaccessible, as presented in Figure 157.

Figure 157: Reasons for not having access to disabilities services

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Currently, XCs, CAAFAG and other PwDs are still facing obstacles with earning an income. Importantly, 29% of the girl CAAFAG say it is due to a disability that they cannot do the same job they had prior to joining the armed group (see Figure 42, Section 4.2). The biggest obstacles faced are the lack of transport, skills and training opportunities and feelings of discrimination. There are no significant differences among the sexes, as presented in Figure 158.

What are the biggest obstacles that XCs/CAAFAG and other PwDs face to earn an income?
According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG, local leaders and government, private sector, vocational training providers, economic service providers, and other community members (N=14.345)
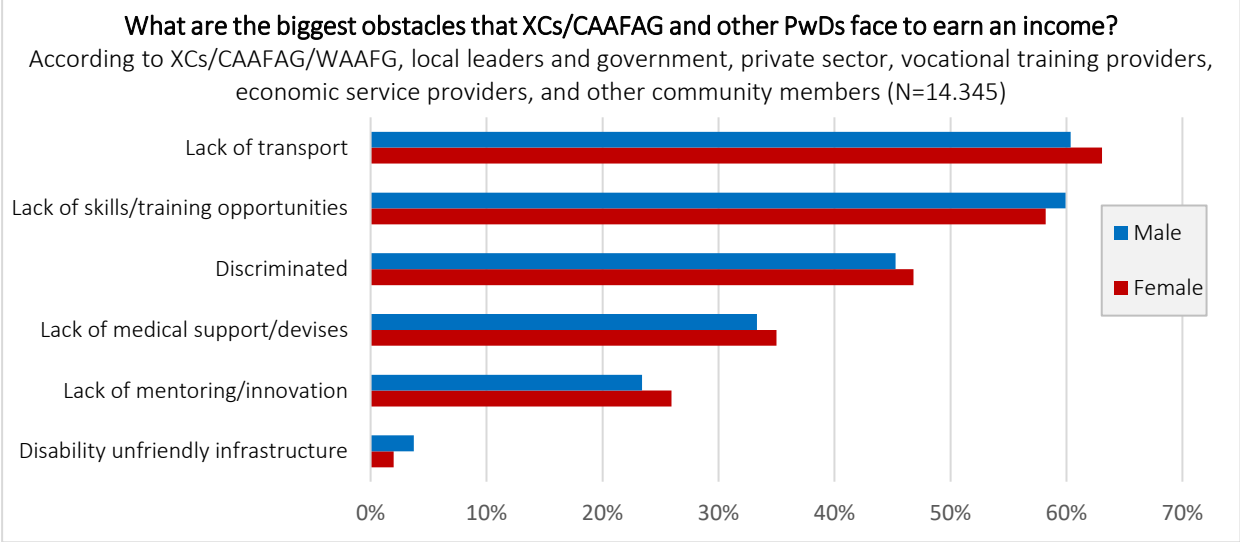
Figure 158: Biggest obstacles PwDs face to earn an income

According to economic service providers, to ensure that PwDs have sustainable jobs or income, they should be trained with business skills and job skills, and they should receive financial and material support, as shown in Figure 159 below.

What can be done to ensure PwDs have sustainable jobs/income?
According to economic service providers (N=387)
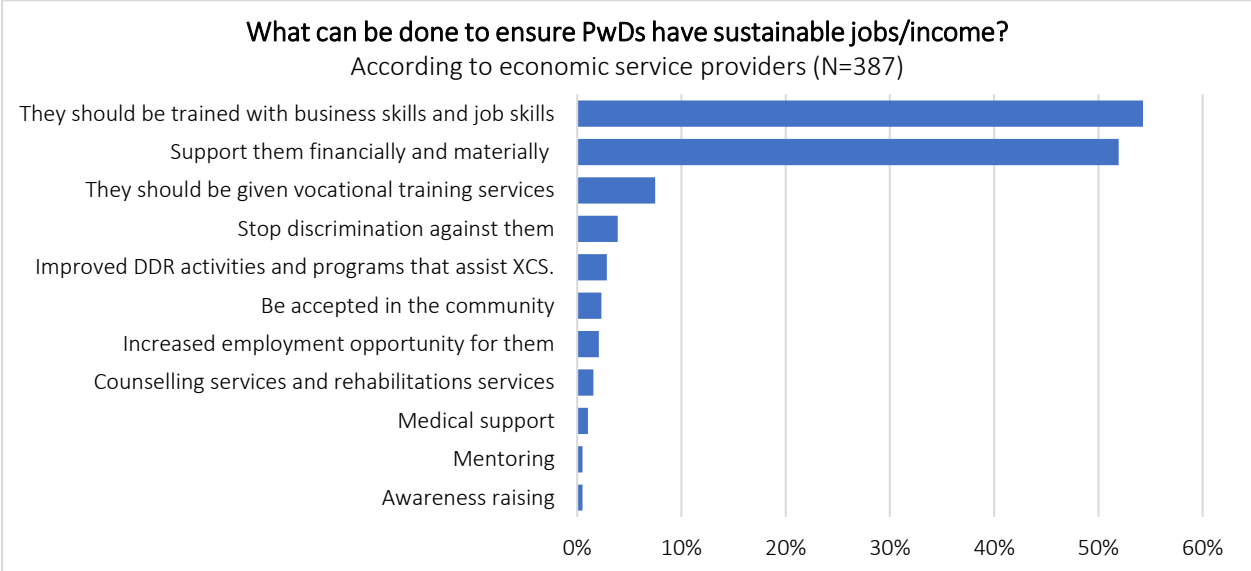
Figure 159: Ways to ensure PwDs have sustainable jobs/income

Most businesspeople across all regions are currently not employing PwD (see Figure 214 in Annex A). However, except for in Central Equatoria and Upper Nile, most private sector actors in other states are willing to hire PwDs, as shown in Figure 160.
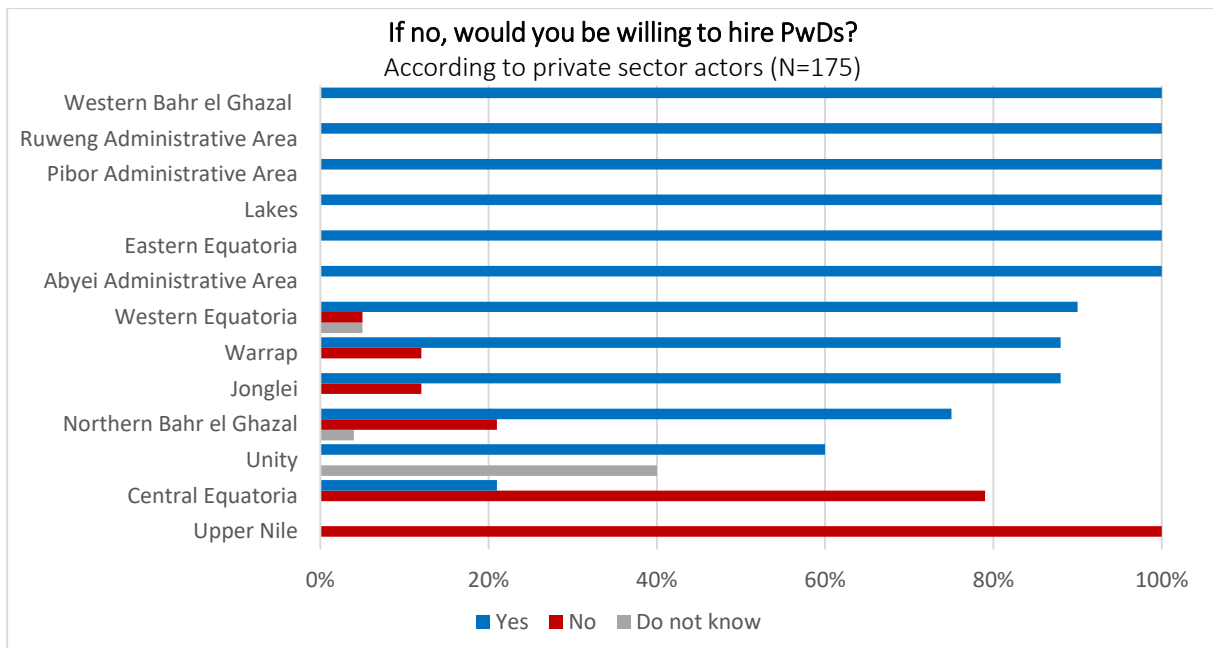
Figure 160: Willingness to hire PwDs

Businesspeople are willing to hire PwDs if they have the required skills and qualification and if they have the physical capacities. In Abyei AA, Unity, and Western Equatoria, the majority of businesspeople are willing to hire PwD only if they receive money for it, as presented in Figure 161.

Figure 161: Conditions for hiring PwDs

8. BASELINE AGAINST THE INDICATORS

This chapter presents the values against the indicators. Targets will need to be set against tis data, which presents the current situation. The commission is provided with the tools, and has the database, to r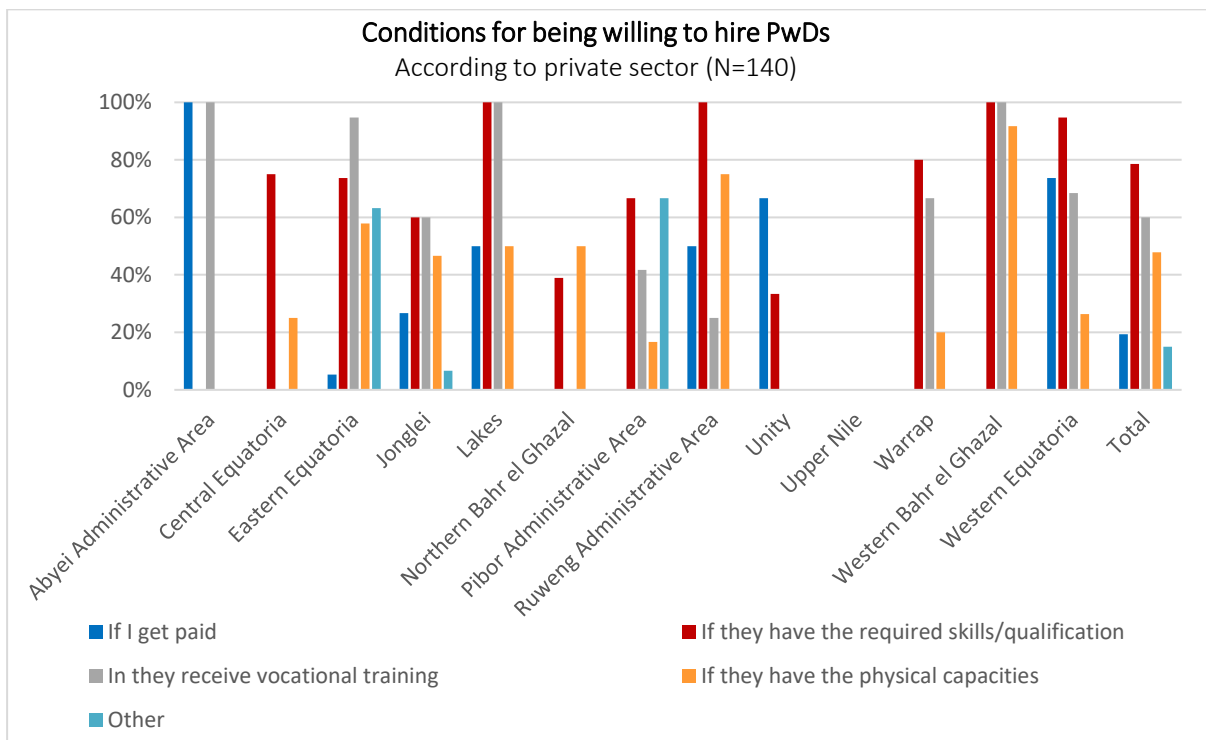e-measure the values at the mid- and endline. For reintegration, in the national DDR strategic plan the following objectives were formulated:[74]

1. Assist the XCs and to return to civilian life, and secure sustainable livelihoods through non-military means, in their host communities.
2. Releasing all persons below 18 years of age from the armed forces and support their successful reintegration into civilian life.
3. The prevention of further violent conflict in South Sudan as well as the creation of an enabling environment for human security and socio-economic development.

Figure 162 below presents the four clusters of indicators developed and agreed upon for the baseline, against which the baseline was designed.

Clusters of indicators
Conflict dynamics and perceptions of security
• Increase in perceived safety and security
• Decrease in SGBV
• Reduction in violent inter-community conflicts
• Reduction in recruitment and involvement into illegal activities of XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG
• Increased trust in the police and justice system of XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG
Economic opportunities and services
• Increase in levels of income of male and female XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG (15 and above)
• % of CAAFAG/WAAFG and XCs trained and % of those trained that use their skills
• % of XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG (15 and above) engaged in urban or rural jobs/work
• Decrease in food insecurity in the community
• Increase in access to economic services of local youth including XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG
Social reintegration and social services
• Increase in level of social acceptance of XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG
• Increase in participation of XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG in community activities
• Increase in access to physical and mental health services of XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG and other conflict affected people
• Increase in access to social services of community members including XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG
• % of CAAFAG who are in school
Political Reintegration
• Increase in trust in local government
• Perceived increase of voice and representation of XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG

Figure 162: Cluster of indicators

The table below presents the main baseline value per indicator, against which progress can be measured in the future.

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[74] National DDR Strategic Plan & Programme in the Republic of South Sudan 2020

#	Indicator	Baseline values

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">Conflict dynamics and perceptions of security</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Increase in perceived safety and security</td><td>58% of respondents (XCs, CAAFAG, WAAFG and other community members) feel safe (59% male XCs, 61% male CAAFAG, 58% male community members, 50% female XCs, 55% female CAAFAG, 60% WAAFG and 55% female community members). Feeling safe per state and AA:</td></tr>
</table>

Northern Bahr el Ghazal	98%
Unity	85%
Upper Nile	83%
Western Equatoria	68%
Lakes	62%
Warrap	61%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	58%
Central Equatoria	58%
Jonglei	48%
Abyei AA	44%
Pibor AA	41%
Eastern Equatoria	30%
Ruweng AA	15%

Reasons for not feel safe include: Killings/criminality (77%), ethnic and/or inter-community violence (47%) and SGBV (38%). Per state and AA, the two most mentioned reasons for not feeling safe are:

Abyei AA	Killings/criminality	72%
	Presence of armed groups	51%
Central Equatoria	Killings/criminality	74%
	SGBV	54%
Eastern Equatoria	Killings/criminality	87%
	SGBV	67%
Jonglei	Killings/criminality	83%
	Ethnic/inter-community violence	68%
Lakes	Killings/criminality	77%
	Ethnic/inter-community violence	68%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Killings/criminality	50%
	SGBV	29%
Pibor AA	Killings/criminality	87%
	Ethnic/inter-community violence	42%
Ruweng AA	Killings/criminality	76%
	Ethnic/inter-community violence	37%
Unity	Killings/criminality	66%
	Ethnic/inter-community violence	44%
Upper Nile	Killings/criminality	43%
	Ethnic/inter-community violence	42%
Warrap	Killings/criminality	56%
	SGBV	47%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	Killings/criminality	72%
	Ethnic/inter-community violence	16%
Western Equatoria	Killings/criminality	64%
	SGBV	38%

Most respondents mention that the **important security problems for men and women** include: looting or thefts (55%), domestic violence (35%) and circulation of weapons (25%). Per state and AA, the most two mentioned are:

Abyei AA	Presence of armed groups	77%
	Looting/thefts	27%
Central Equatoria	Looting/thefts	37%
	Presence of armed groups	32%
Eastern Equatoria	Looting/thefts	72%

			Sexual violence	57%
		Jonglei	Domestic violence	49%
			Looting/thefts	45%
		Lakes	Looting/thefts	82%
			Sexual violence	19%
		Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Domestic violence	93%
			Looting/thefts	48%
		Pibor AA	Abduction of children	68%
			Presence of armed groups	44%
		Ruweng AA	Lack of security services	88%
			Circulation of weapons	81%
		Unity	Presence of armed groups	80%
			Looting/thefts	71%
		Upper Nile	Lack of security services	56%
			Looting/thefts	29%
		Warrap	Looting/thefts	79%
			Sexual violence	48%
		Western Bahr el Ghazal	Looting/thefts	90%
			Circulation of weapons	57%
		Western Equatoria	Looting/thefts	80%
			Sexual violence	19%

The most mentioned **actors causing security problems** include: bandits (56%), armed youth (51%), and armed groups (15%). Per state and AA, the most two mentioned are:

Abyei AA	A specific ethnic group	42%
	Bandits	41%
Central Equatoria	Bandits	75%
	Armed youth	43%
Eastern Equatoria	Bandits	80%
	Armed youth	76%
Jonglei	Bandits	79%
	Armed youth	62%
Lakes	Armed youth	93%
	Bandits	38%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Bandits	65%
	Street children	21%
Pibor AA	Armed group	50%
	Armed youth	38%
Ruweng AA	Armed youth	75%
	Bandits	55%
Unity	Armed youth	77%
	Bandits	55%
Upper Nile	Armed youth	68%
	Armed group	14%
Warrap	Bandits	65%
	Armed youth	62%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	Bandits	56%
	Armed youth	32%
Western Equatoria	Bandits	72%
	Armed youth	38%

2	Decrease in SGBV	38% of respondents **do not feel safe because of sexual and domestic violence**	
		Girl CAAFAG	55%
		WAAFG	44%
		Other female community members	41%
		Female XCs	39%
		Other male community members	39%

		Male XCs	33%	
		Boy CAAFAG	31%	

Do not feel safe because of sexual and domestic violence, per state and AA:

Eastern Equatoria	67%	
Central Equatoria	54%	
Jonglei	51%	
Warrap	47%	
Western Equatoria	38%	
Unity	38%	
Ruweng AA	37%	
Lakes	35%	
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	29%	
Abyei AA	19%	
Pibor AA	11%	
Western Bahr el Ghazal	9%	
Upper Nile	6%	

35% (F:43% M:33%) of the respondents mention **domestic violence as the security problem** for men and women in the area

21% (F:35% M:18%) of respondents highlight **sexual violence as the security problem for men and women in the area,** per state and AA:

Eastern Equatoria	57%
Warrap	48%
Lakes	47%
Jonglei	32%
Abyei AA	23%
Central Equatoria	20%
Unity	20%
Western Equatoria	19%
Upper Nile	14%
Ruweng AA	13%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	7%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	5%
Pibor AA	4%

3	Reduction in violent inter-community conflicts	43% of respondents highlight **ethnic or other socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers for conflict**. **Current sources of conflict in the community** include tensions between ethnic groups (42%). Per state and AA, the two most mentioned current sources of conflict are:

Abyei AA	Presence of armed people	62%
	Land disputes	49%
Central Equatoria	Land disputes	58%
	Presence of armed people	35%
Eastern Equatoria	Tensions between ethnic groups	68%
	Land disputes	67%
Jonglei	Presence of armed people	72%
	Land disputes	60%
Lakes	Presence of armed people	83%
	Land disputes	48%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Political manipulation	52%
	Land disputes	40%
Pibor AA	Presence of armed people	76%
	Bad government/corruption	55%
Ruweng AA	Presence of armed people	73%
	Tensions between ethnic groups	56%

Unity	Presence of armed people	80%
	Tensions between ethnic groups	35%
Upper Nile	Tensions between ethnic groups	54%
	Land disputes	34%
Warrap	Land disputes	72%
	Presence of armed people	71%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	Tensions between ethnic groups	60%
	Land disputes	53%
Western Equatoria	Land disputes	48%
	Tensions between ethnic groups, competition over basic services	42%

Divides that act as drivers of conflict include: conflict over limited resources, such as land, grazing grounds, water points and cattle raiding (47%) followed by unemployment, poverty and inequality (15%) and child abduction (10%).

The **main actors causing conflicts in and between the communities** include: political parties (49%), young men (42%), XCs (26%) and bandits (26%). The two most mentioned main actors per state and AA are:

Abyei AA	Political parties/politicians	34%
	Armed groups	27%
Central Equatoria	Young men	52%
	Political parties/politicians	35%
Eastern Equatoria	Young men	61%
	XCs	48%
Jonglei	Political parties/politicians	46%
	Young men	46%
Lakes	Young men	88%
	XCs	26%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Young men	34%
	Bandits	34%
Pibor AA	Political parties/politicians	75%
	Armed groups	31%
Ruweng AA	Political parties/politicians	76%
	Young men	38%
Unity	Young men	84%
	XCs	24%
Upper Nile	Political parties/politicians	89%
	Local leaders	4%
Warrap	Political parties/politicians	57%
	Young men	44%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	Political parties/politicians	64%
	Bandits	33%
Western Equatoria	Political parties/politicians	73%
	Bandits	34%

50% of respondents (local government and other community members) mention that **people previously in armed groups are involved in causing insecurity**. Per state and AA:

Upper Nile	78%
Eastern Equatoria	73%
Ruweng AA	56%
Western Equatoria	54%
Warrap	48%
Jonglei	45%
Unity	36%
Central Equatoria	35%
Pibor AA	32%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	23%

		Lakes 19% Abyei AA 18% Northern Bahr el Ghazal 3% **Ways that people previously in armed groups causing insecurity include**: robbery (25%), cattle raiding (21%) and killings (20%). According to respondents, **the most effective actors to solve and reduce conflicts** include: police (56%) and traditional authorities (55%). 58% of the respondents highlight that there is **no conflict resolution structures or mechanisms in the community** to resolve conflicts. Upper Nile 76% Central Equatoria 54% Northern Bahr el Ghazal 54% Abyei AA 47% Jonglei 38% Ruweng AA 38% Western Bahr el Ghazal 35% Western Equatoria 33% Unity 26% Warrap 26% Pibor AA 24% Eastern Equatoria 22% Lakes 18% 59% of respondents (XC, CAAFAG, WAAFG, local leaders, local government and other community members) believe that **XCs play a role in the conflict resolution structures or mechanism** in the community to resolve conflicts

4	Reduction in recruitment and involvement into illegal activities of XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG	The main reasons for people to **joining the armed group** are per respondent group:
		
		XCs Defend my (their) community 56%
		           Marginalisation or discrimination 55%
		           Defend myself (themselves) or my (their) family 40%
		CAAFAG Defend my (their) community 54%
		           Poverty or unemployment 48%
		           Defend myself (themselves) or my (their) family 47%
		           Poverty or unemployment 52%
		WAAFG Defend my (their) community 49%
		           Defend myself (themselves) or my (their) family 38%
		           Marginalisation or discrimination 38%
		
		45% of the respondents (XCs: 29%, CAAFAG: 32%, WAAFG :29%, others: 55%) believe that the issues causing people to join armed group have not been solved. The **unsolved issues influencing people to join armed group** include: there are still inequalities (50%), ethnic tensions (43%) and no trust that things will change (41%). Further, the economic situation remains difficult. These issues might **lead to further (re)recruitment/ engaging in illegal activities.**

5	Increased trust in the police and justice system of XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG	40% of the respondents (39% of XCs, 40% of CAAFAG and 41% of WAAFG) **trust the formal justice system more than the informal.** 39% of the respondents (42% of XCs, 28% of CAAFAG and 36% of WAAFG) **trust the informal justice system more than the formal** 43% of the community members (M: 42%, F:46%) indicate that **perpetrators of insecurity are punished.** When they **have security problems** XCs, CAAFAG, WAAFG mostly go to the police (76%), traditional leaders (39%), court (18%). Further, 61% of respondents of (XCs: 62%, CAAFAG: 57%, WAAFG: 66% and

		other community members: 60%) **trust the police**. Reasons for **not trusting the police** are that they are involved in corruption (23%), lack capacity (16%) and that they create trouble (11%)
6	Increase in levels of income of male and female XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG (15 and above)	Earning an **income** of 1000 SSP or below: 82% of XCs (F:80%; M:82%), 93% of CAAFAG (F:77%; M:76%), 81% WAAFG Earning an **income** of 1001 to 2000 SSP: 8% of XCs (F:13%; M:7%), 3% of CAAFAG (F:18%; M:11%), 9% WAAFG Earning an **income** of 2001 to 4000 SSP: 5% of XCs (F:8%; M:2%), 2% of CAAFAG (F:4%; M:7%), 5% WAAFG Earning an **income** of 40001 SSP or above: 5% of XCs (F:5%; M:5%), 2% of CAAFAG (F:2%; M:5%), 6% WAAFG
7	% Of CAAFAG/WAAFG and XCs trained and % of those trained that use their skills	Most XCs (M: 71%, F: 66%) learned how to do agriculture **skills at home**. More boys and men learned animal care (64%) while more girls and women (74%) obtained domestic skills. 60% of respondents (XCs (57%), CAAFAG (68%) and WAAFG (64%)) highlight that they did not obtain any **skills while in the armed group**. 65% obtained skills in security provision. WAAFG mainly learned cooking skills (61%). According to private sector actors and vocational training providers, the top three types of **skilled labourers they are looking for regularly but cannot find locally** are people skilled in business/marketing (26%), ICT (22%) and electrical skills (22%). Business skills (41%), woodwork/carpentry (28%), electrical (25%) and masonry/building (25%) are the **most in demand skills** in the local markets. 61% of XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG indicate that they **are using this skill to make money**. Per state and AA: Upper Nile 38% Central Equatoria 72% Northern Bahr el Ghazal 38% Abyei AA 38% Jonglei 59% Ruweng AA 67% Western Bahr el Ghazal 63% Western Equatoria 65% Unity 61% Warrap 77% Pibor AA 79% Eastern Equatoria 64% Lakes 80% Reasons for not using the skills to make money include: no opportunity (72%), not useful (16%) and learned another skill (10%). Abyei AA — No opportunity — 77% — Learned another skill — 8% Central Equatoria — No opportunity — 55% — Not useful — 36% Eastern Equatoria — No opportunity — 92% — Learned another skill — 100% Jonglei — No opportunity — 48% — Learned another skill — 20% Lakes — No opportunity — 83% — Not useful — 26% Northern Bahr el Ghazal — No opportunity — 80% — Not useful — 18%

		Pibor AA	No opportunity	100%
		Ruweng AA	No opportunity	67%
			Not useful	33%
		Unity	No opportunity	89%
			Learned another skill	15%
		Upper Nile	No opportunity	81%
			Learned another skill	19%
		Warrap	No opportunity	60%
			Learned another skill	20%
		Western Bahr el Ghazal	No opportunity	46%
			Learned another skill	31%
		Western Equatoria	No opportunity	37%
			Not useful	50%
8	# of XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG (15 and above) engaged in urban or rural jobs/work	<u>Economic profiles per category:</u> CAAFAG: Unemployed (35%), Self-employed/business owner (41%), Salaried work (11%), Irregular day labour (11%) XC: Unemployed (28%), Self-employed/business owner (41%), Salaried work (20%), Irregular day labour (9%) WAAFG: Unemployed (27%), Self-employed/business owner (46%), Salaried work (16%), Irregular day labour (9%) <u>Types of jobs per category:</u> XCs: Farming – crops and animals (33%), Business (17%), Security services (14%) CAAFAG: Business (31%), Farming- crops and animals (22%), Transport (21%) WAAFG: Business (32%), Farming – crops and animals (29%), Transport (9%) When asked why they changed job after leaving the armed group most say that they lost interest (38%) or have no time but also that they lost the land (41%). 46% of the private sector actors are **employing XCs or other people that were with armed groups before.** 46% of private sector actors consulted have collectively employed 6.539 XCs or other people who were formerly with armed groups. In total 58% of the private sector actors are **willing to employ people who were previously in armed groups**. In several locations businesspeople explain that it depends on the person (49%), pointing to the need to ensure proper behaviour (18%) and life-skills (10%) in order to be employed.		
9	Decrease in food insecurity in the community	90% of all XCs, WAAFG, CAAFAG, and other community members are **living under the poverty line**, pointing to high levels of food insecurity. Also, 67% of private sector actors report high levels of child labour, point to the same. 51% of respondents mention grain, legumes and cereals in high demand, but not available on the local markets or shops.		
10	Increase in access to economic services of local youth including XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG	51% of private sector actors do provide **apprenticeship places**. 71% of businesspeople are willing to take in people who left armed group as apprentices. The two main conditions are that people who left armed groups have the physical capacities (47%) and are motivated (36%). 84% of private sector actors consulted rate the quality and quantity of **business development services** as low or non-existent. Per state and AA:		
		Abyei AA	Non existent	100%
		Central Equatoria	Low capacity	79%
			Non existent	17%
		Eastern Equatoria	Low capacity	90%
			Non existent	3%
		Jonglei	Low capacity	57%
			Non existent	43%

Lakes	Low capacity	83%
	Non existent	26%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Low capacity	76%
	Non existent	21%
Pibor AA	Low capacity	74%
	Non existent	21%
Ruweng AA	Low capacity	94%
	Non existent	6%
Unity	Low capacity	81%
	Non existent	19%
Upper Nile	Low capacity	100%
Warrap	Low capacity	23%
	Non existent	27%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	Low capacity	0%
	Non existent	0%
Western Equatoria	Low capacity	10%
	Non existent	86%

The main obstacle to start or run economic activities is lack of access to money (36%) and lack of skills or training opportunities (42%). The quality and quantity **micro-finance services** differs by states but is generally low or non-existing. Per state and AA:

Abyei AA	Non existent	100%
Central Equatoria	Low capacity	86%
	Non existent	14%
Eastern Equatoria	Low capacity	41%
	Non existent	59%
Jonglei	Low capacity	19%
	Non existent	76%
Lakes	Low capacity	60%
	Non existent	20%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Low capacity	42%
	Non existent	42%
Pibor AA	Low capacity	32%
	Non existent	68%
Ruweng AA	Low capacity	39%
	Non existent	7%
Unity	Low capacity	85%
	Non existent	15%
Upper Nile	Low capacity	26%
	Non existent	74%
Warrap	Low capacity	50%
	Non existent	50%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	Low capacity	100%
Western Equatoria	Low capacity	71%
	Non existent	24%

49% of private sectors actors mention that **agricultural extension services** are non-existent or of bad quality. Per state and AA:

Abyei AA	Non existent	100%
Central Equatoria	Non existent	21%
	Bad quality	59%
Eastern Equatoria	Non existent	66%
	Bad quality	3%
Jonglei	Non existent	48%
	Bad quality	29%
Lakes	Non existent	20%
	Bad quality	0%

	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Non existent	6%
		Bad quality	21%
	Pibor AA	Non existent	68%
		Bad quality	0%
	Ruweng AA	Non existent	6%
		Bad quality	94%
	Unity	Non existent	4%
		Bad quality	15%
	Upper Nile	Non existent	26%
		Bad quality	16%
	Warrap	Non existent	27%
		Bad quality	0%
	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Non existent	100%
		Bad quality	0%
	Western Equatoria	Non existent	10%
		Bad quality	5%

71% of private sector actors highlight the low quality of the chamber of commerce in supporting business.

Social reintegration and social services

11	Increase in level of social acceptance of XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG	69% of respondents mention that XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG are **well-integrated** in the community. XCs 63% CAAFAG 56% WAAFG 60% Other community members 76% Reasons for not feeling well integrated in the community include: discriminated/pointed out (52%), feared by the community (43%) and perceived as bandits (39%) 54% of community members (M:54% F: 55%) think people formerly part of armed groups are heroes.13% (M: 13%, F: 13%) think they are badly behaved people. 38% (M: 39%, F: 35%) mention that it depends on the person 45% of female XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG mention there are specific social **reintegration challenges for girls and women formerly with armed group.** Female XCs 47% Female CAAFAG 40% WAAFG 45% 40% of CAAFAG and 50% of others (XCs, WAAFG, local leaders, local government, social services providers and other community members) mention that there are **specific social reintegration challenges for children formerly part of armed groups.**
12	Increase in participation of XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG in community activities	27% of respondents across the regions mention that there are XC-led initiatives or XC leaders contributing to building trust and reconciliation. Per state and AA: Abyei AA 2% Central Equatoria 47% Eastern Equatoria 21% Jonglei 36% Lakes 21% Northern Bahr El Ghazal 31% Pibor AA 5% Ruweng AA 17% Unity 37% Upper Nile 31% Warrap 23% Western Bahr El Ghazal 31% Western Equatoria 32%

13	Increase in physical and mental health services of XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG and other conflict affected people	4% of respondents (4% of XC, 3% of CAAFAG, 3% of WAAFG and 5% of other community members) indicate that they or their family members access **to drug addiction treatment**. Per state and AA:

4% of respondents (4% of XC, 3% of CAAFAG, 3% of WAAFG and 5% of other community members) indicate that they or their family members access **to drug addiction treatment**. Per state and AA:

Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	4%
Lakes	2%
Warrap	2%
Western Equatoria	8%
Central Equatoria	13%
Eastern Equatoria	9%
Jonglei	4%
Upper Nile	2%
Unity	3%
Abyei AA	2%
Pibor AA	0%
Ruweng AA	16%

9% of respondents (9% of XC, 6% of CAAFAG, 9% of WAAFG and 10% of other community members) indicate that they or their family members have access **to psychosocial and mental health services**. Per state and AA:

Northern Bahr el Ghazal	5%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	3%
Lakes	10%
Warrap	14%
Western Equatoria	12%
Central Equatoria	14%
Eastern Equatoria	13%
Jonglei	16%
Upper Nile	18%
Unity	19%
Abyei AA	7%
Pibor AA	9%
Ruweng AA	7%

46% of respondents (44% of XC, 41% of CAAFAG, 48% of WAAFG and 48% of other community members) indicate that they or their family members have access **to health services**. Per state and AA:

Northern Bahr el Ghazal	86%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	19%
Lakes	49%
Warrap	53%
Western Equatoria	64%
Central Equatoria	55%
Eastern Equatoria	55%
Jonglei	39%
Upper Nile	39%
Unity	64%
Abyei AA	64%
Pibor AA	17%
Ruweng AA	7%

14	Increase in access to social services of community members including XCs,	45% of respondents (40% of XC, 36% of CAAFAG, 39% of WAAFG and 50% of other community members) indicate that they or their family members access **to education**. Per state and AA:

45% of respondents (40% of XC, 36% of CAAFAG, 39% of WAAFG and 50% of other community members) indicate that they or their family members access **to education**. Per state and AA:

Northern Bahr el Ghazal	78%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	17%
Lakes	61%
Warrap	57%
Western Equatoria	53%

WAAFG and CAAFAG	Central Equatoria	55%
	Eastern Equatoria	42%
	Jonglei	39%
	Upper Nile	48%
	Unity	70%
	Abyei AA	49%
	Pibor AA	14%
	Ruweng AA	9%

17% of community members indicate that there are **community child protection committees** in their community. Per state and AA:

Northern Bahr el Ghazal	22%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	2%
Lakes	26%
Warrap	31%
Western Equatoria	18%
Central Equatoria	26%
Eastern Equatoria	19%
Jonglei	18%
Upper Nile	5%
Unity	21%
Abyei AA	15%
Pibor AA	7%
Ruweng AA	10%

35% of respondents (35% of XC, 29% of CAAFAG, 31% of WAAFG and 37% of other community members) indicate that they or their family members access **to youth centres**. Per state and AA:

Northern Bahr El Ghazal	34%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	18%
Lakes	57%
Warrap	59%
Western Equatoria	53%
Central Equatoria	45%
Eastern Equatoria	22%
Jonglei	39%
Upper Nile	26%
Unity	54%
Abyei AA	59%
Pibor AA	14%
Ruweng AA	4%

53% of respondents (local leaders, local government, social service providers and other community members) indicate that people who left armed groups do not have additional problems in accessing to social services

14% of respondents (13% of XC, 8% of CAAFAG, 15% of WAAFG and other community members) indicate that they have **access to SGBV survivors support services**.

15	% of CAAFAG who are in school (or informal education)	63% (F:77% M:59%) of CAAFAG are going to school.
		55% (F:46% M:57%) of CAAFAG have completed Primary education
		23% (F:31% M:21%) of CAAFAG don't have any education
		15% (F:15% M:16%) of CAAFAG have completed secondary education
		4% (F:5% M:4%) of CAAFAG have completed adult education
		3% (F:3% M:2%) of CAAFAG have completed higher education
	Political Reintegration	

16	Increase in trust in local government	57% of community members and 55% of XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG do not **trust the local government**. The primary reason for this distrust is due to corruption (58%), nepotism (49%) and lack of capacity (40%).
17	Perceived increase of voice and representation of XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG	36% of respondents (XCS, CAAFAG, WAAFG, local government, social service providers, local leaders and other community members) think that XC, CAAFAG and WAAFG do not participate in community level decision making processes. Among them, 56% are CAAFAG, 36% are XCs and 46% are WAAFG.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAMMING

This section provides the key recommendations for future reintegration programming, based on the results of the baseline data and assessment.

A. Move to community-based reintegration approaches, targeting also other conflict affected groups

The Strategic Objective 2 of the national strategic plan aims to facilitate the socio-economic reintegration of 105,000 XCs into communities of return, while Strategic Objective 3 aims to support socio-economic reintegration of 32,300 SNGs through community-based programmes in their communities of return.[75] The policy therefore gives much higher priority to assist the economic reintegration of XCs in terms of numbers, risking to repeat the problems of singling them out (further) and spreading the idea that fighting is rewarded, as did the past programmes.

The data points to the need to really move to community-based reintegration approaches that target XCs, CAAFAG and supporters, but also other groups in need of reintegration support such as IDPs, returnees, and PwDs. In Figure 163 there is particular reference to reintegration needs of specific ethnic groups in several States or AAs. This points to the need to target these specifically as well, in order to foster social cohesion and peace and reduce feelings of marginalisation (one of the reasons to join armed groups).

Which other groups in the community have similar reintegration needs? According to XCs, local government, local leaders and other community members (N=13.686)														
	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Jonglei	Eastern Equatoria	Pibor AA	Central Equatoria	Lakes	Upper Nile	Unity	Western Equatoria	Warrap	Ruweng AA	Abyei AA	Total
Specific ethnic groups	70%	63%	58%	72%	76%	71%	90%	70%	57%	63%	55%	85%	76%	71%
IDPs/returnees	72%	65%	88%	69%	40%	62%	57%	36%	80%	99%	77%	52%	37%	65%
PwDs	68%	76%	61%	65%	41%	56%	67%	40%	73%	84%	53%	28%	34%	57%

Figure 163: Other groups in the community with similar reintegration needs

B. Address drivers of conflict

The current socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers for conflict are mainly around access to natural resources, cattle raiding and poverty and unemployment. Investments in responsible and inclusive Natural Resource Management (NRM) is therefore crucial and will also have a positive impact on economic development.

C. Ensure voice and representation

In terms of fostering political reintegration, ensure that male and female programme participants of the different age and other identity groups, as well as community leaders, are represented and encouraged to get involved in the design, planning, implementation, and monitoring of the DDR programme. This will in itself enhance leadership capacities and voice.

D. Work towards reducing inter-communal hatred, violence and mobilisation

Social reintegration, improving security and prevention of re-recruitment must focus on addressing intercommunity hatred, violence and mobilisation. It is clear that the role of traditional authorities is important for security and conflict resolution and should be regarded in the programme. The shift to

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[75] RSS (2020). National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the RSS 2020, DDRC, July 2020

community-based reintegration should address the grievance of victims, and many XCs, WAAFG and CAAFAG are themselves perpetrators as well as victims. Reintegration obstacles related to (perceived) behaviour in the communities and being feared by community members of XCs and CAAFAG needs to be dealt with, especially in terms of life skills and changing prejudices (which will improve if they are economically active).

E.   Initially prioritise economic reintegration support to foster reintegration

The two main types of support required for or by XCs, CAAFAG (15 and above) and WAAFG to ensure their reintegration are to get a job and/or start a business or get material support to start a business, as presented in Figure 164. This is in line with the baseline results that 50% of the XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG joined the armed groups for economic reasons. As funding is limited, it is recommended to first focus on ensuring economic reintegration, that will also come with social benefits of interaction, paying for services, and family income so children can go to school, instead of working. Further, the issue of child labour needs addressing, especially its worst forms and overall protection concerns in the world of work. Economic reintegration support to children under 14 should be provided to the mothers, or another care-provider.

What support is required to you/ to XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG, to ensure their reintegration? According to XCs/CAAFAG/WAAFG, local government, private sector, economic service providers, local leaders and other community members (N=14.345)						
	Key informants and service providers	XCs/ CAAFAG/ WAAFG		Community members		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Get a job/start a business	81%	80%	72%	43%	78%	69%
Material support to start business	61%	64%	52%	35%	64%	54%
Follow a vocational training	58%	56%	50%	31%	52%	48%
Get financial support	44%	40%	42%	48%	43%	44%
Go to school	42%	30%	38%	9%	30%	27%
Business training	0%	54%	0%	0%	55%	24%
Communal awareness	65%	0%	55%	15%	0%	22%
Get land	27%	23%	23%	12%	22%	21%
Be accepted in the community	21%	19%	18%	6%	17%	15%
Return to their family	18%	15%	15%	5%	15%	13%
Get lodging	10%	9%	8%	5%	10%	8%

Figure 164: Support required to ensure reintegration

While some jobs might be created in the public and private sectors, most programme participants will become small entrepreneurs, advisably in groups (at least initially). As presented in Figure 165, according to the businesspeople consulted, access to financial services and business training are the economic services that are most essential for young people to start businesses.

What economic services that are essential for young people to start businesses ?
According to private sector (N=272)

- 74%
- 1%
- 28%
- 31%
- 58%

- ■ Security
- ■ Vocational training
- ■ Agricultural equipment
- ■ Entrepreneurship Trainings
- ■ Access to financial services
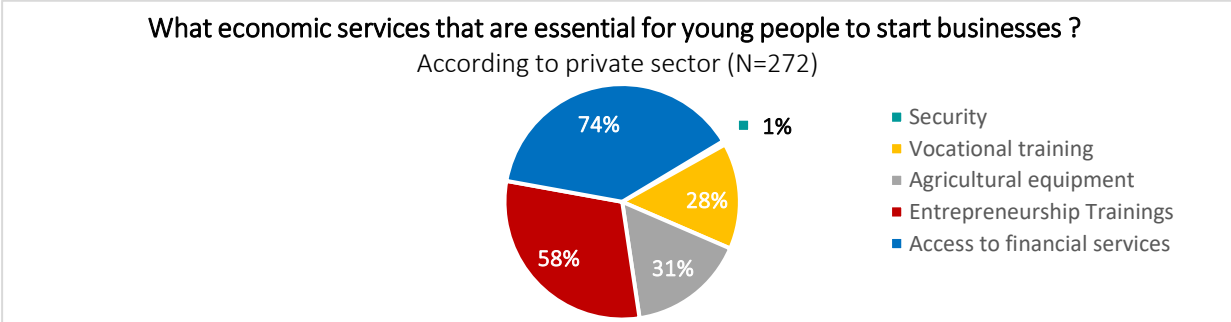
Figure 165: Support required to upgrade economic services

F.   Ensure a market responsive support to identified opportunities

The baseline points to the urgency to ensure that economic reintegration support becomes more market responsive. On the other hand, there are good opportunities, such as in the farming, ICT and fishing sectors, but with great differences per locality, as presented in the report. Around the agricultural products in demand a value chain development approach should be applied, creating not only opportunities for production, but also processing, marketing, packaging etc. For example, additional jobs in transportation, hospitality etc will be created for those less interested in farming. Further, in several States there are opportunities for developing wholesale or warehouses, and there are natural resources to further exploit. On a positive note, most employers are willing to hire XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG, but investments in their life skills are needed. The same is true for economic service providers. The biggest challenge for XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG to start a business is the lack of training opportunities, access to finance and inputs.

G.   Link to other recovery and development initiatives

Linked to the above, and highlighted by local government officials, other economic recovery and development initiatives being planned or implemented, such as training, agricultural and food security and microfinance programmes, as presented in Figure 166 below. The reintegration programme should link and build on the results of these initiatives and refer the DDR or Community Violence Reduction (CVR) programme participants to the services developed under these programmes. This will not only increase the services available for these participants but will also foster real reintegration as individuals will join services with other civilians and are not singled out.

What other economic recovery and development initiatives are being planned or implemented and what are the opportunities to link these to the DDR programme? According to local government (N=315)	
Training programmes	43%
Agricultural project/food security programmes	27%
Microfinance programmes	23%
Services delivery programmes	11%
Social reconstruction programmes	11%
Mining	4%
GBV programmes	3%
Other	1%

Figure 166: Other economic recovery and development initiatives being planned or implemented

Lessons learned in South Sudan and globally point to the need to explicitly make agreements on referrals to these other programmes of the relevant ministries and organisations, and for donors to emphasise that CAAFAG, XCs and WAAFG should be among the target groups of other programmes. This will also reduce the costs of the DDR or CVR programmes.

H.   Invest in service delivery capacity of the Government

There are serious gabs in economic and social services, as presented in the chapters above. The XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG overall have similar levels of access to services, as other community members. However, without these services in place, reintegration programming cannot be sustainable, and the lack of services might also continue to be a driver of frustration and violence, and a push into armed groups. Service delivery of international organisations and their implementing partners have proven not to be sustainable, and the relatively new country of South Sudan requires assistance in boosting the quantity and quality of economic and social service delivery by its duty bearer: the government.

Agricultural extension services, for example, is a key government service that needs to be developed, serving the most important sector of the country, and therefore its many producers, among which XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG. Organisations are encouraged to invest in service delivery, prioritising states and localities with high numbers of XCs, CAAFAG, WAAFG, and IDPs.

I.   Invest in creating a business enabling environment

According to half of the businesspeople consulted, there is not enough support to stimulate the business enabling environment, despite the improved legislation and some investment in infrastructure, and neither is the government encouraging and supporting private sector growth. The Government of South Sudan is encouraged, even in the framework of the reintegration programme, to establish close linkages with the private sector, engage in public private partnerships, and for donors and international organisation to facilitate the same. It is only with private sector growth that one of the main reasons to join, and the biggest hurdle to reintegration in South Sudan, can be addressed: poverty and no jobs.

J.   Gender responsiveness: address violent masculinity and issues of WAAFG

There seems to be little additional challenges in the reintegration of girls and women. However, it must be assured that male and female programme participants are served equally and that reintegration obstacles of the different gender, age, ethnic, and ability groups are addressed. Further, several people that identified themselves as WAAFG, or were pointed to as such, are in fact female combatants. In the programme strategy the two groups are dealt with differently. It is recommended to either treat all WAAFG and female XCs equally, making this into one category of participants, or to rectify the status of the WAAFG that were in fact combatants (played combat roles). Lastly, the most important gender priority coming out of this baseline is the issue of violent masculinity. Addressing this issue is of the highest priority, to the benefit of the reintegration of boys and men, but also in favour of the women, who suffer from this violent behaviour. Importantly, work is also required on the perceived violence and threat of the male CAAFAG and XCs, which in many cases seems to be more perception and fear, than reality.

K.   The baseline values need realistic targets and monitoring

The baseline values presented in chapter eight need realistic targets with a timeframe. Future programming needs to focus on reaching these targets, and effectively monitoring progress. For this baseline, the set of indicators was designed, but if required more indicators could be formulated for which baseline is present in this report. In order to timely detect successes that can be upscaled and put in place corrective measure where things go wrong or little effect is created, it is recommended to repeat the MSC exercise on a six-monthly basis.

L.   Build upon the most significant change

According to most respondents, the most significant changes since the signing of the revitalised peace agreement are: the improvement in the security situation, the increase of freedom of movements, and the reduction of displacements. However, one in ten indicate that there is no significant change, as presented in Figure 167 below. Approximately half of the respondents confirm that the changes described are related to the DDR programme, as shown in Figure 169 in Annex A.

Most significant change since the signing of the revitalised peace agreement (N=1584)	
Security has improved	36%
No significant change since the signing of the peace agreement	30%
Increase in the freedom of movement	15%
Reduced displacement	8%
Restoration of social co-existence among the tribes improved	4%
Increase in communal violence and conflicts	1%
Increase in socio-economic activities	1%
Increase in market prices and socio-economic problems	1%
Cantonment of forces /DDR programmes/ training of XCs	1%
Increase in child abduction	0%
No road connectivity	0%
Increase in food insecurity	0%
Political parties are united in Juba/ relative peace/ return of Riak Machar in Juba	0%
Delay in the implementation of the agreement	0%
No more children joining armed groups	0%
People are less traumatised now	0%
The national dialogue was conducted	0%

Figure 167: Most significant change since signing the revitalised peace agreement

As presented in Figure 168, the biggest disappointments with the DDR programme so far are that DDR never implemented its programmes, the way it was designed with insufficient adaptations to the context, and the targeting and screening process of the programme. These frustrations need to be addressed in the next phase of programming.

Biggest disappointment with the DDR programme so far (N=1584)	
Poor implementation and delivery (delay, slow progress, bad planning, corruption and nepotism)	16%
Poor design (DDR programmes are not adapted and not sufficient)	16%
No disappointment	15%
Poor targeting and registration processes (not open to many people, do not target all XCs in need)	10%
Does not support disabled XCs/wounded soldiers	9%
Poor support to vulnerable women and children including people those who were previously in armed groups (no psychological support /lack of long-term programmes for people with special needs)	9%
Not aware of DDR programmes	8%
Programmes and activities are largely blocked by the frequent war and conflicts in South Sudan	7%
Discrimination in jobs opportunities after getting skills	3%
The communities have wrong perception about the XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG	2%
Poor financial support	2%
DDR candidates assembled in cantonment sites were not provided support	1%
Does not support those who try to leave armed groups voluntary	1%
No follow - up or monitoring	1%
Does not consider local laws and context	0%
Does not cover all locations	0%
No educational support to XCs and their children	0%
No compensation for assets lost during the conflict	0%

Figure 168: Biggest disappointment with DDR programmes so far

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ANNEXES

See separate document for the following annexes:

- Annex A. Detailed research findings
- Annex B. Regions, states, counties and administrative areas covered
- Annex C. Detailed methodology
- Annex D. Tools
- Annex E. Consent form
- Annex F. The research team
- Annex G. Summary of the DDR programme

ANNEX A

BASELINE SURVEY & ASSESSMENT

REINTEGRATION OF EX-COMBATANTS BY THE DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION COMMISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN

DECEMBER 2021

FIGURES

1.   INTRODUCTION

Figure 1: Profile of respondents I

	XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG		Community members		Key Informants		Social Services Providers	Economic Service Providers	Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Abyei AA	17	230	69	175	9	35	0	4	539
Central Equatoria	68	287	293	374	39	139	27	8	1235
Eastern Equatoria	187	450	183	399	112	243	23	1	1598
Jonglei	255	285	311	343	185	214	11	11	1615
Lakes	168	336	194	367	22	35	5	13	1140
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	229	383	236	509	140	278	25	26	1826
Pibor AA	123	275	196	408	107	313	14	15	1451
Ruweng AA	134	146	130	143	25	24	13	15	630
Unity	88	273	217	273	181	234	23	23	1312
Upper Nile	80	233	106	223	70	213	32	13	970
Warrap	95	215	123	256	51	144	31	15	930
Western Bahr el Ghazal	138	448	198	417	181	480	44	17	1923
Western Equatoria	110	169	147	224	135	292	8	16	1101
Totals	1692	3730	2403	4111	1257	2644	256	173	16266

Figure 2: Profile of respondents per state and respondent type

Ethnicity/nationality of respondents							
According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG, private sector, local leaders, and other community members (N=11.844)							
Ethnic group	Community members	Ex-combatants	Total	Ethnic group	Community members	Ex-combatants	Total
Abukaya	100%	0%	1	Kresh	66%	34%	86
Acholi	52%	48%	208	Kuku	59%	41%	32
Aja	71%	29%	17	Lango	60%	40%	121
Anyuak	65%	35%	683	Latuka	39%	61%	364
Avukaya	100%	0%	6	Logir	45%	55%	11
Zande	56%	44%	409	Lokoya	50%	50%	22
Bai	41%	59%	51	Lopit	40%	60%	47
Baka	55%	45%	71	Lulubo	75%	25%	8
Balanda	54%	46%	272	Maban	17%	83%	6
Banda	57%	43%	72	Madi	63%	37%	147
Bari	68%	32%	449	Mahasi	100%	0%	1
Binga	50%	50%	22	Mangayat	50%	50%	6
Bongo	49%	51%	45	Moro	64%	36%	97
Bukuru	100%	0%	2	Mundari	74%	26%	145
Buoya	19%	81%	125	Mundu	46%	54%	13
Chad	61%	39%	23	Murle	48%	52%	333
Ciris	33%	67%	12	Ndogo	67%	33%	18
Didinga	62%	38%	26	Nuer	55%	45%	1355
Dinka	52%	48%	5351	Nyangwara	68%	32%	19
Dongotona	55%	45%	11	Pajullo	68%	32%	60
Endre	40%	60%	5	Pari	45%	55%	20
Ethiopian	100%	0%	3	Sere	57%	43%	7
Feroghe	43%	57%	14	Shatt	67%	33%	9
Gbya (kresh)	10%	90%	10	Shilluk	62%	38%	143
Golo	41%	59%	22	Somalian	100%	0%	1
Horiok	32%	68%	19	Sudanese	83%	17%	24
Indri	21%	79%	14	Taga	0%	100%	1
Belle/Jurchol	55%	45%	622	Tenet	60%	40%	5
Kakwa	73%	27%	52	Tomoloto	100%	0%	1
Kares	33%	67%	18	Toposa	40%	60%	20
Keliku	100%	100%	1	Ugandan	100%	0%	5
Kenyan	75%	25%	4	Woro	100%	0%	1
Khara	44%	56%	16	Yulu	47%	53%	59

Figure 3: Ethnicities of respondents
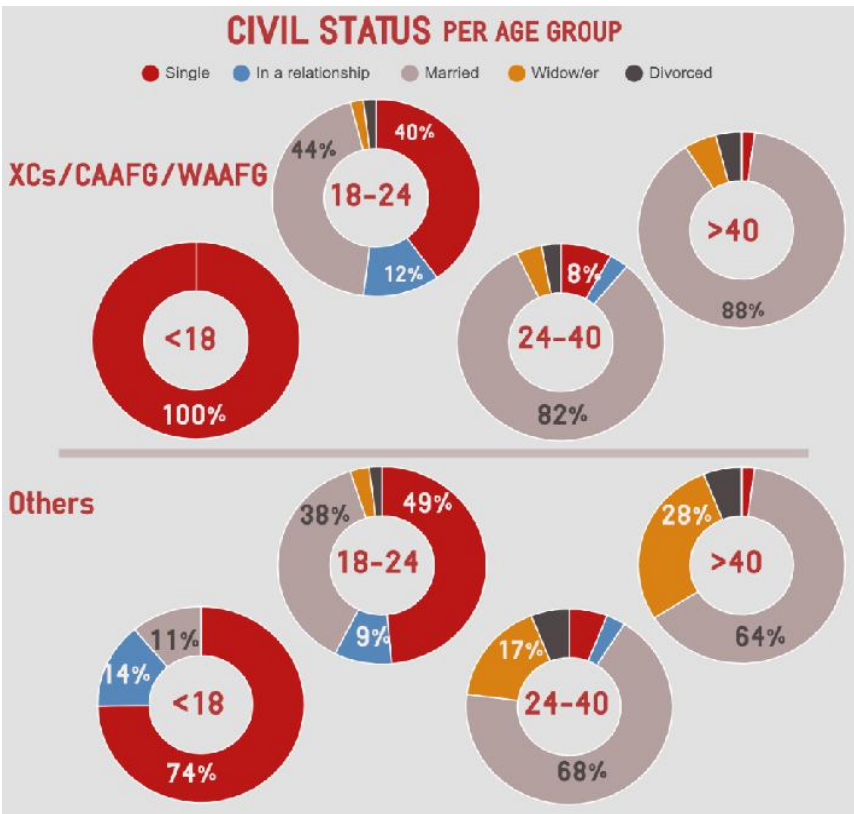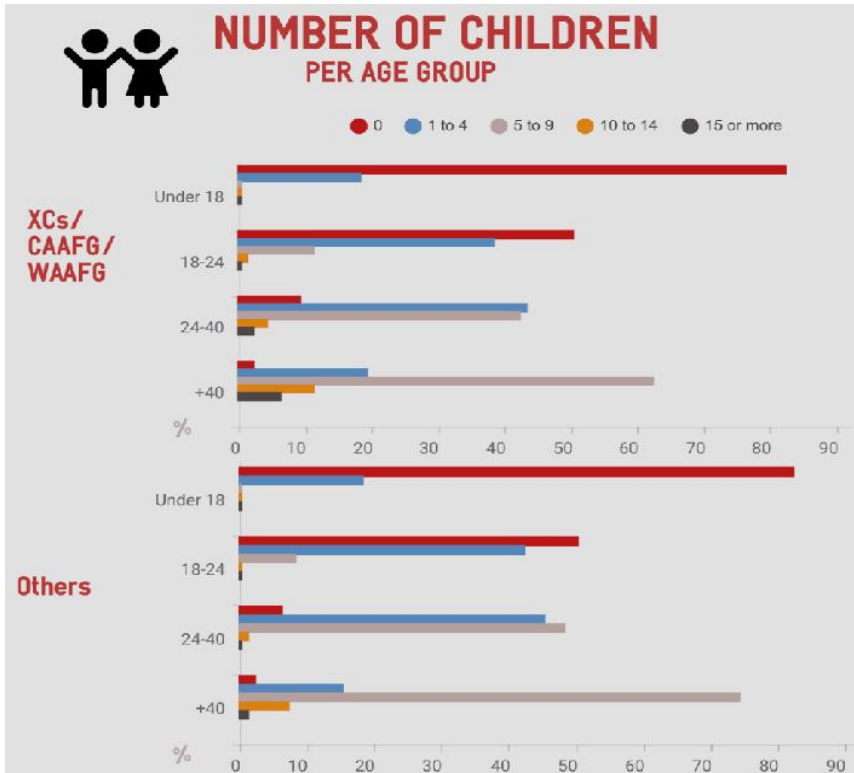
Figure 4: Profile of respondents II
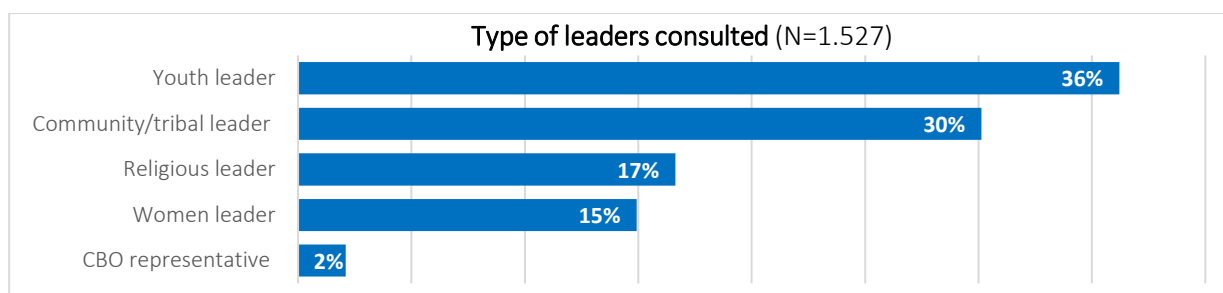
Figure 5: Type of leaders consulted
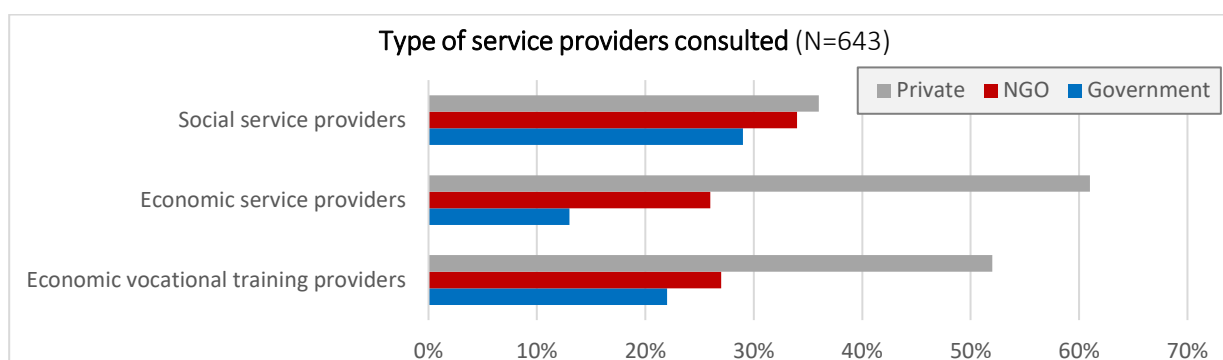
Figure 6: Type of service providers consulted

Nr.	Tool	Type of respondents	Targets reached
1	Perception survey among community members	All respondents (of the KIIs, FGDs and workshops) plus additional community members in localities (found locally). The mini-perception survey forms the baseline and can be used subsequently by the DDRC to track changes in the perceptions of communities over time and to capture the 'why' behind those changes. It helped determining attribution and contributions of change by the programme. The survey also included questions related to the availability of services and economic opportunities	6514
2	Perception survey among XC/ CAAFG/WAAFG	A maximum number of pre-identified WAAFG, CAAFG and XCs participated in this survey, establishing ambitions, fears, and their recommendations on meaningful assistance. Variables such as location, sex, age, ethnicity assisted in identifying specific vulnerabilities per sub-group	5422
3	KII local government	Interview guide for local government and relevant departments	3901
4	KII private sector	Interview guide for local businesses focused on economic opportunity and services mapping, including skills in demand	
5	KII vocational training providers	Vocational training institutes and other training providers, mapped availability and the extent to which courses offered are market responsive	
6	KII local leaders (and small FGDs)	Women leaders, youth leaders, tribal leaders, community-based organisations, representatives, religious leaders, etc.	
7	KII economic service providers	Microfinance providers, BDS providers, agricultural extension services to complete existing mappings and do a quick scan on existing capacities and needs for expansion of these services	173
8	KII social service providers	Mapping of availability and gaps in social services including schools, catch-up education, health providers, disability support, Psycho-social Support (PSS), youth and children clubs/centres, services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) etc.	256
9	Most Significant Change (MSC)	The MSC tool was initiated for future use to measure change paths at a regular basis. As a baseline, it was suggested to do the MSC among wives of XCs (including widows) and mothers/female caretakers of CAAFG. This participatory tool produced insights that are not often captured in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems	1584
Total			16266

Figure 7: Tools used, and targets reached

Challenges encountered	Mitigation measures applied
The international consultant did not travel to the field due to COVID travel restrictions	The trainings were conducted with the participation of the international consultant on Zoom. with the DDRC providing additional trainers as support. The connections were bad, as well as the levels of English of some of the researchers, limiting direct knowledge transfer
The DDRC insisted to increase the initial scope, to cover the whole of South Sudan and all localities, which increased the scope and work enormously	The request was honoured but there was insufficient additional funding for this increase in scope. This resulted in the lack of funding to do the planned state-level validation workshops, and serious non-paid extra work for the international consultant and the data analysts
Inconsistency between DDR documents and no existing targets and indicators	Recommendations were made for the need to design an overarching result framework, that truly reflects the intended results and related indicators. Provisory additional indicators have been designed for the baseline and agreed upon
No previous experiences with surveying using handhold devices	Test of the survey on phones were done in the first state and then it was decided if it worked. Some staff took notes manually and later entered the data
Delays in receiving graphs and tables for report writing and non-sharing of database	The international consultant was not granted access to the database which seriously limited her ability to do qualitative analyses, add quotes and make corrections or quality control the analyses
Difficulties in accessing certain locations	No mitigation measures. This resulted in insufficient data from some states/AAs
Varied performance of teams impacts the sample	Some research coordinators were highly effective, while others were not. Despite attempts, this has negatively impacted especially the services mapping, which in some states is far from complete
Categories and definitions slightly confused	While the team has been trained to clearly separate adults from CAAFG, and WAAFG from female XCs, the data shows some flaws. Such as, adults talking about being a CAAFG many years ago and WAAFG explaining that their role in the armed group was combat, which would make them a female combatant. Some caution is therefore required in the interpretation between these categories. Further, while the IDDRS[1] only refers to female supporters, in South Sudan men also play supporting roles, which requires adaptation in the policy documents.

Figure 8: Challenges and mitigation measures

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[1] IDDRS (2006), 1.20 Glossary: Terms and Definitions, https://www.unddr.org/modules/IDDRS-1.20-Glossary.pdf (accessed 24-04-2022)

3. CONFLICT DYNAMICS AND SECURITY

3.1 CONFLICT DYNAMICS

Are there ethnic or other socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers for conflict?
According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG, local government, local leaders and other community members (N=13.592)
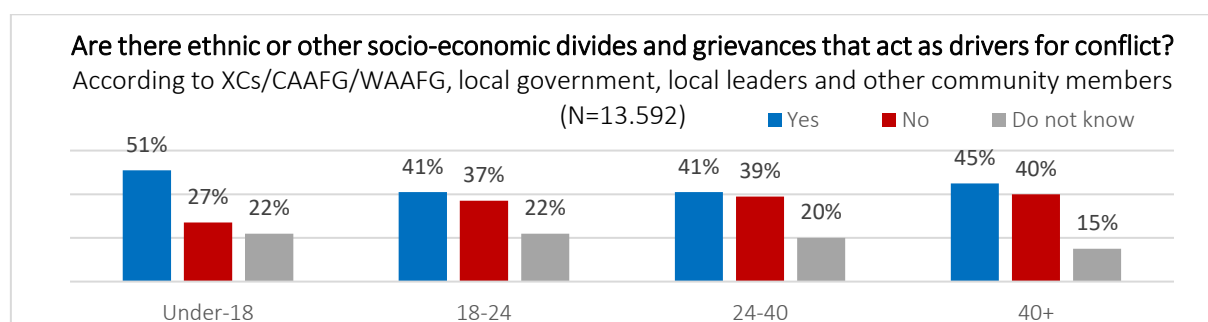
Figure 9: Socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers of conflict

What are the current sources of conflict in the community?
According to XCs/WAAFG/CAAFG, local leaders, local government, and other community members (N=13.686)
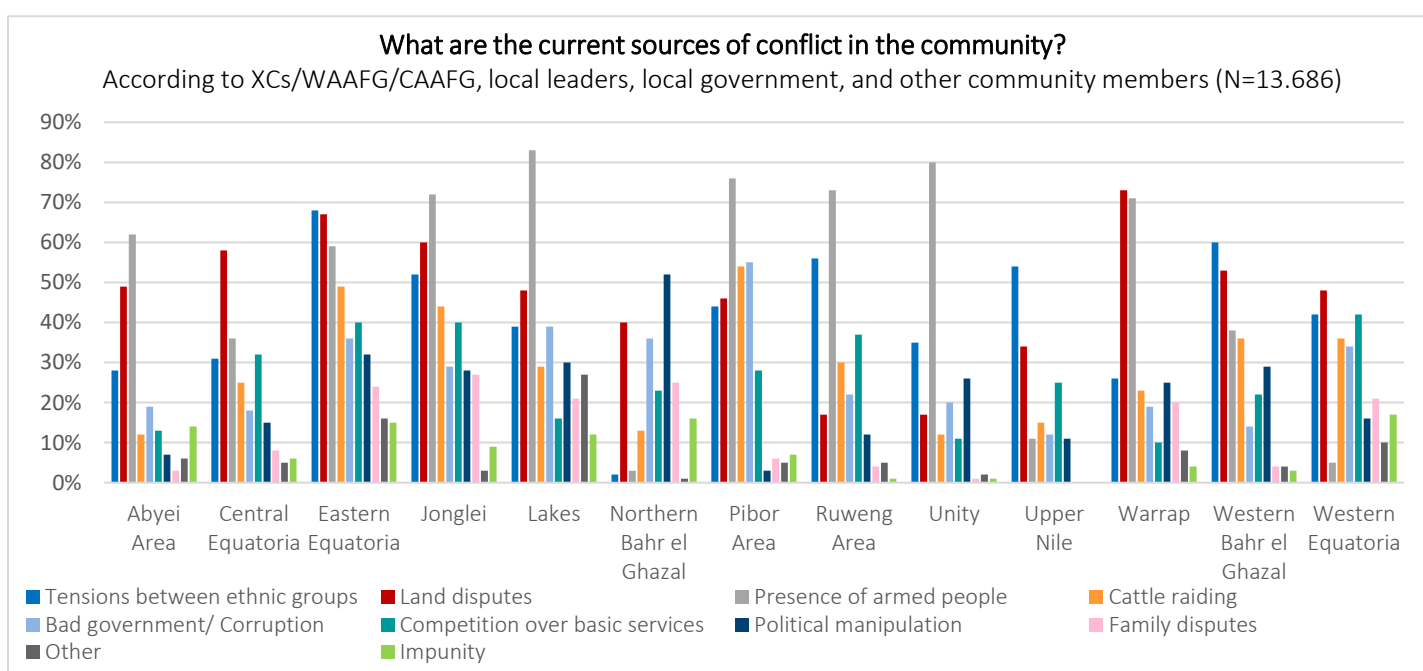
Figure 10: Current sources of conflict in community

| Explanation of the ethnic or socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers for conflict | |
According to XC/CAAFG/WAAFG, local government and leaders, and other community members (N=4.698)	
Conflict over resources such as land, grazing grounds, water points, cattle raiding	47%
Unemployment/poverty (inequality, delay of salaries, poor payment system, high inflation, economic hardship)	15%
Child abduction	10%
Gender Base Violence (e.g. adultery, rape and high bride price)	9%
Bad governance/poor leadership/poor justice system and corruption	9%
Ethnicity and tribalism	6%
Community leadership such as chieftaincy/ community leadership/Church leaders' differences	1%
Unprofessional army	1%
Alcoholism/night clubs' activities	0%
Compensation of dead person in the form of cattle	0%
Drought/ flooding	0%
Hatred, hate speeches and abusive songs	0%
Other	0%

Figure 11: Explanation of ethnic or socio-economic divides/grievances that act as drivers for conflict
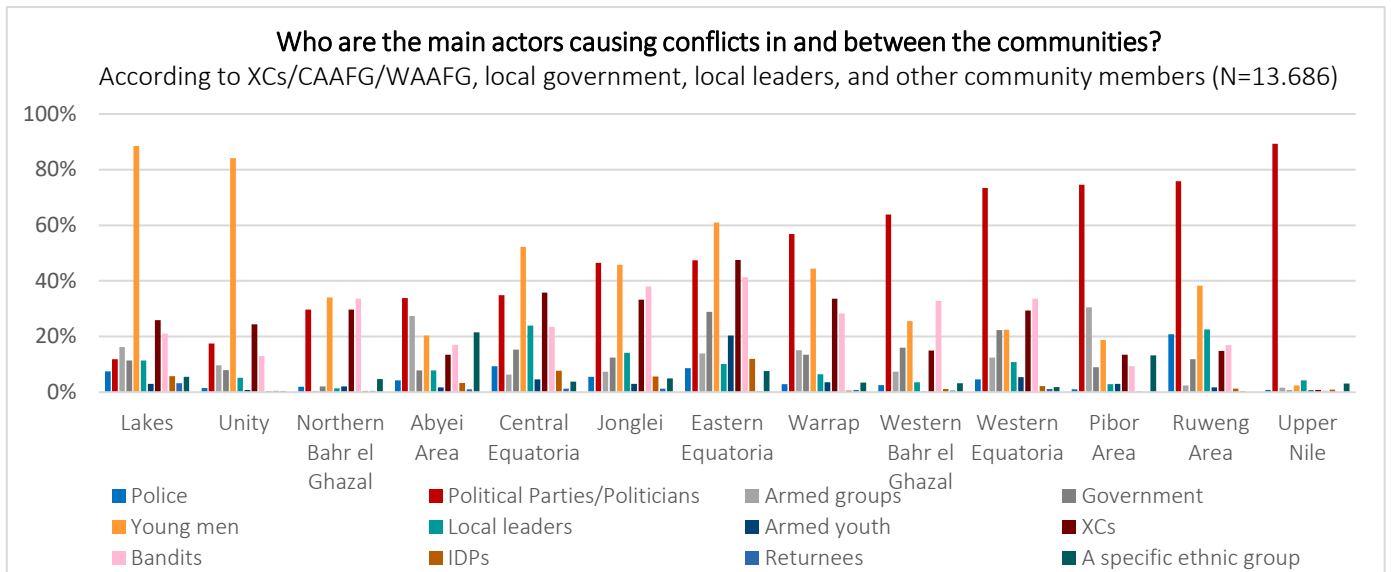
Figure 12: Main actors causing conflict
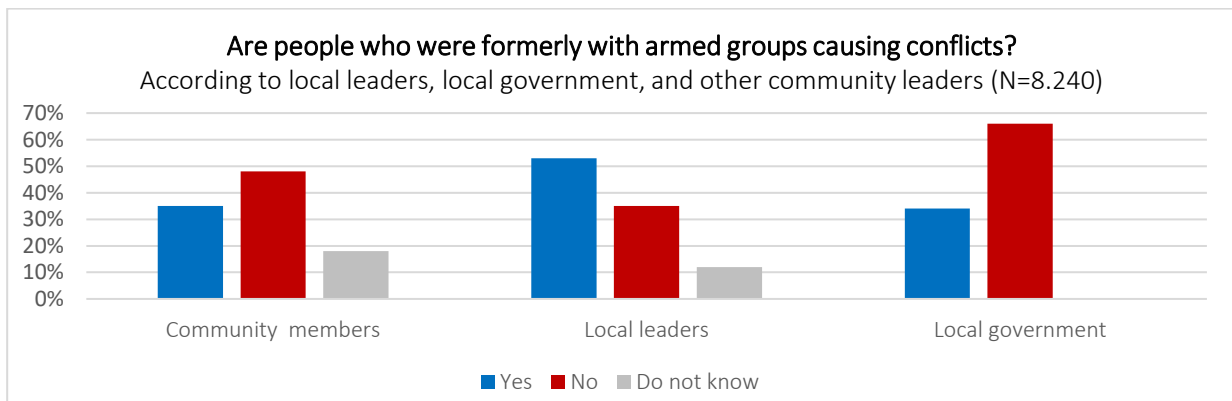
Figure 13: Perception of people formerly with armed groups causing conflict
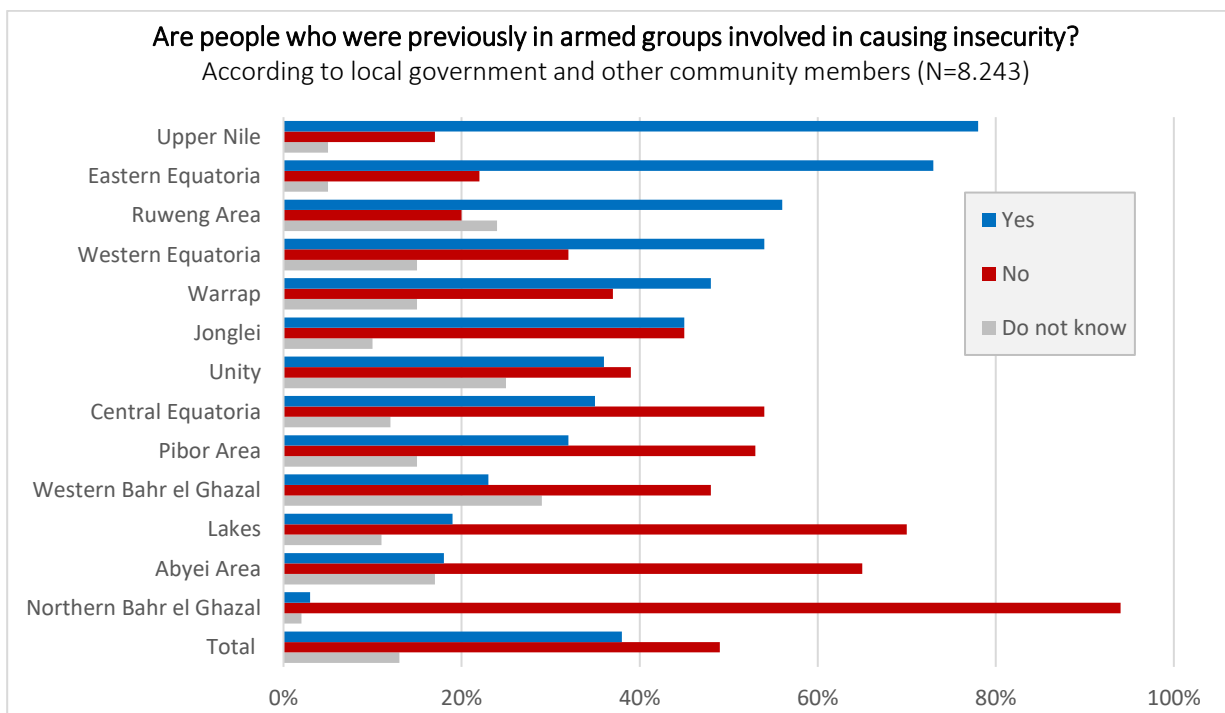
Figure 14: Involvement of people who were previously in armed groups in causing insecurity
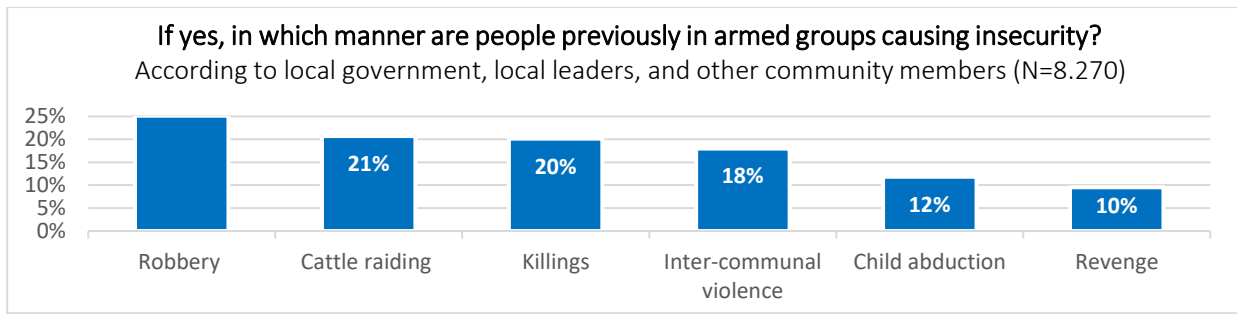
Figure 15: Ways people previously in armed groups are causing insecurity
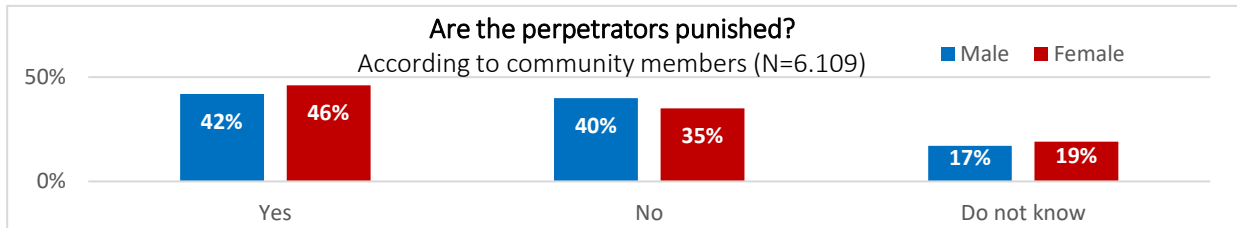
Figure 16: Are perpetrators punished

3.2 PERCEPTIONS OF SECURITY
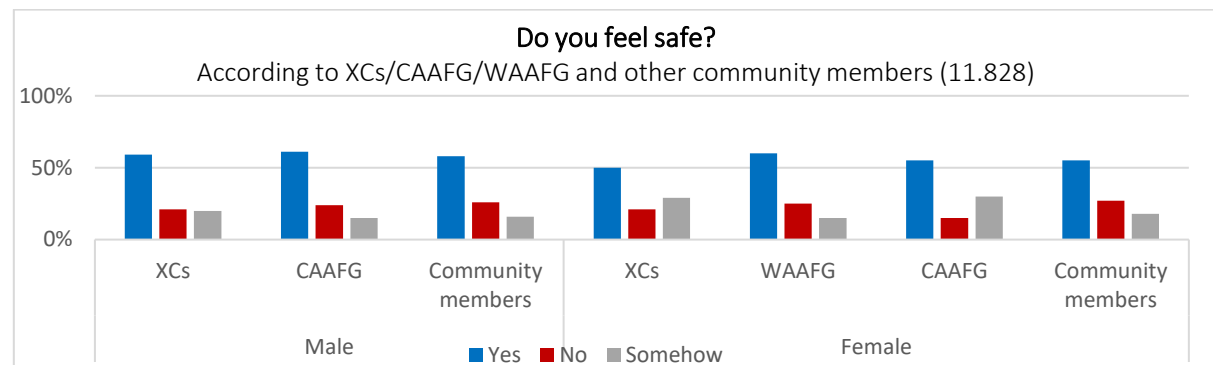
Figure 17: Perception of safety I
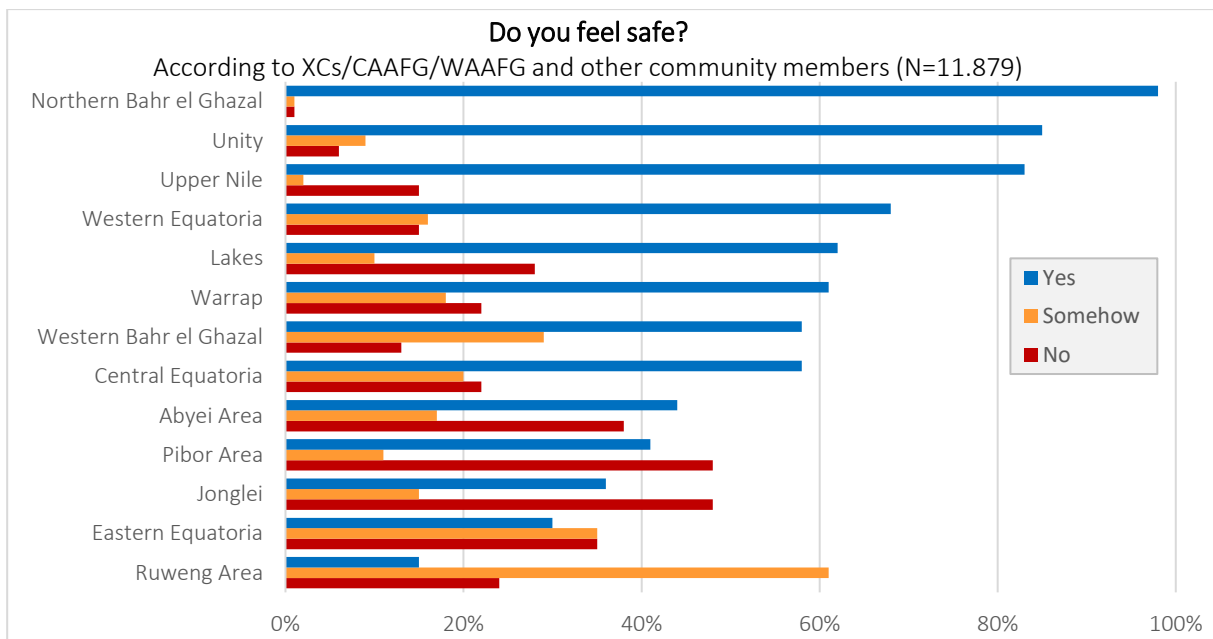
Figure 18: Perception of safety II
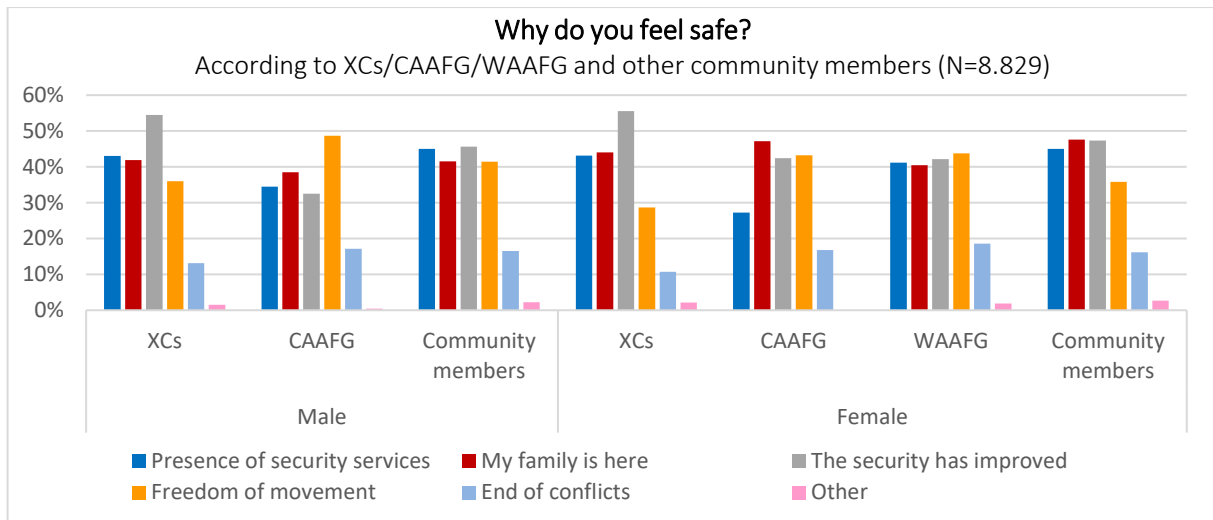
Figure 19: Reasons for feeling safe
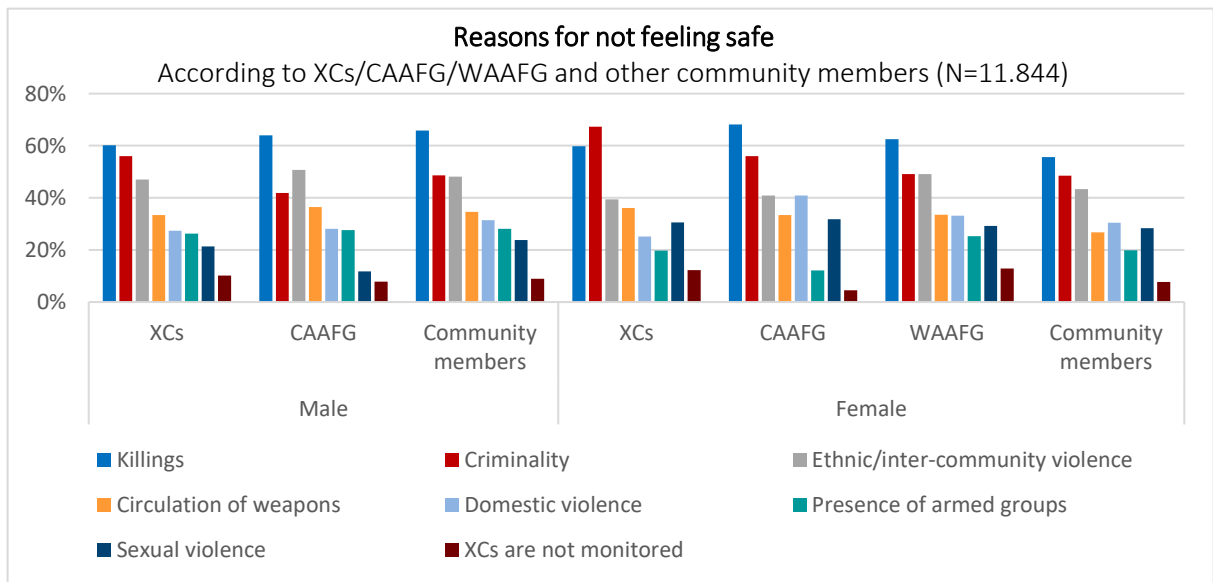
Figure 20: Reasons for not feeling safe I
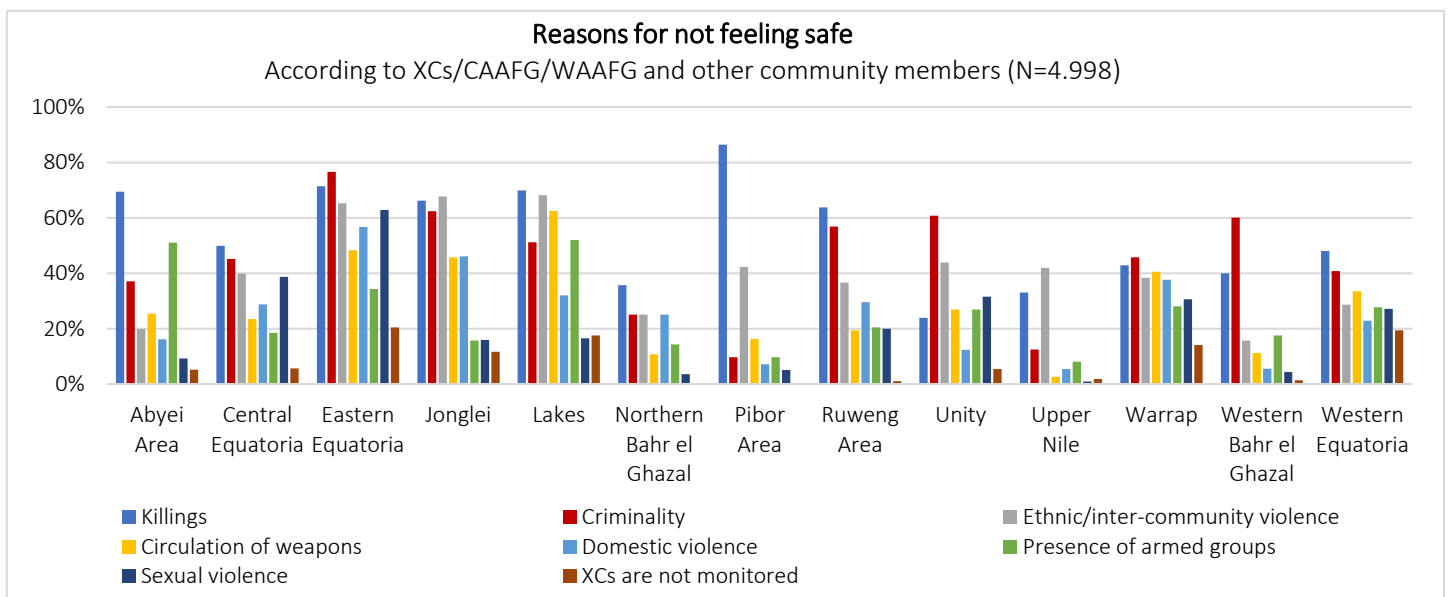
Figure 21: Reasons for not feeling safe II

	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Who are causing security problems in your community? According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG, local government, local leaders, and other community members (N=13.686)														
Bandits	41%	75%	80%	79%	38%	65%	24%	55%	48%	7%	65%	56%	72%	56%
Armed youth	14%	43%	76%	62%	93%	2%	38%	75%	77%	68%	62%	32%	38%	51%
Armed groups	36%	8%	13%	10%	7%	1%	50%	11%	8%	14%	14%	13%	25%	15%
Street children	1%	13%	14%	17%	20%	21%	1%	10%	6%	1%	15%	21%	5%	13%
XCs	4%	14%	46%	12%	5%	1%	8%	13%	1%	6%	9%	3%	16%	11%
A specific ethnic group	42%	2%	12%	14%	2%	1%	18%	2%	2%	8%	5%	5%	2%	8%
IDPs	4%	16%	19%	8%	11%	2%	0%	14%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	6%
CAAFG	3%	13%	11%	7%	5%	0%	0%	13%	0%	6%	4%	1%	8%	5%
Returnees	2%	7%	1%	4%	6%	1%	1%	5%	1%	0%	3%	2%	3%	3%

Figure 22: Actors causing security problems in the community
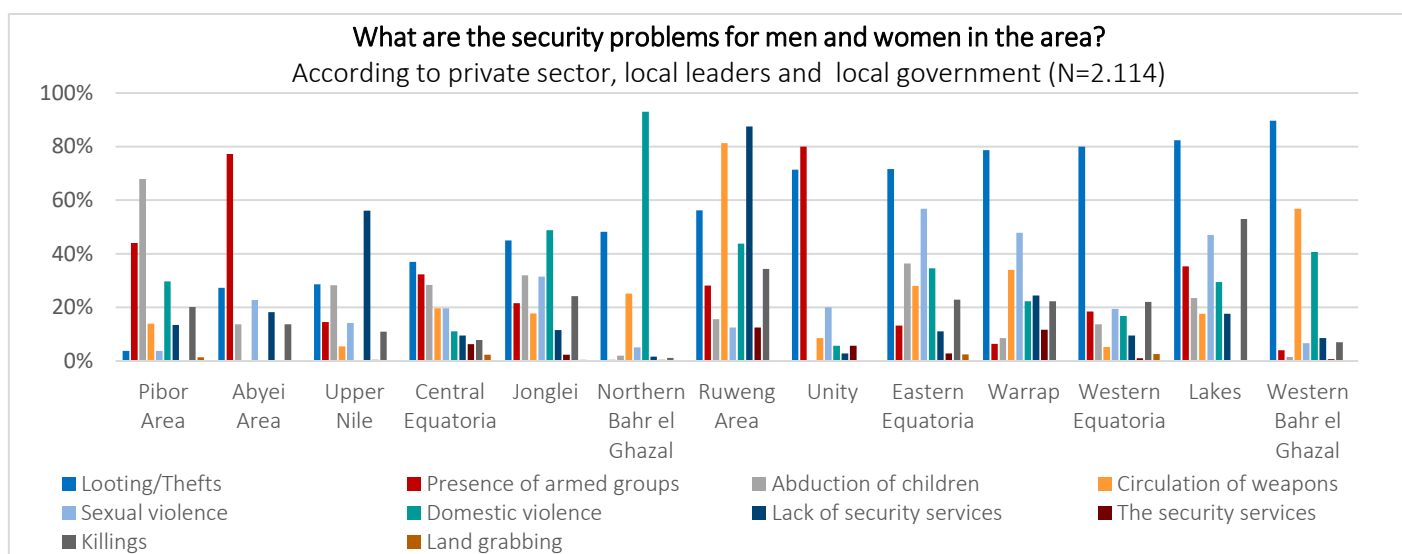
Figure 23: Security problems for men and women in the area

3.3   SECURITY AND JUSTICE SERVICES
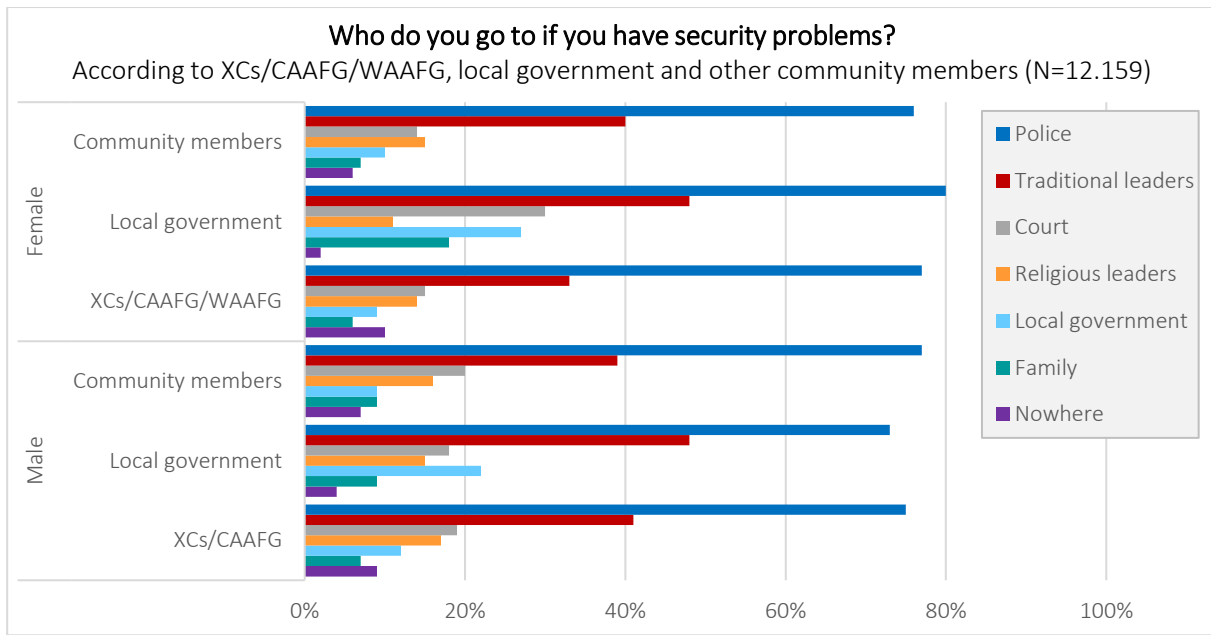
Figure 24: People/place where solutions were sought for security problems
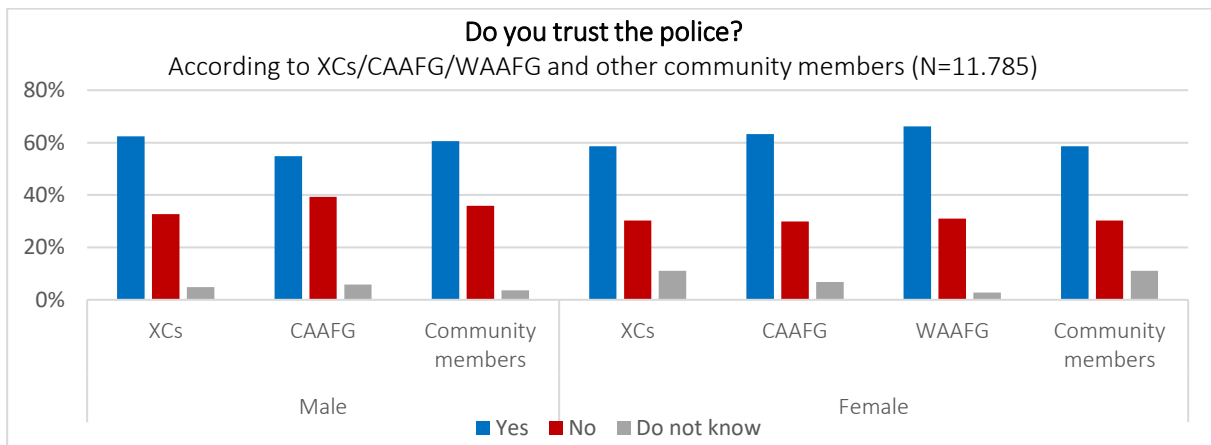
Figure 25: Levels of trust in police
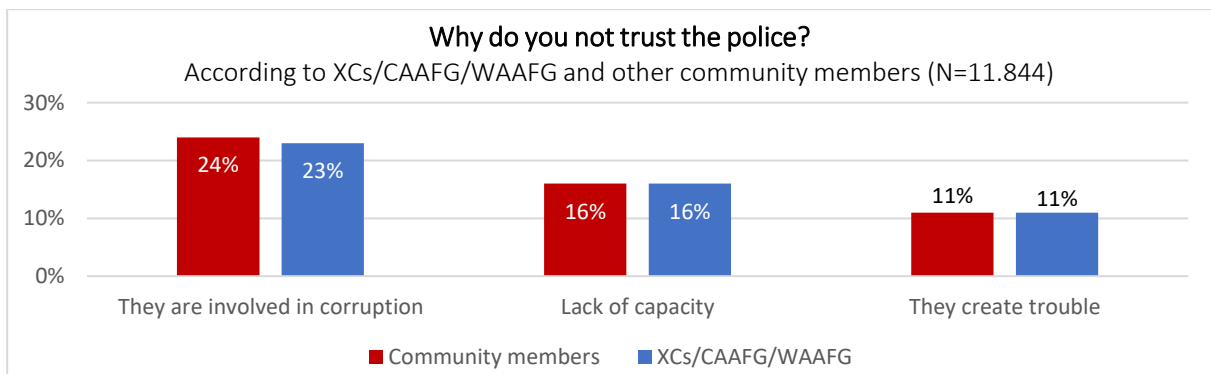
Figure 26: Reasons for not trusting the police
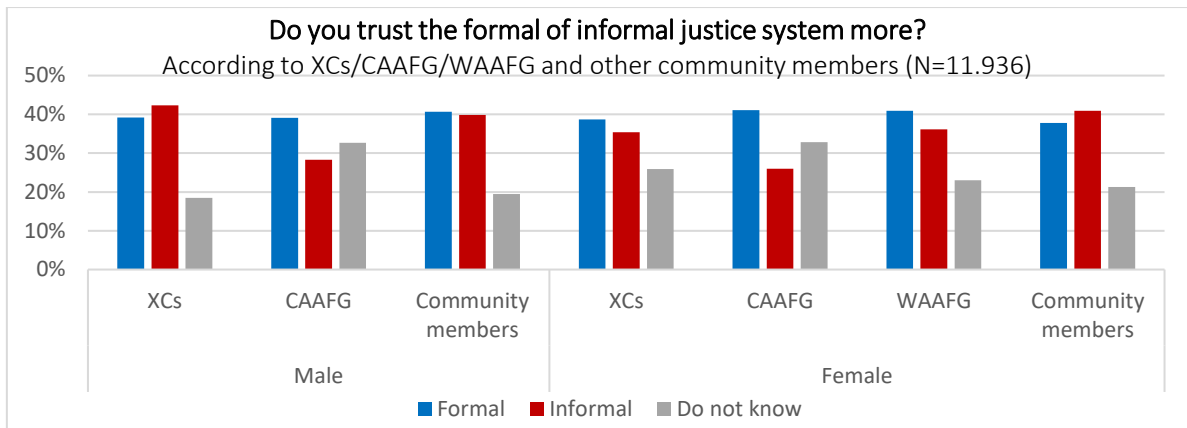
Figure 27: Trust in the formal or informal justice system I
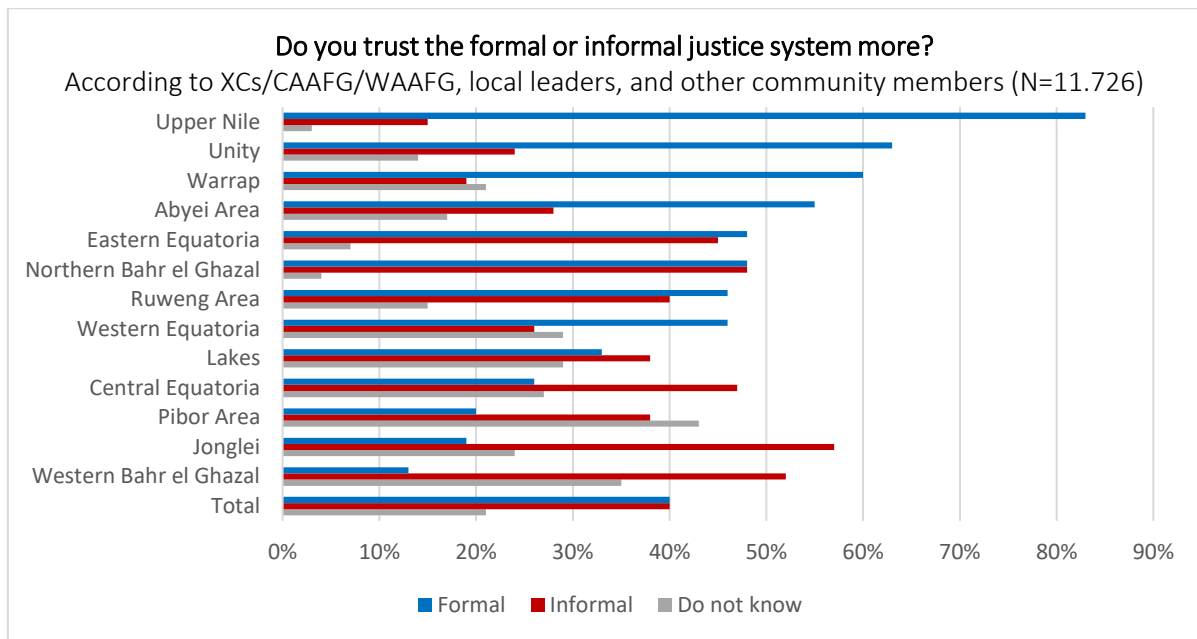
Figure 28: Trust in the formal or informal justice system II

3.4 JOINING AND LEAVING ARMED GROUPS
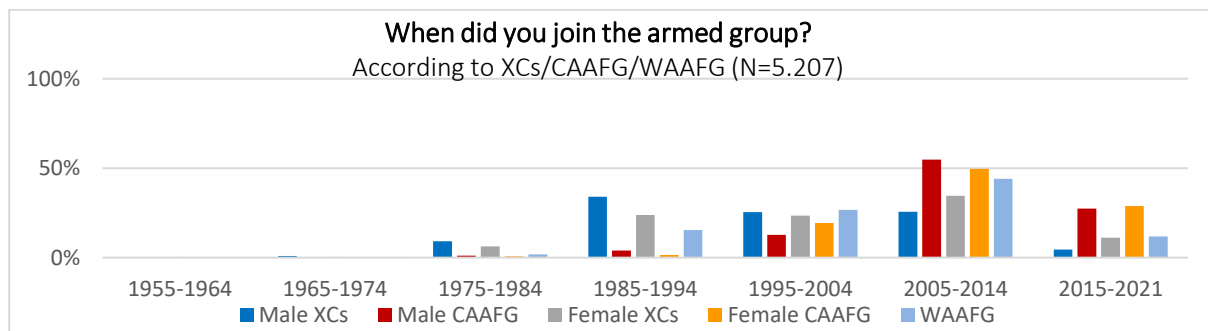
Figure 29: Year of joining armed group

When did you leave the armed group?
According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG (N=5.189)
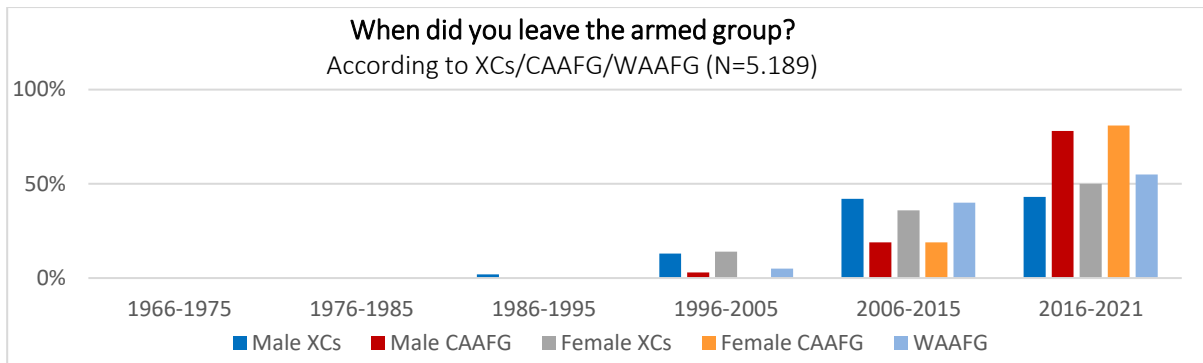
Figure 30: Year of leaving armed group

What were your roles in the armed group?
According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG (N=5.371)
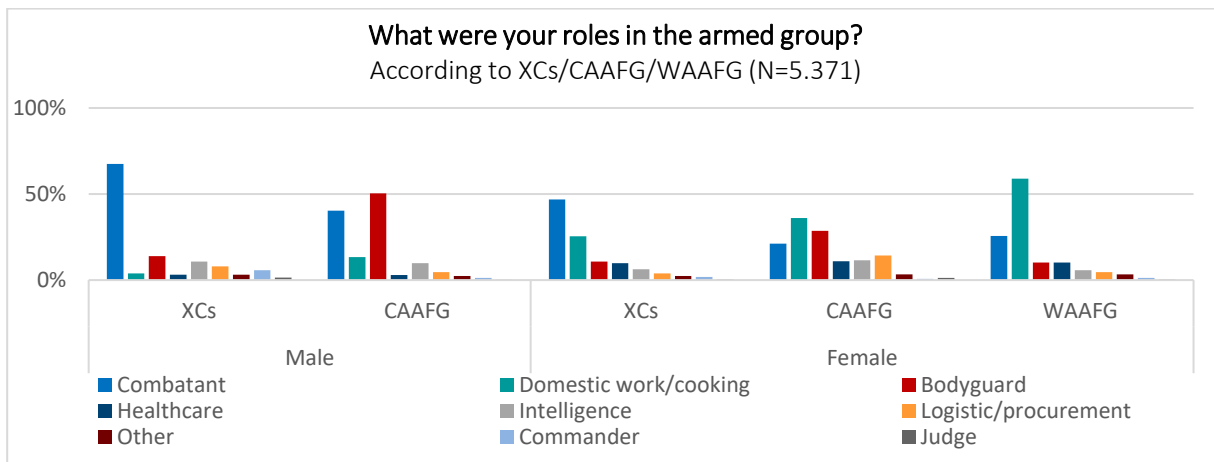
Figure 31: Roles in armed group

Reasons for joining armed groups, According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG, local government, local leaders and other community members (N=13.686)				
	XCs	CAAFG	WAAFG	Community members around them
Defend my (their) community	56%	54%	49%	57%
Marginalisation or discrimination	55%	22%	38%	9%
Defend myself (themselves) or my (their) family	40%	47%	38%	42%
Poverty or unemployment	34%	48%	52%	56%
Revenge	14%	13%	12%	19%
Get rich or have power	8%	11%	15%	32%
Defend their livestock and assets	0%	0%	0%	25%

Figure 32: Reasons for joining armed group
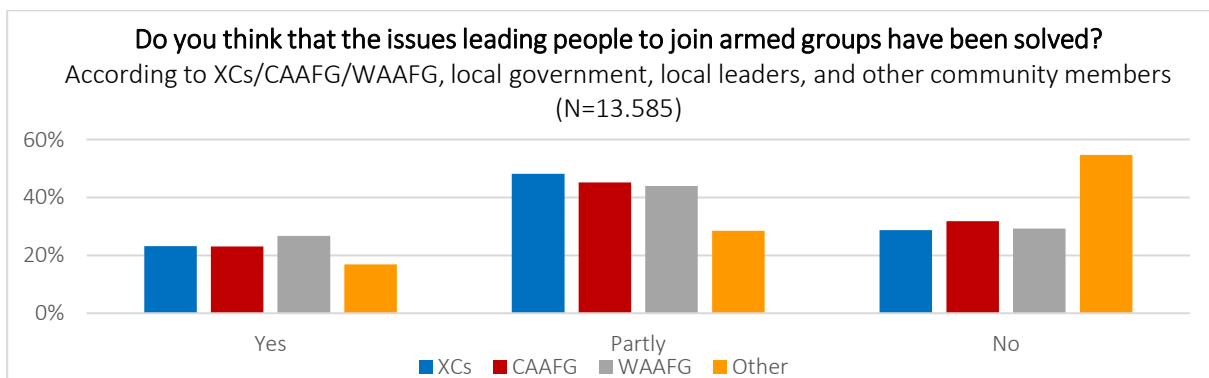
Do you think that the issues leading people to join armed groups have been solved?
According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG, local government, local leaders, and other community members (N=13.585)

Figure 33: Perceptions on if issues of people joining armed groups have been solved

Why did reasons to join armed groups remain unsolved
According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG, local leaders, local government, and other community members
(N=13.686)

Still inequality	Still ethnic tensions	No trust that things will change	Still no job/income	Long Standing tensions
50%	43%	41%	40%	23%
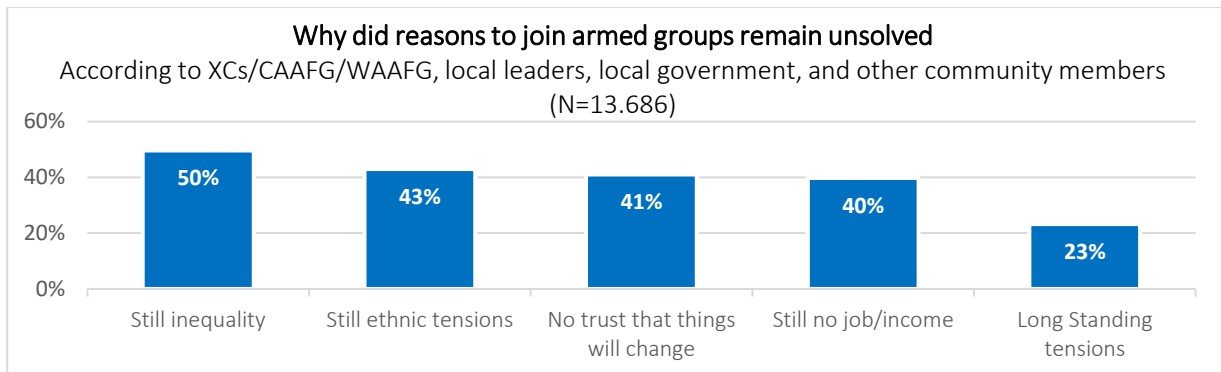
Figure 34: Remaining issues on why people joined armed groups

Is there a risk that XCs/CAAFG join any violent militias, armed tribal youth, or criminal groups?
According to local government, local leaders, and other community members (N=8.218)

Community members ■ Local government ■ Local leaders ■
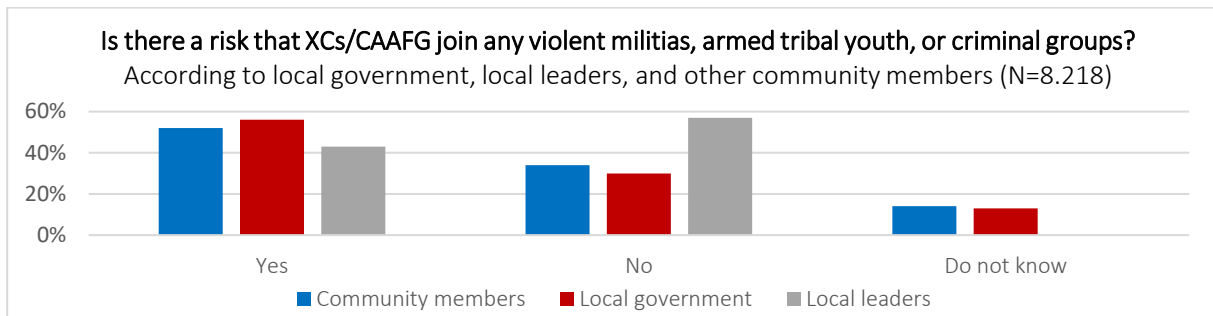
Figure 35: Risks of XC/WAAFG/CAAFG joining violent groups

What are the risks that XCs/CAAFG join any violent militias, armed tribal youth, or criminal groups?
According to local leaders, local government, and other community members (N=8.270)

Western Equatoria
Ruweng Area
Jonglei
Central Equatoria
Unity
Upper Nile
Eastern Equatoria
Warrap
Pibor Area
Lakes
Abyei Area
Western Bahr el Ghazal
Northern Bahr el Ghazal

■ Join criminal groups ■ Join armed tribal youth ■ Join violent militias

Figure 36: Risks of XCs/CAAFG joining violent groups

What is the name of the armed group you belonged to? According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG (N=5.279)		
SSPDF/SPLA	65%	3447
SPLA-IO	14%	738
South Sudan Police Service	4%	213
Sudan Armed Forces	4%	210
Wounded Heroes	2%	102
SSOA	2%	95
White army groups	2%	84
Cobra faction	2%	84
Black armys	1%	51
South Sudan Wildlife Service	1%	34
South Sudan National Liberation Movement (SSNLM)	1%	29
Militia groups	0%	20
Petroleum forces	0%	19
Sudan prison service	0%	18
Sudan fire brigade	0%	16
Ex-combatant	0%	13
National Salvation Army (NAS)	0%	12
Armed youth	0%	11
Lion division	0%	10
Gelweng	0%	9
Anyanya one	0%	8
Abeyi mission	0%	7
South Sudan United Front Army	0%	6
Arrow boys	0%	6
Tribal militia	0%	5
WAAFG	0%	4
Traffic police	0%	4
Sudan wildlife service	0%	4
Jongo	0%	4
South Sudan national prisoner service	0%	3
UDF	0%	2
Agok armed youth	0%	2
Timsa division	0%	1
Tafeng batallion	0%	1
SPLA (Gelweng)	0%	1
Somoro	0%	1
Shakus	0%	1
Sawa armed group	0%	1
Sakus	0%	1
Peace force	0%	1

Figure 37: Name of armed group XC/CAAFG/WAAFG belonged to
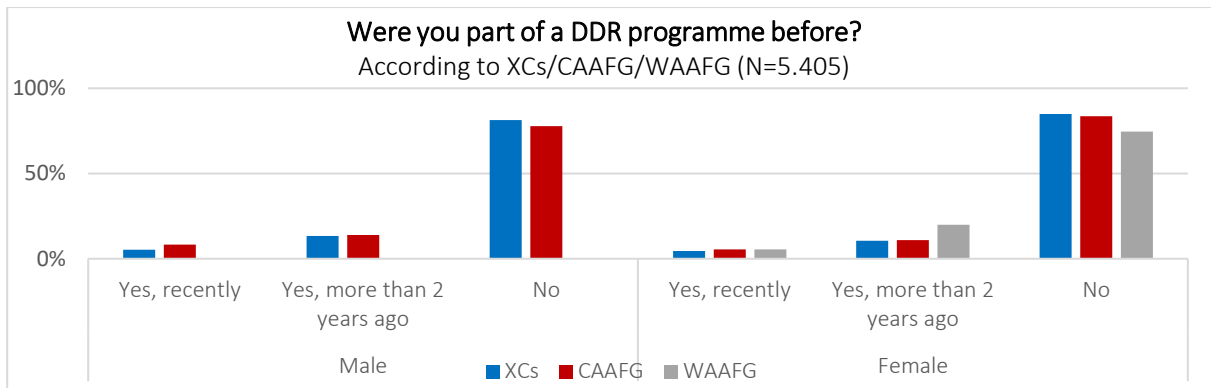
Figure 38: DDR programme participation
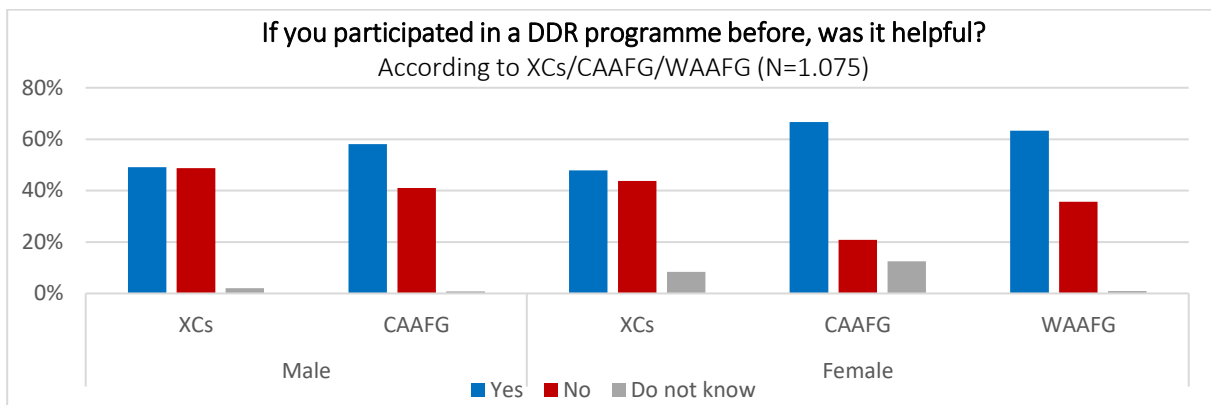
Figure 39: Perception on whether DDR programme was helpful
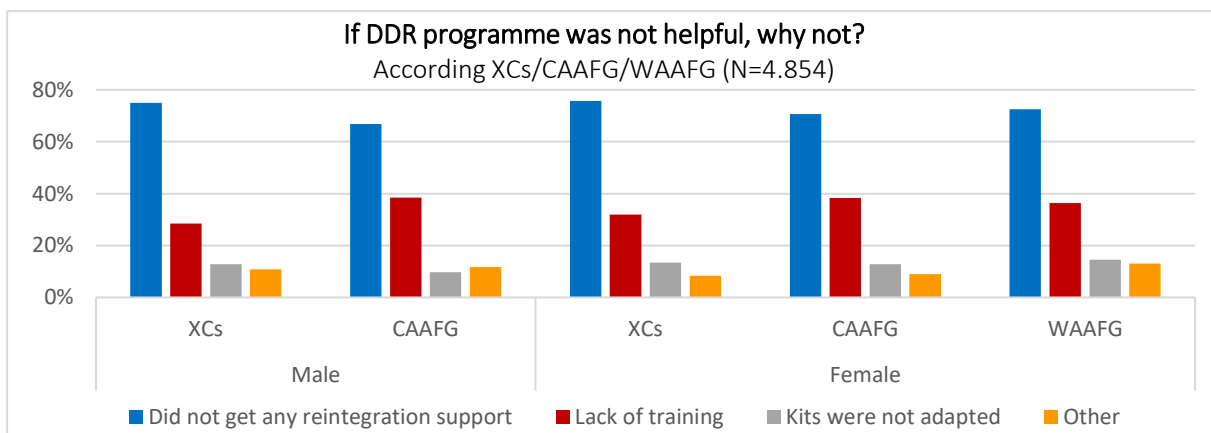
Figure 40: Reasons why DDR programme was not helpful

3.5   CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISM
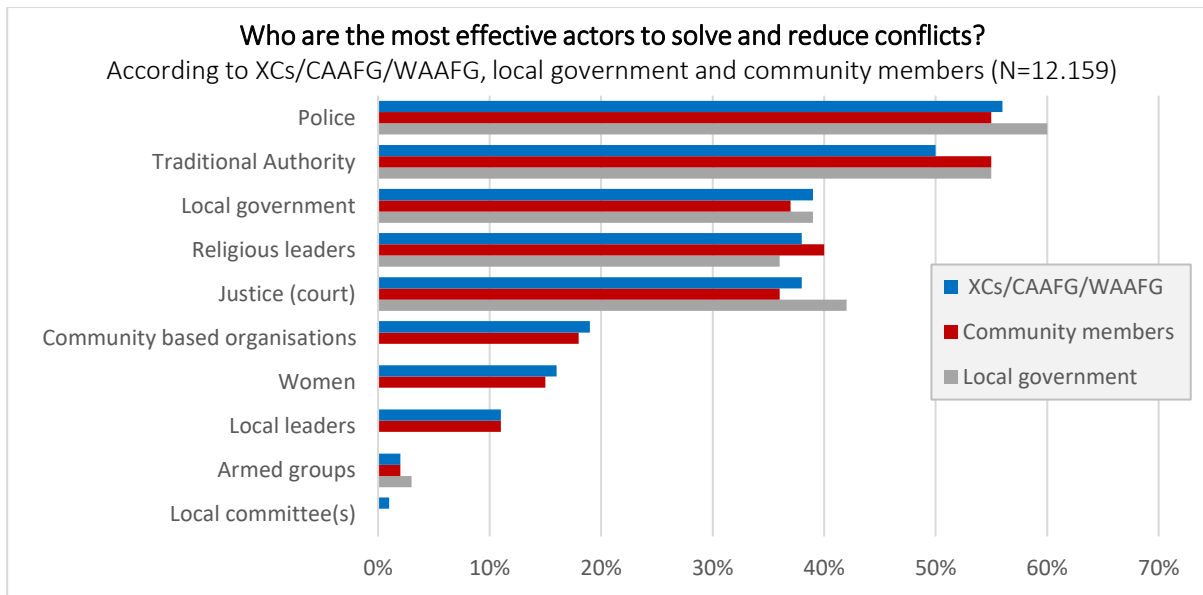
Figure 41: Most effective actors to solve and reduce conflict
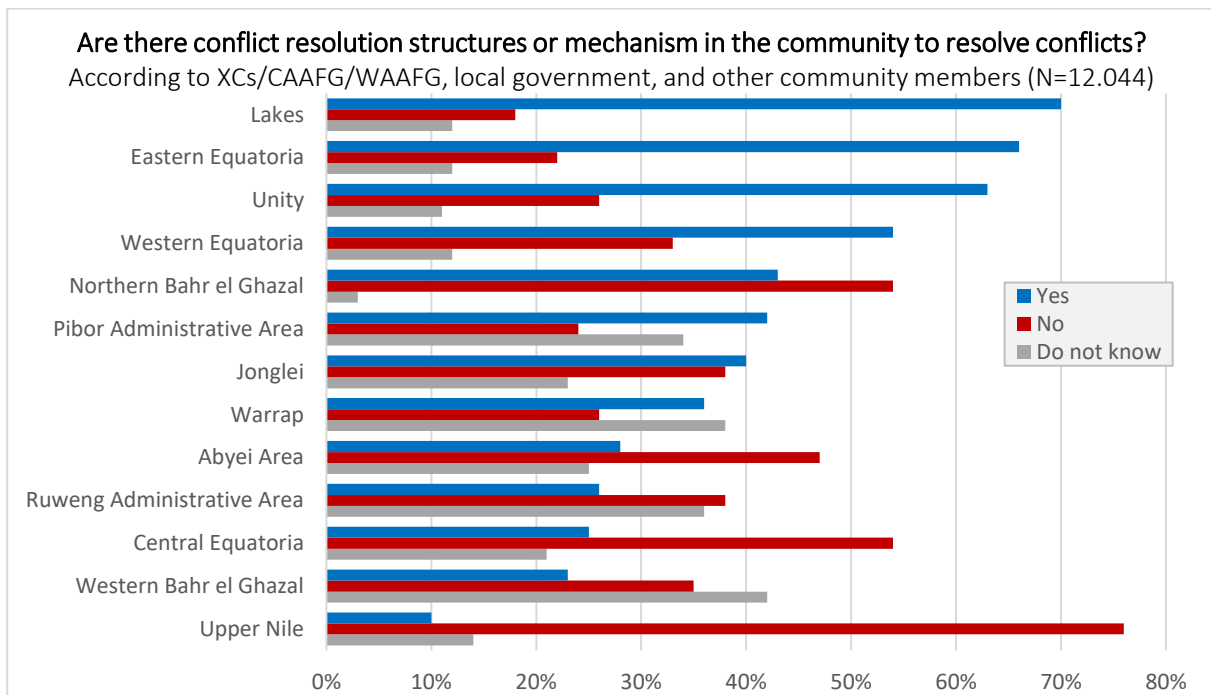
Figure 42: Conflict resolution structures or mechanisms in the community
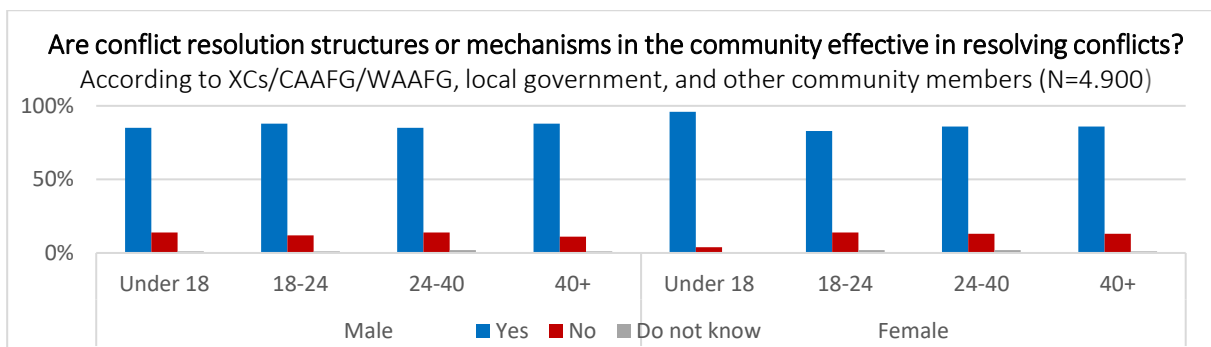
Figure 43: Perception on effectiveness of conflict resolution structures/mechanism
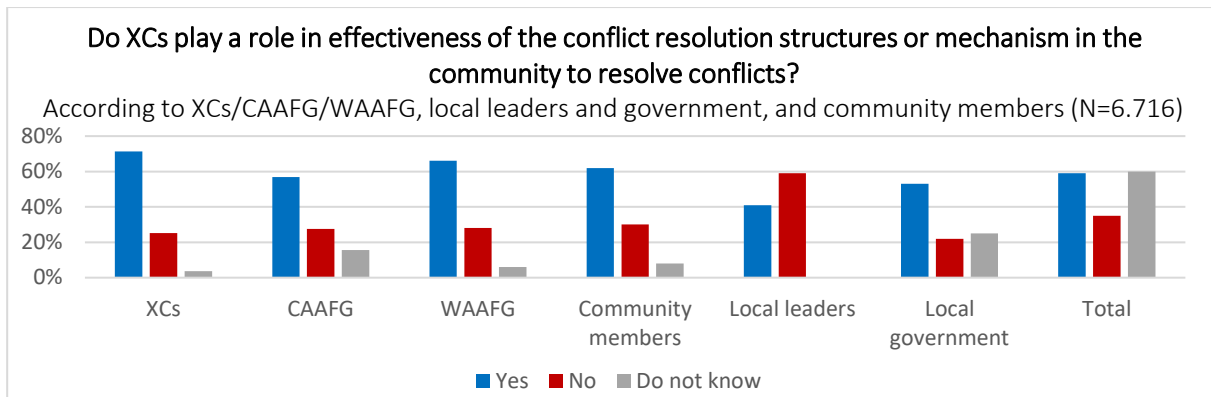
Figure 44: Perception on XCs' role in conflict resolution structures or mechanism I
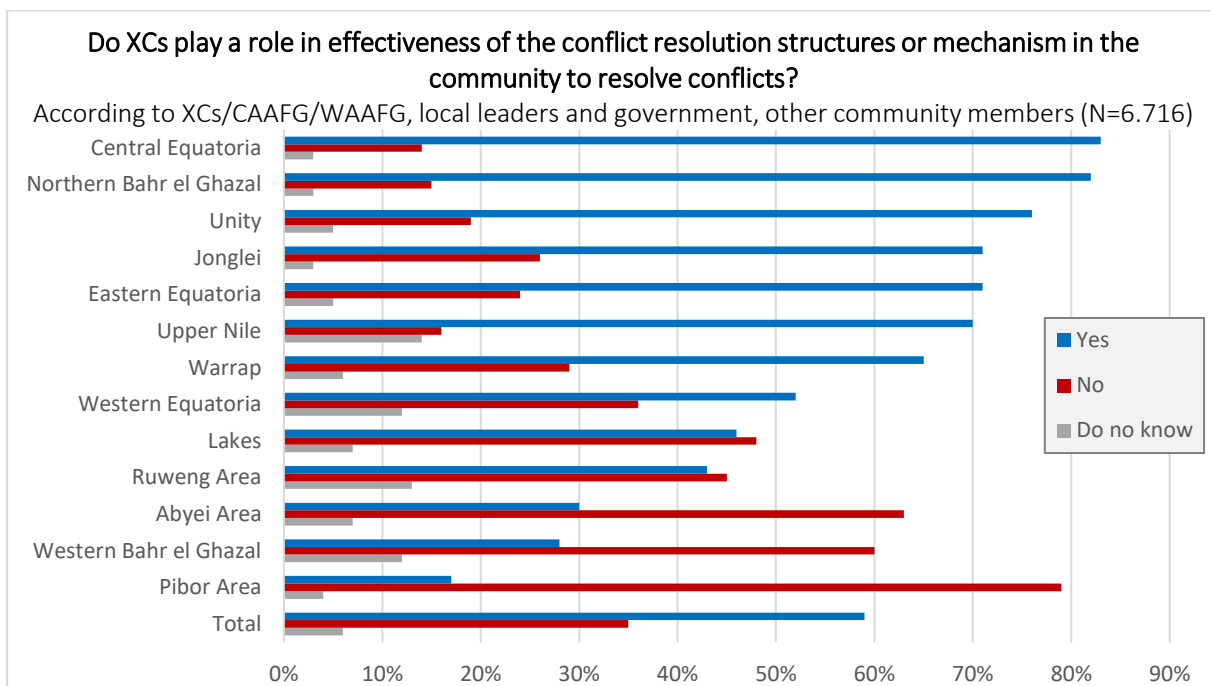
Figure 45: Perception on XCs' role in conflict resolution structures or mechanism II

4. ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OPPORTUNITIES AND SERVICES

4.1 ECONOMIC SITUATION
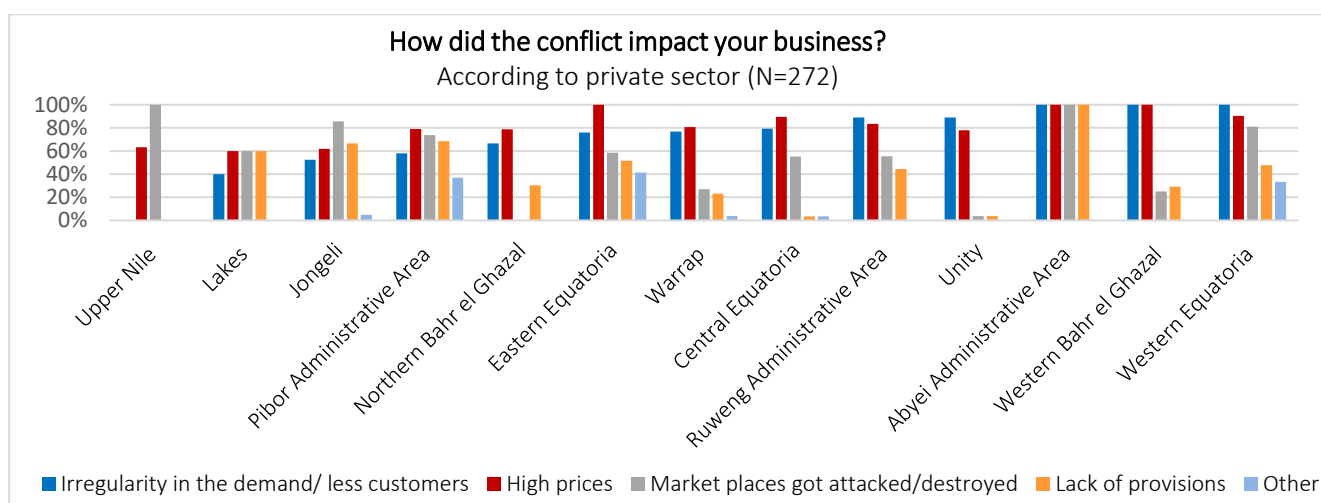
Figure 46: How conflict impacted business[2]
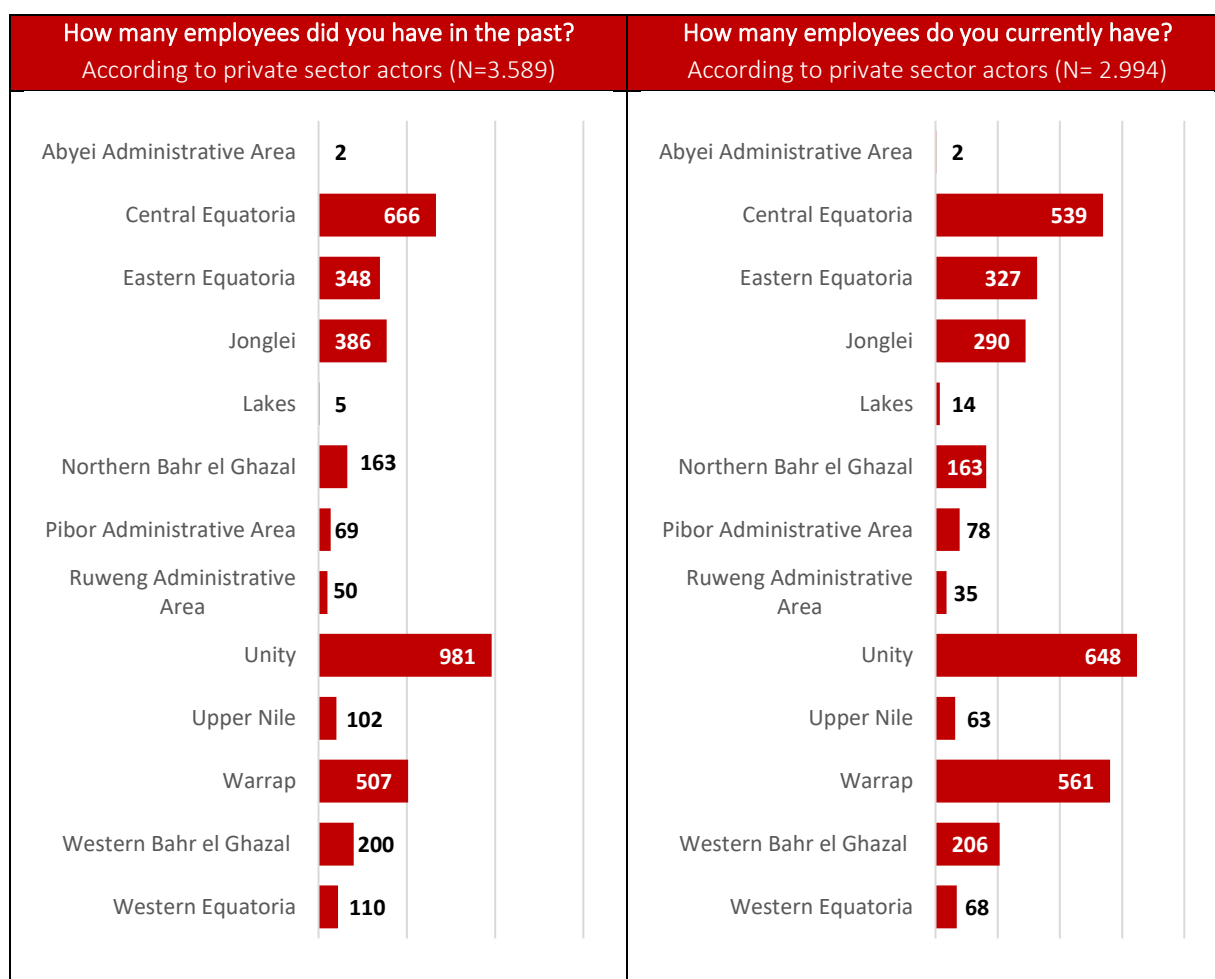
Figure 47: Number of past and current employees

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[2] Abyei AA and Lakes State have less than 5 respondents who provided an answer to this question

How is the government encouraging the business enabling environment and private sector growth? According to private sector (N=272)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
No support	0%	31%	52%	62%	20%	55%	74%	11%	4%	47%	23%	100%	95%	49%
More business development services	0%	0%	28%	24%	40%	45%	26%	11%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	15%
Legislation	100%	0%	7%	14%	40%	0%	0%	39%	78%	0%	12%	0%	0%	14%
Maintenance of roads	0%	62%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Security	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	15%	21%	8%	0%	5%	7%
Investment in infrastructure	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	4%
Limited Transport	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Partial protection	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Bad environment for national businesses	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Financial services	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 48: Private sector growth support by the government
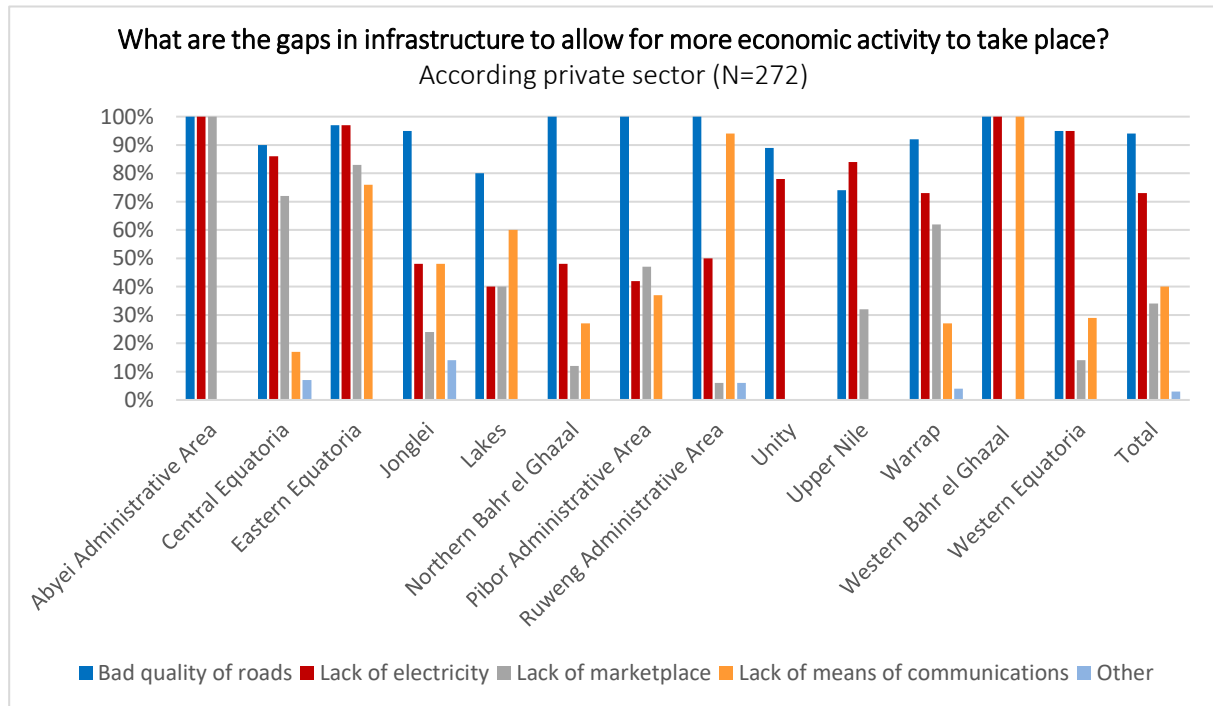
Figure 49: Gaps in infrastructure to allow for more economic activity to take place

From which age are children or young people working?
According to community members (N=6.359)
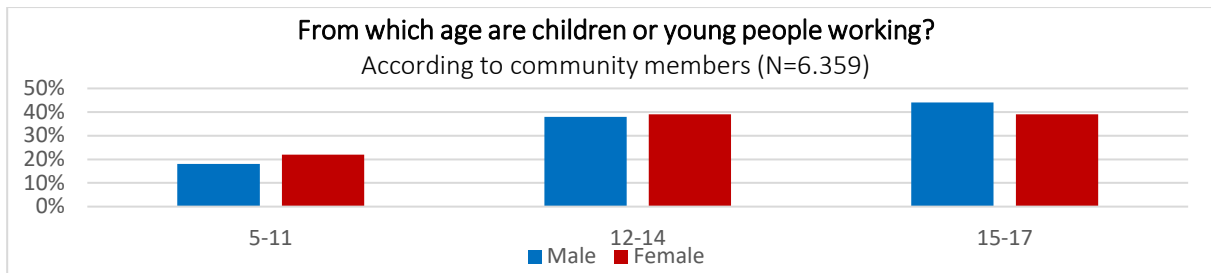
Figure 50: Age at which children or young people start working

Is their working preventing them from going to school?
According to community members (N=6.386)
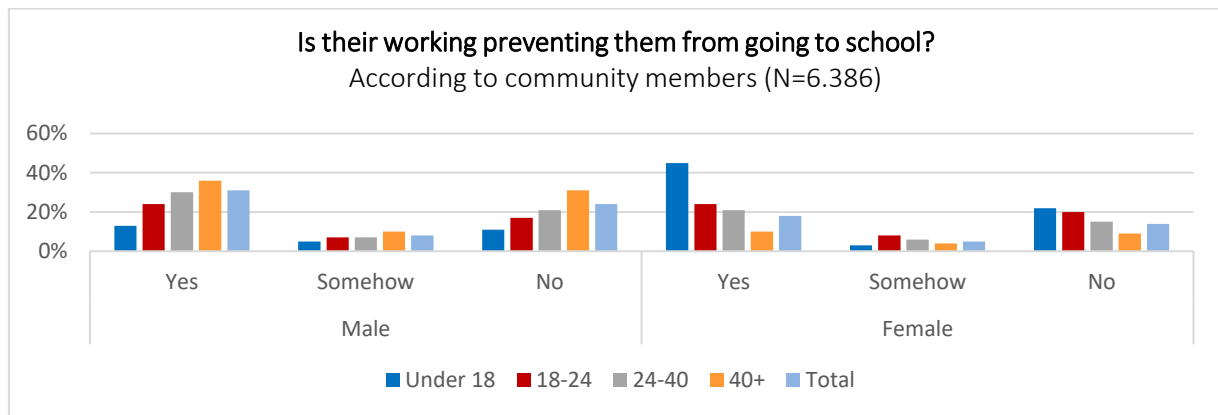
Figure 51: Perception about work preventing children from going to school

Are there concerns in labour rights, protection, worst forms of child labour etc.?
According to private sector actors (N=272)
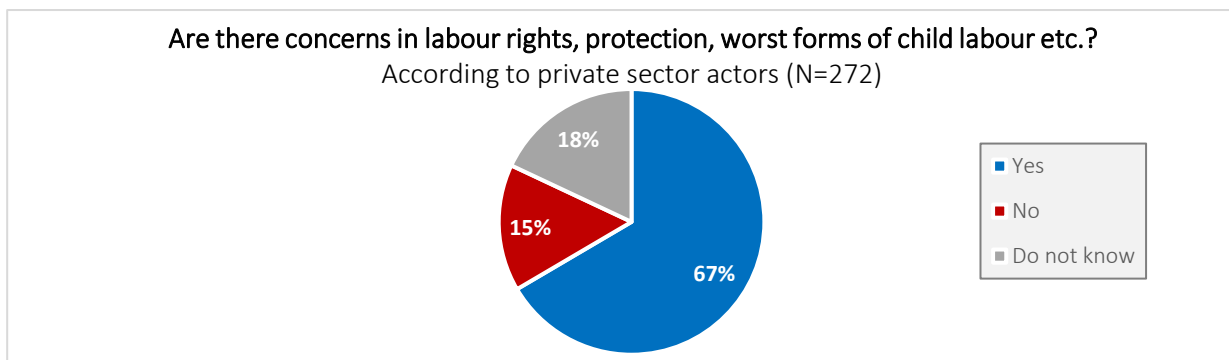
Figure 52: Concerns in labour rights, protection, and worst forms of child labour

What can be done to address issues of concern in labour rights, protection, worst forms of child labour, etc.?
According to private sector (N=272)
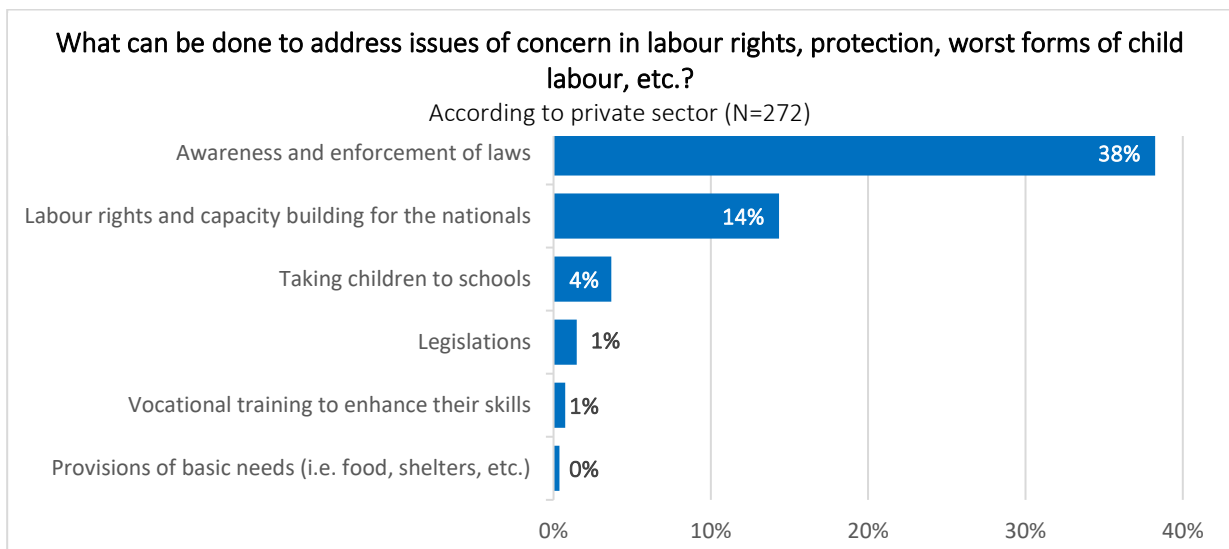
Figure 53: Addressing concerns in labour rights, protection, and worst forms of child labour

4.2 ECONOMIC PROFILES OF XCS, CAAFG AND OTHER COMMUNITY MEMBERS
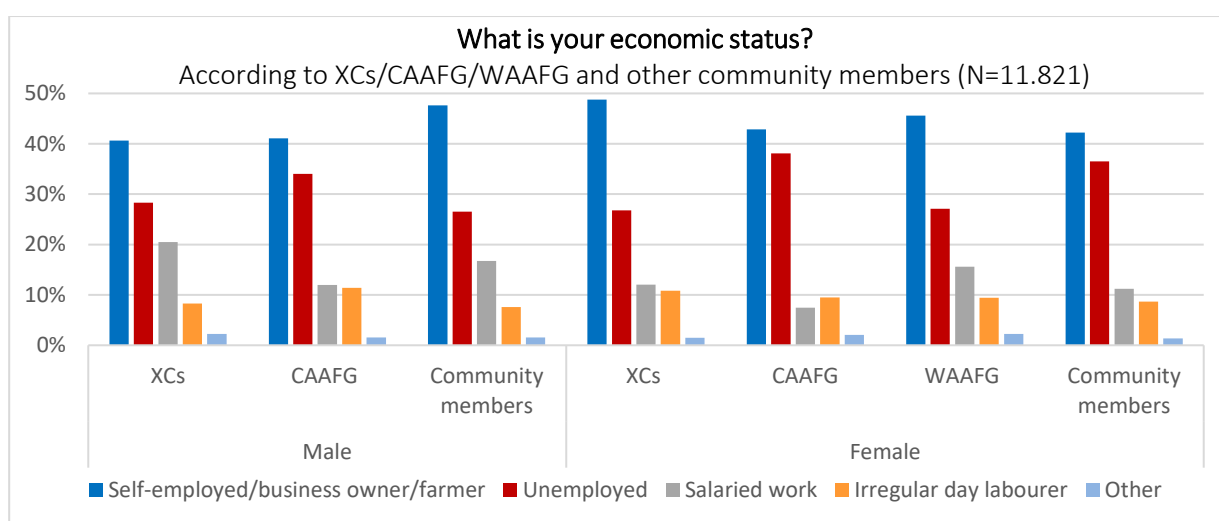
Figure 54: Economic status

Type of job or economic activity According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG and other community members (N=10.132)					
	XCs	CAAFG	WAAFG	Community members	Total
Farming – crops and animals	33%	22%	29%	33%	31%
Business	17%	31%	32%	24%	23%
Transport	13%	21%	9%	13%	12%
Office work	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
Security services	14%	3%	4%	3%	6%
Teaching	3%	6%	3%	7%	5%
Sale of firewood/charcoal/grass	5%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Restaurant/cooking	1%	1%	6%	2%	2%
Health services	1%	0%	2%	2%	2%
Electrical engineering/mechanics	2%	2%	0%	2%	1%
Judiciary	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Cleaning	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Carpentry	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Building	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Tailoring	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Housewife	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Alcohol brewing	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Hunting	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Churchwork	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shoes repair/ polishing	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Journalism	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 55: Name of job/economic activity

What was your job/source of livelihood before you joined the armed group? According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG (N=10.826)			
Farming	41%	Medical and healthcare services	1%
Business	16%	Private sector employment	1%
No job or source of livelihood	11%	Tailoring	1%
Livestock	10%	Architecture and engineering	0%
Teaching	3%	Boat sailing	0%
Fishing	2%	Childcare	0%
Casual worker	2%	Church duties	0%
Alcohol brewing	1%	Construction work	0%
Army	1%	Electrician	0%
Carpentry	1%	Hunting	0%
Charcoal production and firewood collection	1%	Media and journalism	0%
Chieftaincy and courts fines	1%	Military	0%
Cleaning services	1%	Police	0%
Cooking and catering services	1%	Security services	0%
Driving and ridging	1%	Sports	0%
Government job	1%	UN and NGO	0%
Masonry	1%	Welding	0%
Mechanic	1%		

Figure 56: Job/source of livelihood before joining armed group
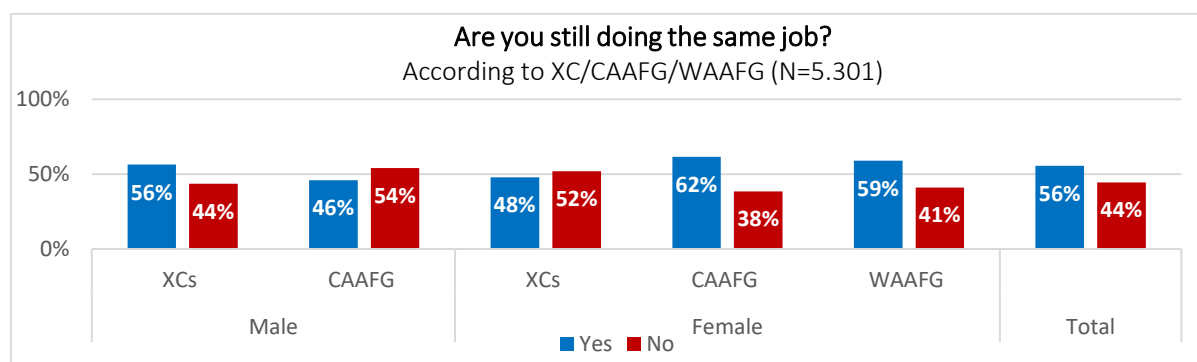
Figure 57: Still doing the same job
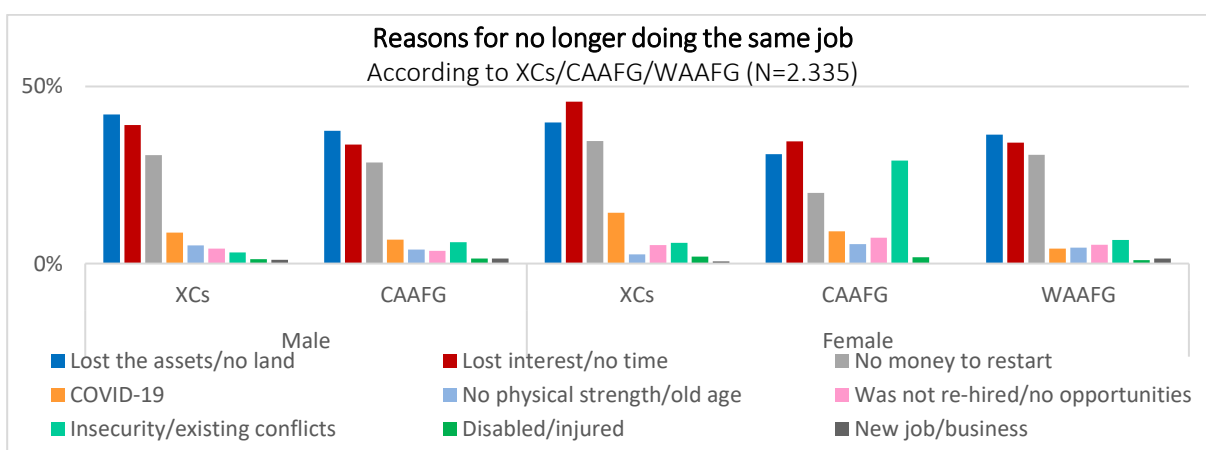
Figure 58: Reason for no longer doing the same job
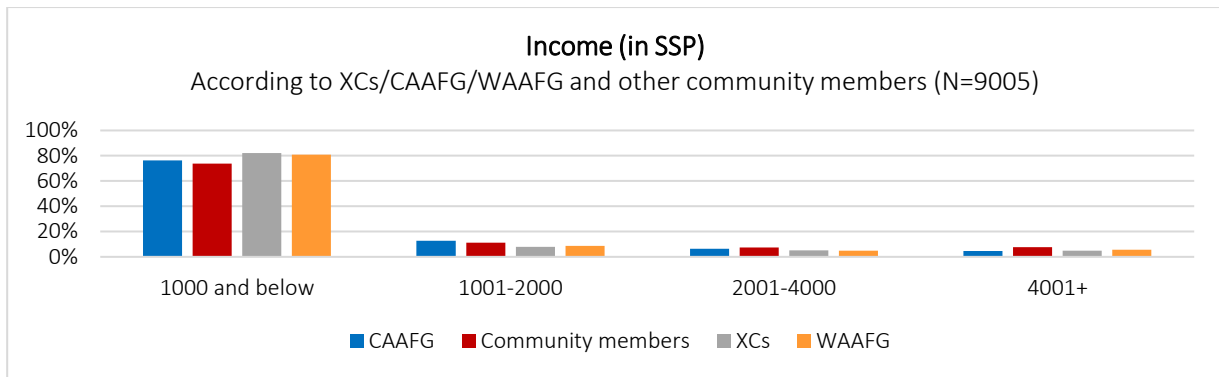
Figure 59: Income (in SSP currency)
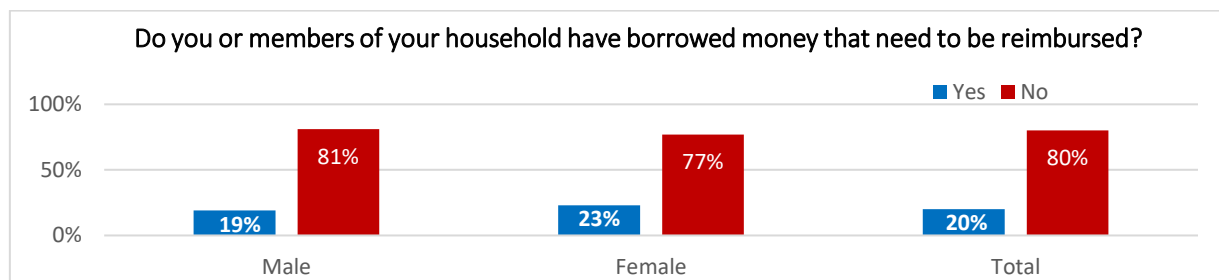
Figure 60: Borrowed money that need reimbursement

How much money did you or members of your household borrowed that need to be reimbursed (in SSP currency)? According to community members (N=11.844)		
Less than 5000	92.72%	10982
6000-15000	2.22%	263
16000-25000	1.12%	133
26000-35000	0.71%	82
36000-45000	0.54%	64
46000-55000	0.68%	81
56000-65000	0.24%	29
66000-75000	0.19%	23
76000-85000	0.19%	23
86000+	1.38%	164

Figure 61 Amount of money that need to be reimbursed
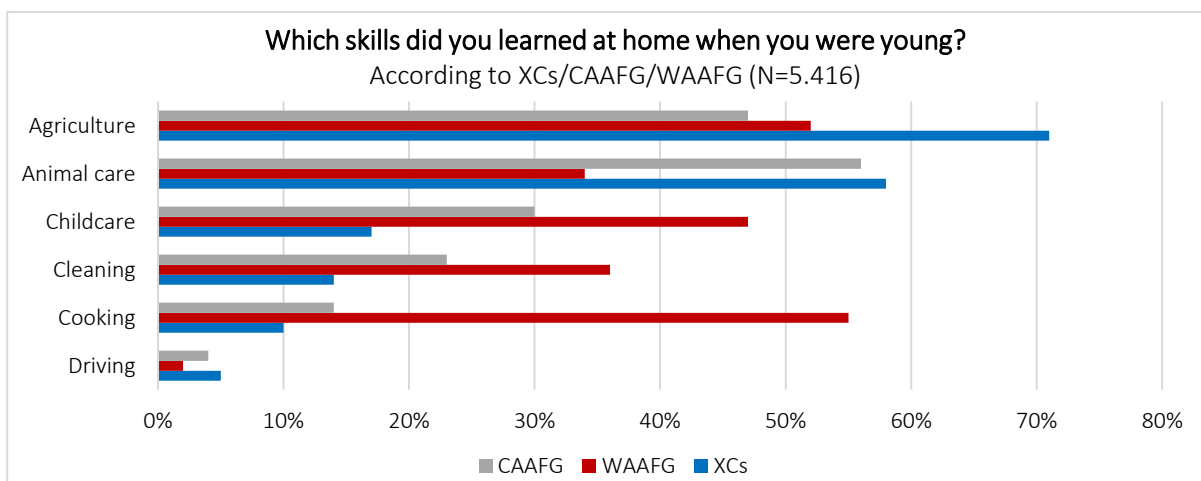
Figure 62: Skills learned at home when young
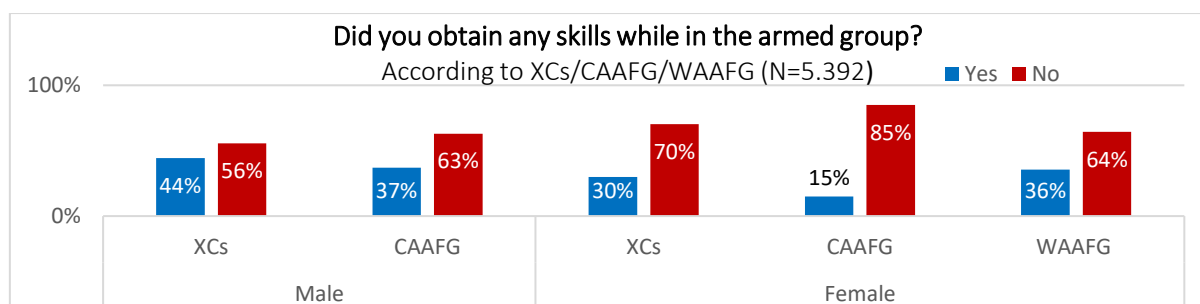
Figure 63: Skills obtained while in the armed group I
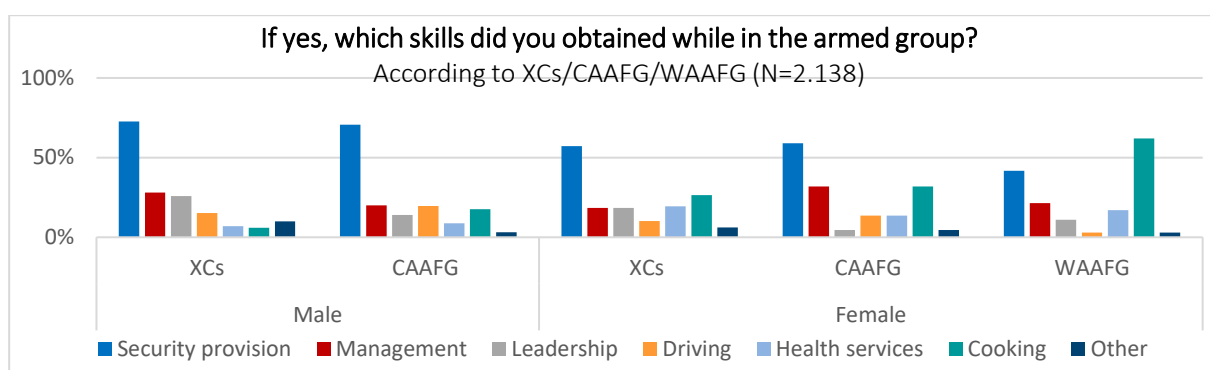
Figure 64: Skills obtained while in the armed group II

4.3 OBSTACLES FOR ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION

What are the biggest challenges for young people to start a business in the area? According to vocational training providers and economic service providers (N=387)													
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Lack of skills/training opportunities	0%	45%	45%	45%	15%	42%	50%	35%	47%	37%	37%	44%	81%	42%
Lack of access to money	0%	39%	9%	50%	10%	46%	64%	65%	49%	29%	32%	0%	69%	36%
Lack of access to inputs	50%	34%	27%	32%	10%	54%	5%	43%	33%	10%	17%	13%	6%	26%
Lack of motivation	25%	5%	0%	27%	60%	4%	5%	13%	2%	54%	10%	43%	44%	22%
Lack of education	0%	24%	9%	27%	60%	0%	41%	26%	36%	22%	0%	0%	31%	19%
Insecurity	25%	32%	9%	45%	0%	2%	36%	26%	2%	2%	32%	0%	44%	16%
Lack of access to land	0%	11%	0%	27%	60%	16%	5%	9%	31%	2%	0%	0%	31%	14%
No government supported initiatives	0%	11%	0%	27%	0%	6%	14%	9%	33%	2%	24%	0%	38%	13%
Lack of access to markets	0%	18%	0%	14%	0%	12%	41%	9%	0%	2%	7%	0%	56%	10%
Lack of mentoring/innovation	0%	5%	0%	14%	0%	2%	23%	30%	31%	0%	0%	0%	13%	9%
Lack of electricity	0%	3%	0%	14%	0%	8%	14%	4%	0%	10%	0%	0%	13%	5%
Trade/commerce	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	0%	0%	4%

Figure 65: Biggest challenges for young people to start a business
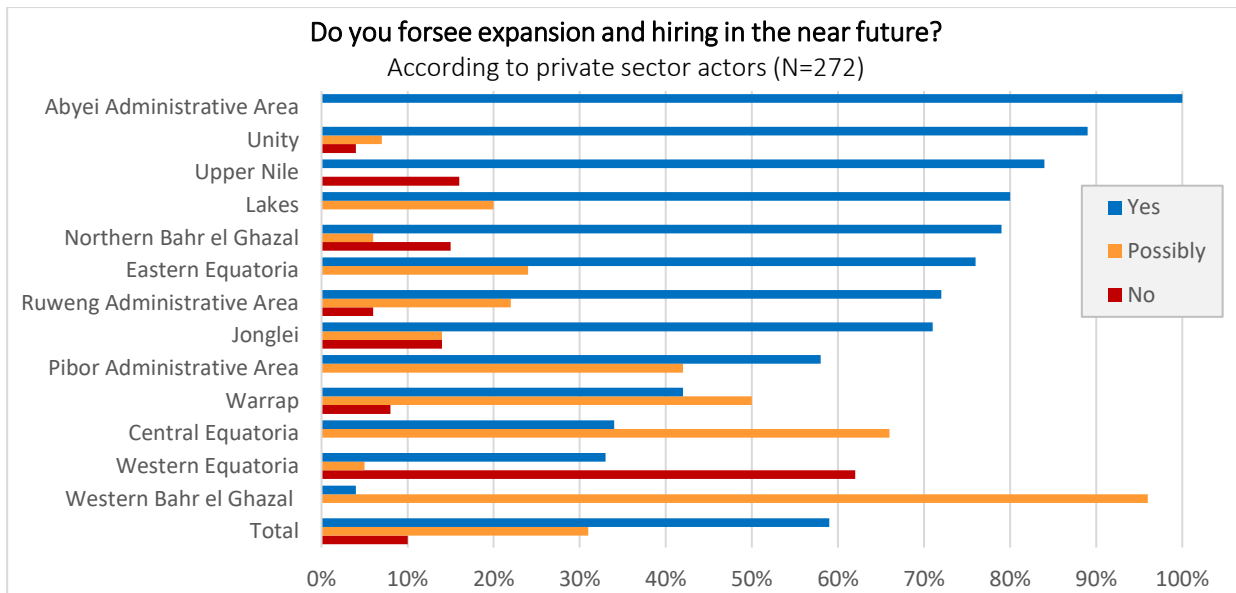
Figure 66: Employment prospects
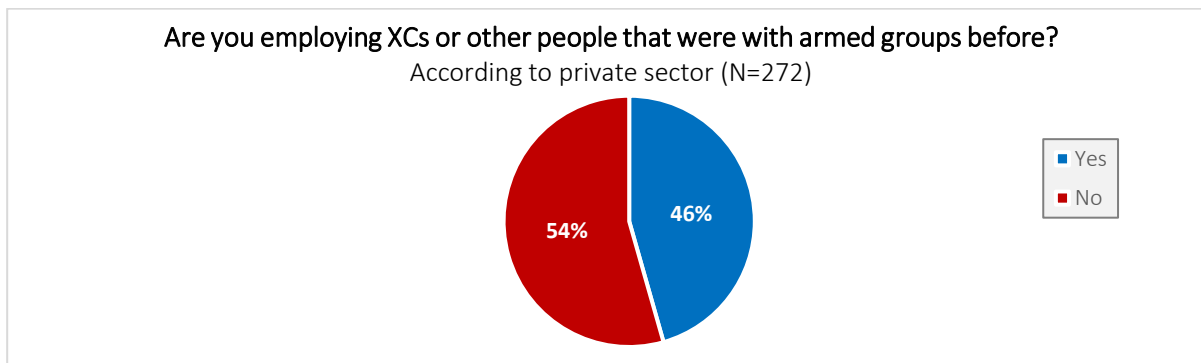
Figure 67: Employment of XCs & people formerly with armed group
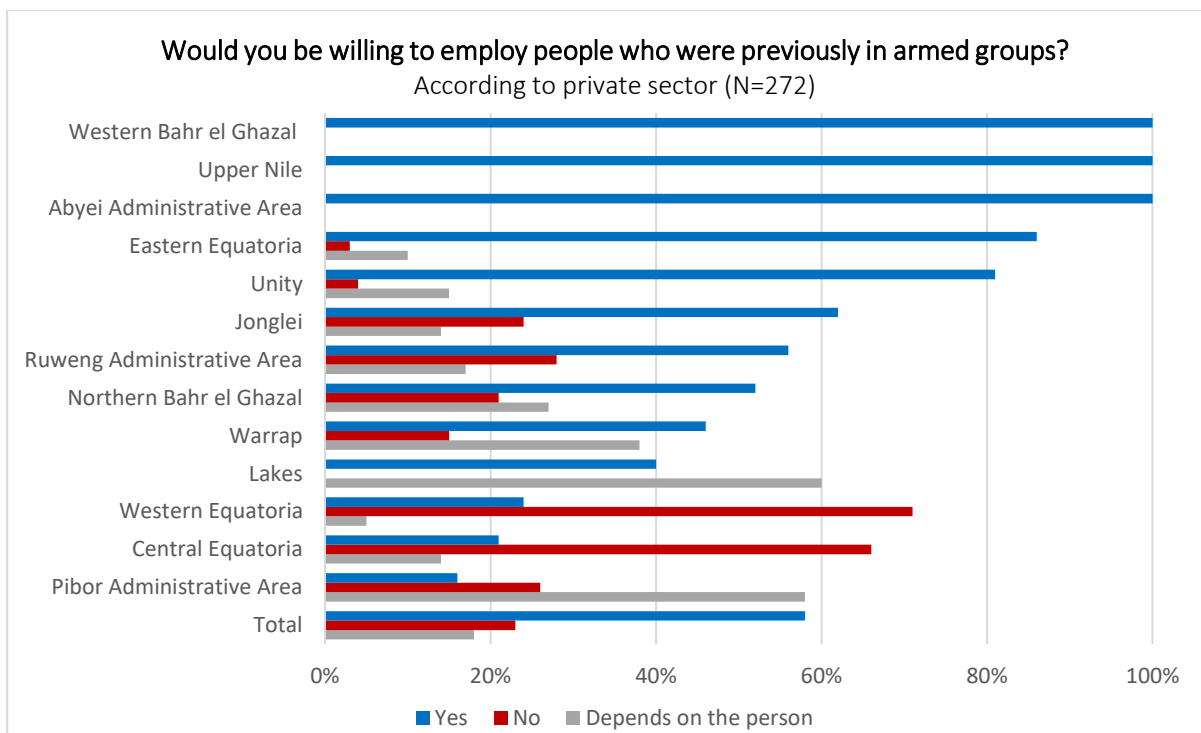
Figure 68: Willingness to employ people previously in armed groups

Reasons for not willing to employ people who were previously in armed groups
According to private sector (N=272)

Reason	Value
They misbehave	18%
Unreliable	12%
They have drugs/alcohol problems	12%
Lack of qualification	10%
They create security concerns	8%
Not trustworthy	6%
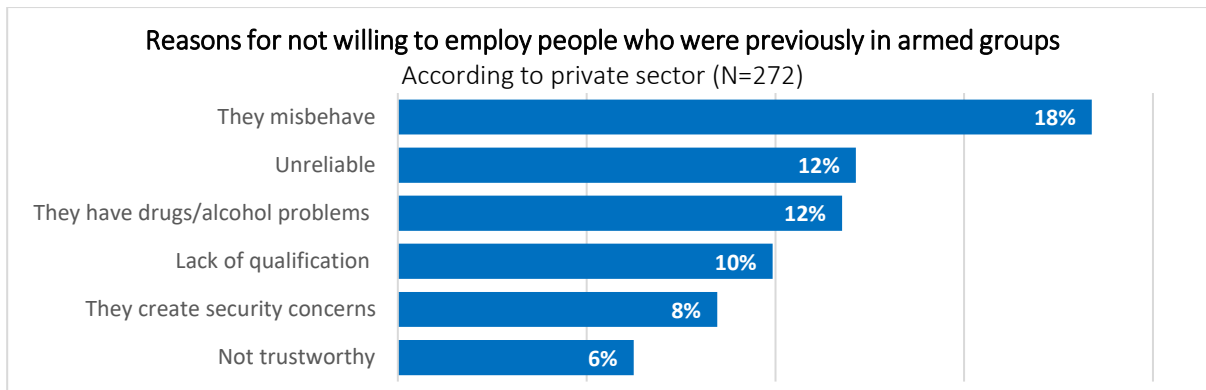
Figure 69: Reasons for not willing to employ people previously in armed groups

What are the main obstacles for people to start and run a successful business?
According to XC/CAAFG/WAAFG, local government, private sector, local leaders, economic service providers, and other community members (N=14.345)

Legend: XCs, CAAFG, WAAFG, Other

Categories (top to bottom):
- Lack of access to money
- Lack of skills/training opportunities
- Insecurity
- Lack of education
- Lack of access to markets
- Lack of motivation
- Lack of access to land
- Lack of mentoring/innovation
- Lack of access to inputs
- Lack of electricity
- Conflict related displacements

Figure 70: Main obstacles for people to start/run a successful business I

What are the main obstacles for people to start and run a successful business?
According to local government, local leaders, economic service providers, and other community members (N=14.165)

Legend: Female, Male

Categories (top to bottom):
- Lack of access to money
- Lack of skills/training opportunities
- Insecurity
- Lack of education
- Lack of access to markets
- Lack of access to inputs
- Lack of access to land
- Lack of motivation
- Lack of mentoring/innovation
- Lack of electricity
- Conflict related displacements

Figure 71: Main obstacles for people to start/run a successful business II
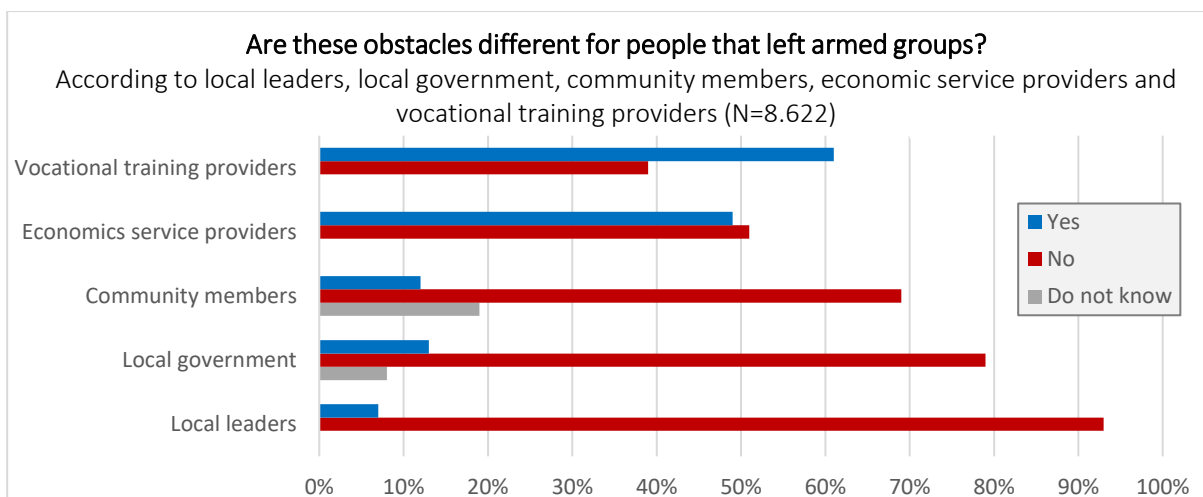
Figure 72: Obstacles for people that left armed groups

Specific obstacles for people that left armed groups to start and run a successful business, according to community members, private sector, economic service providers, local leaders (N=760)	
Poverty/lack of money or financial support	44%
Lack of skills/training	19%
No support from government and/or their family	11%
Not trusted/discriminated/feared by the community	9%
They suffer from disability/poor medical condition/oldness	9%
Existing conflict/insecurity	3%
Poor infrastructure (road/transportation	3%
Poor access to (psycho) social services	3%
No markets/shops	2%
Lack of material support/inputs	2%
Bad behaviour/alcoholism	2%
No opportunities	2%
Lack of motivation	2%
Other	1%

Figure 73: Obstacles for people that left armed groups to start and run a successful business
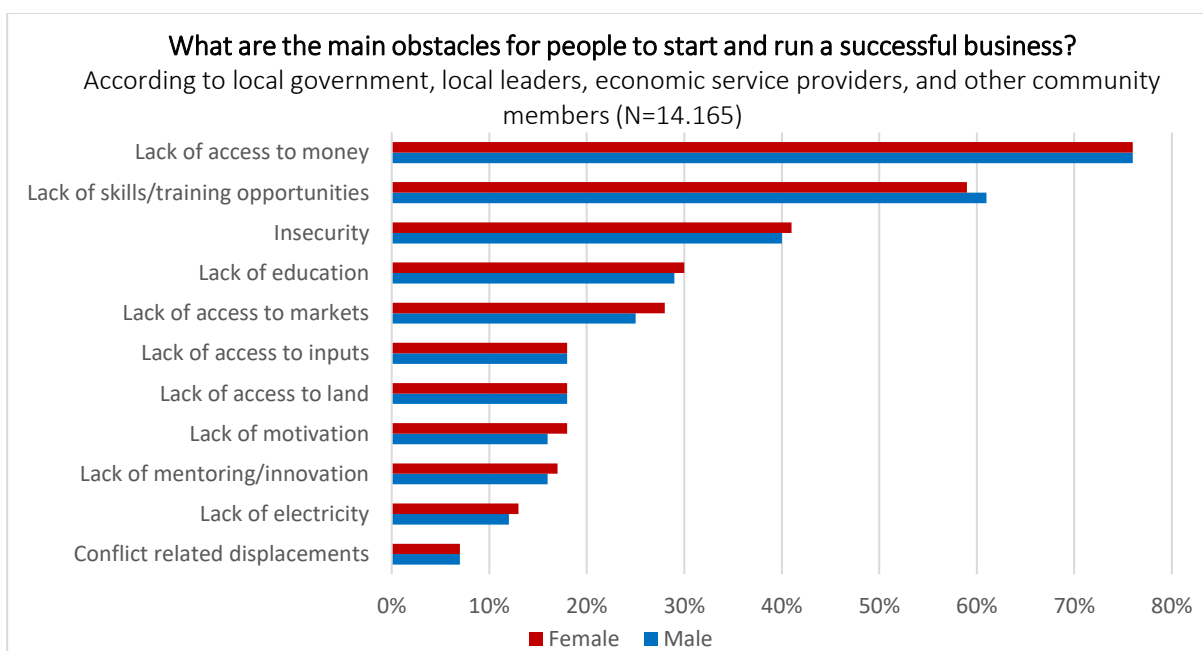
Figure 74: Main obstacles for those who left armed groups to start/run successful business

4.4   ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OPPORTUNITIES

According to you, what are the most promising sectors in your area to create jobs? According to private sector and economic service providers (N=659)													
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr El Ghazal	Western Equatoria
Farming	100%	90%	85%	72%	40%	81%	88%	100%	78%	75%	73%	60%	84%
ICT	20%	25%	10%	5%	0%	11%	17%	10%	1%	10%	10%	13%	22%
Fishing	100%	33%	40%	40%	72%	18%	44%	78%	63%	30%	15%	12%	16%
Construction	100%	49%	13%	26%	88%	31%	49%	37%	36%	25%	22%	29%	16%
Trade/commerce	100%	22%	45%	33%	80%	33%	39%	73%	0%	35%	42%	32%	0%
Transport	100%	22%	28%	33%	48%	18%	27%	90%	8%	35%	34%	29%	0%
Animal husbandry	100%	36%	20%	23%	48%	23%	54%	71%	10%	25%	19%	10%	8%
Solar/green energy	100%	33%	18%	2%	36%	8%	15%	0%	10%	22%	10%	28%	0%

Figure 75: Most promising sectors in the area to start a business

Important challenges to develop manufacturing										
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Ruweng AA	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria
Lack of machines and inputs/high cost of equipment	0%	0%	18%	14%	40%	9%	59%	4%	14%	17%
Low production	0%	5%	11%	0%	20%	0%	59%	8%	0%	0%
High taxation/inflation	100%	0%	0%	14%	20%	0%	59%	4%	7%	0%
Poor quality of industrial productions	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Important challenges to develop agriculture, forestry and fishing											
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria
Poor farming/fishing tools and equipment/high cost of equipment	5%	46%	79%	64%	56%	35%	16%	38%	67%	36%	11%
Lack of skilled labour	90%	29%	7%	0%	28%	0%	84%	0%	25%	57%	6%
Insecurity/conflict	95%	29%	93%	18%	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Poor animal husbandry	90%	25%	29%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
High taxation/Inflation	0%	32%	7%	18%	56%	6%	0%	0%	4%	14%	67%
Poor access to markets	0%	4%	7%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	67%
Scarcity of resources	0%	0%	7%	0%	56%	35%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%
Animal diseases	0%	29%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poor quality of seeds	5%	0%	7%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Floods	0%	0%	14%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Low production	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	36%	6%
Lack of good policies/lack of subsidies on essential goods	10%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%
Poor transportation infrastructure/system/poor roads	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Important challenges to develop construction	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Unity	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria
Lack of construction materials/high cost of equipment	0%	68%	20%	9%	4%	29%	22%
Lack of skilled labour	5%	29%	0%	0%	0%	29%	6%
High taxation/Inflation	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	6%

Important challenges to develop transportation	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria
Poor transportation infrastructure/system/poor roads	100%	33%	100%	86%	80%	100%	89%	100%	56%	100%	100%	43%	100%
High taxation/Inflation	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	9%	17%	0%	0%	0%	38%	7%	0%
Lack of skilled labour	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%
Insecurity	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	0%	6%

Important challenges to develop electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Western Equatoria
Lack of electricity/ sources	5%	43%	36%	0%	11%	6%
Inadequate fuel/refineries	0%	4%	0%	9%	6%	6%

Important challenges to develop information/communication	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Ruweng AA	Warrap	Western Equatoria
Lack of access to market/Inadequate market information	100%	5%	11%	60%	9%	94%	29%	11%

Figure 76: Challenges

Goods in demands

According to 253 private sector actors

Across South Sudan

Food items	88%	Non-food items	47%
Sugar	36%	Construction materials	26%
Grains[35]	19%	Clothes/shoes	22%
Flour	17%	Soap	11%
Wine/beverages/juice	15%	Machinery & equipment	9%
Salt/spices	13%	Medicine	6%
Vegetables	13%	Timber/bamboo	5%
Oil	7%	Sleeping mat	2%
Seed	7%	Technology goods	2%
Fruits	4%	Cotton	2%
Coffee/tea/cocoa	3%	Fuel	1%
		Plastic	1%

Pibor AA

Food items	100%	Non-food items	64%
Flour	64%	Clothes/shoes	64%
Grains	36%	Sleeping mat	36%
Wine/beverages/juice	36%	Machinery & equipment	36%
Vegetables	36%	Construction materials	29%
Oil	29%		

Ruweng AA

Food items	100%	Grains	6%
Sugar	100%	Salt/spices	6%
Vegetables	41%	Non-food items	56%
Coffee/tea/cocoa	35%	Construction materials	53%
Flour	29%	Clothes/shoes	6%
Oil	18%		

Unity

Food items	92%	Construction materials	8%
Non-food items	92%	Machinery & equipment	8%
Clothes/shoes	84%		

Upper Nile

Food items	62%	Grains	23%
Wine/beverages/juice	38%	Non-food items	38%
Sugar	23%	Clothes/shoes	38%

Warrap

Food items	88%	Non-food items	72%
Salt/spices	44%	Clothes/shoes	48%
Sugar	36%	Medicine	40%
Grains	20%	Construction materials	16%
Fruits	16%	Technology goods	8%
Vegetables	16%	Fuel	8%
Wine/beverages/juice	16%	Machinery & equipment	4%
Oil	8%	Soap	4%
Water	4%	Timber/bamboo	4%
Milk	4%	Cotton	4%
		Bed	4%

Western Equatoria

Food items	81%	Non-food items	81%
Sugar	71%	Soap	62%
Grains	14%	Construction materials	29%
Coffee/tea/cocoa	10%	Cotton	10%
Salt/spices	5%	Machinery & equipment	5%
Vegetables	5%	Technology goods	5%
Wine/beverages/juice	5%	Clothes/shoes	5%

Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Food items	100%	Salt/spices	3%
Sugar	84%	Non-food items	28%
Grains	38%	Soap	19%
Flour	31%	Medicine	13%
Wine/beverages/ juice	19%	Construction materials	13%
Oil	9%	Basic goods	9%
Vegetables	6%	Timber/bamboo	6%
Fruits	6%	Clothes/shoes	3%

Western Bahr el Ghazal

Food items	74%	Livestock	4%
Grains	43%	Non-food items	65%
Sugar	22%	Machinery & equipment	57%
Salt/spices	17%	Construction materials	26%
Vegetables	4%	Soap	17%
Flour	4%	Technology goods	4%

Central Equatoria

Food items	86%	Non-food items	86%
Seed	59%	Construction materials	76%
Grains	14%	Clothes/shoes	3%
Flour	10%	Soap	3%
Vegetables	7%	Cotton	3%
Fruits	7%	Plastic	3%
Wine/beverages/juice	3%	Paper	3%

Eastern Equatoria

Food items	89%	Sugar	4%
Flour	54%	Grains	4%
Wine/beverages/juice	39%	Non-food items	25%
Vegetables	21%	Clothes/shoes	14%
Salt/spices	18%	Construction materials	11%
Oil	18%	Timber/bamboo	11%

Lakes

Food items	80%	Flour	20%
Sugar	60%	Non-food items	80%
Wine/beverages/juice	60%	Construction materials	40%
Vegetables	40%	Soap	40%
Salt/spices	40%	Clothes/shoes	20%
Grains	40%	Plastic	20%

[35] This category includes: rice, beans, nuts, sorghum, maize, and wheat

Figure 77: Goods in demand

	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Which services (that can be paid for) are in demand? According to private sector actors (N=272)														
Transportation	100%	21%	41%	71%	60%	58%	53%	17%	85%	26%	31%	33%	67%	47%
Electrical/energy	0%	0%	79%	95%	0%	48%	26%	67%	19%	0%	35%	8%	76%	40%
Private healthcare	0%	21%	0%	24%	60%	36%	53%	39%	0%	16%	50%	21%	14%	25%
Water supply	0%	7%	55%	5%	60%	9%	0%	89%	0%	0%	23%	0%	71%	23%
Private education	0%	21%	14%	14%	60%	12%	53%	67%	0%	16%	12%	0%	10%	18%
Internet, communication and ICT	0%	10%	0%	5%	0%	12%	26%	17%	0%	0%	65%	4%	71%	18%
Business/finance/banking	0%	0%	31%	0%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	15%	50%	5%	13%
Security	100%	10%	38%	5%	60%	9%	0%	0%	4%	26%	19%	0%	0%	12%
Manufacturing and goods production	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	26%	0%	0%	0%	31%	46%	10%	12%
Agricultural	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	26%	4%	71%	10%	11%
Construction	0%	59%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	9%
Retail, hospitality	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	10%	4%
Laundry and beauty	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Sanitation	0%	7%	0%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%
Carpentry	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	3%
Housing/storage	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	1%
Legal	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 78: Services in demand

	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Which goods/products do you/people need/want, but are not available on the local markets or shops? _According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG/ local government, private sector, local leaders, and other community members (N=13.958)_														
Grain/legumes/cereals	45%	44%	85%	40%	33%	57%	60%	47%	62%	41%	88%	23%	39%	51%
Fruits/juice and soft drinks/vegetables	46%	32%	29%	45%	12%	37%	25%	30%	26%	28%	10%	29%	36%	30%
Sweets /tea leaves/coffee	10%	19%	19%	27%	51%	39%	22%	26%	26%	23%	6%	38%	20%	27%
Salts/cooking oil	6%	5%	19%	12%	7%	14%	27%	7%	5%	7%	8%	12%	6%	11%
Sugar	3%	1%	9%	2%	1%	20%	12%	5%	3%	12%	6%	14%	16%	9%
Wheat flour/Bread	0%	2%	15%	2%	1%	10%	16%	5%	5%	0%	4%	0%	3%	5%
Meat/fish	3%	5%	18%	1%	1%	10%	2%	5%	5%	0%	3%	0%	2%	5%
Beans/lentils	0%	1%	9%	6%	1%	5%	6%	2%	3%	0%	5%	7%	3%	4%
Onion	0%	1%	10%	3%	0%	9%	15%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	2%	4%
Clothes and footwear	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%	11%	0%	3%	5%	4%	7%	1%	3%
Soap/body lotions	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	7%	4%	0%	0%	0%	2%	9%	14%	3%
Groundnut	0%	1%	8%	0%	0%	9%	2%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%	3%
Building material/cement/ nails /timbers/iron Sheets	0%	5%	8%	2%	1%	1%	6%	2%	0%	1%	1%	5%	8%	3%
Cassava/yam/potatoes	0%	1%	8%	1%	0%	5%	1%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%
Sesame	0%	1%	8%	0%	0%	5%	1%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%
Chicken/eggs	0%	1%	8%	1%	0%	5%	1%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%
Milk/diary productions	0%	1%	8%	0%	0%	5%	1%	2%	3%	0%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Medicines/sanitary pads	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%
Phones/electronics/stationary	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Agricultural seeds, tools and equipment	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%	9%	0%	0%	4%	0%	2%	1%

Figure 79: Needed/wanted goods/products not available in local markets/shops

	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Which types of new shops or workshops would be good to have in the community? According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG/ local government, private sector, local leaders, and other community members (N=13.958)														
Wholesale/warehouses	0%	62%	48%	52%	77%	63%	60%	59%	74%	50%	74%	49%	62%	57%
Motor workshops/spare parts	32%	22%	38%	21%	18%	28%	23%	34%	12%	15%	11%	32%	17%	24%
Pharmaceutical shops	15%	0%	1%	12%	3%	4%	10%	6%	10%	10%	4%	12%	0%	6%
Retail shops	0%	8%	3%	10%	2%	0%	4%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	8%	4%
Metal and hardware workshops	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	6%	10%	2%	0%	0%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Woodwork/masonry	0%	0%	6%	0%	1%	4%	0%	4%	0%	0%	2%	1%	13%	2%
Computers/electrical/ bookshops	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	1%
Supermarkets	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Tailoring shops	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Veterinary shops	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Butchery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grinding mill shops	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Agriculture tools, seeds, fertilizers, and drugs shops	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Petrol stations	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 80: Needed/wanted services not available on the local markets or shops

	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Total
Imported products (from neighbouring countries or from far) that could be produced here but are not? According to private sectors actors (N=272)												
Maize/wheat/flour	0%	17%	62%	14%	20%	27%	26%	11%	7%	0%	8%	17%
Sugar	0%	0%	17%	0%	40%	73%	0%	39%	0%	0%	4%	14%
Building/construction materials	0%	83%	24%	0%	20%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	14%
Agricultural products	0%	59%	7%	5%	0%	3%	21%	6%	11%	42%	0%	14%
Cooking oil	100%	0%	55%	19%	20%	0%	26%	39%	0%	0%	4%	13%
Food commodities	0%	14%	0%	14%	20%	0%	0%	0%	89%	0%	0%	12%
Vegetables	0%	17%	7%	67%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	26%	4%	12%
Rice/bean/dura/nuts	0%	7%	0%	38%	20%	21%	37%	0%	7%	0%	15%	11%
Juice/soft drink/tea/coffee	0%	3%	34%	19%	40%	6%	21%	22%	0%	0%	8%	11%
Soap	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	12%	0%	0%	78%	0%	12%	11%
Water	0%	0%	0%	14%	20%	0%	0%	0%	89%	0%	0%	10%
Timber	0%	3%	28%	29%	0%	0%	21%	6%	0%	0%	4%	8%
Household items/furniture	0%	0%	0%	24%	20%	0%	47%	22%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Meat/chicken/fish	0%	3%	10%	24%	0%	3%	21%	0%	0%	0%	8%	6%
Sorghum	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	15%	26%	0%	0%	0%	4%	5%
Gas/petrol	0%	0%	0%	5%	20%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	8%	5%
Milk/dairy products	0%	0%	21%	14%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Clothes/shoes	0%	0%	0%	19%	20%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	4%	4%
Sweet yam/potatoes/cassava	0%	7%	0%	14%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
Electricity	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	4%	3%
Fruits	0%	10%	0%	10%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Mining/quarry	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Medicine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	1%
Salt	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Spare parts	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%

Figure 81: Imported products
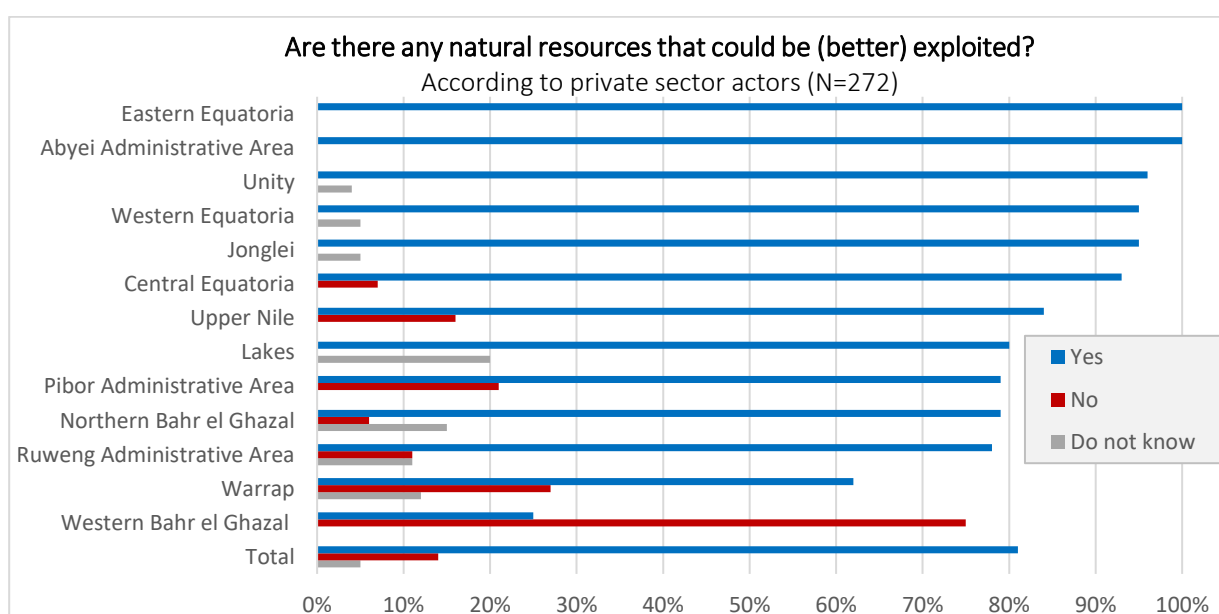
Figure 82: Exploitation of natural resources

Which natural resources could be better exploited? According to private sector actors (N=220)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Forests/timbers	0%	7%	79%	57%	40%	33%	26%	44%	78%	0%	4%	0%	43%	35%
Oil	0%	7%	55%	24%	20%	24%	26%	44%	89%	0%	50%	25%	0%	32%
Gold	100%	93%	7%	0%	100%	30%	5%	6%	0%	26%	0%	75%	0%	28%
Water/rivers/hydropower	0%	14%	31%	33%	0%	3%	26%	0%	78%	0%	0%	0%	67%	22%
Rocks for cement production	0%	62%	41%	10%	0%	0%	0%	6%	4%	0%	0%	25%	67%	20%
Animals	0%	28%	34%	33%	60%	12%	26%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%	10%	18%
Land/soil	0%	59%	0%	24%	20%	24%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	5%	14%
Zinc	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	26%	6%	4%	0%	38%	0%	57%	12%
Black stone	0%	14%	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	4%	0%	0%	0%	57%	11%
Uranium	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	4%	0%	31%	0%	57%	11%
Diamond	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	9%	0%	6%	4%	0%	8%	0%	76%	9%
Gum Arabic	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	15%	47%	0%	4%	0%	15%	0%	0%	7%
Iron ore	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	4%	0%	0%	0%	57%	6%
Mercury	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	67%	6%
Fruits	0%	0%	3%	0%	20%	3%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Cooking oil - simsim	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Coffee	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Honey	100%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Figure 83: Natural resources that could be better exploited

Are there opportunities for innovation and diversification, including in solar?
According to private sector actors (N=272)

- Yes 64%
- No 20%
- Do not know 16%
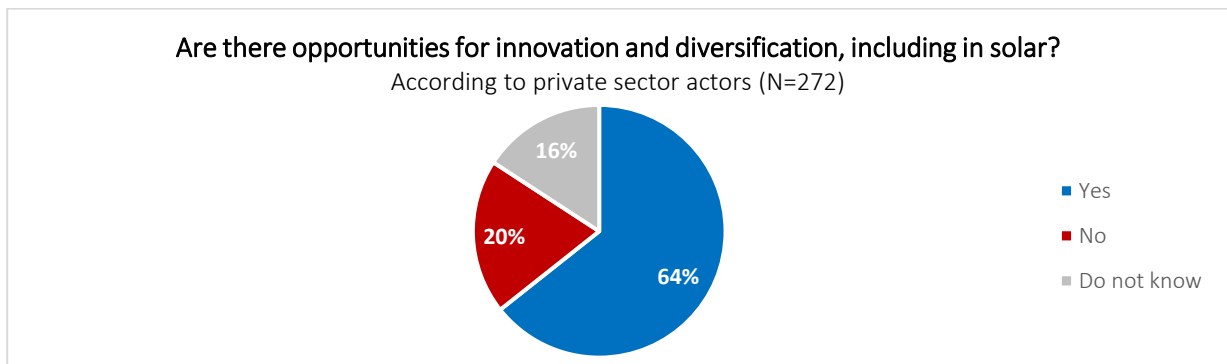
Figure 84: Opportunities for innovation and diversification

Reasons to opportunities for innovation and diversification, including in solar
According to private sector actors (N=272)

- Lack of solar system: 5%
- Seasonality of the rain: 1%
- Lack of technicians: 1%
- Economics Instabilities: 0%
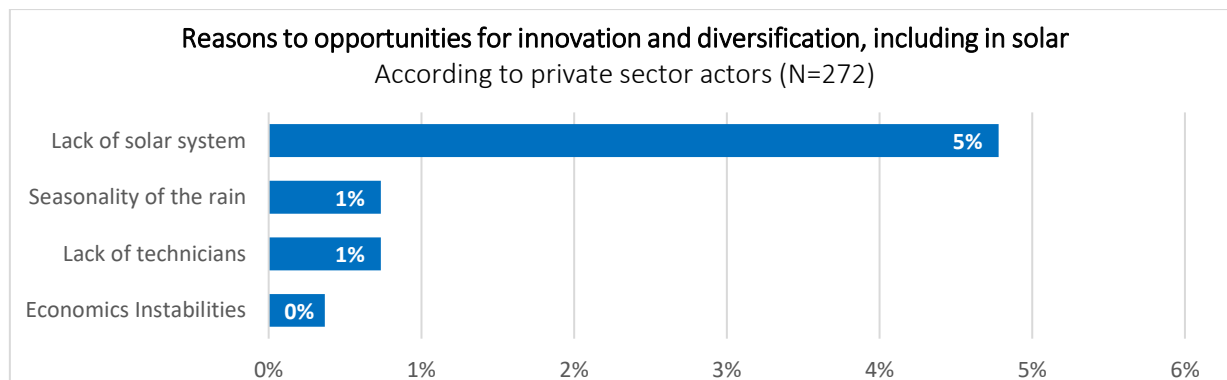
Figure 85: Reasons for opportunities for innovation and diversification

Skilled labourers that cannot be found locally. According to private sector and vocational training providers (N=479)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Business/marketing	0%	38%	0%	0%	8%	32%	15%	19%	2%	11%	15%	75%	76%	26%
ICT	0%	6%	13%	19%	0%	14%	27%	12%	33%	30%	19%	54%	10%	22%
Electrical	0%	15%	13%	6%	0%	16%	23%	0%	31%	23%	35%	46%	14%	22%
Engineering/industrial	20%	21%	54%	25%	0%	5%	0%	12%	18%	23%	15%	0%	38%	17%
Modern farming	20%	25%	8%	3%	42%	0%	0%	58%	4%	0%	2%	31%	0%	13%
Manson/builder	0%	8%	28%	0%	0%	11%	19%	0%	0%	23%	0%	7%	57%	11%
Woodwork/carpentry	0%	4%	13%	3%	0%	21%	23%	12%	0%	23%	10%	7%	10%	11%
Cooking/catering	0%	0%	15%	22%	0%	11%	0%	8%	0%	23%	0%	16%	33%	10%
Auto mechanical	0%	4%	8%	0%	0%	12%	4%	8%	0%	23%	12%	0%	62%	9%
Tailoring and designing	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	2%	19%	0%	0%	23%	10%	16%	5%	8%
Clinical	20%	2%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	76%	8%
Metal work/welding	0%	4%	10%	9%	0%	5%	19%	8%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Hair dressing and beauty	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	16%	0%	6%
Driving	0%	4%	5%	0%	17%	0%	4%	4%	0%	13%	27%	0%	0%	6%
Vocational teaching	0%	2%	0%	0%	17%	16%	0%	4%	0%	23%	2%	3%	0%	6%
Plumbing	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	2%	0%	15%	0%	23%	0%	0%	10%	5%
Accountancy/Banking	20%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	2%
Legal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	2%
Trust	20%	0%	0%	6%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Figure 86: Types of skilled labourers that cannot be found locally

	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Which skills are in demand in the local markets? According to private sector and vocational training providers (N=479)														
Business plan and management	20%	4%	13%	50%	33%	51%	42%	42%	86%	77%	17%	39%	19%	41%
Woodwork/carpentry	20%	12%	44%	16%	0%	9%	42%	15%	0%	0%	42%	98%	10%	28%
Electrical	0%	85%	44%	13%	8%	12%	42%	4%	0%	11%	35%	0%	67%	25%
Masonry/buildings kills	0%	10%	87%	13%	8%	12%	42%	0%	0%	0%	42%	61%	5%	25%
Driving	0%	2%	36%	3%	33%	7%	42%	38%	0%	0%	35%	89%	0%	24%
Tailoring and fashion	20%	2%	62%	13%	17%	11%	42%	0%	0%	0%	54%	61%	0%	24%
Auto-mechanic	0%	21%	49%	22%	25%	14%	42%	12%	6%	0%	37%	0%	67%	20%
Metal work	0%	10%	31%	13%	0%	14%	42%	15%	0%	0%	15%	38%	0%	16%
Computer/ICT	0%	6%	46%	0%	0%	18%	42%	27%	0%	0%	29%	0%	10%	14%
Cooking/catering	0%	2%	15%	6%	8%	11%	42%	15%	0%	0%	17%	39%	10%	14%
Accountancy/finance	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	38%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	5%	8%
Plumping	0%	12%	8%	0%	17%	7%	42%	12%	0%	0%	12%	0%	5%	8%
Hair dressing and beauty	0%	2%	23%	6%	17%	7%	42%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	7%
Architecture and designing	0%	4%	0%	0%	8%	0%	38%	4%	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	5%
Medical clinical, nursing and midwifery	0%	2%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	71%	4%
Professional consultancy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	4%
Farming	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	12%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	3%

Figure 87: Skills in demand in the local markets
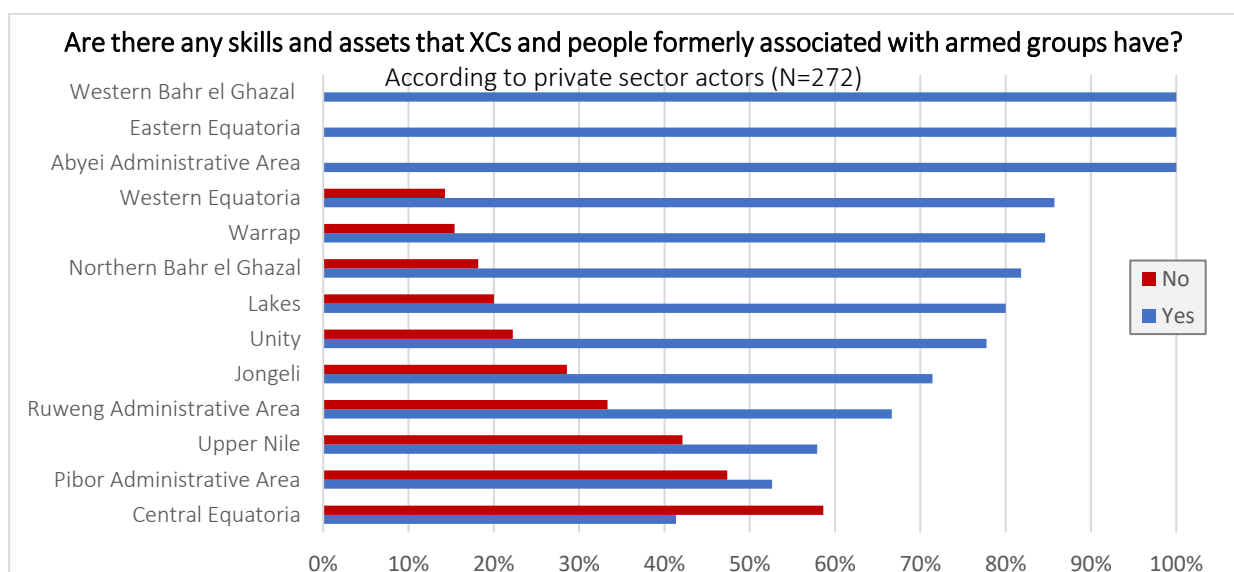
Figure 88: Skills possessed by people previously with armed groups
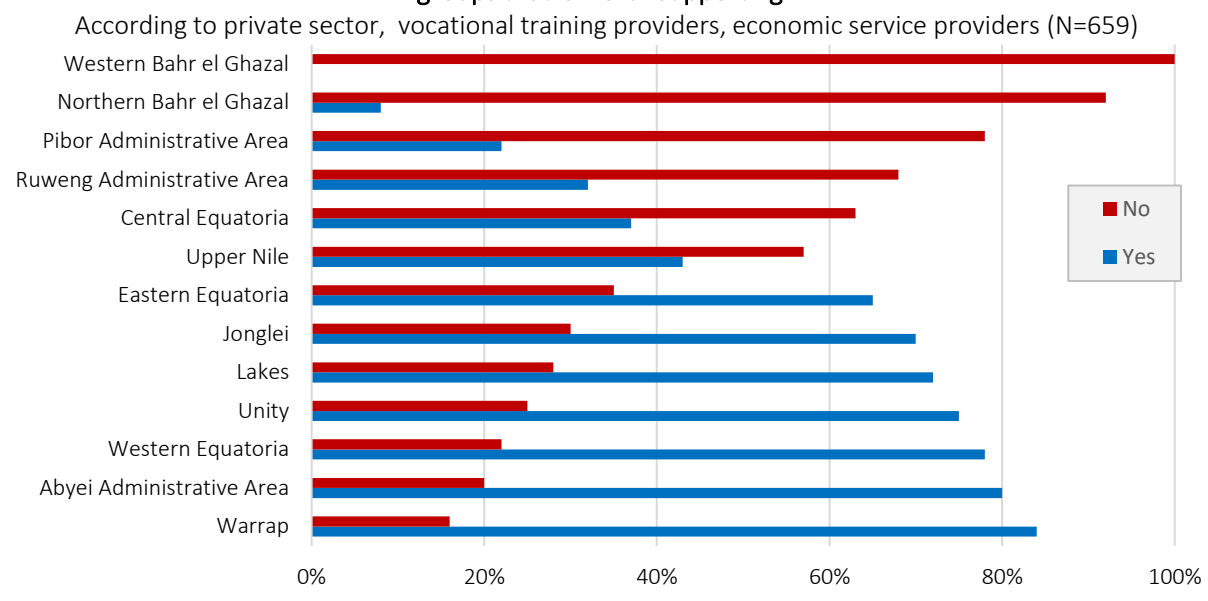
Figure 89: Self-help or coping mechanisms of XCs worth supporting

Observed self-help or coping mechanisms of XCs and people formally associated with armed groups that is worth supporting According to private sector, vocational training providers, and economic service providers (N=659)	
They do small retail business	47%
They do vocational training	23%
They are flexible, easily change and cope to the normal life	19%
They farm and keep livestock	8%
They do agricultural activities to feed their families and sell some	1%
They do charcoal production	1%
They do fishing	0%

Figure 90: Observed self-help or coping mechanisms worth supporting

Should young people start a business alone or in a group? According to private sector, economic vocational training providers and economic service providers (N=659)	
Group	80%
Alone	19%
No idea	1%
It depends on person	0%

Figure 91: Should young people start a business alone or in a group

How big should a group be? According to private sector, economic vocational training providers, economic service providers (N=592)	
3-5 people	38%
5-8 people	29%
2-3 people	24%
No idea	9%

Figure 92: Ideal size of business group

Reasons for young people grouping together to start a business

According to private sector, vocational training providers, and economic service providers (N=659)

Figure 93: Reasons for grouping

In supporting groups of young people to start business, could you help develop one or two good ideas?

According to private sector, vocational training providers and economic service providers (N=441)
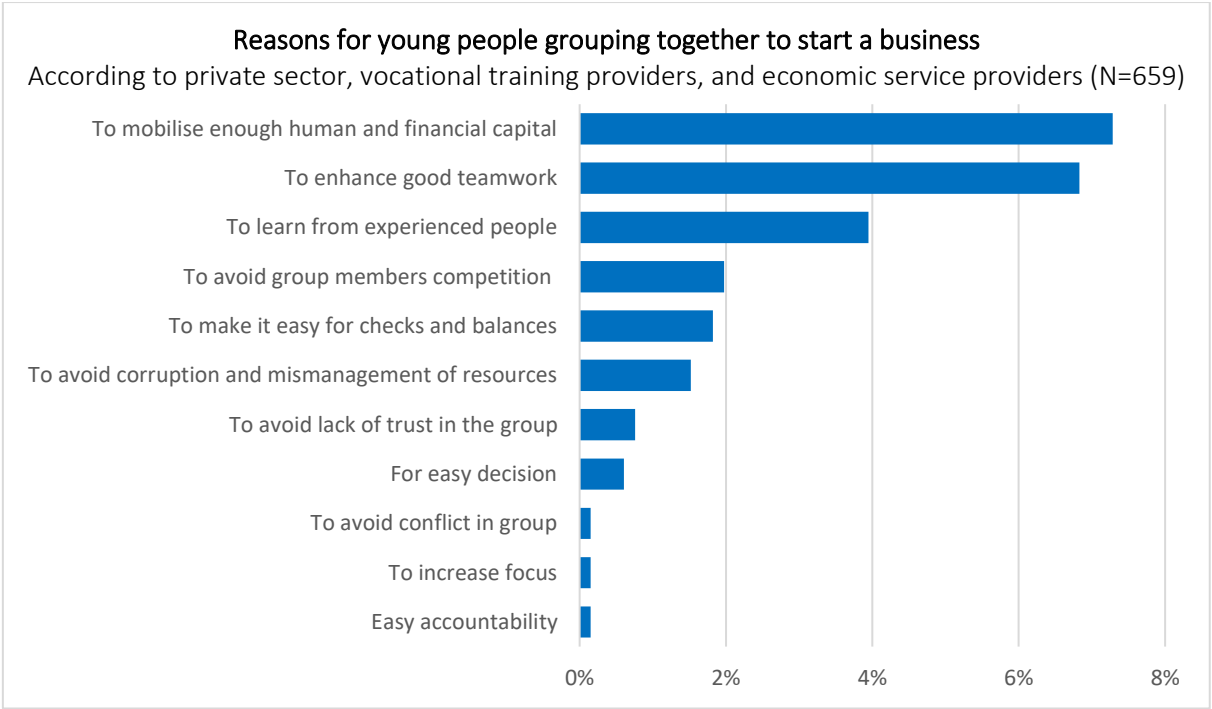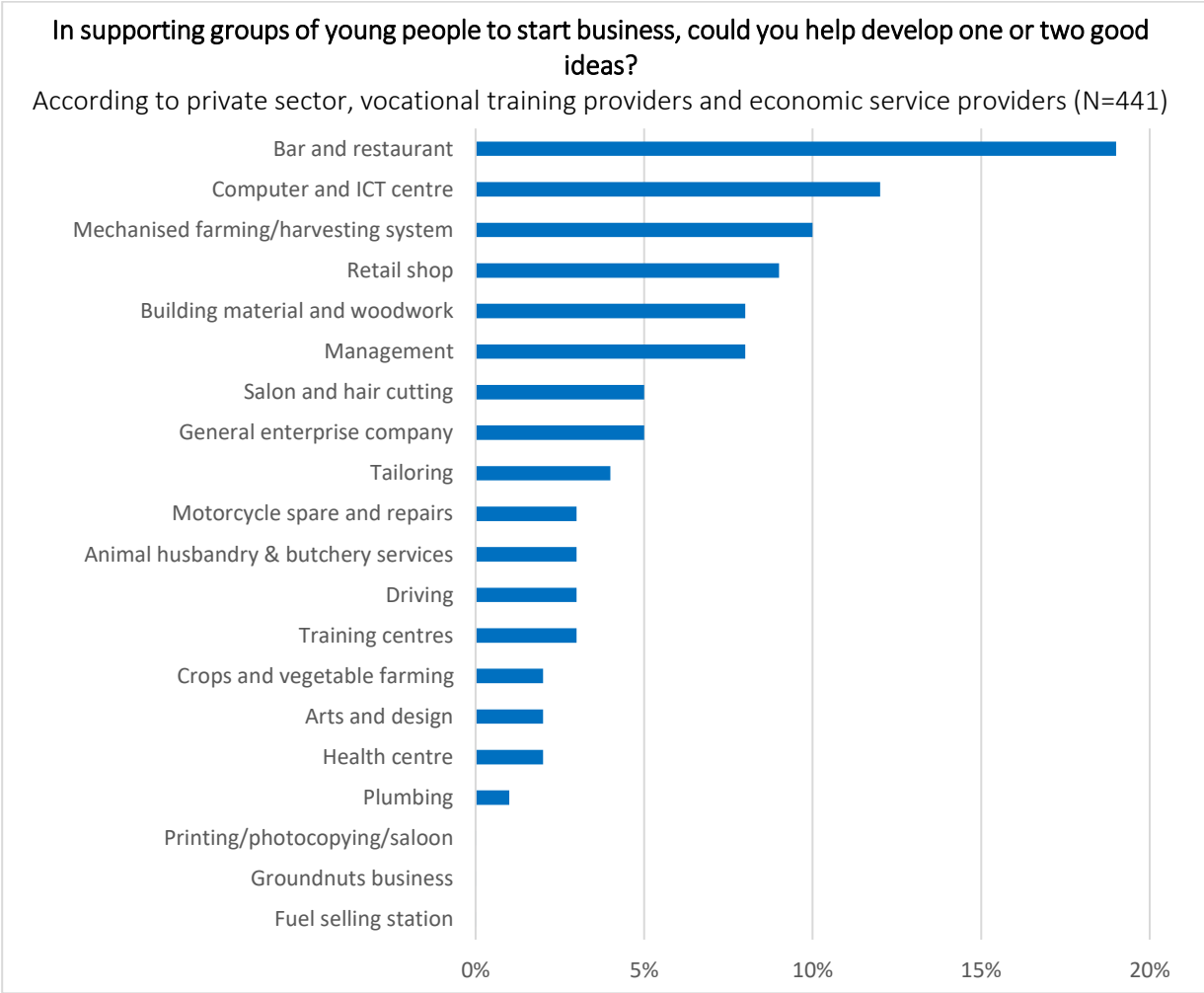
Figure 94: Ideas for supporting groups of young people to start business
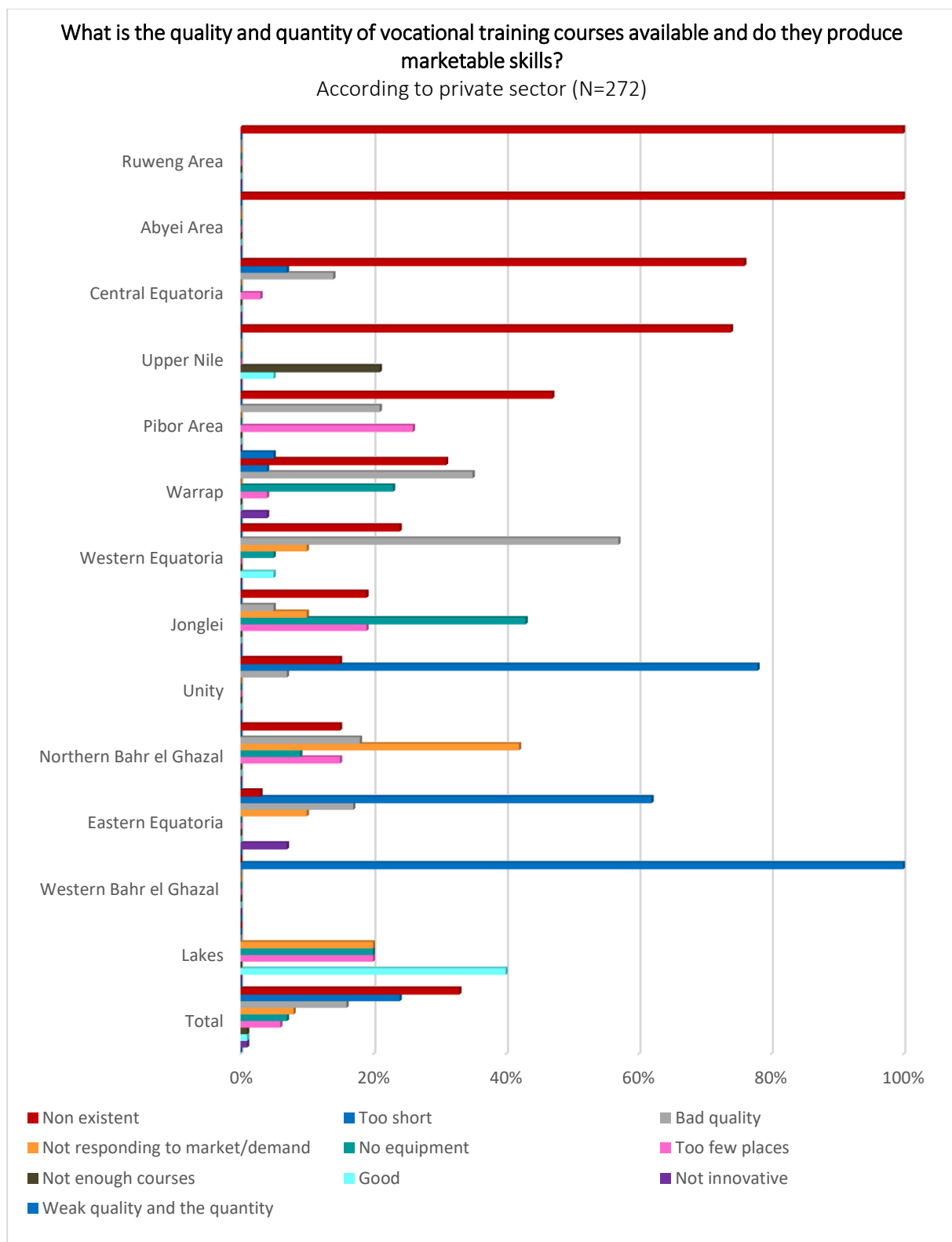
Figure 95: Quality and quantity of vocational training courses available

Training courses currently offered According to vocational training providers (N=207)														
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Woodwork/ carpentry	0%	13%	60%	9%	86%	67%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	35%
Masonry or building	0%	65%	40%	0%	14%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	73%	0%	31%
Business & entrepreneurship	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	59%	100%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Tailoring	0%	9%	10%	9%	71%	17%	0%	88%	0%	0%	8%	27%	0%	15%
Hairdressing	0%	9%	10%	9%	71%	17%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	13%
Auto-mechanics	0%	87%	20%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Metal work/ welding	0%	9%	0%	9%	43%	17%	0%	38%	0%	0%	4%	27%	0%	12%
Electricity	0%	87%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	12%
ICT & computer training	0%	0%	10%	73%	0%	17%	0%	0%	27%	0%	4%	0%	0%	10%
Design	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	17%	0%	13%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Driving	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	50%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	5%
Catering services/ baking	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	5%
Farming	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%	0%	4%

Figure 96: Training courses provided
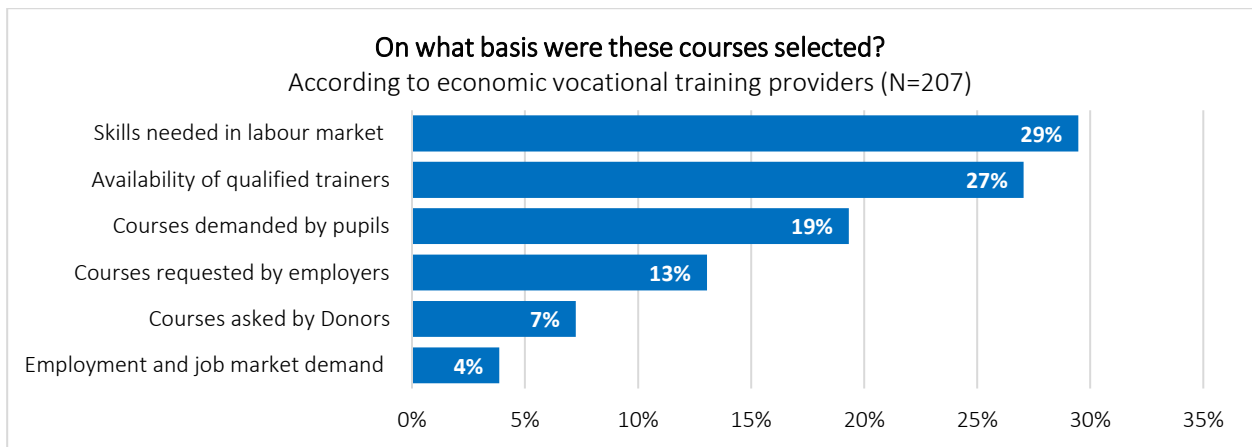
Figure 97: Basis which courses are selected
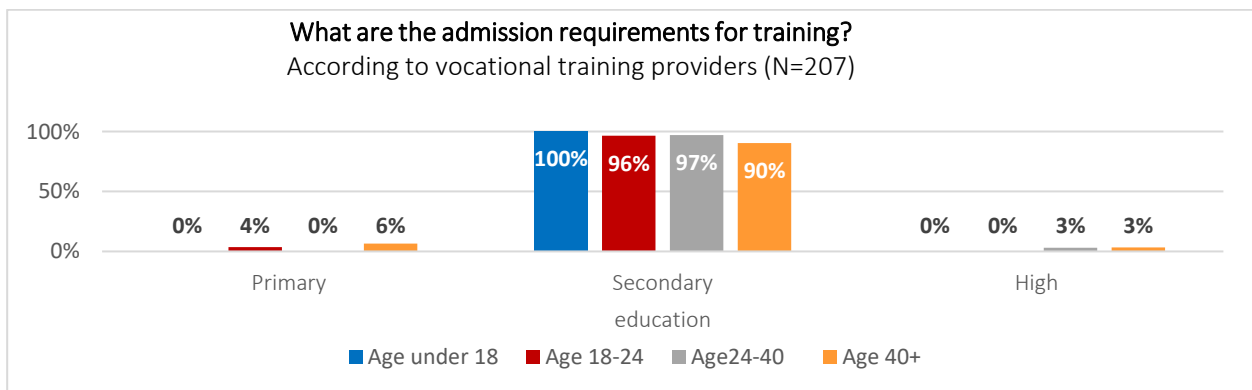
Figure 98: Admission requirement for training
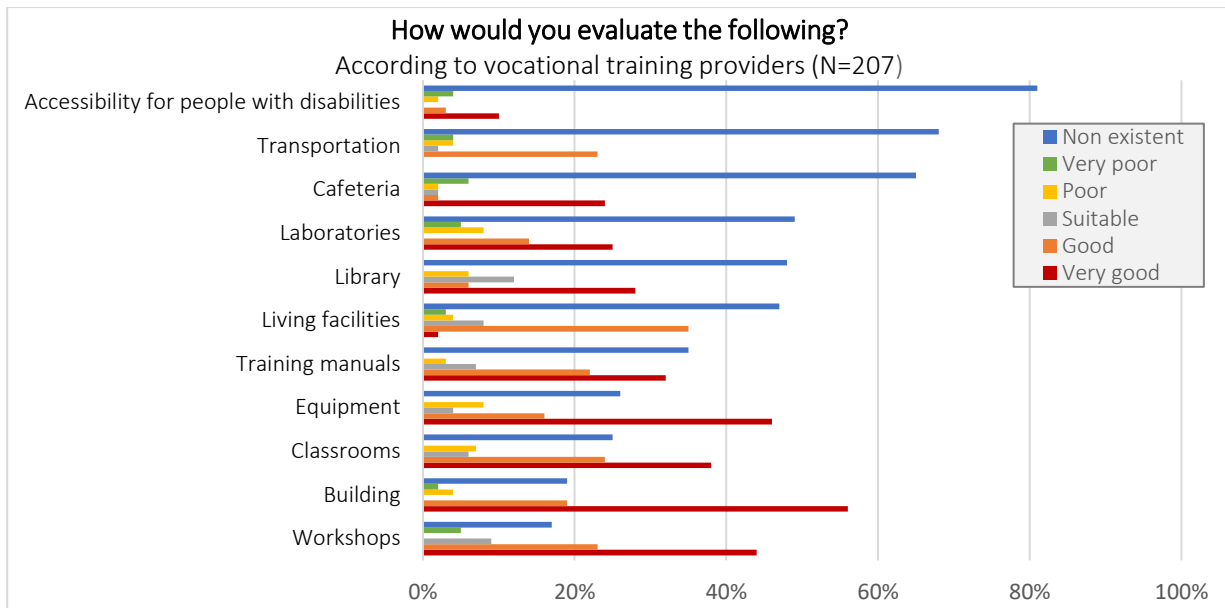
Figure 99: Evaluations from vocational training providers
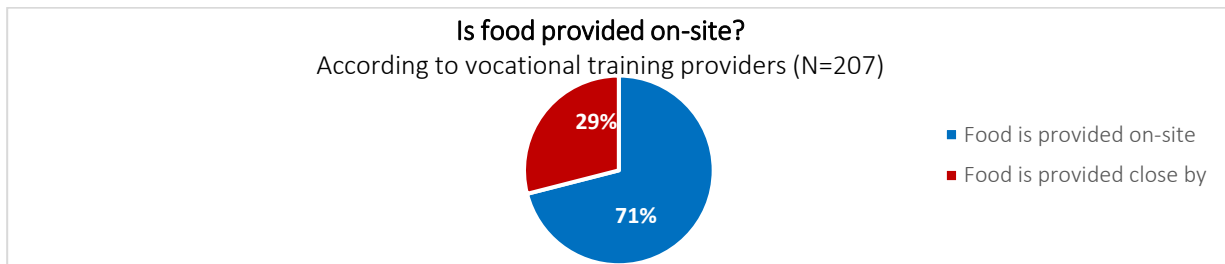
Figure 100: Food provided on-site

What area of training that you provide creates highest success in terms of post-training employment? According to vocational training providers (N=207)														
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Woodwork/ carpentry	0%	13%	60%	9%	86%	67%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	35%
Masonry or building	0%	65%	40%	0%	14%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	73%	0%	31%
Business/ entrepreneurship	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	59%	100%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Tailoring	0%	9%	10%	9%	71%	17%	0%	88%	0%	0%	8%	27%	0%	15%
Hairdressing	0%	9%	10%	9%	71%	17%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	13%
Auto-mechanics	0%	87%	20%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Metal work/ welding	0%	9%	0%	9%	43%	17%	0%	38%	0%	0%	4%	27%	0%	12%
Electricity	0%	87%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	12%
ICT/ computer training	0%	0%	10%	73%	0%	17%	0%	0%	27%	0%	4%	0%	0%	10%
Design	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	17%	0%	13%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Driving	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	50%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	5%
Catering services/ baking	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	5%
Farming	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%	0%	4%

Figure 101: Trainings that could provide highest post-training employment success

What new areas of training would you like to develop that might create success in terms of post-training employment? According to vocational training providers (N=207)	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Mechanised farming/ harvesting system	25%	30%	30%	9%	71%	0%	0%	100%	9%	0%	0%	51%	0%	22%
ICT and computer	0%	9%	30%	36%	0%	17%	14%	0%	45%	0%	19%	27%	0%	19%
Management	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	62%	0%	17%
Carpentry	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	33%	14%	0%	0%	0%	19%	11%	0%	10%
Tailoring	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	27%	0%	9%
Catering	0%	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	7%
Entrepreneurship or microeconomic activities	25%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Hairdressing	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	6%
Driving	0%	9%	20%	0%	29%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	6%
Automobile mechanics	0%	9%	20%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	5%
Art and design	0%	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%

Figure 102: New areas of training to create post-training employment success

What is the challenge for starting these new courses? According to economic vocational training providers (N=207)	
Environmental hazards and complexity	28%
Insecurity	19%
Lack of tools, equipment, or materials	15%
Lack of transportation means	10%
Lack of training materials and training manuals	7%
Lack of enough space	7%
Lack of qualified trainers	6%
Lack of enough funds	2%

Figure 103: Challenges for starting new courses
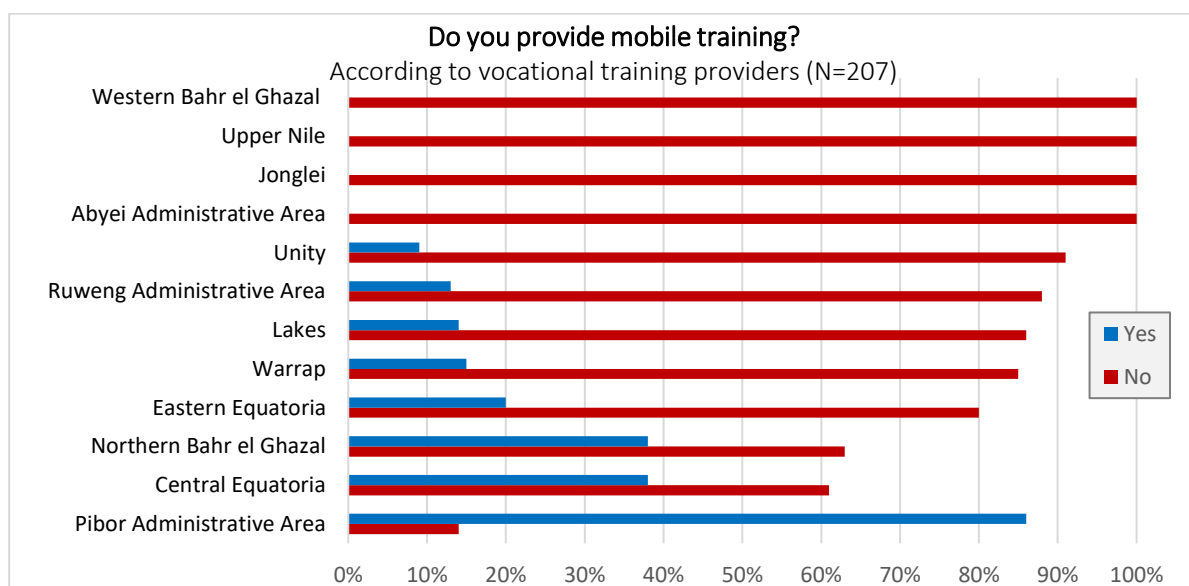
Figure 104: Provide mobile training

Do you have people who were formerly part of armed groups among trainees?
According to vocational training providers (N=207)
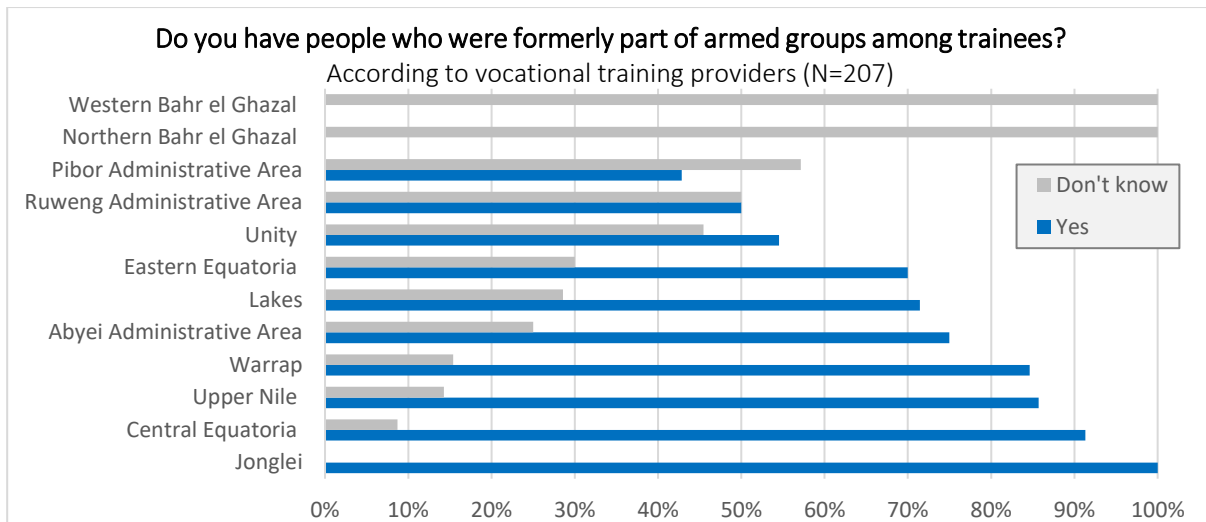
Figure 105: People who were formerly part of armed groups among the trainees

Would you be willing to take in people who left armed groups as apprenticeships?
According to private sector actors (N=272)
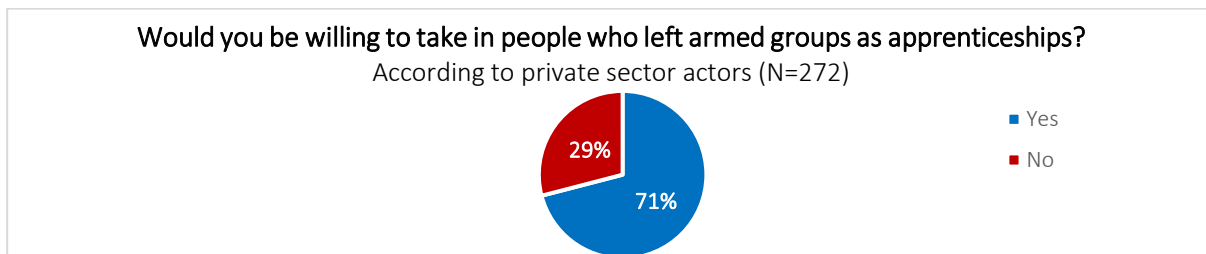
Figure 106: Willingness to take in people formerly with armed group as apprentices I

Are you willing to offer places to people that were formally with armed groups?
According to vocational training providers (N=207)
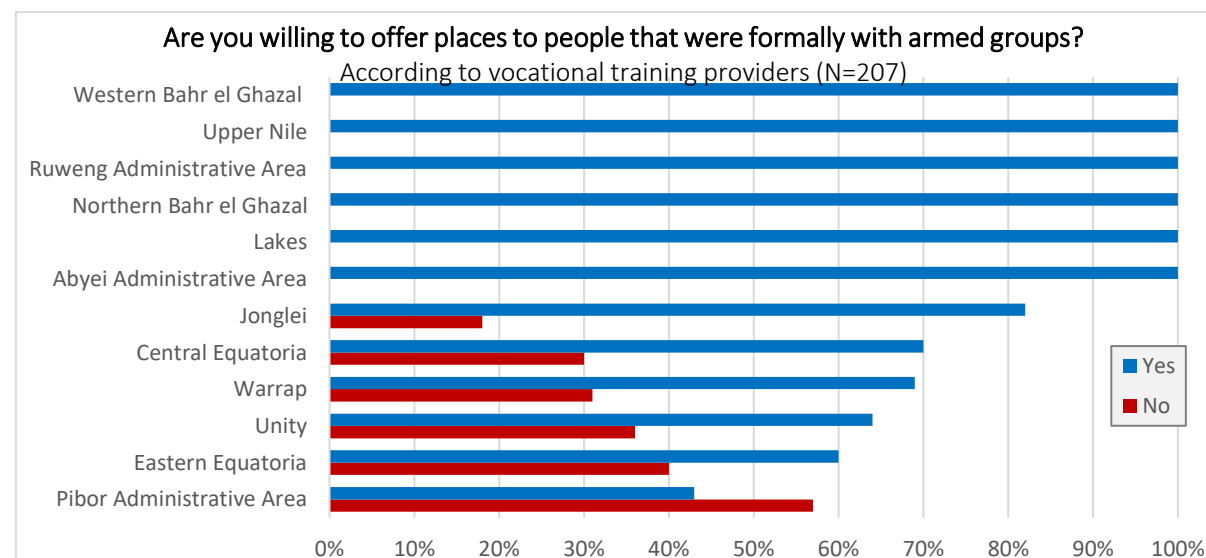
Figure 107: Willingness to take in people formerly with armed group as apprentices II

Reasons for unwillingness to offer places to people formally with armed groups
According to vocational training providers (N=33)

Figure 108: Reasons for unwillingness to offer places to people formally with armed groups

Do you provide any apprenticeship places?
According to private sector (N=272)

49% 51%

Yes
No
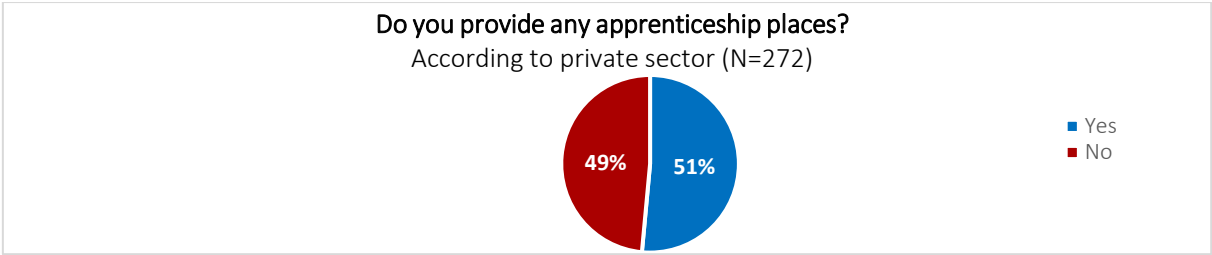
Figure 109 Apprenticeship places provided by private sector

Conditions for willingness to take in people who left armed groups as apprenticeships
According to private sector (N=272)

If they have the physical capacities	47%
If they are motivated	36%
If I get paid	36%
Other	15%
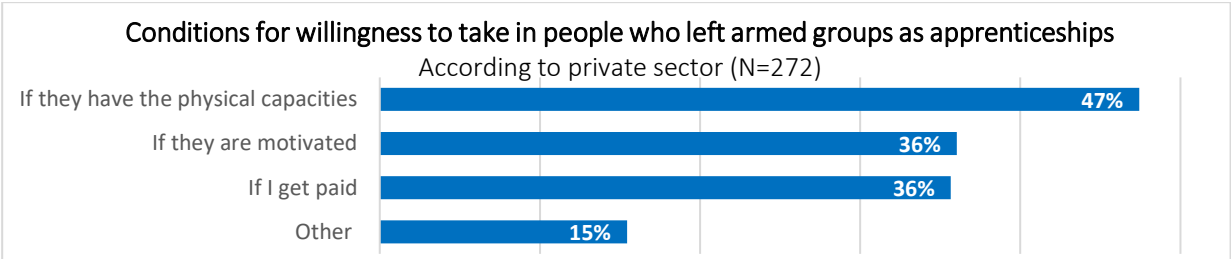
Figure 110: Conditions for willingness to take people formerly with armed group as apprentices

What is the quality and quantity of business development services?
According to private sector actors (N=272)

Upper Nile
Ruweng Administrative Area
Eastern Equatoria
Unity
Central Equatoria
Northern Bahr el Ghazal
Pibor Administrative Area
Jonglei
Lakes
Warrap
Western Equatoria
Western Bahr el Ghazal
Abyei Administrative Area

No responsive to market/demand · Good · Non existent · Low
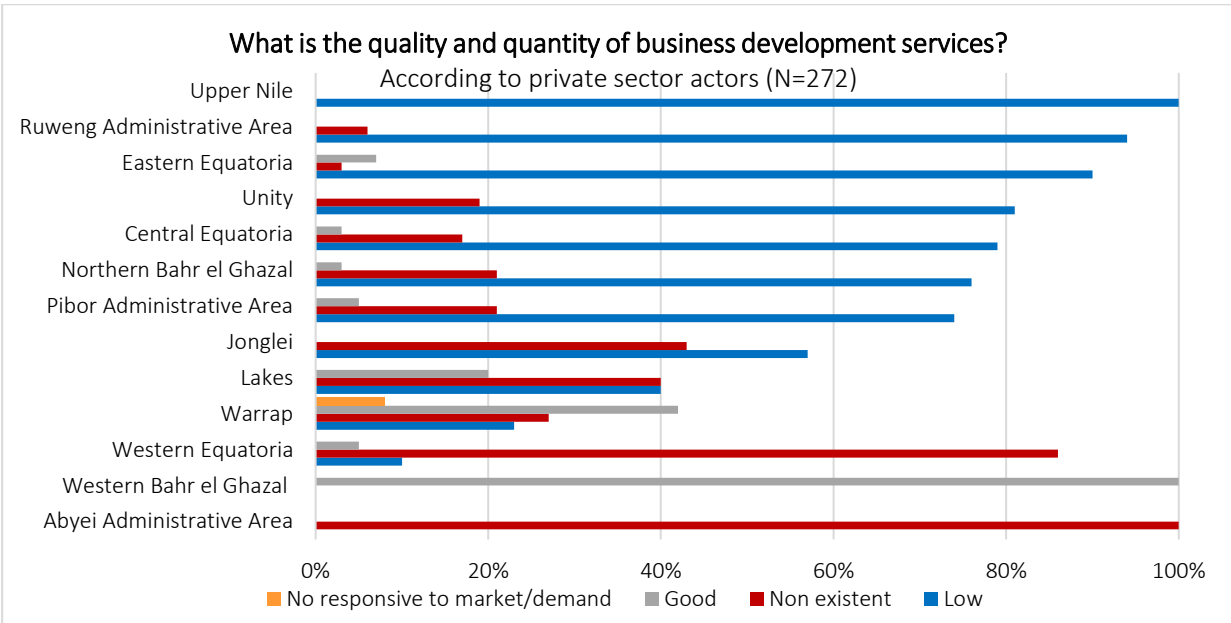
Figure 111: Quality and quantity of business development services

Are there other service providers assisting young people to start businesses?
According to vocational training providers (N=207)

Ruweng Administrative Area
Northern Bahr el Ghazal
Abyei Administrative Area
Upper Nile
Warrap
Jonglei
Lakes
Eastern Equatoria
Unity
Pibor Administrative Area
Western Bahr el Ghazal
Central Equatoria

Yes
No
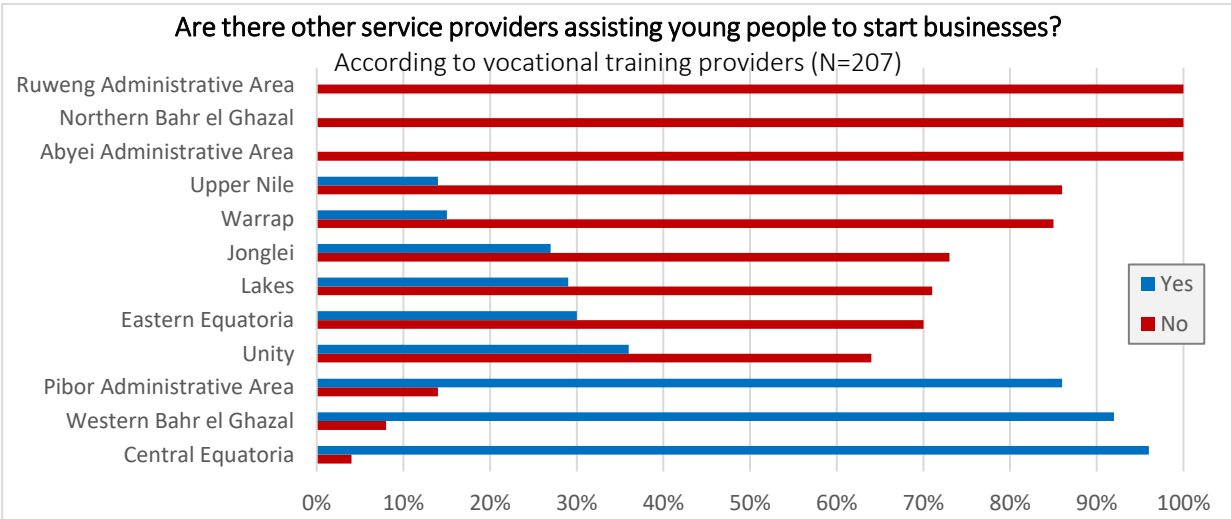
Figure 112: Other service providers assisting young people with starting businesses

Service providers assisting young people to start a business														
According to vocational training providers (N=86)														
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	onglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Dorcas NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	44%
White Taker National Organisation	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%
Catholic Relief services	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
WFP	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
IRC	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Spark Project, funded by Cordaid	0%	0%	33%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Boda-boda and small business kiosk	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
ZOA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Nile Hope	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Finn Church AID	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Figure 113: Other service providers assisting young people start business

What form of business support are you providing?													
According to economic service providers (N=180)													
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Advice – marketing	0%	100%	18%	23%	35%	80%	100%	39%	31%	113%	47%	100%	56%
Advice – management	20%	100%	27%	23%	31%	80%	53%	61%	77%	13%	100%	44%	49%
Advice – business start-up	13%	100%	36%	92%	23%	73%	60%	9%	69%	40%	100%	38%	47%
Advice – record-keeping	13%	100%	27%	15%	0%	60%	73%	0%	69%	13%	100%	50%	36%
Legal help	13%	0%	0%	15%	12%	67%	20%	0%	69%	60%	100%	13%	32%
Loans /grants	13%	0%	9%	8%	12%	87%	27%	0%	31%	67%	0%	38%	24%
Agricultural extension services/animal health	7%	100%	18%	15%	42%	87%	27%	4%	31%	0%	0%	31%	24%
Advice – careers	13%	0%	9%	15%	8%	80%	20%	0%	38%	13%	0%	50%	21%
Others	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	31%	8%

Figure 114: Forms of provided business support
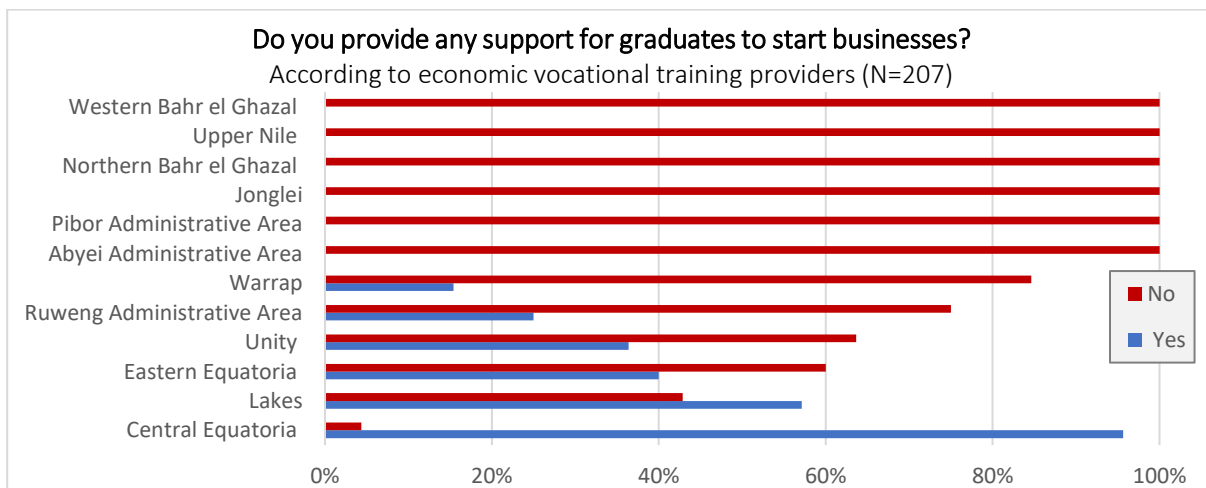
Figure 115: Support for graduates to start business

If you do provide support for graduates to start businesses, what are the supports provided? According to vocational training providers (N=205)	
Business plan development support	25%
Job placement support	23%
Start-up toolkits support	19%
Start-up money of linking to microfinance providers support	18%
Business mentoring after start-up support	16%
Business training support	11%

Figure 116: Types of support for graduates to start business

If you do not provide support for graduates to start business, why not? According to vocational training providers (N=205)		
Business mentoring after start-up support	Support is non-existent	25%
	Do not have the service in extension to provide this support	2%
Start-up toolkits support	Support is not available	7%
Start-up money of linking to microfinance providers support	Support is not available in the state and counties	6%
	Support is not available due to lack of capital	2%
Business training support	No support due to lack of fund to start the business	1%
	Support is not available	3%
	No support due to insecurity caused by COVID-19	0%
Job placement support	Support is non-existent	2%

Figure 117: Reasons for no support for graduates to start business
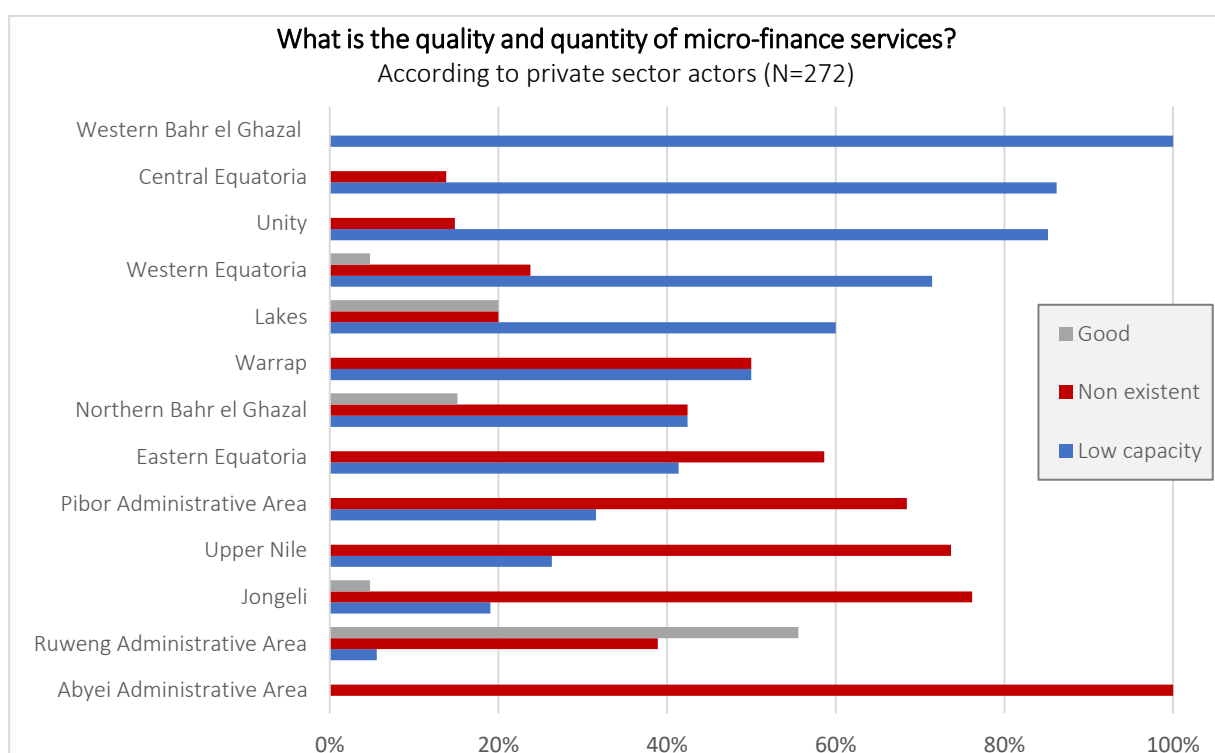
Figure 118: Quality and quantity of micro-finance services
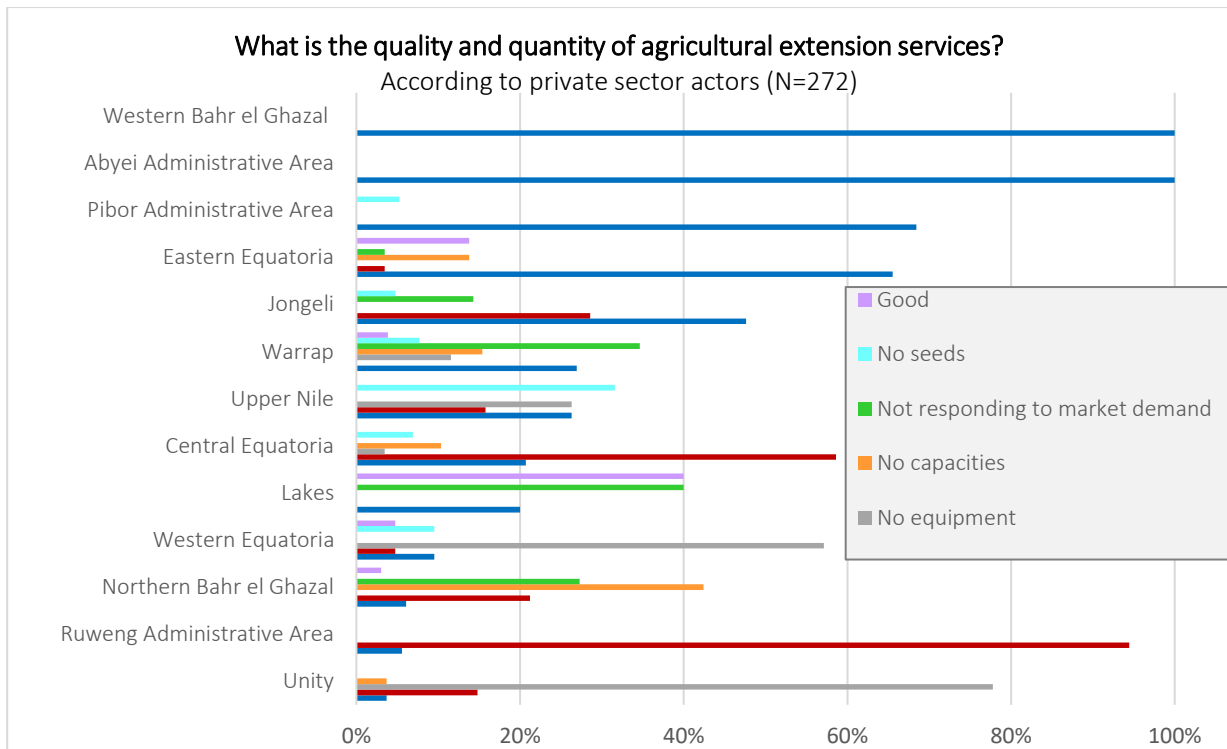
Figure 119: Quality and quantity of agricultural extension services
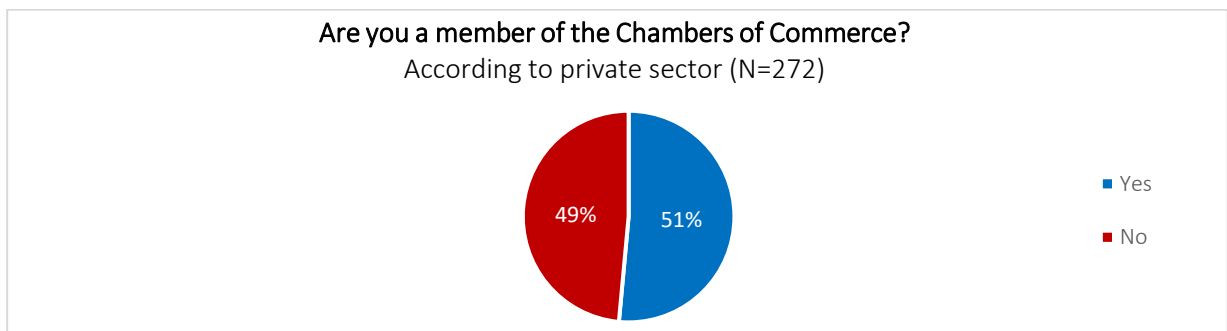
Figure 120: Member of chambers of commerce
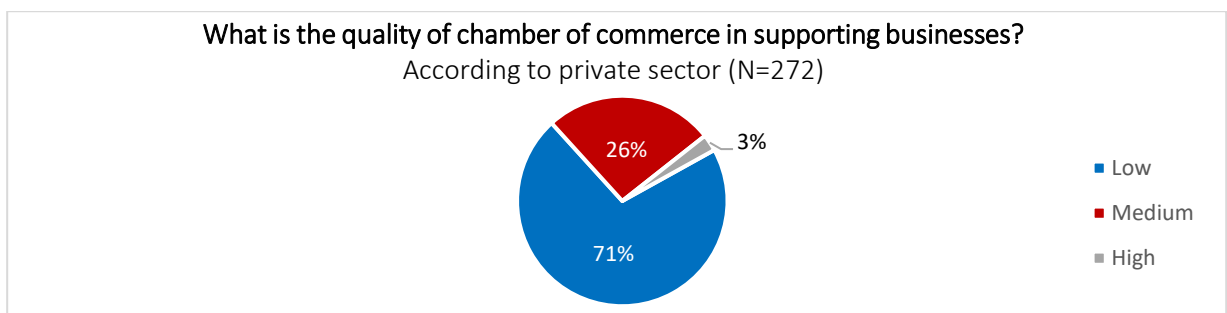
Figure 121: Quality of chamber of commerce in supporting business

Explanation of the quality of chamber of commerce in supporting businesses
According to private sector (N=272)

Figure 122: Explanation on the quality of chamber of commerce

Who are the majority of your clients?
According to economic service providers (N=180)

Mostly young people; 12%
Mostly men; 7%
All men; 2%
Mostly women; 12%
All women; 1%
All; 67%

Legend:
- All
- All women
- Mostly women
- All men
- Mostly men
- Mostly young people
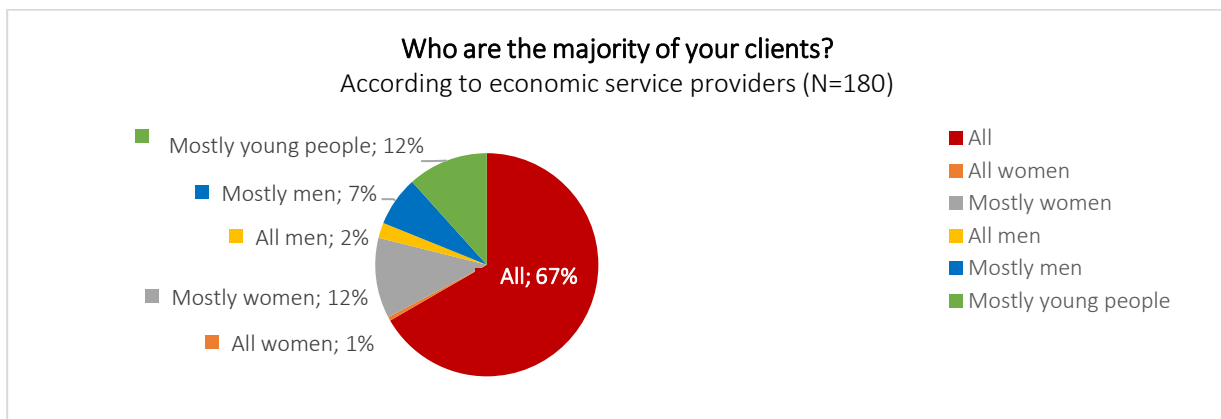
Figure 123: Identity of the majority of economic service providers' clients

Do you target particular age groups?
According to economic service providers (N=180)

15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
86%	90%	89%	85%	82%	79%
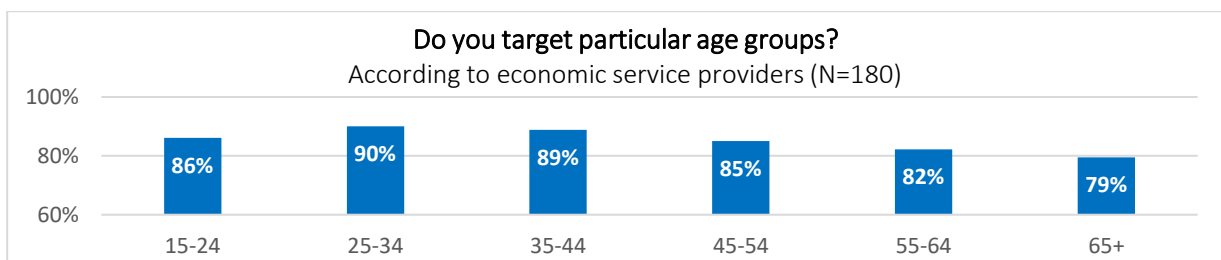
Figure 124: Targeting of particular age groups

What target group(s) are you assisting?
According to economic service providers (N=17.070)

Legend:
- Families 64%
- Groups 9%
- Farmers 9%
- Small scale businesses 10%
- Producers 4%
- Others (Drivers) 4%
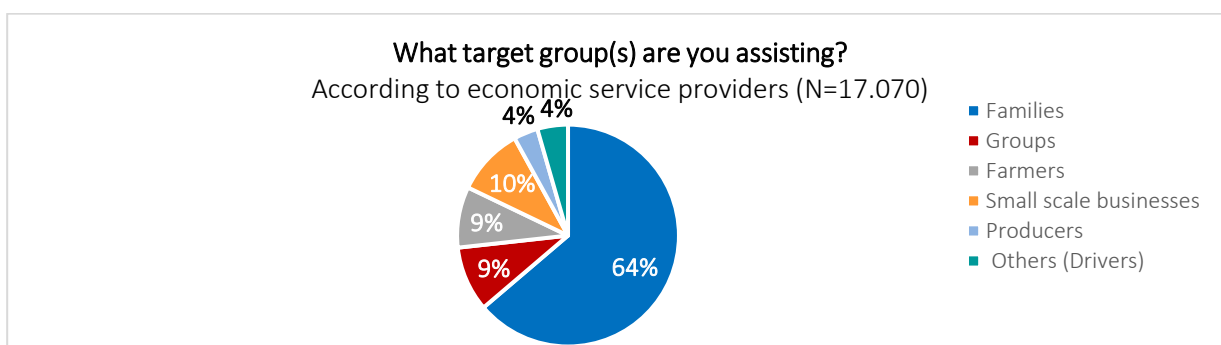
Figure 125: Targeted group(s) being assisted

Do you have people/clients who were formely part of armed groups among trainees?
According to vocational training and economic service providers (N=387)
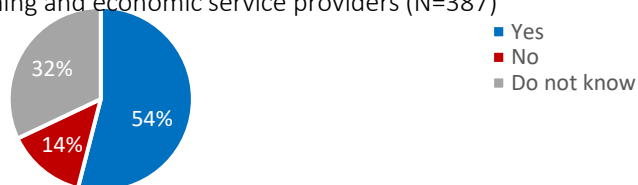
Figure 126: Service providers' clients formerly part of armed groups

Are you willing to offer places to people that were formerly with armed groups?
According to vocational training and economic service providers (N=261)
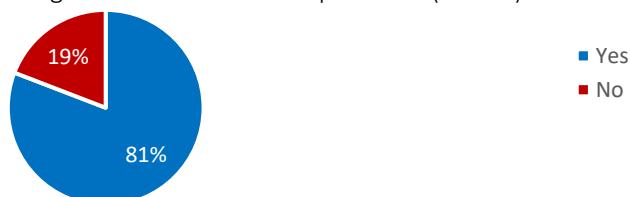
Figure 127: Willingness to offer places to people formerly with armed groups

If offering places to people that were formerly with armed groups, what business advisory services do you think you could provide them? According to economic service providers (N=37)	
Marketing approaches	19%
Wedding training services	14%
Carpentry training services	11%
Auto mechanic training services	8%
Driving services	8%
Financial management, sales & inventory recording, and customer care	8%
Business management advice	5%
Initial business start-up capitals	5%
Business start-up skills	3%
Farming	3%
Fish production	3%
How to make family sustainable income via business	3%
Money transfer services	3%
Phone charging business	3%
Trading advice	3%
Wholesale trading skills	3%

Figure 128: Business advisory services that could be provided

Why are you not willing to offer places to people that were formerly with armed group?
According to economic service providers (N=17)
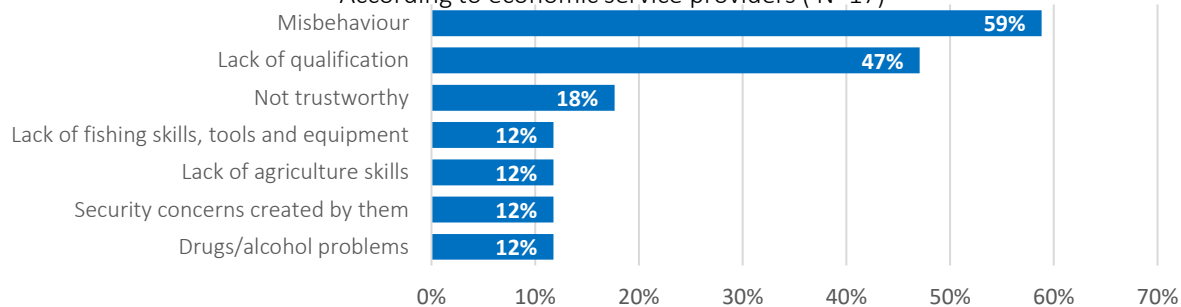
Figure 129: Reasons for not offering places to people formerly with armed groups

Are you willing to expand current activities to other more rural locations?
According to economic service providers (N=180)

No
21%

Yes
79%
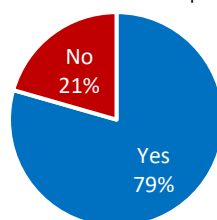
Figure 130: Willingness to expand to more rural areas I

Are you willing to expand current activities to other locations more rural to train young people?
According to economic vocational training providers (N=207)

Location	Yes	No
Western Bahr el Ghazal	100%	
Upper Nile	100%	
Unity	100%	
Ruweng Administrative Area	100%	
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	100%	
Lakes	100%	
Jonglei	100%	
Eastern Equatoria	100%	
Abyei Administrative Area	100%	
Central Equatoria	96%	4%
Pibor Administrative Area	86%	14%
Warrap	38%	62%
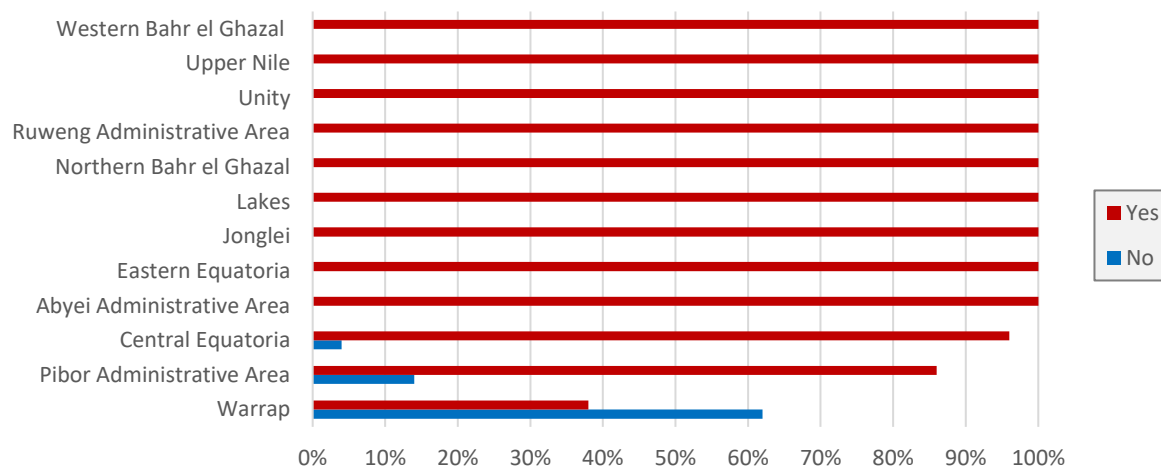
Figure 131: Willingness to expand to more rural areas II

If you are willing to expand current activities to other more rural locations, which improvements would be required? According to economic service providers (N=143)	
Security improvement	30%
Buildings and lands	22%
Transportation service - motorbikes	22%
Farming seeds, tools and equipment	22%
Financial services	11%
Business expansions	10%
Animal and fisheries production	9%
Road's connectivity improvement	8%
Electricity improvement	7%
Communication services such as airtimes	6%
Vocational training services	5%
Health services improvement	4%
Taxation system	1%
Registration process	1%
Provision of water improvement	1%
Youth training improvement	1%
Veterinary services	1%

Figure 132: Improvements needed to expand to rural areas
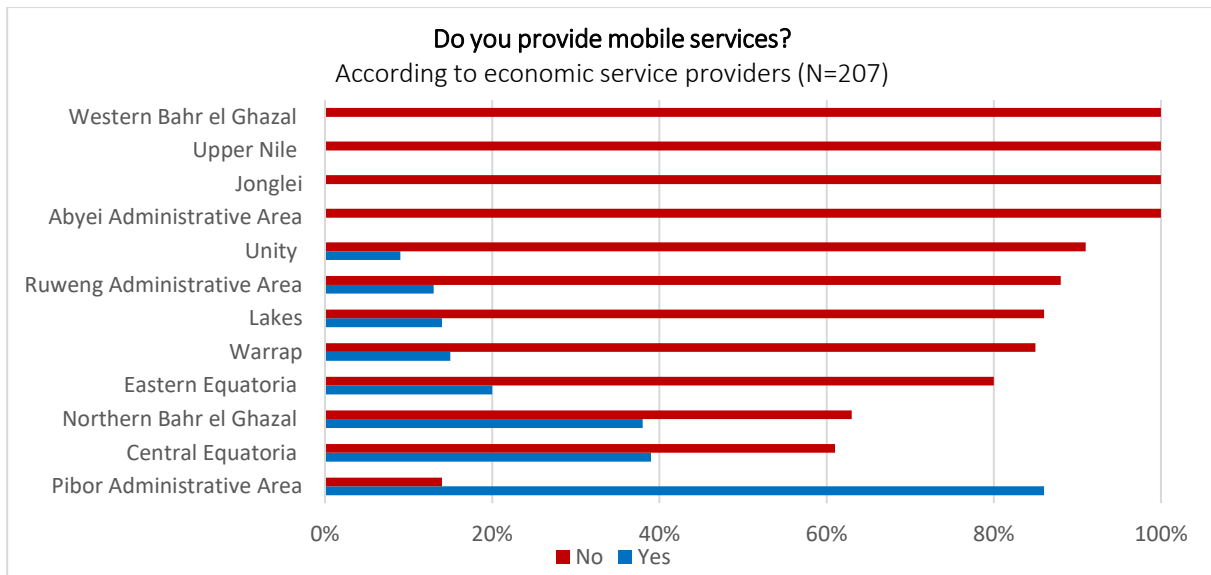
Figure 133: Provision of mobile services
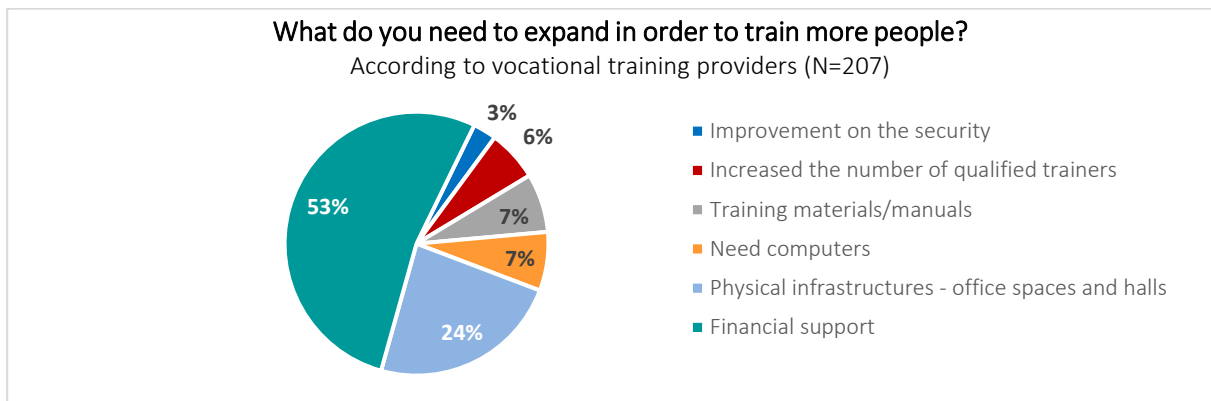
Figure 134: What is needed to expand training
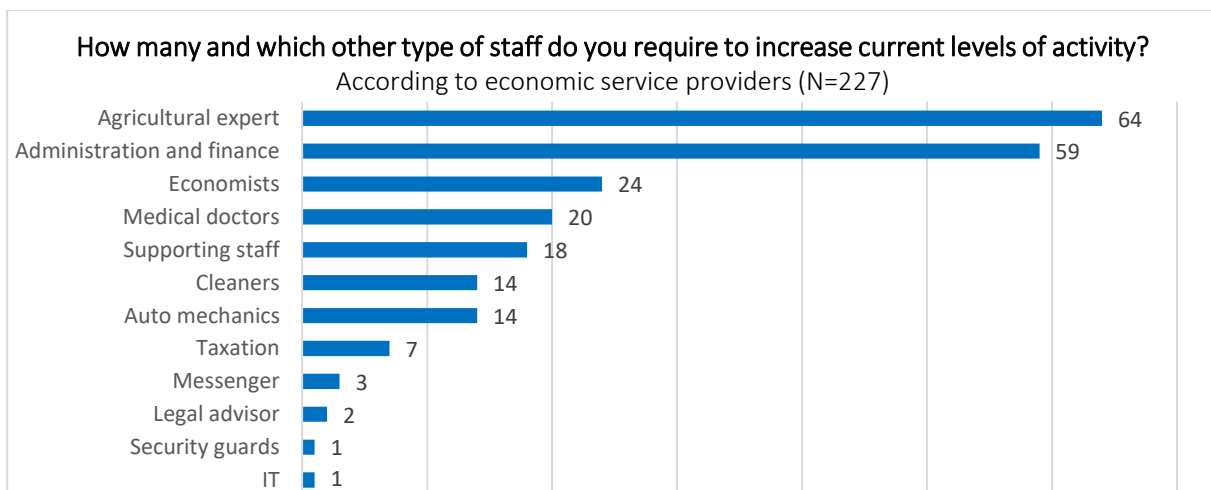
Figure 135: Number and type of staff needed to increase activity
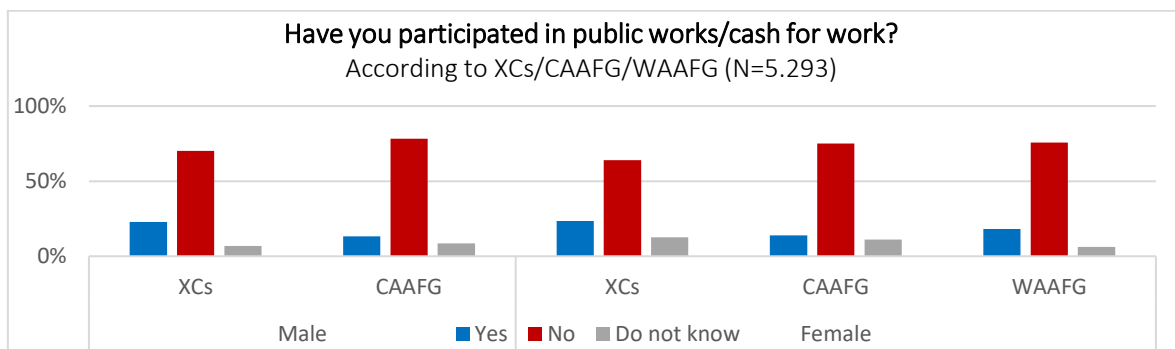
Figure 136: Participation on public works/cash for work
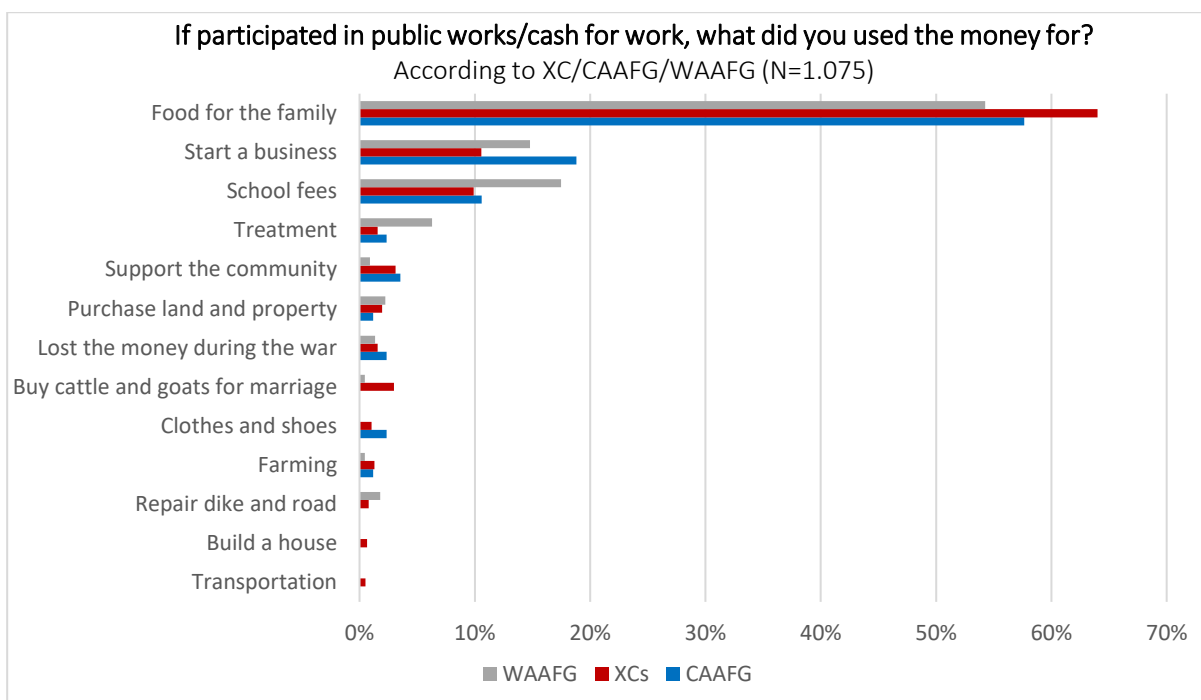
Figure 137: Use of public works/cash for work money
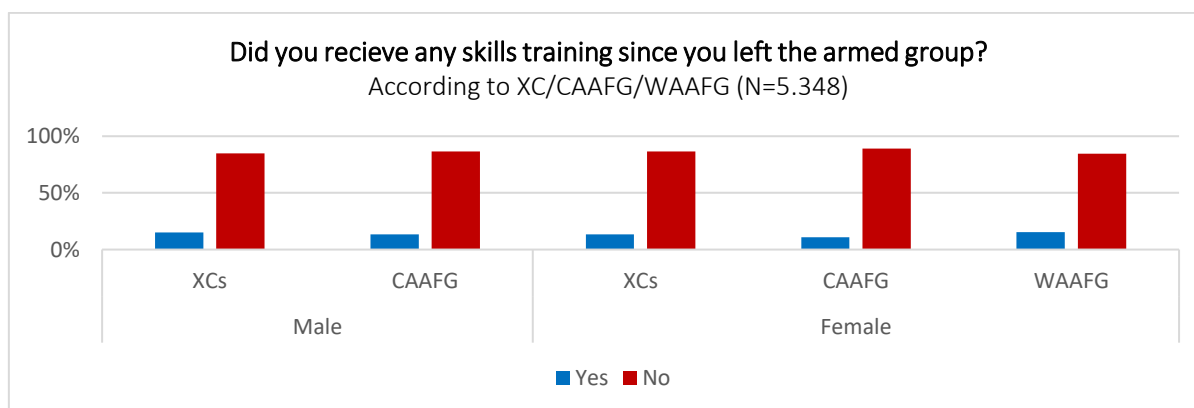
Figure 138: Skills training received since leaving the armed group

Which skills did you received since leaving the armed group?
According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG (N=274)
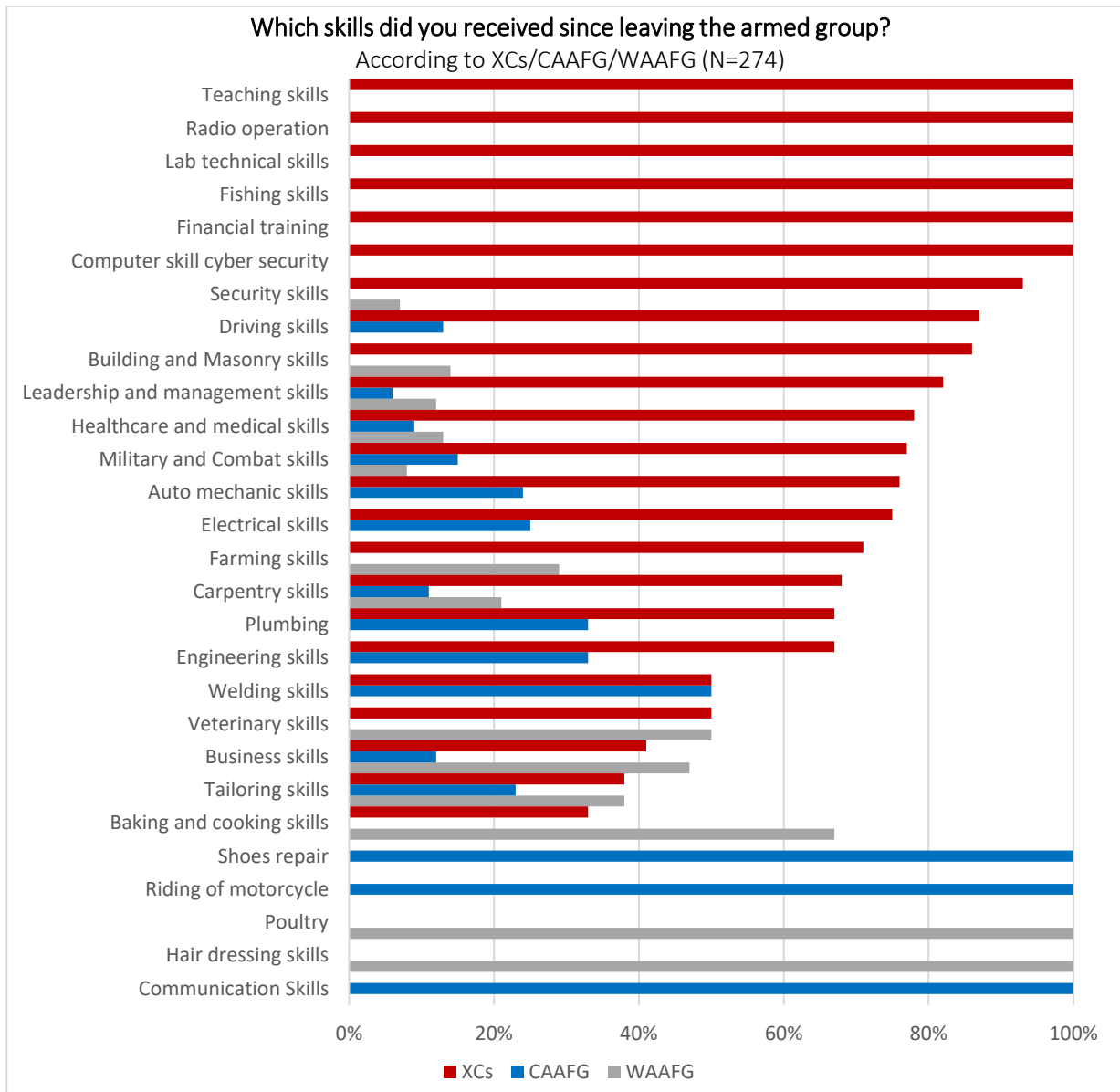
Figure 139: Skills received since leaving the armed group

Are you using this skill to make money?
According to XC/CAAFG/WAAFG (N=785)
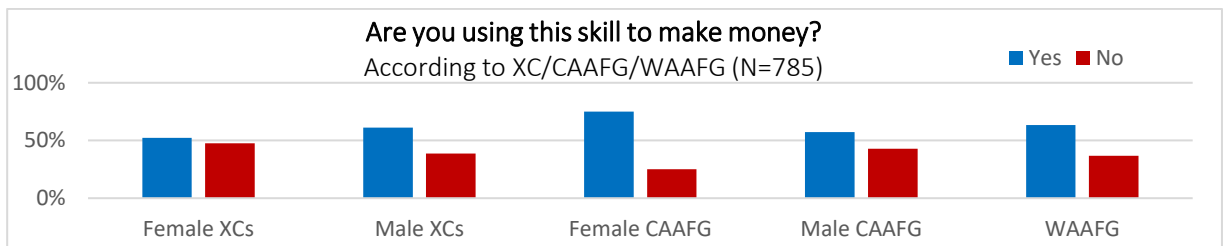
Figure 140: Using skill to make money I

Are you using this skill to make money?
According to XC/CAAFG/WAAFG (N=793)
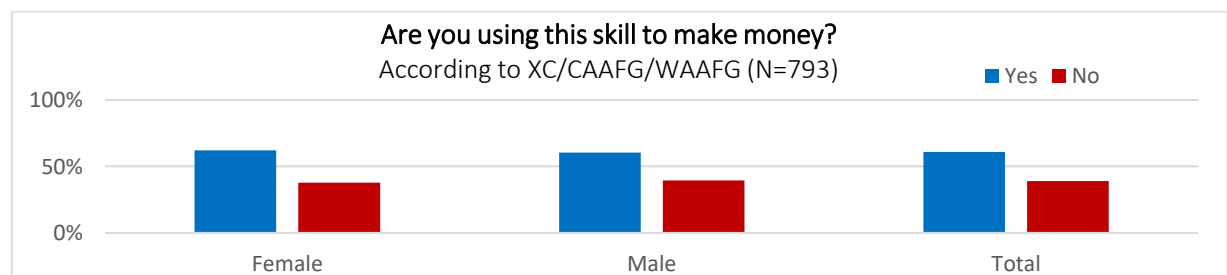
Figure 141: Using skill to make money II
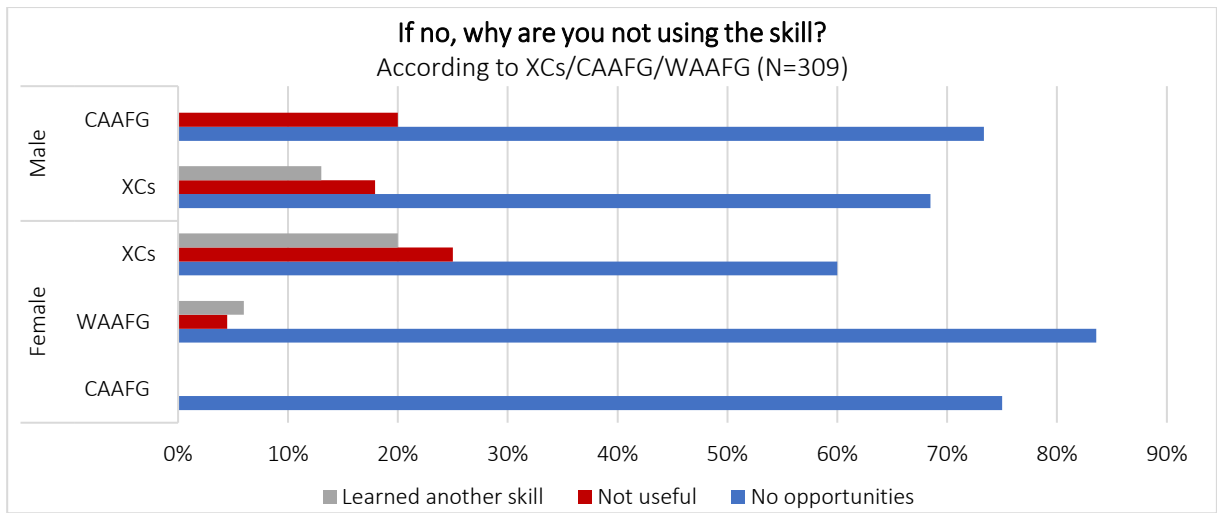
Figure 142: Reasons for not using skill

5. SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OPPORTUNITIES AND SOCIAL SERVICES

5.1 THE SOCIAL SITUATION
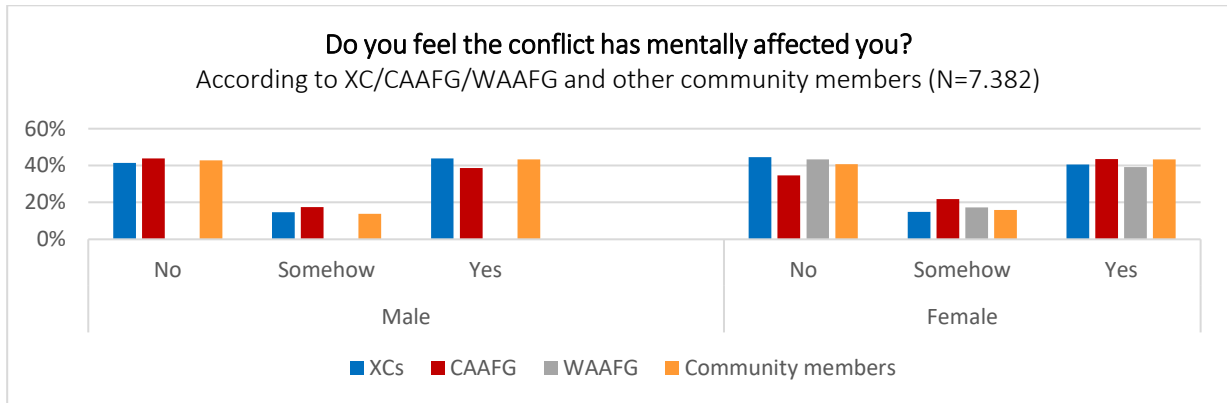
Figure 143: Perception on being mentally affected by conflict

5.2 SOCIAL REINTEGRATION STATUS
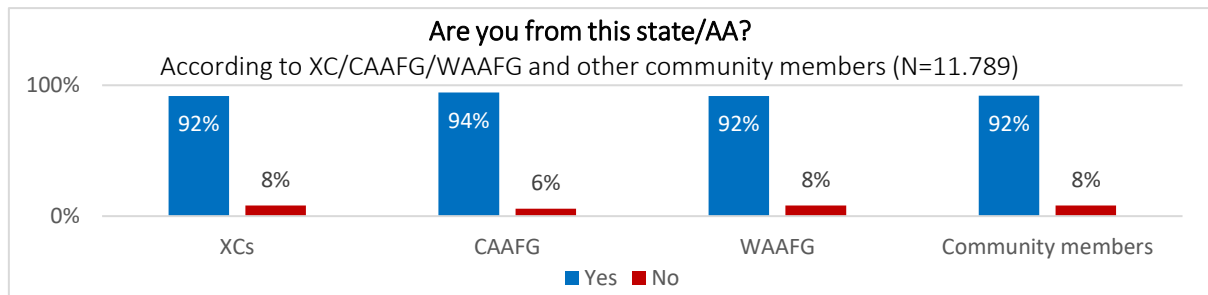
Figure 144: Those from or not from this state/AA
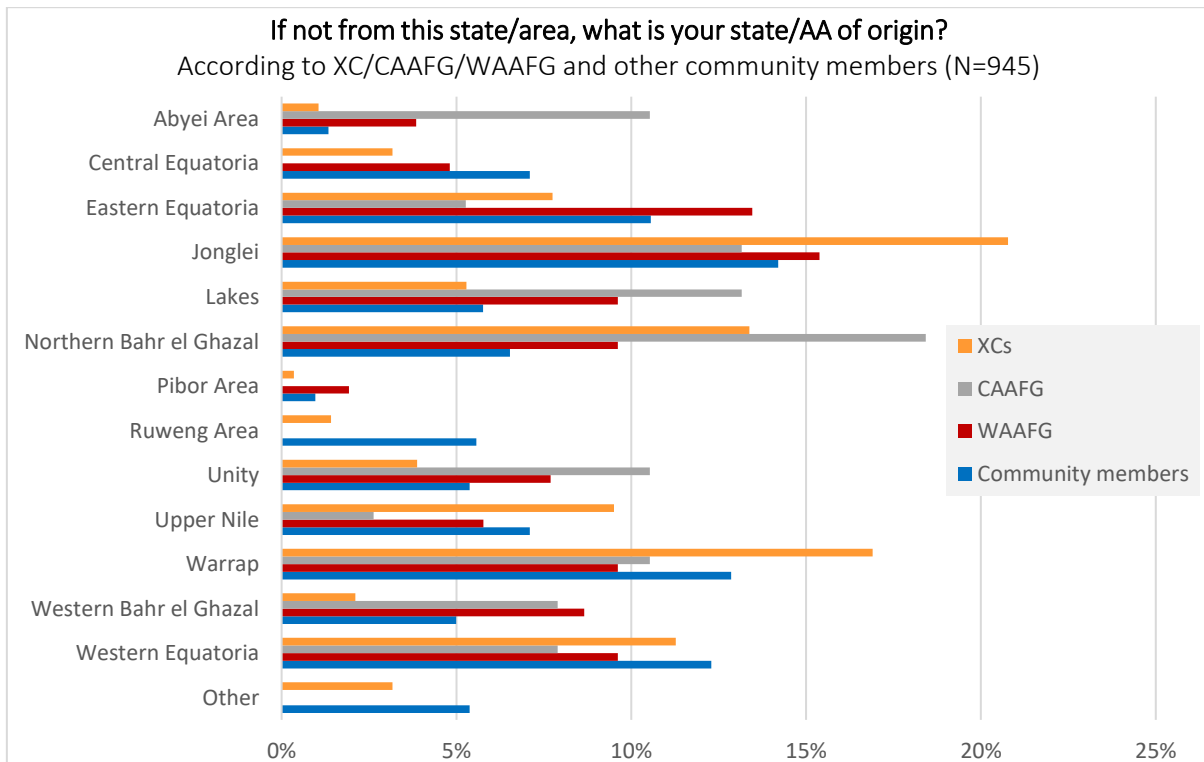
Figure 145: Area of origin
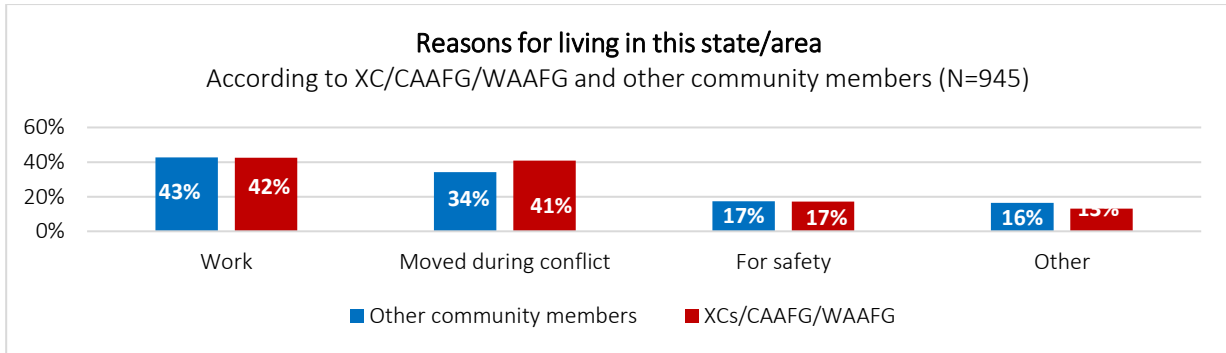
Figure 146: Reasons for living in this state/AA
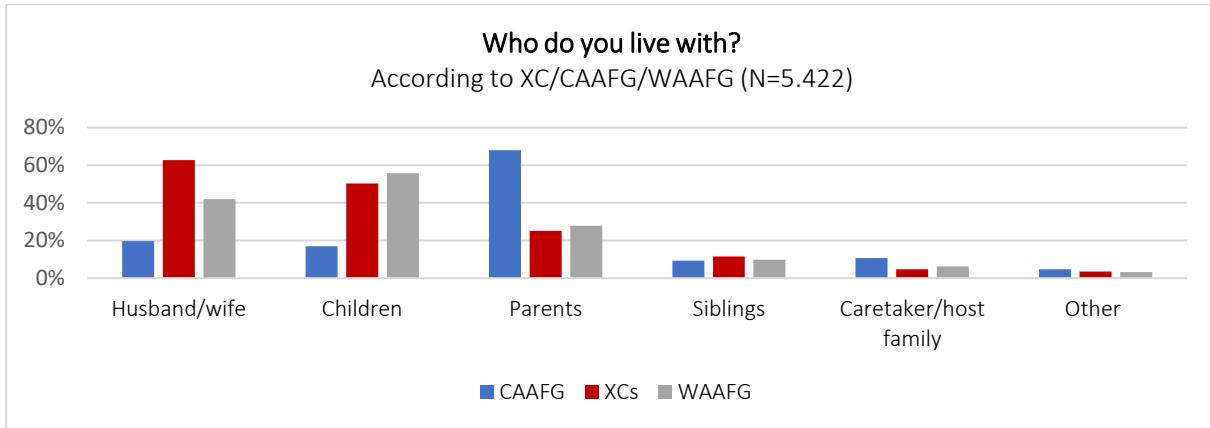
Figure 147: Who XCs, CAAAFG, or WAAFG live with
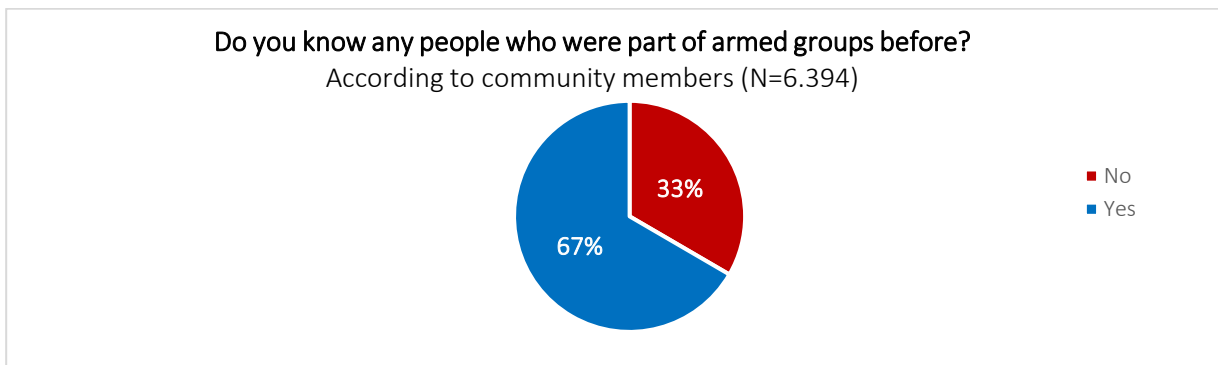
Figure 148: Knowing people who were part of armed groups before
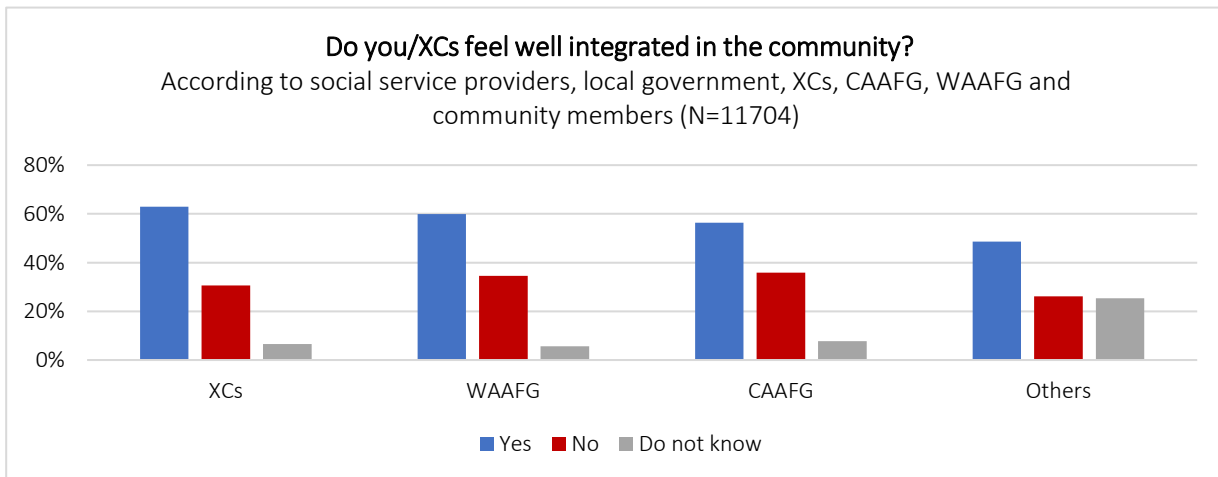
Figure 149: Feeling integrated

Reasons for not feeling well integrated in the community According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG, local government, social service providers, local leaders, and other community members (N=3.380)								
	Community members	XCs	CAAFG	WAAFG	Local Government	Social Service Providers	Local leaders	Total
Discriminated/pointed out	44%	59%	64%	66%	85%	0%	62%	52%
Feared by the community	43%	44%	53%	48%	75%	3%	42%	43%
Perceived as bandits	36%	33%	31%	30%	40%	3%	82%	39%
They have health/disability issues	15%	48%	26%	50%	28%	0%	0%	25%
Do not have skills	32%	0%	0%	0%	59%	34%	45%	22%
They cannot find work	24%	0%	0%	0%	61%	55%	33%	18%
Do not have land	17%	22%	17%	27%	34%	0%	0%	17%
Cannot get married	16%	11%	15%	18%	12%	0%	35%	16%
They misbehave	30%	0%	0%	0%	38%	4%	14%	15%
They are mentally not well	18%	10%	7%	13%	28%	0%	19%	15%
Still called to fight from time to time	21%	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	9%
They do not participate in community activities	18%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	12%	9%

Figure 150: Reasons for not feeling well integrated in the community
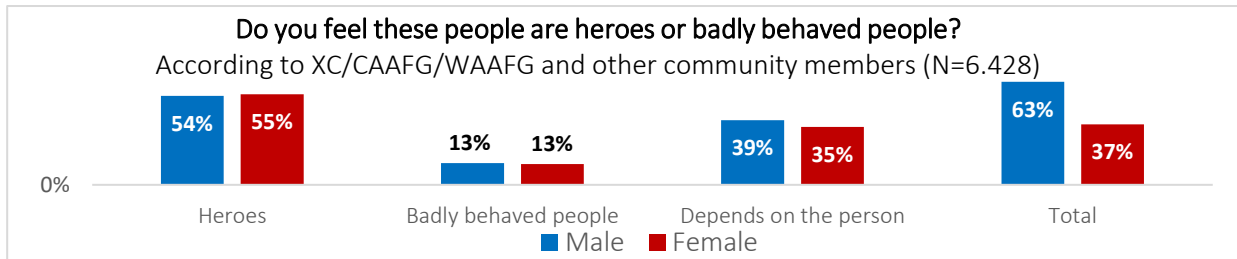
Figure 151: Perception about XC/CAAFG/WAAFG
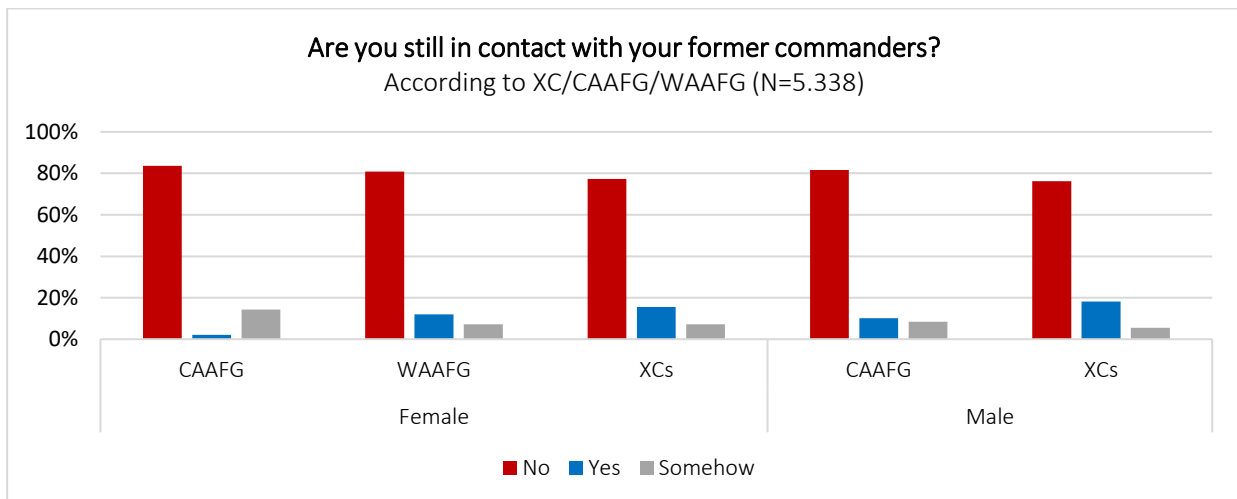
Figure 152: Contact with former commandant

Level of education completed
According to XC/CAAFG/WAAFG and other community members (N=11807)

Legend: Adult education | Higher education | Secondary education | Primary education | None
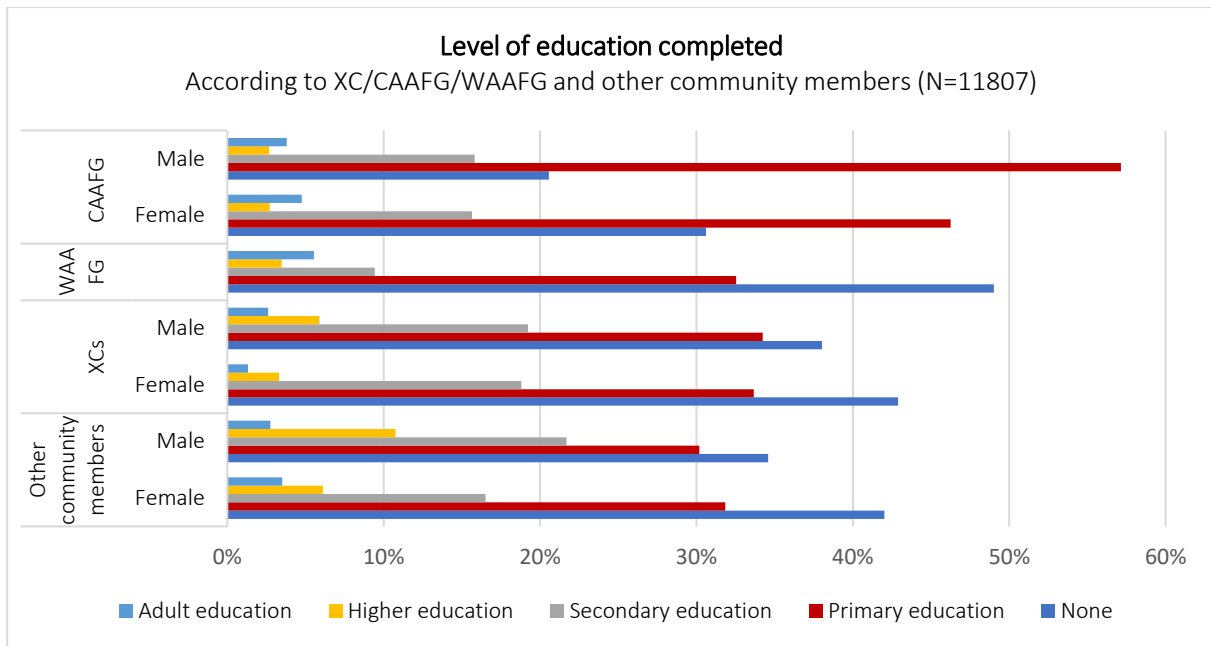
Figure 153: Level of education completed

Do you have psychological problems because of the conflict?
According to XC/CAAFG/WAAFG and other community members (N=6.504)

	Yes	No	Somehow
XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG	49%	31%	21%
Community	46%	34%	20%
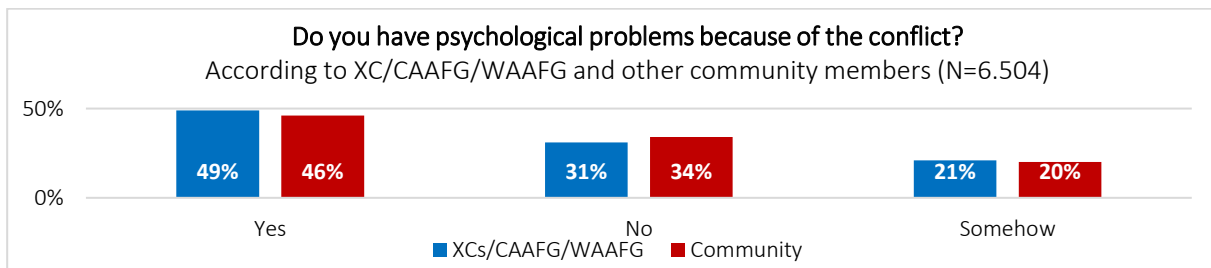
Figure 154: Psychological problems from being mentally affected by the conflict

Which psychological problems do you have?
According to XC/CAAFG/WAAFG and other community members (N=3.076)

- Nightmares
- Depression
- Isolation
- Abuse of alcohol and drugs
- Anxiety
- Aggression/violence
- Suicidal thoughts
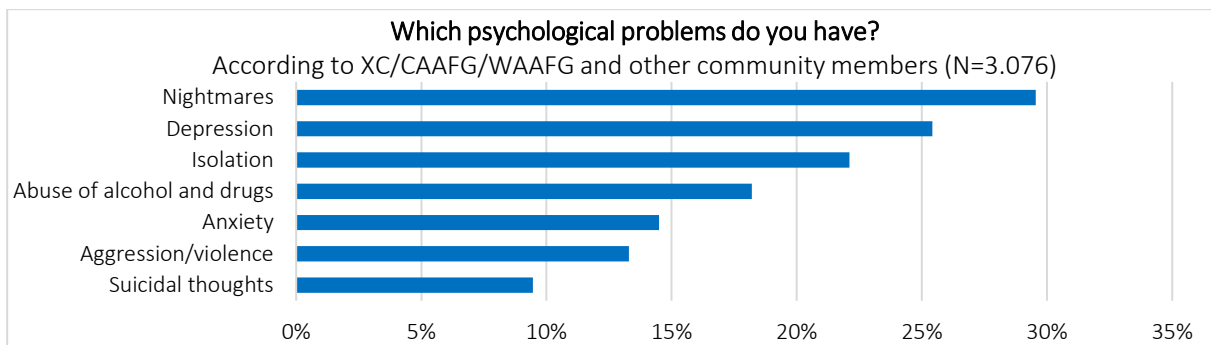
Figure 155: Types of psychological problems

5.3 SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SUPPORT RECEIVED SO FAR

Who supported you most since you left the armed group?
According to XC/CAAFG/WAAFG (N=5.422)

	Family/friends	Other XCs	DDR programme	Ex commander of the armed group	Civil society organisations
XCs	82%	12%	7%	7%	2%
WAAFG	80%	13%	12%	5%	2%
CAAFG	88%	8%	7%	6%	1%
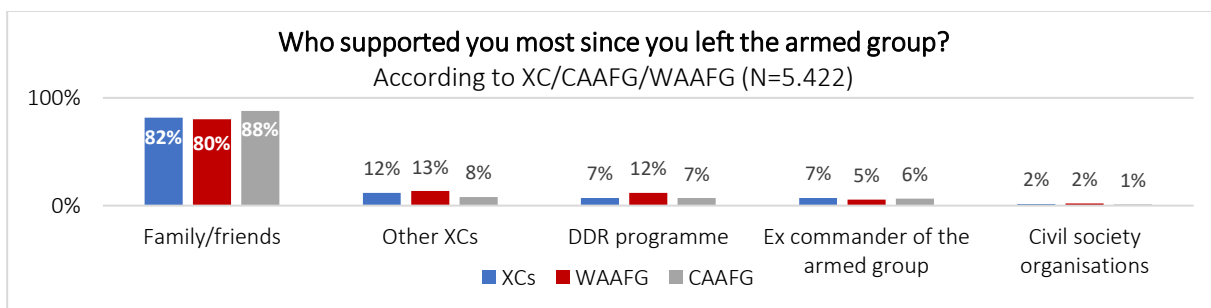
Figure 156: People who supported those who were previously with armed groups
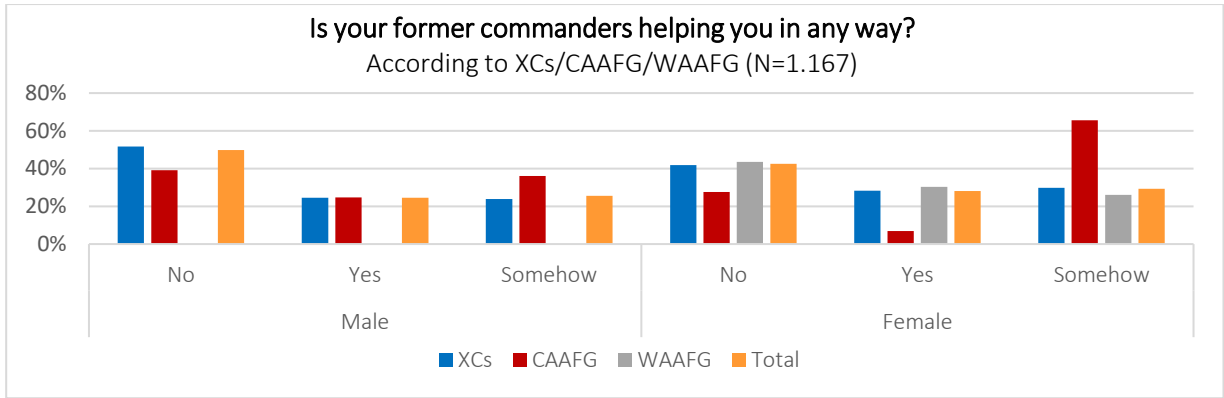
Figure 157: XCs receiving help from former commandant
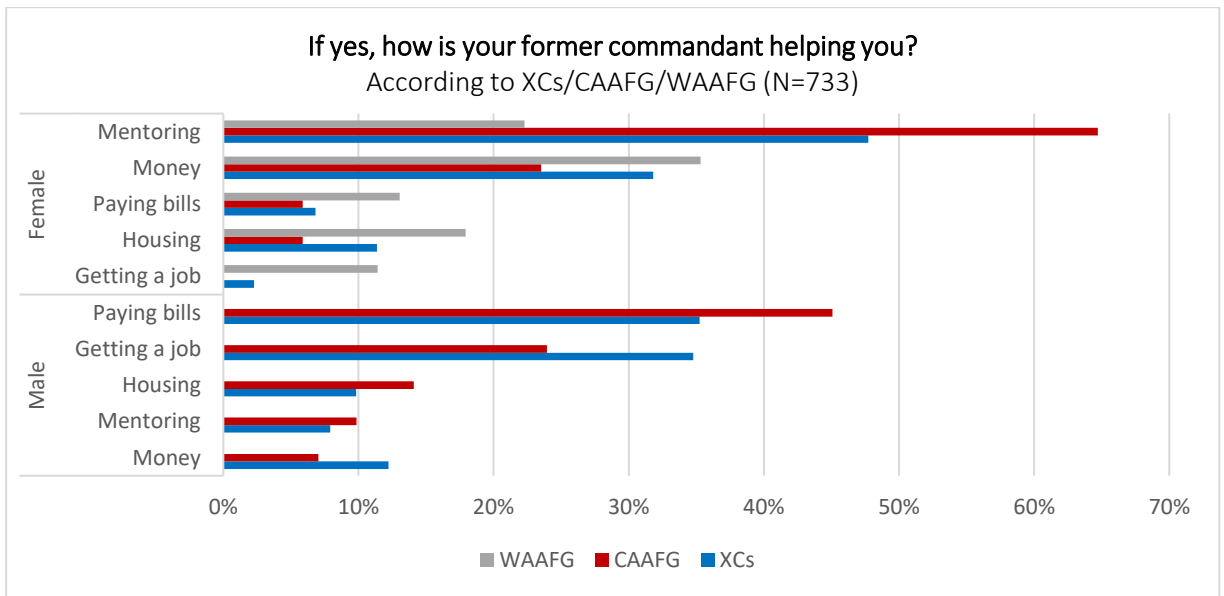
Figure 158: Manners of help from former commandant

5.3   SOCIAL SERVICES
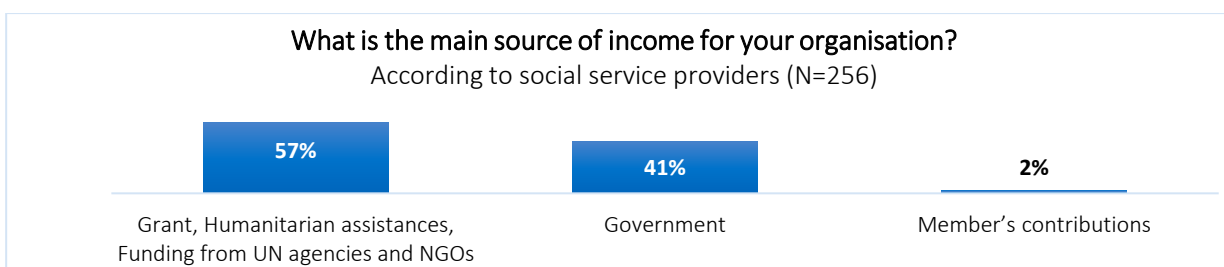
Figure 159: Main source of income of social reintegration services
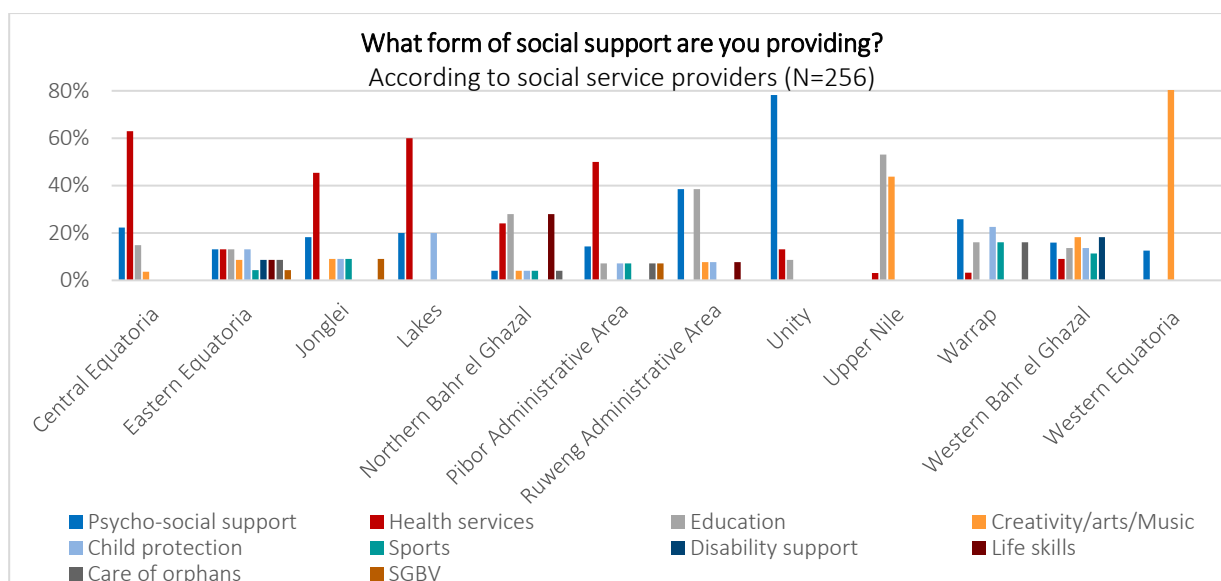
Figure 160: Forms of social support provided by social service providers

What social support is available for adults and young people in the region? According to social service providers (N=256)													
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr El Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Education	19%	0%	27%	20%	36%	0%	77%	91%	84%	39%	0%	13%	35%
Training life skills	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	32%	88%	11%
Youth centres	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	16%	0%	7%
Mental care	4%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Rehabilitation and recoveries services for Ex CAAFG include those recovered from LRA, XCs and WAAFG	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	5%
Medicine to community	15%	9%	9%	20%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Computer literacy trainings	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	5%
Business support	11%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	16%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Livelihood and food security	0%	26%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Banking	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
The Multipurpose Vocational training center offers counselling to CAAFG.	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Street/unaccompanied children/orphans	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Sports	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	2%
Oxfam's support to vulnerable people	0%	0%	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Traditional dancing	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Counselling	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Conflict resolutions	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Nutrition support	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jonglei Women Association Centre	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gender based violence groups	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Corona virus isolation centre	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Consultation	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Child protection association	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 161: Social support available for adults and young people

Which of these do you work with?
According to social service providers (N=206)
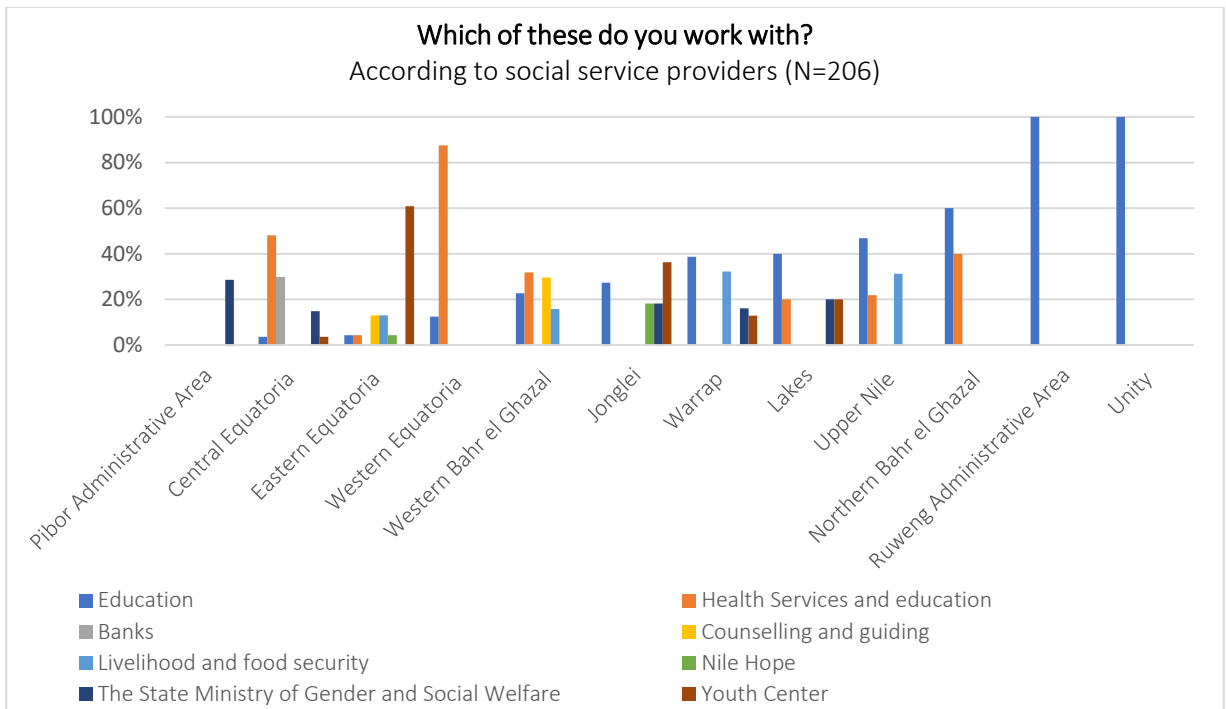
Figure 162: Support that social service providers work with

What are the most important gaps in terms of social activities and social services for young people in this country?
According to social service providers (N=256)

- Primary schools — 28%
- Youth centres — 25%
- Secondary schools — 25%
- Private clinics — 11%
- Sport — 6%
- Internet — 5%
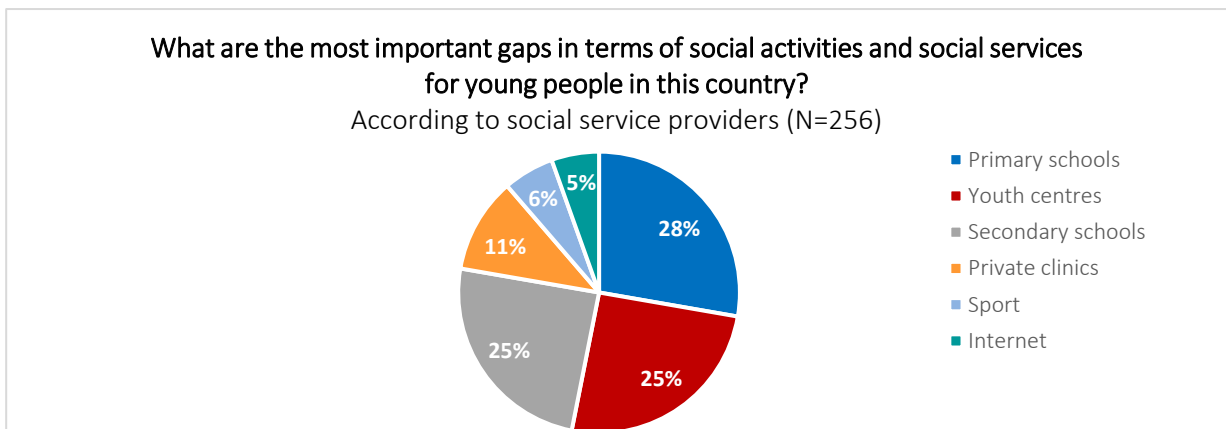
Figure 163: Most important gaps in social activities and social services for young people

Do you or your family members have access education?
According to XC, CAAFG, WAAFG, key informants and other community members (N=8.372)
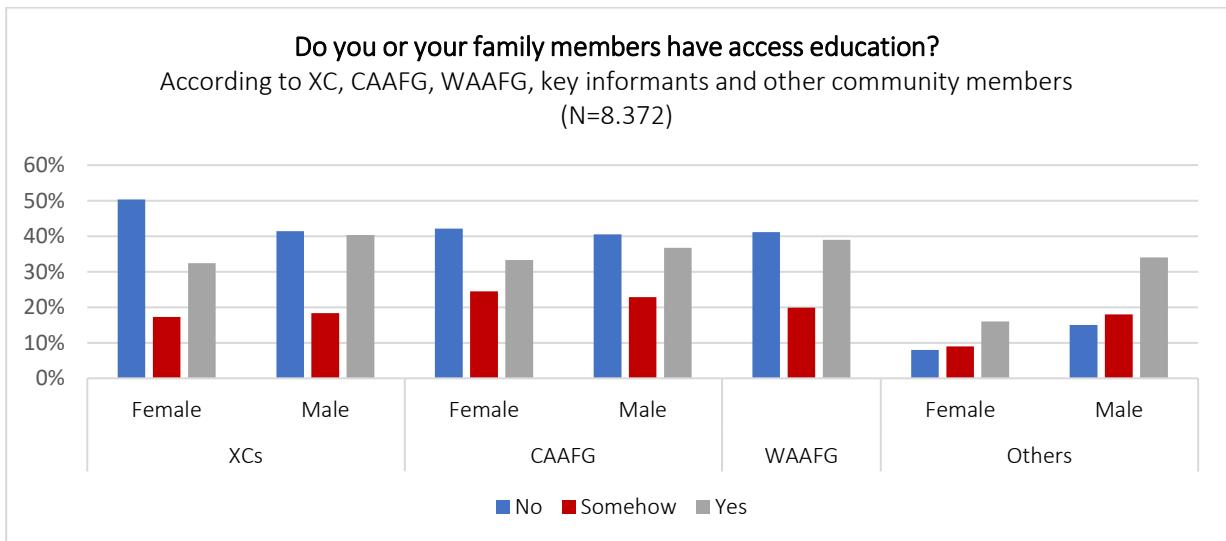
Figure 164: Access education

Is there enough opportunity for schooling in the area?
According to social service providers (N=256)
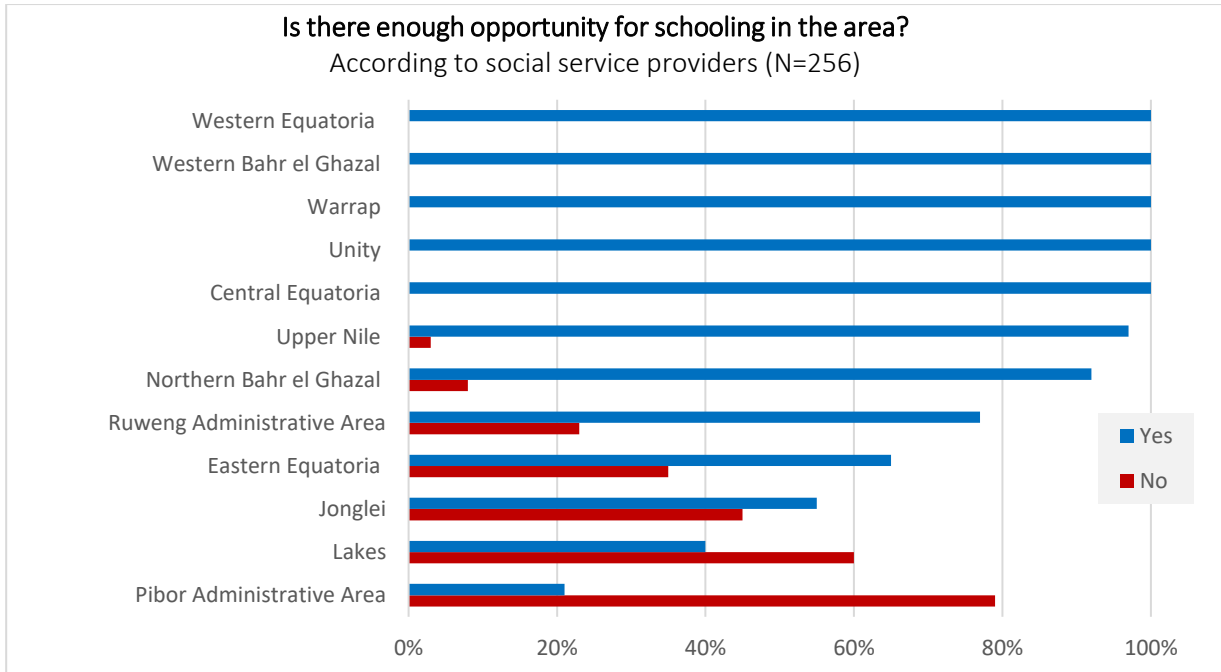
Figure 165: Availability of enough opportunity schooling in the area

If there is not enough opportunity for schooling in the area, what is lacking?
According to social service providers (N=28)
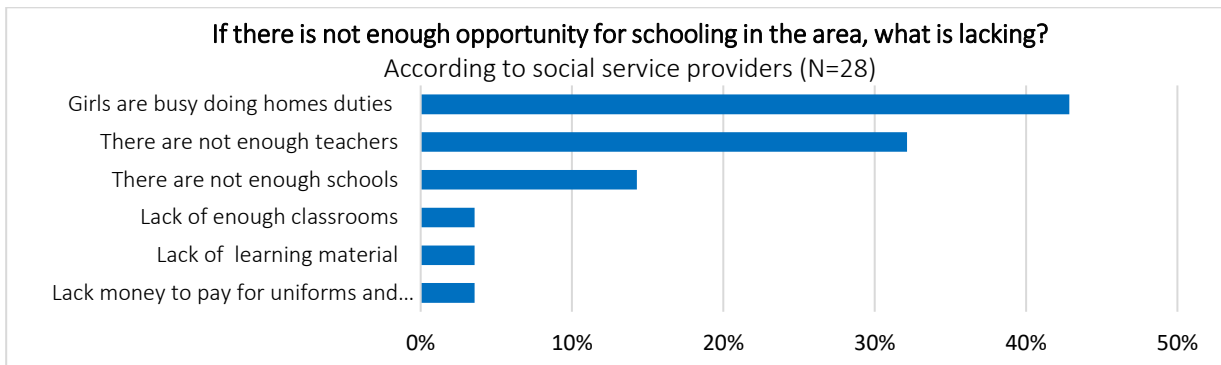
Figure 166: Things that are lacking for enough opportunity for schooling

Do you or your family members/people have access to health services?
According to community members, XC/CAAFG/WAAFG, local leaders and government and social service providers (N13.845)
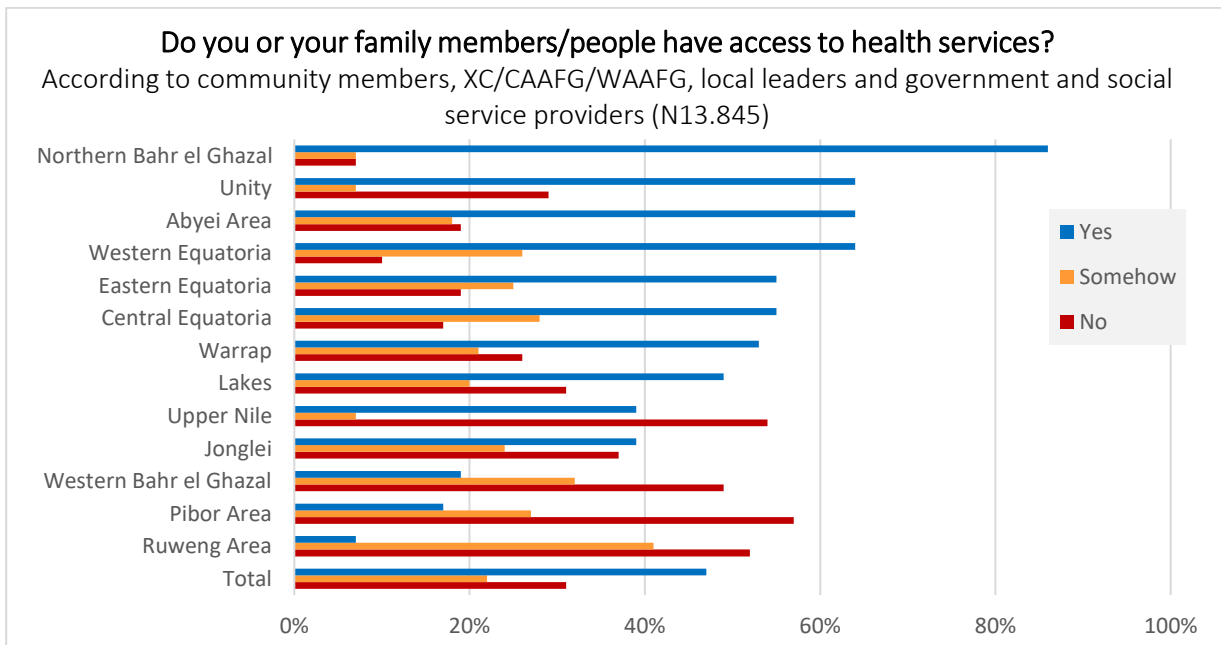
Figure 167: Access to health services
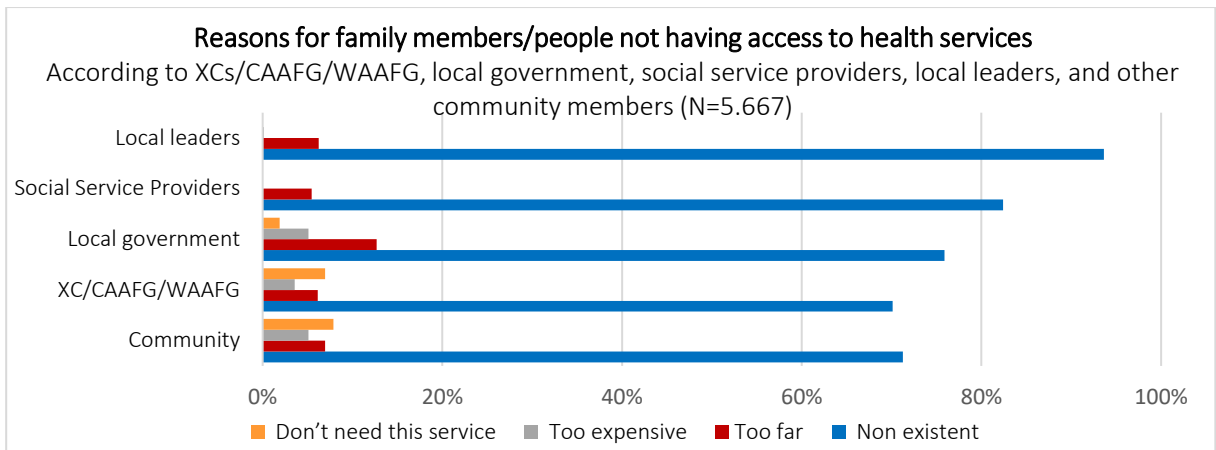
Figure 168: Reasons for not having access to health services
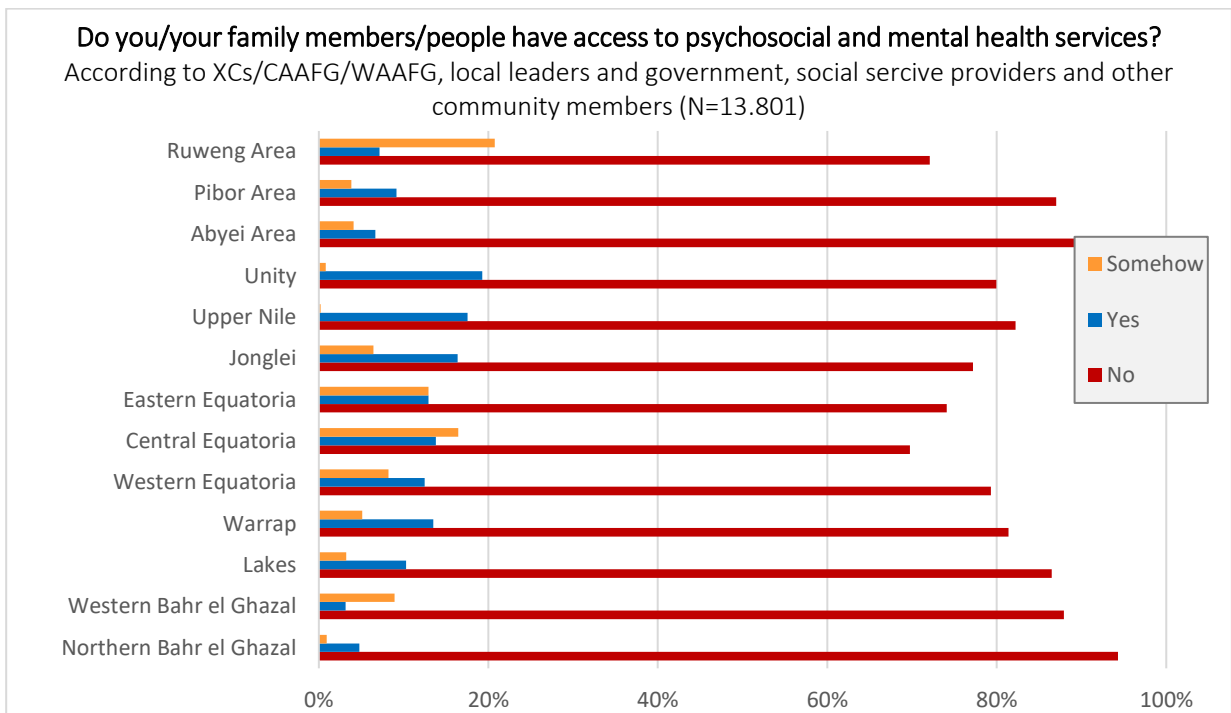
Figure 169: Access to psychosocial and mental health services
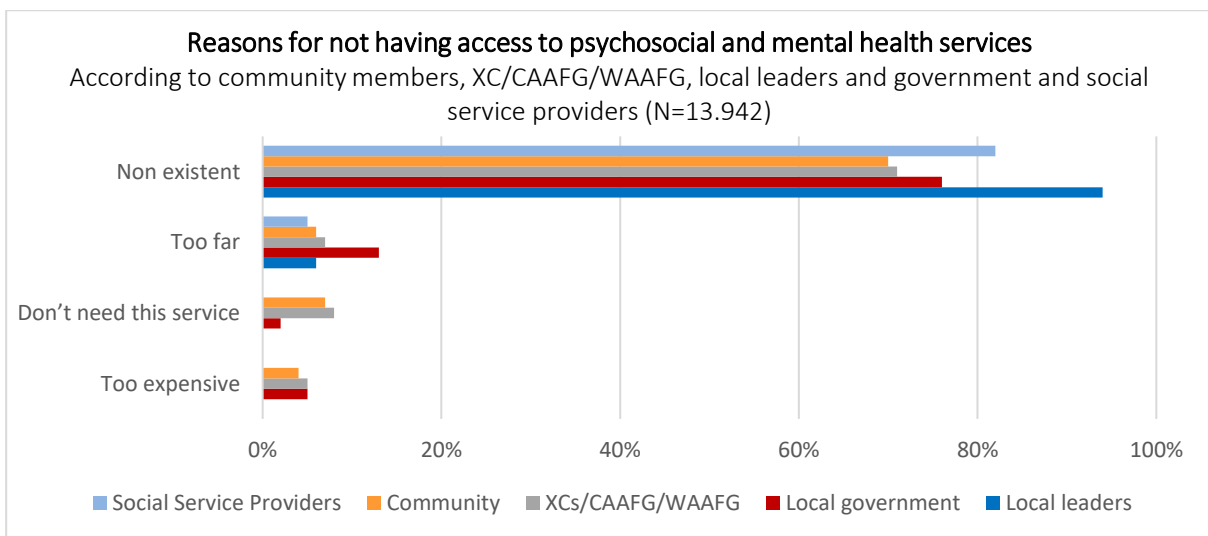
Figure 170: Reasons for not having access to psychosocial and mental health services

Do you or your family members/people have access to drugs addiction treatment?
According to community members, XC/CAAFG/WAAFG, local leaders and government and social service providers (N=13.828)
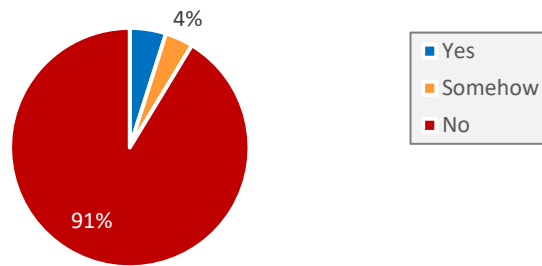
Figure 171: Access to drugs addiction treatment I

Do you or your family members/people have access to drugs addiction treatment?
According to community members, XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG, local leaders and government and social service providers (N=13.828)
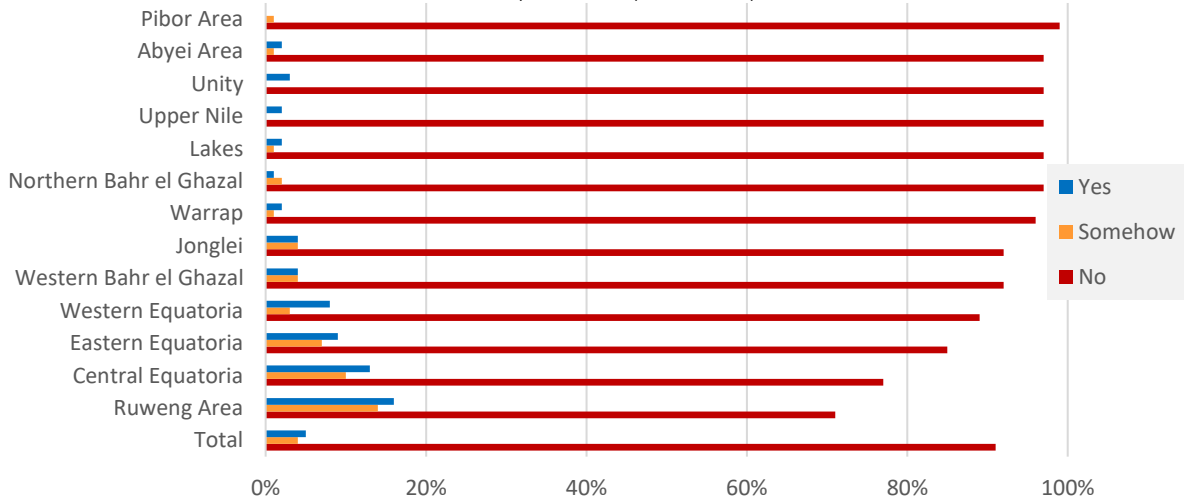
Figure 172: Access to drugs addiction treatment II

Reasons for family members/people not having access to drugs addition treatment
According to community members, XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG, local leaders and government and social service providers (N=13.621)
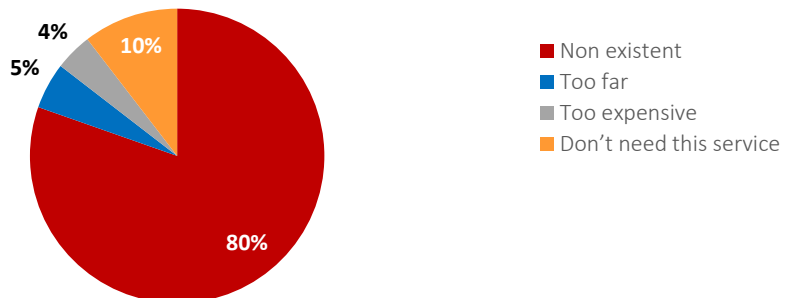
Figure 173: Reasons for not having access to drugs addition treatment
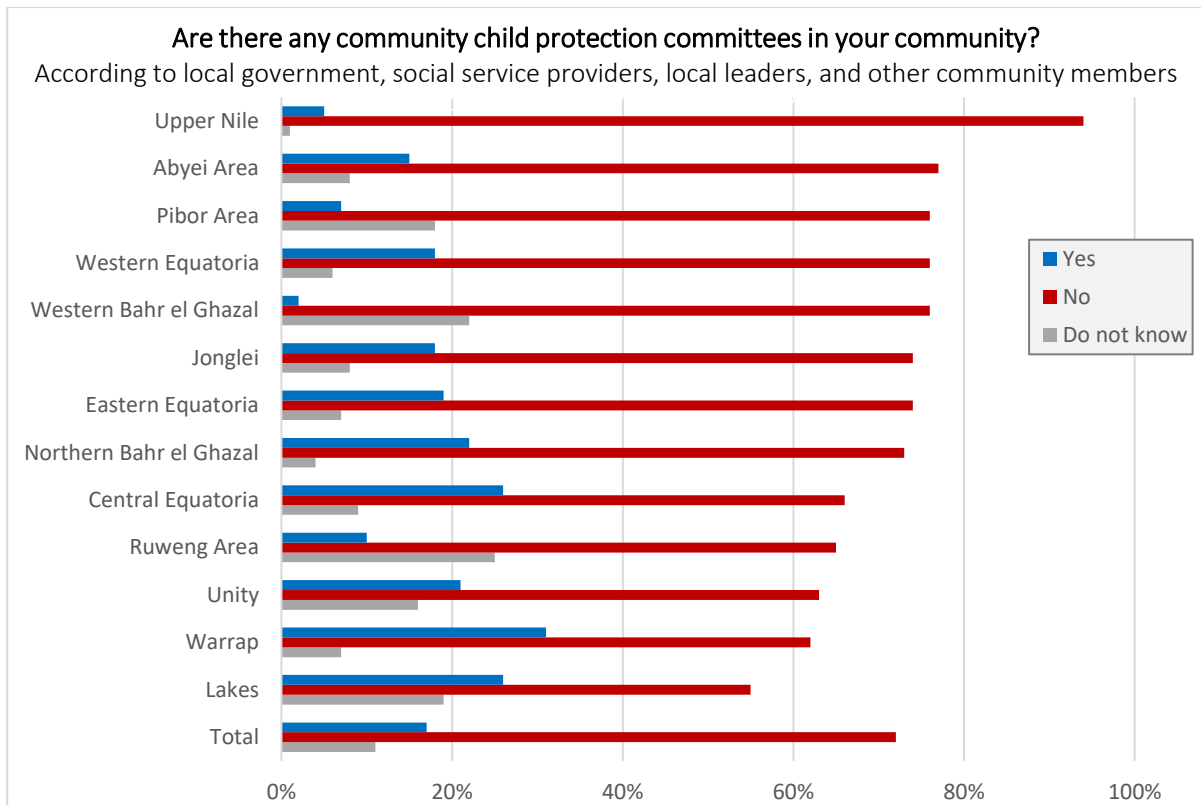
Figure 174: Community child protection committees in the community
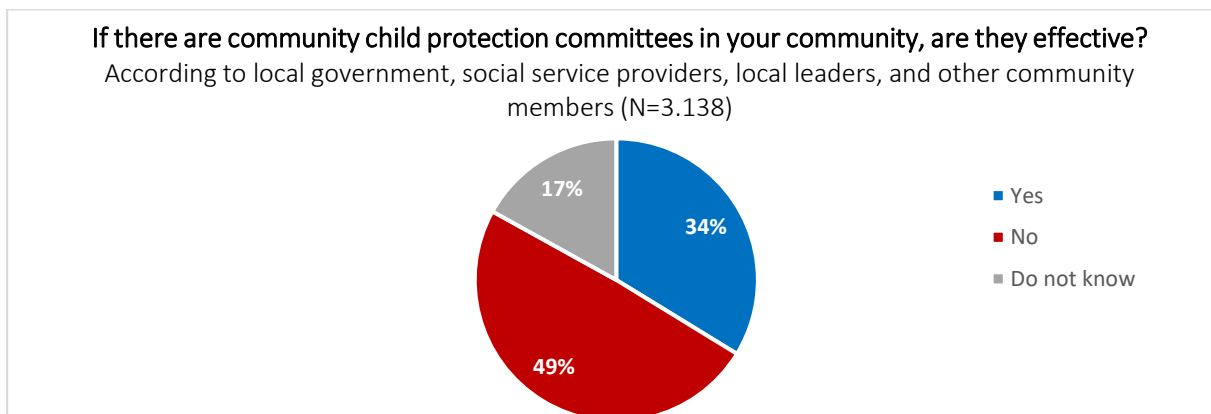
Figure 175: Perception on effectiveness of community child protection committees
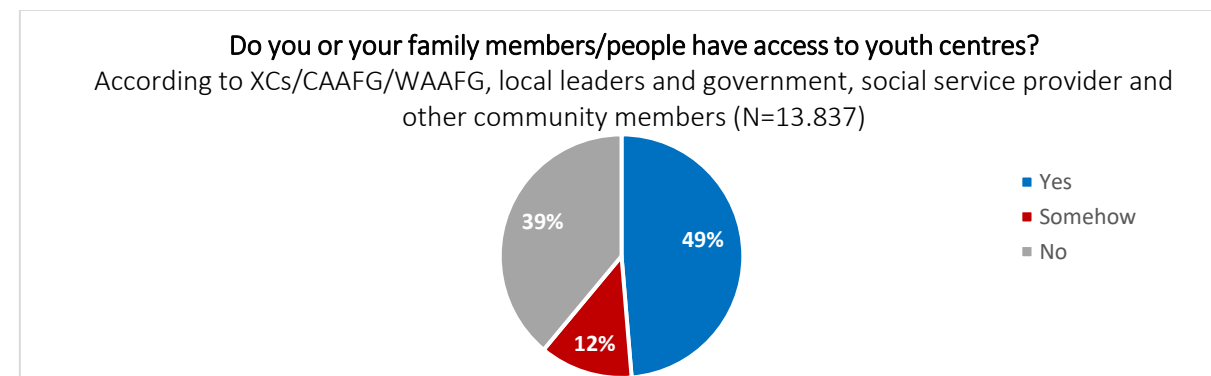
Figure 176: Access to youth centres I
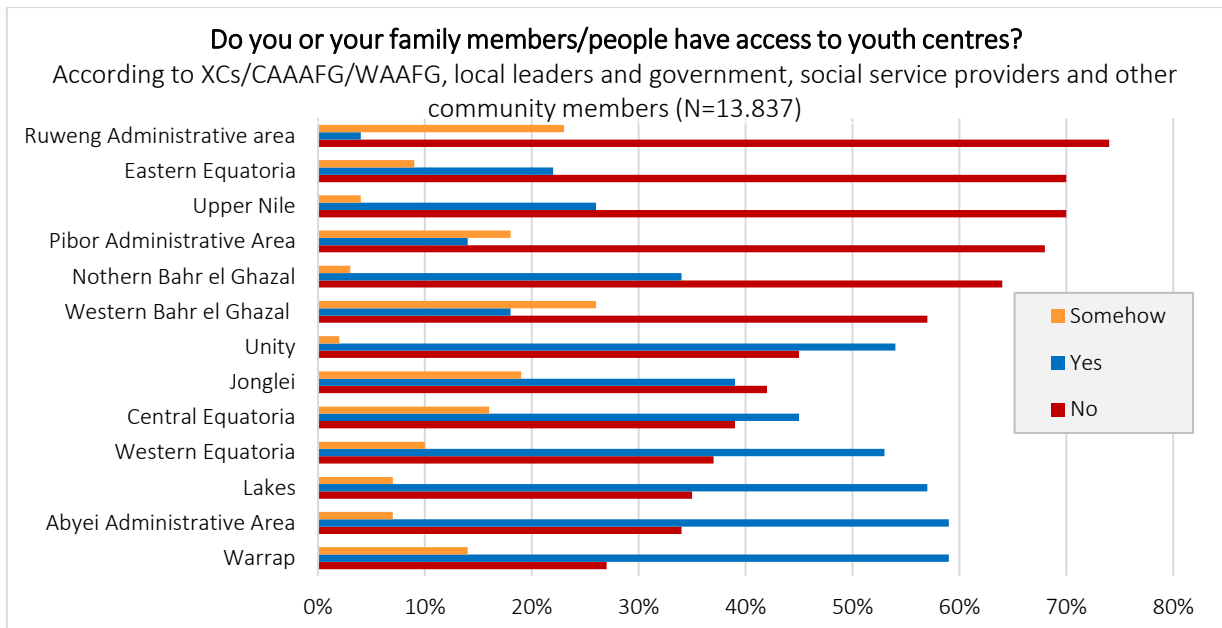
Figure 177: Access to youth centre II
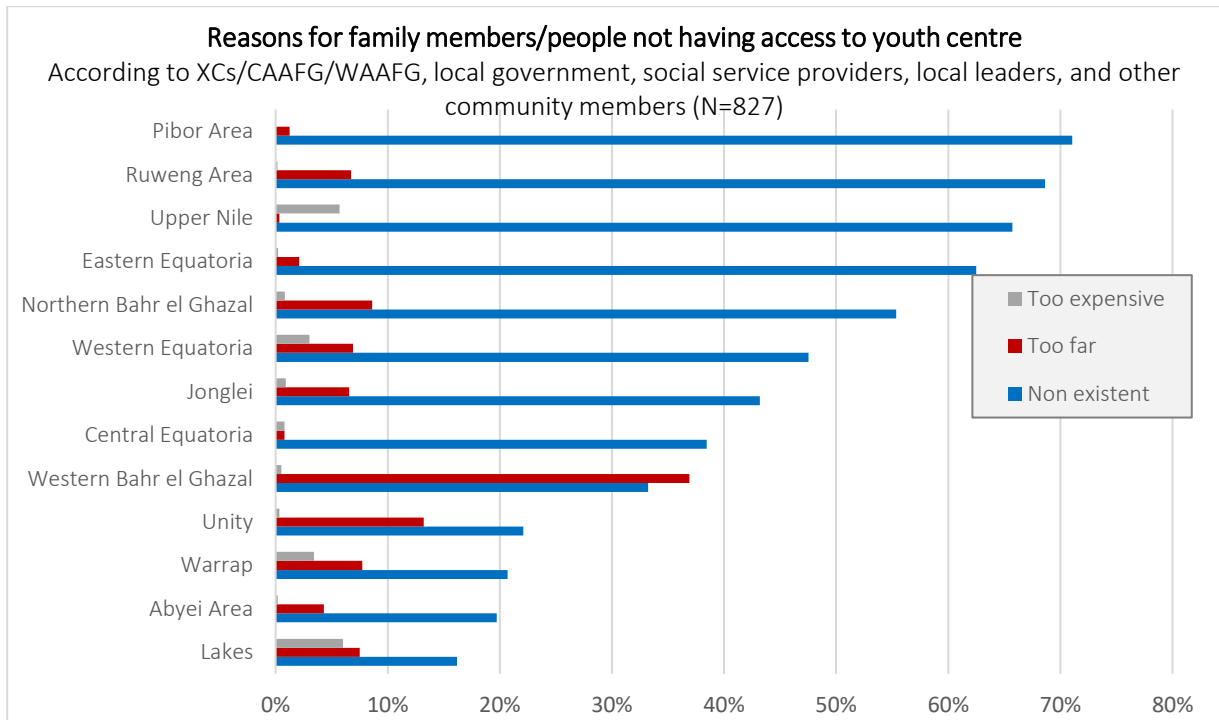
Figure 178: Reasons for not having access to youth centres
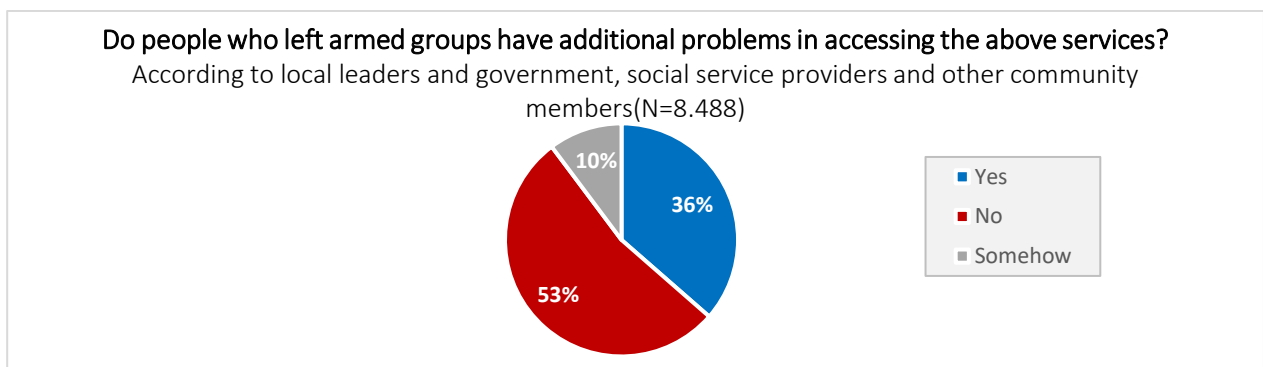
Figure 179: Additional problems in accessing services by people who left armed groups

Reasons for people who left armed groups having additional problems in accessing services According to community members, social service providers and local leaders (N=3.350)	
Services are lacking/non-existent/lack of infrastructure and resources to provide services	23%
Lack of money/no income/poverty	18%
Not well-integrated in community/no reintegration support	15%
They are feared/discriminated/not trusted by community/denied access to services	10%
Distance/too far/lack of transportation/poor road conditions	9%
Lack of skills/training/education	8%
They misbehave/are disobedient/have problems (alcohol/drugs)/cause insecurity (engage in conflict/robbery/stealing/fighting)	8%
Vulnerability of people (elderly/orphans/children/PwDs)/have trauma/not mentally well	5%
Too expensive/high market rate/inflation	5%
Depends on the person	4%
Lack of awareness/information on available services	2%
Insecurity/instability/conflict/killings/bandits	2%
They do not need/want the services/they are able to help themselves	2%

Figure 180: Reasons of additional problems access services

What specific target groups are you assisting? According to social service providers (N=256)													
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Street/unaccompanied children/orphans	59%	35%	45%	40%	68%	36%	77%	100%	84%	84%	52%	13%	64%
Community children	59%	48%	45%	0%	56%	57%	15%	0%	31%	32%	66%	0%	41%
Women only	37%	4%	36%	20%	52%	29%	0%	0%	16%	16%	70%	88%	32%
IDPs	44%	0%	27%	20%	44%	57%	8%	0%	16%	16%	68%	0%	30%
Refugees	37%	0%	18%	0%	48%	29%	8%	0%	16%	16%	68%	0%	27%
XCs	48%	4%	36%	20%	48%	29%	0%	0%	16%	16%	52%	0%	27%
Youth only	37%	13%	18%	20%	48%	29%	0%	0%	16%	16%	52%	0%	25%
SGBV survivors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	18%	88%	6%

Figure 181: Target groups assisted

Do you target particular age groups with specific services? According to social service providers (N=256)															
Age group		Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
0-14	School materials and training	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	23%	25%	5%
	Sanitary materials	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	32%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
	Childcare and orphan services	0%	7%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Education and nutritional support	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Feeding, schooling, sports	0%	11%	4%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Educative firms screening	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

| | Do you target particular age groups with specific services? According to social service providers (N=256) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Age group		Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
15-24	Health/ paediatrics	0%	22%	13%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	4%	3%	19%	0%	0%	7%
	Sports, drama activities and computer trainings	0%	7%	9%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	3%	25%	25%	7%
	Sanitary materials	0%	4%	0%	0%	20%	8%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	13%	4%
	Advocate for school dropouts to go back to school	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Training on leadership, live skills, ICT, entrepreneurship, and peacebuilding skills	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

| | Do you target particular age groups with specific services? According to social service providers (N=256) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Age group		Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
25-34	Training on leadership, live skills, entrepreneurship, peacebuilding	0%	7%	4%	9%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	69%	0%	0%	0%	13%
	Schooling, provide training skills to create jobs opportunity	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	Awareness campaigns on girls' education	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	16%	0%	3%
	Sanitary materials	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Judiciary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	19%	0%	0%	3%
	Maternity/ outpatient	0%	15%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Peacebuilding, conflict resolution, psychosocial support, and education	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Sports activities and computer training	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
	Counselling	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Do you target particular age groups with specific services? According to social service providers (N=256)														
Age group		Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
35-44	Parent awareness on childcare and protection	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	13%	4%
	Mentoring training	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Public services and human resources	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	16%	0%	0%	2%
	Training on leadership, live skills, entrepreneurship, and peacebuilding	0%	7%	4%	18%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Adult education advice, provide sleeping and food materials	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Sanitary materials	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Do you target particular age groups with specific services? According to social service providers (N=256)														
Age groups		Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
45-54	Training on leadership, live skills, entrepreneurship and peacebuilding	0%	11%	4%	55%	20%	0%	0%	38%	57%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%
	Human rights training	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	25%	4%
	Communication and technology	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	2%
	Judiciary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	6%	0%	0%	1%
	Provide non-food items like soap, shelter & clothes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
55-64	Agriculture	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	1%
	Judiciary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
65+	Adult education advice, provide sleeping and food materials	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Figure 182: Specific social services per age group

How many and which other type of staff do you require to increase current levels of activity?
According to social service providers (N=247)

Staff type	Value
Clinical officers	41
Medical doctors	36
Lab technicians	33
Nutrition	32
Supporting staff	32
Community mobilisers	14
Social workers	14
Midwives	11
Security guards	11
Cleaners	6
Storekeeper	6
Drivers	3
Nurses	2
Receptionist	2
Director for Pharmacy	1
Director for Primary Healthcare Units	1
EBI vaccine staff	1
Finance officers	1
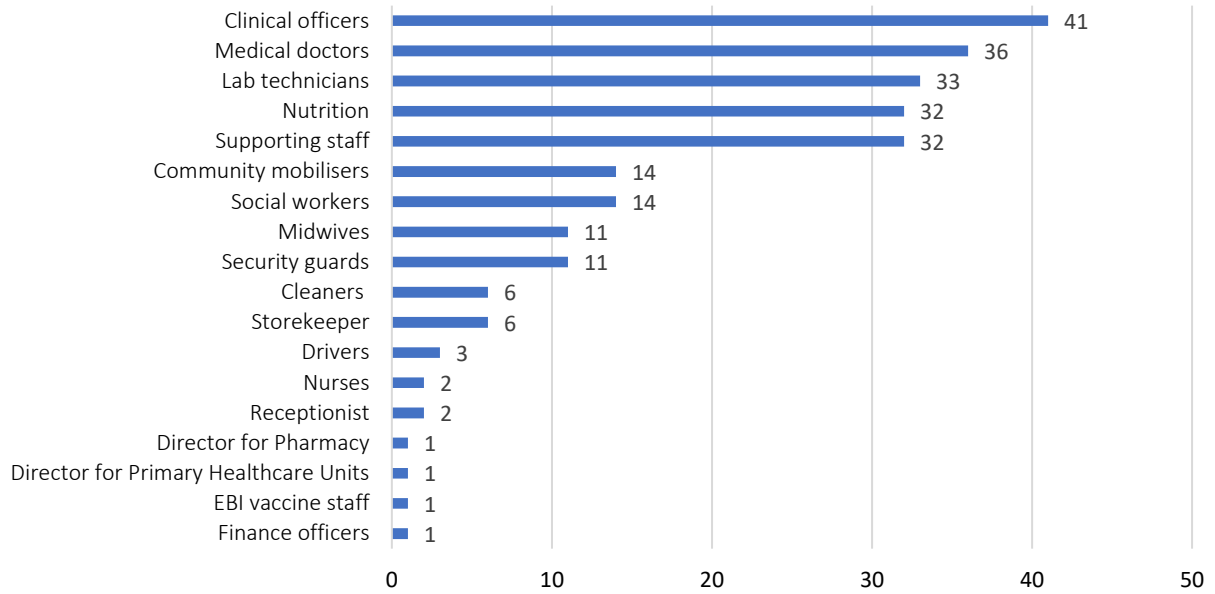
Figure 183: Number and type of staff required to increase current levels of activity

6. POLITICAL REINTEGRATION

Do you trust local government? According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG and other community members (11.805)				
	Yes	Somehow	No	Total
XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG	55%	19%	26%	5405
Community members	57%	18%	24%	6400

Figure 184: Trust in local government

Why do you not trust local government? According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG and other community members (2.960)					
	Corruption	Nepotism	Lack of capacity	They don't listen to us/involve us	Other
XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG	59%	49%	36%	40%	2%
Community members	57%	50%	45%	40%	5%

Figure 185: Reasons for not trusting the local government

Do XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG participate in community level decision making processes?
According to XCs, CAAFG,WAAFG, local government, local leaders and other community members (N=13.599)

- Yes 48%
- Somehow 16%
- No 36%
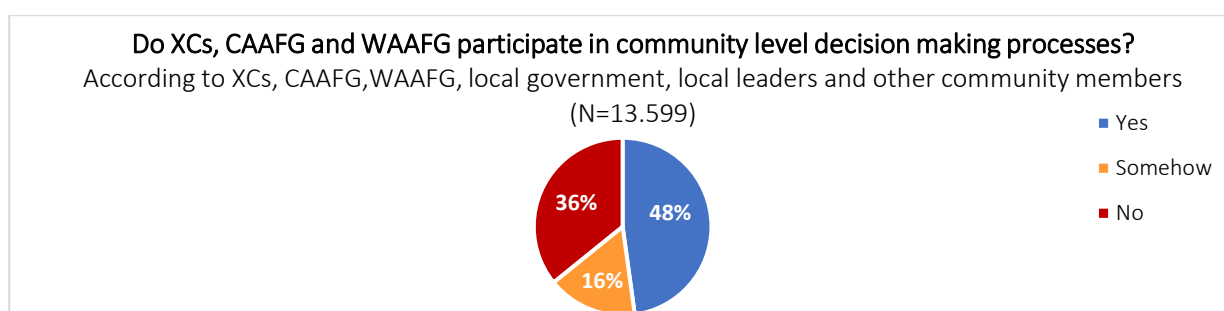
Figure 186: Participation of XCs in community level decision making processes

Are there any XC-led initiatives or XC leaders contributing to building trust and reconciliation? According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG, local government, local leaders, and other community members (N=13.580)														
	Abyei AA	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Pibor AA	Ruweng AA	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr El Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total
Yes	2%	47%	21%	36%	21%	31%	5%	17%	37%	31%	23%	31%	32%	27%
Somehow	1%	5%	2%	12%	9%	2%	8%	26%	4%	1%	7%	8%	5%	7%
No	97%	48%	76%	52%	70%	67%	87%	57%	58%	68%	71%	61%	62%	66%

Figure 187: XCs-led initiatives contributing to building trust and reconciliation

How XC-led initiatives or XC leaders contributing to building trust and reconciliation, According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG, local government, local leaders, and other community members (N=3291)	
Good XC leaders are involved in community decision making/resolve community issues	50%
By raising awareness for peace/involved in peace and reconciliation initiatives	24%
By participating and financing (farming)activities/business/projects	7%
XC leaders are elders with good ideas and good skills/ are trusted and respected	5%
XC leaders have good relationship with the community/they cooperate with the community	4%
XC leaders share their experience about war	4%
XC leaders are involved among the youth	1%
XC leaders are involved in schools/hospitals/churches and other social activities	1%
Through DDR Programme	1%
Some of the XC leaders are in high position in government/support local authorities	1%
By deploying police/ securing the town and people	1%
Through compensation of war victims/provision of land for their resettlement	0%

Figure 188: Ways XC-led initiatives and XC leaders are contributing to trust and reconciliation

7. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

7.1 GENDER
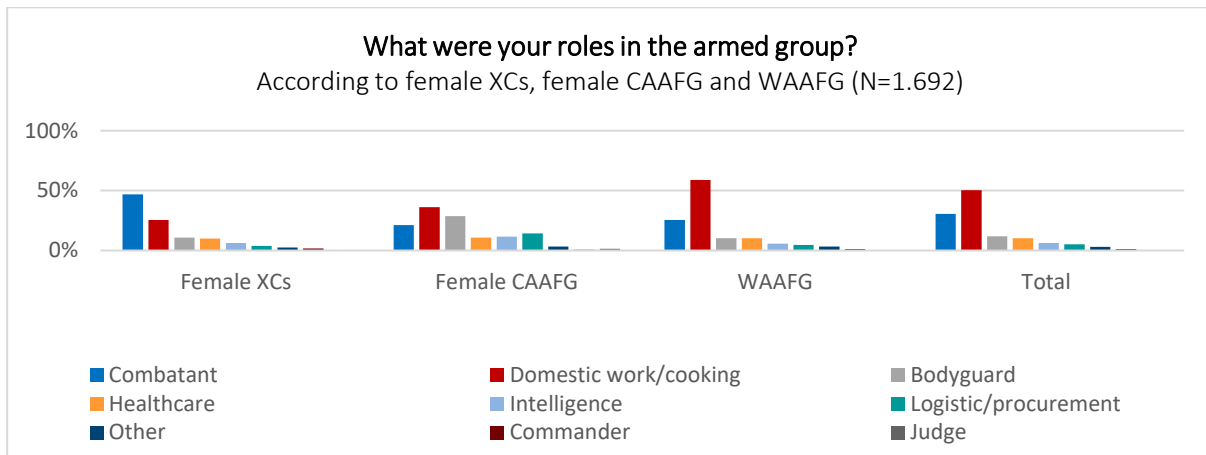
Figure 189: Roles while in armed groups
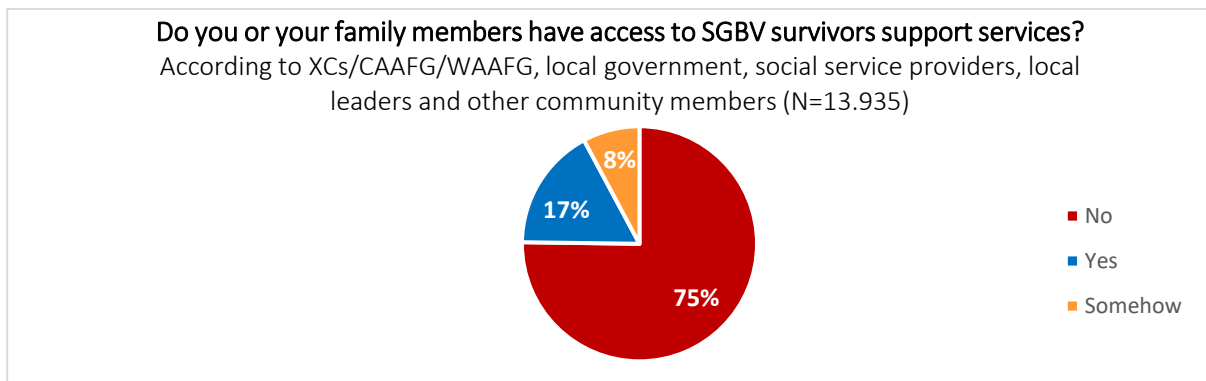
Figure 190: Access to SGBV survivors support services I
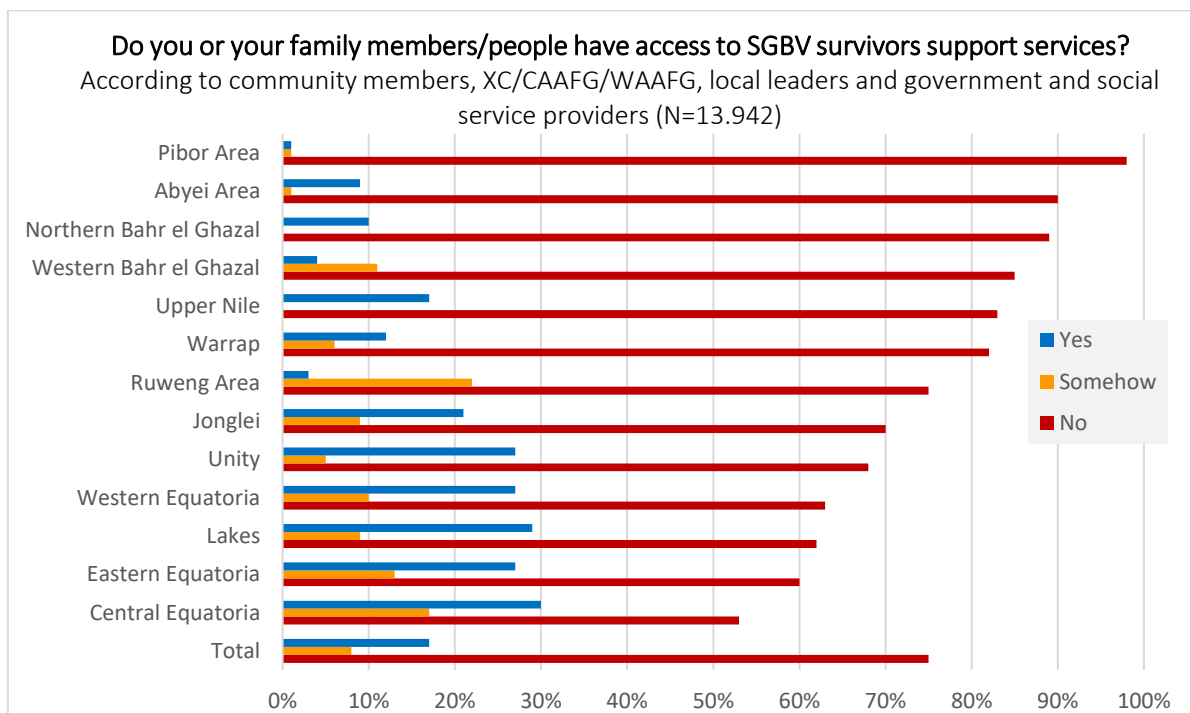
Figure 191: Access to SGBV survivors support services II

Reasons for family members/people not having access to SGBV survivors support services
According to community members, XC/CAAFG/WAAFG, local leaders and government and social service providers (N=13.942)
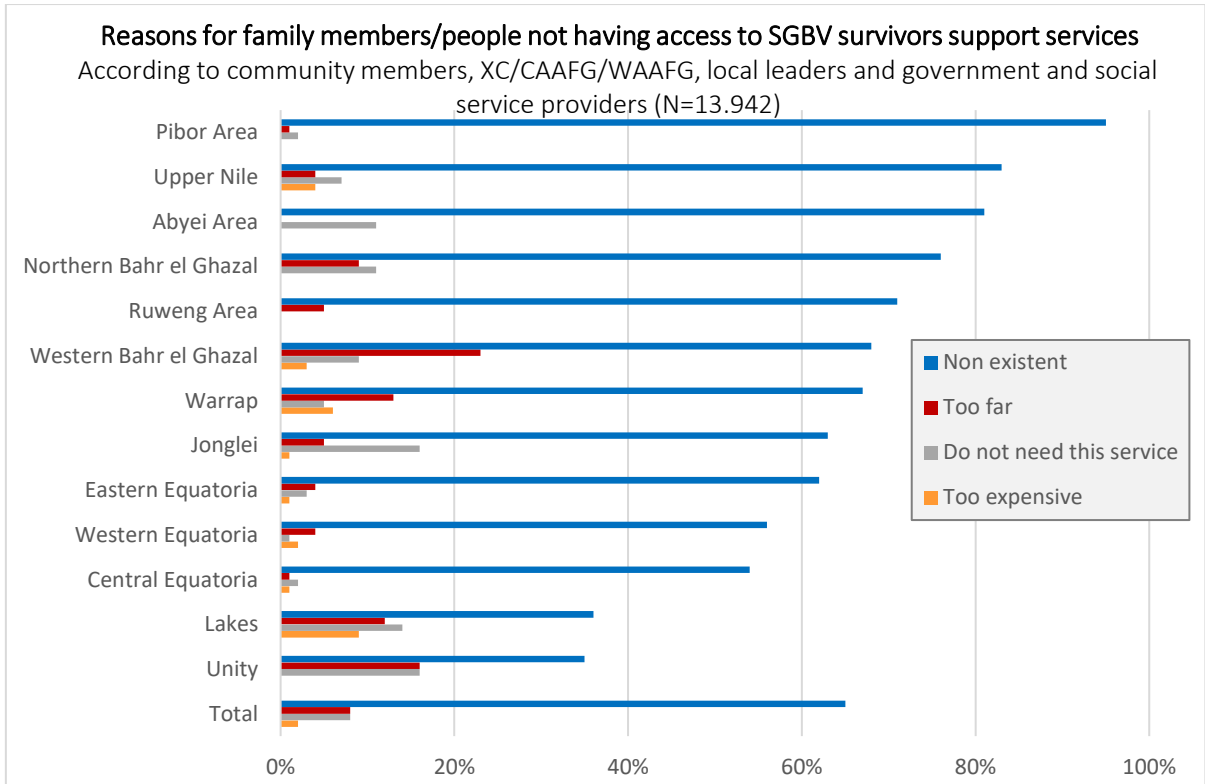
Figure 192: Reasons for not having access to SGBV survivors support services

Are there any specific social reintegration challenges for girls and/or women who were with the armed groups before?
According to female XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG (N=2.209)
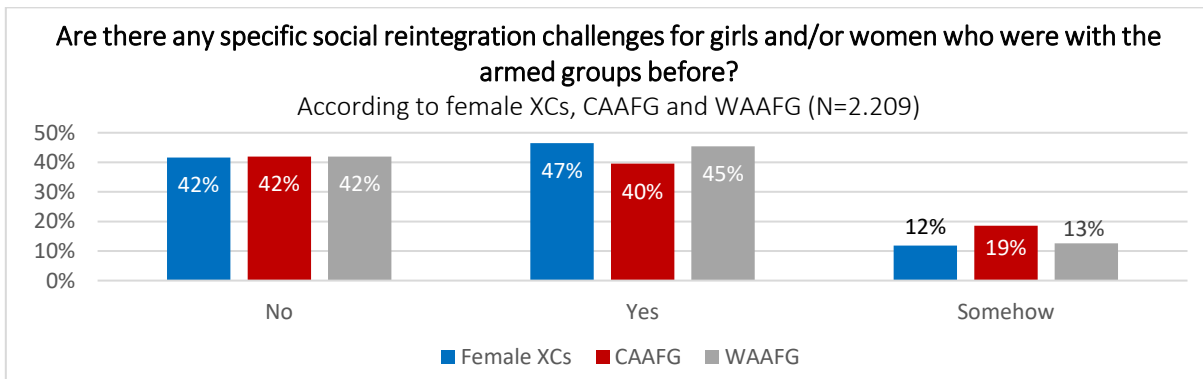
Figure 193: Specific social reintegration challenges for girls/women

Specific social reintegration challenges for girls and/or women previously with armed groups
According to female respondents from community members, XCs, CAAFGs, local leaders and
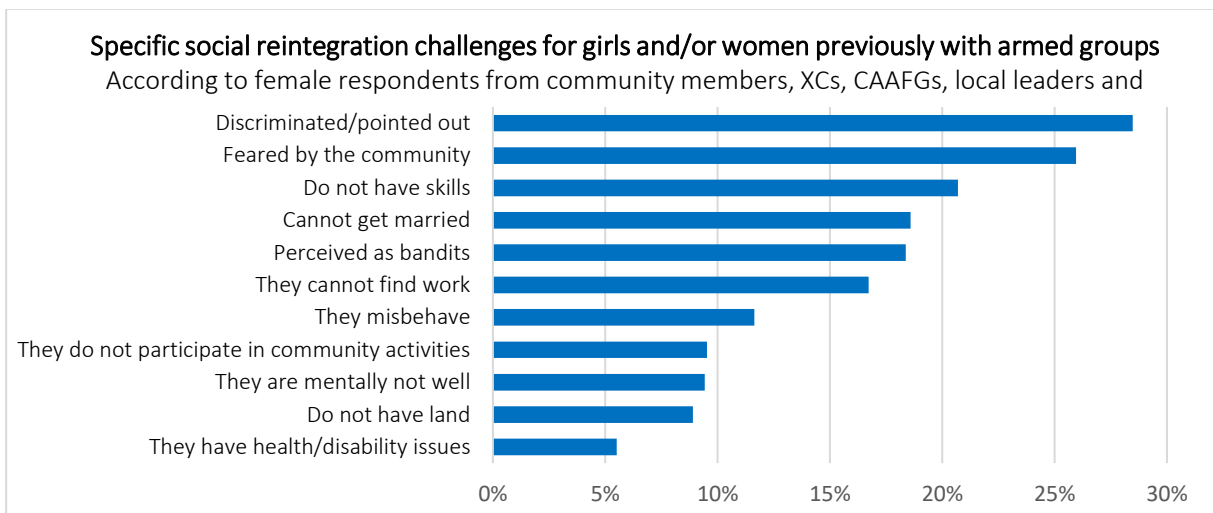
Figure 194: Social reintegration challenges for women previously with armed groups
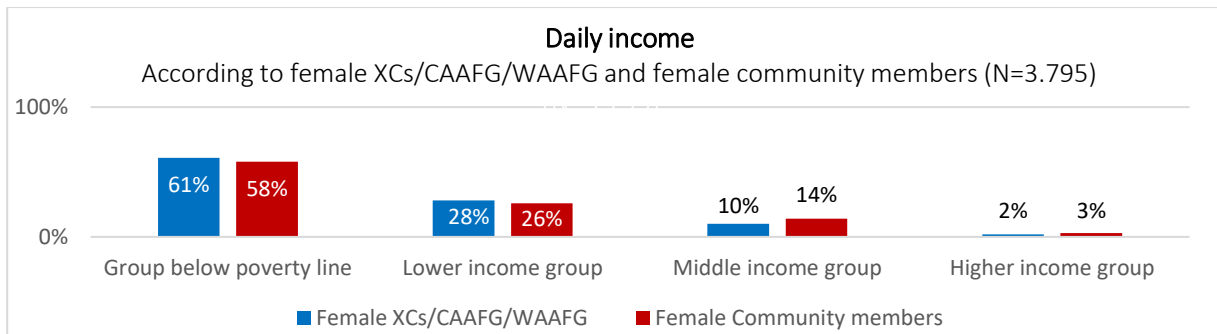
Figure 195: Daily income
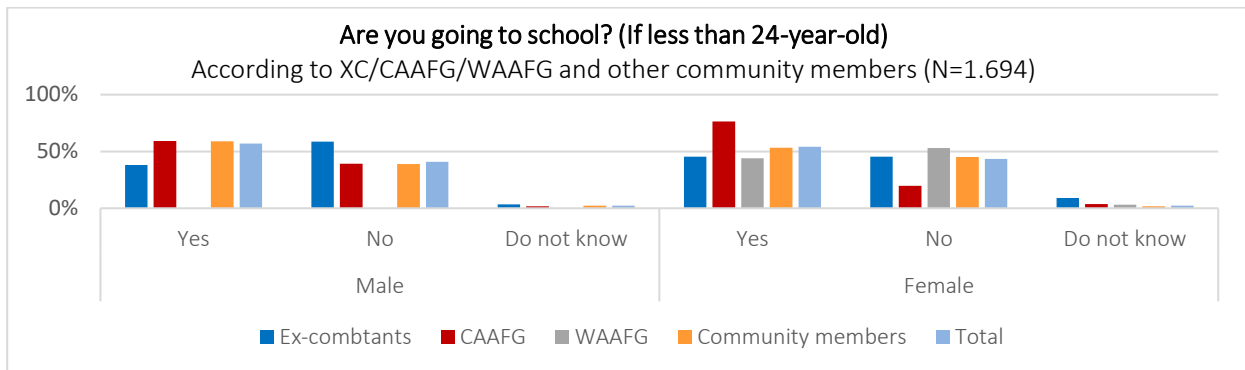
Figure 196: School attendance (for under 24-year-old)
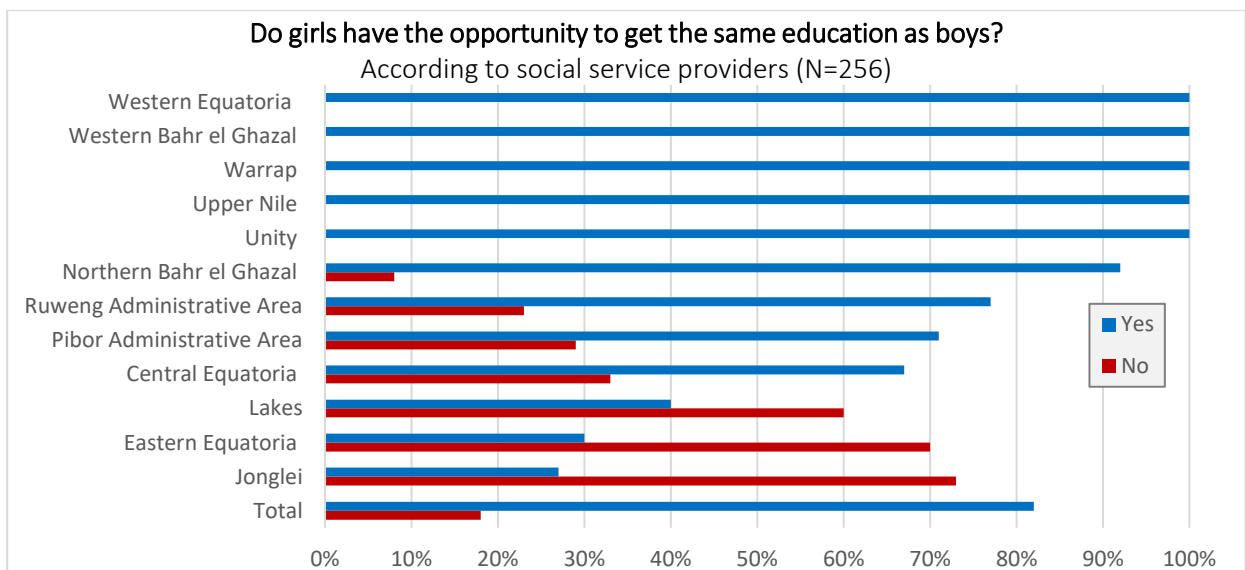
Figure 197: Availability of same opportunity to education for girls as boys
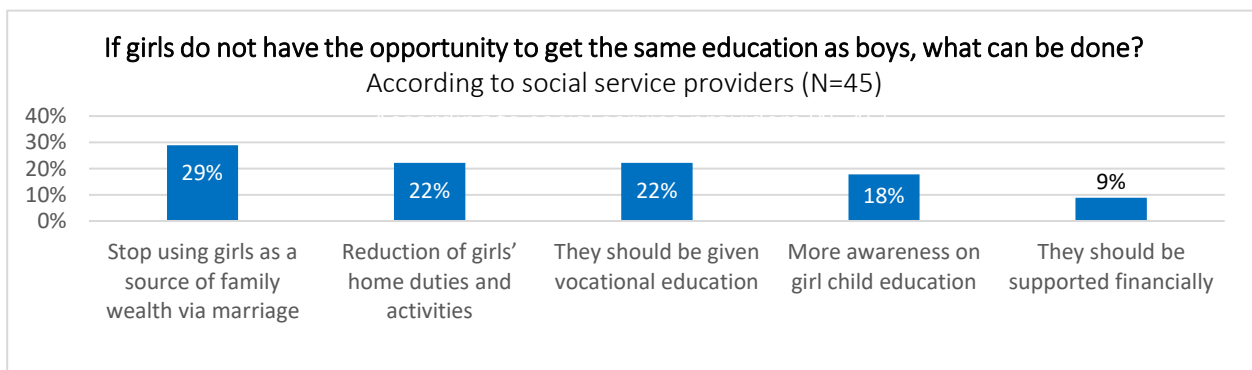
Figure 198: What can be done to increase girls' opportunity to same education as boys
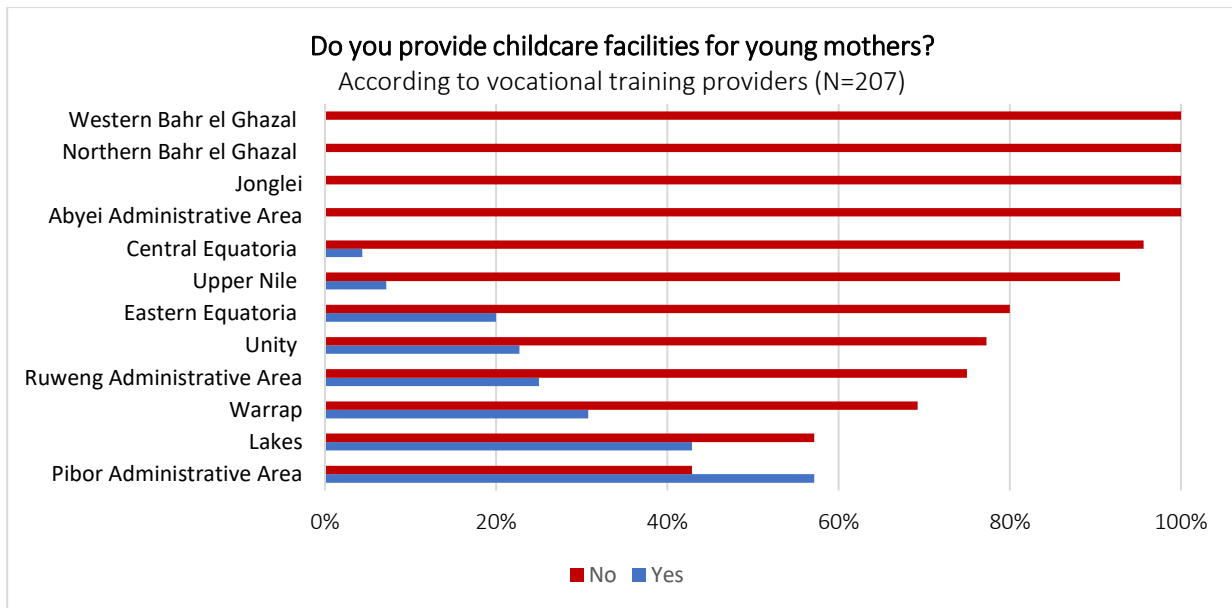
Figure 199: Childcare facilities for young mothers
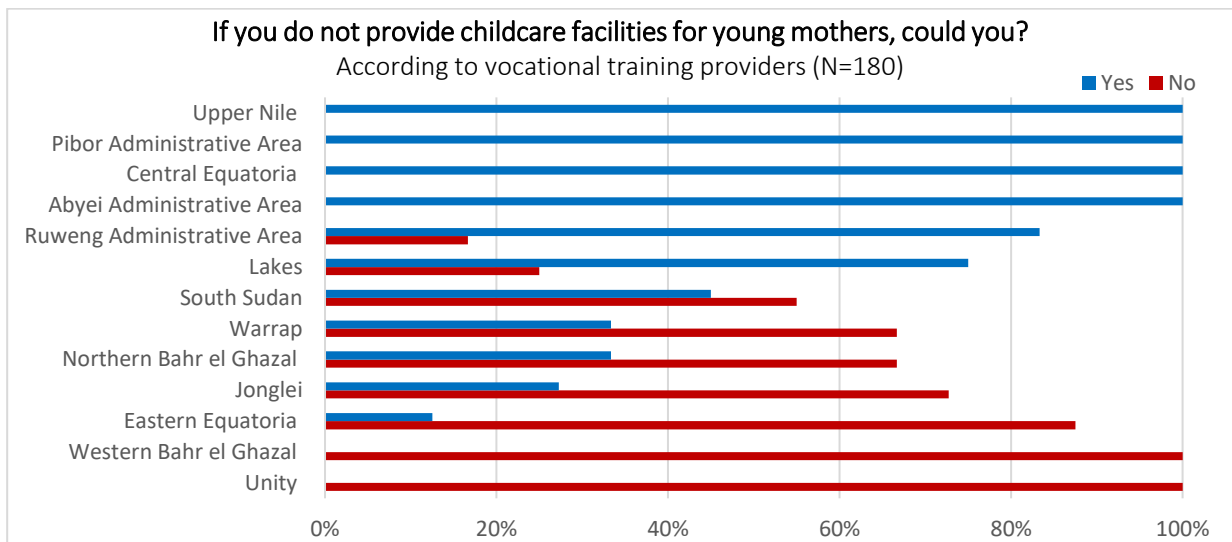
Figure 200: Ability to provide childcare facilities for young mothers

7.2   CHILDREN ASSOCIATED WITH ARMED FORCES AND GROUPS (CAAFG)
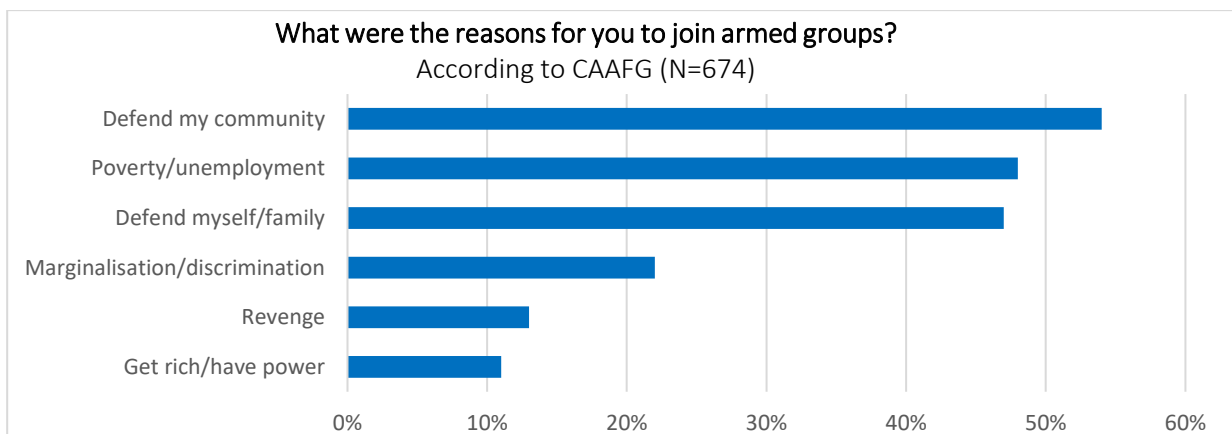
Figure 201: Reasons for CAAFG joining armed groups

Do you feel safe?
According to CAAFG (N=676)
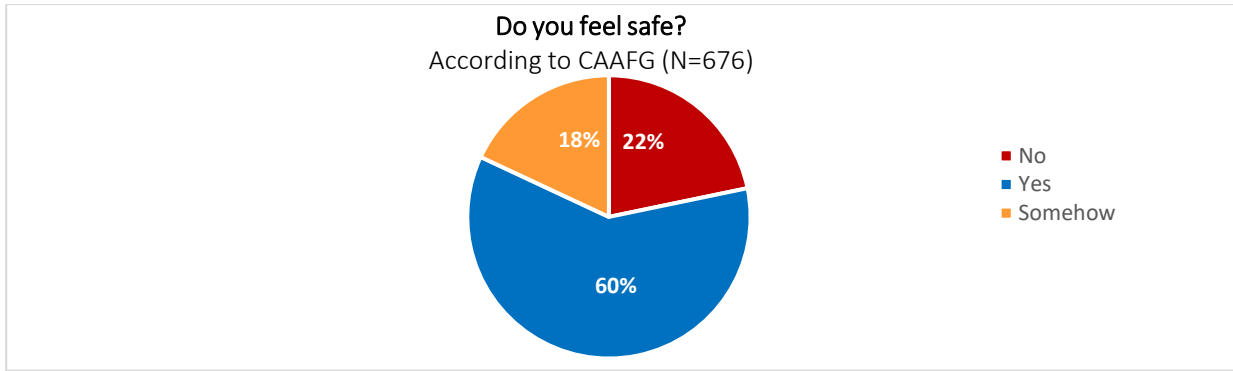
Figure 202: CAAFG's perception on feeling safe

Reasons for not feeling safe
According to CAAFG (N=269)
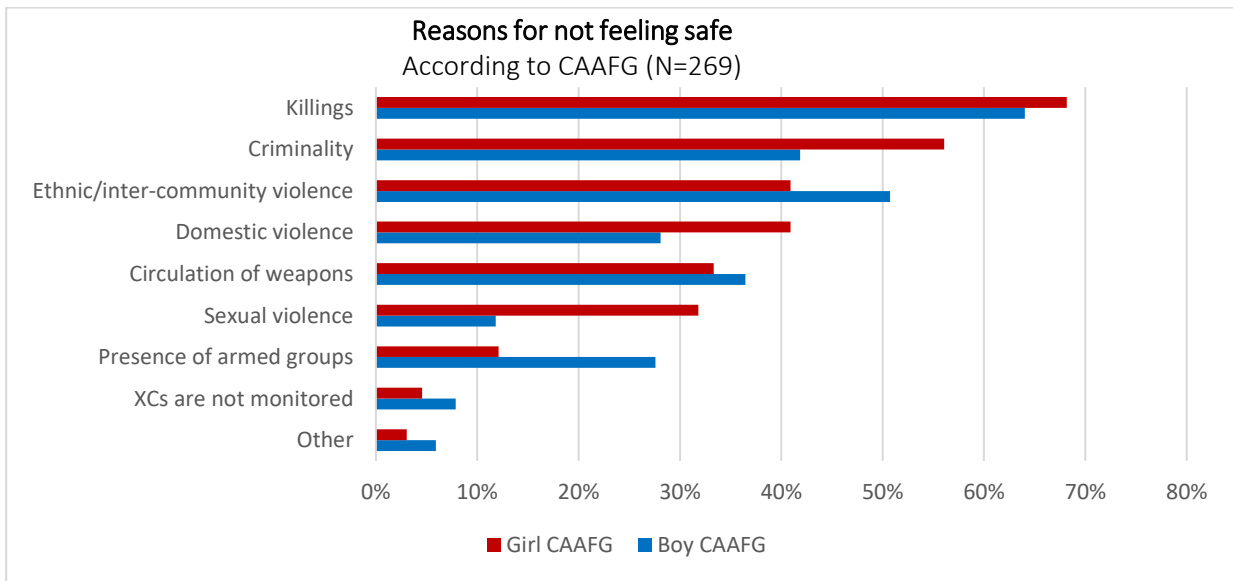
Figure 203: CAAFG's reasons for not feeling safe

Specific social reintegration challenges for children who were in armed groups before
According to XC/CAAFG/WAAFG, local government, social service providers, local leaders, and other community members (N=8.273)
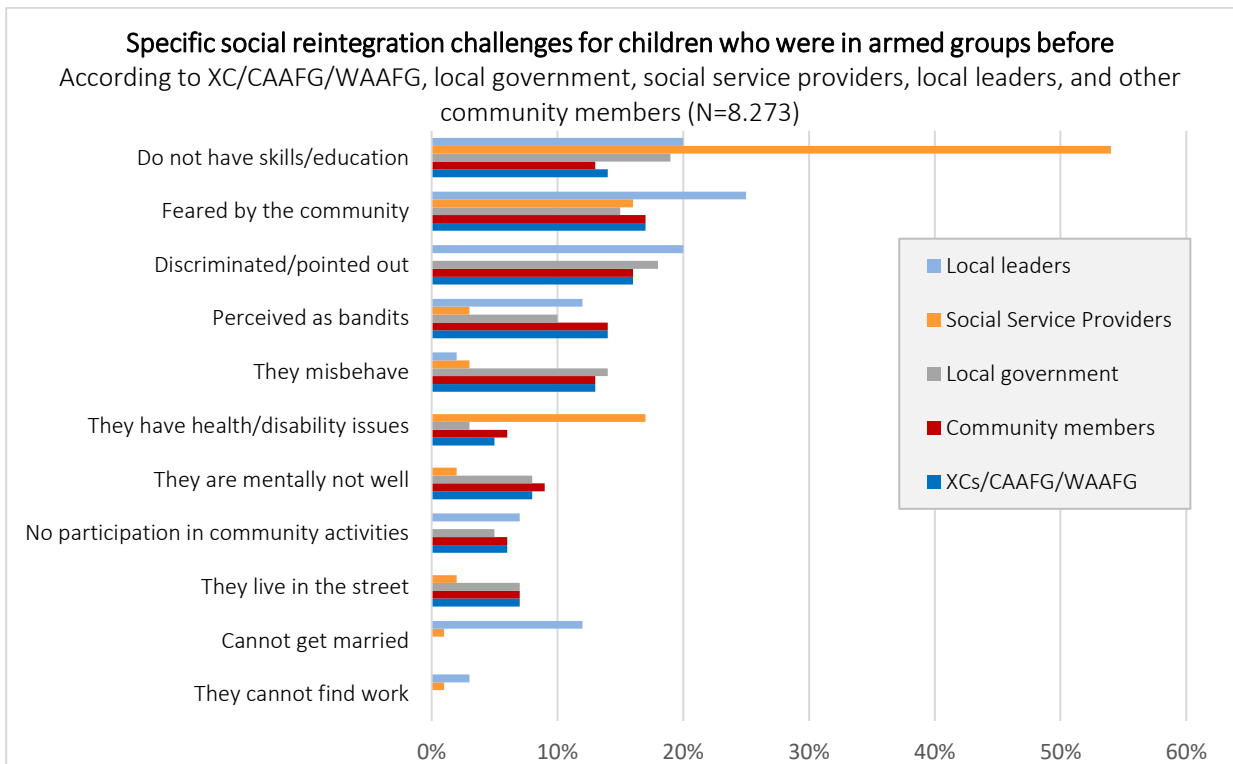
Figure 204: Social reintegration challenges for children formerly with armed groups

Do children who left armed group have additional challenges in accessing education?
According to community members (N=6.391)

- Yes
- No
- Do not know
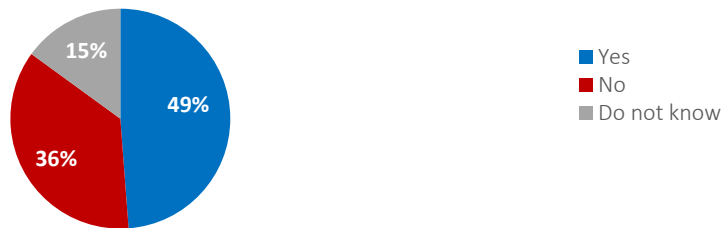
Figure 205: Perception on challenges to accessing education for children who left armed groups

Are you going to school ?
According to CAAFG and other community children (N=319)

- Yes
- No
- Do not know
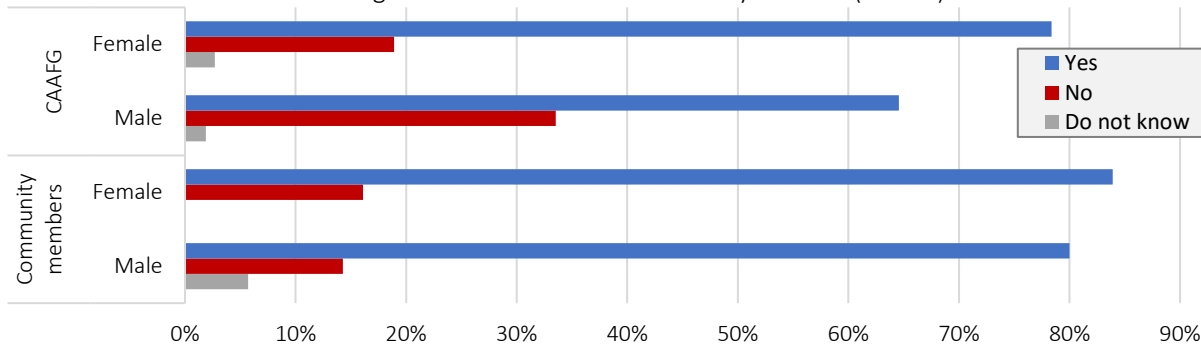
Figure 206: CAAFG school attendance

Reasons for stopping school
According to CAAFG (N=171)

- To work/lack of money
- Because of conflicts
- To join armed groups
- Take care of my family
- Got married
- Did not like school

■ Girl ■ Boy
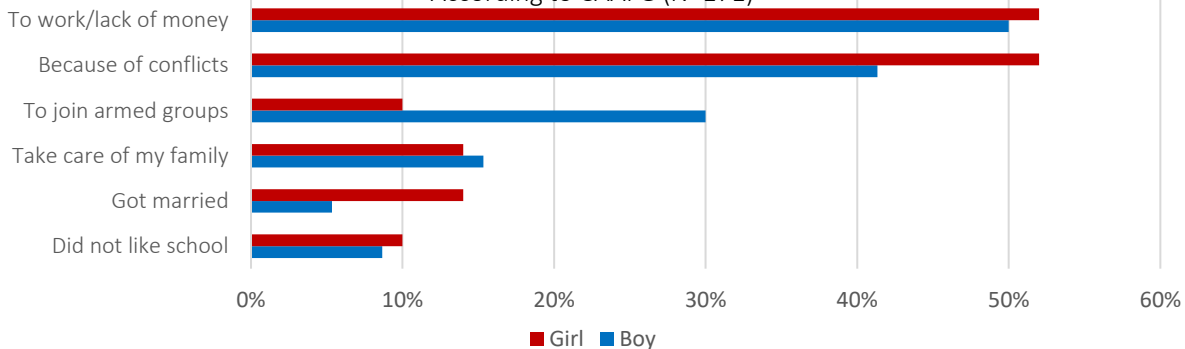
Figure 207: Reasons for CAAFG not attending school

7.3   PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Do you or your family members/people have access to disabilities services?
According to XCs/CAAAFG/WAAFG, local leaders, local government and other community members

- Yes
- Somehow
- No
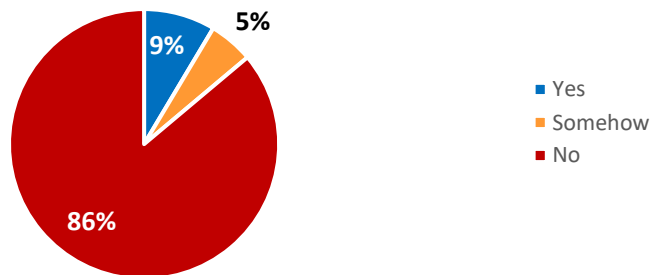
Figure 208: Access to disabilities services I
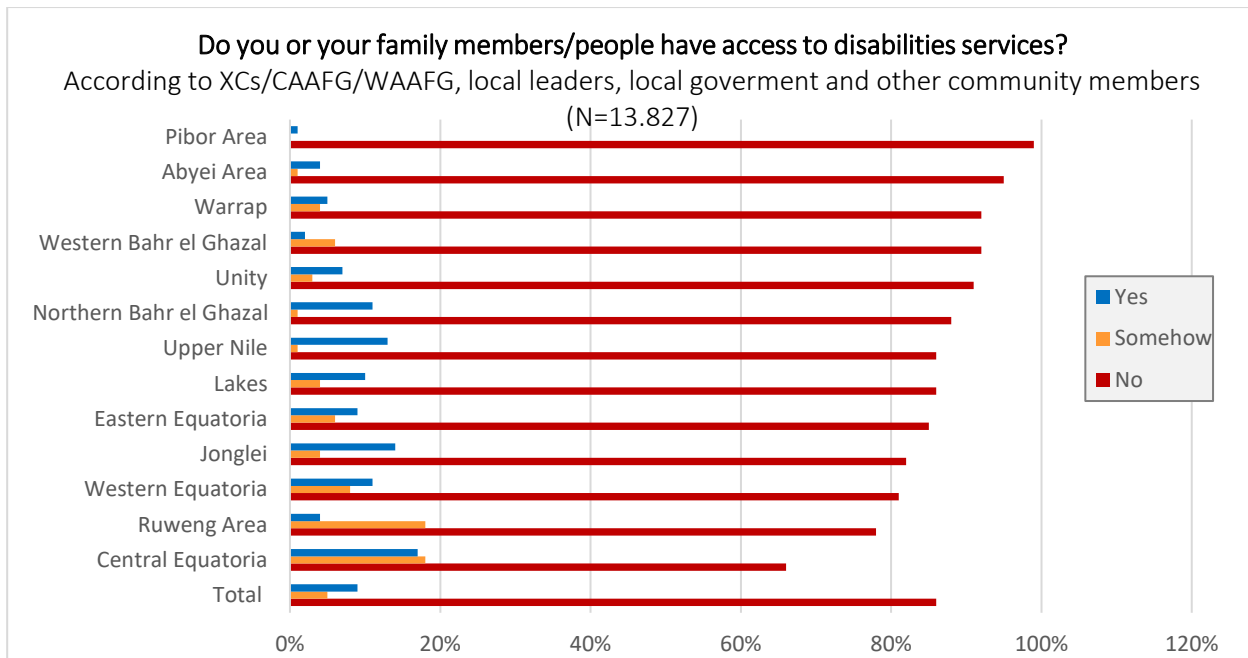
Figure 209: Access to disabilities services II
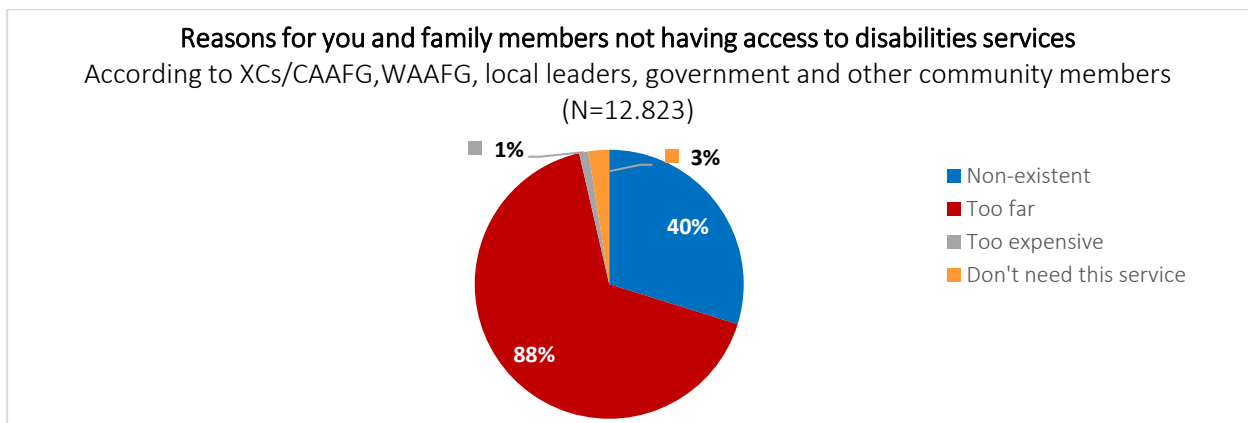
Figure 210: Reasons for not having access to disabilities services
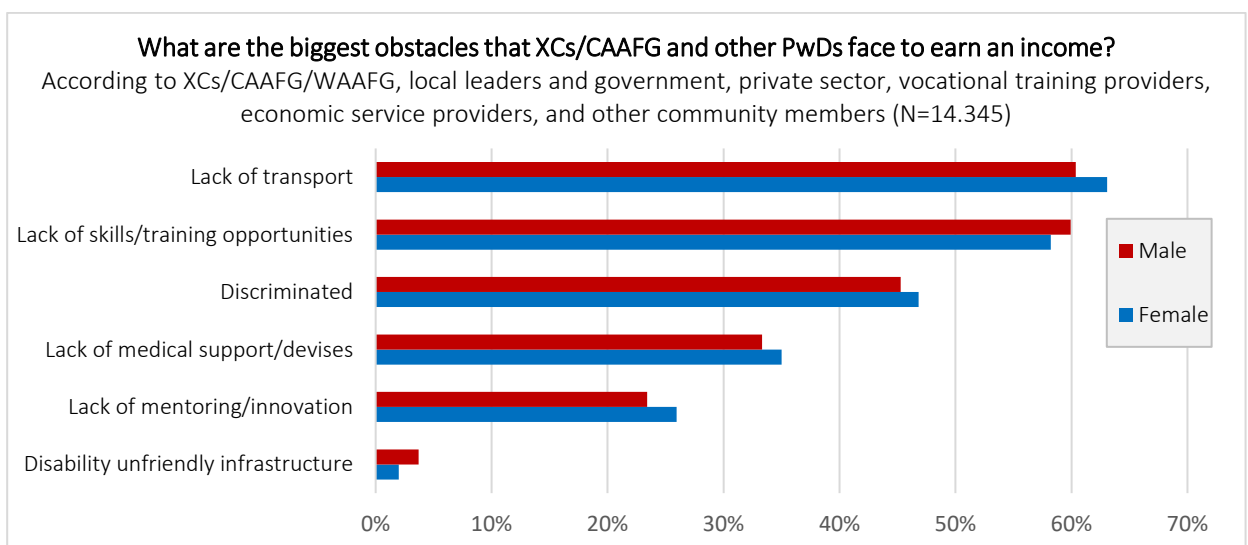
Figure 211: Biggest obstacles PwDs face to earn an income
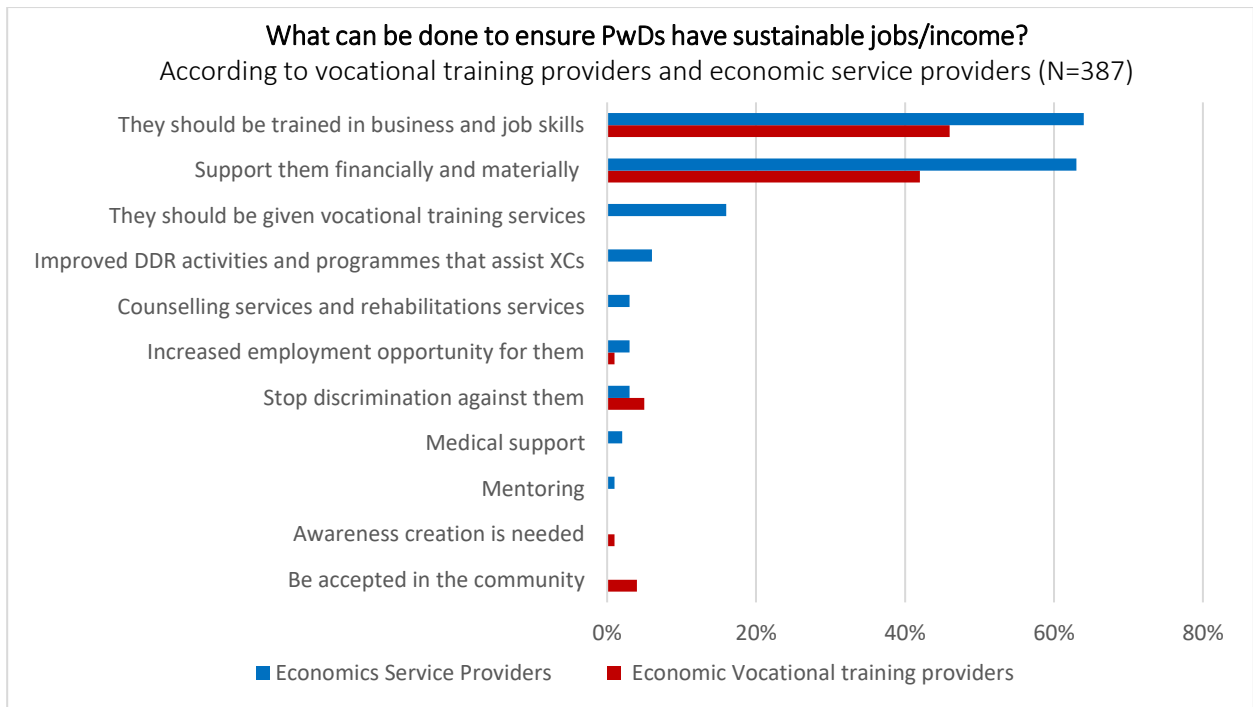
Figure 212: Ways to ensure PwDs have sustainable jobs/income
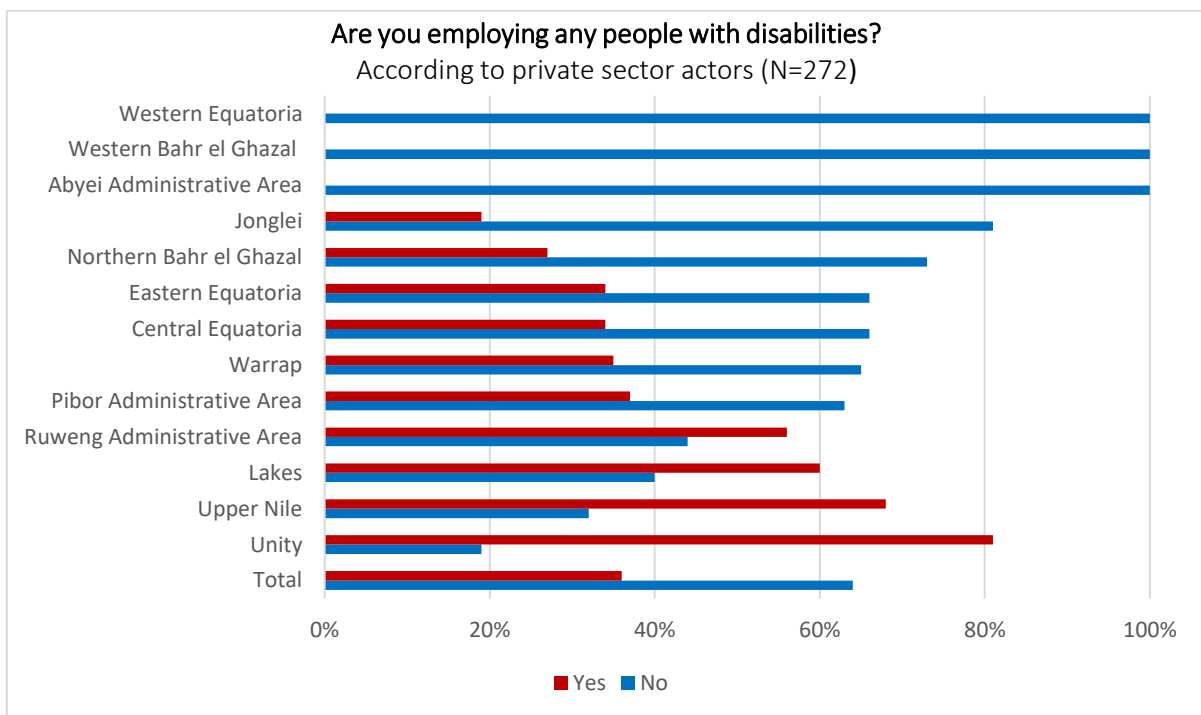
Figure 213: Employing PwDs
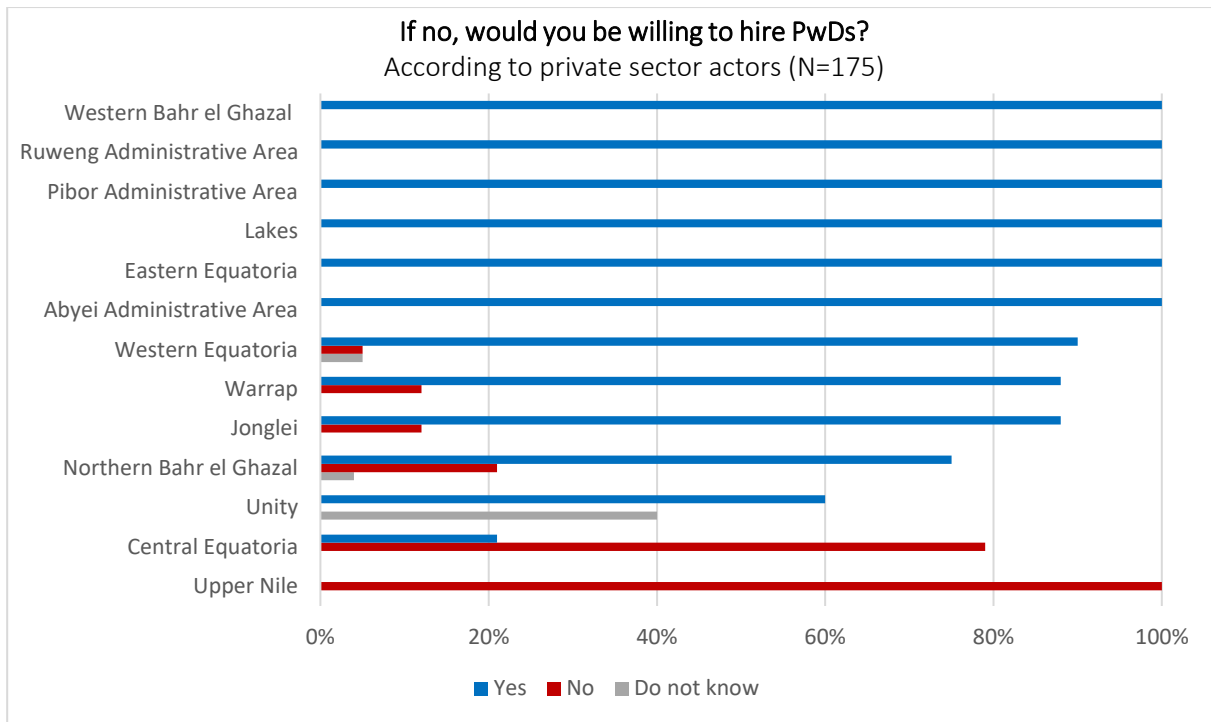
Figure 214: Willingness to hire PwDs
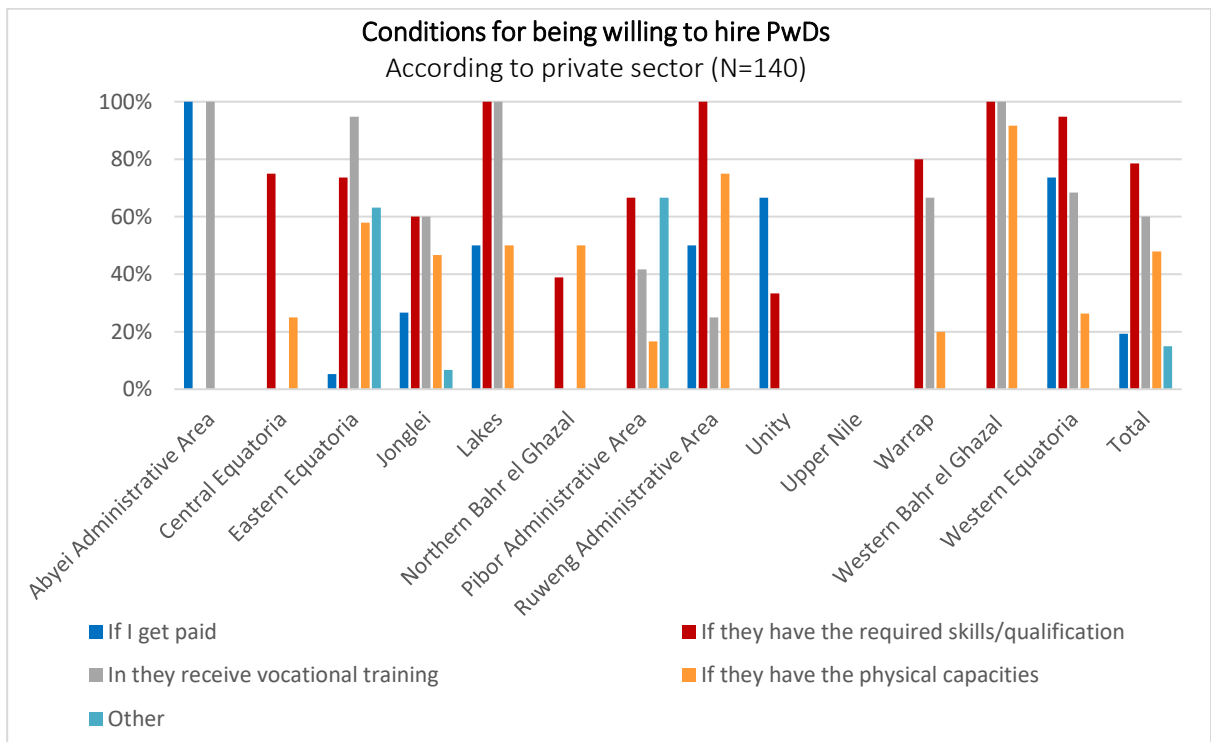
Figure 215: Conditions for hiring PwDs

9. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAMMING

Which other groups in the community have similar reintegration needs? According to XCs, local government, local leaders and other community members (N=13.686)	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Jonglei	Eastern Equatoria	Pibor AA	Central Equatoria	Lakes	Upper Nile	Unity	Western Equatoria	Warrap	Ruweng AA	Abyei AA	Total
Specific ethnic groups	70%	63%	58%	72%	76%	71%	90%	70%	57%	63%	55%	85%	76%	71%
IDPs/returnees	72%	65%	88%	69%	40%	62%	57%	36%	80%	99%	77%	52%	37%	65%
PwDs	68%	76%	61%	65%	41%	56%	67%	40%	73%	84%	53%	28%	34%	57%

Figure 216: Other groups in the community with similar reintegration needs

What support is required to you/ to XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG, to ensure their reintegration? According to XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG, local government, private sector, economic vocational training providers, economic service providers, local leaders and other community members (N=14.345)	Key informants and service providers	XCs/ WAAFG/ CAAFG		Community members		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Get a job/start a business	81%	80%	72%	43%	78%	69%
Material support/to start a business	61%	64%	52%	35%	64%	54%
Follow a vocational training	58%	56%	50%	31%	52%	48%
Get financial support	44%	40%	42%	48%	43%	44%
Go to school	42%	30%	38%	9%	30%	27%
Business training	0%	54%	0%	0%	55%	24%
Communal awareness	65%	0%	55%	15%	0%	22%
Get land	27%	23%	23%	12%	22%	21%
Be accepted in the community	21%	19%	18%	6%	17%	15%
Return to their family	18%	15%	15%	5%	15%	13%
Get lodging	10%	9%	8%	5%	10%	8%

Figure 217: Support required to ensure reintegration

What economic services that are essential for young people to start businesses ?
According to private sector (N=272)

- 1% ■ Security
- Vocational training
- Agricultural equipment
- Entrepreneurship Trainings
- Access to financial services

(74%, 28%, 31%, 58%)
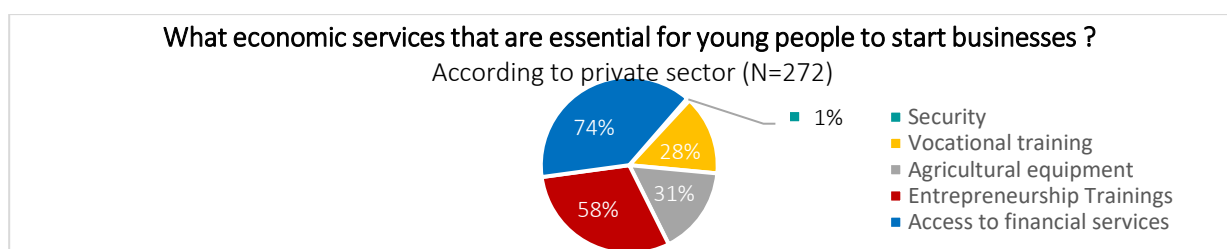
Figure 218: Support required to upgrade economic services

What other economic recovery and development initiatives are being planned or implemented and what are the opportunities to link these to the DDR programme? According to local government (N=315)	
Training programmes	43%
Agricultural project/food security programmes	27%
Microfinance programmes	23%
Services delivery programmes	11%
Social reconstruction programmes	11%
Mining	4%
Gender based violence programmes	3%
Other	1%

Figure 219: Other economic recovery and development initiatives being planned or implemented

Most significant change since the signing of the revitalised peace agreement (N=1584)	
Security has improved	36%
No significant change since the signing of the peace agreement	30%
Increase in the freedom of movement	15%
Reduced displacement	8%
Restoration of social co-existence among the tribes improved	4%
Increase in communal violence and conflicts	1%
Increase in socio-economic activities	1%
Increase in market prices and socio-economic problems	1%
Cantonment of forces /DDR programmes/ training of XCs	1%
Increase in child abduction	0%
No road connectivity	0%
Increase in food insecurity	0%
Political parties are united in Juba/ relative peace/ return of Riak Machar in Juba	0%
Delay in the implementation of the agreement	0%
No more children joining armed groups	0%
People are less traumatised now	0%
The national dialogue was conducted	0%

Figure 220: Most significant change since signing the revitalised peace agreement
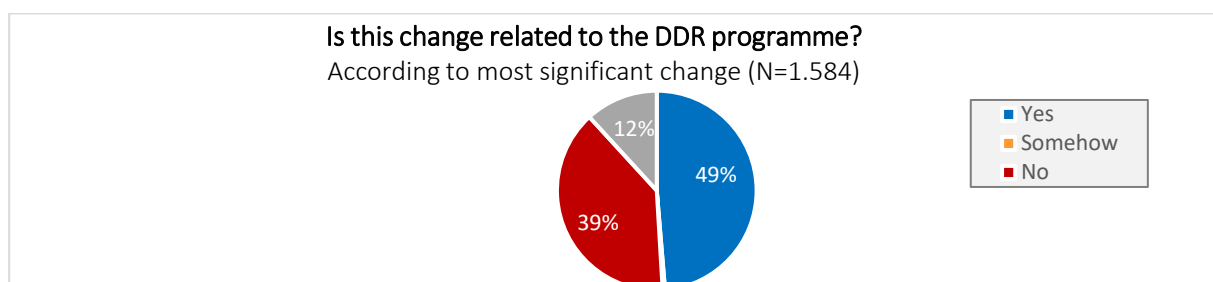
Figure 221: Change related to DDR programme

Biggest disappointment with the DDR programme so far (N=1584)	
Poor implementation and delivery (delay, slow progress, bad planning, corruption and nepotism)	16%
Poor design (DDR programmes are not adapted and not sufficient)	16%
No disappointment	15%
Poor targeting and registration processes (not open to many people, do not target all XCs in need)	10%
Does not support disabled XCs/wounded soldiers	9%
Poor support to vulnerable women and children including people those who were previously in armed groups (no psychological support /lack of long-term programmes for people with special needs)	9%
Not aware of DDR programmes	8%
Programmes and activities are largely blocked by the frequent war and conflicts in South Sudan	7%
Discrimination in jobs opportunities after getting skills	3%
The communities have wrong perception about the XCs, CAAFGs and WAAFGs	2%
Poor financial support	2%
DDR candidates assembled in cantonment sites were not provided support	1%
Does not support those who try to leave armed groups voluntary	1%
No follow - up or monitoring	1%
Does not consider local laws and context	0%
Does not cover all locations	0%
No educational support to XCs and their children	0%
No compensation for assets lost during the conflict	0%

Figure 222: Biggest disappointment with DDR programmes so far

ANNEXES B-G

BASELINE SURVEY & ASSESSMENT

REINTEGRATION OF EX-COMBATANTS BY THE DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION COMMISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN

DECEMBER 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANNEX A. DETAILED RESEARCH FINDINGS

See separate document.

ANNEX B. REGIONS, STATES, COUNTIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS COVERED

Regions	States	Counties
Greater Equator	Eastern Equatoria State	Budi county
		Ikotos county
		Kapoeta East county
		Kapoeta North county
		Kapoeta South county
		Lafon county
		Magwi county
		Torit county
	Western Equatoria State	Yambio county
		Nzara county
		Ibba county
		Maridi county
		Tambura county
		Tambura east county
		Tambura west county
		Tambuta south county
		Mundri East county
		Mundri West county
		Nagero County
		Mvolo county
	Central Equatoria State	Yei county
		Morobo county
		Lainya county
		Kajokejo county
		Terekeka county
		Juba county
		Luri county
Greater Bahr El Ghazel	Northern Bahr el Ghazal State	Aweil North county
		Aweil East county
		Aweil South county
		Aweil West county
		Arroyo county
	Lakes State	Awerial county
		Rumbek county
		Yirol East county
		Cueibet county
		Yirol West county
		Wulu county
		Mapurdit county
	Warrap State	Gogrial East county
		Tonj East county
		Tonj North county
		Gogrial West
		Tonj South
		Gogrial county
		Twic County
		Wunrock county
	Western Bahr El Ghazal State	Raja county
		Wau county
		Jur River county

		Jur river county
Greater Upper Nile	Jonglei State	Nyirol county
		Uror county
		Ayod county
		Akobo county
		Bor county
		Twic East
		Duk county
		Nuer
		Pangak county
		Pigi county
		Bor south county
	Unity State	Mayom county
		Rubkona county
		Leer county
		Guit county
		Koch county
		Panyijar County
		Rubkona county
	Upper Nile State	Baliet county
		Nassir county
		Panyikang county
		Maban county
		Manyo county
		Longochuk county
		Maiwut county
		Melut county
		Ulang county
		Akobo county
		Akoka county
		Malakal county
Three administrative areas	Abyei	Abyei county
		Ameth agouk county
	Pibor	Pibor county
		Pochalla county
		Biu county
		Lekuangole
	Ruweng	Pariang county
		Abiemnom county

Figure 1: Regions, states, counties, and administrative areas in South Sudan

ANNEX C. DETAILED METHODOLOGY

1.   Phased approach

The baseline study and assessment followed a mixed methods approach designed in four phases, as summarised in the figure below. The participatory tools used during the data collection were designed along the baseline indicators and research topics.
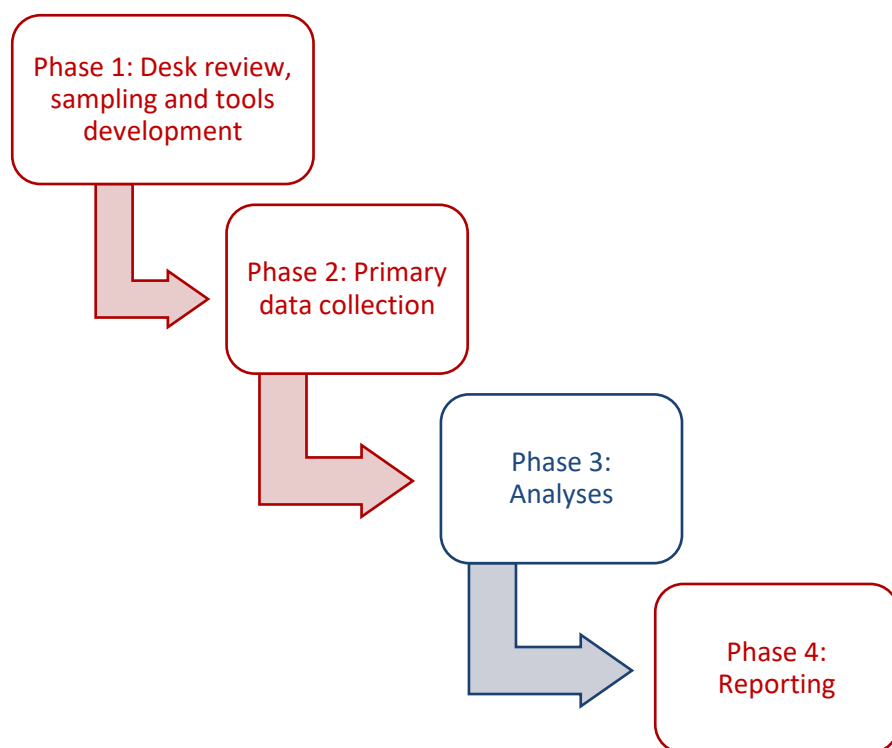
Figure 2: Methodology in phases

Phase 1: Inception

The first phase started with a review of all relevant programme documentation (R-ARCSS, DDR Policy, strategy and programme, UNDP Framework for DDR), reports by DDR stakeholders (previous reports and evaluation of DDR conducted in South Sudan) and other relevant documents made available by UNMISS, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF and the DDRC. During this phase, the data collection tools (see Annex D) were designed, the methodology was finetuned and the research plan was drafted and discussed with UNDP and the SDDRC. An inception report was produced and was validated by UNDP and the SDDRC.

Phase 2: Primary data collection

Before the fieldwork, the international and national consultants supported by three SDDRC staff members conducted a series of training for the team (see Annex F for the full team). A first training was conducted in the pilot state of Central Equatoria, after what the tools were tested. Based on the feedbacks from the training and tool-testing, corrections were made to the tools. A bigger training in Juba was consequently conducted for the research coordinators per state and the DDRC trainers. This training included a Training of Trainers (ToT) element and was strictly for trainers. After this training, the team of SDDRC researchers were trained by the research coordinators, supported by the national consultant and the SDDRC staff members.

The trainings were in English language and included an introduction to the different quantitative and qualitative tools, the appropriate use of ICT enhanced data collection, as well as research ethics, gender- and child-responsive data collection, and reporting. Reporting formats and a training manual were provided to the research teams by the international consultant.

After the training, the teams trained started with the data collection, in two teams covering the different counties in parallel. The primary data collection was carried out by the national consultant, the team of enumerators, supported by the national consultant and additional staff from UNICEF, UNMISS and the DDRC. Data was collected using both hard forms and smart phones, using the protected software SurveyCTO. The data collected was reported by the teams, quality controlled by the research coordinators and processed into an Excel file to create a database.

Phase 3: Analyses
The data analysts, international and national consultants ensured the quality control and analyse the data collected. The first layer of quality control was done by the DDRC State level research coordinators.

The data analysis proceeded after the data collected was cleaned and developed into a database. The quantitative data was cleaned and the qualitative data was coded using grounded theory.

Through continuous feedback loops and cross-referencing, the team ensured adequate triangulation until data saturation was reached. The data was disaggregated according to relevant parameters to the baseline indicators, and service and opportunities mapping. Categories of disaggregation included gender, geographic location, source of livelihood, age and type of respondent. Graphs and tables were produced to present the results of the analysis.

Phase 4: Reporting
A report was produced and shared for a review by the DDRC and UNDP.

2.   Research topics

The following research topics were considered for the design of the study and tools

A.   Conflict dynamics and perceptions of security
For reintegration programmes to be sustainable differing perceptions of security need to be acknowledged and understood, to support (safe) coping mechanisms and identify needs for improving community security and protection mechanism. For this the following clusters of topics were essential:

- *Do people feel safe, if not, why not? Who is providing security to the communities?*
- *Levels and nature of SGBV, perpetrators and justice for victims*
- *Do XCs/CAAFAG and people formally associated with armed groups feel less safe than others? Are they involved in causing insecurity, criminality?*
- *Are there conflicts ongoing? Are there ethnic or other socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers for conflict?*
- *Who are perceived to be the conflict actors? Who are perceived to be the peace actors?*
- *What is dividing communities and what are the current sources of conflict? Who are the main conflict actors?*
- *Which community-based organisations or leaders play a role in helping to bring about reconciliation, solve conflicts? Do XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG have access to these, trust these?*
- *Do people trust the formal or the informal justice system?*

- *Do people trust the police?*
- *Do people trust local government?*

Further, reintegration programmes need to address the causes of recruitment for reintegration to be sustainable. Therefore, an understanding of the recruitment patterns and reasons to join, leave and risks of re-mobilisation was essential.

- *What were the reasons to join armed groups? Would people consider re-joining? If yes, under which circumstances?*
- *Is there risk that XCs/CAAFAG are joining any violent cultural institutions or criminal groups?*

B.   Economic opportunities and services

Economic reintegration opportunities are scarce in South Sudan, while unemployment and poverty is an important factor to make young people vulnerable to join armed groups. Understanding the locality specific opportunities and related need for and availability of services is crucial. For this the following clusters of topics were essential:

In terms of **economic opportunities**:

- *Background information on the past and current sources of livelihood in the county*
- *How is the business enabling environment and how is the government encouraging and supporting private sector growth (e.g. through enabling legislation, investment in infrastructure and expansion of business development services).*
- *What are the demands for goods and services and the likelihood for establishing businesses in respond to these demands?*
- *Are there any natural resources that could be (better) exploited in a responsible NRM modality?*
- *Are there any prospects for salaried employment in the near future?*
- *What are the most promising sub-sectors and value chains to develop per county? What are the worst bottlenecks to develop and stimulate value chain development (i.e. quantity produced, scarcity of resources, quality standards, transportation and access to markets, market information, lack of inputs etc.)?*
- *Are there opportunities for innovation and diversification, including in green sectors?*
- *Which skills are in demand?*
- *Are there concerns in labour rights, protection, worst forms of child labour etc. and what can be done to address these?*
- *What are the skills and assets do XCs/CAAFAG and people formally associated with armed groups have?*
- *Which self-help or coping mechanisms of DDR participants can be observed and supported?*

In terms of **economic services**:

- *What infrastructure and services exist to allow economic activity to take place (e.g.,roads, communications, electricity supplies, etc.)? Who is doing the contracting and construction and is this an opportunity for DDR participants?*
- *What is the quality and quantity of vocational training courses available and do they produce marketable skills?*
- *What is the quality and quantity of apprenticeship places available and do they produce*

marketable skills?

- *What is the quality and quantity of business development services?*
- *What is the quality and quantity of micro-finance services?*
- *What is the quality and quantity of agricultural extension services?*
- *What is the quality and quantity of chamber of commerce?*
- *What support is required to upgrade economic services that are essential for reintegration?*
- *Are there obstacle to access economic services for people with disabilities?*
- *What support is required to upgrade social services that are essential for reintegration?*
- *What other economic recovery and development initiatives are being planned or implemented and what are the opportunities to link to these?*

C.   Social reintegration and social services

Stimulating social reintegration and maximising access to social services is important in reintegration programming. For this the following clusters of topics were essential:

In terms of **social opportunities**:

- *Background information on the composition of the community (demographics, ethnic composition, gender norms etc.)*
- *The effect of the conflict on the community and mechanism of social exclusion in place*
- *The level of interaction of the community with the XC, WAAFG and CAAFAG*
- *The Psycho-social effects of the conflict on XCs, WAAFG, CAAFAG and other community members?*
- *Community perception on XC, WAAFG and CAAFAG and their needs*
- *Perceptions of XC, WAAFG and CAAFAG about the communities and their acceptance*
- *Have XC, WAAFG and CAAFAG lost social capital during the conflict?*
- *Are there any specific social reintegration challenges for girls and/or women?*
- *Is reintegration dependent on the ethnic background of a person?*
- *What do XC, WAAFG and CAAFAG identify as the most important social assistance required*
- *Are there XC-led initiatives or leaders contributing to building trust and reconciliation?*

In terms of **social services**:

- *What are the <u>most important</u> gaps in access to social services of DDR participants? Are there additional obstacles as compared to community members to access the services?*
- *Are there other programmes addressing gaps in social service delivery? If so which ones and how likely is it to refer DDR participants to these programmes?*
- *Are there any child protection concerns and how effective is the child protection system to address these issues?*
- *What support is required to upgrade services that are essential for reintegration?*
- *What is the quality and quantity of health providers?*
- *What is the quality and quantity of education services?*
- *What is the quality and quantity of youth centres?*
- *What is the quality and quantity of SGBV survivors support services?*
- *What is the quality and quantity of psychosocial and mental health services?*
- *What is the quality and quantity of disabilities services?*
- *What is the quality and quantity of drugs addiction treatment providers?*

- *Are there obstacles to access social services for people with disabilities?*
- *What support is required to upgrade social services that are essential for reintegration?*

D.   Political Reintegration

The level of political reintegration of XCs and their communities is important to understand and support. It relates a number of issues such as:

- *Are there actors who might spoil or contribute to the peace process?*
- *What were the key motivations and grievances of the armed groups – are these addressed?*
- *Is there the perception that there are winners or losers of the conflict?*
- *Are there allegations of war crimes and human rights violations against members of the armed groups? Will amnesties be offered? Will vetting processes act as an obstacle to political participation?*
- *Are there XCs of AAFG that can be identified as particularly strong and respected leaders?*
- *What is the political space for voice and representation? Do XCs feel that they have access to fora where their voices are heard?*
- *Is the armed group they belonged to transforming itself into a political party?*
- *Do XC have a national identification card?*
- *Do XC participate in the political life of the community?*
- *Do XC participate in decision making processes?*

E.   Profiles and other potential target groups for community-based reintegration

- *Have XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG been living outside of their communities during the conflict?*
- *Have XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG been involved in the conflict for years, or just a few months?*
- *What were the roles played by XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG in the armed groups?*
- *What were the reasons to join, leave and are there risks of remobilisation?*
- *Do XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG have access to services?*
- *What are the household compositions of the XCs, CAAFAG and WAAFG breadwinners of the family or are there more people working?*
- *For those with disabilities, who is taking care of them and who is ensuring the income in these households?*
- *Are XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG (up to 24) in school? If not why not?*
- *Do XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG feel welcome in their communities?*
- *What are the fears of XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG?*
- *What are the ambitions of XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG?*
- *What are their current sources of livelihoods and levels of income?*
- *What other war-affected groups are present in the area (or will return), and what type of assistance will they receive?*
- *What are the most immediate needs of other conflict-affected groups?*
- *Are their profiles comparable with those of the XCs?*
- *What are their current levels of income?*
- *What other reintegration and recovery programmes are on-going in these areas? How likely is it to refer people to these?*

3. Sample Size, target groups and sampling methods

Sample size

The study reached 16266 respondents. While all targets were set to be equal per location, logistical hurdles but also differences in the performance of the teams has led to under-representation in some states. The table below shows the number of respondents reached per state.

	XCs/CAAFG/WAAFG		Community members		Key Informants		Social Services Providers	Economic Service Providers	Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Abyei AA	17	230	69	175	9	35	0	4	539
Central Equatoria	68	287	293	374	39	139	27	8	1235
Eastern Equatoria	187	450	183	399	112	243	23	1	1598
Jonglei	255	285	311	343	185	214	11	11	1615
Lakes	168	336	194	367	22	35	5	13	1140
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	229	383	236	509	140	278	25	26	1826
Pibor AA	123	275	196	408	107	313	14	15	1451
Ruweng AA	134	146	130	143	25	24	13	15	630
Unity	88	273	217	273	181	234	23	23	1312
Upper Nile	80	233	106	223	70	213	32	13	970
Warrap	95	215	123	256	51	144	31	15	930
Western Bahr el Ghazal	138	448	198	417	181	480	44	17	1923
Western Equatoria	110	169	147	224	135	292	8	16	1101
Totals	1692	3730	2403	4111	1257	2644	256	173	16266

Figure 3: Profile of respondents per state and respondent type

Sampling methods

A combination of purposive and snowball sampling was applied to identify the respondents. **Purposive sampling** was applied to key informants, and is defined as "a non-probability sampling method that is characterized by a deliberate effort to gain representative samples by including groups or typical areas in a sample. The researcher relies on his/her own judgement to select sample group members."[1]

Snowball sampling was used for the survey, FDGs and to some extend for the KIIs and involves "primary data sources nominating another potential primary data source to be used in the research. In other words, snowball sampling method is based on referrals from initial subjects to generate additional subjects. Therefore, when applying this sampling method, members of the sample group are recruited via chain referral."[2]

The team ensured representativity of respondents in terms of sex, age, occupation, ethnicity and type of respondents.

4. Tools

The following 9 tools were developed based on the topic lists provided in annex D.

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[1] http://research-methodology.net/sampling/purposive-sampling/.
[2] http://research-methodology.net/sampling/snowball-sampling/.

Nr.	Tool	Type of respondents	Targets reached
1	Perception survey among community members	All respondents (of the KIIs, FGDs and workshops) plus additional community members in localities (found locally). The mini-perception survey forms the baseline and can be used subsequently by the DDRC to track changes in the perceptions of communities over time and to capture the 'why' behind those changes. It helped determining attribution and contributions of change by the programme. The survey also included questions related to the availability of services and economic opportunities	6514
2	Perception survey among XC/CAAFG/WAAFG	A maximum number of pre-identified WAAFG, CAAFG and XCs participated in this survey, establishing ambitions, fears, and their recommendations on meaningful assistance. Variables such as location, sex, age, ethnicity assisted in identifying specific vulnerabilities per sub-group	5422
3	KII local government	Interview guide for local government and relevant departments	3901
4	KII private sector	Interview guide for local businesses focused on economic opportunity and services mapping, including skills in demand	
5	KII vocational training providers	Vocational training institutes and other training providers, mapped availability and the extent to which courses offered are market responsive	
6	KII local leaders (and small FGDs)	Women leaders, youth leaders, tribal leaders, community-based organisations, representatives, religious leaders, etc.	
7	KII economic service providers	Microfinance providers, BDS providers, agricultural extension services to complete existing mappings and do a quick scan on existing capacities and needs for expansion of these services,	173
8	KII social service providers	Mapping of availability and gaps in social services including schools, catch-up education, health providers, disability support, Psycho-social Support (PSS), youth and children clubs/centres, services for survivors of SGBV etc.	256
9	Most Significant Change (MSC)	The MSC tool was initiated for future use to measure change paths at a regular basis. As a baseline, it was suggested to do the MSC among wives of XCs (including widows) and mothers/female caretakers of CAAFG. This participatory tool produced insights that are not often captured in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems	1584
Total			16266

Figure 4: Audience and data collection tools

5. Ethics of research

Adaptation measures due to COVID-19

The data collection methodology/interviews took into account COVID-19 preventive measures and directives issued by the South Sudan Government with the health and safety of study participants taking priority. Due to the travel restrictions, the international consultant couldn't travel and the training was conducted via Skype.

Sensitivity

All tools were designed and adapted to the context. To avoid controversial or inappropriate word use, the DDRC reviewed the questions and topics covered in the research tools. The team members were aware of their moral responsibilities towards all participants in the research and highly experienced in conducting data collection on sensitive topics. They bare the best interests of the participants in mind throughout the research process. The team treated respondents with due respect and took their opinions seriously. Throughout the research, the team put the safety and security of participants first. Among

others, the team respected the participants´ preferred location for the interview. In particular, the teams strove to accommodate interview times/locations that ensured women's participation.

Gender sensitivity was ensured in the data collection methods and analyses. The parameters of disaggregation of the data included sex and a balance of male and female respondents was assured. Gender balance was also ensured in the recruitment of field researchers.

Confidentiality and protection

The team clearly explained the principle of confidentiality and anonymity to all participating in this research. Due to the potentially sensitive nature of information disclosed, the data collection method guaranteed the anonymity of respondents. As such, no names were recorded during the interviews and no interviews were recorded. All researchers respected the confidential nature of the information collected, and secure systems (passwords, protected USB keys, coding) were put in place for safe forwarding and storage of information. No pictures of respondents, revealing their identity, were taken.

Confidentiality and protection

To protect the confidentiality of the respondents, the team will not cite names of the respondents in the situation analysis report and will ask for names during the field data collection, except for the Key Informants. The research assistants will be instructed to take as many precautions as possible in order to guarantee the protection of the anonymity of the participants during data collection. Any identifying information revealed by an individual participant in a relationship of trust will not be disclosed to others unless the participant gives his or her express permission to do so. No names will be recorded & no recording equipment will be used during the data collection.

Informed Consent

Researchers respected the principles of voluntary participation. In line with the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) "Handbook on data protection in humanitarian action"[3], it was important for the researcher to verify that the respondent has understood "the risks and benefits involved in participating in the research and to exercise his/her right to object and to provide valid consent where applicable."[4] The decision to participate was based on free will and participants were made aware that they were able to withdraw from the research at any time.[5] Also, all participants were provided a third-party contact, in case participants had any questions or complaints regarding the interview.

For interviewing children, a consent form tailored to this assessment was designed form. Informed consent was sought from parents, caregivers, or guardians and/or the child him/herself. The informed consent documents have been designed to meet the standards as set in the UNICEF Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection and Analysis.[6] Depending on the circumstance and local sensitivities, it may not have been possible to have such formal consent from parents (e.g. when interviewing adolescents at sports clubs, youth centres etc.), and in these cases only verbal consent from the child them were sought. This closure applied only to children from 15 years and above, while for children up to 14 years old, consent of a parent, guardian or caregiver had to be ensured. In order to

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[3] ICRC (co-editors: Kuner, Christopher and Marelli, Massimo). Handbook on data protection in humanitarian action. ICRC: Geneva. 2017
[4] ICRC (co-editors: Kuner, Christopher and Marelli, Massimo). Handbook on data protection in humanitarian action. ICRC: Geneva. P. 46, 2017
[5] ICRC (co-editors: Kuner, Christopher and Marelli, Massimo). Handbook on data protection in humanitarian action. ICRC: Geneva. P. 46, 2017
[6] UNICEF Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection and Analysis; Document Number: CF/PD/DRP/2015-001 Effective Date: 01 April 2015 Issued by: Director, Division of Data, Research and Policy (DRP).

guarantee the anonymity of research participants, they provided their verbal consent, which was noted by the enumerator.

Ways of working

Confidentiality: To protect the confidentiality of the respondents, the team did not cite names of the respondents in the report and did not ask for names during the field data collection.

Quality Control: The data analysts, national and international consultants monitored the validity and quality of the data throughout the data collection period. Data entry and analysis was done gradually. Quality control mechanisms were furthermore built in through triangulation and regular feedback loops.

Triangulation: The verification and validation of data and probing of issues from different perspectives took place by repeatedly asking the various respondent groups the same questions in a slightly different way. A master list of questions organised and grouped together similar questions from different tools which allowed to compare the results and brought out the analysis.

Progressive Data Analysis: To ensure maximum quality and completeness, data entry and analysis took place throughout the research period. Where appropriate, team presented the data in graphs, disaggregated by age, sex, category, and locality of the respondent (especially in the surveys).

Language and Translation: Data collection took place in local languages. Transcripts and the conflict analysis report was produced in English.

I am conducting research for DDRC to inform the next phase of a programme that will try to assist those adults and children who were part of the different armed groups, the army and other conflict affected people, to assist them to reintegrate into the communities. Can I please talk to you on some relevant issues?

X.   Name of researcher:

0.a   State: □ Northern Bahr el Ghazal   □ Western Bahr el Ghazal   □ Lakes   □ Warrap   □ Western Equatoria   □Central Equatoria   □ Eastern Equatoria   □ Jonglei   □ Upper Nile   □ Unity □ Abyei Area □ Pibor Area   □ Ruweng Area

0.b   County:

0.c   Location   □ Urban area   □ Rural area

0.d   Profession:

0.e   Sex: □ Male   □ Female

0.f   Age: □Under 18 □18-24 □24-40 □40+

0.g   Ethnicity:

0.h   Are you from this state/area?
                     □ Yes
                     □ No

0.i   If no, what is your state/area of origin?
                     □ Northern Bahr el Ghazal
                     □ Western Bahr el Ghazal
                     □ Lakes
                     □ Warrap
                     □ Western Equatoria
                     □Central Equatoria
                     □ Eastern Equatoria
                     □ Jonglei
                     □ Upper Nile
                     □ Unity
                     □ Abyei Area
                     □ Pibor Area
                     □ Ruweng Area

0.j   If no, why do you live in this state/area?
                     □ Work
                     □ More safe
                     □ Moved during conflict
                     □ Other (please specify)

A.   Conflict dynamics and perceptions of security

1.a   Do you feel safe?
                     □ Yes
                     □ Somehow
                     □ No

1.b   If yes, why?
                     □ Presence of security services
                     □ My family is here

□ The security has improved
□ Freedom of movement
□ End of conflicts
□ Other (please specify)

1.b   If not, why not?

□ Domestic violence
□ Sexual violence
□ Criminality
□ Ethnic/inter-community violence
□ Circulation of weapons
□ Killings
□Presence of armed groups
□XCs are not monitored
□ Other (please specify)

1.c   Who are causing security problems in your community?

□ Armed groups (please specify)
□ XCs
□ CAAFG
□ Armed youth
□ Bandits
□ IDPs
□ Returnees
□ Street children
□ A specific ethnic group (please specify)
□ Other (please specify)

1.d   Are people who were previously in armed groups involved in causing insecurity?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Do not know

1.e   If yes in which manner?

□ Cattle raiding
□ Child abduction
□ Inter-communal violence
□ Robbery
□ Revenge
□ Killings
□ Other (please specify)

1.f   Are the perpetrators punished?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Do not know

1.g   Who do you go to if you have security problems?

□ Police
□ Family
□ Religious leaders
□Traditional leaders
□ Local government namely:
□ Nowhere
□ Court

□ Other (please specify)

2.a   What are the current sources of conflict in the community?
        □ Tensions between ethnic groups
        □ Land disputes
        □ Cattle raiding
        □ Bad government/ Corruption
        □ Competition over basic services
        □ Political manipulation
        □ Family disputes
        □ Impunity
        □ Presence of armed men
        □ Other (please specify)

2.b   Are there ethnic or other socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers for conflict?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Do not know

2.c   If yes, please explain

2.d   Who are the main actors causing conflicts in and between the communities?
        □ Police
        □ Political Parties/Politicians
        □ Armed groups (please specify)
        □ Government
        □ Young men
        □ Local leaders
        □ Armed youth
        □ XCs
        □ Bandits
        □ IDPs
        □ Returnees
        □ A specific ethnic group (please specify)
        □ Others (please specify)

2.e   Are people who were formally with armed groups causing conflicts?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Do not know

2.f   Who are the most effective actors to solve and reduce conflict?
        □ Police
        □ Armed groups (please specify)
        □ Justice (court)
        □ Local government
        □ Religious leaders
        □Traditional Authority
        □ Local leaders (please specify)
        □ Women
        □ Community Based Organisations
        □ Local committee(s) (please specify)
        □ Other (please specify)

2.g   Are there conflict resolution structures or mechanism in the community to resolve conflicts?

    □ Yes, namely:
    □ No
    □ Do not know

2.h If yes, are they effective?
    □ Yes
    □ No
    □ Do not know

2.i Do XCs play a role in these?
    □ Yes
    □ No
    □ Do not know

2.j Do you trust the formal or the informal justice system more?

    □ Formal
    □ Informal
    □ Do not know

2.k Please explain

2.l Do you trust the police?

    □ Yes
    □ No
    □ Do not know

2.m If no why not?
    □ They are involved in corruption
    □ Lack of capacity
    □ They create trouble
    □ Other (please specify)

3a. What were the reasons for people to join armed groups?
    □ Poverty/unemployment
    □ Defend themselves/their family
    □ Defend their community
    □ Defend their livestock/assets
    □ Revenge
    □ Get rich/have power
    □ In reaction to marginalisation/discrimination
    □ Other (please specify)

3.b Do you think that these issues have been solved?
    □ Yes
    □ No
    □ Partly

3.c If not or partly, please explain what remains the issue?
    □ Still inequality
    □ No trust that things will change
    □ Still ethnic tensions
    □ Still no job/income
    □ Long Standing tensions
    □ Other (please specify)

3.d Is there risk that XCs/CAAFG join any violent militias, armed tribal youth, or criminal groups?
    □ Yes
    □ No

□ Do not know

3.e   If yes which ones?

        □ Join violent militias
        □ Join armed tribal youth
        □ Join criminal groups
        □ Other (please specify)

B.   Economic reintegration opportunities and services

4.a   What is your economic status?

        □ Salaried work
        □ Self-employed/business owner/farmer
        □ Irregular day labourer
        □ Unemployed
        □ Other (please specify)

4.b   Name of the job/economic activity

4.c   Income (in SSP currency)

        □ per day:
        □ per week:
        □ per month:

4.d   Do you or members of your household have borrowed money that need to be reimbursed?

        □ Yes
        □ No

4.e   If yes, how much (in SSP currency)?

5.a   What are the main obstacles for people to start and run a successful business?

        □ Lack of skills/training opportunities
        □ Lack of education
        □ Lack of access to money
        □ Lack of mentoring/innovation
        □ Lack of access to land
        □ Insecurity
        □ Lack of motivation
        □ Lack of access to markets
        □ Lack of access to inputs
        □ Lack of electricity
        □ Conflict related displacements
        □ Other (please specify)

5.b   Are these obstacles different for people that left armed groups?

        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Do not know

5.c   If yes, how?

6.a   What are the biggest obstacles that XCs with disabilities face to earn an income?

        □ Lack of skills/training opportunities
        □ Lack of transport
        □ Discriminated
        □ Lack of mentoring/innovation
        □ Lack of medical support/devises
        □ Other (please specify)

7.a   Which goods/products do you need/want but are not available on the local markets or shops?

7.b   What services do you need/want that are not available on the local markets or shops?

7.c   Which types of new shops or workshops would be good to have in the community?

C.   Social reintegration opportunities and social services

8.a   Are you going to school? (if less than 24-year-old)
                        □ Yes
                        □ No
                        □ Don't know

8.b   If no, why did you stop school?
                        □ Because of conflicts
                        □ To work/lack of money
                        □ Take care of my family
                        □ Did not like school
                        □ Got married
                        □ Other (please specify)

8.c   Level of education completed:
                        □ None
                        □ Primary education
                        □ Secondary education
                        □ Higher education
                        □ Adult education

9.a   Do you know any people who were part of armed groups before?
                        □ Yes
                        □ No

9.b   If yes, do you feel they are well integrated in the community?
                        □ Yes
                        □ No
                        □ Somehow

9.c   If no/somehow why not?
                        □ Feared by the community
                        □ Discriminated/pointed out
                        □ Perceived as bandits
                        □ Cannot get married
                        □ They do not participate in community activities
                        □ They cannot find work
                        □ Do not have skills
                        □ Do not have land
                        □ They misbehave
                        □ Still called to fight from time to time
                        □ They are mentally not well
                        □ They have health/disability issues
                        □ Other (please specify)

9.d   Do you feel these people are heroes or bad behaved people?
                        □ Heroes
                        □ Bad behaved people
                        □ Depends on the person
                        □ Other (please specify)

9.e   Are there any specific social reintegration challenges for girls and/or women who were with the armed groups before?
                        □ Yes
                        □ No

□ Somehow

9.f   If yes/ somehow, in which way?
        □ Feared by the community
        □ Discriminated/pointed out
        □ Perceived as bandits
        □ Cannot get married
        □ They do not participate in community activities
        □ They cannot find work
        □ Do not have skills
        □ Do not have land
        □ They misbehave
        □ They are mentally not well
        □ They have health/disability issues
        □ Other (please specify)

9.g   Are there any specific social reintegration challenges for children who were in the armed groups before?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

9.h   If yes in which way?
        □ Feared by the community
        □ Discriminated/pointed out
        □ Perceived as bandits
        □ They do not participate in community activities
        □ Do not have skills/education
        □ They misbehave
        □ They are mentally not well
        □ They have health/disability issues
        □ They live in the street
        □ Other (please specify)

10.a   Do you feel the conflict has mentally affected you?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

10.b   If yes, do you have psychological problems because of that?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

10.c   Do you or your family members have access of psychosocial and mental health services?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

10.d   If not why not?
        □ Non existent
        □ Too far
        □ Too expensive
        □ Don't need this service
        □ Other

11.a   From which age are children or young people working?

       □ 5-11

       □ 12-14

       □ 15-17

11.b   Is their work preventing them from going to school?

       □ Yes

       □ No

       □ Do not know

11.c Do children who left armed groups have additional challenges in accessing education?

       □ Yes

       □ No

       □ Do not know

11.d   Are there any community child protection committees in your community?

       □ Yes

       □ No

       □ Do not know

11.e   If yes, are they effective?

       □ Yes

       □ No

       □ Do not know

12.a   Do you or your family members have access to health services?

       □ Yes

       □ No

       □ Somehow

12.b   If not why not?

       □ Non existent

       □ Too far

       □ Too expensive

       □ Don't need this service

       □ Other (please specify)

13.a   Do you or your family members have access education?

       □ Yes

       □ No

       □ Somehow

13.b   If not why not?

       □ Non existent

       □ Too far

       □ Too expensive

       □ Don't need this service

       □ Other (please specify)

14.a   Do you or your family members have access to disabilities services?

       □ Yes

       □ No

       □ Somehow

14.b   If not why not?

       □ Non existent

       □ Too far

       □ Too expensive

       □ Don't need this service

       □ Other (please specify)

15.a   Do you or your family members have access to drugs addiction treatment?

    □ Yes

    □ No

    □ Somehow

15.b   If not why not?

    □ Non existent

    □ Too far

    □ Too expensive

    □ Don't need this service

    □ Other (please specify)

16.a   Do you or your family members have access to SGBV survivors support services?

    □ Yes

    □ No

    □ Somehow

16.b   If not why not?

    □ Non existent

    □ Too far

    □ Too expensive

    □ Don't need this service

    □ Other (please specify)

17.a   Do you or your family members have access to youth centres?

    □ Yes

    □ No

    □ Somehow

17.b   If not why not?

    □ Non existent

    □ Too far

    □ Too expensive

    □ Don't need this service

    □ Other (please specify)

18.a   Do people who left armed groups have additional problems in accessing the above services?

    □ Yes

    □ No

    □ Somehow

18.b   Please explain

D.   Political reintegration opportunities

19.a   Do you trust local government?

    □ Yes

    □ No

    □ Somehow

19.b   If no, why not?

    □ Corruption

    □ Nepotism

    □ Lack of capacity

    □ Don't listen to us/involve us

    □ Other (please specify)

20.a   Do XC participate in community level decision making processes?

    □ Yes

    □ No

□ Somehow

20.b   Are there any XC-led initiatives or XC leaders contributing to building trust and reconciliation?

        □ Yes

        □ No

        □ Somehow

20.c   If yes/somehow, please explain

E.   Recommendations

21.a   What support is required to XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG to ensure their reintegration?

        □ Get financial support

        □ Get a job/start a business

        □ Get lodging

        □ Get land

        □ Communal awareness

        □ Material support to start a business

        □ Follow a vocational training

        □ Go to school

        □ Return to their family

        □ Be accepted in the community

        □ Other (please specify)

20.b   Which other groups in the community have similar reintegration needs?

        □ IDPs/Returnees

        □ People with Disabilities

        □ Specific ethnic group (please specify)

        □ Other (please specify)

I am conducting research for DDRC to inform the next phase of a programme that will try to assist those adults and children who were part of the different armed groups, the army and other conflict affected people, to assist them to reintegrate into the communities. Can I please talk to you on some relevant issues?

Name of researcher:

0. a   State: □ Northern Bahr el Ghazal □ Western Bahr el Ghazal □ Lakes □ Warrap □ Western Equatoria □Central Equatoria □ Eastern Equatoria □ Jonglei □ Upper Nile □ Unity □ Abyei Area □ Pibor Area □ Ruweng Area

0. b   County:

0. c   Location   □ Urban area   □ Rural area   □ DDR camp

0.d   Profession:

0.e   Category: □ Ex-combatant □ CAAFG □ WAAFG

0.f   Sex: □Male □ Female

0.g   Age: □Under 18 □18-24 □24-40 □40+

0.h   Ethnicity: □ Dinka □ Nuer □ Shilluk □ Azande □ Bari □ Kakwa □ Murle □ Mandari
         □ Other, namely:

0.i   Civil status: □ Single
                                                          □ In a relationship
                                                          □ Married
                                                          □ Widow(er)
                                                          □ Divorced

0.j   Number of children:

0.k   Are you from this State/area?
                □ Yes
                □ No

0.l   If no, what is your state/area of origin?
                □ Northern Bahr el Ghazal
                □ Western Bahr el Ghazal
                □ Lakes
                □ Warrap
                □ Western Equatoria
                □Central Equatoria
                □ Eastern Equatoria
                □ Jonglei
                □ Upper Nile
                □ Unity
                □ Abyei Area
                □ Pibor Area
                □ Ruweng Area

0.m   If no, why do you live in this state/area?
                □ Work
                □ More safe
                □ Moved during conflict
                □ Other (please specify)

A. Conflict dynamics and perceptions of security

1.a   Do you feel safe?

        □ Yes

        □ Somehow

        □ No

1.b   If yes, why?

        □ Presence of security services

        □ My family is here

        □ The security has improved

        □ Freedom of movement

        □ End of conflicts

        □ Other (please specify)

1.b   If not, why not?

        □ Domestic violence

        □ Sexual violence

        □ Criminality

        □ Ethnic/inter-community violence

        □ Circulation of weapons

        □ Killings

        □ Presence of armed groups

        □ XCs are not monitored

        □ Other (please specify)

1.c   Who are causing security problems in your community?

        □ Armed groups (please specify)

        □ Other XCs

        □ Other CAAFG

        □ Armed youth

        □ Bandits

        □ IDPs

        □ Returnees

        □ Street children

        □ A specific ethnic group (please specify)

        □ Other (please specify)

1.d   Who do you go to if you have security problems?

        □ Police

        □ Family

        □ Religious leaders

        □Traditional leaders

        □ Local government namely:

        □ Nowhere

        □ Court

        □ Other (please specify)

2.a   What are the current sources of conflict in the community?

        □ Tensions between ethnic groups

        □ Land disputes

        □ Cattle raiding

        □ Bad government/ Corruption

        □ Competition over basic services

        □ Political manipulation

    □ Family disputes
    □ Impunity
    □ Presence of armed men
    □ Other (please specify)

2.b Are there ethnic or other socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers for conflict?
    □ Yes
    □ No
    □ Do not know

2.c If yes, please explain

2.d Who are the main actors causing conflicts in and between the communities?
    □ Police
    □ Political Parties/Politicians
    □ Armed groups (please specify)
    □ Government
    □ Young men
    □ Local leaders
    □ Other XCs
    □ Bandits
    □ IDPs
    □ Returnees
    □ A specific ethnic group (please specify)
    □ Others (please specify)

2.e Who are the most effective actors to solve and reduce conflict?
    □ Police
    □ Armed groups (please specify)
    □ Justice (court)
    □ Local government
    □ Religious leaders
    □Traditional Authority
    □ Local leaders (please specify)
    □ Women
    □ Community Based Organisations
    □ Local committee(s) (please specify)
    □ Other (please specify)

2.f Are there conflict resolution structures or mechanism in the community to resolve conflicts?
    □ Yes, namely:
    □ No
    □ Do not know

2.g If yes, are they effective?
    □ Yes
    □ No
    □ Do not know

2.h Do XCs play a role in these?
    □ Yes
    □ No
    □ Do not know

2.i Do you trust the formal or the informal justice system more?
    □ Formal

☐ Informal

☐ Do not know

2.h   Please explain

2.j   Do you trust the police?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Do not know

2.k   If no why not?

☐ They are involved in corruption

☐ Lack of capacity

☐ They create trouble

☐ Other (please specify)

3a.   What is the name of the armed group you belonged to?

3.b   What were your roles in the armed group?

☐ Combatant

☐ Domestic work/cooking

☐ Bodyguard

☐ Intelligence

☐ Logistic/procurement

☐ Commander

☐ Judge

☐ Healthcare

☐ Other (please specify)

4.a   When did you join (year)?

4.b   When did you leave the armed group (year)?

4.c   What were the reasons for you to join armed groups?

☐ Poverty/unemployment

☐ Defend myself/my family

☐ Defend my community

☐ Revenge

☐ Get rich/have power

☐ In reaction to marginalisation/discrimination

☐ Other (please specify)

4.d   Do you think that these issues have been solved?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Partly

4.e   If not or partly, please explain what remains the issue?

☐ Still inequality

☐ No trust that things will change

☐ Still ethnic tensions

☐ Still no job/income

☐ Long Standing tensions

☐ Other (please specify)

B.   Economic reintegration opportunities and services

5.a   What is your economic status?

☐ Salaried work

☐ Self-employed/business owner/farmer

          □ Irregular day labourer

          □ Unemployed

          □ Other (please specify)

5.b   Name of the job/economic activity:

5.c   Income (in SSP currency)

          □ per day:

          □ per week:

          □ per month:

5.d   What was job/source of livelihood before you join the armed group?

5.e   Are you still doing this?

          □ Yes

          □ No

5.f   If no why not?

          □ Lost the assets

          □ Lost interest

          □ No money to restart

          □ Was not re-hired

          □ COVID-19

          □ Other (please specify)

6.a   Have you participated in public works/cash for work?

          □ Yes

          □ No

          □ Do not know

6.b   If yes, where did you use the money for?

7.a   Did you receive any skills training since you left the armed group?

          □ Yes

          □ No

7.b   If yes, which skills?

7.c   Are you using this skill to make money?

          □ Yes

          □ No

7.d   If no, why are you not using the skill?

          □ No opportunities

          □ Not useful

          □ Learned another skill

          □ Other (please specify)

7.e   Did you obtain any skills while in the armed group?

          □ Yes

          □ No

7.f   If yes which skills?

          □ Security provision

          □ Cooking

          □ Driving

          □ Health services

          □ Management

          □ Leadership

          □ Other (please specify)

7.g   Which skills at home when you were young?

        □ Childcare
        □ Cooking
        □ Driving
        □ Cleaning
        □ Agriculture
        □ Animal care
        □ Other (please specify)

8.a   What are the main obstacles for people who left armed groups to start and run a successful business?

        □ Lack of skills/training opportunities
        □ Lack of education
        □ Lack of access to money
        □ Lack of mentoring/innovation
        □ Lack of access to land
        □ Insecurity
        □ Lack of motivation
        □ Lack of access to markets
        □ Lack of access to inputs
        □ Lack of electricity
        □ Other (please specify)

8.b   What are the biggest obstacles that XCs with disabilities face to earn an income?

        □ Lack of skills/training opportunities
        □ Lack of transport
        □ Discriminated
        □ Lack of mentoring/innovation
        □ Lack of medical support/devises
        □ Other (please specify)

9.a   Which goods/products do you need/want but are not available on the local markets or shops?

9.b   What services do you need/want that are not available on the local markets or shops?

9.c   Which types of new shops or workshops would be good to have in the community?

C.   Social reintegration opportunities and social services

10.a   Are you going to school? (if less than 24-year-old)

        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Don't know

10.b   If no, why did you stop school?

        □ Because of conflicts
        □ To join armed groups
        □ To work/lack of money
        □ Take care of my family
        □ Did not like school
        □ Got married
        □ Other (please specify)

10.c   Level of education completed:

        □ None
        □ Primary education
        □ Secondary education
        □ Higher education

        □ Adult education

11.a   Do you feel well integrated in the community?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Don't know

11.b If no why not?
        □ Feared by the community
        □ Discriminated/Pointed out
        □ Perceived as bandits
        □ Cannot get married
        □ Lack of land
        □ Health problems
        □ Physical disabilities
        □ Mental problems
        □ Other (please specify)

11.c Who supported you most since you left the group?
        □ Ex commander of the armed group
        □ Family/friends
        □ Other XCs
        □ DDR programme
        □ Civil society organisations (Please specify)
        □ Other (please specify)

11.d Who do you live with?
        □ Parents
        □ Children
        □ Siblings
        □ Husband/wife
        □ Caretaker/host family
        □ Other (please specify)

11.e   Were you part of any DDR programme before?
        □ Yes recently
        □ Yes more than 2 years ago
        □ No

11.f   if yes, was it helpful?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Don't know

11.g   If not why not?
        □ Kits were not adapted
        □ Lack of training
        □ Did not get any reintegration support
        □ Other (please specify)

12.a Are you still in contact with your former commandant?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

12.b Is he/she helping you in any way,

        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

12.c if yes how?

        □ Money
        □ Mentoring
        □ Housing
        □ Getting a job
        □ Paying bills
        □ Other (please specify)

13.a Are there any specific social reintegration challenges for girls and/or women who were in the armed groups before?

        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

13.b If yes in which way?

        □ Feared by the community
        □ Discriminated/pointed out
        □ Perceived as bandits
        □ Cannot get married
        □ They do not participate in community activities
        □ They cannot find work
        □ Do not have skills
        □ Do not have land
        □ They misbehave
        □ They are mentally not well
        □ They have health/disability issues
        □ Other (please specify)

13.c Are there any specific social reintegration challenges for children who were in the armed groups before?

        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

13.d If yes in which way?

        □ Feared by the community
        □ Discriminated/pointed out
        □ Perceived as bandits
        □ They do not participate in community activities
        □ Do not have skills/education
        □ They misbehave
        □ They are mentally not well
        □ They have health/disability issues
        □ They live in the street
        □ Other (please specify)

14.a Do you feel the conflict has mentally affected you?

        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

14.b   If yes, do you have psychological problems because of that?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

14.c   If yes, which ones?
        □ Isolation
        □ Nightmares
        □ Abuse of alcohol and drugs
        □ Aggression/violence
        □ Anxiety
        □ Depression
        □ Suicidal thoughts
        □ Other (please specify)

14.d   Do you have access of psychosocial and mental health services?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

14.e   If not why not?
        □ Non existent
        □ Too far
        □ Too expensive
        □ Don't need this service
        □ Other

15.a   Do you have access to health services?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

15.b   If not why not
        □ Non existent
        □ Too far
        □ Too expensive
        □ Don't need this service
        □ Other (please specify)

16.a   Do you have access education?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

16.b   If not why not
        □ Non existent
        □ Too far
        □ Too expensive
        □ Don't need this service
        □ Other (please specify)

17.a   Do you have access to disabilities services?
        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Somehow

17.b   If not why not
        □ Non existent
        □ Too far

□ Too expensive
□ Don't need this service
□ Other (please specify)

18.a   Do you have access to drugs addiction treatment?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Somehow

18.b   If not why not?

□ Non existent
□ Too far
□ Too expensive
□ Don't need this service
□ Other (please specify)

19.a   Do you have access to SGBV survivors support services?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Somehow

19.b   If not why not?

□ Non existent
□ Too far
□ Too expensive
□ Don't need this service
□ Other (please specify)

20.a   Do you have access to youth centres?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Somehow

20.b   If not why not?

□ Non existent
□ Too far
□ Too expensive
□ Don't need this service
□ Other (please specify)

D.   Political reintegration opportunities

21.a   Do you trust local government?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Somehow

21.b   If no, why not?

□ Corruption
□ Nepotism
□ Lack of capacity
□ Don't listen to us/involve us
□ Other (please specify)

22.a   Do you participate in community level decision making processes?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Somehow

22.b   Are there any XC-led initiatives or XC leaders contributing to building trust and reconciliation?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

22.c   If yes, somehow, please explain?

E.   Recommendations

23.a   What support do you require to ensure your reintegration?

□ Financial support (private)

□ Financial support (for business)

□ Lodging

□ Land

□ Material support to start a business

□ Vocational training

□ Business training

□ Go to school

□ Return to their family

□ Be accepted in the community

□ Other (please specify)

23.b Which other groups in the community have similar reintegration needs as XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG?

□ IDPs/Returnees

□ People with Disabilities

□ Specific ethnic groups, namely…..

□ Other (please specify)

TOOL 3.   KII LOCAL GOVERNMENT

I am conducting research for DDRC to inform the next phase of a programme that will try to assist those adults and children who were part of the different armed groups, the army and other conflict affected people, to assist them to reintegrate into the communities. Can I please talk to you on some relevant issues?

X.   Name of researcher:

0.a   State: □ Northern Bahr el Ghazal □ Western Bahr el Ghazal □ Lakes □ Warrap □ Western Equatoria □Central Equatoria □ Eastern Equatoria □ Jonglei □ Upper Nile □ Unity □ Abyei Area □ Pibor Area □ Ruweng Area

0.b   County:

0.c   Location   □ Urban area   □ Rural area

0.d   Profession:

0.e   Sex: □Male □ Female

0.f   Age: □Under 18 □18-24 □24-40 □40+

A.   Conflict dynamics and perceptions of security

1.a   What are the security problems for men and women in the area?
>   □ Looting/Thefts
>   □ Presence of armed groups
>   □ Abduction of children
>   □ Circulation of weapons
>   □ Sexual violence
>   □ Domestic violence
>   □ Abduction of children
>   □ Lack of security services
>   □ The security services
>   □ Killings
>   □ Land grabbing
>   □ Other (please specify)

1.b   Who are causing security problems in your community?
>   □ Armed groups (please specify)
>   □ XCs
>   □ CAAFG
>   □ Armed youth
>   □ Bandits
>   □ IDPs
>   □ Returnees
>   □ Street children
>   □ A specific ethnic group (please specify)
>   □ Other (please specify)

1.c   Are people who were previously in armed groups involved in causing insecurity?
>   □ Yes
>   □ No
>   □ Do not know

1.d   If yes in which manner?
>   □ Cattle raiding
>   □ Child abduction
>   □ Inter-communal violence

□ Robbery

　　　　　□ Revenge

　　　　　□ Killings

　　　　　□ Other (please specify)

1.e　　Who do people go to if they have security problems?

　　　　　□ Police

　　　　　□ Family

　　　　　□ Traditional leaders

　　　　　□ Religious leaders

　　　　　□ Nowhere

　　　　　□ Local government namely:

　　　　　□ Court

　　　　　□ Other (please specify)

2.a　　What are the current sources of conflict in the community?

　　　　　□ Tensions between ethnic groups

　　　　　□ Land disputes

　　　　　□ Cattle raiding

　　　　　□ Bad government/ Corruption

　　　　　□ Competition over basic services

　　　　　□ Political manipulation

　　　　　□ Family disputes

　　　　　□ Impunity

　　　　　□ Presence of armed men

　　　　　□ Other (please specify)

2.b　　Are there ethnic or other socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers for conflict?

　　　　　□ Yes

　　　　　□ No

　　　　　□ Do not know

2.c　　If yes, please explain

2.d　　Who are the main actors causing conflicts in and between the communities?

　　　　　□ Police

　　　　　□ Political Parties/Politicians

　　　　　□ Armed groups (please specify)

　　　　　□ Government

　　　　　□ Young men

　　　　　□ Local leaders

　　　　　□ XCs

　　　　　□ Bandits

　　　　　□ IDPs

　　　　　□ Returnees

　　　　　□ A specific ethnic group (please specify)

　　　　　□ Others (please specify)

2.e　　Are people who were formally with armed groups causing conflicts?

　　　　　□ Yes

　　　　　□ No

　　　　　□ Do not know

3.a　　Who are the most effective actors to solve and reduce conflict?

　　　　　□ Police

　　　　　□ Armed groups (please specify)

□ Justice (court)

□ Local government

□ Religious leaders

□Traditional Authority

□ Local leaders (please specify)

□ Women

□ Community Based Organisations

□ Local committee(s) (please specify)

□ Other (please specify)

3.b   Are there conflict resolution structures or mechanism in the community to resolve conflicts?

□ Yes, namely:

□ No

□ Do not know

3.c   If yes, are they effective?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Do not know

3.d   Do XCs play a role in these?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Do not know

4.a   What were the reasons for people to join armed groups?

□ Poverty/unemployment

□ Defend themselves/their family

□ Defend their community

□ Defend their livestock/assets

□ Revenge

□ Get rich/have power

□ In reaction to marginalisation/discrimination

□ Other (please specify)

4.b   Do you think that these issues have been solved?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Partly

4.c   If not or partly, please explain what remains the issue?

□ Still inequality

□ No trust that things will change

□ Still ethnic tensions

□ Still no job/income

□ Long Standing tensions

□ Other (please specify)

4.d   Is there risk that XCs/CAAFG join any violent militias, armed tribal youth, or criminal groups?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Do not know

4.e   If yes which ones?

□ Join violent militias

□ Join armed tribal youth

□ Join criminal groups

□ Other (please specify)

B.   Economic reintegration opportunities and services

5.a   What are the main obstacles for people to start and run a successful business?
- □ Lack of skills/training opportunities
- □ Lack of education
- □ Lack of access to money
- □ Lack of mentoring/innovation
- □ Lack of access to land
- □ Insecurity
- □ Lack of motivation
- □ Lack of access to markets
- □ Lack of access to inputs
- □ Lack of electricity
- □ Conflict related displacements
- □ Other (please specify)

5.b   Are these obstacles different for people that left armed groups?
- □ Yes
- □ No
- □ Do not know

5.c   If yes, how?

5.d   What are the biggest obstacles people with disabilities face to earn an income?
- □ Lack of skills/training opportunities
- □ Lack of transport
- □ Discriminated and stereotypes
- □ Lack of mentoring/innovation
- □ Disability unfriendly infrastructure
- □ Lack of medical support/devises
- □ Other (please specify)

6.a   Which goods/products do people need/want but are not available on the local markets or shops?

6.b   What services do people need/want that are not available on the local markets or shops?

6.c   Which types of new shops or workshops would be good to have in the community?

C.   Social reintegration opportunities and social services

7.a   Do people who were part of armed groups are well integrated in the community?
- □ Yes
- □ No
- □ Somehow

7.b   If no/somehow why not?
- □ Feared by the community
- □ Discriminated/pointed out
- □ Perceived as bandits
- □ Cannot get married
- □ They do not participate in community activities
- □ They cannot find work
- □ Do not have skills
- □ Do not have land
- □ They misbehave
- □ Still called to fight from time to time
- □ They are mentally not well

□ They have health/disability issues

□ Other (please specify)

7.c   Are there any specific social reintegration challenges for girls and/or women who were in the armed groups before?

      □ Yes

      □ No

      □ Somehow

7.d   If yes/somehow in which way?

      □ Feared by the community

      □ Discriminated/pointed out

      □ Perceived as bandits

      □ Cannot get married

      □ They do not participate in community activities

      □ They cannot find work

      □ Do not have skills

      □ Do not have land

      □ They misbehave

      □ They are mentally not well

      □ They have health/disability issues

      □ Other (please specify)

7.e   Are there any specific reintegration challenges for children who were in the armed groups before?

      □ Yes

      □ No

      □ Somehow

7.f   If yes/somehow, in which way?

      □ Feared by the community

      □ Discriminated/pointed out

      □ Perceived as bandits

      □ They do not participate in community activities

      □ Do not have skills/education

      □ They misbehave

      □ They are mentally not well

      □ They have health/disability issues

      □ They live in the street

      □ Other (please specify)

7.h   Are there any community child protection committees in your community?

      □ Yes

      □ No

      □ Do not know

7.i   If yes, are they effective?

      □ Yes

      □ No

      □ Do not know

8.a   Do people have access of psychosocial and mental health services?

      □ Yes

      □ No

      □ Somehow

8.b   If not why not?

      □ Non existent

□ Too far

□ Too expensive

□ Don't need this service

□ Other (please specify)

9.a   Do people have access to health services?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

9.b   If not why not?

□ Non existent

□ Too far

□ Too expensive

□ Don't need this service

□ Other (please specify)

10.a   Do people have access education?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

10.b   If not why not?

□ Non existent

□ Too far

□ Too expensive

□ Don't need this service

□ Other (please specify)

11.a   Do people have access to disabilities services?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

11.b   If not why not?

□ Non existent

□ Too far

□ Too expensive

□ Don't need this service

□ Other (please specify)

12.a   Do people have access to drugs addiction treatment?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

12.b   If not why not?

□ Non existent

□ Too far

□ Too expensive

□ Don't need this service

□ Other (please specify)

13.a   Do people have access to SGBV survivors support services?

□ Yes

□ No

13.b   If not why not?

□ Non existent

□ Too far

□ Too expensive

□ Don't need this service

□ Other (please specify)

14.a Do people have access to youth centres?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

14.b If not why not?

□ Non existent

□ Too far

□ Too expensive

□ Don't need this service

□ Other (please specify)

15. Do people who left armed groups have additional problems in accessing the above services?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

D. Political reintegration opportunities

16.a Do XC participate in community level decision making processes?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

16.b Are there any XC-led initiatives or XC leaders contributing to building trust and reconciliation?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

E. Recommendations

17.a What support is required to XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG to ensure their reintegration?

□ Get financial support

□ Get a job/start a business

□ Get lodging

□ Get land

□ Communal awareness

□ Material support to start a business

□ Follow a vocational training

□ Go to school

□ Return to their family

□ Be accepted in the community

□ Other (please specify)

17.b Which other groups in the community have similar reintegration needs as XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG?

□ IDPs/Returnees

□ People with Disabilities

□ Specific ethnic group, namely…..

□ Other (please specify)

17.c What other economic recovery and development initiatives are being planned or implemented and what are the opportunities to link to these to the DDR programme?

I am conducting research for DDRC to inform the next phase of a programme that will try to assist those adults and children who were part of the different armed groups, the army and other conflict affected people, to assist them to reintegrate into the communities. Can I please talk to you on some relevant issues?

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0.b   County:

0.c   Location   □ Urban area   □ Rural area

0.d   Profession:

0.e   Sex: □Male □ Female

0.f   Age: □Under 18 □18-24 □24-40 □40+

0.g   Type of business:

0.h   Owner of other businesses: □ Yes   □ No

A.   Conflict dynamics and perceptions of security

1.   What are the security problems for men and women in the area?
               □ Looting/Thefts
               □ Presence of armed groups
               □ Abduction of children
               □ Circulation of weapons
               □ Sexual violence
               □ Domestic violence
               □ Abduction of children
               □ Lack of security services
               □ The security services
               □ Killings
               □ Land grabbing
               □ Other (please specify)

B.   Economic reintegration opportunities and services

2.a   How did the conflict impact your business?
               □ Irregularity in the demand/ less customers
               □ High prices
               □ Market places got attacked/destroyed
               □ Lack of provisions
               □ Other (please specify)

2.b What constraints does your industry experience in this area?
               □ Roads
               □ Infrastructure
               □ Water supply
               □ Transport
               □ Phone lines/communications (ITC)
               □ Skilled manpower
               □ Lack of government subsidies
               □ Access to credit

☐ Change to a specific law or custom
☐ Taxation
☐ Security
☐ New technologies
☐ Information
☐ Security
☐ Other (please specify)

2.c   How many employees do you currently have?
        ☐ Male:..
        ☐ Female:….

2.d   How many did you have in the past?
        ☐ Male:
        ☐ Female:.

2.e   Do you foresee expansion and hiring in the near future?
        ☐ Yes
        ☐ No
        ☐ Possibly

2.f   Are you employing any people with disabilities?
        ☐ Yes
        ☐ No

2.g   If no, would you be willing to hire people with disabilities?
        ☐ Yes
        ☐ No
        ☐ Do not know

2.h   If so under which conditions?
        ☐ If I get paid
        ☐ If they have the required skills/qualification
        ☐ If they receive vocational training
        ☐ If they have the physical capacities
        ☐ Other (please specify)

3.a   According to you, what are the most promising sectors in your area to create jobs?
        ☐ Farming
        ☐ Fishing
        ☐ Animal husbandry
        ☐ Construction, namely…….(specify which sub-sector)
        ☐ ICT
        ☐ Solar/green energy
        ☐ Transport
        ☐ Trade/commerce
        ☐ Industrial development, namely…….(specify which sub-sector)
        ☐ Other (please specify)

3.b   What are the most important challenges to develop these sub-sectors (i.e quantity produced, scarcity of resources, quality standards, transportation and access to markets, market information, lack of inputs etc.)?

Sub-sector	Challenge

3.c   Which goods are in demand and the likelihood for establishing successful businesses in responding to these demands? Why are they currently not available?

Good	Why not available

3.d   Which services (that can be paid for) are in demand and the likelihood for establishing successful businesses in responding to these demands? Why are they currently not available?

Service	Why not available

3.e Are there imported (from neighbouring countries or from far) products that could be produced here, but are not? (list) and what is required in terms of inputs for that?

Products that could be produced here	Required inputs

4.a   How is the business enabling environment and how is the government encouraging and supporting

private sector growth (e.g through enabling legislation, investment in infrastructure and expansion of business development services)?

4.b   Are there any natural resources that could be (better) exploited?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Do not know

4.c   If yes, which ones?

4.d   Are there opportunities for innovation and diversification, including in solar?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Do not know

4.e   Please explain

4.f   Are there concerns in labour rights, protection, worst forms of child labour etc. and what can be done to address these?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Do not know

4.g   Please explain

5.a   Which skills are in demand in the local markets?

5.b   Which skilled labourers are you looking for regularly but cannot find locally?

5.c   What types of courses should training centres provide?

6.a   Are you employing XCs or other people that were with armed groups before?

□ Yes
□ No

6.b   If yes how many?

6.c   If no why not?

□ They misbehave
□ not trust wordy
□ Lack of qualification
□ They have drugs/alcohol problems
□ Unreliable
□ They create security concerns
□ Other (please specify)

6.d   Would you be willing to employ people who were previously in armed groups?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Depends on the person

6.e   If no why not?
□ They misbehave
□ not trust wordy
□ Lack of qualification
□ They have drugs/alcohol problems
□ Unreliable
□ They create security concerns
□ Other (please specify)

6.e   If yes under which conditions?

□ If I get paid

□ If they have the required skills/qualification

□ If they receive vocational training

□ If they have the physical capacities

□ If they are motivated

□ Other (please specify)

6.f   Are there any skills and assets that XCs and people formally associated with armed groups have?

□ Yes, namely:

□ Security provision

□ Cooking

□ Driving

□ Health services

□ Management

□ Leadership

□ Other (please specify)

□ No

7.a   Do you provide any apprenticeship places?

□ Yes

□ No

7.b   If yes what do you provide to the trainees?

□ Food

□ Transport

□ Stipend

□ Nothing

7.c   Would you be willing to take in people who left armed groups as apprenticeships?

□ Yes

□ No

7.d   If yes under which conditions?

□ If I get paid

□ If they have the physical capacities

□ If they are motivated

□ Other (please specify)

7.e   Did you observe any self-help or coping mechanisms of XCs and people formally associated with armed groups can that is worth supporting?

□ Yes

□ No

7.f   Please explain

7.g   What are the main obstacles for people who left armed groups to start and run a successful business?

□ Lack of skills/training opportunities

□ Lack of education

□ Lack of access to money

□ Lack of mentoring/innovation

□ Lack of access to land

□ Insecurity

□ Lack of motivation

□ Lack of access to markets

        □ Lack of access to inputs
        □ Lack of electricity
        □ Other (please specify)

8.   What are the gaps in infrastructure to allow for more economic activity to take place?
        □ Bad quality of roads
        □ Lack of electricity
        □ Lack of market place
        □ Lack of means of communications
        □ Other (please specify)

9.   What is the quality and quantity of vocational training courses available and do they produce marketable skills? (List providers and go see them)
        □ Non existent
        □ Not responding to market/demand
        □ Bad quality
        □ Too short
        □ Not innovative
        □ Too few places
        □ No equipment
        □ Good
        □ Other, namely

10.   What is the quality and quantity of business development services? (List providers and go see them)
        □ Non existent
        □ Low quality
        □ Good

11.   What is the quality and quantity of micro-finance services? (List providers and go see them)

        □ Non existent
        □ low capacity
        □ Good
        □ Other, namely

12.   What is the quality and quantity of agricultural extension services? (List providers and go see them)
        □ Non existent
        □ Not responding to market/demand
        □ Bad quality
        □ No capacities
        □ Not innovative
        □ No equipment
        □ No seeds
        □ Good
        □ Other, namely

13 a. Are you a member of the Chambers of Commerce?

        □ Yes
        □ No

13.b What is the quality of chamber of commerce in supporting businesses?
        □ Low
        □ Medium
        □ High

13.c   Please explain

14.   What are the biggest obstacles XCs with disabilities face to earn an income?
- □ Lack of skills/training opportunities
- □ Lack of transport
- □ Discriminated
- □ Lack of mentoring/innovation
- □ Lack of medical support/devises
- □ Other (please specify)

E.   Recommendations

15.a   What support is required to upgrade economic services that are essential for young people to start businesses?

15.b   Should young people start a business alone or in a group?
- □ Alone
- □ Group

15.c   Explain why and if group how big should the group be?
- □ 2-3
- □ 3-5
- □ 5-8

16.   What support is required to XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG to ensure their reintegration?
- □ Get financial support
- □ Get a job/start a business
- □ Get lodging
- □ Get land
- □ Communal awareness
- □ Material support to start a business
- □ Follow a vocational training
- □ Go to school
- □ Return to their family
- □ Be accepted in the community
- □ Other (please specify)

17.   In supporting groups of young people to start businesses, could you help me to develop one or two good ideas?

FILL COSTING FORM PER BUSINSS IDEA TOGETHER

Business idea:		Market:	Supplies from:	Group of:
Initial set up cost item*		Quantity	Unit cost	Total initial set up cost
Total initial set up costs				
Running costs for first 6 months				
Total Running Costs Initial 6 months				
Grand total initial set up and running costs for 6 months				
Appropriate for men, women or both				
Appropriate for children from 15 to 18		Yes / No and why?		
Other protection risks				
Level of competition		low	medium	high
Skills required				
Existing service providers that can support this:		Name/Location (Go and see them)	None	

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0.a   Name of institution

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0.c   County:

0.d   Location   □ Urban area   □ Rural area

0.e   Type of provider: □Government □Private □NGO

0.f   What is your main source of income for your organisation?

1.   What are the admission requirements for training?
          Age: □ Under 18 □ 18-24 □ 24-40 □ 40+
          Education: □ Primary □ Secondary □ High □ Other (please specify)
          Sex: □ Male □ Female

2.   Please can you give details of training courses currently offered

List of courses offered	Average # of Trainees per course		Course Duration (*Total training hours*)	For male, female or mixed?	Currently available *(Yes/No)*

3.   On what basis were these courses selected?
          □ Skills needed in labour market (if so, ask who undertook the analyses)
          □ Courses demanded by pupils
          □ Availability of qualified trainers
          □ Courses requested by employers
          □ Courses asked for by donors
          □ Other (please specify)

4.   How would you evaluate the following?

	Very good	Good	Suitable	Poor	Very Poor	Non existent
a1 Buildings						
a2 Laboratories						
a3 Workshops						
a4 Classrooms						
a5 Equipment						
a6 Training Manuals						
a7 Library						
a8 Living facilities						
a9 Cafeteria						
a10 Transportation						
a11Accessibility for people with disabilities						

5.a   What areas of training that you provide creates highest success in terms of post-training employment?

5.b   Which skills are in demand in the local markets?

5.c   What new areas of training would you like to develop that might create success in terms of post-training employment?

5.d   What is the challenges for starting these new courses?

6.   How many training staff do you have in?

7a.   Do you have people who were formally part of armed groups among the trainees?
             □ Yes
             □ No
             □ Don't know

7.b   Are you willing to offer places to people that were formally with armed groups?
             □ Yes
             □ No

7.c   If no why not?
             □ They misbehave
             □ Not trust wordy
             □ Lack of qualification
             □ They have drugs/alcohol problems
             □ Unreliable
             □ They create security concerns
             □ Other (please specify)

8.a   Do you provide mobile training?
             □ Yes
             □ No

8.b   Are you willing to expand current activities to other locations more rural to train young people?
             □ Yes
             □ No

9.a   Do you provide childcare facilities for young mothers?
             □ Yes
             □ No

9.b   If no, could you?
             □ Yes
             □ No

10.a   Is food provided on site or close-by?
             □ Yes
             □ No

11.   What do you need to expand in order to train more people?

12.a   Do you provide any support for graduates to start businesses?
             □ Yes
             □ No

12.b   If yes, what and for how long, if not why? *(extremely important question! Check list with them)*

b1 Business training	
b2 Business plan development	
b3 Job placement	
b4 Start-up toolkits	
b5 Startup money of linking to microfinance providers	
b6 Business mentoring after start-up	
b6 Other, please specify	

13.a Are there other service providers assisting young people to start businesses?
    □ Yes
    □ No

13.b If yes who (*list and go see them*)

14. According to you, what are the most promising sectors in your area to create jobs?
    □ Farming
    □ Fishing
    □ Animal husbandry
    □ Construction, namely…….(specify which sub-sector)
    □ ICT
    □ Solar/green energy
    □ Transport
    □ Trade/commerce
    □ Industrial development, namely…….(specify which sub-sector)
    □ Other (please specify)

15.a What are the biggest challenges for young people to start a business in the area?
    □ Lack of skills/training opportunities
    □ Lack of education
    □ Lack of access to money
    □ Lack of mentoring/innovation
    □ Lack of access to land
    □ No government supported initiatives
    □ Insecurity
    □ Lack of motivation
    □ Lack of access to markets
    □ Lack of access to inputs
    □ Lack of electricity
    □ Other (please specify)

15.b Are there additional obstacles for people who left armed groups to start and run a successful? business?
    □ Yes
    □ No

15.c Please explain

15.d Did you observe any self-help or coping mechanisms of XCs and people formally associated with armed groups that is worth supporting?
    □ Yes
    □ No

15.e Please explain

16.a What are the biggest obstacles people with disabilities face to earn an income?
    □ Lack of skills/training opportunities
    □ Lack of transport
    □ Discriminated and stereotypes
    □ Lack of mentoring/innovation
    □ Disability unfriendly infrastructure
    □ Lack of medical support/devises
    □ Other (please specify)

16.b What can be done to ensure people with disabilities have sustainable jobs/income?

E.   Recommendations

17.a   What support is required to upgrade economic services that are essential for young people to start businesses?

17.b   Should young people start a business alone or in a group?
       □ Alone □Group

17.c   Explain why and if group how big should the group be?
       □ 2-3
       □ 3-5
       □ 5-8

18.   What support is required to XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG to ensure their reintegration?
       □ Get financial support
       □ Get a job/start a business
       □ Get lodging
       □ Get land
       □ Communal awareness
       □ Material support to start a business
       □ Follow a vocational training
       □ Go to school
       □ Return to their family
       □ Be accepted in the community
       □ Other (please specify)

TOOL 6. KII LOCAL LEADERS (POSSIBLY ALSO AS SMALL FDGS)

I am conducting research for DDRC to inform the next phase of a programme that will try to assist those adults and children who were part of the different armed groups, the army and other conflict affected people, to assist them to reintegrate into the communities. Can I please talk to you on some relevant issues?

X.　　　Name of researcher:

0.a　　　State: □ Northern Bahr el Ghazal □ Western Bahr el Ghazal □ Lakes □ Warrap □ Western Equatoria □Central Equatoria □ Eastern Equatoria □ Jonglei □ Upper Nile □ Unity □ Abyei Area □ Pibor Area □ Ruweng Area

0.b　　　County:

0.c　　　Location　　□ Urban area　　□ Rural area

0.d　　　Type of leader: □ Women leader □ Youth leader □ Community/tribal leader □ CBO representative □ Religious leader □ Other, namely:

0.e　　　Sex: □Male □ Female

0.f　　　Age: □Under 18 □18-24 □24-40 □40+

A.　　Conflict dynamics and perceptions of security

1.a　　　What are the security problems for men and women in the area?
- □ Looting/Thefts
- □ Presence of armed groups
- □ Abduction of children
- □ Circulation of weapons
- □ Sexual violence
- □ Domestic violence
- □ Abduction of children
- □ Lack of security services
- □ The security services
- □ Killings
- □ Land grabbing
- □ Other (please specify)

1.b　　　Who are causing security problems in your community?
- □ Armed groups (please specify)
- □ XCs
- □ CAAFG
- □ Armed youth
- □ Bandits
- □ IDPs
- □ Returnees
- □ Street children
- □ A specific ethnic group (please specify)
- □ Other (please specify)

1.c　　　Are people who were previously in armed groups involved in causing insecurity?
- □ Yes
- □ No
- □ Do not know

1.d　　　If yes in which manner?
- □ Cattle raiding
- □ Child abduction

□ Inter-communal violence

□ Robbery

□ Revenge

□ Killings

□ Other (please specify)

2.a   What are the current sources of conflict in the community?

□ Tensions between ethnic groups

□ Land disputes

□ Cattle raiding

□ Bad government/ Corruption

□ Competition over basic services

□ Political manipulation

□ Family disputes

□ Impunity

□ Presence of armed men

□ Other (please specify)

2.b   Are there ethnic or other socio-economic divides and grievances that act as drivers for conflict?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Do not know

2.c   If yes, please explain

2.d   Who are the main actors causing conflicts in and between the communities?

□ Police

□ Political Parties/Politicians

□ Armed groups (please specify)

□ Government

□ Young men

□ Local leaders

□ XCs

□ Bandits

□ IDPs

□ Returnees

□ A specific ethnic group (please specify)

□ Others (please specify)

2.e   Are people who were formally with armed groups causing conflicts?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Do not know

2.f   If yes, please explain how

3.a   Are there conflict resolution structures or mechanism in the community to resolve conflicts?

□ Yes, namely:

□ No

□ Do not know

3.b   If yes, are they effective?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Do not know

3.c   Do XCs play a role in these?

□ Yes

□ No
□ Do not know

4a.   What were the reasons for people to join armed groups?
- □ Poverty/unemployment
- □ Defend themselves/their family
- □ Defend their community
- □ Defend their livestock/assets
- □ Revenge
- □ Get rich/have power
- □ In reaction to marginalisation/discrimination
- □ Other (please specify)

4.b   Do you think that these issues have been solved?
- □ Yes
- □ No
- □ Partly

4.c   If not or partly, please explain what remains the issue?
- □ Still inequality
- □ No trust that things will change
- □ Still ethnic tensions
- □ Still no job/income
- □ Long Standing tensions
- □ Other (please specify)

4.d   Is there risk that XCs/CAAFG join any violent militias, armed tribal youth, or criminal groups?
- □ Yes
- □ No
- □ Do not know

4.e   If yes which ones?
- □ Join violent militias
- □ Join armed tribal youth
- □ Join criminal groups
- □ Other (please specify)

B.   Economic reintegration opportunities and services

5.a   What are the main obstacles for people to start and run a successful business?
- □ Lack of skills/training opportunities
- □ Lack of education
- □ Lack of access to money
- □ Lack of mentoring/innovation
- □ Lack of access to land
- □ Insecurity
- □ Lack of motivation
- □ Lack of access to markets
- □ Lack of access to inputs
- □ Lack of electricity
- □ Conflict related displacements
- □ Other (please specify)

5.b   Are these obstacles different for people that left armed groups?
- □ Yes
- □ No
- □ Do not know

5.c   If yes, how?

6.a   What are the biggest obstacles people with disabilities face to earn an income?
- □ Lack of skills/training opportunities
- □ Lack of transport
- □ Discriminated and stereotypes
- □ Lack of mentoring/innovation
- □ Disability unfriendly infrastructure
- □ Lack of medical support/devises
- □ Other (please specify)

7.a   Which goods/products do people need/want but are not available on the local markets or shops?

7.b   What services do people need/want that are not available on the local markets or shops?

7.c   Which types of new shops or workshops would be good to have in the community?

C.   Social reintegration opportunities and social services

8.a   Do people who were part of armed groups are well integrated in the community?
- □ Yes
- □ No
- □ Somehow

8.b   If no/somehow why not?
- □ Feared by the community
- □ Discriminated/pointed out
- □ Perceived as bandits
- □ Cannot get married
- □ They do not participate in community activities
- □ They cannot find work
- □ Do not have skills
- □ Do not have land
- □ They misbehave
- □ Still called to fight from time to time
- □ They are mentally not well
- □ They have health/disability issues
- □ Other (please specify)

8.c   Are there any specific social reintegration challenges for girls and/or women who were in the armed groups before?
- □ Yes
- □ No
- □ Somehow

8.d   If yes/somehow in which way?
- □ Feared by the community
- □ Discriminated/pointed out
- □ Perceived as bandits
- □ Cannot get married
- □ They do not participate in community activities
- □ They cannot find work
- □ Do not have skills
- □ Do not have land
- □ They misbehave
- □ They are mentally not well
- □ They have health/disability issues

□ Other (please specify)

8.e   Are there any specific reintegration challenges for children who were in the armed groups before?

       □ Yes
       □ No
       □ Somehow

8.f   If yes/somehow in which way?

       □ Feared by the community
       □ Discriminated/pointed out
       □ Perceived as bandits
       □ They do not participate in community activities
       □ Do not have skills/education
       □ They misbehave
       □ They are mentally not well
       □ They have health/disability issues
       □ They live in the street
       □ Other (please specify)

9.a   Are there any community child protection committees in your community?

       □ Yes
       □ No
       □ Do not know

9.b   If yes, are they effective?

       □ Yes
       □ No
       □ Do not know

9.c   Please explain

10.a   Do people have access of psychosocial and mental health services?

       □ Yes
       □ No
       □ Somehow

10.b   If not why not?

       □ Non existent
       □ Too far
       □ Too expensive
       □ Don't need this service
       □ Other (please specify)

11.a   Do people have access to health services?

       □ Yes
       □ No
       □ Somehow

11.b   If not why not?

       □ Non existent
       □ Too far
       □ Too expensive
       □ Don't need this service
       □ Other (please specify)

12.a   Do people have access education?

       □ Yes
       □ No
       □ Somehow

12b.   If not why not?

□ Non existent

□ Too far

□ Too expensive

□ Don't need this service

□ Other (please specify

13.a   Do people have access to disabilities services?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

13.b   If not why not?

□ Non existent

□ Too far

□ Too expensive

□ Don't need this service

□ Other (please specify

14.a   Do people have access to drugs addiction treatment?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

14.b   If not why not?

□ Non existent

□ Too far

□ Too expensive

□ Don't need this service

□ Other (please specify

15.a   Do people have access to SGBV survivors support services?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

15.b   If not why not?

□ Non existent

□ Too far

□ Too expensive

□ Don't need this service

□ Other (please specify

16.a   Do people have access to youth centres?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

16.b   If not why not?

□ Non existent

□ Too far

□ Too expensive

□ Don't need this service

□ Other (please specify

17.a   Do people who left armed groups have additional problems in accessing the above services?

□ Yes

□ No

□ Somehow

17.b   If yes, please explain why

D.   Political reintegration opportunities

18.a   Do XC participate in community level decision making processes?

    □ Yes
    □ No
    □ Somehow

18.b   Are there any XC-led initiatives or XC leaders contributing to building trust and reconciliation?

    □ Yes
    □ No
    □ Somehow

E.   Recommendations

19.a   What support is required to XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG to ensure their reintegration?

    □ Get financial support
    □ Get a job/start a business
    □ Get lodging
    □ Get land
    □ Communal awareness
    □ Material support to start a business
    □ Follow a vocational training
    □ Go to school
    □ Return to their family
    □ Be accepted in the community
    □ Other (please specify)

19.b   Which other groups in the community have similar reintegration needs as XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG?

    □ IDPs/Returnees
    □ People with Disabilities
    □ Specific ethnic group, namely…..
    □ Other (please specify)

19.c   Please explain

TOOL 7. KII ECONOMIC SERVICE PROVIDERS

I am conducting research for DDRC to inform the next phase of a programme that will try to assist those adults and children who were part of the different armed groups, the army and other conflict affected people, to assist them to reintegrate into the communities. Can I please talk to you on some relevant issues?

X.   Name of researcher:

0.a   Name of institution:

0.b   State: □ Northern Bahr el Ghazal □ Western Bahr el Ghazal □ Lakes □ Warrap □ Western Equatoria □Central Equatoria □ Eastern Equatoria □ Jonglei □ Upper Nile □ Unity □ Abyei Area □ Pibor Area □ Ruweng Area

0.c   County:

0.d   Location   □ Urban area   □ Rural area

0.e   Type of provider: □Government □Private □NGO

1.   What form of business support are you providing? *(Describe in detail what you do for each activity)*

Legal help	
Advice – business start-up	
Advice – marketing	
Advice – management	
Advice – record-keeping	
Advice – careers	
Loans /grants	
Agricultural extension services/animal health	
Other, namely…..	

2.a   Do you target particular age groups? (*Multiple response*)

All	
15-24	
25-34	
35-44	
45-54	
55-64	
65+	

2.b   Who are the majority of your clients?
□ All men
□ Mostly men
□ Mostly women
□ All women
□ Mostly young people
□ All

2.c   What target group (s) are you assisting?

	Families	Groups	Farmers	Small business	Producers	Other, namely:
Number assisted per month						

2.d   What other business development support is available in the locality and region? *(list and go and see them)*

3.a   Please describe the personnel currently employed by the organization

# of staff	Type of job	Qualification	Average years of experience

3.b   How many and which other type of staff do you require to increase current levels of activity?

4.   What is the main source of income for your organization?

5.a   Do you have clients who were formally part of armed groups?

        □ Yes
        □ No
        □ Do not know

5.b   If no, are you willing to offer places to people that were formally with armed groups?

        □ Yes
        □ No

5.c   If yes, what business advisory services do you think you could provide them?

        If no why not?

        □ They misbehave
        □ Not trust wordy
        □ Lack of qualification
        □ They have drugs/alcohol problems
        □ Unreliable
        □ They create security concerns
        □ Other (please specify)

6.a   Do you provide mobile services?

6.b   Are you willing to expand current activities to other locations more rural locations?

        □ Yes
        □ No

6.c   If yes, please describe improvements that would be required

Requirement	Cost

7.   According to you, what are the most promising sectors in your area to create jobs?

        □ Farming
        □ Fishing
        □ Animal husbandry
        □ Construction, namely…….(specify which sub-sector)
        □ ICT
        □ Solar/green energy
        □ Transport
        □ Trade/commerce
        □ Industrial development, namely…….(specify which sub-sector)
        □ Other (please specify)

8.a   What are the biggest challenges for young people to start a business in the area?

        □ Lack of skills/training opportunities
        □ Lack of education
        □ Lack of access to money
        □ Lack of mentoring/innovation
        □ Lack of access to land
        □ No government supported initiatives
        □ Insecurity
        □ Lack of motivation
        □ Lack of access to markets

□ Lack of access to inputs
□ Lack of electricity
□ Other (please specify)

8.b   Are there additional obstacles for people who left armed groups to start and run a successful business?

□ Yes
□ No

8.c   Please explain

8.d   Did you observe any self-help or coping mechanisms of XCs and people formally associated with armed groups can that is worth supporting?

□ Yes
□ No

8.e   Please explain

9.a   What are the biggest obstacles people with disabilities face to earn an income?

□ Lack of skills/training opportunities
□ Lack of transport
□ Discriminated and stereotypes
□ Lack of mentoring/innovation
□ Disability unfriendly infrastructure
□ Lack of medical support/devises
□ Other (please specify)

9.b   What can be done to ensure they have sustainable jobs/income?

E.   Recommendations

10.a   What support is required to upgrade economic services that are essential for young people to start businesses?

10.b   Should young people start a business alone or in a group?

□ Alone   □Group

10.c   Explain why and if group how big should the group be?

□ 2-3
□ 3-5
□ 5-8

11.   What support is required to XCs, CAAFG and WAAFG to ensure their reintegration?

□ Get financial support
□ Get a job/start a business
□ Get lodging
□ Get land
□ Communal awareness
□ Material support to start a business
□ Follow a vocational training
□ Go to school
□ Return to their family
□ Be accepted in the community
□ Other (please specify)

TOOL 8.   KII SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

I am conducting research for DDRC to inform the next phase of a programme that will try to assist those adults and children who were part of the different armed groups, the army and other conflict affected people, to assist them to reintegrate into the communities. Can I please talk to you on some relevant issues?

X.   Name of researcher:

0.a   Name of institution:

0.b   State: □ Northern Bahr el Ghazal □ Western Bahr el Ghazal □ Lakes □ Warrap □ Western Equatoria □Central Equatoria □ Eastern Equatoria □ Jonglei □ Upper Nile □ Unity □ Abyei Area □ Pibor Area □ Ruweng Area

0.c   County:

0.d   Location   □ Urban area   □ Rural area

0.e   Type of provider: □Government □Private □NGO

1.   What form of social support are you providing?   (*Describe what you do for each activity*)

Education	
Health	
Sports	
Psycho-social support	
Child protection	
Care of orphans/ unaccompanied children	
SGBV	
Disability	
Creativity/arts/music	
Life skills	
Drugs rehabilitation/prevention	
Education	
Other, namely	

2.a   Do you target particular age groups with specific services? (*Multiple response*)

Age	Type of service
0-14	
15-24	
25-34	

35-44	
45-54	
55-64	
65+	

2.b   What specific target group (s) are you assisting?
        □ Refugees
        □ IDPs
        □ XCs
        □ Community children
        □ Street/unaccompanied children/orphans
        □ Women only
        □ Youth only
        □ Other (please specify)

3.a   What other social support is available for adults and young people in the region? *(list and go and see them)*

3.b   Which of these do you work with?

4.a   Please describe the personnel currently employed by the organization

# of staff	Type of job	Qualification	Average years of experience

4.b   How many and which other type of staff do you require to increase current levels of activity?

5.   What is the main source of income of your organisation?
        □ Government
        □ Donors
        □ NGOs
        □ People themselves

6.a   Are you willing to expand current activities to other locations in order to assist young people?
        □ Yes
        □ No

6.b   Please describe improvements that would be required to assist more people

Requirement	Cost

7.a   Is there enough opportunity for schooling in the area?
        □ Yes
        □ No

7.b   If no what is lacking?
7.c   Do girls have the opportunity to get the same education as boys?
        □ Yes
        □ No

7.d   If not what can be done?
7.e   What are the most important gaps in terms of social activities and social services for young people in this county?
        □ Internet

□ Sports
□ Youth centres
□ Primary schools
□ Secondary schools
□ Other (please specify)

8.a   Do people who were part of armed groups are well integrated in the community?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Somehow

8.b   If no/somehow why not?

□ Feared by the community
□ Discriminated/pointed out
□ Perceived as bandits
□ Cannot get married
□ They do not participate in community activities
□ They cannot find work
□ Do not have skills
□ Do not have land
□ They misbehave
□ Still called to fight from time to time
□ They are mentally not well
□ They have health/disability issues
□ Other (please specify)

8.c   Are there any specific social reintegration challenges for girls and/or women who were in the armed groups before?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Somehow

8.d   If yes/somehow in which way?

□ Feared by the community
□ Discriminated/pointed out
□ Perceived as bandits
□ Cannot get married
□ They do not participate in community activities
□ They cannot find work
□ Do not have skills
□ Do not have land
□ They misbehave
□ They are mentally not well
□ They have health/disability issues
□ Other (please specify)

8.e   Are there any specific reintegration challenges for children who were in the armed groups before?

□ Yes
□ No
□ Somehow

8.f   If yes/somehow, in which way?

□ Feared by the community
□ Discriminated/pointed out
□ Perceived as bandits

                  □ They do not participate in community activities
                  □ Do not have skills/education
                  □ They misbehave
                  □ They are mentally not well
                  □ They have health/disability issues
                  □ They live in the street
                  □ Other (please specify)

8.h   Are there any community child protection committees in your community?
                  □ Yes
                  □ No
                  □ Do not know

8.i   If yes, are they effective?
                  □ Yes
                  □ No
                  □ Do not know

8.j   Please explain

9.a   Do people have access of psychosocial and mental health services?
                  □ Yes
                  □ No
                  □ Somehow

9.b   If not why not?
                  □ Non existent
                  □ Too far
                  □ Too expensive
                  □ Don't need this service
                  □ Other (please specify)

10.a   Do people have access to health services?
                  □ Yes
                  □ No
                  □ Somehow

10.b   If not why not?
                  □ Non existent
                  □ Too far
                  □ Too expensive
                  □ Don't need this service
                  □ Other (please specify)

11.a   Do people have access to disabilities services?
                  □ Yes
                  □ No
                  □ Somehow

11.b   If not why not?
                  □ Non existent
                  □ Too far
                  □ Too expensive
                  □ Don't need this service
                  □ Other (please specify)

12.a   Do people have access to drugs addiction treatment?
                  □ Yes
                  □ No
                  □ Somehow

12.b   If not why not?
- □ Non existent
- □ Too far
- □ Too expensive
- □ Don't need this service
- □ Other (please specify)

13.a   Do people have access to SGBV survivors support services?
- □ Yes
- □ No

13.b   If not why not?
- □ Non existent
- □ Too far
- □ Too expensive
- □ Don't need this service
- □ Other (please specify)

14.a   Do people have access to youth centres?
- □ Yes
- □ No
- □ Somehow

14.b   If not why not?
- □ Non existent
- □ Too far
- □ Too expensive
- □ Don't need this service
- □ Other (please specify)

15.a   Do people who left armed groups have additional problems in accessing the above services?
- □ Yes
- □ No
- □ Somehow

15.b   Please explain

TOOL 9.   MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

I am conducting research for DDRC to inform the next phase of a programme that will try to assist those adults and children who were part of the different armed groups, the army and other conflict affected people, to assist them to reintegrate into the communities. Can I please talk to you on some relevant issues?

Name of researcher:

0.a   State: □ Northern Bahr el Ghazal   □ Western Bahr el Ghazal   □ Lakes   □ Warrap
       □ Western Equatoria   □ Central Equatoria   □ Eastern Equatoria   □ Jonglei   □ Upper Nile
       □ Unity   □ Abyei Area   □ Pibor Area   □ Ruweng Area

0.b   Sex: □ Female

0.c   Age: □ Under 18   □ 18-24   □ 24-40   □ 40+

0.d   Ethnicity:

1.   What is the most significant change for you since the signing of the revitalised peace agreement?

2.   Is this change related to the DDR programme?

3.   What is you biggest disappointment with the DDR programme so far?

ANNEX E.   CONSENT FORM

VERBAL CONSENT FORM

(To be read by the researcher)

Hello, my name is (***researcher's name***).

We would like to do a consultation with you as we have been asked by SSDDDRC
to design a programme to empower children and young people and to make children and young people more resilient against armed groups promoting violence.

We are working for DDRC South Sudan. This consultation will take approximately 40 minutes. The responses will be used in two ways:

- To compare the answers with other respondents;
- To understand how you feel about these issues.

In all cases, your anonymity is ensured. Your family name will not be asked.

(to be read out loud by researcher:)

- I agree to participate in interview carried out by _____ (name of the researcher) to aid with the research.
- I have received explanation about the research.
- I am fully aware of the topics to be discussed in the interview.
- I am fully aware that I will remain anonymous that I have the right to leave the interview at any point if I so wish.
- I am fully aware that I am not obliged to answer any question, but that I do so at my own free will.

Date:

Location:

Time:

Type of respondent: □ male CAAFAG, □ female CAAFAG, □ community child

Signature of the researcher:

ANNEX F. THE RESEARCH TEAM

In the below overview the sex and designation and state of the Field Coordinators and Enumerators per each state/Administrative Areas. The contact information is known to the team members but for privacy reasons these are not included in the annex.

S/N	Names	Sex	Designation	State/AA
1	Irma Aarsman	F	Lead consultant	n/a
2	Kuyang Harriet Logo	F	National consultant	Central Equatoria
3	Oluku Andrew Holt	M	Facilitator from DDR commission	Central Equatoria
4	Saturnino Ladu Laurence	M	Facilitator from DDR commission	Central Equatoria
5	Aquila Hakim Jongroor	M	Facilitator from DDR commission	Central Equatoria
6	Kuot Kuot Deng	M	Data analyst	n/a
7	Mamuor Maketh Ghak	M	Data analyst	n/a
8	Majak Malak	M	Data analyst	n/a
9	Atem Atembul	M	Data analyst	n/a
10	Garang Kuol Lual	M	Field Coordinator	Northern Bahr el Ghazal State
11	Angelo Tong Deng	M	Enumerator	Northern Bahr el Ghazal State
12	Aguer Reech Kuach	M	Enumerator	Northern Bahr el Ghazal State
13	Peter Ajou Kuek	M	Enumerator	Northern Bahr el Ghazal State
14	Machuor Angelo Chuor	M	Enumerator	Northern Bahr el Ghazal State
15	Francis Makol Mou	M	Enumerator	Northern Bahr el Ghazal State
16	Garang Mou Chimiir	M	Enumerator	Northern Bahr el Ghazal State
17	Gabriel Gai Bol	M	Enumerator	Northern Bahr el Ghazal State
18	Alek John Nyang	F	Enumerator	Northern Bahr el Ghazal State
19	William Tong Uruan	M	Field Coordinator	Western Bahr El Ghazal State
20	Simon Abakar	M	Enumerator	Western Bahr El Ghazal State
21	Francis Nyibang	M	Enumerator	Western Bahr El Ghazal State
22	Shadia Ahmed Abdal Majeed	F	Enumerator	Western Bahr El Ghazal State
23	Amel Madut	F	Enumerator	Western Bahr El Ghazal State
24	Diing Aher	M	Enumerator	Western Bahr El Ghazal State
25	Lous Abusuf Faj	M	Enumerator	Western Bahr El Ghazal State
26	Peter Rodolf Ramadan	M	Enumerator	Western Bahr El Ghazal State
27	Dennis Ireneo Unango Lali	M	Enumerator	Western Bahr El Ghazal State
28	Temrol Deng Garang	M	Field Coordinator	Warrap
29	Akoon Akec Bol	M	Enumerator	Warrap
30	Charles Chol Chol	M	Enumerator	Warrap
31	Akuei Wunkuel Noon	M	Enumerator	Warrap
32	Mary Achol Bol	F	Enumerator	Warrap
33	Nyanriak Simon Mator	F	Enumerator	Warrap
34	Augustino Athian Makuek	M	Enumerator	Warrap
35	Yak Kiir Madut	M	Enumerator	Warrap
36	Khoor Aru Aru	M	Enumerator	Warrap
37	Jennifer Lugor	F	Field Coordinator	Central Equatoria
38	Samuel Buga	M	Enumerator	Central Equatoria
39	Compeo Yugu	M	Enumerator	Central Equatoria
40	Rose Juma Daniel	F	Enumerator	Central Equatoria
41	John Bethel	M	Enumerator	Central Equatoria

42	Tumalu John	F	Enumerator	Central Equatoria
43	Amule Thomas	M	Enumerator	Central Equatoria
44	Remo Emmanuel Ladu	M	Enumerator	Central Equatoria
45	Aguer Akechak	M	Enumerator	Central Equatoria
46	Nyachar Lony Geng	F	Coordinator	Unity State
47	Ruon Chan Ruach	M	Enumerator	Unity State
48	Chabak Bona Yoach	M	Enumerator	Unity State
49	Dictor Riek Koang	M	Enumerator	Unity State
50	Simon Gatbel Gatluak	M	Enumerator	Unity State
51	Nyathuc Ruei Rieka	F	Enumerator	Unity State
52	Nyaleal Maguek Ghai.	F	Enumerator	Unity State
53	Kuol Ruot Nger	F	Enumerator	Unity State
54	Yien Karlo Kuol	M	Enumerator	Unity State
55	Rebecca Nyalueth Dau	F	Field Coordinator	Upper Nile State
56	Monychol Monywiir Yor	M	Enumerator	Upper Nile State
57	Samuel Onek Dak	M	Enumerator	Upper Nile State
58	Gatwach Both Tutrial	M	Enumerator	Upper Nile State
59	Ruach Kuoth Chuol Pidor	M	Enumerator	Upper Nile State
60	Gatthak Lia Kueth	M	Enumerator	Upper Nile State
61	Stephen Koang Ruach	M	Enumerator	Upper Nile State
62	Peter Gieth Ajal	M	Enumerator	Upper Nile State
63	Chegai Lual Deng	M	Enumerator	Upper Nile State
64	John Chol Atem	M	Field Coordinator	Jonglei
65	Gai Garang Atem	M	Enumerator	Jonglei
66	Majok Pandiar	M	Enumerator	Jonglei
67	Abiei Elizabeth Gai	F	Enumerator	Jonglei
68	Duol Gatkuoth Duol	M	Enumerator	Jonglei
69	Gatkuol Jal Deng	M	Enumerator	Jonglei
70	Simon Machiek Ater	M	Enumerator	Jonglei
71	Deborah Amer Awan	F	Enumerator	Jonglei
72	Permena Machar	M	Enumerator	Jonglei
73	Simon Logocho Gain	F	Field Coordinator	Pibor AA
74	Rhoda Marshal Stephen	M	Enumerator	Pibor AA
75	Odong Aballa Ogot	M	Enumerator	Pibor AA
76	Judas Odhogi Ogo	M	Enumerator	Pibor AA
77	Kong Kong	M	Enumerator	Pibor AA
78	Meen Mawut Nyot	M	Field Coordinator	Lakes State
79	Madit Machar Ijong	M	Enumerator	Lakes State
80	John Chol Maker	M	Enumerator	Lakes State
81	Bul Beny Thon	M	Enumerator	Lakes State
82	Dhuor Majak Ruei	M	Enumerator	Lakes State
83	Maker Nhial Koryom	M	Enumerator	Lakes State
84	Becky Amiir Akol Akol	M	Enumerator	Lakes State
85	Deng Chithiec Mapuol	M	Enumerator	Lakes State
86	David Deng Mayom	M	Enumerator	Lakes State
87	Achomo Mary Buyu	F	Field Coordinator	Eastern Equatoria State
88	Ojok Francis Laboke	M	Enumerator	Eastern Equatoria State
89	Oringa John Baptist	M	Enumerator	Eastern Equatoria State

90	Achire John Okok	M	Enumerator	Eastern Equatoria State
91	Imbiga Habib Jaber	M	Enumerator	Eastern Equatoria State
92	Jordan Otim Nyara	M	Enumerator	Eastern Equatoria State
93	Ochan Linga	M	Enumerator	Eastern Equatoria State
94	Lopuke Namayen Salakol	M	Enumerator	Eastern Equatoria State
95	Arafa Abdallah Lokano	M	Enumerator	Eastern Equatoria State
96	Jok Monychol Kuol	M	Field Coordinator	Abyei AA
97	Ajak Aleng Nguoth	M	Enumerator	Abyei AA
98	Nun Kueth Nun	M	Enumerator	Abyei AA
99	Atoc Hassen Miyen	F	Enumerator	Abyei AA
100	Awor Deng Aguer	F	Enumerator	Abyei AA
101	Ngor Aniek Ayuel	M	Field Coordinator	Ruweng AA
102	Achol Ajak Madan	F	Field Coordinator	Ruweng AA
103	Machar Dau Kuol	M	Field Coordinator	Ruweng AA
104	Nyankur Luba Miabil	F	Field Coordinator	Ruweng AA
105	Miabek Them Nyok	M	Field Coordinator	Ruweng AA
106	Philip Benjamin Juma	M	Field Coordinator	Western Equatoria
107	Peter Michael Mbia	M	Enumerator	Western Equatoria
108	Penina Khadija Albino	M	Enumerator	Western Equatoria
109	Helen Erminio Abiombu	F	Enumerator	Western Equatoria
110	Abel Likambu Ungarani	M	Enumerator	Western Equatoria
111	Hirisongba Jonathan Morris	M	Enumerator	Western Equatoria
112	Gangura Isaya	M	Enumerator	Western Equatoria
113	Elia Sebit	M	Enumerator	Western Equatoria
114	Patrick Sano Suaborogbe	M	Enumerator	Western Equatoria

ANNEX G. SUMMARY OF THE DDR PROGRAMME

The objectives of this programme build on the strategic guidance provided by the South Sudan National DDR Policy Paper[7] and the South Sudan DDR Strategic Plan[8]. In these documents, the following six Strategic Objectives have been identified and set for the DDR process in South Sudan.

Strategic Objective 1: To reduce the size of the SSPDF, SPLA-IO, SSOA and other organised forces by 105,000 individuals.

Expected Results

1.1 Combatants are recognized and accepted by the communities of return.

1.2 The SSPDF, SPLA-IO, SSOA and other national organised forces are right-sized.

1.3 Savings from the national armed forces are potentially available for development programmes.

Strategic Objective 2: To assist XCs to socially reintegrate into communities of return.

Expected Results

2.1 XCs positively participate in and contribute to social life of communities of return.

2.2 Increased access to basic services in communities of return.

2.3 Enhanced social cohesion in communities of return.

Strategic Objective 3: To increase employability and livelihood opportunities for XCs in communities of return.

Expected Results

3.1 Employability of ex-combatants increased through enhanced vocational and business skills and introduction of new technologies.

3.2 Local economies are improved, and business development environment enabled.

Strategic Objective 4: To facilitate the release, return and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups to their families and communities of return.

Expected Results

4.1 100% of children from armed forces and groups in South Sudan are released.

4.2 Sustainable return, reunification and acceptance of CAAFAG by their families and communities of return.

4.3 Access to basic social services in communities of return achieved for all CAAFAG.

4.4 CAAFAG aged 15 to 17 years acquire marketable skills and access non-hazardous employment opportunities.

Strategic Objective 5: To support social and economic reintegration of WAAFG through community-based programs in their community of return.

Expected Results:

5.1 WAAFG participate in and contributes positively to social life in communities of return.

5.2 WAAFG engage in gainful economic activities in their communities of return.

5.3 Access to basic services in community of returns is improved.

Strategic Objective 6: To strengthen the capacities of DDRC, line ministries, South Sudanese civil society and the local private sector to effectively support service delivery to the people of South Sudan.

Expected Results:

6.1 An effective DDR Programs management structure established at national and state level to oversee policy, strategy and operations.

6.2 DDRC capacity to design, implement and manage the national DDR Programmes enhanced.

6.3 Line ministries capacity to effectively implement reintegration services in the communities of return enhanced.

6.4 South Sudanese civil society's capacity to implement reintegration activities enhanced.

6.5 The private sector capacity to train and create employment for XCs enhanced.

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[7] DDR Institutional Arrangements at National Level, revised Policy Paper on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in the 2020, DDRC, July 2020.

[8] DDR National DDR Strategic Plan & Programme in the RSS 2020, July 2022.

DDR institutional set-up

The figure below outlines the institutional set-up of the programme.[9]
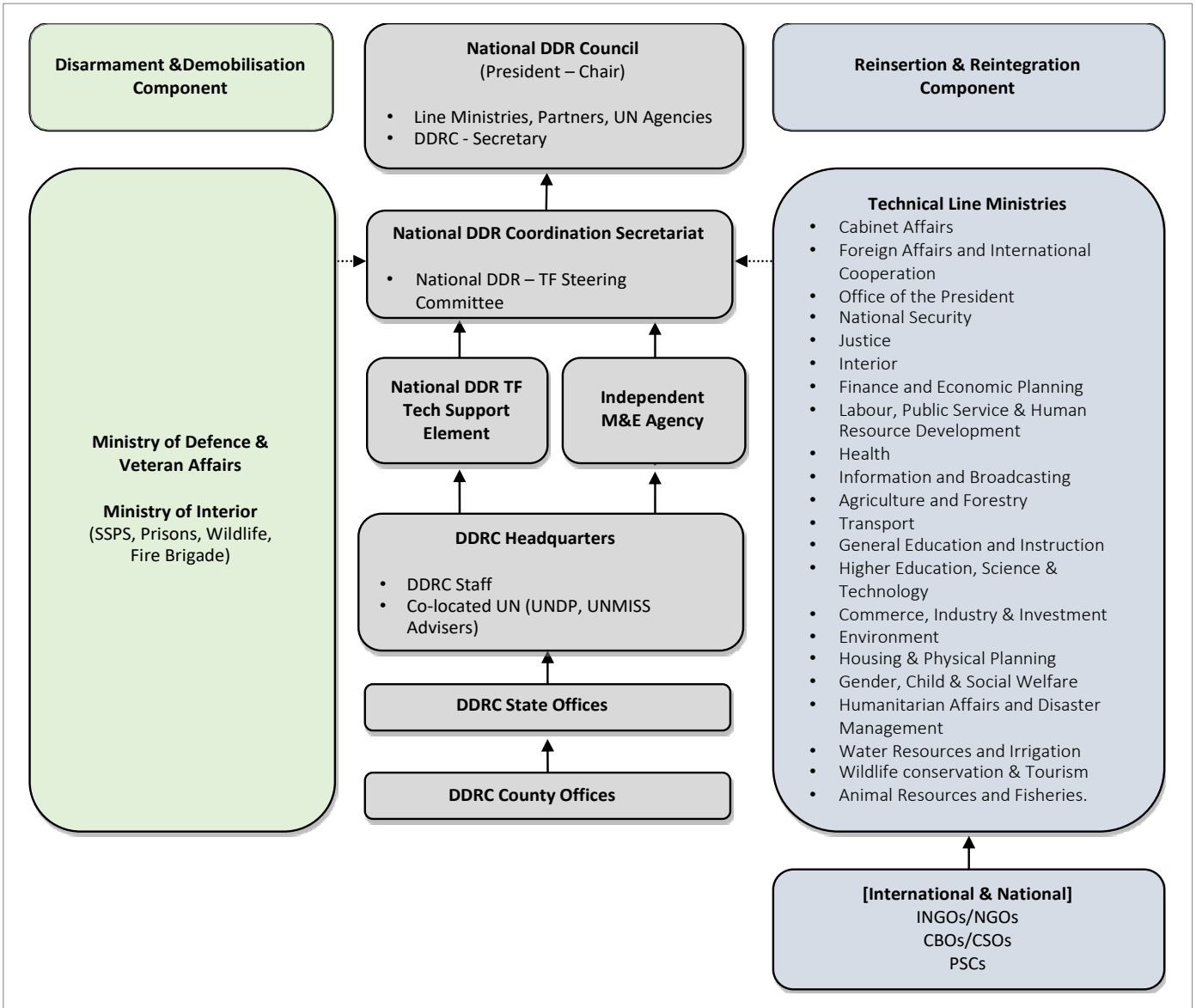
Source: National DDR Strategic Plan and Programme in the Republic of South Sudan 2022

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[9] DDR Institutional Arrangements at National Level, revised Policy Paper on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in the DDRC, July 2020, p.24.