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**SaVI**  
SAFETY AND VIOLENCE INITIATIVE  
Understanding Violence | Promoting Safety



# Overview of DDDR programming in Africa: use of & opportunities for ICTS

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# DDRR: The Process

Disarmament

Process by which arms are removed & collected from persons in military-type organisations (either forcibly or voluntarily). Often involves arms destruction.



Demobilization

Process by which a significant number of persons in military-type organisations are released from service in order to re-enter full-time civilian life.



Reinsertion

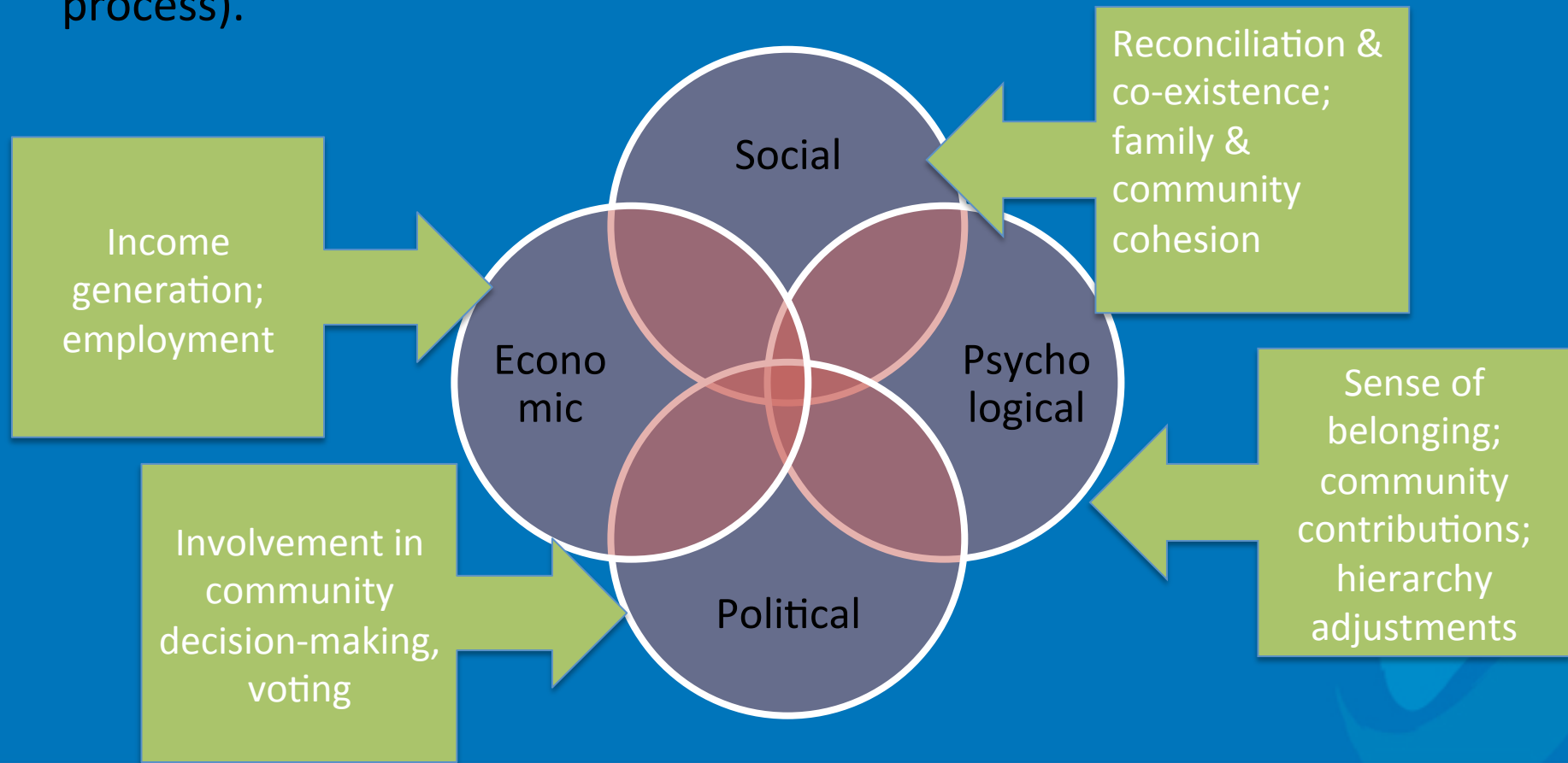
Process by which ex-combatants are transported, supported & settled in civilian communities.



Reintegration

# Reintegration

Economic, political, social & psychological process by which former soldiers make the transition from a military life to a civilian life (long-term process).



# Reinsertion & reintegration support

- Cash payments
- Foodstuffs (or coupons)
- Healthcare
- Clothing
- Housing, furniture & housing equipment & building material
- Seeds, agricultural equipment & agricultural extension services
- Scholarships & school fees
- Counselling & vocational guidance
- Legal & business advice
- Job placement & apprenticeships
- General referral services
- Access to land
- Public works & public sector job creation
- Wage subsidies
- Credit schemes
- Technical training

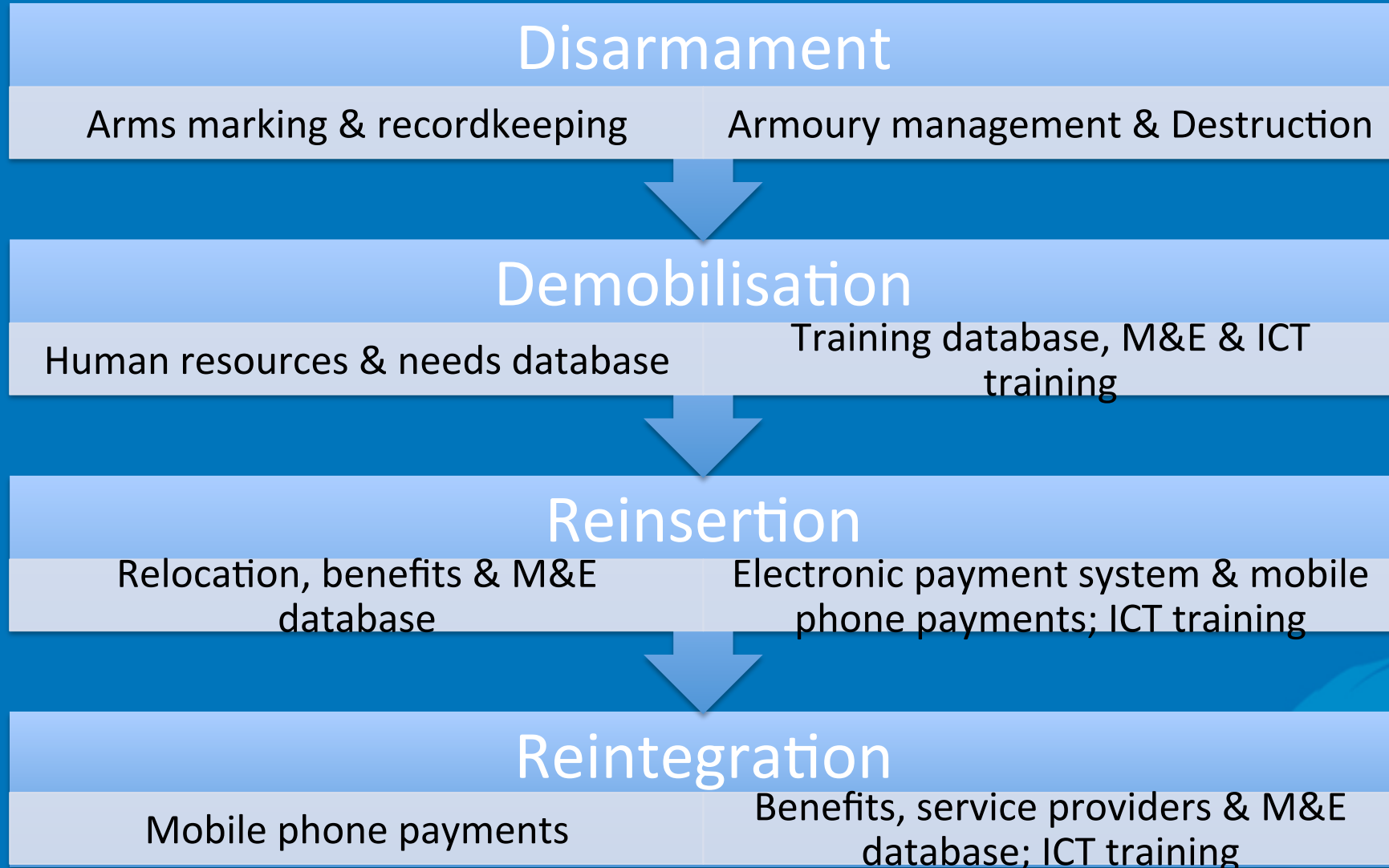
# DDRR programmes in Africa: Nature & dynamics

- Programmes have ranged from supporting a few thousand ex-combatants to over a 100,000 per country
- 3 generations of programming: post WW1/WW2; post-independence/liberation struggles; UN mission linked / MDRP.
- DRC, Angola. Liberia & Sudan: the largest DDRR programmes in recent years
- Often undertaken in collaboration with government institutions
- The focus of the resources are mainly on disarmament, demobilisation & reinsertion
- Often insufficient time to undertake detailed needs analysis & economic/employment survey

# 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> generation DDRR in Africa



# DDRR programming: Current uses of ICT





# Reintegration reflection

- The process of reintegration is poorly understood, particularly family life & the impact of programming on ex-combatants
- Key aspect: mobility of ex-combatants
- Typically ex-combatants have low skill levels & generate an income through the informal economy
- Often DDRR skills training at odds with the needs of the economy
- Often DDRR programmes implemented in very difficult environments
- Environmental factors can undermine such programmes

# Current and future focal geographical areas (Africa)

- Eastern DRC: continued reintegration efforts in the context of instability
- South Sudan & Republic of Sudan: new DDRR phases launched (linked to security sector reform)
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Libya
- Mali (?)
- Central African Republic (?)

## Key question

**HOW CAN ICT CONTRIBUTE TO MORE EFFECTIVE DDDR PROGRAMMING, PARTICULARLY REINTEGRATION?**