One such stage would be the assembling of soldiers, their registration and verification of their status as ex-combatants, and the handover of weapons.

It appears that the social, political and economic context presented an urgent need to offer support to the 'abandoned' veterans from Bicesse. Possibilities of supporting these ex-combatants were limited due to the lack of resources. Thus, the solution could have been to transfer the focus of the reintegration programme to community initiatives.
REFERENCES

PRIMARY SOURCES

Assalino Jose, 1997, Summary of the Survey to Soldiers to be Demobilised, ILO / UNDP, Angola.
AWEPA / African - European Institute, Lusaka Protocol, English and Portuguese
IRSEM / SECOR, 1996, National NGOs Seminar, Luanda, Angola
SECOR1, 1998, Quarterly Report 1, SECOR, Luanda, Angola


UCAH (Unit for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance) - UNO, August 1994, Strategies for a Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme in Angola under the Lusaka Protocol, Luanda, Angola.


UCAH (Unit for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance), March 1998, Exposition to the Ministry Mr. Albino Malungo about Humanitarian Assistance for Angola between July and December 1997), UCAH, Luanda, Angola.


SECONDARY SOURCES


Cilliers Jakkie, editor, 1995, Dismissed, Institute for Defence Policy, South Africa.


IRIN-Southern Africa, 1999, To Southern Africa Readers, 19/04/99, 28/04/99, 05/05/99, 11/05/99, 25/05/99 and 08/06/99, “irin-sa@irin.org.za”.

Klingebiel Stephan, Garke Inge, Kreidler Corinna, Lobner Sabine and Schtte Haje, 1995, Promoting the Reintegration of Former Female and Male Combatants in Eritrea Possible Contributions of Development Co-operation to the Reintegration Programme, German Development Institute, Berlin, Germany; http://www.die-gdi.de/pu6_95.htm
League to Stop Children Soldiers, 1999, No to Children Soldiers, Switzerland and Portugal


Johannesburg, South Africa, p. 7, 49.


APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE 1: First Trip

1. How do you see the current political situation in Angola?
2. Do you have something you are willing to say about the demobilisation process? How would you assess demobilisation? Do you see the demobilisation process underpinning or not the demobilisation process?
3. Do you have something you are willing to say about the reintegration programme? About SECOR programme? How do you see the relationship between demobilisation, disarmament and the reintegration programme? How do you think the demobilisation ought to be conducted?
4. How did you participate in the peace process? Which were the main tasks of your organisation? Could you describe the main achievements? The main weaknesses? What else would you like to say? Was there
effective coordination between your organisation and others participating in the general peace and development processes in Angola? Were there frequent co-ordination meetings? Was communication efficient and effective?

5. Which is your role in the Angolan society? Can you describe your relationship with this society and the peace process? What else would you like to say?

6. According to your opinion was there a committed will from parties towards peace?

7. According to some authors, stabilisation in civil wars is better achieved through military victories. Statistics have shown that negotiated settlements often break down. Furthermore donors suspect that funds are being wasted on a non-sustainable project and have therefore suspended funding to Angola. Please comment on this in the context of this country.

8. Was the Angolan process mature enough to permit the implementation of reintegration and development projects? How do you think one can determine the appropriate timing to initiate projects such as demobilisation and reintegration?

9. How do you see disarmament in Angola? The problems of land mines, lack of free circulation and the attacks to UNITA demobilised soldiers?

10. Please give your opinions on the main weaknesses of the Angolan peace process?

11. How do you see the influence of other African countries in the Angolan peace process? Do you think mediation (i.e. UNO, SADC or other organisations) is necessary and applicable to the process?

12. How do you see the future for Angola?

The questions were open to any type of answers. The respondent was informed not to feel pressured by any question that the validity of the research would only be ensured if answers were done without any pressure. Confidentiality was
effective coordination between your organisation and others participating in the general peace and development process in Angola? Were there frequent co-ordination meetings? Was communication efficient and effective?

5. Which is your role in the Angolan society? Can you describe your relationship with this society and the peace process? What else would you like to say?

6. According to your opinion was there a committed will from parties towards peace?

7. According to some authors, stabilisation in civil wars is better achieved through military victories. Statistics have shown that negotiated settlements often break down. Furthermore donors suspect that funds are being wasted on a non-sustainable project and have therefore suspended funding to Angola. Please comment on this in the context of this country.

8. Was the Angolan process mature enough to permit the implementation of reintegration and development projects? How do you think one can determine the appropriate timing to initiate projects such as demobilisation and reintegration?

9. How do you see disarmament in Angola? The problems of land mines, lack of free circulation and the attacks to UNITA demobilised soldiers?

10. Please give your opinions on the main weaknesses of the Angolan peace process?

11. How do you see the influence of other African countries in the Angolan peace process? Do you think mediation (i.e. UNO, SADC or other organisations) is necessary and applicable to the process?

12. How do you see the future for Angola?

The questions were open to any type of answers. The respondent was informed not to feel pressured by any question that the validity of the research would only be ensured if answers were done without any pressure. Confidentiality was
ensured. Not all the questions were applied to every person but according to the case and position.

QUESTIONNAIRE 2: Second Trip

Questions
1. Briefly describe the programme, theory and implementation. Meaning a general vision of the programme
2. Which were the strengths and weaknesses of the programme
3. Do you think that the framework was adequate to the Angolan reality?
4. If you have to begin everything again, and if you were in charge of the programme, which changes would you apply?
5. Which was the impact / results of the programme?
6. Having into consideration two main theoretical recommendations: The first one recommends that the framework should be a Human Resources one. Meaning the utilisation of measures like: employment, credit schemes, and micro-enterprises promotion, training, and taking into account psycho-social aspects. The second one recommends for poor countries like Angola (with low capacity of absorption of workers, political instability and long years of war) a framework emphasising the psycho-social area. Prioritising a Human Training. The objective of this training is to empower demobilised to deal with the frustrations of civilian life in poor countries, for example the low acquisition capacity. Pretend to teach the veteran to have a positive position to face any learning process, teach to learn, Teach to deal with conflicts avoiding violence. What would you say with reference to Angola? Which framework would you prefer?
Author Chavez Chavez I S
Name of thesis The reintegration of ex-combatants in the Angolan Peace Process  2000

PUBLISHER:
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
©2013

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg Library website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the Library website.