

NOTE

file with Sept 14
2 May 1996

To : Leslie

From : David

Subject: **Fulfilment of first stage of contract by Elisabeth Sancery**

Elisabeth Sancery has assembled an impressive dossier of reports on demobilization, which are listed as an annotated bibliography on pages 9-14 of the accompanying report. She has also engaged in an impressive number of interviews, listed on page 14.

The draft report and analysis which she has submitted, in my opinion, amply fulfills the criteria in her contract for payment of the first installment of 7500 francs. To her credit, it is one month ahead of schedule.

I will be reading it carefully in the next week and then discuss with her and with you what should be the nature of the revisions and ideas for recommendations which we will suggest to her for the second part of the contract.

She is also preparing a list of those who might be invited to the conference and who would like to receive further information on the conference and CPP.

Can you put your OK on this note and give it to ^{Jolander} Jeannine to authorize payment?

de
CA



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

file with ~~Adams~~ Sept 14 1996

CPP/DA/670

12 July 1996

REF.:

To Whom It May Concern,

I am pleased to write this letter of reference for Ms Elisabeth Sancery on the basis of work she has done for the UNESCO Culture of Peace Programme concerning the demobilization of military forces. This is a topic of great interest to us as we seek to strengthen the peace-building capabilities of the UN system.

I have come to know and appreciate the talents of Ms Sancery during the course of work she has done for us on a small consultant contract. She has compiled and analysed published materials on the demobilization process associated with recent settlements of armed conflicts, peace accords and demilitarization in a wide range of countries. Her analysis is being used as a basis for a conference of demobilized soldiers' organizations and their role in the peace process which UNESCO is hosting in Mozambique in December of this year. The contract was offered on the basis of previous work she has done with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research.

Ms Sancery's work has been excellent. She is a hard worker and she knows what she is doing. She has good skills at public relations and has engaged a wide range of experts in the field, making them feel part of the process of the study for which she was responsible. Wherever I go, people in the UN system and related regional organizations and NGOs ask me how the project is going and express their appreciation for the contacts they have had with her.

It is to be appreciated that she is investing her experience and talents into the rigour of a PhD dissertation on the topic "Management of UN Multilateral Operations: The Collaboration of Civil and Military Authorities." This will give her the ability to link the worlds of academia and the United Nations. It will make available her research to the academic audience, and if she returns to the UN system with the PhD, she will bring the rigours of academic methods back to those who formulate and implement UN policy.

Having worked as a university professor as well as a programme specialist at UNESCO, I am especially appreciative of Ms Sancery's talents and accomplishments and am very pleased to recommend her for both academic, institutional or field work.

Yours sincerely,

David Adams
Senior Programme Specialist
Culture of Peace Programme

NOTE

14 September 1996

To : All CPP Professionals
From : David
Subject : Background information on demobilizations

I attach three pages of information from the background document prepared for CPP by Elizabeth Sancery. In addition, you may wish to read her paper, and/or some of the background documents which she summarizes in the annotated bibliography at the end of the paper. The documents are in boxes on the table in my office.

A) Angola; Eritrea, Ethiopia

Countries	Angola	Eritrea	Ethiopia
Calendar	After the 1993 interruption of the peace process, the MPLA government and UNITA signed a new peace pact in November 1994. In July 1995, the operational modalities for demobilization and reintegration were established under UN supervision.	In 1991, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) seized power after 30-year war of secession against Ethiopia. As part of a broader national reconstruction strategy, EPLF decided to reduce its army by 60% from 1993 onwards.	After 30 years of civil war and prolonged guerrilla warfare, the Ethiopian Popular Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) seized power in May 1991. The new government decided to demobilize and reintegrate the defeated Derg army.
Demobilization: Number of troops	100.000 soldiers of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) and 60.000 soldiers of UNITA are to be unified in one army. Demobilization planned of 70.000 UNITA soldiers. February 1996: several thousands of UNITA troops have been demobilized.	48.000 ex-fighters were demobilized in 1991-1994. The on-going demobilization process concerns 60.000 soldiers.	Almost 500.000 soldiers of the Mengistu army were demobilized during 1991. Between 1992 and 1994, 22.200 newly captured fighters of the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) were demobilized.
Budget	Budget 105 millionUS\$	N/A	Budget: 195.5 millionUS\$
Donors/ Implementing agencies	Donors: Apart from UNAVEM primary support, the Government has received funding from the US, EEC, Egypt Italy Denmark, and the World Bank.	The Eritrean government borrowed 50 Million US\$ from the national bank; no international assistance was provided until 1995 - GTZ. Several UN agencies are currently running reintegration projects.	The Ethiopian government benefited from the support of many donors/implementing agencies: ICRC, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, OXFAM (UK), UNHCR, ILO, GTZ, UNDP, UNHCR, USAID. The World Bank initiated social fund in collaboration with government. The US Department of Defense provided technical assistance.
Reintegration: Employment assessment	N/A	In 1995, only 7.000 soldiers have secured permanent employment. The 48.000 demobilized face a high competition with 650.000 refugees.	234.160 ex-combatants were reintegrated in the agricultural sector, 85.000 in the urban sector. 10.000 are currently benefiting from short-term employment.
Institutional framework	Demobilization plan was designed by a joint UNITA/MPLA commission supervised by UN authority. Government drafted the reintegration programs and fundraised for its implementation. Local authorities monitored the reintegration process.	Demobilization was designed and implemented without external support. Reintegration was monitored by the Department of Reintegration for Demobilized Fighters (MITIAS).	The Government created the Commission for the Rehabilitation of Members of the Former Army and Disabled War Veterans to design and implement demobilization and reintegration of the Derg soldiers. The government administered local centers which received technical assistance by donor agencies.

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(continued)

Countries	El Salvador	Uganda	Zimbabwe
Calendar	After a 12-year civil war, a peace accord was signed in Chapultepec - Mexico - between the Government of El Salvador and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN); under the UN auspices. The reduction of armed forces and the creation of a national police were to be monitored by ONUSAL.	After 15 years of civil war, the National Resistance Movement came to power in 1986. Military opposition was only defeated in 1991, and the government decided to cut the defense budget expenditures, thus leading to a major demobilization era.	Lancaster House Agreement in 1979 ended the civil war in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. Demobilization of the 3 parties was an integral part of the peace process.
Demobilization: Number of troops	Demobilization concerned 31.000 soldiers and was completed in 1994.	40.000 soldiers out of the 90.000 member strong National Resistance Army were to be demobilized between 1992 and 1995. 36.358 soldiers have been effectively demobilized.	Demobilization plans targeted 65.000 persons: 15.000 soldiers from the Rhodesian government, 30.000 soldiers from the Zimbabwe African Union - ZANU - and 20.000 soldiers from the Zimbabwe African People's Union - ZAPU - The program was completed in 1985 under the supervision of the British Commonwealth monitoring force.
Reintegration: Employment assessment	17.000 ex-soldiers had secured employment in 1995.	30.000 soldiers have been reintegrated, most of them in the agricultural sector.	Of the 65.000 encamped soldiers 43% were reintegrated in the new armed forces, 12% in civil service only 10% in the private sector and 17% remain unemployed.
Institutional framework	The Government of El Salvador developed the implementation plans with advice from USAID and the UN Development Fund. There was a lack of joint FMLN/government planning.	The National Resistance Council initiated the Uganda Veterans Assistance Board (UVAB), to design and implement the demobilization process. Reintegration was designed by UVAB, the District Veterans Offices (DVO), and the District Veterans Committee (DVC).	The British Commonwealth monitoring force and the Joint H Command planned the Demobilization and reintegration processes. Government provided technical support through the Demobilization Directorate and the Ministry of Education.
Budget	About 40 million dollars in 1993.	Budget: 43 Million USS	Budget (1980 - 1995): more than 230 million USS.
Donors	Apart from ONUSAL, UNDP, USAID, EC, GTZ. Donors usually preferred to deal directly with FMLN for fear of discrimination.	Donors: International Development Association (IDA), UNDP, UNICEF, GTZ, DANIDA, the European Union, the Dutch, the World Bank, USAID.	Donors and Implementation: in spite of a pledged comprehensive support, the government assistance was insufficient. Local NGOs such as Zimbabwe Project implemented their own programs.
Implementing agencies	UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, GTZ	Governmental Entandikwa Scheme; IDA, African Development Bank Project, EU, USAID, UNDP UNICEF, GTZ.	
Veterans Associations	ASALDIG (Disabled and wounded members of the former FMLN army) ADEFSAES (Demobilized of the Armed Forces of El Salvador) ALFAES (Disabled veterans from the Armed Forces of El Salvador)	UVAB encouraged the formation of different veterans associations under elected District Veterans Representatives and Sub-Country Veterans Representatives.	The Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association was officially registered in 1990, as an NGO, after several years of existence as a grievance platform for veterans.

B) Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua

Countries	Mozambique	Namibia	Nicaragua
Calendar	General Peace Accord signed between FRELIMO and RENAMO in Rome, 1992. Implementation of the peace process monitored and largely managed by UNOMOZ.	Substantial UN involvement, demobilization seen as a necessary step before the 1990 transition to independence. Free elections supervised by UNTAG in December 1989.	Under UN auspices, demobilization and reintegration were planned during the peace negotiations, between the Contras and the Sandinista. In 1990, after a cease fire was reached, demobilization started, and ended in July 1992.
Demobilization: Number of troops	Between 103.000 and 137.000 soldiers from both sides were to be demobilized from active duty, either spontaneously or under demobilization program of UNOHAC. In 1995, 70.959 from FRELIMO and 20.519 from RENAMO were demobilized.	52.000 soldiers demobilized in 1990, before independence.	116.500 combatants were to be demobilized from both sides: 94.000 for the Government, 22.5 for the guerrillas. Demobilization was completed in 1992.
Reintegration: Employment assessment	12.453 soldiers reincorporated into the new armed forces, 79.025 returned to civil life. As to February 1995, an estimated 25.000 ex-combatants had found employment.	15% were reintegrated in new armed forces, 36% in agricultural sector and 57% remain unemployed.	As to 1995, 92.500 ex-soldiers were said to have found a secure employment. Land distribution is still uncompleted.
Institutional framework	Demobilization was monitored by the UN. Under the terms of the Peace Accord, the Commission for Reintegration - CORE -, chaired by UNOHAC, was designed to coordinate social and economic reintegration programs. LINK, the NGO coordinating body, provides technical assistance and ensure a collaboration between UNOHAC and the local NGOs involve in small-scale projects.	UNTAG and the CIVPOL branch monitored the demobilization phases as well as the reintegration process; the institutional structure was a tripartite committee - UNTAG, SWAPO and the Southwest African Forces.	Demobilization designed by UN (ONUCA) and OAS (CIAV) together with representatives of Verification Committee. Reintegration programs managed by CIAV-OAS. Collaborating agencies were UNHCR and CENPAP.
Budget (demobilization and reintegration)	More than 100 million US\$ (1992 - 1995)	UNTAG budget: 383 million US\$ (1990-1992).	67 million US\$
Donors	UNDP, USAID, GTZ, UNHHA, Canada, World Bank. Donors implemented their programs without much government involvement.	The most important donor was the UN, the government contributed to less than 10% of the overall cost of the reintegration phase.	Mostly US funding - USAID;
Implementing agencies	IOM, ILO, UNDP, GTZ, ISCOS (Italian NGO).	UNTAG, UNHCR, NGOs	ONUCA, UNHCR, NGOs
Veterans groups	AMODEG, ADEMIMO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of Disabled Revolutionaries (ORD) - Association of Retired Military Personnel (AMIR) - Foundation of ex-war Combata for Peace, Reconciliation and Development