

'Border Conflict' - 1998- 2000 and its Psychological Impact on the Youth¹

E-mail address heagdd@hotmail.com

Amanuel Mehreteab (Ph.D.)

08/07/2007

¹ *The paper was revisited on March 2007 to reflect the current situation in Eritrea*

Table of content

Abstract	3
MAP	5
1. Introduction	6
1.1 General	6
1.2 Background	7
1.3 Political and economic impact	8
2. Objective of the Study	10
2.1 Context	11
2.2 Problem statement	12
2.3 Rationale for the research	15
2.4 Methodology	15
3. Finding	17
3.1 Context and aim	17
3.2 Conceptualization of demobilization and reintegration	21
3.3 Finding from the first demobilization and reintegration program	23
3.4 Demobilization Approach	30
3.5 Pilot Phase of Demobilization	32
3.7 Case Study of Psychological victims	38
4. Conclusion and Recommendations	45
4.1 Conclusion	45
4.2 Recommendations	46
Reference	47

A b s t r a c t

After 30 years of armed struggle for independence, Eritrea enjoyed only seven years of peace and stability before another war with neighboring Ethiopia resumed in May 1998. In this short peaceful interval, tremendous efforts were made to establish and develop the basic institutions of the new state that is, rebuilding the infrastructure and rehabilitating the social and economic bases.

Unfortunately, with the return of a war these achievements had been to a large extent reversed. The reversal of positive development in general applies to all sectors but has taxed the youth highly especially the youth who were mobilized/remobilized and armed. Currently more than 230,000 - 250,000 soldiers are under arms out of which the majorities are youngsters. Present Eritrea offers a rare opportunity to probe and examine the two demobilization and reintegration exercises occurring within a decade and its social and economic impact in the same country but in very different political context.

When the so called 'boarder war' started in 1998 between Eritrea and Ethiopia veteran combatants who were demobilized in 1993 and had just embarked on reintegrating themselves into the mainstream of society were again remobilized thus, their civilian life was completely disrupted. For example, the members of National Service who had taken basic military training starting on 1994 were ill prepared for the new intensive war of attrition and their new tribulation left many of them disoriented and exposed to psychological disorder. So far the Eritrean government had trained nineteen rounds of forced recruits.

Cessation of hostilities, or at least the ebbing of widespread-armed conflict, provides an opportunity for war-torn peoples and countries to rebuild their societies, economies, politics, and start reconstruction. This is certainly applicable to the Eritrean context because demobilization and reintegration of combatants in 2007 is as crucial as it was in 1993. Here at least two main reasons can be mentioned why reintegration of former combatants and National Service is fundamental for rehabilitation/reconstruction and economic revival of the Eritrea economy. First, social ties [for the veteran] with their families or origin had been dislodged and their diverse experiences made it difficult to settle into the sort of 'normal' life, which they might otherwise have had. Second, since soldiers/National service form a sizeable group, Eritrea's political stability and economic development depends to a large extent on their successful reintegration of former combatants/soldiers into the mainstream of the society.

The 'boarder war' experience has a profound impact on social and emotional development of soldiers in general and members of National Service in particular. Unlike the people's centered era of armed struggle, current militaristic environment and regression political will and absolute short slightness in dealing with the situation in the ground by the ruling elite during the 'boarder war' suffocated the slim development hope of social values that had started to germinate during the armed struggle and take root in post-conflict Eritrea. The brutal war experience and the abuses soldiers in general and national service in particular are undergoing under their own leaders have seriously traumatized a sizeable number of veterans and National Service combatants.

If the ruling elite fails to tackle the psychological problems faced by members of National Service and hard core combatants and genuinely embark on demobilization and reintegration and make peace with itself and resolve the boarder sensibly and thus reduce its force drastically economic development slogan will only be a mock. The ruling elite are hemorrhaging the country and are draining the meager resource the country have on military expense, which is direly needed to revive the Eritrean economy. Down the road, this is hampering the economic and social revival of the country and definitely will haunt Eritrea for near future both economically and socially in which its negative impact will glow more with the elapse of time.

The 'border conflict' stopped in December 2000 and currently the country is back to square

one. Majority of the Eritrean armed forces needs to be demobilized and reintegrated into civilian society not in gesture but must be sent home to take care of their families or of the ones who needs them dearly. However, contrary to the immediate needs of the country the ruling elite declared on May 2002 a new campaign to undermine the demobilization and reintegration program designed in 2001 to elongate its control on the military institution. The newly declared campaign 'recovery and economic development' was initiated on mid of 2002, and was baptized as *Warsay/Yikaalo*² campaign.

The author feels timely to thoroughly study the past demobilization and reintegration experience and draw lessons learned or not learned. The study is a humble contribution towards reintegration exercises of combatants in general and the youth in particular by focusing mainly on social aspect of their life.

² *Warsay* mean a young soldier usually member of National Service. *Yikaalo* means a former veteran fighter who had participated in the armed struggle to liberate Eritrea.

MAP

Regional Administration of Eritrea



‘Border Conflict’ – 1998 to 2000- and its Psychological Impact on the Youth

1. Introduction

1.1 General

Eritrea, Africa’s newest state, situated in the northeastern corner of the Horn of Africa, gained its de-facto independence in 1991, having won an outright military victory against 30-year long Ethiopian occupation. Eritrea's independence was sealed by a referendum in April 1993 after a UN monitored referendum, in which 99.8 per cent of the population including the people in Diaspora favored independence.

As the result of intensive fighting and atrocities against the civilian population committed by the Ethiopian State, hundreds of thousands of people fled their villages or homestead both within and outside the country. Many people moved to more secure areas, mainly in the liberated areas (i.e. become internally displaced), yet more crossed the borders to Sudan, Ethiopia, the Middle East and other western industrial countries, seeking security and protection. Others however remained in their villages despite permanent threat.

The death toll at the end of the war – 1991 - was estimated at more than 200,000, among them 65,000 fighters and 70,000 civilians and fighters were injured and had suffered various forms of disabilities. Children who lost either one or both parents are estimated at 90,000.³ More than 800,000 Eritreans had fled the country, 500,000 to the Sudan and 300,000 to different destinations in industrial countries and the Middle East.⁴ In 1991, there were 100,000 displaced people inside the country, who needed immediate attention. After paying this heavy price to gain its independence what Eritrea need is to avoid war and settle conflict with its neighbors.

The end of the Cold War and a decade of economic deterioration created an atmosphere, favorable to downsize military capacities or capabilities. Countries emerging from armed conflict, but also the ones, who were at peace, were exploring ways to reduce their military expenditure with a view to shift scarce resources towards redressing persistent poverty. In this rapid changing situation, integration of ex-combatants in general and the young combatants in particular constitutes a vital element in the transition from war to peace, recovery and economic development.

In May 1993 just after independence, the Eritrean government decided to demobilize 60 percent of its 95,000 combatants. Until 1997, nearly 54,000 combatants were demobilized out of which 13,500 were women combatants. Different economic programs were designed to help ex-combatants reintegrate into the civilian society. Psychosocial interventions were markedly absent in the process of demobilization and reintegration programs. Nevertheless, the process of reintegrating former combatants in Eritrea with its entire shortcoming was evaluated as a success story.⁵

With the return of an outright war situation in 1998, these achievements had been to a

³ Ministry of Foreign affaire, 1994 Asmara, Eritrea.

⁴ Eritrean Relief Agency, 1991 Asmara Eritrea

⁵ For more on this see Kees Kingma (2000) ' Demobilisation in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Development and Security Impacts'. Macmillan Press Ltd, London.

large extent reversed or nullified. The 'border war' affected not only the demobilization and reintegration programs but also the rehabilitation, recovery and economic development efforts which was derailed when younger National Service were drafted into the front from their assignment in the civil service. Besides, veteran ex-combatants were also re-mobilized and currently more than 230,000 - 250,000 soldiers are under arms. The first thing Eritrea should have avoided after paying heavy price in terms of economy and human power during the 30 years war of independence is to go to another war. Unfortunately, the ruling elite approach to deal with any conflict is not negotiation but confrontation.

Eritrea and Ethiopia signed a peace agreement on December 12, 2000, calling for the permanent termination of military hostilities and the peaceful settlement of the boundary issue through the establishment of a neutral Boundary Commission to delimit and demarcate their common border. On April 13, 2002, the Commission announced its ruling. Eritrea had accepted the ruling but Ethiopia after playing hide and seek game for couple of month had officially declared on the fall of 2003 that it will not be abided by the neutral boundary commission verdict and the process of demarcation is taken hostage.

To-date the 1000 kms border with Ethiopia is still not demarcated and the situation is tense – no peace and no war. It is useful to revisit the past demobilization and reintegration experience of 1993 – 1997 with view to compare it to other Africa experiences and draw lessons, thus, prepare the ground for the forthcoming genuine demobilization and reintegration exercise in the near future to revive the economy.

1.2 Background

The 'border conflict' between Eritrea and Ethiopia, which started on May 6, 1998, was fought at high humanitarian and economic costs. In Eritrea, some 1.1 million people were displaced and substantial damage was inflicted on social and economic infrastructure. Loss of agricultural output and port revenues, decline in private sector activity, combined with a doubling of military spending put the economy under severe stress. During the two years of war, the Government of Eritrea (GoE) mobilized a large number of men and women into the rank and file of armed forces, thereby constraining the availability of labor force in all sectors.

In November 2000 as a commitment for peace, GoE announced to demobilize 200,000 of its combatants in phases. The government of Eritrea asked World Bank and UNDP to play the leading role in the conceptualization of the demobilization and reintegration program. According the National Commission for Demobilization and Reintegration program (NCDRP)'s objective of the demobilization component was to reduce the 300,000 - 350,000 military personnel by approximately 200,000 over a 12-18 month period and design different programs and to implement them within five years.⁶

The objective of demobilization and reintegration program was to help the country to recover from the so called 'border war' damage by creating opportunities to demobilize combatants/soldiers. According to the proposal developed by the end of 2001 implementation was conceptualized on phased approach that start as Pilot program so that experiences could be gained to tackle the bigger demobilization and reintegration program effectively. A Commission was set up in 2001 and was entrusted

⁶ NCDRP Document Presented to the Donor Community in September 2001 Asmara Eritrea.

to co-ordinate this huge task of demobilization and reintegration program by decree.

Following the signing of the Peace Accord in Algiers, on December 12, 2000, GoE asked the international donor community to launch a multi-donor assessment mission to prepare a comprehensive Demobilization and Reintegration Program (DRP). A donor pledging conference was launched in October 2001. The donor community by in large were enthusiastic and committed to fund 130 million, which was two-third of the money needed for the whole demobilization and reintegration program.

After devastating war the task of recovery is usually tedious, because rehabilitation includes resettlement and reintegration of not only combatants but also returning refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), which had to be prioritized and coordinated with the overall rehabilitation programs of the country so that recovery and economic development could kick in. Out of the total estimated population of 3,088,454, about 31 percent (961,404 persons) had been internally displaced or was directly affected by the war. Currently 70,000 IDPs are still living in shift-camps. In addition, more than 1.4 million drought-affected persons were requiring food assistance in 2004. In total, 72 percent of the Eritrean population in 2003 is receiving either full or partial food assistance.⁷

The Irony is the Eritrean government had stopped the food aid and asked the NGO or bilateral organizations to leave the country. The ruling elite argue that food aid makes the population lazy and instead they said the way out is self-reliance. Yes in a way food aid might have a trade-offs but revisiting the Eritrean development contour tells another thing. The Eritrean People Liberation front and the current ruling party had utilized food aid properly by putting mechanism such as food for work or implementing other service rendering projects (digging bore-hole, building clinics, schools, terracing ... est.). The ruling elite is shying from this only to hide its repressive face from the international community and to suffocate the weak civil society so that it can not grow to be check and balance.

1.3 Political and economic impact

Eritrea is suffering a substantial economic stress since the 'boarder conflict', which started in May 1998 and is still continuing because of poor management of the ruling elite class to-date. The direct war damages influences, humanitarian needs for the internally displaced; forces mobilization of more than 300,00 - 350,000 men and women at its early stage; demands increase in military spending, results decline investment in private sector. Loss of agricultural output and port revenues, a decline in private sector activity, and a doubling of military spending, have put the Eritrean economy under severe strain. There was an average growth of 7 percent in the years 1994 -1997; however, the real GDP growth rate fell significantly during the 'boarder war' and reached negative nine in 2000. Inflation went from 1.3 percent in 1997 to 26.8 percent by the end of 2000. The budget deficit increased to 59 percent of GDP in 2000 from 5.6 percent in 1997. Currently boarder war waged from 1998 - 2000 is still threatening Eritrea's efforts of poverty reduction. Eritrea is one of the poorest countries in the world with US\$ 210 per capital.⁸

⁷ The government of Eritrea and UNDP drought appeal in mid 2003

⁸ World Bank Aid Memoir February 2001

The mobilization and maintenance of the troops enlisted for the war had also contributed negatively to the fiscal stress. The maintenance costs concerning the wage bill (not included individual food and household allowance) were estimated at an average of US\$ 60 million per year. This expenditure is a significant drain on the meager national budget. The absence of a significant proportion of the labor force from active economic life had/had negatively affected the economy. Over the last three years many government offices, public and private enterprises had come close to a standstill for large part of the labor, including staffs in key positions were mobilized to the frontlines and still they are in the front or absconded and are refugees in other countries.

The Government's Damage Assessment team estimated the cost of destruction to households, public infrastructure and private establishments at US\$564 million, greater than the nation's GDP at the time (US\$509 million in 2000).⁹ The war affected nearly 2.2 million people, of whom an estimated 1.1 million were directly displaced. The bulk of IDPs were elderly, women or children, and many were forced to live in camps for much of 2000 and into 2001.¹⁰ The 'border conflict' primarily affected two regions, Gash Barka and Debube. Together, the two regions contribute nearly 70 percent of the nation's grain production.

There has been reasonable progress in stabilizing the economy through the first quarter of 2001. Inflation fell from 26.8 percent at the end of 2000 to 13.5 percent in June 2001 due to tight fiscal policy that limited recourse to domestic bank financing of the deficit. The budget deficit fell from 48.2 percent of GDP for 2000 to 35.8 percent of GDP on an annualized basis at the end of the first quarter. Nevertheless, the high budget deficit and inflation shows that the task of stabilizing the economy remains an ongoing process. The key will be reducing defense expenditure. Defense expenditure has fallen from US\$ 227 million in 2000 to US\$ 162 million on an annualized basis in March 2001, but at 21.8 percent of GDP still offers considerable scope for reduction.¹¹ However, this can happen mainly through demobilization not through other miracle.

Besides its political and economic reasons, the process of demobilization and reintegration program of ex-combatants is vital for the recovery and economic development of Eritrea. Successful demobilization and reintegration efforts can build mutual confidence among former adversaries; thereby reducing the risk of renewed hostilities and can create grounds for the youth to engage once again in productive activities. Experience of many war-torn societies indicates that when effective demobilization and reintegration programs were not or could not be implemented effectively, fragile peace arrangements could be jeopardized, conflicts re-ignited, and thus taxes the youth of the countries involved in conflict heavily.

9 University of Asmara finding of war damage 2002 Asmara Eritrea.

10 ERREC Needs Assessment 2001 Asmara Eritrea

11 Ibid

2. Objective of the Study

When initially conceptualized and implemented in 1994 the National Service Program was vital to the overall economic recovery of Eritrea, as it called upon male and female Eritreans between 18 and 40 years of age to contribute 18 months of unpaid labor towards recovery of their country. The first batches of the National service in 1994 were enthusiastic for they felt that they were contributing positively towards Nation Building efforts. When the first round of National Service finished their 18-month service, they were released and replaced by new military training entrants.

This process continued until the end of 1997 and overall five rounds of National Service had done their duties effectively. After taking military training for four to six month, members of National Services were assigned into different line Ministries to gain invaluable experience that could in the long-run help them to reintegrate into labor market force. The youngsters have not only provided the much-needed human resources but youngsters were also exposed to rural/urban setting. According to their place of origin, youngsters had broadened their horizons of understanding the Eritrean way of life especially the rural setting that was also creating social capital in the process.

In 1994, National Service was genuinely argued that such kind of interaction could stimulate a stronger sense of belonging, National Identity and love of work among members of National Service particularly the young recruits/draftees. Current in the pretext of 'boarder war' National Service of 18-month service is indefinitely taken hostage by ruling elite with no specific date of ending. The whole demobilization program is currently on hold with no significant demobilization activity. Seven years after the cessation of hostilities those mobilized/remobilized to defend the country are still serving forcedly with nominal salary in different sectors of the country while the regular army is paid lucratively, which also include other benefits. It is very hard to imagine let alone understand how this setting is expected to create a harmonious society based on equality that leads towards the recovery and development of Eritrea.

However, the ruling elite are busy adding insult to the injury it had inflicted to the family. Currently the ruling elite are forcing families to pay 50,000 Nakfa for every absconding national service or combatant or face prison. Any individual who wish to go abroad must pay 100,000 down payments before visa is issued. If s/he is not returning to the country within five month then the down payment money will be taken. The majority who cannot afford to pay money are voting with their feet. It is sickening to see a mother or father who had scarified their love ones most of the time more than four sons and daughters are asked to pay fine of a son or daughter who had motivated and blessed to defend their country. The author being former combatant only sympathies with the families and his heart goes with the fallen and believes it is not in vain what we fought and paid for and is a matter of time the ruling party will pay the price.

The only way out from this quagmire is to start sincerely demobilization as soon as possible to revive the economy and society. In order to minimize implementation mistakes in the process of second demobilization analyzing the current process of demobilization and reintegration while still at its conceptualization stage is vital. The objective of this study is to understand and assess the process of demobilization and reintegration of different categories in post-conflict Eritrea. The paper charts out the study of 1993-1997 experience and puts it as hindsight.

2.1 Context

The liberation struggle started initially as a guerrilla warfare, which was fought by highly motivated volunteers with the aim of gaining National Independence and Sovereignty. The recent border conflict, which started in May 1998, and that ended in December 2000 was a conventional interstate war fought by draftee/conscripts. There is clear differentiation between members of the first demobilized combatant's categories and the current combatants slated for demobilization. The members of the liberation front were highly disciplined and politically highly Marxist indoctrinated. After liberation, no tangible education was/is going on by the ruling elite to obliterate the militaristic and ridged Marxist attitude developed during the armed struggle to prepare them for civilian life.

When the 'border conflict' started National Service members were recruited by force and were given military training ranging from one to six month dictated by the military situations on the ground. Unlike the first demobilization which was done by trial and error now Eritrea has properly documented its own demobilization and reintegration experience plus there is ample lessons learned from other countries to draw on to minimize implementation mistakes. What currently is missing is that there are no Political Will to Demobilize combatants/soldiers.

The study has thoroughly reviewed the experience of the first demobilization exercise 1993 – 1997 and had draw lessons to help assessing the conceptualization of the second demobilization program:

- ❖ Evaluates the overall past training programs and income generating activities for ex-combatants in general and the youngsters in particular; how were they initiated; their funding; administration/finance; management; selection criteria and follow-ups;
- ❖ Assess what coping mechanism are put in place to mitigate ex-combatants problems of reintegration;
- ❖ Assess the role of civil society in helping youngsters to adapt into the new reality they found themselves in;
- ❖ Looks how psycho-social problems of the young generation is addressed;
- ❖ Analyses the problems faced by young women recruited in the border conflict and the process of their reintegration into the society;
- ❖ Assess behavioral and attitudinal change of the young soldiers and its effect on health; and
- ❖ Based on the finding conclusion and recommendation are given.

2.2 Problem statement

The young Eritreans who were doing their National Service were suddenly drafted to the front to fight the invading Ethiopian force. However, youngsters were ill prepared for an intensive 'boarder war'. National Service had no prior proper military training that matched the action they encountered in the fronts. The Eritrean loss in Zalambessa was staggering. In the in-depth interview conducted with veterans and members of National Service the battle of Zalambessa was mentioned frequently to elaborate the ill preparation of Eritrean armed forces. As one key informant explained, the battle of Zalambessa was:

He said, "corpses were lying all over the street, many of them with their heads and limbs missing, others with their intestine pouring out. Some were just bloody messes, chunks of flesh and arms and legs were hanging on the trenches. Since it was raining, the open trenches were clogged with bloody water, human flesh, and rubble.

The battle for Zalambessa was Herculean and the attack had lasted for three days. Combatants/soldiers were forced to retreat in disarray and casualties were very high. The author conducted a follow-up study of survey March 2001, which was organized by NCDRP. The finding of the survey was alarming to say the least.

The finding reveals that 13 percent of the combatants openly acknowledged that they are suffering from psychological or psychosocial related stresses and problems.

The Eritrean society as any other society has a taboo toward mental disease and tries to keep the problem hidden among family members or close relatives. Since 13 percent members of National Service openly admitted that they are suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) the real percentage can roughly be estimated as more than 35 to 40 percent.

Life doesn't always prepare us for traumatic events. Following exposure to traumatic events individuals often develop PTSD, or lesser forms of this condition - with symptoms ranging from nightmares to headaches; flashbacks, withdrawing from people, profound sadness, anxiety, anger, guilt, fatigue, pessimism, sexual problems and emotional numbing. Sizeable members of Young National Service are suffering from PTSD. Unless tackled properly urgently many, perhaps most of these people who currently are wrongly blamed for laziness and not what are put in different *Tehadso*¹² and will, secretly languish in this underground camps and certainly will develop variety of distress from which they will suffer sadly for the rest of their life.

Like in many other cultures, Eritreans often simultaneously hold parallel 'modern' and 'traditional' explanatory models for mental distress. 'Traditional' stress healing are expressed as hitting on the skull, possessed by evil spirit, epilepsy, tropical malaria, and other traumatic events. 'Traditional' treatment may include holy water (water through the nose – *Minseai*- or splashed – *Mitsefaei*) by traditional healers who may prescribe for example a ritual with a sheepskin (*Baja*) or fumigation with incense (*Meitan*). Medical services are often used after 'traditional' treatment has failed and as a last resort for peoples' problems.¹³

The Marxist front was not entertaining traditional healer's wisdom. The author had eye witnessed in 1997 highland Eritrea in which traditional healers being witch hunted and

¹²Tehadso is a Tigrina word for rehabilitation. Individual members of army who falloff from the ethos of military is send to Tehadso. Currently the tentacles of its structures go down up to battalion command and use it to suppress dissidents within rank and file of the military structure.

¹³ Focus Group Research Report on Mental Illness in Sub-Zone of Segheneyti. Ministries of Health and Labour and Human Welfare. St Mary Neuropsychiatric Hospital, March 14, 2001.

humiliated in front of their constituencies. Thus indigenous coping mechanism of stress was weakened, especially in rural Eritrea. Modernization was wrongly conceived as a panacea for all social evils. Historically, community leaders or family elders usually assist their members suffering from psychosocial problems and traditional healers with mental health problems.

Mishandling of psychosocial problems among the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) combatants goes back to the era of liberation struggle in which such psychosocial problems were wrongly dealt only in relation to Laziness or Cowardice by character assassination *Akisu*¹⁴ than digging for fact so as to understand and be able to address the root cause of the problem. During armed struggle era it can reasonably be argued that lack of expertise was the main bottleneck, but now is high time to address the issue properly. The NCDRP is intentionally playing down the March 2001 survey finding by saying "the finding is claimed but not verified" which is denial syndrome that is unfortunately highly entrenched in the secretive fighter's society.¹⁵ Unless this issue is unraveled properly demobilization and reintegration program can not be successful.

The reintegration process of returnees would not be complete if it does not take into account their fears, hopes, and attitudes about adjustment or maladjustment within new environments. Adjustment refers here to the individual's (or group's) ability to live and perform various social roles and activities without suffering excessive or unbearable psychological stress. The story of psychosocial (trauma) is the tale of the indomitable and indefatigable human spirit to survive and adapt.

Other significant context that influences the success or failure of demobilization and reintegration process is the way a conflict ends in a given country. The Eritrean liberation war had ended with an outright military victory of the EPLF, without any outside interference, and the immediate departure of all Ethiopian occupation forces. But, the 'border war' between Ethiopia and Eritrea came to an end only as a result of a long process of international mediation and military defeat of Eritrean forces in the third offensive.

The demobilization and reintegration program of February 2001 is also marked by a significant change of attitude of the Eritrean civilian population as well as of the international community. In 1993, the Eritrean civilian population was readily accepting the heroes of the liberation war, to whom they owed national independence, sovereignty and dignity, got a preferential treatment, allowing them to compensate at least partially for their sacrifices. The support that was readily coming from the community in 1993-1997 served as a cushion for former combatants and eased demobilization and reintegration problems. In the second demobilization and reintegration program, Community Support is markedly absent due to economic and political situation prevailing in the country.

Since the start of the 'border conflict' economic and political situation of the country had changed dramatically. Currently, the civilian population is also convinced that the whole country has to be compensated for all its 'border war' sacrifices. For example, spouses or fathers who were forcedly drafted to the front left families behind [without any support to fend their own survival] now demand substantial help to be on their two feet. The study explores current situation in Eritrea by mainly focusing on the youth and

14 *Akisu* is an Arabic word which means non functional especially for weapon.

15 National Commission for Demobilization and Reintegration Program, Eritrea 2001

analyzes the problems created by lack of political will to implement demobilization and reintegration program.

On the political context the monolithic EPLF started to polarize by the fall of 2001 into Reformist and Government Supporters and had created a new political situation never heard in the history of the front. The ruling elite were ill prepared to handle the new ordeal wisely and reacted irrationally as usual. Than creating a platform for dialogue [to sort-out problems] the ruling elite started cracking down reformist (at which they are good at) who happen to be higher government officials of the ruling party and individuals whose only crime was speaking their mind during the hiatus of free press.¹⁶ Being a member of EPLF the author vividly recall, that there was no history of political tolerance developed inside EPLF during the prolonged-armed struggle. Political differences were usually dealt either by character assassination of the individual/s or blaming the individual/s as scapegoat for whatever went wrong under the sun.

The ruling elite used September 11 incident as appropriate time to crack down and silence the reformist in the pretext of 'national security' and put eleven of the fifteen members of National Assembly who signed the petition letter behind bars. Besides, couple of elders who asked platform for dialog and more than fifteen journalists who were members of private newspapers is imprisoned with out being charged and from the fall of 2001 the country is effectively military state. The new political situation unfolding in Eritrea has created a new dynamism to the second process of demobilization and reintegration. Though the negative impact is easy to see and predict the real political, economical and diplomatic harm remains to be felt tremendously in the near future.

Therefore the so called second demobilization and reintegration exercise is being implemented in a very sensitive political situation. The success or failure of the whole demobilization and reintegration program depends mainly on the political will and commitment of the ruling elite. Political will was not an issue in the first demobilization and reintegration program of 1993- 1997 and in general can be evaluated as economic success story. But now political will is the bottleneck that is holding the demobilization and reintegration program hostage in order for the ruling elite to stay in power.

To date, the ruling elite had demobilized around 65,000 combatants and the biggest of this chunk are disabled, chronically ill, pregnant or lactating female combatants. The Irony is that the ruling elite are still recruiting nearly the same number in name of 'National service' youngsters in its rank and file. The donor community had shy away from supporting the demobilization process since 2005 and is currently embarking on reintegration projects based on community development in general. The ruling elite brings excuse to the table for every failure it encounters and use the 'border war' to waive any issue that lead for democratization. The answer for Every Burning Issue is "it is not its time until we demarcate our boarder with Ethiopia".

¹⁶ During the 'border war' (in 1997 2001) the ruling elit had allowed free press and closed all of them when they start to air for reform.

2.3 Rationale for the research

The success of reintegration of ex-combatants in war-torn societies depends to a large extent on the climate of peace or violence prevailing in the community into which former combatants/soldiers are expected to reintegrate. The cessation of armed conflict can present an unprecedented opportunity for war-torn countries to rebuild their political institutions, augment their economic assets and embrace reforms that have been elusive in the past. Once the dust of fighting starts to settle many issues come to the forefront, but one of the many recovery interventions that beg solution is genuine demobilization and reintegration of combatants/soldiers and usually, without demobilization there is no recovery and Eritrea can not be an exception.

The study presents the finding of demobilization and reintegration program and focuses on the problems encountered by combatants in general and young members of National Service in particular. The 1993 – 1997 demobilization and reintegration are analyzed critically so that lesson could be drawn. Then, the study charts out the reintegration of the young soldiers within the broader program of rehabilitation and reconstruction in post-conflict Eritrea. The country was expected to demobilize 200,000 soldiers in phases starting on October 2001.

2.4 Methodology

The study was conducted in February - April 2003 and continued to the fall of 2006 after the author was forced to go to exile and left the country for good. He had the opportunity to discuss with former National Service members who has absconded the rank and file of the army in Nairobi, Kampala, Kigali and Washington DC. Names are not mentioned or given pen names for obvious reason – security of the individual and his/her family. It utilized different methodological approaches - qualitative analysis, participatory rapid appraisal assessment (PRA) reinforced by group discussion and key informant interviews so as to gain insight as well as knowledge of the current situation of ex-combatants in general and young National Service members in particular. In order to have a back ground for the current study the author had presented his comparative study on the reintegration process of former combatants and refugees in post-conflict Eritrea as a literature review which was conducted in 1998 -2001.¹⁷

In the study of 2002, in-depth interviews were informal with semi-structured questioner as benchmark. Benchmark questionnaires were prepared to allow young soldiers to raise issues of their concern. 400 ex-soldiers 'between' 20 – 30 of age were randomly selected from the list of 200,000 individuals slated for demobilization. Valuable information were culled out but for the security of the individuals the author is not in liberty at this stage to write about it but time will come to share the points raised at some stage. The study is also enriched by interview with personnel who were/are directly or indirectly involved with the reintegration programs who are currently working with the government, the 'Youth Association', the 'National Union of Eritrean Women', private sector and international agencies or organizations. The author conducted focus group discussion with former members of the army who are leaving as refugees.

The data source drawn for the analysis is both secondary and primary. The secondary

¹⁷ For interested individuals the finding of the study is published by the Red Sea Press in 2004 "Wake Up, Hanna! Reintegration and Reconstruction Challenges for Post-Conflict Eritrea"

data source includes reports from line Ministries – Such as the Ministry of Defense, Health, Agriculture, Local Government, Eritrean Relief Refugee Commission (ERREC), NCDRP documents, reading from selected academic, journalistic and different materials written in relation to Eritrean youth and demobilization and reintegration programs. The primary source covers interview of youth and individuals related with youth activities and focused group discussions conducted with key informants.

3. Finding

3.1 Context and aim

The 30 years long liberation struggle was typical guerrilla war fought by highly motivated volunteers with the aim of gaining national independence and sovereignty, the so-called 'border war' between Ethiopia and Eritrea fought from May 1998 until December 2000 was a conventional interstate war. It had similarities with other wars in Sub-Saharan Africa in its regional dimension i.e. co-opting or co-operating with opposition groups or secessionist movements thus contributing to the ongoing instability in the Horn of Africa by arming dissidents and attempts to undermine positions of adversaries. The proxy war that unfolds recently in Somalia is a live example in which the fact in the ground is still fresh in our mind.

But 'the boarder war' was unique in the sense that it was the only recent armed conflict in Africa fought by regular armies according to the rules of conventional interstate war without involving civilians as combatants. Some commentators relate the action to that of First World War situation because massive numbers of soldiers were killed in the wave of assaults. Although the exact number of loses is contested by dissidents and independent annalists, the government of Eritrea announce the list of names of 19,000 soldiers killed in action on June 21st 2003.

The greatest difference between the war of liberation and the 'current border war' is certainly the way the armed conflict came to an end. The Eritrean liberation war had ended with an outright military victory by the EPLF, without any outside interference, and the immediate departure of all Ethiopian occupation forces. The so-called 'border war' between Ethiopia and Eritrea only came to an end as a result of a long process of international mediation, and after the Ethiopian army had defeated the Eritrean army and occupied large parts of Southern and Western part of Eritrea. The Peace Accord provides an opportunity to deploy 4200 strong UN peacekeeping force along a 25 kilometers Transitional Security Zone inside Eritrea, after withdrawal of the Ethiopian army, which was – more or less - completed by the beginning of March 2001. These by itself have its own dynamism in the process of recovery, which is beyond the scope of this study.

The caseload of internally displaced people (IDPs) is much higher than it was during the liberation struggle. During the recent war 1.1 million Eritreans – that is more than one-third of the total population – have been forced to leave their homesteads to be located in the war zone or areas occupied by Ethiopian troops. Contrary to the good harvest of 1997, Eritrea had experienced its fourth consecutive year of prolonged drought since 2000, thus increasing the number of people living on relief aid to 57 percent of the entire population.¹⁸ Eritrea had seen a bumper harvest in 2006 but reviving the agriculture sector especially the replenishment of the live stock will need at least another two good seasons to kick-off to the stage it was in 1997.

Also the heavy damages inflicted by the Ethiopian troops in the invaded regions of Southern and Western region need to be repaired and land mines had to be cleared before returnee start working on their own fields. This unresolved returning of IDPs and old case load of refugee problem in particular will hinder the revival of the economy.

¹⁸ ERRE Humanitarian Appeal of 2003 Asmara Eritrea

The bread basket of Eritrea Western Low Land is still not free from land mines and encroachment of Ethiopian soldiers or Eritrean insurgency armed by Ethiopia. More than 75,000 Eritreans were evicted from Ethiopia, separating fathers from their women and children and creating a population of abandoned and homeless children and frustrates the recovery demand of the country.

The context in which the present demobilization and reintegration exercise is implemented is also marked by a major change of attitude from Eritrean civilian population and the international community approach/mitigation to conflict. In 1993, the Eritrean civilian population was readily accepting the heroes of the liberation war, to whom they owed national independence, sovereignty and dignity, thus got preferential treatment, allowing them to compensate at least partially for their sacrifices. In 2001 the situation of the whole society had undergone rapid change.

Since the beginning of the 1990s, the world had changed tremendously in its approach concerning conflict mitigation and resolution. The Eritrean liberation struggle can be considered as the last of a series of wars shaking the yoke of colonialism, which was generally seen as a legitimate undertaking. In this context the leaders of successful liberation wars like Yoweri Museveni from Uganda, Meles Zenawi from Ethiopia and Isayas Afworki from Eritrea was applauded as a 'new breed of African statesmen'. These proved wrong when it comes to the transition process of power to civilian government and acted exactly like their predecessors.

The 'border war' with Ethiopia spawned deep political and economic crises, which will haunt Eritrea for the coming decades in its rehabilitation and recovery endeavors. The ever-deepening crises entailed unprecedented human-rights violation, which shattered all hopes of democratization. It was naively thought that the autocratic elite government will eventually democratize Eritrea and crown its people with life of dignity, freedom and justice but unfortunately it had squarely proven wrong in the last 15 years of 'Provisional Government'¹⁹ and its political legitimacy is deteriorating drastically specially in the last three years.

After the signing of peace agreement with Ethiopia, internal politics got sour between those who championed democratic change (implementation of the ratified constitution, election, rule of law, accountability and to work on meritocratic base) and questioned how the three-year war were conducted. The reformist raised the following questions in the proceeding of 'national parliament'. Was it possible to avoid the war or cut it short once it had started? Does the 'provisional government' of Eritrea have exhausted all venues for peace? Had the government prepared all resources needed to defend the country? Were human and military resources properly utilized? Why was election not conducted? Why was the ratified constitution not implemented? It is a futile attempt to find answers to the million questions related to the war situation but is worthwhile to explore issues already raised by reformists so as to avoid future pitfalls.

Initially most of the members of Central Committee of the ruling elite were for change and reform, but only 15 individuals had actually signed the Reform Document.²⁰ Out of the ones who signed the open letter for reform and change eleven are put behind bars since 18 of September 2001 and to date with out being charged individually. All Private

19 The current ruling party is a 'provisional' government and had not conducted a single election since the country is liberated.

20 Nearly all members of the ruling party agreed that there is a need for change and revisit what went wrong that the country entered in the war of attrition. When it come to signing the document that spells clearly what should be done to go forward only 15 individual signed the reform document and send it to the president.

Newspapers are shutdown and more than 20 journalists', student leaders and elders who tried to mediate between the reformers and the president are all detained without charge. The disappearance of political motivated individuals is increasing on daily base and thousands are languishing in fox whole GOD knows where and only time will tell the number and currently it is estimates in tens of thousands. Despite enormous pressure from several human rights groups, no formal charges have been presented against all those detained so far. The where about of political prisoners remains unknown including to their families? The ratified constitution of 1997 is not yet implemented and the long awaited promise to hold election is shelved somewhere in the president office covered with dust.

The credibility and legitimacy that was dearly earned and owned during the prolonged war of liberation is unfortunately now history only to be remembered as nostalgia. Generally there is no support by the majority of the Eritrean population to the ruling elite. For example, nowadays people are terrorized and are in a stage of complete withdrawal. It is very hard to find individual/s that airs their concern openly for fear of jeopardizing their personal safety or that of their families. For their credit, veteran combatants were at least known for their outspokenness during the era of struggle. Now it is very hard to believe this were the some people who had waged people-centered war in the 70s and liberated their country.

The ruling elite views repression as a viable alternative to the legitimacy it had lost. As an outcome the government is not getting feedback from the general population. Years had elapsed since it had started listening to it-self only thus its days are numbered Military courts, "lynch justice," and unofficial prisons are established. Intimidation, illegal arrests, assassinations and "disappearances" had increased – perpetrated either by official security forces or disguised military security from the five zonal administrations. The regime recognizes its best chance for survival is by engaging in indiscriminate reprisals, often resulting in massive human rights violations against regions, identity groups or political opponents. We can say with certainty that Eritrea is a police state governed by small group of elites who mostly comprise new entrants to the hierarchy with no power base of their own.

Public discourse is limited to official views or those of a few different political factions. Expression of opposing views is forbidden. Non-violent resistance and political demonstrations are banned. It is illegal to get together more than three without asking for approval from the ruling party. Hardly few institutions and procedures exist for fostering discussion of different social, economic, and political alternatives. The absence of open public debate reduces the scope of peaceful conflict management, since opinions cannot be peacefully exchanged. The political system receives no information about the degree of acceptance of its decisions and continues to apply erroneous policies which potentially worsen the conflict. Deviating opinions may be expressed only by irregular and unpredictable conduct outside of established mechanisms.

The situation is deteriorating on daily base and economic and political situation is getting desperate. It is only a matter of time that Eritrea slides to the rank of Failed State. For example, the majority of the population who had sent their breadwinners cannot afford cooking and is surviving on one-day meal taking only bread without other ingredients. The subsidized bread currently costs one Nackfa in 2003 compared to 20 cent before the 'boarder conflict'. Now this opportunity is not available and you have to cue the whole night if lucky to get five breads of loaves per family and it is rationed. In

the in-depth discussion elders who prefer to remain anonymous share their worries and related the current situation unfolding in Eritrea to the last demise days of Mengistu in 1989-1991.

During the 'border war' nearly 10 percent of the entire population or more than 50 percent of working age of the population were mobilized/remobilized. The percentage is even higher for men, as they form 80 percent of the fighting force. This drainage of the labor force had a tremendous negative effect on the economic and social life of the country, which in certain sectors can be explained without exaggeration as a standstill. Besides to fund the war effort the country is [in large parts of scarce material and financial resources had/is] diverting resources from productive sectors to the military. Demobilization and reintegration is meant to reverse this trend and free up all kind of resources for development but unfortunately is not taking place.

The ruling elite had demonstrated its commitment to demobilization only on paper. In reality, nothing is done to address the demobilization and reintegration of combatants concretely. It is argued that without the border demarcated implementation of demobilization is next to impossible. But if there is political will you can demobilize and reintegrate combatants into the society but if need arises you can remobilize them again. That was what had happened in 1997.

Former combatants were demobilized but when security situation demanded their presence they throw down what they had acquired since their demobilization and rushed to the front to defend their country on their own accord. Then building on the commitment of the society the ruling elite is paranoid and is running the country as if it is in a war situation or running a shop. If one observes the Eritrean National Television all programs are geared towards war. This by itself have a psychological impact on the population in general and the young generation in particular for they are brought up in militaristic atmosphere with pictures of dead soldiers littered all over the fields.

Generally the young generation is feed up with the war mongering of the ruling elite and is clearly verified in the in depth interviews conducted with the ones who had absconded the rank and file of the Eritrean Defense Force. As a result thousand youngsters and veteran combatants are absconding from the front and are asking asylum in the neighboring countries including Ethiopia and a sizeable number had already reached Western countries and had applied for asylum. A country, which was considered hope of Africa only five years ago, is now suffering from Basic Human Right which is lack of rule of law and constitution. Unfortunately, the young nation will also suffer from brain drain for foreseeable future because any one who got the opportunity to go out of the country is not willing to return.

3.2 Conceptualization of demobilization and reintegration

According to the NCDRP documents the main objectives of demobilization and reintegration program were:

- to contribute to economic recovery and fiscal stability through reallocation of public resources from military to social and economic investments;
- to support demobilization and reintegration of up to 200,000 soldiers into sustainable productive activities, in a phased program expected to begin with pilot program in November 2001 and continue by phases for 24 month and finish the whole demobilization within five years; and
- to mobilize and strengthen the capacities of local implementing partners, such as government ministries and departments, local and international NGOs, private sector firms and community organizations, so as to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of services to demobilized soldiers.

Target groups

The 300,000 Eritreans who had been mobilized by general conscription during the recent war came from different categories:

- 40,000 soldiers of the regular army,
- 40,000 re-mobilized ex-fighters (out of 54,000 demobilized during 1993 – 1997),
- 220,000 people who had been in the National Service (those who were doing their national service when the war broke out, plus those who had been trained before), militia or retired fighters who were considered as reserve army.

An estimated of 200,000 soldiers were listed to be demobilized progressively, with priority treatment for chronically ill, disabled and female soldiers. With the intensity of the recent war the caseload of disabled soldiers is expected to be very large. In order to target the beneficiaries of demobilization and reintegration program properly a representative sample of 3000 soldiers was selected randomly. The finding was:

- 54 percent are between 20 and 29 years of age;
- 16 percent are between 30 and 34 years of age;
- 49 percent are married (95 percent of spouses of respondent undertake household activity with no monetary income);
- 73 percent are heads of households and the average family size is 5,9;
- 47 percent are single;
- the main skills were farming 28 percent, driving 17 percent, masonry 16 percent, carpentry 10 percent;
- 16 percent consider themselves disabled; and
- 13 percent claim that they have psychological problems.

The survey indicated that if discharged:

- 36 percent would want to go farming (40 percent own livestock, 52 percent have access to farm land and, of those 53 percent own the land and 44 percent indicated that the land is family owned);
- 28 percent would continue with their old job (77 percent had worked before being mobilized);

- 73 percent would return to their families and relatives for assistance, 43 percent to private organizations and 27 percent to friends (94 percent of respondents live with their parents or families);
- 10 percent would want to pursue higher education; and
- 10 percent wanted training (54 percent indicated that they had skills and 45 percent indicated that they do not have skills).

The major information that they required is:

- 61 percent employment opportunities;
- 42 percent access to land;
- 32 percent housing;
- 30 percent education opportunities.

The general assessment is that most National Service members are literate and have a home to return to. Many have skills and pre-mobilization work experience as well as access to land. At the same time, very few own any asset other than land and livestock and the incidence of disability and illness appear high. But social re-integration is expected to be very hard. As indicated above the ones who openly acknowledged they are suffering from psychological problems are 13 percent. Since psychosocial problem is not acknowledged by the very organization that is supposed to help then the task of social reintegration will be very hard.

When the finding of the survey was interpreted in 2001 it was presented It was interpreted by the NCDRP as claimed but not verified.²¹ Taking the denial nature of the ones who suffer from psychological or psychosocial problems the finding is disturbing to say the least. If we take into consideration the counseling and rehabilitation capacity of the country [only one psychiatry doctor and four psychiatry nurses are available currently] the problem that is currently looming into the country is overwhelming. The legacy of post-conflict had already started to be seen in Asmara and most big towns of the country. The number of disoriented former soldiers and the number of suicide rate and alcoholism is increasing steadily. When the author raised the psychosocial problems looming in the country with the ruling elite, response was not encouraging. But this acute social problem cannot be denied indefinitely for it is there and needs to be prioritized and addressed immediately in line with the endeavor of recovery if the aim is to make difference.

21 2001, National Commission for the Demobilization and Reintegration Program for donor conference Asmara Eritrea.

3.3 Finding from the first demobilization and reintegration program

Marital status and family relationship

The divorce rate is very high compared to the ratio in the community. One of the main reasons for divorce was inter-cultural marriage. During the armed struggle, usually the couple did not live together as they were assigned to different units in different places and often spent not more than a couple of days together during common leave. Also there were no material problems they had to attend to for EPLF took care of everything, even if it was not much that was provided.

Marital status and sex of ex-fighters

Sex	Marital status				Total
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
Male	22 (6%)	180 (48%)	1(0%)	35 (9%)	238(64%)
Female	1 (0%)	94 (25%)	4 (1%)	35 (9%)	134 (36%)
Total	23 (6%)	274 (74%)	5 (1%)	70 (19%)	372 (100%)

Source: Mehreteab 2001

Another reasons for divorce lies in problems encountered with in-laws. In the field the fighters had learned to disregard ethnic and religious differences, but unfortunately their civilian relatives had not reached that stage and often-rejected sons and daughters in-law for not belonging to their ethnic or religious community.

Expectation and reality

During the long years of struggle for freedom combatants had build up strong expectations of 'decent life'. They believed that all their problems would be solved once Eritrea attained her independence and their expectations concerning professional and social opportunities were especially very high. The explanation mellowed to the combatants was that all problems would be solved once Eritrea attains its independence and no one had prepared the former combatants to face up to what is awaiting ahead. After liberation the majority of combatants are facing problems in leading their living and their expectation of a reasonably decent livelihood is vanishing in front of their eyes. More than half of the interviewed ex-fighters (56 percent) responded that their expectations were not matching with reality.

Ex-fighters' Expectations Matching Reality

Expectation match with reality	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	143 (38%)	19 (5%)	162 (44%)
No	95 (26%)	115 (31%)	210 (56%)
Total	238 (64%)	134 (36%)	372 (100%)

Source: Mehreteab 2001

Their lack of fulfilling own expectations is creating disillusionment, which is vividly experienced especially by many veteran combatants.

Reception of local community

When they first came 'home', ex-fighters remember the attitude of the civilian population towards them - as one key informant from Senafe elaborates it, "It resembles a honeymoon". Everybody was euphoric, those who came back and those who received them, all showed how happy they were although they might express it differently. The homecoming of their sons and daughters who fought for the country's independence was a great event for all community members. Nevertheless, from the beginning some former fighters were not warmly welcomed. They vividly remember that some family members were not keen to have them back. Because they feared sooner or later would have to share housing, land, and other property.

Another fact that must be taken on board is that returning fighters and to lesser degree refugee often feel guilty for not having been able to meet the high expectations of their family or relatives who had missed their support for so long. According to Eritrean custom the expectation of elderly is to be taken care off especially in their old age by his/her sibling/s. Abraham, a key informant, put his feelings in the following way, which represents the dilemma former fighters find themselves in after independence:

All these long years of armed struggle, Teckle had survived with this feeling of guilt and not shouldering responsibility for his family. When they were given money for the first time in 1991²², he spend it to buy cloth for his father and mother and felt good that for the first time in his life he was able to repay the love and affection they gave him (Massawa, 19 December 1998).

Finding own place in the society

Former combatants slowly had learned from their bitter experiences to choose what suits them best to reintegrate into the civilian society. The author had discussed with one veteran combatant who is leading his life as an entrepreneur in Keren. From the many in-depth interviews conducted it become clearer that the former fighters who were brought up in the cash-less society are slowly catching up. Haile Teklemikael is a veteran fighter who joined the armed struggle in 1975. He is married to a fighter and has three children. Both were demobilized in 1994. Before their Demobilization they were living in Asmara. They got 20,000 *Birr*²³ for their Demobilization money. He had discussed with his wife how to use their severance money.

After long discussion the first thing they agreed was that they could not make a living from their scarce resource by living in Asmara. Haile said, 'Asmara is for those who have money and support from family or relatives'. We have neither of them, so Haile decided to go around and look if there is any thing he can do. Before Demobilization he was working in Keren and decided to start his feasibility study in the place he knows better. When Haile was looking for the possibility of promising investment he found out that there was no glass workshop in Keren. Returning to Asmara he took three weeks training as an apprenticeship in a known glass workshop and mastered his new skill (Keren, 23 April 1997).

Haile is working in the glass workshop since 1995 and it seems that he is doing fine. When the author discussed with him in March 1999 he reported that although currently other glass workshops are open they are still earning a modest income. This illustrates how former fighters are slowly making tangible progress towards their economic

²² Every individual fighter was given 500 Birr in 1991 to buy civilian cloth.

²³ Birr was the official Ethiopian currency in the independent Eritrea till they issued their own currency in mid 1997

reintegration into the market economy.

From the above paragraph we understand that Haile had done feasibility study [on his capacity] and secured a job that suits him best. But the invaluable experience gained during the armed struggle is neither recognized nor accredited and is hindering former combatants' mobility to secure jobs that can help them reintegrate into the civilian society in the process. For example, when Haile was asked what grade he was? His response was fourth grade. Haile was fourth grade in 1975 that was the year he joined the armed struggle. How is his experiential learning to be categorized or accredited? Is it logical that skill only to be measured by the parameters of formal categories of education? Here the formal categorization fails us terribly. On top of this shortcoming if programs are designed based on criteria used for formal education criteria something is wrong with the whole formulation of the system. In order for the new nation to benefit from the experiential learning of its nationals, this area needs a thorough study as how to utilize the human resource and unless it is done soon than later it will be wastage of a rich resource. Unfortunately the scope of such study is beyond this paper but is an interesting area of study.

Land problem

In rural Eritrea, arable land is allocated on the basis of membership of a particular community. Membership is based either on common descent or residence. Access to arable land in terms of ownership or usufruct and is regarded as an inalienable right of every recognized member of the communities concerned. When the author was asking whether returnees could get land in their village, usually the response was: "yes, there is always land for our own people, meaning those who had fled their village." But it was often added that there was no or little land available for returnees who are newcomers. But according to ERREC documents there is no land problem and is a testimony how far is the ruling elite detached from the society.

Nevertheless former fighters who returned to their villages found it difficult to obtain land in highland. One option was to move to an agricultural settlement in the lowlands and thus eventually creating demographically generated tension. A few others chose to form a 'work-team' and go into sharecropping. But many ex-combatants remained in towns because they have no access to land, posing both demographic and structural generated problems. There is scarcity of arable land, and that trying to sort out the problem involving the society the ruling elite issued a political decree in 1994 that states all land belong to the state. In a nutshell this is land mine that can explode any time and have the potential of destabilizing the country from its roots and should be dealt now than later. Issuing decree can never be a magic solution and the ruling elite should revisit the land proclamation to redress the mess before it is too late.

For example, returning refugees from Sudan to Eritrea, more than 85 percent of refugees and majority of former combatants originally from highland had settled in fertile lowland areas at the desecration of the ruling elite. They have become more numerous in lowlands and changing the demographic composition of former inhabitants. Symptom of tension is there and is getting deeper with the insensitivity of the ruling elite. It is a matter of time before things go out of hand.

The fact that in some regions due to an influx of large numbers of returnees and scarcity of land, many young combatants, especially from southern zone (Senafe area), immigrate to the Arab Gulf States in search of work which is leading to demographic

imbalance. Consequently, agricultural production at home has been declining because women do not traditionally participate in all these activities. On the other side the remittances of emigrated family members is the basis of survival of many Eritreans, although according to the key informants the amounts tend to diminish:

Our families and relatives were sending money to keep us alive, but now situation had changed. There is peace in the country and you can work. Besides they have their own life to look and they want to return home. But this can be done only if they have money, so they need to save in order to make it and this is understandable (interview in Akordet with key informant Salih Suleman 13 March 1999).

In the tradition of various ethnic groups involuntary absence from one’s community does not result in loss of land rights. But according to the legislation enacted in 1994, all land is now vested in the State. In the long term the enforcement of this law in a country where land is not just a source of livelihood, but above all a source of identity, is disruptive. When returnees were asked to rank the problems they had encountered after their return, 69 percent ex-fighters related the main problem to lack of securing land.

When the author was discussing with anonymous higher officials about the reason for this decision, the answer he got was, “the government wanted a once-and-for-all solution to the problems associated with land use, but as you know it was obvious that the decree will not work. The attachment of the Eritrean peasant to land is legendary and it is impossible to find an all-encompassing solution with out involving the population.

Perception and attitude

Even in homogenous society tension can arise for variety of reasons, difference in age, sex, wealth, status. In the case of a heterogeneous society such as in communities or areas where local people had to accept the presence of former combatants, it can be the outcome of poor communication, false perceptions, or/and incompatibilities of cultural and religious practices and values, and, of course, conflicts of interest.

Current Perception of Returnees of the Host Community

Sex	Ex-fighters perception			Total
	Bad	Medium	Good	
Male	44 (12)	62 (17)	132 (35)	238 (64)
Female	53 (14)	56 (15)	25 (7)	134 (36)
Total	97 (26)	118 (32)	157 (42)	372 (100)

Source: Mehreteab 2001

The frequency of tension between former combatants and members of the host society is a good indicator of their tolerance, acceptance and ultimately their reintegration. The above table shows that 26 percent of former fighters rated their situation as bad.

Family relation

Family relations are a vital element of social cohesion and are highly valued by Eritreans in all walks of life. Whereas most refugees left as families, at least as a group of family members, fighters were forced to cut all relations with their families, often for the whole time and spent the good part of their life in the field. Therefore one of the important problems faced by former fighters is the loss of ties with family or relatives

leading subsequent disorientation. For many former fighters, the EPLF had effectively replaced the family. After demobilization many fighters felt being abandoned, or even subjectively felt sent away from their warm house EPLF to the cold outside world. This sentiment is especially strong with former female ex-fighters.

Ex-fighters’ family contacts and their personal perception

Personal perception after demobilization	Contacts with family during struggle		Total
	Yes	No	
Bad	14 (4%)	83 (22%)	97 (26%)
Not good or bad	24 (6%)	94 (25%)	118 (32%)
Good	20 (5%)	137 (37%)	157 (42%)
Total	58 (16%)	314 (84%)	372 (100%)

Source: Mehreteab 2001

The above table shows that the great majority of ex-fighters [84 percent (314)] had no contact with their families during the armed struggle.

After long years of absence and a drastic change in values and life style, it seems quite understandable that many ex-fighters felt detached from their families. In the informal discussion conducted with former ex-fighters it was emphasized that the situation at the initial stage of independence the communication conducted between combatants and the community was as if in different wavelength. But with time it was fine tuned and currently a harmonious society is developing which creates platform for reintegration. That doesn't mean that there are not rooms for improvement.

Comradeship

The basic training of fighters sought to build group cohesiveness and equality at the expense of individuality, and did so through a front that made prior family identities irrelevant. The following comment from a former barefoot doctor, describing his feelings for his wounded comrade, can illustrate this:

All I could think of was how I could get her to a safer place and attend her injury. It didn't occur to me that I was exposed. All my heart was focused on how to save her life. If I try to remember the past incidents it is hard even for me to grasp why I acted that way. I think we were a mutual survival society. The readiness to act on behalf of the other gave us new energy, blood and life. Without reflection of what are at stake you subconsciously act without thought of self-perseverance and yes it is incredible to believe it now but it was there. I still believe that it will stay forever with me for it is what life with a comrade means to me (Suleman Tumsah Hargigo, 12 February 1999).

The sacrifice of life in the spirit of comradeship ensures a measure of immortality as the fallen live on through the memories of survivors. Meaningful ties with comrades on the front line empowered fighters to act when action seemed impossible. The belief was that one ‘couldn't let the other men/women down’, that is when the action got tough. Everyone was expected to sustain commitment even under fearful circumstances. Veteran ex-fighters most frequently list essential skills as teamwork, self-discipline, and the ability to cope with adversity. The following comment elaborates it more.

Most veteran ex-fighters share a similar perspective. As many said:

Each and every individual has his part to play. If not, the whole situation falls apart. The motto was, you win or die and perish together (Summary from interview conducted 1999 with different veteran fighters in Akordet).

Demobilization leads men and women of the same unit along different pathways in the post-war era, entailing less contact and producing wide social differences and less commonality in interests. Varying material condition and work experience also favor friendship instability over the course of life. But there is also a strong sense of social solidarity and belonging, despite demobilization and dispersion. There are collective portraits, a common memory. Their story extends back in time toward the historical context of the armed struggle.

Berhane is a veteran ex-fighter who was demobilized in 1994. On top of the demobilization money he received, his brothers and sisters helped him to start up his metal workshop. His earnings are decent compared with the average Eritrean income and he has 75,000 Nackfa as working capital. He commented:

Although economically I am doing fine, after demobilization I felt some how drifting apart. I am missing the life in the trench for in it I remember the caring of my colleagues. The love and affection they gave me is irreplaceable by economic gain and this you cannot get it even in your dream when you have changed to a civilian. I always felt at ease with my colleagues for they were ready there when I need help. You get help even before you ask for it, but in civilian society it is the other way round. People ask, 'how was life in the jungle'? As far as I am concerned the armed struggle was/is home to me, but the civilian life is indeed a jungle which I do not have any clue about (interview with veteran fighter Umeredin Omaro Demas, 14 September 1999).

In order to minimize misunderstanding and to iron out the difference arising from experience and accommodating platform has to be set up where these issues could be discussed. The problems faced by former fighters, ex-refugees and members of host communities must come out in the open, so that they can help in developing a common understanding. Such a process might help in developing tolerance within the society, which by itself is the sign of a healthy environment, which can promote the reintegration of former combatants by breaking the barrier of misunderstanding. It should be understood that whatever money is poured into assistance programs cannot set right the misconception created by difference of experience.

If trauma and resulting depression is not properly addressed scattered social ties can limited economic capacity can become an obstacle to good communication. When ex-fighters lack self-confidence and support, they might feel isolated. This can mark the beginning of a tendency to take the law into own hand. The consequence may be a reversal of reintegration and nullification of prospects for creating a coherent nation.

Economic opportunities are pivotal to the adjustment of returnees to conditions of civilian life. They certainly facilitate the rate and the scope of integration. However, they don't suffice. To achieve integration social and psychological aspects have to be taken into consideration. The role of extended family or peer-group affiliation should play a role of safety net. This dimension was not given due consideration when designing the first demobilization and reintegration programs.

Lessons learned (1993 –1997 programs)

- ❖ In the conceptualization of second demobilization and reintegration program, social reintegration is considered as important as economic integration, which was not properly addressed, in the first demobilization and reintegration program.
- ❖ The institution in charge of Reintegration II has a clear-cut structure and a clearly defined responsibility: it is a co-coordinating /supervising structure not intervening in practical implementation, whereas *Mitias* was entrusted with multi tasks of implementation, facilitation, lobbying and co-ordination demobilization and reintegration program.
- ❖ In the present demobilization and reintegration program starting from the beginning gender aspects are conceptualized and mainstreamed in the overall demobilization program. After the establishment of the NCDRP in May 2003, the commission had deleted the gender section from the chart. The argument for doing so is argued that all projects will be engendered and thus there is no need to have special unit for gender. These will be faired in the process of intervention.
- ❖ The training component of the present demobilization program is to be developed according to the needs of the labor market. Due to a total lack of labor market information designing of training was ad hoc to say the least. In the second demobilization program qualifications acquired through informal training will be recognized but how is to be accredited is not clear.
- ❖ Government institutions will not have monopoly in the implementation of demobilization and reintegration but seeing the development so far the author is skeptical. It is envisaged that NGOs and the private sector will contribute to recovery according to their comparative advantages.
- ❖ The first demobilization and reintegration exercise was based on the result of an extensive survey carried out before the start of the activity. A similar exercise is under way so that the various components of the DRP can be designed according to the actual profiles of the soldiers to be demobilized.

Lessons not learned or not used (1993 –1997 program)

- ❖ Up to now there is no comprehensive national framework for overall recovery, which would have to be, worked out by the government.
- ❖ An integrated approach comprising Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (the so-called RRR or triple R approach) and addressing all categories of war-affected people is still lacking.
- ❖ Integrated approach comprising Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Reintegration if implemented properly could lead setting up responsive institutional arrangements with specific target group approach. In the reintegration process of Eritrea a number of organizations had designed community-level interventions aimed at specific target groups such as ex-refugees, internally displaced people, deportees or ex-fighters. Many of these interventions of 1993-1995 are similar if not identical in nature and target to that designed by others institution, which exist side by side with other vulnerable group in the same geographic locations. It was this problem that forced the merger of ERRA and CERA who were taxing the same basket. If repatriation and demobilization involve different actors and have to follow distinct patterns, the situation changes afterwards, in the reintegration phase. Once the refugees have become returnees and the combatants have been demobilized their needs are not so different any more

- and can often be addressed by one program under one authority.
- ❖ External technical assistance is still mandate driven, target group oriented and given in a Piece-meal which is hampering the establishment of the above-mentioned national frame- work. Demobilization and reintegration support programs experiences of 1993 emphasize the importance of self-help and community support for successful reintegration. Currently this kind of intervention is getting lip service only. In reality participation of beneficiaries and local communities in designing programs was and still is missing. The support measures offered do not build on the personal coping strategies of the people and the ruling elite are not bothering to revisit their own experience. The main argument that readily comes from the ruling elite is "the government always knows better what is good to the combatants" what combatants should do is only to follow instruction from the top.

3.4 Demobilization Approach

As soon as the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) liaison officers and military observers were in place and the deployment of the UNMEE peacekeeping force had started, the GoE announced its readiness to prepare the demobilization and reintegration of its army. Willing to build on international experiences and best practices it asked in December 2000 for international technical and financial assistance for the forthcoming Demobilization and Reintegration Program (DRP). The government's request came at a critical time, at the appropriate moment to grasp the opportunity that the potential peace dividend presents.

The DRP was expected to facilitate the reallocation of public resources from military expenditures to productive and social investments, thereby free up resources for development, while demonstrating the government's commitment to the peace process through the effective preparation and implementation of the DRP. A multi-donor assessment mission did the conceptualization and preparation of the DRP during a workshop held in Asmara 'between' 15 January to 8 February 2001; together with representatives from the Eritrean line ministries and various national institutions. The Multi-Donor Assessment Mission was composed of 20 team members, among them four Eritreans.

On the request of the GoE the World Bank acted as team leader, in close collaboration with UNDP. The mission received technical and financial support from the World Bank, UNDP, USAID, the Embassies of Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway, as well as from Consultant Trust Funds from Belgium and Switzerland (GoE, 2001). The objectives of the multi-donor assessment mission were to:

- ❖ provide technical assistance to GoE for preparing and implementing the demobilization and reintegration of Eritrean soldiers into civilian life; and
- ❖ prepare a DRP proposal with GoE to be submitted to Eritrea's development partners for financial and technical support.

According to the draft of the DRP of February 5, 2001 the approach of the DRP is meant to be holistic:

Integrated assessment and planning will be required at regional level to ensure that the return, resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) returnees and demobilized soldiers is closely coordinated with the rehabilitation

programs, mine clearance activities and the restoration of basic services (GoE, 2001).

The fact is that up to now there is no National Framework for the overall recovery of the country to unfold. The declared intention is to plan integrated assessment for reintegrating returnees into the society but this is obviously impossible without Comprehensive National Framework. The ruling elite need to do its homework and to be honest they were more serious in designing the PROFERI program of 1993 but now it seems they had lost their sense of orientation.²⁴ Many interventions that are currently undergoing at community level are similar if not identical in nature and targets. It is important to note that many of the components of the economic reintegration package are the same as many of the kinds of assistance envisaged for reintegration of other war-affected groups. The reintegration exercise of 1993-1997 clearly had demonstrated it. But the sad thing is the ruling elite are not ready to learn this invaluable experience.

If repatriation and demobilization involve different actors and have to follow distinct patterns, the situation changes afterwards, in the reintegration phase. Once the refugees have become returnees and the combatants have been demobilized their needs are not so different any more and can often be addressed by one program under one authority (Mehreteab, 2004).

Unfortunately the lessons of 1996 are not taken on board and currently we have a duplication of institutions and activities that militates decisive responsibility for reintegration of refugees and combatants. But in 1996 it must be remembered that the two institutions for the very problem were forced to merge and formed ERREC and although weakened is still functional. What currently needed was to enhance the capacity of ERREC to develop a national co-ordination commission that accommodates the different intervention of bilateral, multilateral and NGOs reintegration interventions for reintegration of ex-soldiers and ex-refugees and utilize to the maximum the meager resource Eritrea is endowed currently.

The project proposal for the social and economic reintegration program that was conceptualized and developed by the Eritrean government with the help of UNDP and World Bank is a very helpful document that had incorporated the lessons learned from the first demobilization exercise 1992-1997 in Eritrea. But it failed to conceptualize a national framework that harnesses the overall reintegration program. In the last three years the spirit of the document is either diluted or marginalized and is to be further tested during its implementation.

²⁴ For interested individuals read the study is published by the Red Sea Press in 2004 "Wake Up, Hanna! Reintegration and Reconstruction Challenges for Post-Conflict Eritrea".

3.5 Pilot Phase of Demobilization

After the pledging conference the main task of the program was to start with pilot phase of demobilization and reintegration with a manageable number i.e. five to ten thousands soldier and test all the instruments developed to implement the program. The starting date of the pilot phase was announced and the date set was November 28, 2001. After getting experience from the implementation of the pilot phase and amend the mistakes or change the implementation approaches [if need arise] and to proceed to start the first phase with 65,000 to 70,000 soldiers. Thus the experience gained from the pilot phase is very crucial in designing and implementation of the first phase.

To dismay of every one who was keen to see the demobilization program off the ground the government of Eritrea announced it had already demobilized 20,000 soldiers from its army and had also started the pilot phase of demobilization.²⁵ The implementation of pilot was supposed to comprise soldiers from all categories and needs to be representative.

The Commission for demobilization and reintegration announced in early 2003 that it had demobilized all female soldiers who were working in the civil service and their number is estimated as 3000. The fact was they were asked to sign a letter of commitment to work for two years in the institutions they are currently working. This announcement and implementation of ‘demobilization and reintegration’ left every one interested in genuine implementation of the program disillusioned. How come demobilizing women soldiers who were working in the civil service sector and ask their commitment to work for two years in their former institution could be considered as demobilization. We consider soldiers to be demobilized as soon as they have been disarmed, receive their formal discharge papers and have officially left the military command structure. If strings are attached to demobilization then it is not genuine endeavor.

In the conceptualization of the program it is clearly stated that it is supposed to be a learning ground for the coming phases of demobilization. The impacts of this mistake is influencing negatively the whole demobilization and reintegration program and need to be corrected before it is too late. Further on as early as 2000 the government comes with a decree that it is embarking on reconstruction and development of the country and made it clear behind the line that it is not ready for demobilization. The government of Eritrea named the development and reconstruction program “*Warsai Yekaalo*” (new and veteran soldiers respectively).

There is no written project document that can help interested individuals to understand the “*Warsai Yekaalo*” program and nobody can tell for sure what it means. One thing is clear, although it means different thing to different people depending in which side they are it ruled out the proper implementation of demobilization and reintegration program as envisaged in the conceptualization of February 2001. *Hadas Eritrea*, the only government newspaper in print in the country propagates the *Warsai Yekaalo* project as a development intervention with no specific program, target or indicators to measure it. Nowadays the ruling elite baptizes everything as *Warsai Yekaalo* campaign and remain to be seen what it will accomplish in the process.

²⁵ The National Youth of Eritrean Youth wrote in its official news paper in the fall of 2001 20,000 combatants were demobilized. Being secretary for the commission the author consulted the authorities and the feed back he got was they were told by the president office.

In some official publication of the media the “*Warsai Yekaalo*” program is also stipulated and portrayed as equivalent to implementation of demobilization and reintegration program. The main argument put forwarded is comparative advantage *Sawa*²⁶ military training institution can give to the training of former soldiers. *Sawa* military training center has the capacity to take big number of the demobilization and reintegration trainee. It is not clear how the government of Eritrea want to reconcile a military training center with civilian training center especially when it comes to funding the training component of the program from donor’s money. Multi Trust Fund Eritrea is lead by the World Bank, which is pledged by the donor communities to help Eritrea get out from war ravaged economy so as to embark on recovery.

The program of “*Warsai Yekaalo*” has shattered the dream of demobilization in general and had negatively influenced the young soldiers’ perception in particular because it asks the commitment of the soldiers to work for the recovery of the country with nominal remuneration for unspecified time. In an in-depth discussion conducted with young soldiers who want to remain anonymous said ‘we are not seeing any light at the end of the tunnel and the only option left for us is to abscond from the front and go to neighboring countries to pursue new life in exile’. Others elaborate that they had committed themselves to wait until the border with Ethiopia is demarcated.

There are an increasing number of young graduates who were granted scholarship by the government in foreign countries who are currently not willing to return. Besides a sizeable number of young soldiers had lost their life in the event of crossing the deserts of Sahara or ended up in the prisons of neighboring countries. Unless the issue is addressed from its roots this will haunt Eritrea for foreseeable future for it is losing the cream of the society.

The National Youth of Eritrean Youth and The National Union of Eritrean Women are not doing much because of their unspecified mandate and role conflict that entraps both organizations. Both are trying to serve two masters - the government and their clients the youth, which is impractical to implement. The political bankrupt of the ruling elite is getting clearer. While the paper is in process of being published Mr. Muhyedin Shengeb, the Chairman of the National Union of Eritrean Youth & Students has defected from the People’s Front for Democracy & Justice (PFDJ), Eritrea’s ruling party, and is in the process of seeking political asylum in the United States.²⁷

26 A military training instalation built in early 1994

27 As reported in Gedab News on May 9 2004

3.6 Reintegration Components

The social consequences of uprooting for an individual might be estrangement and alienation from family, friends and close community, the loosening of kin ties and leads to breaking down of support networks. In the villages, from where most combatants originated to which they returned the boundaries between family and the surrounding community are fluid and family ties are interlinked. In the field community support networks was replaced by that of the fighter's network and will take time until combatants establish new web that can tie them with the society again.

Before we consider the issue of social reconstruction and economic recovery, it is necessary to broaden our view of war and its social consequences. However, the difficulty in understanding the social consequences of war is that they tend to be less visible and less tangible than economic and political damages and changes. This leads to the assumption that rehabilitation of war-torn society boils down to economic interventions. Violence and war leave behind much more damage than is met by our naked eye. The deep damage to victim's attitude also is equally important because they leave scars on the human mind in the form of trauma, guilt and hatred, which usually trigger thirst for revenge.

Social reintegration starts with the establishment of contacts between returnees and their host community. It is through interaction between groups that barriers are removed, attitudes changed and differences ironed out. Common interests are recognized and accommodated only if interaction takes place. Appropriate policy measures and administrative support may facilitate this process, but cannot replace it. Here mutual adjustment of groups in Eritrea refers to the values, norms and attitudes developed by an individual by participating in the armed struggle; staying in exile, or by remaining in occupied territory. Except for the stayers, this meant undergoing a process of uprooting for refugees, which was followed by a similar experience when they left either exile or to the EPLF armed forces and similar process, will apply when returning to the mainstream society. This does not mean that the community of stayers did not undergo changes, but they were spared the experience of uprooting.

Social reintegration measures

According to the documents of NCDRP social reintegration measures consist of first line counseling offered as soon as the demobilized soldier arrives in his/her respective Sub-Zoba/Zoba. It covers the local arrangements, i.e. the role of the local DRP offices and services from Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare (MLHW). For example, peer group counseling of MLHW is expected to develop a training program and the University of Asmara is expected to be an important counterpart of it. Writing programs in paper and implementing them are two different things. Asmara University is short of staff to properly conduct university training let alone take another burden and MLHW had no capacity to meet this huge task.

In the conceptualization of the second demobilization program it was envisaged to train more than 500 councilors on different levels of the community. MLHW needs to be strengthened to deal with the problem at hand but first it had to acknowledge its shortcomings and keenly work on it. The author had discussed with the authorities and the response he got in March 2003 was dismaying. The written response of the MLHW was "there is no psychosocial problem to worry about in Eritrea and our institution has adequate capacity to deal with it". The response is unrealistic for a country that had undergone 30 years of war with staff capacity of one psychiatric doctor (now in prison)

and two psychiatric nurses. Unless the ruling elite accept the reality in the ground and start tackling the issue seriously the problem could go out of hand and will have dire conscience.

Since there is an urgent need to address the psychosocial reintegration of ex-soldiers, NCDRP in cooperation with MLHW and other relevant organizations should carry out tangible activities with properly developed indicators that can measure interventions conducted. In the conceptualization of demobilization and reintegration program of February 2001 it is clearly stipulated that:

Specialized counseling and referral services should be delivered in co-operation with governmental and non-governmental providers in the following areas.

- ❖ Technical and skills training linked to the needs of the labor market;
- ❖ Employment opportunities within both public and private sector, including public works;
- ❖ Psychosocial and family counseling;
- ❖ Counseling of HIV/AIDS, and malaria prevention;
- ❖ Counseling on the rehabilitation needs of the war-disabled;
- ❖ Counseling on the specific needs of women ex-soldiers and female family members of ex-soldiers.

So far there is no tangible program being implemented in relation to preparation of social reintegration to meet the challenge looming in the country. NCDRP commission argued that the majority of combatants slated to be demobilized is a member of National Service and was not separated from his/her family for a long time. Psychological problem is not an issue (March 20, 2002 *Hadas Eritrea*²⁸). According to the NCDRP commissioner's interpretation the survey finding is claimed not verified finding and is not a useful document to plan with.

Economic reintegration activities

Apart from special counseling activities as mentioned before, the NCDRP offer skills development and training programs linked to promotion of employment and self-employment, micro-enterprise support schemes and rural development activities, on the information provided by the labor market and economic sector analysis. The program specifies that all project providers should at least take 50 percent of their participants/clients be demobilized soldiers. In case of disabled demobilized soldiers, family members should have access to all programs.

In NCDRP working document it is identified that large-scale economic sectors are currently experiencing a serious lack of adequately trained workforce and labor pool. Likewise, the micro and small sector (considered the fastest growing employment sector) is greatly under-skilled. Thus demobilized soldiers without mastering the needed skills will have significant difficulty entering into the shattered economy, which has little absorption capacity – particularly in the medium and large-scale formal sector. The reconstruction of the country and the regeneration (and growth) of the economy will require a training system that is market responsive and stimulates increased production and enterprise – particularly in the micro and small sector. From the above points and first demobilization 1993 - 1997 experience it is clear that the one sector that will absorb sizeable number of combatants is the informal sector. But the policy that is working in the country is not conducive because it asks every one to have a license even

²⁸ *Hadas Eritrea* is the only local newspaper published by the state of Eritrea.

if the work is only a subsistency endeavor.

The main problems of the technical and vocational education and training (TVET) system currently are:²⁹

- ❖ the capacity to train at a scale needed by the economy currently does not exist and will not be able to cope with the anticipated intake of demobilized soldiers;
- ❖ there is a severe dearth of TVET instructors in all institutions with many instructors still being mobilized in the army;
- ❖ most staff have inadequate formal preparation for their teaching and insufficient contact with and experience in the industry/economic sector;
- ❖ there is a severe lack of training equipment particularly of modern technology;
- ❖ institutions are short of training consumables and are thus unable to provide effective practical;
- ❖ there are no text books available for technical subjects;
- ❖ there is a need to update curriculum and regulations;
- ❖ no capacity exists to train specifically for the micro and small scale economic sector;
- ❖ there is an absence of a national system of certification and assessment which limits comparisons between different training sources and determination of the level of skills acquired; and
- ❖ in general quality in the system is greatly in need of improvement.

It is clear that, unless capacity within the system is rapidly increased, it will not be able to provide for the immediate and substantial challenge faced by the Eritrean economy especially in the immediate period of reconstruction. There is no other way out than to demobilize. The international communities stopped development aid to Eritrea starting from the fall of 2001. Currently Eritrea is getting only emergency aid and as a result all the development projects are derailed. Although the government of Eritrea is claiming its development programs are implemented according to their plan, lack of development aid is hampering the recovery endeavor of the country by enlarge and reintegration program of returnees in particular.

Gender dimension

As experienced during the first demobilization and reintegration exercise women faced much more difficulty compared to their counterparts in trying to re-adjust after having laid down arms. This applies especially to veteran female guerrilla fighters who participated in protracted struggles for national independence and social revolution. According to NCDRP demobilization of women soldiers is expected to encounter minimum difficulties. But this approach is short sighted because women had changed drastically by participating in army life and most interestingly society's attitudes had changed towards them. For example, getting married or finding a love one is harder after staying in the army for they are stigmatized by the society generally and their peer group particularly. In order to assure smooth reintegration of demobilized women soldiers, and to help ease problem of widows and spouses are facing, the NCDRP need to address the gender issue as follows:

- ❖ Full integration of women in all planned program components;
- ❖ Affirmative action to encourage women's participation in all program components;
- ❖ Introduction of special measures to respond to needs and constraints arising from women's special family and community responsibilities, with special consideration for particularly vulnerable women.

29 2001, National Commission for the Demobilization and Reintegration Program for donor conference Asmara Eritrea.

The Ministry of defense *Sawa* section and *Segen Construction* had trained more than 2500 women combatants in different technical field and they are working efficiently in the public sector. It is good that they had been trained but that doesn't mean that they will be efficient unless they are remunerated. This positive intervention must be guarded during the process of demobilization because other similar experiences had also documented, once demobilization starts the first category to be lay-off are women. It is bad enough that the one veteran-woman who had sacrificed a lot during the armed struggle were not given this kind of accommodation. Such kind of intervention is a positive for it gives an opportunity for women combatants to gain skill but need to be properly remunerated and enhanced by giving them extra training to be more competitive. Unfortunately the finding of the study pointed out that the issue of mainstreaming gender is once again sidelined as usual.

Despite its good intentions the conceptualization of demobilization and reintegration program in Eritrea has a major flaw. There is neither a comprehensive concept nor an integrated strategy for the overall post-war recovery process in post-war Eritrea for the ongoing programs or projects are targeted group and/or sector oriented. The government of Eritrea did not come up with an integrated strategy through which different organizations and donors can come together effectively behind a Government-lead recovery vision of the transition period. The first demobilization and reintegration support program had also suffered from the same an-integrated approach. It is argued that programs or projects will be co-ordinate at field level, but it is doubtful whether as to say co-ordination of the lower limbs is possible without co-ordination at the head.

The Eritrean Government attempted to modify conventional programs in accordance to its preference for principles of co-operation and partnership. The idea behind this intervention is to ensure the war-born sense of self-sufficiency and independence will not be lost amidst bureaucracy and aid conditionality. In 1993 the Government of Eritrea established a national execution plan through which the integration program of returnees and related development projects were to be implemented. This was to involve the line ministries rather than UNHCR or NGOs. The emphasis was on capitalizing on the experiences gained during the long armed struggle in identifying issues and carrying out development programs. But in the current demobilization and reintegration program it is indicated that implementation of projects or programs will be on the base of comparative advantage. This is a positive trend, which gives space for NGOs to play a role in the recovery program. The irony is all self-reliance or self-sufficiency points are completely forgotten in the process of the second demobilization program.

The international actors (NGOs and donor agencies) are not going to provide a solution to the entire problem Eritrea is facing. They can provide small additional resources and will impose their political conditions. In order to decide what works and what does not there is a need to have an overall strategy of reconstruction rehabilitation and reintegration program. A policy framework should be worked out charting out:

- ❖ a description of the target group and its features;
- ❖ the integration strategy;
- ❖ time framework;
- ❖ elements of the program;
- ❖ Institutional responsibilities and budget.

Thus the government can maneuver even if what is being offered by donor is a short-term and piecemeal approach. An overall framework is essential for the following reasons:

- ❖ to provide a basis for deciding what fits and what does not either in the long or short run and act accordingly; and
- ❖ to accept conditions when necessary and when it is important to the overall strategy.

It must be equally remembered that the short-term nature of donor funding of rehabilitation programs does not easily lead to achieving sustainable rehabilitation efforts that are directed toward sustainable peace and development. Because of lack of long-term resource commitments by the international community many rehabilitation programs are little more than crisis management interventions. They are neither conceived nor implemented as sustainable programs.

3.7 Case Study of Psychological victims

The author had conducted in-depth with members of National Service, veteran combatants and their families. The main pattern of their feeling shows the following:

- ❖ shattered, broken, wounded or disillusioned feeling;
- ❖ their responses shows that they will never be the same person or they could not put together their self;
- ❖ they feel bruised to the soul, devastated, drifted apart or worst completely crashed;
- ❖ isolated, hopelessness, broken down and no future in life;
- ❖ feel completely different person, for example, they say before their current situation used to be happy but now life is miserable with no hope;
- ❖ they feel that they are dead from inside and totally different from their surrounding; and
- ❖ generally feel they are going crazy or losing their mind.

Case one

Event Re-experienced

PTSD can be viewed as a fear of the unpleasant memories of the traumatic event that repeatedly intrude into one's awareness. Intrusive recollection can occur in the form of thoughts, images, or perception. These intrusions are unwelcome, uninvited, and painful. Berhane Haile is a veteran combatant who joined the armed struggle in 1975. During the strategic retreat³⁰ he was a front line combatant in the Eastern Front. The Ethiopian fighting jets were in the sky the whole day shelling heavily the retreating force. As a result he had seen members of his unit being blown from his side or mutilated by the heavy artillery. Initially it didn't mean anything but with time it start returning back as nightmares. He said even in his deep sleep he can identify the jet fighters from passengers and it triggers the feeling he had in 1978.

Flashbacks are particularly upsetting form of re-experiencing the traumatic event in this case air bombardment. Haile said, "During the flashback he sees a battle recurring, begins to hear sounds of battle, and feels hot, sweaty, and terrified". He try to help his colleagues but without success. When everything fails he wants to run to avoid injury but his legs fail to carry him. Because of fear of flashback once awoken Haile is afraid to go on sleeping. Intrusive thoughts and accompanying arousal are so unpleasant. People with PTSD desperately try to avoid all reminders of the trauma. Haile was not comfortable to speak openly about his experience even 22 years.

When memories are so painful, it makes sense that one would try to numb them. However, one cannot numb painful memories without also numbing joyful memories. One must suppress all feelings in order to numb painful feelings. So people with PTSD often avoid even pleasant activities, including those that were pleasurable before the trauma. In the in-depth discussion Haile keep on repeating that he is not the same joyful person and he have problem of having fun. He can not tell his experience for fear of judgment. To connect with others, people need to be emotionally open. This is difficult when one is still struggling to contain memories of the past.

Case two

The Banishing of Memories

The attempts to wipe away the memories of war existed as early as the First World War. After the war, families and communities expected the soldiers to continue with their lives and forget about war. In some hospitals ex-soldiers were told, "they should endeavor to banish all thoughts of war from their mind "(Rivers, 1918). This intervention proved to be futile and instead exacerbated their war trauma symptoms. The first person to highlight the role of repressing war memories was W.H.R Rivers (1918).

In his presentation titled "On the repression of war experience", Rivers pointed out that it is not as much the war experiences that cause most distress for ex-combatants, but the attempt to wipe away the memories of war and the "painful affective states" associated with them. Rivers addressed this problem by encouraging the ex-combatants to talk about their war experiences and the emotions associated with them. Rivers noticed considerable improvement in most of his patients. His principle of facing the painful memories and anxieties associated with war has formed the basis of most successful interventions with ex-combatants.

Solomon Berhe joined the armed struggle at the age of 19 in 1983. He is the youngest of the

30 Strategic retreat of EPLF was conducted in the fall of 1978 when the Ethiopian government trained more than 300,000 soldiers and push both fronts from the towns they had captured earlier.

family and despite having three brothers in the liberation front he decided to join. But once in the army he was not up to its standard. Life was beyond bearable and one evening he told his close friend that he is absconding to Sudan and if he is willing can join him. His friend told him that it is a good idea and asked him where they can meet. They set the departure time to be 2:00 in the morning. Berhe collected his personal effect and some food and waited in the place they had agreed.

His friend told every thing about their plot to the unit leader and accordingly set an ambush to capture them. Berhane met his friend in their arranged time and place and after they traveled for nearly 20 minutes they were asked to stop by the members of their unit. Initially Berhane thought the discovery of their plot was bad luck but with time it became clear that his friend had sold him out. Berhane was sent to the *Halewa Sewra*³¹ and after staying for six month for indoctrination and punishment was sent back to his unit. In our in-depth discussion he remembered with remorse the day he was born and joined the struggle. After a couple of month his elder brother visited him in his unit and asked to talk with him alone. His immediate head allowed them to discuss any place they want. Berhane's elder brother was a battalion commander and asked his brother if it is true that he had tried to desert? When he told him that it was true his response was "from now on words don't consider me your brother". If you try to desert for second time your colleagues will not execute you but I will finish you myself.

Berhane feel detached and no one understands his problem. He told the author that there are times when he contemplates to commit suicide. He can not talk about his experience to his friends or close friends for fear of judgment. The secret and fear of being shunned he said is affecting his relation negatively. Berhane is no longer feeling comfortable in social setting and avoids gathering at all cost. If he is forced to attend social gathering Berhane didn't get any pleasure out of them. Of course, to connect with others, people need to be emotionally open. This is difficult when one is still struggling to contain memories of the past.

When asked how he see himself 10 years from now? No matter how good life seems he feel that trouble is coming so there is no future for him. If people are struck in the past and preoccupied with unresolved pain, guilt, anger grief, or fear and desperately trying to block their feeling they will often lack the energy or interest to plan for the future. Feeling numb and closed down Berhane wrongly assumes that he had lost the capacity to feel or be compassionate, intimate or tender. During the field life members of the front are encouraged to suppress their feeling. For example, after a unit participates in action usually there is a possibility to have martyrs. In order not to feel gloomy and be able to forget the colleagues they lost in action they play *Guaila*.³² However, at some point the healthy experience and expression of grief and pain must occur if one is to become a healthy emotional person otherwise they will end being burnout.

Case three

Playing down psychological interventions

The perception society and the returnees have of each other is crucial to the success of any reintegration program. It's natural that people who sacrificed a lot for the social and political emancipation to get the recognition they believe they deserve in terms of improved standard of living, educational opportunity and other benefits. The problem arises when there are too few resources to compensate returnees at the level they believe they deserve. Most often the result is resentment. But resentment is a two way street. Once idealizing them as liberators, society begins to see returnees as elites who have monopolized the country's economy and political life.

³¹ Halewa Sewra is a place for rehabilitation. Individuals who do not abide by the rules of the front are sent for indoctrination.

³² Guaila is traditional dance in Eritrea

Even if the reality is different, the perception that “everything is for the fighters” breeds societal resentment, which in turn breeds resentment among ex-fighters who find society ungrateful and forgetful of their sacrifice. To the extent people who bore arms once can do it again, resentful ex-fighters pose a serious danger to political stability and social cohesion.

After independence more than 5000 former combatants were assigned in line ministries. A considerable amount of effort and money was put into offering vocational training courses in order to help them develop skills to enable their full reintegration into society. As a result more than 12,000 former combatants had benefited from such interventions. But very little effort was done to include psychological interventions in this reintegration process.³³

Salma Mohamed Osman joined the armed struggle in 1976. She was demobilized in 1994. Her reason of getting demobilized was having 3 children otherwise she is physically fit. Militarily she was one of the best and reached the rank of platoon leader in mechanized unit. In the in-depth interviews conducted in sessions it became clear that she is suffering from war trauma stress. She was not open to share her war experience and the author only got her divorce from her colleagues but was not mentioned by Salma in the process of discussion.

After getting demobilized she had embarked on more than eight different jobs within six months and spent the 10,000 *Birr* of reinsertion package without any tangible result. In our discussion she was blaming the government, relatives and friends for not helping her. Since she can not take care of her own children her family took over. In the process of in-depth discussions it became clear that part of the reason for losing jobs and inability to handle reinsertion packages was war trauma. In her case some of the consequences of war trauma include difficulty concentrating at tasks, difficulty managing feelings leading to outbursts of anger and aggression. Salma was having difficulty in sleeping.

There is a need to create a *Truth and Reconciliation Commission* type to collectively acknowledge the pain and impact of 30-year war. This could enable the nation to understand the pain and suffering citizens of the nations are undergoing and contribute positively towards removing myths and stigma around trauma. To-date little is heard about the traumatic experiences of combatants. The memories of war are still kept only in the minds of the soldiers, who are daily struggling to cope with own problems alone. Eritrea still doesn't understand the pain and impact of war on her citizen in general and former combatants in particular. As a result, war experiences and soldiers are still mystified and stigmatized.

Case four

Sahle Asmerom Berhe was born in *Aregit Mekrem* in 1985. He moved from his village to Mendefera to continue his high school study. Just when he was returning from school he was stopped by military police and asked for his identification. Since he was not having his school identification card he was drafted forcibly to *Sawa* in 1998. Although his parent went to *Sawa* with student identification were unable to secure his release. After one month military he was assigned in division 35 as an ordinary combatant. Sahle had participated in battle but the one he keeps on returning was his third offensive experience in *Dedae Lailay*.

Ethiopian soldiers supported with fighting jets and helicopter gunship was attacking their

³³ 2000, Mehreteab, Amanuel. 'Reintegrating ex-returnees and Ex-fighters in the Process of Reconstruction in Post-conflict Eritrea. unpublished Ph.D. thesis University of Leeds.

position. For three intensive days his unit was able to retain its ground and even won strategic position. On the fourth day their immediate commander told them that they are short of ammunitions and instructed every combatant to economize. As a result their firing power decreased drastically. Exploiting this advantage the Ethiopians changed their tactics and started attacking in waves and captured two strategic positions that can enable them to cordon the whole unit. Instantly a command was issued to live highly fortified position and they were forced to retreat in disarray. In the incidence 12 out 15 were killed. While telling the story Sahle keep on saying with remorse 'only the coward like me made it'.

Normally, when the brain perceives a threat, it sets off a chain of physical changes that prepare the body for fight or flight. Messages are sent via nerves and blood-borne hormones to various organs of the body. Muscles tenses, the heart beat faster and more strongly and the rate of breathing increases. The brain becomes sharper and able to react more quickly. This is called stress response. Since Sahle is usually re-experiencing the trauma in the form of nightmares and flashbacks. Flashbacks are particularly upsetting form of re-experiencing the traumatic event. In flashbacks, we feel that we are going back in time and reliving the trauma.

Time and again we see traumatized people feel shame and guilt, whether they are responsible for the event or not. Although shame and guilty are similarly defined in the dictionary, guilty usually implies a feeling of responsibility, and shame has come to mean a feeling of badness, of worthlessness to the core. In our case Sahle is experiencing survivor's guilt. Often shame and guilty are experienced as a result of what the survivors see as an inappropriate behavior. In our in-depth discussion Sahle revealed that he couldn't sleep with out drinking alcohol. The main reason for his alcohol abuse could be that he is keeping his pain inside - unexpressed and unprocessed.

Case five

Due to the longstanding negligence of psychosocial and mental health care by former rulers the population addresses local healers for help.³⁴ The war, the displacement, fear of insecurity, persistent poverty and premature death are life stresses which have caused an array of complaints and symptoms. Some of them can be adequately handled with the help of existing coping strategies including the help of healers, whereas others are so serious that they are not easily managed by traditional methods. Moreover, people often feel their distress as physical pain and go to health facilities. The health staff has limited knowledge of mental health or psychosomatic illness and often sends the people home saying they are physically fine and offering no other explanation or giving them unnecessary drugs.

During the prolonged-armed struggle EPLF was against traditional healers and effectively weaken their capacity in name of modernization. Like in many other cultures, Eritreans simultaneously hold parallel 'modern' explanatory models for their mental distress such as stress, hitting on the skull, tropical malaria, traumatic events or low socio-economic status. Due to the border war the economy of the country is under sever stress and people start going to traditional healers to seek help. Traditional treatment may include holy water (water through the nose – Minseai- or splashed – Mitsefaei) by traditional healers who may prescribe for example a ritual with a sheep skin (Baja) or fumigation with incense (Meitan). Medical services are often used after 'traditional' treatment has failed and as a last resort for peoples' problems.³⁵

Sirack was born in 1971 in Asmara from well to do family. His five elder brothers joined the

³⁴ Primary Health Care Policy and Policy Guidelines. The State of Eritrea, September 1998.

³⁵ Focus Group Research Report on Mental Illness in Sub-Zone of Segheneyi. Ministries of Health and Labour and Human Welfare. St Mary Neuropsychiatric Hospital, March 14, 2001.

armed struggle and all of them are martyrs. The family of Sirack was very protective when it comes towards their only son. As an outcome Sirack was a spoiled child. He had failed two times in grade eight and was a drop out.³⁶ When Sirack was roaming around the military police picked him in the streets of Asmara and drafted him to the newly opened military training in *Gahtellaie* in 1999. After taking three weeks military training was assigned to the central front. The day he and his colleagues reached the site units were preparing to go to the front and all were quickly assigned to different units. Asked whether he knows the name of his unit his response was 'I don't know'.

The author spoke with his family in *Adi Raisi* a traditional place of healing water suburbs of Asmara. When the author asked the parents why they brought their son to *Adi Raisi*? His colleagues from the army told us that they had done every thing in their capacity but failed to help Sirack. When our relative told us that plenty of people who had the some problem like our son were treated in *Adi Raisi* and had recovered we ventured for it. Therefore we are here to try our luck and hope it will workout. Whatever it takes the family was ready to do to help their only son to recover. The author was also informed that plenty of National Service members were visiting the site to get cured.

In the process of reintegration process there is very few preparation of psychosocial professionals in working in Eritrea with former combatants or returnees. As a result there has been a lack of advocacy in the country on the traumatic experience of combatants. With the tendency of denial in the general population and ruling elites former combatants are left to their own coping mechanisms. The lack of aggressive preparation to tackle the looming traumatic problem in the country means the lack of dearly specialized skills needed to work with former combatants.

Case six **Stigmatization**

Merriam Ahmed Barole was born in Senafe in 1975 from poor Saho family. Her family can not afford to send their daughter to school. Despite their economic problem they managed to send their two boys to school. Being the elder daughter of the family she started taking responsibility at the age of 12 because her father passed away of tuberculosis complication. She and her mother were producing *Wocho*³⁷ for living. In the fall of 1997 Merriam was abducted by military police while going to the market. The family of Merriam was expecting her to return with some staple food but she cannot make it home.

In Moslem society in general and Saho ethnic group in particular is a taboo for girls to join the army. The Saho elders went to the administration office to complain about the incidence. No one was willing to listen to their complaints. The youngsters of the Saho community took the law into their hand and clashed with the military police that were guarding the abducted individuals. The youngsters were not lucky to free their sisters but suffered physical bruises under the hands of the military police. Merriam and her colleagues were immediately sent to military training in *Sawa* the same date of the incidence.

After getting military training for two month she was assigned to division 18 and stayed until she was medically released. When the author was discussing with Merriam in his first encounter thought she was medically unfit in the army and teased her that it is good she is back to take care of her family. Merriam's response was, 'yes I will do my best till I pass like my colleagues'. The author returned to Senafe after six month and had the chance to see Merriam again. When

³⁶ According to the rules of ministry of education any one who fails in any class more than once is not allowed to continue his studies.

³⁷ Wocho is a tradition night cloth produced from sheeps wool.

initially the author asked to see Merriam her relatives didn't want to tell where she is. But by coincidence the author met her when she was returning from the hospital. At that time Merriam had developed the full-blown symptom of HIV/AIDS and sadly understood the meaning of her comment in his first encounter.

The author went with Merriam to see where she is staying and to find out how was she able to be infected by HIV/AIDS. After so many encounters the author was able to win the confidence of Merriam and in the process she confides to him that one of her colleagues had raped her. She didn't tell any one but when she started showing symptoms were sent to medical center her test result was positive. The medical person told her that she is infected by HIV/AIDS and can no more stay in the army and gave her release paper to go to her family.

Merriam keep on saying that she was a cursed child that was why she is infected by HIV/AIDS. Since it was clear that her disease is *itseme*³⁸ no one wants to talk or come near her for fear of contamination even her close family. She was completely isolated and stigmatized by the community she was living in. Merriam told the author that a lot of rape was going on during military training. She knows this fact from her colleagues that were victimized but no one wants to talk about it openly for fear of being stigmatized. Merriam passed away early 2003 and didn't have the honor to be buried in war hero's cemetery. The ruling elite is denying the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the country in general and the soldiers in particular. But for some one who have the eye to see and ear to listen is enough to visit the war hero's cemetery in different parts of the country. The author had done a small survey for one month in Asmara and found out that on daily base five to seven soldiers were buried in the fall of 2002.

Case seven

Suppressing war memories

In EPLF members of the front are expected to suppress their feeling even towards their family members or love once. Alem Solomon was born in 1980 in Asmara from well to do family. He was very bright in all walks of life and usually stood first not only from his class but also from all the sections in Denden Secondary School. Every body who knows him closely said with confidence he will make it to the university with straight A. unlike Alem his girl friend was not good at class and failed in the 8th grade two times and was dismissed from class. When they were having fun on mid of summer 1999 military police were conducting gifa³⁹

³⁸ *Itseme* is a a tigre word meaning do not call its name. This was a name given to HIV/AIDS by the community not even to call some one who is positive HIV/AIDS medically identified by its real name.

³⁹ Gifa is a tigrina word for ransacking and is a frequent activity in Eritrea by the military institution after the boarder conflict.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

Despite the important role of social factors in the life of any individual, especially in the case of people who have been uprooted several times, reintegration programs usually consist exclusively of, or concentrate on, economic reintegration, thus repeating the mistakes of development policies centered on macroeconomic improvements. This was also the case in Eritrea. Programs were oriented more towards dealing with economic problems than resolving social and psychological issues. It was believed that ensuring livelihoods for former fighters and refugees was of foremost importance, and if this were achieved, all other problems would gradually become less pressing. Interviews with former fighters, in particular, have provided persuasive evidence that an integrated approach is needed.

The demobilization and reintegration of ex-fighters represent a great challenge for Eritrea. Since it constitutes an integral part of the overall transformation of Eritrea from a war-torn to a reconstructed country, both the opportunities and the constraints that exist in present-day Eritrea shape this process. But unfortunately the Eritrean Government is not showing political will and as a result the youth is taxed more than his/her fair share.

Given the complexity of rehabilitation in post-conflict situations, it is also important to rethink through whom rehabilitation aid is channeled. NGOs, for instance, have been relatively successful in rehabilitation initiatives in the aftermath of natural disasters such as droughts. But the focus of rehabilitation initiatives has often been on specific operations that have lacked the kind of coherent, integrated framework needed for realistic sustainable macroeconomic and household livelihood rehabilitation. More than anything else successful development requires development of an integrated strategic framework that identifies priority areas, allocates appropriate resources for them, and relates interventions to the achievement of the twin objectives of peace and development.

The primary task in a post-conflict situation is to understand the costs of the war and to establish priorities for economic and social recovery. At the macro level, priorities for economic rehabilitation should include macroeconomic stability and economic reform in order to reverse the extreme macroeconomic disequilibria that characterize highly distorted war economies. These arise partly from flawed pre-war economic policies pursued by governments. Achieving macroeconomic stability is essential for the transition from highly distorted, survival-oriented war economy to a more household-friendly market and livelihood-oriented economy and for providing the basis for sustainable economic recovery and growth. However, models of economic reform in peacetime may be inappropriate and even counter-productive in post-conflict reconstruction unless macroeconomic policies encourage peace building and political rehabilitation. At the micro level, it means providing support to households to rebuild their livelihood systems, paying greater attention to the new role of women in the aftermath of war.

Since the implementation of demobilization and reintegration program is derailed indefinitely the young generation has given up hope. Although to find exact figure is very hard the exodus of the young generation is continuing in an alarming way for safe haven. A country with out the young generation is very troubling. The ruling elite than addressing the issue of PDST from its roots is good at character assassination or calling names, but in the end it will tax the development of the country heavily.

It is normal to wish to flee from painful memories. Yet these memories continue to peruse us,

much like a little barking dog chases a person until that person stops, turns, and faces the dog. Only a remembered trauma can be worked through and then let go. Most of the suffering ex-combatants experience is due to the lack of psychosocial interventions offered to them, their families and communities. This is clearly stipulated by the denial of acute problem of psychological or psychosocial problems largely looming in Eritrea by the ruling elite.

4.2 Recommendations

- ❖ There is a need to create a new institution that can address the reconstruction rehabilitation and reintegration of the entire vulnerable group under one authority.
- ❖ Special attention should be paid to the psychosocial needs the different categories of demobilized soldiers (veterans, national service and women... etc.).
- ❖ The participation of beneficiaries and local communities in the designing of concrete projects (economic as well as social and political) should be encouraged.
- ❖ The special needs of the women soldiers should not only be addressed by specific support measures but should be mainstreamed in the overall recovery program.
- ❖ In order to be able to take informally acquired skills into due consideration, a methodological framework for their appraisal will have to be worked out before the different training curricula will be worked out.
- ❖ In order to prevent outside assistance from undermining or even killing own capacities, it is necessary to redefine the principles of a national policy aiming at self-reliance as well as the sectors and the space where external assistance would be needed.
- ❖ The most important and urgent task is to work out a comprehensive national framework with an integrated approach, which would give the basis for an appropriate institutional set-up encompassing all categories of support measures from relief to development.
- ❖ ERREC must be left to work only on emergency related programs or projects for which it has the necessary competence and experience of rehabilitation and reintegration for more than 25 years. Programs or projects should be handed over to institutions that deal with reconstruction, rehabilitation and reintegration.

Reference

- ACORD, 1995, 'Reintegration Program for Demobilized Fighters ERT/6 1995-97' Asmara, Eritrea.
- Anderson, Benedict. 1991 *Imagined Communities: Reflection on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism* Verso, London New York.
- Ball, Nicole 1988, *Security and Economy in the third world* (London: Adamantine Press).
_____ (1997) 'Demobilization and Reintegrating Soldiers: Lessons from Africa' in Krishna Kumar (ed.), *Rebuilding Societies after Civil War: Critical Roles for International Assistance* (Boulder, CO, and London: Lynne Rienner), pp. 85-105.
- Barakat, S and Hoffman, B. 1995 'Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Key Concepts, Principle Components and Capabilities'. A Paper presented in the "International Colloquium on Post-Conflict Reconstruction Strategies" 18 June 1995, UN office Vienna.
- Berdal R. Mats, 1996 'Disarmament and Demobilization after Civil Wars' ADELPHI Paper 303
- BICC: (Bonn International Center for Conversion) 'Demobilization in the Horn of Africa', Proceedings of the IRG Workshop, Addis Ababa, December; 4- 7, 1994, *Brief 4, Bonn 1995*.
- Bloom, S. L. Our hearts and our hopes are turned to peace. Origins of the International society for traumatic stress studies <http://www.stss.org/what/history.html>.
- Bruchhaus and Mehreteab, 2000, 'Leaving the warm house': the impact of Demobilization in Eritrea in *Demobilization in Sub-Saharan Africa the development and security impact* Ed. by Kees Kingma.
- Colleta, Nat j., Markus Kostner and Ingo Wiederhofer (1996b,) *Case Studies in War-to-Peace Transition; The Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-combatants in Ethiopia, Namibia, and Uganda*. World Bank Discussion paper 331 African Technical Department Series. Washington D.C.: World Bank.
- Curran, E (1997). Fathers with war related PTSD.
<http://www.ncptsd.org?publications/cq/v7/n2/curran.html>.
- Doromboos, Martin and Tesfai, Alemseged (ed.), 1999, *Post-Conflict Eritrea: Prospect for reconstruction and Development* The Red Sea Press.

- Eritrean relief and Rehabilitation Agency (ERRA) *Mitias* October 1993 'An Overview of the Demobilization and Reintegration of the Eritrean Fighters Asmara, Eritrea
- Gear, S (2002). *Wishing Us Away: Challenges facing ex-combatants in the "new" South Africa*. Violence and Transition series volume 8. Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation. Braamfontein.
- Jacobs, Susie; Jacobson, Ruth and Marchbank, Jennifer (eds.), 2000 *States of Conflict: Gender, Violence and Resistance*, Zed Books, London, New York.
- Kumar, K., ed., 1997, *Rebuilding Societies after Civil War*, Boulder, CO, and London, Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Klingebiel Stephan, Inge Garke, Corinna Krteidler, Sabine Lobner, and Haje Schutte 1995, 'promoting the Reintegration of Female and male Combatants in Eritrea. Possible Contributions of Development Co-operation to the Reintegration Program' German Development Institute (GDI)
- Pugh, Michael. 1998, <http://www.jha.ac/articles/a034.htm> 'Post-conflict Rehabilitation: social and civil dimensions' University of Plymouth.
- Mason, H. C. P. (1995). How does PTSD affect families? <http://www.patiencepress.com/samples/2ndissue.html>.
- Mehreteab, Amanuel (1995), 'Reintegration Process of Demobilized Women Ex-Fighters: Problems and Prospects'. Research paper presented to the college of Business and Economics.
- _____ 1995, 'Demobilization and Reintegration of EPLF- Fighters into Civil Life' Focus on Education and Skill Trainings *African Studies Association in Germany (VAD)* in Duisburg (published)
- _____ 1997, 'Evaluation of the Demobilization and Reintegration Programs of Ex-Fighters in Eritrea' MA Dissertation (unpublished).
- _____ (2000) 'Reintegrating Returnees and Ex-fighters in Post Conflict Eritrea' A contribution to COPE seminar at Sussex University Center for Development Studies
- _____ (2001) 'Reintegrating ex-refugees and ex-fighters in the Process of Reconstruction in Post-conflict Eritrea'. Ph.D. Thesis (unpublished).
- _____ (2001) 'Veteran combatants do not fade away: a comparative study on two demobilization and reintegration exercises in Eritrea' Asmara, Eritrea (unpublished).
- MacMahon, G. Living with the aftermath of Vietnam. <http://users.tgp.co>

Musemwa, Machapara. 1994 'The Ambiguities of Democracy: The Demobilization of the Zimbabwean ex-combatants and The Ordeal of Rehabilitation 1980-1993'. History Workshop 13-15 July 1994 University of the Witwatersrand

Namibian Institute for Social and Economic Research (*NISER*), 1993, 'The Integration of Returned Exile, Former Combatants and other War-Affected Namibians,' Windhoek National Centre for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and older veterans

http://www.ncptsd.org/facts/veterans/fs_older_veternas.html

Preston, Rosemary. 1993, 'The integration of Returned Exiles Former Combatants and Other War-Affected Namibians' *NISER* University of Windhoek

-----'integrating Fighters after War: Reflections on the Namibian Experience, 1989-1993' *Journal of South African Studies*, Volume 23, Number 3, September 1997

Rivers, W. H. R (1918). The repression of war experience

<http://www.sasoonery.demon.co.uk/lancetpaper.html>.