

Annexure A Co Researcher A Interview 2

O1/A2: D dankie ek en jy weer kan gesels, ek het ons eerste gesprek vir jou gegee die volle vyftien bladsye. En ek hoop jy het jouself daarin “gevind”. (Gelag) Nee , waarom ek vandag met jou wil gesels is ‘n opvolg gesprek oor die eerste een. Die beginsel waarop ons werk is dat jy het nou jou storie vir my vertel. Toe het ek jou storie uitgetik en jy het daarna “geluister” en nou wil ek amper van jou vrae wat dink jy van jou eie storie?

D1/A2: Toe ek deur hom gelees het het ek nogal besef ek het nie so sleg gedoen nie! Soos wat ek gedink het ek het gedoen nie. Uhm met die hanteering en so van die nodige goetjies. Jy weet soos daai dag toe ek weg is, ek het dit sleg gevat en so, maar ek het myself maar net forseer om weer aan te gaan. Dit is ‘n ding van, ek dink dit het baie met mens se risileance te doen, jy weet, daai ding van jy kan cope as ‘n ding na jou kant toe gegooi word. Alhoewel dit moeilik was, het ek besef, nadat ek dit gelees het het ek besef ek was eintlik okay gewees!

O2/A2: Dit is eintlik ‘n fantastiese ding wat jy nou sê, wat jy nou sê is die feit dat dit swaar is , die feit dat daar probleme is is eintlik ‘n gegewe.

D2/A2: Ja, jy is reg, dit gaan jy altyd kry.

O3/A2: Maar die feit “Hoe” jy dit hanteer het , het jou eintlik beindruk toe jy na jou eie storie kyk!

D3/A2: Ja, Yes!

O4/A2: Jy het eintlik toe gevoel dit het beter gegaan as wat jy self gedink het.

D4/A2: Dis reg.

O5/A2: So eintlik was dit ‘n goeie proses om weer na jou eie storie te kyk. Onthou ek kyk nou spesifiek na coping skills, jou hanteerings vaardighede was op die ou end goed gewees, dit is wat jy vir my sê.

D5/A2: Ja.

O6/A2: Ek hou daarvan. Wat anders het jou opgeval?

D6/A2: Toe ek terug gekom het van daar af, en selfs toe ons die gesprek gevoer het het ek nie 'n behoefte gehad om terug te gaan nie. Maar toe ek dit gelees het, en gesien het dit was eintlik okay gewees! Toe het ek actually, weer daaraan begin dink dat ek sal dit moontlik oorweeg om weer te gaan! En ook omdat R baie swaar gekry het toe ek weg was, ons het nou bietjie daarvoor geself en sy het gesê sy sal nie 'n probleem daarmee hê as ek weer gaan nie. So jy weet R het regtig baie swaar getrek terwyl ek weg was, maar selfs sy het gesê dit is fine. Die nodige ondersteunings stelsels was in plek gewees by die huis en ook die feit dat ons so baie kommunikasie van daai kant gehad het maak dit baie makliker, ja.

O7/A2: So die genoegsame kommunikasie is definitief 'n sterk punt.

D7/A2: Dit is 'n absolute moet! (Baie definitief) Mens kan nie daarby verby kom nie.

O8/A2: Daar moet ek met jou saamstem en dat feit dat jy nou weer jou eie ondersteuningsstelsels sien, en weet dat dit gewerk het maak dit vir jou makliker om te sê "Ek sal weer gaan" en ek weet ek gaan dit maak.

D8/A2: Ja! Yes. (Knik kop instemmened)

O9/A2: Sou jy dit doen, wat sal jou motivering wees?

D9/A2: Geld. (Lag verleë)

O10/A2: Jy moet eerlik wees, nie noodwendig om Afrika te red nie maar oor 'n persoonlike voordeel in terme van finansies?

D10/A2: Ja! Dit sal meer 'n persoonlike voordeel wees as enige iets anders! Want ek meen niemand kan sê hulle werk hul self dood in die missie area nie. So dit gaan nie vir my daarvoor nie,... ek gaan nog steeds om 'n diens te lewer, my premere taak in die weermag. Maar daar is tog ook 'n finansiële gewin daaraan. Dit is nou nie so baie soos wat baie mense dink nie, maar dit kan darem 'n badkamer oordoen of 'n paar kombuiskaste beteken of wat ookal. So daar is gewis 'n finansiële gewin ook daarin.

O11/A2: Jy het hier vir my skriftelik 'n opmerking gemaak waar jy sê dat daar geen ondersteuning van jou departement se kant of was nie behalwe 'n

vriendin kollega maar op derektooraat vlak. Maar op derektooraat vlak geen ondersteuning nie?

D11/A2: Ja dis reg.

O12/A2: Hoe oplosbaar dink jy is die probleem van ondersteuning op daai vlak? Of is dit net 'n persoonlike behoefte wat so hoog is dat die departement nie regtig dit kan gee nie? Hoe prakties is daai steun wat ons hier van praat?

D12/A2: Ek dink dit hang van die persoon af wat in daai mags posisie sit, of in daai posisie sit wat eintlik verandwoordelikheid moet neem daarvoor, uhm, jy weet ek het byvoorbeeld toe ek terug is weer, na my ontplooiing het my area bestuurder gesê "Oh sy het my 'n paar keer probeer bel, maar sy weet nie of sy die regte nommer gehad het nie!"

O13/A2: Sjoe!

D13/A2: Ja, hulle het byvoorbeeld vir L gebel 'n kollega van my wat my relatief gereeld geskakel het. Dan bel hulle vir haar om uit te vind waar ek is.

O14/A2: Maar sy is eintlik jou koördineerder of area bestuurder.

D14/A2: Ja, dis reg yes. Maar ek moet sê van die formasie se kant of wat eintlik die ontplooiing ondersteun het ek in die vier maande so twee oproepe ontvang. Maar Maj Hartslief het vir R nogal relatief gereeld gebel.

O15/A2: So daar was plaaslik ondersteuning, wat tog belangrik is?

D15/A2: Yes, Ja. Maar net van daai vlak of, net van die derektooraat se vlak af, dit is eintlik sleg want die deriktooraat ondersteun eintlik mission support aan die families as hulle soldate ontplooi is, maar hulle het dit nie self toegepas op hulle eie mense nie!

O16/A2: Ek hoor eintlik twee goeters hier, dat die ondersteuning is op 'n netwerk vlak van persoonlike kontak, so jou eie ondersteunings stelsels kyk na jou of jou mense.

D16/A2: Ja, dis reg.

O17/A2: Maar nie teenstaande die feit dat hulle primere taak ondersteuning is, het hulle, hul eie mense nie ondersteun nie?

D17/A2: Dis reg ja! (Stem beslis saam). Dis baie hartseer.

O18/A2: Die hartseer is dat jy nie die eerste persoon uit jou difisie is wat dit met my deel nie.

D 18/A2: Dit is eintlik ontstellend.

O19/A2: Dit maak dit ontstellend. Dink jy daar is begrip en insig daar of is dit oorlading, of is hulle net nie lus nie? Waaraan sal jy dit toeskryf? Ek weet dit is 'n baie moeilike vraag.

D19/A2: Ja dink dit is 'n gebrek aan beplanning, want as ek dink, kom ons downsize dit nou bietjie, na die eenheid heirso toe, ek meen ek het my lers hier in die kantoor waarin die mense is wat ontplooi is, en ek maak 'n punt daarvan om hulle families eenkeer 'n maand te bel. Dit vat jou 'n halfuur, so dit is nie regtig so iets moeilik om te doen nie. Maar van ons departement se kant af is dit regtig 'n gebrek aan beplanning, want nie eers al my kollegas het op daardie stadium eers geweet dat ek ontplooi is nie. Jy weet dan kom jy terug na die vier maande en dan sê hulle "Ons het jou gesoek waar was jy gewees? Daar was mense wat ons gebel het om hulp te kry, Waar was jy gewees?" "Ek was ontplooi gewees!" So jy weet die kommunikasie van die area vlak of na boontoe en ook na die onderste gedeelte toe is nie voldoende nie.

O20/A2: Wat ek ook gehoor het wat ek graag wil toets aan jou is dat 'n spesifieke persoon NIE 'n spesifieke opdrag het om te kyk nie.

D20/A2: Nee, dis reg, (Baie entoesiasies val my byna in die rede)

O21/A2: Want jy weet jy moet na X van 140 Eskader kyk dan doen jy dit.

D21/A2: Dis reg, ja!

O22/A2: Maar as jy dink dit is my werk en ek dink dit is jou werk dan gebeur dit nie.

D22/A2: Ja, dan gaan niemand dit doen nie, daar is nie 'n spesifieke persoon wat mission support doen nie as die mense weg is nie.

O23/A2: dit is wat ek ervaar het dat dit nie noodwendig 'n gebrek aan die vertaan en noodsaaklikheid daarvan is nie, maar dat 'n individu nie getaak word om te sê jy sal dit doen nie.

D23/A2: Dis reg ja, en die ironie agter dit is is dat daar alreeds van ons bestuursvlak mense op area level was ook al ontplooi gewees. Met ander woorde hulle besef self hoe belangrik is ondersteuning as mens daar is van dierdie kant af, en nog steeds is dit asof... mens kry die gevoel dat dit nie regtig vir hulle 'n saak van erens is nie. Die ou word daar dedump vir drie maande en hy moet nou maar net op sy eie aangaan. So dit is nogal sleg. (Baie ernstig)

O24/A2: In ons vorige onderhoude het jy die opmerking gemaak dat dit jou gehelp het om die prosese van waar jy staan te verstaan, en ek het nou weer amper iets nou weer iets daarvan gehoor dat om weer daarna te kyk, het jou gehelp om te verstaan dat dit eintlik met jou beter gegaan het as wat jy gedink het.

D24/A2: Ja, dit is so.

O25: /A2 Maar jy het ook gesê dat hierdie siklus eintlik vir ouens gegee moet word om op te swat.

D25/A2: Ja.

O26/A2: Hoeveel invloed het die verstaan van wat gebeur, op die vermoë om te hanteer wat gebeur?

D26/A2: (Lang stilte) Om nou vir jou 'n praktiese voorbeeld te gee, ek het 'n klient wat ek op die oomblik sien wat se man in Lohatla sit. En sy het net mooi dit wat ek gedink het baie gestaaf toe ek nou die aand toe ek daar was. Toe sê sy vir my "Haar man kom nou wel vir naweke huistoe, maar elke keer is dit weer 'n aanpassing van voor af" en jy weet dit is vir hom ook moeilik om terug te kom en wer weg te gaan. En na die kursus of na die ontplooiing is dit baie moeilik om weer aan te pas in die huishouding.

Waar die praktiese gedeelte daarby aansluit is as mens daai siklus verstaan en dit word aan jou verduidelik en jy pas dit actually toe in jou lewe. Dan sal jy verstaan die fases waardeur jy gaan is nie net op jou van toepassing nie. Daar is baie ander ouens wat ook daardeur gaan. En ek dink as mens kan gaan sit en jy kan praat oor daai siklus en jou ervaring en dinge deel dan gaan dit dit vir jou makliker maak aan die einde van die dag. En ook as mens

net klein tips en goeters wat mens kry toepas soos byvoorbeeld as jy terugkom van gesteld die missie area af moenie net onmiddelik in jou rol wil instap in die huis nie. Jy moet jou self 'n kans gee om weer aan te pas en jy moet jou huis mense weer 'n kans gee om aant e pas. En ek dink dit is wat dit ook baie makliker vir my gemaak het , want ek het weer teruggekom na my ontplooiing en ek het ontrent daai eerste week 'n passiewe rol in die huishouding gespeel. Net om weer te sien hoe werk dinge en wat gaan vir wat en nie net alles te wil oorneem nie.

O27/A2: So jou kennis van die proses het dit defnitief makliker gemaak?

D27/A2: Dis reg , absoluut!

O28/A2: Reg. Jy het ook op 'n stadium 'n opmerking gemaak oor 'n dagboek wat jy gehou het? Watter rol het jou dagboek gespeel in jou hanteerings vermoë?

D28/A2: Ja. Ek dink die dagboek het baie die selfde soort effek gehad soos die onderhoud wat ons gehad het. Die die feit dat ek weer die onderhoud gelees het , het mens weer bietjie tyd gehad onm te reflekteer. Net om te sien hierdie was soos ek toe gevoel het maar die volgende dag het ek actually baie beter gevoel. Mens het so bietjie gegroei in daai proses. Jy weet dit laat jou besef ek is eintlik okay!

O29/A2: Dit is lekker om dit te weet.

D29/A2: Ja dit is.

O30/A2: Dan het jy op 'n stadium toe ons oor jou geloofs demensie gesels het iets gesê wat my uit die praktiese Teologie graag daarna wil laat kyk. Maar wat ek by jou hoor is dat jou persoonlike geloofservaring het funksioneer maar dit is nie deur die kapelaansdiens ondersteun nie? Ek weet nie of jy dalk so bietjie oor jou geloofservaring wil uitbrei nie? Ek sal ook graag oor die rol in geloof indien in jou ondersteunings stelsels wil praat.

D30/A2: Uhm. Ek wil weer sê geloof is 'n geweldige persoonlike ding. Ek wil weer sê dat ek dink geloof is 'n geweldige persoonlike ding en mens sit jou self basies in 'n roetine in met geloof en dinge. Ek dink nie mens moet geloof in 'n boksie plaas nie. Dit is wat ek daar besef het my godsdiens in nie daar tot die kerk beperk nie. Die feit dat ek Sondae in die kerk sit dit is nie tot dit beperk nie. En mens kan nog steeds groei al kan jy nie vir vier maande elke dag in die kerk kom nie. Jy het wel daai aspek nodig, maar jou grondslag moet defnitief gevestig wees om jou self te kan dissiplineer.

Want ek meen godsdiens is maar ook dissipline en self respek. Al daai basiese values wat mens basies het. (Telefoon lui)

O31/A2: Die persoonlike demensie is defnitief so, wat jy ook gesê het is jy moet 'n fondament hê om daarvan af vorentoe te kan bou.

D31/A2: Ek wil ook net sê van die kapelaansdiens se kant af ...okay ek kan nou nie sê van die kapelaansdiens se kant af nie.

O32/A2: Van die individue.

D32/A2: Ja van die individue wat ook daar was, die kapelaan wat in XXXX was het mens half laat voel jy moet sy dienste bywoon en hy het jou ook daarvoor gekonfronteer. Hy het dienste en goed gereël buite die basis en dit is nie veilig om buite die basis op 'n Sondagmiddig, as niemand weet waarheen jy gaan in 'n bus te klim en net eenvoudig 'n kerk saam met 'n Kongolese gemeente te gaan bywoon nie. Jy weet (Lag skamerig) ek het genoem van die Kongolese gemeentes, hul geloofs samestellings is baie, baie ... Jy weet ek weet nie hoe om dit te stel nie?

O33/A2: Afrika?

D33/A2: Ja baie Afrika. Hulle het geen kerk waar hulle bymekaar kom en gaan sit nie, hulle sit sommer daar iewers in die bos en hou kerk. Wat ook verstaanbaar is want so 10 jaar terug is alles platgeskiet, so daar is nie eintlik 'n plek om kerk te hou nie. En ek weet geloof is nie tot 'n gebou beperk nie, maar tog...

O34/A2: Dit is kultureel vreemd?

D34/A2: Ek is reg ja, maar dit het mens ook daai tikkie onsekerheid gegee, gaan ek veilig wees? Ek hou nie daarvan as ek nie in beheer kan wees van 'n situasie nie. Dit is nie dat mens 100% beheer moet uitoefen nie, maar mens wil tog in 'n mate veilig voel. Die dienste was in elke geval in 'n ander taal gewees. Miskien so die ervaring "Nice" gewees het om een keer of so te gaan maar ek was net nie bereid om my self daaraan bloot te stel nie. So.

O35/A2: Dit kan ek verstaan. Jou samewerking met die "caregivers" dan praat ek spesifiek van die kapelane, die maatskaplike werkers.

D35/A2: Ja.

O36/A2: Hoe was julle samewerking in terme van julle ondersteuning vir mekaar? Hoe was daai interaksie?

D36/A2: Ek en hy het baie lekker gesels met tye. Ons het baie goed afgeskop, maar hy het op een stadium 'n besluite wat ek geneem oor 'n lid wat moes terug kom Suid-Afrika toe oor een of ander bank krisses of iets het hy heeltemal die kanale geskiep en na een of ander generaal gegaan wat hier in Suid-Afrika gesit het en dit het vir hom op die ou einde baie moeilikheid in die sak gebring. So na dit was daar nie meer heeltemal 'n vertrouens verhouding tussen ons gewees nie, want hy was die een wat die heelyd gesê het maar ons moet saamwerk, ons moet lekker kan saamwerk. Maar die oomblik toe ek 'n aanbeveling gemaak het en hy nie daarmee saam gestem het nie, het hy heeltemal bo-oor my kop gegaan en sy eie reëlings en goeters begin tref.

O37/A2: Wat toe nie gewerk het nie?

D37/A2: Dit het gladnie gewerk nie en heeltemal gebackfire teen hom. Hy is op die ou einde aangekla vir ondermeining of iets. Ek kan nie meer onthou nie.

O38/A2: Die kapelaan of die lid?

D38/A2: Die kapelaan.

O39/A2: Oeps.

D39/A2: Dit het toe nogal 'n suur smaak in sy mond gelos.

O40/A2: Dit kan ek verstaan. Ja dit is 'n onaangename insident en dit het julle werksverhouding geaffekteer.

D40/A2: Defnitief! Maar dit was eers hier aan die einde toe gewees, ek sal sê daar was toe nog so maand oor gewees. Maar oor die algemeen het die twee van ons as mense baie goed klaargekom, maar sodra dit by die godsdienste issues uitgekom het was dit 'n vlak waarop ons nie beweeg het nie. Net soos ek in my onderhoud ook gesê het, ek weet nie of dit 'n algemene tendens is onder die Afrika kerke nie, maar dit voel vir my of daar meeste van die tyd ook maar 'n politieke konnektasie daar is. Miskien is dit net so omdat

mens voel daar is 'n geopsweepery in die diens, o dit bou op en op die einde van die dag is dit asof hulle heeltemal van die punt afdwaal. Which is fine maar jy moenie die boodskap op die ou einde van die dag compromise nie.

O41/A2: So jy het daai ervaring gehad, dat daar wel 'n onderliggende politieke stroming is?

D42/A2: Ja verseker.

O43/A2: As jy na die ander caregivers kyk dokters,sielkundiges, verpleegkundiges?

D43/A2: Daar was 'n verpleegkundige met wie ek baie goed klaar gekom het, ons het baie lekker saam gewerk. As daar byvoorbeeld 'n geval was van 'n ou met hoë stress vlakke het sy die vrymoedigheid gehad om die persoon na my toe te verwys. Daar was nie dokters of sielkundiges op die basis gewees nie, so die multi profesionele span was dus maar beperk tot my en die kapelaan en die suster gewees. Ons het maar net 'n baie basiese siekeboeg gehad daar.

O44/A2: Die effektiwiteit daarvan (Multi-profesionele span) is tot 'n mate tog aan persoonlikhede gekoppel.

D44/A2: Dis reg, absoluut. Ek wil net sê as jy regkom is dit wonderlik maar as jy nie regkom nie dan kan dit in 'n nagmerrie ontaard. Maar ek meen mens kan dit ook nie altyd noodwendig voorspel nie. En wat dit ook in daai situasie, in die ontplooiings gebied moeilik maak is dat omdat mens in so nou situasie saamwerk is jy basies 24 uur in mekaar se geselskap maak dit , dit ook moeilik om dit op 'n profesionele vlak te hou, veral as daar persoonlike gevoelens en dinge betrokke raak. Dit maak dit baie moeilik om dit profesioneel te hou.

O45/A2: Ek dink wat jy nou sê is een van die belangrikste dinge in terme van die coping skills is die nabyheid van jou persoonlike emosionele wêreld en jou profesionele wêreld.

D45/A2: Ja, jy is reg. (Stem tydens opmerking saam).

O46/A2: En om konsekwent tussen beide te funksioneer, is eintlik die uitdaging van ontplooiing.

D46/A2: Ja, yes, die ironiese ding is dat as maatskaplike werker word daar van jou verwag om die heelyd 'n neutrale rol op jou eie te hou. Daar word van jou verwag om nie regtig met die res van die mense te meng nie. So jy moet maar basies daar in jou eie hoekie gaan sit en broei en maar net op jou eie cope.

O47/A2: Is dit 'n verwagting wat jy in jou self gehad het of is dit 'n verwagting wat vir julle gesê word tydens julle opleiding?

D47/A2: Dit is 'n verwagting wat tydens opleiding gesê word en dit is menslik net nie moontlik nie! (Defnitief)

O47/A2: Dit is menslik net nie moontlik nie.

D48/A2: Ja, dit is nie moontlik nie en dit maak dinge net baie moeilik. (Baie instemmend)

O49/A2: Hoe sal jy sê is daardie selfde verwagting op die ander 'caregivers' van toepassing?

D49/A2: Ek dink miskien is dit in 'n mate ten opsigte van die kapelaansdienste ook 'n verwagting. Want dit word maar altyd verwag dat 'n kapelaan neutraal moet wees. Daar is 'n defnitiewe verwagting dat 'n kapelaan moet neutraal bly en nie kant moet kies nie en nie sy eie standpunt; Uhm jy weet. Want die oomblik as mens dit doen, mens sit in 'n baie volubile situasie daar net een verkeerde ding wat jy sê kan jou totale ontplooiing ru-uneur. Maar ek dink wat die dokters en die ander mediese personeel aanbetref maak dit nie regtig saak nie.

Maar wat ek ook agter gekom het is omdat ek en die suster baie goed oor die weg gekom het, ek meen ons het altwee baie goeie vertroulikheid ten opsigte van ons werk gehandhaaf. Maar ek het ondervind dat die lede tog nog steeds bang was dat ons hulle stories met mekaar gaan deel. Byvoorbeeld as 'n ou daar instap met seksuele oordraagbare siekte dan was hy bang dat sy dit vir my gaan sê. Maar daar was nooit so 'n vloeï van inligting gewees nie. Maar daar was steeds die verwagting.

O50/A2: Die verwagting was daar. Jy het 'n baie belangrike opmerking gemaak van die verwagting wat daar is dat jy maar net op jou eie moet cope, dat jy maar net op jou eie moet aangaan en dat dit nie regtig realisties is nie. Ek begin wonder of dit nie is hoekom ons caregivers so swaar kry nie?

D50/A2: Ja, dit het baie daarmee te doen.

O51/A2: Dit is juis hierdie isolasie en veral wanneer hulle dan nie 'n span is wat saam werk nie, dan is daardie isolasie geweldig!

D51/A2: Ja. Dit is so die isolasie kan geweldig wees

O52/A2: As jy nou so in die algemeen luister, watter raad sal jy nou vir iemand gee wat nog nooit daar was nie? In die lig van waar jy nou sit?

D52/A2: Ek sal sê mens moet regtig eers sorg dat jou eie huis in orde is!

O53/A2: Iemand met moeilikheid moenie ontplooi nie?

D53/A2: Yes. (Knik instemmend) Daar is nie 'n manier nie, kyk as jy en jou vrou huweliksprobleme het moenie gaan om weg te kom van haar af nie, want dit gaan erger word. Dit is nou maar net so! Mens moet ook nie 'n idealisties beeld hê van sagte musiek wat speel en alles is smooth going jy weet soos die tipiese Hollywood movies, se scenes en goeters nie. Maar mens moet jou huis in orde kry en dinger tussen jou en jou maat, of tussen jou en jou man moet sterk genoeg wees, want 'n mens se verhouding vat 'n knock. Ek meem as mens vir vier maande lank mekaar nie gesien het nie, daar is nog steeds gaps wat jy moet weer moet opvul as jy terugkom. Maar ek dink as jou verhouding sterk is gaan dit baie makliker wees om daai gaps te oorkom. So ...uhm... ek dink dit is 'n baie belangrike ding.

O54/A2: Ek dink jy is reg, daar is gaps. Ek verstaan wat jy daar sê. Net verlede week praat Elzeth van 'n fliëk wat ons gesien het, ek sê ek het nooit die fliëk gesien nie, sy sê ons het almal die fliëk gesien. En toe kom ons agter hulle het almal die fliëk gesien toe ek op Antartika ontplooi was. (Lag lekker) So ek verstaan wat jy daarmee sê en dit is al tien jaar terug en skielik spring daar weer 'n gap op.

D54/ A2: Dis reg, net so.(Lag saam)

O55/A2: Dis goeie raad ek hou daarvan.

D55/A2: Die ander ding is mens moet vertrouwe in jou maar hê wat by die huis agterbly om die huishouding te kan hanteer. Met die huishouding bedoel ek finansies alles! Dinge moet kan aangaan al is jy nie daar nie, jy het nog steeds 'n baie belangrike rol om in daai persoon se lewe te speel en is nog belangrik maar hulle moet kan aangaan sonder jou vir daai vier maande. Hulle moet kan cope sonder jou vir daai vier maande, dit is dank die Vader nie 'n

permanente tipe ding nie. Maar jou sake moet gerêel wees voordat jy oorgaan. En jy moet vertrouwe kan hê in jou maat ten opsigte van (Klein laggie) finansies veral! Want dit is 'n ding wat baie groot moeilikheid veroorsaak.

O56/A2: Ek wonder of ons meeste moeilikheid nie amper op daai vlak lê nie?

D56/A2: Meeste egskedings is as gevolg daarvan. Die ander ding is, wat ek ook in die vorige onderhoud gesê, het kommunikasie is bitterlik belangrik. Mens moet gereeld met mekaar kan gesels al is dit net vir dertig sekondes in die oggend en vir 'n minuut in die aand want mens het nodig om daai kontak te behou want die mense wat hierdie kant agterbly is bekommerd oor jou. Hulle weet nie of jy 'n bed het om in te slaap nie, hulle weet nie wat die situasie regtig is nie. Hulle skakel miskien die televisie aan en sien daar is oproere in die DRK en al is dit nie eers naby aan jou nie is julle onmiddelik bekommerd. So jy weet, dit is baie belangrik om gereeld met hulle te kan kommunikeer. En julle moet ook verstaan, nou van die huis se kant af dat daar nie...die telefoondiens en goed is nie altyd op nie. So as daar dan 'n onderbreking in kommunikasie is vir 'n dag, ek dink ons langste was vir drie dae gewees, dan is die sataliete miskien af, of die Vodakom torings werk nie of wat ook al. Maar ek sal sê gereelde kommunikasie is uiters belangrik.

O57/A2: Ja, en party plekke het net nie daardie vermoë nie.

D57/A2: Nee, ongelukkig. Yes. Ander klein dingetjies dit help as mens fotos in jou sakkie plak en jy sit dit daar teen jou muur op. Jy stap in en dit voel darem of jy by die huis is. Mens moet jou eie musiek saamvat, jy gaan nie jou eie musiek daar geluister kry nie. Dit is alles Afrika musiek!

O58/A2: Dink jy dat ons mense meer gerat gaan word, dat ontplooiings makliker gaan word? Met die stygende moontlikheid van ontplooiings of gaan mense nie meer wil gaan nie? Onthou jou aanvanklike ervaring was ek wil nie meer gaan nie en nou sê jy, jy sal dit selfs weer oorweeg. Ek kry half die gevoel veral onder die caregivers, dokter, dominees, julle dat (word met positiewe entosiasme onderbreek)

D58/A2: "n Negatiewe ervaring!

O59/A2: Ja, dat hulle dit negatief ervaar en nie meer wil gaan nie. Gaan ons daai probleem wen of nie?

D59/A2: Ek dink dit gaan op 'n stadium moeiliker raak om te ontplooi mense is nou nog baie keun om te gaan die geld is nog goed en die ervaring is nog 'n relatiewe nuwe ding. Ek meen almal het nou nog nie 'n kans gekry om te gaan nie. Maar ek dink op 'n stadium gaan mense moeg raak vir dit! Want dit is nie maklik om elke jaar vir byvoorbeeld drie maande van jou huis of weg te wees nie. Of elke tweede og derde jaar weet jy jy gaan nou vir drie of vier maande in Gatsrand gaan sit en jy moet al die dinge by jou huis los en daar gaan sit net omdat jy vir die Weermag werk. So ek dink dit gaan op 'n stadium 'n probleem raak en ek dink die feit dat die support stelsels van die weermag se kant af nie regtig so goed ontwikkel is nie gaan dit krissise begin veroorsaak. En as mens vat dat die mense wat agterbly het meer negatiewe ervarings van ontplooiing as wat hulle positiewe ervarings het. Die enigste positiewe ervaring is die finansiële gewin. Dit is die enigste positiewe ding wat ek regtig kan se staan uit.

O60/A2: So om en by tien duisend rand 'n maand?

D60/A2: Die ander goeters is ek moet allen cope, ek weet nie hoe om besluite te neem nie. Ek is misj\kien nie opgewasse daarvoor nie so daar is 'n klomp negatiewe dinge. En dan is daar net die een positiewe ding wat regtig uitstaan. So ek dink die soldate se mense wat agterbly gaan meer en meer begin druk op hulle uitoefen om nie te gaan nie! Dit is my persoonlike opinie.

O61/A2: D is daar enigeiets anders wat jy nou aan kan dink?

D61/A2. Nee nie nou nie.

O62/A2: Ek gaan dan nou weer ons gesprek uittik, en dan uittreksels van die gesprek met die ander deel.

D62/A2: Ja dit is 'n lang gesprek. (Lag)

O63/A2: Nee nie net omdat dit 'n lang gesprek is nie, maar om meer op die ontplooiing te fokus en omdat jy dalk nie wil hê ek moet alles vir hulle wys nie. Byna om 'n opsomming te maak en te sê dit is die kern goed wat ons vir mekaar gesê het.

D63/A2: Sekeregoed uitlig!

O64/A2: Die idee is dan dat jy weer van die ander se goed gaan kry en dat jy dan kan sê "O Ja ek hou hiervan of nee,of hiermee stem ek glad nie saam nie".

D64/A2: Ja, yes.

O65/A2: So as daar sekere goed is waarmee almal baie sterk saamstem gee dit tog 'n aanduiding dat die dinge dalk in daai rigting beweeg maar as dit net jy is wat dit sê, dan sien ons dat dit dalk beter vir jou gewerk het as wat dit vir 'n ander ou gewerk het!

D65/A2: Yes. Net iets wat ek dalk kan bysit?

O66/A2: Asseblief.

D66/A2: Toe ek daar was het ons 'n hoëvlak besoek gehad . CJOPS was daar gewees. En daai ouens kom in vir 'n week en hulle vlieg weer uit. Hulle vlieg kommersieel so dit is regtig baie gemaklik. Dan kom hulle daar aan en dan sê hulle vir mens "Jy is bevoorreg om 'n aircon in jou kamer te hê! En om elke dag kos te hê om te eet." Maar ek dink nie hulle verstaan regtig die frustrasie nie. Nie dat hulle noodwendig iets daaraan kan doen nie maar miskien net 'n poging aanwend om 'n bietjie meer uitteik na die soldate toe, en bietjie te sien daarsy.

O67/A2: Jy sê nou in woorde wat uit al die onderhoude kom. Hulle kom met 'n amper arrogante houding daar ingestap en vir hulle is dit 'n jolig vir 'n dag of drie. Jy praat nou van 'n week die meeste ander praat van 'n dag of twee.

D67/A2: Ja, Ja, dis reg (Tussendeur)

O68/A2: Dan maak hulle 'n paar opmerkings en sweeping statements en almal moet vreeslik bly wees om hulle te sien en dan vlieg hulle terug huis toe. En hulle het geen begrip vir die langtermyn wat dinge opbou. Of hulle het self dertig jaar terug ontplooi

D68/A2: En nou dink hulle hul weet alles!

O69/A2: En nou is die geheues nie meer so goed nie, en hul onthou net die lekker dinge en romantiseer soms die ontplooiing.

D69/A2: Dis reg ja. Dis feite!

O70/A2: Hoe langer jy weg is hoe meer positief is die herrineringe! Soos basies hoe langer terug dit was hoe meer het mense dit geniet en hul slegte ervarings vergeet.

D70/A2: Dit is so maar, (Lag) as ek dink aan my 7 eie basies is fine ek wil dit net nie weer oordoen nie!

O71/A2: Ek hoor vir jou en ek stem saam. Ek wil vir jou sê baie dankie ek is veral bly dat jy dit positief beleef het. Dit is vir my wonderlik dat... dit is een van die goed waarop ons moet reageer wat het dit vir jou beteken? So die feit dat dit vir jou 'n goeie ervaring is maak dit vir my makliker! En ek moet daarna spesifiek gaan kyk wat is die ervaring wat jy daarvan gehad het. Die meeste het ook gesê die ervaring het skielik ook baie sterk teruggekom.

D71/A2: Ja is so.

O72/A2: Party het selfs weer gehuil oor ervarings so ver as twee/ drie jaar terug.

D72/A2: Sjoue dan moes dit vir hulle erg gewees het!

O73/A2: Hulle het gesê hulle het nie besef dit is nog so rof op hulle nie. Maar net om dit weer uittekry en nuwe perspektief te kry dink ek is positief.

D73/A2: Sjoue.

O74/A2: Ek wonder of ons de-briefing sessies na die tyd effektief is? Ek wonder of mens dit nie dalk 'n maand of twee later ook moet doen nie.

D74/A2: Die de-briefing wat hulle daar doen by deMob en so is baie kort en kragtig. Jy gaan in en jy sit en gesels met die sielkundige, so tien minute.

O75/A2: Maar jy wil dan huis toe gaan?

D75/A2: Nee dit word nog steeds in die missie area gedoen. Hulle doen dit daar want hulle weet as die ouens hier kom wil hulle nie meer praat nie. Ek meem as my mense hier buite vir my wag wil ek nou RY!

O76/A2: Ek stem saam.

D76/A2: So dit is 'n baie kort en kragtige storie en ek voel as ek dink aan my demob dit was volatile want die MP wat daar was het my negatief ervaar

omdat hulle gedink het ek is in cahoets was met ons bevelvoerder wat daar was. En hy is toe op die ou einde van die dag gevra om nie meer bevel te neem nie oor al hierdie dingetjies en goetertjies. Daar is baie agtergrond oor dit. Uhm ek het my demob geweldig negatief ervaar. So jy weet ek het gevoel "Man gaan net weg!" So ek dink ook dat dit nie baie effektief hanteer was nie. So.

O77/A2: Wil dit net klaarkry?

D77/A2: Ja. Just get it over with want ons wil nou huis toe gaan.

O78/A2: Maar dit is ook nie so maklik nie. Hoe sou hul dit beter kan doen?

D78/A2: Ek weet nie, ek dink net ons mede kollegas ons mede soldate moet net beseef dat ons nie in 'n baie maklike posisie is nie. Ons is veronderstel om absoluut ten alle tye altyd objektief te bly. Maar dit is nie altyd so maklik nie.

O79/A2: So jy moet die perfekte mens wees. Mag nie eers kwaad word nie? Geen menslike emosies hê nie?

D79/A2: Ja, dis reg. Jy weet mense dink jy moet op hierdie absolute level funksioneer maar dit is nie vir jou moontlik om elke dag so te funksioneer op daai vlak nie. Dit is net te moeilik want jy is net 'n mens!

O80/A2: En deel van ons krag lê juis by die feit dat mense ons respekteer en dat hulle sekere verwagtinge het van ons en ons daarom vertrou hulle ons. Maar deel van ons pyn lê op presies die selfde plek.

D80/A2: Ja, Ja. Dit is so.

O81/A2: Ek dink dit is baie goed raakgevat daar. Baie baie dankie.

D81/A2: Dit was 'n plesier.

Annexure B Co-researcher B Interview 1: I was emotionally abused

Interviewer = I

Respondent = R

B = Indicate Second Co-researchers

First numbers indicate that it is the Co-researcher's first conversation

The second number indicate the amount of questions or responses

IB/1-1: Just to confirm, you don't have a problem that I tape it?

RB/1-1: No.

IB/1-2: And you are willing that I can utilize the information!

RB/1-2: Yes.

IB/1-3: Thanks. The question that I would like to ask you is about deployment and coping with it! And I would like you to give me some background of your experiences of during deployment.

RB/1-3: (Small laugh) Ohm, It was not an easy deployment! I can say that, and coping, you just have to. I have realized you just have to help yourself to cope. Because the support system is not there, it is there but it is not functional. So I... most of the things I had to cope with them on my own! And instead of getting support you will get a hammering! So...

IB/1-4: A hammering?

RB/1-4: You will get someone to say why this why that? And not being supportive at all. So for me to cope I had to keep myself busy with a lot of stuff and just being involved with the troops just being involved with the community.

IB/1-5: So by working hard you kept yourself busy?

RB/1-5: Exactly! (With emphasis). Because if I could just see them and relax, that is when I was going to now take the whole deployment very negatively. But you have to be creative as to how you can go about.

Because if you don't have a computer, how are you going to do your work. You have to be creative you have to think hard.

IB/1-6: If you talk about a computer, do you mean there was a lack of resources as well?

RB/1-6: For me there was not a lack, there was NOTHING at all! I arrived in a mission area without an office, without a computer, without a vehicle, and I was the contingent chaplain! So I had sub units, I had a battalion, you have to go to your battalion, and it was not so much you have to be called. For weekly there is a convoy that goes down there, but I meant to go to the sub-units, to go to the VIP protectors outside, the static guards. I really struggled. And no communication line, it also affected my services.

IB/1-7: The communication lines are that internally in the deployment area or externally to South Africa, or with the OC?

RB/1-7: Oh, on all levels, because if I have to communicate with my subordinate in the battalion, I cannot communicate over the radio, because everyone listens to the radio. We use the same channels so everyone is going to hear. Sometimes it is confidential messages I cannot just talk over the radio, but up until the fourth month I was without a cell-phone. And every time I am just told there are not enough resources. But I fail to understand that...eh, eh, being in the position that I was in, how can't I at least have basics. That an office can be run, a telephone at least even a computer even if you don't have a printer you can print from other people, but at least a computer! You type reports; you type motivations for members, for the members and that is something that is confidential! You cannot work on other people's computers, and leave work there. In Burundi you cannot work from a laptop for more than two weeks, because of the weather there, it just goes off. You can only use it twice, but the third time you put it in a computer it is no longer working! So even if you are not even provided by... with a memory stick. So I really was NOT supported. And I was not even supported by my division in South Africa. For them I was like too demanding, and I don't think anyone, not even up to today have even listened to my story! Or ever tried to be involved or to assist or just help me or just to ask me what is exactly going on? No one. NO one not even my superiors even up till today, it is something that happened more than two years ago but no one even up till today have come to me, not even to say thank you for availing yourself to go on this deployment! NO ONE, and monthly I was sending my monthly reports, not even a single person, Nothing! Except people that I am working with in the Air Force, those other people nothing!

(Telephone starts ringing, after the second No one but she simply ignored it and continued enthusiastically, until the phone stops ringing, then her cell phone starts ringing! No! She excused herself and answered the call)

IB/1-8: So what you are saying to me is that, even though you have sent in all these reports, and after you returned nobody have ever discussed it with you? It is only your own support system your own friends or your own colleagues that sort off had a discussion with you but never on any official level?

RB/1-8: Exactly!

IB/1-9: Because I know we had some chats, and I remembered that you were very upset and that you were hurt. And if I look at you today I can still experience pain there.

RB/1-9: I am still hurt, and I become very emotional when we talk about deployments, because it is easy to say we come into the system voluntarily and after that we cannot volunteer to do the job. You just have to take instructions, if you have to do the job.

And I love my job but ... in this deployment I was emotionally... actually I was emotionally abused, because people who was supposed to be supporting me were the people who were emotionally abusing me! (Very serious tone)

IB/1-10: So the support from senior members, this is what I am hearing, that was the main thing, they were emotionally abusing you? That is strong words?

RB/1-10: Yeah, I know it is strong words and it might sound like allegations but it is not! You must understand that when you deploy you are now falling temporally under the deployment diffusions. You are no longer under your service diffusion! So it was like that also for me, I had new bosses, I had to report to, for that duration, but nothing really was happening, no support! I ever got from them, NOTHING! I fought my own battles; I was alone, totally alone! Except the support of my colleague, that I was deployed with. He was also experiencing the same things, but because he was a man he will try to be strong just to support me. But he also went, almost through the ...that ... that experience that I went through. But mine I think was worse, it was worse! You can imagine if you are a councillor and you don't have an office to work from! I had to counsel the people from my tent; you cannot sit in a tent during the day with the temperature of 45 degrees in Burundi. I had to sit outside and I feel that I betray my members, because it is not confidential, it is not private to sit outside with a member!

IB/1-11: What was your reason for going? Did you volunteer? How did the whole thing develop that you went to Burundi?

RB/1-11: It was my wish also to serve externally! Our president, the countries president once said how could we have peace if our neighbours doesn't have peace?

IB/1-12: Absolutely!

RB/1-12: That statement touched me to say, but if I am saying I am peaceful, I have to see that my other neighbors around the African continent are also at peace! For me it was not money stories, but it was for exposure and for playing a part in that peace of Burundi! I also want one day to say really, I also went to Burundi!

IB/1-13: I understand that, I felt like that after my deployment to Lesotho, with their election now I felt proud that it went well, because I was there and it felt as if you made a difference.

RB/1-13: Yes, yes. So that was my motivation. And also...looking and hearing all the stories, that they are like this they are like this. I like to be involved in a community project and I knew that my presence even if it is won't be for a long period but my presence will leave same legacy for the women especially in Burundi, and that is what I am sure off. (Silence) That at least in those difficulties in that calamities, I was able to reach something out of that negative as a caregiver I was able to come out of it with some amount of positive.

IB/1-14: If I listen to you I can see that you feel proud of what you have accomplished there, so would you say that, that ability to keep on working and doing a good job was part of your coping skills in a sense?

RB/1-14: Exactly! Because I didn't want to see myself just sitting around, I was not running away from the actual problem but I wanted to keep myself busy, so that I don't dwell to much on what is happening around, I would go out and do the feeding schemes, go out to do this and that, at the locals churches and that for me was a motivation it was keeping me busy it was helping me to cope and I also realized also as times go on I can not rely on the fact ... I do not have transport, because people were looking up at me, I was even invited to the International women's conference, for the great Lakes region and I felt proud that I am there and I am making a mark, and was able to talk to the women on that International conference just to say we in South Africa this is the steps we have taken. This is how far we are. So at least there were positive things that kept me going.

IB/1-15: I can see what you have mentioned is your work and being busy, and then you mentioned support from a colleague. What other support did you receive?

RB/1-15: I had support from the other Multi-professional team members we really work together very, very well together. So that was support especially from the social worker, that I was with the first three months, I received exceptionally well support, from her.

IB/1-16: That is great. What I am picking up is that when that multi professional team is working together it is a very strong team. But I don't pick up support from the Officer Commanding, from the structure and the system. My question is about support from home, what support did you receive from home, either from your Unit or from friends and family!

RB/1-16: From my Unit I received, I was receiving support because my OC would at least phone me once in two weeks. From my family it was great support because I knew that at least every two weeks I must just go the Airport there is a parcel for me, and that was great! You know if you are outside, even just to receive a parcel from your family that was great! Something great! That was exceptionally well and from my service from the Air Force the support was, yes my SSO my SO1 very, very supportive. I new that my colleagues were supporting me because every time I would hear they would tell me we are praying for you in the meetings so the support was there. But the support from the service, the division that was supposed to support me was not there at all! And when I am even speaking of my higher HQ, it was not there.

IB/1-17: Sjoe. If you need to give advise to somebody now who, are about to be deployed what advice would you give him.

RB/1-17: Let me refrain from answering that question, because I will answer based upon my experience, let me not answer that!

IB/1-18: And if you must give yourself advise, with the knowledge that you have now. If you can go back to yourself now before you were deployed what advise would you give yourself?

RB/1-18: Uhm, with your experience of deployment?

IB/1-19: Yes would advise would you gave now to that "Lady" before she deployed?

RB/1-19: Before I was deployed! Let me also not answer that! Because I will answer it exactly the same way I would have answered the previous question.

IB/1-20: That is why I tried it differently, because I want to know what are the different perspectives you have in looking back.

RB/1-20: If you can ask me what will I say if they ask me to deploy?

IB/1-21: Please do that.

RB/1-21: I will just simply tell you that I will never deploy again! (With emphasis!) Because I am still sitting with open wounds, you know they are even septic!

IB/1-22: Septic?

RB/1-22: I still hurt, and when I listen to people talking about deployment I excuse myself, because I don't want to be involved, I don't want to talk much about it! I am still hurt I am still sitting with those wounds. And I don't think even my division is doing something about that! If it can be a force in the matter of "You will do this" I better resign. (A lot of deep emotion)

IB/1-23: What is the reason then that you are willing to talk to me?

RB/1-23: Because really, maybe to talk I will be able to heal! But I don't think I am healing! Yeah.

IB/1-24: Because I can see that even asking the questions it is difficult for you.

RB/1-24: Yes.

IB/1-25: From my side I want to say thank you A, because I can see it is tough for you, and I respect that, you was still willing to assist me. I may add that everybody with one exception cried somewhere during the conversations. So what I am picking up is that all the caregivers is taking a hammering.

I tried to learn from those stories what can we do differently! Because if we are talking about coping, that is why I asked the question, "What advise would you give yourself?" Maybe, "I was not positive", but I don't hear those things, because you still tried to do your job.

You went for the right reasons; you received support from your colleagues and from home! But from the structure? Do you think the structure can change? What would you change in the structure? What would you say?

RB/1-25: If it can change from the CJ Ops office, or if they can start to understand that the moment you are deployed, you are totally, totally cut from your normal way of life!

IB/1-26: Totally isolated.

RB/1-26: You see those same faces everyday! You are just restricted; you don't have your own life in your own hands. The department is now controlling your life. You cannot even go out on an outing on your own! So you are taken away from your normal life and that on its own is a very negative thing, it affects people negatively! That is why people have to be prepared in a resilience program! We have to be prepared, but after preparing them you have to continue with your support. You need to continue supporting the people. Make sure that there are even entertainment areas, leisure time areas where the people can entertain themselves, enjoy themselves but not forgetting the main reason why they are out of the country. But I mean if you just continue to make people negative, negative whenever you start talking. "There is something wrong, there is something wrong", you know it is not motivating people at all, therefore that support shouldn't just end when you leave. I know for sure that the unit that I was working in 503 members always deployed, and I knew that from my side the support was there. But my concern after I was deployed was that, "What is going on with my people on deployment". Because I knew from this side they are being supported, but from the other side they are not well supported. So the support must be there and it must not be conditional support, it must be ongoing support very, very positive support!

IB/1-27: Do you think that caregivers must provide that support? Because there is an expectation that the social worker and the Chaplain must provide those services. What is the impact on those people, they must support everybody but nobody support them?

RB/1-27: That is a bullet that is killing us so much! Because you are supporting the members but no one supports you! Especially in my case it was so difficult, because I have to make sure that almost 1.5 soldiers were taken care of. But who is taking care of me? (Very categorically)

Because if I talk to, my, talk to my Service SSO I am wrong! It is as if I am skipping the channels, I must only talk to the people at CJOPS. But the people at CJOPS are not there, and when I left I explained to them the situation. You know what I just buried my brother and he committed suicide, which is not a nice experience for me, the family! That didn't disturb me from doing my job, because I knew that from my family the support was there. But I also expected them to support me, (Telephone rings – she ignores it) I expect them to support me! I expect them to understand. You can imagine if your colleagues just come to the mission area, and when he arrives there you

don't even know your colleague is coming there! And all of a sudden you hear your colleague is there and he is investigating you!

The person that is supposed to be supporting you comes to the mission area (Telephone stops ringing) He comes to the mission area, investigating you...

IB/1-28: Yeah. Tell me more about this? Were you being investigated?

RB/1-28: Yes. I was investigated, because there was this allegation that I am not co-operative and are given the commander hard times! But I fail to understand is, I am discussing this matters with CJOPS they knew exactly what is going. I am submitting the reports. And every time I talk to someone he would say no talk to this one! And when you talk to this one he would say no talk to this one! And it is even difficult to get them in their offices! You have to phone them on their cell phones. Sometimes you find out their cell phones are at home. No I phone this time, and it was not easy for me to talk to them whenever I have to talk to them. And all of a sudden the other colleague comes there and ...

IB/1-29: What did it do to you? How did you experience that? What did it do to you?

RB/1-29: I was emotionally hurt! (Immediate response) And almost destroyed! Because I asked myself how possible is this? And even up till today not even an apology! Only last year I was asked that I must secure an appointment for de-briefing! And to me that was an insult!

IB/1-30: Last Year? (Shocked)

RB/1-30: Last year!

IB/1-31: That is two years later?

RB/1-31: And we were at the Chaplain Generals conference, I mean, if the person didn't even see me then what was going to happen? I was frightened to be charged, I was told I am a bad example! I was told a lot, a lot of things!

IB/1-32: This was from the chaplaincy?

RB/1-32: YES! My own colleague that is supposed to be supporting me! Tell me I am bad, I am setting a very bad and set a bad example for the women and there is a lot of things that he said about me...

IB/1-33: You?

RB/1-33: And I returned to be charged for all those things.

IB/1-34: After you returned I know there were a meeting at one stage, with a number of the deployed chaplains were together. What was the outcome of that?

RB/1-34: I don't think that ever served a purpose. I mean, because my attendance was just to share my experiences especially as a female.

Just to share that experience and in a forum like that, it is not easy to open up to say this. It is just normal. So in a forum like that were you are with strangers and all what it is difficult to open up!

Because, I believe that if that was supposed to be done, it was supposed to be done by the Office of Chaplain General, to call us individually, because it is very confidential things that we talk!

It was supposed to be done from that level to invite us individually to his office and talk to us, and let us share, and maybe from out of what we have shared there is something that the chaplaincy can do to uplift the standard and to support its members!

IB/1-35: You mentioned now your experiences as a woman being asked, you also mentioned a while ago that your other colleague experienced difficulty as well, but he tried to be stronger because he is a man?

RB/1-35: Yes.

IB/1-36: Now if I may ask you what is the impact on you being deployed as a woman? Is it more difficult? Did it really play a role; did it make a difference, what would you say?

RB/1-36: I think deploying as a female chaplain plays a major role because you become like a mother! People get to trust you more than your male colleagues, and then people relate to you and they will just talk anything to you knowing that you are a mother!

IB/1-37: Okay! But I think people need that, sort off, because they probably went through the same pain of deployment! But when they got the chaplain and the social worker as a support system! But in terms of that I can hear that it was positive for you! But in term of your position of a woman do you think things would have been easier if you were a man?

RB/1-37: No! (Definitely) I don't think so.

IB/1-38: So the gender is not the issue?

RB/1-38: No, the gender is not the issue!

IB/1-39: I am happy to hear that. So the support is the issue the gender is not?

RB/1-39: Ja, the support is an issue the gender is not!

IB/1-40: At least that is something positive as far as I am concerned. You mentioned that you would not go back. Is there anything that can happen that will make you change your idea in terms of that?

RB/1-40: The way I am hurt, the way that I am torn apart. That is why I am saying I will not go back, because even now, even if I could be called for a debriefing it is already too late for that! And how would I trust that this is a real debrief? How will I trust that things that would be said there will be treated confidentially? And how will I trust that if there is a promise to support caregivers that that support would be there or it is just to brush me to deploy again! So I don't trust anything in the system concerning deployment.

IB/1-41: Okay. Now you must understand that I will type out our conversation, and I will show it to you. And then you can indicate if there is something you don't want me to use. Because I understand, and I hear a lot of hurt in there. I cannot guarantee that you will not be identified. I cannot do that.

RB/1-41: (Immediate response) I know it is easy especially for me because. I am the only female chaplain that has ever deployed.

IB/1-42: That is why I say that!

RB/1-42: So it will be known. (Firm and deterrent)

IB/1-43: You must understand that, my purpose is not to hurt you, my purpose is to try to understand what is happening with deployment, how the people cope and maybe, hopefully provide some insight so that people can learn from it! At least that is the purpose.

RB/1-43: Yes.

IB/1-44: Is there anything else now that you would like to add, any comments that you could think of that I might be able to utilize for my studies. Anything that you feel might be important to help us in coping with that? Your religious beliefs maybe, anything that gave you extra support?

RB/1-44: Ja, I had a very good relationship with local pastors and I used to attend their church meetings. The projects that I was doing going out to the orphanages to the churches so that indirectly supported me! Because I would say to myself, you know, "I think I am suffering but look at these poor people. I am suffering administratively but they are suffering on all spheres of life. And that helped me continuously.

IB/1-45: That comparison in a certain sense.

RB/1-45: Yes.

IB/1-46: Some perspective in life maybe. Did you receive the vehicle and the computer eventually?

RB/1-46: After a long struggle, after a long struggle! (With emphasis). And you would not believe it happened on one day!

Just one afternoon it happened! After a long, long fight! I even went to the Force Commander, that's when. Immediately after I left the office of the Force Commander, that afternoon; I received a Condor, I received a Laptop, a memory stick, and a cell phone.

IB/1-47: So suddenly after you went to the Force Commanders office things happened.

RB/1-47: Yes.

IB/1-48: So does that prove to you that somebody deliberately did not try?

RB/1-48: Exactly!

IB/1-49: Was is due to your Christianity, was it race, was it gender or was he just a difficult person?

RB/1-49: If I may say it but I don't want to, to say it. It's racism.

IB/1-50: That is sad!

RB/1-50: I cannot say it but it is my suspicion. Although I don't have prove, that is the way I perceived it. I can say it was racism.

IB/1-51: I can only pray for a time that our country could be free from that.

(Tape full! Turn over.) (Missed part of the conversation)

RB/1-51: I could be charged for that! But I felt I should be were my people are!

IB/1-52: So you went to visit them on your own cost, almost against the system, in a certain sense.

RB/1-52: Yes, because I just had to be there.

IB/1-53: You said 1,5 is that one thousand fife hundred people?

RB/1-53: Yeah.

IB/1-54: That is a lot of people!

RB/1-54: A lot of people, although the other part, the contingent, I mean the other battalion other there is a chaplain.

IB/1-55: So you visited both of them. A thank you very much!

RB/1-55: All right thanks, Francois.

Annexure C Co-Researcher C Interview 1: It was like walking a tight rope!

IC/1-1: I just want to confirm with you that I can tape, our conversation. The reason for the recording is that afterwards I will type everything, and I will give the whole story back to you.

RC/1-1: Okay.

IC/1-2: So you will be able to see everything that I have written after our conversation. And the idea then is that you will have a chance to recommend on your first...

RC/1-2: Comments.

IC/1-3: Comments, so we use the phrase co-researcher. Implying that I am not sending out five hundred questionnaires, but is focusing on a smaller amount of people. Your knowledge is re-used in the whole in defer, and then the parts that we agree on will then be submitted to the other co-researchers. And then you could look at their conversations and say yes I agree with this or no it doesn't make sense to me. And in that way try to get a more in depth idea. Any question from your side?

RC/1-3: No, not at this stage.

IC/1-4: So I gone start with your story, why did you deploy, what happened there and then in the story we will focus on, we will try to get some idea of how did you cope with deployment. This is what I am trying to understand.

RC/1-4: I was approached in 2004 what we are going to set up a weather haven in Burundi, it is a new kind of hospital that they had got from Canada. And I was approached to set up the casualty department of the whole thing. Uhm the problem come in when we were told within two weeks we had to be deployed. And when we went on the pre-deployment that we did here at 68 they told us no, they are not gone deploy us we will have to wait until they are ready for us because they were having problems up in Burundi. So we were sort of on the hook the whole time, witch was a bit bad because you had already said your goodbye to your family and friends and everything else, and suddenly you have to say "Well okay I am not going anymore". "When are you going?" "Who knows?"

So the preparation was sort of a let down on the whole thing, and that was the fourth time I have been led down on deployment! So I was fairly fed up at that stage. Any way three week later they deployed us to Burundi, to set up a hospital on the other side. At that stage we were supposed to be a level 1 plus hospital, because the Pakistanis were supposed to be the level two hospital. But they were still busy building their hospital. So we actually took over the role of a level two hospital, which is with theater cases and stuff like that, and the ICU and stuff like that. The first six weeks of the deployment we were basically setting up, washing out, getting all the equipment into place. Trying to get the electricity working, because most of our equipment works with electricity. Then afterwards we start receiving patients in.

The problem come in, well I experienced problems, we were like two groups. We were deployed after the first group. Or the first half of the group was already deployed. So they were already there for twp three weeks, they were at another base.

IC/1-5: So they were settled in?

RC/1-5: Yes that is right. And we come there and we had sort of a promise between our project manager and the facility commander. They simply didn't get on; the one decided she is more important than the other one. You basically don't now whom to listen to eventually.

IC/1-6: So the two, project manager and the commander were...

RC/1-6: Facility commander, yes two different people.

IC/1-7: But they were at odds with one another.

RC/1-7: That is right, yes.

IC/1-8: So they were at odds with one another to the extent that people were aware of it?

RC/1-8: Oh yes, Yes, people were aware of it, in fact it split the group right down the middle. The project manager was there with us at the weather haven and she was there to help, to set up the project and then she should have left. And then the facility commander witch was at the other sickbay, that group would have come over she should have taken over the facility. Uhm there was a lot of discussion shall we say disagreements going on there. South Africa couldn't make up their mind whether they wanted the project

manager to leave or stay there or what is her role and what is the facilities commanders' role? So there was a lot of stress between the two groups as such. But we eventually settled ourselves. And then we started to see the UN (United Nations) patients. But then we didn't know whether we will be seeing the level two patients because the Pakistanis still hadn't got there hospital up and running! And so there were a lot of things whether we are going to see the UN or whether we are not going to see the UN. Are we only going to see our own soldiers or not? There were a lot of policies; I wont say they were not in place, only that they were never given through to us on ground level!

IC/1-9: So that uncertainties due to you not really knowing whom you are supposed to look after, who are supposed to take charge and not charged. That is what I am hearing.

RC/1-9: That is right ja!

IC/1-10: Do you think it was sorted out later in the deployment?

RC/1-10: Uhm, my Major went last year to Burundi to the same facility, and they had to break down the facility and set up another one. And I have no idea way. So we were not sure weather the UN was going to take over the facility, all that they knew is that they were now no longer at the weather-haven; they were now further down the road at the Air Force base. They were setting up there, which was more of a stress situation there. There was more political issues, black and white that tape of thing, she was Facility Commander but...Ja. Well I was not there so I cannot really comment in that.

IC/1-11: Going back to your deployment, you were referring to that initial sort of miss management or postponement due to whatever reason.

RC/1-11: What is right, yes.

IC/1-12: That was not a pleasant experience for you?

RC/1-12: Not at all, absolutely not!

IC/1-13: And then you arrived there the second thing was that uncertainty who sort of in command and control was; this is what I am hearing. Who is in charge here? And what are we really supposed to do?

RC/1-13: Yes!

IC/1-14: Now, what did that do to you?

RC/1-14: What did it do to me?

IC/1-15: Yes what impact did that circumstances had on you? What did that do to you?

RC/1-15: Well, for the first half of those six weeks that we were setting up the thing it didn't really affect as such because the facility commander was on the other side. We had meetings with her once a week and it was a case of this is what we are supposed to be doing. And we would tell her no we are not doing it because we are still busy setting up the weather haven. But when she come across that is when our situation becomes a little bit out of hand shall we say. But uhm...

IC/1-16: If you say out of hand, what do you mean? Arguments, or just tension?

RC/1-16: That is right! The project manager would give an order; this group of people must not be there, they are going to do what she tells them to do today. And they were actually needed at the facility because they had their own off-duties, they were off duty, we had our on time and our off time. She just withdrew people from the facility and it totally bog down the facility. So in that case I backed the facility commander, because we were working in the facility now and we had to still run the whole situation.

IC/1-17: So what you are telling me is she moved in there and started canceling peoples leave time and off time?

RC/1-17: That is right and on time as well. And leaving the facility short staffed. Okay not that we weren't terribly busy, but if something happened and there was an incident, we would have problems. What also started happening is, we were setup with the engineers and stuff like that all in one camp and we had a great working relationship with them. Because whenever we had a problem in the facility we used to go to them and just ask them would you please come and fix this up for us please. Its raining in at this stage, they would do it without a problem and then she did something the project manager that is and suddenly the engineers didn't want to help us at all!

IC/1-18: So she offended them somehow and the working relationship was jeopardized. And the spin-off?

RC/1-18: That right, that right! Then suddenly we had to now fill in all kinds of papers and requisitions, and everything else to get it anything done to get something fixed up! Very formal, very difficult to get anything done! Which is a bit of a ruff thing really and so the people's tempers weren't exactly the best!

IC/1-19: And what did it do to you? How did it affect you?

RC/1-19: Well I had to make a decision who am I backed! And as far as I was concerned the project was over for her the thing was set up.

IC/1-20: And working?

RC/1-20: And working, we were working it already and therefore the facility commander took control and that is basically her orders that I followed. It was a bit difficult really because I actually shared a room with the project manager, so it was like walking a tight rope action. In an already stressful situation because we still had the enemy as such that we did not now who they were, because we were not briefed on what the situation was in Burundi!

IC/1-21: If you say enemy are you talking about the politics,

RC/1-21: Rebels!

IC/1-22: The rebels and the broader...?

RC/1-22: Country, yes. (Almost interrupted me so rapid is her response)

IC/1-23: The purpose of the operation and not the inner enemies sort off...

RC/1-23: Yes!

IC/1-24: Okay I understand what you are saying now.

RC/1-24: That's right, we were also told that we must watch out for theft and everything else, because we were getting the people in, the locals in to help us. But we got to watch them so that they do not carry the stuff away, because it is the top of the line equipment that we had there. It comes straight from Canada. And of course they don't have it available for them, so they may take it! And then also in the situation we were not allowed to help the locals. We were not allowed to treat the locals. We were only allowed to treat the UN soldiers. At one stage there was an accident where one of our cars knock down over a local and there was almost a riot on the whole thing. And nobody could make a decision, are we going to help this person or not? We caused the accident, but the minute we picked him up and you could hear it on the radio, because we had radio contact. The minute we picked him up and tried to take him to a hospital the hospitals refused to take him!

IC/1-25: Their hospitals?

RC/1-25: Yes. Their hospitals refused to take him. They said it is our problem we won't handle it!

IC/1-26: It is a political, security risk and ethics situation, you were briefed that you were not supposed to look after the locals, so what was the outcome of that?

RC/1-26: That person come back, and we kept him overnight in our hospital, which is against the rules. And that could have been a big political situation, and the political situation at that stage was grave, also a bit unstable. It was during the time that one of our soldiers apparently raped and killed a fourteen-year-old girl. And they blamed South Africans for it!

IC/1-27: Was he already accused at that stage?

RC/1-27: He was accused at that stage. The Burundians the locals took the law in their own hands and they attacked a UN car, they shot the one person and the other one escaped, we were busy treating her. But we were confined to base. They eventually brought the body to the base as well for a post mortem that we had to perform on the body. The situation in the base was for me unpleasant, because of my background and what my beliefs are. When we were confined to base, one of the first things the soldiers asked is who is going to bring the whores to them because it is their right to have whores. So you are not sure whether you yourself are save from them, because you have to walk that whole base full and you are a female. So it was a bit unpleasant but scary as well.

IC/1-28: How did management cope with demands like that? Was it informal demands or quite blatant?

RC/1-28: They called us all together; they called the whole camp together and said you are now all confined to base you are not allowed to go out. This is your curfew time and so they said "Who is going to bring the whores to us". So it was openly said.

IC/1-29: And the response?

RC/1-29: It is not their problem! So the attitude was it is not their problem. Our commander of the camp the medical contingent was not always sober!

IC/1-30: So sexual misconduct with prostitutes on the one side and alcohol abuse on the other, who largely spread was alcohol abuse?

RC/1-30: Alcohol abuse was big, big there! They had a roaring trade with alcohol there, sometimes it got out of hand and they got belligerent and aggressive. But as long as they had their entertainment they were quite happy.

CI/1-31: *What is the effect of things like that on a deployment, coping with deployment if you are deployed there? What does it do to people, what did it do to yourself?*

CR/1-31: It is a case of you either join them or you walk away. If you walk away then you got a bit of a problem because then you find yourself... Luckily I had friends there that I had known all my nursing years. He was in my ward as well so I spent most of my time with him. He had the same principles I had. That was easier for me but some people they just join in! It is one of those things, a bit unpleasant but not to bad.

You can handle it if you know it is only for a short period.

CI/1-32: *That is my questions now exactly; my question would be "How do you handle it?" Or how do you cope with it, you said you know because there is an end to it, it is for a short period. You mentioned that you had a friend and support in terms of people that had a similar value belief system and norms.*

CR\1-32: System, ja.

CI/1-33: *And those people sort of support one another! What else would you say give you the strength to cope with deployment. It could be a quite difficult situation because outside it is politically unstable inside there is tension and then you had the added uncertainty of your own safety, and alcohol abuse added to that, and some management problems. How did you manage that? Where did you get the strength from to cope with that?*

CR/1-33: To be quite honest with you, I become quite close to God in that time.

CI/1-34: I am interested in that, what role did that play in giving you that kind of strength to cope with that situation, in term of your own ability?

CR/1-34: You know one of the things I noticed while I was there is that you do get lonely there. Even if you have your support systems, and your friends there you still get lonely. You get lonely for physical contact with people. I think that plays a big role in why people will go over in to a physical relationship with each other, and with the uncertainty of the situation. But you see you have to, well I had to stick to my principals, it was the only thing I had to keep me going there and my principles are based a lot on my religion. I lot of ... I am used to going to church every week. They did have a Catholic church there but you can't go there alone as a female as a white female! My friend did go with me a couple of times, but you know you can't expect him to go there fulltime. So that was also a big drain on my ability to cope shall we say? But you have to make the best of a bad situation and you have to consciously make a decision between right and wrong! Because it is so easy to slip into the norm, nobody would have thought anything differently from you, in fact they probable would have accepted you better in the whole situation.

CI/1-35: That is the sad part!

CR/1-35: Ja, so it is a case of D went all over the place together. We had off times together, our facility commander arranged off-times for us together. So I had support from her, at the end of the whole thing, she was very supportive during the whole thing. I could go and talk to her when things get a bit bad! (Very emotional)

IC/1-36: I can see that there are still a lot of emotions in you and that it is touching you! And therefore I respect your emotions and that is why it is so important to us to try and understand how do people cope with this. Because what you are experiencing now is probably a similar experience to what some of the other people may experience. So if you are willing I would like you to respond on that.

RC/1-36: What happened while I was there is that my sister was admitted to ICU. (Crying) With a culinary embolus so she was very sick. That... (Unable to continue, I stopped the tape recorder here for a while, before continuing with consent.)

IC/1-37: So severe personal and emotional problems at home while you were far away from them?

RC/1-37: Ja, and what did help was our facility commander allowed me to phone every day to 1 Mil so D so she could phone. So my mom also got the number for Burundi, but it is very difficult getting through.

IC/1-38: Extremely!

RC/1-38: So the support I got from the facility commander was good! She did give me good support.

IC/1-39: And it made a difference?

RC/1-39: Yes! (With emphasis) She made a hell of a difference! Uhm I could go to her every time and I could just sit and talk to her, and well there you go! What makes it so difficult was when you get back to South Africa they ask you wither you want to see a psychologist or not? And I indicated Yes, I wanted to see one, it is now, two years down the line, three years down the line and they haven't contacted me. And the more I think about it the more I think they would not have understand! They have never been there. The situation that you live with every day there...I mean...

IC/1-40: It is different?

RC/1-40: Yes, absolutely yes. And you tell them, I am not prepared to talk to somebody whose is not prepared to actually understand what is going on there. Because it is so easy to say "I understand". No you don't understand! You have never been there, that type of thing. I did try the sister in W x in October. She understood she had the same basic principles that I have so we were able to talk about the situation. But still you cannot talk about everything that happened there.

IC/1-41: If your sister wasn't in hospital in ICU, what difference would it have made?

RC1:/41: Not really any difference. That was just an added stress what was... I mean I am far away from home anyway now. She is in Cape Town and I am still here! (She resides in Pretoria). She been ill before but still, I could always pick up the phone and speak to her. There it is not always possible to do that

IC/1-42: The powerlessness?

RC/1-42: Yes, absolutely. You have no... You can't control the situation. And to wait the whole day before you get another chance again to update whatever is happening.

IC/1-43: To update your information.

RC/1-43: And with the knowledge I had from embolisms, "You DIE from that!" So it was difficult. (Getting emotional)

IC/1-44: What impact did your personal situation had on your work?

RC/1-44: (Sigh) I had the ability to switch off. If I am on duty, I am on duty, and then I am professional! That has been drummed in to me since I have started nursing, so it was second nature! You make your decisions there whether they are right or wrong. And an added challenge I had there I was given the responsibility to make a disaster plan an evacuation plan for all the bases in Burundi. So they took us around to the bases in Burundi as well. And we did had to I exercise the disaster plan while I was there. The last week there was really, really bad! You don't expect that during a peacekeeping deployment unless we are actively fighting!

IC/1-45: Was it accidents or fighting?

RC/1-45: Fighting, car accidents, a Kasper that rolled that we got thirteen patients in.

IC/1-46: That was a big accident!

RC/1-46: Ja, and then we had the thing with Venter and the body there! Well I had another friend there and we both were taking (XXX: product name undisclosed), which actually causes hallucinations, we used to share our hallucinations with each another! (Laughing).

IC/1-47: (XXX: product name undisclosed) is the Malaria prophylaxes?

RC/1-47: Yes the Malaria prophylaxes, like the one night that I was on duty, we worked from three in the afternoon until eight the next morning! That was the day I had taken my medication, you have to take it once a week! I new about the hallucinations that can happen! That was the day that they brought the body to us.

IC/1-48: That was the lady that was killed.

RC/1-48: That right! And that woman followed me over the whole evening!

IC/1-49: That must have been unpleasant?

RC/1-49: I could see her just behind me, I knew it was a hallucination, I mean hello, but still, I left all the lights on in the place...

IC/1-50: But it is still unpleasant?

RC/1-50: Absolutely! So and one of the things, she tells the story of were, we are allowed to sleep there if we don't have any patients, but you have to stay in the vicinity. And there were lots of frogs there and it rains, and it is wet, and everything else! And the frogs sounded to her as if they say "Ambush", and she was leopard crawling through the facility! (Laughing). So they were hallucinations as well but with the other people as well some could handle it some couldn't handle it!

IC/1-51: Quite severe huh?

RC/1-51: Yes, it could be very severe! Most of the time we took it before we went to sleep, so we just had weird and wonderful dreams. But it is better than taking a tablet every day! You see it is so easy to forget, this you took once a week. So there you go there is some light point in the whole thing! (Laughing)

IC/1-52: You mentioned, the strength of your religious principles and your relationship with God you particularly mentioned that. What impact did the chaplaincy have in linking up to that, religious beliefs? And were they sufficient in it?

RC/1-52: Nothing! (With emphasis). Nothing! I got the impression the chaplain was there for the Media because wherever he went he wanted a photographer to go with him! And it come to that when we had that disaster I banned everybody from the hospital, except the medical personnel, which is my right! And he come to me and said “Well except the chaplain of course?” I said “Especially the chaplain because I don’t need you to cause even more chaos than what there is already in the situation. So he said for me not to cry to him when I needed the chaplain. I didn’t feel like I needed “that” chaplain!

IC/1-53: Was it his abilities or his personality?

RC/1-53: Both! I didn’t hear him speak once on religion! I heard him speak a lot on HIV, the plight of the women in Burundi, but not of God at all. They did have chaplain’s periods on Sunday for an hour; I did not feel the need to go. I went once and it was not for me.

IC/1-54: Chaplains periods or a church service.

RC/1-54: It was sort of like a church service, but it was not for me! Well Ja, maybe that is just personally for me, but that was just how I felt.

IC/1-55: That was your personal experience, I can relate to that! Is there anything else, when you think back to your experiences, what advise would you give yourself?

RC/1-55: This was not the first time I was deployed, but it was the first time I was deployed outside the borders of our country. The bit of the prostitutes and everything else I sort like experienced it in Lohatla when I was deployed there for Lanset. I would ...(sigh) I am not sure that I would like to deploy again, which is very sad. Because before I wanted to deploy, I felt I need to do my bid, and I need to do it for the country and everything else. The four times before then was also touch and go, it was Algeria that was with the earthquake. All the other cases were quick deployment, so I was actually looking forward to go.

IC/1-56: Did you go to Algeria?

RC/1-56: No I didn’t go to Algeria. They cancelled it the morning...also the previous night we were to climb on the plane and the next morning 10:00 they said stand down we are not going anymore! That, that is the worst part, you have settled yourself I am going, and suddenly you are not going anymore! And I was looking forward toward it; I was really looking forward to

it! I had a chance to stay for six months, but there is no way I will stay for six months, there is no way I will put myself through that again for six months!

IC/1-57: You were deployed for?

RC/1-57: Three months!

IC/1-58: What is your opinion about six months, or three months, or deployment time?

RC/1-58: I would prefer three months, especially if you find that deployment do not agree with you. But it work for some people, some people just deploy over and over and over again! I don't know if it is just an individual thing, I didn't find it pleasant! In fact they told me just before I come down they informed me that they are lengthening my stay there with another two weeks! And I could not handle it! I need to get off! And it was a senior officer that I told to go to hell in no uncertain terms, and I am climbing on that plane tomorrow, and to hell with you!

IC/1-59: So they want to extend it the day before to returned, for another two weeks?

RC/1-59: Ja!

IC/1-60: And you refused that, did they accept your decision?

RC/1-60: They accept my decision! So there was a group, the last group before me was also extended two to three weeks! And another friend of mine who is now in Sudan was extended three months, because the planes weren't coming or they had problems with it! It is a very stress full situation when you are leaving 27 November, and they come to you the day before you leave and say "No"! You are leaving after Christmas!

IC/1-61: Yes that is very unpleasant! I can understand that. You mentioned that some people like being deployed and some don't what is the difference? How likes to be there and who don't?

RC/1-61: I think a lot of the incentive is money! You get a lot of money there especially the lower ranks. For the three months I was there I got thirty thousand Rand. It is quick money, you come back you can do what you like and there I go again! Uhm it depends on the work you do there, there is a

chap, I know he was in transport, he drove all over Burundi so he wasn't like stuck in one place, and he loved it! He told me yesterday that he is going back. But this time he wants to go for six months to a year! Because of the money and he didn't have any unpleasant experiences there! Uhm cultural wise, I suppose, it is a black community you see very few whites. The culture is different, even if their culture differ I think that black people culture fit much closer to their culture so they get along a lot better in the situation than we do. And the reason, why you want to be deployed are you going there, number one for the money or are you actually going to make a difference or are you going because you have to.

IC/1-62: If you rate those three, I know you guess, but the people deployed with you, who many really wanted to make a difference, percentage wise?

RC/1-62: Not very big. Money comes first, and then, sometimes the hospital just gets informed that they must sent so many medical personnel, nursing staff or doctors or whatever the case my be, and then top management ask for volunteers and if there are no volunteers then they volunteer you! So if you are G1K1 Green (Health Deployable classification) then you get volunteered! A G left the defense Force because they tried to force her to the DRC. And the comment there was sure you can resign but we can still sent you were ever we want in those three months, that type of thing! So they are forced to be there or shall we say, "encouraged". So it doesn't happen very often but it does happen. So then of course you get the few that want to make a difference, but there is not many of them.

IC/1-63: How do you see the future of deployment?

RC/1-63: I think we are going to be deployed much more, if I look at the news, and see what is happening in Africa, and there is that idea that we are supposed to be the saviors of Africa. And whether we want to or not, whether we are stripped of personnel in this hospital, where we are stripped of, we already have a shortage of staff. We have a shortage of money with which we have to go employ agency staff to stand in for these people, which are on deployed! So I don't think there is going to be an end to it, not at all. I think that is the future of the Military it is peacekeeping! Where they see a problem we will go! Not necessary so much with the UN. but certainly with the AU. Is it the Ivory Coast or Sudan that already said they don't wan t the UN they're only the AU. So we are going to be deployed a lot more especially in Africa.

IC/1-64: But focusing also on caregivers what is the mutual support between nursing personnel, social workers, chaplains, how do you see those caregivers working together. For apparently there was not a good relationship with the chaplain while you were there? Where did the social worker fit in?

RC/1-64: The social worker was there to work with the Burundian people!

IC/1-65: The Burundian people?

RC/1-65: Her task that she made for herself was the Burundian people and not so much the South Africans. So there was even a women's group that was formed how can we improve the plight of the Burundian women. Setting up orphanages that type of thing, I personally think that they should first concentrate on the problems that we had amongst our own people and then going out to see the local people. So, but that was my opinion.

IC/1-66: Is there any other thing that you like to share with me regarding the whole topic of deployment, and coping with deployment anything else that we haven't discussed that you could think of?

RC/1-66: I think people must be deployed that want to be deployed, I don't think people should be forced to be deployed, even thou we are military, and it is shafted down our thoughts, "You are military therefore you are deployable"! We are still here in South Africa part of the UN, 1 Mil is the level four evacuations for the UN, so we need people here in hospital! So deploy the people who want to be deployed, you are gone have a, maybe a better force because they actually want to be there for whatever reason! And I don't think we will change the face of deployment, if I look at over sea's deployment, as well it is the same thing! A friend of mine went to the Comores and she said exactly the same, you suddenly become the queen bee, and everybody wants you. Whether you are the ugliest person in the world or not! A Female amongst males so there you go, what is your job there, there you go. Maybe if you want to make a difference that should be your main reason!

IC/1-67: That should be determent prior to being deployed?

RC/1-67: That's right, and the post care of deployment as well.

IC/1-68: You mentioned, and I still liked to ask you about that that you indicated that you would like to see a psychologist and that simply nothing happened!

RC/1-69: That's right. We were given a questionnaire as well about how we felt about our deployment. And nothing came from that either.

IC/1-70: What is the feeling you receive about that, on both accounts?

RC/1-70: People don't care, why should they care about us, we are just the plebs on the ground. They need somebody to deploy so deploy them! They go on deployments, yes they fly around in nice jets to get to Burundi, and there they fly around in choppers it's a jolly holiday for them. And a few days later they are back in South Africa. They are not faced with the actual situation. We were receiving, ...what was noticeable for me once we have opened up the hospital there is Group 15 were deployed into the field and every two weeks they were changed over and guaranteed that night before deployment, the change over somebody would report sick. Five or six people would report sick with diarrhea or vomiting. There is not a sign of diarrhea or vomiting but they get admitted, because they come there just before curfew. So when the main group goes out they got left behind, so there is stress amongst the fighting forces as well! Well those people are not actually supposed to be fighting forces. But they get shot at! So there is a chance for them of getting killed or badly injured! So that it.

IC/1-71: Thank you very much. I will type our conversation and then will give you a copy, and then you can read your own words, rethink them, and we will have a conversation about your own story. And then I will start comparing your inputs with the other people's inputs, and we will make a combined summary and that summary.

RC/1-71: Is this what you wanted?

IC/1-72: I am happy, with your story of coping! Thank you very much.

Annexure D Co Researcher D Interview 1

O1: Baie dankie, dat jy ingestem het om met my te gesels. Ek bevestig jy het nie enige besware indien ek die gesprek opneem nie. Die gedagte is dat ek die gesprek na die tyd gaan uittik en vir jou gaan teruggee. Jy gaan dan self weer lees wat jy gesê het.

A1: Okay. Ja geen beswaar, en dan kan jy nog goed byvoeg!

O2: Ja, maar ook kan sê hiermee stem ek rereg saam, of nee hiermee stem ek nie saam nie, dit is nie wat ek wou sê nie.

A2: Okay, reg so. Ek hoor dit is doodreg.

O3: Ek het eers net na ontplooiings gekyk maar nou het dit so ontwikkel dat ek al hoe meer na “caregivers” in ontplooiings kyk. Dit sluit nou kapelane, maatskaplike werkers en selfs susters in. My ervaring is dat hulle almal slegte ervarings plek plek gehad het! En ek vra nou hoe het hulle met hul eie ontplooiing gecope?

A3: Jy kan eintlik net hierdie hele siekeboeg deurhardloop hier is baie! Baie!

O4: Hoe my navorsing werk is nie kwantitatief nie maar kwalitatief, ek stuur nie 5000 vraelyste uit, ek het 'n paar intensiewe gesprekke wat ek voer.

A4: Ek hoor wat jy sê.

O5: Die idee is dat ek van die gesprekke met mekaar deel, en vra wat dink jy hiervan, en jy kan dan sê ek stem 100% saam of nee dit is 'n klomp twak! Dit werk nie vir my nie. So gaan ek kyk wie het die selfde stories!

A5: Uhm! (Knik instemmend.)

O6: Wat ek jou vandag gaan vra is om om my jou storie te vertel van hoe het jy jou ontplooiing beleef, en uiteindelik die tweede ding is hoe cope jy met ontplooiing. Dit is wat ek wil weet.

A6: Okay! Kom ek vertel, ek het 'n vreeslike interessante storie eintlik. Okay dit het begin, uhm. My eerste blootstelling met die buiteland wat nou Burundi en daai plekke aanbetref ek het eenkeer onder CMI opgegaan, dit was in 2003. Toe het ek opgegaan as 'n courier.

O7: O!

A7: Nou land jy mos by al die plekke. Ek het by Kindu geland, ek het by Kinshasha geland, ek het in Burubdi oorgeslaap, en teruggekom. So jy was maar basies die courier wat sorg dat die pos afgelewer word.

O8: Moes interessant gewees het?

A8: Ja, so daar het ek toe een nag oornag toe het ek gereel dat ek vir 'n week kon gaan. Sodat ek kon gaan sien hoe cope die mense daar, en hoe is dinge daar, toe was dit nog onder die AU gewees - Burubdi. (Toe was dit nog net by die Palace gewees?? Kan nie hoor nie)

Toe het ek 'n week daar saam met die ouens gebly. 'n Paar goed vir die ouens aangebied en net 'n prentjie gekry, van hoe dit is.

Okay, intussen het ek deurmekaar geraak met 'n ou van 1 Sein. Wat in....'n verhouding was...?

Aa: Ja

OA1: As jy nou terugdink is daar enigeiets anders wat jy sou wou bysit in terme van jou die ondersteuningstelsels en daai vermoei om te kan cope binne in 'n ontplooiing. Anders gestel wat sou dit vir jou voor die tyd makliker gemaak het tydens ontplooiing of was jou verwagtinge dalk te hoog?

AA1: Imm ,Ek dink wat dit vir my vooraf gegaan het, dit het vir my heeltemal net daarvoor gegaan dat B gaan daar wees!

OA2: Dit gaan great wees?

AA2: Ek het geweet dit gaan tough wees! Ek is vooraf ook vreeslik vreeslik aangespreek gewees, oor hoe moet ek my self gedra! Ek is eintlik so toegespreek dat ek eintlk onmenslik moes optree. Ek het daardeur ook baie aanstoot geneem. Daar is een Social Worker wat swanger teruggekom het, maar daar is niks daaromtrent gedoen nie. Maar omdat ek openlik is en almal weet my ou is daar, is ek eers geroskam!

OA3: Ja?

AA3: So kom ek sê vir jou van die begin af was dit moeilik, en jy gaan soontoe met hierdie vooraf opgestelde idees van jy moet nou gaan passop, hoe jy saam is en waneer! En jy weet eintlik half en half nie wat is aanvaarbaar en wat is nie aanvaarbaar nie.

OA4: Baie belangrik wat jy daar sê He jy op De Brug of waar het julle jul opleiding gedoen?

AA4: Ek het mos net small Mob gedoen, want ek is mos op nommer 99 gestuur!

OA5: Sou dit 'n veskil gemaak het? Die hele mobilisasie?

AA5: Ek weet nie, want soos ek dit verstaan, as ek na almal luister klink dit na 'n mors van tyd.

OA6: Dit is wat almal sê.

AA6: So ek dink nie so nie nee. Ek moet sê ek sê dankie ek was nie Bloemfontein toe nie!

OA7: En na die tyd toe jul teruggekome het?

AA7: Toe was ons net 'n dag daar en toe is ons terug!

OA 8: Is daar enigeits anders wat jy my wil vertel, enige ander ding wat jy voel is belangrik vir my studies?

AA8: Ek persoonlik dink, en ek het nou al baie gedink, ek voel wat belangrik is, veral onder die Medics, jou Medical Task Group Commander moet hulle na gaan kyk wie sit hulle daar. Hy moet 'n begrip he van al die rolle wat daar gespeel word en wat is elke ou se rol. Ek voel hy moet dit verstaan. Hy moet weet hoe moet hy dit manage en hoe moet hy hulle support en wie support wie, en hy MOET met mense kan werk. Hy is daar in command so hy moet met mense kan werk. Tweedens voel ek dat , daar gekyk moet word na die bemarking rondom die rol van die maatskaplike werker. Want die mense weet nie wat is jou rol nie. Selfs op eenheids vlak verstaan mense dit nog nie. Ek ervaar dit elke dag. Daar word nog gepraat van die "Welfare Officer". En die "Welfare" is so wye begrip en alles wat hulle nie bereidwillig is om te doen

nie dit wil hulle he moet jy doen. In 'n mate voel ek dat daar hoort nie eers 'n Maatskaplike werker in die Ops gebied nie, want na regte moet jy mos geen probleem he as jy soontoe gaan nie! Dit gee net geleentheid vir ouens om te kom kla en probleme te ontwikkel!

OA9: Dit baie belangrik wat jy nou sê, dit nou al by meer as een mens gehoor dat jou teenwoordigheid later amper die ou kans gee om die sisteem te misbruik, interessant die kapelane het dit gesê deur op 'n geloofsvlak en op 'n ander ondersteuningsvlak van hoe gaan dit met jou, hoe was jou dag, baie verder kom as om net op probleem situasies te fokus. Daar is definitief fokus verskille daar.

AA9: Ja.

OA10: Baie baie dankie, ek gaan nou die gesprek tik en dan op 'n stadium vir jou gee. Ek gaan dit as 'n harde kopie vir jou gee wat jy dan kan deurgaen en vir my weer daarop vir my terugvoer kan gee.

OA10: Reg so! Plesier.

OA11: Nogmaal baie dankie, ek kon sien dat dit nie vir jou maklik en lekker was nie.

AA11: Nee, nee, dit was nie. Maar dit was ook nodig om dit weer ts sê! Mens gaan maar aan, ek het gesien met die terugkom ons debrief almal maar niemand debrief jou nie!

OA12: Dit was iets wat ek netnou nog wou gevra het.

AA12: Ek is nooit gedebrief nie, ek het teruggekom, toe nog 'n konferensie ding gehad, en daar het Kol..., my gesien en gesê oh is jy terug? Hoe was dit? Toe ek sê dit was baie tough en alles. Haai jy weet ek wou jou eintlik nie gestuur het nie omdat jy nog so jonk in die sisteem is.

So al asof sy wou bevestig ek het eitlik geweet jy gaan nie cope nie, ek het geweet jy gaan oprack, jy gaan dit nie maak nie!

OA13: Ja en dit was eintlik nie wat jy wou hoor nie.

AA13: Nee, dit is nie.

OA14: Hoe oud is jy nou?

AA14: Nege en Twintig.

OA15: Dis gin so jonk nie. Dit is heeltemal oud genoeg en slim genoeg omte weet wat aangaan!

AA15: Maar sy bedoel in die Militere konteks.

OA16: Ek verstaan dit maar vier jaar in die sisteem is heeltemal lank genoeg!

AA16: Ek voel ook so.

OA17: Dit was my sesde maand in die stelsel toe is grens toe, Wel ons het ten minste nie so lank gegaan nie.

AA17: Ja. (Met 'n sug)

OA18: Sjoë. ... Tyd spasie....

Maar dit klink vir my asof hul nie kyk na die caregivers, nie na die kapelane ooknie na die maatskaplike werkers, as die kapelane en die maatskaplike werkers daar (Tydens ontplooiing) saam loop kyk hulle na mekaar, dan help hulle mekaar. Maar as hulle om een of ander rede nie saam kan loop nie, wat die laaste ruk ongelukkig ook 'n paar keer gebeur het.

AA18: Ek en Chaplain M, en die Ds B by die Air Force Gim, wat is sy naam?

OA19: Ds B, was hy saam met jou gewees.

AA19: Ja. Ek en Mosedi, ek kan saam met hom 'n pad stap. Ek en hy het nou nog as ons so praat dan sê ons Burundi het almal geknak! Ek moet sê dit is eintlik baie sleg, en dit was nog daai tyd van die verkiesing ook gewees, en dit was baie moeilik gewees, en dan was die contingent commander ook nie die beste nie. Hy het baie aangejaag. So uhm ekweet dat almal wat daai tyd ontplooi was het 'n slegte ontplooiing gehad. Dit was 'n slegte ontplooiing gewees!

OA20: Sjoë, dan wonder mens hoeveel het die bevelvoerder daarmee te doen?

AA20: Ek glo ,baie, Baie!

OA21: Alkohol misbruik en imoraliteit?

AA21: Dit was ook 'n ussue daar! Maar Alkohol misbruik was baie BAIE groot.

OA22: As mens nie alkohol stuur nie watse inpak sal dit op 'n ontplooiing he?
Sal die ouens dit net in die omgewing kry?

AA22: Hulle sal dit in die hande kry. Maar ek weet nie wat mens regtig daaraan kan doen nie. Nou moet ek sommer die Contingent Commander se opmerking die een dag gee, nadat hy 'n Moerse tantrum gegooi het, toe sê hy” When we were young and you were upset your mother give you the bottle. How can you expect forty-seven year old man to stop drinking now! In South Africa we are killing each other in South Africa we are shooting each other, in South Africa we are making accidents, why do you want to be different in Burundi?

OA23: Wat hy eintlik sê, dit is maar soos dit is!

AA23: Soos ons al telkemale gesê het alkohol veroorsaak die meeste insidente!

OA24: Wel dit is nou nog van ons senior ouens se probleme waa hulle as youngsters op die grens geleer het om te drink, en hulle drink nog altyd! En ek dink van die nuwes leer dit nou weer by hulle.

AA24: Uhm (Instemmend, reageer dadelik, driftig!) Hierdie organisasie veroorsaak sy eie probleme! Wat dit (alkohol) aan betref.

AO25: Ja, Ons het 'n vir 'n ruk opgehou met ontplooiings en nou begin ons weer leer om te drink? Dit is die formaat.

AA26: Dit is al wat daar is om te doen!

AO27: Veral as jy gaan kyk na die bataljon ouens, daar is LTU equipment maar dit word nie geussue aan die ouens nie. Daar is niks wat die ouens aan die gang hou nie. Die ouens word nie uit daai groef gehou nie. Die infanterie kyk glad nie na hul ouens nie. Wat ek ook ontstelend beleef is 4 SAI, hul

betaal hul regiments fondse. Hulle is byna permanent ontplooi maar hulle het niks van hul eenheid af ontvang nie!

Hulle het nie eers tydskrifte of koerante, sulke goetertjies, gekry nie, niks!

OA28: Ja, want dit is ook deel van kontak met, en ondersteuning van die lede en weet wat gaan aan!

AA28: Familie wat pakkies na die eenheid stuur sodat hulle dit kan opvolg, 'n lys van pakkies, sulke goed.

OA29: So dit is eintlik 'n hele breër ondersteuning? So wat jy beleef het is eintlik in terme van 'n gebrek aan ondersteuning is van toepassing op almal?

AA29: Kom ek sê vir jou, op die staduum is resilience vir my 'n passie op die eenheid, mission support! Nie mission support van die Sosial worker af nie, maar mission support van die tuisenheid af! Want hulle moet begin om verantwoordelikheid te vat vir hulle mense.

OA30: Hulle dink mos dit is net die Dominee en die Maatskaplike werker se werk!

AA30: Ek het vir hulle gesê: nou ook, as ek hierdie hele basis se boekies, papiere ontvang, dit is so pak! (Wys met haar hande dik pak) Waar moet ek tyd kry om alles te doen? Die eenhede moet dit doen. Ons het nou by 1 Sein 'n resilensie kommittee gestig. Wat ons nou begin kyk daarna. Ons kyk nou ook na 'n homecoming program ook, om ook die families te betrek!

OA31: Want dit bestaan nie.

AA31: Ja, en ons wil na al daai soort van goetertjies kyk. Dit is my passie.

OA32: So daar is darem goeie goed ook?

AA32: Kom ek sê vir jou, dit het my baie, al my ondervinding as ek nou moet gaan meaning daaraan heg. Het alles meaning ten opsigte van my werk! Ek kan aan soveel mense dink wat nou al verlies gelei het. So op die einde konfronteer ek ek ook baie van my eie gevoelens ook. U, hm ouens wat in verhoudings was waar dieman of die vroumekaar verneuk het of slegte ondervindinge in jou werk. Op die ou einde trek mens alles tog maar deur na jou werk toe!

OA33: So gaan ek ook probeer om ons gesprekke na die studies deur te trek.
Baie dankie. Ons gaan weer gesels!

Annexure E Co-Researcher D Gesprek 2

O1: Baie dankie, dat jy ingestem het om met my te gesels. Ek bevestig jy het nie enige besware indien ek die gesprek opneem nie. Die gedagte is dat ek die gesprek na die tyd gaan uittik en vir jou gaan teruggee. Jy gaan dan self weer lees wat jy gesê het.

A1: Okay. Ja geen beswaar, en dan kan jy nog goed byvoeg!

O2: Ja, maar ook kan sê hiermee stem ek rereg saam, of nee hiermee stem ek nie saam nie, dit is nie wat ek wou sê nie.

A2: Okay, reg so. Ek hoor dit is doodreg.

O3: Ek het eers net na ontplooiings gekyk maar nou het dit so ontwikkel dat ek al hoe meer na “caregivers” in ontplooiings kyk. Dit sluit nou kapelane, maatskaplike werkers en selfs susters in. My ervaring is dat hulle almal slegte ervarings plek plek gehad het! En ek vra nou hoe het hulle met hul eie ontplooiing gecope?

A3: Jy kan eintlik net hierdie hele siekeboeg deurhardloop hier is baie! Baie!

O4: Hoe my navorsing werk is nie kwantitatief nie maar kwalitatief, ek stuur nie 5000 vraelyste uit, ek het ‘n paar intensiewe gesprekke wat ek voer.

A4: Ek hoor wat jy sê.

O5: Die idee is dat ek van die gesprekke met mekaar deel, en vra wat dink jy hiervan, en jy kan dan sê ek stem 100% saam of nee dit is ‘n klomp twak! Dit werk nie vir my nie. So gaan ek kyk wie het die selfde stories!

A5: Uhm! (Knik instemmend.)

O6: Wat ek jou vandag gaan vra is om om my jou storie te vertel van hoe het jy jou ontplooiing beleef, en uiteindelik die tweede ding is hoe cope jy met ontplooiing. Dit is wat ek wil weet.

A6: Okay! Kom ek vertel, ek het 'n vreeslike interessante storie eintlik. Okay dit het begin, uhm. My eerste blootstelling met die buiteland wat nou Burundi en daai plekke aanbetref ek het eenkeer onder CMI opgegaan, dit was in 2003. Toe het ek opgegaan as 'n courier.

O7: O!

A7: Nou land jy mos by al die plekke. Ek het by Kindu geland, ek het by Kinshasha geland, ek het in Burubdi oorgeslaap, en teruggekom. So jy was maar basies die courier wat sorg dat die pos afgelewer word.

O8: Moes interessant gewees het?

A8: Ja, so daar het ek toe een nag oornag toe het ek gereel dat ek vir 'n week kon gaan. Sodat ek kon gaan sien hoe cope die mense daar, en hoe is dinge daar, toe was dit nog onder die AU gewees - Burubdi. (Toe was dit nog net by die Palace gewees?? Kan nie hoor nie)

Toe het ek 'n week daar saam met die ouens gebly. 'n Paar goed vir die ouens aangebied en net 'n prentjie gekry, van hoe dit is.

Okay, intussen het ek deurmekaar geraak met 'n ou van 1 Sein. Wat in....'n verhouding was...?

Aa: Ja

OA1: As jy nou terugdink is daar enigeiets anders wat jy sou wou bysit in terme van jou die ondersteuningstelsels en daai vermoei om te kan cope binne in 'n ontplooiing. Anders gestel wat sou dit vir jou voor die tyd makliker gemaak het tydens ontplooiing of was jou verwagtinge dalk te hoog?

AA1: Imm ,Ek dink wat dit vir my vooraf gegaan het, dit het vir my heeltemal net daarvoor gegaan dat B gaan daar wees!

OA2: Dit gaan great wees?

AA2: Ek het geweet dit gaan tough wees! Ek is vooraf ook vreeslik vreeslik aangespreek gewees, oor hoe moet ek my self gedra! Ek is eintlik so toegespreek dat ek eintlk onmenslik moes optree. Ek het daardeur ook baie aanstoot geneem. Daar is een Social Worker wat swanger teruggekom het, maar daar is niks daaromtrent gedoen nie. Maar omdat ek openlik is en almal weet my ou is daar, is ek eers geroskam!

OA3: Ja?

AA3: So kom ek sê vir jou van die begin af was dit moeilik, en jy gaan soontoe met hierdie vooraf opgestelde idees van jy moet nou gaan passop, hoe jy saam is en waneer! En jy weet eintlik half en half nie wat is aanvaarbaar en wat is nie aanvaarbaar nie.

OA4: Baie belangrik wat jy daar sê He jy op De Brug of waar het julle jul opleiding gedoen?

AA4: Ek het mos net small Mob gedoen, want ek is mos op nommer 99 gestuur!

OA5: Sou dit 'n veskil gemaak het? Die hele mobilisasie?

AA5: Ek weet nie, want soos ek dit verstaan, as ek na almal luister klink dit na 'n mors van tyd.

OA6: Dit is wat almal sê.

AA6: So ek dink nie so nie nee. Ek moet sê ek sê dankie ek was nie Bloemfontein toe nie!

OA7: En na die tyd toe jul teruggekome het?

AA7: Toe was ons net 'n dag daar en toe is ons terug!

OA 8: Is daar enigeits anders wat jy my wil vertel, enige ander ding wat jy voel is belangrik vir my studies?

AA8: Ek persoonlik dink, en ek het nou al baie gedink, ek voel wat belangrik is, veral onder die Medics, jou Medical Task Group Commander moet hulle na gaan kyk wie sit hulle daar. Hy moet 'n begrip he van al die rolle wat daar gespeel word en wat is elke ou se rol. Ek voel hy moet dit verstaan. Hy moet weet hoe moet hy dit manage en hoe moet hy hulle support en wie support wie, en hy MOET met mense kan werk. Hy is daar in command so hy moet met mense kan werk. Tweedens voel ek dat , daar gekyk moet word na die bemarking rondom die rol van die maatskaplike werker. Want die mense weet nie wat is jou rol nie. Selfs op eenheids vlak verstaan mense dit nog nie. Ek ervaar dit elke dag. Daar word nog gepraat van die "Welfare Officer". En die "Welfare" is so wye begrip en alles wat hulle nie bereidwillig is om te doen

nie dit wil hulle he moet jy doen. In 'n mate voel ek dat daar hoort nie eers 'n Maatskaplike werker in die Ops gebied nie, want na regte moet jy mos geen probleem he as jy soontoe gaan nie! Dit gee net geleentheid vir ouens om te kom kla en probleme te ontwikkel!

OA9: Dit baie belangrik wat jy nou sê, dit nou al by meer as een mens gehoor dat jou teenwoordigheid later amper die ou kans gee om die sisteem te misbruik, interessant die kapelane het dit gesê deur op 'n geloofsvlak en op 'n ander ondersteuningsvlak van hoe gaan dit met jou, hoe was jou dag, baie verder kom as om net op probleem situasies te fokus. Daar is definitief fokus verskille daar.

AA9: Ja.

OA10: Baie baie dankie, ek gaan nou die gesprek tik en dan op 'n stadiim vir jou gee. Ek gaan dit as 'n harde kopie vir jou gee wat jy dan kan deurgaen en vir my weer daarop vir my terugvoer kan gee.

OA10: Reg so! Plesier.

OA11: Nogmaal baie dankie, ek kon sien dat dit nie vir jou maklik en lekker was nie.

AA11: Nee, nee, dit was nie. Maar dit was ook nodig om dit weer ts sê! Mens gaan maar aan, ek het gesien met die terugkom ons debrief almal maar niemand debrief jou nie!

OA12: Dit was iets wat ek netnou nog wou gevra het.

AA12: Ek is nooit gedebrief nie, ek het teruggekom, toe nog 'n konferensie ding gehad, en daar het Kol..., my gesien en gesê oh is jy terug? Hoe was dit? Toe ek sê dit was baie tough en alles. Haai jy weet ek wou jou eintlik nie gestuur het nie omdat jy nog so jonk in die sisteem is.

So al asof sy wou bevestig ek het eitlik geweet jy gaan nie cope nie, ek het geweet jy gaan oprack, jy gaan dit nie maak nie!

OA13: Ja en dit was eintlik nie wat jy wou hoor nie.

AA13: Nee, dit is nie.

OA14: Hoe oud is jy nou?

AA14: Nege en Twintig.

OA15: Dis gin so jonk nie. Dit is heeltemal oud genoeg en slim genoeg omte weet wat aangaan!

AA15: Maar sy bedoel in die Militere konteks.

OA16: Ek verstaan dit maar vier jaar in die sisteem is heeltemal lank genoeg!

AA16: Ek voel ook so.

OA17: Dit was my sesde maand in die stelsel toe is grens toe, Wel ons het ten minste nie so lank gegaan nie.

AA17: Ja. (Met 'n sug)

OA18: Sjoel. ... Tyd spasie....

Maar dit klink vir my asof hul nie kyk na die caregivers, nie na die kapelane ooknie na die maatskaplike werkers, as die kapelane en die maatskaplike werkers daar (Tydens ontplooiing) saam loop kyk hulle na mekaar, dan help hulle mekaar. Maar as hulle om een of ander rede nie saam kan loop nie, wat die laaste ruk ongelukkig ook 'n paar keer gebeur het.

AA18: Ek en Chaplain Mosedi, en die Ds B by die Air Force Gim, wat is sy naam?

OA19: Ds vd Walt, was hy saam met jou gewees.

AA19: Ja. Ek en Mosedi, ek kan saam met hom 'n pad stap. Ek en hy het nou nog as ons so praat dan sê ons Burundi het almal geknak! Ek moet sê dit is eintlik baie sleg, en dit was nog daai tyd van die verkiesing ook gewees, en dit was baie moeilik gewees, en dan was die contingint kommander ook nie die beste nie. Hy het baie aangejaag. So uhm ekweet dat almal wat daai tyd ontplooi was het 'n slegte ontplooiing gehad. Dit was 'n slegte ontplooiing gewees!

OA20: Sjoë, dan wonder mens hoeveel het die bevelvoerder daarmee te doen?

AA20: Ek glo ,baie, Baie!

OA21: Alkohol misbruik en imoraliteit?

AA21: Dit was ook 'n ussue daar! Maar Alkohol misbruik was baie BAIE groot.

OA22: As mens nie alkohol stuur nie watse inpak sal dit op 'n ontplooiing he? Sal die ouens dit net in die omgewing kry?

AA22: Hulle sal dit in die hande kry. Maar ek weet nie wat mens regtig daaraan kan doen nie. Nou moet ek sommer die contingent Commander se opmerking die een dag gee, nadat hy 'n Moerse tantrum gegooi het, toe sê hy" When we were young and you were upset your mother give you the bottle. How can you expect forty-seven year old man to stop drinking now! In South Africa we are killing each other in South Africa we are shooting each other, in South Africa we are making accidents, why do you want to be different in Burundi?

OA23: Wat hy eintlik sê, dit is maar soos dit is!

AA23: Soos ons al telkemale gesê het alkohol veroorsaak die meeste insidente!

OA24: Wel dit is nou nog van ons senior ouens se probleme waa hulle as youngsters op die grens geleer het om te drink, en hulle drink nog altyd! En ek dink van die nuwes leer dit nou weer by hulle.

AA24: Uhm (Instemmend, reageer dadelik, driftig!) Hierdie organisasie veroorsaak sy eie probleme! Wat dit (alkohol) aan betref.

AO25: Ja, Ons het 'n vir 'n ruk opgehou met ontplooiings en nou begin ons weer leer om te drink? Dit is die formaat.

AA26: Dit is al wat daar is om te doen!

AO27: Veral as jy gaan kyk na die bataljon ouens, daar is LTU equipment maar dit word nie geussue aan die ouens nie. Daar is niks wat die ouens aan

die gang hou nie. Die ouens word nie uit daai groef gehou nie. Die infantrie kyk glad nie na hul ouens nie. Wat ek ook ontstelend beleef is 4 SAI, hul betaal hul regiments fondse. Hulle is byna permanent ontplooi maar hulle het niks van hul eenheid af ontvang nie!

Hulle het nie eers tydskrifte of koerante, sulke goetertjies, gekry nie, niks!

OA28: Ja, want dit is ook deel van kontak met, en ondersteuning van die lede en weet wat gaan aan!

AA28: Familie wat pakkies na die eenheid stuur sodat hulle dit kan opvolg, 'n lys van pakkies, sulke goed.

OA29: So dit is eintlik 'n hele breër ondersteuning? So wat jy beleef het is eintlik in terme van 'n gebrek aan ondersteuning is van toepassing op almal?

AA29: Kom ek sê vir jou, op die staduum is resiliënse vir my 'n passie op die eenheid, mission support! Nie mission support van die Sosial werker af nie, maar mission support van die tuiseenheid af! Want hulle moet begin om verantwoordelikheid te vat vir hulle mense.

OA30: Hulle dink mos dit is net die Dominee en die Maatskaplike werker se werk!

AA30: Ek het vir hulle gesê: nou ook, as ek hierdie hele basis se boekies, papiere ontvang, dit is so pak! (Wys met haar hande dik pak) Waar moet ek tyd kry om alles te doen? Die eenhede moet dit doen. Ons het nou by 1 Sein 'n resiliënse kommittee gestig. Wat ons nou begin kyk daarna. Ons kyk nou ook na 'n homecoming program ook, om ook die families te betrek!

OA31: Want dit bestaan nie.

AA31: Ja, en ons wil na al daai soort van goetertjies kyk. Dit is my passie.

OA32: So daar is darem goeie goed ook?

AA32: Kom ek sê vir jou, dit het my baie, al my ondervinding as ek nou moet gaan meaning daaraan heg. Het alles meaning ten opsigte van my werk! Ek kan aan soveel mense dink wat nou al verlies gelei het. So op die einde konfronteer ek ek ook baie van my eie gevoelens ook. U, hm ouens wat in verhoudings was waar dieman of die vroumekaar verneuk het of slegte



ondervindinge in jou werk. Op die ou einde trek mens alles tog maar deur na jou werk toe!

OA33: So gaan ek ook probeer om ons gesprekke na die studies deurtetrek. Baie dankie. Ons gaan weer gesels!

Annexure F Key terms

7-Movements

Africa

Alternative Interpretations

Anxiety

Away from Home

Care Plan

Caregiver(s)

Chaplain

Combat Stress

Combat Stress Syndrome

Coping

Co-researchers

Deployment

Deployment Resilience

Deployment Stages

Discourse

Emotional Support Spiritual Support

Expedition

Institutionalisation

Isolation

Locally Contextual

Loneliness

Marginalised voices

Mental Health Professionals

Military Deployments

Narrative

NGO

Participatory Action Research

Pastoral Counselling

Peace Enforcing

Peace Keeping Operations

Peace Operations

Post foundationalism



Post Modern
Postfoundationalist
Practical Theology
Qualitative Interviewing
Qualitative Research
Racial Isolation
Reality
Social Isolation
Socially Constructed
Soldiers
South African National Defence Force (SANDF)
Spiritual Care
Stories of Coping
Storytellers
Subjective Integrity

Bibliography:

- Baart, A. 2004. *What Makes Care Good Care?* Sociale Interventie. Jaargang 13, 2004 (Vol 3), p14-26
- Bateson, G. 1972 *Steps to an Ecology of Mind: Collected Essays in Anthropology, Psychiatry, Evolution, and Epistemology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press
- Bateson, G. 1972. *Mind and Nature: A Necessary Unity (Advances in Systems Theory, Complexity, and the Human Sciences)*. Hampton Press
- Bulman, R.J., & Wortman, C.B. 1977. *Attributions of Blame and Coping in the "Real World": Severe Victims React to Their Lot*. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 35, p351-363
- Cilliers, J., & Mills, G. (eds). 1996. *Peacekeeping in Africa Volume 2*. Braamfontein: Institute for Defence Policy and South African Institute of International Affairs
- Cilliers, J., & Mills, G. (eds). 1999. *From Peacekeeping to Complex Emergencies. Peace Support Missions in Africa*. Pretoria: South African Institute of International Affairs and The Institute for Security Studies (with the assistance of the Government of Sweden)
- Elie, P. (ed). 1995. *A Tremor of Bliss: Contemporary Writers on the Saints "A Friend to the Godless"*. Berkeley: Riverhead Books
- Gibbs, N. 2009. *Terrified or Terrorist?* Time Vol 174, No 20, p12-17. Amsterdam: Time Warner Publishing B.V.
- Hermans, C.A.M. & Immink, G. & De Jong, A. & Van der Lans, J. (eds). 2002. *Social Constructionism and Theology*. Vol 7. Leiden: Koninklike Brill NV
- Lewis, W.H. (Ed). 1993. *Military Implications of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations*. Pretoria: Institute for National Strategic Studies, Paper 17, p3-5
- Lewis, H.L. 1993. *Peacekeeping: The Way Ahead? Report of a Special Conference*. Institute for National Strategic Studies. Washington: National Defence University (McNair Paper November 1993)
- Lundin, R. 1997. *Disciplining Hermeneutics. Interpreting in Christian Grand Rapids*: Eerdmans Publishing Co.
- Maslow, A.H. 1962. *Towards a Psychology of Being*. Princeton: Van

Nostrand

- Maslow, A.H. 1970. *Motivation and Personality* (2nd Edition). New York: Harper
- Maslow, A.H. 1999. *Toward a Psychology of Being* (3rd edition). Canada: John Wiley & Sons
- Milmed. 1995. *Facing Routine Father Absences: Psychology*. June 1995, South African Military Health Services. Pretoria
- Midali, M. 2000. *Practical Theology, Historical Development of its Foundational and Scientific Character*. Rome: Liberia Ateno Salesiano
- Müller, J.C. 1996. *Om Tot Verhaal te Kom: Pastorale Gesinsterapie*. Pretoria: RGN
- Müller, J., & Schoeman, K. 2004. *Narrative Research a Respectful and Fragile Intervention*. *Sociale Interventie*. Jaargang 13-2004-(3), p7-13
- Pargament, K.I., & Park, C.L. 1995. *Merely a Defence? The Variety of Religious Means and Ends*. *Journal of Social Issues*. 51, p13-32
- Schuster, M.A., Stein, B.D., Jaycox, L.H., Collins, R.L., Marshall, G.H. & Elliott, M.N. 2001. A National Survey of Stress Reaction After the September 11, 2001, Terrorist Attacks. *New England Journal of Medicine* 345, p1507-1512
- Stuart, M.S. 1997. *The Psychological Status of U.S. Army Soldiers During Recent Military Operations*. *Military Medicine* 162 (11) p737-743 Washington
- Van Huyssteen, J. 1997. *Essays in Postfoundationalist Theology*. Cambridge: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company