Discussion
Former Congolese soldiers use their military skills to navigate contexts of migration to survive adversity.

**Symbolic capital** in Security Companies to curb criminality. **Social capital** demonstrated through their capacity to networking/rebuilding their image

**Symbolic capital** mobilised through correcting limitations in the work environment and activation of their military capital through recognition in terms of promotion.

**Political capital** as valuable asset for the political change in the DRC.

**Cultural capital** through expansion of knowledge by training to objectify it in certification.

Background Information
Many soldiers from the DRC were forced to flee to other countries. Some of them have settled in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Military identity is spatially constructed which entitles soldiers to various doxicalised rights in a very specific field.

Migration constitutes a turning point as in the new field former soldiers’ identity is sometimes contested, annihilated or even renegotiated.

Methodology
Ethnographic methods:
- In-depth interviews with 20 former Congolese soldiers in Johannesburg
- Participant observation

Aim of the Study
Explore former Congolese soldiers’ use of military capital in different contexts for different purposes.

Research question
How has Congolese military habitus been transposed in the host setting of Johannesburg?

References

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