

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



RWANDA DEMOBILIZATION AND
REINTEGRATION COMMISSION (RDRC)

RWANDA DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME (RDRP)



Annual
Report
2018

**RWANDA DEMOBILIZATION AND
REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME
(RDRP)**

Annual Report 2018

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Dear Friends,

I am delighted to present to you our annual report for the year 2018.

This year will mark 21 years since Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC) started implementing demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants under the Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (RDRP).



The overarching Goal of the Programme is to contribute towards consolidation of peace in the Great Lakes Region, and to foster National Unity within Rwanda. We achieve this through demobilization of ex-combatants and support of their social and economic reintegration. Our programme is implemented through five components: demobilization, reintegration, reinsertion, mainstreaming, and programme management. This year the programme was financed by the Government of Rwanda.

In 2018, we achieved significant results in the course of implementing activities:

155 Ex-combatants from Armed Groups (AGs) were demobilized and provided with reinsertion support and their accompanying dependants. This brings the total number of demobilised ex-combatants to 8,895 of whom 4,895 are from armed groups and 4,000 from the RDF. Social and economic reintegration support continued for eligible ex-combatants. RDRC continues to provide customized support to vulnerable groups composed of women ex-combatants, children associated with the armed groups, and disabled ex-combatants. RDRC continued to share its knowledge and experience with other countries affected by violent conflict.

In previous years, one of the main challenges was the low return of ex-combatants from the jungles of DRC. In November 2018, subsequent to diplomatic ongoing bilateral efforts by the Government of Rwanda and the Government of DRC, we experienced a massive return of members of ex-armed groups and their dependants: A total of 556 members of armed groups with 1,093 dependants were repatriated in collaboration with government of DRC

We are deeply grateful to the government of Rwanda, communities, our partners and the ex-combatants themselves, without whose support these successes achieved would not have been possible.

Happy Reading.

Seraphine Mukantabana, Chairperson, RDRC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Mukantabana', written over a white background.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGs	Armed Groups
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BDF	Business Development Fund
CAAF	Children Associated with Armed Forces
DC	Demobilization Centre
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IRPW	Integrated Rehabilitation and Production Workshop
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINISANTE	Ministry of Health
PDOP	Pre-Discharge Orientation Programme
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
PSF	Private Sector Federation
PWDs	People with Disabilities
RCA	Rwanda Cooperatives Agency
RDF	Rwanda Defense Forces
RDRC	Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
RDRP	Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Programme
RG	Reintegration Grant
SEDRP	Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VSW	Vulnerability Support Window
WDA	Workforce Development Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is a cumulative coverage of RDRP activities until 31 December 2018. The RDRP has five components viz; Demobilization, Reinsertion, Social and Economic Reintegration (including special support to women, children and the disabled), Mainstreaming, and Programme Management.

Demobilization:

This component includes repatriation of ex-Armed Groups members (ex-AGs) and their dependants, their reception and screening at Mutobo Demobilisation centre, a three months orientation course in preparation for civilian life, issuance of identity cards, and official discharge. By 31 December 2018 the RDRC had demobilised up to 11,000 ex-AGs and their dependants. In November 2018 a total of 556 members of armed groups with 1,093 dependants were forcefully repatriated from the DRC as a result of International and bi-lateral efforts. These ex-AGs and dependants were based in camps located in Kisangani, Kanyabayonga, Warikare and Ituri, plus prisoners of war from Njenga prison. The RDRC received them in accordance with International standards and Rwandan norms and values. They have all been re-unified with families and friends back in Rwanda.

Reinsertion:

The reinsertion support is demand driven. This support goes to demobilised ex-combatants and dependants of ex-AGs repatriated with them. It covers basic needs worth Frw60,000 for the ex-combatant and Frw60,000 for the dependants accompanying ex-AGs.

Social and Economic Reintegration:

As of 31 December 2018, all demobilised ex-combatants had received their respective social and economic reintegration support in stipulated amounts and time.

Social reintegration includes psychosocial screening and support; counselling, therapy and referrals, rehabilitation for substance abuse. The support also includes medical screening and support to the severely disabled XCs (medical appliances, surgery and treatment, monthly stipend, shelter for categories I and II); payment of health insurance, HIV/AIDS voluntary counselling and testing, sensitisation on unity and reconciliation, as well as social support to vulnerable ex-combatants.

Economic reintegration support covers Reintegration Grants (RGs) equal to Frw120,000 for every demobilised ex-combatants whether from the RPA, RDF, ex-FAR or ex-AGs. This amount is meant to facilitate them in starting a process

of forging a new livelihood in a civilian lifestyle. Further reintegration support vocational training, support to cooperatives, advocacy for employment and inclusion in mainstream economic opportunities.

Support to cooperatives of ex-combatants (which also include civilians) has come through basic entrepreneurship training, business mentorship, learning tours, and project competitions. The cooperatives help in fostering unity and reconciliation through inclusion and integration of ex-combatants from all military backgrounds, as well as civilians. As of 31 December 2018, the RDRC had provided support to over 200 cooperatives involving ex-combatants countrywide.

Support to Special Target Groups:

The RDRC provides tailored support to special groups namely; the disabled, the female and children formerly associated with the armed groups. Support to the disabled ex-combatants includes allocation of permanent disability categories, surgical operations, medical treatment, prosthetic and orthotic appliances, and monthly stipends. The severely disabled in categories 1 and 2 are given shelter designed to individual disability needs. By 31 December 2018 the RDRC has constructed up to 990 housing units for disabled and vulnerable ex-combatants, including men and women.

When a disabled ex-combatant passes on, the RDRC meets funeral expenses plus a one-off terminal benefit to the immediate family.

The rehabilitation program for children formerly associated with armed groups includes full board care, medical services, literacy and numeric teaching, civic education, cultural activities, recreational activities, and life skills training. As of 31 December 2018 the RDRC has met 100% of the demand for child rehabilitation and reintegration.

Mainstreaming:

The commission continues to orient ex-combatants into mainstream national Strategic transformation programs. This is done through close collaboration with local government and other stake holders towards inclusive and active participation of ex-combatants together with other community members. As of 31 December 2018, ex-combatants are visibly active in all aspects of life in Rwanda. They are fully mingled within the mainstream socioeconomic fabric.

Programme Management:

Programme management covers institutional development, partner relations, fiduciary arrangements, monitoring and evaluation, sensitisation, and participation in regional and international activities related to peace building.

The Commission has maintained its existing institutional capacity and continues to enjoy good collaboration with all partners. The RDRC in collaboration with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) continued cross-border sensitisation to encourage ex-AGs still in Eastern DRC to repatriate and join the RDRP. This has continued through video conferences between ex-AGs already reintegrated in Rwanda and those in Congolese camps, via Skype, as well as field visits by MONUSCO. This kind of live interaction has allowed direct exchange of views between the reintegrated ex-AGs and their communities to share first hand experiences with those in DRC. This is contributing significantly towards change of mind-set among the ex-AGs and their families who are still in the camps in eastern DRC, according to the testimonies so far.

Procurement:

Procurement of goods, works and services has continued as planned. Procurement work involved mainly bid preparations and evaluations, contract management, as well as monthly updates.

Finance:

The finance department has continued to process financial activities including budget management, statement of expenditures, withdrawal applications as well as reconciliations and reports. Timely payments of monthly subsistence allowances, staff salaries and invoices from suppliers and service providers were done.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):

The M&E department continued to follow up closely the progress of RDRC activities, in-house studies, and external independent evaluations. All support to ex-combatants has been conceived and packaged depending on appraisals and feedback generated through the M&E of RDRP activities.

Regional and International participation:

The RDRC continued to play a key role in regional and international activities related to peace building through demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants. The RDRC has maintained adequate capacity to receive and process demobilisation and reintegration of Rwandan members of negative forces operating in the great lakes region. As of 31 December 2018, and specifically in November 2018, the RDRC demonstrated undisputed capacity though swiftly receiving over 1,000 ex-AGs and dependants including women and children at very short notice and swerving their needs beyond expectation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC) was set up in 1997 and formally institutionalised in 2002 by Presidential decree No 37/01 of 09/04/2002 with a mission of undertaking the demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants in Rwanda. In 2015 RDRC became a permanent organization through Article No. 50/2015 of 14/12/2015, reflecting Rwanda's international commitment to contributing to peace. RDRC demobilisation and reintegration activities are implemented by the Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (RDRP) through five components: demobilisation, reinsertion, reintegration, and mainstreaming and programme management.

Initial financing of the RDRP programme was by the government of Rwanda supported by UN Agencies (Stage I). Stage II from 2002-2009 was financed by the World Bank Multi Donor Trust Fund and the Government of Rwanda (GoR). Stage III (Second Emergency Demobilisation and Reintegration Project (SEDRP) 2009-2017) which was funded by the World Bank, Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands, ended 2017. Currently the programme is funded entirely by the Government of Rwanda.

1.2 Programme Mission and Objectives

The overarching goal of the programme is to contribute to consolidation of peace in the Great Lakes Region especially in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and foster unity within Rwanda. This goal supports the National Strategic Transformation (NST) pillar of transformational governance notably of Priority area 4: Strengthen Justice, Law and Order and priority area 3 on peace and development in Rwanda and Africa.

The programme supports Government efforts to:

Demobilize members of ex-armed groups of Rwandan origin and members of the Rwandan Defense Forces; and to provide socioeconomic reintegration support to the ex-combatants after demobilization, with a particular focus on the provision of such support to female, child, and disabled ex-combatants.

RDRP specifically will:

- Demobilize an estimated 5,500 members of armed groups and 4,000 members of the Rwanda Defense Forces;
- Provide reinsertion support for those demobilized and approximately

10,000 family members of the armed groups;

- Provide social and economic reintegration assistance to the newly demobilized as and up to 400 previous beneficiaries who did not receive support, with emphasis on children and the severely disabled.
- Facilitate the participation of those ex-combatants in the support services within existing government and other stakeholder programs.

1.3 Program Components

The Program has five components; demobilisation, reinsertion, reintegration (including former women ex-combatants, former child ex-combatants associated with conflict and ex-combatants living with disabilities), mainstreaming and program management

Demobilisation of 5,500 members of ex-armed groups including approximately 500 former child ex-combatants associated with conflict, and up to a maximum of 4,000 members of Rwanda Defense Forces (RDF), who were phased during the first two years of the Project. The key activities are composed of sensitization and counseling on civilian life, HIV/AIDS voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), socio-economic profiling and provision of basic needs during the members of ex-armed groups stay at Mutobo Demobilisation Centre, including catering services and basic health care;

Reinsertion includes an initial three-month period of assistance to help ex-combatants meet their minimum basic needs from the day of discharge. The Project provides assistance in accordance with past best practices to ensure consistency and equal treatment of all demobilized, and includes a Basic Needs Kit (BNK), and Recognition-of-Service Allowances (RSA) for regular military personnel. Ex-Armed groups (AG) dependents are also provided with a Basic Reinsertion Kit and rehabilitation services.

Reintegration (social and economic) is a long-term process of helping members of ex-armed groups to re-enter mainstream society. Assistance is provided to members of ex-Armed Groups and RDF members who qualify for this component. This component includes reintegration grants, support to capacity building of ex-combatants' cooperatives, psycho-social counseling, HIV/AIDS awareness training, community sensitization, psychosocial support, targeted reintegration assistance for children, the women and the severely disabled.

Mainstreaming involves the preparation, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, of devolving activities and sub-components to concerned state organs and agencies as part of a long-term support services. Particular emphasis is put on mainstreaming services and activities that support the disabled, chronically ill, psychosocial assistance to ex-combatants and children.

Program management is executed by a Technical Secretariat (TS) comprising four Departments (Finance, Operations, Procurement, Monitoring and Evaluation) and provides support for field offices, regular project administration of procurement, disbursements, and internal management tasks; monitoring and evaluation of project activities; and on-going support to reinserted and reintegrated ex-combatants to facilitate linkages with appropriate services.

1.4 Guiding Principles

The Government of Rwanda adopted the following guiding principles for the RDRP consistent with international standards of demobilisation and reintegration but also designed to reflect the realities and needs of the Rwandan context.

- i.** In the interest of national reconciliation, the Program targets all ex-combatants irrespective of previous military affiliation;
- ii.** The RDRP allows ex-combatants to choose their community of settlement and path to their economic reintegration;
- iii.** To ensure consistency and fairness, all assistance to ex-combatants will be provided through the RDRP developed and supervised by the RDRC;
- iv.** Reintegration assistance seeks to foster community participation;
- v.** The RDRC would rely on existing Government structures to the extent possible in order to build sustainable capacities beyond the program's duration; and
- vi.** Pension and social security issues for ex-RPA and ex-FAR will be addressed outside the RDRP, in accordance with their respective terms and conditions of service.



2. REPATRIATION



1. A member of Ex- FAR (Rtd) Major Ntuyahaga Bernard arrives at Mutobo DC in 2018.

In 2018, Seven hundred and thirty one (731) members of Ex-armed groups were repatriated from Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo through Rusizi (those from South Kivu) and through Gisenyi (those from North Kivu). They were received by the Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission at the respective border entry points and processed through immigration procedures. The members of Ex-armed groups were transported to Mutobo Demobilisation Centre.



2. Ex-armed Groups and Dependants arrive at Mutobo Demobilisation Centre in 2018.

2.1 Repatriation of dependants of ex-AGs

In November, 2018, there was massive repatriation of members of Ex-Armed groups (FDLR) and their dependents to Rwanda. They were transported to Mutobo D.C, Musanze District. Upon reception in the Centre they were provided with basic necessities such food, clothes, beddings, hygiene items and medical facilities. On 26th November, 2018, 448 dependents of Ex-Armed Groups were transported to Nyanza Reception Centre in the Southern Province while on 29th November 2018, 650 dependents were transported to Nyarushishi Reception Centre in Rusizi District, Western province.



3. Returning ex-combatants welcomed with a Meal at Mutobo DC





4. Day 2 Returning ex-combatants and dependants take a moment to do some washing

2.1.1 Identification and Screening

Identification and Screening are important in the process of identifying who qualifies to participate in the Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration programme. RDRC meticulously undertakes this exercise. In 2018 Mutobo Demobilization Centre received, identified and screened members of former Armed Groups returning from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) repatriated through Rubavu and Rusizi border centers in three phases; Phases 62, 63 64 and 65 respectively. Out of the 731, five hundred and twenty nine (529) were identified to have been members of FDLR, 49 were from CNRD 17 were from FARDC. Others were from various groups such as FPP, Nyatura, Mai-mai, RUD or Ex-Far all of whom accounted for 17 members of ex-armed groups. A significant number of repatriates were also found out to be masqueraders; Recyclers, civilians or foreigners pretending to be members of ex-armed group. The presence of such repatriates vindicates the importance that RDRC puts on Screening.

The Screening also revealed the ranks that the members of ex-armed groups held prior to their return. It's important to take into account their previous military ranks because it has implications on the packages that they receive. FDLR provided the highest number of both officers and men (529) followed by CNRD (49). The highest ranking ex-AG was a Major. The screening also revealed civilians who were posing as ex-combatants.

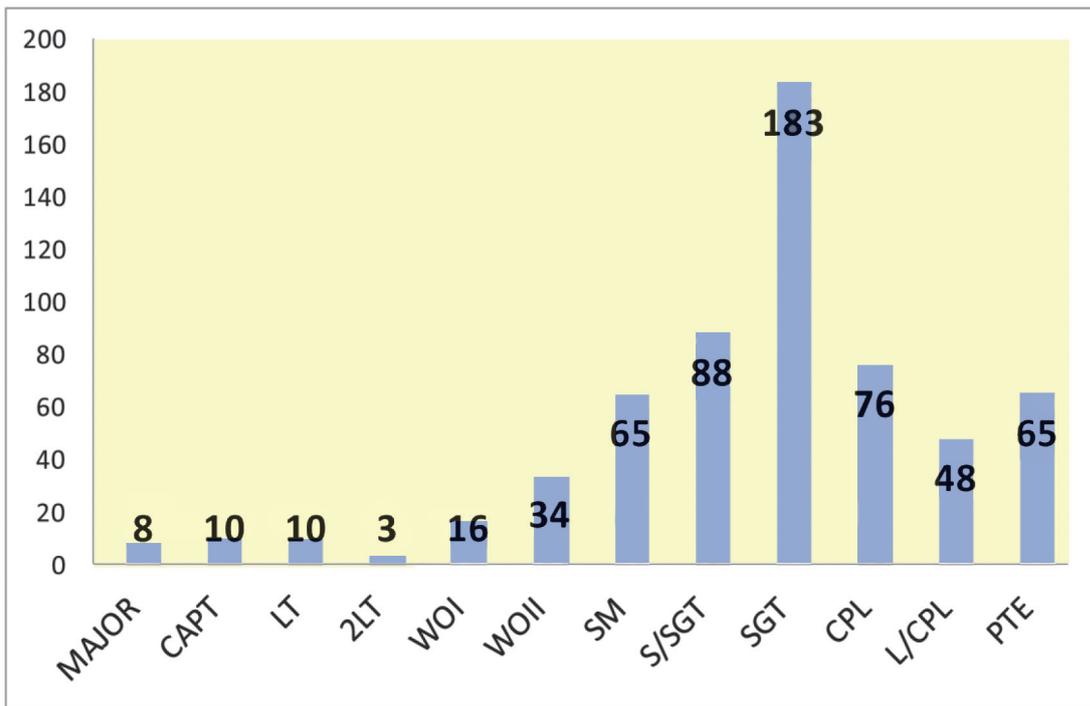


5. An Elderly dependant is helped to capture her biometric data during screening

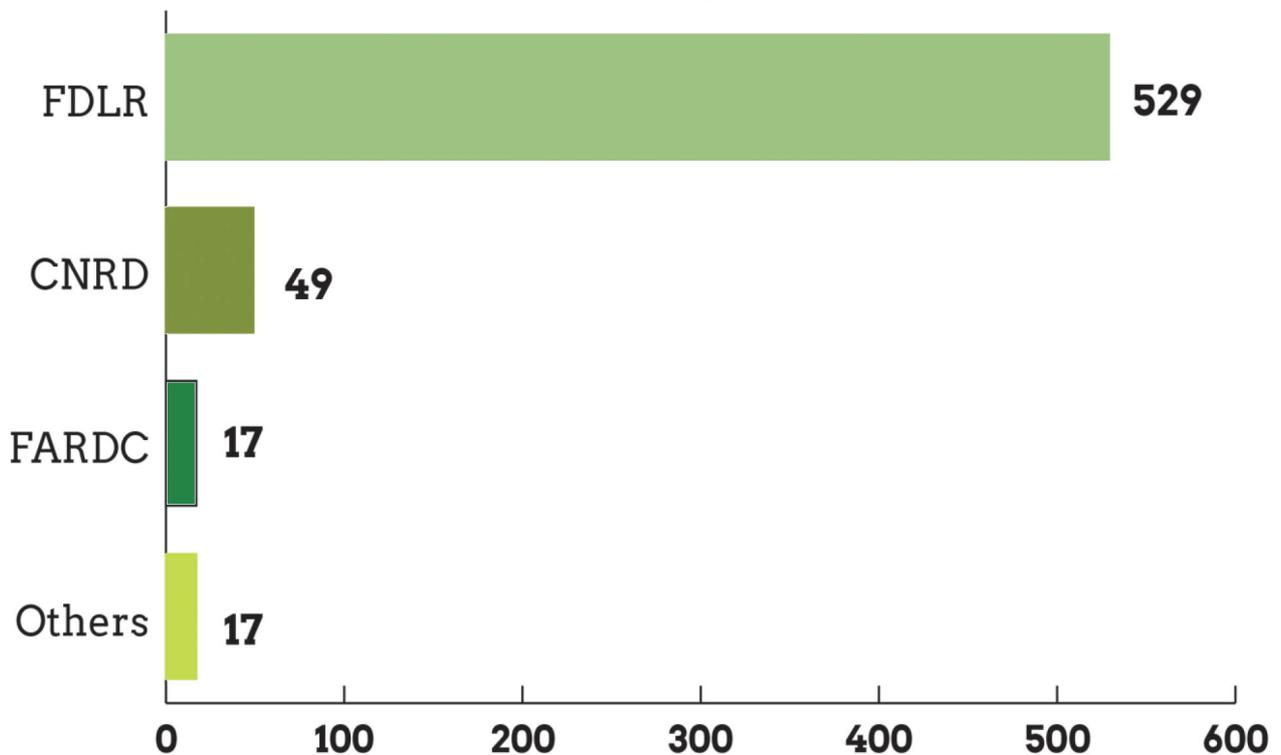


6. An ex-combatant provides fingerprint information during screening

Distribution of ex-combatants by Rank



Distribution of Ex-combatants by Affiliation to Armed Group



2.1.2 Pre-Discharge Orientation Programme



7. The Chairperson, RDRC addresses Ex-combatants during PDOP



Participants listen to RDRC Commissioner Mr. Fred Nyamurangwa during PDOP.

During this phase, information on the discharge and reintegration process is provided to ex-combatants (and their dependants in a mini-PDOP) and the challenges of the transition from military to civilian life (rights and responsibilities) are explained. Over time, the PDOP has been enriched with on-site skills learning and a curricular that covers most aspects of life in Rwanda.

2.1.3 Life skills during PDOP



8. Ex-Combatants planting cabbages at Mutobo DC during PDOP

The Pre-Discharge Orientation Programme prepares ex-combatants for their return to civilian life. It is a comprehensive package of information that comprises of a series of lectures and discussions on history, social, economic and political aspects of Rwanda, regional and international affairs and government programmes to which they can benefit. PDOP prepares ex-combatants for social and economic reintegration by providing essential information on reintegration challenges and opportunities and by managing their expectations on life in communities. Ex-combatants are informed about RDRP demobilization package and reintegration ben-

efits for each ex-combatant. They were taught about civic rights and duties to the community and Gender Based Violence.

In 2018 four phases; 61, 62, 63 and 64 benefitted from PDOP at Mutobo DC; Phase 65 hadn't not yet completed the PDOP by the end of the reporting period. During each of the three phases RDRC provided clothing, food, medical care, opportunity for recreational activities, gendered sanitary and accommodation facilities for all ex-armed groups' members who participated in the pre-discharge orientation programme.



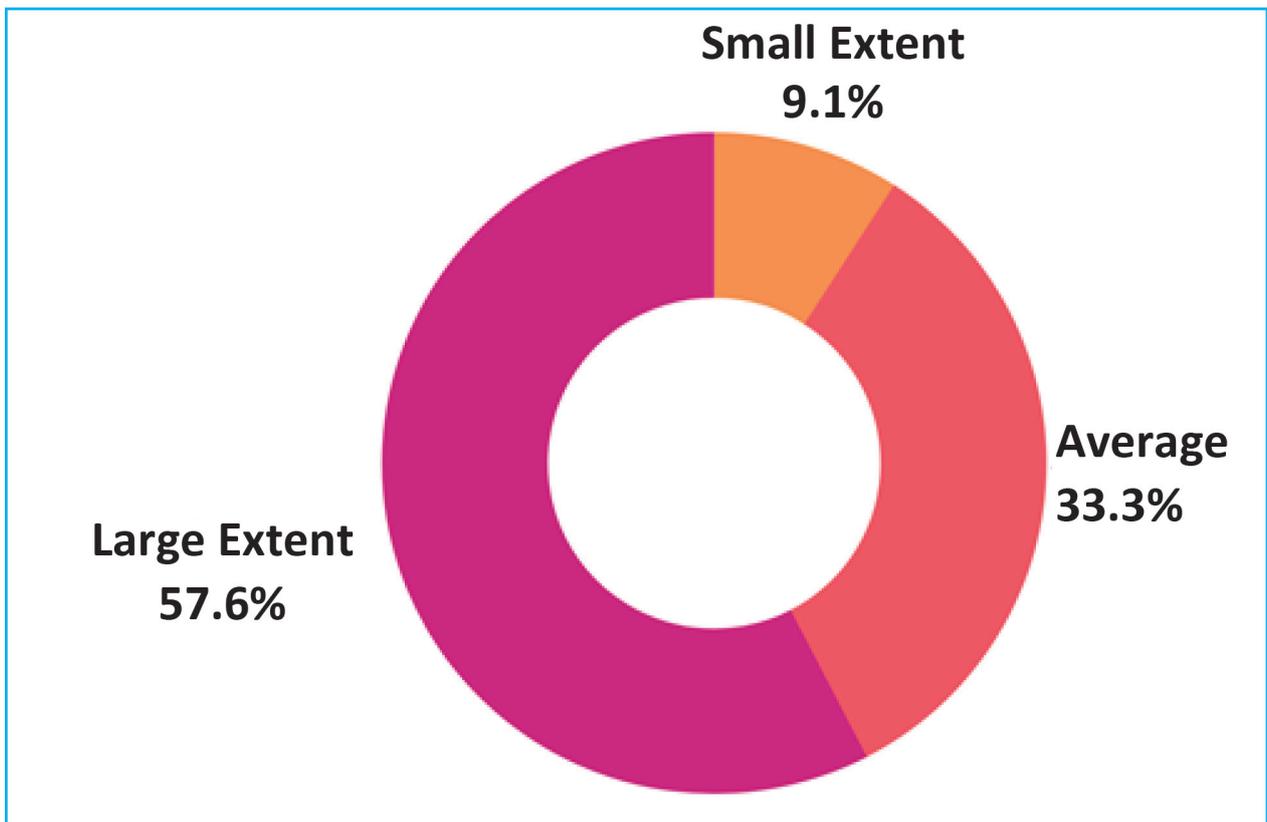
9. Masonry & Construction; Ex-combatants closely checking angles of the building during training

Skills training programs have been integrated in PDOP with proof of their effectiveness in accelerating the reintegration of ex-combatants through enhanced competitiveness in skills labour market. Also, findings and recommendations of studies commissioned by the RDRC, revealed that ex-combatants who completed skills training were much better off than their colleagues who have chosen other reintegration options. Consequently RDRC incorporated skills training at Mutobo Demobilization Centre for the benefit of the repatriated Ex-armed group members and other Ex-combatants already reintegrated to pursue trades/short courses that would run for few weeks or months in form of hands-on skills training program.



10. Animal Husbandry: Ex-combatants trainees constructing cages for rabbits at Mutobo DC

To what extent has hands-on skills training prepared your reintegration endeavour





11. Carpentry X-Cs trainees practicing (marking, morticing, planing)

2.1.4 Socio-economic profiling

Socio-profiling is an analytical activity that seeks to understand the ex-combatants' capabilities that can be leveraged to enable him or her to reintegrate into society; the program endeavors to find out what skills, networks and other attributes that can facilitate his or her reinsertion into Rwandan community. It is on this basis, the SEP (socioeconomic profile) that the programme is able to design custom reintegration support for each ex-combatant that exploits his/her strengths and ensures higher chances of success for the reintegration process. As per Government of Rwanda principles adopted by the Technical Secretariat, every demobilized ex-combatant is free to choose a community of return within Rwanda and an economic path to reintegration. Upon discharge from the demobilization centre, ex-combatants are informed of government development programmes in their chosen communities. Socio-economic profiling involved obtaining information from Ex-combatants on their capacities, needs, and preferences for reinsertion. During socioeconomic profiling the ex-combatants' bio-data was also captured to make individual non-transferable digitalised demobilization Identity Cards. Ex-combatants were facilitated to get national ID cards during the PDOP.



12. A spouse of an ex-combatant being screened by MRU staff.

2.1.5 Medical/Health Screening and Treatment

Probably nothing is as limiting as ill-health when it comes to reintegration. The reintegration process implemented by the programme takes health as an important factor. It is also common for ex-combatants, having spent lengthy periods without access to medical services to suffer from several recurring ailments.

Medical screening and treatment is integrated in the PDOP and was undertaken throughout the PDOP period. The medical rehabilitation unit (MRU) and other experts of the categorisation committee consulted with participants and assessed their health status. They also offered psycho-social counselling and therapy. Dependants of members of ex-armed groups received similar services including immunisations of children. Mutobo has a dispensary that deals with basic medical needs for ex-combatants and their dependents during their stay. Complicated cases are referred to neighbouring health centres and referral hospitals. During 2018 reporting period, Ex-armed group members were screened and treated for various health issues and given treatment at Medical and health centers and hospitals that work with RDRC.

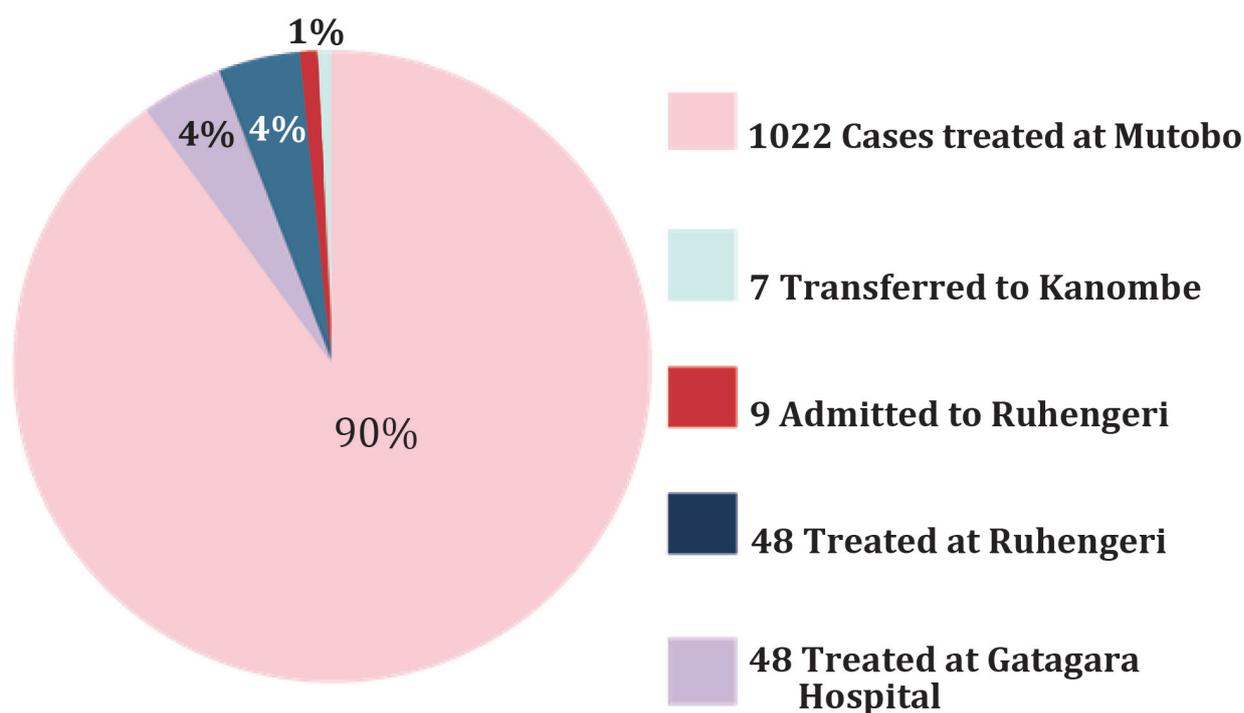


13Ex-Combatants and Dependants receive Disability Screening.

RDRRC partners with RWAMREC to sensitise beneficiaries on gender issues and Gender based Violence prevention, substance abuse and alcohol prevention. For psychosocial and mental health of ex-combatants, RDRRC partners with Uyisenga Imanzi. Ex-combatants undergoing the PDOP were sensitized about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention methods. Voluntary counselling and testing were also done. During 2018, the Programme in collaboration with Busogo Health Centre delivered counselling and voluntary testing for ex-AGs phase 62, 63 and 64.



Medical services during pre-discharge orientation programme



The need to continue support for demobilised ex-combatants on mental health issues is highlighted by the noticeable gap between those who are diagnosed with mental health issues during PDOP and those who visit the hospitals once they are in communities.

N°. of visits by ex-combatants for psychiatric treatment at Ndera Hospital 2018

	Male	Female	Total
Ex-AGs	511	21	532
Ex-RDF	3486	134	3620
Ex-FAR	282	7	289
Total	4279	159	4441

A significant number of adult ex-combatants sought psychiatric treatment after demobilisation. In Rwanda, mental health still carries with it a social stigma and can be an impediment to smooth reintegration. RDRC continued to support and advocate for demobilised ex-combatants with chronic illness and mental health issues, often facilitating demobilised ex-combatants to health centres and hospitals.



14. An ex-combatant tests for HIV/Aids during PODP



15. It was not always hard work; participants share a serene moment during break

3.0 REINSERTION



16. Ex-Combatants and dependants prepare to leave for their communities



17. Decent transportation was organised for ex-combatants departure to their communities

Reinsertion refers to the delicate process of introducing Demobilised ex-combatants into the communities they have chosen to reintegrate into. It is a government principle that ex-AG can choose where to settle and what to do as means of ensuring their livelihoods. Members of Ex-armed groups were prepared for reinsertion during PDOP as well as their families. They received detailed and up-to-date information from RDRC Provincial Reintegration Officers (PROs) and local authorities about access to social services in respective districts. Some were facilitated to visit their chosen locations. Ex-combatants with chronic conditions or with mental health problems were screened counselled and offered treatment. The Program organized pre-discharge study tours for ex-combatants to enable them get an idea of what they are likely to experience once reinserted into communities of their choice.

3.1 Basic Needs Kit (BNK)

The Basic Needs Kit eases the demobilised ex-combatant's initial steps into civilian life. According to the programme implementation manual of the reintegration programme, The Basic Needs Kit is the cash equivalent of a defined basket of basic goods and services enabling the beneficiary family unit to re-establish a civilian household. The BNK provides this assistance to ease the initial transition to civilian life of ex-combatants: food for a period of about 3 months; seeds and tools; basic household items; and transport to the community of settlement. The total value of BNK amounts to FRW 60,000 per beneficiary. Ex-combatants from RDF and members of armed groups received their BNK in cash before they left the Demobilization centres. Currently the level of achievement of remitting BNK/RSA stands at 98.8 %. Ex-combatants received these payments and according to the stipulations of the rules and 100% efficiency.



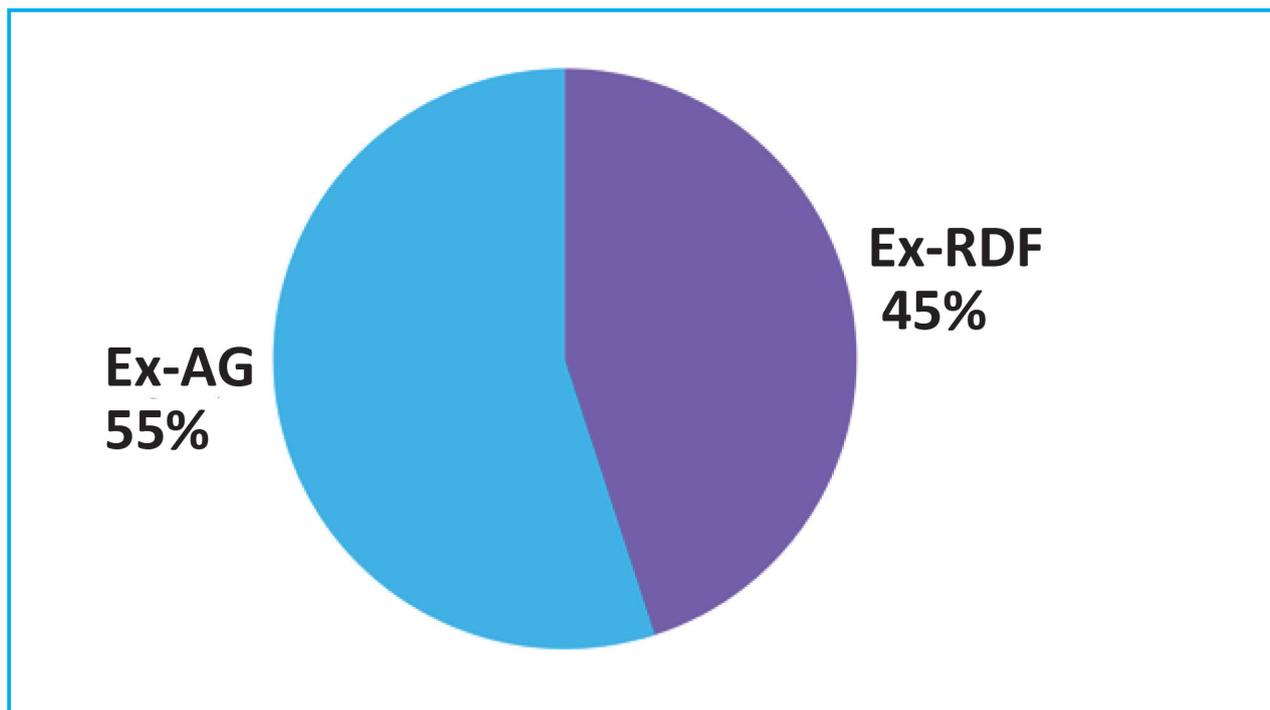


18. Ex-combatants received basic needs prior to departure



19. BNK also has a cash component equivalent to 60,000 RWF

Distribution of ex-combatants receiving BNK



3.2 Dependants

RDRC's envisages a comprehensive approach to reintegration. It equally prepares dependants of ex-armed group members for life in communities. Dependents are ex-AG combatant's spouses, biological and or adopted children and no more than three additional household members repatriated with Ex-AG.

In 2018, 1556 dependants were received at Mutobo Demobilization Centre. Three, two-week mini-PDOP, similar to what ex-combatants benefit from, were organized for dependants. Thereafter they were provided with transport and reinsertion kits to support them during the first three months after reinsertion into their communities. Dependants of ex-AG received reinsertion kit worth 60,000 RWF each.

In December alone, 1,098 dependants participated in a mini PDOP in Nyanza and Nyarushishi Reception. They benefited from medical services including voluntary testing and counselling on HIV/AIDS. They equally received the reinsertion kit of 60,000 RWF. They were re-unified with their families in late December 2018. All of them are fully reintegrated in communities as illustrated in the table.

Who received you?	Your living arrangements					Total	% age
	Stay in a family/husband property	Stay in parents' property	Stay in a rented property	Co-habiting with hosts	Other		
My parents	6	27	21	15	8	77	20%
My in-laws	25	40	21	47	9	142	37%
Extended family	6	34	32	31	9	112	28%
Friends	0	1	3	4	1	9	2%
Others	0	7	16	8	18	49	13%
Total	37	109	93	105	45	389	100%
% age	9%	28%	24%	27%	12%	100%	

Reinsertion in community and family life is challenging and requires a delicate approach to balance the needs and agendas and relations especially from the receiving families who may be conflicted by the presence of the returnees concerning inheritance of the property that might have been left behind. The majority of respondents, (37%) were cordially received by in-law who at the same time shelter them (28%), then by (29%) by extended family network.





20. Dependants of Ex-AG receive reinsertion kits 2018



21. Dependants prepare to leave, to start a new chapter of life.

In November, 2018, there was massive repatriation of members of Armed groups (FDLR) and their dependants to Rwanda and were transported to Mutobo D.C, Musanze District. Upon reception in the Centre they were provided with basic necessities such food, clothes, beddings, hygiene items and medical facilities.

Thereafter, 448 dependents of Armed Groups were transported to Nyanza Reception Centre in the Southern Province and 650 dependents were transported to Nyarushishi Reception Centre in Rusizi District, Western province.

In both Centres, the dependents received the Mini-PDOP for 2 weeks from 12th to 20th December, 2018 where they were provided with regular medical checkup (Malaria, T.B, Cholera, Ebola, etc.) and treatment for the sick. The lectures on Government Programs were also delivered.

On 21st December, 2018, 1,098 dependents of armed groups were officially discharged from both Centres and received by Local Authorities in their respective Districts of return.

2. DEMOBILIZATION

Introduction

Demobilization is the formal and controlled discharge of ex-combatants from armed groups and often involves dismantling the command and control structures. In the programme it involves the processing of individual combatants at Mutobo Demobilisation centre where the ex-combatant undergoes a process of acculturation to enable him/her to enter civilian life well prepared.

This annual report covers activities undertaken in 2018. The Programme;

- Received repatriated members of ex-armed groups and their dependants and helped them settle in at various centres.
- ensured that repatriated members of ex-armed groups were screened to confirm those who fulfilled the set criteria to benefit from the programme.
- provided psychosocial services to ex-AG (adults & children) during the Pre-discharge orientation programme.
- conducted Socio-economic profiles (SEPs) of all members of ex-AGs in Mutobo Demobilisation Centre.
- provided non-transferable demobilisation identity cards, and facilitated access to digitalized National Identity Cards.
- Extended Medical Rehabilitation Unit services to members of ex-armed groups during Demobilization, including treatment of chronic illnesses and rehabilitation services for ex-combatants living with disabilities.
- Assessed the quality of services provided.
- Held mini PDOPs for dependants of ex-armed groups' members.
- Provided HIV/AIDS Voluntary Counseling and Testing services to Ex-AGs.

Summary of demobilization activity (discharged) January 2009 –December 2018

	Female	Male	Disabled	Total	Target	Percentage
AGs	46	4,849	145	4,895	5,000	97.90%
RDF	4	3,996	110	4,000	4,000	100
Total	50	8,845	250	8,895	9,000	98.80%

Source: RDRC-MIS

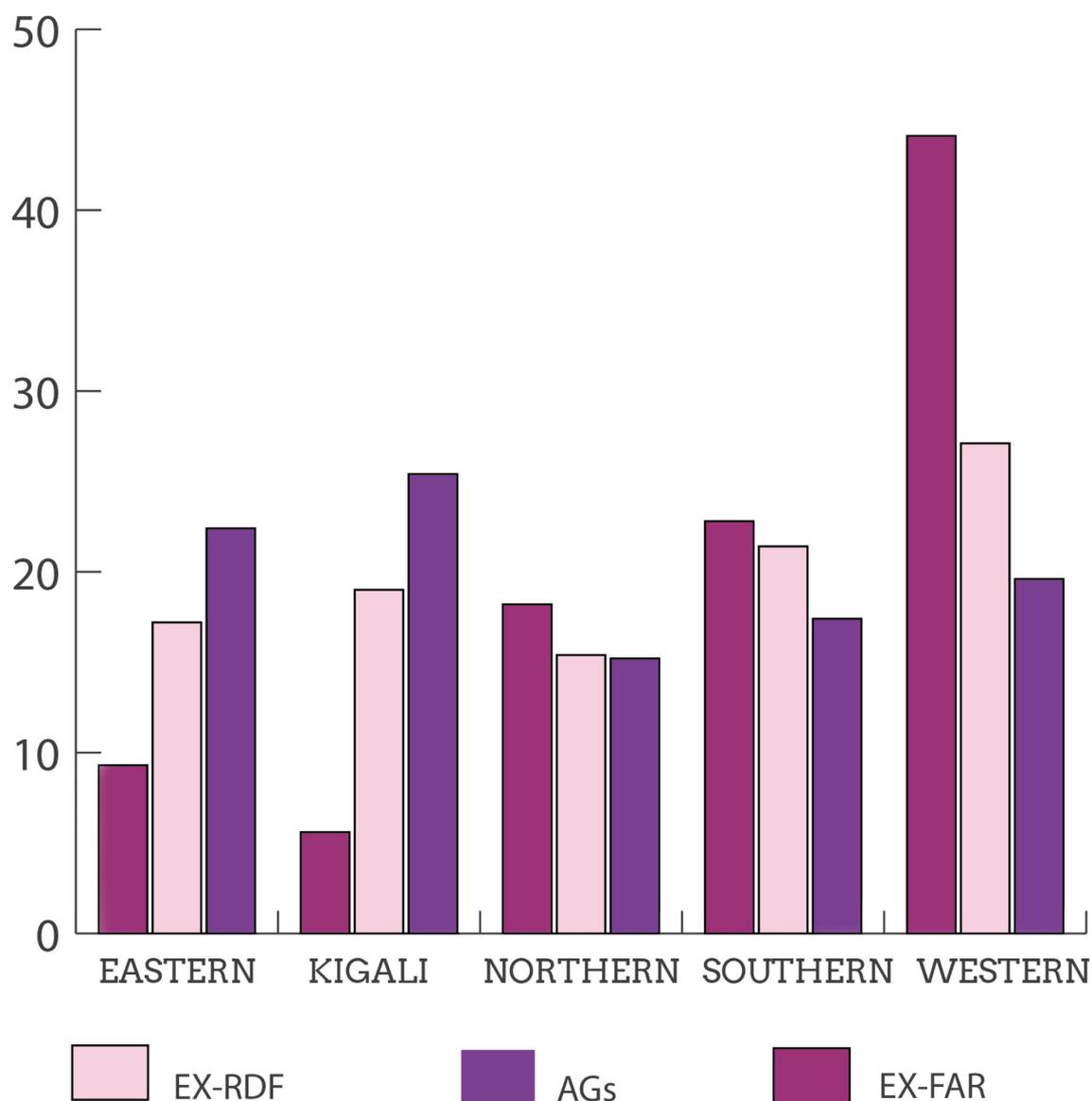


19. Addressing ex-combatants during discharge



20. Discharge is a highly symbolic event, attendend by many

Spatial Distribution of Ex-combatants by Province



PROVINCES	AGs	EX-FAR	EX-RDF	Grand Total per Province	%age
EASTERN	1056	2229	10152	13437	19.3
KIGALI CITY	635	2462	11526	14623	21.0
NORTHERN	2057	1995	6909	10961	15.7
SOUTHERN	2579	2773	7900	13252	19.0
WESTERN	4985	3510	8880	17375	25
Grand Total	11312	12969	45367	69648	100.0

Source: RDR/MIS data

4.0 REINTEGRATION

Social and economic reintegration of demobilized Ex-combatants is implemented by the programme through interlinked activities that synergize and reinforce each other. The rationale is to help ex-combatants reintegrate socially and economically through Reintegration Grants, job placement, skills training, income generating activities and support to cooperatives. Socioeconomic reintegration enables Ex-combatants to participate in activities that enable interaction with other members of the community. These include participation in sports activities and competitions, national days for the disabled ex-combatants. They also benefit from medical services.

Additionally ex-combatants who are finding it difficult to reintegrate, mainly because of inadequate livelihoods sources, are supported through the Vulnerability support window. The programme advocates on behalf of ex-combatants to responsible agencies to enable them access government social protection safety nets, like other citizens who qualify.

Summary of reintegration benefits for adult ex-combatants 2009-2018

Activity	RDF Stage III	Ex-AG Stage III	Stage II Beneficiaries	Total
Ex-combatants who received RGs in time and in accordance with the PIM	4000	4807	125	8,932
Ex-combatants that completed the supported income generating activities as planned (VSW)	174	206	27	407
Ex-combatants that have completed the agreed training/education plan (VSW)	2503	2673	535	5,711
<i>Source: RDRC/MIS</i>				

In 2018 Phases 62, 63 and 64 of Ex-Armed groups received Payment of Reintegration Grants. Voluntary Support Window cycles 15, 16, 17 had 161 participants and they received vocational training and were provided with tool kits. RDRC continued to advocate for job placement of Ex-combatants with various institutions.

4.1 Social reintegration



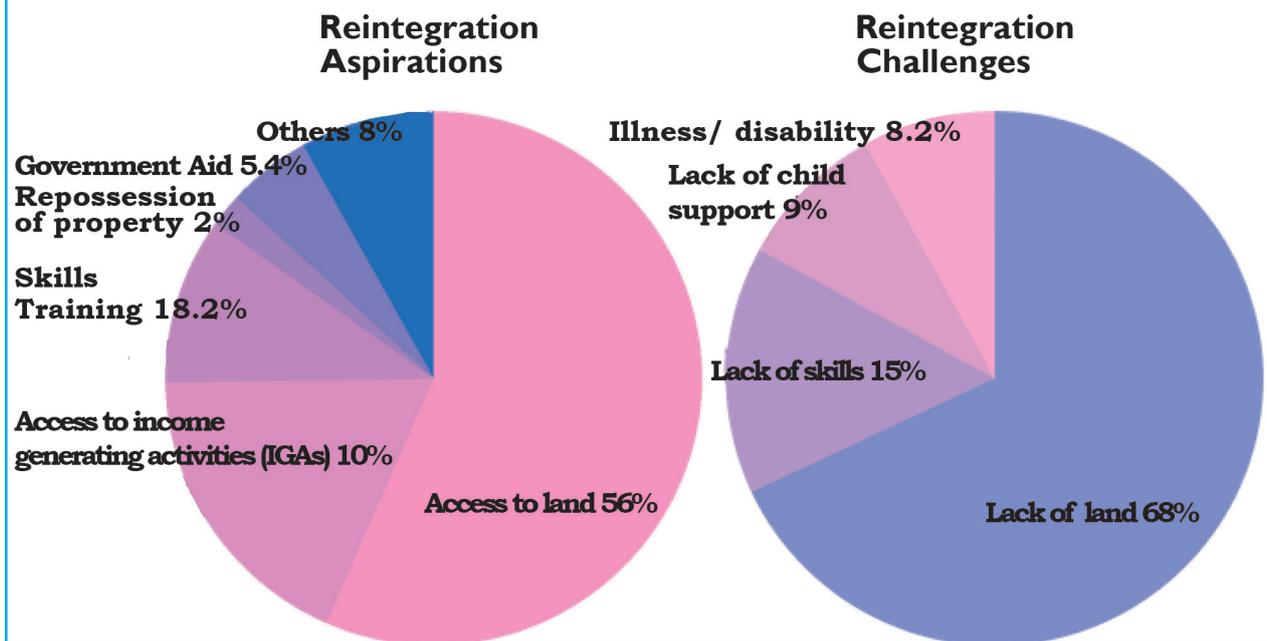
21. Demobilised ex-combatants participate in Umuganda with other citizens.

Social reintegration facilitates processes that bring ex-combatants together with members of the community. RDRRC organized several events that enabled ex-combatants to interact with civilians. These included sports events, participation in national festivities. RDRRC also organises psychosocial support and counselling, addresses social issues of ex-combatants, and contributes to the resolution of family conflicts, HIV/AIDS orientation and advocacy.

4.2 Economic Reintegration

Demobilised ex-combatants voice reintegration aspirations that are varied as their hopes. The Ex-combatant demonstrated a certain realism to their chances of reintegration by identifying the key challenges. Many saw the lack of economic opportunities and poverty in general as one of the biggest challenges in their process of reintegration. Others expressed regret about the years lost years fighting useless wars in the bush.

Reintegration Aspirations and Challenges



The overwhelming majority of the participants noted that lack of land for agriculture (68%) as one of the obstacles to sustainable reintegration and as such if facilitated to access land for agriculture and training in marketable skills may accelerate their reintegration endeavour.



22. Skilling ex-combatants as a means of sustaining economic reintegration.



23. In addition to the training, RDRC provides tools to practice the learned trade

4.2.1 Sensitization and Outreach:

The Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC) in partnership with the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), provided assistance to the dependents of ex-AGs who returned from neighboring countries. As part of the reintegration process, RDRC encourages ex-combatants and dependents of ex-armed groups to join and access existing Government opportunities available in their communities. This involves sensitization and outreach activities for ex-Armed groups and their dependents to provide them with knowledge and information on available mainstream Government Programs for their successful reintegration.

The three-day sensitization workshop organized by RDRC was also an opportunity to get feedback on the participation of ex-combatants and their dependents on the progress of reinsertion.



27. The RDRC Commissioner Brig. Gen. John Bagabo lectures members of Ex-armed groups at Mutobo DC.

During sensitization, official documentation of ex-AGs with their dependents was done by issuing them the National Identification Cards. Participants were offered mentorship on health services, social protection programs, development programs and security. Equally challenges faced by ex-Armed and their dependents were identified with a view of finding solutions for their sustainable social-economic reintegration. The sensitization workshop took place in all provinces of Rwanda and brought together 458 participants.



27. RDRC Commissioner Elie Mutarambirwa undertakes sensitisation activities to inform ex-combatants of their opportunities.

4.2.2 Support to Cooperatives

Mobilizing Rwandans to participate in cooperatives is an important development strategy promoted by Government of Rwanda as part of increasing citizen's participation, engagement in development in the National Strategy for Transformation 1.

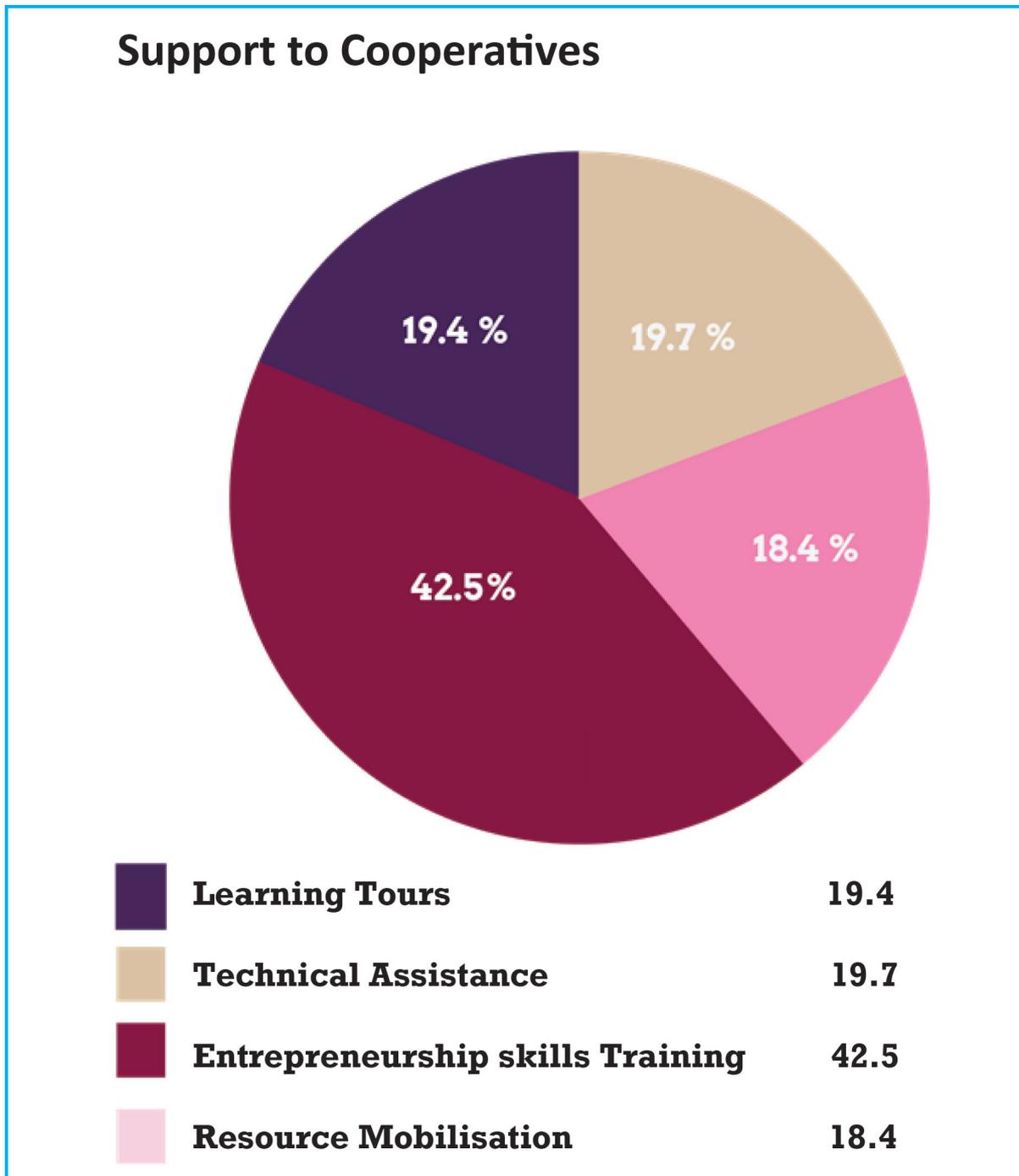
For RDRC participation of Ex-combatants serves both social and economic functions of reintegration. In cooperatives Ex-combatants voluntarily come together with others to achieve common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise.

After consolidation and restructuring of cooperatives, RDRC supports 100 cooperatives. In 2018 the programme closely worked with NCCR and RCA to support cooperatives to participate in the Cooperatives Trade Fairs, where Ex-combatants showcased their activities and networked with clients and service providers. The commission has also constructed Integrated Workshops in all provinces in Rwanda. The reintegration programme assessed cooperatives organized learning tours and competitions, training on cooperatives management and resources mobilization. This was the thrust of the commission's strategy of supporting Ex-combatants' cooperatives through capacity building and institution strengthening.



26. Members of a Cooperative discuss during training organised by RDRC

In addition to contributing to Ex-combatants' livelihoods, cooperatives contribute to Rwanda's GDP, through production of goods and services; Ex-combatants' cooperatives are active in provision of services, environmental protection, shoe making, agriculture, carpentry and fish farming.



4.2.3 Job placement support

The Commission advocates for ex-combatants to access employment and supports those who seek self-employment through the reintegration grant. There is a close relationship with the capacity to earn a livelihood and social reintegration.



30. Ex-combatants at a construction site

In this reporting period, 1117 Ex-combatants were gainfully employed as a result of RDRC advocacy; though there are instances where ex-combatants may get jobs but not inform the Commission.

4.2.4 Reintegration Grant

The Reintegration Grant is a statutory one-off payment to support ex-combatants to undertake a choice of livelihoods creation activities; Income Generating Activities, Formal Education, Vocational Training or some form of employment. Reintegration Grants are also symbolically important; they represent a social contract whereby the recipient acknowledges a new status. The Kinyarwanda word for RG is 'imperekeza' loosely translated as the goodbye gift. Prior to giving

the RG, RDRC prepares Ex-combatants with training in entrepreneurship skills. Beneficiaries are also required to fill sub-project forms specified the kind of projects each recipient intended to invest the money in.

4.3 Reintegration of Vulnerable Groups

RDRC continued to support vulnerable groups: ex-combatants living with disabilities, female ex-combatants, the elderly and child ex-combatants. In 2018 RDRC provided special groups with training, housing, reintegration grants, equipment and access to various medical services. 99% have received Vulnerability support to undertake training or to set up income generating activities.



28. Disabled Ex-Combatants at their Integrated Workshop

4.3.1 Ex-combatants Living with Disabilities

The programme empowers ex-combatants living with disabilities in various ways: They are facilitated to access medical care.

Integrated Workshops have been constructed in every province that enables them to do trades. The programme has trained them in various trades.



29. Houses constructed for disabled ex-combatants

The program provides housing for Ex-combatants with extreme disabilities. In 2018 RDRC acquired land to build 120 houses for category two disabled Ex-combatants.

This will be an Integrated Development Programme model village with basic services; construction has started. The Commission also handed over 20 houses in Kageyo Model Village in Kayonza District, constructed with support from the Darfur Diaspora and NCCR.

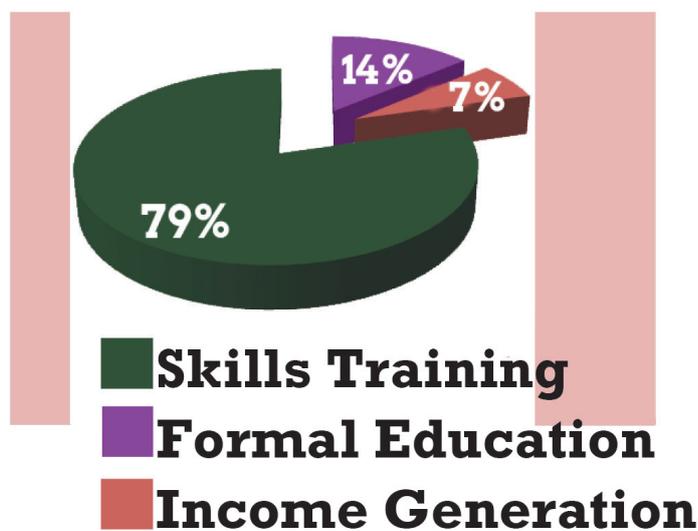
By the end of 2018 RDRC had demobilized and reintegrated 3603 divided into four categories based on World Health Organisation's International Classification of Impairment, Disabilities and Handicaps (1980). The classification for disability ranges from those with acute permanent disability or category one to gradual permanent disability that includes paraplegics, double amputees, total visual impairment, and severe mental impairment. The key defining criteria is that the disability should have happened in the course of, or as a result from the conflict. This special group receives the attention of the Commission and perhaps no group poses a more difficult challenge than disabled ex-combatants to reintegrate.



30. Disabled ex-combatants participate in sports

4.3.2 Former Children associated with Armed Groups

In 2018, the programme was in charge of 11 Children formerly associated with armed groups at Muhoza Child Rehabilitation Centre. The centre provided literacy and numeracy skills, Family tracing and mediation.



Formal Education	41
Income Generation Activity	20
Skills training	237
Total	298

Reintegration Activity Undertaken by children formerly associated with Armed Group. Additionally Child Ex-combatants received psychosocial counseling.



31. Child Ex-combatants training on electricity

5.0 MAINSTREAMING

RDRC Mainstreaming strategy lies at the heart of sustainability of the DDR process in Rwanda. It seeks to embed the functions of the reintegration process into existing government services. It therefore entails enhancing greater collaboration between local authorities and representatives of ex-combatants in several areas: job placement and efforts to secure employment for ex-combatants, participation of vulnerable ex-combatants in social protection mechanisms and resolution of issues at the local levels of government.



32. Participants gather for a group photo after a mainstreaming event

RDRRC continued to work within the wider framework of mainstream EDPRS/NST1 programs. Partners were sensitized to actively participate in the reintegration of ex-combatants. Partners would facilitate linking Ex-combatants to economic opportunities available within communities and institutions. The Private Sector Federation and RDB responded with provision of training for disabled ex-combatants on National Employment Program (NEP). The NEP was developed as a strategy for empowering people economically through job creation and self employment. RDRRC's role was mainly of advocacy and partnership and it bore noteworthy results in 2018.

1117 jobs were accessed by ex-combatants in 2018 (though this figure does not include unreported jobs) 120 houses are being constructed on land acquired from district authorities. 20 houses were built in Kageyo model village and handed over. This was a result of partnerships between RDRRC, NCCR and the Darfur Diaspora.

RDRRC continued to participate in consultations on the harmonisation of a database on MIS and M&E on social protection in the Integrated Social Protection Management System ISP-IMIS of the ministry of local government as part of mainstreaming social protection safety nets for elderly and vulnerable ex-combatants.



33. During a mainstreaming workshop with stakeholders

6.0 FEEDBACK FROM BENEFICIARIES

Participants of phase 64 gave a candid assessment of the programme operations including their worries on the challenges of reinsertion. This kind of feedback is very important; it allows the programme to readapt itself to fulfil the needs and expectations of its clients.

Discharge can be hard and stressful for all involved. A demobilised ex-combatant or dependent's reinsertion to a new setting he or she may experience anxiety on fitting in, building new social networks, getting new sources of livelihoods (30% had confessed that they had used non-conventional and or criminal methods as means of livelihood while in DRC) . The calming sojourn at Mutobo Demobilisation Centre during the PDOP helps allay these fears. It begins with the reception; after the hassle of the journey from DRC the ex-combatants and their dependants were received at the idyllic Mutobo Centre. They are given items requisite for a comfortable stay; Blanket, Toiletries, some basic clothing items, (women are additionally given female hygiene requirements) stationery etc.

Medical assessments were undertaken and counselling provided at Mutobo DC. The centre is equipped to deal with general health needs. Where there is need there is a referral hospital not 30 minutes away at Musanze Town. The Pre-discharge Orientation Programme provides onsite training in some trades, thereby empowering ex-combatants with invaluable skills for the reintegration process. PDOP also provides counselling, literacy/numeracy and other information about Rwanda and its development. It provides information essential for reinsertion, allays fears and also manages the expectations of ex-combatants and their dependants. The stay at Mutobo provides psychological succour to the returning ex-combatant and his family. By addressing their needs as other citizens when they expected less, the programme creates confidence and works to remove doubts. The participants engage in dialogue on various topics. Their voices are listened to. At the end of the programme they are given the National Identity Card; a very important document for transacting business but also a symbolic document that affirms the nationality of the holder.

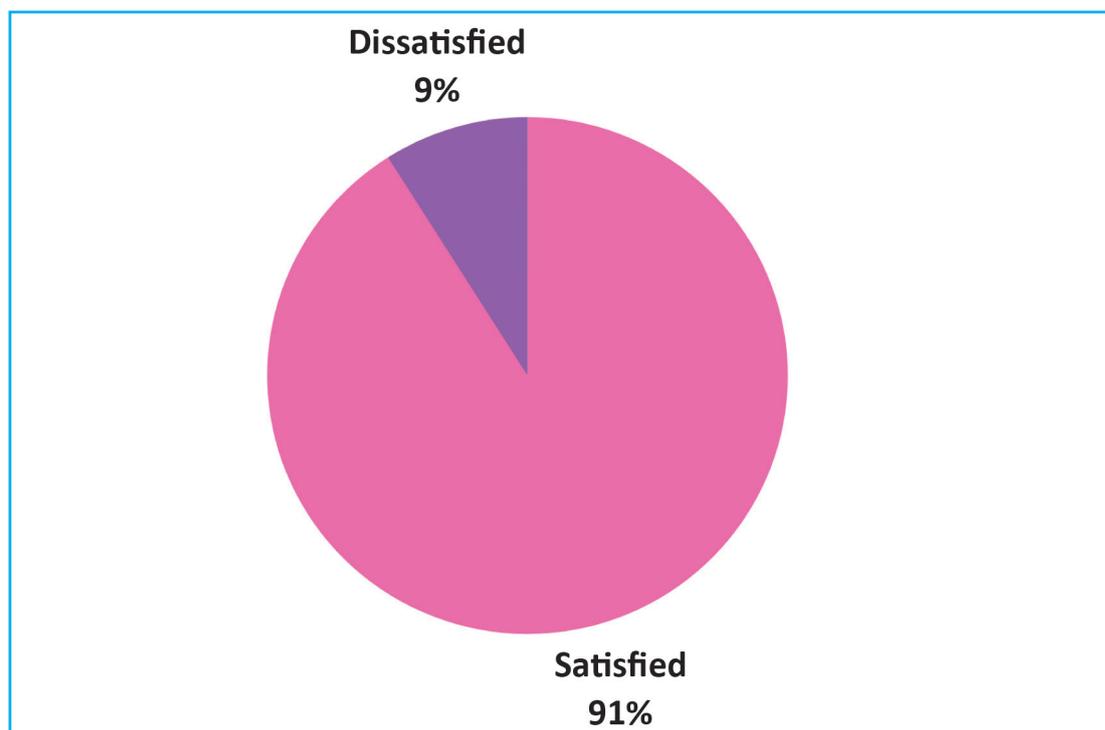
During PDOP phase 64 participants were given an opportunity to visit their chosen reinsertion communities to get a 'feel' of the area and community. On discharge RDRC organised transport and accompanied the graduates of the PDOP up to the district level. The warmth and pomp with which they were received with at the districts and cells further cemented the confidence-building building that started with how they were received at Mutobo DC.

The participants were asked to give an assessment of the medical services at Mutobo DC, the psychosocial counselling, access to reproductive healthcare, socio-economic services, accommodation and feeding. The over-all level of satisfaction was 98.9%.

Dependants of ex-combatants were particularly pleased with the Reinsertion Kit which was composed of essential items calculated to last at least 3 months; the time it takes for the first harvest. These included food items (maize, beans salt, cooking oil, flour and Sosoma; a highly nutritious mixed flour of Soya Beans, Sorghum and Maize enriched with vitamins and minerals) water storage container (jerry can), sleeping materials, hygiene and toiletries. Transport fees were provided to cover the return fares for the collection of the Reinsertion Kit which varied according to family size of family.

PDOP services rendered and general environment at the centre

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with services and information provided in the demobilisation centre?



The assessment carried out to get feedback from beneficiaries aimed to establish the level and nature of contact with former unit members. In the past ex-combatants who had returned had also kept in contact with their former unit members. The RDRS Sensitization and communication strategy leveraged this connection to encourage beneficiaries to communicate accurate information and convince those still in DRC to repatriate. This was voluntary and Mutobo Centre availed communication and skype facilities. Others used own phones or ICRC.

Contacts with active negative forces.

What mode of communication do you use to contact them?	Frequency	Percent
I use my own mobile phone	17	51.5
I use the centre's mobile phone	2	6.1
I use Red Cross	11	33.3
My relatives come and visit them and vice versa	1	3.0
I do not communicate with any one left behind	2	6.1
Total	33	100.0

Source: Primary

Feedback from Ex-combatants

“I am so amazed! I cannot believe this with my own eyes. We were being fed on falsehoods by FDLR leadership; that Rwanda did not love us at all. It was all lies! We have discovered that it was pure propaganda mounted by those who hate our country. I am very much happy to have returned back home. I want to appeal to those I left behind in the jungles of Democratic Republic of Congo that Rwanda is peaceful, stable and lovely. They should therefore return back home as soon as possible”

(Rtd) Maj. Nkundabose Sebastien.

“I cannot thank enough the government and the Commission for the hospitality and love that were accorded to us from the time we repatriated; the whole experience has been a revelation”

Imaniriho Dianne, Dependant

7.0 PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM

Collaboration and Partnerships have always been strong hallmarks of RDRC intervention. The programme recognizes that the DDR process requires close collaboration and mainstreaming of activities. Equally the programme over the years, has acquired a vast array of knowledge on DDR, and learning and sharing knowledge can contribute to peacebuilding in the region. In 2018 the programme was honoured to receive guests from all over Africa and from Rwanda. Over 50 guests visited Mutobo Centre of Excellence, and some were kind enough to note their impressions and what they felt about the work that RDRC undertakes. We have selected some comments with no particular order

On behalf of the etaagen Congolese delegation, we would like to thank the government of Rwanda for visiting the demobilization centre in mutobo.

Pasteur Isaac Shengezi, Peace for Congo 2018

To the wonderful people here and the positive and encouragement you provide,
Bravo !

Nadia Jin,
US Holocaust Memorial Museum, 2018

We are truly impressed by your work.

Ir. Paulin Mulumba et Sgt. Mokrekese Johnes
Members of PNEC visited MDC, 2018

Je vous remercie de cette visite très enseignante, je souhaite a tous les équipes
de bonne continuation et de bonne suite de nouvelle phase de vie.

Saori Kishi,
Japanese Embassy, 2018

Thank you for the reception. RDRC is doing a good job.

Mrs. Rael Tororei-Lune First
Counsellor Kenya high Commission

Je vous remercie infiniment pour votre accueil chaleureux et pour le temps que
vous avez pris pour nous parler de ce centre. L'endroit semble féérique et tenue
d'une manière excellente. Beaucoup de courage pour votre noble mission

Nefissa Tauni, croissant-rouge algerien.

Thank you very much for your warm welcome and for the time you have taken
to talk to us about this centre. The place looks fairytale and held in an excellent
manner. Much courage for your noble mission

Nefissa Tauni, Algerien REd Cross

I am very happy to be received with a kind reception, thank you very much.
Mukansanga Solange, Northern province.

Good plans!, Thanks

Dr. Denis Bikesha, Universit of Rwanda, School of Law, 2018

Inspiring!

Dr. Garry Elliot, College of Policing, UK

Nice reception and informative discussions, thank you.

Eri Komukai, JICA

8.0 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

RDRC organises and conducts the Technical Coordination Committee and implementation of program activities. Composed of the departments of four departments and seven units, the programme has evolved to become a fit-for-purpose institution. Programme management has focused mainly on fiduciary and programme oversight matters, partner relations and implementation of the communication strategy.

8.1 Key Challenges

The key challenge remains cumulative old age among ex-combatants without social security cover. The RDRC continued to advocate for their cases to be addressed by relevant legal mechanisms.

8.2 Programme outreach through Reintegration Offices

The project continued to maintain operations through five Provincial Reintegration Offices in the North, South, West, East, and Kigali City, plus the two repatriation offices, one at Rubavu and another at Rusizi. The PROs do advocacy and provide knowledge-based support to local authorities in delivering support and services to ex-combatants. The PROs also monitor the reintegration of ex-combatants, performance of their cooperatives, and partnership with provincial and District authorities. With the support from RDRC commissioners, the PROs also follow up joint activities with different partners in the provinces and Districts within the mainstreaming framework.



34. MONUSCO visited RDRC for exchanges and knowledge sharing

8.3 Knowledge Sharing

Demobilisation and Reintegration process in Rwanda has fast become the benchmark in the region. Different groups continued to be interested in Rwanda's Ex-combatants demobilisation and reintegration experience. In 2018 Delegations and Visitors came from all over Africa to witness firsthand how Rwanda was implementing reintegration. They also visited Mutobo Centre of Excellence.



35. RDRC Partners visit Mutobo DC



36. The Sudan Delegation also came on a study tour

8.4 Communication:

Communication and sensitization remain key strategies in convincing forces still in the jungles of DRC to repatriate and contribute to peace and development of Rwanda. Sensitisation also mobilizes demobilized Ex-combatants to work together with other citizens for the development of Rwanda. In 2018 RDRC deployed several tools to this quest. TV and Radio programmes continued, especially the popular Isange mu Banyu weekly programme, which continued to broadcast messages to encourage remaining members of armed groups to return home.

Skype and telephone calls co-arranged with the MONUSCO sensitization team were particularly impactful in convincing members of Ex-combatants and their dependents to repatriate to Rwanda.

The Communication strategy also included a robust social media presence on all platforms as well as print media.



40. Commissioner Fred Nyamurangwa addressing the media

Another possible reason for greater knowledge is that some participants in Uvira frequently listened to Isange mu Banyu a programme on Rwandan government radio on the repatriation programme. Participants interviewed said they found Isange mu Banyu more credible and more informative. This was surprising because the programme is broadcast on Rwanda government station and participants had a negative attitude towards Rwanda government. But participants said Isange mu Banyu reported the activities of RDRC in much greater detail.. page 136.

Convincing Rebel Fighters to Disarm
by Jacob Udo-Udo Jacob

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
RWANDA DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION COMMISSION/PROGRAM

Home About Us About RDRC Components Publications Events Partners Contact Us Staff Email IPPIS



Brief on the discharge ceremony for 569 ex-FDLR members, 28/05/2019

Welcome to the official website of Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC). The Commission was established in 1997 by Government of Rwanda, with the mandate to oversee the planning and

DemobKwanda



Elderly Week
Celebrating with Elderly Ex-combatants

Official website of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC). The Commission was established in 1997 by Government of Rwanda, with the mandate to oversee the planning and

Demob Commission @demobrwanda

Official Twitter Handle of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission

Kigali, Rwanda
demobrwanda.gov.rw
Joined June 2013

261 Tweets 104 Following 164 Followers 39 Likes

Tweets Tweets & replies Media

Demob Commission @demobrwanda · May 28
On 28th May 2019, the RDRC discharged 569 members of the Armed Groups Phase 65 at Mutubo Demobilization Centre, in Mutanze District. [@RwandaLocalGov](#) @mukantabana



Who to follow

- Mukantabana Donatille @M...
- Eastern Province Pw @Rw...
- Mukantabana Seraphine

Trends for you

RDRC NEWS DISPATCH SEPTEMBER 2018

RDRC Officials flanked by Bugesera local leaders lay a foundation stone on the newly construction business site for disabled ex-combatants in Nyabivumu village in Nyamata Sector.



Click on image for more details

RDRC MANAGEMENT TEAM 2018



Madame Seraphine Mukantabana, Chairperson, RDRC

COMMISSIONERS



Comm. Brig. Gen. Bagabo Peter



Comm. Mr. Fred Nyamurangwa



Comm. Mr. Mutarambirwa Elias



Comm. Mr. Munyurangabo David



Sec. General Musoni Francis

ANNEXE I. SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES RENDERED DURING PDOP AT MUTOBO DC

Service	No need	Small extent	Average	Large extent
Extent medical care services can be improved at the centre	28	3	1	1
Extent Psychological counselling services can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent Reproductive or sexual health care services can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent socio-economic services can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent issuing of National Identity cards can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent medical screening services can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent mental health services can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent accommodation services can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent eating (meals) services can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent drinking water services can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent sanitation services can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent communication (mobile telephones, landlines, postal services etc) services can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent security (general) services can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent staff relations can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent mutual respect can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent career guidance (PDOP lectures in general) can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent quality of resource persons services can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent relevance of training course can be improved at the centre	32	1	0	0
Extent do you feel that the PDOP prepared you for the civilian life back in the community	1	6	26	0

ANNEX II. TOPICS COVERED DURING PDOP PHASE

Development through saving in Zigama CSS/Umurenge SACCO
National Agricultural Policy
Fight against corruption, mismanagement and related crimes
National policy on environment (REMA)
Disaster management (MIDMAR)
Common IGA Projects for AGs
National/International law against genocide and crimes against humanity
RICEM
Learning from Entrepreneurs
Discussions with Ex AGs
History of Rwanda
GBV and ways to prevent it.
Social Economic Survey, Demob cards photography
Medical screening

Trauma healing/Building relationships/ Building confidence
Role of Women in development
Field tours
Hands on skill training
Lectures on Social Revolution
Group discussion: self-finding solution
National Constitution/Human Rights in national Law
Role of youth in development
Source: RDRC/Mutobo DC

ANNEX III. COMPLETION OF VULNERABILITY SUPPORT WINDOW 2009-18

VSW Series	Number of VSW beneficiaries who were registered to receive VSW support			Number of registered VSW beneficiaries who completed training		
	Vocational and apprenticeship	IGA	Formal Education	1Vocational and apprenticeship	IGA fast training	Formal education (completed two years)
VSW 6	1,007	0	0	1,005	0	0
VSW 7	698	0	0	692	0	0
VSW 8	2,360	269	24	2,356	269	24
VSW 9	1,215	11	22	1,212	11	21
VSW 10	631	2	6	631	0	6
VSW 11	300	13	2	300	13	2
VSW 12	60	68	2	54	68	1 ²
VSW 13	62	4	1	59	4	0
VSW 14	57	8	0	49 ³	8	0
VSW 15	63	7	2	63	7	2
VSW 16	34	2	1 ⁴	33	2	0
Total	6,487	384	60	6,421	380	54

Source: RDRC/MIS

¹ Initially 3 ex-combatants opted for formal education but later 1 switched to IGA and another one simply dropped out.

² Among 57 XCs Registered in vocation training from VSW 14, only 49 XCs completed training while 8 XCs dropped out from the school.

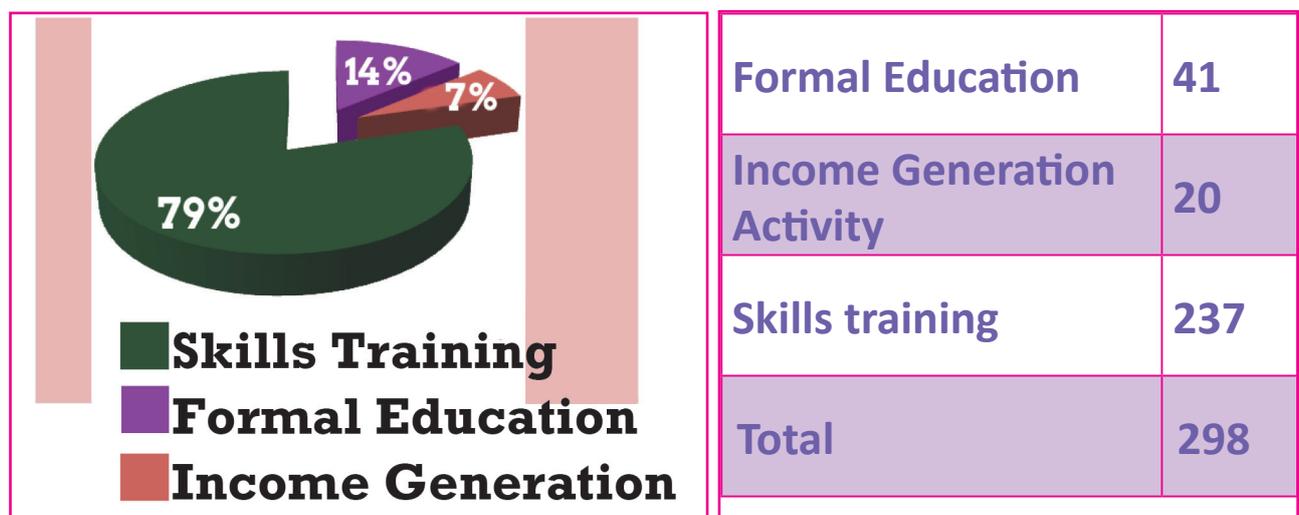
³ Registered but did not turn up for enrolment.

ANNEX IV. DISABLED EX-COMBATANTS BY CATEGORY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2018

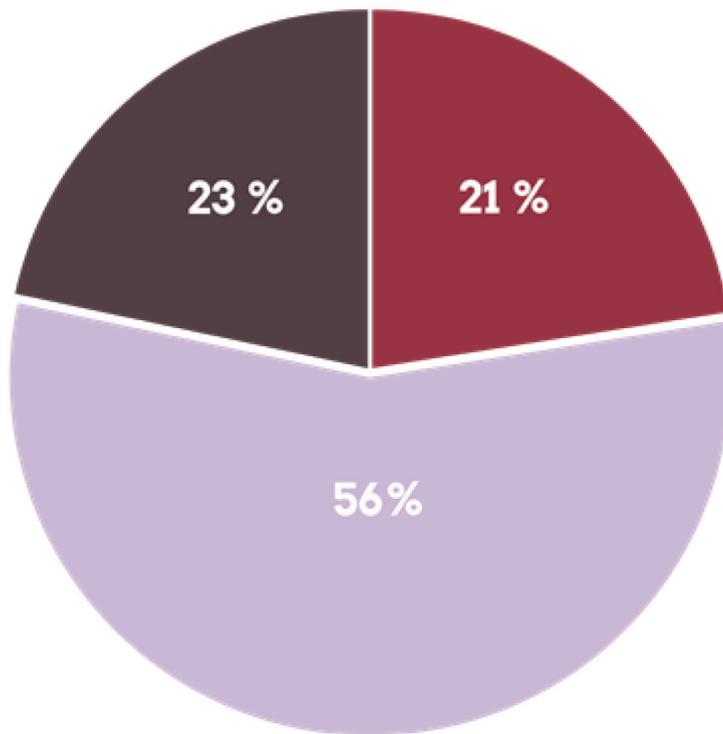
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cat I</i>	<i>Cat II</i>	<i>Cat III</i>	<i>Cat IV</i>
Grand Totals	3603	341	647	709	1906
CASES FROM STAGE II	3285	311	586	646	1742
CASES FROM STAGE III	315	30	61	63	161
EX-AGS	353	17	55	71	210
CASES FROM STAGE II	160	8	26	37	89
CASES FROM STAGE III	193	9	29	34	121
EX-FAR	375	27	61	94	193
CASES FROM STAGE II	375	27	61	94	193
EX-RDF	2875	297	531	544	1503
CASES FROM STAGE II	2750	276	499	515	1460
CASES FROM STAGE III	125	21	32	29	43

Source: RDRC-MIS

Child ex-combatants reintegration options



RDRP demobilization, reinsertion and reintegration 1997-2018



1997-2001	Stage I	18,692
2002-2008	Stage II	46,100
2009- 2018	Stage III	17,730





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