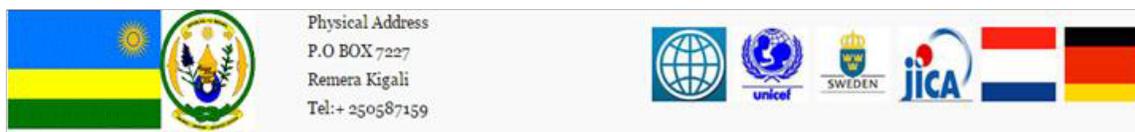


Rwanda Second Emergency Demobilisation and Reintegration Project (SEDRP – P112712)

Community Dynamics Survey 2014

October 30th 2015



Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF	Armed Force
AG	Armed Group
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CBR	Community Based Reintegration
CCI	Cross Cutting Issue
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDRP	Emergency Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
ERM	Environmental Risk Management
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FDG	Focus Group Discussion
FMFA	Financial Management Framework Agreement
FARG	Fund for the Support of Genocide Survivors
FPP	Final Project Proposal
GoR	Government of Rwanda
HQ	Head Quarters
IA	Implementing Agency
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPP	Initial Project Proposal
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KII	Key Informant Interview
LODA	Local Administrative Entities Development Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIC	Middle Income Country
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government (Rwanda)
MIS	Management Information System
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NCPD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP/BP	Operational Policy / Bank Procedures
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNDDR	Programme National de Désarmement, Démobilisation et Réintégration
RDF	Rwandan Defense Force
RDRRC	Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
RDRP	Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Programme
RFQ	Request for Quotations
SC	Steering Committee
SEDRP	Second Emergency Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme
SPIP	Social Protection Implementation in Planning

SSR	Security Sector Reform
TA	Technical Assistance
TDRP	Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program
TL	Team Leader
TOR	Terms of Reference
TT	Task Team
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNMISS	United Nations Mission to South Sudan
VOIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol
WB	World Bank

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Note on Terminology

Armed Force (AF). The term Armed Force (AF) is used to denote the sample of ex-combatants from the RDF and RPA. This aligns with the distinction in the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS 2.0) between Armed Force (AF) and Armed Group (AG). Specifically, the IDDRS defines an AF as: “the military organization of a State with a legal basis, and supporting institutional infrastructure (salaries, benefits, basic services, etc.) and an AG as a “group that has the potential to employ arms in the use of force to achieve political, ideological or economic objectives; is not within the formal military structures of a State, State-alliance or intergovernmental organization; and is not under the control of the State(s) in which it operates.”¹

Former child combatant. The term ‘former child combatant’ refers to ex-combatants who have gone through the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) process and been categorized as a child ex-combatant. The study uses this term while recognizing what Tankink describes as the “power of words and labels to harm” and the “far reaching consequences” for the perception of self by former child combatants of a “label” that identifies the individual as a helpless victim.² The study does not intend to contribute to any harm but rather uses the term in line with project documentation.

Civilian. The term ‘civilian’ is used to denote the respondents to the survey who were never combatants. This is not to suggest that demobilized ex-combatants are not civilians rather it is an editorial choice to use the term over and above the term ‘community member’ as it more accurately reflects the purpose of the study which is to compare the responses of those with a history that includes time in an AG or AF (the ex-combatant) and those who do not (the civilian) in so far as they are both part of ‘the community’. The study does not explore the conceptual boundaries of ‘the community’ however it understands ‘community’ as a “fuzzy concept”³ and defines community as a “symbolically/socially constructed ... system of values, norms and moral codes which provide a sense of identity within a bounded whole to its members.”⁴ People are “community builders” in how they experience and contribute to life in a “bounded symbolic whole”.⁵ Community entails two core presumptions: (i) that the members of the group of people have something in common with each other, and (ii) that this commonality distinguishes members of the group “in a significant way from members of other putative groups.”⁶ For further discussion of the community and the reintegration of ex-combatants the reader is advised to see Finn, 2014 and Specht, 2014.

‘R(n)’ is used to denote the respondent who in focus group discussions gave a particular response now quoted in this report.

Youth is used to refer to those respondents that are between the ages of 16 to 24 years. In this study it is a relative analytic term to make a distinction within the sample between the older and younger strata.

¹ UN, 2006 (General 1.20): 1.

² Tankink, 2014 : 320.

³ Barth, 2000: 34.

⁴ Cohen, 1985: 9.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid: 14.

Mobile Money is a method to send money to a mobile phone. The mobile phone is linked to an account and the recipient of the money transfer can use the funds in various ways such as to purchase airtime, or make a cash withdrawal.

Executive Summary

1. The 2014 CDS examines the reintegration dynamics based on the experiences and perceptions of ex-combatants from AF and AGs of Rwandan origin who have participated in DDR through SEDRP since 2009 in comparison with and correlated with a sample of Rwandan civilians that is representative of Rwandan society across gender and age vectors. Consequently while the CDS reflects social (including economic, social and political issues) aspects, it also draws on the experiences of ex-combatants who experienced SEDRP DDR programming implemented by the RDRC during the three phases of project financing from 2009 to 2014.

2. The purpose of the CDS is to give a snapshot in time of the economic and social reintegration of eligible ex-combatants as well as to probe the perceptions of ex-combatants and civilians regarding those dynamics. While the CDS has qualitative elements what must be borne in mind is that it presents one perspective concerning the progress made towards reintegrating ex-combatants in Rwanda. As such it should be read in conjunction with the 2014 Tracer study and Payment Verification Study (PVS).

3. The CDS was implemented in three phases: (i) a quantitative survey of ex-combatants (CD-XC); (ii) a quantitative survey of civilians (CD-Civilian), and (iii) a qualitative study comprised of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) targeting a variety of stakeholders and respondents. In the CD-XC, as the data pertains to two different groupings of ex-combatants, ex-AF and ex-AG, there are disparities within the dataset. Where relevant these are highlighted in the report but substantial discussion of ex-AF and ex-AG is reserved for the 2015 Tracer Study.

4. The main limitation of the study is methodological and concerns matching the actual sample to the one stipulated in the Terms of Reference (ToR). Due to the challenges documented below including identifying and locating ex-combatants, in particular female ex-combatants and former child combatants, it was not possible to fully match actual and prescribed sub-samples particularly former child ex-combatants for either the quantitative or the qualitative elements of the study. The study failed to find a sufficient sub-sample of female ex-combatants to conduct a statistically valid gender analysis. This arose from the very low numbers of females demobilized (28 individuals in 6 years all of whom needed to be utilized for the three quantitative surveys and qualitative work in this batch of studies) and while the study managed to conduct two Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) with female ex-combatants this remains insufficient for an acceptable gender analysis.

ii. Summary of Findings of CDS

5. On the whole the CDS finds that ex-combatants and civilians enjoy parity across most economic and social indicators of reintegration with some exceptions, principally concerning: (i) the perception that ex-combatants can get preferential treatment in decisions affecting the wellbeing of the community and when interacting with government, (ii) the perception held by ex-combatant youth and former child combatants that they are discriminated against on the basis of age and of being a former combatant when seeking paid employment and in the workplace, and (iii) the consistently lower economic and social performance of disabled civilians when compared to disabled ex-combatants.

6. It is clearly the case that apart from a very limited number of questions, civilian perceptions align with the lived experience of ex-combatants as they relate it. At a most basic level this is likely to indicate a strong sense of understanding and a lack of barriers regarding

social contact and communication. In summary, the alignment of perceptions and lived reality is a strong indicator of effective reintegration.

7. Regarding the basic demographic indicators the CDS makes the following main findings:

8. Finding 1. At a most fundamental level what the health, disability and medical treatment data of the 909 individuals in the sample reveals is that there is little differentiation between ex-combatants and civilians regarding the frequency of health problems or access to health services. Thus, despite the civilian counterpart containing a disabled cohort with more acute disabilities, the frequency of health problems does not single out either ex-combatant or civilian as more or less well than the other. Furthermore, there does not appear to be any barriers to accessing health care that affect one cohort more than the other.

Finding 2. The survey finds that 78.1 percent of ex-combatants compared to 82.6 percent of civilians have *Mutuelle de Santé*. Similar correlations run across the ex-combatant and civilian strata in the sample except for youth ex-combatants who have a much lower rate of *Mutuelle de Santé* coverage (61.5 percent of former child combatants held *Mutuelle de Santé*) particularly when compared to civilians in the same strata (77.5 percent of civilian youth). The relatively lower level of *Mutuelle de Santé* coverage by the youth ex-combatants and the former child combatants appears to be through the choice of these respondents, as opposed to their economic circumstances. The youth ex-combatants and the former child combatants have good indicators of disposable income, that is; they have the means to access *Mutuelle de Santé*, but they choose not to pay for it.

9. Finding 3. The study finds that there is no statistically significant differentiation between ex-combatant and civilians in rates of marriage, cohabitation, divorce, separation or abandonment. Disabled civilians are far more likely to have a spouse who is ex-AG (15.8 percent) when compared to disabled ex-combatants (1.3 percent). None of either sub-sample have spouses who are or were AF. While what this pattern in marriage indicates is unclear, what has been documented in other studies is that female ex-combatants from AGs in Rwanda⁷ and from AGs in neighbouring countries⁸ can experience acute barriers to marriage. These barriers are economic and social in type and include negative aspects of gender discourse manifesting themselves in culture: in other words in the “social, moral and religious systems based on pollution and purification.”⁹ In such instances it can be the case that the more vulnerable social groups (disabled civilians and female ex-combatants) marry.

10. Finding 4. Ex-combatants and civilians have very similar rates and levels of education, numeracy and literacy with variations only occurring in the data concerning formal education: 13.4 percent of ex-combatants compared to 23.0 percent of civilians have no formal education. However, 11.8 percent of disabled ex-combatants have no formal education compared to 50.0 percent of disabled civilians.

11. In summary, the study finds that at the most fundamental demographic levels there is little difference between ex-combatants and civilians. Regarding health, the main differentiation

⁷ Specht, 2015.

⁸ Finn, 2011 and 2015.

⁹ Kristeva, 1982: 79. See Finn, 2015: 34f.

is regarding access to treatment, services and perceptions of health. More civilians are undergoing treatment than ex-combatants and there are more acute disabilities in the civilian cohort than in the ex-combatant cohort but the reason for this is not evident. Regarding numeracy, literacy and formal education ex-combatants and civilians are at similar levels including when it comes to continuation.

12. Regarding the economic indicators the CDS makes the following main findings:

13. **Finding 5. In general there is little difference between the economic performance of ex-combatants and civilians to indicate any barriers to economic reintegration.** Rather in some strata (youth and disabled) ex-combatants outperform their counterparts in the civilian cohort.¹⁰

14. **Finding 6. The study finds that 31.4 percent of ex-combatants have ownership of land in Rwanda (38.8 percent of ex-AF and 25.1 percent of ex-AG) and 8.9 percent have access only to land in Rwanda (5.6 percent of ex-AF and 11.6 percent of ex-AG).**¹¹ Due to an oversight in the CDS design, no exactly corresponding question to Q7.1x was asked of civilians' access to and ownership of land. Civilians were surveyed on the type of land ownership they have (Q7.3.1 to Q7.3.4) meaning that the CDS has comparative data between the two cohorts. The constructed variable for civilians does not separate out access to land and ownership of land rather it reads: Do you use the land that you have access to, or own, for any of the following purposes? *Ubutaka ufite cg ukodesha waba ubukoresha bimwe muri ibi bikurikira?* From the responses to this question it can be deduced that civilians have more than twice as much access to land than ex-combatants: 73.6 percent compared to 33.4 percent.

15. Largely the main land usage variables are consistent across ex-combatants and civilians with 75.1 percent and 78.6 percent respectively using the land for residential purposes, 68.6 percent and 66.6 percent respectively for subsistence agriculture. Just under twice as many civilians than ex-combatants use the land for income generating purposes: 40.8 percent compared to 22.1 percent with 12.6 percent of civilians also renting out the land compared to 8.1 percent of ex-combatants.

16. **Finding 7. When experienced, land disputes can be a significant barrier to economic and social reintegration for ex-combatants. However, the study finds that a low percentage of both ex-combatants and civilians are currently experiencing land disputes (19.1 percent and 12.7 percent respectively).** Disabled, youth, former child soldiers and ex-AG report the highest instances of land disputes both within the ex-combatant sample and in comparison to their civilian counterparts. The primary driver of land disputes is normally that land has been sold by

¹⁰ As per the World Bank prescription 'economically active' is defined as per the SEDRP Results Framework. The definition in the SEDRP Results Framework is inferior to that used in the survey design however the survey is restricted to presenting findings based on the World Bank indicators which do not consider hustling or supplementing income with other incomes as forms of economic activity. This is patently incorrect. Consequently the analysis below is out of sync with the Results Framework but does present a more accurate account of economic activity than would be permitted by the SEDRP Results Framework indicators. Data aligning with SEDRP Results Framework indicators is included in Annex 9. Overall the switch between CDS and Results Framework does not change the comparative analysis but it does alter the quantitative data.

¹¹ In error a comparator questions was not asked of civilians.

family (85.6 percent of affected ex-combatants with only 7.8 percent of affected ex-combatants indicating that the primary problem is occupation of land by other civilians).

17. Given key statistics regarding the population density of Rwanda (415 inhabitants per square kilometer)¹² and the rural nature of the country with under 20 percent of the population living in cities in 2012¹³ it could be expected that this difference in land access is a source of conflict and tension. It was found that 19.1 per cent of the excombatants (significantly 26.8% of the ex-AG compared to 9.5% of the ex-AF) compared to 12.7% of the civilian respondents currently experienced land disputes.

18. When ex-combatants are asked to indicate to what extent their status as an ex-combatant is a reason for the conflict, 37.2 percent of those affected indicate to a small extent, 36.2 percent neither small nor great extent, and 26.2 percent indicate to a great extent. Ex-combatants are facing land disputes but not necessarily because of their ex-combatant status but the circumstances surrounding their absence.

19. **Finding 8. The study finds that largely ex-combatants and civilians have similar levels of possession of savings/proportions holding current accounts at a bank or formal credit institution: 65.1 percent of ex-combatants and 61.1 percent of civilians.** The highest proportion of possession lies with disabled ex-combatants: 79.1 percent compared to 56.5 percent of disabled civilian. Ex-combatant youth and former child combatants have the lowest level of possession: 25.9 percent and 41.5 percent compared to their civilian youth counterparts at 53.4 percent.

20. **Finding 9. The study finds that ‘mobile money’ is most popular with former child combatants (57.8 percent) and ex-combatant youth (59.6 percent) compared to 40.0 percent of civilian youth.** Mobile money is a method of money transfer used in Rwanda to send money to a mobile phone device. The mobile phone is linked to an account and the recipient of the money transfer can use the funds in various ways such as to purchase airtime or to make a cash withdrawal.

21. **Finding 10. The study finds that more ex-combatants than civilians can save money to either small or great extents: 77.3 percent of ex-combatants to a small extent and 2.5 percent to a great extent compared to 65.2 percent and 4.1 percent respectively for civilians.** This is a strong indicator of good economic performance of all ex-combatant strata in the study.

22. **Finding 11. Based on the SEDRP Results Framework definition of ‘economically active’ the study finds that 75.5 percent of ex-combatants are economically active (employed, self employed, hustling in the informal economy or supplementing their income via subsistence) compared to 77.4 percent of civilians.** Across the strata of the study, disabled ex-combatants are less economically active when compared with their civilian counterparts (43.0 percent compared to 59.3 percent) but more ex-combatant youth are active when compared to civilian youth (62.3 percent of ex-combatant youth, 63.3 percent of former child combatant compared to 53.5 percent of civilian youth). These are strong indicators of good economic performance of all ex-combatant strata in the study and when taken in context with the other

¹² National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2014 (a) quoted Specht, 2014: 4.

¹³ Ibid.

economic indicators it points to economic reintegration and an absence of significant barriers to economic productivity for ex-combatants.

23. **Finding 12.** Very few ex-combatants identify either lack of training (2.5 percent of ex-combatants and 4.2 percent civilians) or PTSD and mental health issues (1.2 percent ex-combatant and 0.0 percent civilians) as a reason they have not resumed their pre-conflict employment. Rather 10.5 percent of ex-combatants and 12.5 percent of civilians indicating lack of capital now as the main reason.

24. **Finding 13.** The study finds that regardless into what institution credit applications were submitted by civilians or ex-combatants the overwhelming majority were successful. The study finds that 83.7 percent of ex-combatants (85.1 percent ex-AF and 80 percent ex-AG) compared to 92.9 percent of civilians, and 78.3 percent disabled ex-combatants compared to 100 percent disabled civilians. This indicates that there are no significant barriers to accessing credit for ex-combatants which are not also experienced by civilians.

25. **Finding 14.** The study finds that regarding defaulting on credit there are large differences between ex-combatants and civilians. The study finds that 20.0 percent of ex-combatants (26.2 percent ex-AF and 0.0 percent ex-AG) have defaulted at some time in the past compared to 83.3 percent of civilians. In the strata of the sample 25.0 percent of disabled ex-combatants who have accessed credit have defaulted compared to 50.0 percent of disabled civilians.

26. In summary the study does not find any evidence of economic barriers unique to ex-combatants as a whole. All strata of ex-combatants are performing well economically except in some circumstances the disabled ex-combatants. The study finds that ex-combatants are performing well economically and that the most vulnerable economic group appears to be both the disabled ex-combatants, which is similar to the experiences of disabled civilians. Overall, 48.4 percent of the disabled ex-combatants are unemployed compared to 37 percent of the disabled civilians. The disabled ex-combatants are more readily able to access credit compared to the disabled civilians, which provides a buffer to economic vulnerability.

27. ***Regarding the social indicators the CDS makes the following main findings:***

28. **Finding 15.** The study finds that a higher proportion of ex-combatants feel accepted in their immediate community than civilians. The study finds that 64.3 percent of ex-combatants (69.9 percent ex-AF, 59.5 percent ex-AG: a difference of -11.2 percent) feel accepted compared to 44.1 percent of civilians. Across the sample those who feel rejected are in single digits: 6.5 percent of ex-combatants comprised of 6.9 percent ex-AF and 6.2 percent ex-AG. In the strata 8.7 percent disabled ex-combatants compared to 4.0 percent of disabled civilians feel rejected, 3.3 percent of ex-combatant youth (and 4.1 percent of former child combatants) compared to 4.8 percent of civilian youth.

29. **Finding 16.** The study finds that a greater proportion of civilians consider themselves to be happy when compared to ex-combatants. The study finds that 42.3 percent of civilians compared to 29.1 percent of ex-combatants indicate they are happy, however only 11.3 percent of ex-combatants and 10.7 percent of civilians consider themselves unhappy meaning the majority are in the 'neutral position' indicating they are neither happy nor unhappy. The distinction is least in the youth strata where 28.3 percent of ex-combatant youth, 29.9 percent of former child soldiers and 29.1 of civilian youth identify themselves as happy and 11.7 percent, 11.3 percent and 22.0 percent respectively identify themselves as unhappy.

30. **Finding 17.** The study finds that when considering the future, the outlook of ex-combatants is marginally more optimistic than the civilian sample with similar proportions being pessimistic (30.2 percent of ex-combatants and 32.4 percent of civilians). Of ex-combatants, 44.1 percent are ‘accepting of the future with a mix of optimism and pessimism’ compared to 32.4 percent of civilians. Despite disabled ex-combatants previously rating themselves as happier than their civilian counterparts, less are optimistic about the future than civilian disabled people: 20.7 percent compared to 40.7 percent.

31. **Finding 18.** The study finds that there are limited statistically relevant differences in the social networks of ex-combatants and civilians. There is no significant statistically relevant difference in the proportion of people the respondent reports knowing in the area where they live. Perhaps logically following the finding regarding the numbers of people respondents ‘know’ in their community, there is no significant statistically relevant difference in the proportion of close friends held by ex-combatants and by civilians: 78.6 percent of ex-combatants and 86.7 percent of civilians indicate that they have a close friend or confidant, that is; someone they trust and in whom they can confide their secrets.

32. The data reveals that civilians have a more diverse collection of friends than ex-combatants. Ex-combatants far outstrip civilians for having friends who are also ex-combatants which is another indicator of the persistence of military networks post-DDR.

33. Regarding frequency of socialization, the sample shows little variation between ex-combatant and civilian with ex-combatants being slightly more frequent socializers through group activities such as attending meetings, playing sports, meeting in public to talk or socialize and visiting people in their homes. The study concludes that there is no evidence of impediment affecting socialization of ex-combatants either in public or in private and that furthermore, based on mean scores, the ex-combatant sample tends to be more social than civilians.

34. **Finding 19.** The study finds that a very small proportion of civilians deliberately avoid socializing with ex-combatants, specifically 3.9 percent of civilians. Contrasting reality of the civilians with the perception of the ex-combatants, it was found that 21.5 percent of ex-combatants (21.2 percent ex-AF, 21.7 percent ex-AG) hold the perception that civilians deliberately avoid socializing with them because they are an ex-combatant. The significance of this mismatch in reported reality versus perceptions is unclear but it is striking as throughout the study the civilian perception of the behavior of ex-combatants and the lives of ex-combatants align with the reality as reported by ex-combatants.

35. **Finding 20.** The study finds that there are no statistically significant differences in the views expressed by ex-combatants on the extent to which they share a common interest, identity and purpose with civilians and the perceptions of civilians of these shared interests, identity and purpose with ex-combatants. From this and other alignments between life as reported by ex-combatants and the experience of ex-combatants as perceived by civilians it can be concluded that the outlook of ex-combatants is well understood by civilians (the wider community). This means that negative repercussions due to ex-combatants being misunderstood are avoided and there is less risk of ex-combatants and civilians disagreeing significantly on everyday issues.

36. **Finding 21.** The study finds that when asked about respect and trust of particular groups in society (including people with whom the respondents currently live; local government officials, health professionals, NGO staff, police, medical staff, strangers and each other) across a three point scale (small extent, neither small nor large extent, and large extent) there is little to

distinguish between all but one strata in the sample regarding levels of mutual trust between ex-combatants and civilians. The study finds that the range of responses indicating large extent are 26.4 percent (male civilian) to 34.9 percent (disabled ex-combatant). All strata fall within that range including ex-combatant (32.2 percent) and civilian (27.0 percent) except disabled civilian (17.4 percent). The responses of disabled civilians throughout questions on trust and respect are always the lowest with a difference between disabled ex-combatants and disabled civilians of up to approximately -34.0 percent.

37. **Finding 22.** Regarding safety, the study finds that there are no statistically significant differences between how ex-combatants and civilians (and across strata in the sample) report their sense of safety either during daylight hours or after dark. Furthermore, there are limited statistically significant differences between how ex-combatants and civilians (and across strata in the sample) perceive the prevalence of ex-combatants in the community impacts upon safety with 82.5 percent of civilians agreeing that the prevalence makes them feel safe but with that 82.5 percent being composed of 87.5 percent male civilian and 73.0 percent female civilian.

38. **Finding 23.** The study finds that excluding *umuganda*, over the 12 months preceding the survey the picture of community development is one where both ex-combatants and civilians have similar self-identified rates of participation in working with people to improve their local area. In summary 80.9 percent of ex-combatants (82.4 percent ex-AF and 79.7 percent ex-AG) and 77.8 percent of civilians indicate that they have worked with people in the area to do something for the benefit of the community. Least involved are the youth strata: 80.3 percent youth ex-combatant (and 81.6 percent former child combatant) compared to 71.4 percent civilian youth.

39. **Finding 24.** The study finds that of those who have participated in community development work, far more ex-combatants identified that they were included in decision making (80.8 percent) than civilians (44.3 percent). Among the cohort who do not participate, the main reasons for non-participation were nothing to do with lack of cooperation between ex-combatants and civilians. Only a small percentage of civilians 8.4 percent, compared to 13.3 percent of ex-combatants stated lack of cooperation as a reason.

40. **Finding 25.** The study finds that slightly more ex-combatants than civilians report that they have control over most decisions that affect their everyday lives. In total 64.5 percent of ex-combatants (64.3 percent ex-AF and 64.7 percent ex-AG) compared to 51.1 percent of civilians indicate they have control. Most striking is how this differentiation increases in the youth strata with 65.6 percent of ex-combatant youth (60.4 percent former child combatant) compared to 27.9 percent of civilian youth identifying that they have control over most decisions that affect their lives.

41. **Finding 26.** The study finds that there is a strong alignment between the understanding of civilians about the lives of ex-combatants and how life is lived by ex-combatants. That said while civilians are aware of the presence of ex-combatants in their community (98.6 percent) only 67.7 percent claim they know the AF or AG to which the ex-combatants in their community belonged. Despite this level of detail missing in the understanding of civilians, 81.8 percent are of the opinion that ex-combatants are integrated in their community but with more believing that ex-AF are integrated (80.6 percent) than ex-AG (70.3 percent). Once again, the more negative view of reintegration emerges from the disabled civilian strata where 50 percent believe ex-AF are integrated and 60 percent that ex-AG are integrated.

42. It would appear that apart from a very limited number of questions, civilian perceptions align with the lived experience of ex-combatants as they relate it. At a most basic level this is likely to indicate a strong sense of understanding between the two samples, and a lack of barriers regarding social contact and communication. In summary the alignment of perceptions and lived reality is a strong indicator of effective social reintegration.

43. The study concludes with a brief comment on the indicators in the CDS from the perspective of the resilience of the community (civilian and ex-combatant together) to resist potential drivers of conflict that the SEDRP has attempted to mitigate with the economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants.

44. The study concludes that within the broad scope of indicators of resilience discussed in the conclusion any stresses on the ability of the community to deal with incidents that may lead to conflict are unlikely to emanate from social or economic dynamics that have been addressed via the SEDRP. This is not to say that in the future conflict (defined as the normal part of human interaction, a natural result when individuals or groups have incompatible needs or beliefs) will not arise, rather it is to state that differences between ex-combatants and civilians are limited, and so are not likely to contribute to stressing peace and stability.

SECTION A. Introduction to the Study

1. Introduction: Project and Sample Population

1.1 Project Context

45. By virtue of the sample drawn for the study, the January 2013-June 2014 CDS examines the reintegration dynamics based on the experiences and perceptions of ex-combatants from AF and AGs of Rwandan origin who have programmed through DDR during the SEDRP since 2009 in comparison with a sample of Rwandan civilians that is representative of Rwandan society across gender and age vectors. The CDS draws on the experiences of ex-combatants who experienced SEDRP DDR programming implemented by the RDRC during the three phases of project financing from 2009 to 2014.

46. The original grant of SDR 5.2 million (US\$8.0 million equivalent) for the Second Demobilization and Reintegration Project (SEDRP) was approved on August 27, 2009, and became effective on June 9th, 2010. The original project is co-financed by (i) a US\$2 million government counterpart contribution, (ii) a co-financing single-purpose, single-country MDTF grant which became effective on January 5, 2011 for US\$ 4.6 million, and (iii) a second co-financing single-purpose, single-country MDTF grant which became effective on January 5, 2011 for US\$ 4.5 million.

47. A first AF for US\$2.3 million using the balance of the co-financing MDTF was signed on December 30, 2013. The US\$2.3 million AF was processed separately from the AF for IDA, to ensure continuation of the program beyond December 31, 2013, and extend the project until June 30, 2014. A second AF in the form of a US\$8.9 million IDA Credit was approved on April 30, 2014, with a June 30, 2016 closing date. Subsequently, the co-financing MDTF (Sweden, the Netherlands) was extended until June 30, 2016 in order to match the project's closing date. In addition, Sweden contributed an additional US\$2 million in two installments (January 2015 and January 2016) to be split between a RETF and BETF through a Grant Agreement dated March 6, 2015.

48. While not directly relevant to the period, it is important to note that both the IDA Credit and the co-financing MDTF have been extended respectively until December 31, 2017, and June 30, 2018. The project new closing date is thus December 31, 2017.

49. The following analysis concentrates on data solicited through the quantitative and qualitative phases of the CDS. As noted in the 2015 sister studies to the CDS the findings reflect only part of a complex social, economic and political picture.

1.2 Purpose of the CDS

50. The purpose of the CDS is to provide a depiction at a specific moment in time of the dynamics of the economic and social reintegration of eligible ex-combatants as well as to probe the perceptions of ex-combatants and civilians regarding those dynamics. The CDS was implemented in three phases: (i) a quantitative survey of ex-combatants (CD-XC); (ii) a quantitative survey of civilians (CD-Civilian), and (iii) a qualitative study comprised of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) targeting a variety of stakeholders and respondents. In the CD-XC because the data pertains to two different groupings of ex-combatants: ex-AF and ex-AG there are disparities within the CD-XC dataset.

51. Given that the CDS is the first in SEDRP's history to separate out the examination of community dynamics from the Tracer survey. The conclusion of the CDS report is framed in

terms of the comparative resilience of the ex-combatant and civilian populations. Reintegration should not just be about the time limited outcomes of DDR that are clearly programme-linked but also about the comparative capacity of ex-combatants and civilians to withstand internal conflict from future economic, social and political shocks. The study then has a bearing on any assessment of the sustainability of the project impact stemming from activities implemented since 2009.

1.3 Methodology

52. The methodology used for the CDS is a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. In summary the study is based on data acquired as follows:

(a) Quantitative sample of 909 respondents consisting of 511 ex-combatants and 398 civilians;

(b) Semi-structured focus group discussions (FGDs) including 12 FGDs with civilians, 16 with ex-combatants including 2 with female ex-combatants, 3 with former child combatants and 1 with disabled ex-combatants;

(c) Semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs) with 9 respondents.

53. The quantitative survey was undertaken in all provinces of Rwanda in four phases between January and April 2015. The randomized sample of ex-combatants stratified by armed group or force, year of demobilization, gender and disability was drawn by the RDRC from the agency's own Management Information System (MIS) database. The cohort of former child ex-combatants was highly problematic to access. Consequently, during one of the three mop-up phases of the survey a purposive sample of available former child ex-combatants was drawn and surveyed for the CDS. The sample of community members was a sample stratified by gender and youth/older categories and disabled and was representative of the general proportional profile of the population of Rwanda as outlined in the 2012 census.

54. Although the quantitative tools for the 2015 CDS are new tools, designed specifically for this study, they are comparable with the tools from the previous CDS for the RDRC which have evolved from the tools used in previous surveys). Two quantitative tools were designed, piloted and revised by the team while in Rwanda before being implemented in the field study: one survey tool for ex-combatants (Annex 1) and one survey tool for civilians (Annex 2).

55. The qualitative tools for the FGDs in the study were designed by the team while in Rwanda before being implemented in the field study: (i) female former AG; (ii) male former AG; (iii) male former AF; (iv) former child combatant, and (v) civilian (Annex 3). Attempts were made to separate out respondents by their category. In some locations some FGDs were a mix of categories (such as AF plus AG, or male and female civilians) due to restrictions on availability of respondents and logistics. In such situations the facilitator drew on questions from more than one FGD guide.

56. KIIs were unstructured and field team leaders were free to use the data they and their teams were collecting in the field when engaging with individuals they judged to have a particular knowledge and understanding of community dynamics in a particular area and who are able to provide data regarding their perceptions of social and economic reintegration of ex-combatants as well as key dynamics and mutual perception between ex-combatants and their peers in the community.

57. Data for the quantitative study was acquired in hard copy, captured in CSPro and analysed in SPSS. Data from the ex-combatant response database (CD-XC) and data from the civilian response database (CD-Civilian) were combined into one merged database (CDS-SPSS). Data for the FGDs was acquired in audio file (MP3) where permission was granted by the FGD participants and in notation by the facilitator and note-taker. Data for KIIs was acquired in notation by the facilitator and note-taker.

58. During the quantitative survey, respondents were assured that wherever possible anonymity would be provided to ex-combatants and civilians. In the case of ex-combatants in the quantitative survey the consultants were required to share the SPSS database with the RDRC so responses are anonymous only in so far as they are not attributed in reporting. In the case of civilians in the quantitative survey no details of identity have been recorded. In the case of respondents in the FGDs no identities have been recorded and no attribution is made. For KIIs the identity of respondents has been recorded and if applicable attribution is granted.

1.4 Considerations and Limitations

59. There are four considerations that should inform any reading of the analysis presented in this report.

60. First, the CD-XC had a prescribed sample as per the RfP that the study aimed to achieve. A combination of: (i) challenges regarding how current the data in the RDRC MIS is; (ii) the field teams exhausting the targeted sample (which was drawn outside normal parameters to be 200 percent of the cohort of ex-combatants required to fulfil the target sample: a decision made based on challenges met in previous studies identifying and tracing ex-combatants), and (iii) limited availability and accessibility of female ex-combatants and former child ex-combatants meant that the actual sample (cohort surveyed) does not match the target sample (sample prescribed in the RfP).

61. Overall the sample was selected to ensure that there was representative sample of ex-combatants that were given assistance by the RDRC. In very few cross tabulations are there insufficient respondents so as to make it impossible to draw valid data except in gender. It is only the female respondents which present real problems and this is a direct result of the non-availability of females and the very small cohort of females demobilized since 2009 (28) who needed to be surveyed for the CDS and the CDS sister studies (Tracer and PVS). The completion of two FGDs with female ex-combatants goes some way towards militating against the limitations of this shortfall in female ex-combatant respondents to the quantitative survey. It remains the case that the CDS cannot conduct a valid gender analysis based on quantitative data. Rather feedback from female XCs in the FGDs is presented separately in Section 3.

62. The CDS analysis is built upon data which presents an account of the social and economic comparability of ex-combatant and civilian in the period February to April 2015, which was when the fieldwork was undertaken. The external environment is likely to have played a role in how people framed their responses. The CDS field work was conducted either side of the mourning period (21st anniversary of the Rwandan genocide) and it is possible both feelings of solidarity and tensions are exacerbated during this time. This does not appear to have affected the data in this study.

63. As the CDS drew to a close (third and fourth stages) the situation in neighbouring Burundi destabilized and attention in Rwanda was drawn to the possibility of covert FDLR in the returnees and refugees who left Burundi for Rwanda. Also, the tensions which boiled over in

Burundi reflected the discussion in Rwanda regarding constitutional change and elections in 2016 which may have influenced the responses of those surveyed. Some ex-AGs during the CDS, the Tracer and the PVS indicated they were cautious about engaging with the study due to rumoured military action against FDLR and the perceived potential threat to their own wellbeing should people become motivated by the perceived fighting in DRC. The field work (both quantitative and qualitative) was conducted in an appropriate and sensitive manner and the field workers did not witness any clear effect on the data. The political economy of Rwanda and its neighbours should be borne in mind when reading this report.

64. It is recommended that the sister studies (2014 Tracer) and the 2014 LOGiCA studies¹⁴ are read to help extrapolate variables not considered by the CDS such as family dynamics and the processes of return and reintegration. An example of some of the social dynamics not captured by the CDS but examined comprehensively in the LOGiCA studies is the situation between.

65. Finally in the actual sample of the CD-XC there were 4 of 511 respondents who identified as ex-FAR. These respondents were added to the ex-RPA/ex-RDF cohort and are included in the study under ‘ex-AF’.

1.5 Demographics of the Samples (Ex-Combatant and Civilian)

66. Following is a presentation of the demographic profile of the sample group for the CDS. The actual sample is complex. Please note that in the case of former child combatants where a comparable category is not available for civilians, ‘youth’ is used. For the purposes of this study ‘youth’ denotes people aged 18.-24 years as per the IDDRS definition.

1.5.1 Composition: AG, AF, Gender and Age

67. In summary the actual sample (hereafter referred to as ‘the sample,’ the distinction between targeted and actual having been dealt with above) is n511 ex-combatants (composed of n506 male ex-combatants and n5 female), and n398 civilians (composed of n261 males and n137 females). Of the ex-combatants n234 are ex-RPA/RDF (ex members of armed forces or ‘ex-AF’) and n277 are ex-AG. The ex-combatant sample includes n93 disabled former ex-combatants (n37 ex-AF and n56 ex-AG) all of which are male. The civilian sample includes n27 disabled people n17 of which are male and n10 are female. Of the ex-combatant sample n61 are youth and n448 are older than youth with the majority clustered in the 35-39 years age bracket (n123) and the 40-49 years age bracket (n179). Of the civilian sample 43 are youth and 355 are older than youth with the majority clustered in 30 – 34 years age bracket (n54) and the 50 years or more age bracket (n57).

¹⁴ Specht (2015), Finn (2015).

Table 1. Full Breakout of Sample

	CD-XC	CD-Civilian	Male XC	Female XC	Male civilian	Female civilian	Disabled FXC	Able-bodied XC	Disabled civilian	Able-bodied civilian	Excombatant youth	Excombatant 25 year olds and over	Civilian youth	Civilian 25 year olds and over	Ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatant	Adult XC
	506	0	506	0	0	0	93	413	0	0	61	443	0	0	234	272	98	408
	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Sex	0	261	0	0	261	0	0	0	17	244	0	0	19	242	0	0	0	0
	0	137	0	0	137	0	0	0	10	127	0	0	24	113	0	0	0	0
	511	398	506	5	261	137	93	418	27	371	61	448	43	355	234	277	98	413
	93	0	93	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	1	92	0	0	37	56	10	83
Disability	418	0	413	5	0	0	0	418	0	0	60	356	0	0	197	221	88	330
	0	27	0	0	17	10	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0
	0	371	0	0	244	127	0	0	0	371	0	0	43	328	0	0	0	0
	511	398	506	5	261	137	93	418	27	371	61	448	43	355	234	277	98	413
	61	0	61	0	0	0	1	60	0	0	61	0	0	0	3	58	61	0
Age of respondent at their last birthday (grouped)	448	0	443	5	0	0	92	356	0	0	0	448	0	0	231	217	37	411
	0	43	0	0	19	24	0	0	0	43	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
	0	355	0	0	242	113	0	0	27	328	0	0	0	355	0	0	0	0
	509	398	504	5	261	137	93	416	27	371	61	448	43	355	234	275	98	411
	61	43	61	0	19	24	1	60	0	43	61	0	43	0	3	58	61	0
	38	69	38	0	40	29	5	33	0	69	0	38	0	69	6	32	16	22
	83	81	82	1	54	27	15	68	6	75	0	83	0	81	36	47	4	79
	123	61	121	2	42	19	29	94	3	58	0	123	0	61	70	53	8	115
	179	67	178	1	49	18	38	141	4	63	0	179	0	67	113	66	7	172
	25	77	24	1	57	20	5	20	14	63	0	25	0	77	6	19	2	23
	61	43	61	0	19	24	1	60	0	43	61	0	43	0	3	58	61	0
	448	355	443	5	242	113	92	356	27	328	0	448	0	355	231	217	37	411
	98	0	98	0	0	0	10	88	0	0	61	37	0	0	19	79	98	0
	413	0	408	5	0	0	83	330	0	0	0	411	0	0	215	198	0	413
	511	0	506	5	0	0	93	418	0	0	61	448	0	0	234	277	98	413
	230	0	230	0	0	0	36	194	0	0	2	228	0	0	230	0	16	214
	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	3	1
	277	0	272	5	0	0	56	221	0	0	58	217	0	0	0	277	79	198

Source: 2015 CD Dataset

68. Exploring the ex-combatant sample it is evident that ex-AF compose 52.1 percent of adult ex-combatants in the sample including: 46.2 percent of male ex-combatants, 39.8 percent of disabled ex-combatants, 4.9 percent of youth ex-combatants and 19.4 percent of former child ex-combatants. Ex-AGs in total compose 47.9 percent of adult ex-combatants, a figure which includes: 53.8 percent of male ex-combatants, 100.0 percent of female ex-combatants (n5), 60.2 percent of disabled ex-combatants, 95.1 percent of youth and 80.6 percent of former child ex-combatants.

69. In total male ex-combatants have spent a mean of 12.28 years mobilized with a mean age of first mobilization of 19.12 years. Of the female ex-combatants the mean years mobilized is 16.80 years with a mean age of 18.50 years when first mobilized. Disabled ex-combatants tend to fall somewhere in the middle with means of 14.23 years mobilized and 20.55 years when first mobilized. Of the youth sub-sample the mean years of mobilization is 5.22 with a mean age of 12.67 years when mobilized. Separated out, former child combatants have a mean of 8.07 years for mobilization and a mean 13.94 years of age when first mobilized.

1.5.2 Health, Disability, Medical Treatment and Access to Social Services

70. The study finds that there is an 11.1 percent difference in the proportion of ex-combatants (29.0 percent) and civilians (17.9 percent) that are in poor health. Of the ex-combatants 26.6 percent of ex-AF are in poor health compared to 31.0 percent of ex-AG.

71. Of those respondents in poor health, the study finds that 47.5 percent of ex-combatants (which includes 65 percent of ex-AF and 34.2 percent of ex-AG) are currently undergoing treatment for an illness. This compares to 57.1 percent of civilians. Very similar proportions are awaiting medical treatment: 18.0 percent of ex-combatants (which includes 16.7 percent of ex-AF and 19.0 percent of ex-AG) and 12.7 percent of community members. The picture shifts when looking at the entire sample where respondents are asked to describe their health status. In response, 29.0 percent of ex-combatants describe their health as poor (26.6 percent of ex-AF and 31.0 percent of ex-AG) compared to 17.9 percent of civilians with equal proportions of disabled ex-combatants and civilians indicating poor health: 64.5 percent and 65.4 percent respectively.

72. Of those people who are in poor health, more disabled civilians are undergoing medical treatment than disabled ex-combatants: 82.4 percent of disabled civilians compared to 67.2 percent of disabled ex-combatants.

Table 2. Demobilization

In what year were you demobilised? (grouped)	Ex-combatant	Male XC	Female XC	Disabled XC	Able-bodied XC	Youth XC	Not youth XC	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatant	former adult combatant	ex-combatant
1997-2008 (Before 2009)	12.3	12.5	0.0	10.8	12.7	9.8	12.7	10.7	13.7	15.3		11.6
2009	35.6	35.8	20.0	22.6	38.5	29.5	36.2	41.9	30.3	25.5		38.0
2010	25.0	25.1	20.0	17.2	26.8	14.8	26.6	41.0	11.6	17.3		26.9
2011	11.4	11.1	40.0	15.1	10.5	9.8	11.6	0.0	20.9	13.3		10.9
2012	9.2	9.1	20.0	12.9	8.4	18.0	8.0	0.0	17.0	13.3		8.2
2013	5.7	5.7	0.0	20.4	2.4	13.1	4.7	6.4	5.1	11.2		4.4
2014	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.7	4.9	0.2	0.0	1.4	4.1		0.0
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100
n=	511	506	5	93	418	61	448	234	277	98		413

Source: 2015 CDS Dataset

73. Of the former child combatants 35.7 percent are healthy, 36.7 percent are neither in poor or good health and 27.6 percent are unhealthy. Of those that are in poor health, 12.5 percent are

waiting for rehabilitation or medical treatment, and 33.3 percent are undergoing treatment for an illness.

74. There is insignificant differentiation between ex-AF and ex-AG in terms of their health status and the proportion of respondents undergoing treatment or waiting for medical rehabilitation. A higher proportion of disabled ex-AG are Category 4 (categorized least severe) when compared to disabled ex-AF (62.5 percent and 39.3 percent respectively).

75. At a most fundamental level what the health, disability and medical treatment data reveals is that there is little differentiation between ex-combatants and civilians regarding the frequency of health problems or access to health services. This is not to conclude that the quality of services are the same. Other than accessing medical treatment via the RDRC Medical Rehabilitation Unit (MRU) ex-combatants like civilians enter the public health care system via the same pathways. In general, comparable proportions of both ex-combatant and civilian populations access social services through mainstream social protection service providers: 60.0 percent of ex-combatants and 67.8 percent of civilians. This correlation continues across all strata in the sample.

Table 3. Medical Insurance and Disposable Income

		Ex-combatant		Civilian		Youth ex-combatant (24 years or less)		Youth civilian (24 years or less)		Former child combatant	
		Yes Mutuelles	No Mutuelles	Yes Mutuelles	No Mutuelles	Yes Mutuelles	No Mutuelles	Yes Mutuelles	No Mutuelles	Yes Mutuelles	No Mutuelles
Q11.2 To what extent are you currently in a position to support your household financially?	To a small extent	65.3	74.5	46.9	62.9	68.2	70.8	59.1	85.7	66.0	72.4
	Neither small nor great extent	33.1	24.5	45.8	29.0	31.8	29.2	36.4	0.0	34.0	27.6
	To a great extent	1.6	1.0	7.3	8.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	14.3	0.0	0.0
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Q12.4 To what extent are you able to save any money after all your household expenses?	To a small extent	76.6	79.1	61.5	79.3	66.7	68.0	47.8	83.3	70.0	71.0
	Neither small nor great extent	20.8	18.7	35.2	15.5	29.2	24.0	52.2	16.7	26.0	22.6
	To a great extent	2.6	2.2	3.3	5.2	4.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	6.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Q13.1 How would you describe your current economic situation?	Poor	65.1	73.4	47.9	65.2	69.0	73.3	46.7	66.7	71.2	72.2
	Neither poor nor wealthy	33.7	25.7	49.2	33.3	27.6	26.7	50.0	33.3	25.4	27.8
	Wealthy	1.3	0.9	2.9	1.5	3.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.4	0.0
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		392	109	311	66	29	30	30	9	59	36

Source: 2015 CDS Dataset

76. Disparities between rates of access to treatment do not correspond to rates of coverage with *Mutuelle de Santé*. The survey finds that 78.1 percent of ex-combatants compared to 82.6 percent of civilians have coverage. Similar correlations run across the strata in the sample except for youth ex-combatants who have a much lower rate of coverage (48.3 percent of youth ex-combatants and 61.5 percent of former child combatants), particularly when compared to civilians in the same strata (77.5 percent of civilian youth). At first glance, this can appear like a marker of exclusion or vulnerability among ex-combatant youth. However, when cross-tabulated with indicators of disposable income this does not appear to be the case. Universally there is little evidence of anyone holding additional health coverage.

77. If indicators of possible disposable income are cross-tabulated with those who have and do not have *Mutuelle de Santé* the trend for ex-combatants and civilians is that to an insignificant percent slightly poorer respondents do not have coverage of *Mutuelle de Santé*. The margin in possible disposable income is very small. Furthermore the civilian youth cohort without *Mutuelle de Santé* is too small to make a valid comparison to ex-combatant youth.

1.5.3 Marital Status, Education (Literacy and Numeracy) and Formal Education

78. The study finds that responses from ex-combatants regarding marital/relationship status show no statistically significant differentiation between ex-combatant and civilians in rates of marriage, cohabitation, divorce, separation or abandonment. The only significant contrasts are in the youth and former child combatant strata. Ex-combatant youth have a lower rate of marriage and cohabitation (15.8 percent and 7.0 percent) than civilian youth (26.8 percent and 12.2 percent). Of former child ex-combatants, 35.5 percent are married and 8.6 percent are cohabiting. The sample which as mentioned above is overwhelming male shows that very few respondents have a spouse who is or was either AF or AG. Of the male ex-combatants and male civilians 0.5 percent indicated their spouse was or is AF and 3.2 percent of the male ex-combatants compared to 6.9 percent of the male civilians indicated their spouse was AG.

79. Sub-strata show that disabled civilians are far more likely to have a spouse who is ex-AG (15.8 percent) when compared to disabled ex-combatants (1.3 percent). Neither sub-sample have spouses who are or were AF. Of the youth strata, youth ex-combatants and youth civilians have a similar proportion with spouses who are ex-AG (15.4 percent and 12.5 percent respectively).

R1 (Male Civilian). There are some ex-combatants who were welcomed without any problem, but with others you find problems like one ex-combatant who returned home with disabilities (hearing problems). When he reached home he found also other family problems. With the little money they had given him he first went to the hospital to get treatment for his ears and the remainder was used to settle family issues. His wife has bad behavior and their relationship didn't last.

Source: CDS FGD Male Civilian (Western Province)

80. Qualitative feedback orientates the analysis of the study regarding barriers to marriage. As is suggested above by the respondent in Western province, there are anecdotes of particular ex-combatants (both ex-AG and ex-AF) encountering relationship breakdown. Throughout the qualitative work the study concludes that the driver of this breakdown is usually poverty not stigma resulting from being an ex-combatant. This corresponds with other pertinent analysis of the reconfiguration of spousal relationships for returning ex-AF and ex-AG and of the challenges brought about by reduced income following demobilization (ex-AF) and other poverty dynamics.¹⁵

R7 (Female ex-AG). It is not easy for ex-combatants to get married in this community as a result of stigma since they are usually poor and have no property after demobilization.

R1 (Female ex-AG). The girls in this community prefer to get married to men that are still in the army but not ex-combatants...The community members also look at ex-combatants as thieves which makes it a challenge for them to reintegrate into the

¹⁵ Specht, 2015.

community and this pushes them to migrate to different places. For example, one of us shifted to Uganda to look for means of surviving because he could not stay in this village.
Source: CDS FGD Female Ex-AG (Northern Province)

81. Respondents are consistent in their emphasis that poverty as a driver for relationship issues affects both ex-combatants and civilians.

R6 (Male Civilian). Many of the ex-combatants got married when they came back from the bush and their wives and children have no problem because they are already familiar with the life and those who came with their families from the bush when they reached we welcomed them very well and they got familiar slowly with the civil life.

Source: CDS FGD Male Civilian (Western Province)

82. Quantitative data did not find any particular trends regarding family dynamics when an ex-combatant returns from time away with a spouse who is either not a Rwandan national or who has spent more time outside of Rwanda than within the country's borders. Some qualitative data points to the difficulties experienced and to the potential complexities of the family unit in such cases.

R7 (Male ex-AG). I came with a Congolese wife. Life was hard at the beginning. My wife took long to adapt.

R4 (Male ex-AG). I came back with a Congolese wife. The community accepted us and supported us. Later my wife returned to Congo to visit her parents. She stayed there longer. Then I married another wife. When the first wife came back conflict began. Finally we resolved that problem and she returned to Congo. Now I am with the second wife.

R1 (Male ex-AG). The war separated me and my wife. I married another wife in Congo. While in Congo we produced 3 children. It was not possible to return with my Congolese wife to Rwanda but I returned with 2 children. I found my first wife had not married another man and now we are together with 2 children from the Congolese and 1 child from her. We don't have any problems.

Source: CDS FGD Male Ex-AG (Northern Province)

83. It has been documented elsewhere how the situation of families where ex-combatants have married while away in DRC is complex and can include situations where mostly Congolese wives are abandoned or excluded.¹⁶ The outcomes for abandoned wives such as the wife of R1 above are largely unknown but family breakdown has a bearing on the reintegration outcomes for ex-AG, their children as well as for the lives of the spouses involved in the situation.

84. Regarding numeracy and literacy ex-combatants appear to have a higher proportion of people who can both read and write without any problems (88.6 percent) than civilians (76.8 percent).

85. Similarly regarding levels of formal education, ex-combatants and civilians report very similar rates with variations only occurring in the levels without any formal education: 13.4 percent of ex-combatants compared to 23.0 percent of civilians have no formal education.

¹⁶ Specht, 2015: 34-36, Tankink 2015.

Perhaps surprisingly disabled ex-combatants report much higher levels of educational attainment than their civilian counterparts: 11.8 percent of disabled ex-combatants have no formal education compared to 50.0 percent of disabled civilians. Within the ex-combatant sample there are contrasts: 5.6 percent of ex-AF have no formal education compared to 19.9 percent of AGs.

86. When responses are probed, the study finds that while in general ex-combatants and civilians have similar rates of continuation in formal education (2.8 percent and 2.3 percent respectively) ex-combatant youth are marginally more likely to continue than civilian youth (11.5 percent and 7.0 percent) in formal education (n5 ex-combatant youth, n2 civilian youth) and vocational training (n2 ex-combatant youth, n1 civilian youth).

SECTION B. Economic Indicators

2. Economic Indicators

87. Below is an analysis of the economic indicators that follows the approach explicated in Section 1 above. Specifically this section of the study looks at indicators in these areas: (i) the economic situation of the household; (ii) access to material assets and food security; (iii) access to financial assets and to financial security.

88. As will be seen in general, the quantitative data suggests there is little economic disparity between ex-combatants and civilians across a wide range of economic indicators. The proportion of respondents who are economically active is the same across both ex-combatants and civilians. The main disparities arise in types of dwelling, ownership of dwellings and ownership of land. Despite these limited differences, qualitative testimony in the study is more mixed. Where the majority of qualitative testimony aligns with the positive picture presented in the quantitative data there is some testimony to how ex-AF and ex-AG have experienced an ‘economic lag’. In other words, by virtue of the time spent in combat, ex-AF and ex-AG (more so ex-AG as ex-AF were salaried) perceive themselves as playing economic ‘catch up’ with civilians particularly regarding the acquisition of material assets, acquisition of savings and accessing some economic networks such as networking for employment opportunities.

R1 (Male ex-AG). It does not matter whether one is from RDF or an AG, all of us are poorer compared to the rest of society.

R5 (Male ex-AG). We don’t have properties like other community members. When we were in Congo others were working or studying so now they are ahead in terms of money, network, skills and good jobs.

R6 (Male ex-AG). When we were in Congo the community here was working, buying properties, sending their children to school. You see? That is why they are ahead of us.
Source: CDS FGD. Male ex-AG (Western District)

89. In some situations ex-combatants give a dire appraisal of the situation of ex-combatants (including ex-AF). The layers of their description are not seen in the quantitative data. This is not to suggest either data is incorrect, rather it suggests there are contrasts in the information provided.

R2 (Male ex-AF). Yes, ex-combatants experience economic hardships in their communities since most of them do not have jobs or other income generating activities. Most of these challenges are as a result of the time they spent in the army and this is because they spent too much time in the army and didn’t go to school.

R7 (Male ex-AF). They were also left behind by other community members and they also returned when they are disabled and this is another step back for them. Most of them do not have land and they live miserably.

R12 (Male ex-AF). They have not been able to address these economic activities and do not have the means to address them since the majority are jobless and don’t have any particular skills that can enable them to generate some income to address these economic challenges. They have been helped mainly by the commission since it pays for their health insurance, gives them subsistence allowances and constructs houses for the disabled ex-combatants. They have been helped by their friends or relatives. Others; they have been mostly helped by their spouses.

Source: CDS FGD Male Ex-AF (Western Province)

2.1 Access to material assets and food security

90. There are major observable differences to be noted when examining the types of dwellings occupied by ex-combatants and civilians. Overall, 27.3 percent more civilians live in rural houses compared to ex-combatants (89.1 percent of the civilians compared to 61.8 percent of the excombatants live in rural houses). This pattern of distribution is repeated amongst the disabled and the youth strata. It was found that 61.4 percent of the disabled ex-combatants compared to 77.8 percent of the disabled civilians live in rural houses. Similarly, 62.7 percent of the excombatants youth live in rural houses, as opposed to 95.1 percent of the youth civilian sample. Youth ex-combatants are further distinguished by the large proportion that live in iron-sheet roofed dwellings (23.7 percent) compared to the youth civilians at 4.9 percent. There is no difference in the type of housing in which ex-AF, ex-AG or former child combatants reside.

Table 4. Disability and Dwelling (Cross-tabulation)

Q6.3 How do you rate your current dwelling?	Q3.4z Do you have a disability?				Q3.5 What is the category of your disability?			
	Disabled ex-combatant	Able-bodied ex-combatant	Disabled civilian	Able-bodied civilian	Category 1 - 90-100 Permanent Disability Rate - PDR	Category 2 - 70-89 PDR	Category 3 - 50-69 PDR	Category 4 - 30-49 PDR
Bad	54.3	51.6	70.4	36.7	16.7	50.0	76.9	61.0
Neither good nor bad	40.2	45.1	29.6	58.6	83.3	36.4	15.4	36.6
Good	5.4	3.4	0.0	4.7	0.0	13.6	7.7	2.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	92	417	27	362	6	22	13	41

Source: 2015 CDS Dataset

91. When the level of satisfaction with the quality of dwelling is explored it is evident that more ex-combatants than civilians rate their current dwelling as bad: 52.1 percent compared to 39.1 percent. Ex-combatant youth (68.3 percent) and ex-AG (62.5 percent) rate their dwelling as bad compared to 41.0 percent of civilian youth and 39.7 percent ex-AG. The study finds that 68.0 percent of former child combatants rate their dwelling as bad. Disabled ex-combatants are less likely than disabled civilians to believe they live in bad accommodation: 54.3 percent rate their dwelling as bad compared to 70.4 percent of their disabled civilian peers. When this response is probed further there is not sufficient responses to conclude if there is any correlation between more severe disability and poor quality accommodation (table 4 above).

R1 (Male ex-AG). On arrival I was rejected by my family members. I was given my portion [of land] by my grandfather before I left. The will is there but the land was grabbed. My aunt locked me outside the house to force me to leave the home for almost a week. She sold the land for RWF 600,000 while I was in Mutobo.

R2 (Male ex-AG). The place where I had anticipated getting a piece of land is not there. I found my sister had shared all the land. I don't blame her since they didn't know my whereabouts.

Source: CDS FGD Male ex-AG (Kigali)

92. Apart from dwelling, the other major material asset and the one which is often the root of conflict¹⁷ is land. Depending on usage, land is also a key enabler of food security. Ex-combatants and civilians were surveyed about land ownership and land access and the study finds that 31.4 percent of ex-combatants have ownership of land in Rwanda (38.8 percent of ex-AF and 25.1

¹⁷ Finn, 2015. Specht, 2015.

percent of ex-AG) and 8.9 percent have access only to land in Rwanda (5.6 percent of ex-AF and 11.6 percent of ex-AG).¹⁸

93. Largely the main land usage variables are consistent across ex-combatants and civilians with 75.1 percent and 78.6 percent respectively using the land for residential purposes, 68.6 percent and 66.6 percent respectively for subsistence agriculture. Just under twice as many civilians than ex-combatants use the land for income generating purposes: 40.8 percent compared to 22.1 percent with 12.6 percent of civilians also renting out the land compared to 8.1 percent of ex-combatants.

R1 (Female Civilian). Yes ex-combatants do have *access* to land in a similar manner as the rest of the community members in this area.

R8 (Female Civilian). They all have access to land it just depends on how able one is in *buying or leasing* the land.

R6 (Female Civilian). Ex-combatants are not faring the same when it comes to agriculture with other farmers in this community since they do not own land to carry out this activity and they also possess limited skills in this field as compared to the rest of the community, with agriculture which therefore gives them little produce at the end of the day.

Source: CDS FGD Female Civilian (Eastern Province) – Emphasis Added.

94. Due to an oversight in the CDS design, no exactly corresponding question to Q7.1x was asked of civilians’ access to and ownership of land. Civilians were surveyed on the type of land ownership they have (Q7.3.1 to Q7.3.4) meaning that the CDS has comparative data between the two cohorts. The constructed variable for civilians does not separate out access to land and ownership of land rather it reads: Do you use the land that you have access to, or own, for any of the following purposes? *Ubutaka ufite cg ukodesha waba ubukoresha bimwe muri ibi bikurikira?* From the responses to this question it can be deduced that civilians have more than twice as much access to land than ex-combatants: 73.6 percent compared to 33.4 percent.

Table 5. Land Access and Ownership

Q7.1z Do you currently have access to, or ownership of land, in Rwanda? (Formed from Q7.3.1 to Q7.3.4)	Excombatant	Civilian	Male excombatant	Female excombatant	Male civilian	Female civilian	Disabled excombatant	Able-bodied excombatant	Disabled civilian	Able-bodied civilian	Youth excombatant (24 years or less)	Not youth excombatant (25 years olds +)	Youth civilian (24 years or less)	Former child soldier	ex-AF	ex-AG
Yes	33.4	73.6	33.5	20.0	74.2	72.3	33.7	33.3	77.8	73.2	13.3	36.0	44.2	15.5	38.5	29.1
No	66.6	26.4	66.5	80.0	25.8	27.7	66.3	66.7	22.2	26.8	86.7	64.0	55.8	84.5	61.5	70.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
n=	509	397	504	5	260	137	92	417	27	370	60	447	43	97	234	275

Source: 2015 CDS Dataset

A key distinction in the data is illustrated in the qualitative testimony from female community members in Eastern Province: the distinction between ownership and access (and the barriers to ownership and barriers to access). The barriers to ownership are cost and available financial resources: ex-combatants can be at a disadvantage given the demands on their finances in their attempt to catch up on the economic lag (as discussed above). No respondents identify significant

¹⁸ In error a comparator questions was not asked of civilians.

issues with access to land other than those as part of land disputes. Rather qualitative testimony corresponds across respondents: access is a principle and all people are free to access land, ownership is different and is based on wealth. Ex-combatants do not experience access barriers to any great extent any more than any other group in the community (apart from in one case where respondents highlighted the situation of the displaced *indigenous Abatwa* people).

95. When examining perceptions held by civilians of ex-combatants, community members appear to significantly underestimate the percentage of ex-combatants who have no access or land ownership. Civilians estimate that only 21.4 percent of ex-combatants fall into this category when 56.6 percent of ex-combatants identify that they have no access or ownership.

R4 (Male ex-AG). Apart from the land being given to us by the family, no one among us can buy it. Land here is very expensive; but some other members of the community have enough land, especially those who are capable to buy.

R6 (Male ex-AG). We are not at the same level with the other community members in terms of agriculture and livestock. The community members are better when it comes to agriculture, they have some cows to provide them with manure, and they have bigger plots of land than us. They have money to hire people to work for them.

R4 (Male ex-AG). Yes, there are many AG ex-combatants without land. They survive by working for those with land (casual laborers) or with temporary work or transportation of goods on head.

Source: CDS FGD Male ex-AG (Western Province)

96. Largely the main land usage variables are consistent across ex-combatants and civilians with 75.1 percent and 78.6 percent respectively using the land for residential purposes, 68.6 percent and 66.6 percent respectively for subsistence agriculture. Just under twice as many civilians than ex-combatants use the land for income generating purposes: 40.8 percent compared to 22.1 percent with 12.6 percent of civilians also renting out the land compared to 8.1 percent of ex-combatants. This two contrasts point to the differences in economic performance of ex-combatants when compared to civilians.

97. With key statistics indicating dense population concentration in Rwanda (415 inhabitants per square kilometer)¹⁹ and the rural nature of the country (with under 20 percent of the population living in cities in 2012)²⁰ it could be expected that this differential in land access is a source of conflict and tension. This was not evident in the quantitative study data.

Table 6. Land or Property Disputes

¹⁹ National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2014 (a) quoted Specht, 2014: 4.

²⁰ Ibid.

Q7.7 Do you currently experience any land or property disputes?	CD-XC	CD-Civilian	Disabled former excombatant	Disabled civilian	Excombatant 24 years or less years olds	Civilian 24 years or less years olds	Former child soldier	Ex-AF	ex-AG
Yes	19.1	12.7	24.7	12.5	22.2	12.2	21.6	9.5	26.8
No	80.9	87.3	75.3	87.5	77.8	87.8	78.4	90.5	73.2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
n=	472	369	85	24	54	41	88	211	261

Source: 2015 CDS Dataset

98. When experienced, land disputes can be a significant barrier to economic and social reintegration for ex-combatants. A low percentage of both ex-combatant and civilian are currently experiencing land disputes (19.1 percent and 12.7 percent respectively). Disabled excombatants, excombatants youth, former child soldiers and ex-AG report the highest instances of land disputes both within the ex-combatant sample and in comparison to their civilian counterparts (table 6).

99. Amongst these respondents that experience land disputes, the main driver of land disputes is that land that has been sold or occupied by other family members (85.6 percent of ex-combatants identify this as the primary problem underlying the land dispute with only 7.8 percent of ex-combatants indicating that the primary problem is occupation of land by other civilians). Amongst these respondents that experience land disputes, the ex-combatants are asked to indicate to what extent their status as an ex-combatant is an attributable reason for the conflict, 37.2 percent indicate to a small extent, 36.2 percent neither small nor great extent and 26.2 percent indicate to a great extent. This shows the views of these excombatants affected by land disputes are dispersed implying that it is not perceived as a primary driver. This largely corresponds to the civilian perception of land disputes being attributable to the presence of ex-combatants. Amongst those civilian respondents that experienced a land dispute 20.7 percent indicate to a small extent, 54.9 percent neither small nor great extent and 24.4 percent indicate to a great extent that the land dispute was a result of, or attributed to, the return of an ex-combatant or the dependents of an ex-combatant, To conclude, this shows that a marginally greater proportion of these civilian respondents feel that the land dispute is linked to the presence of ex-combatants, than what the ex-combatants affected by land disputes believe cause the dispute.

2.2 Access to financial assets and financial security

100. The study finds that largely ex-combatants and civilians have similar levels of possession of savings or current account at a bank or formal credit institution: 65.1 percent of ex-combatants and 61.1 percent of civilians. The highest proportion of possession lies with disabled ex-combatants: 79.1 percent compared to 56.5 percent of disabled civilian. Ex-combatant youth and former child combatants have the lowest level of possession: 25.9 percent and 41.5 percent compared to their civilian youth counterparts at 53.4 percent. Within the former ex-combatant sample, ex-AGs are significantly lower than ex-AF: 54.1 percent compared to 78.0 percent.

101. Frequency of usage of the account is similar between ex-combatant and civilian (62.5 percent of ex-combatants and 68.1 percent of civilians indicating that they sometime use the account). Regarding the use of 'mobile money' there are similar levels of usage between ex-combatant and civilian with 52.9 percent of ex-combatants and 45.2 percent of civilians keeping money on the mobile money account. This form of financial saving is most popular with former child ex-combatants (57.8 percent) and ex-combatant youth (59.6 percent) compared to 40.0 percent of civilian youth.

102. Regarding the ability to save and the composition of informal financial support networks, more ex-combatants than civilians can save money to either small extents or great extents: 77.3 percent of ex-combatants to a small extent (75.1 percent ex-AF and 79.1 percent ex-AG) and 2.5 percent to a great extent (2.4 percent ex-AF and 2.6 percent ex-AG) compared to 65.2 percent and 4.1 percent respectively for civilians. Within the sample strata ex-combatant youth and former child ex-combatant rate slightly worse to their civilian youth counterparts.

103. Regarding financial support networks, these networks along with social support networks can be challenging areas for ex-combatants to reconstitute after demobilization. Often former military networks substitute for more mainstream financial and social support networks.²¹ When the sample was asked to identify their main sources of financial support in times of crisis, broadly ex-combatants and civilians were similar in their responses. Where subtle differences emerge is in the youth samples (civilian and ex-combatant including former child soldier) where the preference is for family and friends over neighbours perhaps illustrating the differing networks and associations of youth.

Table 7. Financial Support Networks

If you encounter a financial problem, which of the listed people could you turn to for help? <i>Only the proportion of respondents that indicated 'yes'</i>	CD-XC	CD-Civilian	Male ex-combatant	Female ex-combatant	Male civilian	Female civilian	Disabled former ex-combatant	Able-bodied former ex-combatant	Disabled civilian	Able-bodied civilian	Ex-combatant 24 years or less years olds	Ex-combatant 25 year olds and over	Civilian 24 years or less years olds	Civilian 25 year olds and over	ex-RPA / ex-RDF / ex-FAR	ex-AG	Former child soldier	Adult ex-combatant
Friends	48.7	63.8	48.8	40.0	70.4	51.5	42.4	50.1	58.3	64.2	45.0	49.2	52.4	65.2	48.1	49.3	46.4	49.3
Family	39.6	48.7	40.0	0.0	45.1	55.6	40.2	39.4	45.8	48.9	47.5	38.5	65.1	46.7	37.7	41.2	41.7	39.1
Neighbours	24.4	36.3	24.5	20.0	38.3	32.3	30.4	23.1	41.7	35.9	23.3	24.7	33.3	36.6	25.3	23.6	23.7	24.6
Colleagues or people you work with	21.0	28.4	21.2	0.0	28.8	27.6	18.9	21.4	25.0	28.6	21.7	21.0	39.0	27.1	16.7	24.6	15.6	22.2
Ex-combatants	18.6	1.5	18.8	0.0	1.1	2.4	21.7	17.9	0.0	1.6	16.7	19.0	0.0	1.6	15.5	21.2	13.7	19.8
Cooperative association	11.4	22.9	11.6	0.0	21.4	25.8	9.7	11.8	33.3	22.2	5.0	12.4	29.3	22.1	11.3	11.6	5.2	12.9
RDRC	10.3	0.7	10.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	31.5	5.6	0.0	0.7	6.7	10.8	0.0	0.8	7.3	12.8	8.2	10.8
Religious organisation	4.3	8.6	4.4	0.0	7.9	9.8	5.4	4.1	12.5	8.3	3.3	4.5	7.1	8.7	4.3	4.4	3.1	4.6
Community leaders	3.9	3.4	4.0	0.0	4.0	2.3	7.7	3.1	4.2	3.3	3.3	4.0	0.0	3.8	3.4	4.4	3.1	4.1
Local authority	2.4	4.7	2.4	0.0	4.8	4.7	2.2	2.4	0.0	5.1	1.7	2.5	9.8	4.1	1.7	2.9	2.1	2.4
Average n=	505	265	500	5	181	84	92	413	15	250	60	443	22	243	232	273	95	410

Source: 2015 CDS Dataset

R5 (Male Ex-AG). The ex-combatants in this community are the most economically vulnerable people. Ex-combatants do not own fixed assets such as land to carry out agriculture and generate income and this makes them vulnerable since they cannot afford to take care of the needs of their family. Ex-combatants do have the same challenges with other local people that are in this community and the only difference between the two categories of people is that the local people tend to get more attention from the local authorities through different government programmes like *Girinka* and *Ubudehe* which we don't get.

Source: CDS FGD Male Ex-AG (Northern Province)

²¹ Finn 2011, 2012.

104. Consistently in qualitative feedback some ex-combatants identified that some feel excluded from mainstream government initiatives such as those identified by the respondent in the Northern Province above. With regards to elements in the quantitative survey examining access to services there is no corresponding data to suggest systematic exclusion. Rather the majority of both ex-combatants and civilians agree that ex-combatants are not excluded from social protection programming.

2.3 Employment, Income Generation and Access to Formal Credit

105. As per the World Bank prescription ‘economically active’ is defined as per the SEDRP Results Framework. The definition in the SEDRP Results Framework is less accurate than that originally used in the survey design however the survey is required to present some findings based on the World Bank indicators which do not consider hustling or supplementing income with other incomes as forms of economic activity.

106. The study finds that 75.5 percent of ex-combatants are economically active (employed, self employed, hustling in the informal economy or supplementing their income via subsistence) compared to 77.4 percent of civilians. Across the strata of the study there are less disabled ex-combatants that are economically active when compared with their civilian counterparts (50.5 percent compared to 59.3 percent). There is no significant difference when ex-combatant youth active when compared to civilian youth (70.5 percent of ex-combatant youth, 69.4 percent of former child combatant compared to 62.8 percent of civilian youth).

107. Regarding the comparison of the types of economic activities in which ex-combatants and civilians are engaged in the study finds that there is a similarity when comparing the ranking of the income generating activities specifically of the top five activities the following is the case (table 8). However, there is a difference within the top five types of activities. More than half the ex-combatants and two-thirds of the civilians engaged in crop farming (54.7 percent versus 67.4 percent), while 20.3 percent of the civilians engaged in livestock farming compared to 10.3 percent of the ex-combatants. The provision of casual labour is engaged in by 20.6% of the ex-combatants and 14.8% of the civilians.

Table 8. Income Generating Activities

Types of IGA	Ex-combatant	Civilian
Farming – crops	54.7	67.4
Casual labour	20.6	14.8
Security guard/Private security	12.6	5.8
Farming – livestock	10.3	20.3
Selling goods	8.2	14.8

Source: 2015 CDS dataset

108. When asked about the success of their main economic activity both ex-combatant and civilians had small proportions that identified their activity as successful: 5.6 percent and 11.5 percent. Of those who identified the activity as unsuccessful the ex-combatants fared worse except when those with disabilities were considered. Of youth ex-combatants 37.8 percent (39.0 percent of former child combatant) reported their activity was unsuccessful compared to 14.3 percent of youth civilian however 34.4 percent of disabled ex-combatants stated their activity was unsuccessful compared with 56.2 percent of disabled civilians. Amongst those ex-combatants that engaged in crop farming as their main economic activity, it was found that 39.8 percent describe their crop farming as unsuccessful, 55.3 percent described it their crop farming as neither successful not unsuccessful and only 4.9 percent described it as successful. Marginally more ex-combatants described their crop farming as unsuccessful than did ex-combatants. It was found that

amongst civilians engaged in crop farming, 22.1 percent describe their crop farming as unsuccessful, 67.6% described it is neither successful nor unsuccessful and only 10.3 percent described it as successful. Amongst those excombatants that engaged in crop farming as a primary income generating activity, greater proportion of ex-AF (50 percent, n36) described their crop farming as unsuccessful compared to the ex-AG (35.6 percent).

109. Regarding the financing of their economic activities there are a variety of sources identified by ex-combatants and civilians some of which have relevance to the wider studies on the performance of the SEDRP (table 9).

Table 9. Sources of formal credit

Did you get the original loan to finance these income generating activities from any of the listed persons –	CD-XC	CD-Civilian	Disabled former ex-combatant	Able-bodied former ex-combatant	Disabled civilian	Able-bodied civilian	Ex-combatant 24 or less years olds	Former child soldier	Ex-combatant 25 year olds and over	Civilian 24 or less years olds	Civilian 25 year olds and over	Ex-AF	ex-AG
<i>Proportion of 'yes' respondents only</i>													
Support from the Demobilisation Benefits from the RDRC	48.5	3.8	57.7	46.9	6.2	3.7	48.6	43.1	48.4	0.0	4.2	39.2	55.4
Personal savings	18.7	36.4	15.4	19.3	14.3	38.0	28.6	22.4	17.4	27.8	37.5	22.9	15.5
Community saving scheme	11.0	19.3	9.6	11.2	15.0	19.6	5.7	3.4	11.6	22.2	18.9	11.1	10.9
Loan from a relative	8.1	18.9	1.9	9.2	19.0	18.9	5.6	6.8	8.4	27.8	17.8	5.8	9.9
Loan from a friend	5.6	12.4	0.0	6.6	9.5	12.6	11.4	12.1	5.0	11.1	12.5	5.2	6.0
Micro-credit or micro-lending	7.3	6.2	3.8	7.9	0.0	6.6	11.4	6.9	6.9	5.6	6.3	7.2	7.5
Loan from a bank	7.3	6.0	7.7	7.3	0.0	6.4	8.6	8.6	7.2	0.0	6.8	7.8	6.9
Private persons	3.1	5.4	2.0	3.3	15.8	4.7	8.6	8.6	2.5	8.3	5.0	3.9	2.5
Average n=	355	310	52	303	20	290	35	58	318	34	276	153	202

Source: 2015 CDS dataset

110. As is clear in the table, ex-combatants made strong use of their reintegration benefits received through the SEDRP to finance their IGA from the RDRC (48.5 percent). It is unclear how 3.8 percent of the civilian sample were eligible to benefit from RDRC distributed benefits unless via a spouse who is a demobilized AF or AG.

111. Regarding being hired for tasks in the community 21.0 percent of ex-combatants believe that ex-combatants are disfavoured compared to 2.4 percent of civilians. The majority of both cohorts believe the neutral option that ex-combatants are neither favoured nor disfavoured: 62.4 percent of ex-combatants and 77.8 percent of civilians with the remainder believing ex-combatants are favoured (16.6 percent of ex-combatants and 19.8 percent of civilians). This proportionality continues across the strata except in youth where 21.1 percent of ex-combatant youth compared to 0.0 percent of civilian youth believe ex-combatants are disfavoured.

112. Regarding those in paid employment, the study finds that ex-combatants are more mobile than civilians, as shown by the average number of employers they have worked for since demobilisation in the case of excombatants or 2009 in the case of civilians, with a mean score of 2.07 for excombatants compared to civilians with 1.48. Most mobile are former child combatants with a mean score of 2.47 employers worked for since demobilisation. Despite their mobility, ex-combatants in the workplace on average stay in their jobs 5.17 months longer than civilians. This differentiation runs across the strata of the sample but is most pronounced in non-youth ex-combatants who are 25 years and older stay in the jobs on average 8.74 months more than their civilian counterparts (29.60 months compared to 20.86 months). Ex-combatant youth stay a

shorter period than their civilian cohort: 11.00 months (11.25 months for former child combatants) compared to 27.10 months for civilian youth.

113. When asked if the conflict in Rwanda disrupted employment or their IGA disabled ex-combatants had the highest positive response rate: 31.0 percent indicated yes compared to 6.7 percent of disabled civilian. Overall similar proportions of ex-combatants and civilians identified yes, that the conflict did disrupt their employment or IGA (15.3 percent composed of 17.9 percent ex-AF and 12.4 percent ex-AG) and 8.6 percent of civilians.

114. When pre- and post- conflict employment was probed there was little statistically relevant difference between the responses of ex-combatants and civilians. For those who had different occupations pre- and post-conflict it is because pre-conflict the respondents were too young or not looking to work (67.3 percent ex-combatants and 60.0 percent civilian). The most programmatically pertinent responses are the 10.5 percent of ex-combatants and 12.5 percent of civilians who cite lack of capital now as the main reason. Very few identify lack of training (2.5 percent of ex-combatants and 4.2 percent civilians) or PTSD and mental health issues (1.2 percent ex-combatant and 0.0 percent civilians). The response categories were self-defined, and it is plausible that respondents may not acknowledge or be aware that they are suffering from mental health issues such as PTSD.

115. Following on from the lack of capital the study probed access to credit. Only those respondents who have ever applied for micro-credit responded to the questions. Of the sample 18.8 percent of ex-combatants (30.0 percent ex-AF and 9.4 percent ex-AG) compared to 15.5 percent of civilians have applied for credit in the past. The study finds that vulnerable groups as they are identified in the project documentation are less likely to have applied for micro-credit than the rest of the sample: ex-AG (9.4 percent), former child combatants (8.6 percent), ex-combatant youth (0.0 percent), and also some civilian cohorts: civilian youth (2.4 percent).

Table 10. Credit institutions

Identify all the different sources you applied to for micro-credit	CD-XC	CD-Civilian	Male ex-combatant	Female ex-combatant	Disabled former ex-combatant	Disabled civilian	24 years or less	25 years or less	25 year olds	Ex-AF	ex-RPA / ex-RDF / ex-FAR	ex-AG	Former child combatant
Banque Populaire du Rwanda	21.8	42.9	20.9	100	4.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	43.6	22.6	20.0	42.9
Cooperative d Epargne Duterimbere - COPEDU	9.2	16.1	9.3	0.0	4.5	75.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	16.4	11.3	4.0	28.6
Credit and Saving Society - CSS	46.0	19.6	46.5	0.0	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	20.0	51.6	32.0	57.1
From workplace or employer	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
Saving and Credit Cooperative - SACCO	31.0	44.6	31.4	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100	31.0	43.6	25.8	44.0	14.3
Vision2020 Umurenge sector Program - VUP	4.6	1.8	4.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	1.8	3.2	8.0	0.0
n=	87	56	86	1	22	4	0	1	87	55	62	25	7
r=	99	71	98	1	23	6	0	1	99	70	72	27	10

Source: 2015 CDS Dataset

116. As is seen above there are strong differences in where ex-combatants and civilians applied for credit with the majority applications from ex-combatants being to CSS and SACCO compared to Banque Populaire de Rwanda and SACCO for civilians. Regardless of where the applications were lodged, the overwhelming majority were successful: 83.7 percent of ex-combatants (85.1 percent ex-AF and 80 percent ex-AG) compared to 92.9 percent of civilians, and 78.3 percent disabled ex-combatants compared to 100 percent disabled civilians. While civilians fare better than ex-combatants 17.6 percent of civilians believe it is easier for ex-combatants to get credit.

117. The study finds that ex-combatants and civilians differ in how they use micro-credit. For ex-combatants the top five uses are: (i) housing (30.4 percent); IGA (26.1 percent); household consumables (24.6 percent); family social responsibilities (18.8 percent) and agricultural production (13.0 percent). This compares to civilians where the top five uses are: (i) IGA (36.5 percent); (ii) agricultural production (26.9 percent); (iii) housing (23.1 percent); (iv) household consumables (17.3 percent) and (v) general living expenses and family social responsibilities in joint fifth position (11.5 percent).

118. Regarding defaulting on credit there are large differences between ex-combatants and civilians with 20.0 percent of ex-combatants (26.2 percent ex-AF, r42, and 0.0 percent ex-AG, r13) defaulting at some time in the past compared to 83.3 percent of civilians.

2.4.1 Economically Inactive Respondents, Disabled Respondents and Youth

119. The same proportion of ex-combatants and civilians are economically inactive. It was found that 24.5 percent of the ex-combatants and 22.6 percent of the civilian respondents with economically inactive. Focusing on the ex-combatants, it was found that a larger proportion of the disabled ex-combatants were inactive at 49.5 percent compared to 30.6 percent of the former child combatants, 26.9 percent of the ex-AF and 22.8 percent of the ex-AG. Of those ex-combatant respondents who are economically inactive but had worked at one time since demobilisation, were able to select a number of reasons for why they are not currently working. Regarding reasons for being economically inactive there are a wide variety (table 11) but the main reasons are a lack of capital or land (68.4%); lack of work opportunities (65.9 percent); lack of skill or education (40.7 percent).

Table 11. Reasons Ex-combatants are not working

If yes: Reasons why ex-combatants are not working	CD-XC	Disabled former ex-combatant	Ex-combatant Youth years or less years olds	Ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatant
<i>Proportion of respondents that indicated 'yes'</i>						
Lack of capital or land	68.4	58.3	73.7	67.2	69.6	73.3
Lack of work opportunities	65.9	45.8	68.8	67.2	64.6	63.0
Lack of skills or education	40.7	22.9	73.7	36.4	44.9	66.7
Disability	33.3	79.6	0.0	29.9	36.8	14.3
Lack of support from the Government	32.1	24.5	52.6	30.9	33.3	36.7
Lack of extended family network, connections or patrons	22.6	18.4	52.6	19.1	26.1	40.0
Serious illness or injury	18.8	40.0	5.3	20.3	17.4	16.7
Studying	12.7	4.2	57.9	9.2	15.9	44.8
Positive characteristics of being an ex-combatants such as hard working, good leadership, team work	11.3	6.2	26.3	9.1	13.4	17.9
Unsuitable types of employment on offer	5.3	2.1	12.5	4.5	6.1	11.1
No willing to work for the amount of remuneration - money - on offer	4.4	2.1	15.8	1.5	7.2	13.3
Childcare or family constraints such as needing to care for family, children	2.9	2.0	0.0	1.4	4.3	3.3
Drug or alcohol related problems	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.0
Average n=	136	49	19	67	68	29

Source: 2015 CDS Dataset

120. Of those respondents that are currently economically inactive, 81.2 percent have never worked since demobilisation (75.0 percent ex-AF, 88.3 percent ex-AG and 91.3 percent disabled ex-combatants). Of those respondent who currently are economically inactive only 18.8 percent of these ex-combatants (25.0 percent ex-AF, 11.7 percent ex-AG and 8.7 percent disabled ex-combatants) have worked at any one time since their demobilization although they are currently inactive. Of these 48.9 percent have been inactive for less than a year (42.2 percent of the ex-AF

and 57.9 percent of the ex-AG), 17.6 percent have been inactive for one year to less than four years, and 33.2 percent have been inactive for four or more years (38.3 percent of the ex-AF and 26.4 percent of the ex-AG).

121. The majority of ex-combatants bridge the financial gap between income and expenses through short term casual employments such as manual labour or herding (39.9 percent of ex-combatants including 45.1 percent ex-AF and 34.3 percent ex-AG); via support from the RDRC or with the specific subsistence allowance (16.7 percent); reliance on spouse or close family member (14.5 percent) and secondary income generating such as farming (13.8 percent).

122. The study finds that 19.8 percent of disabled ex-combatants have considered joining with other disabled persons to combined skills for an IGA. In the workplace 14.1 percent of the disabled ex-combatant cohort (n92) believe their disability is used to discriminate against them when they are seeking employment (compared to 0.0 percent of n9 civilians believing they have been or are being discriminated against based on their disability). Most civilian disabled respondents declined to answer or indicated inability to answer questions on discrimination in the workplace (only 9 of 27 elected to answer these questions, compared to 92 of 93 disabled ex-combatants).

123. Of the former child combatants 28.8 percent believe they are discriminated against because they are a former child combatant when they are seeking employment. A further 22.4 percent believe they endure discrimination in the workplace. In order to compare civilian youth specifically to former child soldiers the age for civilian youth is here defined as 18 to 35 so as to reflect the age range in the former child ex-combatant cohort. The study finds that in comparison to the 22.4 percent of former child combatants 7.3 percent of civilians believe they have been discriminated because of being youth. In the workplace 2.5 percent believe they have endured aged-based discrimination. Of the former child combatant strata 73.9 percent have considered joining up with other youth to combine skills for economic purposes compared to 93.2 percent of civilian youth.

SECTION C. Social Indicators

3. Social Indicators

124. Following is an analysis of the social indicators in the study. The CDS cross-tabulates indicators from a wide selection of areas that are difficult to measure and indeed for some respondents difficult to discuss. Two of the main reasons for the challenge is that the indicators relate to ‘feelings’ such as feelings of happiness or contentment and they demand that the respondent offers up information about seemingly slippery or ‘fuzzy’ concepts²² such as ‘the community’ ‘collective trust’ and ‘collective respect’.

125. The dynamics of social reintegration discussed below represent one tier of improving resilience, principally that relating to social capital and the ability of the individual to have resort to social networks in times of stress.

126. As will be seen there is little disparity between the social performance of ex-combatants and civilians. Quantitative and qualitative data indicates a strong sense of understanding between ex-combatant and civilian, and a lack of barriers regarding social contact and communication. Overall there are strong indicators of effective social reintegration.

127. As with the economic indicators the major distinction is between ex-combatants with disabilities and their civilian cohort with the ex-combatants consistently out performing civilians on all indicators revealing civilians with disabilities to be the most socially vulnerable cohort in the study.

3.1 Belonging, Contentment, Empowerment, Collective Action

128. Respondents were asked to reflect on their own sense of happiness and wellbeing and then relate this to classic areas of social capital: (i) belonging (to the community and to Rwandan society); (ii) personal and group empowerment, and (iii) participation in collective action. The perceptions held by civilians of the extent to which ex-combatants, both ex-AF and ex-AG, belong to the community or to Rwandan society were probed.

129. Ex-combatants and civilians were surveyed on their sense of acceptance: the degree to which they believe they are accepted by the community in the location where they live. The study finds that a higher proportion of ex-combatants feel accepted in their immediate community than civilians: 64.3 percent (69.9 percent ex-AF, 59.5 percent ex-AG: a difference of -11.2 percent) compared to 44.1 percent of civilians. Across the sample those who feel rejected are in single digits: 6.5 percent of ex-combatants comprised of 6.9 percent ex-AF and 6.2 percent ex-AG. In the strata, 8.7 disabled ex-combatants compared to 4.0 percent of disabled civilians feel rejected, 3.3 percent of ex-combatant youth (and 4.1 percent of former child combatants) compared to 4.8 percent of civilian youth.

130. When probed further 55.0 percent of ex-combatants and 65.4 percent of civilians indicate that where they normally live is located in an area in which they enjoy living. Most striking differences arise in sub-strata with 34.4 percent of ex-combatant youth (and 38.5 percent of former child combatants) compared to 65.1 percent of civilian youth agreeing that they reside in an area in which they enjoy living: 29.5 percent of ex-combatant youth, 30.2 percent of former

²² Cohen, 1985. Barthes, 2000.

child combatants and 14.0 percent of civilian youth identify that they do not enjoy living in their normal place of residence.

131. Overall civilian perceptions of the acceptance of ex-combatants accurately aligns with reported actual levels of acceptance but 45.2 percent of civilians indicate that ex-combatants are neither accepted nor rejected (compared to 29.3 percent of ex-combatants who state they are neither accepted nor rejected).

132. The study probed the sense of belonging of respondents asking them to consider their sense of belonging to both the immediate community and to the wider Rwandan society (table 12).

Table 12. Belonging to Rwandan society

I would like you to tell me how strongly you feel you belong to each of the following areas - To the rest of Rwandan society	CD-XC	CD-Civilian	Diff	Disabled former excombatant	Disabled civilian	Diff	Ex-combatant youth	Civilian youth	Diff	ex-AF	ex-AG	Diff	Former child soldier
To a small extent	7.3	1.5	5.8	6.7	0.0	6.7	3.3	0.0	3.3	13.2	2.5	10.6	4.1
Neither small nor great extent	45.8	39.9	5.9	50.0	51.9	-1.9	61.7	51.2	10.5	39.5	51.1	-11.6	57.7
To a great extent	46.8	58.5	-11.7	43.3	48.1	-4.8	35.0	48.8	-13.8	47.4	46.4	1.0	38.1
Total	100	100		100	100		100	100		100	100		100
n=	504	398		90	27		60	43		228	276		97

Source: 2015 CDS dataset

133. As can be seen from the table above across the main strata of the survey, there tends to be approximately 10 percent negative difference between comparative categories of ex-combatants and civilians regarding feeling ‘to a great extent’ part of the rest of Rwandan society. At the other end of the scale there is a negative difference of 6.7 percent and 3.3 percent regarding feeling only ‘to a small extent’ part of the rest of Rwandan society. Within the ex-combatant sample, the major difference is between ex-AF and ex-AG with far more ex-AF feeling a small extent part of Rwandan society than ex-AG.

Table 13. Belonging to the community

I would like you to tell me how strongly you feel you belong to each of the following areas - The immediate community in which you currently live	CD-XC	CD-Civilian	Diff	Disabled former excombatant	Disabled civilian	Diff	Excombatant youth	Civilian youth	Diff	ex-AF	ex-AG	Diff	Former child soldier
To a small extent	10.8	1.5	9.2	11.2	0.0	11.2	11.7	0.0	11.7	13.7	8.4	5.3	11.3
Neither small nor great extent	46.0	44.1	1.9	48.3	66.7	-18.4	58.3	60.5	-2.1	39.2	51.6	-12.4	53.6
To a great extent	43.2	54.4	-11.2	40.4	33.3	7.1	30.0	39.5	-9.5	47.1	40.0	7.1	35.1
Total	100	100		100	100		100	100		100	100		100
n=	502	397		89	27		60	43		227	275		97

Source: 2015 CDS dataset

134. When asked the same question but in relation to the immediate community where they live, similar patterns emerge with approximately 11 to 12 percent difference between comparative categories of ex-combatants and civilians regarding feeling ‘to a great extent’ part of their immediate community. Those who indicated they felt they belonged only to a small extent to the community where they live were also the respondents who indicated they belonged only to a small extent to Rwandan society.

135. One measure of contentment is the level of happiness reported by respondents. This is a difficult and somewhat abstract concept to gauge and one which can be highly influenced by the conditions or issues experienced by respondents on the day of the survey. Despite the mitigating factors, the study finds that a greater proportion of civilians consider themselves to be happy when compared to ex-combatants: 42.3 percent of civilians compared to 29.1 percent of ex-combatants, however a similar proportion consider themselves unhappy, 11.3 percent of ex-combatants and 10.7 percent of civilians. The distinction is least in the youth strata where 28.3 percent of ex-combatant youth, 29.9 percent of former child soldier and 29.1 of civilian youth identify themselves as happy and 11.7 percent, 11.3 percent and 22.0 percent respectively identify themselves as unhappy. Similar proportions of disabled ex-combatant and disabled civilians identify themselves as happy (21.5 percent and 18.5 percent respectively) and unhappy (17.2 percent and 22.2 percent respectively).

136. Similarly when rating one's satisfaction with one's current quality of life ex-combatants and civilians have some similar assessments with 16.2 percent of ex-combatants identifying they are satisfied and 29.1 percent that they are unsatisfied compared to 22.2 percent and 24.5 percent for civilians. Across the strata more disabled ex-combatants than disabled civilians indicate that they are satisfied: 15.1 percent compared to 3.7 percent; and less that they are dissatisfied: 35.5 percent compared to 44.4 percent. All youth strata including former child combatants are similar rates mirroring the overall comparison between ex-combatants and civilians but with slightly higher dissatisfaction proportions: 35.0 percent (ex-combatant youth); 34.1 percent (civilian youth) and 32.0 percent (former child combatant).

137. When the perceptions of civilians were measured regarding the satisfaction felt by ex-combatants the study found that perceptions of civilians nearly perfectly matched the reality reported by ex-combatants.

138. Considering the future, the outlook of ex-combatants is similar to that of the civilians with similar proportions being pessimistic (30.2 percent of ex-combatants and 38.7 percent of civilians) and optimistic (25.6 percent of ex-combatants and 28.9 percent of civilians). Of ex-combatants, 44.1 percent are 'accepting of the future with a mix of optimism and pessimism' compared to 32.4 percent of civilians. Despite disabled ex-combatants previously rating themselves as happier than their civilian counterparts did, a smaller proportion of disabled ex-combatants are optimistic about the future than civilian disabled people: 20.7 percent compared to 40.7 percent.

3.3 Social Networks, Friendship and Sociability

139. In the CDS the examination of social networks begins with the degree to which respondents consider that they know their immediate community. It proceeds from there to look at the dynamics of friendship networks and reported frequency of sociability.

140. The study finds that there is no significant statistically relevant difference in the proportion of people the respondents report to knowing in the area where they live. Any differences in the strata of the sample are only with disabled ex-combatants; 72.0 percent of whom identify they 'know many people' compared to 88.9 percent in their disabled civilian cohort. The two lowest levels of knowing people are female civilian and civilian youth of which 11.7 percent and 16.3 percent indicate they know 'a few people in the area' where they live compared to 8.2 percent of ex-combatant youth and 9.2 percent of former child combatant.

141. Perhaps logically following the finding regarding the numbers of people respondents ‘know’ in their community there is no significant difference in the proportion of close friends held by ex-combatants and by civilians: 78.6 percent of ex-combatants and 86.7 percent of civilians indicate that they have a close friend or confidant; that is someone they trust and in whom they can confide their secrets. Across the strata of the sample the main distinguishing responses are with disabled ex-combatants and former child combatants. Of the disabled ex-combatants, 76.3 percent compared to 88.9 percent of disabled civilian, and 76.5 percent former child combatant compared to 83.7 percent civilian youth and 80.3 percent ex-combatant youth indicate they have such friends.

142. When the volume of friends is queried on average civilians have more friends than ex-combatants (mean 3.34 compared to mean 2.97). Disabled civilians have a higher mean than disabled ex-combatants (mean 5.29 compared to mean 3.3) and ex-combatant youth have the lowest mean score (mean 2.33) compared to mean 2.72 scored by civilian youth.

143. Friendship data is explored through the lens of diversity: ex-combatants and civilians are asked about the diversity of their friendship base in terms of (i) community of origin; (ii) religion; (iii) sex; (iv) age group; (v) whether an ex-combatant, and (vi) whether from the same occupation.

Table 14. Characteristics of friendship networks

To what extent are most of your friends generally comprised of the same listed characteristics –	CD-XC	CD-Civilian	Male ex-combatant	Female ex-combatant	Male civilian	Female civilian	Disabled former ex-combatant	Able-bodied former ex-combatant	Disabled civilian	Able-bodied civilian	Ex-combatant 24 years or less years	Ex-combatant 25 year olds and over	Civilian 24 years or less years olds	Civilian 25 year olds and over	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatant	Adult ex-combatant
Mean scores																		
From the same community	2.16	2.19	2.16	2.20	2.15	2.27	2.23	2.15	2.19	2.19	2.23	2.15	2.12	2.20	2.14	2.18	2.26	2.14
From the same religion	2.03	1.93	2.03	2.20	1.87	2.03	2.06	2.02	1.92	1.93	1.92	2.04	2.02	1.92	2.00	2.05	1.95	2.05
From the same sex	2.19	2.14	2.19	1.80	2.17	2.09	2.22	2.18	2.32	2.13	2.18	2.19	1.93	2.17	2.16	2.21	2.27	2.17
From the same age group	2.13	2.07	2.14	1.40	2.11	2.01	2.10	2.13	2.36	2.05	2.18	2.12	2.05	2.08	2.10	2.15	2.24	2.10
People who have been combatants	2.16	1.74	2.16	1.60	1.72	1.79	2.20	2.15	1.83	1.74	2.02	2.18	1.66	1.75	2.13	2.18	2.08	2.18
From the same occupation	2.05	1.93	2.06	1.40	1.99	1.79	1.99	2.06	1.89	1.93	1.88	2.07	1.67	1.96	2.05	2.05	1.92	2.08
From the same educational background or level	1.86	1.70	1.86	1.40	1.71	1.68	1.90	1.85	1.56	1.71	1.77	1.87	1.70	1.70	1.86	1.85	1.82	1.86
Average n =	474	360	469	5	241	119	82	392	22	337	60	412	40	320	208	266	90	384
	Nearer to 1 is small extent Nearer to 3 is great extent																	

Source: 2015 CDS Dataset

144. The data identifies that civilians have a more diverse collection of friends than ex-combatants. Ex-combatants far outstrip civilians for having friends who are also ex-combatants which is yet another indicator of the persistence of military networks post-DDR²³ The composition of friendship bodies between disabled ex-combatants and disabled civilians vary considerably across all variables.

²³ Finn et al 2012, Finn 2015.

145. Regarding frequency of socialization the sample shows little variation between ex-combatants and civilians with ex-combatants being slightly more frequent socializers through group activities such as attending meetings, playing sports, meeting in public to talk or socialize and visiting people in their homes. Disabled ex-combatants retain this pattern of a marginally higher frequency than disabled civilians and a higher frequency than the collective ex-combatant sample mean scores. Perhaps predictably, ex-combatant youth and former child combatants score highest in socializing via sports or collective group activities and with visiting friends in their homes/having return visits. Civilian youth have lower mean scores across all these forms of socialization. The study finds that there is no impediment affecting socialization of ex-combatants either in public or in private and that based on mean scores the ex-combatant sample tends to be more social than civilians.

Table 15. Socialisation 1

Do you feel ex-combatants are inclusive - join together with – of civilians when they socialise?	CD-XC	CD-Civilian	Male excombatant	Male civilian	Female ex-combatant	Female civilian	Disabled former ex-combatant	Disabled civilian	Able-bodied former ex-combatant	Able-bodied civilian	Ex-combatant 24 years or less years	Civilian 24 years or less years olds	Ex-combatant 25 year olds and over	Civilian 25 year olds and over	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child soldier
Yes	90.7	97.6	90.6	98.0	100	96.9	89.0	100	91.0	97.5	95.1	97.6	90.0	97.6	89.5	91.7	93.8
No	9.3	2.4	9.4	2.0	0.0	3.1	11.0	0.0	9.0	2.5	4.9	2.4	10.0	2.4	10.5	8.3	6.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
n=	504	379	499	248	5	131	91	24	413	355	61	42	441	337	228	276	96

Source: 2015 CDS Dataset

Table 16. Socialisation 2

Do you engage in social activities with non-ex-combatants?	CD-XC	CD-Civilian	Male ex-combatant	Male civilian	Female ex-combatant	Female civilian	Disabled former ex-combatant	Disabled civilian	Able-bodied former ex-combatant	Able-bodied civilian	Ex-combatant 24 years or less years	Civilian 24 years or less years olds	Ex-combatant 25 year olds and over	Civilian 25 year olds and over	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child soldier
Yes	96.5	96.3	96.4	96.0	100	97.0	92.3	100	97.4	96.1	96.7	95.1	96.4	96.5	96.1	96.7	95.9
No	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	0.0	3.0	7.7	0.0	2.6	3.9	3.3	4.9	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.3	4.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
n=	508	382	503	249	5	133	91	24	417	358	61	41	445	341	232	276	98

Source: 2015 CDS Dataset

146. Regarding with whom they engage in social activities both ex-combatants and civilians engage with each other to the same extent: 96.5 percent of ex-combatants indicate they engage in social activities with civilians and 96.3 percent of civilians that they engage with ex-combatants. Regarding sociability and inclusiveness the reality of the how ex-combatants feel matches the civilian assessment of same: 90.7 percent of ex-combatants feel that in reality ex-combatants are inclusive and join together with civilians when they socialize and 97.6 percent of civilians perceive ex-combatants as inclusive.

147. In regards to the degree to which ex-combatants socialize with other ex-combatants, 44.3 percent of ex-combatants socialize exclusively/only with other ex-combatants (51.1 percent ex-AF and 38.6 percent ex-AG), a proportion that is consistent across the strata of the sample. While these responses appear at odds with responses to the preceding indicators of inclusiveness it could be interpreted that yes, ex-combatants are inclusive (they include civilians when the civilians are around) but more often ex-combatants prefer to socialize with each other.

148. Of the civilian sample, 52.8 percent believe that ex-combatants socialize to a great extent with only other ex-combatants. The study finds that 33.3 percent of ex-combatants (24.3 percent ex-AF and 40.8 percent ex-AG) socialize better with civilians and 38.3 percent with ex-combatants (47.8 percent ex-AF and 30.3 percent ex-AG) compared to 33.2 percent and 3.3 percent of civilians respectively.

149. In reality, a very small proportion of civilians deliberately avoid socializing with ex-combatants (3.9 percent). The perceptions of the ex-combatants held by 21.5 percent of ex-combatants (21.2 percent ex-AF, 21.7 percent ex-AG) are that civilians deliberately avoid socializing with them because they are an ex-combatant. The significance of this mismatch in reported reality versus perceptions is unclear but it is striking as throughout the study the civilian perception of the behavior of ex-combatants and the lives of ex-combatants align with the reality as reported by ex-combatants.

R7 (Male Civilian). Those who are demobilized are [doing] fine, we are living together in sectors, and helping them to be familiar with civilian life. We know them very well. Some of them are our relatives.

R7 (Male Civilian). Many of them are our good friends, we enjoy being together and also play football in weekends. In general we enjoy life together.

R6 (Male Civilian). In this region we entertain each other, and invite each other to parties, weddings and also in bad times we comfort each other without considering the aspect of past life like whether you have been a soldier or not.

Source: CDS FDG Male Community Members (Western Province)

150. The study finds that there are no statistically significant differences in the views expressed by ex-combatants on the extent to which they share a common interest, identity and purpose with civilians and the perceptions of civilians of these shared interests, identity and purpose. From this and other alignments between life as reported by ex-combatants and the experience of ex-combatants as perceived by civilians, it can be concluded that civilians have good insight into the experiences, challenges and realities of daily life as faced by ex-combatants in the wider community. This means that negative repercussions due to ex-combatants being misunderstood are avoided and there is less risk of ex-combatants and civilians disagreeing significantly on everyday issues.

3.2 Life Opportunities, Equitable Treatment, Trust, Respect and Safety

151. The study examined the perception held by respondents about their own life opportunities and their perceptions of those of their cohort in the sample. Also the study surveyed perceptions of fair and equitable treatment.

152. In the data for this section of the survey, responses are uniform which may fully reflect the reality but also may in part be due to the nature of the questions or indeed challenges with how effective the fieldworkers were in distinguishing for respondents the various variables in the questions as they were presented. That said, even with the possible limitations of field methods, given the other positive social indicators in the study it is reasonable to accept the results as representative.

153. Considering the mean score for responses there is very little variation within the ex-combatant strata of the sample regarding the question to what extent they feel they have similar

life opportunities to non-combatants in the area where they live. In percentage terms, 31.3 percent of the excombatants feel that they ‘to a small extent’ have the same life opportunities as the civilian (specifically 39 percent of the ex-AF compared to 24.9 percent of the ex-AG were of this opinion); 52.6 percent feel that they ‘to neither a small not great extent’ have the same life opportunities; 16.1 percent feel they have to a ‘great extent’ have the same life opportunities. Within the civilian sample 29.2 percent of disabled civilians believe that only to a ‘small extent’ have the same opportunities as ex-combatants. Overall, 15.4 percent of the civilians feel that they ‘to a small extent’ have the same life opportunities as the excombatant; 60.8 percent feel that they ‘to neither a small not great extent’ have the same life opportunities; 23.8 percent feel they have to a ‘great extent’ have the same life opportunities.

154. In general, when perceptions of civilians are surveyed, perceptions of the equivalent group in the ex-combatant sample largely aligns with the reality as reported by ex-combatants whether the topic is life opportunities or how ex-combatants are treated by specific people in the community. In other words, the perceptions of civilians are an accurate measure of how ex-combatants are being treated in the community and in relation to accessing a variety of services.

155. Furthermore, there is no significant variation within the ex-combatant sample as to how they report equitable treatment in the community in comparison with how they believe civilians are treated. Accessing medical treatment (how a consulting doctor treats ex-combatants in comparison to civilians), engaging local authorities, engaging the justice system, engaging police or engaging with teachers the overwhelming majority of all strata of the ex-combatant sample indicate they would be treated the same as civilians (83.0 to 86.0 percent with 11.0 to 14.0 percent indicating they would be treated better than civilians).

156. With specific regard to perceptions of inequitable treatment of people with disabilities there were no significant variations across respondents except concerning disabled ex-combatants. The study finds that between 91 and 100 percent of all strata of ex-combatant and civilian samples identify that there is no discrimination against people with disabilities, ex-combatants with disabilities, female ex-combatants or male ex-combatants in the community. The only exception is the disabled ex-combatant sample of whom 13.0 percent (0.0 percent of disabled civilians) believe people with disabilities are discriminated against, 14.0 percent (4.2 percent of disabled civilians) that ex-combatants with disabilities are discriminated against, 10.2 percent (0.0 percent of disabled civilians) that female ex-combatants are discriminated against, 8.8 percent (0.0 percent of disabled civilians) that male ex-combatants are discriminated against.

157. The study examined trust across a wide selection of variables including how trusting ex-combatants and civilians are with various categories of people (people with whom the respondents currently live; local government officials, health professionals, NGO staff, police, medical staff, strangers and each other) as measured across a three point scale: (i) to a small extent, (ii) neither small nor great extent, and (iii) to a great extent. Where up until this section of the survey there has been very little differentiating civilian and ex-combatant responses the area of trust reveals some dissimilarities.

158. The study finds that there is a 30.5 percent differentiation between ex-combatants and civilians who trust the people they are currently living with ‘to a great extent’: 29.4 percent of ex-combatants compared to 60.1 percent of civilians. This differentiation is consistent across all the valid strata in the sample except for those with disability. The study finds that disabled civilians are far less likely to have high levels of trust for people they live with when compared to disabled ex-combatants: 18.5 percent compared to 54.9 percent.

159. The study finds that ex-combatants rather than civilians have the highest level of trust in other ex-combatants: 49.4 percent (54.8 percent ex-AF and 44.9 percent ex-AG) compared to 32.1 percent of civilians.

Table 17. Trust

To what extent do you trust the following types of people in the area where you live -		CD-XC	CD-Civilian	Diff	Ex-combata	Civilian Youth	Diff	Former child	Adult XC	Diff
The people you currently live with	To a small extent - low trust	6.3	2.3	4.1	6.6	4.7	1.9	6.1	6.4	-0.2
	Neither small nor great extent	64.1	37.7	26.4	67.2	39.5	27.7	67.3	63.3	4.0
	To a great extent - high trust	29.6	60.1	-30.5	26.2	55.8	-29.6	26.5	30.3	-3.8
Shopkeepers	To a small extent - low trust	13.7	12.1	1.6	13.1	20.9	-7.8	12.2	14.0	-1.8
	Neither small nor great extent	66.5	71.1	-4.6	63.9	69.8	-5.8	68.4	66.1	2.3
	To a great extent - high trust	19.8	16.8	3.0	23.0	9.3	13.6	19.4	19.9	-0.5
Local government officials	To a small extent - low trust	6.5	7.4	-0.9	4.9	12.5	-7.6	3.1	7.4	-4.3
	Neither small nor great extent	57.0	50.3	6.8	52.5	40.0	12.5	61.2	56.0	5.2
	To a great extent - high trust	36.4	42.3	-5.9	42.6	47.5	-4.9	35.7	36.6	-0.9
Members of parliament	To a small extent - low trust	5.1	12.4	-7.3	6.8	27.9	-21.1	4.4	5.3	-0.9
	Neither small nor great extent	51.9	41.8	10.1	50.8	32.6	18.3	58.2	50.5	7.7
	To a great extent - high trust	43.0	45.8	-2.8	42.4	39.5	2.8	37.4	44.3	-6.9
Ex-combatants	To a small extent - low trust	2.4	8.8	-6.5	3.3	20.9	-17.7	3.1	2.2	0.9
	Neither small nor great extent	48.2	59.1	-10.9	47.5	48.8	-1.3	51.0	47.5	3.5
	To a great extent - high trust	49.4	32.1	17.3	49.2	30.2	18.9	45.9	50.2	-4.3
Police	To a small extent - low trust	5.3	7.0	-1.7	8.2	11.6	-3.4	7.1	4.9	2.2
	Neither small nor great extent	49.9	45.2	4.7	47.5	37.2	10.3	52.0	49.4	2.7
	To a great extent - high trust	44.8	47.7	-3.0	44.3	51.2	-6.9	40.8	45.7	-4.9
Teachers	To a small extent - low trust	3.0	4.0	-1.0	6.6	7.0	-0.4	5.1	2.5	2.6
	Neither small nor great extent	53.2	47.6	5.6	54.1	41.9	12.2	60.2	51.5	8.7
	To a great extent - high trust	43.8	48.4	-4.5	39.3	51.2	-11.8	34.7	46.0	-11.3
Nurses and doctors	To a small extent - low trust	1.8	4.8	-3.0	1.6	9.3	-7.7	1.0	2.0	-0.9
	Neither small nor great extent	51.9	42.1	9.8	52.5	25.6	26.9	60.2	49.9	10.3
	To a great extent - high trust	46.3	53.1	-6.8	45.9	65.1	-19.2	38.8	48.2	-9.4
Staff of NGOs	To a small extent - low trust	11.9	12.1	-0.2	10.3	19.0	-8.7	11.6	12.0	-0.4
	Neither small nor great extent	61.3	53.6	7.7	70.7	42.9	27.8	69.5	59.4	10.1
	To a great extent - high trust	26.8	34.4	-7.5	19.0	38.1	-19.1	18.9	28.7	-9.7
Strangers	To a small extent - low trust	22.9	22.0	0.9	20.0	34.9	-14.9	25.8	22.2	3.6
	Neither small nor great extent	57.6	58.2	-0.7	70.0	48.8	21.2	63.9	56.0	7.9
	To a great extent - high trust	19.5	19.7	-0.2	10.0	16.3	-6.3	10.3	21.7	-11.4
Non-excombatants	To a small extent - low trust	6.9	6.1	0.7	6.7	14.6	-8.0	8.2	6.5	1.7
	Neither small nor great extent	65.1	60.4	4.8	73.3	56.1	17.2	73.2	63.2	10.0
	To a great extent - high trust	28.0	33.5	-5.5	20.0	29.3	-9.3	18.6	30.3	-11.8
Employers	To a small extent - low trust	6.7	7.8	-1.1	12.5	11.5	1.0	9.2	6.1	3.1
	Neither small nor great extent	66.6	61.2	5.4	70.8	61.5	9.3	76.3	64.2	12.1
	To a great extent - high trust	26.7	31.0	-4.3	16.7	26.9	-10.3	14.5	29.7	-15.2
Colleagues or the people you work with	To a small extent - low trust	3.9	5.2	-1.3	5.8	14.8	-9.0	3.8	4.0	-0.2
	Neither small nor great extent	63.8	58.5	5.3	65.4	63.0	2.4	69.6	62.4	7.2
	To a great extent - high trust	32.3	36.3	-4.0	28.8	22.2	6.6	26.6	33.6	-7.1
Average n=		486	376		59	40		94	392	

Source: 2015 CDS dataset

160. The youth strata reveals the most striking differentiations in levels of trust. As mentioned above, ex-combatant youth like other ex-combatants are less likely to trust the people they live with: 26.2 percent indicate high levels of trust compared to 55.8 percent of civilian youth. Ex-combatant youth are less trusting of doctors and nurses than civilian youth: 45.9 percent indicate high trust of doctors and nurses compared to 65.1 percent. Similarly 19.0 percent indicate a high level of trust in staff of NGOs compared to 38.1 percent of civilian youth. Regarding teachers 39.3 percent of ex-combatant youth compared to 51.2 percent of civilian youth have high levels of trust and with employers the proportions are 16.7 percent (ex-combatant youth) and 26.9 percent (civilian youth). Both cohorts express that they have similar levels of high trust of police (44.3 percent of ex-combatant youth and 51.2 percent of civilian youth). As can be seen above, proportions for former child ex-combatants largely align with those for ex-combatant youth.

Table 18. Perceptions of mutual trust

Q26.3 To what extent would you say that there is mutual trust between excombatants and non-excombatants in this community?	CD-XC	CD-Civilian	Diff	Disabled former excombatant	Disabled civilian	Diff	Excombatant 24 years or less years olds	Civilian 24 years or less years olds	Diff	ex-AF	ex-AG	Diff	Former child soldier	Adult excombatant	Diff
Small extent	5.8	4.1	1.7	3.5	0.0	3.5	5.2	9.5	-4.4	8.8	3.4	5.3	5.4	5.9	-0.5
Neither small nor large extent	62.0	68.9	-6.9	61.6	82.6	-21.0	65.5	61.9	3.6	57.1	65.9	-8.8	65.2	61.2	4.0
Large extent	32.2	27.0	5.2	34.9	17.4	17.5	29.3	28.6	0.7	34.1	30.7	3.4	29.3	32.9	-3.6
Total	100	100	0.0	100	100	0.0	100	100	0.0	100	100	0.0	100	100	0.0
n=	481	389		86	23		58	42		217	264		92	389	

Source: 2015 CDS dataset

161. Respondents were surveyed about the degree to which the contribution of ex-combatants to the community is appreciated. The study finds that 48.8 percent and 45.7 percent of civilians indicate to a large extent and to neither to a large nor small extent respectively. Of ex-combatants, 31.9 percent indicate they feel appreciated to a large extent and 56.2 to neither a large nor small extent. Similar percentages indicate they feel they are valued for their opinions in the community where they live. Finally, 27.1 percent and 66.0 percent of the civilian cohort indicate they can rely to a great extent and to neither a small nor large extent on ex-combatants in the area where they live respectively. This compares with 35.3 percent of ex-combatants who feel they are relied upon to a large extent and 49.0 percent who feel they are relied upon to neither a small nor large extent.

R3 (Female Civilian). Yes, there is security in our community.

R4 (Female Civilian). It is a safe place because we have also cooperatives that are in charge of maintaining security of this area called *Inkeragutabara* which means ‘security guards’ and they are usually dominated by these ex-combatants.

R6 (Female Civilian). Our place is a good place and it is safe to live

R5 (Female Civilian). Having ex-combatants living in this community does not affect the security of this area at all but it is rather very important to have ex-combatants living in this community and this is because the security of this community has improved as a result of these ex-combatants that are living in this community that take care of the security of the place.

R8 (Female Civilian). It is not only because of ex-combatants that this place is safe, but their presence also affects the security here because people fear them and know that they can be punished if they cause insecurity.

Source: CDS FGD Female Community Members (Eastern Province)

162. Regarding safety, the study finds that there are no statistically significant differences between how ex-combatants and civilians (and across strata) report their sense of safety either during daylight hours or after dark. The study finds that 84.7 percent of ex-combatants indicate they feel safe during the day and 83.1 percent during the dark compared to 81.1 percent and 82.3 percent respectively of civilians. This finding is somewhat unusual as usually in safety perception data there tends to be an inverse relationship between perceptions of safety during day and after dark.

163. As with perceptions of safety, the study finds there are limited statistically significant differences between how ex-combatants and civilians (and across strata) perceive the prevalence of ex-combatants in the community to impact upon safety with 82.5 percent of civilians agreeing that the prevalence of ex-combatants makes them feel safe. More male civilians (87.5 percent male civilian) feel that the prevalence of ex-combatants in the area they live makes them feel safe compared to female civilians (73%). Regarding potential tension in the area between civilians and ex-combatants, 29.6 percent of civilians believe there is low tension, 68.1 percent that there is neither low nor high tension, and 2.3 percent that there is high tension. This is held across strata in the civilian sample.

164. When considering diversity in: (i) language, (ii) culture, (iii) religion, (iv) AF and AG, (v) economic status, and (vi) education, other than disabled civilians there is little difference between the responses of ex-combatants and civilians regarding the diversity of the community and that on the whole differences in these six areas are not drivers of conflict in the community. However, 11.7 percent of ex-combatants and 23.3 percent of civilians believe these differences do cause problems and 14.1 percent of ex-combatants and 16.6 percent of civilians believe that they lead to violence. The study finds that 27.8 percent of disabled civilian (compared to 11.5 percent of disabled ex-combatants) believe these differences cause problems and 23.8 percent of disabled civilians compared to 16.5 percent of disabled ex-combatants that these differences have led to violence before.

3.3 Community Development, Participation and Empowerment

165. Collaboration on community development, i.e. on a project that is of benefit to the community can be a dynamic subject to explore often presenting revealing findings about social relations between groups. In Rwanda, the concept of community development gets official recognition in a highly visible manner through *umuganda*, the national day of community service on the last Saturday of the month and during which most normal services close down and people are expected to contribute to the wellbeing and care of the area. In the case of this study the picture of community development apart from *umuganda* and over the 12 months preceding the survey is one where both ex-combatants and civilians have similar self-identified rates of participation in working with people to improve their local area: 80.9 percent of ex-combatants (82.4 percent ex-AF and 79.7 percent ex-AG) and 77.8 percent of civilians indicate that they have worked with people in their area to do something for the benefit of the community. Least involved are the youth strata: 80.3 percent youth ex-combatant (and 81.6 percent former child combatant) compared to 71.4 percent civilian youth.

166. Of those who have participated in community development work, far more ex-combatants identified that they were included in decision making (80.8 percent) than civilians (44.3 percent).

167. Among the cohort who do not participate, the main reasons for non-participation were nothing to do with a lack of cooperation between ex-combatants and civilians. Only a small percentage of civilians 8.4 percent, compared to 13.3 percent of ex-combatants felt they were prevented from engaging in community development because they could not cooperate with the opposite cohort.

168. The main differences identified between the civilian and ex-combatant sample in community development projects was identified through the responses to a series of questions about the most recent project the respondent worked with people from the area to do something

for the benefit of the community. It was found that the level of financial contribution and inclusion in the decision making were the two distinguishing factors between the ex-combatants and the civilian samples. Overall, 73.7 percent of civilians have contributed money to a project to improve their areas compared to 59.0 percent of ex-combatants. Of the disabled strata 62.1 (n58) percent of disabled ex-combatants have contributed money compared with 47.4 percent of disabled civilians (n19). The least financially involved strata is ex-combatant youth: 34.8 percent of ex-combatant youth (45.5 former child combatant) compared to 71.4 percent civilian youth (n28). Focusing on the issue of inclusion in decision making, 80.8% of the ex-combatants compared to 44.3 percent of the civilian respondents felt they were included when decisions were made on the project. Areas of similarity between the ex-combatant and civilian sample regarding their engagement in a recent development project included whether the respondent felt the project held benefits or interest to the respondents (77.9 percent of the ex-combatants; 74.5 percent of the civilians); and whether the respondent contributed labour to the project (88.2 percent of the ex-combatants compared to 91.2 percent of the civilians).

169. Overall, both ex-combatants and civilians have the same level of perception about their own positive impact on their community thus making it a better place to live with 54.5 percent of ex-combatants and 59.7 percent of civilians indicating they have an average impact and 25.7 percent of ex-combatants and 19.5 percent of civilians indicating that they have a big impact.

170. The study finds that slightly more ex-combatants than civilians report that they have control over most decisions that affect their everyday lives: 64.5 percent of ex-combatants (64.3 percent ex-AF and 64.7 percent ex-AG) compared to 51.1 percent of civilians. Most striking is how this differentiation increases in the youth strata with 65.6 percent of ex-combatant youth (60.4 percent former child combatant) compared to 27.9 percent of civilian youth identifying that they have control over most decisions that affect their lives.

171. The generally positive picture of reintegration continues when the respondents are surveyed regarding the level of participation in specific community activities including: (i) public meetings, (ii) discussion groups; (iii) meeting administrative officials; (iv) interaction with media or (v) notifying police about a local issue. Consistently across the strata there are high levels of participation of ex-combatants in all these activities over the 12 months preceding the survey.

3.4 Perceptions of ex-combatants and civilians: value statements

172. Throughout the study, perceptions held by respondents on a variety of social issues were probed. Also, the study probed the perceptions held by ex-combatants about civilians and by civilians about ex-combatants. As has been seen thus far civilian perceptions about the lives and experiences of ex-combatants near perfectly match how ex-combatants describe the issues that affect them or how they perform socially. The study explored the issue of perceptions further by interjecting with questions of value such as: to what extent do you feel that having ex-combatants in the area where you live is an asset? In this section of the survey, there is an increase in misalignment of perceptions held by the two main groups (ex-combatants and civilians) but no data indicates significant challenges to social cohesion. In response to this question, 59.2 percent of ex-combatants feel to a large extent that fellow ex-combatants are an asset compared to 48.3 percent of civilians. Of the disabled cohort, only 29.2 percent of disabled civilians feel to a large extent that ex-combatants are an asset compared to 67.4 percent of disabled ex-combatants. Of youth 59.4 percent of ex-combatant youth (58.8 percent former child soldier) and 41.9 percent of civilian youth believe ex-combatants are to a large extent an asset to the community.

173. Respondents were surveyed about how they perceived access to services by ex-combatants and civilians. The study found that marginally more civilians (37.4 percent) than ex-combatants (23.8 percent) believe that to a great extent, government or local leaders prioritize the views of ex-combatants over the views of civilians. Similar differences exist across the strata between ex-combatants and civilians. Both ex-combatants and civilians concur regarding the extent to which ex-combatants publically give their opinion in community decision making processes: 72.9 percent of ex-combatants compared to 73.4 percent of civilians responded that both ex-combatants and civilians have the same say. A further 22.3 percent of ex-combatants believe civilians have a larger say compared to 19.2 percent of civilians.

174. Respondents were asked about the quality of service to them from government services. Overall 29.3 percent of ex-combatants (22.9 percent ex-AF and 34.7 percent ex-AG) feel that the support given to them by the government to a large extent promotes their welfare and 20.1 percent (31.3 percent ex-AF and 10.7 percent ex-AG) to a small extent. This broadly aligns with the perception of civilians (about what ex-combatants feel about government services).

175. As has been seen throughout the study there is a strong alignment between the understanding of civilians about the lives of ex-combatants and how life is lived by ex-combatants. While civilians are aware of the presence of ex-combatants in their community (98.6 percent) only 67.7 percent claim they know the AF or AG to which the ex-combatants in their community belonged. Despite this level of detail being missing in the understanding of civilians 81.8 percent are of the opinion that ex-combatants are integrated in their community but with more believing that ex-AF are integrated (80.6 percent) than ex-AG (70.3 percent). Once again, the more negative view of reintegration emerges from the disabled civilian strata where 50.0 percent believe ex-AF are integrated and 60.0 percent that ex-AG are integrated.

Table 19. Perceptions of ex-combatants

To what extent do you feel that non-ex-combatants would agree or disagree with following statements describing ex-combatants -		CD-XC	CD-Civilian	Male ex-combatant	Male civilian	Female civilian	Disabled former ex-combatant	Disabled civilian	Able-bodied former ex-combatant	Able-bodied civilian	Ex-combatant 24 years or less years	Civilian 24 years or less years olds	Ex-combatant 25 year olds and over	Civilian 25 year olds and over	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child soldier	Adult ex-combatant
Q32.9.1 Non-ex-combatants feel that ex-combatants are peaceful	Disagree	3.4	2.6	3.4	1.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.7	1.6	2.3	3.6	2.6	4.3	2.5	2.0	3.7
	Not agree or disagree	39.8	42.2	39.8	41.2	44.0	35.9	41.7	40.7	42.2	31.1	48.8	41.2	41.3	32.2	46.2	33.7	41.3
	Agree	56.8	55.3	56.8	57.6	50.7	64.1	58.3	55.2	55.1	67.2	48.8	55.2	56.1	63.5	51.3	64.3	55.0
Q32.9.2 Non-ex-combatants feel that ex-combatants are disciplined	Disagree	3.2	2.1	3.2	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.2	3.3	4.7	3.2	1.7	4.4	2.2	2.0	3.4
	Not agree or disagree	39.1	41.6	39.1	40.6	43.6	37.0	50.0	39.6	41.1	29.5	41.9	40.6	41.6	32.3	44.8	34.7	40.2
	Agree	57.7	56.3	57.7	59.4	50.4	63.0	50.0	56.5	56.7	67.2	53.5	56.2	56.6	63.3	53.1	63.3	56.4
Q32.9.3 Non-ex-combatants feel that ex-combatants are good problem solvers	Disagree	3.2	2.6	3.2	0.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.7	1.6	4.8	3.4	2.3	4.4	2.2	3.1	3.2
	Not agree or disagree	41.3	44.3	41.3	43.9	45.2	38.0	58.3	42.1	43.4	36.1	47.6	42.0	43.9	33.6	47.6	38.5	42.0
	Agree	55.5	53.1	55.4	55.7	48.1	62.0	41.7	54.0	53.8	62.3	47.6	54.6	53.8	61.9	50.2	58.3	54.8
Q32.9.4 Non-ex-combatants feel that ex-combatants are hard workers	Disagree	3.0	4.4	3.0	2.7	7.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.7	1.7	2.3	3.2	4.6	3.9	2.2	1.0	3.4
	Not agree or disagree	36.2	37.8	36.2	37.9	37.6	28.3	54.2	38.0	36.7	43.3	39.5	35.4	37.6	24.7	46.0	35.1	36.5
	Agree	60.8	57.8	60.8	59.4	54.9	71.7	45.8	58.4	58.6	55.0	58.1	61.4	57.8	71.4	51.8	63.9	60.0
Average n=		505	389	500	255	134	92	24	413	365	61	43	442	346	229	276	97	408

Source: 2015 CDS Dataset

176. Respondents (both ex-combatants and civilians) were asked to indicate their level of agreement with the following statements:

- (a) *Ex-combatants*: (i) ex-combatants are peaceful; (ii) ex-combatants are disciplined; (iii) ex-combatants are good problem solvers, and (iv) ex-combatants are hard workers.
- (b) *Civilians*: (i) ex-combatants feel that ex-combatants are peaceful; (ii) ex-combatants feel that ex-combatants are disciplined; (iii) ex-combatants feel that ex-combatants are good problem solvers, and (iv) ex-combatants feel ex-combatants are hard workers.

177. Again, the opinions of civilians nearly perfectly match the opinions of ex-combatants (table 19 above).

178. It would appear that regardless of what perspective is added to the data from the survey of opinions and perceptions it is clearly the case that apart from a very limited number of questions, civilian perceptions align with the lived experience of ex-combatants as they relate to it. At a most basic level this is likely to indicate a strong sense of understanding between the two samples, and a lack of barrier regarding social contact and communication. In summary, the alignment of perceptions and lived reality is a strong indicator of effective social reintegration.

**SECTION D. Concluding Remarks: Vulnerable Groups, DDR
and Resilience**

4. Concluding Remarks

179. The data presented in the CDS study is positive when perceived through the lens of economic performance or social inclusion, empowerment and happiness. Arguably what is remarkable is the level of understanding (arguably ‘empathy’) that civilians have with the lived experience of ex-combatants: ex-combatants are not as accurate with their own perceptions of the lives of ex-combatants but still show strong understanding of how their civilian cohorts live.

180. Within the qualitative phase of the study, civilians and ex-combatants were largely consistent with this picture except when relating situations of particular vulnerability although these vulnerable groups tended to not be those identified in the SEDRP.

4.1 Programmatic Vulnerable Groups

181. Through the SEDRP certain groups were defined vulnerable: female ex-combatants, disabled ex-combatants and former child combatants. It is interesting that throughout the qualitative work ex-AF, ex-AG (including former child) and most community members (male and female) do not identify these groups (or self-identify) as vulnerable apart from in general ‘people with disabilities’. Rather when asked who are the vulnerable people in the community the answers are the following: (i) widows; (ii) orphans; (iii) disabled (those with disabilities acquired during the conflict and those born with disabilities or acquired through non-conflict situations); (iv) those people with trauma or mental health issues; (v) lone parents (which some male ex-AF indicate are female ex-combatants: in other words ‘female ex-combatants’ are *de facto* lone parents. This is not confirmed by the female ex-combatants in their FGDs; (vi) the elderly; (vii) those who are HIV positive, and (ix) indigenous people (Abatwa). In some cases the respondents refer to combinations of these categories, for example, lone parents with disabilities.

182. There is a limited number of times where respondents identify ex-combatants as generally vulnerable. One such instance occurred during discussions with ex-AG in Western Province where respondents appeared to be encountering challenging social dynamics: the challenges arise not from stigma or discrimination but rather from the feeling of not fitting in, of being an outsider to the community and the sense of foreignness which is exacerbated by poverty:

R5 (Male Ex-AG). Socially we are not doing very well like the other community members, we feel we are outsiders even if we are not discriminated. We work much and still poverty remains. Another thing while we were in Congo we used to come covertly and sensitize others. But when we came back, some of those we sensitized or those [with whom] we went to Congo had died or not come back. Because coming back is a personal thing. So their families are not happy.

Source: CDS FGD Male Ex-AG (Western Province).

183. Individual instances of ex-combatant marginalization appear to stem from a mixture of factors but always include economic poverty, sometimes disabilities, sometimes HIV status and sometimes age.

R2 (Male Civilian). We know some who have disabilities and who are poor, without shelter, land and jobs but they are given help ... they are like widows, casualties, ... or those who were given shelter and they are now living a better life than civilians and much help is got from the government, NGOs or the demobilization commission.

R8 (Male Civilian). None came and were rejected even though there is poverty. We share what little we have.

Source: CDS FGD Male Civilian (Western District).

184. Throughout the qualitative testimony the response was always characterized by inclusivity and sharing both by ex-combatants and civilians.

R8 (Male Civilian). None came and were rejected even though there is poverty. We share what little we have.

R5 (Male Civilian). Every casualty who comes for help, whether ex-combatants or not, is helped accordingly without looking if he is an ex-combatant or not but other poor citizens are helped by the government. But the ex-combatants are specially helped by giving them shelter by the Commission in charge and they are given monthly financial help.

Source: CDS FGD Male Civilian (Western District).

R2. (Female Civilian) I know a man called Joseph in this community that has a problem and he was demobilized because he had HIV. He is currently staying at home and doing nothing which affects his family since he has nowhere to go and nothing to start to support his family.

R6 (Female Civilian). There are others that are facing these challenges with their families. Some got disability while they were still in the army and now they cannot support their families.

R8 (Female Civilian). In some cases wives are usually left with the responsibilities of taking care of the home and supporting the children because their husbands no longer have jobs.

R3 (Female Civilian). There is an old man called Francois and he has not even any income generating activity and no land and this affects his family because he isn't taken care of.

R4 (Female Civilian). Some of them just think that they waste their time spent in the service because they didn't know that one day they will be demobilized and starting a new life without anything.

Source: CDS FGD Female Civilian (Eastern Province).

185. Regarding the vulnerable group 'former child combatant' it has been shown throughout the CDS on the whole that the quantitative data for former child combatants presents a reasonably positive social and economic picture. Despite having an age range that exceeds the definition of youth (18 to 26) generally the economic and social indicators align with the ex-combatant youth cohort. In the SEDRP project documentation, former child combatants are identified as a vulnerable group in need of special attention. Former child combatants themselves related positive experiences of reintegration with the main social challenges stemming from reunifications with the family. Economic challenges are aligned with other ex-combatants: dealing with the economic lag behind civilians in general, particularly as it relates to ownership of fixed assets.

R6 (Former Child Combatant). Life wasn't simple because we lived in a bad situation. Trouble every day. You don't focus about life. There's no hope for the future, no plan, no freedom because we lived like animals every single day.

R8 (Former Child Combatant). Life has changed a lot. The most important is that we got freedom to grow, to experience a new challenge. Now we are like Rwandans and behave equally well without difficulties.

Source: CDS FGD Former Child Combatant (Kigali)

186. Female ex-combatants in the qualitative data relate as positive experiences of reintegration similar to many of their male counterparts. Again, the familiar challenge of the economic lag is identified as the major hurdle to economic parity.

R7 (Female ex-AG). Our daily lives have changed a lot. For instance I am a leader in my community advising on health.

R2 (Female ex-AG). I no longer feel like being a military person because my life has changed tremendously. I belong to a cooperative that takes care of security in my area in Karongi.

R4 (Female ex-AG). Life has changed dramatically because when I was in Congo, I was a soldier. We used to first work and then receive a portion of food later. Now I can buy my own food or grow without stealing.

R3 (Female ex-AG). Our lives have become normal. In Congo it was worse and being in our country it makes us proud to be able to work hard and support ourselves.

R2 (Female ex-AG). There are those who are better off than us. They are better off than us as they had a lot of time to spend getting work.

R1 (Female ex-AG). They have left us behind because of the time we spent in the army. We didn't get time to economically develop.

Source: CDS FGD Female ex-AG (Northern province)

187. In general, despite their identification as vulnerable the former child combatants do not exhibit particular vulnerabilities in either the quantitative or qualitative data. The female ex-combatants in FGDs do not relate the kind of social and economic issues that have been documented elsewhere for female spouses or female ex-AF²⁴ or indeed the social and economic issues of female ex-combatants in neighbouring countries.²⁵

4.2 Resilience, Conflict and the Community

188. The assumed value of the picture presented by the CDS is that it relates in part at least to the success or otherwise of DDR and provides the RDRC and its partners with an analysis that alongside the annual Tracer and PVS studies can inform future programming and can be part of a line of attribution back to the national DDR programme, the SEDRP.

²⁴ Tankink, 2015. Specht, 2015.

²⁵ Finn, 2011, 2014 and 2015.

189. The principle behind a CDS in conflict recovery and DDR is that DDR reintegration programming is capable of returning ex-combatants to a comparable level of social and economic life as civilians. In other words, DDR reintegration programming should be able to ‘press reset’ and contribute in a broad spectrum of stabilization and development programming to returning communities of ex-combatants and civilian to an equitable social and economic life. Thus the principle of ‘pressing reset’ emerges from an interventionist programmatic agenda to regulate the ‘conflict-poverty nexus’ and remove inequity (defined primarily in economic terms and secondarily in social terms) as a cause of conflict. In other words, DDR (including its reintegration programming) addresses social and economic inequity in order to enhance security and stability, create largely economic incentives (pull factors) for ex-combatants to remain demobilized and to remove any potential for tensions based on inequality between ex-combatants and civilians leading to conflict at a micro or community level.

190. The CDS presents a coherent and positive appraisal of the economic and social performance of ex-combatants within the set of indicators measured. It concludes that there is no evidence of significant barriers to economic or social life that relate specifically to an ex-combatant’s life as an ex-combatant. What it does not tell us is what are the other complex social processes that decide a community’s ability to manage the risk or reality of conflict.

191. The CDS points to key variables which arguably can be interpreted through the lens of ‘resilience’; that is the internal capacities and capabilities of ex-combatants and civilians to self-organize and cope with economic, social or political shocks. The data in this report should have relevance to considering ex-combatant and civilians as a community and in terms of indicators of resilience; that is, indicators of “the capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to hazards to adapt, by resisting or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning and structure”.²⁶

192. Therefore, the study concludes the following regarding the indicators of resilience in communities surveyed in the context of managing the dynamics of conflict that have been addressed through DDR over time. Using a ‘resilience friendly’ approach in the conclusion can begin to point to the kind of sustainable impact to which the SEDRP has contributed.

193. The UN Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) (2015) states that:

Resilience, of the social and ecological systems is a fundamental measure of sustainable development. The capacities of the systems and response to change and to create lasting well-being for people and place are some features that closely define resilience. Resilience can be understood as an identifiable condition, embodying a core set of principles. Resilience solutions can create capacities across diverse contexts, systems and geographies while adhering to the common principles of resilience. Some key characteristics of resilience solutions are those which create following capacities:

- a) Foster flexibility and redundancy at multiple levels to ensure core systems functions;
- b) Build local and regional self reliance;

²⁶ UN, 2005.

- c) Empower individuals and communities to control the variables vital to their personal, social, cultural, ecological and economic well-being;
- d) Create diverse and accessible forms of livelihoods and local wealth ownership;
- e) Forge valued trusting partnership and rich feedback loops amongst a flexible network of people and resources that can connect and reconnect over time;
- f) Facilitate continuous learning, adaptation, knowledge sharing and innovation.

194. In conclusion and in line with the relevant parts of the GSDR Resilience Framework for Measuring Development, the study finds the following regarding the indicators of potential resilience of ex-combatants and civilians as a community and thus the sustainability of the social impact to which the SEDRP has contributed.

4.2.1 Level 1: Vulnerabilities and Basic Needs Fulfillment

195. The GSDR Resilience Framework for Measuring Development identifies two metrics under vulnerabilities and basic needs fulfilment that are relevant to the study: health and shelter.

196. **Health.** The study finds that there are no distinctions within ‘the community’ in so far as it is composed of ex-combatants and civilians regarding levels of health, disability or regarding access to health services. From the perspective of the majority of respondents, health systems function fairly and without discriminating between ex-combatants and civilians for the purpose of providing preferential access or treatment. Systemically, there are no observed factors discriminating between treatment for ex-combatants and civilians. The system is performing well when viewed from the perspective of equal access to social services and protection for ex-combatants and civilians. Thus potential stressors around health disparities and discrimination in the public health system are managed.

197. **Shelter.** The study finds that there are distinctions between the kinds of shelter accessed by ex-combatants and civilians and that the main vulnerable group of civilians (disabled) have a high proportion living in the least permanent kind of housing. The majority of their opposite cohort in the ex-combatants sample are in more permanent structures. This is just one indicator of how conflict recovery and stabilization has greatly enhanced the basic needs fulfilment of disabled ex-combatants. An unintended consequence of this is the contrast with the poor situation of civilian people with disabilities.

198. Lower levels of dwelling ownership by ex-combatants in particular ex-combatant youth of which only 5.0 percent own their own dwelling compared to 34.9 percent of civilian youth, indicates a situation where ex-combatants and in particular ex-combatant youth ‘lag behind’ their civilian counterpart in the acquisition of this key material asset. Furthermore, much higher proportion of ex-combatant youth agrees they reside in an area in which they do not enjoy living: 29.5 percent of ex-combatant youth, 30.2 percent of former child combatants and 14.0 percent of civilian youth identify that they do not enjoy living in their normal place of residence. In future studies it would be worthwhile identifying how long it takes ex-combatant youth to reside somewhere of their choosing and to understand the dynamics at play in terms of land tenure, the likelihood of dwelling ownership, and patterns of urbanization, as well as the associated problems of living in informal settlements around Kigali.

4.1.2 Level 2: Human Empowerment

199. The GSDR Resilience Framework for Measuring Development identifies three metrics under human empowerment that are relevant to the study: (i) educational status; (ii) access to financial resources, and (iii) decent livelihood options/opportunities.

200. **Educational Status.** The study finds that on the whole there is little difference within the community between civilians and ex-combatants regarding formal educational achievement. If anything ex-combatants often perform better than civilians with fewer ex-combatants than civilians having no formal education. The majority of both ex-combatants and civilians have primary education with some having junior secondary. The vulnerable civilian group (those who have disabilities) are the most disadvantaged educationally: 50.0 percent have no education compared to 11.8 percent of the disabled ex-combatant cohort.

201. As such education and access to education does not constitute a barrier to social or economic progression or a point of difference between the two groups in the community. Overall there are low completion rates for secondary and further education particularly for youth who indicate in general that there is room for improvement in education completion and further education. Only 1.6 percent of ex-combatant youth have completed secondary education (4.7 percent of civilian youth), 27.9 percent of ex-combatant youth have completed vocational education (0.0 civilian youth) and neither ex-combatants nor youth in the sample have completed university.

202. **Access to Financial Resources.** For the purposes of the CDS access to financial resources includes: (i) ability to save money; (ii) access to micro-credit; (iii) ability to repay or frequency of default on formal lending. The study finds that largely ex-combatants and civilians have similar levels of possession of savings/proportions holding current accounts at a bank or formal credit institution. The highest proportion of possession of savings lies with disabled ex-combatants. Ex-combatant youth and former child combatants have the lowest level of possession. Also more ex-combatants than civilians can save money to either a smaller extents or greater extents than civilians.

203. The study finds that regardless into what institution credit applications were lodged, the overwhelming majority were successful. While civilians fare better than ex-combatants, a sizeable minority of civilians believe it is easier for ex-combatants to get credit. This indicates that there are no significant barriers to accessing credit for ex-combatants which are not also experienced by civilians.

204. Overall there is a strong case for the good economic performance of all ex-combatant strata in the study and a possible indicator that there is limited difference in the financial resilience of ex-combatants and civilians with ex-combatants in a slightly more positive situation regarding financial resources.

205. **Decent Livelihood Options/Opportunities.** ‘Decent’ is a value judgment that is difficult to define. For the purposes of the CDS ‘decent livelihood opportunities’ denotes IGA or employment that is not subsistence in nature. The study finds that similar proportion of ex-combatants are economically active compared to civilians. Across the strata of the study there are strong indicators of good economic performance of all ex-combatant strata in the study and when taken in context with other economic indicators it points to economic reintegration and an absence of significant barriers to economic productivity for ex-combatants.

206. In summary, the study does not find any evidence of economic barriers unique to ex-combatants. Rather ex-combatants are performing well economically and that the most vulnerable economic group appears to be disabled civilians rather than any strata of the ex-combatant sample. That said, as with the preceding indicators, disabled civilians consistently present as the subgroup with the least resilience to personal financial shocks.

4.1.3 Level 3: Community Empowerment, Social Networks and integration

207. The GSDR Resilience Framework for Measuring Development identifies one metric under Level 3, i.e. ownership of local assets. Apart from dwelling, the only asset the ownership of which is checked through the survey is land.

208. **Ownership of local assets.** The study finds that 31.4 percent of ex-combatants have ownership of land, 8.9 percent have access only. This ratio is largely repeated across the various ex-combatant strata with the only major deviation being ex-combatant youth of which 11.7 percent have land ownership and 8.3 percent have access only. Access is seen by ex-combatants and civilians as a universal entitlement with the main barrier to ownership being financial: disposable income and the price of land.

209. Reported levels of land disputes are low and any dispute discussed in the quantitative or qualitative data is being or has been dealt with through the courts. This indicates the de-politicization of land disputes and the successful functioning of civil resolution mechanisms thus managing some of the threat posed by land conflict to stability and conflict mitigation.

4.1.4 Level 4: Overall Sense of Wellbeing, Fulfilment of aspirations

210. The GSDR Resilience Framework for Measuring Development identifies two metrics under Level 4. These are: (i) attainment of self-realization goals, and (ii) spiritual satisfaction and fruitful living. Comparable categories of data under the CDS include the level of reported happiness, optimistic or pessimistic outlook, social cohesion/community development, and the level of acceptance felt by community members.

211. **Attainment of self-realization goals.** The study finds that a greater proportion of civilians consider themselves to be happy when compared to ex-combatants. The distinction is least in the youth strata where 28.3 percent of ex-combatant youth, 29.9 percent of former child soldier and 29.1 of civilian youth identify themselves as happy and 11.7 percent, 11.3 percent and 22.0 percent respectively identify themselves as unhappy. Following on from happiness the study finds that looking to the future the outlook of ex-combatants is marginally more optimistic than the civilian sample with similar proportions being pessimistic. Despite disabled ex-combatants previously rating themselves as happier than their civilian counterparts they remain less optimistic about the future than civilian disabled people.

212. Levels of empowerment are higher with ex-combatants than civilians. Most striking is how this differentiation increases in the youth strata with 65.6 percent of ex-combatant youth (60.4 percent former child combatant) compared to 27.9 percent of civilian youth identifying that they have control over most decisions that affect their lives.

213. **Spiritual satisfaction and fruitful living.** For the purposes of CDS this category includes such dynamics as mutual understanding between groups and patterns in socialization or isolation.

214. The study finds that there is a strong alignment between the understanding of civilians about the lives of ex-combatants and how life is lived by ex-combatants. 81.8 percent of the civilians are of the opinion that ex-combatants are integrated in their community but with more believing that ex-AF are integrated than ex-AG. Disabled civilians hold the more negative view of reintegration where 50 percent believe ex-AF are integrated and 60 percent that ex-AG are integrated.

215. The study finds that a higher proportion of ex-combatants feel accepted in their immediate community than civilians. Across the sample those who feel rejected are in single digits. There are limited statistically relevant differences in the social networks of ex-combatants and civilians. There is no significant statistically relevant difference in the proportion of people the respondent reports to know in the area in which they live. Perhaps logically following the finding regarding the numbers of people respondents 'know' in their community there is no significant statistically relevant difference in the proportion of close friends held by ex-combatants and by civilians where 'close friend' is defined as someone they trust and in whom they can confide their secrets.

216. Regarding frequency of socialization the sample shows little variation between ex-combatant and civilian with ex-combatants being slightly more frequent socializers through group activities such as attending meetings, playing sports, meeting in public to talk or socialize and visiting people in their homes. The study concludes therefore that there is no impediment affecting socialization of ex-combatants either in public or in private and that based on mean scores the ex-combatant sample tends to be more social than civilians.

217. The study finds that when asked about respect and trust of particular groups in society there is little to distinguish between all but one strata in the sample regarding levels of mutual trust between ex-combatants and civilians. The responses of disabled civilians throughout questions on trust and respect are always the lowest with a difference between disabled ex-combatants and disabled civilians of up to approximately -34 percent.

218. For the measurement of **fruitful living** the CDS proposes that community development is an indicator of living that benefits the group as well as the individual.

219. The study finds that the picture of community development, apart from *umuganda* and over the 12 months preceding the survey, is one where both ex-combatants and civilians have similar self-identified rates of participation in working with people to improve their local area. Overall 80.9 percent of ex-combatants (82.4 percent ex-AF and 79.7 percent ex-AG) and 77.8 percent of civilians indicate that they have worked with people in area to do something for the benefit of the community. Least involved are the youth strata: 80.3 percent youth ex-combatant (and 81.6 percent former child combatant) compared to 71.4 percent civilian youth. Among the cohort who do not participate the main reasons for non-participation were nothing to do with lack of cooperation between ex-combatants and civilians.

220. Thus it appears that within the scope of the broad indicators of resilience as outlined above, any stresses on the ability of the community (that is the collective of ex-combatants and civilians) to deal with certain incidents that lead to conflict are unlikely to emanate from social or economic dynamics within the community. This is not to say that in future conflict, social dynamic that is "the normal part of human interaction, the natural result when individuals and

groups have incompatible needs or beliefs²⁷ will not occur. Rather it is to state that differences between ex-combatants and civilians are limited to preferences for socialization and perceived higher inclusion of ex-combatants in local decision making processes. The only clear indicators of disagreement possibly leading to conflict appear to be over the contribution of cash to community development. All other potential stressor, educational, financial and assets appear manageable and civil mechanisms for resolving conflict such as conflict over land are utilized.

221. As mentioned in this conclusion the data in the CDS constitutes at best one part of a coherent and comprehensive picture of a particular society recovering from conflict. Even within that picture there are opaque areas or areas of uncertainty due to a lack of data, particular the situation of female ex-combatants and the uncertainties of other vulnerable groups, particularly disabled civilians. These cohorts would warrant further dedicated study.

²⁷ UK Government, 2011: 5 cited Chandler, 2015: 8.

Annex 1. CDS - XC



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
RWANDA DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION COMMISSION
Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Program
SEDRP
COMMUNITY DYNAMICS STUDY, FEB 2015
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
EXCOMBATANTS ONLY

1. SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

1.1	Survey number / <i>Nimero y' ibaza</i>	1.1	
1.2	Name of Sample point (BNK, VSW, RG,RSA) <i>Icyiciro cy' imperekeza</i>	1.2	
1.3	Survey Area <i>Aho ubushakashatsi bukorewa</i>	1.3	
	1 = Kigali City / <i>Umujyi wa Kigali</i> 2 = Eastern Province / <i>Intaray'iburasirazuba</i> 3 = Western Province / <i>Intaray'iburengerazuba</i>		4 = Southern Province / <i>Intara y'amajyepfo</i> 5 = Northern Province / <i>Intara y'amajyaruguru</i>
1.4	Type of respondent / <i>Icyiciro cy' ubazwa</i>	1.4	
	1 = Excombatant / <i>Uwasezerewe mu gisirikare</i> 2 = Community member / <i>Umutarege usanzwe</i>		
1.5	Enter the name of the respondent / <i>Amazina y'ubazwa</i> WRITE THE SURNAME IN UPPERCASE & THE COMMON NAMES IN LOWERCASE	1.5	
1.6	Enter the Rwandan National ID number <i>Inumero y'irangamundu ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE ALL 16 DIGITS</i>		
1.7	Enter the sex of the respondent <i>Igitsina</i>	1.7	
	1 = Male / <i>Gabo</i> 2 = Female / <i>Gore</i>		
1.8	Enter the age of respondent at their last birthday <i>Ufite imyaka ingaha y'amavuko?</i> ENTER THE COMPLETE YEARS	1.8	
1.9	Were you a former child soldier or an adult excombatant? <i>Wasezere mu cyiciro cy' abana cy icy' abakuru?</i>	1.9	
	1 = Yes - Child soldier / <i>Yego icy' abana</i> 2 = Yes - Adult excombatant / <i>Yego icy' abakuru</i> 3 = No / <i>Oya</i>		
2. INFORMATION ABOUT THE EXCOMBATANTS			
2.1	Enter the Demobilisation ID number <i>Inomero yogusezererwa mu ngabo. ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE ALL 2 LETTERS + 5 DIGITS</i>		
	L L - D D D D D		

4.2	What is the highest grade you have completed? <i>Ni kihe cyiciro cyo hejuru cy'amashuri ufite?</i>	4.2
	1 = None / <i>Ntanyakimwe</i> 2 = Primary / <i>Amashuri abanza</i> 3 = Junior Secondary / <i>Icyiciro rusange</i> 4 = Secondary / <i>Ayisumbuye</i> 5 = Vocational / <i>Amashuri y'imyuga</i> 6 = University / <i>Kaminuza</i>	1 ⇒ Q4.4
4.3	When did you get the above-mentioned education? <i>Ikiciro cy'amashuri ufite wakibonye ryari?</i>	4.3
	1 = Prior to mobilisation / <i>Mbere yo kwinjira mu gisirikare</i> 2 = During mobilisation / <i>Ndi mu gisirikare</i> 3 = After demobilisation / <i>Nyuma yo gusezererwa</i> -4 = Not applicable as no formal education / <i>Ntibimureba kuko nta mashuri afite</i>	
4.4	Currently, are you continuing your studies? <i>Ubu urimo gukomeza amashuri yawe?</i>	4.4
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ section 5
4.5	If yes, what kind? <i>Niba ari Yego wiga iki?</i>	4.5
	1 = Formal academic education / <i>Amashuri asanzwe</i> 2 = Vocational training / <i>Amashuri y'imyuga</i> 3 = Apprenticeship / <i>Ubumenyigiro</i> 4 = Other / <i>Ibindi</i>	
5. ABOUT WHERE YOU LIVE / AHO UTUYE		
5.1	Where do you normally live? <i>Utuye he?</i>	5.1
	1 = Kigali City / <i>Umujyi wa Kigali</i> 2 = Other town in Rwanda / <i>Indi mijyi</i> 3 = Trading centres / <i>Centre y'ubucuruzi</i> 4 = Rural settlement in Rwanda / <i>Mu cyaro</i> 5 = Nomadic life / <i>Mpora nimuka</i> 6 = Abroad / <i>Hanze y'igihugu</i>	
5.2	Enter the district in which you normally live? <i>Utuye mu kahe karere?</i>	5.2
	1 = Bugesera 6 = Gicumbi 11 = Kayonza 16 = Ngoma 21 = Nyamasheke 26 = Ruhango 2 = Burera 7 = Gisagara 12 = Kicukiro 17 = Ngororero 22 = Nyanza 27 = Rulindo 3 = Gakenke 8 = Huye 13 = Kirehe 18 = Nyabihu 23 = Nyarugenge 28 = Rusizi 4 = Gasabo 9 = Kamonyi 14 = Muhanga 19 = Nyagatare 24 = Nyaruguru 29 = Rutsiro 5 = Gatsibo 10 = Karongi 15 = Musanze 20 = Nyamagabe 25 = Rubavu 30 = Rwamagana	
5.3	Would you say that where you normally live is located in an area in which you enjoy living in? / <i>Wishimiye aho utuye?</i>	5.3
	1 = Yes definitely / <i>Yego cyane</i> 2 = Yes sometimes / <i>Rimwe na rimwe</i> 3 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
5.4	What percentage (%) of the population in the community in which you currently live are comprised of excombatants? <i>Ugereranyije abasezerewe mu gisirikare ni bangaha ku ijana by' abatwaga batuye muri aka gace?</i>	5.4
	ENTER THE RAW NUMBER TO INDICATE PERCENTAGE / <i>Koresha umubare werekana ijanisha</i> IF NECESSARY, USE STONE EXERCISE TO CALCULATE PERCENTAGE / <i>Nibiba ngombwa koresha umwitozo w' amabuye bigufashe kubara</i>	
5.6	Do you enjoy living in this area? / <i>Wishimiye agace utuyemo?</i>	5.6
	1 = Yes definitely / <i>Yego cyane</i> 2 = Yes sometimes / <i>Rimwe na rimwe</i> 3 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
5.7	Who do you live with? <i>Ubana nande?</i>	5.7
	1 = With the same family I was living with prior to mobilisation / <i>Umuryango nabagamo mbere yo kujya mu gisirikare</i> 2 = With family but different to the one I lived with prior to mobilisation / <i>Umuryango utandukanye n' uwo nabagamo mbere yo kujya mu gisirikare</i> 3 = With friends / <i>Mbana n' inshuti</i> 4 = Alone / <i>Ndibana</i> 5 = Military barracks / <i>Mu bigo bya gisirikare</i> 6 = Other including hostels, mission, religious accommodation / <i>Ibindi</i>	
5.8	To what extent do you feel that you are accepted or rejected as part of the community where you live? / <i>Ni ku rugero rungana rute wumva warakiriwe cg utakiriwe nk' umwe mubagize umuryango mugari utuyemo?</i>	5.8
	1 = Rejected / <i>Sinakiriwe</i> 2 = Neither accepted nor rejected / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Accepted to a small extent / <i>Nakiriwe ku rugero ruto</i> 4 = Accepted to a great extent / <i>Nakiriwe ku rugero runini</i>	

6. ABOUT YOUR DWELLING UNIT

6.1	What type of dwelling unit do you currently live in? <i>Imiterere inzu utuyemo?</i>	6.1
	1 = Tent / Hut / <i>Ihema / Nyakatsi</i> 2 = Rural house / <i>Umudugud</i> 3 = Urban house / <i>Kadastire</i> 4 = Iron-sheet roofed dwelling / <i>Yubakishije mabati hose</i> 5 = Service house / <i>Nzu yu mukoresha</i> 6 = Villa / <i>Umutemenwa</i> 7 = Apartment / <i>Umuturirwa</i> 8 = Hostel / <i>Amacumbi</i> 9 = Rehabilitation centre / <i>Ikigo ngororamuco</i>	
6.2	Who owns the dwelling unit you are currently living in? <i>Inzu utuyemo n'iyande?</i>	6.2
	1 = Self / <i>Ni yanjye</i> 2 = Spouse / Partner / <i>Uwo bashakanye</i> 3 = Parents / <i>Ni ya ababyeyi banjye</i> 4 = Other relatives / <i>Ni ya abavandimwe</i> 5 = Friend / <i>Inshuti</i> 6 = Landlord / <i>Ndakodesha</i> 7 = Government / <i>Ni ya Leta</i>	
6.3	How do you rate your current dwelling? <i>Ugereranya gute inzu utuyemo niz'abandi aho mutuye?</i>	6.3
	1 = Bad / <i>Mbi</i> 2 = Neither good nor bad / <i>Iringaniye</i> 3 = Good / <i>Nziza</i>	
6.5	How do you rate your current dwelling compared to your nearest <u>other non ex combatants</u> in the community? <i>Ugereranya gute inzu utuyemo niz'abandi bakuri hafi batari abasezerewe mu ngabo aho utuye?</i>	6.5
	1 = They have worse dwelling poorer / <i>Ziri mu kigero cyibi</i> 2 = They have the same dwellings / <i>Ziri mu kigero kimwe</i> 3 = They have better dwellings / <i>Ziri mu kigero cyiza</i>	
6.6	How do you rate your current dwelling compared to your nearest <u>ex combatants</u> in the community? <i>Ugereranya gute inzu utuyemo niz'abandi bakuri hafi basezerewe mu ngabo aho utuye?</i>	6.6
	1 = They have worse dwelling poorer / <i>Ziri mu kigero cyibi</i> 2 = They have the same dwellings / <i>Ziri mu kigero kimwe</i> 3 = They have better dwellings / <i>Ziri mukigero cyiza</i>	
6.7	Have you made any property improvements (such as renovations, major repaired) to your dwelling unit in the past year? <i>Mu mwaka ushize wigeze uvugurura inzu utuyemo?</i>	6.7
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	

7. ABOUT YOUR ACCESS TO LAND

7.1	Do you currently have access to, or ownership of land, in Rwanda? <i>Waba ufite ubutaka mu Rwanda?</i>	7.1
	1 = Access to use land / <i>Ubutaka bw' abandi</i> 2 = Ownership of land / <i>Ubutaka bwanjye bwite</i> 3 = Both of the above (access and ownership) of land / <i>Ibyo haruguru byombi</i> 4 = No / <i>Oya</i>	4 ⇒ Q7.5
	Do you use the land that you have access to, or own, for any of the following purposes? <i>ukoresha ubutaka bwawe cg ubw' abandi muri ibi bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
7.3.1	Residential purposes such as where my dwelling unit is located / <i>Guturamo</i>	7.3.1
7.3.2	Subsistence agriculture / <i>Ubuhinzi</i>	7.3.2
7.3.3	Income generating purposes such as to grow produce, to graze livestock, to locate my offices / <i>Ibikorwa bibyara inyungu</i>	7.3.3
7.3.4	Using the land for hire, lease or loan the land to someone else / <i>Kubukodesha</i>	7.3.4
7.5	Do excombatants have equal access to land as the rest of the community? <i>Ese abasezerewe mu ngabo bafite amahirwe angana mukubona ubutaka ugereranyije n' abandi?</i>	7.5
	1 = Excombatants have less access to land / <i>Nta Mahirwe Bafite</i> 2 = Excombatants have equal access to land / <i>Amahirwe Arangana</i> 3 = Excombatants have greater access to land / <i>Bo Bafite Akarusho</i>	1 ⇒ Q7.7
	Are any of the following reasons why excombatants have equal or more access to land than the rest of the community? <i>I Muri izi mpamvu zikurikira nizo zituma abasezerewe mu ngabo bagira amahirwe angana cg aruta abandi baturage basanzwe mu kubona ubutaka?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
7.6.1	Through their own effort or work by the excombatants / <i>Binyuze mu muhate cg kwikorera kw' abasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	7.6.1
7.6.2	The government assists excombatants / <i>Leta irabafasha</i>	7.6.2

7.6.3	Families take care of their ex-combatant members / <i>Imiryango yabo ibitaho</i>	7.6.3
7.6.4	The community help the excombatants reintegrate / <i>Umuryango mugari ufasha abasezerewe mu ngabo gusubira mu buzima busanzwe</i>	7.6.4
7.7	Do you currently experience any land or property disputes? <i>Wigeze uhura n' bibazo cy'amakimbirane ashingye k'ubutaka?</i>	7.7
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ Q7.10
	If yes to property / Land dispute: What are the main problems that are underlying the land or property dispute? <i>Niba ari yego, ayo makimbirane yatewe ni iki?</i>	
	1 = Land sold or occupied by other family members / <i>Ubutaka bwagurishijwe cy'bwafashwe n'umuvandimwe</i> 2 = Land occupied by other community members / <i>Ubutaka bwafashwe n'abandi baturage</i> 3 = Land occupied by people from outside the community / <i>Ubutaka bwafashwe n'abavuye ahandi</i> 4 = Tradition stopped me inheriting / <i>Umuco wambujije kuragwa</i> 5 = Property taken by official body such as government agency / <i>Umutungo wafashwe n'inzego za leta</i>	
7.8.1	First problem / <i>Amakimbirane y'ibanze wahuye nayo</i>	7.8.1
7.8.2	Second problem / <i>Ayandi</i>	7.8.2
	If yes to property / Land dispute: Of the following, were any the cause of the dispute? <i>Niba ari yego, muri ibi bikurikira byaba haba harimo impamvu yateye ayo makimbirane?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
7.9.1	Family member (immediate family of father, mother, brother, sister or child) / <i>Abagize umuryango</i>	7.8.1
7.9.2	Relative (any other family member outside the family member unit in option 1 above) / <i>Abandi bavandimwe</i>	7.8.2
7.10	If yes to land dispute: To what extent is the land dispute a result of, or attributed to, the fact that you are an excombatant? / <i>Niba ari yego, ni kuruhe rugero ayo makimbirane y'ubutaka yazanyemo ikintu kijyanye n' uko uri uwasezerewe mu gisirikare</i>	7.10
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Urugero ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Urugero ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Urugero runini</i>	
7.11	How common (widespread) or uncommon (rare) are property or land disputes in your community? / <i>Muri aka gace, amakimbirane y'ubutaka arasanzwe cy'aboneka gacye?</i>	7.11
	1 = Uncommon extent / <i>Ntago bisanzwe</i> 2 = Neither common or uncommon / <i>Biringaniye</i> 3 = Common extent / <i>Arasanzwe</i>	
8. ABOUT THE TIMES YOU HAVE MOVED / MIGRATION / GUTURA NO KWIMUKA		
8.1	How many times have you moved residency since demobilisation? <i>Ni inshuro zingaha umaze kwimuka kuva usezerewe mu ngabo?</i>	8.1
	ENTER RAW NUMBER / <i>Andika umubare</i>	
8.2	How long have you lived in the area you currently live? <i>Umaze igihe kingana iki muri aka gace?</i>	8.2
	ENTER RESPONSE IN MONTHS / <i>Andika igisubizo mu mezi</i>	
8.3	Is where you normally live the location you freely chose to settle? / <i>Ni wowe wihitayemo aho utuye?</i>	8.3
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
8.4	Is this the area you have always lived in? / <i>Aha niho wari utuye?</i>	8.4
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	1 ⇒ section 9
	Are any of the following listed reasons attributable for you choosing to move to live in this area? <i>Muri izi mpamvu zikurikira, haba harimo iyatumye uhitamo aho uzatura</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
8.6.1	Family reasons such as marriage, moved when my family relocated <i>Impamvu z'umuryango</i>	8.6.1
8.6.2	Education opportunities <i>Amahirwe yo kwiga</i>	8.6.2
8.6.3	Economic reasons such to get work, to start an income generating activity <i>Impamvu z'ubukungu</i>	8.6.3

8.6.4	Safety and security <i>Umutekano</i>	8.6.4
9. MARITAL STATUS / IRANGAMIMERERE		
9.1	What is your current marital status? <i>Ni irihe rangamimerere ryawe?</i>	9.1
	1 = Married monogamous / <i>Arubatse n' umugore / Mugabo / Umwe</i> 2 = Married polygamous / <i>Arubatse n' abagore / Mugabo / Barenze umwe</i> 3 = Cohabiting / <i>Kubana bitemewe n' amategeko</i> 4 = Divorced / <i>Twaratandukanye Byemewe n' amategeko</i> 5 = Separated / <i>Yarahukanye</i>	6 = Widowed / <i>Umupfakazi</i> 7 = In a forced relationship / <i>Guterura</i> 8 = Single / <i>Ingaragu</i> 9 = In relationship / <i>Mfite inshuti</i> 10 = Abandoned / <i>Yaratawe</i>
	7,8,9,10 ⇒ section 10	
ONLY IF MARRIED / COHABITATING / DIVORCED / SEPARATED / WIDOWED		
9.2	Is (was) your spouse a combatant or excombatant? <i>Umufasha wawe yaba ari umusirikare cg yarasezerewe mugisirikare?</i> ONLY APPLICABLE IF THE RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER	9.2
	1 = Soldier / <i>Umusirikare</i>	2 = Excombatant / <i>Uwasezerewe mugisirikare</i>
	3 = Non-excombatant / <i>Umuturage usanzwe</i>	
9.3	To what extent has (did) your experience as an ex-combatant either positively or negatively influenced your relationship with your spouse or partner? / <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero gusezererwa mu ngabo byagize ingaruka nziza cg mbi mu mibanire yawe n' uwo mwashakanye?</i>	9.3
	1 = Negative to a great extent / <i>Ruto cyane</i>	2 = Negative to a small extent / <i>Ruto</i>
	3 = Not at all (either negatively or positively) / <i>Ruringaniye</i>	4 = Positive to a small extent / <i>Runini</i>
	5 = Positive to a great extent / <i>Runini cyane</i>	
9.4	Did you return from your time in conflict with a new spouse? / <i>Wongeye kugirana amakimbirane n' uwo mwasakanye wundi?</i>	9.4
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i>	2 = No / <i>Oya</i>
	2 ⇒ Q9.10	
	If yes: Has your spouse experienced any of the following problems? <i>Niba ari yego, Umufasha wawe yaba yarahuye nibi bibazo bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i>	2 = No / <i>Oya</i>
9.6.1	We could not register our marriage <i>Kudasezerana</i>	9.6.1
9.6.2	Identity documents problems <i>Kubona ibyangombwa</i>	9.6.2
9.6.3	Language problems <i>Ikibazo cy'ururimi</i>	9.6.3
9.6.4	Was not accepted by my family <i>Kutakirwa mumuryango</i>	9.6.4
9.6.5	Was not accepted by community <i>Kutakirwa neza aho mutuye</i>	9.6.5
ONLY IF DIVORCED OR SEPARATED		
9.10	If divorced / Separated, did the fact that you were an excombatant have anything to do with the breakdown of your relationship? <i>Niba mwaratanye, kuba warasezerewe mu ngabo yaba ariyo ntandaro yo gutandukana n' uwo mwashakanye?</i>	9.10
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i>	2 = No / <i>Oya</i>
	-4 = Not applicable if married, cohabiting, widowed / <i>Ntanakimwe</i>	
9.11	If divorced or separated: What is the main factor that contributed to the divorce / Separation? <i>Niba mwaratandukanye nuwo mwashakanye, niki cyaba cyarateye ubwo butane?</i>	9.11
	1 = Being apart too long / <i>Kumara igihe kinini adahari</i>	7 = Family pressure / <i>Igitutu cy'umuryango</i>
	2 = Because of bad behaviour / <i>Kubera imyitwarire mibi</i>	8 = Community pressure / <i>Igitutu cyaho dutuye</i>
	3 = Neglect / <i>Kutagira icyo yitaho</i>	9 = Alcohol / Drugs problems / <i>Ibibazo by'ubusinzi n'ibiyobyabwenge</i>
	4 = Spouse found another partner / <i>Yashatse undi</i>	10 = Financial or economic problems / <i>Ibibazo by'ubukungu</i>
	5 = Respondent found another partner / <i>Usubiza yashatse undi</i>	11 = Other / <i>Ibindi</i>
	6 = Domestic violence or aggression / <i>Ibibazo bishingiye kw'ihohoterwa ryo mu rugo</i>	

10. DEPENDENTS / ABO UFASHA

	How many dependents do you currently have? <i>N'antu bangahe bagize umuryango wawe?</i>	
	ADD NUMBERS 0 = NO DEPENDENTS	
10.1.1	Girl Children (under 18) / <i>Abana b'abakobwa bari muni y'inyaka 18</i>	10.1.1
10.1.2	Boy Children (under 18) / <i>Abana b'abahungu bari muni y'inyaka 18</i>	10.1.2
10.1.3	Female Adult Children (18 or over) who are dependent upon you / <i>Abakobwa bakuru</i>	10.1.3
10.1.4	Male Adult Children (18 or over) who are dependent upon you / <i>Abasore bakuru</i>	10.1.4
10.1.5	Spouse(s) / <i>Uwo mwashakanye</i>	10.1.5
10.1.6	Other family members / <i>Abandi bo mumuryango</i>	10.1.6
		0 dependents ⇒ Q10.3
10.2	Are any of your dependents ex-combatants? <i>Mu bagize umuryango wawe, haba wasezerewe mu igisirikare urimo?</i>	10.2
	-4 = Do not have any children / <i>Nta mwana mfite</i> 1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
10.3	Did you return from your time with the armed group or armed force with any dependents? <i>Wagarukanye n' umuryango?</i>	10.3
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2⇒ Q10.7
10.4	If yes: How many dependents did you return with? / <i>Niba ari yego, wagarukanye n' abagize umuryango bangahe?</i>	10.4
	ENTER THE NUMBER / <i>Andika umubare</i> 0 = Did not return with dependents	
	If yes: Did your dependents experience any of the listed problems upon their return to Rwanda? <i>Niba ari yego, mukugaruka mu Rwanda haba hari uwahuye n'ikibazo muri ibi bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
10.5.1	Housing problems / <i>Ibibazo by'inzu</i>	10.5.1
10.5.2	Problems obtaining official identification documentation or registering life events for your dependents such as not getting national ID / <i>Ibibazo byo kubarurwa no kubona ibyangombwa</i>	10.5.2
10.5.3	Being called derogatory or bad names / <i>Kwitwa amazina mabi</i>	10.5.3
10.5.4	Not understanding or speaking the local language / <i>Kutumva cg kutavuga ururimi</i>	10.5.4
10.5.5	Poverty / <i>Ubukene</i>	10.5.5
10.5.6	Not getting mutual health insurance / <i>Kudahabwa mutuelle de sante</i>	10.5.6
10.5.7	No access to land / <i>Kutagira ubutaka</i>	10.5.7
10.5.8	The community treated her or him with suspicion / <i>Aho atuye bamugiriye urwikekwe</i>	10.5.8
10.5.9	The community excluded her or him / <i>Aho atuye baramuheje</i>	10.5.9
10.5.10	Other problems experienced by your dependents since their return to Rwanda that are directly linked to them being the dependants of an excombatant / <i>Ibindi bibazo abagize umuryango bahuye nabyo mu bagaruka mu Rwanda bitewe ni uko ari ab'uwasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	10.5.10
10.7	To what extent do the dependents of excombatants that you are familiar with integrate into, or keep separate from, the community? <i>Ni kukigero kingana gute abasezerewe mu ngabo muziranye bisanzura cg batisanzura aho mutuye?</i>	10.7

	1 = These excombatants integrate / <i>Abasezerewe barisanzura</i> 2 = These excombatants keep separate / <i>Abasezerewe ntago bisanzura</i>	
	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements describing the dependents of excombatants from armed group in your community. <i>Ni kuruhe rugero wemeranya cg utemeranya n' imvugo zikurikira zisobanura abagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bitandukaniye n' abacengezi?</i>	
	1 = Disagree / <i>Ndabihakana</i> 2 = Neither agree nor disagree / <i>Ugereranyije</i> 3 = Agree / <i>Ndabyemera</i>	
10.8.1	The dependents of excombatants are peaceful. <i>Abagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bitandukaniye n' abacengezi ni abanyamahoro batuje</i>	10.8.1
10.8.2	The dependents of excombatants are disciplined. <i>Ababagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bitandukaniye n' abacengezi barubaha bafite ikinyabupfura</i>	10.8.2
10.8.3	The dependents of excombatants are good problem solvers / <i>Ababagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bazi gukemura ibibazo</i>	10.8.3
10.8.4	The dependents of excombatants are hard workers / <i>Ababagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bakorana umwete</i>	10.8.4
10.8.5	The dependents of excombatants participate in the life of the community. <i>Abagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bifatany nabandi mu gace batuyemo</i>	10.8.5
10.8.6	The dependents of excombatants are trustworthy. <i>Abagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bitandukaniye n' abacengezi ni abizererwa</i>	10.8.6
10.9	To what extent do you think others in the community consider dependents of excombatants to be part of the community? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana rute , abagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bafatwa n' abatuye muri aka gace nk' abamwe mu gabize aka gace?</i>	10.9
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
10.12	Do you have children in this community? <i>Ufite abana muri aka gace?</i>	10.12
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ section 11
10.13	If yes: Are these children welcomed (accepted) by the community? <i>Niba ari yego barakiriwe n' abagize aka gace?</i>	10.13
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
10.14	What challenges do your children face that are different from those faced by children of non-excombatants in this community? / <i>Ni izihe mbogamizi abana bawe bahura nazo ugereranyije n' izo abana b' abaturage basanzwe bahura nazo?</i>	10.14
	1 = Language challenges / <i>Ikibazo cy' ururimi</i> 4 = Stigma / <i>Akato</i> 2 = Cultural challenges / <i>Umuco</i> 5 = Name calling / <i>Inyito ahabwa</i> 3 = Diet / Food challenges / <i>Ibiribwa</i> 6 = Poverty / <i>Ubukene</i>	
11. HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
	Answer the following about your household income. / <i>Subiza ibi bikurikira kuby' umuryango wawe</i> ENTER RAW NUMBER.	
11.1.1	How many people are living in your household? / <i>Shyiramo umubare</i>	11.1.1
11.1.2	How many people in your household (including yourself) contribute an income to your household? / <i>Umuryango wawe ugizwe n'abantu bangahe nawe urimo bagira icyo binjiza mu rugo?</i>	11.1.2
11.1.3	How many people living in your household earn or generate a regular income? / <i>Ni bangahe mu bagize umuryango wawe bagira icyo binjiza gihoraho?</i>	11.1.3
11.2	To what extent are you currently in a position to support your household financially? <i>Muri iki gihe ufite ubushobozi bwogutunga umuryango wawe? / Ni ku rugero rungana rute, Muri iki gihe ufite ubushobozi bwogutunga umuryango wawe?</i>	11.2
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
11.4	Are you the sole breadwinner or do others in your household also earn an income? <i>Umuryango wawe utunzwe n'amafaranga uhembwa gusa cyangwa hari abandi bakunganira?</i>	11.4
	1 = Sole (I am the only person in the household who earns / Generates an income) / <i>Nyenyine</i> 2 = Other people, including myself, earn / Generate an income for the household / <i>Abandi nanjye ndimo</i> 3 = Only other people, excluding myself, earn / Generate an income for the household / <i>Abandi nnye ntarimo</i>	3 ⇒ section 12
11.5	What percentage of the household income do you earn? <i>Wavugako amafaranga ubona ari anaghe ku ijana ry' ayo umuryango winjiza?</i>	11.5
	ENTER NUMBER THE PERCENTAGE (%)	

12. SAVING OR CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS

12.1	Do you have a savings or current account at a bank or other formal credit institution? <i>Ufite konti muri Banki cyangwa mubindi bigo byimari</i>	12.1
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	2⇒ Q12.3
12.2	If yes: How often do you use your savings or current account? <i>Niba ari yego, Ukoresha kangaha konti yawe?</i>	12.2
	1 = Once / Rimwe 2 = Sometimes / Rimwe na rimwe 3 = Often / Akenshi	
12.3	Do you keep money on mobile money account? <i>Ubitsa amafaranga kuri mobile money?</i>	12.3
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
12.4	To what extent are you able to save any money after all your household expenses? / <i>Ni ku rugero rungana rute ubasha kwizigamira amafaranga nyuma yo gukoreshaho acyenewe mu murungano?</i>	12.4
	1 = To a small extent / Urugero ruto 2 = Neither small nor great extent / Urugero ruringaniye 3 = To a great extent / Urugero runini	
	If you encounter a financial problem, which of the listed people could you turn to for help? <i>Iyo ugize ikibazo cy'amafaranga witabaza nde mbere muri aba bantu bakurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
12.6.1	Family / <i>Umuryango</i>	12.6.1
12.6.2	Friends / <i>Inshuti</i>	12.6.2
12.6.3	Neighbours / <i>Abaturanyi</i>	12.6.3
12.6.4	Community leaders / <i>Abayobozi bi banze</i>	12.6.4
12.6.5	Religious organisation / <i>Itorero nsegeramo</i>	12.6.5
12.6.6	Local authority / <i>Ubuyobozi</i>	12.6.6
12.6.7	Cooperative association / <i>Ishyirahamwe ryacu</i>	12.6.7
12.6.8	Colleagues or people you work with / <i>Bagenzi banjye</i>	12.6.8
12.6.9	RDRC / <i>Komisiyo</i>	12.6.9
12.6.10	Excombatants / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	12.6.10

13. COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STATUS

13.1	How would you describe your current economic situation? / <i>Ni gute wavuga uko ubukungu bwawe buhagaze?</i>	13.1
	1 = Poor / Bumeze nabi 2 = Neither poor nor wealthy / Buraringaniye 3 = Wealthy / Bumeze neza	
13.2	How does your economic status compare to that of non-excombatants in your community? <i>Ubukungu bwawe buhagaze gute ugereranyije n' abandi baturage basanzwe batuye mu gace utuyemo?</i>	13.2
	1 = They are poorer / Buri hasi 2 = We are the same income level / Buraringaniye 3 = They are wealthier / Buri hejuru	
13.3	How does your economic status compare to that of other excombatants in your community? / <i>Ubukungu bwawe buhagaze gute ugereranyije n' abandi basezerewe mu gisirikare batuye mu gace utuyemo?</i>	13.3
	1 = They are poorer / Buri hasi 2 = We are the same income level / Buraringaniye 3 = They are wealthier / Buri hejuru	

14. VOCATION

	What is your current occupation or IGA? <i>Ni iki ukora ubu?</i>	
	1 = Unemployed / <i>Ntakora</i> 2 = Studying / <i>Ariga</i> 3 = Housewife / Working in the home / <i>Umugore wo mu rugo / Ukora akazi ko mu rugo</i> 4 = Retired (but not economically active) / <i>Ari muri pansiyu</i> 5 = Employed working for employer (agriculture) / <i>Nyakabyizi</i> 6 = Employed working for employer (private sector) / <i>Akorera abikorera</i> 7 = Employed working for employer (public sector) / <i>Akorera leta</i> 8 = Self-employed (agriculture) / <i>Umuhinzi</i> 9 = Self-employed (service) / <i>Arikoresha mu bijyanye na serivisi</i> 10 = Self-employed (retail) / <i>Umucuruzi wikoresha</i> 11 = Self-employed (manufacture) / <i>Akorera mu by'inganda</i> 12 = Hustle or involved in or reliant on the informal economic (i.e. economically active in informal sector) / <i>Umukomisyoneri</i> 13 = Supplementing income through subsistence activities / <i>Akora ibyongera kubyo akora</i> 14 = Other / <i>Ibindi</i>	
14.1.1	Primary or main vocational description / <i>Icy'ibanze</i>	14.1.1
14.1.2	Secondary or other vocational description / <i>Igukurikira</i>	14.1.2
14.1.3	If applicable, another secondary vocational description / <i>Niba bishoboka, ikindi gukurikira</i>	14.1.3

15. INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

	If no income generating activity: Are the following reasons why you have no job or economic activity generating an income? / <i>Niba ntacyo ukora: izi mpamvu zikurikira zaba arizo zituma udafite cg ntacyo ukora kikwinjiriza?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
15.2.1	Lack of access to finance / <i>Kutagira igishoro</i>	15.2.1
15.2.2	Lack of work experience / <i>Kutagira uburambe</i>	15.2.2
15.2.3	Lack of skills and education / <i>Kutagira ubumenyi n' amashuri</i>	15.2.3
15.2.4	Lack of availability of economic opportunities / <i>Ntacyo gukora gihari</i>	15.2.4
15.2.5	Stigma as a result of being an excombatant / <i>Akato gashingiye kukuba narasezerewe mu gisirikare</i>	15.2.5
15.2.6	His / Her poor health status / <i>Chronically ill / Uburwayi budakira</i>	15.2.6
15.2.7	His / Her disability / <i>Bitewe n' ubumuga</i>	15.2.7
15.2.8	Lack of access to land / <i>Kutagira ubutaka</i>	15.2.8
15.2.9	Unavailable for working due to other family care constraints / <i>Kubura uko nkora bitewe n' inshingano z' umuryango</i>	15.2.9
15.2.10	Lack of interest or desire or need to have an income generating activity / <i>Kutagira ubushake bwo gukora</i>	15.2.10

ABOUT ACTUAL INCOME GENERATION

	What are the various income generating activities you are engaged in? <i>Nibihe bikorwa ukora?</i>	
	<p>1 = Administration / <i>Ako mu biro</i> 2 = Farming – poultry / <i>Ubworozzi bw' inkoko</i> 3 = Bee keeping / <i>Korora inzuki</i> 4 = Beer brewing / <i>Kwenga inzoga</i> 5 = <i>Boda boda</i> / Taxi driver / <i>Gutwara moto cyagwa tagisi / Ubushoferi</i> 6 = Carpentry / <i>Ububaji</i> 7 = Casual labour / <i>Imirimo isazwe</i> 8 = Catering, Hotel / <i>Kwita ku bantu, hoteri</i> 9 = Charcoal / <i>Amakara</i> 10 = Computers / <i>Mudasobwa</i> 11 = Construction / <i>Ubwubatsi</i> 12 = Driving vehicle / <i>Gutwara imodoka</i> 13 = Electrician / <i>Amashanyarazi</i> 14 = Farming - crops / <i>Ubuhinzi</i> 15 = Farming – livestock / <i>Ubworozi</i> 16 = Fishing / <i>Uburobyi</i></p> <p>17 = Hairdressing / <i>Gutunganyaimisatsi</i> 18 = Health worker / <i>Ubuzima</i> 19 = Hustle / <i>Umukomisiyoneri</i> 20 = Laundry / <i>Gusukuraimyenda</i> 21 = Masonry / <i>Ubufundi</i> 22 = Mechanic / <i>Ubukanishi</i> 23 = Money from family / <i>Amafarngay'umuryango</i> 24 = Money from friends / <i>Amafarangay'inshuti</i> 25 = Open, Run shop / <i>Iduka</i> 26 = Plumbing, <i>waterpump / Ubuplobiye</i> 27 = Restaurant, Tea shop / <i>Resitora</i> 28 = Savings, Loan, lending / <i>Kubitsanokugurizanya</i> 29 = Security guard, private security / <i>Ubuzamu / Gucunga umutekano</i></p> <p>30 = Tailoring / <i>Ubudozi</i> 31 = Tannery, Leather production / <i>Gutunganya impu</i> 32 = Teacher / <i>Ubwariimu</i> 33 = Telephone, radio repair / <i>Gukora amatelefone</i> 34 = Trading / <i>Ubucuruzi muzamahanga</i> 35 = Welding / <i>Gusudira</i> 36 = Business / <i>Gushoraimpari</i> 37 = Digging / <i>Ubucukuzi</i> 38 = Hair dressing / Beautician / <i>Gutunganya imisatsi</i> 39 = Selling goods / <i>Ubucuruzi</i> 40 = Nothing / <i>Ntacyo</i></p> <p>NOTE: ANY IGA NOT ON THE LIST SPECIFY UNDER ECONOMIC ACTIVITY 6</p>	
15.3.1	Main economic activity 1 / <i>Akazi ka mbere</i>	15.3.1
15.3.2	Secondary economic activity 2 / <i>Akazi ka kabiri</i>	15.3.2
15.3.3	Other economic activity 3 / <i>Akazi ka gatatu</i>	15.3.3
15.3.4	Other economic activity 4 / <i>Akazi ka kane</i>	15.3.4
15.3.5	Other economic activity 5 / <i>Akazi ka gatanu</i>	15.3.5
15.3.6	Other economic activity 6 / <i>Akazi ka gatandatu</i>	15.3.6
15.4	Referring only to the main economic activity you mentioned you engage in: To what extent has your main income generating activity been successful or unsuccessful? / <i>Ushingiyeye kucyo ukora wavuze, ni ku rugero rungana rute icyo ukora cyagenze neza cy</i> <i>kitagenze neza?</i>	15.4
	1 = To a unsuccessful / <i>Nticyagenze neza</i> 2 = Neither successful nor unsuccessful / <i>Biringaniye</i> 3 = To a successful / <i>Cyagenze neza</i>	2,3 ⇒ Q15.8
15.7	What is the main reason your income generating activity was unsuccessful? / <i>Ni iyi mpamvu yatumye icyo ukora cyiteganda neza?</i>	15.7
	1 = Having limited resources / <i>Ubushobozi bucye</i> 2 = No sponsors / <i>Nta muterankunga</i> 3 = Insufficient earnings / <i>Kwinjiza ibidahagije</i> 4 = Lack of entrepreneurial skills / <i>Kubura ubumenyi</i> 5 = Fear of risk taking / <i>Ubwoba bwo gushora</i> 6 = Other / <i>Ibindi</i>	⇒ Q15.9.1
15.8	What is the main reason your income generating activity was successful? / <i>Ni ikihe cyatumye icyo ukora kigenda neza?</i>	7.8
	1 = Farming profitable crops / <i>Ubuhinzi bubyara inyungu</i> 2 = Strong project commitment / <i>Kwita ku mushinga</i> 3 = Effective project planning / <i>Gutegura neza umushinga</i> 4 = Good knowledge of the market / <i>Kumenya neza isoko</i> 5 = Cattle keeping is profitable / <i>Ubworozi</i> 6 = Other / <i>Ibindi</i>	
	Did you get the original loan to finance these income generating activities from any of the listed persons? <i>Ni hehe wakuye igishoro cyogukora ibikorwa bibyara inyungu muri aba bantu bakurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
15.9.1	Loan from a relative / <i>Inguzanyo y' umuvandimwe</i>	15.9.1
15.9.2	Personal savings / <i>Kwizigamira</i>	15.9.2
15.9.3	Support from the Demobilisation Benefits from the RDRC / <i>Imfashanyo za komisiyo yo Gusezerera abasirikare no kubasubiza mu buzima busanzwe</i>	15.9.3
15.9.4	Loan from a friend / <i>Inguzanyo y' inshuti</i>	15.9.4
15.9.5	Micro-credit or micro-lending agency / <i>Ibigo biguriza</i>	15.9.5

15.9.6	Community saving scheme / Kwizigamira mu matsinda	15.9.6
15.9.7	Loan from a bank / Banki	15.9.7
15.9.8	Private persons / Abandi bigenga	15.9.8
15.6	Comparing excombatants and the non-excombatants <u>in the same</u> income generating activity as yourself, who seems to be doing better? / Ugereranyije abasezerewe mu ngabo n'abaturage basanzwe bakora ibikorwa bibyara inyungu bimwe, ni bande bakora neza? 1 = Excombatants are doing better / Abasezerewe mu ngabo barabarusha 2 = The excombatants and the non-excombatants are doing the same in the occupation / Bakora kimwe 3 = Non-excombatant are doing better / Abaturage basanzwe barabarusha	15.6
ABOUT COMMON INCOME GENERATION UNDERTAKEN BY EX-COMBATANTS		
	Do you think that any of the listed actions might improve upon your economic performance in your main income generating activities? / Utekereza ko muri ibi bikorwa bikurikira bishobora guhindura imikorere yawe mu cyo ukora kibyara inyungu? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
15.13.1	Training on business management Gutanga amahugurwa mu micungire y' umushinga n' imyandikire y' umushinga	15.13.1
15.13.2	Networking or bridging the projects with owners (finance, land holders, capital investors) Kumenyekanisha no guhuza abafatanyabikorwa	15.13.2
15.13.3	Change loan terms eg interest rate, repayment period, collateral, size of loan Guhindura imiterere y' inguzanyo	15.13.3
15.13.4	More access to banks, financial cooperatives Kwegera birushijeho banki, ibimina	15.13.4
15.13.5	Provide loans with lower security or collateral requirements Gutanga inguzanyo zidasaba ingwate zo ku rwego rwo hejuru	15.13.5
15.13.6	Seminars to increase understanding of the how to best access and use microfinance / Amahugurwa yo kwongera imyumvire y'ukuntu wabona ndetse no gukoresha ibigo bitanga inguzanyo ziciriritse	15.13.6
15.13.7	Training on skills Amahugurwa yo kwongera ubumenyi	15.13.7
	Do the listed factors hinder you from expanding your current form of income generating activity? Muri ibi bikurikira hari icyaba cyarakubujije kugira uruhare mu bikorwa bibyara inyungu? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
15.14.1	Lack the funds Kutagira amafaranga	15.14.1
15.14.2	Lack of skills, training or education Kutagira ubumenyi n' amahugurwa cg amashuri	15.14.2
15.14.3	Lack of land and capital equipment Kutagira ubutaka n' igishoro	15.14.3
15.14.4	Lack of administrative capacity (no office, no organisation) Kutagira ubushobozi bwo kuyobora	15.14.4
15.14.5	Disability and sickness Ubumuga n' uburwayi	15.14.5
15.14.6	Poor infrastructure in the area Ibikorwa remezo bicye muri aka gace	15.14.6
	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your approach when engaging in income generating activities: Ni ku rugero rungana gute, wemeranya cg utemeranya n' imvugo zikurikira zivuga ku buryo ukoresha winjira mu bikorwa ibyara inyungu? 1 = Disagree / Ndabihakana 2 = Not agree or disagree / Ngerarinyije 3 = Agree / Ndabyemera	
15.16.1	I am careful / Nditonda	15.16.1
15.16.2	I am committed / Nditanga	15.16.2
15.16.3	I am skilled / Mfite ubumenyi	15.16.3
15.16.4	I am a hard worker / Nkorana umwete	15.16.4

15.16.5	I am courageous / <i>Ngira umurava</i>	15.16.5
15.16.6	I am quick to adapt / <i>Mfata vuba</i>	15.16.6
15.16.7	I have integrity / <i>Ndi inyangamugayo</i>	15.16.7
15.17	When people are hired for various tasks in the community, are excombatants favoured or disfavoured? <i>Ese iyo hagaragaye akazi kanyuranye muri aka gace, abasezerewe mu ngabo bimwa cg bahabwa amahirwe menshi yo kugakoramo?</i>	15.17
	1 = Excombatants are disfavoured / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo ntago bahabwa amahirwe</i> 2 = Neither favoured or disfavoured i.e people are hired based on capability / <i>Ugereranyije</i> 3 = Excombatants are favoured / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo bahabwa amahirwe</i>	
16. APPLICATIONS FOR MICRO-CREDIT / GUSABA INGUZANYO		
16.1	Have you ever applied for micro-credit? <i>Waba warigeze waka inguzanyo iciriritse?</i>	16.1
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2⇒ section 17
	Identify all the different sources you applied to for micro-credit. <i>Nihe wayisabye?</i>	
	1 = Banque Populaire du Rwanda / <i>Banki y' abatwaga</i> 2 = Cooperative d'Epargne Duterimbere (COPEDU) / <i>Koperative yo kwiteza imbere</i> 3 = Credit and Saving Society (CSS) / <i>Banki ya Gisirikare</i> 4 = From workplace or employer / <i>Aho ukora cg umukoresha</i> 5 = Saving and Credit Cooperative (SACCO) 6 = Vision2020 Umurenge sector Program (VUP)	
16.2.1	First source applied to / <i>Aha mbere wasabye</i>	16.2.1
16.2.2	Second source applied to / <i>Aha kabiri wasabye</i>	16.2.2
16.2.3	Third source applied to / <i>Aha gatatu wasabye</i>	16.2.3
16.5	Do you think the fact that you are an excombatants has helped you in obtaining loans? <i>Utekereza ko kuba warasezerewe mu gisirikare byagufashije kubona inguzanyo?</i>	16.5
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
16.3	Was / Were any of your application(s) successful? <i>Hari aho wayibye Bayiguhaye?</i>	16.3
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	1⇒Q16.7.1
16.4	If no: Give the reason why your application for micro-credit was unsuccessful? <i>Niba ari Oya sobanura impamvu bayikwimye?</i>	16.4
	1 = Existing debit or loans / <i>Inguzanyo isanzweyo</i> 4 = Lack of skills / <i>Kutagira ubumenyi</i> 2 = Lack of security or collateral / <i>Kubura ingwate</i> 5 = Lack of employment / <i>Kubura akazi</i> 3 = Lack of education / <i>Kutagira amashuri</i> 6 = No explanation or reason provided / <i>Ntagisobanuro cg impamvu yatanze</i>	⇒ section 17
	What have you used the micro-credit for? <i>Ni iki wakoreshije inguzanyo?</i>	
	1 = Household consumables / <i>Gutunganya umuryango</i> 8 = Transportation / <i>Ingendo</i> 2 = General living expenses / <i>Imibereho rusange</i> 9 = Medical expenses / <i>Kwishura kwivuza</i> 3 = Improved living conditions / <i>Kongera imibereho</i> 10 = Family social responsibilities / <i>Inshingano z'umuryango</i> 4 = Housing / <i>Gushaka inzu</i> 11 = Savings / <i>Kuzigama</i> 5 = Land / <i>Ubutaka</i> 12 = Agricultural production / <i>Umusaruro w'ubuhinzi</i> 6 = Loans repayments / <i>Servicing loans / Kwishura imyenda</i> 13 = Income generation activities / <i>Imirimo y'injiza umusaruro</i> 7 = Education / <i>Training costs / Kwishura amashuri n'amahugurwa</i>	
16.7.1	First use of micro-credit / <i>Icyamba mbere</i>	16.7.1
16.7.2	Second use of micro-credit / <i>Icyamba kabiri</i>	16.7.2
16.7.3	Third use of micro-credit / <i>Icyamba gatatu</i>	16.7.3
16.8	Have you ever defaulted in paying a loan? / <i>Waba warananiwe kwishyura inguzanyo?</i>	16.8
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	

17. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

17.1 ALL XC	If you worked for an employer at any time since demobilisation: How many different employers have you worked for? <i>Niba warakoreye umukoresha guhera igihe wazereye mu ngabo, ni abakoresha bangaha batandukanye wakoreye?</i>	17.1
	ENTER NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS / <i>Shyiramo umubare</i> -2 = have not worked for an employer since demobilisation / <i>Ntawe arakorera kuva asezereye mu ngabo</i>	
17.3 ALL XC	If you worked for an employer at any time since demobilisation: What is the longest period you stayed in any one job that you were employed to do? <i>Niba warakoreye umukoresha guhera igihe wazereye mu ngabo, wamaze igihe kingana iki muri ako kazi?</i>	17.3
	ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS / <i>Shyiramo umubare w' amezi</i>	
17.5 ALL XC	Did the conflict in Rwanda disrupt your employment, type of work or form of income generation? <i>Amakimbirane yabaye mu Rwanda yaba yarahunzabanyije akazi kawo cg umurimo wakoraga ubyara inyungu?</i>	17.5
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
17.6 ALL XC	If your current occupation is different from the one you had prior to the conflict, explain why you did not return to your pre-conflict occupation? <i>Niba akazi ukora gatandukanye n' ako wakoraga mbere y' amakimbirane, ni ukubera iki utasubiye mu kazi wakoraga mbere y' amakimbirane?</i>	17.6
	1 = I was a student / Too young / Not yet expected to work / Not looking for work before the conflict / <i>Nari nkiri umunyeshuri / Nkiri muto / Nari ntaratangira gukora / Nari ntarashaka akazi mbere y' amakimbirane</i> 2 = Disabled prevents me working now / <i>Ubumuga bumbuzaga gukora</i> 3 = Mental / Psychological / PTS issues prevent me working now / <i>Ubumuga bwo mu mutwe bumbuzaga gukora</i> 4 = Lack of capital now / <i>Kubura igishoro</i> 5 = Lack of access to land / <i>Kubura aho gukorera (ubutaka)</i> 6 = Lack of skills / Training / <i>Kubura ubumenyi / Amahugurwa</i> 7 = Lack of opportunity in the sector I am trained in / <i>Kubura amahirwe yo gukoresha ibyo nihuguwemo</i>	

18. EMPLOYED RESPONDENTS ONLY

	How would you rate your relationship with the following listed persons? <i>Imibanire yawe n'aba bakurikira ubona iri kur'urugero rungana iki?</i>	
	1 = Bad / <i>Urugero rwo hasi</i> 2 = Neither good nor bad / <i>Kurugero</i> 3 = Good / <i>K'urugero rwo hejuru cyane ruringaniye</i>	
18.1.1	Employers / <i>Abakoresha</i>	21.1.1
18.1.2	Colleagues or the people you work with / <i>Abo dukorana</i>	21.1.2
	Do you feel that the relationships with the following listed persons are negatively or positively impacted upon by the fact that you are an excombatant? / <i>Wumva imibanire yawe n' aba bantu bakurikira igira ingarukambi cg nziza bitewe n' uko wazereye mu Gisirikare?</i>	
	1 = Negative impact / <i>Ingaruka mbi</i> 2 = Neither positive or negative impact / <i>Ingaruka ziringaniye</i> 3 = Positive impact / <i>Ingaruka nziza</i>	
18.2.1	Employers / <i>Abakoresha</i>	21.2.1
18.2.2	Colleagues or the people you work with / <i>Abo mukorana</i>	21.2.2
	Has your conduct ever turned violent during a disagreement with the following listed persons? <i>Biturutse kumyitwarire yawe, waba wariyeze ubangamira umwe muri aba bantu bakurikira?</i>	
	1 = Never / <i>Ntanarimwe</i> 2 = Sometimes / <i>Rimwe na rimwe</i> 3 = Often / <i>Akenshi</i>	
18.3.1	Employers / <i>Abakoresha</i>	21.4.1
18.3.2	Colleagues or the people you work with / <i>Abo mukorana</i>	21.4.2

19. WOMEN IN THE WORKPLACE (FOR ALL WOMEN ONLY) / KUBAGORE GUSA

19.1	Do you feel discriminated against as a female <u>excombatant</u> in trying to get employment? <i>Hari ubwo wumva cyangwa wigeze wumva uhezwa mumishakire y'akazi bitewe nuko umugore wazereye mu Gisirikare?</i>	19.1
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
19.2	Do you feel discriminated against as a female <u>excombatant</u> in the workplace? <i>Hari ubwo wumva cyangwa wigeze kumva uhejwe aho ukorera bitewe n'uko uri umugore wazereye mu Gisirikare?</i>	19.2
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	

19.7	Have you ever considered joining up with other females to combine your skills for economic purposes? <i>Wumva wakwifatanya n'abandi bagore mu guhuza ubumenyi kugirango mwiteze imbere?</i>	19.7
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
19.8	Compared to other female non-excombatants in your community, how well do you as a female excombatant feel you are doing in life? <i>Ugereranyije n' abandi bagore batabaye abasirikare, wumva umugore wasezerewe mu gisirikare bameze bate mu gace mutuyemo?</i>	19.8
	1 = Worse / Nabi 2 = Stayed about the same / Biringaniye 3 = Better / Neza	
20. DISABLED PEOPLE IN THE WORKPLACE (FOR DISABLED RESPONDENTS ONLY) / KUBAGORE GUSA		
20.1	Do you feel discriminated against as a disabled excombatant in trying to get employment? <i>Hari ubwo wumva uhezwa mumishakire y'akazi bitewe nuko ubana n'ubumuga?</i>	20.1
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
20.2	Do you feel discriminated against as a disabled excombatant in the workplace? <i>Hari ubwo wumva cyangwa wigeze kumva uhejwe aho ukorera bitewe n'uko ubana n'ubumuga?</i>	20.2
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
20.7	Have you ever considered joining up with other disabled persons to combine your skills for economic purposes? <i>Wigeze wifatanya n'abandi babana n'ubumuga mu guhuza ubumenyi mu rwego rwo kwiteza imbere?</i>	20.7
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
20.8	Compared to other disabled non-excombatants in your community, how well do you as a disabled excombatant feel you are doing in life? <i>Ugereranyije n' abandi babana n' ubumuga batabaye abasirikare, wumva ababana n' ubumuga basezerewe mu gisirikare bameze bate mu gace mutuyemo?</i>	20.8
	1 = Worse / Nabi 2 = Stayed about the same / Biringaniye 3 = Better / Neza	
20.1. FORMER CHILD SOLDIERS IN THE WORKPLACE (FOR FORMER CHILD SOLDIERS ONLY) / KUBAGORE GUSA		
20.1.1	Do you feel discriminated against as a former child soldier in trying to get employment?	20.1.1
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
20.1.2	Do you feel discriminated against as a former child soldier in the workplace?	20.1.2
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
20.1.7	Have you ever considered joining up with other youth to combine your skills for economic purposes? <i>Wumva wakwifatanya n'abandi badamu mu guhuza ubumenyi kugirango mwiteze imbere?</i>	20.1.7
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
20.1.8	Compared to other non-excombatant youth in your community, how well do you as a former child soldier feel you are doing in life? <i>Nirihe tandukaniro rihagati yawe n'abandi bagore batigeze baja mugisirikare?</i>	20.1.8
	1 = Worse / Byagabanutse 2 = Stayed about the same / Byagumye 3 = Better / Byiyongereye <i>uko byari biri</i>	
21. UNEMPLOYED (ONLY FOR THOSE NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE ONLY) / KUBADAKORA		
21.1	If unemployed: Since demobilisation, have you ever worked? <i>Kuva wasezererwa mu ngabo wigeze ukora?</i>	21.1
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	2 ⇒ Q21.3.1
21.2	Since demobilisation, how long have you NOT been working for? <i>Kuva usezererwa mu ngabo, Umaze igihe kingana iki udakora?</i>	21.2
	-4 = I have never working since reintegration / <i>Sindakora na rimwe kuba nasubira mu buzima busanzwe</i> 1 = Less than one month / 1 = muni y' ukwezi ENTER THE NUMBER OF MONTHS / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE W'AMEZI</i>	
	Are any of the following reasons why you are not working currently? <i>Muri izi mpamvu zikurikira, ni ukubera iki udakora?</i>	
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
21.3.1	Lack of work opportunities / <i>Kubura amahirwe</i>	21.3.1
21.3.2	Unsuitable types of employment on offer / <i>Akazi kari ku isoko ntaho ari keza</i>	21.3.2
21.3.3	No willing to work for the amount of remuneration (money) on offer / <i>Umushahara utangwa ntaho unshishikaza</i>	21.3.3
21.3.4	Lack of skills or education / <i>Kubura ubumenyi / Amashuri</i>	21.3.4
21.3.5	Lack of capital / Land / <i>Kubura igushoro / Ubutaka</i>	21.3.5

	Are any of the following reasons why you are not working currently? <i>Muri izi mpamvu zikurikira, ni ukubera iki udakora?</i>	
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
21.3.6	Disability / <i>Ubumuga</i>	21.3.6
21.3.7	Studying / <i>Kwiga</i>	21.3.7
21.3.8	Serious illness or injury / <i>Uburwayi</i>	21.3.8
21.3.9	Drug or alcohol related problems / <i>Ikibazo cy' ibiyobyabwenge</i>	21.3.9
21.3.10	Lack of extended family network, connections or patrons / <i>Ntamuryango mugari, kutamenyana n' abantu bamfasha</i>	21.3.10
21.3.11	Childcare or family constraints such as needing to care for family, children / <i>Kwita ku bana cg inshingano z' umuryango</i>	21.3.11
21.3.12	Lack of support from the Government / <i>Nta bufasha bwa leta</i>	21.3.12
21.3.13	Lack of work ethic (such as lazy, late for work, unmotivated, undisciplined) / <i>Ntakinabupfura</i>	21.3.13
21.3.14	Negative characteristics of the excombatants such as insubordination, theft, fighting, harassment / <i>Imico mibi y' abasezerewe mu gisirikare nko kwiba, ubunabwwe, kurwana, n' ibindi...</i>	21.3.14
21.3.15	Positive characteristics of being an excombatants such as hard working, good leadership, team work / <i>Imico myiza y' abasezerewe mu gisirikare nko gukorana umurava, kumenya kuyobora, gukorera hamwe</i>	21.3.15
21.4	How do you bridge the financial gap when you are not working? <i>Niba udakora utunzwe ni iki?</i>	21.4
	1 = Secondary income generating activities such as farming, tailoring / <i>Imirimo ibyara inyungu, nk'ubuhinzi, ubudozi,</i> 2 = Short-term casual employment such as manual labour, herding / <i>Ibiraka</i> 3 = Spouse, family, near friends support / <i>Ubufasha buturutse k' uwo twashakanye, kumiryango, cg inshuti zahafi</i> 4 = Sell possessions / <i>Ubucuruzi</i> 5 = Hustle, petty-crime or swindle / <i>Kwirwanaho</i> 6 = RDRC generally or the specific subsistence allowance / <i>Ubufasha buturutse muri komisiyo cg ubundi bufasha muri rusange</i> 7 = Other / <i>Ibindi.</i>	
21.5	Do you think that excombatants find it harder to get work than non-excombatants? <i>Utekereza ko abasezerewe mungabo bibagora kubona akazi ugereranyije n' abandi?</i>	21.5
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
22. SOCIAL INDICATORS / IBIBAZO BIJYANYE N'IMITEKEREREZE		
22.1	How happy or unhappy do you consider yourself to be? <i>Muri rusange wavugako wishima cg utishima bingana iki?</i>	22.1
	1 = Unhappy / <i>Sinishima</i> 2 = Neither happy nor unhappy / <i>Biringaniye</i> 3 = Happy / <i>Ndishima</i>	
22.2	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your current quality of life? <i>Ni gute unyurwa cg utanyurwa n' ubuzima ubayemo?</i>	22.2
	1 = Unsatisfied / <i>Sinyurwa</i> 2 = Neither satisfied not unsatisfied / <i>Biringaniye</i> 3 = Satisfied / <i>Ndanyurwa</i>	
22.4	Currently, are you optimistic (positive outlook) or pessimistic (negative outlook) about your life? <i>Waba uri umuntu ubona ibintu byose mu buryo bwiza cg ubibona mu buryo bubi ku buzima bwawe?</i>	22.4
	1 = Optimistic about the future / <i>Ibintu bibi mu gihe kizaza</i> 2 = Accepting of the future with a mixture of optimism & pessimism / <i>Byombi</i> 3 = Pessimistic about the future / <i>Ibintu byiza mu gihe kizaza</i>	
	I would like you to tell me how strongly you feel you belong to each of the following areas <i>Ndashaka ko umbwira uko wiyumva muri ibi byiciro bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Gacye</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Biringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Cyane</i>	
22.5.1	The immediate community in which you currently live / <i>Agace utuyemo</i>	22.5.1
22.5.2	To the rest of Rwandan society / <i>Ahandi hose hari umuryango nyarwanda</i>	22.5.2
23. FRIENDS		

23.1	How many people would you say you know in the area in which you live? <i>Ni abantu bangahe wavuga ko uzi mu gace utuyemo?</i>	23.1
	1 = A few of the people in the area I live / <i>Bacye</i> 2 = Some of the people in the area I live / <i>Baringaniye</i> 3 = Many of the people in the area I live / <i>Benshi</i>	
23.2	Currently, do you have a close friend or confidant; that is someone who you trust and can confide your secrets, and with whom you discuss private feelings or matters? <i>Ubu waba ufite inshuti magara imwe wisanzuraho waganira nayo byose ku buzima bwawe bwite.?</i>	23.2
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ Q23.4.1
23.3	If yes: About how many close friends do you have these days? <i>Niba uzifite, Waba ufite inshuti magara zingahe muri iyi minsi?</i>	23.3
	ENTER THE NUMBER / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE</i>	
	To what extent are most of your friends generally (on the whole; not specifically) comprised of the same listed characteristics? / <i>Ni ku rugero rungana rute abenshi mu nshuti zawe bafite iyi mico ikurikira?</i>	
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
23.4.1	from the same community / <i>Abo muturanye</i>	23.4.1
23.4.2	from the same religion / <i>Abo Musengana</i>	23.4.2
23.4.3	from the same sex / <i>Abo muhuje igitsina</i>	23.4.3
23.4.4	from the same age group / <i>Abo mufite imyaka imwe</i>	23.4.4
23.4.5	people who have been combatants / <i>Ababaye abasirikare</i>	23.4.5
23.4.6	from the same occupation / <i>Bakora akazi kamwe</i>	23.4.6
23.4.7	from the same educational background or level / <i>Bafite ikicro kimwe cy'amashuri</i>	23.4.7
24. SIMILAIR LIFE OPPORTUNITIES, EQUITABLE TREATMENT AND DISCRIMINATION		
24.1	To what extent do you feel that you have similar life opportunities to a non-excombatants in the area where you live? / <i>Ni ku ruhe rwego wumva ufite amahirwe amwe n' abantu batagiye mu gisirikare bari mu gace utuyemo?</i>	24.1
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
	How do you feel you area treated in comparison to non-excombatants in the area you live when trying to use the following listed services? / <i>Ufatwa ute aho utuye ugereranyije n' abataragiye mu gisirikare batuye mu gace utuyemo?</i>	
	1 = I would be treated worse than non-excombatants / <i>Mfatwa nabi</i> 2 = I would be treated the same as non-excombatants / <i>Mfatwa kimwe</i> 3 = I would be treated better than non-excombatants / <i>Mfatwa neza</i>	
24.3.1	... at the hospital or when consulting a doctor / <i>Ku bitaro</i>	24.3.1
24.3.2	... at the local authorities offices / <i>Ku biro by' abayobozi b' ibanze</i>	24.3.2
24.3.3	... at the courts / <i>Ku nkiko</i>	24.3.3
24.3.4	... at the police station / <i>Kuri sitasiyo ya polisis</i>	24.3.4
24.3.5	... at the local school / <i>Ku ishuri</i>	24.3.5
	Do you feel that you are treated better or worse as an excombatant than non-excombatants due to any of the characteristics listed below? <i>Wumva ufatwa neza cg nabi bitewe n' abaturage basanzwe bitewe n' ibi bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes they treat me worse than non-excombatants / <i>Yego mfatwa nabi kurusha abaturage basanzwe</i> 2 = Yes they treat me better than non-excombatants / <i>Yes mfatwa neza kurusha abaturage basanzwe</i> 3 = No they treat me the same (equally) to other non-excombatants / <i>Oya, badufata kimwe</i>	
24.5.1	Due to being an excombatants / <i>Kuko uri uwazzerewe mu Gisirikare</i>	24.5.1
24.5.2	Due to the language you speak / <i>Bitewe n' ururimi uvuga</i>	24.5.2

24.5.3	Due to your religion / <i>Bitewe n' idini</i>	24.5.3
24.5.4	Due to your sex / <i>Bitewe n' igitsina</i>	24.5.4
24.5.5	Due to your age / <i>Bitewe n' imyaka</i>	24.5.5
24.5.6	Due to your level of education / <i>Bitewe n' icyiciro cy' amashuri</i>	24.5.6
24.5.7	Due to your economic situation / <i>Bitewe n' ubukungu bwawe</i>	24.5.7
24.5.8	Due to your disability / <i>Bitewe nuko ubana n' ubumuga</i>	24.5.8
24.5.9	Due to your occupation, or form of income generation / <i>Bitewe n' icyo ukora</i>	24.5.9
24.5.10	Due to arriving from outside the area / <i>Bitewe n' igihe wagereye mu gace uvuye ahandi</i>	24.5.10
	Do the following types of people treat you better, worse or the same as you would expect them to treat a non-excombatant? <i>Aba bantu bakurikira bagufata neza, nabi cy' kimwe nkuko uteganya ko bafata uwazereye mu gisirikare?</i>	
	1 = Yes treat me worse / <i>Yego bamfata nabi</i> 2 = Yes treat me better / <i>Yego bamfata neza</i> 3 = No treat me the same or equally / <i>Oya, bamfata kimwe</i>	
24.7.1	By excombatants / <i>Abazereye mu gisirikare</i>	24.7.1
24.7.2	By community members (that are non-excombatants) / <i>Abatuye mu gace utuyemo</i>	24.7.2
24.7.3	By people of the opposite sex as you / <i>Abo mudahuje igitsina</i>	24.7.3
24.7.4	By people of the same sex as you / <i>Abo muhuje igitsina</i>	24.7.4
24.7.5	By older people / <i>Abantu bakuze</i>	24.7.5
24.7.6	By people of the same age as you / <i>Abo munganya imyaka</i>	24.7.6
24.7.7	By younger people / <i>Abo nduta</i>	24.7.7
24.7.8	By people with the same education as you / <i>Abo munganya amashuri</i>	24.7.8
24.7.9	By less educated people / <i>Abo urusha amashuri</i>	24.7.9
24.7.10	By more educated people / <i>Abakurusha amashuri</i>	24.7.10
24.7.11	By poorer people / <i>Abacyene</i>	24.7.11
24.7.12	By people with the same economic status as you / <i>Abo tunganya ubukungu</i>	24.7.12
24.7.13	By wealthier people / <i>Abakize</i>	24.7.13
24.8	Do you think <u>people with disabilities</u> in your community are discriminated against? <i>Utekereza ko ababana n' ubumuga bahezwa aho mutuye?</i>	24.8
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
24.9	Do you think <u>excombatants with disabilities</u> in your community are discriminated against? <i>utekereza ko abazereye mu gisirikare bamugariye ku rugamba bahabwa akato mu gace utuyemo?</i>	24.9
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
24.10	Do you think <u>female excombatants</u> in your community are discriminated against? <i>Utekereza ko abazereye mu ngabo b' igitsina gore bahezwa aho mutuye?</i>	24.10
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	

24.11	Do you think <u>male excombatants</u> in your community are discriminated against? <i>Utekereza ko abasezerewe mu ngabo b' igitsina gabo bahezwa aho mutuye?</i>	24.11
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
25. SOCIABILITY / IMIBANIRE		
	In the last month, how many times have you socialised in the following ways? <i>Mu kwezi gushize, ni inshuro zingaha wasabanye muri ubu buryo bukurikira?</i>	
	0 = Activity not undertaken in the last month / Ntanimwe NUMBER OF TIMES / Umubare w' inshuro	
25.1.1	Participated in group activities such as attending meetings or doing group work <i>witabiriyeye ibikorwa cyangwa inama zo mu matsinda</i>	25.1.1
25.1.2	Got together with people to playsports, or other recreational activities such as choir, dance group <i>wahuye n'abantu mumikino cyangwa imyidagaduro</i>	25.1.2
25.1.3	Met with people in a public place to talk and socialise / <i>Guhura n'abantu murwego rwo gusabana, gusangira musabana ahantu hakunze guhurira abantu benshi</i>	25.1.3
25.1.4	Participate in any festivals or ceremonies or celebration or other such events <i>Witabiriyeye ibirori cyangwa imyidagaduro</i>	25.1.4
25.1.5	Visited people in their home / <i>Abo wasuye abantu mu ngo zabo</i>	25.1.5
25.1.6	People visited you in your home / <i>Abantu baje kugusura murugo</i>	25.1.6
25.2	Do you engage in <u>social activities</u> with non-excombatants? <i>Ese witabira ibikorwa rusange kimwe n' abandi baturage?</i>	25.2
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
25.4	Do you feel excombatants are inclusive (join together with) of non-excombatants when they socialise? <i>Wumva Abasezerewe mu gisirikare basabana n' abatutage basanzwe babana?</i>	25.4
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
25.6	To what extent do you socialize exclusively (only) with other excombatants? <i>Ni ku rwego rungana rute usabana n' abandi abasezerewe mu gisirikare?</i>	25.6
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
25.9	Do you ever feel that non-excombatants deliberately avoid socialising with you as an excombatants? <i>Ujya utekereza ko abaturage basanzwe batajya basabana nawe nk' uwasezerewe mu gisirikare?</i>	25.9
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
25.10	Whom would you say you socialize better with? <i>Ni bande usabana nabo kurusha abandi?</i>	25.10
	1 = Non-excombatant / <i>Abaturage Basanzwe</i> 2 = Excombatant / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo</i> 3 = I am indifferent about whether someone is an excombatants or not / <i>Nyamwigendaho</i>	
26. NATURE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXCOMBATANTS AND NON-EOMBATANTS TRUST / KWIZERANA		
	To what extent do you trust the following types of people in the area where you live? <i>Ni kugero rungana rute wizera aba bantu bukurikira?</i>	
	1 = To a small extent (low trust) / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent (high trust) / <i>Runini</i>	
26.1.1	The people you currently live with / <i>Abo muranyeye</i>	26.1.1
26.1.2	Shopkeepers / <i>Abacuruzi</i>	26.1.2
26.1.3	Local government officials / <i>Abakozi ba leta</i>	26.1.3
26.1.4	Members of parliament / <i>Abagize inteko ishingana mategeko</i>	26.1.4
26.1.5	Excombatants / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	26.1.5
26.1.6	Police / <i>Aba polisi</i>	26.1.6
26.1.7	Teachers / <i>Abarimu</i>	26.1.7

	To what extent do you trust the following types of people in the area where you live? <i>Ni kugero rungana rute wizera aba bantu bakurikira?</i>	
	1 = To a small extent (low trust) / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent (high trust) / <i>Runini</i>	
26.1.8	Nurses and doctors / <i>Abaganga n'abaforomo</i>	26.1.8
26.1.9	Staff of NGOs / <i>Abakorera ibigo bitegamiye kuri leta</i>	26.1.9
26.1.10	Strangers / <i>Rubanda</i>	26.1.10
26.1.11	Non-excombatants / <i>Abaturage basanzwe</i>	26.1.11
26.1.12	Employers / <i>Umukoresha</i>	26.1.12
26.1.13	Colleagues or the people you work with / <i>Abo mukorana</i>	26.1.13

26.3	To what extent would you say that there is <u>mutual trust</u> between excombatants and non-excombatants in this community? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana iki wagaragaza kwizerana hagati y'abasezerewe mungabo n'abaturage basanzwe?</i>	26.3
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ni gacye</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Bigereranyije</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Cyane</i>	

RESPECT

	To what extent do you respect the following types of people in the area where you live? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana rute wizera aba bantu bakurikira.</i>	
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
26.4.1	The people you currently live with / <i>Abantu muturanye</i>	26.4.1
26.4.2	Shopkeepers / <i>Abacuruzi</i>	26.4.2
26.4.3	Local government officials / <i>Abakozi ba leta</i>	26.4.3
26.4.4	Members of parliament / <i>Abadepite</i>	26.4.4
26.4.5	Excombatants / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	26.4.5
26.4.6	Police / <i>Aba polisi</i>	26.4.6
26.4.7	Teachers / <i>Abarimu</i>	26.4.7
26.4.8	Nurses and doctors / <i>Abaganga n'abaforomo</i>	26.4.8
26.4.9	Staff of NGOs / <i>Abakorera ibigo bitegamiye kuri leta</i>	26.4.9
26.4.10	Strangers / <i>Rubanda</i>	26.4.10
26.4.11	Non-excombatants / <i>Abaturage basanzwe</i>	26.4.11

26.6	To what extent would you say that there is <u>mutual respect</u> between excombatants and non-excombatants in this community? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana iki wagaragaza kwubahana hagati y'abasezerewe mungabo n'abaturage basanzwe muri aka gace?</i>	26.6
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ni ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	

OTHER ASPECTS

26.7	To what extent do you feel you are <u>appreciated</u> for what you contribute to community development in the area where you live? <i>Ni kuruhe rugero wumva washimiwe umusanzu watanze mu guteza imbere agace utuyemo?</i>	26.7
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	

26.8	To what extent do you feel you are <u>valued for the opinions</u> you express in the area where you live? <i>Ni kurugero rungana rute wahawe agaciro bitewe n'ibitekerezo watanze mu gace utuyemo?</i>	9.8
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	

26.9	To what extent do you feel you feel you are <u>relied upon</u> by non-excombatant in the area where you live? <i>Ni kurugero rungana rute wumva abaturage basanzwe bagucyenera aho utuye?</i>	26.9
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ni gacye</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Bigereranyije</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Cyane</i>	
26.10	To what extent do you share a <u>common interest</u> with non-excombatants in the area where you live? <i>Ni kurugero rungana rute usangira inyungu rusange n' abatirage basanzwe mu gace utuyemo?</i>	26.10
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Rugeranyije</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	
26.11	To what extent do you <u>take into consideration the needs of non-excombatants</u> in the area where you live? <i>Ni kuruhe rugero wita kubyo abaturage basanzwe bacyeneye mu gace utuyemo?</i>	26.11
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Rugeranyije</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	
27. SOCIAL COHESION / KUBANA N'UBUFATANYE		
	To what extent do you share the listed aspects with the non-excombatants in the area where you live? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana gute Wavuga ko mu gace mutuyemo abantu basabana?</i>	
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Rugeranyije</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	
27.1.1	A shared sense of <u>common interest</u> with the people in the area where you live / <i>Inyungu rusange</i>	27.1.1
27.1.2	A shared sense of <u>common identity</u> with the people in the area where you live / <i>Guhuza n' abo muturanye</i>	27.1.2
27.1.3	A shared sense of <u>common purpose</u> with the people in the area where you live / <i>Muhuje intego</i>	27.1.3
	To what extent are the following statements true? <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero izi mvugo zikurikira ari ukuri?</i>	
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Rurinagniyeye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
27.3.1	People inthe area I live are mainly from the same language group / <i>Abo duturanye bahuje uruimi</i>	27.3.1
27.3.2	People inthe area I live are mainly from the same religious group / <i>Abo duturanye bahuje idini</i>	27.3.2
27.3.4	People inthe area I live are mainly from the same culture / <i>Abo duaturanye bahuje umuco</i>	27.3.4
27.3.5	People inthe area I live are mainly hold the same political views / <i>Abo duturanye bagira ibitekerezo bimwe bya politike</i>	27.3.5
27.3.6	People inthe area I live are mainly hold with the same customs and traditions / <i>Abo duturanye bagira imyemerere n' umuco bimwe</i>	27.3.6
27.3.7	People inthe area I live are mainly have associations to excombatants from the same military or armed ground / <i>Abo duturanye babana mu mashyirahamwe amwe n' abasezerewe mu gisirikare</i>	27.3.7
27.3.8	People inthe area I live are mainly from the same economic status / <i>Abo duturanye bari mu cyiciro kimwe cy' ubukungu</i>	27.3.8
27.3.9	People inthe area I live are mainly from the same educational background or level / <i>Abo duturanye bafite ikiciro kimwe cy'amashuri</i>	27.3.9
27.3.10	People inthe area I live are mainly share the same history / <i>Abo duturanye bahuje amateka</i>	27.3.10
27.4	To what extent do any of these differences cause problem? <i>Kudahuza bateye amakimbirane?</i>	27.4
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
27.5	Have these problems ever led to violence? <i>Ibi babazo hari ubwo bigera aho abantu batongana cyangwa barwana?</i>	27.5
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
27.6	To what extent are differences between excombatants and non-excombatants tolerated in this community? / <i>Ni ku rugero rungana rute kudahuza hagati y' abasezerewe mu gisirikare n' abaturage basanzwe kwihanganirwa?</i>	27.6
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	

28. SAFETY

28.1	During the day, how safe do you feel in the area in which you live? <i>Wumva ufite umutekano aho utuye?</i> 1 = Unsafe / <i>Ntamutekano</i> 2 = Neither safe nor unsafe / <i>Ntacyo hatwaye</i> 3 = Safe / <i>Hari umutekano</i>	28.1
28.2	Walking alone after dark, how safe do you feel in the area in which you live? <i>Wumva ufite umutekano aho utuye?</i> 1 = Unsafe / <i>Ntamutekano</i> 2 = Neither safe nor unsafe / <i>Ntacyo hatwaye</i> 3 = Safe / <i>Hari umutekano</i>	28.2

29. COLLECTIVE ACTION AND COOPERATION / KUBANA, IBIKORWA RUSANGE NO GUFASHANYA COLLECTIVE ACTION ON AN ACTUAL PROJECT IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

29.1	In the past 12 months, have you worked with people in the area to do something for the benefit of the community? <i>Mu mezi 12 ashize hari igikorwa mwaba mwarakoze mufatanyije n'abatwanyije cyabagiriye inyungu aho mutuye?</i> 1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	29.1
	If no: Are any of the listed reason why you have not worked with people in the area to do something for the benefit of the community? <i>Niba ari oya, muri izi mpamvu zikurikira zatumye utifatanyije n'abandi mu bikorwa biteza imbere agace mutuyemo?</i> 1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
29.2.1	I have income generating activities, or other employment commitments, which keep me too busy to work on projects to improve the area. / <i>Mfite ibikorwa bibyara inyungu bigamije guteza imbere aho ntuye</i>	29.2.1
29.2.2	I am not included when decisions are made on projects to improve the area / <i>Sinjya nitabazwa mu gihe hafatwa ibyemezo biteza imbere agace ntuyemo</i>	29.2.2
29.2.3	Projects to improve the area hold no benefit or interest to me. / <i>Ibikorwa biteza imbere aho ntuye nta nyungu bimfitiye</i>	29.2.3
29.2.4	I do not have available money to contribute to projects to improve the area / <i>Nta mafaranga mfite yo gutanga ku bikorwa byo guteza imbere mu gace ntuyemo</i>	29.2.4
29.2.5	I am disabled or chronically ill or too old to be able to undertake the manual work in projects to improve the area / <i>Mbana n'ubumuga cg uburwayi budakira</i>	29.2.5
29.2.6	Excombatants are made to feel unwelcome on projects to improve the area / <i>Abasezerewe mu gisirikare ntibiyumva iyo bigeze ku bikorwa byateza imbere agace dutuyemo</i>	29.2.6
29.2.7	I am unable to cooperate with non-excombatants on projects to improve the area / <i>Ntaho mbasha kwifatanyije n'abandi mu gace dutuyemo</i>	29.2.7
		⇒ Q29.4
	If yes: Answer the following questions about the most recent project you worked on with people in the area to do something for the benefit of the community. / <i>Niba ari yego subiza ibibazo bikurikira kucyo muherutse gukora cyateza imbere agace mutuyemo?</i> 1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
29.3.1	I was included when decisions were made on the projects to improve the area / <i>Nifatanyije n'abandi mu gufata umwanzuro w' icyo twakora cyateza imbere agace dutuyemo</i>	29.3.1
29.3.2	Projects to improve the area held benefit or interest to me. / <i>Imishinga yateza imbere cg imfitiye inyungu</i>	29.3.2
29.3.3	Excombatants are made to feel welcome on projects to improve the area / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo bumva bisanzwe iyo bije mu mishinga iteza imbere agace batuyemo</i>	29.3.3
29.3.4	I am able to cooperate with non-excombatants on projects to improve the area / <i>Mbasha kwitanyije n'abatwazwe ku mishinga iteza imbere agace dutuyemo</i>	29.3.4
29.3.5	I contributed money to the project to improve the area / <i>Natanze umusanzu w' amafaranga mu mishinga iteza imbere agace dutuyemo</i>	29.3.5
29.3.6	I contributed manual labour to the project to improve the area / <i>Natanze umusanzu wo gukoresha amaboko mu mishinga yo kuzamura agace dutuyemo</i>	29.3.6

NATURE OF COLLECTIVE ACTION

29.4	To what extent do you work together with excombatants to improve the area where you live? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana rute, wifatanyije n'abasezerewe mu ngabo mu bikorwa bizamura agace mutuyemo?</i> 1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	29.4
29.5	To what extent do you work together with non-excombatants to improve the area where you live? <i>Ni ku rugero runnagan rute, wifatanyije n'abatwazwe mu bikorwa bizamura agace mutuyemo?</i> 1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	29.5
29.6	To what extent do non-excombatants work together with excombatants to improve the area where you live? / <i>Ni ku rugero runnagan rute, wifatanyije n'abatwazwe mu bikorwa bizamura agace mutuyemo</i>	29.6

	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
NATURE OF COOPERATION		
29.7	When you engage in a project to improve the area, do you cooperate with other the excombatants? <i>Iyo ushatse gukora ibikorwa biteza imbere agace utuyemo, wifatanya n' abandi basezerewe mu gisirikare?</i>	29.7
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
29.8	When you work with excombatants, how would you describe the nature of the cooperation as a generally positive or negative experience? <i>Igihe ukorana n' abasezerewe mu gisirikare, ni gute wavuga uburambe bwabo mu gufatanya n' abandi?</i>	29.8
	1 = Negative experience / <i>Uburambe bucyeye</i> 2 = Neither positive or negative experience / <i>Bugereranyije</i> 3 = Positive experience / <i>Uburambe bwinshi</i>	
29.9	When you engage in a project to improve the area, do you cooperate with non-excombatants? <i>Iyo ushatse gukora ibikorwa biteza imbere agace utuyemo, wifatanya n' abandi baturage basanzwe?</i>	29.9
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
29.10	When you work with non-excombatants, how would you describe the nature of the cooperation as a generally positive or negative experience? <i>Igihe ukorana n' abaturage basanzwe, ni gute wavuga uburambe bwabo mu gufatanya n' abandi?</i>	29.10
	1 = Negative experience / <i>Uburambe bucyeye</i> 2 = Neither positive or negative experience / <i>Bugereranyije</i> 3 = Positive experience / <i>Uburambe bwinshi</i>	
29.13	How frequently do you help out these days in the area where you live? <i>Aha mutuye ni gute ufashanya muri iyi minsi?</i>	29.13
	1 = Seldom / <i>Gacye</i> 2 = Sometimes / <i>Rimwe na rimwe</i> 3 = Often / <i>Akenshi</i>	
29.14	How frequently do excombatants help out these days in the area where you live? <i>Aho utuye ni gute abasezerewe mu gisirikare bafashanya muri iyi minsi?</i>	29.14
	1 = Seldom / <i>Gacye</i> 2 = Sometimes / <i>Rimwe na rimwe</i> 3 = Often / <i>Akenshi</i>	
29.15	How frequently do non-excombatants help out these days in the area where you live? <i>Aho utuye ni gute abaturage basanzwe bafashanya muri iyi minsi?</i>	29.15
	1 = Seldom / <i>Gacye</i> 2 = Sometimes / <i>Rimwe na rimwe</i> 3 = Often / <i>Akenshi</i>	
29.18	To what extent do you agree or disagree that non-excombatants in the area where you live are willing to help you out as an excombatants should you require help? <i>Ni kuruhe rwego wemeranya cg utemeranya n' uko abaturage basanzwe bafite ubushake bwo kugufasha nk' uwasezerewe mu gisirikare?</i>	29.18
	1 = Disagree / <i>Ndabihakana</i> 2 = Not agree or disagree / <i>Ugereranyije</i> 3 = Agree / <i>Ndabyemera</i>	
30. EMPOWERMENT / KWITABIRA NO KONGERA UBUSHOBOZI		
30.1	How much control do you feel you have in making decisions that affect your everyday activities? <i>Ugira uruhare rungana iki mugufata ibyemezo bihindura ubuzima bwawe bwa buriminsi?</i>	30.1
	1 = Control over few decisions / <i>Nibike cyane ngiramo uruhare</i> 2 = Control over some decisions / <i>Haribyonyiramo uruhare</i> 3 = Control over most decisions / <i>Ibyinshi mbigiramo uruhare</i>	
30.2	Do you feel that you have the power to make important decisions that can change the course of your life? <i>Wumva ufite ubushobozi bwogufata ibyemezo byahindura imibereho yawe?</i>	30.2
	1 = Mostly unable to change life / <i>Akenshi ntabushobozi</i> 2 = Neither able nor unable / <i>Rimwe na rimwe ndabugira</i> 3 = Mostly able to change life / <i>Akenshi ndabugira</i>	
30.3	How much impact do you think you have in making your community a better place to live? <i>Ufite uruhe ruhari muguteza imbere aho utuye?</i>	30.3
	1 = Small impact / <i>Uruhare Ruto</i> 2 = Average impact / <i>Uruhare Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Big impact / <i>Uruhare Runini</i>	
30.4	To what extent are you able to influence the decision-making processes in your community? <i>Ufite uruhe ruhari muguteza imbere aho utuye?</i>	30.4
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ku rugero ruto</i> 2 = Average / <i>Mu rugero ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Ku rugero runini</i>	
30.6	To what extent do you feel that having excombatants in the area where you live is an asset (a useful or valuable person)? <i>Ese wavuga ko kugira abasezerewe mu ngabo mu gace kanyu ari iby'akamaro ku ruhe rugero?</i>	30.6
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ku rugero ruto</i> 2 = Average / <i>Mu rugero ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Ku rugero runini</i>	
30.8	To what extent do you think that non-excombatants feel that having excombatants in the area where you live is an asset (a useful or valuable person)?	30.9

	<i>Ese wavuga ko kugira abaturage basanzwe mu gace kanyu ari iby'akamaro ku ruhe rugero?</i>	
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ku rugero ruto</i> 2 = Average / <i>Mu rugero ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Ku rugero runini</i>	
31. PARTICIPATION		
	In the past 12 months, have you undertaken any of the following listed activities? <i>Mu mezi 12 ashize, wigeze ukora kimwe muri ibi bikorwa bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
31.1.1	Attended a public meeting, hearing or discussion group <i>Kwitabira inama cg ibiganiro mpaka</i>	31.1.1
31.1.2	Spoken or met with a local / Administrative official <i>Uhura, uhamagara cyangwa se wandikira umuyobozi</i>	31.1.2
31.1.3	Alerted newspaper, radio or television to a local issue <i>Umenyeshye ibinyamakuru, Radiyo, Televiziyo, ibibazo byo mugace utuyemo</i>	31.1.3
31.1.4	Notified police or court about a local issue <i>Watanze ikirego kuri polisi cg inkiko kijyanye nibibazo byaho utuye</i>	31.1.4
31.2	Do you normally participate in community activities? <i>Waba ugira uruhare mu bikorwa rusange?</i>	31.2
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
31.4	To what extent do you generally participate in community activities? <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero abasezerewe mu ngabo bitabira ibikorwa rusange?</i>	31.4
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
31.5	In the past 12 months, how often have you joined others to jointly petition government or local leaders for something benefiting the area where you live? <i>Mu mezi 12 ashize ni kangaha mwishyizehamwe n'abaturanyi mugatumira inzego za leta cyangwa se abayobozi k'ubwinyungu rusange?</i>	31.5
	1 = Once / <i>Rimwe</i> 2 = A few times (5 or less) / <i>Gake muni y'inshuro 5</i> 3 = Many times (more than 5) / <i>Inshuro nyinshi zirenze 5</i>	
31.7	In the area where you live, do non-excombatants or excombatants petition government or local leaders more or less than excombatants do? Mu gace mutuyemo abaturage basanzwe cg abasezerewe mu gisirikare batumiye inzego za leta cyangwa se abayobozi k'ubwinyungu rusange?	31.7
	1 = Excombatants petition government / Local leader more / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo barabatumiyeye</i> 2 = Non-excombatants petition government / Local leaders more / <i>Abaturage basanzwe barabatumiyeye</i> 3 = Both the excombatants and the non-excombatants petition government / Local leaders equally as end-users / <i>Bose abasezerewe mu ngabo n' abaturage basanzwe barabatumiyeye</i>	
31.8	To what extent do local government or local leaders prioritise the views of excombatants over the views of non ex-combatants? <i>Ni kuruhe rugero abayobozi bashyira ibiterezo imbere byatanzwe n' abasezerewe mu gisirikare?</i>	31.8
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
31.9	To what extent do you publically give you opinion in community decision making? <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero abasezerewe mu ngabo bagira uruhare mu gufata ibyemezo ugereranyije n' abandi aho mutuye?</i>	31.9
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
31.10	Compared to non-excombatants, to what extent do excombatants publically give their opinion in community decision making? / <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero abasezerewe mu ngabo bagira uruhare mu gufata ibyemezo ugereranyije n' abandi aho mutuye?</i>	31.10
	1 = Excombatants have a larger say than non-excombatants / <i>Abasezerewe mu gisirikare bagira ijamba rinini</i> 2 = Non-excombatants have a larger say than excombatants / <i>Abaturage basanzwe bagira ijamba rinini</i> 3 = Both excombatants and non-excombatants have the same say as each other / <i>Bose bagira ijamba rinini</i>	
31.12	Do you feel that you participate more, less or the same as non-excombatants in community activities? <i>Wumva wifatanya gacye, kimwe cg cyane mu bikorwa rusange nk' abasezerewe mu ngabo mu bikorwa rusange?</i>	31.12
	1 = Participate more than excombatants / <i>Cyane</i> 2 = Participate less than excombatants / <i>Gacye</i> 3 = Participate the same as excombatants / <i>Kimwe</i>	
31.14	Is <u>your</u> participation in community meetings hindered by non-excombatants? <i>Kwitabira kwawe bitinza inama zateguwe n' abaturage basanzwe?</i>	31.14

	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
31.15	Do you think that non-excombatants feel that <u>excombatants</u> hinder their participation in community meeting? <i>Utekereza abaturatione basanzwe bumva ko abasezerewe mu gisirikare batinza ubwitabire bwabo mu nama z' aho mutuye?</i>	31.15
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
31.17	Is your participation in community activities hindered by non-excombatants? <i>Kwitabira kwawe bitinza ibikorwa byateguwe n' abaturatione basanzwe?</i>	31.17
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
31.18	Do you think that non-excombatants feel that <u>excombatants</u> hinder their participation in community activities? <i>Utekereza abaturatione basanzwe bumva ko abasezerewe mu gisirikare batinza ubwitabire bwabo mu bikorwa by'aho mutuye?</i>	31.18
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
31.20	Does the support given to you as an ex-combatant by the government affects your level of <u>participation</u> in the community? <i>Wumva inkunga ihabwa abasezerewe mu ngabo igira uruhare mu kwitabira mu gace mutuyemo?</i>	31.20
	1 = Yes – increases participation / Yego, irayongera 2 = Yes – decreases participation / Yego, irayigabanya 3 = No impact at all / Ntacyoyongera	
31.22	To what extent does the <u>support</u> given to you by government promote your better welfare? <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero wunva inkunga leta iha abasezerewe mu ngabo ibafasha mu mibereho myiza?</i>	31.22
	1 = Small extent / Ruto 2 = Neither small nor large extent / Bigereranyije 3 = Large extent / Runini	
31.24	Do you think that non-excombatants are supportive of the government initiatives that promote the welfare of ex-combatants? <i>Utekereza ko abaturatione basanzwe bafasha leta mu kuzamura ubuzima bw' abasezerewe mu gisirikare?</i>	31.24
	1 = Small extent / Gacye 2 = Neither small nor large extent / Biringaniye 3 = Large extent / Cyane	
32. ABOUT EOMBATANTS IN THE COMMUNITY / IMYIFATIRE Y' ABASEZEREWU MU NGABO MURI RUSANGE		
	To what extent do you agree or disagree with following statements describing excombatants in your community. <i>Ni ku kigero kingana gute wemeranya cg utemeranya n'imvugo zisobanura abaturatione basanzwe?</i>	
	1 = Disagree / Ndabihakana 2 = Not agree or disagree / Ugereranyije 3 = Agree / Ndabyemera	
32.8.1	Excombatants are peaceful. <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo ni abanyamahoro</i>	32.8.1
32.8.2	Excombatants are disciplined. <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo barubaha</i>	32.8.2
32.8.3	Excombatants are good problem solvers. <i>Abasezerewe ni beza mu gucyemura ibibazo</i>	32.8.3
32.8.4	Excombatants are hard workers. <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo bakorana umwete</i>	32.8.4
	To what extent do you feel that non-excombatants would agree or disagree with following statements describing excombatants? <i>Ni ku kigero kingana gute wemeranya cg utemeranya n'imvugo zisobanura abaturatione basanzwe?</i>	
	1 = Disagree / Ndabihakana 2 = Not agree or disagree / Ugereranyije 3 = Agree / Ndabyemera	
32.9.1	Non-excombatants feel that excombatants are peaceful. <i>Abaturatione basanzwe ni abanyamahoro</i>	32.9.1
32.9.2	Non-excombatants feel that excombatants are disciplined. <i>Abaturatione basanzwe barubaha</i>	32.9.2
32.9.3	Non-excombatants feel that excombatants are good problem solvers. <i>Abaturatione basanzwe bumva ko abasezerewe mu ngabo ari beza mu gucyemura ibibazo</i>	32.9.3
32.9.4	Non-excombatants feel that excombatants are hard workers. <i>Abaturatione basanzwe bumva ko abasezerewe mu ngabo bakorana umwete</i>	32.9.4

**33. ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY IN REINTEGRATION / URUHARE RW'ABATURAGE MUMU GUFASHA ABASEZEREWU MU NGABO
GUSUBIRA MU BUZIMA BUSANZWE**

33.2	Do the community have a role to play in the reintegration of excombatants? <i>Utekereza ko hari uruhare abaturage bafite mu gusubiza abasezerewe mu ngabo mu buzima busanzwe?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	33.2
33.4	To what extent did the community play a positive role in your reintegration? <i>Niba ari yego, ni ku rugero rungana rute bagize uruhare bagize mu ku basubiza mu buzima busanzwe?</i> 1 = To a small extent / Ruto 2 = Neither small nor great extent / Ruringaniye 3 = To a great extent / Runini	33.4
	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about how the non-excombatants responded to your reintegration. <i>Ni ku Ruhe Rugero wemeranya cg utemeranya n' imvugo zikurikira zivugwa mu gusubiza mu buzima busanzwe abasezerewe mu ngabo?</i> 1 = Disagree / Ndashakana 2 = Not agree or disagree / Ugereranyije 3 = Agree / Ndashyemera	
33.6.1	The community welcomed me. <i>Abaturage bakira abasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	33.6.1
33.6.2	The community encouraged me to become economically active. <i>Abaturage bashishikariza abasezerewe mu ngabo gukora imirimo ibyara inyungu</i>	33.2
33.6.3	The community include me in cooperatives and savings clubs (saving cycles). <i>Abaturage bashyira abasezerewe mu ngabo mu makoperativeno mu bi bina</i>	33.6.3
33.6.4	The community socialised with me. <i>Abaturage basabana n' abasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	33.6.4
33.6.5	The community provide social care (such as support, advice or care) to me. <i>Abaturage bita ku basezerewe mu ngabo</i>	33.6.5
33.9	Do you think that non-excombatants are still committed to help excombatants integrate in the area where you live? <i>Ese mwaba utekereza ko abaturage basanzwe bafite ubushacye bwo gufasha abasezerewe mu ngabo gusubira mu buzima busanzwe aho mutuye?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	33.9
33.10	Do you think that you still need assistance to integrate into the area where you live? <i>Ese utekereza ko ucyeneye ubufasha bwo gusubizwa mu buzima busanzwe?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	33.10
33.13	To what extent do you feel the Government assistance to you has affected your quality of life? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana rute wumva inkunga ya leta yagufashije mu buzima bwawe bwiza?</i> 1 = Negative impact / Ruto 2 = Neither positive or negative impact / Ruringaniye 3 = Positive impact / Runini	33.13

THANK YOU / MURAKOZE

ENUMERATOR'S CODE	SUPERVISOR'S CODE	DATA CODERS CODE	DATA CAPTURER CODE
Date of interview <i>Italiki y' ibazwa</i> ____/____/2015 DD / MM / YYYY	Date of quality control / <i>Italiki y' igenzurwa ry' ubuziranenge</i> ____/____/2015 DD / MM / YYYY	Date of quality coding <i>Italiki yo guhabwa kode</i> ____/____/2015 DD / MM / YYYY	Date of data entry / <i>Italiki yo kwinjiza amakuru mu mashini</i> ____/____/2015 DD / MM / YYYY

Annex 2. CDS - Civilian

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



RWANDA DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION COMMISSION
 Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Program
 SEDRP
COMMUNITY DYNAMICS STUDY, FEB 2015
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
CIVILIAN COMMUNITY MEMBER ONLY

1. SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

1.1	Survey number <i>Numero y'ubushakashatsi</i>	1.1																
1.2	Name of Sample point <i>Izina ry'ahakorerwa ubushakashatsi</i>	1.2																
1.3	Survey Area <i>Aho ubushakashatsi bukorerwa</i> 1 = Kigali City / <i>Umuji wa Kigali</i> 2 = Eastern Province / <i>Intara y'iburasirazuba</i> 3 = Western Province / <i>Intara y'iburengerazuba</i> 4 = Southern Province / <i>Intara y'amajepfo</i> 5 = Northern Province / <i>Intara y'amajyaruguru</i>	1.3																
1.4	Type of respondent <i>Ubazwa</i> 1 = Excombatant / <i>Uwahoze ku rugerero</i> 2 = Community member / <i>Umuturage usanzwe</i>	1.4																
1.5	Enter the name of the respondent / <i>Amazina y'ubazwa</i> WRITE THE SURNAME IN UPPERCASE & THE COMMON NAMES IN LOWERCASE 1.5																	
1.6	Enter the Rwandan National ID number <i>Inumero y'irangamundu</i> ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE ALL 16 DIGITS <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																	
1.7	Enter the sex of the respondent <i>Igitsina</i> 1 = Male / <i>Gabo</i> 2 = Female / <i>Gore</i>	1.7																
1.8	Enter the age of respondent at their last birthday <i>Ufite imyaka ingaha y'amavuko?</i> ENTER THE COMPLETE YEARS	1.8																
3. HEALTH STATUS																		
3.1	How would you describe your current health status? <i>Ubuzima bwawe bwifashe gute muri iki gihe?</i> 1 = Poor health / <i>Bumeze nabi</i> 2 = Neither poor nor good health / <i>Biringaniye</i> 3 = Good health / <i>Bumeze neza</i>	3.1																
		2, 3⇒Q3.4																

3.2	If not healthy, who primarily takes care of you? <i>Niba ubana n'ubumuga cyangwa uburwayi budakira, ni nde ukwitaho?</i>	3.2
	1 = Spouse (Wife / Husband) / <i>Uwo mwashakanye</i> 2 = Respondent (Himself / Herself) / <i>Ku giti cye</i> 3 = Government Insurance / <i>Ubwishingizi bwa leta</i> 4 = Parent (Father / Mother) / <i>Ababyeyi</i> 5 = Sibling (Brother / Sister) / <i>Abavandimwe</i> 6 = Family / <i>Umuryango</i> 7 = RDRC / <i>Komisiyo yo gusezerera no gusubiza mu buzima busanzwe abavuye ku rugererero</i> 8 = Friends / <i>Inshuti</i> 9 = Staff at the hospital / Rehabilitation centre / Kwitabwaho no kwa muganga 10 = No one / <i>Ntawe</i> 11 = Other / <i>Abandi</i>	
3.3	Are you currently getting medical treatment? <i>Waba wivuza muri iki gihe?</i>	3.3
	1 = Undergoing treatment / <i>Ndivuza</i> 2 = Waiting for medical rehabilitation or treatment / <i>Ntegereje kwivuza</i> 3 = Healthy or no health problems / <i>Nta kibazo mfitte</i>	
3.4	Do you have a disability? <i>Waba ubana n'ubumuga?</i>	3.4
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ Q3.6
3.5	What is the category of your disability? <i>Ni ikihe cyiciro cy'ubumuga ubarizwamo?</i>	3.5
	1 = Physical disability 3 = Deaf person 5 = Other form of disability 2 = Blind person 4 = Mentally impaired person	
3.6	Do you have <i>Mutuelles de Santé</i> ? <i>Ufite mutuelles de sante?</i>	3.6
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
3.6.1	Do you have any additional health cover (not <i>Mutuelles de Santé</i>)? <i>Hari ubundi bwishigizi waba ufite?</i>	3.6.1
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
3.7	Are you able to access social services (for example, financial, income generating activities, publics i.e., education and health and drinking water) through local government or central government social services officers (not through the RDRC)? <i>Waba ugerwaho n' ibikorwa bigamije kuzamura imibereho myiza (urugero: amafaranga, imirimo itanga inyungu, uburezi, amazi meza n' ibikorwa remezo) binyujijwe mu nzego z' ibanze za leta bidakozwe na Komisiyo yo gusezerera abasinkare no kubasubiza mu buzima busanzwe?</i>	3.7
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
4. ABOUT EDUCATION / AMASHURI		
4.1	Can you read and write without any problem? <i>Uzi kwandika no gusoma?</i>	4.1
	1 = Yes to both / <i>Yego kuri byose</i> 2 = Read, not write / <i>Gusoma gusa</i> 3 = No to both / <i>Ntana kimwe</i>	
4.2	What is the highest grade you have completed? <i>Ni ikihe cyiciro cy'amashuri ufite?</i>	4.2
	1 = None / <i>Ntanakimwe</i> 4 = Secondary / <i>Ayisumbuye</i> 2 = Primary / <i>Amashuri abanza</i> 5 = Vocational / <i>Amashuri y'imyuga</i> 3 = Junior Secondary / <i>Icyiciro rusange</i> 6 = University / <i>Kaminuza</i>	
4.4	Currently, are you continuing your studies? <i>Ubu urimo gukomeza amashuri yawe?</i>	4.4
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ section 5
4.5	If yes, what kind? <i>Niba ari Yego wiga iki?</i>	4.5
	1 = Formal academic education / <i>Amashuri asanzwe</i> 3 = Apprenticeship / <i>Ubumenyigiro</i> 2 = Vocational training / <i>Amashuri y'imyuga</i> 4 = Other / <i>Ibindi</i>	
5. ABOUT WHERE YOU LIVE / AHO UTUYE		
5.1	Where do you normally live? <i>Utuye he?</i>	5.1
	1 = Kigali City / <i>Umujyi wa Kigali</i> 4 = Rural settlement in Rwanda / <i>Mu cyaro</i> 2 = Other town in Rwanda / <i>Indi mijyi</i> 5 = Nomadic life / <i>Mpora nimuka</i> 3 = Trading centres / <i>Centre y'ubucuruzi</i> 6 = Abroad / <i>Hanze y'igihugu</i>	

5.2	Enter the district in which you normally live? <i>Ni akahe karere ubarizwamo?</i>	5.2
	1 = Bugesera 6 = Gicumbi 11 = Kayonza 16 = Ngoma 21 = Nyamasheke 26 = Ruhango 2 = Burera 7 = Gisagara 12 = Kicukiro 17 = Ngororero 22 = Nyanza 27 = Rulindo 3 = Gakenke 8 = Huye 13 = Kirehe 18 = Nyabihu 23 = Nyarugenge 28 = Rusizi 4 = Gasabo 9 = Kamonyi 14 = Muhanga 19 = Nyagatare 24 = Nyaruguru 29 = Rutsiro 5 = Gatsibo 10 = Karongi 15 = Musanze 20 = Nyamagabe 25 = Rubavu 30 = Rwamagana	
5.3	Would you say that where you normally live is located in an area in which you enjoy living in? <i>Wavuga ko wishimiye aho utuye ubu?</i>	5.3
	1 = Yes definitely / <i>Yego, ndahishimiye</i> 2 = Neither happy nor unhappy / <i>Biraringaniye</i> 3 = No / <i>Oya simpishimiye</i>	
5.4	What percentage (%) of the population in the community in which you currently live are comprised of excombatants? <i>Ugereranyije n'abaturage bszanze aho mutuye, abasezerewe mu ngabo ubona ari bangahe kw'ijana?</i>	5.4
	ENTER THE NUMBER TO INDICATE PERCENTAGE. IF NECESSARY, USE STONE EXERCISE TO CALCULATE PERCENTAGE.	
5.5	Would you say that the excombatants that are located in this area enjoy living in it? <i>Wavuga ko abasezerewe mu ngabo batuye muri aka gace bahishiye?</i>	5.5
	1 = Yes definitely / <i>Yego</i> 2 = Neither happy nor unhappy / <i>Biraringaniye</i> 3 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
5.8	To what extent do you feel that you are accepted as part of the community where you live? <i>Ni kuruhe rugero wumva wakirwa nk'umwe mu baturage aho utuye?</i>	5.8
	1 = Rejected / <i>Barampeza</i> 3 = Accepted to a small extent / <i>Nakirwa gake</i> 2 = Neither accepted nor rejected / <i>Biraringaniye</i> 4 = Accepted to a great extent / <i>Gake</i>	
5.9	To what extent do you feel that excombatants feel accepted as part of the community where they live? <i>Ni kuruhe rugero ubona abasezerewe mu ngabo bakirwa mu gace utuyemo?</i>	5.9
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Bakirwa ku rugero ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Biraringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Bakirwa ku rugero runini</i>	
6. ABOUT YOUR DWELLING UNIT		
6.1.1	What type of dwelling unit do you currently live in? <i>Ni iyihe miterere y'inzu utuyemo?</i>	6.1
	1 = Rural house / <i>Inzu iciriritse</i> 4 = Service house / <i>Inzu y'akazi</i> 6 = Apartment 2 = Urban house / <i>Kadastire</i> 5 = Villa / <i>Umutekenwa</i> 7 = Rehabilitation centre / <i>Ibiga byakira ibibazo</i> 3 = Iron-sheet roofed dwelling / <i>Bakisha mabati hose</i>	
6.2	Who owns the dwelling unit you are currently living in? <i>Inzu utuyemo ni iyande?</i>	6.2
	1 = Self / <i>Ni iyanjye</i> 3 = Parents / <i>Ni iy'ababyeyi banje</i> 6 = Landlord / <i>Ndakodesha</i> 2 = Spouse / Partner / <i>Uwo twashakanye</i> 4 = Other relatives / <i>Ni ya abavandimwe</i> 7 = Government / <i>Ni ya Leta</i> 5 = Friend / <i>Inshuti</i> 8 = Others / <i>Abandi</i>	
6.3	How do you rate your current dwelling compared with others in your area? <i>Ugereranya gute inzu utuyemo niz'abandi aho mutuye?</i>	6.3
	1 = Bad / <i>Ni mbi</i> 2 = Neither good nor bad / <i>Iraringaniye</i> 3 = Good / <i>Ni nziza</i>	
6.4	Generally speaking, would you say that excombatants have better or worse dwellings compared to your non-excombatants in the area where you live? <i>Muri rusange abavuye ku rugerero bafite inzu zimeze gute ugereranyije n'iz'abandi aho mutuye?</i>	6.4
	1 = Excombatants have worse dwelling poorer / <i>Zimeze nabi</i> 2 = Excombatants have the same dwellings / <i>Ziri mu kigero kimwe</i> 3 = Excombatants have better dwellings / <i>Zimeze neza</i>	
6.7	Have you made any property improvements (such as renovations, major repaired) to your dwelling unit in the past year? / <i>Waba warigeze usana inzu yawe mu mwaka ushize?</i>	6.7
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
7. ABOUT YOUR ACCESS TO LAND / UBURENGAZIRA KU BUTAKA		
7.2	What is the typical land tenure among excombatants in this community? <i>Aho mutuye, ubutaka abavuye ku rugerero ni ubwabo cg barabukodesha?</i>	7.2
	1 = Access to use land which you do not own such as use land with permission, hire or rent land / <i>Barabukodesha</i> 3 = Both of the above (access and ownership) of land / <i>Byombi</i> 2 = Ownership of land only / <i>Bakodesha ubutaka bwabo</i> 4 = None / <i>Nta na kimwe</i>	4 ⇒ Q7.4

	Do you use the land that you have access to, or own, for any of the following purposes? <i>Ubutaka ufite cg ukodesha waba ubukoresha bimwe muri ibi bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
7.3.1	Residential purposes such as where my dwelling unit is located / <i>Kubuturamo</i>	7.3.1
7.3.2	Subsistence agriculture / <i>Kuhahinga ibitunga umuryango</i>	7.3.2
7.3.3	Income generating purposes such as to grow produce, to graze livestock, to locate my offices <i>Ibikorwa bibyara inyungu, ubuhinzi, ubworozi...</i>	7.3.3
7.3.4	Using the land for hire, lease or loan the land to someone else <i>Ndabukodesha</i>	7.3.4
7.4	Do excombatants have equal access to land as the rest of the community? <i>Ese abasezerewe mu ngabo bafite amahirwe angana mukubona ubutaka ugereranyije n' abandi?</i>	7.4
	1 = Excombatants have less access to land / <i>Amahirwe make</i> 2 = Excombatants have equal access to land / <i>Amahirwe Arangana</i> 3 = Excombatants have greater access to land / <i>Bo Bafite Akarusho</i>	
	Are any of the following reasons why excombatants have equal or more access to land than the rest of the community? / <i>Muri izi mpamvu zikurikira, haba hari impamvu zituma abasezerewe bagira amahirwe make, aruta cg angana n'ayabandi baturage basanzwe mu kubona ubutaka?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
7.6.1	Through their own effort or work by the excombatants <i>Binyuze mu mbaraga bakoresha cg akazi bakora</i>	7.6.1
7.6.2	The government assists excombatants <i>Bafashijwe na leta</i>	7.6.2
7.6.3	Families take care of their excombatant members <i>Bafashwa n'imiryango yabo</i>	7.6.3
7.6.4	The community help the excombatants reintegrate <i>Bafashwa n'abaturanyi mu gusubira mu buzima busanzwe</i>	7.6.4
7.7	Do you currently experience any land or property disputes? <i>Waba uhura n'amakimbirane ashingye ku butaka muri iki gihe?</i>	7.7
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
7.11	How common (widespread) or uncommon (rare) are property or land disputes in your community? <i>Ni kuruhe rugero amakimbirane ashingye ku butaka akunze kugaragara mu gace mutuyemo?</i>	7.11
	1 = Uncommon extent / <i>Agaragara gake</i> 2 = Neither common or uncommon / <i>Mu</i> 3 = Common / <i>Akunze kugaragara rugero</i>	1⇒skip to section 8
7.12.1	If land dispute are common: To what extent is the land dispute a result of, or attributed to, the return of an excombatant or the dependent's of an excombatant? <i>Niba ahari, ni ku rugero rungana iki bigira ingaruka ku basezerewe mu ngabo n'imiryango yabo?</i>	7.12
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini Ruringaniye</i>	
8. ABOUT THE TIMES YOU HAVE MOVED / MIGRATION / GUTURA NO KWIMUKA		
8.2	How long have you lived in the area you currently live? <i>Umaze igihe kingana iki muri aka gace?</i>	8.2
	ENTER RESPONSE IN MONTHS	
8.3	Is where you normally live the location you freely chose to settle? <i>Aho utuye ubu, ni wowe ubwawe wahihitanyemo?</i>	8.3
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
	Are any of the following listed reasons attributable for you choosing to move to live in this area? <i>Muri izi mpamvu zikurikira, haba harimo iyatumye uhitamo kwimukira aha?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
8.5.1	Family reasons such as marriage, moved when my family relocated / <i>Impamvu z'umuryango</i>	8.5.1
8.5.2	Education opportunities / <i>Amahirwe yo kwiga</i>	8.5.2
8.5.3	Economic reasons such to get work, to start an income generating activity / <i>Impamvu z'ubukungu</i>	8.5.3
8.5.4	Safety and security / <i>Umutekano</i>	8.5.4

8.5.5	To avoid excombatants / Guhunga abavuye ku rugerero	8.5.5	
9. MARITAL STATUS / IRANGAMIMERERE			
9.1	What is your current marital status? <i>Ni inhe rangamimerere ryawe muri ibi bihe bikurikira?</i>	9.1	
	1 = Married monogamous / <i>Arubatse n' umugore / Mugabo / Umwe</i> 2 = Married polygamous / <i>Arubatse n' abagore / Mugabo / Barenze umwe</i> 3 = Cohabiting / <i>Kubana bitewe n' amategeko</i> 4 = Divorced / <i>Twaratandukanye Byemewe n' amategeko</i> 5 = Separated / <i>Yarahukanye</i>	6 = Widowed / <i>Umufakazi</i> 7 = In a forced relationship / <i>Guterura</i> 8 = Single / <i>Ingaragu</i> 9 = In relationship / <i>Mfite inshuti</i> 10 = Abandoned	7,8,9,10 ⇒ section 10
ONLY IF MARRIED / COHABITATING / DIVORCED / SEPARATED / WIDOWED			
9.2	Is (was) your spouse a combatant or excombatant? <i>Umufasha wawe yaba ari umusirikare cy' yarasezerewe mugisirikare?</i> ONLY APPLICABLE IF THE RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER	9.2	
	1 = Soldier / <i>Umusirikare</i>	2 = Excombatant / <i>Uwasezerewe mugisirikare</i>	3 = Non-excombatant / <i>Umuturage usanzwe</i>
9.5	Do you have a spouse who has lived most of their life outside of Rwanda? <i>Uwo mwashakanye yaba yarabaye igihe kinini hanze y'Urwanda?</i>	9.5	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i>	2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ Q9.7
	If yes: Has your spouse experienced any of the following problems? <i>Ni ba ari Yego, Umufasha wawe yaba yarahuye nibi bibazo bikurikira?</i>		
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i>	2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
9.6.1	We could not register our marriage <i>Kudasezerana</i>	9.6.1	
9.6.2	Identity documents problems <i>Ikibazo cyo kubona ibyangombwa</i>	9.6.2	
9.6.3	Language problems <i>Ikibazo cy'ururimi</i>	9.6.3	
9.6.4	Was not accepted by my family <i>Kutakirwa n'umuryango wanjye</i>	9.6.4	
9.6.5	Was not accepted by community <i>Kutakirwa aho mutuye</i>	9.6.5	
9.7	Are there any non-Rwandan spouses of excombatants in this community? <i>Muri aka gace mutuyemo, haba hari abafasha b'ababahoze ku rugerero batari abanyarwanda?</i>	9.7	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i>	2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ Q9.12
9.8	If yes: To what extent are the non-Rwandan spouses of excombatants welcomed (accepted) by the community? <i>Niba ari Yego: ni gute yakiriwe aho mutuye?</i>	9.8	
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Nabi</i>	2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Biringaniye</i>	3 = To a great extent / <i>Neza</i>
9.9	What challenges have the non-Rwandan spouses of excombatants faced in their new lives in this community? <i>Ni izihe mbogamizi abafasha b'abasezerewe mu ngabo batari abanyarwanda bahuye nazo aho mutuye?</i>	9.9	
	1 = Language challenges / <i>Ikibazo cy' ururimi</i> 2 = Cultural challenges / <i>Umucu</i> 3 = Diet / Food challenges / <i>Ibyo kurya</i>	4 = Stigma / <i>Akato</i> 5 = Name calling / <i>Inyito bahabwa</i> 6 = Poverty / <i>Ubukene</i>	
ONLY IF DIVORCED OR SEPARATED			
9.12	If divorced / Separated: Did the conflict in Rwanda have anything to do with the breakdown of your relationship with your spouse or partner? <i>Niba mwaratandukanye, gutandukana kwanyu kwaba kwaratewe n'ibyabaye mu Rwanda?</i>	9.12	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i>	2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	-4 ⇒ Section 10
	-4 = Not applicable if married, cohabiting, widowed, in relationship		
9.13	If divorced / Separated from an excombatants: Did the fact that your spouse or partner was an excombatant have anything to do with the breakdown of your relationship? <i>Gusezererwamu ngabo byaba byarabaye intandaro yo utandukana kwanyu?</i>	9.13	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i>	2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
	-4 = Not applicable if married, cohabiting, widowed, in relationship		

9.14	If divorced or separated: What is the main factor that contributed to the divorce / Separation? <i>Niba mwaratandukanye nuwo mwashakanye, ni iki cyaba cyarateye uko gutandukana?</i>	9.14
	1 = Being apart too long / <i>Kumara igihe kinini adahari</i> 2 = Because of bad behaviour / <i>Kubera imyitwarire mibi</i> 3 = Neglect / <i>Kutagira icyo yitaho</i> 4 = Spouse found another partner / <i>Uwo twashakanye yashatse undi</i> 5 = Respondent found another partner / <i>Njyewe nashatse undi</i> 6 = Domestic violence or aggression / <i>Ibibazo bishingiye kw'ihohoterwa ryo mu rugo</i>	7 = Family pressure / <i>Igitutu cy'umuryango</i> 8 = Community pressure / <i>Igitutu cyaho dutuye</i> 9 = Alcohol / Drugs problems / <i>Ibibazo by'ubusinzi n'ibiyobyabwenge</i> 10 = Financial or economic problems 11 = Other / <i>Ibindi</i>
10. DEPENDENTS / ABO UFASHA		
	How many dependents do you currently have? <i>Ni abantu bangahe ufasha?</i>	
	ADD NUMBERS 0 = NO DEPENDENTS	
10.1.1	Girl Children (under 18) / <i>Abana b'abakobwa bari muni y'imyaka 18</i>	10.1.1
10.1.2	Boy Children (under 18) / <i>Abana b'abahungu bari muni y'imyaka 18</i>	10.1.2
10.1.3	Female Adult Children (18 or over) who are dependent upon you / <i>Abantu bakuru b'igitsina gore</i>	10.1.3
10.1.4	Male Adult Children (18 or over) who are dependent upon you / <i>Abantu bakuru b'igitsina gabo</i>	10.1.4
10.1.5	Spouse(s) / <i>Uwo twashakanye</i>	10.1.5
10.1.6	Other family members / <i>Abandi bo mumuryango</i>	10.1.6
0 dependents ⇒ Q10.6		
10.2	Are any of your dependents excombatants? <i>Mu bo utunze haba harimo uwazere mu gisirikare?</i>	10.2
	-4 = Do not have any children / <i>Nta mwana mfite</i> 1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
10.6	Do you know of any dependants of excombatants from the armed groups living in your community? <i>Waba uzi imiryango y'abasezerewe mu ngabo bitandukaniye n'abacengezi mu gace mutuyemo?</i>	10.6
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ Q10.8.1
10.7	To what extent do the dependents of excombatants that you are familiar with integrate into, or keep separate from, the community? <i>Ni kukigero kingana gute abasezerewe mu ngabo muziranye bisanzura cg batisanzura aho mutuye?</i>	10.7
	1 = These excombatants integrate / <i>Abasezerewe barisanzura</i> 2 = These excombatants keep separate / <i>Abasezerewe ntago bisanzura</i>	
	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements describing the dependents of excombatants from armed group in your community. <i>Ni kuruhe rugero wemeranya cg utemeranya n' imvugo zikurikira zisobanura abagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bitandukaniye n' abacengezi?</i>	
	1 = Disagree / <i>Ndabihakana</i> 2 = Neither agree nor disagree / <i>Ugereranyije</i> 3 = Agree / <i>Ndabyemera</i>	
10.8.1	The dependents of excombatants are peaceful. <i>Abagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bitandukaniye n' abacengezi ni abanyamahoro batuje</i>	10.8.1
10.8.2	The dependents of excombatants are disciplined. / <i>Ababagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bitandukaniye n' abacengezi barubaha bafite ikinyabupfura</i>	10.8.2
10.8.3	The dependents of excombatants are good problem solvers. / <i>Ababagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bitabira gukemura ibibazo</i>	10.8.3
10.8.4	The dependents of excombatants are hard workers. <i>Ababagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bazi gukora</i>	10.8.4
10.8.5.1	The dependents of excombatants participate in daily community activities. / <i>Abagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo bifatanyabwira nibikorwa bya buri muni gace batuyemo</i>	10.8.5
10.8.6	The dependents of excombatants are trustworthy. <i>Abagize umuryango w' abasezerewe mu ngabo ni barizerwa</i>	10.8.6

10.10	To what extent do non-excombatants consider the dependents of excombatants to be part of the community? <i>Ni gute abaturage basanzwe bafatanye n'imiryango y'abasezerewe mu ngabo mu gace mutuyemo</i>	10.10
	1 = To a small extent / Bafatanya Gake 2 = Neither small nor great extent / Biringaniye 3 = To a great extent / Bafatanya igihe cyose	
10.11	What challenges do the children of excombatants face that are different from those faced by children of civilians in this community? / <i>Ni izihe mbogamizi abana b' abasezerewe mu ngabo bahura nazo ugereranyije n' iz' abana b' abaturage basanzwe bahura nazo?</i>	10.11
	1 = Language challenges / <i>Ikibazo cy' ururimi</i> 4 = Stigma / <i>Akato</i> 2 = Cultural challenges / <i>Umuco</i> 5 = Name calling / <i>Inyito bahabwa</i> 3 = Diet / Food challenges / <i>Ibiribwa</i> 6 = Poverty / <i>Ubukene</i>	
11. HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
11.2	To what extent are you currently in a position to support your household financially? <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero muri iki gihe ufite ubushobozi bwo gutunga umuryango wawe?</i>	11.2
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
11.3	In your community, to what extent are excombatants currently in a position to support their household financially? / <i>Mugace mutuyemo, ni ku ruhe rugero abasezerewe mu ngabo bafite ubushobozi bwo gutunga imiryango yabo?</i>	11.3
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
11.4	Are you the sole breadwinner or do others in your household also earn an income? <i>Umuryango wawe utunzwe n'amafaranga uhembwa gusa cyangwa hari abandi bakunganira?</i>	11.4
	1 = Sole (I am the only person in the household who earns / Generates an income) / <i>Nyenyine</i> 2 = Other people, <u>including myself</u> , earn / Generate an income for the household / Hari abandi banyunganira 3 = Only other people, <u>excluding myself</u> , earn / Generate an income for the household / <i>Turafashwa</i>	
12. SAVING OR CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS		
12.1	Do you have a savings or current account at a bank or other formal credit institution? <i>Ufite konti muri Banki cyangwa mubindi bigo byimari</i>	12.1
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2⇒ Q12.3
12.2	If yes: How often do you use your savings or current account? <i>Ni ba uyifite, uyikoresha gute?</i>	12.2
	1 = Once / <i>Rimwe</i> 2 = Sometimes 3 = Often	
12.3	Do you keep money on mobile money account? <i>Ubitsa amafaranga kuri mobile money?</i>	12.3
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
12.4	To what extent are you able to save any money after all your household expenses? <i>Ni kuruhe rwego ubasha kuzigama amafaranga nyuma yo gukemura ibibazo by'umuryango?</i>	12.4
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
12.5	Compared to non-excombatants in your community, to what extent do you feel that excombatants are able to save money after all their household expenses? <i>Ugereranyije n'abaturage basanzwe mu gace utuyemo, ni ku rugero rungana iki abahoze ku rugerero babasha kuzigama amafaranga nyuma yo gukemura ibibazo by'imiryango yabo?</i>	12.5
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Ruto</i>	
	If you encounter a financial problem, which of the listed people could you turn to for help? <i>Iyo ugize ikibazo cy'amafaranga witabaza nde mbere?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
12.6.1	Family / <i>Umuryango</i>	12.6.1
12.6.2	Friends / <i>Inshuti</i>	12.6.2
12.6.3	Neighbours / <i>Abaturanyi</i>	12.6.3
12.6.4	Community leaders / <i>Abayobozi b'ibanze</i>	12.6.4
12.6.5	Religious organisation / <i>Itorerer nsegeramo</i>	12.6.5
12.6.6	Local authority / <i>Ubuyobozi</i>	12.6.6

	If no income generating activity: Are the following reasons why you have no job or economic activity generating an income? / <i>Niba hnta kazi, haba hari impamvu ibitera muri ibi bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
15.2.3	Lack of skills and education / <i>Kubura ubumenyi n'amashuri</i>	15.2.3
15.2.4	Lack of availability of economic opportunities / <i>Kubura amahirwe yo kubona icyanyinjiriza amafaranga</i>	15.2.4
15.2.5	Stigma as a result of being an excombatant / <i>Guhezwa kubera kuba uwasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	15.2.5
15.2.6	His / Her poor health status / Chronically ill / <i>Kugira uburwayi budakira</i>	15.2.6
15.2.7	His / Her disability / <i>Kubana n'ubumuga</i>	15.2.7
15.2.8	Lack of access to land / <i>Kutagira uburenganzira ku butaka</i>	15.2.8
15.2.9	Unavailable for working due to other family care constraints / <i>Kubura imikoerere bitewe n'ibibazo byo kwita ku muryango</i>	15.2.9
15.2.10	Lack of interest or desire or need to have an income generating activity / <i>Ubushake buke bwo gukora</i>	15.2.10

⇒ Q15.17

ABOUT ACTUAL INCOME GENERATION

	What are the various income generating activities you are engaged in? <i>Nibihe bikorwa ukora?</i>	
	<p>1 = Administration / <i>Ako mu biro</i> 2 = Farming – poultry / <i>Ubworozzi bw' inkoko</i> 3 = Bee keeping / <i>Korora inzuki</i> 4 = Beer brewing / <i>Kwenga inzoga</i> 5 = <i>Boda boda</i> / Taxi driver / <i>Gutwara moto cyagwa tagisi / Ubushoferi</i> 6 = Carpentry / <i>Ububaji</i> 7 = Casual labour / <i>Imirimo isazwe</i> 8 = Catering, Hotel / <i>Kwita ku bantu, hoteri</i> 9 = Charcoal / <i>Amakara</i> 10 = Computers / <i>Mudasobwa</i> 11 = Construction / <i>Ubwubatsi</i> 12 = Driving vehicle / <i>Gutwara imodoka</i> 13 = Electrician / <i>Amashyamba</i> 14 = Farming - crops / <i>Ubuhinzi</i> 15 = Farming – livestock / <i>Ubworozi</i> 16 = Fishing / <i>Uburobyi</i></p> <p>17 = Hairdressing / <i>Gutunganyaimisatsi</i> 18 = Health worker / <i>Ubuzima</i> 19 = Hustle / <i>Umukomisiyoneri</i> 20 = Laundry / <i>Gusukuraimyenda</i> 21 = Masonry / <i>Ubufundi</i> 22 = Mechanic / <i>Ubukanishi</i> 23 = Money from family / <i>Amafaragay'umuryango</i> 24 = Money from friends / <i>Amafarangay'inshuti</i> 25 = Open, Run shop / <i>Iduka</i> 26 = Plumbing, <i>waterpump / Ubuplobiye</i> 27 = Restaurant, Tea shop / <i>Resitora</i> 28 = Savings, Loan, lending / <i>Kubitsanokugurizanya</i> 29 = Security guard, private security / <i>Ubugamu / Gucunga umutekano</i></p> <p>30 = Tailoring / <i>Ubudozi</i> 31 = Tannery, Leather production / <i>Gutunganya impu</i> 32 = Teacher / <i>Ubwariimu</i> 33 = Telephone, radio repair / <i>Gukora amatelefone</i> 34 = Trading / <i>Ubucuruzi muzamahanga</i> 35 = Welding / <i>Gusudira</i> 36 = Business / <i>Gushoraimpari</i> 37 = Digging / <i>Ubucukuzi</i> 38 = Hair dressing / Beautician / <i>Gutunganya imisatsi</i> 39 = Selling goods / <i>Ubucuruzi</i> 40 = Nothing</p> <p>NOTE: ANY IGA NOT ON THE LIST SPECIFY UNDER ECONOMIC ACTIVITY 6</p>	
15.3.1	Main economic activity 1 / <i>Akazi ka mbere</i>	15.3.1
15.3.2	Secondary economic activity 2 / <i>Akazi ka kabiri</i>	15.3.2
15.3.3	Other economic activity 3 / <i>Akazi ka gatatu</i>	15.3.3
15.3.4	Other economic activity 4 / <i>Akazi ka kane</i>	15.3.4
15.3.5	Other economic activity 5 / <i>Akazi ka gatanu</i>	15.3.5
15.3.6	Other economic activity 6 / <i>Akazi ka gatandatu</i>	15.3.6
15.4	Referring only to the main economic activity you mentioned you engage in: To what extent has your main income generating activity been successful or unsuccessful? <i>Ugendeye gusa ku irimi y'ingenzi ikwinjiriza amafaranga uvuze haruguru, ni kurugero rungana iki ibikwinjiriza byungutse cg wahombye</i>	15.4
	1 = To a unsuccessful / <i>Byarahombye</i> 2 = Neither successful nor unsuccessful / <i>Biringaniye</i> 3 = To a successful / <i>Narungutse</i>	2,3 ⇒ Q15.8
15.7	What is the main reason your income generating activity was unsuccessful? <i>Ni iyihe mpamvu nyamukuru yaguteje igihombo?</i>	15.7
	1 = Having limited resources / <i>Kutagira igishoro gihagije</i> 4 = Lack of entrepreneurial skills / <i>Kutagira ubumenyi</i> 2 = No sponsors / <i>Nta bataterankunga</i> 5 = Fear of risk taking / <i>Gutinya guhomba</i> 3 = Insufficient earnings / <i>Inyungu yari nkeya</i> 6 = Other / <i>Ibindi</i>	⇒ Q15.5
15.8	What is the main reason your income generating activity was successful? <i>Ni iyihe mpamvu nyamukuru yatumye wunguka?</i>	7.8
	1 = Farming profitable crops / <i>Ibingwa byunguka</i> 5 = Cattle keeping is profitable / <i>Ubworozi bukenewe</i> 2 = Strong project commitment / <i>Umwete wo gukora</i> 6 = Other / <i>Ibindi</i> 3 = Effective project planning / <i>Igenamigambi rihamye</i> 4 = Good knowledge of the market / <i>Gusobanukirwa n'isoko</i>	
15.5	Referring only to the main economic activity you mentioned you engage in: To what extent have those excombatants that have engaged in the same income generating activity as yourself been successful? <i>Ugendeye ku mirimo yakwinjirije wavuze haruguru, ni ku rugero rungana iki abasezerewe mu ngabo bakoze imirimo nk'yo ukora babashije kunguka?</i>	15.5
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
15.6	Comparing excombatants and the non-excombatants in the same income generating activity as yourself, who seems to be doing better? <i>Ugereranyije abasezerewe mu ngabo n'abaturage basanzwe bakora akazi kamwe, ni bande binjiza umusaruro mwinshi kurusha abandi?</i>	15.6
	1 = Excombatants are doing better / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo barabarusha</i> 2 = The excombatants and the non-excombatants are doing the same in the occupation / <i>Binjiza kimwe</i> 3 = Non-excombatant are doing better / <i>Abaturage basanzwe barabarusha</i>	
	Did you get the original loan to finance these income generating activities from any of the listed persons?	

	<i>Muri aha hakurikira, ni hehe wakuye igishoro cyo gukora ibikorwa bibyara inyungu?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
15.9.1	Loan from a relative / Abavandimwe	15.9.1
15.9.2	Personal savings / Kwizigamira	15.9.2
15.9.3	Support from the Demobilisation Benefits from the RDRC / Imfashanyo za komisiyo yo Gusezerera abasirikare no kubasubiza mu buzima busanzwe	15.9.3
15.9.4	Loan from a friend / Inshuti	15.9.4
15.9.5	Micro-credit or micro-lending agency / Ibigu biguriza	15.9.5
15.9.6	Community saving scheme / Amatsinda yo kwizigamira	15.9.6
15.9.7	Loan from a bank / Inguzanyo ya banki	15.9.7
15.9.8	Private persons / Abandi bigenga	15.9.8
ABOUT COMMON INCOME GENERATION UNDERTAKEN BY EXCOMBATANTS		
	Using the list above of the <u>various income generating activities</u> : Identify which are the income generating activities that are most commonly engaged in by excombatants in your community. <i>Ugendeye ku mirimo ibyara inyungu yavuzwe hejuru, ni iyihe mirimo ibyara inyungu abasezerewe mu ngabo bitabira cyane aho mutuye?</i>	
15.10.1	Excombatants first most common economic activity 1 / Imirimo ya mbere	15.10.1
15.10.2	Excombatants second most common economic activity 2 / Imirimo ya kabiri	15.10.2
15.10.3	Excombatants third most common economic activity 3 / Imirimo ya gatatu	15.10.3
15.11	Referring only to the first most common economic activity you mentioned: To what extent have excombatants in your community been successful or unsuccessful in this income generating activity? <i>Ugendeye ku murimo w'ibanze wavuze haruguru, ni ku rugero rungana iki uwo murimo ubungura mu gace mutuyemo?</i> 1 = Unsuccessful 2 = Neither successful nor unsuccessful 3 = Successful	15.11
15.12	Referring only to the first most common economic activity you mentioned: Why do you think excombatants engage in this type of income generating activity? <i>Ugendeye ku murimo w'ibanze wavuze haruguru, ni iki gituma abasezerewe mu ngabo bawitabira cyane?</i> 1 = It requires a low level of skill or education / <i>Usaba ubumenyi buciriritse</i> 2 = It is related to their profession as soldiers or as combatants. / <i>Bihuye n'akazi kabo bakoraga</i> 3 = Limited experience in other types of activities or occupations / <i>Ubanararibonye budahagije mu bindi</i> 4 = Lack of other employment opportunities / <i>Kubura amahirwe yo kubona indi mirimo</i> 5 = Able to make a good income from this activity / <i>Bashoboye kwubuyaza umusaruro</i> 6 = Positive characteristics of excombatants eg hard working, / <i>Gukora cyane no kwigirira icyizere</i> 7 = Negative characteristics of excombatants eg lazy / <i>Ni abanebwe, ntibigirira icyizere</i> 8 = Other excombatants do this kind of activity so they are joined by their colleagues / <i>Ni ukubera ko na bagenzi babo bayikora</i> 9 = Other	15.12
	Do you think that any of the listed actions might improve upon your economic performance in your main income generating activities? / <i>Utekereza ko ibi bikurikira byagufasha kurushaho kugufasha kunguka mu mirimo ibyara inyungu ukora?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
15.13.1	Training on business management <i>Gutanga amahugurwa mu micungire y' umushinga n' imyandikire y' umushinga</i>	15.13.1
15.13.2	Networking or bridging the projects with owners (finance, land holders, capital investors) <i>Kumenyekanisha no guhuza abafatanyabikorwa</i>	15.13.2
15.13.3	Change loan terms eg interest rate, repayment period, collateral, size of loan <i>Guhindura imiterere y' inguzanyo, kongera inguzanyo igihe cyo kwishyura inguzanyo</i>	15.13.3
15.13.4	More access to banks, financial cooperatives <i>Koroherezwa kubona inguzanyo</i>	15.13.4
15.13.5	Provide loans with lower security or collateral requirements <i>Gutanga inguzanyo zidasaba ingwate zo ku rwego rwo hejuru</i>	15.13.5
15.13.6	Seminars to increase understanding of the how to best access and use microfinance <i>Amahugurwa yo kwongera imyumvire y'ukuntu twabona ndetse no gukoresha inguzanyo</i>	15.13.6
15.13.7	Training on skills <i>Amahugurwa mu guhanga imirimo</i>	15.13.7

	Do the listed factors hindering you from expanding your current form of <u>income generating activity</u> ? <i>Hari impamvu muri izi zikurikira zaba zarakubujije kwagura ibikorwa byawe bibyara inyungu mu gace utuyemo?</i>	
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
15.14.1	Lack the funds <i>Kubura amafaranga</i>	15.14.1
15.14.2	Lack of skills, training or education <i>Kubura ubumenyi, amashuru n' amahugurwa</i>	15.14.2
15.14.3	Lack of land and capital equipment <i>Kubura ubutaka n' ibikoresho</i>	15.14.3
15.14.4	Lack of administrative capacity (no office, no organisation) <i>Kubura ubushobozi mu miyoborere</i>	15.14.4
15.14.5	Disability and sickness <i>Ubumuga n' uburwayi</i>	15.14.5
15.14.6	Poor infrastructure in the area <i>Ibikorwa remezo bicye mu gace</i>	15.14.6
	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about excombatants when engaging in income generating activities? / Ni ku kihe kigereranyo wemeranya cg utemeranya n' imvugo zikurikira zivuga ku basezerewe mu ngabo binjira mu mirimo ibyara inyungu?	
	1 = Disagree / Ndabihakana 2 = Not agree or disagree / Ngerarinyije 3 = Agree / Ndabyemera	
15.15.1	Excombatants are careful. / Abasezerewe baritonda	15.15.1
15.15.2	Excombatants are committed. / Abasezerewe baritanga	15.15.2
15.15.3	Excombatants are skilled. / Abasezerewe bafite ubumenyi	15.15.3
15.15.4	Excombatants are hard workers. / Abasezerewe bakorana umwete	15.15.4
15.15.5	Excombatants are courageous. / Abasezerewe bagira umurava	15.15.5
15.15.6	Excombatants are quick to adapt. / Abasezerewe bamenyera vuba	15.15.6
15.15.7	Excombatants have integrity. / Abasezerewe bashyira hamwe	15.15.7
15.17	When people are hired for various tasks in the community, are excombatants favoured or disfavoured? <i>Ese iyo hagaragaye akazi kanyuranye muri aka gace, abasezerewe mu ngabo bimwa cg bahabwa amahirwe menshi kugakoramo?</i>	15.17
	1 = Excombatants are disfavoured / Abasezerewe mu ngabo ntaho bahabwa amahirwe 2 = Neither favoured or disfavoured i.e. people are hired based on capability / Biraringaniye 3 = Excombatants are favoured / Abasezerewe mu ngabo bahabwa amahirwe	2,3⇒ Section 16
	If excombatants are disfavoured, then of the following what are the main reasons? <i>Niba abasezerewe mu ngabo badahabwa amahirwe ni iyihe mpamvu nyamukuru ibitera muri izi zikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Disagree / Ndabihakana 2 = Not agree or disagree / Ugereranyije 3 = Agree / Ndabyemera	
15.18.1	Lack additional skills / <i>Kubura ubumenyi</i>	15.18.1
15.18.2	Take risks that are greater than others non-excombatants	15.18.2
15.18.3	Living with too many disabilities / <i>Kubana n'ubumuga</i>	15.18.3
15.18.4	Living with too many psychological problems / <i>Kubana n'ibibazo byo mu mutwe</i>	15.18.4
16. APPLICATIONS FOR MICRO-CREDIT / GUSABA INGUZANYO		
16.1	Have you ever applied for micro-credit? <i>Waba warigeze waka inguzanyo iciriritse?</i>	16.1
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	2⇒ section 17

	Identify all the different sources you applied to for micro-credit. / <i>Nihe wayisabye? havuge.</i>	
	1 = Banque Populaire du Rwanda 2 = Cooperative d'Epargne Duterimbere (COPEDU) 3 = Credit and Saving Society (CSS)	4 = From workplace or employer 5 = Saving and Credit Cooperative (SACCO) 6 = Vision2020 Umurenge sector Program (VUP)
16.2.1	First source applied to / <i>Aha mbere wasabye</i>	16.2.1
16.2.2	Second source applied to / <i>Aha kabiri wasabye</i>	16.2.2
16.2.3	Third source applied to / <i>Aha gatatu wasabye</i>	16.2.3
16.6	Do you feel that excombatants find it easier to obtaining loans than non-excombatants? <i>Utekereza ko Abasezerewe mu ngabo kubona inguzanyo biborohera kurusha abaturage basanzwe?</i>	16.6
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
16.3	Was / Were any of your application(s) successful? <i>Barayiguhaye?</i>	16.3
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
	What have you used the micro-credit for? <i>Ni iki wakoreshije iyo nguzanyo?</i>	
	1 = Household consumables / <i>Gutunga umuryango</i> 2 = General living expenses / <i>Imibereho rusange</i> 3 = Improved living conditions / <i>Kongera imibereho</i> 4 = Housing / <i>Gushaka inzu</i> 5 = Land / <i>Ubutaka</i> 6 = Loans repayments / Servicing loans / <i>Kwishura imyenda</i> 7 = Education / Training costs / <i>Kwishura amashuri n'amahugurwa</i>	8 = Transportation / <i>Ingendo</i> 9 = Medical expenses / <i>Kwishura kwivuzza</i> 10 = Family social responsibilities / <i>Inshingano z'umuryango</i> 11 = Savings / <i>Kuzigama</i> 12 = Agricultural production / <i>Umusaruro w'ubuhinzi</i> 13 = Income generation activities / <i>Imirimo y'injiza umusaruro</i>
16.7.1	First use of micro-credit / <i>Icya mbere wayikoresheje</i>	16.7.1
16.7.2	Second use of micro-credit / <i>Icya kabiri</i>	16.7.2
16.7.3	Third use of micro-credit / <i>Icya gatatu</i>	16.7.3
16.8	Have you ever defaulted in paying a loan? <i>Wigeze warabashije kuyishyura?</i>	16.8
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
17. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY		
17.2	If you worked for an employer at any time since 2009: How many different employers have you worked for? / <i>Ni abakoresha bangahe wakoreye guhera muri 2009?</i> <i>Niba warufite umukoresha, ni abakoresha bangahe wakoreye kuva 2009?</i>	17.2
	ENTER NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS -2 = have not worked for an employer since 2009.	
17.4	If you worked for an employer at any time since 2009: What is the longest period you stayed in any one job that you were employed to do? / <i>Kuva muri 2009 ni ikihe gihe kirekire wamaze mu kazi?</i> <i>Igihe kirekire wamaze mukazi kirangana iki?</i>	17.4
	ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS	
17.5	Did the conflict in Rwanda disrupt your employment, type of work or form of income generation? <i>Hari uruhare ibyabaye mu Rwanda byagize ku kuguhagarara kw'akazi kawe?</i>	17.5
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
17.6	If your current occupation is different from the one you had prior to the conflict, explain why you did not return to your pre-conflict occupation? / <i>Niba akazi ukora ubu gatandukanye n'ako wakoraga mbere y'ibyabaye mu Rwanda, ni izihe mpamvu zatumye udasubira muri ako kazi?</i>	17.6
	1 = I was a student / Too young / Not yet expected to work / Not looking for work before the conflict / <i>Nari umunyeshuri</i> 2 = Disabled prevents me working now / <i>Ubumuga mwambujije gukora</i> 3 = Mental / Psychological / PTS issues prevent me working now / <i>Ibibazo byo mu mutwe</i> 4 = Lack of capital now / <i>Kubura igishoro</i> 5 = Lack of access to land / <i>Kubura ubutaka</i> 6 = Lack of skills / Training / <i>Kutagira ubumenyi</i> 7 = Lack of opportunity in the sector I am trained in / <i>Kubura amahirwe mu byo nahuguwemo</i>	

18. EMPLOYED RESPONDENTS ONLY

	If you work with or for are excombatants: Does it make a positive or negative impact when the people you work with or for in the work place are excombatants? Ni ba ukorana cy ukorera Abasezerewe mu ngabo, haba hari ingaruka mbi cy nziza bigira? 1 = Negative impact / Ingaruka mbi 2 = Neither positive or negative impact / Mu rugero 3 = Positive impact / Bifite akamaro	
21.3.1	Employers / Umukoresha	21.3.1
21.3.2	Colleagues or the people you work with / Abo dukorana	21.3.2

19. WOMEN IN THE WORKPLACE (FOR ALL WOMEN ONLY) / KUBAGORE GUSA

19.3	Do you feel that female excombatants are discriminated against in trying to get employment? Utekereza ko Abasezerewe mu ngabo b'igitsingore bakumirwa mu kubona akazi? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	19.3
19.4	Do you feel that female excombatants are discriminated against in the workplace? Utekereza ko Abasezerewe mu ngabo b'igitsingore bahabwa akato mu mirimo bakora? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	19.4
19.5	Do you feel discriminated against as a female in trying to get employment? Hari ubwo wumva cyangwa wigeze wumva uhezwa mumishakire y'akazi bitewe nuko uri igitsina gore? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	19.5
19.6	Do you feel discriminated against as a female in the workplace? Hari ubwo wumva cyangwa wigeze kumva uhejwe aho ukorera bitewe n'uko ui igitsina gore? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	19.6
19.7	Have you ever considered joining up with other females to combine your skills for economic purposes? Wumva wakwifatanya n'abandi badamu mu guhuza ubumenyi kugirango mwiteze imbere? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	19.7
19.9	Compared to other female non-excombatants in your community, how well do you feel the female excombatant in your community are doing in life? Nirihe tandukaniro rihagati yawe n'abandi bagore batigeze baja mugisirikare? 1 = Worse / Byagabanutse 2 = Stayed about the same / Byagumye 3 = Better / Byiyongereye uko byari biri	19.9

20. DISABLED PEOPLE IN THE WORKPLACE (FOR DISABLED RESPONDENTS ONLY) / KUBAMUGAYE GUSA

20.3	Do you feel that disabled excombatants are discriminated against in trying to get employment? Utekereza ko abasezerewe mu ngabo babana n'ubumuga bahabwa akato mu kubona akazi? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	20.3
20.4	Do you feel that disabled excombatants are discriminated against in the workplace? Utekereza ko abasezerewe mu ngabo babana n'ubumuga bahabwa akato mu mirimo bakora? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	20.4
20.5	Do you feel discriminated against as a disabled person in trying to get employment? Hari ubwo wumva cyangwa wigeze wumva uhezwa mumishakire y'akazi bitewe nuko ubana n'ubumuga? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	20.5
20.6	Do you feel discriminated against as a disabled person in the workplace? Hari ubwo wumva cyangwa wigeze kumva uhejwe aho ukorera bitewe n'uko ubana n'ubumuga? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	20.6
20.7	Have you ever considered joining up with other disabled persons to combine your skills for economic purposes? Wumva wakwifatanya n'abandi babana n'ubumuga mu guhuza ubumenyi kugirango mwiteze imbere? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	20.7
20.9	Compared to other disabled non-excombatants in your community, how well do you feel the disabled excombatant in your community are doing in life? Ugereranyije ababana n'ubumuga basanzwe aho mutuye, ni gute ababana n'ubumuga bavuye ku rugerero babayeho? 1 = Worse / Nabi 2 = Stayed about the same / Ni kimwe 3 = Better / Neza	20.9

20.2. YOUTH IN THE WORKPLACE (FOR YOURTH RESPONDENT ONLY) / KU RUBYIRUKO GUSA

20.2.1	Do you feel discriminated against as a youth in trying to get employment? wumva ko urubyiruko rukumirwa mu gushaka akazi? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	20.2.1
20.2.2	Do you feel discriminated against as a youth in the workplace? Wumva ko urubyiruko ruhezwa aho rukorera? 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	20.2.2

20.2.7	Have you ever considered joining up with other youth to combine your skills for economic purposes? <i>Wumva wakwifatanya n'urundi rubyiruko mu guhuza ubumenyi kugirango mwiteze imbere?</i>	20.2.7
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
20.2.8	Compared to other non-excombatant youth in your community, how well do you former child soldiers in your community are doing in life? / <i>Ugereranyije n'urundi rubyiruko rusanzwe aho mutuye, urubyiruko rwazereye mu ngabo rubayeho rute?</i>	20.2.8
	1 = Worse / Nahi 2 = Stayed about the same / Ni kimwe 3 = Better / Neza	
21. UNEMPLOYED (ONLY FOR THOSE NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE ONLY) / KUBADAKORA		
21.5	Do you think that excombatants find it harder to get work than non-excombatants? <i>Wumva ko abazereye mungabo bibagora kubona akazi ugereranyije n'abandi?</i>	21.5
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	2= next section 22
	Are any of the following reasons why excombatants are not working? <i>Haba hari impamvu batabona akazi muri izi zikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
21.6.1	Lack of work opportunities / <i>Kubura amahirwe</i>	21.6.1
21.6.2	Unsuitable types of employment on offer / <i>Akazi kadakwiye</i>	21.6.2
21.6.3	No willing to work for the amount of remuneration (money) on offer / <i>Kugaya umushahara</i>	21.6.3
21.6.4	Lack of skills or education / <i>Kubura ubumenyi / Nta bumenyi</i>	21.6.4
21.6.5	Lack of capital / Land / <i>Kubura igishoro cg ubutaka</i>	21.6.5
21.6.6	Disability / <i>Ubumuga</i>	21.6.6
21.6.7	Studying / <i>Amashuri</i>	21.6.7
21.6.8	Serious illness or injury / <i>Uburwayi</i>	21.6.8
21.6.9	Drug or alcohol related problems / <i>Ibiyobyabwenge</i>	21.6.9
21.6.10	Lack of extended family network, connections or patrons / <i>Ntamuryango mugari</i>	21.6.10
21.6.11	Childcare or family constraints such as needing to care for family, children / <i>Kwita ku bana n'umuryango</i>	21.6.11
21.6.12	Lack of support from the Government / <i>Nta bufasha bwa leta</i>	21.6.12
21.6.13	Lack of work ethic (such as lazy, late for work, unmotivated, undisciplined) / <i>Ntakinyabupfura</i>	21.6.13
21.6.14	Negative characteristics of the excombatants such as insubordination, theft, fighting, harassment / <i>Ingeso mbi z'abavuye ku rugerero harimo kurwana no kwiba</i>	21.6.14
21.6.15	Positive characteristics of being an excombatants such as hard working, good leadership, team work / <i>Imyitwarire myiza y'abavuye ku rugerero harimo gukora cyane, ubuyobozi no gushyira hamwe</i>	21.6.15
22. SOCIAL INDICATORS / IBIBAZO BIJYANYE N'IMIBANIRE		
22.1	How happy or unhappy do you consider yourself to be? <i>Muri rusange wavugako wishima cg utishima bingana iki?</i>	22.1
	1 = Unhappy / <i>Sinishima</i> 2 = Neither happy nor unhappy / <i>Sinishima sinababaye</i> 3 = Happy / <i>Ndishima</i>	
22.2	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your current quality of life? <i>Unyuzwe gute n'ubuzima ubayemo?</i>	22.2
	1 = Unsatisfied / <i>Sinyuzwe</i> 2 = Neither satisfied not unsatisfied / <i>Biraringaniye</i> 3 = Satisfied / <i>Ndanyuzwe</i>	

22.3	Compared to non-excombatants, how satisfied or dissatisfied do you feel excombatants are feeling about their current quality of life? <i>Ugereranyije n'abandi baturage, ubona abasezerewe mu ngabo bishimiye gute ubuzima babayemo?</i>	22.3
	1 = Unsatisfied / <i>Ntibabwishimiye</i> 2 = Neither satisfied not unsatisfied / <i>Mu rugero</i> 3 = Satisfied / <i>Barabwishimiye</i>	
22.4	Currently, are you optimistic (positive outlook) or pessimistic (negative outlook) about your life? <i>Muri iki gihe utekereje ku buzima bwawe, wumva ufite icyizere cy'ejo hazaza cg urihebye</i>	22.4
	1 = Optimistic about the future 2 = Accepting of the future with a mixture of optimism & pessimism 3 = Pessimistic about the future	
	I would like you to tell me how strongly you feel you belong to each of the following areas <i>Ndifuzako wambwira uburyo wiyumva muri aha hakurikira</i>	
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Gake</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Biringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Wabizera</i>	
22.5.1	The immediate community in which you currently live / <i>Mu baturanyi bawe</i>	22.5.1
22.5.2	To the rest of Rwandan society / <i>Umuryango nyarwanda</i>	22.5.2
22.6	Compared to non-excombatants, do excombatants have a stronger sense of belonging in the community in which you both live? <i>Ugereranyije n'abandi baturage, abavuye ku rugerero bafite ubushake bwo kwiyumva aho mutuye?</i>	22.6
	1 = Non-excombatants have a stronger sense of belonging to the community than excombatants 2 = Excombatants have a stronger sense of belonging to the community than non-excombatants 3 = There is no difference in the sense of belonging to the community when comparing non-excombatants and excombatants	
22.6	Compared to non-excombatants, do excombatants have a stronger sense of belonging in Rwandan society? / <i>Ugereranyije n'abandi baturage, abavuye ku rugerero bafite ubushake bwo kwiyumva mu muryango nyarwanda?</i>	22.6
	1 = Non-excombatants have a stronger sense of belonging to Rwandan society than excombatants 2 = Excombatants have a stronger sense of belonging to Rwandan society than non-excombatants 3 = There is no difference in the sense of belonging to Rwandan society area when comparing non-excombatants and excombatants	
23. FRIENDS		
23.1	How many people would you say you know in the area in which you live? <i>Wavugako uziranye bangahe muri aka gace utuyemo?</i>	23.1
	1 = A few of the people in the area I live 2 = Some of the people in the area I live 3 = Many of the people in the area I live	
23.2	Currently, do you have a close friend or confidant; that is someone who you trust and can confide your secrets, and with whom you discuss private feelings or matters? <i>Waba ufite inshuti magara wizere kandi ubwira ibyawe byose?</i>	23.2
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ Q23.4.1
23.3	If yes: About how many close friends do you have these days? <i>Waba ufite inshuti magara zingahe muri iyi minsi?</i>	23.3
	ENTER THE NUMBER / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE</i>	
	To what extent are most of your friends generally (on the whole; not specifically) comprised of the same listed characteristics? / <i>Ibibazo bikurikira birasaba ubusobanuro kunshuti zawe. Uzitekerejeho, abenshi muri bari muri aba bakurikira?</i>	
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Bake</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Biringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Benshi</i>	
23.4.1	from the same community / <i>Abo muturanye</i>	23.4.1
23.4.2	from the same religion / <i>Abo Musengana</i>	23.4.2
23.4.3	from the same sex / <i>Abo muhuje igitsina</i>	23.4.3
23.4.4	from the same age group / <i>Muri mu kigero kimwe cy'imyaka</i>	23.4.4
23.4.5	people who have been combatants / <i>Abavuye ku rugerero</i>	23.4.5
23.4.6	from the same occupation / <i>Abo mukorana</i>	23.4.6
23.4.7	from the same educational background or level / <i>Abo mwiganye</i>	23.4.7

24. SIMILAIR LIFE OPPORTUNITIES, EQUITABLE TREATMENT AND DISCRIMINATION

24.2.1	To what extent do you feel that you have similar life opportunities to excombatants in the area where you live? / <i>Ni ku rugero rungana iki wumva ufite amahirwe mu buzima angina n'ay'abavuye ku rugerero mu gace mutuyemo?</i>	24.2.1
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
24.2	To what extent do excombatants have similar life opportunities to non-excombatants in the area where they live? / <i>Ni kurugero rungana gute ubona abavuye ku rugerero bagira amahirwe mu buzima ugereranyije n'abaturage basanzwe aho mutuye?</i>	24.2
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
	Do you feel that non-excombatants treat excombatants better or worse based on various listed characteristics? <i>Utekereza ko abaturage bafata neza cy'abavuye ku rugerero ukurikije ibi bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes treat excombatants worse than non-excombatants 2 = Yes treat excombatants better than non-excombatants 3 = No they treat excombatants the same or equally to other non-excombatants	
24.6.1	Due to being an excombatants / <i>Bitewe n'uko basezerewe mu ngabo</i>	24.6.1
24.6.2	Due to the language excombatants speak / <i>Bitwe n'ururimi bavuga</i>	24.6.2
24.6.3	Due to their religion of excombatants / <i>Bitewe n'idina ryabo</i>	24.6.3
24.6.4	Due to their sex of excombatants / <i>Bitewe n'igitsina</i>	24.6.4
24.6.5	Due to their age of excombatants / <i>Bitewe n'ikigero cy'imyaka</i>	24.6.5
24.6.6	Due to their level of education of excombatants / <i>Bitewe n'icyiciro cy'amashuri</i>	24.6.6
24.6.7	Due to their economic situation of excombatants / <i>Bitewe n'icyiciro cy'ubukungu barimo</i>	24.6.7
24.6.8	Due to your disability / <i>Bitewe n'ubumuga</i>	24.6.8
24.6.9	Due to your occupation, or form of income generation / <i>Bitewe n'imirimo bakora ibyara inyungu</i>	24.6.9
24.6.10	Due to arriving from outside the area / <i>Bitewe n'uko baje baturutse ahandi</i>	24.6.10
24.8	Do you think <u>people with disabilities</u> in your community are discriminated against? <i>Utekereza ko ababana n'ubumuga bahezwa aho mutuye?</i>	24.8
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
24.9	Do you think <u>excombatants with disabilities</u> in your community are discriminated? <i>utekereza ko ingabo zamugariye ku rugamba zihabwa akato mu gace utuyemo?</i>	24.9
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
24.10	Do you think <u>female excombatants</u> in your community are discriminated against? <i>Utekereza ko abasezerewe mu ngabo b'igitsina gore bahezwa aho mutuye?</i>	24.10
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
24.11	Do you think <u>male excombatants</u> in your community are discriminated against? <i>Utekereza ko abasezerewe mu ngabo b'igitsina gabo bahezwa aho mutuye?</i>	24.11
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
24.12	Do you think former child soldiers in your community are discriminated against? <i>Utekereza ko abasezerewe mu ngabo b'igitsina gabo bahezwa aho mutuye?</i>	24.12
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	

25. SOCIABILITY / IMIBANIRE

	In the last month, how many times have you socialised in the following ways? <i>Mu kwezi gushize, ni inshuro zingaha wasabanye muri ubu buryo bukurikira?</i>	
	0 = Activity not undertaken in the last month NUMBER OF TIMES / ANDIKA INSHURO	
25.1.1	Participated in group activities such as attending meetings or doing group work <i>waba waritabiriye ibikorwa cyangwa inama zo mu matsinda</i>	25.1.1
25.1.2	Got together with people to play sports, or other recreational activities such as choir, dance group <i>Waba warahuye n'abantu mumikino cyangwa imyidagaduro</i>	25.1.2
25.1.3	Met with people in a public place to talk and socialise / <i>Guhura n'abantu murwego rwo gusabana, gusangira musabana ahantu hakunze guhurira abantu benshi</i>	25.1.3
25.1.4	Participate in any festivals or ceremonies or celebration or other such events <i>Warifatanyije n'abandi mu birori cyangwa mu myidagaduro</i>	25.1.4
25.1.5	Visited people in their home <i>Warasuye abantu</i>	25.1.5
25.1.6	People visited you in your home <i>Hari abagusuye?</i>	25.1.6
25.3	Do you engage in social activities with excombatants? / <i>Ese abasezerewe mu ngabo bakunze kwitabira ibikorwa rusange kimwe n' abandi baturage muri aka gace?</i>	25.3
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
25.5	Do you feel excombatants are inclusive (join together with) of non-excombatants when they socialise? <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo baba basabana n' abandi babana mu gace kamwe?</i>	25.5
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	1 ⇒ Q25.8
25.7	To what extent do excombatants socialize exclusively (only) with other excombatants? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana abavuye ku rugerero basabana hagati yabo</i>	25.7
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Gake</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Biringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Cyane</i>	
25.8	Do you deliberately avoid socialising with excombatants? <i>Iyo musabana mujya muheza abavuye ku rugerero?</i>	25.8
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
25.10	Whom would you say you socialize better with? <i>Ni bande usabana nabo kurusha abandi?</i>	25.10
	1 = Non-excombatant / <i>Abaturage Basanzwe</i> 2 = Excombatant / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo</i> 3 = I am indifferent about whether someone is an excombatants or not / <i>Uwo ariwe wese</i>	

26. NATURE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXCOMBATANTS AND NON-EXCOMBATANTS TRUST / KWIZERANA

	To what extent do you trust the following types of people in the area where you live? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana iki wizera aba bantu bakurikira.</i>	
	1 = To a small extent (low trust) 2 = Neither small nor great extent 3 = To a great extent (high trust)	
26.1.1	The people you currently live with / <i>Abantu mu bana</i>	26.1.1
26.1.2	Shopkeepers / <i>Abacuruzi</i>	26.1.2
26.1.3	Local government officials / <i>Abakozi ba leta</i>	26.1.3
26.1.4	Members of parliament / <i>Abantu bagize inteko ishingana amategako</i>	26.1.4
26.1.5	Excombatants / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	26.1.5
26.1.6	Police / <i>Aba polisi</i>	26.1.6
26.1.7	Teachers / <i>Abarimu</i>	26.1.7
26.1.8	Nurses and doctors / <i>Abaganga n'abafaromo</i>	26.1.8
26.1.9	Staff of NGOs / <i>Abakorera ibigo bitegamiye kuri leta</i>	26.1.9

	To what extent do you trust the following types of people in the area where you live? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana iki wizera aba bantu bakurikira.</i>	
	1 = To a small extent (low trust) 2 = Neither small nor great extent 3 = To a great extent (high trust)	
26.1.10	Strangers / <i>Rubanda</i>	26.1.10
26.1.11	Non-excombatants / <i>Abaturage basanzwe</i>	26.1.11
26.1.12	Employers / <i>Umukoresha</i>	26.1.12
26.1.13	Colleagues or the people you work with / <i>Abo mukorana</i>	26.1.13
	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on the level of trust in the community? <i>muri rusage wemeranya cyangwa ntiwemeranya nibi bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Disagree / <i>Sinemeranya</i> 2 = Neither agree nor disagree / <i>Biraringaniye</i> 3 = Agree / <i>Ndemeranya</i>	
26.2.1	In the community where I live, most non-excombatants are trusted. <i>Abenshi mu baturanyi bawe basanzwe ni abo kwizerwa</i>	26.2.1
26.2.2	In the community where I live, most excombatants are trusted. <i>Abazere mu ngabo ni abo kwizerwa</i>	26.2.2
26.3	To what extent would you say that there is <u>mutual trust</u> between excombatants and non-excombatants in this community? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana iki wagaragaza kwizerana hagati y'abasezerewe mungabo n'abaturage basanzwe?</i>	26.3
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	
RESPECT		
	To what extent do you respect the following types of people in the area where you live? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana iki wumva wubaha abantu bakurikira?</i>	
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
26.4.1	The people you currently live with / <i>Abantu mu bana</i>	26.4.1
26.4.2	Shopkeepers / <i>Abacuruzi</i>	26.4.2
26.4.3	Local government officials / <i>Abakozi ba leta</i>	26.4.3
26.4.4	Members of parliament / <i>Abantu bagize inteko ishingamutegeko</i>	26.4.4
26.4.5	Excombatants / <i>Abazere mu ngabo</i>	26.4.5
26.4.6	Police / <i>Aba polisi</i>	26.4.6
26.4.7	Teachers / <i>Abarimu</i>	26.4.7
26.4.8	Nurses and doctors / <i>Abaganga n'abafomoro</i>	26.4.8
26.4.9	Staff of NGOs / <i>Abakorera ibigo bitegamiye kuri leta</i>	26.4.9
26.4.10	Strangers / <i>Rubanda</i>	26.4.10
26.4.11	Non-excombatants / <i>Abaturage basanzwe</i>	26.4.11
	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on the level of trust in the community? <i>Muri rusage wemeranya cyangwa ntiwemeranya nibi bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Disagree / <i>Sinemeranya</i> 2 = Neither agree nor disagree / <i>Biraringaniye</i> 3 = Agree / <i>Ndemeranya</i>	
26.5.1	In the community where I live, most non-excombatants are respected. <i>Abenshi mu baturanyi bawe barubashywe</i>	26.5.1
26.5.2	In the community where I live, most excombatants are respected. <i>Abazere mu ngabo barubashywe</i>	26.5.2

26.6	To what extent would you say that there is <u>mutual respect</u> between excombatants and non-excombatants in this community? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana iki wagaragaza kwubahana hagati y'abasezerewe mungabo n'abaturatione basanzwe?</i>	26.6
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	

OTHER ASPECTS

26.12	To what extent do you <u>appreciate</u> what excombatants contribute to community development in the area where you live? <i>Ni ku rugero runganiki ushima umusanzu abavuye ku rugerero batanga mu guteza imbere aho mutuye?</i>	26.12
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	

26.13	To what extent do you <u>value the opinions</u> expressed by excombatants in the area where you live? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana iki muha agaciro ibitekerezo by'abavuye ku rugerero aho mutuye?</i>	26.13
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	

26.14	To what extent are you <u>confident that you can rely on</u> excombatants in the area where you live? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana iki muha wakwiringira abavuye ku rugerero aho mutuye?</i>	26.14
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	

26.15	To what extent do you <u>share a common interest</u> with excombatants in the area where you live? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana iki usangira inyungu rusange n'abavuye ku rugerero aho mutuye?</i>	26.15
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	

26.16	To what extent do you feel that the excombatants <u>take into consideration the needs of other people</u> in the area where you live? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana iki utekereza ko abavuye ku rugerero baha agaciro ibyifuza by'abandi baturageaho mutuye?</i>	26.16
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	

27. SOCIAL COHESION / KUBANA N'UBUFATANYE

	To what extent do non-excombatants share the listed aspects with the excombatants in the area where you live? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana abaturatione bafatanyaga n'abavuye ku rugerero bafatanyaga muri ubu buryo bukurikira aho mutuye?</i>	
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	

27.2.1	A shared sense of <u>common interest</u> with the people in the area where you live <i>Gusangira ibiyumviro bimwe ku nyungu rusange</i>	27.2.1
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27.2.2	A shared sense of <u>common identity</u> with the people in the area where you live <i>Kuba ari bamwe</i>	27.2.2
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27.2.3	A shared sense of <u>common purpose</u> with the people in the area where you live <i>Bahuje intego</i>	27.2.3
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	To what extent are the following statements true? <i>Ni kuruhe rugero wemeranya n'izi mvugo zikorikira?</i>	
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	

27.3.1	People in the area I live are mainly from the same language group / <i>Aho ntuye abantu bashyira hamwe kuko bahuje ururimi</i>	27.3.1
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27.3.2	People in the area I live are mainly from the same religious group / <i>Aho ntuye abantu bashyira hamwe kuko bahuje idini</i>	27.3.2
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27.3.4	People in the area I live are mainly from the same culture / <i>Aho ntuye abantu bashyira hamwe kuko bahuje umuco</i>	27.3.4
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27.3.5	People in the area I live are mainly hold the same political views / <i>Aho ntuye abantu bashyira hamwe kuko bahuje imyumvire kuri politiki</i>	27.3.5
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27.3.6	People in the area I live are mainly hold with the same customs and traditions / <i>Aho ntuye abantu bashyira hamwe kuko bahuje imigenzo</i>	27.3.6
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27.3.7	People in the area I live are mainly have associations to excombatants from the same military or armed ground / <i>Aho ntuye abantu bashyira hamwe kuko bahuje imitwe ya gisirikare babagamo</i>	27.3.7
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27.3.8	People in the area I live are mainly from the same economic status / <i>Aho ntuye abantu bashyira hamwe kuko bahuje icyiciro cy'ubukungu</i>	27.3.8
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27.3.9	People in the area I live are mainly from the same educational background or level / <i>Aho ntuye abantu bashyira hamwe kuko bahuje icyiciro cy'amashuri</i>	27.3.9
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27.3.10	People in the area I live are mainly share the same history / <i>Aho ntuye abantu bashyira hamwe kuko bahuje amateka</i>	27.3.10
27.4	To what extent do any of these differences cause problems? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana iki uku kudahuza bitera ibibazo?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	27.4
27.5	Have these problems ever led to violence? <i>ibi babazo hari ubwo bigera aho abantu batongana cyangwa barwana?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	27.5
27.6	To what extent are differences between excombatants and non-excombatants tolerated in this community? <i>Ni gute abavuye ku rugerero n'abaturage basanzwe batandukanye muri aka gace mutuyemo</i> 1 = To a small extent / <i>Baratandukanye ariko si cyane</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ni ibisanzwe</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Batandukanye cyane</i>	27.6

28. SAFETY

28.1	During the day, how safe do you feel in the area in which you live? <i>Wumva ufite umutekano aho utuye?</i> 1 = Unsafe / <i>Ntamutekano</i> 2 = Neither safe nor unsafe / <i>Ntacyo hatwaye</i> 3 = Safe / <i>Hari umutekano</i>	28.1
28.2	Walking alone after dark, how safe do you feel in the area in which you live? <i>Wumva ufite umutekano aho utuye iyo ugenda nijoro?</i> 1 = Unsafe / <i>Ntamutekano</i> 2 = Neither safe nor unsafe / <i>Ntacyo hatwaye</i> 3 = Safe / <i>Hari umutekano</i>	28.2
28.3	Does the prevalence of excombatants in the area you live make you feel more or less safe? <i>Kuba abavuye ku rugerero muturanye wumva ufite umutekano?</i> 1 = Unsafe / <i>Ntamutekano</i> 2 = Neither safe nor unsafe / <i>Ntacyo hatwaye</i> 3 = Safe / <i>Hari umutekano</i>	28.3
28.4	How much tension does there exist between excombatants and non-excombatants in the area in which you live? / <i>Umwuka umeze gute hagati y'abazaserewe mu ngabo n'abaturage basanzwe mu gace mutuyemo?</i> 1 = High tension / <i>Umwuka mubi</i> 2 = Neither low nor high tension / <i>Biraringaniye</i> 3 = Low tension / <i>Umwuka muke</i>	28.4
	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the reintegration of excombatants into the area where you live. / <i>Ni gute wemeranya cg utemeranya n'imvugo zikurikira ku bijyanye no gusubira mu buzima busanzwe kw'abavuye ku rugerero?</i> 1 = Disagree / <i>Ndabihakana</i> 2 = Not agree or disagree / <i>Ugereranyije</i> 3 = Agree / <i>Ndabyemera</i>	
28.5.1	Residents in this local area are generally happy when excombatants settle here. / <i>Abaturage bishimira guturana n'abavuye ku rugerero</i>	28.5.1
28.5.2	This local area is a place where residents respect the differences between excombatants and non-excombatants. / <i>Aho dutuye abaturage bubaha imibanire y' abavuye ku rugerero n'abaturage basanzwe</i>	28.5.2
28.5.3	Having a mix of excombatants and non-excombatants in the area where you live makes it a more enjoyable place to live. / <i>Kuba abavuye ku rugerero baturanye n'abaturage basanzwe birashimishije</i>	28.5.3

29. COLLECTIVE ACTION AND COOPERATION / KUBANA, IBIKORWA RUSANGE NO GUFASHANYA

29.1	In the past 12 months, have you worked with people in the area to do something for the benefit of the community? / <i>Mu mezi 12 ashize hari igikorwa mwaba mwarakoze mufatanyije n'abaturanyi cyabagiriye inyungu aho mutuye?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	29.1
	If no: Are any of the listed reason why you have not worked with people in the area to do something for the benefit of the community? / <i>Ni aba ari Oya, haba hari impamvu muri zikurikira haba hari iyateye kudakorana n'abaturage basanzwe</i> 1 = Yes / Yego 2 = No / Oya	
29.2.1	I have income generating activities, or other employment commitments, which keep me too busy to work on projects to improve the area. / <i>Mfite ibikorwa bibyara inyungu cg indi mirimo imbuza kwitabira ibikorwa by'aho dutuye</i>	29.2.1
29.2.2	I am not included when decisions are made on projects to improve the area / <i>Ntabwo ndi mubafata ibyemezo ku mishinga yo guteza imbere aho dutuye</i>	29.2.2
29.2.3	Projects to improve the area hold no benefit or interest to me. / <i>Imishinga iteza imbere y'aho dutuye nta nyungu ifite</i>	29.2.3
29.2.4	I do not have available money to contribute to projects to improve the area / <i>Nta mafaranga mfite yo gutanga umusanzu mu guteza imbere aho dutuye</i>	29.2.4
29.2.5	I am disabled or chronically ill or too old to be able to undertake the manual work in projects to improve the area / <i>Mbana n'ubumuga, ndashaje kuburyo ntabasha kwitabira</i>	29.2.5
29.2.6	Excombatants are made to feel unwelcome on projects to improve the area / <i>Abavuye ku rugerero ntibashishikarizwa ibyo bikorwa</i>	29.2.6

	If no: Are any of the listed reason why you have not worked with people in the area to do something for the benefit of the community? / <i>Ni aba ari Oya, haba hari impamvu muri zikurikira haba hari iyateye kudakorana n'abaturage basanzwe</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
29.2.7.1	I am unable to cooperate with excombatants on projects to improve the area / <i>Ntabwo mbasha gushyira hamwe n'abavuye ku rugerero muri ibyo bikorwa by'aho dutuye</i>	29.2.7
⇒ Q29.4		
	If yes: Answer the following questions about the most recent project you worked on with people in the area to do something for the benefit of the community. <i>Ni ba warabyitabiriye subiza ibi bikurikira</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
29.3.1	I was included when decisions were made on the projects to improve the area / <i>Ndi mubafata ibyemezo ku mishinga yo guteza imbere aho dutuye</i>	29.3.1
29.3.2	Projects to improve the area held benefit or interest to me. / <i>Imishinga iteza imbere y'aho dutuye binzanira inyungu</i>	29.3.2
29.3.3.1	I am made to feel welcome on projects to improve the area / <i>Nakirwa neza muri iyo mishinga</i>	29.3.3
29.3.4.1	I am able to cooperate with excombatants on projects to improve the area / <i>Mfatanya n'abavuye ku rugerero muri ibyo bikorwa by'aho dutuye</i>	29.3.4
29.3.5	I contributed money to the project to improve the area / <i>Ntanga umusanzu mu guteza imbere aho dutuye</i>	29.3.5
29.3.6	I contributed manual labour to the project to improve the area / <i>Ntanga umubyizi aho ntuye</i>	29.3.6
NATURE OF COLLECTIVE ACTION		
29.4	To what extent do you work together with excombatants to improve the area where you live? <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero ufatanya n'abavuye ku rugeromu guteza imbere agace mutuyemo</i>	29.4
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
29.5	To what extent do you work together with non-excombatants to improve the area where you live? <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero ufatanya n'abaturanyi mu guteza imbere agace mutuyemo</i>	29.5
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
29.6	To what extent do non-excombatants work together with excombatants to improve the area where you live? / <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero abavuye ku rugerero hamwe n'abaturage basanzwe bafatanya mu guteza imbere agace mutuyemo</i>	29.6
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
NATURE OF COOPERATION		
29.11	Do excombatants cooperate with non-excombatants to improve the area? <i>Abavuye ku rugerero hamwe n'abaturage basanzwe bafatanya mu guteza imbere agace mutuyemo?</i>	29.11
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
29.12	When non-excombatants work with excombatants, how would you describe the nature of the cooperation as a generally positive or negative experience? <i>Iyo abavuye ku rugerero bakorana n'abaturage basanzwe ni gute wasobanura ubwo bufatanye?</i>	29.12
	1 = Negative experience 2 = Neither positive or negative experience 3 = Positive experience	
29.16	How frequently do excombatants help you out these days in the area where you live? <i>Ni gute abavuye ku rugerero babafasha muri ibi bihe mu guteza imbere agace mutuyemo</i>	29.16
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ku rugero ruto</i> 2 = Average / <i>Mu rugero ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Ku rugero runini</i>	
29.17	How frequently do non-excombatants help you out these days in the area where you live? <i>Ni gute abaturage basanzwe babafasha muri ibi bihe mu guteza imbere agace mutuyemo</i>	29.17
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ku rugero ruto</i> 2 = Average / <i>Mu rugero ruringaniye</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Ku rugero runini</i>	
30. EMPOWERMENT / KWITABIRA NO KONGERA UBUSHOBOZI		
30.1	How much control do you feel you have in making decisions that affect your everyday activities? <i>Ugira uruhare rungana iki mugufata ibyemezo bihindura ubuzima bwawe bwa burimunsi?</i>	30.1
	1 = Control over few decisions / <i>Nibike cyane ngiramo uruhare</i> 2 = Control over some decisions / <i>Haribyo ngiramo uruhare</i> 3 = Control over most decisions / <i>Ibyinshi mbigiramo uruhare</i>	

31.8	To what extent does local government or local leaders prioritise the views of excombatants over the views of non-excombatants? <i>Ni kurugero rungana iki abayobozi b'inzezo z'ibanze baha agaciro ibitekerezo by'abavuye ku rugerero ugereranyije n'abaturage basanzwe</i>	31.8
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
31.11	Compared to non-excombatants, to what extent do excombatants publically give their opinion in community decision making? <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero abasezerewe mu ngabo bagira uruhare mu gufata ibyemezo ugereranyije n'abandi aho mutuye?</i>	31.11
	1 = Excombatants have a larger say than non-excombatants 2 = Non-excombatants have a larger say than excombatants 3 = Both excombatants and non-excombatants have the same say as each other	
31.13	Do you feel that you participate more, less or the same as excombatants in community activities? <i>Wumva wifatanya gacye, kimwe cg cyane mu bikorwa rusange nk'abasezerewe mu ngabo mu bikorwa rusange?</i>	31.13
	1 = Participate more than excombatants / <i>Cyane</i> 2 = Participate less than excombatants / <i>Gacye</i> 3 = Participate the same as excombatants / <i>Kimwe</i>	
31.16	Do non-excombatants feel that their participation in community meetings is hindered by excombatants? <i>Ese abaturage basanzwe ubwitabire bwabo mu nama rusange bubangamirwa n'abavuye ku rugerero?</i>	31.16
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
31.19	Do non-excombatants feel that their participation in community activities is hindered by excombatants? <i>Ese n'abavuye ku rugerero ubwitabire bwabo mu nama rusange bubangamirwa n'abaturage basanzwe?</i>	31.19
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
31.21	Do you think that non-excombatants feel the support given to excombatants by the government affects the <u>participation</u> of excombatants in the community? <i>Wumva inkunga ihabwa abasezerewe mu ngabo igira uruhare mu gufatanya n'abandi mu gace mutuyemo?</i>	31.21
	1 = Yes – increases participation / <i>Yego, irayongera</i> 2 = Yes – decreases participation / <i>Yego, irayigabanya</i> 3 = No impact at all / <i>Ntacyoyongera</i>	
31.23	Do you think that non-excombatants feel the <u>support</u> given to excombatants by the government promotes the better welfare of excombatants? <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero wunva inkunga leta iha abasezerewe mu ngabo ibafasha mu mibereho myiza?</i>	31.23
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Bigereranyije</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	
31.25	Do you think that non-excombatants are supportive of the government initiatives that promote the welfare of excombatants? / <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero wunva abaturage basanzwe bafasha leta mu kuzamura imibereho y'abasezerewe mu ngabo?</i>	31.25
	1 = Small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor large extent / <i>Bigereranyije</i> 3 = Large extent / <i>Runini</i>	
32. ABOUT EXCOMBATANTS IN THE COMMUNITY / IMYIFATIRE y' ABASEZERWE MU NGABO MURI RUSANGE		
32.1	Are you aware of excombatants living in your community? <i>Waba uzi ko hari abasezerewe mu ngabo batuye muri aka gace?</i>	32.1
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ Q32.7
32.2	Do you <u>personally know</u> any excombatants living in your community? <i>Wowe ubwawe hari uwo waba uzi muri aka gace?</i>	32.2
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
32.3	Do you <u>personally know</u> any former child soldiers living in your community? <i>Haba hari abasezerewe mu ngabo ari abana batuye muri aka gace waba uzi?</i>	32.3
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
32.4	Amongst the excombatants that you know, are you aware of which armed or military group they belonged to (or associated with) in the conflict? <i>Mu basezerewe mu Ngabo uzi, waba uzi umutwe w'ingabo babarizwagamo?</i>	32.4
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ Q32.7
	If yes: Amongst the excombatants that you know, indicate which armed group or military affiliation they belonged to (or associated with) in the conflict? <i>Niba ari Yego, abo uzi babarizwaga mu yihe mitwe ya gisirikare?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
32.5.1	Ex-RDF	32.5.1

32.5.2	Ex-AG	32.5.2
	If yes: To what extent do the excombatants from the listed armed groups integrate into, or keep separate (isolated) from the community? / <i>Niba ari Yego, abo uzi babarizwaga mu mitwe y'abitandukanyije n'abacengezi biheza cg bishyira hamwe n'abandi?</i>	
	1 = These excombatants are separate 2 = These excombatants are neither integrate not separate 3 = These excombatants are integrated	
32.6.1	Ex-RDF	32.6.1
32.6.2	Ex-AG	32.6.2
32.7	Generally speaking, to what extent do other non-excombatants feel that excombatants integrate into, or keep separate, in the area where they live? <i>Ni kukigero kingana abaturage basanzwe bumva ko abasezerewe mu ngabo bisanzura cg batisanzura aho mutuye?</i>	32.7
	1 = Excombatants are separate 2 = Excombatants are neither integrate not separate 3 = Excombatants are integrated	
	To what extent do you feel that non-excombatants would agree or disagree with following statements describing excombatants? <i>Ni ku kigero kingana gute wemeranya cg utemeranya abaturage basanzwe bemeranya n'izi mvugo zikurikira mu gusobanura abasezerewe mu ngabo?</i>	
	1 = Disagree / <i>Ndabihakana</i> 2 = Not agree or disagree / <i>Ugereranyije</i> 3 = Agree / <i>Ndabyemera</i>	
32.9.1	Non-excombatants feel that excombatants are peaceful. <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo ni abanyamahoro</i>	32.9.1
32.9.2	Non-excombatants feel that excombatants are disciplined. <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo barubaha</i>	32.9.2
32.9.3	Non-excombatants feel that excombatants are good problem solvers. / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo bakemura ibibazo neza</i>	32.9.3
32.9.4	Non-excombatants feel that excombatants are hard workers / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo barakora cyane</i>	32.9.4
33. ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY IN REINTEGRATION / URUHARE RW'ABATURAGE MU MU GUFASHA ABASEZERWE MU NGABO GUSUBIRA MU BUZIMA BUSANZWE		
33.1	Do you think that you have a role to play in the reintegration of the excombatants? <i>Utekereza ko hari uruhare ufite mu gusubiza abasezerewe mu ngabo mu buzima busanzwe?</i>	33.1
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
33.2	Do the community have a role to play in the reintegration of excombatants? <i>Utekereza ko hari uruhare abaturage bafite mu gusubiza abasezerewe mu ngabo mu buzima busanzwe?</i>	33.2
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 → Q33.5.1
33.3	If yes: To what extent did non-excombatants play a positive role in the reintegration of excombatants? <i>Niba ari Yego, ni kurugero rungana gute abaturage bagira uruhare mu ku basubiza mu buzima busanzwe?</i>	33.3
	1 = To a small extent / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither small nor great extent / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = To a great extent / <i>Runini</i>	
	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about how non-excombatants responded to the reintegration of excombatants? <i>Ni ku Ruhe Rugero wemeranya cg utemeranya n' imvugo zivugwa n' abaturage ku gusubiza mu buzima busanzwe abasezerewe mu ngabo?</i>	
	1 = Disagree / <i>Ndabihakana</i> 2 = Not agree or disagree / <i>Ugereranyije</i> 3 = Agree / <i>Ndabyemera</i>	
33.5.1	The community welcomes excombatants <i>Abaturage bakira abasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	33.5.1
33.5.2	The community encourages excombatants to become economically active <i>Abaturage bashishikariza abasezerewe mu ngabo gukora imirimo ibyara inyungu</i>	33.5.2
33.5.3	The community include the excombatants in cooperatives and savings clubs (saving cycles) <i>Abaturage bashyira abasezerewe mu ngabo mu makoperativeno mu bi bina</i>	33.5.3
33.5.4	The community socialise with excombatants <i>Abaturage basabana n' abasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	33.5.4
33.5.5	The community provide social care (such as support, advice or care) to excombatants <i>Abaturage bita ku basezerewe mu ngabo</i>	33.5.5
33.7	Are you still committed to help excombatants integrate in the area where you live? <i>Ese mwaba mufite ubushake bwo gufasha abasezerewe mu ngabo muturanye?</i>	33.7
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	

33.8	Do you think that non-excombatants are still committed to help excombatants integrate in the area where you live? / <i>Utekereza ko abaturage basanzwe bashishikajwe no gufasha abavuye ku rugerero mu kwinjira mu buzima busanzwe</i>	33.8
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
33.11	Are you aware of the fact that excombatants receive financial assistance and / Or non-financial aid or benefits from the Government of Rwanda? Waba uzi ko abavuye ku rugerero bakira imfashanyo y'amafaranga cg itari iy'amafaranga ivuye muri leta?	33.11
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
33.12	To what extent do you feel the Government assistance to excombatants has affected the quality of life of excombatants? / Ni ku rugero rungana iki wumva ko inkunga leta iha abavuye ku rugerero ibafasha mu kugira imibereho myiza myiza?	33.12
	1 = Negative impact / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Neither positive or negative impact / 3 = Positive impact / <i>Runini</i> Ruringaniye	

THANK YOU / MURAKOZE

ENUMERATOR'S CODE	SUPERVISOR'S CODE	DATA CODERS CODE	DATA CAPTURER CODE
Date of interview <i>Italiki y' ibazwa</i> ____ / ____ / 2015 DD / MM / YYYY	Date of quality control / <i>Italiki y' igenzurwa ry' ubuziranenge</i> ____ / ____ / 2015 DD / MM / YYYY	Date of quality coding <i>Italiki yo guhabwa kode</i> ____ / ____ / 2015 DD / MM / YYYY	Date of data entry / <i>Italiki yo kwinjiza amakuru mu mashini</i> ____ / ____ / 2015 DD / MM / YYYY

Annex 3. Female XC FGD

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



RWANDA DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION COMMISSION

Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Program

SEDRP TRACER, PVS and COMMUNITY DYNAMICS STUDIES, JAN / FEB 2015

Female Ex-Combatants FGD Guide

1. Generic Checklist for Focus Group Leader

Remember to bring the following:

- Writing Utensils (x 2)
- Notepad
- MP3 format recorder

1.1 Protocol

In all notes and transcriptions the participants should be identified by a letter and number (R1, R2, R3 for example). In the main FGD report the profile of each FGD participant should be outlined including at least AG or AF, gender, age, marital status, dependents

- **Remember: All FGDs should have a minimum of 8 participants**
- **Remember: 'Armed Force/AF' refers to RDF, 'Armed Group/AG' to all rebel groups.**
- **Remember: Do not forget to identify specifically what AF/AG is present in the community**

1.2 Introductions (if Focus Group) and Confidentiality

Hello, my name is [facilitator name] with NCG Uganda working on behalf of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. Thank you for taking the time to participate in a focus group on the experience of women ex-combatants' reintegration in the community. This focus group is part of a larger independent study that the RDRC has commissioned to learn about the experiences of ex-combatants who have demobilized since 2009 and their communities.

None of the information you provide will be attributed to you. It will inform an analysis that includes a national survey and selected focus group discussions. Your identity will not be recorded or disseminated. For the purposes of analysis of the findings can we have your consent to audio record this discussion?

Section 1. Experience of DDR Programming

- Can you tell me about the experience female combatants had of the process of demobilization and resettlement?
 - What were the successes of the programme?
 - What were the failures of the programme?
 - Was the programme suitable for the specific needs of women ex-combatants including health needs or economic needs, psychosocial needs and likely economic opportunities in the community of return?
 - Were women treated equally to men and with sensitivity to their possible gender related vulnerabilities?

Section 2. Experience of female ex-combatants with their family since the time of demobilisation

- How have the daily lives of female ex-combatants changed since demobilization and resettlement in their community?
 - How has the fact of demobilization (and/or the time spent in an armed force or armed group) affected the relationships between female ex-combatants and their spouses?
 - Note: gender roles, acceptance of male authority in the home
 - How has demobilization (and/or the time spent in an armed force or armed group) affected the relationships between female ex-combatants and their children?
 - How has demobilization (and/or the time spent in an armed force or armed group) affected unmarried female ex-combatants such as regarding future prospects for marriage?

Section 3. Economic experiences of female ex-combatants in comparison to other females

- In the community as a whole what are the sub-groups of women or girls who are most economically vulnerable (for example, originating outside Rwanda, those with disabilities, those who are the spouses of returned combatants, women who are single heads of households)?
 - In what way are they economically vulnerable?

- To who or what organization do they turn to for support?
- Thinking in comparison to females who have not been part of an armed force or armed group, have female ex-combatants experienced any particular economic hardship because of their time spent in an armed force or armed group, or because of demobilization?
 - What is the root cause of this hardship?
 - How have female ex-combatants sought to address economic challenges of their demobilization?
 - Who or what kind of programmes, organisations or GoR response has helped them most?
- Are there differences between females of different armed groups or between females from an armed force and those from armed groups?
- Do female ex-combatants have the same level of access/ownership to sources of livelihood as females who have not been part of an armed force or armed group?
- Do female ex-combatants participate in grassroots community drives such as credit schemes and projects?
- What are the differences between access to land and property for female ex-combatants and other females in the community?

Section 4. Social experiences of female ex-combatants in comparison to females who have not been part of an armed force or armed group

- In the community as a whole what are the types of women or girls who are most socially vulnerable?
 - In what way are they economically vulnerable?
 - What are the root causes of this vulnerability
 - To who or what organization do they turn to for support?
 - Are female ex-combatants part of these people?
 - Because they are ex-combatants or because they are women or because they are unmarried?
- Thinking in comparison to other females in the community have female ex-combatants experienced any particular social hardship because of their time spent in an armed force or armed group, or because of demobilization?
- Has the community been accepting of them?
- Have female ex-combatants ever been treated differently to females who have not been part of an armed force or armed group?

- Do female ex-combatants have the same social and economic prospects as women who have not been part of an armed force or armed group?
- Can you tell me some of the successes or positive contributions female ex-combatants have had/have given to this community or their families?
- What do you think has enabled these successes/positive contributions?

Section 5. Do you have any other comments, questions or observations you would like to add?

CONCLUDE THE FGD BY GIVING THANKS TO THE PARTICIPANTS

Female Ex-Combatant FGD Reporting – Semi Structured FGDs. Report must be typed.

1. FGD Facilitator:
2. FGD Note-taker:
3. Date of FGD:
4. Time:
5. Duration:

6. FGD Location

- 6.1 District:
- 6.2 Municipality:
- 6.3 County:
- 6.4 Sub-County:
- 6.5 Village:
- 6.6 Verbal consent given for recording (Y/N)?

7. Respondents

- R1 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R1 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R3 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R5 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R6 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R7 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R8 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R9 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R10 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

8. Material Conditions at the Location of the FGD

8.1 Average housing conditions

8.2 Access to public infrastructure: presence of schools, medical clinics and other services)

8.3 Road access and conditions

8.4 Access to economic infrastructures: roads, markets, farmland, employment opportunities

8.5 Visible presence of economic opportunities

9. Remarks (Cluster your remarks according to responses to each Section of the questionnaire)

Annex 4. AF FGD

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



RWANDA DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION COMMISSION

Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Program

SEDRP TRACER, PVS and COMMUNITY DYNAMICS STUDIES, JAN / FEB 2015

Ex-Combatant from Armed Forces (RDF) FGD Guide

1. Generic Checklist for Focus Group Leader

Remember to bring the following:

- Writing Utensils (x 2)
- Notepad
- MP3 format recorder

1.1 Protocol

In all notes and transcriptions the participants should be identified by a letter and number (R1, R2, R3 for example). In the main FGD report the profile of each FGD participant should be outlined including at least AG or AF, gender, age, marital status, dependents

- **Remember: All FGDs should have a minimum of 8 participants**
- **Remember: ‘Armed Force/AF’ refers to RDF, ‘Armed Group/AG’ to all rebel groups.**
- **Remember: Do not forget to identify specifically what AF/AG is present in the community**

1.2 Introductions (if Focus Group) and Confidentiality

Hello, my name is [facilitator name] with NCG Uganda working on behalf of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. Thank you for taking the time to participate in a focus group on the experience of ex-combatants in the community. This focus group is part of a larger independent study that the RDRC has commissioned to learn about the experiences of ex-combatants who have demobilized since 2009 and their communities.

None of the information you provide will be attributed to you. Your identity will not be recorded or disseminated. It will inform an analysis that includes a national survey and selected focus group discussions. For the purposes of analysis of the findings can we have your consent to audio record this discussion?

Section 1. Experience of DDR Programming

- Can you tell me about the experience combatants from the RDF had of the process of demobilization and resettlement in the community?
 - What were the successes of the demobilization programme?
 - What were the failures of the demobilization programme?
 - In your opinion, did the programme better suit RDF or members of AGs?
 - In what way?
 - What would you change about the DDR programme?

Section 2. Experience of RDF ex-combatants with their family since demobilisation

- How has the daily lives of RDF ex-combatants changed since demobilisation?
- How has demobilization (or the fact of having been a member of the RDF) affected the relationships between ex-combatants and their spouses?
- How has demobilization (or the fact of having been a member of the RDF) affected the relationships between RDF ex-combatants and their children?
- How has demobilization (or the fact of having been a member of the RDF) affected unmarried RDF ex-combatants such as regarding future prospects for marriage? In other words, do women (and men) in the community prefer men (and women) without a history in the military?

Section 3. Economic experiences of RDF ex-combatants in comparison to other community

members In the community as a whole what are the sub-groups of people who are most economically vulnerable (for example, originating outside Rwanda, those with disabilities, those who are the spouses of returned combatants, women who are single heads of households)?

- In what way are they economically vulnerable?
- To who or what organization do they turn to for support?
- Thinking in comparison to community members who have not been part of an armed force or armed group, have RDF ex-combatants experienced any particular economic hardship because of their time spent in an armed force or armed group, or because of demobilization?

- How have RDF ex-combatants sought to address economic challenges of their demobilization?
- Who has helped them most?
- Are there differences between the economic experience of ex-combatants from RDF and those from armed groups?
 - If there are some differences, are they more pronounced between the certain groups of women or men RDF ex-combatants?
- Are there differences in the level of access / ownership to sources of livelihood between RDF ex-combatants and community members who have not been part of an armed force or armed group?
- Do RDF ex-combatants participate in grassroots community drives such as credit schemes and projects?
- What are the differences between access to land and property for RDF ex-combatants and access for community members who have not been part of an armed force or armed group?
- How are housing conditions for this community?
 - Are the housing conditions of RDF ex-combatants any different from those of the rest of the community?
 - Do these housing conditions affect their social standing in the community or how they are regarded by other community members?
- Do RDF ex-combatants find it easier or more difficult to secure employment/have an IGA than the rest of the community?
 - If so, why do you think this is (stigmatism, discrimination, lack of skills)?
 - When people are hired for various tasks in the community does it matter if it is an RDF ex-combatants or not. If so, how and why?
- Do RDF ex-combatants have access to land in a similar manner as the rest of the community?
 - If not, why do you think this is so?
- How are RDF ex-combatants faring when it comes to agriculture and compared to other farmers/livestock owners in the community?
 - If there is any difference: how and why?
- Are there RDF ex-combatants without land?
 - If so how do they survive here?

4. Social experiences of RDF ex-combatants in comparison to other community members

- In the community as a whole what are the types of people who are most socially vulnerable?
 - Do they include RDF ex-combatants?
 - In what way are they vulnerable?
 - To whom or what organization do they turn to for support?
- Have RDF ex-combatants experienced any particular social hardship/exclusion because of their time spent in an armed force or armed group, or because of demobilization?
- Has the community been accepting of them?
- Do RDF ex-combatants participate in the community as much as other community members?
 - Do RDF ex-combatants participate in umuganda (communal work)
 - Are RDF ex-combatants members of mixed associations or cooperatives?
 - Do RDF ex-combatants prefer participation in their own associations, ibimina?
 - When preparing fields for planting, often members of the community participate together (umuganda) after which the owner of the plantation offers refreshment; do RDF ex-combatants invite others for this practice? Are they invited to participate in communal field preparation?
 - Are RDF ex-combatants often invited during community meetings and forums?
 - Do RDF ex-combatants hold leadership/responsibility positions in community institutions?
 - Do RDF ex-combatants participate in social functions such as celebrating marriages, funerals, post-harvest celebrations.

Section 5 Disabled and PTSD RDF ex-combatants

- Are there RDF ex-combatants with mental or physical disabilities living in this community?
 - Are there lives different in any way to other community members who have disabilities?
 - Do they encounter social or economic exclusion?
 - Do they encounter any specific social or economic challenges?
 - To whom do they turn for support regarding these challenges?
- If an ex-combatant has particular medical needs where do they get support to address these needs?
 - Is this any different to other community members?

- Are there people in this community who encounter any difficulties with trauma such as PTSD, difficulty sleeping, difficulty trusting others?
 - Are some of these people ex-combatants?
 - To whom or where do people with such challenges turn for support?
 - To whom or where do people with such challenges find treatment?

Section 6. Are there any other comments or observations you would like to add?

Ex-Combatant/RDF FGD Reporting – Semi Structured FGDs. Report must be typed.

1. FGD Facilitator:
2. FGD Note-taker:
3. Date of FGD:
4. Time:
5. Duration:

6. FGD Location

- 6.1 District:
- 6.2 Municipality:
- 6.3 County:
- 6.4 Sub-County:
- 6.5 Village:
- 6.6 Verbal consent given for recording (Y/N)?

7. Respondents

- R1 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R1 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R3 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R5 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R6 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R7 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R8 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R9 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R10 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

8. Material Conditions at the Location of the FGD

- 8.1 Average housing conditions

- 8.2 Access to public infrastructure: presence of schools, medical clinics and other services)
 - 8.3 Road access and conditions
 - 8.4 Access to economic infrastructures: roads, markets, farmland, employment opportunities
 - 8.5 Visible presence of economic opportunities
9. Remarks (Cluster your remarks according to responses to each Section of the questionnaire)

Annex 5. AG FGD

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



RWANDA DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION COMMISSION

Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Program SEDRP TRACER, PVS and COMMUNITY DYNAMICS STUDIES, JAN / FEB 2015

Ex-Combatant from Armed Group (AG) FGD Guide

1. Generic Checklist for Focus Group Leader

Remember to bring the following:

- Writing Utensils (x 2)
- Notepad
- MP3 format recorder

1.1 Protocol

In all notes and transcriptions the participants should be identified by a letter and number (R1, R2, R3 for example). In the main FGD report the profile of each FGD participant should be outlined including at least AG or AF, gender, age, marital status, dependents

- **Remember: All FGDs should have a minimum of 8 participants**
- **Remember: ‘Armed Force/AF’ refers to RDF, ‘Armed Group/AG’ to all rebel groups.**
- **Remember: Do not forget to identify specifically what AF/AG is present in the community**

1.2 Introductions (if Focus Group) and Confidentiality

Hello, my name is [facilitator name] with NCG Uganda working on behalf of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. Thank you for taking the time to participate in a focus group on the experience of ex-combatants in the community. This focus group is part of a larger independent study that the RDRC has commissioned to learn about the experiences of ex-combatants who have demobilized since 2009 and their communities.

None of the information you provide will be attributed to you. Your identity will not be recorded or disseminated. It will inform an analysis that includes a national survey and selected focus group discussions. For the purposes of analysis of the findings can we have your consent to audio record this discussion?

Section 1. Experience of DDR Programming

- Can you tell me about the experience ex-combatants from AGs had of the process of demobilization and resettlement in the community?
 - What were the successes of the demobilization programme?
 - What were the failures of the demobilization programme?
 - In your opinion, did the programme better suit ex-AG or members of RDF?
 - In what way?
 - What would you change about the DDR programme?

Section 2. Experience of AG ex-combatants with their family since demobilisation

- How has the daily lives of ex-combatants from AGs changed since demobilisation?
- How has demobilization (or the fact of having been a member of an AG) affected the relationships between ex-combatants and their spouses?
- How has demobilization (or the fact of having been a member of an AG) affected the relationships between ex-combatants and their children?
- How has demobilization (or the fact of having been a member of the AG) affected unmarried ex-combatants such as regarding future prospects for marriage? In other words, do women (and men) in the community prefer men (and women) without a history in the military?

Section 3. Economic experiences of AG ex-combatants in comparison to other community members

- In the community as a whole what are the sub-groups of people who are most economically vulnerable (for example, originating outside Rwanda, those with disabilities, those who are the spouses of returned combatants, women who are single heads of households)?
 - In what way are they economically vulnerable?
 - To who or what organization do they turn to for support?
- Thinking in comparison to community members who have not been part of an armed force or armed group, have AG ex-combatants experienced any particular economic

- hardship because of their time spent in an armed force or armed group, or because of demobilization?
- How have AG ex-combatants sought to address economic challenges of their demobilization?
 - Who has helped them most?
 - Are there differences between the economic experience of ex-combatants from AGs and those from the RDF?
 - If there are some differences, are they more pronounced between the certain groups of women or men AG ex-combatants?
 - Are there differences in the level of access / ownership to sources of livelihood between AG ex-combatants and community members who have not been part of an armed force or armed group?
 - Or those who were members of RDF?
 - Do AG ex-combatants participate in grassroots community drives such as credit schemes and projects?
 - What are the differences between access to land and property for AG ex-combatants and access for community members who have not been part of an armed force or armed group?
 - How are housing conditions for this community?
 - Are the housing conditions of AG ex-combatants any different from those of the rest of the community?
 - Do these housing conditions affect their social standing in the community or how they are regarded by other community members?
 - Do AG ex-combatants find it easier or more difficult to secure employment/have an IGA than the rest of the community?
 - If so, why do you think this is (stigmatism, discrimination, lack of skills)?
 - When people are hired for various tasks in the community does it matter if it is an AG ex-combatant or not. If so, how and why?
 - Do AG ex-combatants have access to land in a similar manner as the rest of the community?
 - If not, why do you think this is so?
 - How are AG ex-combatants faring when it comes to agriculture and compared to other farmers/livestock owners in the community?
 - If there is any difference: how and why?

- Are there AG ex-combatants without land?
 - If so how do they survive here?

4. Social experiences of AG ex-combatants in comparison to other community members

- In the community as a whole what are the types of people who are most socially vulnerable?
 - Do they include AG ex-combatants?
 - In what way are they vulnerable?
 - To whom or what organization do they turn to for support?
- Have AG ex-combatants experienced any particular social hardship/exclusion because of their time spent in an armed force or armed group, or because of demobilization?
- Has the community been accepting of them?²⁸
- Do AG ex-combatants participate in the community as much as other community members?
 - Do AG ex-combatants participate in umuganda (communal work)
 - Are AG ex-combatants members of mixed associations or cooperatives?
 - Do AG ex-combatants prefer participation in their own associations, ibimina?
 - When preparing fields for planting, often members of the community participate together (umuganda) after which the owner of the plantation offers refreshment; do RDF ex-combatants invite others for this practice? Are they invited to participate in communal field preparation?
 - Are AG ex-combatants often invited during community meetings and forums?
 - Do AG ex-combatants hold leadership/responsibility positions in community institutions?
 - Do AG ex-combatants participate in social functions such as celebrating marriages, funerals, post-harvest celebrations.

Section 5 Disabled and PTSD AG ex-combatants

- Are there Ag ex-combatants with mental or physical disabilities living in this community?
 - Are there lives different in any way to other community members who have disabilities?

²⁸ These questions are framed objectively. If the situation permits the FGD leader should feel free to relate questions to the specific experience of FGD members. For example, In your personal opinion, do you feel like you have been accepted well in the community? What do you think community members who are not ex-combatants perceive you? Do you have friends/ colleagues/ partners in cooperatives, etc among community members who are not ex-combatants?

- Do they encounter social or economic exclusion?
- Do they encounter any specific social or economic challenges?
- To whom do they turn for support regarding these challenges?
- If an ex-combatant has particular medical needs where do they get support to address these needs?
 - Is this any different to other community members?
- Are there people in this community who encounter any difficulties with trauma such as PTSD, difficulty sleeping, difficulty trusting others?
 - Are some of these people ex-combatants?
 - To whom or where do people with such challenges turn for support?
 - To whom or where do people with such challenges find treatment?

Section 6. Are there any other comments or observations you would like to add?

CONCLUDE THE FGD BY GIVING THANKS TO THE PARTICIPANTS

Ex-Combatant/AG FGD Reporting – Semi Structured FGDs. Report must be typed.

1. FGD Facilitator:
2. FGD Note-taker:
3. Date of FGD:
4. Time:
5. Duration:

6. FGD Location
 - 6.1 District:
 - 6.2 Municipality:
 - 6.3 County:
 - 6.4 Sub-County:
 - 6.5 Village:
 - 6.6 Verbal consent given for recording (Y/N)?

7. Respondents
 - R1 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
 - R1 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
 - R3 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
 - R5 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
 - R6 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

R7 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

R8 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

R9 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

R10 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

8. Material Conditions at the Location of the FGD

8.1 Average housing conditions

8.2 Access to public infrastructure: presence of schools, medical clinics and other services)

8.3 Road access and conditions

8.4 Access to economic infrastructures: roads, markets, farmland, employment opportunities

8.5 Visible presence of economic opportunities

9. Remarks (Cluster your remarks according to responses to each Section of the questionnaire)

Annex 6. Former Child Combatant FGD REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



RWANDA DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION COMMISSION Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Program SEDRP TRACER, PVS and COMMUNITY DYNAMICIS STUDIES, JAN / FEB 2015

Child Ex-Combatant from Armed Group (AG) FGD Guide

1. Generic Checklist for Focus Group Leader

Remember to bring the following:

- Writing Utensils (x 2)
- Notepad
- MP3 format recorder

1.1 Protocol

In all notes and transcriptions the participants should be identified by a letter and number (R1, R2, R3 for example). In the main FGD report the profile of each FGD participant should be outlined including at least AG or AF, gender, age, marital status, dependents

- **Remember: All FGDs should have a minimum of 8 participants**
- **Remember: ‘Armed Force/AF’ refers to RDF, ‘Armed Group/AG’ to all rebel groups.**
- **Remember: Do not forget to identify specifically what AF/AG is present in the community**

1.2 Introductions (if Focus Group) and Confidentiality

Hello, my name is [facilitator name] with NCG Uganda working on behalf of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. Thank you for taking the time to participate in a focus group on the experience of former child ex-combatants of their reintegration into community. This focus group is part of a larger independent study that the RDRC has commissioned to learn about the experiences of ex-combatants who have demobilized since 2009 and their communities.

None of the information you provide will be attributed to you. Your identity will not be recorded or disseminated in any way. The information you provide will inform an analysis that includes a national survey and selected focus group discussions. For the purposes of analysis of the findings can we have your consent to audio record this discussion?

Section 1. Experience during Demobilisation

- How did child ex-combatants benefit from the time spent in the
 - Demobilisation centre and / or the Child Rehabilitation Center?
 - How long did you stay at the demobilization / Child Rehabilitation Center?
 - Is that typical of the experience of child ex-combatants?
 - What would you say were the most important aspects of the time spent at the Child Rehabilitation Centre?
 - What successes were achieved there?
 - What were the failures or challenges of the time spent there?

(Note to FGD leader: some child ex-combatants stayed in centers for long periods because they could not get homes/parents to receive them – if possible try to tease out any differences in experience between those reunited with family while still a child and those who stayed at the centre until adulthood or those who never reunify with family)

- Were you received by your immediate family or another family when you left the child rehabilitation centre?
 - What was your experience of reception by the family?
- Did the RDRC and/or other officials periodically visit you in the family of your reception?
 - What would you change about the support provided to children ex-combatants by the RDRC?

Section 2. Experience of former child ex-combatants with their family since demobilisation

- Describe your lives just before you came back Rwanda
- How has the daily lives of former child ex-combatants from AGs changed since coming back to Rwanda?
- How has the fact of having been a child member of an AG affected the relationships between former child ex-combatants their families and communities with the following?
 - With parents, and other care givers including older extended family members?
 - With brothers and sisters?
 - With their own children and dependents?
 - With other youth in the community?

- In general, what were the sources of friction within the family of reception of former child ex-combatants?
- How has the fact of having been a child member of the AG affected the future prospects for marriage of former child ex-combatants if at all?
 - Please identify the differences in experiences of female and male former child ex-combatants
 - How has the fact of having been a member of an AG affected the relationships of former child ex-combatants with romantic partners/spouses?
- Were there instances of married child ex-combatants at the time of demobilization?
 - If so, what experiences did these child ex-combatants have with their spouses, children and with relatives at the place of return?
- Please describe how the community members received you, as child ex-combatants.
 - Was their reception generally positive or negative?
 - How did you cope with a negative reception, if at all?

Section 3. Economic experiences of former child ex-combatants in comparison to other community members

- In the community as a whole what are the types of people who are most economically vulnerable (for example, originating outside Rwanda, those with disabilities, those who are the spouses of returned combatants, women who are single heads of households)?
 - In what way are they economically vulnerable?
 - To who or what organization do they turn to for support?
- In comparison to community members who have not been part of an armed force or armed group, have former child ex-combatants experienced any particular economic hardship because of their time spent as children in an armed force or armed group?
- Are the different challenges or opportunities for success for former child ex-combatants when compared to adult ex-combatants?
- How have former child ex-combatants sought to address economic challenges of their demobilization?
- Who has helped them most?
- Did the support they received from the RDRC contribute to their access to livelihoods? IGA, Studies/Public Works?
- Are there differences in the level of access / ownership of livelihood sources between former child ex-combatants and community members?
 - Between former child ex-combatants and their peers?

- Do former child ex-combatants participate in grassroots community drives such as credit schemes and projects?
 - What is their general experience with such schemes?
- What are the differences between access to land and property for AG ex-combatants who were adults at the time of mobilization and former child ex-combatants?
 - How does this access compare to that of community members who have not been part of an armed force or armed group?
- How are housing conditions for this community?
 - Are housing conditions of AG ex-combatants different from the rest of the community?
 - How do conditions of former child ex-combatants compare to that of adult AG ex-combatants?
 - Do these housing conditions affect their social standing in the community or how they are regarded by other community members?
- Do former child ex-combatants find it easier or more difficult to secure employment/have an IGA than the rest of their peers (and the wider community)?
 - If so, why do you think this is (stigmatism, discrimination, lack of skills)?
 - When people are hired for various tasks in the community does it matter if it is a former child ex-combatant or not. If so, how and why?
 - Are aged out minors, formerly child ex-combatants specially affected in any way?
 - What difference has additional education of the child ex-combatants made with regard to employment and other IGA opportunities?
- Do former child ex-combatants have access to land in a similar manner as the rest of the community?
 - If not, why do you think this is so?
- How are former child ex-combatants faring when it comes to agriculture and compared to adult ex-combatants, other farmers/livestock owners in the community?
 - If there is any difference, what is it and why does it exist?
- Are there ex-combatants without land?
 - Does this include former child ex-combatants?
 - What was your situation in relation to land at the time of demobilisation?
 - What is your situation in relation to land currently?
 - What factors led to changes in your situation?
 - How do landless, former child ex-combatants survive here?

4. Social experiences of former child ex-combatants in comparison to other community members

- In the community as a whole what are the types of people who are most socially vulnerable?
 - Do they include AG ex-combatants?
 - If so, does this include former child ex-combatants?
 - In what way are they vulnerable?
 - To whom or what organization do they turn to for support?
- Have former child ex-combatants experienced any particular social hardship/exclusion because of their time spent in an armed force or armed group?
 - What hardships were experienced at the time of demobilisation?
 - How have these hardships changed, increased or decreased currently?
- Do former child ex-combatants participate in the community as much as other community members?
 - In umuganda (communal work)
 - In mixed associations or cooperatives?
 - In associations of ex-combatants, ibimina?
- Has the community been accepting of child ex-combatants?
 - Was the community more accepting of you when you first moved to the community or now?
 - What circumstances have led to a change in their attitude, if at all, towards child ex-combatants?
 - Did any members of the community contribute to this change?
- When preparing fields for planting, often members of the community participate together (umuganda) after which the owner of the plantation offers refreshment;
 - Are former child ex-combatants invited to participate in communal field preparation?
 - Do they participate when invited? What influences their participation?
 - Is there any difference in the participation of former child ex-combatants and adult ex-combatants?
- Do former child ex-combatants occupy leadership/responsibility positions in community institutions? Please give examples.

- Do former child ex-combatants participate in social functions such as celebrating marriages, funerals, post-harvest celebrations.
 - Did they have the same level of participation immediately after coming back to Rwanda and currently?
 - What was responsibility for changes in the level of participation?

Section 5. Disability and PTSD amongst AG ex-combatants

- Are there former child ex-combatants with mental or physical disabilities living in this community?
 - If so, are their lives different in any way to other community members, particularly youth / their peers who have disabilities?
 - Do they encounter social or economic exclusion?
 - If so, are the reasons similar to that of other community members with disability, or because of their former participation in armed groups?
 - What specific social or economic challenges do they encounter?
 - To whom do they turn for support regarding these challenges?
 - Have there been changes in their circumstances from the time when you left the children rehabilitation center and currently?
 - What / who if any, was responsible for these changes
- If former child ex-combatants have particular medical needs where do they get support to address these needs?
 - Is this any different to other community members?
 - Was it any different for former child ex-combatants compared to other ex-combatants
 - Is it any different now for former child ex-combatants than previously?
 - Who / what was responsible for this change
- Are there people in this community who encounter any difficulties with trauma such as PTSD, difficulty sleeping, difficulty trusting others?
 - Are some of these people former child ex-combatants?
 - To whom or where do people with such challenges turn for support?
 - To whom or where do people with such challenges find treatment?
 - What actions have been able to address these?

Section 6. Education

- Do former child ex-combatants have more or less education and skills compared to their peers in the community?
- What were the reasons for the differences in access to education and skills training for former child ex-combatants and other youth in the community?
- Do you have ideas on how things could have been improved with regard to education and skills training?
- What choices were you offered?
- What choices did you make (Direction: Ask the group one by one)
- Did you get enough guidance on what to choose?
- Have you been able to benefit from the option you chose?
- Were you satisfied with your choices?
- What experience did you have at the educational institutions?
 - Were you treated the same way as the other students?
- Were you excluded from any choices you wanted?
 - For what reasons if at all?
- What other challenges did you face?
- How has the education you received changed your life and opportunities?
- How was your education paid for?
- Did you pursue further education after the support of the RDRC?
- If so, how did you pay / how are you paying for it?

Section 7. For those who received Vocational Training Support or Apprenticeships

- What kind of Vocational training did the participants in this group receive?
- Who provided the training (RDRC, NGO, for example)?
- Was the training sufficient to establish yourself in a relevant vocation?
 - Does the vocation provide the majority of your household income?
 - Do you combine it with additional income generating activities?
- Did you choose the kind of vocational training/apprenticeship that you received?
 - What counseling did you get regarding the best type of training to choose?
- If you chose it or did not choose it, has it been helpful to you in terms of helping you fit in the community?
- Is the kind of vocational training/apprenticeship that you received relevant to your economic livelihood in the community now?

- How has this skill contributed to your reintegration in the community?
 - How is the community benefiting from the skills you received?
- Compared to your peers in the community, do former child ex-combatants have more or less skills?

Section 8. Sans Adresse

- Most of you could not identify your home of origin or parents, how did you manage to return to the community?
 - Who helped you to get a new home?
 - How would you describe your relationships with the new family?
 - With whom do you live?(Describe the kind of family)
 - Have you managed to settle in a new place?
 - what are the challenges or obstacles you have met since you settled in this place?
- How has being a former child ex-combatant, in particular sans adresse affected (positively or negatively) your relationship with other community members?
- How has being a former child ex-combatant, in particular sans adresse affected the attitude of other community members to your life in the community
- How did living without close relatives affect your life in this community?
- Do you have close friends?
 - Does your life as a former child soldier, in particular sans adresse effect your relationships with friends or ability to make friends?
- Have you established a new family since the time you were demobilized?
- How has this changed your life?
- Have you acquired land?
 - How did you acquire it?
- Did you try to locate your home of origin despite failure to locate them during your return?

Section 9. Are there any other comments or observations you would like to add?

CONCLUDE THE FGD BY GIVING THANKS TO THE PARTICIPANTS

Former Child Ex-combatant FGD Reporting – Semi Structured FGDs. Report must be typed.

1. FGD Facilitator:
2. FGD Note-taker:
3. Date of FGD:
4. Time:
5. Duration:

6. FGD Location
 - 6.1 District:
 - 6.2 Municipality:
 - 6.3 County:
 - 6.4 Sub-County:
 - 6.5 Village:
 - 6.6 Verbal consent given for recording (Y/N)?

7. Respondents
 - R1 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
 - R1 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
 - R3 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
 - R5 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
 - R6 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
 - R7 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
 - R8 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
 - R9 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
 - R10 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

8. Material Conditions at the Location of the FGD
 - 8.1 Average housing conditions
 - 8.2 Access to public infrastructure: presence of schools, medical clinics and other services)
 - 8.3 Road access and conditions
 - 8.4. Access to economic infrastructures: roads, markets, farmland, employment opportunities
 - 8.5 Visible presence of economic opportunities

9. Remarks (Cluster your remarks according to responses to each Section of the questionnaire)

Annex 7. Civilian FGD

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



RWANDA DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION COMMISSION

Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Program SEDRP TRACER, PVS and COMMUNITY DYNAMICS STUDIES, JAN / FEB 2015

Community Member FGD Guide

1. Generic Checklist for Focus Group Leader

Remember to bring the following:

- Writing Utensils (x 2)
- Notepad
- MP3 format recorder

1.1 Protocol

In all notes and transcriptions the participants should be identified by a letter and number (R1, R2, R3 for example). In the main FGD report the profile of each FGD participant should be outlined including at least AG or AF, gender, age, marital status, dependents

- **Remember: All FGDs should have a minimum of 8 participants**
- **Remember: ‘Armed Force/AF’ refers to RDF, ‘Armed Group/AG’ to all rebel groups.**
- **Remember: Do not forget to identify specifically what AF/AG is present in the community**

1.2 Introductions (if Focus Group) and Confidentiality

Hello, my name is [facilitator name] with NCG Uganda working on behalf of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. Thank you for taking the time to participate in a focus group on the experience of community members of reintegration of ex-combatants in the community. This focus group is part of a larger independent study that the RDRC with the World Bank has commissioned to learn about the experiences of ex-combatants who have demobilized

since 2009 and their communities. The findings of the study are intended to inform future programming.

None of the information you provide will be attributed to you. Your identity will not be recorded or disseminated. It will inform an analysis that includes a national survey and selected focus group discussions. For the purposes of analysis of the findings can we have your consent to audio record this discussion?

Section 1. Concentration and effect of ex-combatants in the community²⁹

- Are there many ex-combatants living in this community?
- Are any of these not originally from this community?
 - If so, how many?
 - If so do you know where they are from originally?
- Are there ex-combatants originally from this community who have left/moved?
 - If yes, why have they left?
 - Do you know to where they have moved?
- Is this community a safe place?
- Does having ex-combatants living here positively or negatively affect that safety at all?
- Is there drug or alcohol use in this community?
- Do ex-combatants more or less engage in drug or alcohol use when compared to other community members?
 - Why do you think this is the case?

Section 2. Social Performance³⁰

- Thinking in comparison to community members who have not been part of an armed force or armed group, have ex-combatants experienced any particular social hardship/exclusion because of their time spent in an armed force or armed group, or because of demobilization?
 - What kind?

²⁹ This qualitative data to be cross-referenced with Government of Rwanda/RDRC data.

³⁰ These questions are framed objectively. If the situation permits the FGD leader should feel free to relate questions to the specific experience of FGD members. For example, do you trust ex-combatants? Are you friends with some ex-combatants? Do you work with ex-combatants? If not, is it by chance, or because of trust issues? Do you think that ex-combatants are generally welcomed like anybody else in the community? If not, why not? What would you say if your daughter/sister married an ex-combatant? Do you think ex-combatants generally feel welcome in the community? If not, why not?

- Have the families of ex-combatants (their spouse and children) experienced challenges being part of the community while their husband/father was a combatant?
 - If yes, what are these challenges?
- Have the families of ex-combatants (their spouse and children) experience challenges being part of the community/or economic challenges when the ex-combatants were demobilized?
 - If yes, what are these challenges?
- To whom or to what organization did the family of ex-combatants turn to for support during these times of difficulty?
- To whom or to what organization did ex-combatants turn for support or guidance on how to live in the community after their demobilization?
 - How effective was the support they received from these sources? Did it help them?
- Has the community been wary/cautious of welcoming ex-combatants returning from their time in their armed force or group?
- Do many community members have friends who are ex-combatants?
- Do many community members have spouses who are ex-combatants?
- Do community members and ex-combatants socialize together (or play sports together or other cultural events)?
- Are there ever issues that arise when community members and ex-combatants socialize together?³¹
- Where do most community members find employment?
- Where do most ex-combatants find employment?
- Do AG ex-combatants participate in the community as much as community members who have not been part of an armed group or force?
 - Do ex-combatants participate in umuganda (communal work) ?
 - Do ex-combatants subscribe to health insurance?
 - Are ex-combatants members of mixed associations or cooperatives?
 - Do ex-combatants prefer participation in their own associations, ibimina?

³¹ As with footnote above this can be delivered directly to FGD members: Do you personally have friends who are ex-combatants? / Do you personally have colleagues/people you work with / members of a cooperative you belong to/ who are ex-combatants.

- When preparing fields for planting, often members of the community participate together (umuganda) after which the owner of the plantation offers refreshment
- do ex-combatants invite others for this practice?
 - Is this practice common in your community?
 - Are ex-combatants invited to participate in communal field preparation?
- Are ex-combatants often invited during community meetings, forums?
- Do ex-combatants hold leadership/responsibility positions in community institutions?
- Do ex-combatants participate in social functions such as marriage celebrations, funerals and post-harvest celebrations?

Section 3. Vulnerable Groups

3.1 Are there people with physical disabilities in this community?

- Among this group are there ex-combatants?
- What social or economic challenges do people with disabilities encounter in this community?
- Of the people with disabilities do community members and ex-combatants get the same social supports or are they different?
- Of the people with disabilities are community members and ex-combatants ever treated differently by the rest of the community

3.2 Are there people with mental health issues in this community, that is people that experience nightmares, fear of other people, paranoia, PTSD or unusual behaviour?

- Among this group are there ex-combatants?
- How does the community treat these people? (Prompt: are they embraced, kept apart from the community, feared, cared-for?)
- Of the people with mental health issues do community members and ex-combatants get the same social supports and/or access to treatment?
- When compared to community members who have not been members of an armed force or group, do ex-combatants more often resort to violence to settle disputes?

Section 4. Ex-combatants and their family

- Have the families of ex-combatants experienced any challenges after the demobilization of 'their' ex-combatants?
 - If yes, what kind?

- Do you know of any ex-combatants experiencing challenges with their children either while they were active in their armed force or group or when they demobilized?
 - If yes, what kind?
- When compared with the children of community members have the children of ex-combatants experienced any challenges in their education?
 - If yes, what kind/what caused these challenges?
- When compared with children of community members have the children of ex-combatants shown any behavioral difficulties?
 - If yes what kind?

Section 5. Economic performance

- In the community as a whole what are the types of people who are most economically vulnerable?
 - Who are they?
 - Do they include ex-combatants?
 - In what way are they economically vulnerable?
 - To whom or what organization do they turn to for support?
- Thinking in comparison to community members who have not been part of an armed force or armed group, have ex-combatants experienced any particular economic hardship because of their time spent in their AG/AF,?
 - How have ex-combatants sought to address economic challenges that may have come from their demobilization?
 - Who has helped them most?
 - Do ex-combatants have the same level of access/ownership to sources of livelihood as community members who have not been part of an armed force or armed group?
 - Do ex-combatants participate in grass-root community drives such as credit schemes and projects?
- What are the differences between access to land and property for ex-combatants and access for community members who have not been part of an armed force or armed group?
- How are housing conditions for ex-combatants in your community?
 - Are they different from those of the community?
 - In what ways?

- Are ex-combatants generally finding more problems finding employment/ creating a livelihood than the rest of the community?
 - If so, why do you think this is (stigmatism, discrimination, lack of skills for example)?
- When people are hired for various tasks in the community does it matter if it is an ex-combatant or not.
 - If so, how and why?
- Do ex-combatants have access to land in a similar manner as the rest of the community?
 - If not, why do you think this is so?
- How are ex-combatants in general faring when it comes to agriculture and compared to other farmers/livestock owners in the community?
 - If there is any difference: how and why?
- How do ex-combatants without land live?

Section 6. Are there any other comments or observations you would like to add?

CONCLUDE THE FGD BY GIVING THANKS TO THE PARTICIPANTS

Community Member FGD Reporting – Semi Structured FGDs. Report must be typed.

1. FGD Facilitator:
2. FGD Note-taker:
3. Date of FGD:
4. Time:
5. Duration:

6. FGD Location

- 6.1 District:
- 6.2 Municipality:
- 6.3 County:
- 6.4 Sub-County:
- 6.5 Village:
- 6.6 Verbal consent given for recording (Y/N)?

7. Respondents

- R1 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R1 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R3 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)
- R5 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

R6 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

R7 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

R8 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

R9 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

R10 (Age, Gender, AF/AG, Marital Status, Dependents, Any Prominence/Influence in the Community)

8. Material Conditions at the Location of the FGD

8.1 Average housing conditions

8.2 Access to public infrastructure: presence of schools, medical clinics and other services)

8.3 Road access and conditions

8.4 Access to economic infrastructures: roads, markets, farmland, employment opportunities

8.5 Visible presence of economic opportunities

9. Remarks (Cluster your remarks according to responses to each Section of the questionnaire)

Annex 8. Documents Reviewed (all studies)

2011. African Development Bank. *Rwanda: Bank Group Strategy Paper 2012-2016*.
2000. Barth, Fredrik. "Boundaries and Connections" *Signifying Identities: Anthropological Perspectives on Boundaries and Contested Values*. Ed. Anthony P. Cohen. London: Routledge: 17 – 36.
2006. Boothby, Neil. *What happens when child soldiers grow up? The Mozambique case study Intervention*, Volume 4, Number 3, Page 244 - 259
1982. Cohen, Anthony P. *The Symbolic Construction of Community*. London: Routledge.
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2015. Finn, Anthony. *Things Come Together, Things Fall Apart: The Family During the Absence, Return and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants*. World Bank/LOGiCA (forthcoming)
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Annex 9. Economic Activity Restricted to SEDRP Results Framework Indicators.

As per the Parent SEDRP Results Framework “Economically Active” corresponds to responses 5 to 13 in the list below:

1. Unemployed
2. Studying
3. Housewife / working in the home
4. Retired (but not economically active)
5. Employed working for employer (agriculture)
6. Employed working for employer (private sector)
7. Employed working for employer (public sector)
8. Self-employed (agriculture)
9. Self-employed –(service)
10. Self-employed – (retail)
11. Self-employed –(manufacture)
12. Hustle / involved in or reliant on the informal economic (i.e. economically active in informal sector)
13. Supplementing income through subsistence activities

As per this criteria the following are the main updated results:

1. There is no difference in the proportion of civilians and excombatants that are economically active. It was found that 75.5 percent of the excombatants and 77.4 percent of the civilians are economically active.
2. Both disabled excombatants and disabled civilians are less economically active compared to other strata. It was found that only 50.5% of the disabled ex-combatants and 59.3% of the disabled civilians are economically active.
3. Looking at all the percentage differences between the ‘comparative clusters’ below it is evident there is no significant difference between the ex-combatants and the civilians in terms of economic activity.
4. There is no difference in the level of economic activity between the ex-combatants and the civilians.

New economic activity is the respondent economically active? (when the primary vocation in Q14.1.1 is economically active)	Excombatant		Civilian		Male excombatant		Male civilian		Female excombatant		Female civilian		Disabled excombatant		Disabled civilian		Able-bodied excombatant		Able-bodied civilian		Youth excombatant (24 years or less)		Youth civilian (24 years or less)		Not youth excombatant (25 year olds +)		Not youth civilian (25 year olds +)		ex-AF		ex-AG		Former child combatant		Former adult excombatant		
Economically active (empl, self-empl, hustle in informal economy, supplementing income via subsistence)	75.5	77.4	75.3	82.0	100.0	68.6	50.5	59.3	81.1	78.7	70.5	62.8	76.1	79.2	73.1	77.6	69.4	77.0																			
Economically inactive (unempl, studying, retired, housewife)	24.5	22.6	24.7	18.0	0.0	31.4	49.5	40.7	18.9	21.3	29.5	37.2	23.9	20.8	26.9	22.4	30.6	23.0																			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Diff within cluster	511	398	506	261	5	137	93	27	418	371	61	43	448	355	234	277	98	413																			
		-1.9		-6.7		31.4		-8.8		2.4		7.7		-3.1		-4.5		-7.6																			

Q14.1.1 What is your current occupation or IGA? - Primary or main vocational description	Excombatant		Civilian		Male excombatant		Male civilian		Female excombatant		Female civilian		Disabled excombatant		Disabled civilian		Able-bodied excombatant		Able-bodied civilian		Youth excombatant (24 years or less)		Youth civilian (24 years or less)		Not youth excombatant (25 year olds +)		Not youth civilian (25 year olds +)		ex-AF		ex-AG		Former child combatant		Former adult excombatant			
Unemployed	21.7	17.1	21.9	13.4	0	24.1	48.4	37	15.8	15.6	16.4	27.9	22.5	15.8	25.2	18.8	21.4	21.8																				
Diff within cluster		4.6		8.5		-24.1		11.4		0.2		-11.5		6.7		6.4		-0.4																				

Q14.1.1 What is your current occupation or IGA? - Primary or main vocational description	Excombatant		Civilian		Male excombatant		Male civilian		Female excombatant		Female civilian		Disabled excombatant		Disabled civilian		Able-bodied excombatant		Able-bodied civilian		Youth excombatant (24 years or less)		Youth civilian (24 years or less)		Not youth excombatant (25 year olds +)		Not youth civilian (25 year olds +)		ex-AF		ex-AG		Former child combatant		Former adult excombatant			
Unemployed	21.7	17.1	21.9	13.4	0.0	24.1	48.4	37.0	15.8	15.6	16.4	27.9	22.5	15.8	25.2	18.8	21.4	21.8																				
Studying	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.7	2.4	2.7	13.1	4.7	0.4	2.5	0.9	2.9	8.2	0.5																				
Housewife or Working in the home	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	4.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.2																				
Retired - but not economically active	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5																				
Employed working for employer - agriculture	19.0	12.6	18.6	11.5	60.0	14.6	11.8	3.7	20.6	13.2	16.4	9.3	19.4	13.0	15.0	22.4	14.3	20.1																				

Employed working for employer - private sector	11.0	8.3	11.1	10.0	0.0	5.1	3.2	11.1	12.7	8.1	19.7	9.3	9.8	8.2	14.1	8.3	17.3	9.4
Employed working for employer - public sector	2.3	4.0	2.4	4.6	0.0	2.9	1.1	3.7	2.6	4.0	1.6	2.3	2.5	4.2	4.3	0.7	2.0	2.4
Self-employed - agriculture	25.6	29.9	25.7	31.8	20.0	26.3	16.1	22.2	27.8	30.5	18.0	16.3	26.8	31.5	20.1	30.3	21.4	26.6
Self-employed - service	2.2	5.3	2.2	6.5	0.0	2.9	2.2	3.7	2.2	5.4	3.3	9.3	2.0	4.8	2.6	1.8	3.1	1.9
Self-employed - retail	3.3	8.5	3.4	7.3	0.0	10.9	3.2	7.4	3.3	8.6	1.6	7.0	3.6	8.7	3.4	3.2	1.0	3.9
Self-employed - manufacture	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hustle or involved in or reliant on the informal economic - ie economically active in informal sector	3.9	3.5	4.0	4.6	0.0	1.5	3.2	7.4	4.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.9	4.7	3.2	3.1	4.1
Supplementing income through subsistence activities	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.0
Other	7.2	3.8	7.1	4.2	20.0	2.9	7.5	0.0	7.2	4.0	8.2	9.3	7.1	3.1	8.5	6.1	6.1	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	511	398	506	261	5	137	93	27	418	371	61	43	448	355	234	277	98	413

Q14.1.1 What is your current occupation or IGA? - Primary or main vocational description

	Excombatant			Civilian			Difference within cluster											
Unemployed																		
Studying						21.7								17.1				4.6
Housewife or Working in the home						2								2.8				-0.8
Retired - but not economically active						0.4								1.5				-1.1
Employed working for employer - agriculture						0.4								1.3				-0.9
Employed working for employer - private sector						19								12.6				6.4
Employed working for employer - public sector						11								8.3				2.7
Self-employed - agriculture						2.3								4				-1.7
Self-employed - service						25.6								29.9				-4.3
Self-employed - retail						2.2								5.3				-3.1
Self-employed - manufacture						3.3								8.5				-5.2
Hustle or involved in or reliant on the informal economic - ie economically active in informal sector						0								0.3				-0.3
Supplementing income through subsistence activities						3.9								3.5				0.4
Other						1								1.3				-0.3
Total						7.2								3.8				3.4
						100								100				0
						511								398				113

Q14.1.1 What is your current occupation or IGA? - Primary or main vocational description

	Male excombatant		Male civilian		Difference within cluster	
Unemployed						
Studying		21.9		13.4		8.5
Housewife or Working in the home		2		2.3		-0.3
Retired - but not economically active		0.4		1.1		-0.7
Employed working for employer - agriculture		0.4		1.1		-0.7
Employed working for employer - private sector		18.6		11.5		7.1
Employed working for employer - public sector		11.1		10		1.1
		2.4		4.6		-2.2

Q14.1.1 What is your current occupation or IGA? - Primary or main vocational description	Able-bodied excombatant	Able-bodied civilian	Difference within cluster
Unemployed	15.8	15.6	0.2
Studying	2.4	2.7	-0.3
Housewife or Working in the home	1.6	1.6	-1.4
Retired - but not economically active	0.5	1.3	-0.8
Employed working for employer - agriculture	20.6	13.2	7.4
Employed working for employer - private sector	12.7	8.1	4.6
Employed working for employer - public sector	2.6	4	-1.4
Self-employed - agriculture	27.8	30.5	-2.7
Self-employed - service	2.2	5.4	-3.2
Self-employed - retail	3.3	8.6	-5.3
Self-employed - manufacture	0	0.3	-0.3
Hustle or involved in or reliant on the informal economic - ie economically active in informal sector	4.1	3.2	0.9
Supplementing income through subsistence activities	0.7	1.3	-0.6
Other	7.2	4	3.2
Total	100	100	0
	418	371	47

Q14.1.1 What is your current occupation or IGA? - Primary or main vocational description	Youth excombatant (24 years or less)	Youth civilian (24 years or less)	Difference within cluster
Unemployed	16.4	27.9	-11.5
Studying	13.1	4.7	8.4
Housewife or Working in the home	0	4.7	-4.7
Retired - but not economically active	0	0	0
Employed working for employer - agriculture	16.4	9.3	7.1
Employed working for employer - private sector	19.7	9.3	10.4
Employed working for employer - public sector	1.6	2.3	-0.7
Self-employed - agriculture	18	16.3	1.7
Self-employed - service	3.3	9.3	-6
Self-employed - retail	1.6	7	-5.4
Self-employed - manufacture	0	0	0
Hustle or involved in or reliant on the informal economic - ie economically active in informal sector	0	0	0
Supplementing income through subsistence activities	1.6	1.6	0
Other	8.2	9.3	-1.1
Total	100	100	0
	61	43	18

Q14.1.1 What is your current occupation or IGA? - Primary or main vocational description	Not youth excombatant (25 year olds +)	Not youth civilian (25 year olds +)	Difference within cluster
Unemployed	22.5	15.8	6.7
Studying	0.4	2.5	-2.1
Housewife or Working in the home	0.4	1.1	-0.7
Retired - but not economically active	0.4	1.4	-1
Employed working for employer - agriculture	19.4	13	6.4

Employed working for employer - private sector	9.8	8.2	1.6
Employed working for employer - public sector	2.5	4.2	-1.7
Self-employed - agriculture	26.8	31.5	-4.7
Self-employed - service	2	4.8	-2.8
Self-employed - retail	3.6	8.7	-5.1
Self-employed - manufacture	0	0.3	-0.3
Hustle or involved in or reliant on the informal economic - ie economically active in informal sector	4	3.9	0.1
Supplementing income through subsistence activities	0.9	1.4	-0.5
Other	7.1	3.1	4
Total	100	100	0
	448	355	93

Q14.1.1 What is your current occupation or IGA? - Primary or main vocational description	ex-AF	ex-AG	Difference within cluster
Unemployed	25.2	18.8	6.4
Studying	0.9	2.9	-2
Housewife or Working in the home	0.4	0.4	0
Retired - but not economically active	0.4	0.4	0
Employed working for employer - agriculture	15	22.4	-7.4
Employed working for employer - private sector	14.1	8.3	5.8
Employed working for employer - public sector	4.3	0.7	3.6
Self-employed - agriculture	20.1	30.3	-10.2
Self-employed - service	2.6	1.8	0.8
Self-employed - retail	3.4	3.2	0.2
Self-employed - manufacture	0	0	0
Hustle or involved in or reliant on the informal economic - ie economically active in informal sector	4.7	3.2	1.5
Supplementing income through subsistence activities	0.4	1.4	-1
Other	8.5	6.1	2.4
Total	100	100	0
	234	277	-43

Q14.1.1 What is your current occupation or IGA? - Primary or main vocational description	Former child soldier	Former adult excombatant	Difference within cluster
Unemployed	21.4	21.8	-0.4
Studying	8.2	0.5	7.7
Housewife or Working in the home	1	0.2	0.8
Retired - but not economically active	0	0.5	-0.5
Employed working for employer - agriculture	14.3	20.1	-5.8
Employed working for employer - private sector	17.3	9.4	7.9
Employed working for employer - public sector	2	2.4	-0.4
Self-employed - agriculture	21.4	26.6	-5.2
Self-employed - service	3.1	1.9	1.2
Self-employed - retail	1	3.9	-2.9
Self-employed - manufacture	0	0	0
Hustle or involved in or reliant on the informal economic - ie economically active in informal sector	3.1	4.1	-1
Supplementing income through subsistence activities	1	1	0
Other	6.1	7.5	-1.4

Total	100	100	0
	98	413	-315