

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

## **Tracer Survey 2014**

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## 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 and Data

**Armed Force (AF).** The term Armed Force (AF) is used to denote the sample of ex-combatants from the RDF. 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.”<sup>1</sup>

**Former child combatant.** The term ‘former child combatant’ refers to ex-combatants who have gone through the Demobilization Disarmament 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.<sup>2</sup> The study does not intend to contribute to any harm but rather uses the term in line with project documentation.

**Regarding the presentation of data** the reader can assume that all percentages cited in this report are sourced from the 2015 dataset unless specified otherwise or to the contrary.

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<sup>1</sup> UN, 2006 (General 1.20): 1.

<sup>2</sup> Tankink, 2015 : 320.

# Executive Summary

## **i. Background**

1. The 2015 Tracer study (henceforth ‘the study’) examines the reintegration dynamics based on the experiences and perceptions of ex-combatants from Armed Forces (AFs) and Armed Groups (AGs) of Rwandan origin who have programmed through DDR during the SEDRP since 2009 in comparison with the responses of data presented in the 2012 Tracer study and SPSS dataset.

2. The purpose of the study is to document DDR programming related changes, over time, in the life of the ex-combatants who have participated in the SEDRP and the underlying factors for these changes over time (project-related and where possible those exogenous to the project). In order to give a comprehensive picture of the full dynamics of reintegration and the performance of the SEDRP it is recommended that the Tracer study is read in conjunction with the 2014 Community Dynamics Study (CDS) and the 2014 Payment Verification Study (PVS).

3. As per the requests for proposals (RfP) specifically the objectives of the study are as follows. The first objective is to assess ex-combatants’ current status of social and economic reintegration and identify hindrances or facilitators that potentially affect the reintegration process.

4. The second objective is to assess changes in ex-combatants’ socio-economic status since the baseline and subsequent tracer studies. Successively the SEDRP and RDRP Tracer studies have changed substantially making extended historical comparison at best, unreliable. The 2015 Tracer made solid improvements to the 2012 study template but retained comparability to that study but is not reliably comparable to previous studies including the baseline in 2009. Hence, the data in the report is compared only to the 2012 study report and dataset.

5. The third objective is to assess long-term impacts of RDRC’s reintegration support on ex-combatants including impact of major project components such as vocational training. The Tracer presents data to assist in the assessment of programmatic reintegration support however this should be interpreted alongside data from the 2015 Independent Project Evaluation and the 2014 CDS is useful in this regard.

6. The study was implemented in two phases of field work. In summary the study phases consisted of a quantitative survey of ex-combatants consisting of: (a) tool development; (b) tool piloting; (c) field survey; (d) data cleaning and capture, and (e) data analysis.

## **ii. Findings of the Study**

7. The study refines and builds upon the 2012 study. In doing so while the respective datasets have historical comparability the dataset for 2012 has approximately 60 percent fewer variables than the current study. Consequently there are areas in the current study that do not have corresponding variables in 2012 or for which variables from the 2012 dataset cannot be constructed. Where this occurs, the lack of comparability is noted including in the findings of the study.

8. Overall, the Tracer Study documents a positive increase in wellbeing (health and education) and major improvements in economic performance of ex-combatant but with worrying indicators of deprivation and long-term unemployment for some. Overall data pertaining to social

indicators present a positive picture regarding the social reintegration of ex-combatants particularly if the social indicators in the study are considered alongside the analysis in the 2014 CDS.

9. **Regarding the demographic indicators the study makes the following findings:**

10. **Finding 1. The health profile of ex-combatants compares favourably with that of ex-combatants in 2012.** The study finds that 35.6 percent of ex-combatants (35.2 percent ex-AF and 35.9 percent ex-AG) are healthy compared with 2012 where 18.9 percent ex-AF and 35.1 percent ex-AG indicate good health. The study finds that 22.9 percent of ex-combatants (23.3 percent ex-AF and 22.5 percent ex-AG) are in poor health compared with 2012 where 27.0 percent ex-AF and 29.4 percent ex-AG identify as in poor health. Currently, more female ex-combatants identify as healthy than in 2012 (50.0 percent compared to 36.4 percent are healthy) and 13.3 percent indicate they are in poor health compared to 27.3 percent in 2012. Of the disabled strata 6.3 percent are in good health and 48.4 percent are in poor health compared with 10.2 percent and 58.0 percent respectively in 2012.

11. **Finding 2. The study finds that 21.7 percent of ex-combatants identified that they were screened for a disability on demobilization** (17.0 percent ex-AF and 26.3 percent ex-AG) including 53.3 percent of those respondents who also identify themselves as disabled ex-combatants. Across the strata, the 21.7 percent breakdown into 10.0 percent of females, 22.3 percent of males and 11.8 percent of youth. It should be noted that while all respondents (n577) were requested to answer this question only 189 respondents chose to do so. Hence of these 189 respondents that answered this question, 21.7 percent (r41) were screened for disability. Of those 189 who also identified themselves as disabled 50.0 percent (n64) were screened.

12. **Finding 3. The study finds that in comparison to 2012 fewer ex-combatants may have been given medical screening in 2015.** In the 2012 Tracer medical screening was surveyed as it related to testing for HIV. The 2012 Tracer found that 99.1 percent of ex-combatants were screened for HIV. All of those screened were informed of the results. In 2015 HIV screening was included in the 2015 PVS as part of the assessment of services to ex-combatants during Demobilization and PDOP. The 2015 PVS found that 92.8 percent of ex-combatants underwent HIV/AIDS voluntary counselling and testing at the Demobilisation Centre, of which 80.3 percent were ex-AF and 98.3 percent were ex-AG.

13. **Finding 4. While not recorded in 2012, the study finds that 31.8 percent of ex-combatants (33.0 percent ex-AF and 30.8 percent ex-AG) are undergoing medical treatment and 10.0 percent (9.3 percent ex-AF and 10.6 percent ex-AG) are awaiting treatment.** There is no distinction between female and male ex-combatants. Of the disabled cohort, 55.2 percent are undergoing treatment and 22.4 percent are awaiting treatment while 16.7 percent of youth are undergoing treatment and none (0.0 percent) are awaiting treatment.

14. **Finding 5. While not recorded in 2012 the study finds that 80.7 percent of the sample hold *Mutuelle de Santé*.** This includes 84.4 percent ex-AF and 77.4 percent ex-AG, equal proportion of males and females, 84.1 percent of disabled ex-combatants and 57.1 percent of youth. Overall proportions and the pattern of lower ex-AG and very low youth coverage corresponds with data concerning youth in the 2014 CDS.

15. **Finding 6. A comparison with the 2012 Tracer data reveals that the general education profile of ex-combatants has remained largely the same between 2012 and 2015.**

The study finds that 88.7 percent of ex-combatants (91.0 percent ex-AF, 86.6 percent ex-AG) are literate and numerate without experiencing issues reading or writing.

16. **Finding 7. While not recorded in the 2012 data within the 2015 sample far more youth have no education than those ex-combatants aged 30 years and over: 29.2 percent compared to 11.8 percent (difference -17.4 percent).** This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer. However, what is recorded is the proportion of ex-combatants without numeracy or literacy. In the 2012 Tracer, 2.8 percent youth compared to 1.3 percent over 30 year olds are neither numerate nor literate. In 2015, this increases to 8.2 percent and 4.0 respectively

17. **Finding 8. Regarding educational attainment the study finds that currently the most significant differences are between female ex-combatants and male ex-combatants** where 37.9 percent<sup>3</sup> of females compared to 55.0 percent of males (difference - 17.1 percent) have only completed primary education and 41.4 percent of females compared to 17.8 percent of males (difference +23.6 percent) have completed junior secondary. Retaining the positive trend for females 17.2 percent<sup>4</sup> have completed secondary education compared to 5.1 percent of males (difference +12.1 percent).

18. **Finding 9. The study finds that when compared with 2012 there are shifts in proportions of ex-combatants continuing education and in what type of education.** The study finds that 3.1 percent of ex-combatants are continuing education (4.1 percent ex-AF and 2.3 percent ex-AG) a low percentage that is consistent across the strata with the highest strata being disabled ex-combatants (7.9 percent) and the lowest, youth (2.0 percent). Of those continuing education, 50.0 percent are in formal education, 33.3 percent in vocational training, and 5.6 percent in apprenticeship. When compared with 2012, this represents a lower proportion but a shift in focus because in 2012 data 11.3 percent of ex-AF and 11.6 percent of ex-AG were continuing education of which the majority were in vocational training (91.7 percent ex-AF, 96.0 percent ex-AG) and the remainder in apprenticeship (8.3 percent ex-AF, 4.0 percent ex-AG). Similar proportions of disabled ex-combatants (8.2 percent) but again, much higher proportions of youth (13.2 percent) are “continuing their studies”.

19. **Regarding economic indicators the study makes the following findings:**

20. **Finding 11. The study finds that ownership of residential property has increased including for vulnerable sub-groups such as former child combatants and disabled ex-combatants.** Variations occur between ex-AF and ex-AG with higher property ownership resting with the ex-AF cohort (+22.8 percent difference). In 2015, 67.3% of the ex-AF compared to 44.4% of ex-AG owned their own dwelling. That said 2012 patterns of ownership are lower particularly with ex-AG: 63.4 percent of ex-AF and 30.2 percent of ex-AG. In 2015, ownership by former child combatants was at 60 percent (n10), and by disabled ex-combatants is 50 percent (n64). Similarly ownership by former child combatants is lower in 2012 at 11.1 percent and by disabled ex-combatant at 34.1 percent.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> For civilian females this figure is 44.4 percent. Source: 2014 CDS dataset.

<sup>4</sup> For civilian females this figure is 21.5 percent. Source: 2014 CDS dataset.

<sup>5</sup> The RDRC notes that most houses for disabled were constructed after 2012. The majority of the disabled are ex-AF.

21. Furthermore, between 2012 and 2015 there is little overall change in the high proportion indicating their housing conditions are worse than the nearest civilian neighbour (52.6 percent in 2012 and 54.5 percent in 2015). The small proportion indicating it is better has increased marginally from 3.2 percent in 2012 to 5.8 percent in 2015.

22. **Finding 12. The study finds that regarding access to land when compared with data from 2012 it appears that all strata of the sample have had a decrease in land access by up to -35.4 percent, while the 2015 data shows a constant level of land access by ex-AF (50.9 percent at demobilisation to 48.9 percent land access by ex-AF currently) and a rise in land access by the ex-AG from the time of demobilisation to the current time (34 percent to 46.2 percent land access by ex-AG).** This is at odds with the longitudinal approach of the 2015 dataset which shows a consistent increase in access from pre-mobilization to the present day. In 2015 there has been a normalisation of land access when comparing ex-AF to ex-AG. At demobilisation 50.9 percent of ex-AF had access to land and currently 48.9 percent of the ex-AF have access. At demobilization 34.0 percent of ex-AG had access to land and currently 46.2 percent have access.

23. **Finding 13. The study finds that regarding household income the main changes since 2012 have been a diversification of income streams into the household and the elision of differences between former child combatants and older ex-combatants as well as between male and female ex-combatants.** The differences between disabled and able-bodied ex-combatants has been reduced by approximately 50 percent which shows a general homogenization of income streams into the household but not the size (value) of these streams.

24. Income streams (number of people contributing income to the household) has changed from 18.8 percent (2012) of ex-combatants having more than themselves contributing income to the household to 31.4 percent (2015) having more than themselves contributing income to the household. Thus for 31.4 percent of ex-combatants the household is less vulnerable as there is a diversification of income sources to meet household expenditure. However in 2015 two-thirds of the households in the survey are still solely dependent on the income of the ex-combatants as the only breadwinner; 63.1 percent of the ex-AF are sole breadwinners compared to 66.6 percent of the ex-AG; 55 percent of the disabled respondents.

25. **Finding 14. The study finds that there is an increase in access to current or savings accounts in financial institutions.** As with 2015, in 2012, more female ex-combatants had an account (90.9 percent compared to 63.9 percent of male ex-combatants) however the 2015 figures show a significant increase for disabled ex-combatants.<sup>6</sup>

26. Currently, 72.3 percent (84.8 percent ex-AF and 61.3 percent ex-AG) have a savings or current account at a formal credit institution. The difference of 23.4 percent between ex-AF and ex-AG is notable. Across the strata more females than males have an account (82.8 percent compared to 71.7 percent). Disabled ex-combatants more or less have the same access as the general level for ex-combatants (73.4 percent – up from 55.7 percent in 2012) but youth are significantly lower (53.1). That said 80.0 percent of former child combatants have an account.

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<sup>6</sup> The RDRC notes that as benefits are paid via the banking system it is likely this has contributed to the rise in access to bank accounts.

27. **Finding 15. The study finds that there has been an increase of +18.0 percent of ex-combatants being members of local savings cooperatives.** Currently, 38.8 percent of ex-combatants (39.2 percent ex-AF and 38.5 percent ex-AG) belong to a savings and credit cooperative. Proportions across the sample are consistent but with former child combatants having the lowest response rate (30.0 percent) and disabled next lowest (36.5 percent).

28. This represents an increase from 2012 particularly for ex-AG where 20.8 percent indicated they were part of a local savings and credit cooperative. It also represents a major increase for females from 0.0 percent in 2012 to 36.5 percent in 2015, and youth from 0.0 in 2012 to 28.6 percent in 2015. Disabled ex-combatant remain largely the same from 2012 to 2015. However there has been a concomitant decrease in membership of economic cooperatives of -10.6 percent.

**Finding 16. The study finds that there is an overall decrease in unemployment rates of ex-combatants by -9.1 percent.** In 2015 whether one was unemployed was identified in response to Q1.1.4 in the survey. If an ex-combatant identified that they were studying or unemployed they were classed as economically inactive (as would be retired or homemakers, neither of which were in 2015 sample). However, currently former child combatants, disabled ex-combatants and ex-combatant youth have the highest rate of economic inactivity and female ex-combatants have the lowest rate of inactivity: 30.0 percent. Despite the high levels of economic inactivity in certain strata, the 2015 data appears to compare favourably to data from 2012.

29. **Finding 17. The study finds that compared with 2012 it is clear that in 2015 there are more long-termed unemployed ex-combatants.** In 2012, no one indicated being out of employment/economic activity for any time over 36 months whereas in 2015, 12.4 percent have been out of work for 60 months or more.

30. In 2015 there were n168 respondents that were unemployed and n7 that were studying, which combined comprise the n175 economically inactive respondents. Of these n175 respondents, n129 provided information in response to the question 'How long in months have you NOT been working for?' Amongst those n129 respondents that are economically inactive, 53.5 percent have not been working for 36 months or less and 46.5 percent have not been working for more than 36 months.

31. **Finding 18. The study finds that more ex-combatants are working in their area of skill but less are working the whole year through.** Of those respondents who are working in 2015 there is an increase of 7.6 percent of those working in their area of skill; however there is a significant decrease of 22.2 percent in those working the whole year through.

32. **Finding 19. The study finds that currently approximately twice as many ex-combatants are now engaged in agricultural activities when compared with 2012.** The study finds that ex-combatants are concentrated in agricultural activities with 65.3 percent (61.0 percent ex-AF and 69.4 percent ex-AG) engaged in crop farming and 12.2 percent in livestock. This compares with 32.0 percent (10.2 percent employed in agriculture, 21.8 percent self-employed in agriculture) in 2012.

33. **Finding 20. The study finds that for approximately 15.0 percent of all ex-combatants, acute deprivation, that is; being unable to resolve basic needs including one's next meal, is a persistent barrier to successful economic activity in any form.** This represents 77.3 percent of ex-combatants who identify their economic activity is unsuccessful. This compares with 2012

where the small size of the project (23.9 percent including 22.2 percent ex-AF and 24.3 percent ex-AG) was the main overall barrier but acute deprivation is the main barrier for ex-AF at 55.6 percent and 13.5 percent of ex-AGs. Acute poverty is also identified as the main barrier by 42.9 percent of disabled ex-combatants. Ignorance of entrepreneurship is identified by 13.0 percent including 11.1 percent of ex-AF, 13.5 percent of ex-AG and 33.3 percent of youth (compared to 8.1 percent of over 30 year olds). Year on year this represents a significant increase in those apparently trapped in acute deprivation and thus unable to work their way out into successful income generating projects.

34. **Finding 21. The study finds that regarding access to credit there are fewer successful applications now than in 2012.** The study finds that currently there are significant variations between applications by ex-AF and ex-AG with nearly four times more ex-AF making applications. While these are similar to the 2012 levels, the success rate differs, down from 100.0 percent to 87.4 percent.

35. **Regarding social indicators the study makes the following findings.**

36. **Finding 22. The study finds that the close social networks of ex-combatants and the composition of ex-combatant social networks (of ex-combatants and civilians) has not changed between 2012 and 2015.**

37. **Finding 23. The study finds that on the whole ex-combatants appear less socially active now than in 2012.** On the whole ex-combatants are active in their social groups with the same proportions of activity across all strata but the disabled strata. This is comprehensively different from the 2012 data which is included in italics. In the three months leading up to the Tracer (which ran in some cases across the Christmas 2014 period as the study was conducted in phases with the first phase in February 2015) 56.8 percent (4.9 percent) were not formally active by participating in activities such as attending meetings or doing group activities). Amongst only those 2015 respondents that did actually participate in activities, 15.1% participated once (compared to 3.1% in 2012), 20.8% participated twice (compared to 12.5% in 2012) and 24.9% participated three times (compared to 31.4% in 2012).

38. **Finding 24. The study finds that there has been a major shift in how diversity in the community is perceived by ex-combatants.** In the study difference is discussed in terms of language, religion, culture, political views, customs and traditions, associations, economic status, education and shared history. Currently, far more ex-combatants now identify that differences are uncommon compared to 2012. Given that the composition of communities is unlikely to have changed substantially in the three years between 2012 and 2015 it is not clear why perceptions have gone from polarized (differences significantly characterize the community) to the middle ground that differences are not perceived to any significant extent.

39. **Finding 25. The study finds that the perception by ex-combatants regarding levels of trust in the community has improved over time.** The perception is that trust has improved with a jump in over 12.0 percent of ex-combatants agreeing that the community (civilians) trusts ex-combatant community members. That said, proportions are still low. The study finds that when ex-combatants are asked to respond on the same three scales to the statement: 'in this neighbourhood people generally trust ex-combatants' 32.7 percent (35.0 percent ex-AF and 30.8 percent ex-AG) agree with this statement, 26.9 percent disagree (25.5 percent ex-AF and 28.2 percent ex-AG) and 40.3 percent neither agree nor disagree (39.5 percent ex-AF and 41.0 percent ex-AG).

40. **Finding 26. The study finds that there is a decrease of 9.0 percent in the proportion of ex-combatants who in the 12 months preceding the study have worked with others to improve their community.** Collaboration on community development, that is; 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.

41. The study finds that 81.8 percent of ex-combatants have worked with others in the community (84.7 percent ex-AF and 79.3 percent ex-AG) compared with 2012 where 90.8 percent of ex-combatants have worked with others in the neighbourhood to do something for the benefit of the community in the year preceding the survey (94.6 percent ex-AF and 89.1 percent ex-AG).

42. **The study finds that there is a decrease of 37.0 percent of ex-combatants who identified that they believe they have control over most decisions that affect their daily lives.** The proportion who indicated that they had control over most decisions were 51.1 percent of the sample (50.6 ex-AF and 51.6 ex-AG) with 35.3 (34.8 percent ex-AF and 35.6 percent ex-AG) stating they have control over some decisions and 13.6 percent that they have control over very few decisions. Of the strata, the main variation is between female and male ex-combatants where 21.2 percent less female ex-combatants feel they have control over most decisions and 24.6 percent more female ex-combatants feel they have control over some decisions. This compares to 2012 were 88.1 percent of the sample (86.5 percent ex-AF and 88.7 ex-AG) with 8.4 percent (9.9 percent ex-AF and 7.8 percent ex-AG) stating they have control over some decisions, 2.7 percent (3.6 percent ex-AF and 2.3 percent ex-AG) that they have control over very few decisions and 0.8 percent that they have no control (1.2 percent ex-AG only).

43. In conclusion in comparison with data from 2012 the data in 2015 presents a positive picture indicating improvements in economic and social aspects of the daily lives of ex-combatants. However, there are areas of concern particularly those ex-combatants trapped in deprivation and the educational situation of youth ex-combatants. Areas where the data appears significantly out of sync with 2012 (land access and receipt of vocational training from the RDRC) warrant further research or investigation particularly given the alignment of the 2015 Tracer data with that of the 2014 CDS and PVS and with the analysis of the 2014 Learning on Gender and Conflict in Africa Program (LOGiCA) family study for Rwanda.<sup>7</sup>

44. Regarding the original purpose of the study to document DDR programming related changes in the life of the ex-combatants who have participated in the SEDRP and the underlying factors for these changes over time (project-related and where possible those exogenous to the project), quantitative data in the study does not explicitly link economic and social performance with programmatic intervention unless questions relate to aspects of programming. Rather it presents an account which indicates that the ex-combatants who have gone through SEDRP in general continue to improve economically and socially. Regarding underlying factors, the data in the study does not hypothesize as to why performance has improved (or in some cases stagnated such as the cohort apparently trapped in deprivation) rather it limits the analysis to presenting the picture as it concretely relates to the evidence of the data.

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<sup>7</sup> Specht, 2015 but also Finn, 2015.

## **SECTION A. Introduction to the Study**

# **1. Introduction: Project and Sample Population**

## **1.1 Project Context**

45. The study examines the reintegration dynamics based on the feedback provided by a sample of ex-combatants from RDF (ex-AF) and AGs (ex-AGs) of Rwandan origin who have been programmed through DDR during the SEDRP since 2009.

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 9, 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.

## **1.2 Purpose of the Tracer**

47. The purpose of the study is to document DDR programming related changes in the life of the ex-combatants who have participated in the SEDRP and the underlying factors for these changes over time (project-related and where possible those exogenous to the project).

48. As per the RfP specifically the objectives of the study are as follows: The first objective is to assess ex-combatants' current status of social and economic reintegration and identify hindrances or facilitators that potentially affect the reintegration process.

49. The second objective is to assess changes in ex-combatants socio-economic status since the baseline and subsequent tracer studies. Successively the SEDRP and RDRP Tracer studies have changed substantially making extended historical comparison at best, unreliable. The study made solid improvements to the 2012 study template but retained comparability to that study but is not reliably comparable to previous studies including the baseline in 2009. Hence', the data in the report is compared to the 2012 study report and dataset.

50. The third objective is to assess long-term impact of RDRC's reintegration support on ex-combatants including impact of major project components such as vocational training. The Tracer presents data to assist in the assessment of programmatic reintegration support however this should be interpreted alongside data from the 2015 Independent Project Evaluation. The evaluation should take precedence as the Tracer does not assess SEDRP project activities or components. The comparative data in the 2015 Community Dynamics Study (CDS) is also useful in this regard.

51. In order to give a holistic picture of the full dynamics of reintegration and the performance of the SEDRP it is recommended that the Tracer study is read in conjunction with the 2014 CDS, the 2015 Payment Verification Study (PVS) and the 2015 Annual Independent Evaluation.

## **1.3 Methodology**

52. The methodology used for the study is quantitative. The study is an analysis based on data acquired as follows:

(a) Quantitative sample of n577 respondents

53. The quantitative survey was undertaken in all provinces of Rwanda in three phases between January and March 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. Due to challenges, access to former child combatants during one of the two mop-up phases of the survey, a purposive sample of available former child ex-combatants was drawn and surveyed for the study (and for the CDS and PVS). Because of a combination of factors including conflict between self-identification as a former child ex-combatant when not processed as such during the SEDRP, poor tracking and poor mobilization the confirmed former child ex-combatant respondents are low in number (n10). See Section 1.4 below for more detail on this limitation of the study.

54. The quantitative tool (Annex 1) for the 2015 Tracer is a new tool, designed specifically for this study to improve the 2012 tool while retaining some historical comparability of the two Tracers (2012 and 2015). The quantitative tool was designed, refined and piloted in the field before full implementation. Data was acquired in hard copy, captured in CSPro and analysed in SPSS.

55. During the quantitative survey respondents were assured that wherever possible anonymity would be provided to respondents. 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.

#### **1.4 Considerations and Limitations**

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

57. First, the study had a prescribed sample as per the RfP that the study aimed to achieve. However a combination of: (i) limitations on the contemporaneity of data in the RDRC MIS; (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) lack of availability of female ex-combatants and former child combatants meant that the actual sample (cohort surveyed) does not fully match the target sample (sample prescribed in the RfP). Despite not matching the target sample, overall the variable performance of the Tracer data is good.

58. In the design of the study (as with the 2014 CDS) respondents are invited to self-identify their category, in other words whether they are AG or AF, disabled, and former child combatant. In response to the question (q1.8)<sup>8</sup> n26 ex-combatants identified that they were former child combatants. However based upon the RDRC system of denoting former child ex-combatant by specific alpha-numerical sequences only 10 were acceptable. The 16 excluded from the former

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<sup>8</sup> Corresponding question 1.7y on 2012 Tracer

child combatant cohort in the Tracer dataset are identified below (Table 1). These 16 individuals were moved into adult data as per their age groupings.

**Table 1. Excluded respondents (self-identified former child combatants)**

		Q2.1z In what year were you demobilised?						
		1994-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		ex-AF	ex-AF	ex-AF	ex-AF	ex-AF	ex-AF	ex-AF
		Former child XC	Former child XC	Former child XC	Former child XC	Former child XC	Former child XC	Former child XC
Q1.9 Sex of the respondent	Male	1	2	8	0	0	1	0
	Female	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	3	8	0	0	1	0
Q4.1 Do you have a disability?	Yes - Disabled	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	No - Able-bodied	4	2	8	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	3	8	0	0	1	0
VSW Received VSW	Yes	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
	No	4	1	6	0	0	1	0
	Total	4	3	8	0	0	1	0

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset

59. Both the 2014 CDS and the 2015 Tracer encountered this phenomenon of ex-combatants self-identifying as child combatants but had been processed via the adult DDR stream according to their alpha-numerical identifier. There is clearly an issue with a minority of ex-combatants who may have fought including with the RDF while younger than 18. However, at present there is no way for this study to confirm that they were in fact child ex-combatants. Given that they were processed via the adult stream these self-identified ex-combatants were moved into the quantitative data for the adult strata.

60. The second limitation is that the study analysis is built upon data collected between February and April 2015 and so the external environment may have played a role in how people framed their responses. The field work was conducted in the run up to the mourning period (21<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the Rwandan genocide) and there is an un-quantified risk that this may have influenced the responses of ex-combatants.

61. Furthermore, the analysis concentrates on data solicited through the quantitative survey. However, the findings reflect only part of a complex social, economic and political picture. This picture is complex and includes the local and regional political economy. So while the study has a historical dimension (in comparison to 2012 dataset) it is only one piece of the puzzle regarding the reintegration of ex-combatant and the performance of the SEDRP. It is recommended that the sister studies and the 2014 LOGiCA Family studies<sup>9</sup> are read to help extrapolate variables not considered by the Tracer and to complement the analysis in this report.

62. Third, as mentioned above the study refines and builds upon the 2012 study. The dataset for 2012 has approximately 60 percent fewer variables than the current study. There are areas in the current study that do not have corresponding variables in 2012 or for which variables from the 2012 dataset cannot be constructed. For future Tracer studies it is desirable that such gaps can be avoided by re-using the Tracer tools and reports from 2015 once they are given a final revision post-approval of the 2015 reports.

<sup>9</sup> Specht (2015), Finn (2015).

## **1.5 Demographics of the Sample**

63. Following is presentation of the demographic profile of the sample group for the study.<sup>10</sup> The actual sample is complex. The definition of ‘youth’ is expanded to include those ex-combatants aged between 16 and 29 years in order to incorporate the former child combatant sample.

### **1.5.1 Composition: AG, AF, Gender, Age and Residency**

64. In summary the actual sample (hereafter referred to as ‘the sample,’ the distinction between targeted and actual having been dealt with above) is n577 ex-combatants composed of n547 male ex-combatants and n30 female. Of this sample n270 are ex-AF and n307 are ex-AG. The sample includes n64 disabled ex-combatants (n32 ex-AF and n32 ex-AG) of which n3 are female and n61 male.

65. Of the sample n49 are youth, n108 are aged between 30 and 34 years (inclusive); n144 are aged between 35 and 39 years (inclusive) and n275 are aged 40 years or older. In total the sample includes n10 former child ex-combatants.

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<sup>10</sup> The 2012 Tracer surveyed 371 individuals composed of the following: n250 ex-AG, n112 ex-AF, n9 former child combatants, n11 female ex-combatants and n93, and n93 disabled ex-combatants. RDRC, 2012 (a): 3.

**Table 2. Full Breakout of Sample**

	Kigali City	Eastern Province	Western Province	Southern Province	Northern Province	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatant	Adult ex-combatant	Male	Female	16-29 years (under 30s)	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years or more (40 and over)	Disabled	Able-bodied	Tracer Total
	51	0	0	0	0	40	11	0	0	50	1	2	8	19	21	6	45	51
		0	0	0	0	62	28	0	0	71	19	5	9	16	60	14	76	90
Q1.3 Survey Area		0	160	0	0	49	111	7	153	157	3	22	41	30	67	21	139	160
		0	0	0	173	0	67	106	4	168	171	2	18	33	44	14	159	173
		0	0	0	0	52	49	1	100	97	4	1	17	35	48	9	92	101
Q1.7z Category of demobilised soldier		40	62	49	67	52	270	0	16	253	13	2	37	81	149	32	238	270
		11	28	111	106	49	0	307	10	296	17	47	71	63	126	32	275	307
Q1.8 Are you a former child combatant or an adult ex-combatant?		0	14	7	4	1	16	10	26	0	20	6	5	4	12	2	24	26
		50	76	153	168	100	253	296	0	526	23	44	103	139	263	62	487	549
Q1.9 Sex of the respondent		50	71	157	171	97	257	290	20	526	0	46	105	139	257	61	486	547
		1	19	3	2	4	13	17	6	23	0	3	3	5	18	3	27	30
		2	5	22	18	1	2	47	5	44	46	3	49	0	0	3	46	49
Q1.10y Age of respondent at their last birthday (grouped)		8	9	41	33	17	37	71	5	103	3	0	108	0	0	12	96	108
		19	16	30	44	35	81	63	4	139	5	0	0	144	0	12	132	144
		21	60	67	78	48	149	126	12	263	18	0	0	0	275	37	238	275
Q4.1 Do you have a disability?		6	14	21	14	9	32	32	2	62	61	3	3	12	12	37	64	0
		45	76	139	159	92	238	275	24	487	486	27	46	96	132	238	0	513
<b>Total Tracer Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>577</b>

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset

66. In total, ex-AF and ex-AG have spent a mean of 13.68 years and 13.43 years respectively mobilized<sup>11</sup> with those ex-combatants of 40 years or more having the highest mean (15.83 years) and youth having the lowest mean (8.22 years). Ex-AF and ex-AG have a similar mean age of mobilization: 34.34 years and 32.92 years respectively; with youth having the lowest mean age: 22.90 years.

67. The study tracked the self-reported place of residence of ex-combatants at time of demobilization and now (Table 3). Generally the proportional distribution of ex-combatants between Kigali city, rural, and small urban village has remained constant (although the individuals may have moved within these land use categories). The 2012 Tracer did not track this variable but did include the current location of ex-combatants with 5.9 percent in Kigali city, 18.6 percent in Eastern Province, 22.6 percent in Northern Province, 23.7 percent in Southern Province and 29.1 percent in Western Province (total n371). In 2015 the current location of ex-combatants were 8.9 percent in Kigali city, 17.7 percent in Eastern Province, 18.4 percent in Northern Province, 28.5 percent in Southern Province and 26.6 percent in Western Province.

68. There was a distinction between the proportion of ex-AF and ex-AG living in small urban villages between the time of demobilisation and the current time: 34.9 percent of the ex-AF and 50.8 percent of the ex-AG resided in small urban villages or trading centres at the time of demobilization, compared to 4.1 percent of the ex-AF and 5.9 percent of ex-AG at the time of the survey. Currently, 70.3 percent of the ex-AF and 85.6 percent of the ex-Ag are in rural settlements in Rwanda (compared to 37.5 percent of the ex-AF and 39.7 percent of the ex-AG at demobilisation). In other words at demobilisation a greater proportion of ex-combatants (43.4 percent) were in small urban/villages/trading centre due to the fact that these were the location of the demobilisation centres. Currently only 5.0 percent of the sample are in these areas (small urban/villages/trading centre).

**Table 3. Place of Residence**

		Total Tracer	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatants	Male	Female	Disabled	Under 30 years olds
Q6.1.1 Where did you live at the time of your demobilisation?	Kigali City	9.5	15.2	4.6	20.0	9.9	3.3	10.9	6.1
	Other town in Rwanda	8.0	12.3	4.2	20.0	7.7	13.3	9.4	6.1
	Small urban village / trading centres in Rwanda	43.4	34.9	50.8	60.0	43.4	43.3	39.1	63.3
	Rural settlement in Rwanda	38.7	37.5	39.7	0.0	38.6	40.0	40.6	24.5
	Nomadic life	.2	0.0	.3	0.0	.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Abroad	.2	0.0	.3	0.0	.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total % n=	100 576	100 269	100 307	100 10	100 546	100 30	100 64	100 49
Q6.3 Currently, where do you normally live?	Kigali City	10.1	16.4	4.6	10.0	10.4	3.4	7.8	6.1
	Other town in Rwanda	5.6	8.9	2.6	10.0	5.5	6.9	7.8	2.0
	Small urban village / trading centres in Rwanda	5.0	4.1	5.9	10.0	5.3	0.0	4.7	8.2
	Rural settlement in Rwanda	78.4	70.3	85.6	70.0	78.0	86.2	79.7	81.6
	Nomadic life	.7	.4	1.0	0.0	.5	3.4	0.0	2.0
	Abroad	.2	0.0	.3	0.0	.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total % n=	100 575	100 269	100 306	100 10	100 546	100 29	100 64	100 49

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset

<sup>11</sup> 12.66 years mean RDRC, 2012: 3.

69. Of those surveyed 96.0 percent (95.5 percent ex-AF, 96.4 percent ex-AG) indicated they had freely chosen their place of reinsertion with former child combatants and disabled ex-combatants being the lowest percentage of positive responses in the survey strata (92.3 percent and 93.8 percent respectively).<sup>12</sup>

70. The majority of ex-combatants have been resident in the present location for 5 years (23.5 percent) with 4 years and 3 years making up the top three most frequent responses (19.2 percent and 16.7 percent). There are distinctions between ex-AF and ex-AG in that more ex-AG (24.8 percent – the most popular response for ex-AGs) than ex-AF (7.6 percent) are resident in their current location for 3 years. While this data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer, it surveyed ex-combatants regarding frequency of residency relocations which could be an indicator of stability. Examining changes in residency, the study finds that the number of times ex-combatants have moved residency since demobilization has remained unchanged across 2012 and 2015. Focusing only on those respondents that have undergone a residency relocation, in both datasets, 46.0 percent of the respondents have moved once, and 28.0 percent and 26.2 percent for 2012 and 2015 respectively have moved twice.

**Table 4. Residency relocation**

		Total Tracer	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatants	Male	Female	Disabled	Under 30 years olds	30 year olds and over
Q2.17 Number of residency relocations since demobilization (2012)	1	46.0	51.2	43.9	66.7	45.9	50.0	52.6	44.8	46.3
	2	28.0	18.6	31.8	0.0	28.4	0.0	28.9	37.9	25.6
	3	18.7	25.6	15.9	33.3	18.2	50.0	7.9	13.8	19.8
	4	3.3	4.7	2.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.3	3.4	3.3
	5	2.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.5
	9	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
	12	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.8
	Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	n=	150	43	107	3	148	2	38	29	121
Mean	2.01	1.84	2.08	1.67	2.01	2.00	2.00	1.76	2.07	
Q9.4 How many times have you moved or shifted residence since demobilisation? (2015)	1	46.0	42.4	50.0	100	44.4	66.7	50.0	40.0	46.6
	2	26.2	30.3	21.7	0.0	27.4	11.1	22.2	30.0	25.9
	3	14.3	10.6	18.3	0.0	13.7	22.2	11.1	20.0	13.8
	4	4.0	4.5	3.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	5.6	0.0	4.3
	5	2.4	1.5	3.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	2.6
	6	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	10.0	.9
	7	.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	.9
	8	3.2	4.5	1.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	3.4
	10	1.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
	Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	n=	126	66	60	2	117	9	18	10	116
Mean	2.25	2.47	2.02	1.00	2.31	1.56	2.22	2.20	2.26	

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset

<sup>12</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

### 1.5.2 Health, Disability, Medical Screening and Treatment

71. Of the sample, 35.6 percent (35.2 percent ex-AF and 35.9 percent ex-AG) indicate they are in good health.<sup>13, 14</sup> A further 22.9 percent (23.3 percent ex-AF and 22.5 percent ex-AG) indicate that they are in poor health with the remainder 41.5 percent (41.5 percent ex-AF and 41.5 percent ex-AG) indicating that they are in neither poor nor good health. When disaggregated by sub-sample, 50.0 percent of females indicate they are in good health and 13.3 that they are in poor health. Of the disabled strata, 6.3 percent are in good health and 48.4 percent in poor health.

72. The data from 2015 across all strata of the sample compares favourably with data from the 2012 Tracer. The study finds that 35.6 percent of ex-combatants (35.2 percent ex-AF and 35.9 percent ex-AG) are healthy compared with 2012 where 18.9 percent ex-AF and 35.1 percent ex-AG indicate they in good health. The study finds that 22.9 percent of ex-combatants (23.3 percent ex-AF and 22.5 percent ex-AG) are in poor health compared with 2012 where 27.0 percent ex-AF and 29.4 percent ex-AG identify as in poor health. Currently, more female ex-combatants identify as healthy than in 2012 (50.0 percent compared to 36.4 percent) and 13.3 percent indicate they are in poor health compared to 27.3 percent in 2012. Of the disabled strata 6.3 percent are in good health and 48.4 percent are in poor health compared with 10.2 percent and 58.0 percent in 2012.

73. For those who indicate they are not healthy, 49.6 percent are taken care of by their spouse (54.0 percent ex-AF, 45.6 percent ex-AG) with the main proportion of the remainder taking care of themselves (30.2 percent ex-AF, 36.8 percent ex-AG). Of the youth proportion 15.4 percent are taken care of by a parent or parents. A small proportion of the overall sample indicates they are being taken care of by the RDRC (6.9 percent). Among the disabled strata, 24.8 percent of the respondents held the perception that the RDRC provide support and is concerned for their interests.<sup>15</sup>

74. While not recorded in the 2012 Tracer it is important to document the categorization of disability for future studies. The 2015 Tracer identifies that of the disable ex-combatant cohort the following is the categorization of the disability (Table 5 below):

**Table 5. Disability Categorization**

Q4.2 What is the category of your disability?	Total Tracer	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatants	Male	Female	Disabled	Under 30 years olds
Category 1: 90 - 100 PDR (Permanent Disability Rate)	10.3	0.0	17.4	0.0	10.5	0.0	10.3	0.0
Category 2: 70 - 89 PDR	35.9	37.5	34.8	0.0	34.2	100	35.9	0.0
Category 3: 50 - 69 PDR	20.5	37.5	8.7	0.0	21.1	0.0	20.5	66.7
Category 4: 30 - 49 PDR	33.3	25.0	39.1	0.0	34.2	0.0	33.3	33.3
Total %	100	100	100	0.0	100	100	100	100
n=	39	16	23	0	38	1	39	3

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset

<sup>13</sup> The 2012 Tracer employed the rating scale: (i) good health; (ii) average health, and (iii) poor health. The 2015 Tracer employs the rating scale: (i) poor health or unhealthy; (ii) neither poor nor good health, and (iii) good health or healthy or no health problems. The 2015 is the preferable model and avoids explicit self-comparability with others.

<sup>14</sup> The 2015 made substantial revisions to the health section of the survey including removing pseudo-psychosocial questions and questions on contraception.

<sup>15</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

75. The study finds that 31.8 percent of ex-combatants (33.0 percent ex-AF and 30.8 percent ex-AG) are undergoing medical treatment and 10.0 percent (9.3 percent ex-AF and 10.6 percent ex-AG) are awaiting treatment. There is no distinction between female and male ex-combatants. Of the disabled cohort 55.2 percent are undergoing treatment and 22.4 percent are awaiting treatment while 16.7 percent of youth are undergoing treatment and none (0.0 percent) are awaiting treatment.<sup>16</sup>

**Table 6. Mutuelles de Sante**

Q3.3 Do you have <i>Mutuelles de Santé</i> ?	Total Tracer	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatants	Adult ex-combatant	Male	Female	Disabled	Able-bodied	Under 30 years olds	30 year olds & over
Yes	80.7	84.4	77.4	88.9	80.5	80.7	80.8	84.1	80.2	57.1	82.9
No	19.3	15.6	22.6	11.1	19.5	19.3	19.2	15.9	19.8	42.9	17.1
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
n=	564	263	301	9	555	538	26	63	501	49	515

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset

76. The study identifies that 80.7 percent of the sample hold *Mutuelle de Santé*. This includes 84.4 percent ex-AF and 77.4 percent ex-AG, equal proportion of males and females, 84.1 percent of disabled ex-combatants and 57.1 percent of youth. There is no comparable data recorded in the 2012 Tracer. However, the pattern of lower ex-AG and very low youth coverage was found in the 2014 CDS. The youth pattern is repeated in both the ex-combatant and civilian sample in the 2014 CDS. This indicates a trend but when correlated with indicators of disposable income in the CDS, low income and lack of coverage do not correspond. Thus lack of coverage by the youth strata is likely to result from choice rather than social exclusion or disadvantage.

77. In the 2012 Tracer, medical screening was surveyed as it related to testing for HIV. The 2012 Tracer found that 99.1 percent of ex-combatants were screened for HIV. All of those screened were informed of the results. In 2015 HIV screening was included in the 2015 PVS as part of the assessment of services to ex-combatants during Demobilization and PDOP. The 2014 PVS found that 92.8 percent of ex-combatants underwent HIV/AIDS voluntary counselling and testing at the Demobilisation Centre, of which 80.3 percent were ex-AF and 98.3 percent were ex-AG. In the 2014 Tracer medical screening was surveyed in relation to disability asking ex-combatants whether they were screened for disability at time of demobilization, and whether in the opinion of the ex-combatant the categorization of their disability was correct (categorization has bearing on DDR and social protection entitlements).

78. The study finds that 21.7 percent of ex-combatants were screened for a disability on demobilization (17.0 percent ex-AF and 26.3 percent ex-AG) including 53.3 percent of those respondents who are actually disabled. Across the strata, the 21.7 percent translates into 10.0 percent of females, 22.3 percent of males and 11.8 percent of youth.

79. Of those who received a categorization of their disability 68.8 percent (65.4 percent ex-AF, 71.1 percent ex-AG) believe the categorization to be correct. This includes equal proportion

<sup>16</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

of female and male ex-combatants, 63.9 percent of disable ex-combatants and 16.7 percent of youth.

### 1.5.3 Education

80. The study finds that 88.7 percent of ex-combatants (91.0 percent ex-AF, 86.6 percent ex-AG) are literate and numerate without experiencing issues reading or writing. This proportion is consistent across the sample strata with ex-combatant youth being lowest at 83.7 percent still sufficiently close to the overall proportion. The study finds that 4.4 percent of ex-combatants (2.2 percent ex-AF, 6.2 percent ex-AG) are neither literate nor numerate. Regarding formal education the study finds that 54.2 percent (56.7 percent ex-AF, 52.0 percent ex-AG) have completed primary education, 19.0 percent (20.5 percent ex-AF, 17.6 percent ex-AG) have completed junior secondary, 5.7 percent (6.3 percent ex-AF, 5.2 percent ex-AG) have completed secondary education. Finally, 7.0 percent (8.2 percent ex-AF, 5.9 ex-AG) have completed vocational education and 0.9 percent university (1.5 percent ex-AF, 0.3 percent ex-AG).

81. Within the sample the most significant differences are between female ex-combatants and male ex-combatants where 37.9 percent of females compared to 55.0 percent of males (difference - 17.1 percent) have completed primary education. However, 41.4 percent of females compared to 17.8 percent of males (difference +23.6 percent) have completed junior secondary. Retaining the positive trend for females, 17.2 percent have completed secondary education compared to 5.1 percent of males (difference +12.1 percent).

82. A comparison with the 2012 Tracer data reveals that the general education profile has remained largely the same between 2012 and 2015. Regarding the positive female to male distinction, comparable data from 2012 is unreliable due to the low number of females (n11) albeit females were outperforming males. Of female ex-combatants, 72.7 percent completed primary education, 9.1 percent completed senior secondary education and 9.1 percent completed vocation compared to 51.9 percent, 4.4 percent and 11.7 percent of males respectively.

83. Within the 2015 sample, far more youth have no education than those ex-combatants aged 30 years and over: 29.2 percent compared to 11.8 percent (difference -17.4 percent). This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer. What is recorded is the proportion of ex-combatants without numeracy or literacy. In the 2012, Tracer 2.8 percent youth compared to 1.3 percent over 30 year olds are neither numerate nor literate. In 2015, this increases to 8.2 percent and 4.0 percent respectively.

84. In general, the majority of ex-combatants in the 2015 Tracer received their education prior to mobilization: 89.2 percent consisting of 89.9 percent ex-AF and 88.6 percent ex-AG. The percentage is consistent across the strata except with youth of which 76.5 percent received their education prior to mobilization and 14.7 percent during the conflict. This shows low variation from the 2012 data where overall proportions are similar.

85. The study finds that 3.1 percent of ex-combatants are continuing education (4.1 percent ex-AF and 2.3 percent ex-AG) a low percentage that is consistent across the strata with the highest strata being disabled ex-combatants (7.9 percent) and the lowest youth (2.0 percent). Of those continuing education, 50.0 percent are in formal education, 33.3 percent in vocational training, and 5.6 percent in apprenticeship. When compared with 2012 this represents a lower proportion but a shift in focus towards formal education because in 2012 data 11.3 percent of ex-AF and 11.6 percent of ex-AG were continuing education of which the majority were in vocational training (91.7 percent ex-AF, 96.0 percent ex-AG) and the remainder in apprenticeship

(8.3 percent ex-AF, 4.0 percent ex-AG). Similar proportions of disabled ex-combatants (8.2 percent) but again, much higher proportions of youth (13.2 percent) are “continuing their studies”.

86. The study surveyed ex-combatants and asked whether they received vocational training from the RDRC. Of those surveyed, 59.3 percent (54.1 percent ex-AF, 63.8 percent ex-AG) received vocational training from the RDRC with the highest difference being gendered: 60.3 percent of males compared to 40.0 percent of females (n30). Comparative data in the 2012 Tracer appears radically out of sync with the 2015 data with 92.5 percent indicating they received vocational training from the RDRC including 100.0 percent ex-AF and 92.9 percent ex-AG receiving vocational training from the RDRC as well as 95.2 percent of males and 100.0 percent of females.

## **1.6 Summary**

87. At a fundamental level the study finds that the health profile of ex-combatants has improved since 2012 and that levels of education achieved have remained the same. However the study finds that the major variation in levels of educational achievement is a gendered one with females outperforming males.

88. From the survey we cannot conclude whether the youth are disadvantaged or choose vocational training instead of completing their formal education or taking some other pathway. In summary: 29.2 percent of the youth have no vocational training compared to 11.8 percent of the adult respondents. When the youth sample (n48) is disaggregated there are only n2 ex-AF youth and n46 ex-AG. Amongst the 3.1 percent of the sample that are continuing their education, there is no difference between the youth and the adult sample. There was no difference in the proportion of ex-AF (4.1 percent), ex-AG (2.3 percent), youth (2.0 percent) and 30 years or older (3.2 percent) that at the time of the survey are continuing their studies. Also, there is no difference in the proportion of youth (63.3 percent) versus adult (59.0 percent) ex-combatants (54.1 percent of the ex-AF and 63.8 percent of the ex-AG) that have received vocation training from the RDRC.

89. The study finds that currently a low proportion of ex-combatants are continuing education and that since 2012 there has been a major shift in the focus of further education from vocational training to formal (academic) education post-reinsertion.

90. Programmatically the study finds that a low proportion of ex-combatants report they were screened for disabilities. Also, when compared with 2012 it appears that that proportion receiving vocational training has decreased substantially in the last three years.

## **SECTION B. Economic Indicators**

## 2. Economic Indicators

91. Following is an analysis of the economic indicators documented by the study. As with the preceding section some indicators measured in 2015 were not measured in 2012 and where this is the case it is so identified. Specifically this section of the study looks at indicators in the following areas: (i) access to material assets and food security; (ii) access to financial assets and to financial security, and (iii) employment, income generation and formal credit.

### 2.1 Access to material assets and food security

92. The sample for the Tracer study mainly live in rural houses (70.9 percent composed of 73.2 percent ex-AF and 68.9 percent ex-AG) with the main cohort of the remainder in dwellings using iron sheet roofing (17.6 percent composed of 17.1 percent ex-AF and 18.0 percent ex-AG). Self-ownership and renting are the main ways ex-combatants have access to dwelling with 55.1 percent owning the dwelling (67.3 percent ex-AF and 44.4 percent ex-AG) and 25.7 percent renting (21.2 percent ex-AF and 29.7 percent ex-AG). These patterns remain consistent across gender and disability strata.

93. Variations occur between ex-AF and ex-AG with higher property ownership resting with the ex-AF cohort (+22.8 percent difference). Predictably the youth cohort have a different pattern for accessing dwellings with 38.8 percent renting, 34.7 percent living in a property owned by parents and 20.4 percent owning the dwelling. The former child combatant strata is more aligned with the main sample with 60.0 percent owning their property, 30.0 percent living in a property owned by parents and 10.0 percent renting. Of disabled ex-combatants, 50.0 percent own their property, 26.6 percent are renting.

94. In comparison, the 2012 Tracer found similar typologies of dwelling with 84.8 percent of ex-AF and 73.8 percent of ex-AG living in rural houses. However, in 2012 patterns of ownership are lower particularly with ex-AG: 63.4 percent of ex-AF and 30.2 percent of ex-AG. Similarly, ownership by former child combatants is lower at 11.1 percent and by disabled ex-combatants at 34.1 percent.

95. In the 2015 Tracer, ex-combatants are split between the negative and neutral positions when rating their current dwelling situation with 49.1 percent indicating it is bad (41.3 percent ex-AF and 56.1 percent ex-AG) and 48.4 percent indicating it is neither good nor bad. These proportions are consistent across gender and disability with the only variations being in the youth and former child combatant strata. Of youth, 60.4 percent and 39.6 percent rate their dwelling situation as bad and neither good or bad respectively and of former child combatants, 30.0 percent rate their dwelling situation as bad and 70.0 percent as neither good nor bad. Although the variable measuring perceptions of the current dwelling status in 2012 was worded differently to 2015, there were some comparable findings when comparing variable Q2.21 from 2012 and Q7.6 from 2015. In 2012, 3.7 percent of the respondents felt their dwelling was better than their nearest non-excombatant neighbour, 43.5 percent felt that it was the same and 52.8 percent felt that it was worse.

96. Between 2012 and 2015 there is little overall change in the high proportion indicating their housing conditions are worse than the nearest civilian neighbour (52.6 percent in 2012 and 54.5 percent in 2015). The small proportion indicating it is better has increased marginally from 3.2 percent in 2012 to 5.8 percent in 2015.

97. In 2012, 65.5 percent of disabled ex-combatants compared to 49.2 percent able bodied ex-combatants (+17.5 percent) rated their conditions as worse. In 2015 there is less of a difference with 60.9 percent of disabled ex-combatants compared to 53.7 percent of able bodied ex-combatants (+7.2 percent). In 2015, the main variation is between adult and former child combatants where 55.1 percent of adult ex-combatants compared to 20.0 percent of former child combatants rate their conditions as worse (-35.1 percent).

98. No statistically significant variation occurs when ex-combatants were asked to rate dwelling compared to nearest non ex-combatant neighbours. 54.5 percent (50.0 percent ex-AF and 58.5 percent ex-AG) rate their dwelling as worse, and 39.6 percent (43.9 percent ex-AF and 35.9 percent ex-AG) rate it as about the same. Former child combatants and to a lesser extent youth and disabled ex-combatants differ with the main sample with 20 percent of former child combatants rating their dwelling situation as worse and 70.0 percent as the same. Of the youth strata 62.5 percent rate their dwelling as worse and 33.3 percent as the same. Of the disabled strata 60.9 percent rate their dwelling as worse and 26.6 percent as the same.

99. Statistically this is consistent with the feedback from all strata in the 2012 Tracer.

100. Land access is a critical dynamic for a whole array of issues including housing, food security and income generation. As has been seen in the 2014 CDS generally there is a clear difference between land access and land ownership including regarding barriers to either and enabling factors. The 2014 CDS finds the main barriers to land ownership are cost and available financial resources. In the CDS no respondents identify significant barriers to accessing land other than those as part of land disputes. Rather access is a principle and all people are free to access land, ownership is different and is based on wealth. Per the CDS, ex-combatants do not experience access barriers to any great extent other than during land disputes any more than most other groups in the community.

101. The 2015 Tracer applied a longitudinal approach to measuring land access and usage. Regarding *access* the study asked respondents whether or not they had access at four points in time: (i) before mobilization; (ii) while mobilized; (iii) when they were demobilized, and (iv) currently (2015). Over time land access increased through all four points in time from 12.1 percent before mobilization to 47.5 percent currently. Furthermore whereas before mobilization 16.0 percent of ex-AF compared to 8.6 percent of ex-AG had access, the differentiation between the two gradually decreased to parity whereby in 2015 47.5 percent of ex-AF and 48.9 percent of ex-AG report access to land.

102. Similarly in the same longitudinal aspect, former child combatants and youth have had increases in access from 20.0 percent to 40.0 percent for the former and 10.2 percent to 40.4 percent for the latter. Disabled ex-combatants have seen an increase in access from 6.3 percent to 45.2 percent. Female ex-combatants despite having a dip in access (a pattern confirmed in the LOGiCA family study) recover from 17.2 percent pre-mobilization to 40.0 percent currently.

103. Compared to the 2012 Tracer data, this shows reduced land access at the time of the survey for the ex-AF cohort (down from 75.5 percent to 47.5 percent) and reduced access for the ex-AG cohort (down from 84.3 percent to 48.9 percent). This difference between the 2012 data and the 2015 data is at odds with the pattern of increased land ownership over time as documented longitudinally in the 2015 study and confirmed in the 2014 LOGiCA study-

104. Regarding land usage, the study finds that of those who have access, apart from residential purposes (73.2 percent including 69.5 percent ex-AF and 76.6 percent ex-AG) the main uses of the land are: (i) subsistence agriculture (69.7 percent including 61.8 percent ex-AF and 77.1 percent ex-AG); income generation (13.4 percent including 8.5 percent ex-AF and 17.9 percent ex-AG) and leasing (5.2 percent including 5.2 percent ex-AF and 4.6 percent ex-AG).

105. Land usage in 2015 differs significantly to land usage recorded in the 2012 Tracer where 50.0 percent used land for residential purposes including 58.3 percent of ex-AF and 48.2 percent of ex-AG. In 2012, 84.3 percent (81.9 percent ex-AF and 85.2 percent ex-AG) used land for subsistence agriculture; 24.6 percent including 19.4 percent ex-AF and 26.5 percent ex-AG used the land for income generating purposes and 9.3 percent including 12.5 percent ex-AF and 8.2 percent ex-AG used the land for hire, leasing or loaning to others. These statistics are consistent across all sub-groups in the 2012 sample and sub-samples.

106. In comparison with the 2012 data in the 2015 data approximately 11 percent less ex-AF and approximately 25 percent less ex-AG use land for subsistence agriculture and approximately 10 percent less ex-AF and approximately 7 percent less ex-AG use land for income generation.

107. Reasoning from the difference between the 2012 data and that of 2015 there is either a significant shift in land ownership and land usage with many ex-combatants divesting themselves of land or there are as yet unidentified factors influencing the studies.

108. As documented in the 2014 CDS because of Rwanda's population density and the rural nature of the country it could be expected that any significant differential in land access is a source of conflict and tension however the CDS does not document significant land conflict between the community and ex-combatants in the quantitative study data.

109. In the 2015 Tracer as with the land access variable the approach for understanding land disputes is longitudinal utilizing the same four point aspect as the land access question. In response the pattern is a clear increase in land disputes from 1.2 percent (2.1 percent ex-AF and 0.4 percent ex-AG) prior to mobilization to 12.3 percent (6.6 ex-AF and 17.4 ex-AG) to currently (a slight reduction since time mobilized). In the 2015 Tracer the main people who are a source of problems with land are: parents (25.0 percent including 37.5 percent ex-AF and 20.8 percent ex-AG); brothers (28.1 percent including 18.8 percent ex-AF and 31.3 percent ex-AG); extended family (15.6 percent including 12.5 percent ex-AF and 16.7 percent ex-AG), uncles (10.9 percent including 6.3 percent and 12.5 percent ex-AF) and sisters (10.9 percent including 6.3 percent ex-AF and 12.5 percent ex-AG).<sup>17</sup>

## **2.2 Household income, access to financial assets and credit**

110. At a fundamental level, household income, household size, and type reveal important dynamics of the basic financial situation of ex-combatants including regarding capacity to pay expenses or save money. The study documents that the most common number of people in an ex-combatant household is 5 (24.6 percent composed of 22.5 percent ex-AF and 26.4 percent ex-AG) with the next most frequent being 4, 6 and 7 individuals (18.3 percent, 17.2 percent and 12.2 percent respectively). This is largely consistent across strata. The 2012 Tracer does not examine the household unit but does record the number of dependents with the ex-combatant currently (in

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<sup>17</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

2012). The most common number is 6 dependents (17.3 percent composed of 13.4 percent ex-AF and 18.9 ex-AG) followed by 5 dependents (16.7 percent), 4 dependents (15.9 percent), and 3 dependents (15.3 percent).

111. In the household on average 2 or 1 people including the ex-combatant contribute to the household income (43.9 percent and 42.3 percent with equal disaggregation between ex-AF and ex-AG). In 11.5 percent of the cases (equally between ex-AF and ex-AG) nobody contributes to household income including the ex-combatant. This household data represents a slight decrease in comparison to the 2012 Tracer data which identifies that 60.0 percent ex-AF tend to have 2 people including the ex-combatant and 55.6 percent of ex-AGs tend to have 1 person only contributing to household income (with 33.3 percent having 2 people).

**Table 7. Household income generation (2012)**

Q3.3 Respondent the sole breadwinner or are other people in the household also contributing an income (2012)	Total tracer 2012	ex-AF	ex-AG	Diff	Former child combatant	Adult ex-combatant	Diff	Male	Female	Diff	Disabled	Able-bodied	Diff	Under 30 years olds	30 year olds and over	Diff
Sole	81.2	71.2	84.5	-13.4	50.0	82.1	-32.1	81.9	33.3	48.5	64.4	86.3	-21.9	90.5	78.8	11.7
Others contribute	18.8	28.8	15.5	13.4	50.0	17.9	32.1	18.1	66.7	-48.5	35.6	13.7	21.9	9.5	21.2	-11.7
N=	207	52	155	-103	6	201	-195	204	3	201	45	161	-116	42	165	-123

Source: 2012 Tracer Dataset

**Table 8. Household income generation 2015.**

Q13.3 Are you the sole breadwinner or do others in your household also earn an income? 2015	Total Tracer	ex-AF	ex-AG	Diff	Former child combatants	Adult ex-combatant	Diff	Male	Female	Diff	Disabled	Able-bodied	Diff	Under 30 years olds	30 year olds & over	Diff
Sole - I am the only person in the household who earns or generates an income	64.9	63.1	66.6	-3.5	60.0	65.0	-5.0	64.7	69.0	-4.3	55.0	66.2	-11.2	71.1	64.4	6.7
Other people, including myself, earn or generate an income for the household	31.4	32.9	30.0	3.0	30.0	31.4	-1.4	31.8	24.1	7.6	25.0	32.2	-7.2	24.4	32.0	-7.5
Only other people, excluding myself, earn or generate an income for the household	3.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	10.0	3.6	6.4	3.5	6.9	-3.4	20.0	1.7	18.3	4.4	3.6	0.8
N=	539	252	287		10	529		510	29		60	479		45	494	

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset

112. Regarding the regularity of any income brought into the household, in the majority of cases (52.9 percent composed of 49.6 percent ex-AF and 55.7 percent ex-AG) nobody generates a regular income. A further 29.4 percent (31.6 percent ex-AF and 27.5 percent ex-AG) indicate one

person generates a regular income and 17.3 percent indicate (18.4 percent ex-AF and 16.4 percent ex-AG) that 2 people generate a regular income. It is possible to correlate the finding with Q3.3 in 2012 Tracer which identifies changes in the household income generation since 2012.

113. As can be seen the main change since 2012 is a diversification of income streams into the household from 18.8 percent (2012) to 35.1 percent in 2015. Differences between former child combatants and older ex-combatants in 2012 have been removed in 2015 as have differences between male and female ex-combatants. The differences between disabled and able-bodied ex-combatants has been reduced from -21.9 to -11.2 percent which shows a homogenization of income streams into the household but not the size (value) of these streams.

114. At the end of the month after payment of all household expenses, 24.3 percent of ex-combatants (24.3 percent ex-AF and 21.2 percent ex-AG) can save money. Across the strata the main variations are with former child combatants where 30 percent indicate they can save money and disabled ex-combatants where 29.0 percent indicate they can save money.<sup>18</sup>

115. Regarding banking and access to credit, the study finds that 72.3 percent (84.8 percent ex-AF and 61.3 percent ex-AG) have a savings or current account at a formal credit institution. The difference of 23.4 percent between ex-AF and ex-AG is notable. Across the strata more females than males have an account (82.8 percent compared to 71.7 percent). Disabled ex-combatants more or less have the same access as the general level for ex-combatants (73.4 percent) but youth are significantly lower (53.1). That said 80.0 percent of former child combatants have an account.

116. Compared to the 2012 Tracer, this generally shows an increase in having a savings or current account from 63.8 percent (70.2 percent ex-AF and 62.4 ex-AG) but largely only for ex-AF. As with 2015 in 2012 more female ex-combatants have an account (90.9 percent compared to 63.9 percent of male ex-combatants) however the 2015 figures show a significant increase for disabled ex-combatants from 55.7 percent in 2012.

117. The study finds that 43.8 percent of ex-combatants (45.1 percent ex-AF and 42.5 percent ex-AG) keep money on mobile money accounts. This proportion is reasonably consistent across strata except with disabled ex-combatants where 30.2 percent use mobile money.<sup>19</sup>

118. The 2015 study finds that 38.8 percent of ex-combatants (39.2 percent ex-AF and 38.5 percent ex-AG) belong to a savings and credit cooperative. Proportions across the sample are consistent but with former child combatants having the lowest level of membership to a saving and credit cooperative (30.0 percent) followed by the disabled respondents with only 36.5 percent belonging to a saving or credit cooperative.

119. This represents an increase in the proportions identified in the 2012 particularly for ex-AG where 20.8 percent (55.6 percent ex-AF and 0.0 percent ex-AG) indicated they were part of a local savings and credit cooperative. It also represents a major increase for females from 0.0 percent in 2012 to 36.5 percent in 2015, and youth from 0.0 percent in 2012 to 28.6 percent in 2015. Rates for disabled ex-combatants remain largely the same from 2012 to 2015.

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<sup>18</sup>This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

<sup>19</sup>This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

120. Overall, diversification of income into the household, increases in usage and access to banking and large increases in ex-combatants using savings and credit cooperatives show a positive trend regarding financial security and stability.

121. In times of financial stress (2015 data), the majority of ex-combatants turn to friends for help (57.4 percent composed of 60.2 percent ex-AF and 55.0 percent ex-AG). This is consistent across the sample except with disabled ex-combatants of whom 39.7 percent will turn to friends and 24.0 percent will turn to the RDRC (compared with 4.1 percent of the combatant sample and 1.4 percent of able-bodied ex-combatants). The study finds that in times of financial distress, 36.7 percent of ex-combatants will turn to family (37.6 percent ex-AF and 36.0 percent ex-AG) and that female ex-combatants are the least likely to turn to family (27.6 percent) and disabled ex-combatants are similarly likely (28.6 percent). Former child combatants will largely turn to family (50.0 percent) or friends (50.0 percent).<sup>20</sup>

122. Ex-combatants (like civilians) may generate income from a variety of sources. The 2015 Tracer examined a wide and very detailed range of self-reported data pertaining to income generated via waged work, self-employment and economic transfers. In summary, the mean income for ex-combatants is 134,936.77 Frw with ex-AF mean being lower than that of ex-AGs: 114,574.09 Frw compared to 152,845.32 Frw (a difference of approximately 38,000 Frw). Former child combatants sit close to the mean income for all ex-combatants earning 130,100.00 Frw but youth in general earn  $\approx$  48,000 Frw less than older ex-combatants (91,122.45 Frw compared to 139,266.64 Frw). Female and disabled ex-combatants have the lowest mean earnings with females earning the least. The mean female income is 75,117.67 Frw (approximately 82,000 Frw less than males) and the mean disabled ex-combatant income is 81,717.34 Frw (approximately 60,000 Frw less than able-bodied ex-combatants).<sup>21</sup>

123. When asked to describe their economic status (2015 data), 58.6 percent of ex-combatants describe it as poor (52.6 percent ex-AF and 63.9 percent ex-AG) and 38.9 and neither poor nor wealthy (44.4 percent ex-AF and 34.1 percent ex-AG). This proportion is consistent across gender and disability but peaks with former child combatants and youth of which 70.0 percent and 72.9 percent rate their economic status as poor.

124. This compares to available data (not fully comparative) from 2012 where 60.7 percent of male ex-combatants rated their economic situation as worse in comparison to non-ex-combatants in their community. Of ex-combatants with disabilities, 78.5 percent of respondents perceived their economic situation as worse, even though the data of this sub-group is largely at parity with percentages and means across all sub-samples.

125. With regards to past, present and future economic situation, 62.9% of males and 70.0% of females believe their economic prospects will improve, despite a large majority rating their past and present economic situation as poor or very poor.

126. Ex-combatants identify retrospectively that there has been little change over the last 12 months except former child combatants of whom 80.0 percent identify that their economic status

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<sup>20</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

<sup>21</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

was bad 12 months ago compared to the 70.0 percent identified above who state their status is currently bad.

127. Comparing their economic status with civilians in the community, 56.6 percent (54.7 percent ex-AF and 58.3 percent ex-AG) of ex-combatants identify that civilians are wealthier and 32.3 percent (35.8 percent ex-AF and 29.1 percent ex-AG) that they are at the same income level as the ex-combatant. When comparing to other ex-combatants, 30.0 percent (26.4 percent ex-AF and 33.1 percent) say other ex-combatants are wealthier. Of the total ex-combatants, 58.7 percent (63.0 percent ex-AF and 55.0 percent ex-AG) identify other ex-combatants are at the same income level, a response that is proportionally higher in female ex-combatants (69.0 percent).

128. In the 2012 Tracer 60.2 percent (68.3 percent ex-AF and 56.9 percent ex-AG) identify civilians are better off and 37.5 percent (26.9 percent ex-AF and 41.9 percent ex-AG) that civilians are at the same economic status. There is a decrease from 2012 to 2015 in the proportion of disabled ex-combatants who believe civilians are better off (from 78.5 percent in 2012 to 62.5 percent in 2015) and an increase for ex-combatant youth (from 50.7 percent in 2012 to 68.8 percent in 2015).

129. From the perspective of a comparison against the perceived wealth of other ex-combatants it is evident that there is a decrease in those identifying other ex-combatants are wealthier (down 11.8 percent in 2015) but similar levels in females in 2012 and 2015.

### **2.3 Employment, Income Generation and Access to Formal Credit**

130. The study surveyed ex-combatants regarding their economic status using a longitudinal aspect: prior to mobilization, while a combatant, at time of demobilization and currently (main and secondary occupation). Before mobilization the majority of the sample were studying (32.2 percent composed of 32.4 percent ex-AF and 31.9 percent ex-AG). In total 25.7 percent (20.5 ex-AF and 28.1 ex-AG) were self employed in agriculture and further 24.4 percent were unemployed. The highest proportion studying were those who would go on to become former child combatants (60.0) and females (48.3 percent).

131. During mobilization and at demobilization, this pattern shifts slightly with the majority indicating unemployed while mobilized (48.9 percent composed of 45.3 percent ex-AF and 52.1 percent ex-AG) and self employed in agriculture at demobilization (39.1 percent composed of 34.1 percent ex-AF and 42.8 percent ex-AG). Currently the main vocation remains self employment in agriculture (30.9 percent composed of 30.5 percent ex-AF and 31.3 percent ex-AG) with 29.31 percent (31.6 percent ex-AG and 26.7 percent ex-AF) unemployed.

132. This differs from the 2012 data where 58 percent of ex-AF and 69.9 percent of ex-AG indicated their primary income generating activity as 'self-employed' with 16.7 percent and 25.0 percent respectively indicating subsistence activity and 4.0 percent and 5.9 percent respectively indicating not economically active. In 2015, 69.5 percent of sample were economically active (71.8 percent of the ex-AF and 67.4 percent of the ex-AG). [Only 51.6 percent of the disabled respondents, 44.9 percent of the under 30 year old respondents and 50% of the former child excombatants (n10) were economically active. ]

133. Regarding specifically *economic* cooperatives, the study finds that 26.0 percent of ex-combatants are members: a proportion that is largely consistent across the sample except with

disabled ex-combatants and former child combatants of which 34.4 percent and 20.0 percent respectively are members.

134. This represents a decrease when compared with 2012 where 36.6 percent of ex-combatants indicated that they were members (35.9 percent ex-AF and 36.9 percent ex-AG). Specifically, 38.1 percent of disabled ex-combatants and 33.3 percent of former child ex-combatants indicated they were members.

135. In 2015 of the proportion of ex-combatants who indicated they are members of an economic cooperative the following is the typology and proportional membership (Table 9 below).

**Table 9. Membership of cooperatives**

Membership or belonging to any of the listed economic cooperatives <i>Only the proportion of respondents that indicated yes</i>	Total Tracer	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatants	Adult ex-combatant	Male	Female	Disabled	Under 30 years olds
Q15.2.1 Workers Cooperatives	29.7	35.2	24.7	0.0	30.1	31.4	0.0	22.7	22.2
Q15.2.2 Arts Crafts, Handicraft, Cooperatives	.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	.7	.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q15.2.3 Housing Cooperatives	4.1	2.9	5.1	0.0	4.1	4.3	0.0	4.5	0.0
Q15.2.4 Fisheries Cooperatives	.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	.7	.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q15.2.5 Multi-purpose Cooperatives	27.9	27.1	28.6	0.0	28.3	27.3	37.5	36.4	33.3
Q15.2.6 Production or Marketing Cooperatives	3.4	1.4	5.2	0.0	3.4	3.6	0.0	9.1	0.0
Q15.2.7 Consumer Cooperatives	8.8	8.6	9.1	50.0	8.3	9.4	0.0	4.5	22.2
Q15.2.8 Saving & Credit Cooperative (SACCO)	22.4	24.3	20.8	50.0	22.1	21.6	37.5	22.7	11.1
Average n=	147	70	77	2	145	139	8	22	9

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset

136. The study finds that currently 37.8 percent of ex-combatants (35.6 percent ex-AF and 39.7 percent ex-AG) are economically inactive. Across the strata, former child combatants and disabled ex-combatants have the highest rate of inactivity (50.0 percent) with youth in general having 55.1 percent rate. Female ex-combatants have the lowest rate of inactivity: 30.0 percent.

137. Despite the high levels of economic inactivity in certain strata the 2015 data appears to compare favourably to data from 2012 in response to the straightforward question of whether one is economically active or inactive. 46.9 percent of ex-combatants (50.0 percent ex-AF and 45.6 percent ex-AG) indicated they are economically inactive in 2012.

138. In 2015, of those economically inactive the main barrier to activity is a lack of access to finance (87.5 percent of ex-combatants including 89.4 percent ex-AF and 89.4 percent ex-AG). Lack of skills or education is the barrier identified by 33.0 percent (composed of 29.3 percent ex-AF, 36.2 percent ex-AG) and lack of experience is identified by 15.9 percent composed of 14.6 percent ex-AF and 17.0 percent ex-AG. Variations in the strata are mainly attributed to those with disabled ex-combatants of whom 61.9 percent indicate finance, 23.8 percent indicate skills and education, and 9.5 percent indicate work experience. The main difference with able bodied ex-combatants is a 33.6 percent differential with less disabled ex-combatants indicating lack of finance as a barrier to economic activity. On the whole, few ex-combatants identify lack of availability of economic opportunities (9.1 percent) and stigma (1.1 percent) as barriers.

139. The 2015 data on economic activity contrasts with the 2012 data. The study finds that ex-combatants are concentrated in agricultural activities with 65.3 percent (61.0 percent ex-AF and

69.4 percent ex-AG) engaged in crop farming and 12.2 percent in livestock. This compares with 32.0 percent (10.2 percent employed in agriculture, 21.8 percent self-employed in agriculture) in 2012. Thus the total appears to have doubled.

140. A further 20.9 percent (17.5 percent ex-AF and 24.2 percent ex-AG) engage in casual labour and 17.7 percent (19.5 percent ex-AF and 15.9 percent ex-AG) in security.<sup>22</sup>

141. Of those engaged in an income generating activities, 69.9 percent (66.1 percent ex-AF and 72.5 ex-AG) consider their activity neither successful nor unsuccessful. This option was not given in the 2012 Tracer where 62.8 percent (64.0 percent ex-AF and 62.5 percent ex-AG) considered their income generating activity a success. A total 19.4 percent consider their enterprise unsuccessful. This compares to 37.2 percent in the 2012 Tracer.

142. Of those who consider it unsuccessful, the barrier of acute deprivation, that is; being unable to resolve basic needs including one's next meal is identified by 77.3 percent (73.5 percent ex-AF and 81.3 percent ex-AG) as the main barrier with ignorance of entrepreneurship (34.3 percent including 40.0 percent ex-AF and 28.1 percent ex-AG) and limited scale (39.4 percent including 44.1 percent ex-AF and 34.4 percent ex-AG) also being prominent reasons. This compares with 2012 where the smallness of the project (23.9 percent including 22.2 percent ex-AF and 24.3 percent ex-AG) is the main overall barrier but acute deprivation is the main barrier for ex-AF at 55.6 percent and 13.5 percent of ex-AGs. Acute poverty is also identified as the main barrier by 42.9 percent of disabled ex-combatants. Ignorance of entrepreneurship is identified by 13.0 percent including 11.1 percent of ex-AF, 13.5 percent of ex-AG and 33.3 percent of youth (compared to 8.1 percent of over 30 year olds).

143. Year on year this represents a significant increase in those apparently trapped in acute deprivation and thus unable to work their way out into a successful income generating project.

144. The study documents how ex-combatants have a variety of incomes: salaried jobs, small business, micro-agribusiness (crops for sale), and keeping livestock.

**Table 10. Current form of IGA**

Proportion of respondents that <u>currently</u> have the listed form of income generating activity  <i>Only the proportion of respondents that indicated yes</i>	Total Tracer	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatants	Male	Female	Disabled	Under 30 years olds
Q21.1.4 Regular salaried job, excluding that of being a soldier or ex-combatant	16.8	18.8	14.9	20.0	17.1	10.7	12.9	15.2
Q21.2.4 Small business	18.5	20.8	16.4	10.0	18.9	10.7	22.2	6.4
Q21.3.4 Grown crops for sale or exchange	25.3	25.2	25.4	33.3	25.3	25.0	21.0	30.4
Q21.4.4 Livestock	17.6	16.8	18.3	22.2	17.4	21.4	23.8	13.3
Average n =	553	262	291	10	525	28	63	46

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset

145. Currently 16.8 percent of ex-combatants have regular salaried jobs with female ex-combatants having the lowest proportion (10.7 percent). Similarly, currently 18.5 percent of ex-combatants have small businesses and again females have the lowest proportion at 10.7 percent.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Equivalent data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

146. The study finds that after demobilization, 22.8 percent of ex-combatants returned to their pre-mobilization form of work (23.4 percent ex-AF and 22.1 percent ex-AG). Within the strata the main difference is with former child and female combatants where none (0.0 percent) returned to their previous occupation. After demobilization 20.6 percent of ex-combatants (22.1 percent ex-AF and 18.9 percent ex-AG) had difficulties adjusting to their work environment with female ex-combatants encountering the most difficulties (42.9 percent).<sup>24</sup>

147. A majority of ex-combatants (55.3 percent composed of 55.6 percent ex-AF and 54.9 percent ex-AG) indicate that their time in conflict has negatively impacted on their work. This rises to 100 percent (n7) of female ex-combatants who chose to respond. A further 40.7 percent of ex-combatants indicate it had neither a positive nor negative effect.<sup>25</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

**Table 11. Current job satisfaction (by category)**

Rate your current job satisfaction by the following factors		Total Tracer	ex-AF	ex-AG	Male	Female	Disabled
Q22.14.1 Income or remuneration gained from the work	Low	46.2	49.4	43.0	44.7	64.3	42.9
	Average	50.3	46.0	54.7	51.6	35.7	57.1
	High	3.5	4.6	2.3	3.8	0.0	0.0
Q22.14.2 Type of work you do	Low	39.2	40.0	38.4	39.5	35.7	35.7
	Average	55.1	53.3	57.0	54.3	64.3	50.0
	High	5.7	6.7	4.7	6.2	0.0	14.3
Q22.14.3 Opportunity for skills development	Low	48.2	48.3	48.2	46.8	64.3	64.3
	Average	42.9	41.4	44.6	44.9	21.4	28.6
	High	8.8	10.3	7.2	8.3	14.3	7.1
Q22.14.4 Working conditions such as amenities, physical environment, stress or noise levels, degree of safety or danger	Low	34.1	38.6	29.4	32.1	57.1	42.9
	Average	57.8	54.5	61.2	60.4	28.6	42.9
	High	8.1	6.8	9.4	7.5	14.3	14.3
Q22.14.5 Specifically where your workplace is located	Low	27.7	31.5	23.8	27.7	28.6	28.6
	Average	61.3	58.4	64.3	61.0	64.3	57.1
	High	11.0	10.1	11.9	11.3	7.1	14.3
Q22.14.6 The people you work with	Low	21.0	25.6	16.3	20.5	27.3	27.3
	Average	60.5	53.7	67.5	60.3	63.6	54.5
	High	18.5	20.7	16.3	19.2	9.1	18.2
Q22.14.7 Your employer	Low	22.4	20.0	25.0	22.3	25.0	50.0
	Average	56.9	60.0	53.6	57.1	50.0	50.0
	High	20.7	20.0	21.4	20.5	25.0	0.0
Average n=		163	83	80	151	12	12

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset

148. The 2015 Tracer finds that the majority of ex-combatants consistently rate satisfaction with income, type of work, opportunities for skills development, working conditions and workplace location, colleagues and employer as average (Table 11 above). Significant differentiations are mainly between female and male ex-combatants and between disabled and able bodied whereby consistently more females and disabled ex-combatants rate satisfaction as low satisfaction in income, type of work, opportunities for skills development, working conditions and workplace location.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Equivalent data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

<sup>24</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

<sup>25</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

<sup>26</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

149. Of those working, 36.4 percent of ex-combatants (41.7 percent ex-AF and 30.7 percent ex-AG) are working in their field of skill and 48.7 percent (43.6 percent ex-AF and 53.8 percent ex-AG) are working the whole year through. In comparison with the 2012 Tracer, this indicates an increase from 28.8 percent working in area of skill (29.4 percent ex-AF and 28.6 percent ex-AG) but a significant decrease in the proportion working the whole year through, down from 70.9 percent including 75.0 percent ex-AF and 69.6 percent ex-AG)

### **2.3.1 Female, disabled and economic inactive ex-combatants**

150. The 2015 Tracer finds that on the whole female ex-combatants do not report discrimination seeking work or in the workplace either on the basis of being a female or as a female ex-combatant. This is the same proportion as the 2012 Tracer (n11). However, this and the following analysis are not wholly reliable given the low number of female respondents in the 2012 study.

151. Of female ex-combatants, 72.4 percent have considered joining with others to increase economic gains but only 55.2 percent agree there are suitable meeting venues for female ex-combatants. In summary, 58.6 percent of female ex-combatants believe they are faring the same as female civilians, 24.1 percent that they are doing better and 17.2 percent that they are doing worse. This is a decrease from the 2012 Tracer where 30.0 percent (n3) identified they were doing worse and 70.0 percent (n7) identified they were doing the same.

152. The study finds that 36.0 percent of disabled ex-combatants feel discriminated against while seeking work. This decreases to 16.7 percent when it concerns discrimination in the workplace and being discriminated against as a disabled *ex-combatant*. With specific regard to having a disability, 30.4 percent of disabled ex-combatants believe they are discriminated against on the basis of being disabled. In the 2012 Tracer, there is no comparable data focusing on the drivers of discrimination for disabled ex-combatants. However, the 2012 study records how between 92 and 96 percent of disabled ex-combatants identify that they are not discriminated against by any particular group in the community including male civilians and ex-combatants, and female civilians and ex-combatants.

153. The study finds that a large majority (80.0 percent) of the disabled respondents have considered joining with other disabled persons to combine skills for economic purposes but a slight minority of 45.4 percent believe there are suitable venues to join with other disabled persons and disabled combatants. Overall 61.5 percent of disabled ex-combatants believe they are faring the same as disabled civilians, 23.1 percent that they are doing better and 15.4 percent that they are doing worse.<sup>27</sup>

154. For those ex-combatants who are not working, most have been out of work for 60 months (12.4 percent including 14.5 percent ex-AF and 10.8 percent ex-AG) with the two most common periods being 36 months (10.9 percent including 5.5 percent ex-AF and 14.9 percent ex-AG), and 24 months (10.1 percent including 5.5 percent ex-AF and 13.5 percent ex-AG). The highest percentage of female ex-combatants is concentrated in 36 months (33.3 percent), disabled ex-combatants in 24 months (11.5 percent) and youth in 36 months (31.3 percent).

155. Compared with 2012 Tracer data it is clear that in 2015 there are more who are longer term unemployed. In 2012, the main significant proportion in longer term unemployment is 21.4

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<sup>27</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

percent (32.6 percent ex-AF and 16.2 percent ex-AG) who have been out of work for 36 months. A further 22.1 percent (21.7 percent ex-AF and 22.2 percent ex-AG) have been out of work for 24 months.

**Table 12. Reasons for not working (currently)**

Reasons why you are not working currently <i>Only the proportion of respondents that indicated yes</i>	Total Tracer	ex-AF	ex-AG	Female	Disabled	Under 30 years olds
Lack of work opportunities	60.3	59.3	61.0	33.3	26.7	47.4
Unsuitable types of employment on offer	12.1	13.6	11.0	0.0	10.0	15.8
Lack of work skills or education or No skill or lack education	42.6	52.5	35.4	50.0	20.0	26.3
Currently studying	36.4	41.4	32.9	33.3	16.7	36.8
Childcare or family constrains such as needing to care for family, children	9.9	11.9	8.5	33.3	10.0	5.3
Lack of capital	79.4	81.4	78.0	83.3	46.7	68.4
Disability	18.5	16.4	20.0	0.0	73.3	11.1
Due to serious or chronic illness or injury	5.4	7.3	4.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
Lack of extended network, lack of connections or patrons	13.5	10.2	15.9	0.0	3.3	36.8
Lack of support from the Government	27.9	29.3	26.8	50.0	6.7	26.3
Negative characteristics of the ex-combatants such as insubordination, theft, fighting, harassment, lack of work ethic	.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.3
Positive characteristics of being an ex-combatants such as hard working, good leadership, team work, ethical, empowered	7.7	8.3	7.3	0.0	6.9	5.3
Unwilling to work for the amount of remuneration, money, on offer	.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Due to drug or alcohol related problems	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average n=	139	59	81	6	30	19

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset

156. As can be seen above (Table 12), there are a variety of reasons identified by ex-combatants as to why they are out of work but lack of opportunities and lack of capital are the two most common reasons. Also prominent is lack of skills for female ex-combatants (n6) and the actual disability incurred by disabled ex-combatants (73.3 percent).<sup>28</sup>

157. The majority believe that ex-combatants have difficulties finding a job due to lack of education or skills (58.1 percent including 65.0 percent ex-AF and 52.2 percent ex-AG).<sup>29</sup>

158. In order to bridge the financial gap when not working, ex-combatants normally have recourse to casual labour (50.7 percent including 45.8 percent ex-AF and 54.2 percent ex AG, 57.1 percent female ex-combatants 36.8 percent youth). Disabled ex-combatants rely on the RDRC or their subsistence allowance.<sup>30</sup>

159. Regarding prospects of future employment in general, 50.0 percent (54.1 percent ex-AF and 46.9 ex-AG) of ex-combatants believe their prospects are neither good nor bad (this option for response was not given in the 2012 questions) and 38.7 percent that they are bad (34.3 percent ex-AF and 42.0 percent ex-AG). However, fewer females believe their prospects are bad (16.7 percent compared to males 39.7 percent) and instead concentrate in the neutral opinion of neither good nor bad (50.0 percent compared to males 50.0 percent). Of disabled unemployed ex-combatants, 59.3 percent believe their prospects are bad and 14.8 percent that they are good. Of

<sup>28</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

<sup>29</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

<sup>30</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

youth, 28.6 percent believe their prospects are bad compared to 14.3 percent indicating that they are good.

160. By comparison in 2012, 47.9 percent (27.3 percent ex-AF and 57.3 percent ex-AG) believe their prospects were good. As with 2015, females were more positive with 83.3 percent saying their prospects were good. Of disabled unemployed 73.5 percent believed their prospects were bad as did 33.3 percent of youth. The data from 2015, therefore, reflects a decrease in positive outlook.

### 2.3.2 Finance and Credit

161. Regarding finance, the study examined formal credit and specifically finance that may include credit (formal and informal) accessed in order to engage in an economic activity.

162. Of ex-combatants who indicated they were economically active, 44.5 percent (41.6 percent ex-AF and 47.6 percent ex-AG) indicated they used finance from their reintegration benefits received via the SEDRP. A further 28.3 percent (31.7 percent ex-AF and 24.6 percent ex-AG) accessed their personal savings. Limited proportions accessed informal credit from friends (8.7 percent), loan from family (8.0 percent), community saving scheme (7.2 percent), micro-lending (4.2 percent), financial cooperative (4.2 percent), bank loan (4.6 percent) and loan from a community member (0.4 percent). Female ex-combatants are marginally more inclined to access informal credit from friends (8.4 percent) and disabled ex-combatants are more likely to access informal credit via family (20.7 percent) and community savings scheme (20.0 percent).

**Table 13. Sources of micro-credit (comparison)**

Application of applying for micro-credit		Total tracer 2012	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatants	Adult ex-combatant	Male	Female	Disabled	Able-bodied	Under 30 years olds	30 year olds and over
2012 (multiple response Q4.7)	Banque Populaire du Rwanda	34.4	33.3	36.4	0.0	34.4	32.3	100.0	33.3	34.8	50.0	33.3
	Cooperative d'Epargne Duterimbere (COPEDU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Credit and Saving Society (CSS)	28.1	28.6	27.3	0.0	28.1	29.0	0.0	22.2	30.4	50.0	26.7
	Working place / employer	9.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	9.4	9.7	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	10.0
	Saving and Credit Cooperative	15.6	14.3	18.2	0.0	15.6	16.1	0.0	11.1	17.4	0.0	16.7
	Vision2020 Umurenge sector Program(VUP)	15.6	9.5	27.3	0.0	15.6	16.1	0.0	33.3	8.7	0.0	16.7
	Number of responses	33	21	12	0	33	32	1	9	24	2	31
	Number of respondents	32	21	11	0	32	31	1	9	23	2	30
2015 (multiple response Q20.2)	Banque Populaire du Rwanda	28.2	35.4	5.0	0.0	28.2	26.9	42.9	33.3	27.1	0.0	29.6
	Cooperative d'Epargne Duterimbere (COPEDU)	2.4	1.5	5.0	0.0	2.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.5
	Credit and Saving Society (CSS)	32.9	36.9	20.0	0.0	32.9	34.6	14.3	60.0	27.1	25.0	33.3
	From workplace or employer	2.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.5
	Saving and Credit Cooperative (SACCO)	38.8	32.3	60.0	0.0	38.8	37.2	57.1	13.3	44.3	75.0	37.0
	Vision2020 Umurenge sector Program (VUP)	8.2	7.7	10.0	0.0	8.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	8.6
	Number of respondents	85	65	20	0	85	78	7	15	70	4	81
	Number of responses	96	76	20	0	96	88	8	16	80	4	92

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset and 2012 Tracer Dataset

163. The study finds that in total 15.3 percent of ex-combatants have applied for micro-credit. The distinction between ex-AF (24.5 percent) and ex-AG (7.2 percent) is striking. These statistics are very similar to 2012 where 13.0 percent of the sample applied for a loan with a distinction of

23.6 percent ex-AF and 8.4 percent ex-AG. However, this statistic does not reveal the reasons for such a disparity between the two groups which may be linked to need or access to micro-financial services as much as to ability to obtain credit.

164. In total, 8.2 percent of youth ex-combatants (0.0 percent of former child combatants) had applied. This compares to the 2012 Tracer data where 9.0 percent youth and no former child combatants have applied. Females and disabled ex-combatants have higher proportions to the total ex-combatants: 24.1 percent and 23.4 percent respectively. The sources of credit are as follows (Table 13 above).

165. Across all strata, similar proportions of applications were successful (87.4 percent). The study finds that 51.8 percent of ex-combatants who have applied in the past intend to apply in the future with disabled ex-combatants showing the higher proportion at 64.3 percent. This shows a decrease from 2012 where 100 percent of applications were successful and 72.7 percent of ex-combatants intended to apply again in the future.

166. The study finds (Table 14 below) that there is much variation in the use of credit with female ex-combatants more inclined to use credit for family obligations than male (+20.4 percent). Also no (0.0 percent) disabled ex-combatants indicated using micro-credit for income generation purposes.

**Table 14. Use of micro-credit**

Q20.6 What have you used the micro-credit for?	Total Tracer	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatants	Adult ex-combatant	Male	Female	Disabled	Able-bodied	Under 30 years olds	30 year olds & over
Housing	26.3	27.4	22.2	0.0	26.3	26.0	28.6	28.6	25.8	50.0	25.0
Agricultural production	18.8	17.7	22.2	0.0	18.8	19.2	14.3	14.3	19.7	0.0	19.7
Income generation activities	16.3	14.5	22.2	0.0	16.3	15.1	28.6	0.0	19.7	0.0	17.1
Family social responsibilities	10.0	9.7	11.1	0.0	10.0	8.2	28.6	21.4	7.6	25.0	9.2
Household consumables	7.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	8.2	0.0	7.1	7.6	0.0	7.9
Land	5.0	3.2	11.1	0.0	5.0	5.5	0.0	7.1	4.5	0.0	5.3
Improved living conditions	5.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	5.3
Medical expenses	5.0	4.8	5.6	0.0	5.0	5.5	0.0	14.3	3.0	0.0	5.3
Education / Training costs	2.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.7	0.0	7.1	1.5	0.0	2.6
Loans repayments / Servicing loans	1.3	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	25.0	0.0
Transportation	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3
General living expenses	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3
Total %	100	100	100	0.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
n=	80	62	18	0	80	73	7	14	66	4	76

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset

167. The study finds that while 28.4 percent of ex-combatants (31.7 percent ex-AF and 16.7 percent ex-AG) have defaulted in the past, 43.1 percent (46.0 percent ex-AF and 33.3 percent ex-AG) estimate they will have difficulty repaying a loan in the future. In total, 31.2 percent believe that being an ex-combatant helps them access credit.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

## 2.4 Summary

168. Regarding economic indicators the study has documented how in general the economic situation of ex-combatants has improved since 2012.

169. Regarding material assets while variations occur between ex-AF and ex-AG with higher property ownership resting with the ex-AF cohort when compared with data from 2012 it is clear that ownership of residential property has increased including for vulnerable sub-groups such as former child combatants and disabled ex-combatants.

170. Regarding access to land while the longitudinal approach of the 2015 dataset shows a consistent increase in access from pre-mobilization to the present day (including significant increases for former child combatants and for disabled ex-combatants, in the case of the latter by over 700 percent) when compared with data from 2012 it appears that all strata of the sample have had a decrease in land access by up to -35.4 percent.

171. Regarding household income the main changes since 2012 have been a diversification of income streams into the household and the elision of differences between former child combatants and older ex-combatants as well as between male and female ex-combatants. The differences between disabled and able-bodied ex-combatants have been reduced by approximately 50 percent which shows a general homogenization of income streams into the household but not the size (value) of these streams.

172. Regarding unemployment currently former child combatants (40 percent are unemployed, n10 OR 50% are economically inactive), disabled ex-combatants (45.3 percent are unemployed, n64 OR 48.4% are economically inactive) and ex-combatant youth (49 percent of the under 30 year old ex-combatants are unemployed, n49 OR 55.1% are economically inactive), have the highest rate of unemployment and female ex-combatants (20.7 percent are unemployed OR 24.1% are economically inactive) have the lowest rate of unemployment. Despite the high levels of economic inactivity in certain strata, the 2015 data appears to compare favourably to data from 2012 with a general decrease of 9.1 percent in the proportion of ex-combatants who are not economically active.

173. Compared with 2012, it is clear that in 2015 there are more longer term unemployed ex-combatants. In fact in 2012, no one indicated being out of employment/economic activity for any time over 36 months whereas in 2015, 12.4 percent have been out of work for that time.

174. Of those who are working in 2015, there is an increase of 7.6 percent of those working in their area of skill but there is a significant decrease of 22.2 percent in those working the whole year through.

175. Finally regarding access to credit, the study finds that currently there are significant variations between applications by ex-AF and ex-AG with nearly four times more ex-AF making applications. While these are similar to the 2012 levels the success rate differs, down from 100.0 percent to 87.4 percent.

176. Overall, the study finds that the economic indicators for ex-combatants in 2015 show in general a strong improvement on sustainability (diversification) and access to material assets.

However, based on the 2012 dataset it also reflects a reduction in land access which is out of sync with the findings of the 2014 CDS and 2014 LOGiCA studies. Most concerning is the increase in long-term unemployed ex-combatants, the consistently high proportion of youth unemployed, and the persistence of consistent poverty as a barrier to economic self-sufficiency for many ex-combatants.

## **SECTION C. Social Indicators**

### 3. Social Indicators

177. Following is an analysis of the social indicators in the study. The study cross-tabulates indicators from a wide selection of areas that at times 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 concepts”<sup>32</sup> such as ‘the community’ ‘collective trust’ and ‘collective respect’.

178. As with the economic indicators, the 2015 Tracer is comparable with the 2012 Tracer but builds on the previous study to provide a comparison for any future studies.

#### 3.1 Social Networks, Friendship and Sociability

179. Ex-combatants were asked to reflect on their friendship networks and 29.6 percent (28.3 percent ex-AF and 30.7 percent ex-AG) indicated they have close 1 close friend, 22.1 percent (26.8 percent ex-AF and 18.0 percent ex-AG) that they have 2 close friends and 20.1 percent (16.2 percent ex-AF and 23.5 percent ex-AG) that they have 3 close friends to whom they can talk about private matters. The main variation is a gendered one. A higher proportion of females have no close friends (17.2 percent compared to 9.6 percent of males) and have 2 friends (31.0 percent compared to 21.6 percent of males).

180. While these exact variables are not measured in the 2012 Tracer, the 2015 study finds that regarding the number of people that respondents feel at ease with, can talk to about private matters or who can be called upon for help, 23.0 percent of ex-combatants (29.7 percent ex-AF and 20.2 percent ex-AG) have a lot of friends, 44.2 percent (40.5 percent ex-AF and 45.7 percent ex-AG) have a few, but good friends and 32.8 percent (29.7 percent ex-AF and 34.1 percent ex-AG) have “not many friends”. There is little variation across the 2012 strata.

181. The study surveyed ex-combatants regarding their perception of diversity in their community. Diversity is considered through differences in: (i) language; (ii) religion; (iii) culture; (iv) political views; (v) customs and traditions; (vi) associations; (vii) economic status; (viii) education, and (ix) shared history. Throughout the responses there is very little difference between the responses of any strata except with former child combatants of which 70.0 to 80.0 percent respond they neither agree nor disagree with the aforementioned statements about diversity of the people in the community in terms of the extent to which people are the same as each other in the community. Regarding religion, culture, political views, shared history and same economic status, between approximately 25.0 percent and approximately 30.0 percent agree to a great extent that people have common characteristics and approximately 55.0 percent agreed to neither a small nor a great extent.

182. Minor variations occur between female and male ex-combatants regarding customs and traditions and educational background or level. Regarding whether people in the immediate community share the same customs and traditions, 54.4 percent of males agree to neither small nor great extent (19.7 percent to a small extent) whereas 37.9 percent of females agree to neither small nor great extent (31.0 percent to a small extent). Regarding whether people in the

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<sup>32</sup> Cohen, 1985. Barthes, 2000.

immediate community share the same educational background or levels, 56.9 percent of males agree to neither small nor great extent (17.4 to a great extent) whereas 72.4 percent of females agree to neither small nor great extent (none – 0.0 percent – agree to a great extent).

183. The 2012 Tracer does not go into the level of detail on diversity but finds that 15.9 percent of ex-combatants (22.7 percent ex-AF and 12.9 percent) report that differences between people characterize their neighbourhood to a very great extent, 45.5 percent (44.5 percent ex-AF and 45.9 percent ex-AG) to a great extent and 17.8 percent (14.5 percent ex-AF and 19.2 percent ex-AG) neither to a great nor small extent. A further 11.0 percent (8.2 percent ex-AF and 12.2 percent ex-AG) report to a very small extent. Female ex-combatants mostly report to a great extent (45.5 percent) and to a small extent (27.3 percent). Perhaps because of the additional grades of answer the 2012 data when compared to the 2015 data indicates more polarization of the perception of diversity in the community: far less ex-combatants are in the neutral middle ground when compared to 2015.

184. Regarding these perceived differences, the 2015 data shows that 88.7 percent of ex-combatants (87.5 percent ex-AF and 89.8 percent ex-AG) state these problems have not caused problems and 90.8 percent (88.9 percent ex-AF and 92.5 percent ex-AG) that these problems have not resulted in violence. These proportions are consistent across strata.<sup>33</sup>

185. The 2015 study finds that amongst those respondents who belong to a social group, the average number of social groups is 1 (74.5 percent composed of 71.0 percent ex-AF and 77.5 percent ex-AG). Female and male ex-combatants have the same proportion as all ex-combatants but 52.0 percent of disabled ex-combatants belong to one social group and 40.0 percent belong to two social groups. Most of the remainder of all ex-combatants are members of two social groups (19.1 percent composed of 23.0 percent ex-AF and 15.8 percent ex-AG).<sup>34</sup>

186. On the whole, ex-combatants are active in their social groups with the same proportions of activity across all strata but the disabled strata. This is comprehensively different from the 2012 data which is included in italics. In the three months leading up to the Tracer (which ran in some cases across the Christmas 2014 period as the study was conducted in phases with the first phase in February 2015) 23.7 percent (*2.8 percent*) were not formally active (such as attending meetings or doing group activities), 19.0 percent (*30.6 percent*) had 3 occasions to engage, 15.9 percent (*12.1 percent*) had 2 occasions to engage and 11.5 percent (*3.0 percent*) had 1 occasion to engage. In the 2012 data a further 11.3 percent had 6 occasions to engage. In the disabled strata 32.5 (*5.9 percent*) percent had not engaged, 17.5 percent (*10.6 percent*) had engaged 2 times, 15.0 percent (*30.6 percent*) had engaged 3 times. It is not clear why there are such differences in frequency of socialization.

187. In order to probe current patterns of socialization, the study surveyed ex-combatants on a three point scale: (i) to a small extent; (ii) neither small nor great extent, and (iii) to a great extent in relation to the composition of social networks and with whom ex-combatants socialize.

188. The study finds that when asked to what extent they socialize exclusively with other ex-combatants, 17.5 percent of ex-combatants (16.9 ex-AF and 18.0 ex-AG) responded 'to a small extent' and 36.8 percent 'to a great extent'. There is variation across the strata but mostly

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<sup>33</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 study.

<sup>34</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 study.

concerning the neutral option of ‘neither small nor great extent’ so that fewer female ex-combatants indicate to a small extent (10.7 percent) but 32.1 percent indicate ‘to a great extent’. Similarly of disabled ex-combatants, 21.0 percent indicate ‘to a small extent’ and 24.2 percent indicate ‘to a great extent’. Ex-combatant youth are in line with the general indicators but former child combatants are more firmly aligned with ‘to a small extent’ at 33.3 percent. 22.2 percent of former child combatants indicate ‘to a large extent’.

189. The 2012 data traces similar variables. In 2012, 0.5 percent (1.8 percent ex-AF only) of ex-combatants only have ex-combatant friends; 22.9 percent (16.2 percent ex-AF and 25.8 percent ex-AG) have friends who are mostly ex-combatants; 68.9 percent (73.9 percent ex-AF and 66.8 percent ex-AG) have friends of whom some are ex-combatants and 7.6 percent (8.1 percent ex-AF and 7.4 percent ex-AG) have friends who are all civilians. While not the same variable as that recorded in 2015 there is some comparability with indicators in the 2015 study which find that in reality, ex-combatants prefer to socialize with ex-combatants. This is a finding that is supported by the 2014 CDS but this preference does not appear to have shifted substantially over the years since 2012.

190. When the activity of visiting others to socialize is probed, the majority of ex-combatants (and indeed the full cohort of former child combatants) indicate that they visited a mixture of ex-combatants and civilians: 79.2 percent composed of 82.8 percent ex-AF and 76.0 percent ex-AG.<sup>35</sup>

191. In terms of participating in family, neighbourhood or community events, generally a similar proportion of all strata have not participated in the last 12 months: 17.7 percent ex-combatants, 13.9 percent ex-AF, 21.2 percent ex-AG, 21.4 percent female ex-combatants and 26.1 percent youth. In general, 17.1 have participated in 1 event, 18.7 percent in 2 events and 16.8 percent in 3 events. There is no statistically significant variation across strata.

192. In the 2012 Tracer, the variable is different: ‘frequency of attending a public meeting, hearing or discussion group in the last 12 months’ for which 91.6 percent of ex-combatants indicated they have attended at least one such event (a proportion that is largely consistent or higher across the sample strata). Also, the strata measures ‘frequency of participation in group activities (attending meetings or doing group work) in the past three months for which 30.6 percent (24.5 percent ex-AF and 33.2 percent ex-AG) identify 3 events; 14.6 percent (9.1 percent ex-AF and 17.0 percent ex-AG) indicate 4 events; 12.1 percent (18.2 percent ex-AF and 9.5 percent ex-AG) indicate 2 events and 11.3 percent (9.1 percent ex-AF and 12.3 percent ex-AG) indicate 6 events. Unlike 2015 only 2.8 percent of ex-combatants have not participated in events. So comparatively there is little difference (less than 10 percent) in the proportion not participating in an event in the last 12 months although this variable can be influenced by many other social factors such as family dynamics and time of year.

193. Apart from frequency there can be other factor(s) influencing the participation of anyone (including ex-combatants) in social events. One such factor is sanction such as a financial sanction. The study finds that 45.6 percent of ex-combatants (45.1 percent ex-AF and 46.0 percent ex-AG) identify that it is likely that people who do not participate in community activities will be sanctioned. This is consistent across strata except with youth (including former child combatants) where 39.6 percent of ex-combatant youth (52.1 percent indicate it is neither likely

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<sup>35</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

nor unlikely) and 10.0 percent of former child combatants (90.0 percent indicate that it is neither likely nor unlikely) indicate sanction is likely. There is no ‘very likely’ variable in 2015.

194. Comparison with the 2012 data indicates that in general 85.3 percent (89 percent ex-AF and 83.8 percent ex-AG) of ex-combatants believed sanction was either likely or very likely. This is largely consistent across strata except with females where 100 percent believe it is likely or very likely. This shows a significant decrease between 2012 and 2015 in those believing sanction is likely.

**Table 15. Treatment by the community**

Are you are treated differently by people in the community due to any of your main characteristics		Total Tracer	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatants	Male	Female	Disabled	Under 30 years olds
Q27.2.1 Due to you being an ex-combatants	Yes treat me better	11.1	12.4	10.1	10.0	11.2	10.3	9.4	12.2
	Yes treat me worse	5.9	7.1	4.9	0.0	6.1	3.4	4.7	8.2
	No treat me the same or equally	82.9	80.5	85.0	90.0	82.8	86.2	85.9	79.6
Q27.2.2 Due to the language you speak	Yes treat me better	9.6	10.1	9.1	20.0	10.1	0.0	10.9	10.2
	Yes treat me worse	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.0
	No treat me the same or equally	88.9	88.0	89.6	80.0	88.3	100	87.5	89.8
Q27.2.3 Due to your religion	Yes treat me better	10.0	9.8	10.1	20.0	10.3	3.4	12.5	14.3
	Yes treat me worse	1.4	.8	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.0
	No treat me the same or equally	88.6	89.5	87.9	80.0	88.2	96.6	85.9	85.7
Q27.2.4 Due to your sex	Yes treat me better	9.9	10.2	9.8	20.0	10.3	3.4	10.9	12.2
	Yes treat me worse	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.6	0.0
	No treat me the same or equally	88.8	88.7	88.9	80.0	88.4	96.6	87.5	87.8
Q27.2.5 Due to your age	Yes treat me better	10.1	10.9	9.4	20.0	10.7	0.0	14.1	10.2
	Yes treat me worse	1.0	.8	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	No treat me the same or equally	88.8	88.3	89.3	80.0	88.2	100	85.9	89.8
Q27.2.6 Due to your level of education	Yes treat me better	10.1	10.9	9.4	20.0	10.5	3.4	14.1	12.2
	Yes treat me worse	1.7	1.9	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.0
	No treat me the same or equally	88.2	87.3	88.9	80.0	87.7	96.6	85.9	85.7
Q27.2.7 Due to your economic situation	Yes treat me better	10.2	9.8	10.5	20.0	10.5	3.6	10.9	14.6
	Yes treat me worse	2.6	2.6	2.6	10.0	2.6	3.6	0.0	4.2
	No treat me the same or equally	87.2	87.6	86.8	70.0	86.9	92.9	89.1	81.3
Average n=		573	266	306	10	544	29	64	49

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset

195. The study surveyed ex-combatants regarding how they perceive their treatment by other people in the community. There is little variation between strata for any of the variables with approximately 9.0 percent always indicating they are treated better than others but the majority indicating they are treated the same with approximately 87.0 percent.<sup>36</sup>

### 3.3 Trust, Safety Community Development and Empowerment

196. The picture of trust in the community has improved over the years. The study finds that when ex-combatants are asked to respond on the same three scales to the statement: ‘in this neighbourhood people generally trust ex-combatants’, 32.7 percent (35.0 percent ex-AF and 30.8 percent ex-AG) agree with this statement, 26.9 percent disagree (25.5 percent ex-AF and 28.2 percent ex-AG), and 40.3 percent neither agree nor disagree (39.5 percent ex-AF and 41.0 percent ex-AG).

<sup>36</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

**Table 16. Trust (2012 and 2015)**

Extent of trust in the following people		Total Tracer	ex-AF	ex-AG	Former child combatants	Male	Female	Disabled	Under 30 years olds	30 year olds & over	
2012	Q6.7.1z Shopkeepers	To a small extent	38.5	50.5	33.3	22.2	39.1	18.2	52.3	25.4	41.6
		Neither small nor great extent	26.8	28.8	26.0	55.6	27.1	18.2	26.1	28.2	26.5
		To a great extent	34.7	20.7	40.7	22.2	33.8	63.6	21.6	46.5	31.9
	Q6.7.2z Government officials	To a small extent	15.4	24.3	11.6	22.2	15.6	9.1	17.0	7.0	17.4
		Neither small nor great extent	22.5	26.1	20.9	33.3	22.9	9.1	23.9	21.1	22.8
		To a great extent	62.1	49.5	67.4	44.4	61.5	81.8	59.1	71.8	59.7
	Q6.7.3z Demobilized soldiers	To a small extent	7.6	15.3	4.3	0.0	7.6	9.1	11.5	2.8	8.8
		Neither small nor great extent	10.3	14.4	8.6	22.2	10.4	9.1	12.6	5.6	11.4
		To a great extent	82.1	70.3	87.2	77.8	82.1	81.8	75.9	91.5	79.8
	Q6.7.4z Police	To a small extent	9.3	19.3	5.1	0.0	9.6	0.0	12.8	0.0	11.5
		Neither small nor great extent	13.1	17.4	11.3	22.2	13.5	0.0	7.0	12.7	13.2
		To a great extent	77.6	63.3	83.7	77.8	76.9	100	80.2	87.3	75.3
	Q6.7.5z Teachers	To a small extent	8.4	15.3	5.4	0.0	8.7	0.0	12.5	2.8	9.7
		Neither small nor great extent	24.4	18.0	27.1	55.6	24.3	27.3	20.5	28.2	23.5
		To a great extent	67.2	66.7	67.4	44.4	67.0	72.7	67.0	69.0	66.8
	Q6.7.6z Nurses and doctors	To a small extent	9.5	13.5	7.8	33.3	9.5	9.1	13.8	4.2	10.8
		Neither small nor great extent	15.5	13.5	16.3	22.2	16.0	0.0	10.3	19.7	14.5
		To a great extent	75.0	73.0	75.9	44.4	74.5	90.9	75.9	76.1	74.7
	Q6.7.7z Staff of NGOs	To a small extent	21.6	30.8	17.6	25.0	21.9	10.0	31.3	13.0	23.6
		Neither small nor great extent	22.1	23.4	21.6	37.5	22.2	20.0	26.5	20.3	22.6
		To a great extent	56.3	45.8	60.8	37.5	55.9	70.0	42.2	66.7	53.8
Q6.7.8z Strangers	To a small extent	28.8	39.6	24.0	55.6	28.8	27.3	30.7	18.6	31.2	
	Neither small nor great extent	38.6	35.1	40.2	22.2	39.3	18.2	46.6	38.6	38.6	
	To a great extent	32.6	25.2	35.8	22.2	31.9	54.5	22.7	42.9	30.2	
Average n=		366	110	256	9	356	11	87	71	296	
2015	Q29.2.1 Shopkeepers	To a small extent	14.9	14.3	15.5	0.0	14.8	17.2	17.7	22.9	14.2
		Neither small nor great extent	57.8	59.6	56.3	60.0	57.8	58.6	61.3	54.2	58.2
		To a great extent	27.2	26.0	28.3	40.0	27.4	24.1	21.0	22.9	27.6
	Q29.2.2 Government officials	To a small extent	4.5	4.5	4.6	10.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	6.1	4.4
		Neither small nor great extent	46.5	45.1	47.7	60.0	46.2	51.7	49.2	42.9	46.8
		To a great extent	49.0	50.4	47.7	30.0	49.0	48.3	46.0	51.0	48.8
	Q29.2.3 Ex-combatants	To a small extent	2.8	1.5	3.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.2	4.1	2.7
		Neither small nor great extent	48.4	51.1	46.1	60.0	48.1	55.2	54.0	38.8	49.3
		To a great extent	48.8	47.4	50.0	40.0	49.0	44.8	42.9	57.1	48.0
	Q29.2.4 Police	To a small extent	4.7	4.5	4.9	11.1	5.0	0.0	4.8	8.2	4.4
		Neither small nor great extent	44.7	44.9	44.6	55.6	44.8	42.9	42.9	40.8	45.1
		To a great extent	50.5	50.6	50.5	33.3	50.2	57.1	52.4	51.0	50.5
	Q29.2.5 Teachers	To a small extent	2.6	1.9	3.3	10.0	2.8	0.0	1.6	6.1	2.3
		Neither small nor great extent	44.8	46.2	43.5	60.0	44.2	55.2	50.8	40.8	45.1
		To a great extent	52.6	51.9	53.3	30.0	53.0	44.8	47.6	53.1	52.6
	Q29.2.6 Nurses and doctors	To a small extent	3.7	3.8	3.6	0.0	3.3	10.3	4.8	6.1	3.5
		Neither small nor great extent	41.2	40.9	41.5	50.0	41.2	41.4	44.4	38.8	41.5
		To a great extent	55.1	55.3	54.9	50.0	55.5	48.3	50.8	55.1	55.1
	Q29.2.7 Staff of NGOs	To a small extent	11.0	12.3	9.9	0.0	10.8	13.8	14.5	18.8	10.3
		Neither small nor great extent	50.0	49.8	50.2	60.0	49.7	55.2	56.5	43.8	50.6
		To a great extent	39.0	37.9	39.9	40.0	39.4	31.0	29.0	37.5	39.1
Q29.2.8 Strangers	To a small extent	17.1	19.9	14.6	10.0	16.5	27.6	19.4	16.3	17.1	
	Neither small nor great extent	55.6	55.9	55.3	50.0	55.2	62.1	59.7	51.0	56.0	
	To a great extent	27.4	24.1	30.1	40.0	28.3	10.3	21.0	32.7	26.8	
Q29.2.9 Work colleagues or people with whom you work	To a small extent	4.5	5.7	3.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	6.0	0.0	4.9	
	Neither small nor great extent	53.7	54.4	53.1	50.0	53.4	59.1	62.0	51.2	53.9	
	To a great extent	41.8	39.9	43.5	50.0	42.1	36.4	32.0	48.8	41.2	
Q29.2.10 Employers	To a small extent	7.2	7.3	7.1	0.0	7.3	4.5	6.0	7.3	7.2	
	Neither small nor great extent	55.1	56.8	53.5	50.0	54.4	68.2	66.0	48.8	55.7	
	To a great extent	37.8	35.9	39.4	50.0	38.3	27.3	28.0	43.9	37.2	
Average n=		551	256	295	10	524	28	60	47	504	

Source: 2015 Tracer Dataset, 2012 Tracer Dataset

197. In comparison, the 2012 Tracer identifies that in response to the statement “people generally trust demobilized soldiers” 19.5 percent (30 percent ex-AF and 15.0 percent ex-AG) agree or agree strongly; 15.4 neither agree nor disagree (20.9 percent ex-AF and 13.0 percent ex-AG) and 64.1 percent (49.1 percent ex-AF and 72.1 percent ex-AG) either disagree or disagree strongly. These proportions are largely the same across strata except with female ex-combatants where all (100.0 percent, n11) disagree or disagree strongly. Thus it appears that certainly the perception of trust of ex-combatants in the community has improved. The actual levels of trust between civilian and ex-combatant and vice versa are examined in the 2014 CDS.

198. The study surveyed ex-combatant’s opinions on trust in the community and trust in particular groups in society. The study finds that 50.0 percent of ex-combatants (50.0 percent ex-AF and 51.0 percent ex-AG) agree that most people who live in their neighbourhood can be trusted with 6.3 percent indicating they disagree (7.5 percent ex-AF and 5.2 percent ex-AG). Former child combatants stand out as the majority 90.0 percent neither agree nor disagree with the statement. Similar proportions persist across strata for responses to this question and regarding the statements ‘most people in this neighbourhood are willing to help if you need it’. The main variation is with responses from disabled ex-combatants of which a higher proportion indicate agreement with the statement that people are willing to help (58.7 percent).

199. In comparison, the 2012 Tracer records the extent of agreement with the statement ‘most people who live in this neighbourhood can be trusted’ and identifies that 46.4 percent (56.8 percent ex-AF and 42.0 percent ex-AG) of ex-combatants either agree or strongly agree; 46.4 percent neither agree nor disagree (33.0 percent ex-AF and 52.1 percent ex-AG), and 7.1 percent (10.1 percent ex-AF and 5.8 percent ex-AG) disagree or strongly disagree. These proportions are largely the same across strata and in all very similar to the proportions in the 2015 study. Thus there is no statistically relevant difference between 2012 and 2015.

200. As is seen above (Table 16) there is very little variation across strata regarding levels of trust. Arguably, the main highlight (as is confirmed in the 2014 CDS) is the proportion of ex-combatants who indicate that they trust only to a small extent, the staff of NGOs: 11.0 percent (12.3 percent ex-AF and 9.9 percent ex-AG).

201. The study finds that 41.0 percent of ex-combatants (37.6 percent ex-AF and 44.0 percent) indicate that they believe that over the preceding 12 months the level of trust in their immediate neighbourhood has increased. A further 54.1 percent (54.9 percent ex-AF and 53.4 percent ex-AG) indicate it has stayed the same. There is no significant variation across strata except regarding former child combatants of which 77.8 percent indicate trust has stayed the same and 22.2 percent that it has improved.

202. This compares with the data in the 2012 Tracer where 59.3 percent of ex-combatants believe trust has increased, 28.0 percent that it has stayed the same and 12.7 that it has decreased. This proportion is largely the same across strata and overall while the proportion who believe trust has improved is higher than 2015 (+18.3 percent) so is the proportion believing trust has decreased (+7.8). So overall there is a variation of 10.5 percent, not a significant variation given the slipperiness of the concept of trust and the fundamental challenges of accurately perceiving same.

203. Perhaps expectedly given their perception of trust the majority of ex-combatants feel safe in the community: 84.0 percent composed of 84.4 percent ex-AF and 83.7 percent ex-AG. Similar to the lack of variations across strata again only youth and child ex-combatants significantly

differ from the general proportions: 69.4 percent of ex-combatant youth (70.0 percent former child combatant) feel safe, 22.4 percent neither safe nor unsafe (30.0 percent former child combatant).<sup>37</sup>

204. As discussed in the 2014 CDS 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.

205. The study finds that 81.8 percent of ex-combatants have worked with others in the community (84.7 percent ex-AF and 79.3 percent ex-AG). The proportions are the same across the strata of the sample except with the youth ex-combatant cohort of which 65.3 percent state they have worked with others and 100 percent of former child ex-combatants also indicate they have worked with others.

206. This compares with the 2012 Tracer where the data indicates that 90.8 percent of ex-combatants have worked with others in the neighbourhood to do something for the benefit of the community in the year preceding the survey (94.6 percent ex-AF and 89.1 percent ex-AG). This proportion is largely consistent across strata in the 2012 survey.

207. The study surveyed ex-combatants regarding control over the decisions that affect their everyday life. The proportion who indicated that they had control over most decisions were 51.1 percent of the sample (50.6 ex-AF and 51.6 ex-AG) with 35.3 (34.8 percent ex-AF and 35.6 percent ex-AG) stating they have control over some decisions and 13.6 percent that they have control over very few decisions. Of the strata the main variation is between female and male ex-combatants where 21.2 percent fewer female ex-combatants feel they have control over most decisions and 24.6 percent more female ex-combatants feel they have control over some decisions.

208. The 2012 Tracer used slightly different variables but the data is comparable. It found that the proportion who indicated that they had control over most decisions or all decisions were 88.1 percent of the sample (86.5 percent ex-AF and 88.7 ex-AG) with 8.4 percent (9.9 percent ex-AF and 7.8 percent ex-AG) stating they have control over some decisions, 2.7 percent (3.6 percent ex-AF and 2.3 percent ex-AG) that they have control over very few decisions and 0.8 percent that they have no control (1.2 percent ex-AG only). These proportions are largely consistent across strata. There appears to be quite a substantial deterioration since 2012.

209. Regarding being empowered to make *important* decisions the female to male distinction continues but with less of a gap between the two cohorts. In general, 38.7 percent of ex-combatants (36.8 percent ex-AF and 40.4 percent ex-AG) believe they are able to change their lives whereas 38.4 percent including 40.2 percent ex-AF and 36.8 percent ex-AG believe they are neither able nor unable with the remainder of 22.9 percent (22.9 percent ex-AF and 22.8 percent ex-AG) being unable. Of the female ex-combatant strata 11.8 less than the male strata indicate they believe they are able to change their lives and 12.2 percent more than the male strata indicate they are unable to change their lives. Disabled ex-combatants also indicate a sense of

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<sup>37</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

disempowerment regarding important decisions in their lives with 36.5 percent (compared to 21.2 percent able bodied) indicating they are unable to affect significant change.<sup>38</sup>

210. In general, the majority of all ex-combatants believe they are making an average positive impact on their community: 51.3 percent of all (51.7 percent ex-AF and 51.0 percent ex-AG) but with fewer female ex-combatants than males indicating they are making a big impact (10.3 percent compared to 26.8 percent respectively).

211. As with the comparison of empowerment above the data in the 2012 Tracer dataset appears to reflect a decline in the extent to which the ex-combatants rate their impact. Specifically the 2012 Tracer dataset finds that 78.5 percent of ex-combatants (68.5 percent ex-AF and 82.9 ex-AG) believe they are making a big positive impact; 20.7 percent (30.6 percent ex-AF and 16.3 ex-AG) that they are making a small positive impact and 0.3 percent (0.4 percent ex-AG only) and 0.5 percent (0.9 percent ex-AF and 0.4 percent ex-AG) that they are making a small and big negative impact respectively.

### **3.4 Summary**

212. Unlike the comparative economic indicators, the social indicators appear to show decline in areas such as trust, community development. Yet as standalone indicator the 2015 Tracer data presents a positive picture regarding the social reintegration of ex-combatants when it is considered in the overall picture presented by the 2015 Tracer and CDS studies. It is noteworthy that data from the 2015 Tracer where relevant, largely aligns with similar indicators in the 2014 CDS. The main findings regarding social indicators are the following.

213. The study finds that between 2012 and 2015 the close social networks of ex-combatants have remained the same with regards to numbers of close friends.

214. On the whole ex-combatants appear to be significantly less active in social groups now than in 2012 but it is not clear why there are such differences in frequency of socialization.

215. The composition of ex-combatant circle of friends in terms of whether friends are ex-combatants has not changed substantially between 2012 and 2015 with the majority having a mix of civilians and ex-combatants. However, when cross-referenced with the 2014 CDS it is clear that currently ex-combatants may have friends that are civilians but they prefer to socialize with ex-combatants.

216. Regarding perceptions of diversity in the community, the study finds that over the years since 2012 to 2015 there has been a major shift in how diversity is reported to be perceived in the community with far more ex-combatants now identifying that difference (in terms of language, religion, culture, political views, customs and traditions, associations, economic status, education and shared history) is not common. Given that the composition of communities is unlikely to have changed substantially in the three years between 2012 and 2015 it is not clear why perceptions have gone from polarized (differences significantly characterize the community) to the middle ground that differences are not perceived to any significant extent.

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<sup>38</sup> This data is not recorded in the 2012 Tracer.

217. Regarding perceptions of whether civilians trust ex-combatants the perception is that trust has improved significantly from 2012 with a jump in over 12 percent agreeing that yes, the community or civilians do trust their ex-combatant community members.

218. Regarding collective discussion and action, in other words, social empowerment there appears to have been some reduction in average participation since 2012 although not to a significant extent but the perception that one will be sanctioned for not participating in social events (such as community development focused activities) has shifted dramatically with far fewer ex-combatants today indicating that sanction is likely.

219. Regarding actual community development activities, the study finds that there is a small decrease (9.0 percent) in the proportion indicating that over the last 12 months they have worked with others in the community to do something for the benefit of the community. Regardless, reported levels are in line with those reported by ex-combatants in the 2014 CDS. The perceived impact being made on the community by the action of the ex-combatant has dropped from the majority belief in 2012 that respondents were making a big positive impact to the majority in 2015 indicating they believe they are making an average positive impact.

220. When the focus shifts from community empowerment and collective action to personal empowerment the study finds that there appears to be a significant drop in the proportion of ex-combatants believing they have control over most decisions that affect their everyday life (down 37.0 percent).

## 4. Concluding Remarks

221. The 2015 Tracer presents a largely positive picture documenting changes in the lives of ex-combatants since 2012. As has been seen these factors relate to the economic and social dynamics of the lived experience of ex-combatants from ex-AG and ex-AF.

222. Somewhat overestimating the potential of quantitative analysis the original brief for the Tracer was to identify the underlying factors for changes over time both project related and those related to the environment however, as is clear from the focused data of the study it is not possible to speculate as to why changes have happened. Rather the Tracer as is in line with good practice relies solely on the quantitative data collected to document the reality of change in the lives of ex-combatants who have undergone DDR through the SEDRP.

223. This is not to state that the positive changes are not related to Rwandan DDR programming. Indeed the Tracer informs the 2015 Independent Project Evaluation where it is assumed to provide a set of indicators of the positive impact of the project (SEDRP). The Tracer, CDS and PVS are conditions of the Results Framework of the SEDRP. However, within the Tracer report itself the analysis has been rigorously applied to data and speculation or derivation of major programmatic conclusions or recommendations does not occur. That said, where data is explicitly related to the programme, some observations are offered regarding project performance. These are as follows.

224. Specifically the Tracer shows a low level of screening for disability on receipt at the demobilisation centre. Only 21.7 percent of ex-combatants have been screened for a disability. Given the high prevalence of mental health challenges for ex-combatants and given the RDRC's recognition (as documented in the 2015 Independent Project Evaluation) that screening for mental health issues particularly PTSD is in need of improvement and indeed is being addressed it is pertinent for the RDRC to improve the levels of screening for physical and mental disability for future demobilisations as well as for those already returned to their community of choice. This observation should be considered in light of specific recommendations in the 2015 Independent Project Evaluation.

225. The Tracer observed that fewer ex-combatants now than in 2012 have undergone screening for HIV and that less ex-AG than ex-AF have received screening (-18 percent). This imbalance should be addressed by the RDRC as should the overall proportional reduction in screenings since 2012. This observation should be considered in light of specific recommendations in the 2015 Independent Project Evaluation.

226. The Tracer observed that 80.7 percent of ex-combatants hold *Mutuelle de Santé*. This is a high level and as is seen in the 2014 CDS it compares well with civilians. The RDRC in its role as part of the Social Protection ministry (MINALOC) should continue to advocate with ex-combatants that they maintain their health insurance. This observation should be considered in light of specific recommendations in the 2015 Independent Project Evaluation and analysis in the 2014 CDS.

227. The Tracer observed that worryingly far more youth have no education than older ex-combatants (-17.4 percent). The RDRC particularly in its role as part of the Social Protection ministry should advocate for better targeting of youth and inclusion in relevant and desired education programmes. This observation should be considered in light of specific recommendations in the 2015 Independent Project Evaluation

228. Overall the study has documented a positive increase in the wellbeing of ex-combatants across indicators of health and education. It has clearly mapped major improvements in the economic performance of ex-combatants as well as the social performance of the same cohort.

229. This Tracer has been an affirmation that at this point in time ex-combatants have been largely socially and economically reintegrated. That said, arguably the most worrying trend is the level of ex-combatants trapped in acute deprivation. While as is discussed in the CDS, disabled ex-combatants, a key vulnerable group, have performed extraordinarily well and indeed perform both economically and socially better than their civilian counterparts the most vulnerable group identified through the Tracer are those trapped in acute deprivation. In 2015, there are more longer term unemployed ex-combatants and 15 percent of all ex-combatants are unable to meet basic needs including sourcing their next meal.

230. The Tracer study only touches on this cohort and the RDRC is in a unique position in MINALOC to highlight the need to better understand the multidimensional poverty that this cohort of deprived ex-combatants are likely to endure. Indicators such as malnutrition, poor sanitation, poor education should be probed in future work and in conjunction with MINALOC particularly given the current development of a national vulnerability index by the ministry.

231. That said, the message of the 2015 Tracer remains that in comparison with 2012 the economic and social aspects of the daily lives of ex-combatants have improved.

## Annex 1. Tracer Survey Form

### REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



## RWANDA DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION COMMISSION Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Program

SEDRP TRACER STUDY, MARCH 2015  
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

1.1	Survey number <i>Nimero y' ibaza</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>Intaray'iburasirazuba</i> 3 = Western Province / <i>Intaray'iburengerazuba</i> 4 = Southern Province / <i>Intara y'amajepfo</i> 5 = Northern Province / <i>Intara y'amajyaruguru</i>	1.3
1.4	Enter the name of the respondent / <i>Andika amazina y'ubazwa</i> WRITE THE SURNAME IN UPPERCASE & THE COMMON NAMES IN LOWERCASE <i>ANDIKA AMAZINA MU NYUGUTI NKURU</i>	1.4
1.5	Enter the Demobilisation ID number / <i>Inomero yogusezererwa mu ngabo.</i> ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE ALL 2 LETTERS + 5 NUMBERS <i>REBA NEZA NIBA WANDITSE INYUGUTI 2 + IMIBARE 5</i>	
	L L - D D D D D	
1.6	Enter the Rwandan National ID number / <i>Inomero y'irangamundu</i> ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE ALL 16 NUMBERS / <i>REBA NEZA NIBA UFITE IMIBARE 16</i>	
1.7	Enter the category of demobilised soldier <i>Umutwe wa gisirikari</i> 1 = ex-RPA or ex-RDF      2 = ex-AG	1.7
1.8	Are you a former child combatants or an adult ex-combatant? <i>Uri mucyiciro cy' abasezerewe ar' abana cg ar' bakuru?</i> 1 = Former child combatants / <i>Umusirikare muto (Kadogo)</i> 2 = Adult excombatant / <i>Umusirikare mukuru</i>	1.8
1.9	Enter the sex of the respondent <i>Igtsina cy' ubazwa</i> 1 = Male / <i>Gabo</i> 2 = Female / <i>Gore</i>	1.9
1.10	Enter the age of respondent at their last birthday <i>Ufite imyaka ingahe y'amavuko?</i> ENTER THE COMPLETE YEARS ONLY / <i>ANDIKA IMYAKA UGEJEJE GUSA</i>	1.10

## 2. MOBILIZATION & DEMOBILISATION / KWINGIZWA NO GUSEZERWA MU NGABO

2.1	In what year were you demobilised? <i>Wasezerewe mu wuhe mwaka?</i> ENTER THE EXACT YEAR / <i>ANDIKA UMWAKA</i>	2.1
2.2	How many years (in total) did you spend in the military? <i>Wamaze imyaka ingahe mugisirikare?</i> ENTER THE NUMBER IN YEARS / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE MU MYAKA</i> 1 = if less than one year / <i>Niba ari munsu y' umwaka</i>	2.2
2.3	How old you were when you were first mobilised? <i>Winjiye mugisirikare ufite imyaka ingahe?</i> ENTER THE NUMBER IN YEARS / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE MU MYAKA</i>	2.3
2.4	How old were you when you were demobilised? <i>Wasezerewe ufite imyaka ingahe?</i> ENTER THE NUMBER IN YEARS / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE MU MYAKA</i>	2.4
2.5	Were you expecting demobilisation when it occurred? <i>Wateganyaga ko uzasezererwa?</i> 1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2.5
2.6	On demobilisation, were you optimistic (positive outlook) or pessimistic (negative outlook) about your future life? / <i>Watekereje ko ubuzima gute uzagenda gute nyuma yo gusezererwa?</i> 1 = Optimistic about the future / <i>Natekerezaga ko ibyiza biri imbere</i> 2 = Accepting of the future with a mixture of optimism & pessimism / <i>Natekerezaga ko bivanze (ibyiza n' ibibi)</i> 3 = Pessimistic about the future / <i>Natekerezaga ko ibibi biri imbere</i>	2.6
2.7	Currently, are you optimistic (positive outlook) or pessimistic (negative outlook) about your life? <i>Ubu, utekereza ko ubuzima bwawe buzamera gute?</i> 1 = Optimistic about the future / <i>Ntekereza ko ibyiza biri imbere</i> 2 = Accepting of the future with a mixture of optimism & pessimism / <i>Ntekereza ko bivanze (ibyiza n' ibibi)</i> 3 = Pessimistic about the future / <i>Ntekereza ko ibibi biri imbere</i>	2.7
	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your life? / <i>Ni ku rugero rungana gute wemera cg utemera izi mvugo zikurikira zivuga ku buzima bwawe?</i> 1 = Disagree / <i>Ntaho mbyemera</i> 2 = Neither agree nor disagree / <i>Biringaniye</i> 3 = Agree / <i>Ndabyemera</i>	
2.8.1	My life is good. / <i>Ubuzima bwanjye ni bwiza.</i>	2.8.1
2.8.2	I have the means to earn a livelihood. / <i>Mfite uburyo bwo kwibeshaho.</i>	2.8.2
2.8.3	I have the emotional support I need. / <i>Mfite abangira inama.</i>	2.8.3
2.8.4	The community accept me. / <i>Umuryango mugari waranyakiriye.</i>	2.8.4

## 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 / Unhealthy / <i>Bubi</i> 2 = Neither poor nor good health / <i>Buringaniye</i> 3 = Good health / Healthy / No health problems / <i>Bwiza</i>	3.1 2,3⇒Q3.3
3.2	If not healthy, who takes care of you? <i>Niba ubuzima bwawe atari bwiza, ni nde ukwitaho?</i> 1 = Spouse (wife / husband) / <i>Uwo mwashakanye</i> 7 = Friends / <i>Inshuti</i> 2 = Respondent (himself / herself) / <i>Ku giti cye</i> 8 = RDRC / <i>Komisiyo yo gusezerera no gusubiza mu buzima busanzwe abavuye ku rugerero</i> 3 = Government Insurance / <i>Ubwishingizi bwa leta</i> 9 = Staff at the hospital / <i>Rehabilitation centre / Abakozi b' ibitaro</i> 4 = Parent (father / mother) / <i>Ababyeyi</i> 10 = No one / <i>Ntawe</i> 5 = Sibling (brother / sister) / <i>Abavandimwe</i> 11 = Other / <i>Abandi</i> 6 = Family / <i>Umuryango</i>	3.2
3.3	Do you have <i>Mutuelles de Santé</i> ? <i>Ufite ubwisungane mu kwivuzwa(mutuelles de sante)?</i> 1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	3.3

3.4	How would you describe your health over the past year? <i>Ubuzima bwawe bwari bwifashe bute umwaka ushize?</i>	3.4
	1 = Poor health / Unhealthy / <i>Bubi</i> 2 = Neither poor nor good health / <i>Buringaniye</i> 3 = Good health / Healthy / No health problems / <i>Bwiza</i>	
<b>4. MEDICAL SCREENING / GUSHIRWA MU CYICIRO CYABAMUGARIYE KURUGAMBA</b>		
4.1	Do you have a disability? <i>Waba ubana n'ubumuga?</i>	4.1
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2⇒Q4.4
4.2	What is the category of your disability? <i>Uri mu kihe cyiciro cy' ababana n' ubumuga?</i>	4.2
	1 = Category 1 (90%-100% PDR - Permanent Disability Rate) / <i>Icyiciro cya mbere</i> 2 = Category 2 (70%-89% PDR) / <i>Icyiciro cya kabiri</i> 3 = Category 3 (50%-69% PDR) / <i>Icyiciro cya gatatu</i> 4 = Category 4 (30%-49% PDR) / <i>Icyiciro cya kane</i>	
4.3	If you need care or assistance: Who takes care of you? <i>Iyo ucyeneye ubufasha, ni nde ukwitaho?</i>	4.3
	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 = Friends / <i>Inshuti</i> 8 = RDRC / <i>Komisiyo yo gusezerera no gusubiza mu buzima busanzwe abavuye ku rugererero</i> 9 = Staff at the hospital / Rehabilitation centre / <i>Abakozi b' ibitaro</i> 10 = No one / <i>Ntawe</i> 11 = Other / <i>Abandi</i>	
4.4	Do you receive your Monthly Allowance? <i>Uhabwa amafaranga agufasha buri kwezi?</i>	4.4
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2⇒Q4.6
4.5	If yes: When did you receive your first payment? <i>Niba ari yego, wahawe ryari amafaranga ya mbere?</i>	4.5
	1 = Before 9 months after demobilisation / <i>Mbere y' amezi 9 umaze yo gusezererwa</i> 2 = 9 months after demobilisation / <i>Amezi 9 umaze gusezererwa</i> 3 = After 9 months after demobilisation / <i>Nyuma y' amezi 9 umaze yo gusezererwa</i>	
4.6	Were you screened for disability on demobilisation? <i>Usezerewe, warajonjowe ku bijyanye n' ubumuga?</i>	4.6
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
4.7	Do you feel that the screening classification was correct or incorrect? <i>Wumva ibyiciro by' ijongora byari byo ?</i>	4.8
	1 = Correct / <i>Byari byo</i> -4 = Not screened, thus not applicable / <i>Sinajonjowe</i> 2 = Incorrect / <i>Ntaho byari byo</i>	
4.8	Are you currently getting medical treatment? <i>Waba wivuzwa muri iki gihe?</i>	4.8
	1 = Undergoing treatment / <i>Ndivuza</i> 2 = Waiting for medical rehabilitation or treatment / <i>Ntegereje kwivuzwa</i> 3 = Healthy or no health problems / <i>Nta kibazo mfite</i>	
4.9	Are you able to access social services (for example, financial, income generating activities, public services 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 abasirikare no kubasubiza mu buzima busanzwe?</i>	4.9
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
<b>5. EDUCATION / AMASHURI</b>		
5.1	Can you read and write without any problem? <i>Ushobora gusoma no kwandika?</i>	5.1
	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>	
5.2	What is the highest grade you have completed? <i>Ni ikihe cyiciro cyo hejuru cy'amashuri ufite?</i>	5.2
	1 = None / <i>Ntacyo</i> 3 = Junior Secondary / <i>Icyiciro rusange</i> 5 = Vocational / <i>Amashuri y'imyuga</i> 2 = Primary / <i>Amashuri abanza</i> 4 = Secondary / <i>Ayisumbuye</i> 6 = University / <i>Kaminuza</i>	1 ⇒ Q5.5

5.3	When did you get the above-mentioned highest education attainment / Grade? <i>Ni ryari wabonye icyiciro cy' amashuri wavuze haruguru?</i>	5.3
	1 = Before mobilisation / <i>Mbere yo kujya mu gisirikare</i> -4 = Not applicable as no formal education / <i>Ntibindeba kuko ntize</i> 2 = During the conflict / <i>Mu ntambara</i> 3 = After demobilisation / <i>Nyuma yogusezererwa</i>	
5.4	Did you get the above-mentioned highest education while in Rwanda or while outside of Rwanda? <i>Icyiciro cy' amashuri ufite wakibonye uri mu Rwanda ch hanze y' u Rwanda?</i>	5.4
	1 = In Rwanda / <i>Mu Rwanda</i> 2 = While outside of Rwanda / <i>Hanze y' u rwanda</i>	
5.5	Are you continuing your studies? <i>Ubu urimo gukomeza amashuri yawe?</i>	5.5
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 → Q5.7
5.6	If yes, what kind? <i>Niba ari yego wiga iki?</i>	5.6
	1 = Formal academic education / <i>Amashuri asanzwe</i> 3 = Apprenticeship / <i>Ubumenyigiro</i> 2 = Vocational training / <i>Amashuri y' imyuga</i> 4 = Other / <i>Andi</i>	
5.7	Did you receive vocational training or apprenticeship from the RDRC? <i>Wahawe amahugurwa y' imyuga cg kwimenyereza akazi na komisiyo?</i>	5.7
	1 = Yes – vocational training only / <i>Yego amahugurwa y' imyuga</i> 4 = None / <i>Ntanakimwe</i> 2 = Yes – apprenticeship only / <i>Yego kwimenyereza akazi</i> 3 = Yes – both vocational training and apprenticeship / <i>Yego byombi</i>	4 → section 6
5.8	Have any of the jobs you have had related back to the skills you acquired from the RDRC support such as in vocational training or apprenticeship? (They do not have to be identical, but simply if the training assisted the respondent with their job) / <i>Haba hari akazi ufite kajyanye n'ubumenyi wahawe na komisiyo?</i>	5.8
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
5.9	Did the training assist you to establish an income generating activity economic livelihood? <i>Amahugurwa yagufashije gutangira igikorwa kibyara inyungu?</i>	5.9
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
<b>6. RESIDENCY / GUTURA NO KWIMUKA</b>		
6.1.1	Where did you live at the time of your demobilisation? <i>Nyuma yo gusezererwa watuye he?</i>	6.1.1
	1 = Kigali City / <i>Umujyi wa Kigali</i> 5 = Nomadic life / <i>Aho mbonye hose</i> 2 = Other town in Rwanda / <i>Mu yindi mijiyo mu Rwanda</i> 6 = Abroad / <i>Hanze y' Igihugu</i> 3 = Small urban village in Rwanda / <i>Mu cyaro</i> 7 = Military barracks / <i>Mu bigo bya gisirikare</i> 4 = Rural settlement in Rwanda / <i>Mu mudugudu</i>	
6.1.2	Enter the district in which you lived at the time of your demobilisation? <i>Akarere watuyemo nyuma yo gusezererwa mu ngabo?</i>	6.1.2
	1 = Bugesera      6 = Gicumbi      11 = Kayanza      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	
6.2	At demobilisation you were asked to choose the community where you would re-settle after demobilisation. Did you <b>freely</b> choose to live in this particular place, that is; the community into which you were to reintegrate? / <i>Usezererwa, wasabwwe guhitamo aho utura. wahitayemo aho ujya gutura?</i>	6.2
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
6.3	Currently, where do you normally live? <i>Utuye he?</i>	6.3
	1 = Kigali City / <i>Umujyi wa Kigali</i> 4 = Rural settlement in Rwanda / <i>Mu cyaro</i> 2 = Other town in Rwanda / <i>Indi mijiyo</i> 5 = Nomadic life / <i>Mpora nimuka</i> 3 = Trading centres / <i>Centre y' ubucuruzi</i> 6 = Abroad / <i>Hanze y' igihugu</i>	
6.4	Enter the district in which you normally live? <i>Garagaza akarere utuyemo</i>	6.4
	1 = Bugesera      6 = Gicumbi      11 = Kayanza      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	

6.5	Did you <b>freely</b> choose to live in this current location? <i>Niwowe wihitiyemo gutura hano?</i>	6.5
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
6.6	How long have you lived in this area? <i>Umaze igihe kingana iki muri aka gace?</i>	6.6
	IN YEARS / IMYAKA (ROUND UP MONTHS / AMEZI TO A FULL YEAR)	
6.7	Is the currently location where you live the same location into which you chose at the time of demobilisation to re-settle? (That is the same as the location in question 6.1.1 above?) <i>Utuye aho wahisemo gutura igihe wasezererwaga mu ngabo?</i>	6.7
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	

#### 7. DWELLING UNIT

7.1	What type of dwelling unit do you currently live in? <i>Imiterere inzu utuyemo?</i>	7.1
	1 = Tent / Hut / <i>Ihema / Nyakatsi</i> 4 = Iron-sheet roofed dwelling / <i>yubakishije amabati hose</i> 7 = Apartment / <i>Umuturirwa</i> 2 = Rural house / <i>Umudugudu</i> 5 = Service house / <i>Inzu y'akazi</i> 8 = Hostel / <i>Amacumbi</i> 3 = Urban house / <i>Kadastire</i> 6 = Villa / <i>Umutemenwa</i> 9 = Rehabilitation centre / <i>Ikigo ngororamuco</i>	
7.2	Who owns the dwelling you are currently living in? <i>Inzu uteyemo n'iyande?</i>	7.2
	1 = Self / <i>Ni yanjye</i> 4 = Friend / <i>Inshuti</i> 6 = Government / <i>Ni iya Leta</i> 2 = Parents / <i>Ni iy' ababyeyi banjye</i> 5 = Landlord / <i>Ndakodesha</i> 7 = Spouse or Partner / <i>Uwo mwashakanye</i> 3 = Other relatives / <i>Ni iy'abavandimwe</i>	
7.3	Who do you live with? <i>Ubana nande?</i>	7.3
	1 = With same family as before the conflict / <i>Umuryango twabanaga mbere intambara</i> 4 = Alone / <i>Ndibana</i> 2 = With family but different to that from before the conflict / <i>Umuryango utandukanye nuwo twabanaga mbere y' intambara</i> 5 = Military barracks / <i>Mu kigo cya gisirikare</i> 3 = With friends / <i>Mbana n' inshuti</i> 6 = Other including hostels, mission, religious accommodation / <i>Ibindi harimo amacumbi, misiyo, amacumbi y' abihaye imana</i>	
7.4	How do you rate your current dwelling situation? <i>Inzu utuyemo imeze ite?</i>	7.4
	1 = Bad / <i>Mbi</i> 2 = Neither good nor bad / <i>Iringaniye</i> 3 = Good / <i>Nziza</i>	
7.5	How do you rate your dwelling situation to the one you had before being mobilised? <i>inzu utuyemo imeze ite ugereranyije ni iyo wari utuyemo mbere yo kujya mugisikire?</i>	7.5
	1 = Worse / <i>Mbi</i> 2 = Stayed about the same / <i>Ni kimwe</i> 3 = Better / <i>Nziza</i>	
7.6	Compared to that of your nearest non ex combatants neighbour, how do you rate your dwelling situation? <i>Ugereranyije inzu z' abo muturanye batari abasezerewe mu ngabo, inzu yawe imeze ite?</i>	7.6
	1 = Worse / <i>Mbi</i> 2 = Stayed about the same / <i>Ni zimwe</i> 3 = Better / <i>Nziza</i>	

#### 8. LAND / UBUTAKA

	Have you had access to, or ownership of land, at the following times? <i>Wigeze utunga ubutaka muri ibi bihe bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
8.1.1	Before you were mobilised / <i>Mbere yo kwinjira mu gisirikare</i>	8.1.1
8.1.2	While you were mobilised / <i>Igihe winjiraga mu gisirikare</i>	8.1.2
8.1.3	When you were demobilised / <i>Warasezerewe</i>	8.1.3
8.1.4	Currently / <i>Ubungubu</i>	8.1.4
If currently no land access or ownership ⇒ Q 8.5.1		
8.2	What type of access to, or ownership of land, do you currently have in Rwanda? <i>Ubutaka ufite ubu ni bwoko ki?</i>	8.2
	1 = Access to use land which you use with permission such as hire or rent land / <i>Ukodesha</i> 2 = Access to use land which you do not have permission to use / <i>Udafitiye uburenganzira bwo kubukoresha</i> 3 = Access to use land which is available for communal use e.g. grazing land / <i>Ubwobo abantu bose bahuriraho</i> 4 = Ownership of land / <i>Ubwawe</i> 5 = Both access and ownership of land / <i>Kubona no gutanga ubutaka</i>	

8.3	Do you have access or ownership of land in <b>any other</b> urban or rural areas in Rwanda? <i>Hari ahandi ufite ubutaka mu muji cy cyaro?</i>	8.3
	1 = Yes - other urban land / <i>Yego mu muji</i> 3 = Yes - both other urban and rural land / <i>Yego mu muji no mu cyaro</i> 2 = Yes - other rural land / <i>Yego mu cyaro</i> 4 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
	Do you use the land that you have access to, or own, for any of the following purposes? <i>Ukoresha ubutaka bwawe muri izi mpamvu zikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
8.4.1	Residential purposes / <i>Guturamo</i>	8.4.1
8.4.2	Subsistence agriculture / <i>Ubuhinzi busanzwe</i>	8.4.2
8.4.3	Income generating purposes / <i>Ibikorwa bibyara inyungu</i>	8.4.3
8.4.4	Using the land for hire, lease or loan the land to someone else / <i>Kubukodesha</i>	8.4.4
	Did you experience any land / Property disputes during the following times? <i>Wigeze uhura n' amakimbirane y' ubutaka muri ibi bihe bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
8.5.1	Before you were mobilised / <i>Mbere yo kwinjira mu gisirikare</i>	8.5.1
8.5.2	While you were mobilised / <i>Winjira mu gisirikare</i>	8.5.2
8.5.3	When you were demobilised / <i>Usezererwa</i>	8.5.3
8.5.4	Currently / <i>Ubu</i>	8.5.4
If no land / Property dispute at any time ⇒ skip to section 9		
	If yes, what was the nature of the main problem? / <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>Umucyo wambujije kuragwa</i> 5 = Property taken by official body such as government agency / <i>Umutungo wafashwe n'inzego za leta</i>	
8.6.1	First problem / <i>Amakimbirane ya mbere</i>	8.6.1
8.6.2	Second problem / <i>Amakimbirane ya kabiri</i>	8.6.2
8.7	Would you say a family member or a non-family member was the main source of the land dispute problem? <i>Wavuga ko umunyamuryango cy utari umunyamuryango ari we shingiro ry' amakimbirane y' ubutaka?</i>	8.7
	1 = Relative / <i>Umuwandimwe</i> 2 = Non-relative / <i>Utari umuvandimwe</i> 3 = Both / <i>Bombi</i>	2 ⇒ section 9
8.8	Who within the family was the main source of problems in relation to land? <i>Ni nde mu bagize umuryango wabaye ishingiro ry' amakimbirane y' ubutaka?</i>	8.8
	1 = Parent-in-laws / <i>Abakwe</i> 4 = Brother / <i>Musaza wawe</i> 7 = Aunt / <i>Nyogosenge</i> 2 = Parents / <i>Ababyeyi</i> 5 = Sister / <i>Mushiki wawe</i> 8 = Extended family / <i>Umuryango mugari</i> 3 = Spouse / <i>Uwo mwashakanye</i> 6 = Uncle / <i>Nyokorume</i>	
<b>9. MIGRATION / GUTURA NO KWIMUKA</b>		
9.1	Were you located away from your home prior to demobilisation? <i>Wigeze utura kure y' umuryango wawe mbere yo gusezererwa mu ngabo?</i>	9.1
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ Q9.4
9.2	If yes: When you returned, did you return to your locality of origin or did you settle elsewhere? <i>Niba ari yego, utahutse, wasubiye ku ivuko cy wagiye gutura ahandi?</i>	9.2
	1 = Origin / <i>Ivuko</i> 2 = Elsewhere / <i>Ahandi</i>	

	Are any of the following reasons responsible for you choosing that place of reintegration? <i>Niba ari yego, Muri izi mpamvu zikurikira, haba harimo iyatumye uhitamo aho uzatura?</i>	
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
9.3.1	Family reasons such as marriage, moved when my family relocated / <i>Impamvu z'umuryango</i>	9.3.1
9.3.2	Education opportunities / <i>Amahirwe yo kwiga</i>	9.3.2
9.3.3	Safety and security / <i>Umutekano</i>	9.3.3
9.3.4	Economic reasons such to get work, to start an income generating activity / <i>Impamvu z'ubukungu</i>	9.3.4
9.3.5	I did not feel accepted or part of my last community / <i>Ntibigeze banyakira</i>	9.3.5
9.4	How many times have you moved or shifted residence since demobilisation? <i>Nyuma yogusezereza umaze kwimuka incuro zingaha?</i>	9.4
	0 = Never moved / <i>Sindimuka</i> ENTER THE NUMBER OF TIMES / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE W' INSHURO</i>	0 ⇒ section 10
9.5	How many times have you moved or shifted alone? <i>Ni inshuro zingaha wimutse wenyine?</i>	9.5
	0 = Never moved / <i>Sindimuka</i> ENTER THE NUMBER OF TIMES / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE W' INSHURO</i>	
9.6	How many times have you moved or shifted with family? <i>Ni inshuro zingaha wimukanye n' umuryango?</i>	9.6
	0 = Never moved / <i>Sindimuka</i> ENTER NUMBER OF TIMES / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE W' INSHURO</i>	
	Thinking about the most recent time you moved, indicate the main reasons for moving? <i>Utekereje aho uherukira kwimuka, ni izihe mpamvu zatumye wimuka?</i>	
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
9.7.1	To follow or care for family and / or friends <i>Nimutse nkurikiye umuryango cg inshuti?</i>	9.7.1
9.7.2	Because of a land dispute <i>Kubera amakimbirane y' ubutaka</i>	9.7.2
9.7.3	To get housing, shelter or a cheaper house, or less rent <i>Gushaka inzu ihendutse</i>	9.7.3
9.7.4	To get land / farming access / grazing access <i>Gushaka ubutaka</i>	9.7.4
9.7.5	To take up a work opportunity / possibility of work <i>Kubona akazi</i>	9.7.5
9.7.6	To obtain education / training opportunities <i>Ku mpamvu z' amashuri</i>	9.7.6
9.7.7	In order to live anonymously <i>Gutura aho batanzi</i>	9.7.7
9.7.8	To escape increased insecurity in the area from which they moved or shifted <i>Guhunga umutekano mucye</i>	9.7.8
9.7.9	Escape the memories associated with the environment / psychological triggers <i>Guhunga amateka yaranze aho hantu</i>	9.7.9
9.7.10	To obtain assistance for medical / disability / psychological needs <i>Kubona ubufasha mu buvuzi</i>	9.7.10
9.7.11	To avoid discrimination <i>Guhunga amacakubiri</i>	9.7.11
9.7.12	In order to marry <i>Ku mpamvu zo gushaka</i>	9.7.12
9.7.13	Due to divorce or separation <i>Ku mpamvu zo gutandukana n' uwo twashakanye</i>	9.7.13

### 10. MARITAL STATUS / IRANGAMIMERERE

ALL	What was / Is your marital status at the listed stages of your life? <i>Ni irihe rangamimerere ryawe muri ibi bihe bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Married monogamous / <i>Arubatse n' umugore (mugabo) umwe</i> 2 = Married polygamous / <i>Arubatse n' abagore (mugabo) barenze umwe</i> 3 = Cohabiting, living together / <i>Kubana bitemewe n' amategeko</i> 4 = Divorced / <i>Gutandukanye 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>Watawe n' uwo bashakanye</i>
10.1.1	Before you became a combatant (solider) / <i>Mbere yo kuba umusirikare</i>	10.1.1
10.1.2	While you were a combatant (soldier) / <i>Uri umusirikare</i>	10.1.2
10.1.3	When you were demobilised / <i>Igihe wazererwaga mu ngabo</i>	10.1.3
10.1.4	Currently / <i>Ubu</i>	10.1.4

If currently married or cohabiting (1,2,3) ⇒ Q10.2  
 If currently divorced / Separated (4,5) ⇒ Q10.6

6,7, 8, 9,10 ⇒ section 11

### ONLY IF MARRIED OR COHABITATING

10.2	To what extent has your military experience negatively influenced your relationship with your current spouse or partner? <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero, uburambe mu bya gisirikare bwahinduye nabi imibanire yawe n' uwo mwashakanye ?</i>	10.2
	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>	
10.3	Is your spouse a combatant or ex-combatant? <i>Umufasha wawe yaba ari umusirikare cy' yarasezerewe mugisirikare?</i>	10.3
	1 = Soldier / <i>Umusirikare</i> 3 = Non-excombatant / <i>Umuturage usanzwe</i> 2 = Excombatant / <i>Uwasezerewe mugisirikare</i>	
10.4	Did you return from your time with the Armed Force / Armed Group with a new spouse? <i>Usezerewe ,watahanye n' uwo mwashakanye mushya?</i>	10.4
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2 ⇒ section 11
	Did your new spouse encounter any of the following problems? <i>Uwo mwashakanye mushya yaba yarahuye nibi bibazo bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
10.5.1	Could not register marriage / <i>Kudasezerana</i>	10.5.1
10.5.2	Identity documents problems / <i>Kubona ibyangombwa</i>	10.5.2
10.5.3	Language problems / <i>Ikibazo cy'ururimi</i>	10.5.3
10.5.4	Was not accepted by my family / <i>Kutakirwa mumuryango</i>	10.5.4
10.5.5	Was not accepted by community / <i>Kutakirwa neza aho mutuye</i>	10.5.5

⇒ section 11

### DIVORCED OR SEPERATED ONLY

10.6	If divorced / Separated: Did your experiences as a combatant have anything to do with the breakdown of your relationship? / <i>Niba mconflictatanye, uko gutana kwaba gufitanye Isano no gusezererwa mu ingabo?</i>	10.6
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
10.7	If divorced or separated: What is the main factor that contributed to the divorce / separation? <i>Niba waratandukanye n' uwo mwashakanye, ni iki cyateye uko gutandukana?</i>	10.7
	1 = Being apart too long / <i>Kumara igihe kinini adahari</i> 2 = Because of bad behaviour / <i>Kubera imyitconflictire mibi</i> 3 = Neglect / <i>Kutagira icyo yitaho</i> 4 = Spouse found another partner / <i>Yashatse undi</i> 5 = Respondent found another partner / <i>Usubiza yabonye undi mufasha</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 / <i>Ibibazo bijyanye n' ubukungu</i> 11 = Other / <i>Ibindi</i>

## 11. DEPENDENTS / ABO UFASHA

Definition of dependents: a person who relies on another, especially a family member, for financial support.

	How many dependents do you <u>currently</u> have? <i>N'abantu bangaha bagize umuryango wawe?</i>	
	ADD NUMBERS / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE</i> 0 = No dependents / <i>Ntamuryango</i>	
11.1.1	Children under 18 years / <i>Abana bari muni y'imyaka 18</i>	11.1.1
11.1.2	Children over 18 years / <i>Abana bari hejuru y'imyaka 18</i>	11.1.2
11.1.3	Spouse(s) / <i>Uwo mwashakanye</i>	11.1.3
11.1.4	Other family members / <i>Abandi bo mumuryango</i>	11.1.4
11.2	If you were located outside Rwanda during your time with the Armed Force / Armed Group did you return with dependents? / <i>Niba wari utuye hanze y' u rwanda mugihe wari mu ngabo, waba waratahanye n' umuryango wawe?</i>	11.2
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2⇒ section 12
11.3	If yes: How many dependents did you return with? <i>Niba ari yego, watahanye n' abantu banaghe bagize umuryango wawe?</i>	11.3
	ENTER THE NUMBER / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE</i> 0 = Did not return with dependents / <i>Ntamuryango yagarukanye nawo</i>	
11.4	If yes: Were your dependents offered social orientation training? <i>Niba ari yego, abagize umuryango bahawe amahugurwa abategura gusubira mu buzima busanzwe?</i>	11.4
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
	Did your dependents experience any of the listed problems upon return to Rwanda? <i>Abagize umuryango wawe baba barahuye n' ibi bibazo bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
11.5.1	Housing problems / <i>Ibibazo by'inzu</i>	11.5.1
11.5.2	Problems due to a lack of access to land / <i>Ibibazo byo kubona ubutaka</i>	11.5.2
11.5.3	Problems of poverty / <i>Ubucyene</i>	11.5.3
11.5.4	Problems regarding obtaining official identification documentation or registering such life events for your dependents such as not getting national ID / <i>Ibibazo byo kubarurwa no kubona ibyangombwa</i>	11.5.4
11.5.5	Problems of not getting mutual health insurance / <i>Kudahabwa mutuelle de sante</i>	11.5.5
11.5.6	Problems related to not understanding or speaking the local language / <i>Kutumva cg kutavuga ururimi</i>	11.5.6
11.5.7	Problems of being called derogatory or bad names / <i>Kwitwa amazina mabi</i>	11.5.7
11.5.8	Problems related to them appearing suspicious to the community / <i>Aho atuye bamugiriye urwikekwe</i>	11.5.8
11.5.9	Not being considered as part of the community / <i>Aho atuye baramuheje</i>	11.5.9

## 12. CHILDREN & PARENTING / ABANA

	How many children did you have when you were <u>demobilised</u> ? <i>Usezererwa mu ngabo wari ufite abana bangaha?</i>	
	0 = None / No children / <i>Nta mwana</i> ENTER THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE W' ABANA</i>	
12.1.1	Girl Children / <i>Abakobwa</i>	12.1.1.
12.1.2	Boy Children / <i>Abahungu</i>	12.1.2

If both 0 ⇒ Q12.3.1

	At the time of demobilization did you have any children that had difficulty accepting you? <i>Igihe wasezererwaga, wari ufite abana byagoraga kukwemera?</i>	
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
12.2.1	Girl Children / <i>Abakobwa</i>	12.2.1
12.2.2	Boy Children / <i>Abahungu</i>	12.2.2
	<b>Currently</b> , how many children do you have? <i>Ubu ufite abana bangahe?</i>	
	0 = None / No children / <i>Nta mwana</i> ENTER THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE W' ABANA</i>	
12.3.1	Girl Children / <i>Abakobwa</i>	12.3.1
12.3.2	Boy Children / <i>Abahungu</i>	12.3.2
	If both 0 ⇒ Q12.5	
	Currently do you have any children that have difficulty accepting you? <i>Ubu ufite abana bangahe bigora kukwemera?</i>	
	-4 = Do not have any children / <i>Nta bana afite</i> 1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
12.4.1	Girl Children / <i>Abahungu</i>	12.4.1
12.4.2	Boy Children / <i>Abakobwa</i>	12.4.2
12.5	Has your experience of being a combatant made it difficult for you to be a parent? <i>Uburambe bwawe bwo kuba uri umusirikare, bwatumye bikugora kuba umubyeyi?</i>	12.5
	-4 = Do not have any children / <i>Nta bana afite</i> 1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
12.6	Are any of your children demobilised soldiers? <i>Mu bana bawe hari wasezerewe mu gisirikare urimo?</i>	12.6
	-4 = Do not have any children / <i>Nta bana afite</i> 1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
<b>13. HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>		
	Answer the following about your household income / <i>Subiza ibi bikurikira kuby' umuryango wawe winjiza.</i> ENTER RAW NUMBER / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE.</i>	
13.1.1	How many people are living in your household? <i>Umuryango wawe ugizwe n' abantu bangahe?</i>	13.1.1
13.1.2	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>	13.1.2
13.1.3	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>	13.1.3
13.2	Are you currently in a position to support your family financially? <i>Muri iki gihe ufite ubushobozi bwo gutunga umuryango wawe?</i>	13.2
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
13.3	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>	13.3
	1 = Sole (I am the only person in the household who earns / generates an income) / <i>Nyenyine</i> 2 = Other people, <b>including myself</b> , earn / generate an income for the household / <i>Abandi nanjye ndimo</i> 3 = Only other people, <b>excluding myself</b> , earn / generate an income for the household / <i>Abandi njye ntarimo</i>	
13.4	What percentage of the household income do you earn? <i>Wavugako amafaranga ubona kumafaranga umuryango winjiza aribice bangahe kwi' ijana?</i>	13.4
	ENTER NUMBER THE PERCENTAGE (%) / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE MU IJANISHA</i>	
13.5	Are you able to save any money after all your household expenses? <i>Ubasha kwizigamira nyuma yo gukoresha amafaranga ku bicyenewe n' umuryango?</i>	13.5
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	

#### 14. SAVING OR CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS

14.1	Do you currently have a savings or current account at a bank or other formal credit institution? <i>Ufite konti muri Banki cyangwa mubindi bigo byimari?</i>	14.1
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2⇒Q14.3
14.2	If yes: How often do you use your savings or current account? <i>Niba ari Yego, ukoresha konti yawe kangaha?</i>	14.2
	1 = Never / <i>Ntanimwe</i> 2 = Once / <i>Rimwe</i> 3 = Sometimes / <i>Rimwe na rimwe</i> 4 = Regularly (often) / <i>Akenshi</i>	
14.3	Do you keep money on mobile money account? <i>Ubitsa amafaranga kuri mobile money?</i>	14.3
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
14.4	Do you belong to a savings and credit cooperative? <i>Hari koperative cg ikimina ubamo?</i>	14.4
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</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 muri aba bantu bakurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
14.5.1	Family / <i>Umuryango</i>	14.5.1
14.5.2	Friends / <i>Inshuti</i>	14.5.2
14.5.3	Community leaders / <i>Abayobozi bi banze</i>	14.5.3
14.5.4	Religious organisation / <i>Itorero nsegeramo</i>	14.5.4
14.5.5	Local authority / <i>Ubuyobozi</i>	14.5.5
14.5.6	Cooperative association / <i>Ishyirahamwe ryacu</i>	14.5.6
14.5.7	Colleagues or people you work with / <i>Bagenzi banjye</i>	14.5.7
14.5.8	RDRC / <i>Komisiyo</i>	14.5.8
14.5.9	Excombatants from your former armed group / <i>Inshuti twabanye mu mitwe yitwaje intwari</i>	14.5.9

## 15. ECONOMIC COOPERATIVE

15.1	Do you currently belong to an economic cooperative? <i>Ubu, hari koperative ubamo?</i>	15.1
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	2⇒ Section 16
	Do you belong to any of the listed economic cooperatives? <i>Muri izi koperative zikurikira hari iyo ubamo?</i>	
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
15.2.1	<b>Workers' Cooperatives / Koperative z' abakazi:</b> To enable members to come together and carry out common activities to improve their enterprises for self: improvement and the improvement of all members.	15.2.1
15.2.2	<b>Arts Crafts (Handicraft) Cooperatives / Koperative z' ubugeni:</b> To assist members who make various items of artwork to acquire raw materials, control quality of items made and markets them to various buyers for the benefit of members.	15.2.2
15.2.3	<b>Housing Cooperatives / Koperative zo kubaka:</b> To assist in the construction of houses for each other or save money and borrow loans to construct or purchase houses through a mortgage scheme.	15.2.3
15.2.4	<b>Fisheries Cooperatives / Koperative z' uburobyi:</b> To enable their members to manage fish farming, to assist members with purchase and maintenance of fishing equipment, market fish and enable fisherman to save money regularly and borrow loans as needs arise.	15.2.4
15.2.5	<b>Multi: purpose Cooperatives / Koperative zikora ibikorwa byinshi mu gihe kimwe:</b> To carry out several activities at the same time according to the needs of their members e.g. buying and selling of various farm crops, operating petrol station, a shop, and providing financial services.	15.2.5
15.2.6	<b>Production or Marketing Cooperatives / Koperative z' amamaza:</b> To enables members to organize for collection, storage, processing and marketing of the produce or products from members. The produce may be from the farm (e.g. milk, livestock, maize, coffee, fish) and products may be from the factory or handwork (e.g. cheese, baskets).	15.2.6
15.2.7	<b>Consumer Cooperatives / Koperative z' ubucuruzi:</b> To enable members to organize for acquisition and sale of goods and services required for needs of members through a centralized place such as a shop, restaurant, etc.	15.2.7
15.2.8	<b>Saving &amp; Credit Cooperative (SACCO) / Ibimina:</b> To lend money collected from its members at low rates of interest. <i>Kuguriza amafaranga umunyamuryango ku nyungu nto</i>	15.2.8
15.3	How would you describe the membership of the economic cooperative? <i>Koperative wavuga ko abanyamuryango bayo bameze bate?</i>	15.3
	1 = Only excombatants / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo gusa</i> 2 = Mix but mostly excombatant / <i>Bavanze ariko higanje cyane abasezerewe mu ngabo</i> 3 = Mix but mostly non-excombatant / <i>Bavanze ariko higanje cyane abaturage basanzwe</i> 4 = Mix of excombatants & non-excombatant persons / <i>Bavanze bose abasezerewe mu ngabo n' abaturage basanzwe</i>	
15.4	Does the economic cooperative have a cooperative bank account? <i>Koperative ifite konti muri banki?</i>	15.4
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
15.5	What is the main benefit you get from the cooperative that you would not have gained if you worked alone? / <i>Ni iki wungutse muri koperative utari kubona iyo ukora wenyine?</i>	15.5
	1 = None / <i>Ntacyo</i> 2 = Social networking / <i>Ubusane rusange</i> 3 = Economic networking / <i>Ubusabane bushingiye ku bukungu</i> 4 = Moral support / <i>Ubujyanama</i> 5 = Financial support / <i>Inkunga</i> 6 = Skills training / <i>Amahugurwa mu bijyanye n' ubumenyi</i> 7 = Shared or pooled resources / <i>Igusaranganya umutungo uri hamwe</i> 8 = Access to products or produce / <i>Kwegerezwa umusaruro</i> 9 = Marketing support / <i>Ubufasha mu gushakisha amasoko</i> 10 = Assist to establish or start income generating opportunity / <i>Gufashwa mu guhanga imirimo ibyara inyungu</i> 11 = Other / <i>Ibindi</i>	

## 16. INDIVIDUAL INCOME

I would like to ask you a few questions about your income you earned 2014. Indicate the amount of income you obtained from the listed sources in 2014 / <i>Ndashaka kumenya amafaranga winjize muri 2014. garagaza umubare w' ibyo winjije muri ibi byiciro bikurikira muri 2014.</i>		
	-2 = Not applicable as it is not an income source 0 = No income was earned from this income source OTHERWISE PUT THE Frw AMOUNT	
<b>Wage Income</b> <b>Kwinjiza bituruka kuri nyakabyizi</b>		
16.1.1	Wages, salary, from an employer / <i>Umushahara uhembwa</i>	16.1.1
16.1.2	In kind payments from employer / <i>Guhembwa ariko atari amafaranga</i> In kind payment from the employer includes payment where no money is involved such as the use of goods or services rather than cash, such as the provision of a room and board in return for a reduced hourly rate. / <i>Ibindi biyishyurwa bitari amafaranga nko kwishyurirwa icumbi</i>	16.1.2
16.1.3	Pay for casual labour <i>Guhembwa bya nyakabyizi.</i>	16.1.3
<b>Self-Employed Income</b> <b>Kwinjiza bituruka kukwikorera</b>		
16.1.4	Self-employed Income including: <i>Ibyinjiza imari</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home production for pay / Sale such as embroidery, carpet weaving, other handicrafts or food preparation / <i>Ubukorikori nko Kuboha ibyibo, ibiseke</i></li> <li>• Street vending etc. of cigarettes, lottery coupons, and value of food or other items collected (or acquired through handouts) / <i>Ubucuruzi bwo kumuhanda (udutaro), itabi, imikufi, n'ibindi.</i></li> <li>• Informal taxi or other transport services, building repair work painting, plumbing or other such work for payment, for cash or in kind / <i>Gutconflicta abagenzi, Gusiga amarangi kumazu, Gukanika, Gukora amazi... n'ibindi byinjiza imari</i></li> </ul>	16.1.4
<b>Transfer Income</b> <b>Kwinjiza bituruka kumpano</b>		
16.1.5	Cash or in-kind assistance from the government (non DDR-benefits) <i>Amafanga cyangwa indi mfashanyo ituruka muri Leta(itari impererekeza za komisiyo)</i>	16.1.5
16.1.6	Cash and / Or in-kind assistance from relatives <i>Amafanga cyangwa indi mfashanyo bituruka ku bavandimwe</i>	16.1.6
16.1.7	Cash and / Or in-kind assistance from other individuals <i>Amafanga cyangwa indi mfashanyo bituruka ku nshuti</i>	16.1.7
16.1.8	Cash or in-kind support from private or religious organisations / NGOs <i>Amafanga cyangwa indi mfashanyo ituruka kubigo byigenga</i>	16.1.8
16.1.9	Retirement pensions (from former employers) <i>Amafanga y'izabukuru (Pansiyo)</i>	16.1.9
<b>17. ECONOMIC STATUS</b>		
17.1	How would you describe your current economic situation? <i>Wavuga ko ubukungu bwawe buhagaze gute?</i> 1 = Poor / <i>Nabi</i> 2 = Neither poor nor wealthy / <i>Buringaniye</i> 3 = Wealthy / <i>Bwiza</i>	17.1
17.2	How would you describe your economic situation one year ago? <i>Wavuga ko ubukungu bwawe bwari buhagaze bute umwaka ushize?</i> 1 = Poorer / <i>Nabi</i> 2 = Neither poor nor wealthy / <i>Buringaniye</i> 3 = Wealthy / <i>Neza</i>	17.2
17.3	How does your economic status compare to that of other <b>non-excombatant people</b> in your community? <i>Ubukungu bwawe buhagaze bute ugereranyije n' abandi baturage basanzwe mu gace utuyemo?</i> 1 = They are poorer / <i>Baracyenye</i> 2 = We are the same income level / <i>Turi kimwe</i> 3 = They are wealthier / <i>Barakize</i>	17.3
17.4	How does your economic status compare to that of other <b>excombatant people</b> in your community? <i>Ubukungu bwawe buhagaze bute ugereranyije n' abandi basezerewe mu ngabo mu gace utuyemo?</i> 1 = They are poorer / <i>Baracyenye</i> 2 = We are the same income level / <i>Turi kimwe</i> 3 = They are wealthier / <i>Barakize</i>	17.4
17.5	Do you think your economic situation will improve in the future? <i>Utekerereza ko ubukungu bwawe buziyongera mu bihe bizaza?</i> 1 = No, it will get worse / <i>Oya buzaba bubi</i> 2 = It will stay the same / <i>Buzaguma uko bumeze</i> 3 = Yes, it will get better / <i>Yego buzaba bwiza</i>	17.5

## 18. VOCATION

<b>ALL</b>	What was / Is your economic status at the listed stages of your life? <i>Muri ibi bkurikira, ni ikihe gikorwa wakoraga / ukora?</i>	
	<p>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></p>	<p>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>Umukomisiyoneri</i>                  13 = Supplementing income through subsistence activities / <i>Akora ibyongera kubyo akora</i>                  14 = Other / <i>Ibindi</i></p>
18.1.1	Before you were mobilised / <i>Mbere yo kwinjira mu gisirikare</i>	18.1.1
18.1.2	While you were a combatant / <i>Uri mu gisirikare</i>	18.1.2
18.1.3	When you were demobilised / <i>Umaze gusezererwa</i>	18.1.3
18.1.4	Currently(main vocational description ) / <i>Ubu (icyibanze ukora)</i>	18.1.4
18.1.5	Currently(other vocational description ) / <i>Ubu (ikindi ukora)</i>	18.1.5

## 19. INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

19.1	Currently, do you have a job or an economic activity generating an income? <i>ubu ufite akazi cg igikorwa kibyara inyungu ukora?</i>	19.1
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	1 ⇒ Q19.3.1
	If no: What are the main reasons for this? / <i>Niba ntacyo, byatewe n' iki?</i>	
	<p>1 = Lack of access to finance / <i>Kubura igishoro</i>                  2 = Lack of work experience / <i>Ntaburambe</i>                  3 = Lack of skills and education / <i>Kubura ubumenyi n' amashuri</i>                  4 = Lack of availability of economic opportunities / <i>Ntacyo gukora gihari</i>                  5 = Stigma as a result of being an excombatant / <i>Akato gashingiye kukuba narasezerewe mu gisirikare</i>                  6 = His / Her poor health status / Chronically ill / <i>Uburwayi budakira</i>                  7 = His / Her disability / <i>Bitewe n' ubumuga</i></p>	<p>8 = No access to land / <i>Kutagira ubutaka</i>                  9 = Unavailable for working due to other constraints / <i>Kubura uko nkora bitewe n' inshingano z' umuryango</i>                  10 = Other / <i>Ibindi</i>                  -4 = Employed / Studying / Housewife / Retired / <i>Ukora / Uwiga / Umugore wo mu rugo / Uri mu zabukuru</i></p>
19.2.1	First reason / <i>Impamvu ya mbere</i>	19.2.1
19.2.2	Second reason / <i>Impamvu ya kabiri</i>	19.2.2
19.2.3	Third reason / <i>Impamvu ya gatatu</i>	19.2.3

⇒ Section 20

What are the various income generating activities you are engaged in? / <i>Nibihe bikorwa ukora?</i> SELECT THE OPTIONS IN THE LIST / <i>HITAMO MURI IYI LISITE</i>		
1 = Administration / <i>Ako mu biro</i>	16 = Fishing / <i>Uburobyi</i>	29 = Security guard, private security / <i>Ubuzamu</i>
2 = Farming - poultry / <i>Ubworozi bw' inkoko</i>	17 = Hairdressing / <i>Gutunganyaimisatsi</i>	30 = Tailoring / <i>Ubudozi</i>
3 = Bee keeping / <i>Korora inzuki</i>	18 = Health worker / <i>Ubuzima</i>	31 = Tannery, Leather production / <i>Gutunganya impu</i>
4 = Beer brewing / <i>Kwenga inzoga</i>	19 = Hustle / <i>Umukomisiyoneri</i>	32 = Teacher / <i>Ubconflictimu</i>
5 = Boda boda / Taxi driver / <i>Gutconflicta moto cyagwa tagisi</i>	20 = Laundry / <i>Gusukuraimyenda</i>	33 = Telephone, radio repair / <i>Gukora amatelefone</i>
6 = Carpentry / <i>Ububaji</i>	21 = Masonry / <i>Ubufundi</i>	34 = Trading / <i>Ubucuruzi muzamahanga</i>
7 = Casual labour / <i>Iimirimo isazwe</i>	22 = Mechanic / <i>Ubukanishi</i>	35 = Welding / <i>Gusudira</i>
8 = Catering, Hotel / <i>Kwita ku bantu, hoteri</i>	23 = Money from family / <i>Amafaranga'umuryango</i>	36 = Business / <i>Gushoraimpari</i>
9 = Charcoal / <i>Amakara</i>	24 = Money from friends / <i>Amafaranga'inshuti</i>	37 = Digging / <i>Ubucukuzi</i>
10 = Computers / <i>Mudasobwa</i>	25 = Open, Run shop / <i>Iduka</i>	38 = Hair dressing / <i>Beautician / Gutunganya imisatsi</i>
11 = Construction / <i>Ubwubatsi</i>	26 = Plumbing, Water pump / <i>Ubuplobiye</i>	39 = Selling goods / <i>Ubucuruzi</i>
12 = Driving vehicle / <i>Gutconflicta imodoka</i>	27 = Restaurant, Tea shop / <i>Resitora</i>	
13 = Electrician / <i>Amashanyarazi</i>	28 = Savings, Loan, lending / <i>Kubitsanokugurizanya</i>	
14 = Farming - crops / <i>Ubuhinzi</i>		
15 = Farming - livestock / <i>Ubworozi</i>		
19.3.1	Currently, what is your main form of income generation (1)? / <i>Icyo mbere</i>	19.3.1
19.3.2	Currently, what other form of income generation (2) do you engage in? / <i>Icyo kabiri</i>	19.3.2
19.3.3	Currently, what other form of income generation (3) do you engage in? / <i>Icyo gatatu</i>	19.3.3
	Were any of the following sources of the funds or capital used to finance or generate or create your income generating activity? / <i>Muri aha hantu hakurikira, wakuye he igishoro?</i> 1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
19.4.1	Loan from family or a relative / <i>Inguzanyo z' abavandimwe</i>	19.4.1
19.4.2	Personal savings / <i>Kwizigamira</i>	19.4.2
19.4.3	Support from the RDRC or Demobilisation Benefits / <i>Imfashanyo za komisiyo</i>	19.4.3
19.4.4	Loan from a friend / <i>Inguzanyo z' inshuti</i>	19.4.4
19.4.5	Micro-credit or micro lending agency / <i>Ibigo bitanga inguzanyo</i>	19.4.5
19.4.6	Community saving scheme / <i>Ibimina</i>	19.4.6
19.4.7	Financial cooperative / <i>Koperative</i>	19.4.7
19.4.8	Community member / <i>Abaturage batuye mu gace</i>	19.4.8
19.4.9	Loan from a bank / <i>Inguzanyi za banki</i>	19.4.9
19.5	Currently, do you consider your income generating activity to be successful or unsuccessful? <i>Ubu, wavuga ko ibikorwa bibyara inyungu ukora cyagenze neza cy' kitagenze neza?</i> 1 = Unsuccessful / <i>Nticyagenze neza</i> 3 = Successful / <i>Cyagenze neza</i> 2 = Neither successful not unsuccessful / <i>Biringaniye</i>	19.5 2,3⇒section 20
	Are any of the listed reasons why your income generating activity was unsuccessful? <i>Muri izi mpamvu, ni iyihe yatumye icyo ukora cyitagenda neza?</i> 1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
19.6.1	Ignorance on entrepreneurship / <i>Ntabumenyi</i>	19.6.1
19.6.2	Small or limited scale of the project / <i>Umushinga muto</i>	19.6.2
19.6.3	Not able to resolve basic needs such as poverty, next meal / <i>Kubera ubukene ntubashe kubona ibicyenerwa by' ibanze</i>	19.6.3
19.6.4	Did not initiated any viable project / <i>Nta mushinga nakoze</i>	19.6.4
19.6.5	Concentrating on other interests at the moment such as building a house, studying <i>Gushyira imbaraga nyinshi mu bindi nko kubaka inzu, kwiga</i>	19.6.5

## 20. APPLICATIONS FOR MICRO-CREDIT

20.1	Have you ever applied for micro-credit? <i>Waba warasabye inguzanyo?</i>	20.1
ALL	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	2⇒ section 21
	Identify all the different sources you applied to for micro-credit. <i>Garagaza aho wayisabye .</i>	
	1 = Banque Populaire du Rwanda / <i>Banki y' abaturage</i> 4 = From workplace or employer / <i>Aho ukora cg umukoresha</i> 2 = Cooperative d'Epargne Duterimbere (COPEDU) / <i>Koperative yo kwiteza imbere</i> 5 = Saving and Credit Cooperative (SACCO) / <i>Koperative zitanga inguzanyo</i> 3 = Credit and Saving Society (CSS) / <i>Banki ya gisirikare</i> 6 = Vision2020 Umurenge sector Program (VUP)	
20.2.1	First source applied to / <i>Aha mbere wasabye</i>	20.2.1
20.2.2	Second source applied to / <i>Aha kabiri wasabye</i>	20.2.2
20.2.3	Third source applied to / <i>Aha gatatu wasabye</i>	20.2.3
20.3	Were any of your application(s) successful? <i>Barayiguhaye?</i>	20.3
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	1⇒Q20.5
20.4	If no: Give the reason why your application for micro-credit was unsuccessful? <i>Niba ari oya sobanura impamvu bayikwimye?</i>	20.4
	1 = Existing debit or loans / <i>Inguzanyo isanzweyo</i> 5 = Lack of employment / <i>Kubura akazi</i> 2 = Lack of security or collateral / <i>Kubura ingwate</i> 6 = No explanation or reason provided / <i>Ntagisobanuro cg impamvu yatanze</i> 3 = Lack of education / <i>Kutagira amashuri</i> 4 = Lack of skills / <i>Kutagira ubumenyi</i>	
20.5	Are you planning on applying for micro-credit in the future? <i>Urateganya kwongera gusaba inguzanyo?</i>	20.5
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
20.6	What have you used the micro-credit for? / <i>Inguzanyo wayikoresheje iki?</i>	20.6
	1 = Household consumables / <i>Gutunga umuryango</i> 8 = Transportation / <i>Ingendo</i> 2 = Housing / <i>Gushaka inzu</i> 9 = Medical expenses / <i>Kwishura kwivuza</i> 3 = Land / <i>Ubutaka</i> 10 = Family social responsibilities / <i>Inshingano z'umuryango</i> 4 = Loans repayments / Servicing loans / <i>Kwishura imyenda</i> 11 = General living expenses / <i>Imibereho rusange</i> 5 = Agricultural production / <i>Umusaruro w'ubuhinzi</i> 12 = Savings / <i>Kuzigama</i> 6 = Improved living conditions / <i>Kongera imibereho</i> 13 = Income generation activities / <i>Imirimo y'injiza umusaruro</i> 7 = Education / Training costs / <i>Kwishura amashuri'amahugurwa</i>	
20.7	Have you ever defaulted in paying a loan? <i>Waba warananiwe kwishyura inguzanyo?</i>	20.7
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
20.8	Do you think you may have difficulty in repaying the loan in the future? <i>Utekereza ko bizongera kugukomerera kwishyura inguzanyo?</i>	20.8
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	
20.9	Do you think the fact that you are an excombatants has helped you in obtaining loans? <i>Wibaza ko kuba uri uwasezerewe mu ngabo, byagufashije mu guhabwa inguzanyo?</i>	20.9
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	

## 21. INCOME GENERATION OVER TIME

	Have you had a regular salaried job (excluding that of being a soldier or excombatant) at any of the following times? / <i>Wakoze akazi gahemba buri kwezi (ukuyemo ako kuba uri umusirikare cg uwasezerewe mu ngabo) muri ibi bihe bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
21.1.1	Before you were mobilised / <i>Mbere yo kwinjira mu gisirikare</i>	21.1.1
21.1.2	While you were mobilised / <i>Uri mu gisirikare</i>	21.1.2
21.1.3	When you were demobilised / <i>Umaze gusezererwa</i>	21.1.3
21.1.4	Currently / <i>Ubu</i>	21.1.4
	Have you had a small business at the following times? <i>Ufite umushinga uciriritse muri ibi bihe bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
21.2.1	Before you were mobilised / <i>Mbere yo kwinjira mu gisirikare</i>	21.2.1
21.2.2	While you were mobilised / <i>Uri mu gisirikare</i>	21.2.2
21.2.3	When you were demobilised / <i>Umaze gusezererwa</i>	21.2.3
21.2.4	Currently / <i>Ubu</i>	21.2.4
	Have you grown crops for sale or exchange at the following times? <i>Uhingwa ibihingwa byo gucuruza cg kugurana muri ibi bihe bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
21.3.1	Before you were mobilised / <i>Mbere yo kwinjira mu gisirikare</i>	21.3.1
21.3.2	While you were mobilised / <i>Uri mu gisirikare</i>	21.3.2
21.3.3	When you were demobilised / <i>Umaze gusezererwa</i>	21.3.3
21.3.4	Currently / <i>Ubu</i>	21.3.4
	Have you had livestock at the following times? <i>Warororaga muri ibi bihe bikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
21.4.1	Before you were mobilised / <i>Mbere yo kwinjira mu gisirikare</i>	21.4.1
21.4.2	While you were mobilised / <i>Uri mu gisirikare</i>	21.4.2
21.4.3	When you were demobilised / <i>Umaze gusezererwa</i>	21.4.3
21.4.4	Currently / <i>Ubu</i>	21.4.4

## 22. WORK HISTORY / AMATEKA Y'AKAZI

22.1	After demobilisation: Did you return back to your pre-conflict employment or type of work? <i>Nyuma yo gusezererwa, wasubiye mu kazi wakoraga mbere y' intambara?</i>	22.1																																													
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya -4 = Not applicable as respondent not an employee or self-employed / <i>Usubiza ntakora cg ntiyikorera</i> -5 = Not applicable as respondent did not have a job before conflict / <i>Usubiza nta kazi yari afite mbere y' intambara</i>																																														
22.2	After demobilisation, did have any difficulties adjusting to your work environment? <i>Nyuma yo gusezererwa, hari ingorane wahuye nazo aho ukorera?</i>	22.2																																													
	1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya																																														
22.3	Since demobilisation, what is the longest you stayed in one job or kept at one income generating activity? <i>Kuva usezererwa, wamaze igihe kingana iki mu kazi cg igikorwa wakoraga?</i>	22.3																																													
	ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE W'AMEZI</i>																																														
22.4	To what extent has your absence from your work environment due to your involvement in the conflict impacted positively or negatively on your career? / <i>Ni ku rugero rungana rute, kubura kwawe aho ukorera waragiye mu ntambara byagize uruhare mu buzima bwawe?</i>	22.4																																													
	1 = Negative impact / <i>Uruhare rubi</i> 2 = Neither a negative or positive impact / <i>Uruhare ruringaniye</i> 3 = Positive impact / <i>Uruhare rwiza</i>																																														
	The following question asks about the types of income generating activities you were engaged in prior to mobilisation? <i>Ibibazo bikurikira birabaza ku bikorwa wakoraga mbere yo kwinjira mu gisirikare.</i> SELECT THE OPTIONS IN THE LIST / <i>HITAMO MURI IYI LISITE</i>																																														
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22.5.1	Prior to mobilisation, what was your main form of income generation / <i>Icy' ibanze</i>	22.5.1																																													
22.5.2	Prior to mobilisation, what other form of income generation do you engaged in / <i>Icyindi gikurikiraho</i>	22.5.2																																													
22.5.3	Prior to mobilisation, what other form of income generation do you engaged in / <i>Icyindi</i>	22.5.3																																													
22.6	Referring only to the main economic activity you mentioned you were engaged in prior to mobilisation: To what extent was this, your main income generating activity, successful or unsuccessful? <i>Ushingiye ku gikorwa wavuze haruguru wakoraga mbere yo kujya mu gisirikare, ni ku rugero rungana rute icyo wakoraga cyagenze neza cg kitagenze neza?</i>	22.6																																													
	1 = To a unsuccessful / <i>Nticyagenze neza</i> 2 = Neither successful nor unsuccessful / <i>Biringaniye</i> 3 = To a successful / <i>Cyagenze neza</i>																																														

22.7	After demobilisation, how was your main income generating activity negatively affected by your absence during the conflict? / <i>Nyuma yo gusezererwa, icyo wakoraga kibyara inyungu cyaba cyarasubiye inyuma kubera ko utari uhari mu gihe wari mu ntambara?</i> 1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
22.7.1	The land I used for the income generating activity was taken over by other people i.e. grabbed / Land had to be sold to fund daily survival or poverty alleviation <i>Ubutaka nakoreragaho bwafashwe n' abandi baturage</i>	22.7.1
22.7.2	Unable to secure the same resources or raw materials / <i>Kutabasha kugira imitungo ingana</i>	22.7.2
22.7.3	Unable to access the market and access the various buyer networks, or organize for acquisition and sale of goods and services / <i>Kubura isoko</i>	22.7.3
22.7.4	Did not have the available capital or access to finance / No capital to raise a loan against / <i>Ntagishoro</i>	22.7.4
22.7.5	Unable to purchase and maintain the equipment required / <i>Kudashobora kugura ibikoresho bicyenewe</i>	22.7.5
22.7.6	Unable to access the network of persons for the collection, storage, processing and marketing of the produce or products / <i>Kutabasha kugera ahari isoko</i>	22.7.6
22.8	Following demobilization, how long did it take you to secure a regular income generating opportunity? <i>Umaze gusezererwa, byagutwaye igihe kingana iki kujirango utangire ukore?</i> 1 = Immediately got an income generating opportunity / <i>Ako kanya nkisezererwa</i> 2 = Within a year I got an income generating opportunity / <i>Mu mwaka umwe</i> 3 = It took me a couple of years to get an income generating opportunity / <i>Byantwaye imyaka myinshi</i> 4 = I never really got an income generating opportunity / <i>Sindagira icyo nkora</i>	22.8
22.9	If you worked for an employer, how many different employers have you worked for since demobilisation? <i>niba hari ahantu wakoze nyuma yo gusezererwa mu gisirikare, wakoranye n' abakozi bangaha?</i> ENTER NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE W' ABAKORESHA</i>	22.9
22.10	What is the longest you stayed in one job? <i>Wamaze igihe kingana gute muri ako kazi?</i> ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE MU MEZI</i>	22.10
22.11	Have any of the jobs or income generating activities you have had related back to the skills you acquired as a result of vocation training provided by the RDRC? (They do not have to be identical, but simply if the training assisted the respondent with their job) <i>Haba hari akazi wakoze kajyanye n'ubumenyi wahawe na komisiyo?</i> 1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	22.11 1⇒Q22.13
	Are any of the listed reasons why you are not using skills trained in or education received from the RDRC? <i>Muri izi mpamvu zikurikira, harimo ituma udakoresha ubumenyi wahawe na komisiyo?</i> 1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
22.12.1	Not given a tool kit / <i>Nta bikoresho wahawe</i>	22.12.1
22.12.2	No capital / <i>Nta gishoro</i>	22.12.2
22.12.3	I have not found a job in the relevant vocation / <i>Nta kazi wabonye kajyanye n' ibyo wahuguwemo</i>	22.12.3
22.12.4	No access to training / <i>Nta mahugurwa wabonye</i>	22.12.4
22.12.5	People do not know what to do / <i>Abantu ntibazi icyo gukora</i>	22.12.5
22.12.6	Training was insufficient / <i>Amahugurwa adahagije</i>	22.12.6
22.13	Since demobilisation: Have any of the jobs or income generating activities you have had related back to the skills you acquired during the conflict? <i>Kuva usezerewe mu gisirikare, hari akazi cg ibikorwa bibyara inyungu kajyanye n'ubumenyi wahawe?</i> 1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	22.13



24.3	Do you feel discriminated against as a <b>disabled person</b> in trying to get employment? <i>Hari ubwo wumva cyangwa wigeze wumva uhezwa mumishakire y'akazi bitewe nuko uri igitsina gore?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	24.3
24.4	Do you feel discriminated against as a <b>disabled person</b> in the workplace? <i>Hari ubwo wumva cyangwa wigeze kumva uhejwe aho ukorera bitewe n'uko ari igitsina gore?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	24.4
24.5	Have you ever considered joining up with other disabled persons to combine your skills for economic purposes? <i>Wumva wakwifatanya n'abandi babana n' ubumuga mu guhuza ubumenyi kugirango mwiteze imbere?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	24.5
24.6	Do you feel that venues for meetings are available to you as disabled persons and as demobilised soldiers? / <i>Hari ubwo wumva aho inama zibera hahari kuri mwe nk' ababana n' ubumuga kandi basezerewe mu ngabo?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	24.6
24.7	Compared to other disabled non-excombatants in your community, how do you as a disabled excombatant feel you are doing in life? <i>Nirihe tandukaniro rihagati yawe n'abandi babana n' ubumuga batigeze bajya mugisirikare?</i> 1 = Worse / Ribiri      2 = About the same as others / Riringaniye      3 = Better / Ryiza	24.7
<b>25. MALE RESPONDENTS ONLY - MEN IN THE WORKPLACE</b>		
25.1	Do you feel discriminated against as a male <b>ex-combatant</b> in trying to get employment? <i>Hari ubwo wumva cyangwa wigeze wumva uhezwa mumishakire y'akazi bitewe nuko uri umugabo wasezerewe mu ngabo?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	25.1
25.2	Do you feel discriminated against as a male <b>ex-combatant</b> in the workplace? <i>Hari ubwo wumva uhezwa aho ukorera bitewe nuko uri umugabo wasezerewe mu ngabo?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	25.2
25.3	Do you feel discriminated against as a <b>male</b> in trying to get employment? <i>Hari ubwo wumva cyangwa wigeze wumva uhezwa mumishakire y'akazi bitewe nuko uri igitsina gabo?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	25.3
25.4	Do you feel discriminated against as a <b>male</b> in the workplace? <i>Hari ubwo wumva cyangwa wigeze kumva uhejwe aho ukorera bitewe n'uko ari igitsina gabo?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	25.4
25.5	Have you ever considered joining up with other males to combine your skills for economic purposes? <i>Wumva wakwifatanya n'abandi bagabo mu guhuza ubumenyi kugirango mwiteze imbere?</i> 1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	25.5
25.6	Do you feel that venues for meetings are available to you as males and as demobilised soldiers? <i>Hari ubwo wumva aho inama zibera hahari kuri mwe nk' abagabo kandi basezerewe mu ngabo??</i> 1 = Yes / Yego      2 = No / Oya	25.6
25.7	Compared to other male non-excombatants in your community, how do you as a male excombatant feel you are doing in life? <i>Nirihe tandukaniro rihagati yawe n'abandi bagabo batigeze bajya mugisirikare?</i> 1 = Worse / Ribiri      2 = About the same as others / Riringaniye      3 = Better / Ryiza	25.7

**26. ONLY FOR THOSE NOT ECONOMICALLY OR UNEMPLOYED ACTIVE ONLY UNEMPLOYED / KUBADAKORA**

26.1	How long have you <b>NOT</b> been working for? <i>Umaze igihe kingana iki udakora?</i>	26.1
	1 = Less than one month      ENTER THE NUMBER OF MONTHS / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE W'AMEZI</i>	
	Are any of the listed reasons why you are not working currently? <i>Utekerezako ariyihe mpamvu muri izi zikurikira zituma udakora?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
26.2.1	Lack of work opportunities / <i>Kubura amahirwe</i>	26.2.1
26.2.2	Unsuitable types of employment on offer / <i>Akazi katankwiriye</i>	26.2.2
26.2.3	Lack of work skills or education / No skill or lack education / <i>Kubura ubumenyi / Nta bumenyi</i>	26.2.3
26.2.4	Currently studying / <i>Amashuri</i>	26.2.4
26.2.5	Childcare or family constrains such as needing to care for family, children / <i>Kwita ku bana</i>	26.2.5
26.2.6	Lack of capital / <i>Kubura igishoro</i>	26.2.6
26.2.7	Disability / <i>Ubumuga</i>	26.2.7
26.2.8	Due to serious or chronic illness or injury / <i>Uburwayi budakira</i>	26.2.8
26.2.9	Lack of extended network, lack of connections or patrons / <i>Kutamenyana n' abantu benshi</i>	26.2.9
26.2.10	Lack of support from the Government / <i>Nta bufasha bwa leta</i>	26.2.10
26.2.11	Negative characteristics of the excombatants such as insubordination, theft, fighting, harassment, lack of work ethic (such as lazy, late for work, unmotivated, undisciplined) <i>Imyitwarire mibi y' abasezerewe mu ngabo nk' ubujura, kurwana.</i>	26.2.11
26.2.12	Postive characteristics of being an excombatants such as hard working, good leadership, team work, ethical, empowered / <i>Imyitwarire myiza y' abasezerewe mu ngabo nko gukorana umurava, imiyoborere myiza no gukorera hamwe</i>	26.2.12
26.2.13	Unwilling to work for the amount of remuneration (money) on offer / <i>Sinifuza gukorera umushahara utangwa</i>	26.2.13
26.2.14	Due to drug or alcohol related problems / <i>Kubera ibibazo biterwa n' ibiyobyabwenge</i>	26.2.14
26.3	How do you bridge the gap when you are not working? <i>Niba udakora utunzwe ni iki?</i>	26.3
	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 or involved in or reliant on the informal economic (i.e. economically active in informal sector) / <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>	
26.4	What do you think are your chances of getting a job in the near future? <i>Ubona amahirwe yawe yambere yo kubona akazi angana iki mugihe kizaza?</i>	26.4
	1 = Bad / <i>Mabi</i> 2 = Neither good nor bad / <i>Aringaniye</i> 3 = Good / <i>Meza</i>	
26.5	Do you think that ex-combatants find it harder to get jobs than people that were not combatants in the conflict? / <i>Utekereza ko bamwe mubasezerewe mungabo bibagora kubona akazi?</i>	26.5
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	2⇒section 27

26.6	If yes: Why do you think some ex-combatants find it hard to get a job? <i>Ni izihe mpamvu zituma bamwe mubasezerewe mungabo bibagora kubona akazi?</i>	26.6
	1 = They have no skill or lack education / <i>Nta bumenyi</i> 2 = Lack of extended family network / <i>Ntamuryango mugari</i> 3 = Lack of support from the government / <i>Nta bufasha bwa leta</i> 4 = Lack of work ethic (such as lazy, late for work, unmotivated, undisciplined) / <i>Ntakinyabupfura</i> 5 = Lack of connections or patrons / <i>Kubura abantu bamuzi bakomeye</i> 6 = Lack of opportunity / <i>Kubura amahirwe</i> 7 = Experienced difficulty in learning new skills / <i>Kubona ubumenyi bushya bibagoye</i> 8 = Childcare or family constrains such as needing to care for family, children / <i>Kwita ku bana</i> 9 = Unsuitable types of employment on offer / <i>Akazi kari ku isoko katambereye</i> 10 = Due to drug or alcohol related problems / <i>Ibibazo bitewe n' ibiyobyabwenge</i> 11 = Due to serious illness or injury / <i>Uburwayi butdakira</i> 12 = No willing to work for the amount of remuneration (money) on offer / <i>Sinshaka guukorera umushahara utangwa</i> 13 = Negative characteristics of the excombatant such as insubordination, theft, fighting, harassment / <i>Imyitwarire mibi y' abasezerewe nko kwiba no kurwana</i>	
<b>27. PROFILE OF FRIENDS</b>		
27.1	About how many close friends do you have these days? These are people you feel at ease with, can talk to about private matters, or call on for help. / <i>Waba ufite inshuti magara zingaha muri iyi minsi? Zimwe wisanzuraho waganira nazo byose ku buzima bwawe bwite ?</i>	27.1
	ENTER THE NUMBER / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE</i>	
	Do you feel that you are treated differently by people in the community due to any of your main characteristics as listed below? <i>Hari ubwo wumva ufashwe aho utuye bitewe n' imwe mu myitwarire yawe ikurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes treat me better / <i>Yego mfatwa neza</i> 2 = Yes treat me worse / <i>Yego mfatwa nabi</i> 3 = No treat me the same or equally / <i>Oya mfata kimwe n' abandi</i>	
27.2.1	Due to you being an excombatants / <i>Bitewe n' uko wasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	27.2.1
27.2.2	Due to the language you speak / <i>Bitewe n' ururimi</i>	27.2.2
27.2.3	Due to your religion / <i>Bitewe n' idini</i>	27.2.3
27.2.4	Due to your sex / <i>Bitewe n' igitsina cyawe</i>	27.2.4
27.2.5	Due to your age / <i>Bitewe n' imyaka yawe</i>	27.2.5
27.2.6	Due to your level of education / <i>Bitewe n' amashuri ufite</i>	27.2.6
27.2.7	Due to your economic situation / <i>Bitewe n' ubukungu bwawe</i>	27.2.7
	As an excombatant, which category of the people treats you different as identified by their listed characteristics? <i>Nk' uwasezerewe mu ngabo, ni irihe tsinda ry' abantu bagufata bitandukanye muri aya akurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes, treat me better / <i>Yego, mfatwa neza</i> 3 = No, treat me the same or equally / <i>Oya, mfata kimwe n' abandi</i> 2 = Yes, treat me worse / <i>Yego, mfatwa nabi</i>	
27.3.1	By excombatants / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	27.3.1
27.3.2	By community members (non-excombatants ) / <i>Abaturage basanzwe</i>	27.3.2
27.3.3	By people of the opposite sex as you / <i>Abao mudahuje igitsina</i>	27.3.3
27.3.4	By people of the same sex as you / <i>Abo muhuje igitsina</i>	27.3.4
27.3.5	By older people / <i>Abakuze</i>	27.3.5
27.3.6	By people of the same age as you / <i>Abo mungana</i>	27.3.6
27.3.7	By younger people / <i>Abato</i>	27.3.7
27.3.8	By people with the same level of training or skill as you / <i>Abo munganya amashuri</i>	27.3.8

	As an excombatant, which category of the people treats you different as identified by their listed characteristics? <i>Nk' uwasezerewe mu ngabo, ni irihe tsinda ry' abantu bagufata bitandukanye muri aya akurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes, treat me better / <i>Yego, mfatwa neza</i> 3 = No, treat me the same or equally / <i>Oya, mfata kimwe n' abandi</i> 2 = Yes, treat me worse / <i>Yego, mfatwa nabi</i>	
27.3.9	By less educated people / <i>Abo urusha amashuri</i>	27.3.9
27.3.10	By more educated people / <i>Abakurusha amashuri</i>	27.3.10
27.3.11	By poorer people / <i>Abacyene</i>	27.3.11
27.3.12	By people with the same economic status as you / <i>Abo munganya ubukungu</i>	27.3.12
27.3.13	By wealthier people / <i>Abakize</i>	27.3.13
	Do you feel like you are treated badly or excluded by any of the listed groups of people? <i>Ese wumva ufatwa nabi cg uhezwa muri aba bantu bakurikira?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
27.4.1	Women non-excombatants in the community <i>Abaturage basanzwe ba ababagore mugace mutuyemo</i>	27.4.1
27.4.2	Women ex-combatants <i>Abagore basezerewe mungabo</i>	27.4.2
27.4.3	Men non-excombatants in the community <i>Abaturage basanzwe ba abagabo</i>	27.4.3
27.4.4	Men excombatants <i>Abagabo basezerewe mungabo</i>	27.4.4
27.5	To what extent do you feel that you are accepted as part of the community where you live? <i>Ni ku ruhe rugero wumva warakiriwe nk' umwe mu batuye mu gace utuyemo?</i>	27.5
	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>	
<b>28. SOCIABILITY AND SOCIAL GROUPS</b>		
28.1	How many social groups do you belong to? <i>Uba mubi bina cyangwa amatsinda angahe?</i>	28.1
	0 = No social groups      ENTER THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GROUPS / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE</i>	
28.2	How many times in the past 3 months did you participate in this group's activities, e.g. by attending meetings or doing group work? <i>Ni inshuro zingaha mumezi atatu ashize waba waritabiriye ibikorwa cyangwa inama zayo matsinda?</i>	28.2
	ENTER THE NUMBER OF TIMES / <i>ANDIKA UMUBARE W' INSHURO</i>	
	In the last month, how many times have you socialised in the listed ways? <i>Mu kwezi gushize, ni inshuro zingaha wasabanye muri ubu buryo bukurikira?</i>	
	0 = Activity not undertaken in the last month / <i>Ntagikorwa yakoze mu kwezi gushize</i> NUMBER OF TIMES / <i>UMUBARE W' INSHURO</i>	
28.3.1	Met with people in a public place either to talk or to have food or drinks / <i>Wahuye n'abantu kangahe murwego rwo gusabana, gusangira musabana ahantu hakunze guhurira abantu benshi</i>	28.3.1
28.3.2	People visited you in your home / <i>Abantu baje kugusura kangahe murugo</i>	28.3.2
28.3.3	Visited people in their home / <i>Wasuye abantu kangahe</i>	28.3.3
28.4	To what extent do you socialize exclusively (only) with other ex-combatants? <i>Ni ku rugero rungana rute sabana gusa n' abasezerewe mu ngabo?</i>	28.4
	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>	
28.5	Were the people you met and visited with mostly excombatants, non-excombatants or a mixture of both? <i>Abantu bagusuye cyangwa mwahuye cyane musabana ni abasezerewe mu ngabo, abaturage basanzwe cg bose bavanze?</i>	28.5
	1 = Mostly excombatants / <i>Cyane abasezerewe mu ngabo</i> 3 = A mixture of excombatants and non-excombatants / <i>Baravanze</i> 2 = Mostly non-excombatants / <i>Cyane abaturage basanzwe</i>	

28.6	In the last one month, how many times have you gotten together with people to play games, sports, or other recreational activities? <i>Mu kwezi gushize wahuye n'abantu bangahe mwahuriye mu mikino cy imyidagaduro?</i> 0 = Did not participate in any of these events / Ntagikorwa na kimwe yitabiriye NUMBER OF TIMES / UMUBARE MU NSHURO	28.6
28.7	How many times in the past 12 months did you participate in any family / Neighbourhood festival or ceremony or other such events? / <i>Mu mezi 12 ashize ni inshuro zingaha mwafatanije n'umuryango cgwangwa nabaturanyi mubirori cyangwa mummyidagaduro?</i> 0 = Did not participate in any of these events / Ntagikorwa na kimwe yitabiriye NUMBER OF TIMES / UMUBARE MU NSHURO	28.7
28.8	How likely is it that people who do not participate in community activities will be criticized or sanctioned? <i>Abantu batitabira ibikorwa rusange aho mutuye baba banengwa cyangwa bafatirwa ibyemezo?</i> 1 = Unlikely / <i>Sinakwitabira</i> 2 = Neither likely nor unlikely / <i>Nakwitabira biringaniye</i> 3 = Likely / <i>Nakwitabira</i>	28.8
<b>29. TRUST / KWIZERANA NO GUFASHANYA</b>		
	In general, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? <i>muri rusange wemeranya cyangwa ntiwemeranya nibi bikurikira?</i> 1 = Disagree / <i>Ntabwo ari byo</i> 2 = Neither agree nor disagree / <i>Hari ubwo wabizera</i> 3 = Agree / <i>Nibyo</i>	
29.1.1	Most people who live in this neighbourhood can be trusted. <i>abenshi mu baturanyi bawe n'abo kwizerwa.</i>	29.1.1
29.1.2	Most people in this neighbourhood are willing to help if you need it. <i>Abenshi mu gace mutuyemo batanga ubufasha umuntu abikeneye.</i>	29.1.2
29.1.3	In this neighbourhood, people generally trust excombatants. <i>Aha mutuye abantu ntibizera abasezerewe mu ngabo.</i>	29.1.3
	Now I want to ask you how much you trust different types of people. To what extent do you trust the following people? <i>/ Noneho reka nkubaze uko wumva wa kwizera aba bantu bakurikira.</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>	
29.2.1	Shopkeepers / <i>Abacuruzi</i>	29.2.1
29.2.2	Government officials / <i>Abakozi ba leta</i>	29.2.2
29.2.3	Excombatants / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	29.2.3
29.2.4	Police / <i>Aba polisi</i>	29.2.4
29.2.5	Teachers / <i>Abarimu</i>	29.2.5
29.2.6	Nurses and doctors / <i>Abaganga n'abaforomo</i>	29.2.6
29.2.7	Staff of NGOs / <i>Abakorera ibigo bitagamiye kuri leta</i>	29.2.7
29.2.8	Strangers / <i>Rubanda</i>	29.2.8
29.2.9	Work colleagues or people with whom you work / <i>Abo mukorana</i>	29.2.9
29.2.10	Employers / <i>Abakoresha</i>	29.2.10
29.3	Over the last year, has the level of trust in this neighbourhood gotten better, worse, or stayed about the same? / <i>Wavuga ko kuva umwaka ushize uko wizeraga abaturanyi bawe byiyongereye, byagabanutse cyangwa byagumye uko byari biri?</i> 1 = Worse / <i>Byagabanutse</i> 2 = Stayed about the same / <i>Byagumye uko byari biri</i> 3 = Better / <i>Byiyongereye</i>	29.3
29.4	How safe do you feel in the area you live? <i>Wumva ufite umutekano aho utuye?</i> 1 = Unsafe / <i>Ntamutekano</i> 2 = Neither safe nor unsafe / <i>Biraringaniye</i> 3 = Safe / <i>Hari umutekano</i>	29.4

### 30. SOCIAL COHESION AND INCLUSION / KUBANA N'UBUSANE

	<p>Sometimes there are differences between people living in the same neighbourhood. Determine the extent to which people in the community are the <b>same</b> as each other in terms of the following characteristics. People in the community are mainly part of the ...</p> <p><i>Rimwe na rimwe abantu baturanye ntibahuza ibitekerezo. Ni mu buhe buryo wavuga ko abantu batuye mu gace utuyemo badahuza ibitekerezo?</i></p> <p>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></p>	
30.1.1	... same language group / <i>Abahuje ururimi</i>	30.1.1
30.1.2	... same religion / <i>Abahuje ukwemera (musengana)</i>	30.1.2
30.1.3	... same culture / <i>Abahuje umuco</i>	30.1.3
30.1.4	... same political views / <i>Abahuje ibitekerezo bya politike</i>	30.1.4
30.1.5	... same customs and traditions / <i>Abahuje imigenzo</i>	30.1.5
30.1.6	... have associations to excombatants from the same background / <i>Abasezerewe mu ngabo</i>	30.1.6
30.1.7	... same economic status / <i>Abahuje ubukungu</i>	30.1.7
30.1.8	... same educational background or level / <i>Abahuje amashuri</i>	30.1.8
30.1.9	... same shared history / <i>Abahuje amateka</i>	30.1.9
30.2	<p>Do any of these differences cause problems? <i>Kuba batandukanye byaba bitera ibibazo?</i></p> <p>1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i></p>	30.2
30.3	<p>Have these problems ever led to violence? <i>ibi babazo hari ubwo bigera aho abantu batongana cyangwa barwana?</i></p> <p>1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i></p>	30.3
	<p>How strong or weak are the listed characteristics in your community? <i>Ni gute iyi myifatire igaragara mu gace utuyemo?</i></p> <p>1 = Weak / <i>Distant / Si cyane</i> 2 = Neither strong or weak / <i>Distant nor close / Biringaniye</i> 3 = Strong / <i>Close / Iragaragara cyane</i></p>	
30.4.1	Feelings of togetherness / <i>Kwifatanya</i>	30.4.1
30.4.2	Sense of common interest / <i>Gusangira inyungu</i>	30.4.2
30.4.3	Sense of common identity / <i>Kwiyumvanamo</i>	30.4.3
30.4.4	Sense of common purpose / <i>Gusenyerera umugozi umwe</i>	30.4.4
30.4.5	Sense of community cohesions / <i>Gukorera hamwe</i>	30.4.5
<b>31. COLLECTIVE ACTION AND COOPERATION / KUBANA, IBIKORWA RUSANGE NO GUFASHANYA</b>		
31.1	<p>In the past 12 months, have you worked with others in the community 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></p> <p>1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i></p>	31.1
31.2	<p>If there was a problem in this community, how likely is it that you will cooperate to try to solve the problem? / <i>Haramutse habaye ikibazo k'ibura ryamazi aho mutuye, wa kwitabira bingana iki mu gufatanya kugikemura?</i></p> <p>1 = Unlikely / <i>Sinakwitabira rwose</i> 2 = Neither likely nor unlikely / <i>Nakwitabira biringaniye</i> 3 = Likely / <i>Nakwitabira</i></p>	31.2

31.3	How frequently do you help people in the community out these days? <i>Aha mutuye abatwage barafashanya muri iyi minsi?</i>	31.3
	1 = Seldom / <i>Ntanarimwe</i> 2 = Sometimes / <i>Rimwe na rimwe</i> 3 = Often / <i>Akenshi</i>	

### 32. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT

32.1	How much control do you feel you have in making decisions that affect your everyday activities? <i>Iyo ufata ibyemezo byaburi mnsi wumva ubifitemo uruhare rungana iki?</i>	32.1
	1 = Control over very few decisions / <i>Nibike cyane ngiramo uruhare</i> 2 = Control over some decisions / <i>Haribyongiramo uruhare</i> 3 = Control over most decisions / <i>Akenshi nite ubushobozi</i>	
32.2	Do you feel that you have the power to make important decisions that can change the course of your life? <i>Wumva ufite ubushobozi bwoguhindura imibereho yawe?</i>	32.2
	1 = Unable to change my life / <i>Akenshi ntabwo</i> 2 = Neither able nor unable / <i>Rimwe na rimwe ndabugira</i> 3 = Able to change my life / <i>Akenshi mfite ubushobozi</i>	
32.3	How much impact do you think you have in making your neighbourhood a better place to live? <i>Ufite uruhe ruhari muguteza imbere aho utuye?</i>	32.3
	1 = Small impact / <i>Ruto</i> 2 = Average impact / <i>Ruringaniye</i> 3 = Big impact / <i>Runini</i>	
32.4	In the past 12 months, how often have you joined others in the community to jointly petition government officials or political leaders for something benefiting the community? <i>Mu mezi 12 asize ni kangahe mwishize hamwe n'abaturanyi muhamagaza inzego za leta cyangwa se abanyepolitike k'ubwinyungu rusange?</i>	32.4
	1 = Never / <i>Ntanarimwe</i> 3 = A few times ( 5 or less) / <i>Gake muminsi y'inshuro 5</i> 2 = Once / <i>Rimwe</i> 4 = Many times (more than 5) / <i>Inshuro nyinshi zirenze 5</i>	
	In the past 12 months, have you undertaken any of the following listed activities? <i>Mu mezi 12 ashize, waba warakoze kimwe muri ibi bikorwa?</i>	
	1 = Yes / <i>Yego</i> 2 = No / <i>Oya</i>	
32.5.1	Attended a public meeting, hearing or discussion group <i>Kujya cyangwa kumva ibiganiro</i>	32.5.1
32.5.2	Spoken or met with a local / Administrative official <i>Uhura, uhamagara cyangwa se wandikira urwandiko umuyobozi</i>	32.5.2
32.5.3	Alerted newspaper, radio or television to a local issue <i>Kumenyesheje ibinyamakuru, radiyo, televiziyo, ibibazo byo mugace utuyemo</i>	32.5.3
32.5.4	Notified police or court about a local issue <i>Ikirego watanze kuri polisi kijyanye nibibazo byaho utuye</i>	32.5.4
32.6	To what extent do local government and local leaders take into account concerns voiced by ex-combatants when they make decisions? / <i>Wavugako ubutegetswe bw'igihugu n'ubuyobozi bw'ibanze bwumva ibyo abasezerewe mungabo babubwira iyo bugiye gufata ibyemezo kubuzima bwanyu?</i>	32.6
	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>	

### THANK YOU / MURAKOZE

ENUMERATOR'S CODE	SUPERVISOR'S CODE	DATA CODERS CODE	DATA CAPTURER CODE
Date of interview ____ / ____ / 2015 DD / MM / YYYY	Date of quality control ____ / ____ / 2015 DD / MM / YYYY	Date of quality coding ____ / ____ / 2015 DD / MM / YYYY	Date of data entry ____ / ____ / 2015 DD / MM / YYYY

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