



Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program

# QUARTERLY REPORT

October – December 2011



## HIGHLIGHTS

- **The TDRP support for the development of a DDR Capacity Program at the African Union takes shape**
- **Beyond TDRP countries, technical assistance is extended to Niger and South Sudan**
- **DPKO/MONUSCO officially request TDRP support for a new project on DDRRR in the Democratic Republic of Congo**
- **The Facility for Quality Enhancement and Innovation continues to deliver numerous evaluations and reports on DDR programs across the Great Lakes**

## CONTENTS

### **I. Program Activities**

- A. Financing/Co-financing of D&R Operations
  - Central African Republic
  - Rwanda
  - Democratic Republic of Congo/MONUSCO

- B. Regional Activities
  - African Union DDR Capacity Program
  - Facility for Quality Enhancement and Innovation
  - Technical Assistance
  - Foreign Armed Groups

### **II. Program Management**

### **III. Trust Fund Status**

### **IV. Outlook for Next Quarter**

### **Annexes**

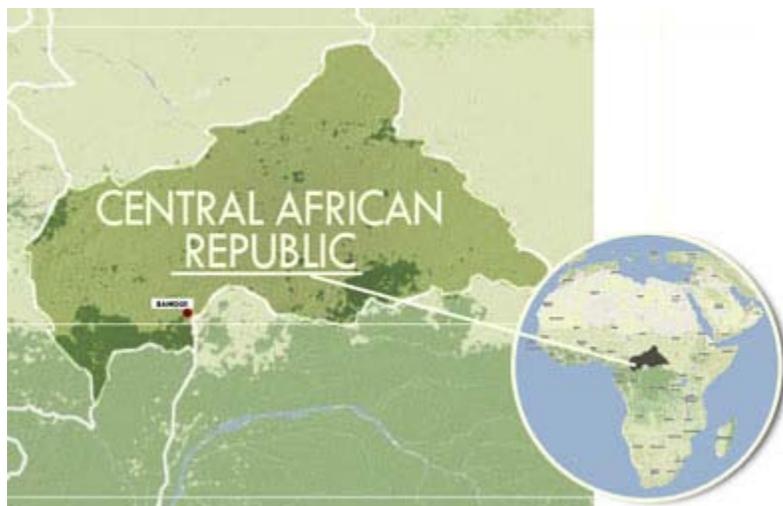
# I. Program Activities

---

## A. FINANCING OR CO-FINANCING OF D&R OPERATIONS

### **Central African Republic – Community Reintegration Project**

TDRP grant: \$ 8.65 million



Following project effectiveness on July 6, 2011, the task team and implementation agencies have focused on the first steps of project implementation and meeting the project's final disbursement condition related to the World Bank's safeguard policies.

As retroactive financing is permitted under the grant agreements, the four implementing NGOs (ACTED, IRC, Solidarités and Première Urgence) have initiated a limited number of activities. Specifically, these have included the hiring of field staff, the planning of community interventions and the acquisition of logistical supplies. The beginning of agricultural and infrastructure activities under the project has been significantly held up due to delays in the meeting of the final disbursement condition, namely endorsement of safeguard frameworks by the Government. A dissemination workshop to this effect was held on November 30, leading to the Government's formal endorsement of the framework on December 23. Despite this delay, the project has already expended \$1.5 million, which the Bank will disburse quickly once withdrawal applications from the Implementation agencies are processed. With all disbursement conditions now met, project disbursements are expected to reach \$4.5 million by the end of the next quarter.

### **Rwanda – 2nd Emergency demobilization and Reintegration Project**

IDA: \$8 million; Gov. of Rwanda: \$2 million; Multi-donor trust fund: \$4.6 million; TDRP grant: \$4.5 million

An implementation support mission for the Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project (SEDRP) was organized in October-November 2011 to follow up on key recommendations of the mid-term review that took place in June-July 2011, and to assess implementation progress of the project.

**Demobilization and reinsertion components:**

The demand for demobilization and reinsertion has been fully met by the project. To allow the project to continue supporting demobilization of armed groups beyond December 2011 (date of the planned ending of the demobilization component), Government representatives expressed the intention of the Government of Rwanda to guarantee to the World Bank that, after closing of the current SEDRP, they will provide the financial and human resources necessary to ensure that all ex-combatants demobilized from armed groups under the current SEDRP will receive all subsequent benefits to which they are entitled to under the SEDRP. The World Bank team agreed the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC) could continue to use financing resources from the SEDRP beyond December 2011 for continued demobilization of members of armed groups upon receiving this official guarantee from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.



**Economic and social reintegration components:** Reintegration activities are progressing well, and the project has taken the initiative to facilitate ex-combatants' access to loans and micro-credit. The project continues to provide tailored support to children, women and disabled ex-combatants.

**Mainstreaming component:** The project has successfully addressed the challenge of mainstreaming into state social protection services those ex-combatants who have received the entitlements awarded to them, and is slowly progressing towards the establishment of an exit strategy. Exit strategies were discussed for each sub-component of the project, and it was decided that in collaboration with the Ministry or entity identified to take over, one sub-component of each of the programs would serve as a pilot to inform mainstreaming of other project activities. Technical assistance will be provided in February 2012 to support the project's design of an exit strategy for 10 pilot sub-components.

## Democratic Republic of Congo – MONUSCO

On November 28 the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations in Kinshasa sent a request to the World Bank / TDRP to support MONUSCO DDRRR operations. The request was accompanied by a Project Proposal in line with the project activities described in previous Quarterly Reports.

In order to implement the Project as soon as possible, the TDRP requested the authorization to use the World Bank's OP 8.00 fast track procedures for emergency operations. In addition because of the nature of the Project and the pre-existing accords between the World Bank and DPKO, the finance and procurement rules of the UN will apply. This will result in faster implementation of activities on the ground.



Based on a very tight schedule and with a combined identification-appraisal mission planned in February, it is expected to have the Project effective during the second quarter of 2012 with a first disbursement to follow immediately.

## B. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

### African Union DDR Capacity Program

In October 2011, the Peace and Security Department (PSD) of the African Union initiated preparations of an AU Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Capacity Program (AU-DDRCP). The Program will involve all PSD divisions and is anchored in the Defense and Security Division (DSD). The project was agreed in the Aide Memoire of September 26, 2011 and publicized in an [article](http://www.tdrp.net) on [www.tdrp.net](http://www.tdrp.net) at the end of October.

The PSD/DSD collaborates on this DDR initiative with the TDRP, the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU), and the DDR Section of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).

The TDRP facilitates a preparation and formulation phase planned to be completed in December 2012 when the PSD



**African Union**  
a United and Strong Africa

aims at having incorporated the three-year AU-DDRCP in its departmental work plans from January 2013 onwards.

A videoconference with AU, DPKO and TDRP participation was conducted on October 18, 2011. The consultations covered; (i) final approval of the Aide Memoire, Process Action Plan and Project Implementation Plan of the preparation and formulation phase of the AU-DDRCP; (ii) discussions on next steps on countries considered for on the ground AU/DPKO/TDRP cooperation, i.e. Cote d'Ivoire (CI), Central African Republic (CAR) and Republic of South Sudan (RoSS); (iii) Technical program support as per the agreed project implementation plan; (iv) update on AU plans on the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the initiatives following the meeting on the LRA convened by the International Conference on the Great Lakes (ICGLR) in Kigali on September 7-9, 2011.

During the reporting period the main focus has been on preparations for a start-up seminar scheduled to take place in Addis on February 2012. An implementation support mission is scheduled to take place from January 11-17. Specific mission objectives are to: (i) prepare a scheduled start-up seminar bringing together DDR experts from Regional Economic Communities (February 21-22); (ii) finalize preparations of a DDRnet seminar on Reintegration

in the context of shadow economies and cross-border trade (iv) with a focus on DDR and rehabilitation of areas affected by the LRA, the mission will furthermore agree the scope of TDRP support to the call by the AU for support of its regional cooperation initiative on the LRA.

## Facility for Quality Enhancement and Innovation

During the months of October through December 2011, the FQEI team continued to provide technical assistance to a variety of evaluations and D&R projects in the following countries:

In **Burundi**, the FQEI participated in the November mission to provide assistance to the M&E and MIS component of the project. The FQEI met with the two teams in charge of the annual independent evaluation and the annual beneficiary impact assessment. The team provided some comments but was very pleased with the quality of the two studies. The team also lent assistance to the strategy being developed for medically handicapped ex-combatants in the country.

In **Rwanda**, the FQEI team participated in an Implementation Support Mission of the Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project (SEDRP) with the World Bank team. The technical assistance covered all aspects of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities. A particular emphasis has been made around the various studies commissioned that will start to be delivered during the first quarter of 2012. In addition team assisted with the design of a mainstreaming and exiting strategy, which is currently being piloted and will be followed-up in the next mission.

In the **DRC**, the FQEI team assisted the PNDDR with the commissioning and peer reviewing of six studies and the final evaluation of the project. The studies are:

1. Final Independent Evaluation
2. Synthesis of PNDDR Beneficiary Assessment Report
3. Reintegration of Demobilized Soldiers and Ex-Combatants
4. Reinsertion of Ex-Combatant Women
5. Report on the Reintegration Experience of Children
6. Report on the Reintegration Experience of Youth and Children in DRC. A Comparison of Experience.

In addition, the FQEI team published the report of a study on the reintegration of ex-combatants in the Eastern DRC:

- Rumours of peace, whispers of war: An assessment of the reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri (Democratic Republic of Congo).

In **Uganda**, the FQEI team commissioned the final independent evaluation and five studies on behalf of the Amnesty Commission, packaging three under one title:

1. Final Independent External Evaluation of the UgDRP from 2008 – 2011

2. Reporter Re-integration and Community Dynamics Survey Report (3 studies under one cover)
3. The Drivers of Reporter Reintegration in Northern Uganda
4. Amnesty Commission Implementing Agents Report

The FQEI also worked with two sets of consultants to capture the experiences of the Information Counseling and Referral System (ICRS) project that was implemented in Uganda, with the intention of creating generic guide that can be used elsewhere in future DDR programming. The ICRS guide has been successfully ‘taken-up’ by the **South Sudan** DDR Commission, which is contracting the consultants who worked in Uganda to assist them in drafting their ICRS strategy. Two reports were produced, one of which will be further worked upon and published in hard copy during 2013. Two additional studies were undertaken on trying to understand the impact of migration DDR programming and looking at how child ex-combatants were dealt with during the MDRP phase of the project.

Reports are as follows:

1. ICRS Guiding Principles Manual
2. ICRS Training Manual for Community Reintegration Personnel
3. Moving to Catch Up: Migration of Ex-Combatants in Uganda
4. Programming for Children’s DDR in Uganda during the Multi-country Demobilization and Reintegration Program

In the **Republic of Congo**, the FQEI team received two studies that had been commissioned on behalf of the PNDDR:

1. Situational Analysis of Ex-combatants: Pool Region, Republic of Congo
2. Analyse Quantitative : Réintégration Socio-économique des ex-Combattants, Région du Pool, République du Congo

A third learning study has been completed and the report is forthcoming:

1. Study on Associations of demobilised Ex-Combatants in the Republic of Congo - PNDDR Reintegration Program

The dissemination of studies commissioned to date was initiated in October and the TDRP team will publish online two reports per month on the TDRP website through to the middle of 2012. The following is a table of already published and forthcoming publications:

<b>N o</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Publication Date</b>
<b>1</b>	Role and Impact of economic associations on the reintegration of in the DRC	Dr N. Lemasle	Nov 2011
<b>2</b>	Moving to Catch Up: Migration of Ex-Combatants in Uganda	D. Baxter / A. Burrall	Dec 2011
<b>3</b>	Situational analysis of ex-combatants in the Pool region, RoC	Dr M. Chelpi den Hamer	Jan 2012
<b>4</b>	Reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life into conflict zones - DRC	Dr G. Lamb	Feb 2012
<b>5</b>	Ex-Combatant Reintegration Experience in RoC	Dr M. Chelpi den Hamer	Feb 2012

<b>No</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Publication Date</b>
6	Role and Impact of economic associations on the reintegration in RoC	Dr N. Lemasle	Mar 2012
7	Reintegration of Reporters in Uganda – factors determining success?	NCG	Mar 2012
8	Study on Shadow Economies and DDR – CAR, DRC and RoSS	Dr G. Lamb	Apr 2012
9	DDR Reintegration Experience in Uganda	Dr A. Finn	Apr 2012
10	DDR Reintegration Experience in the DRC	Y. Conoir	May 2012
11	Information, Counselling, Referral System (ICRS) and DDR	G. Carrington	May 2012
12	Reintegration of Disabled Ex-combatants – Challenges & success factors	<i>To be determined</i>	Jun 2012
13	Reintegration of Child Ex-combatants - Challenges & success factors	<i>To be determined</i>	Jun 2012
14	Reintegration of Women Ex-combatants - Challenges & success factors	<i>To be determined</i>	Jul 2012
15	DDR Reintegration Experience in Rwanda	<i>To be determined</i>	Sep 2012
16	DDR Reintegration Experience in Burundi	<i>To be determined</i>	Sep 2012
17	Roles of Ex-Combatant Families in the Reintegration Experience	<i>To be determined</i>	Dec 2012

See the circulated announcements for the first two published studies in annex 2.

## Technical Assistance

### Burundi

Beyond the support provided by the FQEI team (see above) on MIS to the Burundi Emergency Demobilization and Transitional Reintegration Program, the TDRP also fielded its communications associate to review communications activities for the last phase of the project.



*Ex-Combatant feeding his cattle – November 2011*



*Association of Women (including ½ of ex-combatants) in their field in Cibitoke province – Nov. 2011*

### **Democratic Republic of Congo**

The PNDDR closed on September 30, 2011. In the last quarter of 2011, the TDRP team provided support to the various evaluations and assessments required by financiers and the project itself. See section in FQEI above for detail on these evaluations.

### **Republic of Congo**

The TDRP traveled three times to the Republic of Congo between October and December 2011 with the objective to support the *Haut Commissariat à la réintégration des ex-combattants* in designing and developing a program that can contribute to promoting peace and maintaining stability in the Pool region. The project would complement efforts by the previous DDR program.

The main potential areas for project/program implementation are:

- Support to community organizations, dialogue and communication for peace building
- Strengthening the capacity of the beneficiary communities and promotion of durable livelihoods

### **Niger**

The TDRP supported the WB Niger Country Management Unit with the development of a database management system to identify and monitor the ongoing support to the Nigerien repatriates from Libya and Ivory Coast after recent conflicts in the two countries. Based on TDRP/MDRP experience in data management systems (MIS) and Information, Counseling and Referral Systems (ICRS), a mission was carried out in December 2011.

The TDRP Team provided technical assistance on:

- Development of a coordination framework;
- Enhancing the existing monitoring and evaluation system taking into consideration the newly incorporated target group of repatriates from Libya into existing Bank programs;

- Development of new forms for data collection and new Data Management and Information System;
- Setting up a new Communication and Information Campaign (national, regional, local) involving all actors and implementing partners as well as adapting messages to incorporate new target group.

### **South Sudan**

The TDRP received a request from the Government of South Sudan to provide technical assistance in the development and implementation of an ICRS in the framework of the new DDR phase. The TDRP responded quickly with a scoping mission to South Sudan, with the objective to assess the type of technical assistance that could be provided. The mission took place from December 1 to 15 in Juba. It met with all the actors involved in the DDR process (over 40 people) in Juba, but also in Wau and Mapel to gain a better understanding of the situation in the field.



**Workshop in Juba**

The mission participated in a workshop to present and describe what an ICRS is and how it should be implemented. In addition, the mission prepared an action plan detailing the technical assistance that will be provided by the TDRP over the coming 12 months. The first action is the provision during the next quarter of an ICRS Guiding Principles Manual as well as a Training Manual for Community Reintegration Program. The FQEI team has also assisted in drafting terms of reference for the ICRS consultants who will write up the strategy for the South Sudan DDR Commission (SSDDRC) and will be contracting a specialist to assist in drafting a co-ordination strategy (including MoUs) for all the stakeholders that will be involved with the implementation of the ICRS. The FQEI team has also offered support in drafting a Training Guide on the formation of ex-combatant Associations (economic and trade) and will be working with a team from George Washington University to draft a strategy for the same. Finally coinciding with the next mission (scheduled for April 2012), the TDRP agreed to organize a mentoring week for the DDR Commission in Juba by inviting experts from current DDR commissions (DRC, Burundi & Rwanda) to visit the SSDDRC and work with their counterparts.

Together with the Bonn International Center for Conversion, the SSDDRC team members mentored by the experts will undertake reciprocal visits back to the other DDR commissions.

### **Knowledge Transfer, Guidance and Technical Assistance beyond TDRP**

A Proposed Action Plan on Knowledge Transfer, Guidance and Technical Assistance beyond TDRP Countries has been drafted for implementation in 2012/3. The first product is the Conference “Consolidating Peace: Transiting from DDR to Development”. Washington D.C. on January 24, 2012, whose objectives are (i) to inform Bank staff and the wider audience of DDR practitioners and researchers of TDRP/MDRP work and on studies and evaluations of reintegration programs, (ii) to raise the profile of the TDRP within the Bank, (iii) to emphasize the need for continued involvement after DDR in the Great Lakes region to consolidate peace and lead the way to longer term development programs. The presentations will cover in particular Burundi, the DRC, RoC and Uganda. A Conference on Reintegration with a focus on vulnerable groups will take place in a year’s time, either in Washington D.C. or Nairobi. This conference will focus on results from evaluations and studies on children, women and the disabled in DDR programs. The focus countries will be Rwanda and Burundi.

A quarterly Brown Bag Lunches (BBLs) Washington DC with possible VC connections with country offices have been schedule with the objective of further disseminating analytical work and TDRP experience, and open up to other World Bank departments to foster working relationships and exchanges. Two study tours and workshops for DDR Commissions to TDRP countries are also planned to promote South-South exchange of information and knowledge. In addition the TDRP will host at the TDRP/Global Hub in Nairobi a seminar on Conflict, Justice and Development activity. Further activities are still being discussed with partners and stakeholders and these will be included into the plan.

### **Foreign Armed Groups**

Following a decision by the International Working Group (IWG) meeting in Brussels on April 30, 2010, the TDRP was asked to develop a management information system (MIS) as a technical support, to be operated by the UN Mission and be accessible to relevant international actors.

In a first step, the TDRP organized a workshop in Rubavu (Gisenyi), Rwanda from August 30 – September 3, 2010. MONUSCO, RDRC and GoR specialists, international experts from around the world and TDRP technicians elaborated the design of an advanced MIS on armed groups with the main task to further professionalize and facilitate their information and sensitization to DDR/RR.

The TDRP subsequently fielded an expert to develop the technical tool, a database system with numbers of technical applications, to help with the set-up and the deployment and to train MONUSCO staff on the use of the system.

Currently, the essential part of the hardware has been procured by the UN, while a second lot remains to be procured under a proposed project to support MONUSCO. The experts have been

evacuated by the World Bank in concern over their security around elections. The training of UN staff was not completed and full deployment of the technical system remains pending.

## II. Program Management

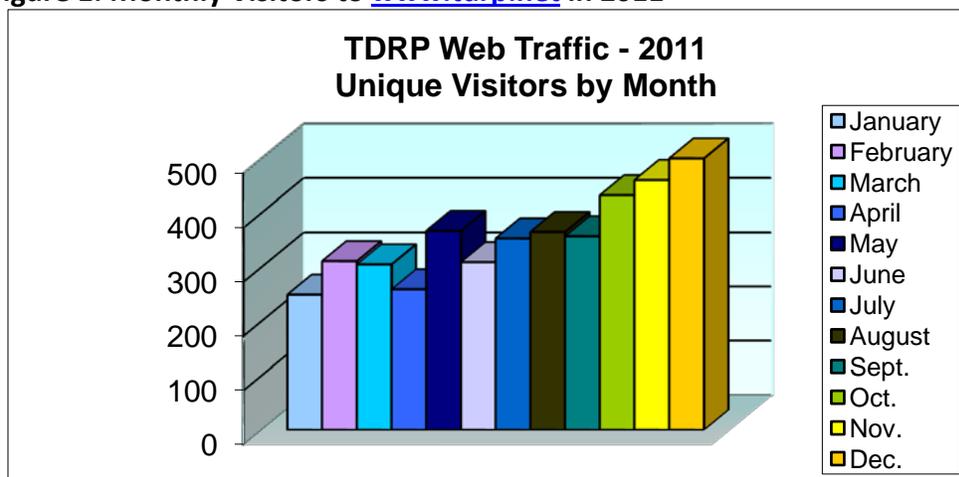
### TDRP Extension

As of end December, all donors had countersigned and returned to the Bank the amendment letters extending the end of disbursement date of the TDRP Trust Fund. The next step will be for the two current DDR operations (CAR and Rwanda) to process their own extension beyond the current closing date of April 2012.

### Communications

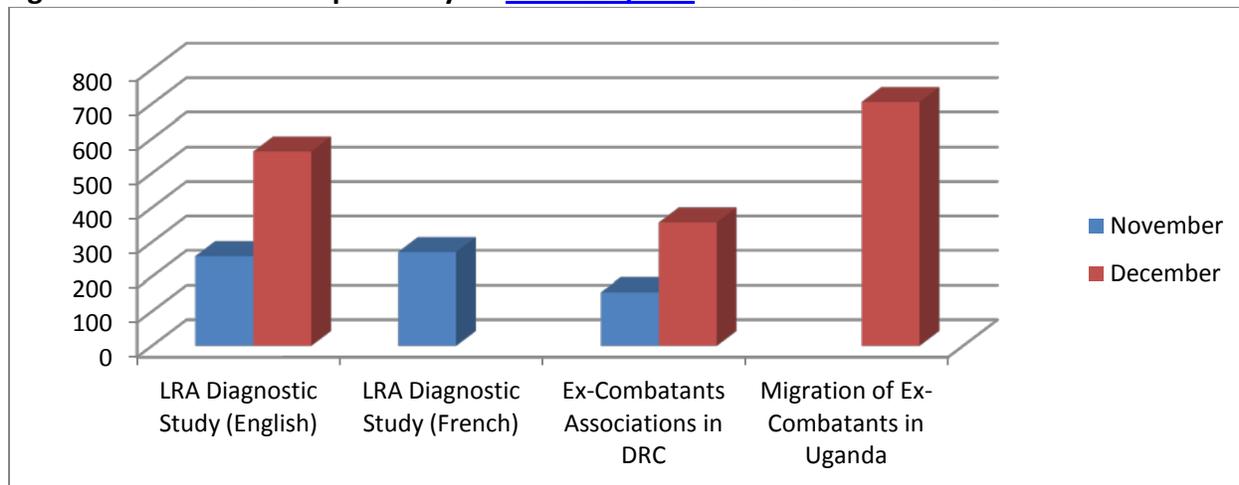
Over the course of 2011, the number of unique visitors to the TDRP website has steadily increased: from just over 200 in January to close to 500 in December. This number is likely to continue to increase as new studies and reports are regularly published on the website (two reports per month for the next six months).

Figure 1: Monthly Visitors to [www.tdrp.net](http://www.tdrp.net) in 2011



The studies published on [www.tdrp.net](http://www.tdrp.net) over the past quarter were among the most accessed documents on the website, followed by the Quarterly Report and the registration page for the January 24, 2012 conference on reintegration.

**Figure 2: Number of hits per study on [www.tdrp.net](http://www.tdrp.net) in November and December 2011**



Two online articles in October and November related the [TDRP's work with the African Union](#) and the results of the [Seminar on National Ownership](#) held in Addis Ababa in September.

### III. Trust Fund Status

As of December 31, 2011, the accumulated investment income raised the TDRP Trust Fund total receipts to \$30,922,745.

Disbursements increased steadily to reach 26% of total receipts, or \$7,968,575. The Rwanda SEDRP in particular continued disbursing at a good pace.

The table on allocations and disbursements in Annex 1 now reflects the new breakdown of TDRP funds by category of activities following the program's extension. A new line item for "technical assistance" was added, reflecting the program's work in that area.

Withdrawal applications from implementing partners in the CAR CRP have been received. Once processed, these, along with other disbursements under the FQEI, will raise the disbursement ratio around 30 to 35% of total funds.

See the numbers on contributions, allocations and disbursements in Annex 1.

## IV. Outlook for Next Quarter

---

The main activities for the next quarter are described in the following table. A summary of the previous quarter's activities with status at the end of December is also given below.

Activity	Date
Implementation support mission (jointly with UNOAU and DPKO)	Jan 11-17, 2012
Conference: "Consolidating Peace after Conflict: the Future of DDR" Washington DC	January 24
Trust Fund Committee Meeting – Washington DC	January 25
Seminar on the African Union DDR Capacity Program with AU's Regional Economic Communities – Addis Ababa	February 21/22
Seminar: Sustainable Reintegration of Ex-combatants: Shadow Economies and Cross-Border Trade" – Addis Ababa	February 23
Publication of TDRP studies on Republic of Congo, Uganda and DRC	Jan. through March
MONUSCO project processing	Jan. through March

### Status of planned activities from previous quarter

Activity	Date
World Bank support mission to Rwanda (with TDRP assistance)	Done
Workshop Report on National Ownership disseminated	Done
Signing of amendments to Administration Agreements with TDRP donors to confirm extension of closing date	Done
World Bank support mission to Burundi (with TDRP assistance)	Done
Trust Fund Committee meeting	Scheduled Jan. 25 in Washington
Preparation of January conference on Reintegration Lessons	Done
Presentation of MONUSCO project proposal for donors' approval	March 2012
Publication of 5 reports (on DRC, RoC and Uganda) produced under the FQEI and IWG	3 reports published, 2 to be published in January

The next quarterly report for the first quarter of 2012 will be issued in April 2012.

## Annex 1. TDRP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Status

### Contributions as of December 31, 2011

Donor	Trans. Curr.	Amount in Trans. Curr.	Amount in Hold. Curr.
<b>Received</b>			
AfDB	UA	14,000,000	\$22,280,860
Finland	EUR	2,000,000	\$2,912,400
Italy	EUR	500,000	\$705,300
Norway	NOK	10,000,000	\$1,726,162
Sweden	SEK	15,000,000	\$2,075,680
Belgium MDRP Surplus	USD	\$405,399	\$405,399
Finland MDRP Surplus	USD	\$50,009	\$50,009
France MDRP Surplus	USD	\$76,658	\$76,658
Italy MDRP Surplus	USD	\$63,214	\$63,214
Norway MDRP Surplus	USD	\$253,562	\$253,562
<b>Investment Income</b>			<b>\$373,502</b>
<b>Total Income to 31 December 2011</b>			<b>\$30,922,745</b>

### Allocations and Disbursements as of December 31, 2011

<b>Support to D&amp;R Operations</b>	<b>\$16,540,000</b>	<b>\$2,045,508</b>
CAR Community Reintegration Project	\$8,600,000	\$0
DRC MONUSCO Project	\$3,440,000	\$0
Rwanda Emergency Demobilization Project	\$4,500,000	\$2,045,508
<b>Support to D&amp;R Regional Activities</b>	<b>\$4,184,252</b>	<b>\$2,495,260</b>
DDRNet	\$650,153	\$319,965
Foreign Armed Groups	\$850,000	\$778,962
Quality Enhancement and Innovation	\$2,684,099	\$1,396,333
<b>Technical Assistance Activities</b>	<b>\$2,905,146</b>	<b>\$229,815</b>
Africa Union	\$728,927	\$92,071
County Programs and Knowledge Management	\$2,176,219	\$137,744
<b>Program Management &amp; Supervision</b>	<b>\$5,711,431</b>	<b>\$2,594,304</b>
Program Management and Exit Strategy	\$2,845,916	\$1,563,204
D&R Operations Preparation and Supervision	\$2,865,515	\$1,031,100
<b>Program Administration</b>	<b>\$400,000</b>	<b>\$298,196</b>
<b>Trust Fund Administration Fee*</b>	<b>\$305,492</b>	<b>\$305,492</b>
<b>Contingency</b>	<b>\$520,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total Disbursements to 31 December 2011</b>	<b>\$30,566,321</b>	<b>\$7,968,575</b>

\* Trust fund administration fee is deducted upon receipt of funds.

## Annex 2. TDRP Publications



Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program

# Associations of Demobilized Combatants in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Local dynamics and internal synergies

ADVANTAGES AND LIMITS OF A COLLECTIVE APPROACH TO REINTEGRATION

Author Natacha Lemasle	Country Democratic Republic of Congo	Date November 2011
Themes/Key Words Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, DDR, reinsertion, ex-combatants, associations, Democratic Republic of Congo, TDRP		

### Abstract

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, 58% of households declare that at least one of their members belongs to an association. In such a vibrant associative context, collective approaches in the reintegration of ex-combatants have progressively been implemented.

For this study, focus groups were organized with association members representing a vast range of activities (carpentry, tailoring, brick making, vegetable gardening, livestock farming, soap making, etc.) in six towns: Kinshasa, Kisangani, Kindu, Kalemie, Lubumbashi and Likasi. Most associations that participated in the study included both ex-combatants and community members.

In total, 268 Congolese, members of 26 associations, participated in the interviews. To cross-check the information collected during focus groups, one-on-one interviews were also carried out with representatives of the National Commission for Disarmament, Demo-

bilization and Reinsertion (PNDDR), local implementing agencies, NGOs as well as some members or leaders of these associations.

Because they are organized around a specific trade or economic activity, it would have seemed obvious that associations play mainly an economic role. But the study shows that their primary function is of a social nature. These associations essentially have a function of mutual support and offer a way to cope with vulnerability.

Associations also play an important socialization role between ex-combatants and host community members.

But ex-combatants associations play a limited economic role and rarely generate revenue.

In order to strengthen the economic potential of associations, simple measures could be taken, such as:

- supporting the registration process
- supporting access to micro-credit
- training in management.





Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program

# Moving to Catch Up: Mobility & Migration of Ex-Combatants in Uganda

## EX-COMBATANT MIGRATION FACTORS AND LINKS BETWEEN MIGRATION AND DDR PROGRAMMING

Authors	Country	Date
David Baxter & Alexandra Burrall	Uganda	November 2011
<b>Themes/Key Words</b>		
Migration, mobility, movement, push factors, pull factors, ex-combatants, reporters, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, reinsertion, DDR, livelihoods, Uganda, Amnesty Commission, TDRP, LRA, UNRF, WBNF		

### Abstract

In Uganda, an estimated 1 in 5 ex-combatants has migrated from his community of origin since returning to civilian life. The DDR strategy deployed in Uganda did not account for migration of ex-combatants, nor did it look at possible impacts on migration. This missed opportunity was at times an impediment to the long-term success of the DDR effort. While many Ugandans migrate due to economic, land and marital factors, migration of ex-combatants appears to also be driven by factors unique to their ex-combatant status and directly linked to their association and time spent with rebel groups.

The study targeted areas of divergence between ex-combatant and non-combatant migration and found ex-combatants experienced realities unique from other Ugandans, including:

- Stigma or fear due to former and present affiliation with rebel groups
- Extended rebellion-driven absence from communities of origin
- Combination of stigma and absence compounding economic and land challenges
- Diminished opportunities due to interrupted life trajectories
- DDR programs and services
- Ex-combatant networks, and
- Changing societal attitudes toward acceptance and reconciliation.

The study also identified significant push and pull factors for ex-combatant migration:

- **Push Factors:** stigma, economic hardship, land issues due to stigma/absence, violence and threats, loss of property and family, fear of re-abduction, and feeling of being watched by the government
- **Pull Factors:** economic opportunities, social networks, lack of stigma/anonymity, proximity to Amnesty Commission, marriage, proximity to origin, security.

DDR in Uganda missed opportunities through the lack of a viable nationwide mechanism for tracking ex-combatants and the failure to account for migration in program design for all ex-combatants, but especially women who were found to be more susceptible due to increased stigma. Some DDR practices were found to have encouraged unnecessary migration, impeded reintegration, and/or exacerbated challenges for the ex-combatants.

To address this problem it is recommended that DDR programs:

1. Rethink the frequently employed assumption that all ex-combatants must necessarily return to their community of origin
2. Incorporate a migration strategy into the DDR country plan, and
3. Support ex-combatants who desire to stay in or return to their communities of origin.

