



Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program

# QUARTERLY REPORT

April - June 2011



*This quarterly report covers the months of April, May and June 2011. Aside from continued emphasis on the program's regional activities under the Facility for Quality Enhancement and Innovation, this quarter saw the signing of an \$8.6million grant to the Central African Republic for the Community Reintegration Project.*

# I. Program Activities

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## A. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

### Facility for Quality Enhancement and Innovation

The second quarter of 2011 saw a large amount of activity in the Facility for Quality Enhancement and innovation (FQEI), including several country visits. Here is a summary of activities by country:

In **Burundi**, the FQEI team participated in a World Bank support mission and provided technical assistance on reintegration, psychosocial activities, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) components of the program. In addition, the team assisted the DDR Commission in the preparation of various Terms of Reference (TORs) and questionnaires for forthcoming studies. Working with LOGICA (Learning on Gender in Conflict affected countries in Africa), the team supported a pilot study on the Role and Impact of Families on ex-combatant reintegration experiences.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**, the National Statistics Institute completed a survey of more than 4,300 ex-combatants, which will form the basis of four separate reports on different categories of ex-combatants (men, women, children, comparative of youth, communities). A general report will also be prepared for the *Projet National de Désarmement, Démobilisation et Réintégration* (PNDDR). The data collected has been coded and entered in a database. Consultants will be hired to analyze the data. This large scale exercise will provide a comprehensive view of the reintegration experience of ex-combatants in the DRC, for both the MDRP and TDRP phases.

In the **Republic of Congo (RoC)**, research for a study on ex-combatant associations, similar to that undertaken in the DRC, was carried out throughout the country. A report is due in September. A second research team undertook a situational analysis of current issues impacting both ex-combatants and their communities in the Pool region. The same team will do the analysis of the recently completed CARITAS study on the reintegration experiences of 2,000 ex-combatants and community members. Both reports are due in August.

In **Rwanda**, the FQEI team joined the World Bank Mid-Term Review mission and provided technical assistance on reintegration of all ex-combatants, including vulnerable groups, and M&E components of the program. The Mid Term Review continued in July, so further information on its results will be included in the next quarterly report. The team also assisted the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission with the preparation of a number of ToRs and questionnaires for forthcoming studies. Working with LOGICA, the team supported a pilot study on the Role and Impact of Families on ex-combatant reintegration experiences.

In **Uganda**, a pilot study on the mobility of reporters (ex-combatants) after reintegration was undertaken in April. Initial findings from interviews with LRA and ADF former combatants in Gulu, Kitgum and Kampala showed that potentially a significant 20% to 30% of them migrate away from their area of reintegration. The primary reason for migration is economic: former combatants look for better opportunities to sustain themselves and their families. Stigmatization was also found to be a motivator for migration in some cases. The findings of this pilot study were presented to the Ugandan Amnesty Commission and a larger study to better document mobility issues and their implications for reintegration programs was agreed. Hence in May, a team of researchers undertook an in-depth study on ex-combatants migration. The same research team also looked at the experience of ex-child soldiers under the MDRP project in Uganda to contribute to a chapter on child soldiers in the forthcoming MDRP book. The FQEI team also worked with the Amnesty Commission to prepare final closure studies on Reintegration, Mobility and Community Dynamics as well as a final external evaluation. Finally, the team started preparation of a strategy to migrate the recently developed Information, Counseling and Referral System to the ministry tasked with community development.

On **regional activities**, the FQEI team continued the preparation of the Great Lakes Soccer Peace Cup, piloted as a regional cultural reintegration project in the Eastern DRC, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. Focal points in charge of the domestic tournaments in each of these countries have been identified. They will select an appropriate local partner organization with capacity and experience in reintegration activities to put together eight soccer teams in each country. The teams will comprise ex-combatants and community members, aged 18 to 23, who will compete for a local national trophy. The four winning teams will then meet in Rwanda to compete for a regional trophy. The TDRP is preparing to film the tournaments for a documentary that will show how the reintegration programs of these four countries were experienced by four of the soccer players - two ex-combatants and two ordinary youth.

## Foreign Armed Groups

### **Meeting of the International Working Group on the Lord's Resistance Army (IWG-LRA)**

On June 27, the US State Department hosted a meeting of the IWG-LRA in Washington, DC, five months after the previous meeting in Brussels. About 50 participants attended from 18 different organizations. The meeting's main objective was for members to update each other on their respective activities with regards to the LRA and to explore options for further collaboration. Of note was the progress made by the African Union on its LRA initiative. The AU

held a meeting in Kampala in early June and reported on the three main recommendations made at that meeting: (1) to set up a regional intervention force, with a joint operations center to address communications issues; (2) to establish a joint coordination mechanism gathering relevant ministries from the four affected countries; and (3) to nominate a special envoy for day to day political follow up.

The TDRP presented the two reports commissioned by the IWG: the LRA Diagnostic Study and the Joint International Matrix. The Diagnostic Study was carried out by three expert consultants. Research for the Study started in November 2010 and continued to early 2011. An extensive literature review was carried out, followed by numerous interviews in Europe, the USA, Uganda, the DRC and South Sudan. The Study does not include a military assessment, since this was outside of the remit of the TDRP team.



*See Annex 1 for a short summary of the Study's findings.*

The Joint International Matrix on the LRA is a tool prepared by the TDRP after an EU model. It aims to gather in one document the current actions on the LRA issue by the various partners and to identify gaps. The matrix contains 6 areas: (1) actions to improve the protection of civilians; (2) actions to improve civil/military coordination and cooperation (3) actions to arrest and remove top LRA commanders, (4) actions promoting defections/ DDRRR; (5) actions to improve humanitarian access, assistance and recovery, and (6) actions to achieve international and regional coordination.

#### **IWG- FDLR**

The activities commissioned by the IWG on the FDLR continued throughout the quarter, with the TDRP consultants working closely with the team at MONUSCO in Goma to establish a database for MONUSCO's DDRRR section. The database is ready to be handed over to MONUSCO as soon as MONUSCO is able to procure the required equipment.

#### **DDRnet / Strategic Alliances**

- In early May, the TDRP staff joined colleagues of the UN Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and UN Office of the African Union (UNOAU) in Addis Ababa for **meetings with the African Union's Peace and Security Directorate**. The meetings sought to explore possible areas for cooperation on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR). The parties agreed to conduct a joint technical scoping and planning mission in early September 2011 with a view to develop a DDR Cooperation Program. The September mission hopes to develop a detailed work program for concrete activities and a plan of action of joint support activities to the Defense and Security Division of the African Union in the agreed areas. The TDRP will provide the initial funding for this program pending the outcome of the scoping mission.

- The TDRP Manager was invited to participate in the **joint annual meeting of senior DDR field officials** in Entebbe, Uganda, organized by DPKO and the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) of the United States Development Programme (UNDP). The meeting was an example of the strong cooperation linkages between the TDRP and the UN organizations dealing with DDR.

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

### **Central African Republic – Community Reintegration Project** (*TDRP grant: \$ 8.65 million*)

The grant agreement with the Government of CAR and the four implementing NGOs for the Community Reintegration Project (CRP) was signed in early May in Bangui. Besides the full time presence in Bangui of an Operations Officer, two TDRP missions visited the country in May and June to support the partners in preparing for the project's effectiveness. This required among other things the opening of project accounts in the four implementing NGOs, and training in Bank financial management and procurement procedures. The effectiveness is expected in early July.

### **Rwanda – 2<sup>nd</sup> 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*)

The Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project became effective in June 2010 and is set to close in December 2012. As of June 2011, the project has demobilized 3,910 RDF ex-combatants and 2,149 FDLR ex-combatants. In addition, the project provided support to 3,119 dependants. Social and economic reintegration activities are progressing well. A vulnerable support window (VSW) provides additional support to the most vulnerable ex-combatants and also includes spouses of ex-combatants. The project's mid-term review, where the Bank team assesses if the original project's development objectives are still valid and on track to be achieved, started late June and will continue in early July. The TDRP grant provides important gap-funding in Rwanda. The technical support provided through the FQEI has helped to address a high turnover of personnel in the project and to strengthen the capacity of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission.

## C. UPDATES ON OTHER DDR PROJECTS

*Note: the TDRP does not provide financing to these projects, but gives technical assistance to the project teams.*

### **Burundi – Emergency Demobilization and Transitional Reintegration Project**

The project, which started in September 2009, is financed by a US\$10 million grant from IDA and a US\$12.5 million multi donor trust fund. A total of 4,950 ex-FNL combatants and 1,554 ex-FNL dissidents were demobilized. In addition, 1,255 ex-combatants from the previous DDR phase are receiving social and transitional economic reintegration support. Activities are now

focused on transitional economic reintegration, social reintegration and medical support to disabled ex-combatants. The current closing date is December 2011, but a one-year extension is being processed to allow support to a much larger caseload of disabled ex-combatants than originally anticipated. There are sufficient funds in the project for this proposed extension.

### **Democratic Republic of Congo – National Project for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reinsertion**

In the last phase of the PNDDR, the World Bank/TDRP team in Washington and in Kinshasa continues to support reintegration activities for ex-combatants in the form of economic associations, mainly in the east of the country. The reintegration activities have been extended to support an additional case load of ex-combatants in the province of Equateur. The closing date is set for end September 2011. The support provided by the FQEI to collect and analyze data from a large sample of ex-combatants will facilitate the preparation of nine reports, six of which by the project's implementing unit, and three more by the TDRP and external consultants.

*On July 8, 2011, a Boeing 727 from Kinshasa crashed upon landing in Kisangani, killing at least 80 of its passengers and injuring about 40. Among the victims were Valentin D'Ztso et Grégoire Ntambua, two of the UEPN DDR staff. The UEPN DDR administrator, Pr. Grevisse Ditend, was injured in the crash and transferred to South Africa for treatment. Our thoughts are with the families of the victims. The WB/TDRP team is reviewing how best to support the PNDDR through this ordeal.*

### **Uganda**

The Uganda Demobilization and Reintegration Project closed on June 30, 2011; a joint mission in May identified the successful completion of planned activities, in particular the development of a high quality Information, Counseling and Referral System. A Technical Workshop was conducted by TDRP prior to project closure to support the Amnesty Commission in future strategic planning. TDRP support on Monitoring and Evaluation activities continues during the Project's exit phase with studies on Reintegration, Mobility and Community Dynamics as well as a final external evaluation.

## **II. Program Management**

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### **Trust Fund Committee Meeting in Paris**

The Trust Fund Committee (TFC) met in Paris on June 16, 2011. The meeting was attended by 6 of the 7 donors (Italy was absent). The meeting had two main goals: (i) to update donors on the activities and achievements of the past year, and (ii) to present a proposal for the extension of the TDRP trust fund by one year.

The TDRP team presented seven new activities that it plans to launch over the next few months and which would increase the impact of the TDRP in the Great Lakes countries and in other African countries affected by conflict. These proposed activities are:

- Technical Assistance and capacity enhancement to the PNDDR in the DRC
- Technical Assistance to re-activate the DDR program and reintegration support in the Pool region in the RoC
- Technical Assistance to the DDR process to start the DDR program in the CAR
- Support to reintegration through the ICRS in Uganda
- Technical and financial support to the Foreign Armed Groups Demobilization and Repatriation Project of MONUSCO
- Capacity building to the African Union’s Peace and Security Department for its nascent DDR program
- Knowledge Management : Guidance, Learning and Technical Assistance beyond TDRP countries

The TFC approved the extension of the TF closing date because it does not imply a change in the TF objectives and because no additional funds are necessary to implement the new proposed activities. Indeed, cost savings from current activities and reallocations among categories are sufficient to cover the costs of the new activities.

### **Communications**

Three new stories drew visitors to [TDRP.net](#): [the first story](#) explained how the new Community Reintegration Project in the CAR targets its support to youth in northern provinces; [the second story](#) showed how valuable the M&E training workshop held in Nairobi was for technicians of DDR commissions; [the third story](#), accompanied by a video interview, was about a pilot study on the mobility of ex-combatants in Uganda.

In early May, shortly after the signing of the grant agreements for the new CAR Community Reintegration Project, a media release was distributed to journalists in the country. Information about the project was relayed in some national media channels. Considering that the disarmament and demobilization process was just announced in late June 2011 by the President, it will be important to communicate clearly that the CRP is not part of the national DDR process but complements it.

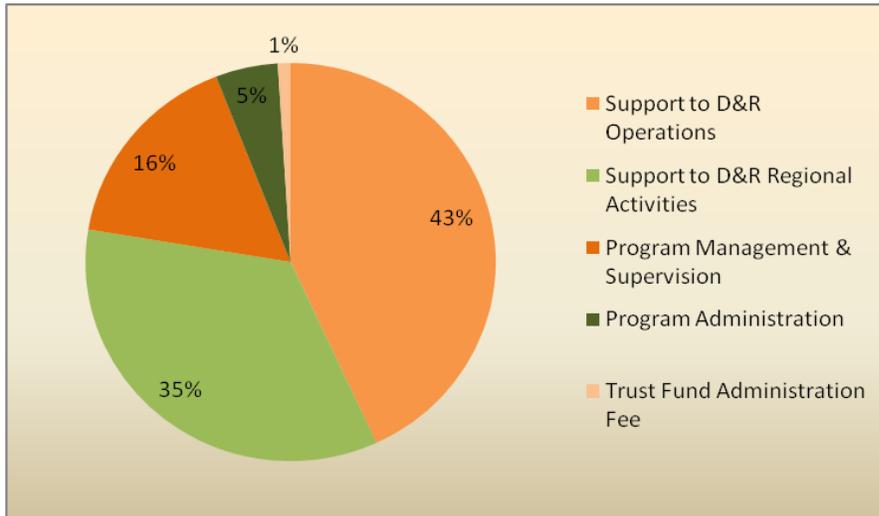
## **III. Trust Fund Status**

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The total income into the the TDRP multi donor trust fund (MDTF) at end June 2011 reaches US\$ 30.874 million. The investment income has grown to US\$325,068 since the beginning of the Program.

Disbursements rose by US\$ 759,005 between April 1<sup>st</sup> and June 30, with the largest increase (US\$407,592) in the category of Support to Regional Activities (which includes the FQEI, DDRnet and the work on Foreign Armed Groups). To date, 50% of the TDRP Trust Fund were disbursed

for regional activities, 36% for program management and supervision, and 13% for program administration and the TF administration fee.



**Figure 1:**  
**TDRP Trust Fund**  
**Allocations by Category**



**Figure 2: TDRP Trust Fund Allocated, Committed and Disbursed Amounts by Category**

➡ *For further details on TF contributions and disbursements, see Annex 2.*

## IV. Outlook for Next Quarter

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The next quarter activities are described in the following table. A summary of the previous quarter's activities with status at the end of March 2011 is also available below.

Activity	Date
Effectiveness of CAR Community Reintegration Project	July
Seven project proposals for new activities sent to donors for approval	July
Preparation of amendments to donors' administration agreements to proceed with the Trust Fund extension	July through September
Results of Rwanda Mid Term Review of DDR Project	September
Great Lakes Soccer Peace Cup – Concept approved and tournament schedule finalized	August
Receipt of several reports from researchers for FQEI activities	September
Joint TDRP/UNDPKO/UNOAU mission to African Union to develop DDR work program	September
Preparation of Joint TDRP/DPKO Expert Seminar on National Ownership	August and September

### Review of planned activities from previous quarter

Activity	Date
Signature of grant agreement for CAR community reintegration project and start of implementation	Done
Supervision mission of DRC PNDDR	Done
Trust Fund Committee Videoconference	Done
Carry out mission to review TDRP activities in GLR	Done
Organize DDRnet event on national ownership in DDR processes	Postponed to 2012
Mid-Term review for Rwanda DDR project	Postponed to July
FQEI mission to Burundi and Uganda	Done
Launch mission of CAR Community Reintegration Project	Done
Prepare proposal for extension of TDRP closing date	Done
Prepare revised TDRP work plan and budget	???
Organize and attend annual TFC meeting in Paris	Done

The next quarterly report for the third quarter of 2011 will be issued in October 2011.

## **Annex 1. LRA Diagnostic Study: Short Summary of Findings**

The main objective of the Study was to facilitate discussion among the members of the IWG-LRA. The Study showed that there is a lack of consensus not only on the approach to take to deal with the LRA but also on the understanding of the group itself.

Despite some claims that the LRA is now weak, the first semester of 2011 has seen more attacks on civilians, mostly in eastern DRC and CAR, than in 2010. The LRA continues to operate in small scattered groups. The number of core fighters in the LRA, estimated at around 250, is not much different than 10 years ago, and is still sufficient to destabilize a vast ungoverned region at the borders of DRC, CAR and South Sudan. About 360,000 persons are displaced in the area of operation of the LRA.

Joseph Kony is still very much the leader, chief commander, priest and even medic of the LRA, but some officers now operate more or less independently of him. Some young officers are getting more power in the rebel group, and one of Kony's sons may be preparing to eventually take over the group's leadership. For these reasons, capturing and/or killing Kony is not sufficient to put an end to the LRA. Current military efforts against the LRA are stalling, partly because of the different assessments of the level of threat posed by the rebel group and partly because of the resource limitations of national armies and international actors.

The Study identified three different "schools of thought" on the LRA. The first group named "state building school" considers that the LRA does not represent a political priority in the affected countries, is more of a question of lawlessness, and should be dealt with primarily by these countries' armies and police forces. The second school of thought is made up of proponents of a military solution to the LRA. They suggest continuing the support to forces on the ground and improving capacity, coordination and mobility. The injection of external troops and assets would likely be required. The third school of thought, mostly fueled by the lack of result of the current approach, is a proponent of re-engaging negotiations with the LRA.

In conclusion the Study presents alternative approaches to dealing with the LRA, with the caveat that none of these approaches can provide a single solution: arrest of LRA top leaders (re. ICC warrants), negotiations with the LRA, empowerment of local defense groups, and enhanced efforts of DDRRR. The Study does not offer conclusions but recommends further research, in particular a military assessment.

## Annex 2: TDRP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Status

### Contributions and Disbursements as of June 30, 2011

<b>Contributions Details</b>			
<b>Donor</b>	<b>Trans. Curr.</b>	<b>Amount in Trans. Curr.</b>	<b>Amount in Hold. Curr.</b>
<b>Received</b>			
AfDB	UA		\$22,280,860
Finland	EUR		\$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
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>\$325,068</b>
<b>Total Income to 30 June 2011</b>			<b>\$30,874,311</b>

### TDRP TF Allocated, Committed and Disbursed Amounts

<b>Item</b>	<b>Allocated</b>	<b>Committed</b>	<b>Disbursed</b>
<b>Support to D&amp;R Operations</b>	<b>\$13,100,000</b>	<b>\$13,100,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
CAR Community Reintegration Project	\$8,600,000	\$8,600,000	\$0
Rwanda Emergency Demobilization Project	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000	\$0
<b>Support to D&amp;R Regional Activities</b>	<b>\$10,477,288</b>	<b>\$3,900,000</b>	<b>\$2,198,252</b>
DDRNet	\$1,607,578	\$400,000	\$217,055
Quality Enhancement and Innovation	\$3,597,398	\$2,500,000	\$1,231,021
Foreign Armed Groups	\$5,272,312	\$1,000,000	\$750,176
<b>Program Management &amp; Supervision</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$2,600,000</b>	<b>\$1,595,202</b>
Program Management	\$4,151,910	\$2,200,000	\$1,346,624
CAR Community Reintegration Project	\$848,090	\$400,000	\$248,578
<b>Program Administration</b>	<b>\$1,492,108</b>	<b>\$1,492,108</b>	<b>\$278,848</b>
<b>Trust Fund Administration Fee*</b>	<b>\$305,492</b>	<b>\$305,492</b>	<b>\$305,492</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$30,374,888</b>	<b>\$21,397,600</b>	<b>\$4,377,794</b>