



Transitional Demobilization and
Reintegration Program

TDRP Quarterly Report

FY16: OCTOBER- DECEMBER 2016



THE WORLD BANK

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ACRONYMS

ACFPE	Agence Centrafricaine pour la Formation Professionnelle et l'Emploi
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
AU	African Union
AUDDRCP	African Union DDR Capacity Program
BETF	Bank Executed Trust Fund
BICC	Bonn International Center for Conversion
CAR	Central African Republic
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CMU	Country Management Unit
CoE	Center of Excellence
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DDRR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration
DPKO	UN Department of Peace Keeping Operations
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence
ICRS	Information, Counselling and Referral System
INPP	Institut National de Préparation Professionnelle
JMEC	Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission
LRA	Lord Resistance Army
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MIS	Management Information Systems
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MNJTF	Multinational Joint Task Force to Fight Boko Haram
NDDRC	National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
NTF	Nordic Trust Fund
OGN	Operational Guidance Note
OMC	Operational Mechanism for Coordination
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PSD	Peace and Security Department
PSO	Peace Support Operation
RECs	Regional Economic Community
RMs	Regional Mechanisms
ToR	Terms of Reference
UEPNDDR	Unité d'Exécution du Programme National de Désarmement, Démobilisation et Réintégration
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNOAU	United Nations Office to the African Union

1. Summary

During this quarter the TDRP made significant strides in supporting planning for the next phase of the African Union DDR Program (DDRCP) and has also continued to provide technical and financial assistance at the country level in CAR, DRC, Mali and South Sudan. Knowledge management support has also been provided to Yemen. This report contains brief updates of work undertaken at country level over the last quarter and a more in depth profile is provided of our work with the African Union (AU).

The task team takes this opportunity to clarify that while all activities noted below are associated with the TDRP portfolio, not all the deliverables or outputs were directly funded by the TDRP trust fund. There are pre-existing Bank and other trust fund allocations, through other projects, outside of TDRP that support engagement with the African Union, CAR, DRC, Mali and South Sudan. Similarly, consultants and staff working with TDRP are not paid entirely by the TDRP Trust Fund, but also through World Bank's own budget for DDR operations across and through other trust funds, such as the United Nations – World Bank Partnership Trust Funds, and World Bank budgets made available to support implementation of activities in CAR, DRC, Mali, and South Sudan.

2. Profile of Our Work with the African Union

2.1. THE AFRICAN UNION AND DDR

The AU has increasingly become involved in issues related to conflict management, resolution and post conflict reconstruction and development. This has often been in response to specific directives from the African Union Peace and Security Council, the UN Security Council and requests from Member States. These have included a need to support DDR related initiatives in complex and often fluid and dynamic political and security environments where DDR is part of wider stabilization and recovery efforts. Within the AU work related to DDR is governed by a number of policy and operational frameworks. Some of these are identified and briefly described in the table below.

Framework	Brief Description
Common African Defense & Security Policy (CADSP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted at a meeting of African Heads of State in 2004 the CADSP was premised on a common African perception of requirements of the action needed to ensure that common defense and security interests are safeguarded. On DDR the CADSP states: <i>“The Peace and Security Council shall work towards the consolidation of peace agreements that have been negotiated; the establishment of conditions for political, social and economic reconstruction of the society and government institutions; the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, including those relating to child soldiers”</i>
Post Conflict Reconstruction & Development Policy (PCRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2006 AU Policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) states that under the security element of the PCRD, AU Member States emerging from conflict must: <i>“Plan and implement comprehensive and well-blended disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration (DDRR) programmes, as a basis for consolidating safety and security”</i>.
The African Peace & Security Architecture (APSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The APSA refers to ‘the overall set of norms, structures, capacities and procedures established to enable the AU to carry out its tasks in the field of peace and security.’ These include; The AU Peace & Security Council, the AU Commission, Regional Economic Communities, Regional Mechanisms, and the Africa Standby Force.

2.2.THE AFRICAN UNION DDR PROGRAMME PHASE I

Recognizing the need to effectively support Member States, REC's/RM's and the Peace Support Operations, the AU has launched a three-year DDRCP in 2013. The overall objective of DDRCP was to support and institutionalize DDR and related capacities within the AU with the overall aim of increasing the AU effectiveness to respond to the DDR and related needs of the APSA. In support of this three interconnected program components and associated outcomes and activities were taken forward. These components and their associated results are highlighted in the table below.

Outcomes	Results
Component A: Institutionalizing DDR Capacities	
Human Resource Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a Core Team, led by the Head of the AU Defense and Security Division comprised of a dedicated AU DDR Officer, other AU personnel, staff from the UN Office to the African Union and the World Bank (TDRP); Additional short term staff hired to support field offices in the AU Mission to the Central African Republic (MISAC) and AU Mission for the Sahel (MISAHEL).
Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AU expanded the mandate of the existing AU Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms to include DDR Program; to provide strategic guidance and oversight and strengthen ownership, co-ordination and participation.
Component B: Knowledge Management	
Website & Newsletters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website developed, linked to the AU Peace and Security webpage and aiming to serve as an access point for public information on DDR activities. AU DDR team has produced regular DDR Newsletters published bi-annually. The newsletters highlight information on DDR activities undertaken in field offices and AU missions as well as upcoming events and new publications.
Training Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to build and strengthen the capacity of personnel on DDR delivered, targeted towards personnel actively engaged in DDR programs drawn from the RECs, PSOs and Member States.
Operational Guidance Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide practical guidance for design and delivery of DDR interventions, a series of Operational Guidance Notes (OGN) on key topics have been developed. The OGNs are accessible via the AU DDR website.
DDR Compendium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Compendium of DDR experiences in Africa has been developed, consisting of an online repository of reference materials organised by thematic area and country. It includes summaries of lessons learned and best practice.
Component C: Facilitating AU engagement/assistance to DDR activities of Member States and PSOs	
Support to Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key aspect of the interventions of Phase I of the AU DDRCP has been the provision of support to Member States. Following a request from Member States, the AU responded through assessment missions and acted on findings. During Phase I, the team responded to requests from Member States such as; CAR, Comoros, Somalia, Sudan, Libya, South Sudan and Chad for support and advice and also worked closely with AU PSOs including AMISOM, LRA, MNJTF and MISAC.
Support to PSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With an increasing number of AU led PSOs, access to advice and support on DDR has been a chief concern and close collaboration with the PSOD and missions has been established with this objective in mind. This has included the provision of support to AMISOM to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on the treatment and handling for disengaged combatants and two training workshops have been convened.

Phase I of the program received support from the TDRP, the UN (DPKO and UNOAU) as well as contributions from a number of bilateral donors.

2.3. BUILDING ON ACHIEVEMENTS – AN OVERVIEW OF PLANS FOR PHASE II

DDRCP Phase I saw important capacity in DDR established within the AU Commission, Operational Guidance on key issues developed for those involved in policy making and implementing DDR, and knowledge management products and processes developed. Design of Phase II of the program is now being finalized. This will allow achievements under Phase I to be consolidated and will enable the AU, and APSA institutions more widely, to respond effectively to emerging challenges and opportunities facing DDR and peace support operations across the continent.

A technical mission visited the AU headquarters (2-10 December 2016) to assist with further development and planning of Phase II of the DDRCP. It was proposed that Phase II should run over three years (2017-2019) and should be broken down into three components with a strong focus on the development of effective links with other APSA priorities and institutions. The three component areas proposed for Phase II, and associated key outcomes are highlighted in the table below.

Component	Expected outcomes
A: Operational support to Member States, PSOs, REC's & RMs	Effective support provided to AU Member States, RECs/RMs and PSOs;
	Deployable experts roster managed by the AU to respond to emerging needs within MS, RECs/RMs and PSOs.
B: Institutional strengthening & partnerships	Enhanced synergies between all stakeholders;
	Increased engagement in joint implementation within DDR contexts;
	Increased collaboration between AU Commission units, divisions and departments in DDR contexts.
C: Knowledge Management	All Operational Guidance Notes revised and updated with human rights approaches incorporated. One new OGN on M&E in DDR developed;
	Training materials based on Operational Guidance Notes developed and DDR training standards harmonized;
	Production, dissemination and sensitization of knowledge and information products to key target audiences.

An important objective of Phase II will be to ensure that human rights issues and approaches are better identified and mainstreamed within DDR responses, while efforts to strengthen inter- and cross-institutional learning are maximized. The existing Program Core Team comprising of participants from the AU, the UN and the World Bank will work closely with the newly formed Interagency Task Force in the Peace and Security Department (PSD), which includes other units within the PSD and the Human Rights Division within the Political Affairs Department, amongst others. Further, the work towards more effectively mainstreaming of human rights responses into DDR will benefit from technical and financial support through a support grant from the Nordic Trust Fund (NTF).

What is the Nordic Trust Fund?
The Nordic Trust Fund is a Knowledge and Learning Program launched to develop a more informed view within World Bank programming on how human rights relates to the Bank's core work and mission. It is being supported by a US\$ 20 million multi-year and multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) established with contributions from Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

In the next quarter a mission is planned for the end of February 2017 to formally agree on the final Programme Document and to further discuss how its work plan might be operationalized. Preparatory work outlined in the NTF Support Grant will be initiated to maintain and build on the current momentum and support the activities of the DDRCP planned for 2017.

The DDRCP Phase II will provide an opportunity to continue the development of capacity of the AU's peace support operations on DDR and to maintain and strengthen relations and co-ordination between the AU and its APSA partners. The importance of strong partnerships across the APSA is emphasized in the APSA Roadmap covering the period 2016-2020.

For partners of the program, including the World Bank and UN, the importance of strong and effective partnerships with regional organizations such as the AU and RECs is recognized to be a critical component of efforts to take forward the Sustainable Development Goals and to practically deliver on commitments for more effective joint partnership under the "Delivering as One UN" approach.

2.4.FEATURED ACTIVITIES FOR THIS QUARTER

2.4.1 AU Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and DDR

The TDRP, participated in the AU Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and DDR, which held its seventh meeting at the IGAD Secretariat, from 19 to 20 October 2016, in Djibouti. The meeting was an important opportunity to review the progress achieved in 2016, consider the challenges encountered, and strategize for the year ahead.

Going forward, the Member States' Steering Committee took note of the priority areas presented by the AU for the next phase of the DDRCP which are: operational support to Member States; institutional building and partnership; and knowledge development and management. On the implementation of these priorities, key areas of focus for 2017 will include: follow-up on joint assessment missions conducted during the first phase (CAR, Somalia, AMISOM, South Sudan, RCI-LRA, Sudan and Comoros) and support to Member States will expand to include interventions in Mali, MNJTF (Boko Haram) and Burundi as per requests.

2.4.2 AU DDR Newsletter Seventh Edition Published

As part of the development of knowledge and communications materials, the seventh edition of the AU DDR Newsletter has been published and disseminated. The most recent issue highlights various events that have taken place such as; operational support to Member States (Madagascar, Guinea Bissau, and Central African Republic), news highlights and an article is featured on DDR steering committee meeting.

2.4.3 Review and updating of the DDR Compendium and document repository

During 2015 and 2016 a document repository and compendium on DDR experiences in Africa was developed. The document repository and compendium have been made available and accessible via the AUC website. The repository contains approximately 150 documents and allows for documents to be viewed online and downloaded. Copyright problems that proved an obstacle in roll-out of V1.0 of the Compendium were resolved in early November, 2016; V2.0 of the Compendium was uploaded which allows for the downloading and viewing of documents. It is viewable at: <http://lekiworld.com/AU/index.php> <http://www.ddrcompendium.peaceau.org/index.php>

3. SUPPORT PROVIDED TO REINSERTION AND REINTEGRATION OPERATIONS AT COUNTRY LEVEL

3.1 THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

As previously reported, the TDRP has undertaken a series of missions to CAR to provide technical support to the Government on the development of a DDRR strategy, the implementation of an inclusive DDRR program, and its corresponding CAR Reintegration of Ex-combatants Project [P160272]. During this quarter, a number of follow-up technical assistance missions were held to take forward the planning and program development process. The focus of activities is highlighted in the table below.

Focus Area	Key activities
Strategy development & planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued support to the Government in the development of a comprehensive DDRR Strategy, Program Document, and a matrix of planned activities; Capacity assessment and planning of institutional and implementation arrangements.
Coordination & information gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been determined that, the DDRR-Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be housed within the Presidency. Cellule de Suivi des Réformes Economiques et Financières (CS-REF), within the Ministry of Budget Finance and Budget and Finance, will handle the fiduciary management of the project. The Government, In addition, the mission, MINUSCA and the World Bank continued work Government on the development of a customized Management Information System (MIS). Information obtained on national reconciliation activities and participation in government-led mediation efforts with armed groups. This has included discussions on mediation efforts led by the AU and Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) directed towards armed groups who have not yet signed the peace agreement.
Resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion of modalities for establishing a new MDTF to finance social and DDRR and relevant activities. Task Team continues to support the Government in leveraging additional financing. Following the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa [CEMAC] contribution of 4B FCFA for DDRR offered to the Government, the Task Team, provided support for the drafting of a corresponding convention and program document to be signed by both DDRR-PIU and CS-REF the purpose of which is to provide the legal framework for financing project activities and operations prior to its implementation, in line with the Bank's procurement guidelines

Despite donor pledges made during the Brussels Donor Conference in November 2016, financial commitments remain insufficient in the midst of a weak security situation. The total financing needs of the project are estimated at US\$ 30 million, of which the Bank is planning to contribute with US\$ 15 million IDA while the remainder was expected to be supported through an MDTF. According to the current plans, the proposed Reintegration Project will be limited to only IDA financing. Upon request from the Government, the World Bank initiated the process of establishing a new MDTF and finalized a proposal. As soon as financing becomes available, the project will either be restructured or additional financing will be reinitiated accordingly.

For the coming quarter, the project will deepen its assessment on preliminary profiling of ex-combatants and host communities to finalize target beneficiaries for the project. It will also expand on coordination between DDRR-PIU and CS-REF; implementation arrangements and potential partners; and linkages with

security sector reforms and national reconciliation efforts. Additional activities include redesigning activities to accommodate support to host communities and initiating a draft procurement plan.

3.2 THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

During this quarter, TDRP undertook implementation support missions to support the DRC Reinsertion and Reintegration Project [P152903]. The mission objectives were to assess the progress made in the demobilization, reinsertion and socioeconomic reintegration of ex-combatants; support vulnerable groups; assist in the project’s fiduciary management and to provide assistance on procurement.

Despite continued disturbances in Eastern DRC and Kinshasa that cause delays in implementation, the project is progressing. Key activities completed in relation to this are highlighted in the table below.

Focus Area	Key activities
Progress monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of 2 December 2016, 554 new demobilized ex-combatants have been received at the Reinsertion Processing Center in Kitona. In total, 3,878 ex-combatants have been successfully demobilized and of these, 3772 ex-combatants have completed reinsertion training. As of 5 December 2016, all of the 3,060 demobilized ex-combatants in Kitona have been transferred to host communities for reintegration. Three implementing partners —FAO, Caritas and INPP— are already deployed within host communities to provide livelihoods support and facilitate reintegration. As of 2 December 2016, 551 reintegration kits for livestock, auto-mechanics, aesthetics, fishing etc. have been delivered. Activities conducted by implementing partners are split into a number of categories: distribution of start-up kits, socioeconomic outreach and follow-up services. Support to dependents will include vocational training, livelihoods and life skills training, and psycho-social support.
Vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance has been provided to UEPNDDR and UNICEF to develop an Action Plan to support the reintegration of children associated with armed forces. The Task Team assessed the progress of UEPNDDR in the design and integration of psychosocial support into project activities. UEPNDDR is currently designing a psychosocial program and a multi-level service-delivery training program for staff and strategies for inclusion of mental and physical health services into projects. In addition, it continues to identify implementing partners and develop indicators.
Monitoring & Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UEPNDDR has disseminated its M&E tool to liaison officers in community offices and implementing partners. The Task Team developed a mechanism to monitor the flow of ex-combatants and the activities participated in, and supported the deployment of a database to Goma and the training of staff on its management.
Fiduciary management & procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support was provided to UEPNDDR to finalize its annual work plan, budget and procurement plan. This included a procurement expert to provide guidance to UEPNDDR on the selection of consultants, the evaluation of offers for goods, and on the production of dashboards to monitor contracts and streamline recruitment processes. Subsequently, the project has finalized recruitment of an internal and external auditor, a consultant for a baseline survey and a communications specialist. Owing to the almost complete disbursement of the TDRP financing [TFA0087], the project underwent restructuring whereupon it will only begin disbursing from the IDA allocation. The Task Team has advised UEPNDDR to exercise due diligence in prioritizing disbursement from TFOA0087 by 30 June 2017.

During the next quarter, planned activities include finalizing ToRs, objectives, expected results, activities and budget for programs on children, and updating operational frameworks and standards for the

verification of children’s ages. In addition to this personnel will be trained on incorporating psychosocial support into reintegration programs, including how to enable transition to relevant healthcare support and follow-up for those with substantive needs.

3.3 REPUBLIC OF MALI

During this quarter, the Task Team conducted two technical missions to Bamako, Mali for the Mali Reinsertion of Ex-Combatants Project. Key areas of focus and activities are highlighted in the table below.

Focus Area	Key activities
Planning & design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support is being provided to MINUSMA to develop an Information, Counseling and Referral System. While some features, such as registration, are already available, the Management Information System is still to be finalized.
Coordination & information gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During both missions, the Task Team convened with MINUSMA to follow-up on updates on the progress on the construction of cantonment sites, political developments, the lists of combatants from armed groups, and a draft decree for the implementation and ongoing appointments to the National Commission for DDR and the Integration Commission. The construction of three cantonment sites has been completed; and the remaining five are operational, with access to power and water. • In light of the flow of armed groups and growing tensions in Central Mali, upon discussions with the Government and MINUSMA, the Project Appraisal Document [PAD] has been updated to include Mopti, in addition to Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka and Taoudéni as the target areas.
Institutional development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant progress has been made by the Government in establishing the governance structure of the National Commission for DDR [NCDDR], housing the DDRR-PIU. The Mission and the Government also agreed on several key institutional and implementation arrangements. The Project Implementation Unit [PIU] will be housed within the National Commission for DDR [NCDDR].
Resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Government contribution of approximately 10M USD will finance the establishment/staffing of NCDDR, the corresponding operating costs, as well as communication and sensitization activities at national and regional levels. • However, in order to meet the financing needs for DDR programming in Mali and target those beyond the current caseload of 4,000 ex-combatant’s additional resources will be required. With advice and support from the Task Team a donor roundtable was held on December 8 attended by over 150 financial and technical partners. Other participants including cabinet members, armed group signatories, and diplomatic and donor representatives. A number of donors indicated their intention to provide financial support to the program. • The Bank Task Team remains prepared to establish an MDTF, as needed, to pool donor financing and initiate implementation of project activities.

In the next quarter, the task team will visit Bamako for the negotiations of Mali Reinsertion of Ex-combatants Project. Meanwhile, the Task Team will continue to provide technical assistance to National Commission for DDR on drafting the Project Implementation Manual and developing the MIS.

3.4 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

Against a background of continuing insecurity and considerable challenges in South Sudan, the World Bank continues to engage with stakeholders in terms of monitoring developments and maintaining a degree of readiness in terms of the provision of future support when this is feasible and appropriate. The current work program focuses on technical assistance to the National DDR Commission by updating the existing MIS. If the security and political conditions on the ground permit, the Task Team will continue to collaborate with the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) to support the development of a new reintegration strategy and participate in technical meetings on DDR.

4. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

4.1 REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Ongoing security, political and socio-economic tensions in Yemen reflects changing trends in the involvement of populations with armed groups and the need for a unique approach to DDR. In consideration of the World Bank’s prior involvement in facilitating demobilization, reinsertion and socio-economic reintegration through direct operations and technical assistance in close coordination with UN agencies, the DDR Working Group has asked the Bank to participate in its activities. As peace processes continue to be delayed in Yemen, the Bank foresees itself reengaging during FY17-18, as there are opportunities to establish synergies with the UN in strengthening the collective technical and financial basis for DDR and designing a potential DDR program for the Yemeni context.

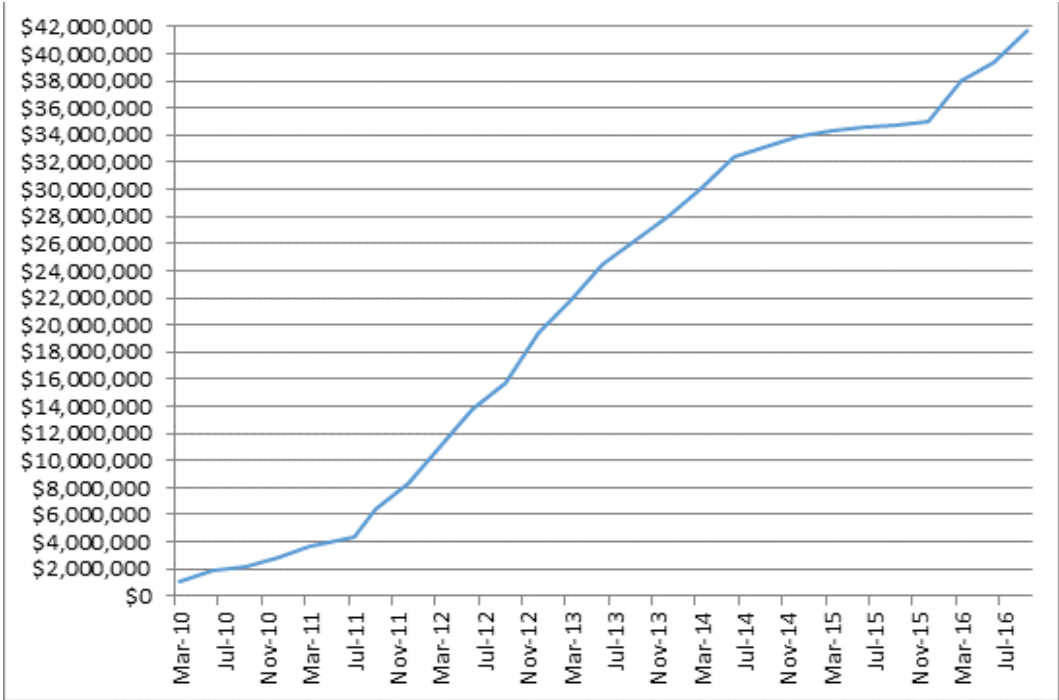
As such, the Task Team plans to coordinate with the UN to produce a roadmap and deliverables for DDR in Yemen and prepare a presentation on prior DDR experiences and potential programming in Yemen, to raise awareness amongst GCC donors ahead of a potential workshop in January-February 2017. Doing so necessitates an in-depth understanding of the target beneficiaries for DDR in Yemen - armed groups, eligible ex-combatants and host communities - and also the conflict dynamics that will provide justification for the design of DDR programs in the nation-state. It will also require identifying possibilities for direct technical assistance to the Government on its DDR policy framework, implementation arrangements and fiduciary mechanisms; some of which can already be put in place with support from said donors. As the need for engaging in DDR emerges elsewhere in Middle East and North Africa, the Task Team may extend additional support and technical assistance for Libya as well.

5. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND STATUS OF TRUST FUND

During this quarter, contributions to TDRP Trust Fund remained at 42,583,887.89 USD, with disbursement reaching 98.77 percent at 42,062,191.12 USD. The remaining balance of 679,731.49 USD includes 278,512.60 USD of the Government of Sweden’s contribution to co-finance the DRC Reinsertion and Reintegration Project activities. The remainder of 306,703.23 USD will continue to be disbursed as previously agreed with donor partners, as noted below.

Program/Recipient	Budget (USD)
African Union DDR Program	100,000
Technical Assistance to South Sudan DDR Process	80,000
Technical Assistance to CAR DDR Program	50,000
Technical Assistance to Mali DDR Program	40,000
Additional Requests (Somalia, Libya, Yemen etc.)	110,000

Management and Administrative Costs	20,000
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6. STAFFING

Daniel Owen, Sr. Social Development Specialist in the Africa Region at the World Bank in Washington, DC took over as Manager of the TDRP during the reporting period.

7. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

7. 1 Trust Fund Committee Meeting

A Trust Fund Committee Meeting for the TDRP will take place in Paris on March 8th, 2017. The objectives of the Donors Meetings are to discuss current status of TDRP programming, country updates, institutional capacity building results and overall lessons learned from the TDRP to date. The meeting will also canvas opinion as to how best to ensure that the knowledge and experience generated through TDRP activities can be used to strengthen the work of partners going forward in the interconnected fields of DDR and stabilization more broadly.