



Trust Fund Committee Meeting
30 – 31 January 2013
Minutes

The TDRP Trust Fund Committee held its seventh meeting in Paris on January 30 and 31, 2013. Seven of the eight TDRP donors attended the meeting, which was chaired by Abderrahim Fraiji, TDRP Manager. A full list of meeting participants can be found in Annex 1.

I. Introduction

Abderrahim Fraiji opened the TFC meeting by outlining the two meeting objectives: (i) Informing TDRP donors of the progress achieved since the last TFC meeting in June 2012 and (ii) reaching a decision regarding the future of the TDRP. Mr. Fraiji stated that the TDRP's intention is to contribute to peace and stabilization in the countries of intervention. In addition, he highlighted that TDRP assistance has been increasingly needed and requested, which has resulted in the growth of the team.

II. African Union DDR Capacity Program

Over the past 12 months, TDRP worked closely with the African Union to transfer the accumulated DDR knowledge from the Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP) and the TDRP.

The African Union and the TDRP jointly drafted a project document outlining the activities of the AU DDRCP, which will be launched early 2013. The project document was validated and disseminated last year. The document has three components:

- (i) to enhance AU DDR capacity
- (ii) to establish a DDR resource center in Addis, where the knowledge, documentation and practice of DDR will be centralized. The center will be a repository of African DDR experiences and strategies aiming to develop best practices and training tools for use throughout the continent, and it will also provide a platform for dialogue, research and knowledge sharing.
- (iii) direct engagement in DDR activities in countries that require support.

A donor conference is planned on February 18th with the objective to launch the program and to raise funds. The project document has been developed with RECs and RMs, which were invited to be part of the steering committee. The TDRP will implement part of the project. The overall goal of the TDRP's support to the AU is to strengthen the AU's role in conflict resolution (e.g. Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, and more recently Sahel). This is increasingly being recognized by international communities.

Discussion:

- The increasing collaboration between the TDRP and the African Union is seen as a great achievement, especially given the short period of time (12 months) since the collaboration began. TDRP was complimented on this work.
- A question was raised with regard to the role and the participation of the different RECs in view of the new role of the AU. SADC and ECOWAS for example are perceived as more experienced regarding mediation. The new leadership of the AU is more proactive and engaged and should help reinforce AU's role.
- Another question raised was whether there was a joint policy on DDR and if so, whether the African Union is in charge of coordinating the policy while the RECs would be in charge of the implementation. Although there is no joint DDR policy, there is a post conflict development policy. The overall implementation of the policy still remains with the UN. Notwithstanding, the RECs play an active role.

III. TDRP Activities: Progress Update

Community Reintegration Program (CRP) in Central African Republic

The CRP is being implemented by four partners: the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Première Urgence, ACTED and Solidarités Internationales. Overall, the September mid-term review rated the program moderately satisfactory, with a satisfactory rating for M&E. In addition, the MTR determined that the implementation arrangement utilizing international NGOs was very appropriate for the CAR, with the potential to be replicated elsewhere in the country. As of January 2013, the project has disbursed US\$5.55 million (65%) of the total project amount of \$8.6 million. The project team is confident that the remaining project funds can be disbursed by the project end in June 2013.

Owing to the recent events in CAR, most of the Implementing Partners suspended their activities since the end of December 2012. In addition, the WB country office closed on December 26, 2012 and is currently monitoring the situation closely to define when to re-open the office. The TDRP also hired, through a competitive selection process, a DDR expert for 6 months in Bangui who will be seconded to the African Union liaison office. The selected expert has experience working with both the AU and the UN.

Discussion:

- Clarification was requested regarding the disbursement process in place in CAR considering the current situation. To avoid implementation delays, the NGOs are sometimes using their own funds, while TDRP will reimburse them later, in accordance with the financial rules applied by the World Bank.
- The TDRP is closely monitoring the situation in CAR and is preparing to emphasize on the stabilization program. To this end, TDRP deployed a DDR expert who will support the AU.
- A concern was raised regarding the impact of the current situation in CAR on the project closing date. Reassurance was given that TDRP was flexible and would adapt to the reality.
- A TFC member requested more information on the project results.
- A TFC member stated that due to the lack of visibility of these countries (CAR, Chad) in European media, it is difficult to generate donors' support. There is a need to publish more the support by

donors to those countries through the TDRP program. However, experience shows, in Uganda for example, that peace does make a huge difference in the life of the population.

Democratic Republic of Congo

The TDRP is also monitoring the situation in the East and continuing its technical assistance to the PNDDR in implementing the on-going AfDB-financed DDR Program. The objective of the AfDB project is to support the redeployment of ex-combatants through vocational training and self-employment in agricultural activities in the provinces of Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, and South Kivu.

The TDRP is also developing a workshop on how to tackle DDR and stability in the East.

Discussion:

- The situation in the DRC is a concrete example of the need to have a regional approach. The upcoming workshop in DRC will provide an opportunity to discuss this issue. Donors, the DDR commission of DRC, civil society organizations, the African Union, the United Nations and the AfDB, among others will be invited to the conference.
- A question was raised regarding the involvement of NGOs in DRC. TDRP hired a German company to work in DRC to support MONUSCO on psychosocial work. Moreover, Caritas is the implementing partner in Dungu working with associations in LRA affected areas.

Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Program (SEDRP) in Rwanda

The SEDRP in Rwanda has supported the demobilization of 3,910 RDF combatants, 3,735 FDLR combatants and 5,852 of their dependents. The project provides reintegration grants to demobilized combatants, covering options such as income generating activities, formal education, or agriculture. It also provides job placement functions, promotes access to loans and micro-credits, and supports cooperatives. The project has a Vulnerability Support Window, which provides additional reintegration support for ex-combatants based upon their vulnerability. Female ex-combatants automatically qualify for this support.

The project recently opened a new, smaller center for children formerly associated with armed forces in Musanze in response to the smaller demand of the current caseload. The SEDRP provides medical support and housing for disabled ex-combatants. It offers specialized training on gender equality, sexual and gender based violence and organized several activities on gender on International Women's Day.

The current project focus is on the exit strategy while ensuring capacity building and sustainability. The project has been extended until December 2013, but the TDRP grant is expected to be fully disbursed before that time. Beyond the \$4.5 million grant to the project, the TDRP provides technical assistance on procurement, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and foreign armed groups' issues.

A UN report by a group of experts mentioned that the M23 recruited 5 child soldiers. The World Bank carried out a thorough investigation to verify this information and to make sure funds were properly managed. The result of the World Bank investigation was that all children were accounted for. Thanks to the numerous mechanisms in place to avoid double dipping, the Bank was able to double check the listings of the children who went through the program. IRC, which also monitors child soldiers, confirmed that no child had disappeared. The partners agreed that the project should continue and that proper mechanisms are in place.

Discussion:

- A question was raised on whether the project would be impacted by the freeze of donor funds to Rwanda. Since there is no need for additional funds (no cost extension) there will be no impact on the project. A TFC member requested more information on the project.

Technical Assistance to the South Sudan DDR Commission (SSDDRC)

The DDR Commission of the Republic of South Sudan asked for technical support to prepare for the DDR program. Initial meetings and visits led to a request to develop a strategy for an Information, Counseling and Referral System (ICRS). The ICRS strategic plan has been completed as well as a training manual for caseworkers, and a roadmap to synchronize the system with other activities. The TDRP continues to provide ongoing technical assistance to train caseworkers, identify socio-economic opportunities for the reintegration programming, and contribute to the capacity of the SSDDRC through development of an implementation manual. In addition, the TDRP will finance a program manager and an IT specialist.

Last May, the TDRP organized a weeklong mentoring mission with several technical experts from DDR commissions in neighboring countries providing their firsthand experience and training to their South Sudanese counterparts. The TDRP also carried out a survey on ex-combatant economic associations to feed into the pilot reintegration program. TDRP is assisting the SSDDRC to pilot the reintegration of the first 500 ex-combatants with funds from KfW. In collaboration with UNESCO, the pilot aims to achieve social and economic objectives including: a) to create livelihood opportunities for ex-combatants in communities of return and b) to facilitate the reintegration of ex-combatants into their families and communities of return. In addition, the pilot will focus on programme development and learning objectives that could support a full DDR programme.

TDRP will assist in the establishment of Project Management Units and Technical Implementation Teams and provide capacity building for NDDRC Technical Support Unit and State DDRC project management team. The team will also contract service providers to draft and implement an Economic Reintegration Strategy based on the formation of cooperatives, small farms and microenterprises and provide all the necessary capacity building. Lastly, the TDRP will set-up a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit to assist with the implementation of the pilot and to draw up lessons learnt for the SSDDRC.

Apart from the pilot project, which is scheduled to start in April 15, 2013, TDRP is providing technical assistance to the SSDDRC on ICRS and data system, beneficiaries' survey, training and mentorship and capacity building.

Discussion:

- A TFC member asked a question about the percentage of the armed forces that will be demobilized. The overall program is to include 150,000 total (80,000 SPLA, 70,000 other national organized forces) – approximately ½ the military force. The target was set by the RoSS after recommendations from donors, as it is very costly to maintain such a large army and the large productivity potential of those individuals.

Gender

On gender, TDRP is providing technical assistance to ensure that gender is mainstreamed into the projects in Burundi and Rwanda. The program also includes tailored social reintegration activities, radio

programs addressing gender issues. In addition, a multi-country study is being carried out on the impact of Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-combatants on their Family and the Role of the Family in the Reintegration Process of Ex-combatants.

Discussion:

- A question was asked whether these programs are in fact LOGiCA or fall under gender programming in the TDRP. In fact, it is both as LOGiCA and TDRP are working closely together.

Research & Evaluation Studies

Since its inception, the TDRP completed 47 studies, including 12 which are published on the TDRP website and available on the World Bank external website. 7 studies are planned for 2013 and 8 are already completed that will be published in 2013.

Conferences

The TDRP is also planning 3 conferences in 2013:

1. **“Use of New Information and Communication Technology to Consolidate Peace-building in Africa”**, Conference – March 04-05, 2013, Durban.
2. **“Building Stabilization on Successful Reintegration”**, Conference – April 22-27, 2013 – African Development Bank, Tunis.
3. **“Targeting Monitoring and Evaluation to Practitioners”**, Workshop – July 01-05, 2013, World Bank, Nairobi.

There was a good response to the TDRP conference last year. The biggest viewership online was from Egypt, followed by the US, Somalia and France who were watching the event live.

The Tunis workshop will aim to provide a historical overview of DDR in Maghreb and SADC countries, Social Networking and the Arab Spring and DDR and vulnerable groups. The workshop shall provide the African Union with a compendium on what has been done on DDR in Africa.

Pilots

Seven pilot projects are being completed by the TDRP, which are at various stages of implementation or completion.

The first pilot is the **Great Lakes Soccer Peace Cup**, which uses football as a tool to foster reintegration and reconciliation among people across borders. The Finals were held in September 2012, on International Peace Day in Uganda with teams from Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Each team included ex-combatants and civilians, and the players were mostly in the 18 to 23 age category. Burundi won the cup beating Uganda. Rwanda beat DRC for third place.

Discussion

- The absence of a female team was raised and explained by the impossibility to put together a female team in Uganda. A team of women was scheduled to play as a curtain riser but could not come in the end due to a clearance issue at the border.

The second pilot was the development of a replicable and efficient tool for Information, Counseling and Referral Systems (ICRS). The TDRP ICRS strategy is being adapted to incorporate the registration of ex-combatants during the phases of disarmament and demobilisation and the creation and tracking of a Vulnerability Index. The TDRP has also continued to prepare training materials for case workers and IT framework and materials.

The third pilot is about incorporating social networking and the use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) to enhance reintegration. A study is being carried out and the findings will be presented at a workshop in Durban 4-5 March 2013. The project team is working closely with stakeholders in natural and humanitarian disaster sectors.

The fourth pilot is on the Impact of Vocational Training on the Economic Reintegration of Ex-combatants. A survey is planned to be conducted in the DRC and Rwanda with possibly a third country to follow. The study is aimed at determining what actually works and what can be improved regarding vocational training.

The fifth pilot is on the creation of a mega MDRP/TDRP ex-combatant and community database that will provide new and exciting possibilities to compare across data sets that have to date been unable to be directly compared.

TDRP's sixth pilot is the above mentioned LOGiCA Family Study aiming to investigate the impact of departure, absence and return of ex-combatants on their families, with a particular focus on spouses, and the role of the family in the social and economic reintegration of ex-combatants.

The last pilot is the human rights handbook for ex-combatants, which should be available on TDRP's website later this year.

Technical Assistance to Burundi

The TDRP team provides technical assistance to the D&R project in Burundi. The support covers technical supervision on monitoring and evaluation as well as MIS.

Technical Assistance to the Republic of Congo

The TDRP supported the DDR Commission in creating a finalized document on the consolidation of peace in the Pool Region while also continuing the Technical Assistance to the Commission.

Technical Assistance to Côte d'Ivoire

Following a request from the recently established Autorité pour le Désarmement, la Démobilisation, et la Réintégration (ADDR), the TDRP is providing technical assistance to the ADDR in developing required documents to prepare for the DDR program. This includes the DDR strategic project document, a communications strategy and a coordination mechanism. The TDRP team has also provided technical assistance to the PAPC (Projet d'Assistance Post Conflit) on applying a fragility sensitive approach for the additional financing proposal document.

Discussion:

- A question was asked regarding the status of coordination. The situation varies depending on the country. In Chad, there is excellent coordination between stakeholders. Whereas the situation in Côte d'Ivoire has been more challenging. Therefore, the TDRP is providing technical assistance to the ADDR to address this challenge.
- Responding to a concern raised regarding the security in Côte d'Ivoire, it was indicated that Côte d'Ivoire is a family duty station.

Technical Assistance to Chad

The TDRP developed a Technical Assistance program to Chad with two components: (i) capacity development in data collection, processing, analysis and computerized information management, and (ii) organizational and institutional capacity building.

Cross Border Stabilization and Recovery in LRA Affected Countries

Building on its existing activities on foreign armed groups, and following meetings and the exchange of letters with the African Union in May, the TDRP is developing a program to support the areas affected by the LRA in Uganda, DRC and CAR. It proposes to work in collaboration with the AU and AfDB in its efforts to stabilize these areas and support their recovery. The Cross Border Stabilization and Recovery program (CBSR) has 6 components: (1) support to the AU regional initiative against the LRA; (2) support to MONUSCO in eastern DRC; (3) support to BINUCA in CAR; (4) support to radio messaging; (5) establishment of reception centers for LRA returnees; and (6) support to associations and cooperatives.

On the last component, the TDRP plans to provide support to people affected by the LRA including vulnerable groups through the empowerment of local associations (including youth and women). Through training, the provision of in-kind start-up capital, advisory services and psychosocial support, the associations and cooperatives will enable their members to have access to improved livelihoods. It is also envisioned that the social fabric of these communities will be strengthened by this work.

Discussion

- A question was asked as to whether the work with the women's economic associations in North Uganda was linked to LOGiCA. In response it was clarified that not only is it linked but the concept for the TDRP pilot in Northern Uganda is based on analytical work by LOGiCA.
- The LRA has displaced thousands of people through terror and violence and the LRA remains a threat. The Security Council will meet on the LRA issue again at the end of February. The three countries need to convene and address the border issues. A TFC member mentioned that there is a mechanism to discuss regional issues. It was noted that it is only military focused.
- A TFC member asked whether TDRP would get active in the Sahel. The TDRP Manager explained that as part of the AFTCS work, the Bank will carry out a study on drivers of conflict in the Sahel as well as reviewing the WB portfolio. This work will use TDRP expertise.

TDRP Trust Fund Status and Budget Projections

Contributions into the TDRP Trust Fund total US\$33,685,391, including US\$484,436 of investment income. As of January 30, 2013, total disbursements stood at US\$20.55 million, or 61% of the total amount. By comparison, disbursements were at only 46% a year ago. The grants to CAR and Rwanda represent the largest share of disbursements. The grant to the Rwanda SEDRP is 83% disbursed and the grants to the CAR CRP collectively are 65% disbursed. Current projections are still in line with a disbursement rate of 90% by the current closing date of the TDRP (December 31, 2013).

The disbursement period will run until December 31, 2013, as per the agreement. There will be a final review of TDRP activities, which will be conducted by an independent, external company. This audit will build on the TDRP mid-term review. In addition to this review, an Implementation Completion Report will be written. The Bank also has an Independent Evaluation Group (IEG)¹ that focuses on program performance.

Presentation of the Options Paper

TDRP is on track to meet its obligations and original objectives. As of January 30, 2013 61% of TDRP funds were disbursed.

Mr. Fraiji presented the different options for the TDRP: Option 1) closing in December 2013 and Option 2) a 3 year extension. Exit strategies would be implemented under both options. These strategies would have in common that staff numbers and profiles would gradually be adjusted to a winding down of activities.

Under option 1, i.e. maintaining the current project period and close the project in December 2013, the implementation exit strategy would think back from August 2013 as the last month payments can be made and after which only core management, and recordkeeping and financial functions would be required.

For option 2, the following overall rationale for a program extension was presented: The demand for TDRP support remains high including current requests in DRC, CAR, Sahel Region, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Comoros, and the Republic of South Sudan. The TDRP has responded to technical assistance requests, and there remains a need for the TDRPs comparative advantage to mobilize and work quickly and efficiently on cross-border issues, sub-regionally and regionally. In addition to supporting DDR Commissions with technical assistance and for country operations, supporting the African Union's DDR Capacity Program 2013-2015 is an important task. The TDRP supported the development of this program in partnership with the AU and UN, and it includes interaction and dialogue between the AU Peace and Security Department and the regional economic commissions such as ECOWAS, SADC and COMESA. Capacity enhancement and DDR knowledge transfer as well as continuation of knowledge management activities, such as for example the well perceived south-south exchange and mentoring of DDR practitioners, are furthermore key to ensuring a legacy of knowledge and capacities in African institutions and human resources.

The overall budget for a 3 years extension would be US\$12 million, of which US\$3.5 million would come from the remaining funds by December 2013. The additional funding required US\$8.5 million. In this option, the TDRP would continue focusing on DDR and stabilization activities, including responding to technical assistance requests. This would include application of the TDRP's regional analytical and programming capacity to respond to demands for regional and cross-border stabilization and recovery

¹ IEG has recently requested the TDRP Mid-term review.

analytical work and interventions. Knowledge generation, knowledge transfer, and repository of knowledge products in African institutions would continue. African peer networks of DDR practitioners would receive increased attention and peer mentoring would continue. Support to the African Union DDR Capacity Program would continue and tie together a number of the above strands of national, cross-border and sub-regional DDR, stabilization technical assistance and operations. This would include focusing on the AU Resource Center on DDR as an important repository for the knowledge generated. The TDRP work with the AU DDRCP 2013-2015 also incorporates work on sustainability of effort by working donors with other funding streams to the AU and progressively incorporates DDR related activities in the AU plans and budgets. At the same time, this sustainability strategy would be a key aspect of the TDRP's exit strategy.

Discussion

- AfDB would like to see more involvement of the TDRP in West African countries as the former militia in Liberia play a similar role as the LRA, and proactive analytical work is required as part of preventive programming . In this respect the AfDB expressed that thinking on how to address the issue of reintegrating the large number of militias needed attention and priority. The TDRP could respond to this request and conduct a scoping mission.
- Norway mentioned the need to stick to the TDRP's original objectives and geographical coverage. Otherwise, a new TF program would be needed.
- The TDRP team confirmed that the World Bank had solid mechanisms, which would allow the program to return the funds to donors in December if need be.
- Norway and Sweden emphasized that the need and relevance of TDRP is there and might even increase. However, for the continuation of the program, the team needs to be clear on (i) what will be finalized within the current program timeframe; (ii) what needs to be prolonged; and (iii) what are the additional activities. In addition, a design review needs to be done quickly and in addition to an end-of-project evaluation (see below).
- Norway and Finland emphasized the need of an exit strategy for the TDRP program during the 3 year's extension period.
- France encouraged the TDRP to continue not only due to the achievements and quality of work but also because of the remaining needs in Africa. France was looking into option of staff secondment.
- Germany was also positive about the extension but additional funds would need to be discussed with the Foreign Ministry.
- A final evaluation needs to be completed to show the added value of the TDRP. TDRP has been encouraged to continue its great work and also to disseminate its work more broadly within the World Bank.

IV. Closing and Next Steps

Mr. Fraiji summarized the outcome of the meeting as follows. Firstly, he concluded that there was a general consensus that the TDRP was performing satisfactory and that the program and its regional response capacity have a continued added value and relevance as demonstrated in the requests from countries outside the GLR region and through the African Union. Secondly, he noted the TFC's that the appreciation of the continued cooperation with the United Nations and the African Union. Thirdly, he noted therefore that the TFC agreed with the rationale and principle to extend the TDRP. Fourthly, he said that the immediate next steps would include a design review and preparation of a detailed plan and budget for an extension that would be submitted to the TFC members within xxxx weeks/**Abdi please set the time frame, I recall 'within 6 weeks'. Does that stand?**

The TDRP team will prepare a design review and will share the ToRs with the donors. They will also provide the donors with a clear program, including an exit strategy and a budget within 6 weeks. In the meantime, the team will start working on the extension.

Annex: List of Participants

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