



Trust Fund Committee Meeting

25 - 26 June 2012

Minutes

The TDRP Trust Fund Committee held its sixth meeting in Paris on June 25 and 26, 2012. The meeting was attended by five of the program's seven donors (see list of participants in annex). It was chaired by Ian Bannon, Sector Manager, Africa Conflict, Fragile States and Social Development unit, World Bank. Mr. El Ghassim Wane, Director of the Peace and Security Department at the African Union, was invited as special guest to present the AU DDR Capacity Program.

I. Introduction

Ian Bannon opened the session by mentioning the meeting's two objectives: to inform TDRP donors of the progress achieved over the past six months, and to present the preliminary results of the independent evaluation commissioned in May to serve as the program's mid-term review.

Mr. Bannon's introductory remarks placed the TDRP in the larger context of the World Bank work in fragile and conflict-affected states. In July 2011, the World Bank opened the Global Center on Conflict, Security and Development in Nairobi, a direct outcome of the World Development Report 2011. The Center will enable the World Bank to tailor its support to countries in various situations of fragility or crisis. The TDRP, whose manager and part of the technical team are located in Nairobi, works in close cooperation with the Center, sharing knowledge and experience, but remains independent from it.

The January conference in Washington "Consolidating Peace after Conflict: the Future of DDR" allowed to unbundle the traditionally linear concept of DDR. Post-conflict situations are very complex and through the experience of MDRP and TDRP, we now know that DDR is only a small component in the process of stabilization and recovery. The TDRP's flexibility allows it to operate under this new principle and to address the wider issues of stabilization, including across borders. In concluding, Mr. Bannon mentioned that a few areas of DDR continue to require added attention: disabled ex-combatants, psychosocial support, and gender issues.

II. African Union DDR Capacity Program

Mr. Wane acknowledged the value of the partnership between the African Union (AU) and the World Bank/TDRP. The combination of the AU convening power and political legitimacy and the World Bank technical knowledge and support has already achieved noteworthy results. The AU wishes to expand this collaboration beyond DDR to the larger post-conflict agenda, building on the findings from the WDR 2011.

2011 was one of the most challenging years for Africa, and 2012 is also proving difficult, with new challenges emerging in different parts of the continent. Until recently, the AU acted mostly after crises erupted. It needs to develop the ability to take a larger view and adopt a long-term approach. Ideally, it would move toward crisis prevention. In conflict situations, the AU has made important strides, notably with its intervention force. Currently it works with ECOWAS to find solutions to the Sahel crisis.

Mr. Wane deplored the tendency to take up arms to make a claim in Africa, and wished that closer collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) around the continent would help it move toward better results in conflict prevention as well as post conflict reconstruction and peace building. The AU's Peace and Security work is grounded in the 2006 Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development policy (PCRD), which covers a wide spectrum of issues, including gender. The policy's starting point is that post-conflict situations required not simply technical solutions but political ones as well. Mr. Wane highlighted that the AU prefers that African civil society in the first instance hold national governments responsible and accountable to these AU instruments that he said were 'clearly post-colonial and developed by Africans for Africans.'

Mr. Wane observed that the time has come for African countries to help each other. The AU Solidarity Initiative means that AU member states are not simply helping each other monetarily but also with the exchange of expertise or specific assets. Mr. Wane noted the example of the solidarity conference in the Central African Republic in 2006, where Ethiopia agreed to increase the number of flights to Bangui.

Turning to the AU DDR Capacity Program, Mr. Wane explained that the process started in early 2011 with consultations. The AU was searching for both funding and experience. A small team was put together at the AU, with the objective to strengthen the DDR capacity within the organization and the eight RECs to be able to respond to the needs of member states. The AU is currently developing a project document, which has three components: the first component will build up the AU capacity in DDR (a first training session is already programmed for September 2012). The second component is the establishment of a DDR resource center in Addis where the knowledge, documentation and practice of DDR will be centralized. The third component will be direct engagement in DDR activities in countries that require support.

The Program will have a first 3-year phase (2013-2015) estimated at \$4.8 million. The TDRP will provide some of the initial funding, and the AU hopes to raise additional funds through its partner network. The second phase from 2016 onward will serve to maintain the acquired capacity and to strengthen it.

Mr. Wane ended his presentation by stating that reintegration, the last phase of DDR, can only be successful in vibrant societies, and that the partnership among institutions such as the AU and WB was critical to achieve lasting peace and development on the African continent.

Discussion

- The DDR Resource Center will be operational in early 2013, once the appropriate location in the AU new buildings is secured. The TDRP is already sourcing materials for the library and preparing the development of an online portal.
- A question on how the AU and the SADC work together in Madagascar prompted an explanation from Mr. Wane on the relationship between the AU Commission and the RECs. Sometimes challenging, the relationship among the various entities has improved. However the current elections at the head of the AU have made the situation more difficult. In Madagascar, the AU and SADC have decided to open a joint office, working together with the International Contact Group on Madagascar. In the Sahel, the AU is working together with ECOWAS to respond to the UN Security Council queries.
- The AU DDR CP is a partnership that also involves United Nations agencies (the UNOAU: Office to the African Union), and the DDR Section of the Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). Joint missions AU/UN/TDRP took place in May and September 2011. The partnership is a result of the lessons learned that DDR cannot be done effectively by only one partner. At the AU headquarters in Addis, the main UN partner is the UNOAU, and then in each different country where the AU DDR CP will be implemented, other UN agencies working locally may be involved. DPKO will be taking the lead role in developing DDR training for the RECs.
- Coming back on his earlier comment that the AU had many policies but needed stronger implementation capacity, Mr. Wane explained that the AU focus should be not on developing new policies but on implementing the ones that are already in place. The holding of elections in many African countries for example has led to positive change. A vibrant media sector is on the rise, and the AU is implementing a recommendation to develop a compliance index to be implemented by civil society organizations.
- The AU focus on the larger objective of stabilization is in line with the experience of both the MDRP and TDRP, whose objectives included stabilization after reintegration. In order to move ahead with its longer term agenda, the AU will need a discussion with its donors to organize their support around the AU's program.
- Two joint missions AU/TDRP have taken place to South Sudan and CAR. In CAR, a roadmap will be developed on the support necessary, even beyond DDR, and it includes the participation of the African Development Bank (AfDB). Other countries where the third component of the AU DDRCP (engaging in member states) would be implemented are Comoros and Ivory Coast. Chad is also a possible country.
- On funding mechanisms, Mr. Wane noted that the most successful modality was pooled funds. Two pooled funds are currently supporting the AU Liaison Offices (14 based on conflict areas) and salaries of some AU staff. The predictable nature of this arrangement is a clear advantage.

III. TDRP Activities: Progress Update

Community Reintegration Program in Central African Republic

The Central African Republic has undergone two disarmament and demobilization episodes (in mid 2011 and May 2012). Overall, 6,328 combatants were demobilized and 5,108 weapons collected. In May 2012, two armed groups (the APRD and UFR) were dismantled in the same areas where the Community Reintegration Project (CRP) is being implemented. The four partners implementing the CRP are: IRC, Première Urgence, ACTED and Solidarités International. Disbursements for the project were initially delayed due to the need for the implementing partners to get accustomed to Bank procedures. However once disbursements started in February 2012, they rose quickly. As of June 2012, the project has disbursed \$3.34 million, or 39% 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.

Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Program in Rwanda

The SEDRP in Rwanda has supported the demobilization of 3,910 RDF combatants, 2,900 FDLR combatants and 4,421 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 Vulnerable 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 project aims to mainstream some of its activities to ensure continued support once the project closes.. An extension until December 2013 is being processed, but the TDRP grant is expected to close before as it will be fully disbursed. 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.

Discussion

The Government of Rwanda and UNHCR have agreed on an end of the secession clause becoming effective in June 2013, which would mean that no person of Rwandan nationality will be accorded refugee status prima facie after June 2013. This may have a positive impact on the project as it may encourage more FDLR rebels to come forward. The policy that all those who come forward will be

demobilized and given a full reintegration package (with the exception of those wanted for genocide) still applies.

Technical Assistance to the South Sudan DDR Commission

The DDR Commission of the Republic of South Sudan asked for support in formulating its DDR program. Initial meetings and visits led to a request to develop a strategy for an Information, Counseling and Referral System (ICRS), which will drive the reintegration program. The ICRS has been completed, with a strategic plan, 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, to identify socio-economic opportunities, to prepare an implementation manual, and prepare documentation in advance of the AU Solidarity Conference in July. As the SS DDR Commission moves into the second phase of its program, the TDRP will support 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 first hand experience and training to their South Sudanese counterparts. The TDRP also carried out a survey on ex-combatant economic associations to feed into the orientation program of the ICRS. The initial idea to write a handbook on economic associations has been replaced by the suggestion of a script for radio and theater pieces on economic associations. Germany, through KFW, may be interested in contributing funds to these activities. The TDRP team will meet with them to discuss the possibilities and options further.

Consolidation of peace in the Pool region – Republic of Congo

TDRP's activities in the Republic of Congo (RoC) are a good example of its stabilization work. The team is supporting the *Haut Commissariat à la Réintégration des ex-combattants* (HCREC) to develop a project supporting economic recovery in the Pool region. The project is now ready to be presented to parliament. The estimated budget is \$32 million, funded primarily by the country. The project would support access to basic services, improve living conditions, livelihoods and incomes for an estimated 6,500 households, and improve the capacity of communities and local authorities for planning and implementing development projects. The TDRP will visit Brazzaville again in the second half of 2012 to present the project to potential donors. The World Bank is also evaluating how it can support the project, which could also be presented during the AU Solidarity Conference in July.

Discussion

The total project amount seems high compared to the number of beneficiaries. However the project will also create links for economic development of the Pool region with Brazzaville. It is not yet clear how much the government funding will be.

Technical Assistance to Burundi

As it does in Rwanda, the TDRP team provides technical assistance to the D&R project in Burundi. The support covers technical supervision for monitoring and evaluation as well as reintegration.

Gender

Recalling the point made by Mr. Wane that the AU aims at civil society advocacy in AU member states to hold national governments accountable for the implementation of AU policies and instruments, the TDRP worked with the AU PSD to incorporate AU gender policies into the AU DDRCP. These AU policies in turn are responsive to international standards and policies, including SCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

The TDRP funds transferred to the LOGICA program (Learning on gender in conflict in Africa) have allowed carrying out a study to assess the results of the pilot program to support female ex-combatants in Kindu, province of Maniema, in the DRC. LOGICA also provides technical assistance to the Burundi and Rwanda projects on mainstreaming gender issues into project activities. Finally, a multi-country study on the role of families in the reintegration process will be carried out.

Discussion

- In order to disseminate the results of LOGiCA, a website will be launched shortly, and training and dissemination events will be organized at community level to present the findings of ongoing studies. One example of other LOGiCA activities is the support provided to the ICGLR conference on sexual and gender based violence. An abbreviated version of the technical study on gender mainstreaming will be translated in Kinyarwanda. In general, the work carried out by LOGiCA is breaking new grounds and will be disseminated widely.
- The TDRP work in Uganda, CAR and DRC in LRA affected areas will support women's associations.

Cross Border Stabilization and Recovery in LRA Affected Countries

Building on its existing activities on foreign armed groups, and following meetings and 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.

In the last component, the TDRP plans to promote sustainable livelihoods and social cohesion among vulnerable, conflict-affected people through empowering associations and cooperatives in LRA affected areas. Through training, the provision of in kind startup capital, advisory services and psychosocial support, the associations and cooperatives will enable their members to have access to improved livelihoods. The social fabric will also benefit from this work.

Discussion

- Thanks to the AU regional initiative against the LRA, the four affected countries are now working together. It is difficult to say whether the military action, with US support, will be successful in removing the LRA threat. Even with very small numbers, the LRA has managed to displace over 400,000 people. The key is to sustain the pressure.

- Following an AU request to carry out a regional assessment in LRA affected areas, the TDRP/World Bank and AfDB will carry out a joint mission.
- After LRA returnees arrive in reception centers, they will be directed to specialized agencies that would provide support services. For example the Amnesty Commission in Uganda continues to provide these services.
- The support to economic associations will be accompanied by a monitoring exercise that can be replicated in other areas, and that will help to learn how rapid livelihood interventions can be implemented immediately in affected communities.
- The TDRP continues to contribute to the International Working Group on the LRA to fill gaps in the international response architecture. The TDRP also participates in the Inter agency working group (IAWG) on DDR.
- The TDRP offers the World Bank a flexible and rapid tool to respond to regional, cross border issues.

Facility for Quality Enhancement and Innovation

Early on, the FQEI embarked on a vast research and evaluation program, and has so far completed 40 studies, either directly or through the DDR commissions. Born from the observation that the MDRP had insufficiently documented its efficiency, the FQEI has worked with each DDR commission to set up databases that will be synchronized into a regional database, allowing a large evaluation to take place next year. Seventeen other studies are planned by June 2013, including six regional studies. The studies are published online, in English or French with an executive summary in the other language.

The FQEI has prepared a handbook on human rights and democracy that will be distributed to ex-combatants as they are demobilized. The handbook is based on the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and will include simple messages with graphic illustrations to be easily understood by ex-combatants with low or no literacy. The FQEI had planned to publish a second handbook on economic associations for South Sudan but based on early findings, this will be replaced by a script for radio and theater productions.

Knowledge Management

Under knowledge management are grouped activities such as dissemination of new learning generated through TDRP studies, and the sharing of expertise and experience in countries beyond the Great Lakes. In January 2012, a large conference titled “Consolidating Peace after Conflict: the Future of DDR” was held in Washington DC. It presented several new reports on the effectiveness of reintegration programs in the RoC, DRC, Burundi and Uganda.

In Niger, the Government asked the Bank to assist in contributing to the reintegration of the Nigerien repatriates who fled the Libya conflict. Following this request, the TDRP team provided support using some reintegration principles to adjust the World Bank portfolio to incorporate the returnees in its projects.

DDRnet, the network for DDR practitioners established by the TDRP, has continued to organize expert seminars on topics related to DDR. The latest one took place in Addis Ababa in February and discussed the sustainability of reintegration in the context of shadow economies and cross border trade. The AU DDR program will now determine the next DDRnet activities based on the identified needs or to respond to specific requests.

Pilots

Three pilot projects had been proposed when the TDRP started. They are at various stages of implementation or completion.

The first pilot was the development of a replicable and efficient tool for Information, Counseling and Referral Systems (ICRS). Through a detailed study in Uganda, an ICRS guide has been developed, which is now being adapted to the South Sudan context.

The second 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 next year.

The third pilot is the Great Lakes Peace Cup, which uses football as a tool to foster reintegration and reconciliation among people and across borders. The Peace Cup tournament has finished its first phase, during which eight teams competed for a national title in Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and the DRC. Each team included about half ex-combatants, and the players were mostly in the 18 to 23 age category. The next phase, the regional finals, is being organized for the weekend of September 21/22 in Uganda, to coincide with International Peace Day.

Communications

The TDRP regularly communicates about its activities and disseminates the findings of its research. The TDRP newsletter goes out to more than 370 partners every month. The TDRP website (www.TDRP.net) has seen a steady increase in the number of visitors, averaging 700 to 800 unique viewers per month. The most visited pages are the studies and the news pages. The January conference was attended by about 80 participants in Washington, but the online viewership allowed it to reach a larger audience: about 300 watched the conference live online, while the video of the event was watched by over 500 additional persons around the world in the following three weeks (not just in the US or northern Europe, but also in Asia and Africa). The TDRP has recently put emphasis on audiovisual content, with videos, slideshows, and interviews. To showcase a positive image of youth in previously conflict-affected countries, the team is preparing a documentary that will follow four of the players of the Great Lakes Peace Cup. Two videos showcasing the projects in Burundi, CAR and Rwanda, as well as the Great Lakes Peace Cup, were shown at the end of the first day.

IV. Joint AfDB/TDRP Program

Ali Eyeghe, Principal Social Protection Specialist at the African Development Bank, reported on the meetings held in Tunis between the TDRP and AfDB in March and their outcomes. The visit had three

objectives: (1) to assess how to carry out a needs assessment in the LRA affected countries following the AU's communiqué of November 22, 2011 asking the AfDB and WB to contribute to the rehabilitation of these areas; (2) to present the TDRP support to the African Union and assess how the AfDB could contribute; and (3) to review the respective programs in a few select countries.

The two teams discussed how to share knowledge and exchange information on a more regular basis, how to work jointly on the AU DDR capacity program and the cross border stabilization and recovery program in LRA affected countries, and how to collaborate in the medium term following DDR programs. On the first point, they agreed to organize joint seminars. On the second point, a follow up visit to the AfDB office in Addis Abeba took place in April 2012. The AfDB also sensitized its regional units to the potential activities in stabilization and recovery in LRA affected areas. On the last point, the AfDB and WB decided they will develop joint projects where relevant. Mr. Eyeghe noted that the Human Development Department at the AfDB will collaborate more closely with the Fragile States Unit on DDR activities.

V. TDRP Trust Fund Status and Budget Projections

Contributions into the TDRP Trust Fund amount to \$30,894,272, including \$435,029 of investment income. As of June 20, 2012, total disbursements stood at \$14.3 million, or 46% of the total amount. By comparison, disbursements were at only 13% a year ago. The grants to CAR and Rwanda represent the largest share of disbursements. The grant to the Rwanda SEDRP is 57% disbursed and the grants to the CAR CRP collectively are 39% disbursed. Projections for disbursements until August 2013 reach 90% of the total amount, or more than \$28 million disbursed.

Discussion

- The World Bank's treasury department is in charge of investment decisions for all trust funds resources managed by the Bank, including the TDRP trust fund. The investment income earned by the TDRP trust fund is available for use during the life of the trust fund for the same purpose as the contribution funds from the donors. Investment income will also be returned back to donors should these funds remain unused at the closing date of the trust fund. (Chantal, I checked the AA for one of my projects, you might want to check one for TDRP to see if similar, but I assume so, unless donors specified otherwise.
- The sharp increase in disbursements over the past 12 months was commended, in particular as the work in post-conflict countries is difficult and requires particular attention to the expenditures.
- \$13.1 million of the TDRP trust fund go to "hardware", i.e. DDR projects, and the rest to "software", i.e. technical assistance. The "software" work does not use up as many resources but can have a huge impact on the quality and results of DDR projects.
- Projections of expenditures on the AU DDR CP have been conservative. The actual costs could be higher than expected.

- In the CAR, the four implementing NGOs required some time to understand and adopt the Bank's procedures. Initially, they financed the project activities with their own funds, and were reimbursed earlier this year by the project, which allowed for retroactive financing.
- Some donors expressed their wish to see remaining funds when the TDRP ends re-used for other DDR projects rather than returned to them.
- Remaining needs were highlighted, in the Great Lakes and beyond (Ivory Coast, Somalia, Chad, Libya, Comoros), and donors wondered whether the closure of the TDRP in 2013 was sensible. Any decision on another extension would need to be vetted by the donors' capitals.
- The WB highlighted the advantages of a fund like the TDRP, which allows for quick deployment of resources and flexibility in programming unlike World Bank's own resources. The TDRP also permits the Bank to work across borders, which its regular programming makes it difficult.
- The partnership with the African Union was seen as essential, part of the TDRP strategy from inception, and should be continued in the medium term.

VI. Mid-Term Review: Preliminary Findings

In May, the firm Universalia was selected competitively to carry out an independent evaluation of the TDRP, three years after its inception. The consulting firm was tasked with reviewing the program's achievements in light of the three initial objectives, and assessing its effectiveness and efficiency. To gather information, the consultants traveled to Washington DC and Nairobi to interview key program staff. They also carried out phone interviews and sent out email questionnaires to TDRP partners. The evaluation used the OECD-DAC framework for assessing programs. Since the evaluation is still ongoing, Universalia presented preliminary findings. Its final report will be ready in July.

On its first two objectives—improving the performance of existing demobilization and reintegration programs and providing emergency financing where gaps exist—the TDRP was able to provide partial or full funding for two projects in Rwanda and CAR for a total of \$13.1 million. Through technical advice, the program also supported D&R projects in DRC, RoC, Burundi, Uganda and South Sudan. Through the support to the AU, the program is in effect expanding its D&R coverage.

On the third objective of contributing to learning and synergies in DDR, the TDRP developed a community of practice to share knowledge on DDR. The consultants could not judge on the efficacy of the two International working groups on foreign armed groups that were established in 2010. The TDRP promoted south/south exchange. The ICRS work in Uganda and South Sudan could become a replicable model. The value added of the numerous studies carried out by the TDRP or by DDR commissions with TDRP support is their leverage potential, i.e. how the findings are reflected in operations. The use of synchronized methodologies across countries will allow the TDRP to present a regional picture of D&R in the coming months. The consultants thought that the TDRP had a limited profile within the Bank, and that enhanced communication was needed to raise visibility.

The consultants agreed that the AU DDR Capacity Program was a strategic and sustainable avenue for a wider approach to DDR in Africa. They considered the TDRP to be a reactive, pragmatic, flexible, and realistic tool. The program could be used as a “pollinator” of best practice and tools in Africa.

The TDRP staff was seen as hard working and highly competent, but the consultants wondered whether it was not stretched too thin in view of the heavy work load.

On efficiency, Universalia considered that the most productive change was the collaborative nature of the technical assistance provided to DDR commissions, different from the MDRP experience (more “hands on” than “hands with”). Universalia thought that the TDRP could improve on its budgeting procedures. The TDRP and World Bank would need to capitalize on the synergies developed with various UN agencies, the AfDB and the AU.

The initial slow disbursements and remaining time for the program led to the evaluation team to the preliminary conclusion that all TDRP funds would likely not be expensed during the program life.

The communication activities were considered a key tool to build up the memory of DDR practitioners in the Great Lakes region, but the evaluation called for added work on ensuring that studies were translated into the language of the respective countries, which is not always the case.

On next steps, the evaluators noted that most donors contacted were in favor of a programmatic extension to ensure that the program can complete its activities. The TDRP technical assistance should continue as well as the support to the most vulnerable groups. In the future, the TDRP could play an important role in South Sudan considering that it is already engaged there with the ICRS work, benefits from a positive image and possesses the technical capacity to do so. The cross border stabilization and recovery program in LRA affected countries could be used in other regions as a way to build participatory approaches and empower economic associations.

The consultants concluded with a few recommendations in the form of questions about the role of the TDRP in providing sustainable support to the AU, in working in other regions beyond the Great Lakes, and in continuing to build partnerships for effective DDR/SSR work. They viewed the TDRP as a highly strategic program that needed to be adapted to rapidly changing contexts in Africa. In order to re-define the work of the TDRP beyond its current parameters, Universalia recommended that the TDRP team take time to develop a strategy.

Discussion

- Donors were pleased that the TDRP had commissioned this evaluation.
- The TDRP management stressed that it not necessarily agreed with the consultant’s preliminary conclusion that more time would be needed to disburse the available funds. Instead, it was argued that a discussion on extending the program should be based only on whether needs still exist that the TDRP can support rather than the requirement to disburse funds.
- The TDRP team will share additional documents and information with Universalia, notably on budget projections.

- The TDRP provided additional knowledge to several projects, but in Rwanda and Burundi, the projects were already in place when the TDRP started its support.
- It was suggested that another suitable framework to assess the TDRP would be the one used to evaluate crisis programs, looking at relevance and timeliness among other factors. The Paris and Accra agendas on aid effectiveness could also be used.
- The TDRP needs to adjust the application of its current strategy rather than develop a new one and reflect this in an updated program implementation plan and after a discussion of an options paper on closing/extending the TDRP.
- The TDRP support to enhance the AU capacity was considered the most important role the TDRP could play. Even after the TDRP closure, whether in 2013 or later, this support should continue through the WB or other partnerships.
- The role of TDRP as knowledge provider and sharer on DDR is considered critical as no other entity is providing that service. The new thinking that DDR can start with reintegration should continue to be implemented by the WB and the international community.
- The consulting team will provide data to inform the logical framework from the original TDRP program document. Adding numerical values to all indicators will help to assess the TDRP results and will provide a good basis for the discussion on a possible extension, even if the consultants would not be able to assess the length of this extension.
- It will be important to collect the lessons learned throughout the implementation of the TDRP.

VII. Closing and Next Steps

Abderrahim Fraiji summarized the main discussion points from the meeting, notably the increase in the rate of disbursements, the improved relationship with UN agencies, the important relationship being built with the AU, and the need to take into account the findings from the mid-term review. This exercise will continue with additional material provided to the evaluators. When finalized, the evaluation report will be shared with the TDRP donors who will have the opportunity to provide their comments. The World Bank will also prepare a management response that will be shared with donors.

Regarding the future of the TDRP, the team will prepare an options paper based on the results of the evaluation and the donors' feedback. The options will include closing the TDRP on time or extending it past the December 2013 closing date. The paper would define the modalities for this extension. The options paper will be prepared for the fall 2012 to give donors sufficient time to discuss it internally before the next Trust Fund Committee meeting in late 2012 or early 2013.

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