

**Trust Fund Committee Meeting
September 16 - 17, 2014
Berlin Germany**

MINUTES

The TDRP Trust Fund Committee held its regular meeting in Berlin, Germany on September 16 and 17, 2014. The African Development Bank (AfDB), Finland, Germany, Norway and Sweden 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 October 2013 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 technical assistance activities in new countries.

II. African Union DDR Capacity Program

Olivier Mukarji, Sr. DDR Consultant (TDRP), expressed that the AU DDR Capacity Program successfully met objectives in the last fiscal year. The TDRP team worked closely with the AU on completing work as part of the three components of AU DDR Capacity Program: (1) Institutionalization of African Union DDR Capacities, (2) Establishing AU DDR Resource and Research Centre and the Development of AU DDR Guidelines, and (3) Supporting AU Engagement in DDR Activities of Member States.

The development of AU DDR Operational Guidelines (Component 1) will provide guidance to DDR practitioners on key issues pertaining to DDR on the African continent. s. Within this context, TDRP placed two consultants to develop OGNs on DDR National Frameworks as well as one on Reintegration. As part of this last fiscal year's main activities, the team worked on the drafts of twelve Operational Guidance Notes (Component 1): Frameworks for National DDR Initiatives; Reintegration; Detention in AU Peacekeeping Operations; Women, Gender and DDR; Children in Armed Conflict; DDR Program Design, Planning and Human Resources; Financing, Budgeting, Administration and Human Resources; Disarmament and Arms Management; Demobilization and Reinsertion; DDR Modalities in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations (2nd Generation DDR); DDR and Foreign Combatants; Cross-cutting Issues: Peace Processes, SSR, Special Needs Groups, Health & HIV/AIDS; Monitoring and Evaluation; and The Role of the AU, AU Missions, RECs/RMs in support of DDR Initiatives.

With regards to Component 2, efforts have been underway to support the establishment of the DDR Resource and Research Center in the collection of books and relevant materials for ease access and reference. The program further envisages to further advance the activities of referencing, cataloguing, development of web content, linking the DDR site with useful links and install advanced search functions. In the last fiscal year, DDR Resource and Research Centre have become operational, AU-DDR

Website developed and the AU DDR Newsletter was published. In addition, an African Union Youth Volunteer has been placed in the department to carry out IT tasks.

As part of Component (3), a number of scoping and training missions took place and AU DDR teams visited Somalia, Libya and Sudan on DDR and DDR-related areas. In Somalia, a draft project proposal has been prepared by the AU core team entitled AMISOM Support to the Federal Government of Somalia National Programme for the Treatment and Handling Disengaged Combatants for the consideration of potential donor support. The project is an activity by the DSD within the framework of the AU DDRCP. The project aims to complement the ability of the government of Somalia to handle disengaged combatants by strengthening the capacity of AMISOM in their role as the first receivers of disengaged combatants. The project components are in line with actualizing the Somali National Program on Disengaged Combatants, as well as the UN Security Council Resolution 2036. In addition, the team worked on an Office Operational Task Manual for the Somalia DDR Secretariat.

III. Country Programs

Central African Republic

On March 24, after the withdrawal of the former President F. Bozize, the World Bank triggered its Operational Policy 07.30, *Dealing with De Facto Governments*. The direct consequence was that the project has been put on hold as no withdrawal applications could be processed. The Community Reintegration Project (CRP) was implemented by four partners: the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Première Urgence, ACTED and Solidarités Internationales. Before the crisis, the project achieved the following: (i) ACTED, in Paoua, inaugurated four markets in four villages, one slaughterhouse and one road station while still working on road rehabilitation; (ii) Première Urgence (PU) organized a seed fair in Bozoum and 20 sponsored farmers were trained to sell the seeds produced thanks to the project and create a network, and completed work as part of construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure; (iii) IRC completed work as part of construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure in Bocaranga but due to the rebellion suspended its activities in Kaga Bandoro; and (iv) Solidarités continued work on the construction of stables for goats in Kabo despite restricted access in the neighboring areas where communities have fled due to the insecurity. Security in the country has improved over the last year, but the conditions are still considered as volatile. The CRP was closed at the end of April 2014 as activities could not take place due to security situation. TDRP team is currently working on preparation of a border project in CAR that will be financed by the unspent funds from the previous project.

Republic of South Sudan

TDRP continued to provide technical assistance with a focus on reintegration to the South Sudan DDR Commission (NDDRC) in their development of the new National DDR Programme. In this process, the initial design of an Information Counseling and Referral System was also developed. The DDR Pilot Reintegration Project was initiated in early 2013 and is scheduled for completion in October 2014.. The Project is implemented by the TDRP in partnership with the NDDRC through Implementing Partners. The objective of the project is to test the reintegration approaches and modalities and develop actionable lessons to inform and improve the Republic of South Sudan's future DDR programming. The project has four components: Livelihood Support, DDR Community Projects, Capacity Building and Monitoring & Evaluation. Completion of Pilot Reintegration Project service delivery has been completed and the

highlights include (a) 100% of ex-combatants participated in entrepreneurship, financial literacy & cooperative trainings; (b) 93% of ex-combatants participated in state-based follow-up trainings; (c) 92% of agricultural track ex-combatants participated in agricultural extension trainings; (d) 99% of livelihood start-up kits distributed; (e) 83% of XC self-report making a living by operating their own business; (f) 23% of XC self-report currently participating in a cooperative or association (was 1.4%); (g) 170% of community projects completed 7 more than initially forecasted); (h) 100% of ICRS software and database developed & ICRS staff trained; (i) enhanced capacity through training & mentoring of staff HQ level and in four states; (j) training on Monitoring and Evaluation techniques; and (k) hands-on experience by NDDRC with managing reintegration and implementing partners. The presentation included a number of lessons learned with regards to livelihoods support, vocational training, reintegration kits, technical skills extension and follow-up trainings, community projects, capacity building, and monitoring and evaluation.

Discussion

A question was raised with regard to the vocational training and whether after such training the ex-combatants actually have a profession. Early results in South Sudan would suggest that ex-combatants are working in their trained vocations. However, previous research has shown that although some ex-combatants continue to work in the vocations that they have been trained, use the training to learn how to be entrepreneurs, build up sufficient capital and then migrate to vocations that they feel offer greater opportunities.

Another question was raised on the approximate average cost of such training. The TDRP responded by noting that the combined cost of training delivery in the Pilot Program was excessive and it was not feasible to ramp up a project following the Pilot modalities. It was noted however, that in house (Transition Facility) training was not part of the TDRP remit and was conducted by another agency. The future Harmonized DDR Strategy that was developed with the NDDRC envisages an outsourced training, utilizing South Sudanese government, private sector and non-government organization facilities and trainers. A third question was raised with regards to the gender distribution of participants in vocational training programs. There were only eight women in the program, however all courses are available to all ex-combatants regardless of gender.

It was highlighted by Finland that lessons from this activity may inform vocational programs that are being planned by the Government of Finland. The African Development Bank further commented that vocational training is an efficient way; however local expertise is key for sustainability.

IV. Technical Assistance

Democratic Republic of Congo

In DRC, TDRP has been asked to provide TA to the Government of DRC on DDR Phase III. TDRP conducted a series of consultations meetings with the Government, MONUSCO, and the international community on the next phase of DDR. In close coordination with the World Bank Country Office and the Government, TDRP drafted the Global Plan on DDR III, which is endorsed by the International Community, and the donors and the Government expressed their willingness to contribute to the establishment of a Multi-Donor Trust Fund in support of DDR-III.

Burundi

TDRP provided Technical Assistance to the Burundi Emergency Demobilization and Transitional Reintegration Project (PDRT) throughout the last fiscal year. Implementation support missions were undertaken in (February, March and June 2014), in addition off-line technical assistance was provided to the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team at the Commission Nationale charge de la Démobilisation, de la Réinsertion et de la Réintégration des ex-combattants (CNDDR). TDRP is also assisting in the preparation of the Implementation Completion Report (ICR) of PDRT (ICR mission May 2014), which will only be completed at the end of 2014.

Rwanda

In FY14, TDRP continued to provide technical assistance to the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC) on its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and management information system (MIS). In addition, TDRP participated in a number of implementation support missions.

Mali

TDRP technical assistance to Mali began in 2014 at the request of the President of the Republic of Mali to the World Bank, for support in the identification of DDR options available for signatories of the 18 June 2013 Ouagadougou agreement. Two missions were undertaken (April and May 2014), whilst a TDRP worked closely with the Mali DDR Working Group to preparation of a Strategic DDR Plan (French and English) that includes 10 DDR sub-reports. These include: Reinsertion & Reintegration Programming, Communication and Public Information, Management Information System, Monitoring & Evaluation, Funding Mechanisms, Children Associated with Armed Forces, Women Associated with Armed Forces, Disability & Psycho-social Programming, Pre-DDR Activities, and Key Stakeholders. Furthermore, TDRP has worked with the same group to prepare a DDR Operations Plan, which has been taken to the point that in order to complete requires feedback from the peace process in Algiers.

Libya

TDRP was part of a joint World Bank, African Union and UN technical consultation mission to Libya in May 2014. Presentations were made by TDRP, UN and AU on DDR and DDR-related areas. TDRP presentation focused on history and experience of DDR and highlighted key lessons learned. Participants discussed country-tailored approach to improve prospects for disarming and reintegrating militias through a comprehensive and sustainable DDR strategy. The mission was concluded with the following recommended 6-12 months' timeline, outlining the following activities and strategic areas of support: Public Information and Communication, Strategy and Policy Development, Training and Capacity Building, Data and Statistics, Advisory Support, Border Engagement and Cooperation, Coordination and oversight.

Discussion

AfDB welcomed the technical assistance provided by TDRP to the new the new program in DRC (DDRIII), and added that if the international community does not put in place a robust reconciliation mechanism, the international community runs a big risk in the new phase of DDR in DRC. Norway highlighted the concerns of donors with regards to moving ex-combatants to areas in the DRC that are spatial far removed from communities of origin, for a year and asked whether the temporary relocation of ex-combatants is still a part of the DDRIII plans. Norway also made the point that relocating ex-combatants may make reintegration more difficult for ex-combatants' communities. With regards to the first question on DRC and reconciliation, The TDRP responded that the process will include human rights organizations that are best suited to carry out reconciliation and human rights and related work. DRC government's proposal indicates that the plan is to move ex-combatants and carry out reintegration somewhere else. The Government of DRC refers to this process as relocation, thus creating confusion within the international community. However, this is temporary and will not transgress human rights obligations.

V. Knowledge Management

TDRP produced three studies during the previous last fiscal year. These were: *Making Vocational Training Work: A Study of Vocational Training in DDR in Rwanda* (Anthony Finn, David Baxter, and Murat Onur), *Rising Tempers, Rising Temperatures: A Look at Climate Change, Migration and Conflict and the Implications for Youth in the Sahel Region* (Erik Alda), and *A Comparative Study of Ex-Combatant Reintegration in the African Great Lakes Region: Trajectories, Processes, and Paradoxes* (Rhea Randolph Wallace Rhea, Sabrina Cao).

The Great Lakes Reintegration Study, which was carried out Randolph Wallace Rhea, a PhD student at the University of Tromsø Centre for Peace Studies, represents a regional approach to monitoring and evaluation data collection by the TDRP as it showcases vast sampling with tens of thousands of ex-combatants, in-depth data on a broad range of issues explored, consistent formatting across the countries with a comparable dataset, and a longitudinal research as the data have been collected periodically over time.

Elisabeth Maier (Sr. Operations Officer) presented learning and lessons from the Cross-border Stabilization and Recovery program, which aimed at contributing to peace-building efforts in LRA-affected region through stabilizing and rehabilitating the affected areas in Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of South Sudan, and Uganda. As part of the larger program, specific interventions were piloted with the objective of empowering socio-economic associations in LRA affected areas. The pilot experience provided important learning based on the positive outcomes; which are currently being utilized in two planned social development interventions in eastern DRC and the Pool Department in the Republic of Congo Republic of Congo.

The DDR Vocational Training study findings highlight that vocational training has become a key component of reintegration activities; there are external and programmatic factors that are directly linked to the efficiency and sustainability of such programs. The findings of the study suggest that DDR training activities should include robust social skills, entrepreneurship, literacy and numeracy training.

Discussion

A number of thematic questions were raised by participants. A common inquiry was made into whether the above-mentioned studies provide new knowledge or they produce already known results. A second question was raised about the vocational training and whether it really impacts positively an ex-combatant's chances of sustainable reintegration. A third question was raised about whether pilot programs lead to scale-up of such activities.

One of the objectives of TDRP is to facilitate dialogue, information exchange and learning to address the regional aspects of conflict, improve the quality of post-conflict demobilization and reintegration efforts, strengthen coordination on policy and programming, and generate lessons for future programs. Therefore, TDRP aims at conducting a small number of studies that can inform operations and DDR programming. Vocational training study for example is often quoted by TDRP staff in training programming as part of technical and advisory assistance to new DDR process (Mali, South Sudan, and DRC). With regards to scaling up of pilot initiatives, it was highlighted that due to budgetary restrictions, this was not possible.

VI. TDRP Road Map in 2014 – 15

The closing presentation of the TFC Meeting included the outlook for African Union DDR Capacity Program, technical assistance requests and plans, TDRP Management and Finances, and finally conclusion and next steps.

African Union DDR Capacity Program and Technical Assistance

African Union DDR Capacity Program is expected to meet its objectives as planned as part of three components outlined above. The central objective of the program is to help build AU's DDR capacity in order for AU to eventually lead international DDR efforts in member states.

With regards to technical assistance, TDRP has developed sufficient expertise that allows the program to provide assistance to DDR Commissions and governments on Peace-talks technical assistance, Stakeholder mapping for start-up DDR programs, Institutional Analysis and Capacity Building for start-up DDR programs, Strategic programming for start-up or re-defined DDR programs, Operation Planning for start-up or re-defined DDR programs, Reintegration programming, Vocational Training programming, Communications strategies, Monitoring and Evaluation programming, Management Information Systems design, Psychosocial programming, Training and Mentoring of DDR program staff, Piloting complete or specific components of DDR programs, and Implementing DDR programs.

TDRP is currently working on setting up a Multi-Donor Trust Fund and a parallel World Bank IDA project to administer the funds for the DDR-III program in DRC. A similar process is expected to take place in Mali pending the ongoing peace talks in Algeria. To support ongoing capacity efforts to strengthen Somalia DDR capacity, the TDRP will implement a South-South Knowledge Exchange activity that will bring African Union and Somalia DDR officials to Rwanda for an exchange on DDR by the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC). In Rwanda and Burundi, TDRP will continue to provide technical assistance to RDRC on monitoring and evaluation and management information systems. In Burundi, TDRP will be providing technical support to the Implementation Completion Report.

In South Sudan, TDRP will provide technical assistance on the re-drafting new Harmonized Reintegration Strategy, child soldiers, and communications and sensitization.

TDRP continues to be an active member in Inter-Agency Working Group on DDR and participate in events and conferences where the objectives of such events are relevant to program objectives. TDRP will continue its work on scale knowledge products including Mapping of Armed Groups in Africa (with African Union), and Mapping of Armed Groups in Libya and a desk review of the place of DDR within a wider SSR effort in post-conflict situations.

TDRP Management and Staff

TDRP currently has seven full-time Staff, and eight Consultants who maintain constant contribution to its work. TDRP staff and consultant are now mapped under Global Practice 13: Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience. Staff are located at Washington DC, Nairobi, and Kigali; Consultants in Abidjan, Addis Ababa, Copenhagen, Juba, Nairobi and Washington.

VII. TDRP Trust Fund Status

Contributions to the TDRP Trust Fund total US\$36,191,610, including US\$527,421 of investment income. As of September 15, 2014, disbursements stood at an approximate amount of US\$32.5 million, or 89% of the total amount. TDRP is on track to meet its obligations and original objectives. As part of TDRP's strategy to seek funds from other available trust funds to finance TDRP-related activities and/or operations, TDRP received financing from a (i) US\$50K South-South Experience Exchange Facility Trust Fund to bring Somalia DDR Commission on an exchange visit to the Rwanda DDR Commission, and (ii) US\$200K UN-WB Fragility and Partnership Trust Fund to support the African Union DDR Capacity Program. A further US\$ 10 million from the Japanese Social Development Fund for operations in DRC, Republic of Congo, and Republic of South Sudan is currently going through the Bank process and hopefully within a few months these will be ratified.

VIII. Closing and Next Steps

There was a general consensus that the TDRP was performing satisfactory and that the program and its regional response capacity have relevance as demonstrated in the requests from countries outside the Great Lakes Region and through the African Union. TDRP will meet all of the original program objectives by December 2015. It was noted that, with the new World Bank structure that has 13 global practices and five cross-cutting solution areas, the staff is expected work across regions. TDRP manager highlighted that the Program is set to close in December 2015, and the implementation of the exit strategy would need to start as early as August 2015 as the last month payments can be made and after which only core management, and recordkeeping and financial functions would be required.

The donors inquired about whether it was necessary to close to TDRP as the needs and demand still exists with regards to DDR. Another question was raised by the donors on the process and costs of establishing a new program after TDRP's closure to work more efficiently in the new global practice and cross-cutting solution structure of the Bank. The donors and TDRP agreed that the TDRP TFC will convene again in Paris during the last week of January 2015 to decide on the two options as agreed at the meeting: (i) proceeding with closure of TDRP by December 2015, and (ii) creating a Global Program



to continue providing technical and advisory assistance on DDR and related areas to countries across regions. As requested by donors, TDRP will develop a roadmap that will summarize both options, including the budget required for the second option. This information will be shared with TFC members by December 2014.

Annex I: Participants

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