

**PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID)
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: PIDA21677

Project Name	DRC Reinsertion and Reintegration Project (P152903)
Region	AFRICA
Country	Congo, Democratic Republic of
Sector(s)	Other social services (100%)
Theme(s)	Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction (100%)
Lending Instrument	Investment Project Financing
Project ID	P152903
Borrower(s)	Democratic Republic of Congo, Represented by the Ministry of Finance
Implementing Agency	UEPN-DDR
Environmental Category	B-Partial Assessment
Date PID Prepared/Updated	03-Apr-2015
Date PID Approved/Disclosed	03-Apr-2015
Estimated Date of Appraisal Completion	31-Mar-2015
Estimated Date of Board Approval	15-May-2015
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note)	

I. Project Context

Country Context

With a land surface area of 2.3 million square kilometers, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is the largest country in Sub-Saharan Africa and shares borders with nine countries. The country is endowed with rich natural resources—mineral deposits, forests, water, and arable land—a strategic location, and a young population. Despite this wealth, DRC remains one of the poorest countries in the world. The country has yet to emerge from decades of conflicts and mismanagement during 1960-2000 that have devastated its economy and people.

DRC was able to make significant progress in stabilizing its economy after decades of political instability. Implementation of sound macroeconomic policies has enabled DRC to weather the global crisis reasonably well. Since 2010, DRC's economic growth has exceeded the average for Sub-Saharan Africa by two percentage points, growing at an annual average of 7.4 percent between 2010 and 2013. Inflation declined to a single digit in 2012, down from 15.4 percent at end-2011 and from over 50 percent at end-2009. DRC's economy, however, faces substantial downside risks because of its continued reliance on mining exports with no local content or significant in-country transformation. Additionally, the rapid growth of the economy over the past years has not

contributed to private sector employment.

The government of DRC does not have adequate resources, human capacity and physical infrastructure required to deliver basic services and handle the challenging security situation in the East. The ensuing lack of infrastructure has caused a breakdown in the social contract and reinforced the isolation of many parts of the Eastern provinces, creating a haven for armed groups to operate and holding back the economic and social development that are crucial for long-term stability of DRC and the Great Lakes region as a whole. The invasion of Goma, capital city of North Kivu on DRC's eastern border with Rwanda, in November 2012 by the M23 rebellion was the cornerstone of the instability that continues to negatively affect large swaths of population. The cumulative impact of the civil strife has been catastrophic from a humanitarian point of view. It has been estimated that since 1998 about 5.4 million people have died as direct and indirect consequence of the civil strife, while millions of others have been plunged into a state of acute and chronic vulnerability due to displacement, dispossession, the breakdown of communal and social bonds, and the loss of livelihoods.

In support of regional peace, stability, and development the Bank announced the Great Lakes Initiative (GLI) in May 2013. It includes a prioritized portfolio of regional projects valued at approximately US\$1.3 billion. These regional projects focus on reducing vulnerability and building resilience (improving resilience of displaced people, supporting the fight against sexual violence) and on economic cooperation and regional integration (through agriculture, trade, hydro-electricity, roads, and IT connectivity).

Demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants is strategically interconnected with the objectives of GLI and DRC. The defeat and surrender of M23 prompted several armed groups to announce their intention to disarm and pursue peaceful dialogue. Following this development, UNSC extended MONUSCO's mandate until March 2015 and called for the development of a single, comprehensive DDR plan for Congolese and foreign fighters not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, or gross violations of human rights. This set a strong international foundation for a new round of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) that can build on results achieved and national DDR capacities build in the previous decade.

The project constitutes the WBG contribution to the overall DDR process. The Government of DRC receives support for the disarmament and demobilization of armed groups on which the project is premised from other partners, and in particular through MONUSCO.

Sectoral and institutional Context

In 2004, the National Program for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (PNDDR) was established and has to-date processed 209,605 ex-combatants of which 31,738 were children. In support of PNDDR, the Government established institutions to coordinate and implement demobilization and reintegration activities, including the Unité d'Exécution du Programme National de Désarmement, Démobilisation et Réintégration (UEPNDDR) which is the implementation unit of the national DDR program. In addition, an inter-ministerial technical committee was formed to coordinate the national DDR program and interim emergency activities. While responsibility for demobilization rests with the Ministry of Defense, responsibility for reintegration lies with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Action and Solidarity.

In spite of M23's defeat in November 2013, a number of armed groups continue to pose a threat to stability, particularly in Eastern DRC. While the Government has made progress over the past few years by signing several peace agreements, improving economic management and attaining debt relief, the situation remains precarious. Despite important achievements made in previous DDR phases, the persistence of fighting in the country has led to the current demand by the Government of DRC and the international community stakeholders for a DDR III. Following the signing of the Framework Agreement, the Government of DRC through UEPNDDR and with input from the international community developed a DDR Strategy. The strategy incorporated lessons learned from previous DDR programs both in DRC and in other countries with relevant experiences. In addition, important topics such as the management of funds, budget, duration and implementation arrangements were addressed through this dialogue. Following a high-level Partners meeting with ambassadors on April 24, 2013 in Kinshasa, it was agreed that a team of MONUSCO and World Bank experts would assist UEPNDDR to draft a project document and present it to donors for endorsement. The World Bank and MONUSCO teams assisted UEPNDDR in developing the Global Plan on DDR III which was endorsed by the International Community on July 24, 2014. This Global Plan was the foundational document for the development of the Reinsertion and Reintegration Project (RRP), which is the WBG contribution to the DDR III Global Plan.

II. Proposed Development Objectives

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to support the socio-economic reintegration of demobilized ex-combatants.

III. Project Description

Component Name

Component 1: Reinsertion

Comments (optional)

Reinsertion activities will follow disarmament and demobilization and will be provided for all demobilized ex-combatants at the Reintegration Preparation Centers (RPCs) over a six-month period to allow sufficient time for the various trainings. Reinsertion activities provided through this project will include: (i) Livelihoods/career guidance, counseling, information and referral; (ii) Holistic Combination of Trainings: Literacy and numeracy training, Relevant and targeted life skills training, Entrepreneurship, small business, and financial literacy training, Economic association creation training, Vocational training – agrarian and non-agrarian; (iii) Targeted psycho-social support; (iv) Targeted medical referral and; (v) Sports and recreational activities.

Component Name

Component 2: Reintegration

Comments (optional)

The reintegration period will encompass two years after the ex-combatants' return to their communities. This will be supported by the ongoing sensitization activities detailed in Component 5. The project will provide the following main services to all participating demobilized during the reintegration period:

- Provision of start-up kits (one time event);
- Outreach Services and Support: community-based follow-up training, including training on initiation of income generating activities (IGA) by individual/small groups or economic associations, advisory and referral services for month 1 to 12 of reintegration; and

- Drop-in Services and Support: information, advisory, and referral services from month 13 to 24.

Component Name

Component 3: Support to Demobilized Ex-combatants' Households

Comments (optional)

The project will assist households of ex-combatants via primary support to the spouse and some additional support to other household members. Ex-combatant households will receive assistance through a support package that will include reinsertion sensitization, life skills training, and basic livelihoods training to the spouse or a household member selected by the ex-combatant in the absence of a spouse as well as psycho-social counseling to members of the ex-combatants' household.

Component Name

Component 4: Support to Vulnerable Groups

Comments (optional)

The project will carry out activities in favor of vulnerable groups, including females associated with armed forces, female ex-combatants, disabled, ill and/or psycho-socially traumatized ex-combatants, such as: (i) specific programs for female ex-combatants and female associated with armed forces that will provide special services, dedicated facilities, specialized trainers as well as additional referral to compensate for their vulnerability based on a special gender action plan; and (ii) technical assistance to support the chronically ill and disabled ex-combatants during the demobilization, reinsertion, and reintegration phases.

Component Name

Component 5: Project Management, Sensitization, and Monitoring & Evaluation

Comments (optional)

The Project will: (i) ensure effective and efficient Project management, overall administration of project activities, including coordination, implementation, and management of the project; (ii) carry out sensitization activities through a robust communication and public information strategy to restore a climate of trust and to help ex-combatants and their communities to better understand the DDR process; and (iii) ensure effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation as well as management information systems for the Project, including data monitoring, follow-up and planning, baseline survey, annual evaluations, mid-term review, evaluations as needed, and a final evaluation.

IV. Financing (in USD Million)

Total Project Cost:	21.50	Total Bank Financing:	15.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
For Loans/Credits/Others			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
IDA Grant			15.00
Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program			6.50
Total			21.50

V. Implementation

The Executing Agency for the national DDR program (UEPNDDR), which has significant

experience as an executing and implementing agency since July 2007, will act as the executing agency. Its responsibilities include the following: (i) preparation and costing of detailed annual implementation plans; (ii) implementation and coordination of the individual Project components. To this end, UEPNDDR will establish close links with relevant government departments, local organizations and associations, and the private sector; (iii) monitoring and evaluation of implementation progress and impacts; and (iv) ensuring the coordination of international partners in accordance with the needs of the project.

VI. Safeguard Policies (including public consultation)

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	x	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04		x
Forests OP/BP 4.36		x
Pest Management OP 4.09		x
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11		x
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10		x
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12		x
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		x
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		x
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		x

Comments (optional)

VII. Contact point

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