



UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE



CASE STUDY ON IMPACT OF NATIONAL DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND REINTEGRATION (DDR) PROGRAM IN BURUNDI



WORLD BANK GROUP

This Case Study is from "Toolkit on Monitoring and Evaluation of Environmental Peacebuilding 2023" m-and-environmentalpeacebuilding.org/toolkit



The World Bank financed a disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) program in Burundi, and it was not possible to deny benefits to some of the ex-combatants. In this context, the evaluators carried out a quasi-experimental evaluation to assess the impact of the socioeconomic reintegration packages. The fieldwork for the evaluation started nine months after the socioeconomic reintegration packages were received by non-Africare respondents (treatment group), and these groups were compared with the Africare respondents that had not received the benefits yet (however, they started to receive the package shortly after the fieldwork was completed) (control group). The main advantage of this evaluation is that it could address the ethical concerns as it guaranteed that all ex-combatants had access to the benefits of the socioeconomic reintegration package, even when each group received the benefits in a different moment. However, this evaluation also had disadvantages such as contextual and incidental differences between the treatment and control groups and a very short time frame between the program and the evaluation.

References:

- Gilligan, Michael J, Eric N. Mvukiyehe, and Cyrus Samii. "Reintegrating Rebels into Civilian Life: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Burundi." *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 57, no. 4 (August 2013): 598-626. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022002712448908>.
- Samii, C., Brown, A. & Kulma, M. (2012) 'Evaluating Stabilization Interventions: Working Draft 2.0'. 3ie White Paper. https://cyrussamii.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/evaluating_stabilization_interventions_120816shortenedb.pdf

AT A GLANCE

DESIGN

- Quasi-Experimental Evaluation

