

Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR): A Practical Overview



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Cover Photo: UN Photo #535676 by Basile Zoma. An officer of the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration programme (DDR) of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) supervises the collection of weapons by UN peacekeepers and the Republican Forces of Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI). 1 February 2012.

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Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR): A Practical Overview

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Foreword

The end of the Cold War was a contributing factor to the end of many intra-State conflicts in Latin American and African countries. These countries used the fledgling concept of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) to disband former warring factions, downsize their national armed forces, and provide both sides with short- to medium-term alternate civilian employment. Unfortunately, the end of the Cold War also contributed greatly to the supply of cheap, easy-to-use weapons and ammunition, which encouraged or facilitated other conflicts. Some of these conflicts have continued for multiple years — even decades — and are now seeking resolution of a broad range of contextually different civil conflicts by further application of the concept of DDR to disband and disarm guerrillas, irregular armies, and armed groups, and to sustainably reintegrate former combatants.

In the transition period following a civil conflict, there are a host of actors involved in the overall transition from war to peace in a country. These include the former warring factions, different local and national government actors and ministries, and regional power players as well as a host of external actors; factions (such as former colonial powers); regional power blocs; and international actors like the United Nations, donors, and non-governmental organizations.

A DDR programme is but one of the many programmes that run concurrently at the outset of a peace process. All of them need to be resourced; proper phasing and prioritization is key. DDR programmes are multidimensional and include a host of social, economic, political, military, and/or fiscal objectives that are part of the overall peace and recovery strategy. Social and economic objectives may include early recovery initiatives and equitable and sustainable development. Political objectives include democratization and stability. Military objectives might include a smaller and more affordable armed force that meets the new security needs of the country. Fiscal objectives include debt and deficit reduction and improving the balance of payments.

DDR is most often seen as a process in which the technical steps of disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion, and reintegration are not distinct phases but rather a continuum of transition from military to productive civilian life. During each of these phases, the needs of ex-combatants (XC) are different, and different support measures are required. Experience demonstrates that demobilization and reintegration must be thought of as a single, continuous process. Planning for both sets of activities must be connected and coordinated to avoid fragmented, uncoordinated efforts. In early DDR programmes, reintegration activities were often carried out in isolation from other stages of peacebuilding efforts. While it was mostly well-intentioned in the short term, it resulted in weak, unsustainable programmes that frustrated those they intended to serve.

The stages leading from war to peace (peace negotiations, demobilization, reinsertion, and reintegration) are interdependent. The objectives of each stage can be achieved only if/when the objectives of the other stages are also achieved. This applies in particular to the cases of reintegration and demobilization. The development of forward and backward linkages between each stage, therefore, strengthens the peacebuilding process and ensures a smoother transition to peace. As all peacebuilding stages are linked to one another, the negotiation stage is critical. Ideally, demobilization and reintegration would be planned as part of this peace process and should be planned well in advance and made part of the negotiation package. Donor support should be sought as early as possible after the accord is signed (or even when it appears imminent) to obtain funds needed for the reintegration of XCs. In designing reintegration programmes, it is necessary to keep in mind the dual nature of reintegration — of urgency and development — to develop efforts closely coordinated with the rest of the peacebuilding and peacemaking processes. Dividing the war-to-peace period into successive stages does not reflect the actual interrelations existing between the different stages, yet there

are significant challenges and difficulties. Most reintegration options can be identified only after information on disarmed soldiers has been gathered through the demobilization process. Demobilization, on the other hand, may be dependent upon the further incentives offered by reintegration programmes.

Each actor has a different timeline or programme phase with which they are most concerned. Some groups are primarily concerned with the immediate security objectives of a programme. These entail the immediate pacification of combatants so an election and political transition can occur in a fixed period. Typically, peacekeeping contingents, some donors, and some incumbent leaders fall into this category. Other groups have a longer-term perspective and view the economic, political, and social reintegration of XCs as a key to future stability. These groups argue that reintegration is a prerequisite for implementing the terms of the peace accords, consolidating the peace process, and preventing a recurrence of the conflict.

The organizations, communities, and individuals supporting DDR have different perceptions of the priorities, goals, and scope of the reintegration process. It is therefore not surprising that the programme components they recommend and the resources they offer often differ — and sometimes clash. Groups are likely to disagree on when reintegration programmes should begin and when they need to be prepared and ready to implement. They will differ on the extent of programmes and the needs of demobilized soldiers. They will have different views about the end point of reintegration and about indicators of success. The impacts sought by reintegration programmes need to be defined in advance so programming can be specifically designed to fulfil those goals. How success is defined will vary according to the needs of the affected country. Defining success and agreeing on the indicators that will be used are important steps in coordinating the activities of those supporting the process.

Designing DDR programmes, obtaining funding, and preparing to implement them can be a lengthy process. Even after reintegration programmes are implemented, it takes time before they begin to sustain XCs. This suggests that DDR should be a phased process extending over many months. Those managing the process may be concerned mainly with security. If soldiers can be moved through camps or discharge centres quickly, demobilized, and dispersed, then the peacekeeping missions are less costly and security problems can be managed more easily (for the short term). Some planners involved in early missions believed that reintegration programmes had to be ready by the time XCs left the camps. This left little time to prepare sophisticated reintegration programmes. In some cases, the different time horizons and priorities of the many groups involved in planning clashed so much that the extended debate paralyzed action, threatened donor commitments, and greatly delayed programming and implementation. Realizing the difficulty in this transition, others encouraged a holding pattern once the forces were disengaged, reducing the pressure and allowing for planning to take place after properly surveying the actual forces on the ground.

The differing perspectives of the urgency versus development dilemma are not necessarily incompatible. Both views can be accommodated if planners coordinate their activities. The period immediately following demobilization should be seen as a transition or reinsertion stage that precedes reintegration. Alternatives to holding patterns can be some form of immediate assistance package provided to soldiers leaving initial disarmament and demobilization camps. At the same time, demobilizing soldiers can be informed about reintegration programmes that will follow. XCs need to know about interim steps, when the programmes will be available, and how they can access them. This will help to sustain XCs until reintegration programmes take effect, while providing the time needed to prepare adequate programming. The knowledge of programmes still to come may help pacify XCs who might otherwise give up on the peace process and turn to banditry.

or extremism. There is also a risk of frustrating expectations if programmes are repeatedly delayed or fail to materialize.

DDR is an inherently political process. It is most common in the aftermath of wars or protracted civil conflicts. These conflicts often weaken political institutions and disrupt political processes. Returning a large number of young men and women to civilian life can further destabilize politics. The XCs may be drawn into political extremism if their expectations are frustrated. The way in which soldiers are reintegrated, the areas in which they settle, the benefits to which they are entitled, and the way they form associations will affect the political process for years after demobilization. The success or failure of DDR programmes is intertwined with the progress of political reconciliation. Strong commitment and cooperation from the leadership of armies and their political leaders are necessary for a successful implementation of DDR programmes.

There is no single model or blueprint for DDR programmes. Case studies can only offer lessons and recommendations that might increase the chance of success. Each DDR programme must be tailored to the actual political, security, economic, fiscal, and social context of the country. The objectives of the many actors involved in supporting programmes must be reconciled to these realities.

Just as there are no programme blueprints, there are also no universal institutional arrangements for designing and implementing programmes. Past programmes have arisen from many different organizational arrangements. They have involved many combinations and levels of participation and decision-making by the host State and international governmental and non-governmental organizations. The burden of planning, coordinating, and obtaining funding for implementing and monitoring DDR programmes is a challenge, especially for countries emerging from protracted conflict. It is further complicated if political authority is in doubt pending a later election. Partisan quarrelling and the need to clear decisions with both the government and non-government parties may delay programmes and planning. Governments may lack the necessary administrative capacity, financial resources, and technical capacity to design and implement programmes. The establishment of one civilian agency or national commission with overall design and implementation responsibility serves this purpose best. The managing organization must have a combination of centralization and decentralization — centralized control and decentralized implementation. Field offices provide easier access to beneficiaries and contribute to making the programme more responsive to local needs.

Conclusion

The transition from civil war to sustainable peace is a difficult one. Successful DDR of XCs is essential for this transition. While the objectives of DDR are broad, it must be carefully planned and executed to enhance security, support development, reduce government expenditures, and remove impediments to democracy. DDR should be viewed as a holistic process, not discreet steps. The success of any programme to support DDR is closely linked to the political, economic, and security situation of the country where it occurs.

—Mr. Cornelis Steenken, 2017.

Method of Study

This self-paced course aims to give students flexibility in their approach to learning. The following steps are meant to provide motivation and guidance about some possible strategies and minimum expectations for completing this course successfully:

- Before you begin studying, first browse through the entire course. Notice the lesson and section titles to get an overall idea of what will be involved as you proceed.
 - The material is meant to be relevant and practical. Instead of memorizing individual details, strive to understand concepts and overall perspectives in regard to the United Nations system.
 - Set personal guidelines and benchmarks regarding how you want to schedule your time.
 - Study the lesson content and the learning objectives. At the beginning of each lesson, orient yourself to the main points. If possible, read the material twice to ensure maximum understanding and retention, and let time elapse between readings.
 - At the end of each lesson, take the End-of-Lesson Quiz. Clarify any missed questions by rereading the appropriate sections, and focus on retaining the correct information.
 - After you complete all of the lessons, prepare for the End-of-Course Examination by taking time to review the main points of each lesson. Then, when ready, log into your online student classroom and take the End-of-Course Examination in one sitting.
- » ***Access your online classroom at***
<www.peaceopstraining.org/users/user_login>
from virtually anywhere in the world.
- Your exam will be scored electronically. If you achieve a passing grade of 75 per cent or higher on the exam, you will be awarded a Certificate of Completion. If you score below 75 per cent, you will be given one opportunity to take a second version of the End-of-Course Examination.
 - A note about language: This course uses English spelling according to the standards of the Oxford English Dictionary (United Kingdom) and the United Nations Editorial Manual.

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LESSON

1

Outline and Context of DDR



UN Photo #132361 by Martine Perret.

This chapter provides an introduction to some of the key issues involved in the concept and context of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants (XCs).

In this lesson »

- Section 1.1 Introduction
- Section 1.2 Context of DDR
- Section 1.3 DDR Terminology
- Section 1.4 Objectives of DDR
- Section 1.5 Post-Conflict Environment
- Section 1.6 Post-Conflict Security Situation
- Section 1.7 Security Concerns of Demobilized Combatants
- Section 1.8 What is a DDRP?
- Section 1.9 Security Threat Posed by XCs
- Section 1.10 Impact of Past Programmes
- Section 1.11 Conclusion

Lesson Objectives »

- Explain the purpose and context of DDR.
- Identify the main components and characteristics of DDR.
- Understand the post-conflict environment as it pertains to XCs and DDR.



The Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (ADDR) begins demobilization processing on a site at Anyama, outside Abidjan, rehabilitated by the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and its partners. XCs line up to turn in their weapons, receive demobilization cards, and begin reintegration. 25 October 2012. UN Photo #535682 by Basile Zoma.

"In many respects, the range of activities that fall under the heading of 'disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)' is as wide as the global scope of the United Nations system itself. In the early days after a cessation of hostilities, DDR can serve as a vital confidence-building measure. DDR features prominently in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations. In the last few years, we have also seen that DDR is just as crucial for peacebuilding, as reflected by the increasing references to DDR tasks in integrated peacebuilding missions.

Not to mention the reintegration of ex-combatants, which is closely related to wider early recovery and development processes. In the twenty years since the first peacekeeping operation with a DDR mandate was established in Central America, we have seen that DDR is an important tool for countries emerging from conflict to pave the way for sustainable peace, recovery and development. I am proud of my colleagues in the entire United Nations family engaged in DDR activities — from peacekeeping operations to special political missions to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes who are playing crucial supporting roles in advancing the ultimate objectives of the United Nations.”¹

–United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

Section 1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an introduction to some of the key issues involved in the concept and context of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants (XCs).

Disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion, and reintegration activities play an important role in modern peacebuilding operations. Most comprehensive peace agreements (CPA) incorporate DDR activities, which provide a flexible framework for initiating the separation and concentration of forces, commencing the delicate job of disarming and demobilizing armed factions, and returning or reintegrating XCs back into society.

The conditions around DDR operations have increased in complexity as new threats and circumstances emerge. While DDR Programmes (DDRP) vary according to the context, it is important to note that DDR does not function in a vacuum — it functions as part of a larger peace operation that includes other socioeconomic, political, and security reforms. Thus, a DDRP must take into account these other issues, and DDR practitioners must plan, design, and implement programmes within a wider recovery and development framework.



Officers of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) conduct a DDR operation with XCs in the Abobo area of Abidjan. 1 February 2012. UN Photo #504399 by Hien Macline.

1) United Nations, “A Word From: Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General”, in *DDR in peace operations: a retrospective*.



XC's being airlifted by helicopters from Kibuye to Muyinga in Burundi, where the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) started an operation consisting of deploying XC's to provinces to start their new police training. 11 May 2005. UN Photo #74846 by Martine Perret.

Section 1.2 Context of DDR

A DDR process is part of the larger framework of the transition from war to peace. A DDRP is a time-bound, finite series of actions that focuses on disarming, demobilizing, and reintegrating back into society an armed group or groups of armed individuals, their supporters, and their family members with the overall objective of reinstating the State monopoly of violence. A successful DDRP appears to be a key component of an effective transition from civil war to sustained peace.

DDR has always been in a state of flux depending on the context of the conflict and the nature of the peace. While no two DDR processes are the same, DDR practitioners can learn and adapt some lessons for use in subsequent DDR operations. The United Nations Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS), developed from 2003–2006, did just that. The IDDRS collected lessons learned from the 1990s through the mid-2000s to provide guidelines for future DDR operations. While the IDDRS provides a helpful tool and reference for DDR, gathering a consensus on updates to meet the changing dynamics of DDR has proven difficult.

Different “Generations of DDR” that take into account the growing scope and mandate of DDR offer some updated guidance for DDR practitioners and planners. Academics and practitioners are reviewing many aspects of DDR, including the effectiveness and impact of programmes, with an aim to measure success. This is a challenging endeavour, as DDR is only a portion of the overall peace process, and it is often difficult to credit DDR activities with a successful outcome when they are interlinked with other peacebuilding initiatives. The lack of a clear definition of success presents another challenge: Is success the absence of war, or is it a reintegrated combatant? What is a successful reintegration? Regardless of the definition, accurately measuring how DDR contributed to the outcome is challenging.

Section 1.3 DDR Terminology

Disarmament

“Disarmament is the collection, documentation, control and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population. Disarmament also includes the development of responsible arms management programmes.”²

2) Secretary-General Note to the General Assembly, May 2005 (A/C.5/59/31).

Disarmament is taking weapons away from soldiers. Individual soldiers give up their personal weapons, ammunition, and associated equipment before demobilizing. Similarly, demobilizing units surrender their heavy weapons, vehicles, and other equipment. Weapons and equipment may be destroyed or reallocated according to the terms of a peace agreement. “Micro-disarmament” refers to the collection, control, and disposal of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and the development of responsible arms management programmes. Responsible arms management includes reducing the production, procurement, and transfer of arms and enacting regional measures to restrict the flow of weapons across boundaries.

Disarmament may be the first step of the DDR process and occur in the same place as demobilization, but this is not always the case. In some cases, weapons are put beyond use, stored, or even destroyed as armed individuals or groups turn them in. Some groups may see disarmament as the equivalent of surrendering, and thus find alternate solutions and language to mitigate this phase. In the immediate post-conflict phase, disarmament is a vital confidence-building measure toward continuing the peace process. Over the long term, it will help consolidate peace.

Demobilization

“Demobilization is the formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups. The first stage of demobilization may extend from the processing of individual combatants in temporary centers to the massing of troops in camps designated for this purpose (cantonment sites, encampments, assembly areas or barracks). The second stage of demobilization encompasses the support package provided to the demobilized, which is called reinsertion.”³



A helmet of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) in a demobilization transit camp. 20 May 2014. UN Photo #589540 by Sylvain Liechti.

Demobilization is the process of turning combatants into civilians. It involves the assembly, disarmament, administration, and discharge of former combatants, and it can apply to irregular combatants, guerrilla or freedom fighters, and even regular soldiers. The latter group demobilizes because armed forces often reduce their numbers after a conflict. The process begins with identifying criteria for selection followed by the actual selection and processing of those to be demobilized. Demobilization ends with some formal acknowledgement of discharge from the military or armed group service that individuals belonged to. The demobilization process may be a short, one- to five-day process or an extended stay in an assembly or cantonment area. It also may be preceded by a holding period or interim stabilization procedure if the parties so choose.

3) Secretary-General Note to the General Assembly, May 2005 (A/C.5/59/31).

A demobilization programme may include many steps during which a combatant relinquishes weapons and equipment, leaves a unit, exchanges a uniform for civilian clothes, undergoes medical screening and administrative processing, indicates their desire for future education and training, and receives information and new identification documents or discharge papers. The demobilization process may include compensation or assistance in the form of reinsertion.

Reinsertion

“Reinsertion is the assistance offered to ex-combatants during demobilization but prior to the longer-term process of reintegration. Reinsertion is a form of transitional assistance to help cover the basic needs of ex-combatants and their families and can include transitional safety allowances, food, clothes, shelter, medical services, short-term education, training, employment and tools. While reintegration is a long-term, continuous social and economic process of development, reinsertion is short-term material and/or financial assistance to meet immediate needs, and can last up to one year.”⁴

Reinsertion is the transition of ex-soldiers into the communities in which they will become civilians. The exact point where demobilization ends and reintegration begins is hard to describe. Reinsertion is an intermediate, transitional phase. Transport, reception, and personal security are some of the key issues in this phase of the process. A demobilization benefits package may include short-term reintegration assistance.

Reintegration

“Reintegration is the process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income. Reintegration is essentially a social and economic process with an open time-frame, primarily taking place in communities at the local level. It is part of the general development of a country and a national responsibility, and often necessitates long-term external assistance.”⁵

In the context of DDR, reintegration refers to the process by which former combatants and their families assimilate into social, economic, and political life in civilian communities. The objective of reintegration is to permit XCs and their families to become productive, self-sustaining citizens who contribute to the community. Reintegration is a complex psychological, social, political, and economic process that begins prior to demobilization and continues for an extended period following the XC’s reinsertion into civilian life. Successful reintegration helps demobilized soldiers become ordinary, active members of their communities, unidentifiable as a separate interest group and without special status or needs.

4) Secretary-General Note to the General Assembly, May 2005 (A/C.5/59/31).

5) Secretary-General Note to the General Assembly, May 2005 (A/C.5/59/31).



Mathieu Ngudjolo (second from right), leader of the Congolese Revolutionary Movement (MRC), receives a uniform from a member of the FARDC. Mr. Ngudjolo and 300 other members of MRC received FARDC uniforms. 28 December 2006. UN Photo #136649 by Martine Perret.

More broadly, reintegration refers to the process by which groups displaced by war (including refugees and internally displaced persons [IDPs]) re-enter and transition to productive lives and participate in the community's political, social, and economic life. Hostilities remaining between groups following a violent civil war may complicate reintegration.

- **DDR processes** are the previously mentioned disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration processes included in the greater peace process. In most cases, they go on for a longer period than the DDRP mentioned below. For example, the disarmament process includes the disarmament programme for XCs plus a larger SALW civilian collection programme. The same concept applies to the finite timeframe of the reintegration programme, while fully reintegrating an individual back into society can take much longer.
- **DDRPs** are time-limited programmes intended to assist the above processes. They are grounded in the belief that demobilization and reintegration will not occur spontaneously for the majority of fighters, and that delays may derail the peace process. Many believe that the benefits of such programmes to the country, region, and international community outweigh the costs — although that is subject to debate. Longer-term social and economic reintegration programmes for former combatants are intended to help XCs become part of the productive life of their civilian communities, such as through training, employment, and credit schemes. Other programmes focus on political reintegration and reconciliation.
- **Community-based Reintegration Projects** are activities designed to benefit a target area or community and its residents in general instead of targeting a particular group or groups within the community.
- **XCs** are persons who previously engaged in hostilities. This may include men, women, and children who were involved in fighting and supporting combatants, in addition to uniformed soldiers. Programmes that provide benefits to XCs may set conditions based on eligibility criteria. For example, in some conflicts, only XCs registered by their factions may be eligible. This often excludes women, children, and other supporters (e.g. cooks, spies, munitions-bearers, porters, etc.), as well as family members who depend on those fighters. More recent conflicts have used a broader definition of XC highlighting differential benefits for fighters and their support elements. These criteria require careful definition and should be included in the CPA. XCs normally receive a discharge certificate or identity card, which may be a requirement for access to some benefits or programmes.

Section 1.4 Objectives of DDR

As stated in the IDDRS:

“The objective of the DDR process is to contribute to security and stability in post-conflict environments so that recovery and development can begin. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants together make up a complex process with political, military, security, humanitarian and socio-economic dimensions.

This process aims to deal with the post-conflict security problem that arises when combatants are left without livelihoods and support networks during the vital period stretching from conflict to peace, recovery and development. DDR also helps build national capacity to assist in the reintegration of ex-combatants and to support communities receiving ex-combatants and working for their peaceful and sustainable reintegration.”⁶

Section 1.5 Post-Conflict Environment

To properly understand DDR, practitioners must understand the post-conflict context and environment. A post-conflict country suffered from protracted militarized violence that likely contributed to the fragmentation of the socioeconomic, security, and political structures of the society. Different factions may control different parts of the country, and government representation and legitimacy may be limited at best. Frequently, the State lacks the ability to undertake basic government functions, and the State and civil society lack experience in forming democratic structures and processes.

Formerly opposed communities may maintain their tensions and distrust in the aftermath of civil conflicts. In light of this, the overriding goal of the peace process is to encourage formerly hostile communities to communicate and bargain with each other within the framework of agreed-upon procedures of a CPA. The CPA outlines procedures that can help channel competing interests and policy differences into peaceful forms of competition and collaboration. DDR practitioners must make these peaceful channels more attractive as the means for achieving group and individual interests than the alternative of taking up arms. Some recent conflicts have lacked peace agreements. In those cases, the DDR process aims to provide an alternative to continued conflict and violence while working towards an eventual peace agreement.



Liberians celebrate the tenth anniversary of the CPA, signed in Accra on 18 August 2003, which ended their country's 14-year civil war. 19 August 2013. UN Photo #558965 by Staton Winter.

6) United Nations, *Operational Guide to the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS)*, 2014. Available at: <<http://www.unddr.org/uploads/documents/Operational%20Guide.pdf>>.



Relinquished firearms are laid on the ground as officers of UNOCI conduct a DDR operation with XCs in the Abobo area of Abidjan. 1 February 2012. UN Photo #504393 by Hien Macilne.

In the transition period following a civil conflict, various actors place differing priorities on programme objectives. Actors include governments, former warring factions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations such as United Nations agencies, and donors. DDRP objectives may be social, economic, political, military, and/or fiscal. Social and economic objectives might include equitable and sustainable development. Political objectives include democratization and stability. Military objectives may include a smaller and more affordable armed force that meets the new security needs of the country. Fiscal objectives include debt and deficit reduction and improving the balance of payments.

Each actor has a different timeline or programme phase with which they are most concerned. Some groups are primarily concerned with the immediate security objectives of a programme. These entail the immediate pacification of combatants to initiate an election and/or political transition. Peacekeeping contingents, some donors, and some incumbent leaders typically fall into this category. Other groups have a longer-term perspective and view the economic, political, and social reintegration of XCs as a key to future stability. These groups view reintegration as a prerequisite for implementing the terms of the peace accords, consolidating the peace process, and preventing the conflict from recurring. This is one aspect of the issue of urgency versus development in DDR.

The organizations, communities, and individuals supporting DDR have different perceptions of the priorities, goals, and scope of the reintegration process. It is not surprising that the programme components they recommend and the resources they offer often differ and sometimes clash. Groups are likely to disagree on when reintegration programmes should begin. They may differ on the extent of programmes and the needs of demobilized soldiers and could have different views on the end point of reintegration and indicators of success. DDR practitioners should define in advance the impacts sought

by reintegration programmes in order to design programming that can fulfil those goals. How success is defined will vary according to the needs and context of the affected country. Defining success and agreeing on its indicators are important steps in coordinating the activities of those supporting the process.

The post-conflict environment also offers opportunities. One of these opportunities is to reform the political system and change features that potentially contributed to the outbreak of violent conflict in the first place. Political reintegration efforts must be sensitive to the danger of reinforcing unequal geopolitical structures and encourage greater regional political representation and economic development. Lesson 5, which focuses on reintegration, will discuss further details.



Water is distributed in El Srief (North Darfur) where the nearest water point is 15 kilometres away. The activity fosters DDR. The outreach activity is organized by the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the North Sudan DDR Commission, and the local NGO Friends of Peace and Development Organization (FPDO). 25 July 2011. UN Photo #480960 by Albert González Farran.

Section 1.6 Post-Conflict Security Situation

Uncertainty and challenges for national security, public security, and personal security typically characterize the post-conflict environment. These problems often include continued human rights abuses (sporadic and systematic), lack of accountability by security forces, lack of civilian control over the military, resistance to change by military factions, the existence of rogue military units, low competence of police forces to perform domestic security functions, and increased crime. In addition, the proliferation of small arms, a lack of employment opportunities, weakened social institutions, and a war-induced black market in illicit goods and services may all contribute to the creation of an environment conducive to criminality. In some countries, criminality may even replace militarized violence as the principal source of personal insecurity in the post-conflict political, legal, and social vacuum. These security shortfalls at all three levels have a strong impact on the DDRP's prospects for success.



Arms are destroyed by fire during the "Flame of Peace" ceremony to signify the beginning of the country's disarmament and reconciliation process in Bouake, Côte d'Ivoire. 30 July 2007. UN Photo #149796 by Basile Zoma.

Section 1.7 Security Concerns of Demobilized Combatants

XCs require material and personal security in order to successfully reintegrate. They need to see a safe, viable alternative to fighting. Their leaders must also feel sufficiently confident that their legitimate interests will be respected. Without this confidence, there is no political will for peace. Some of the issues that affect material security include ownership of land, protection of movement and trade, available work, and benefits packages. Police or paramilitary activity, respect for human rights, protection of political rights and civil society, and free and fair electoral and judicial systems affect personal security. Personal security includes freedom from slavery, torture, inhumane treatment or punishment, and freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention, and exile.

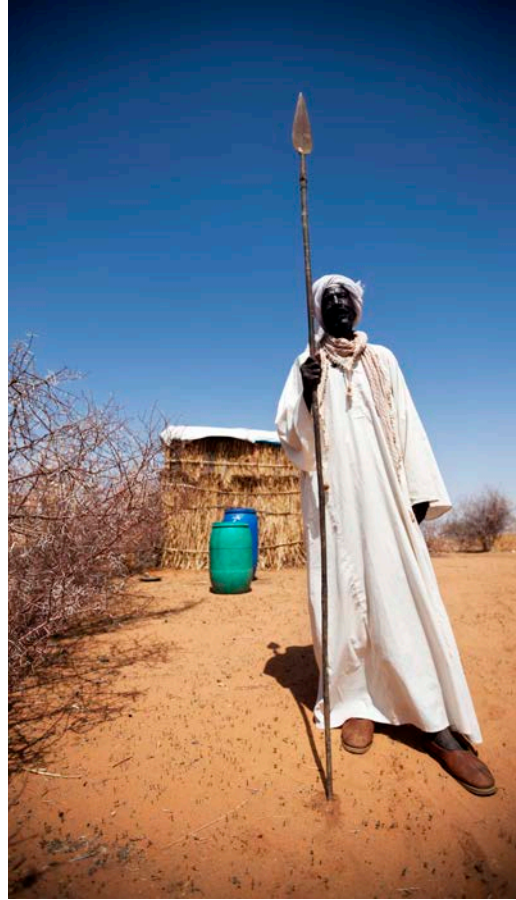
Former combatants who give up their guns and their identities as part of an armed group often have concerns for the physical safety of themselves and their family members. They may fear that any political or territorial gains made through the conflict may be lost (or any losses made worse). The losing side will require reassurances backed by guarantees they will be protected and will not suffer reprisals after they demobilize and disarm, especially in the case of the termination of hostilities due to a military victory by one side. In the case of an internal conflict ended through a negotiated settlement, the non-government side will have the same security concerns. Former combatants from both sides may settle in the same regions. Combatants who formerly fought for the irregular army are likely to feel threatened by the government's military and political control both at the national level and in the regions where they settle.

Section 1.8 What is a DDRP?

A DDRP is a vehicle through which DDR occurs. Designing DDRPs, obtaining funding, and preparing to implement them can be a lengthy process. Even after reintegration programmes begin, it takes time before they start to sustain XCs. This suggests that DDR is most effective as a phased process extending over many months and even years. Those managing the process, however, may be concerned with security. If disarming and moving soldiers through camps or discharge centres happens quickly, they can be demobilized and dispersed faster. Doing so can make peacekeeping missions less costly and security

problems more easily manageable (for the short term). Some planners involved in early missions believed that reintegration programmes had to be ready by the time XCs left the camps. This left little time to prepare sophisticated reintegration programmes. In some cases, the different timelines and priorities of the many groups involved in planning clashed, paralyzing action, threatening donor commitments, and greatly delaying programming and implementation.

The issues of urgency versus development in DDR are not necessarily incompatible — both can be accommodated if planners coordinate their activities. Planners should view the period immediately following demobilization as a transition or reinsertion stage that precedes reintegration. Programmes can provide immediate assistance packages (reinsertion benefits) to XCs leaving camps. At the same time, DDR practitioners can inform XCs about subsequent reintegration programmes. Soldiers need to know about eligibility, when the programmes will be available, and how they can access them. This will help sustain XCs until reintegration programmes take effect while providing the necessary time for preparation. Knowing that additional programmes are planned may help pacify demobilized soldiers who might otherwise give up on the peace process and turn to banditry or extremism. There is also a risk, however, of frustrating expectations with delayed or abandoned programmes.



A man in El Srief (North Darfur) stands holding a spear. To foster disarmament and security arm control among the peoples, a DDR outreach activity was organized by UNAMID with the assistance of UNDP, UNICEF, the North Sudan DDR Commission, and the local NGO FPDO. 25 July 2011. UN Photo #480964 by Albert González Farran.

Demobilization may not always result in a reduction in defence expenditures — that is context-dependent. DDR practitioners should ask: Is there an ongoing conflict? Are there other armed groups or potential clashes with neighbouring countries? These factors affect the security sector and its future reformation (if needed). Reforming, training, and equipping the (new) police and army and paying the remaining, more professional force may offset the savings gained from reducing the number of personnel under arms. Any peace dividend should be understood in terms of the social, economic, and political effects and benefit as well as the fiscal gains of reforming the security sector. For more details, see Lesson 6.

In some respects, DDR is a political process that takes place in the aftermath of wars or protracted civil conflicts. These conflicts often weaken political institutions and disrupt political processes. Returning large numbers of XC to civilian life can further destabilize local and even national politics by increasing the number of eligible voters in an area. The XCs may turn to political extremism if their expectations are not met. The manner of reintegrating ex-soldiers, their areas of resettlement, their available benefits,

and the way they form associations will affect the political process for years after the DDRP concludes. The success or failure of DDRPs is intertwined with the progress of political reconciliation. Because of this, strong commitment and cooperation from the leadership of armies and their political leaders are necessary for DDRPs to succeed.

The aftermath of war complicates reintegration. National and local governments may be weak. Communities face many competing demands. Fighting may have destroyed resources and infrastructure, and people with basic knowledge and skills may have fled or been killed. Economic and social institutions are often shattered and civil society is generally weak.

There is no single model or blueprint for DDRPs. A DDRP is context-dependent, and while case studies and existing programmes can offer lessons and recommendations that might increase the chance of success, planners must tailor each DDRP to the political, security, economic, fiscal, and social situation of the country. They must also reconcile the objectives of the many actors involved in supporting programmes with these realities.

DDR as a continuum

The negotiation stage is critical and should consider all elements, as all peacebuilding stages are linked one to the other. This could take time. In fact, ensuring proper consideration and planning of all aspects of a Peace Accord may require months or years of negotiation. The development of forward and backward linkages between each stage, therefore, strengthens the peacebuilding process and ensures a smoother transition to a sustainable peace.

Demobilization, reinsertion, and reintegration are not distinct phases, but rather a continuum of transition from military to productive civilian life. Most often, programmes implement them by considering time and space to accommodate the size of the groups, as a single massive demobilization effort could destabilize the country. During each of these processes, the XCs have different needs and require different support measures. Experience demonstrates that DDR practitioners should think of it as a single, continuous process. Planners must connect and coordinate all sets of activities to increase the chance of a successful outcome. Not everything will happen at once. DDR operations have too often begun as fragmented, uncoordinated efforts with good intentions, and perhaps even short-term successes, before ultimately ending in failure.



Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy combatants with UN cartoon flyers on disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation, and reintegration (DDRR) in Bopolu, Gbarpolu County, where UNMIL's DDRR programme team visited to inform XCs about its programme. 7 February 2004. UN Photo #30524 by M Novicki.

This is not to say that disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration must be done sequentially. There may be times — especially in armed societies — where disarming the combatants may in fact put them in harm's way. In these circumstances, allowing some of the combatants to remain armed while demobilizing and reintegrating has been beneficial in achieving the peace. In other peace processes,



A United Nations peacekeeper from the Indian battalion of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) takes stock of weapons and ammunition collected during the demobilization process in Matembo, North Kivu, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. 8 November 2006. UN Photo #132362 by Martine Perret.

the factions viewed the concept of disarmament the same as surrendering and could accept it. Those situations required a new language of putting weapons beyond use in order for disarmament to proceed. The fact remains that over time, disarmament must occur, be it through a DDRP or a subsequent SALW programme. The same is true for demobilization, which can be done in a mobile or in situ manner. In a mobile demobilization process, the programme goes to the people. In the in situ manner, the XCs go to an assembly area, concentration area, or holding area for processing. In other circumstances, combatants may already be in their chosen communities and DDR (especially reintegration) can take place there along with the other returning refugees, IDPs, and stayees. This all depends on the context of the conflict.

Reintegration needs both urgency and development components to be effective. The urgency component calls for short-term support to XCs — both directly as individuals and indirectly as groups resettled in specific areas. Policies for this component must be hands-on, targeted, and interventionist. The development component calls for medium- to long-term government interventions only indirectly targeted at XCs and harmonized with longer-term national development initiatives focused on the needs of all members of society, including refugees, IDPs, and stayees, to help rebuild or reform a community. Community reintegration, sometimes referred to as area reintegration, may be more effective in the long term, but it often faces a funding dilemma with donors who have funds for specific purposes that cannot always be mixed or used for other purposes.

Forward linkage

Demobilization must link to reintegration. If reintegration options already exist at the demobilization stage, DDR practitioners can use them as incentives tied to reinsertion programmes to convince individual combatants to give up their old lives. However, this linkage has not been fully developed in many recent cases, meaning they depend on reinsertion programmes to help cover the gap.



More than 400 XCs from both sides of the long-running Darfur conflict arrived on 4 July 2011 to take part in the disarmament and reintegration exercise run by UNAMID and the North Sudan DDR Commission. 4 July 2011. UN Photo #478444 by Olivier Chassot.

Generally, past reintegration programmes have had little in common with development policies despite the fact that reintegration should eventually convert to development efforts. Reintegration strategies occurring in the immediate post-conflict environment must take into account many constraints foreign to development and achieve objectives of little developmental value. However, interdependence is needed to ensure stability of the process. Reintegration programmes will remain unstable unless the subsequent development stage strengthens them. Planners usually develop autonomous reintegration programmes and wait to incorporate development features later on. The best option, however, is to start integrating the most fundamental aspects of development policies into DDRPs from the beginning. This forward linkage helps avoid the urgency trap and aids a smooth transition to development.

DDRP funding

Assisting the demobilization and reintegration processes requires a well-structured, well-planned, and integrated programme. DDRPs tend to be costly, especially for a government in a war-torn country beset with many competing demands. Few countries can afford the complete costs of a DDRP, and DDR planners often face the challenge of devising programmes without knowing what resources will be available. International donor aid and other assistance are essential to formulate such a plan. Many donors are reluctant to commit resources until presented with such a plan. Worse, they may wait until demobilization is actually underway to accept that there is sufficient political will to invest in peace. Many countries like Angola and Liberia saw several peace processes and DDRPs come and go. Political will, careful planning, and inclusion into the peace accord process can help improve the deployment of the DDRP as soon as there is a ceasefire and thus help prevent the parties from slipping back to violence. In their absence, idle soldiers may turn to banditry, officers may interfere with the political process, and resources needed for reconstruction continue to be tied up in continued conflict. Demobilization

benefits and reintegration programmes may be necessary to help persuade combatants — especially military leadership — that complying with peace arrangements is in their interest. However, donors often have difficulty responding quickly to the need for funds. There are both bureaucratic and political impediments. Donor governments must follow budget cycles, and pledges of aid take time to convert to available cash. Donors may be cautious about committing funds to an uncertain peace process, although the lack of funds may make the peace even more tenuous. For all these reasons, funded programme segments sometimes lack coordination with each other, and vital components may be neglected. Lack of donor support may make it impossible for governments to keep promises (i.e. providing land to XCs in Nicaragua and El Salvador). Failure to keep these promises may lay the foundation for future violence.

Institutional arrangements for DDRPs

In some cases, an ad hoc government-established national institution led the demobilization process and worked with the assistance of international institutions. Since the early 1990s, DDR experts recommend having some sort of central coordinating body, such as a National Commission for DDR (NCDDR), to help plan, implement, monitor, and follow up on DDRPs.

“Coordination within government and between government and other relevant actors is important in maximizing the effectiveness of programme interventions. The establishment of one civilian agency with overall design and implementation responsibility serves this purpose best. Central coordination balanced by decentralized implementation authority to the districts constitutes an effective institutional structure.”⁷

The managing organization must combine centralized control and decentralized implementation. Field offices provide beneficiaries with easier access to staff and programme benefits and contribute to making the programme more responsive to local needs.



General Samuel Bower, former force commander of ex-rebels, with UNMIL's peace message and Secretary-General Kofi Annan's photo in hand while at an UNMIL DDR sensitization event. 20 November 2003. UN Photo #29551 by Shima Roy.

7) Nat Colletta et. al., *Case Studies in War to Peace Transition: Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants in Ethiopia, Namibia and Uganda*. Executive Summary, World Bank Discussion Paper no. 331, 1996, 23. Available from: <<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/385411468757824135/Case-studies-in-war-to-peace-transition-the-demobilization-and-reintegration-of-ex-combatants-in-Ethiopia-Namibia-and-Uganda>>.

Section 1.9 Security Threat Posed by XCs

XC's often have expectations of upward social and economic mobility following the peace settlement. Such expectations are likely to go unmet for the majority. They may have received promises of compensation for sacrifices or foregone opportunities during their time in armed service. Neglecting demobilized soldiers has consequences for both the soldiers and the society to which they belong. Unmet needs can result in social unrest in communities and political instability at the national level. High unemployment, crime, and resentment can impede reconstruction and development efforts. Reconciliation of former adversaries is more difficult under such circumstances. If their needs are not met, XC's can pose a special risk due to their experience with organized violence.

XC's have been schooled in and practiced violence for a living. Membership in an armed force — whether regular or irregular — can provide individuals with a livelihood, social status, identity, support network, and security. After demobilizing, XC's lose the things that membership in the force represented to them. They also have experience participating in a cooperative organizational structure to carry out violent activities. Easy access to weapons is the norm in countries recently engaged in a civil conflict. If they are unable to meet their basic needs, they may engage in criminal or political violence. They may re-arm themselves in small groups to participate in actions such as roadblocks or kidnapping to reinforce their demands. They may become involved in armed disputes with their former rivals or get involved with other armed groups or organized crime, destabilizing the peace process.



A stockpile of AK-47 rifles of the members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army burns at the launch of the DDRP in southern Sudan by the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). 10 June 2009. UN Photo #399169 by Tim McKulka.

Section 1.10 Impact of Past Programmes

DDR does not take place in a vacuum, and the success of any programme to support DDR is closely linked to the political, economic, and security situation of the country in which it occurred. In some countries, there have been multiple iterations of DDRPs due to earlier failed processes. The immediate effect is that people see the benefits XC's have received previously and may join one faction or another in order to receive some form of benefit in the post-war setting. Expectation management is key in these situations, especially during the negotiation process when the definition and eligibility criteria of a combatant are finalized to help retain control of budgets and expenses for the DDRP.



In Tora village, North Darfur, water is used to make bricks for the construction of a school which will house 30 former child soldiers. The water was delivered by the DDR Section of UNAMID. 19 April 2010. UN Photo #434500 by Albert González Farran.

Section 1.11 Conclusion

The transition from civil war to sustainable peace is a difficult one. Successful DDR of XCs is one of the essential steps or enablers of this transition. DDR practitioners must view it as a holistic process, not discreet steps. Most countries in need of DDR require outside assistance and funding to support programmes. Similarly, early planning and detailed negotiations — including donor involvement and effective coordination — can prevent many problems, but planners need to be aware of impediments to the DDR process. Recent mandates expanded the role of DDR, using it to enhance security, support development, help reduce government expenditures, and remove obstacles to democracy. In some cases, previously voluntary DDR processes became involuntary, and participants were detained while undergoing the process. Where possible, planners should specify DDR objectives early and preferably include them as part of the overall peace negotiations so that all parties subscribe to them. A case can be made for targeting ex-soldiers as a specific needs group, but it is usually better to consider the needs of the community as a whole when designing suitable inclusive or holistic programmes. The way in which DDRPs are implemented has far-reaching implications for security, society, politics, and the economy in a post-conflict society.

Suggested readings:

- Robert Muggah and Chris O'Donnell, *Next Generation Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration*. *Stability: International Journal of Security & Development*, 4(1): 30, 2015, 1–12. Available from: <<http://dx.doi.org/10.5334/sta.fs>>.
- UN Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS) <www.unddr.org>.

End-of-Lesson Quiz »

1. **The UN Secretary-General defines reintegration as ____.**
 - A. the process by which XCs acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income
 - B. the assistance offered to XCs during demobilization
 - C. the assistance offered by local institutions and populations following disbanding of illegal combatants
 - D. a life-long process of transitional assistance supported by international donors
2. **The UN Secretary-General defines disarmament as ____.**
 - A. surrendering of all troops before they become prisoners of war
 - B. retrocession of all arms and weapons to the ICRC at the end of a conflict
 - C. collection, documentation, control, and disposal of ammunition, explosives, and light and heavy weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population
 - D. collection of heavy weapons as a first step towards a comprehensive ceasefire
3. **Complete this sentence by choosing the correct pair of words: The objective of the DDR process is to contribute to security and stability in _____ environments so that recovery and development can begin. The _____, demobilization, and reintegration of combatants together make up a complex process with political, military, security, humanitarian, and socioeconomic dimensions.**
 - A. conflict, reinsertion
 - B. conflict, disarmament
 - C. post-conflict, reinsertion
 - D. post-conflict, disarmament
4. **All UN DDRPs should be ____.**
 - A. internationally owned and self-centred
 - B. inflexible and accountable to the XCs
 - C. separated from other peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations, and secretive
 - D. integrated and flexible
5. **Which of the following is NOT considered a combatant?**
 - A. A person arriving in a host country as a refugee
 - B. A person involved in recruiting or training military personnel
 - C. A member of a national army or an irregular military
 - D. A person arriving in a host country carrying arms or in military uniform
6. **Which example best defines reintegration?**
 - A. Ensuring that XCs have housing and jobs for the long term
 - B. Encouraging former combatants to cease perceiving themselves as a special class, and to become accepted and identified as members of the community
 - C. A life-long process of transitional assistance supported by international donors
 - D. Short-term assistance provided to XCs after the demobilization process

Answer Key provided on the next page.

End-of-Lesson Quiz »

7. The UN Secretary-General defines reinsertion as ____.

- A. the assistance offered to XCs during demobilization and prior to reintegration
- B. the assistance offered to XCs following the reintegration process
- C. the assistance offered by local institutions and populations following disbanding of illegal combatants
- D. a life-long process of transitional assistance supported by international donors

8. Which of the following is not a situation in which DDR could be used?

- A. Disbanding of armed groups and militias
- B. Protection of cultural sites in a conflict environment
- C. Downsizing of armies or armed forces
- D. Disbanding of gangs and other armed groups

9. DDR needs to be viewed as ____.

- A. a holistic process
- B. a series of discreet steps to achieve a goal
- C. one of the essential steps or enablers from civil war to sustainable peace
- D. Both A and C

10. Which of the following are common difficulties which may confront demobilized soldiers as they finish a DDRP?

- A. Lack of civic awareness and self-reliance
- B. Lack of financial resources and inadequate shelter
- C. Lack of education and marketable skills
- D. All of the above

Answer Key »

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 4. D
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. B
- 9. D
- 10. D

Appendix A: List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ACR	Colombian Agency for Reintegration
ADDR	Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
AMISON	African Union Mission in Somalia
AQIM	Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb
AUC	Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Service
CAAFAG	Children associated with armed forces or armed groups
CAR	Central African Republic
CBR	Community-based rehabilitation
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
CPA	Comprehensive peace agreements
CPAF	Cambodia People's Armed Forces
CVE	Countering violent extremism
CVR	Community violence reduction (and lesson 2)
DDR	Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration
DDRP	DDR programme
DDRR	Disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation, and reintegration
DDVE	Demobilization and disengagement of violent extremists
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DPO	United Nations Department of Peace Operations
DPPA	Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
EOD	Explosive ordnance disposal

EU	European Union
FARDC	Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
FNI	Front for National Integration/Front des Nationalistes and Intégrationnistes
FPDO	Friends of Peace and Development Organization
FPU	Formed police unit
FRPI	Patriotic Force of Resistance
FTF	Foreign terrorist fighters
GCTF	Global Counterterrorism Forum
GIZ	German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation
IATG	United Nations International Ammunition Technical Guidelines
ICCs	Interim Care Centres
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICSR	International Centre for the Study of Radicalization
ICTJ	International Centre for Transitional Justice
IDDRS	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Standards
IDP	Internally displaced person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISACS	International Small Arms Control Standards
ISM	Interim Stabilization Method(s)
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MIS	monitoring and information system
MISCA	International Support Mission to the Central African Republic

MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MRC	Congolese Revolutionary Movement
NCDDR	National Commission for DDR
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
PBC	United Nations Peacebuilding Commission
PCNA	Post-conflict needs assessment
PMC-PSF	Private military and security companies
POC	Protection of civilians
PRVC	Programme for Reincorporation to the Civil Life
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
PUPs	Pick-up points
QIP	Quick impact project
RDRC	Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
RPG	Rocket-propelled grenade
SALW	Small arms and light weapons
SANDF	South African National Defence Forces
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIDDR	Stockholm Initiative on DDR
SIU	Security Institution Unit
SNA	Somali National Army
SPLA	South Sudanese Army
SPLM-IO	Sudan People's Liberation Moving-in-Opposition

SSR	Security sector reform
TJ	Transitional justice
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNAI	United Nations Academic Impact
UNAMID	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNAOC	United Nations Alliance of Civilizations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNMO	United Nations Military Observers
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNPOL	United Nations Police Division
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
WCPS	Weapons collection points
WFP	World Food Programme
XC	Ex-combatant

Appendix B: IDDRS Glossary of Terms and Definitions

The following definitions are drawn from IDDRS Chapter 1.20 Glossary: Terms and Definitions.

Absorption capacity	The ability of a community, economy and/or country to include ex-combatants as active full members of the society. Absorption capacity is often used in relation to the capacities of local communities, but can also refer to social and political reintegration opportunities.
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)	The advisory body that reviews the budgets of peacekeeping missions and makes recommendations to the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee of the General Assembly.
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome: The stage of HIV when the immune system is no longer working properly, leaving the body vulnerable to one or more life-threatening diseases.
Ammunition	See 'munitions'.
Anti-retroviral (ARVs)	Broad term for any medicines to treat HIV/AIDS.
Arms control	The imposition of restrictions on the production, exchange and spread of weapons by an authority vested with legitimate powers to enforce such restrictions.
Arms exports	The sending of weapons, guns and ammunition from one country to another, often closely monitored and controlled by governments.
Armed forces	The military organization of a State with a legal basis, and supporting institutional infrastructure (salaries, benefits, basic services, etc.).
Armed group	A group that has the potential to employ arms in the use of force to achieve political, ideological or economic objectives; is not within the formal military structures of a State, State-alliance or intergovernmental organization; and is not under the control of the State(s) in which it operates.
Asylum	The protection granted by a State on its territory to persons from another State who are fleeing serious danger or persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion. A person who is granted asylum is a refugee. Asylum includes a variety of elements, including non-refoulement (for definition, see 'non-refoulement'), permission to remain in the territory of the asylum country and humane standards of treatment.
Asylum seeker	A person whose request or application for refugee status has not been finally decided on by a prospective country of refuge.

Behaviour change communication (BCC)	A participatory, community-level process aimed at developing positive behaviours; promoting and sustaining individual, community and societal behaviour change; and maintaining appropriate behaviours.
Beneficiary/ies	Refers to both individuals and groups who receive indirect benefits through a Unsupported DDR operation or programme. This includes communities in which DDR programme participants resettle, businesses where ex-combatants work as part of the DDR programme, etc.
Border controls	The existence of checks and regulations between countries that control access to and from the country of people, goods and services.
Broker	The natural person or legal entity that carries out a brokering activity; anyone who directly performs an activity defined as a brokering activity in the exercise of their own commercial or legal relations. The acts of natural persons, especially employees, are to be ascribed to the legal entity.
Brokering	Activities that serve to facilitate the transfer of arms between persons in different third countries, insofar as such transfer is furthered through the assistance of a so-called broker. Core brokering activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acquisition of SALW located in one third country for the purpose of transfer to another third country; • mediation between sellers and buyers of SALW to facilitate the transfer of these arms from one third country to another; • the indication of an opportunity for such a transaction to the seller or buyer (in particular, the introduction of a seller or buyer in return for a fee or other consideration).
Business development services (BDS)	A set of 'business services' that include any services that improve the performance of a business and its access to and ability to compete in markets.
Buy-back	The direct link between the surrender of weapons, ammunition, mines and explosives in return for cash. There is a perception that such schemes reward irresponsible armed personnel who may have already harmed society and the innocent civilian population. They also provide the opportunity for an individual to conduct low-level trading in SALW.
Capacity	The strength and ability, which could include knowledge, skill, personnel and resources, to achieve desired objectives.

Capacity-building	Used as a noun, refers to processes and programmes that empower and enable the recipients' independent development. Can also be used as an adjective (e.g., capacity-building activity).
Ceasefire agreement	A binding, non-aggression pact to enable dialogue between conflicting parties.
Child	Any human below the age of 18, unless under the law applicable to the child in a particular country, majority is attained earlier.
Child associated with fighting forces/armed conflict/armed groups/armed forces	<p>The definition commonly applied to children associated with armed forces and groups in prevention, demobilization and reintegration programmes derives from the Cape Town Principles and Best Practices (1997), in which the term 'child soldier' refers to: "Any person under 18 years of age who is part of any kind of regular or irregular armed force or armed group in any capacity, including, but not limited to: cooks, porters, messengers and anyone accompanying such groups, other than family members. The definition includes girls recruited for sexual purposes and for forced marriage. It does not, therefore, only refer to a child who is carrying or has carried arms."</p> <p>In his February 2000 report to the UN Security Council, the Secretary-General defined a child soldier "as any person under the age 18 years of age who forms part of an armed force in any capacity and those accompanying such groups, other than purely as family members, as well as girls recruited for sexual purposes and forced marriage". The CRC specifies that a child is every human below the age of 18.</p> <p>The term 'children associated with armed forces and groups', although more cumbersome, is now used to avoid the perception that the only children of concern are combatant boys. It points out that children eligible for release and reintegration programmes are both those associated with armed forces and groups and those who fled armed forces and groups (often considered as deserters and therefore requiring support and protection), children who were abducted, those forcibly married and those in detention.</p> <p>Access to demobilization does not depend on a child's level of involvement in armed forces and groups. No distinction is made between combatants and non-combatants for fear of unfair treatment, oversight or exclusion (mainly of girls). Nevertheless, the child's personal history and activities in the armed conflict can help decide on the kind of support he/she needs in the reintegration phase.</p>

Child demobilization, release, exit from an armed force or group

The term 'demobilization' refers to ending a child's association with armed forces or groups. The terms 'release' or 'exit from an armed force or group' and 'children coming or exiting from armed forces and groups' rather than 'demobilized children' are preferred.

Child demobilization/release is very brief and involves removing a child from a military or armed group as swiftly as possible. This action may require official documentation (e.g., issuing a demobilization card or official registration in a database for ex-combatants) to confirm that the child has no military status, although formal documentation must be used carefully so that it does not stigmatize an already-vulnerable child.

Child reintegration

According to article 39 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, "States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote ... social reintegration of a child victim of ... armed conflicts".

Reintegration includes family reunification, mobilizing and enabling the child's existing care system, medical screening and health care, schooling and/or vocational training, psychosocial support, and social and community-based reintegration. Reintegration programmes need to be sustainable and to take into account children's aspirations.

Civil society

The three-sector model, which looks at the State as consisting of the government, the market and the citizenry, is a useful starting point to define civil society. In this perspective, civil society constitutes the third sector, existing alongside and interacting with the State and profit-seeking firms. Civil society emerges as a voluntary sector made up of freely and formally associating individuals pursuing non-profit purposes in social movements, religious bodies, women and youth groups, indigenous peoples' organizations, professional associations, unions, etc.

Civil society organization (CSO)

Non-State organization composed of voluntary participants.

Combatant

Based on an analogy with the definition set out in the Third Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War in relation to persons engaged in international armed conflicts, a combatant is a person who:

- is a member of a national army or an irregular military organization; or
- is actively participating in military activities and hostilities; or
- is involved in recruiting or training military personnel; or

- holds a command or decision-making position within a national army or an armed organization; or
- arrived in a host country carrying arms or in military uniform or as part of a military structure; or
- having arrived in a host country as an ordinary civilian, thereafter assumes, or shows determination to assume, any of the above attributes.

Community based policing (CBP)

CBP involves the police participating in the community and responding to the needs of that community, and the community participating in its own policing and supporting the police. It can further be explained as the police working in partnership with the community; the community thereby participating in its own policing; and the two working together, mobilizing resources to solve problems affecting public safety over the longer term rather than the police, alone, reacting short term to incidents as they occur.

Community disarmament/ Small arms limitation

In the context of peace-building, community disarmament/small arms limitation advocates a change of public attitude toward the possession and use of weapons, as well as the benefits of weapons control measures within the community.

Community involvement

In the context of SALW, the term refers to a process designed to place the needs and priorities of affected communities at the centre of the planning, implementation and monitoring of SALW control and other sectors.

Community involvement is based on an exchange of information and involves communities in the decision-making process in order to establish priorities for SALW control. In this way, SALW control aims to be inclusive, community focused and ensure the maximum involvement of all sections of the community. This involvement includes joint planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

Community involvement also works with communities to develop specific interim safety strategies that encourage individual and community behavioural change. This is designed to reduce the impact of SALW on individuals and communities until such time as the threat is removed.

Community sensitization

Sensitizing a community before, during and after the DDR process is essentially the process of making community members (whether they are ex-combatants or not) aware of the effects and changes

DDR creates within the community. For example, it will be important for the community to know that reintegration can be a long-term, challenging process before it leads to stability; that ex-combatants might not readily take on their new livelihoods; that local capacity building will be an important emphasis for community building, etc. Such messages to the community can be dispersed with media tools, such as television; radio, print and poster campaigns; community town halls, etc., ensuring that a community's specific needs are addressed throughout the DDR process. See also 'sensitization'.

Conflict prevention	Taking measures to try and prevent violent confrontation.
Conflict reduction	<p>Process employed by States with the aim of diffusing tensions and building sustainable peace.</p> <p>Conflict reduction strategies may include programmes designed to build national and local capacity to settle disputes; encouraging the establishment of coordinated conflict prevention policies among international actors, and assisting countries in reducing the spread of arms.</p>
Conflict resolution	<p>Efforts designed to increase cooperation among the parties to a conflict and strengthen their relationships by building or deepening the institutions and processes through which the parties interact.</p> <p>Conflict resolution is used to reduce the possibility of violence, or to consolidate the cessation of a violent conflict in an attempt to prevent its re-escalation.</p>
Cooperation	The process of combining separate actors (States/members/armies) to work together as a cohesive unit in attaining pre-defined goals.
Coping mechanisms/strategies	<p>The methods by which members of households try to deal with a crisis. For example, at times of severe food insecurity, household members may (1) make greater use than normal of wild foods, (2) plant other crops, (3) seek other sources of income, (4) rely more on gifts and remittances, (5) sell off assets to buy food, or (6) migrate. Coping mechanisms should be discouraged if they lead to disinvestment, if they reduce a household's capacity to recover its long-term capacity to survive, and if they harm the environment. Positive coping mechanisms should be encouraged and strengthened.</p>
Counselling (HIV)	Support generally offered before and after a test in order to help individuals understand their risk behaviour and cope with an HIV-positive result or maintain an HIV-negative status. The counselling service also links individuals to options for treatment, care

	and support; and provides information on how to stay as healthy as possible and minimize the risk of transmission to others.
Crisis management	Actions undertaken by governments and non-governmental agencies in an attempt to respond to security problems, identify their root causes and build international capacity to prevent conflicts from recurring.
Demilitarization	The complete range of processes that render weapons, ammunition and explosives unfit for their originally intended purpose. Demilitarization not only involves the final destruction process, but also includes all of the other transport, storage, accounting and pre-processing operations that are equally as essential to achieving the final result.
Demobilization	(see also “Child demobilization”) “Demobilization is the formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups. The first stage of demobilization may extend from the processing of individual combatants in temporary centres to the massing of troops in camps designated for this purpose (cantonment sites, encampments, assembly areas or barracks). The second stage of demobilization encompasses the support package provided to the demobilized, which is called reinsertion” (Secretary-General, note to the General Assembly, A/C.5/59/31, May 2005).
Dependant	A civilian who depends upon a combatant for his/her livelihood. This can include friends and relatives of the combatant, such as aged men and women, non-mobilized children, and women and girls. Some dependants may also be active members of a fighting force. For the purposes of DDR programming, such persons shall be considered combatants, not dependants.
Destruction	The process of final conversion of weapons, ammunition and explosives into an inert state so that they can no longer function as designed.
Detailed field assessment	A detailed field assessment is essential to identify the nature of the problem a DDR programme is to deal with, as well as to provide key indicators for the development of a detailed DDR strategy and its associated components. Detailed field assessments shall be undertaken to ensure that DDR strategies, programmes and implementation plans reflect realities, are well targeted and sustainable, and to assist with their monitoring and evaluation.

Disarmament	<p>“Disarmament is the collection, documentation, control and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population. Disarmament also includes the development of responsible arms management programmes” (Secretary-General, note to the General Assembly, A/C.5/59/31, May 2005).</p>
Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR)	<p>A process that contributes to security and stability in a post-conflict recovery context by removing weapons from the hands of combatants, taking the combatants out of military structures and helping them to integrate socially and economically into society by finding civilian livelihoods.</p> <p>Also see separate entries for ‘disarmament’, ‘demobilization’ and ‘reintegration’.</p>
Disposal	<p>The removal of ammunition and explosives from a stockpile using a variety of methods (that may not necessarily involve destruction). Logistic disposal may or may not require the use of render safe procedures.</p>
Diurnal cycling	<p>The exposure of ammunition and explosives to the temperature changes caused by day, night and change of season.</p>
‘Do no harm’	<p>An approach that tries to avoid unintended negative impacts of development and other interventions.</p>
Eligibility criteria	<p>Criteria that establish who will benefit from DDR assistance and who will not. There are five categories of people that should be taken into consideration in DDR programmes: (1) male and female adult combatants; (2) children associated with armed forces and groups; (3) those working in non-combat roles (including women); (4) ex-combatants with disabilities and chronic illnesses; and (5) dependants.</p> <p>When deciding on who will benefit from DDR assistance, planners should be guided by three principles, which include: (1) focusing on improving security. DDR assistance should target groups that pose the greatest risk to peace, while paying careful attentions to laying the foundation for recovery and development; (2) balancing equity with security. Targeted assistance should be balanced against rewarding violence. Fairness should guide eligibility; and (3) achieving flexibility.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria are decided at the beginning of a DDR planning process and determine the cost, scope and duration of the DDR programme in question.</p>

Employability	A combination of skills, knowledge and attitudes that improve a person's ability to secure and retain a job, progress at work and cope with change, secure alternative employment if he/she so wishes or has been laid off, and enter more easily into the labour market at different periods of his/her working life.
Empowerment	Refers to women and men taking control over their lives: setting their own agendas, gaining skills, building self-confidence, solving problems and developing self-reliance. No one can empower another; only the individual can empower herself or himself to make choices or to speak out. However, institutions, including international cooperation agencies, can support processes that can nurture self-empowerment of individuals or groups. Empowerment of recipients, regardless of their gender, should be a central goal of any DDR interventions, and measures must be taken to ensure no particular group is disempowered or excluded through the DDR process.
Evaluation	Evaluation is a management tool. It is a time-bound activity that systematically and objectively assesses the relevance, performance and success of ongoing and completed programmes and projects. Evaluation is carried out selectively, asking and answering specific questions to guide decision makers and/or programme managers. Evaluation determines the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of a programme or project.
Exclusion from protection as a refugee	This is provided for in legal provisions under refugee law that deny the benefits of international protection to persons who would otherwise satisfy the criteria for refugee status, including persons in respect of whom there are serious reasons for considering that they have committed a crime against peace, a war crime, a crime against humanity, a serious non-political crime or acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the UN.
Ex-combatant (XC)	A person who has assumed any of the responsibilities or carried out any of the activities mentioned in the definition of 'combatant', and has laid down or surrendered his/her arms with a view to entering a DDR process. Former combatant status may be certified through a demobilisation process by a recognized authority. Spontaneously auto-demobilised individuals, such as deserters, may also be considered ex-combatants if proof of non-combatant status over a period of time can be given.
Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)	It may also include the rendering safe and/or disposal of such explosive ordnance, which has become hazardous by damage or deterioration, when the disposal of such explosive ordnance is beyond the capabilities of those personnel normally assigned the

	responsibility for routine disposal. The presence of ammunition and explosives during disarmament operations will inevitably require some degree of EOD response. The level of this response will depend on the condition of the ammunition, its level of deterioration and the way that the local community handles it.
Explosives	Substances or mixtures of substances that, under external influences, are capable of rapidly releasing energy in the form of gases and heat.
False negative/positive	HIV test result that is wrong, either giving a negative result when the person is HIV-positive, or a positive result when the person is HIV-negative.
Finance and Management Support Service (FMSS)	The office in the Office of Mission Support (OMS) in DPO mandated to provide financial management and support services to peacekeeping, peacemaking and preventive diplomacy operations, and trust funds related to peacekeeping and peacemaking activities from start-up through closure and liquidation.
Food for training (FFT)	Programme in which food is supplied on condition that the recipient attends a training programme.
Food for work (FFW)	FFW projects and activities are those in which food is given as full or part payment for work performed in the context of a supervised work programme.
Food insecurity	A situation where people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development, and an active and healthy life. Food insecurity may be caused by the unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power, inappropriate distribution, or inadequate use of food at the household level.
Food security	A situation where all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Note: This definition includes the following three key dimensions of food security: sufficient availability of food; adequate access to food; and appropriate utilization of food.
Foreign former combatant	A person who previously met the definition of a combatant and has since disarmed and genuinely demobilized, but is not a national of the country where he/she finds him-/herself.
Formed police unit (FPU)	A self-contained police unit of 125 officers capable of providing a range of tactical options, including an effective public order function.

Former combatant	See 'ex-combatant'.
Gender	<p>The social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women, men, girls and boys, as well as the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/time-specific and changeable. Gender is part of the broader socio cultural context. Other important criteria for socio cultural analysis include class, race, poverty level, ethnic group and age. The concept of gender also includes the expectations held about the characteristics, aptitudes and likely behaviours of both women and men (femininity and masculinity). The concept of gender is vital, because, when it is applied to social analysis, it reveals how women's subordination (or men's domination) is socially constructed. As such, the subordination can be changed or ended. It is not biologically predetermined, nor is it fixed forever. As with any group, interactions among armed forces and groups, members' roles and responsibilities within the group, and interactions between members of armed forces/ groups and policy and decision makers are all heavily influenced by prevailing gender roles and gender relations in society. In fact, gender roles significantly affect the behaviour of individuals even when they are in a sex-segregated environment, such as an all-male cadre.</p>
Gender analysis	<p>The collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated information. Men and women perform different roles in societies and in armed groups and forces. This leads to women and men having different experience, knowledge, talents and needs. Gender analysis explores these differences so that policies, programmes and projects can identify and meet the different needs of men and women. Gender analysis also facilitates the strategic use of distinct knowledge and skills possessed by women and men, which can greatly improve the long-term sustainability of interventions. In the context of DDR, gender analysis should be used to design policies and interventions that will reflect the different roles, capacity and needs of women, men, girls and boys.</p>
Gender balance	<p>The objective of achieving representational numbers of women and men among staff. The shortage of women in leadership roles, as well as extremely low numbers of women peacekeepers and civilian personnel, has contributed to the invisibility of the needs and capacities of women and girls in the DDR process. Achieving gender balance, or at least improving the representation of women in peace operations, has been defined as a strategy for increasing operational capacity on issues related to women, girls, gender equality and mainstreaming.</p>

Gender equality	The equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same, but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, while recognising the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a women's issue, but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centred development.
Gender equity	The process of being fair to men and women. To ensure fairness, measures must often be put in place to compensate for the historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from operating on a level playing field. Equity is a means; equality is the result.
Gender mainstreaming	Defined by the 52nd Session of ECOSOC in 1997 as "the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetrated. The ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality." Gender mainstreaming emerged as a major strategy for achieving gender equality following the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995. In the context of DDR, gender mainstreaming is necessary in order to ensure women and girls receive equitable access to assistance programmes and packages, and it should, therefore, be an essential component of all DDR-related interventions. In order to maximize the impact of gender mainstreaming efforts, these should be complemented with activities that are directly tailored for marginalized segments of the intended beneficiary group.
Gender relations	The social relationships among men, women, girls and boys. Gender relations shape how power is distributed among women, men, girls and boys and how it is translated into different positions in society. Gender relations are generally fluid and vary depending on other social relations, such as class, race, ethnicity, etc.
Gender-aware policies	Policies that utilize gender analysis in their formulation and design, and recognize gender differences in terms of needs, interests, priorities, power and roles. They further recognize that both men

and women are active development actors for their community. Gender-aware policies can be further divided into the following three policies:

- Gender-neutral policies use the knowledge of gender differences in a society to reduce biases in development work in order to enable both women and men to meet their practical gender needs.
- Gender-specific policies are based on an understanding of the existing gendered division of resources and responsibilities and gender power relations. These policies use knowledge of gender difference to respond to the practical gender needs of women or men.
- Gender-transformative policies consist of interventions that attempt to transform existing distributions of power and resources to create a more balanced relationship among women, men, girls and boys by responding to their strategic gender needs. These policies can target both sexes together, or separately. Interventions may focus on women's and/or men's practical gender needs, but with the objective of creating a conducive environment in which women or men can empower themselves.

Gender responsive DDR programmes	Programmes that are planned, implemented, monitored and evaluated in a gender-responsive manner to meet the different needs of female and male ex-combatants, supporters and dependants.
Gender responsive objectives	Programme and project objectives that are non-discriminatory, equally benefit women and men and aim at correcting gender imbalances.
Gendered division of labour	This is the result of how each society divides work between men and women according to what is considered suitable or appropriate to each gender. Attention to the gendered division of labour is essential when determining reintegration opportunities for both male and female ex-combatants, including women and girls associated with armed forces and groups in non-combat roles and dependants.
Harm	Physical injury or damage to the health of people, or damage to property or the environment (ISO Guide 51: 1999[E]).
Harmful event	Occurrence in which a hazardous situation results in harm (ISO Guide 51: 1999[E]).

Hazard	Potential source of harm (ISO Guide 51: 1999[E]).
Hazardous situation	Circumstance in which people, property or the environment are exposed to one or more hazards (ISO Guide 51: 1999[E]).
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS.
HIV confirmation tests	According to WHO/UNAIDS recommendations, all positive HIV test results (whether ELISA (enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay) or simple/rapid tests) should be confirmed using a second, different test to confirm accuracy, or three different rapid tests if laboratory facilities are not available.
HIV counselling	<p>Counselling support generally offered before and after a test in order to help individuals understand their risk behaviour and cope with an HIV-positive result or stay HIV-negative. The counselling service also links individuals to options for treatment, care and support, and provides information on how to stay as healthy as possible and how to minimize the risk of transmission to others. Test results shall be confidential.</p> <p>Usually, a voluntary counselling and testing service package ensures that: the HIV test is voluntary; pre-test counselling is offered; informed consent is obtained (agreement to a medical test or procedure after clear explanation of risks and benefits); and HIV tests are performed using approved HIV test kits and testing protocols.</p>
HIV-negative result	The HIV test did not detect any antibodies in the blood. This either means that the person is in the 'window period' or that he/she is not infected with the virus at the time of the test. It does not mean that he/she is immune to the virus.
HIV-positive result	A positive HIV test result means that a person has the HIV antibodies in his/her blood and is infected with HIV. It does not mean that he/she has AIDS.
HIV test	<p>Usually a test for the presence of antibodies. There are two main methods of HIV tests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV ELISA (enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay) test: This is the most efficient test for testing large numbers per day, but requires laboratory facilities with equipment, maintenance staff and a reliable power supply. • Simple/Rapid HIV tests: These do not require special equipment or highly trained staff and are as accurate as ELISA. Rapid tests will usually give results in approximately 20 minutes and are

easy to perform. Suitable combinations of three simple/rapid tests are recommended by WHO where facilities for ELISA or ELISA/Western Blot testing are not available.

Host country	A foreign country into whose territory a combatant crosses.
Human capital	The knowledge, skills, competencies and other attributes embodied in individuals that are relevant to economic activity. (Duration of schooling and levels of qualification are the standard measures.)
Human security	Constitutes (1) safety from chronic threats, such as hunger, disease and repression, and (2) protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life. Although the scope of human security is vast, it can be divided into seven areas: economic security (freedom from poverty), food security (access to food), health security (access to health care and protection from diseases), environmental security (protection from the danger of environmental pollution), personal security (physical protection against torture, war, criminal attacks, domestic violence, etc.), community security (survival of traditional cultures and ethnic groups) and political security (civil and political rights, freedom from political oppression).
Implementation plan	Also known as an operations or action plan, an implementation plan describes the detailed steps necessary to implement programme activities, together with a division of labour and overall time-frame.
Implementing partner	Organizations and agencies that execute programmes and services within UN supported DDR operations. The presence and capacity of implementing partners varies significantly in different countries and may include national authorities, UN missions and agencies, national and international NGOs, community-based organizations and local businesses.
Incentives	Acts or conditions that encourage the achievement of a goal.
Inconclusive (indeterminate) test	A small percentage of HIV test results are inconclusive. This means that the result is neither positive nor negative. This result may be due to a number of factors that are not related to HIV infection, or it can occur early in an infection when there are insufficient HIV antibodies present to give a positive result. If this happens, the test must be repeated.
Incubation period	Time period between first infection by the disease agent and the appearance of disease symptoms. With HIV, this can vary from months to many years.

Indicator	Quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a given development or aid factor.
Information, education and communication (IEC)	The development of communication strategies and support materials, based on formative research and targeted at influencing behaviours among specific groups.
Integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	The co-operative implementation of policies, structures and processes that support effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations within a peacekeeping environment.
Integration	The implementation of policies and processes, in pursuit of a common strategic aim, that provide mechanisms for mutually beneficial cooperation.
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	Persons who have been obliged to flee from their homes “in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border” (according to the definition in the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement).
International guarantor	State, international or regional body or organization that plays the role of facilitation and arbitration in negotiations and the implementation of a peace accord.
Internee	A person who falls within the definition of a combatant (see above), who has crossed an international border from a State experiencing armed conflict and is interned by a neutral State whose territory he/ she has entered.
Internment	An obligation of a neutral State when foreign former combatants cross into its territory, as provided for under the 1907 Hague Convention Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in the Case of War on Land. This rule is considered to have attained customary international law status, so that it is binding on all States, whether or not they are parties to the Hague Convention. It is applicable by analogy also to internal armed conflicts in which combatants from government armed forces or opposition armed groups enter the territory of a neutral State. Internment involves confining foreign combatants who have been separated from civilians in a safe location away from combat zones and providing basic relief and humane treatment. Varying degrees of freedom of movement can be provided, subject to the interning State ensuring that the internees

	cannot use its territory for participation in hostilities.
Intervention	A process in which an actor enters into the area of another, with or without the consent of the other.
Irregular force	For the purposes of the IDDRS, defined as armed group.
Justice	For the UN, an ideal of accountability and fairness in the protection and vindication of rights and the prevention and punishment of wrongs. Justice implies regard for the rights of the accused, for the interests of victims and for the wellbeing of society at large. It is a concept rooted in all national cultures and traditions, and while its administration usually implies formal judicial mechanisms, traditional dispute resolution mechanisms are equally relevant. The international community has worked to articulate collectively the substantive and procedural requirements for the administration of justice for more than half a century.
Legislative disarmament/ small arms control	The national legal regimes that regulate the possession, use and circulation of small arms and light weapons. These may be enforced by the State's security forces.
Livelihood	The capabilities, assets (including both material and social assets) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, and maintain or improve its capabilities and assets, while not undermining the natural resource base.
Mandatory testing	Testing or screening required by federal, State or local law to compel individuals to submit to HIV testing without informed consent. It is usually limited to specific populations such as categories of health care providers, members of the military, prisoners or people in high-risk situations.
Mercenary	<p>"A mercenary is any person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (a) Is specially recruited locally or abroad in order to fight in an armed conflict;• (b) Is motivated to take part in the hostilities essentially by the desire for private gain and, in fact, is promised, by or on behalf of a party to the conflict, material compensation substantially in excess of that promised or paid to combatants of similar rank and functions in the armed forces of that party;• (c) Is neither a national of a party to the conflict nor a resident of territory controlled by a party to the conflict;

- (d) Is not a member of the armed forces of a party to the conflict; and
- (e) Has not been sent by a State which is not a party to the conflict on official duty as a member of its armed forces.

A mercenary is also any person who, in any other situation:

- (a) Is specially recruited locally or abroad for the purpose of participating in a concerted act of violence aimed at:
 - (i) Overthrowing a Government or otherwise undermining the constitutional order of a State; or
 - (ii) Undermining the territorial integrity of a State;
- (b) Is motivated to take part therein essentially by the desire for significant private gain and is prompted by the promise of payment of material compensation;
- (c) Is neither a national nor a resident of the State against which such an act is directed;
- (d) Has not been sent by a State on official duty; and
- (e) Is not a member of the armed forces of the State on whose territory the act is undertaken" (International Convention Against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, 1989).

Militia

A military group that is raised from the civil population to supplement a regular army in an emergency or a rebel group acting in opposition to a regular army. Also see 'irregular force'.

Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals summarize the development goals agreed on at international conferences and world summits during the 1990s. At the end of the decade, world leaders distilled the key goals and targets in the Millennium Declaration (September 2000).

The Millennium Development Goals, to be achieved between 1990 and 2015, include:

- halving extreme poverty and hunger;
- achieving universal primary education;
- promoting gender equality;
- reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds;
- reducing maternal mortality by three-quarters;

- reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB;
- ensuring environmental sustainability;
- developing a global partnership for development, with targets for aid, trade and debt relief.

Monitoring	Monitoring is a management tool. It is the systematic oversight of the implementation of an activity that establishes whether input deliveries, work schedules, other required actions and targeted outputs have proceeded according to plan, so that timely action can be taken to correct deficiencies.
National authority	The government department(s), organization(s) or institution(s) in a country responsible for the regulation, management and coordination of DDR activities.
National plan	A comprehensive, short, medium or long-term strategy to bring about the development of a specific issue in a country.
Needs-based approach	An approach that focuses on what people need or are short of and, therefore, on what they should be provided with.
Non-refoulement	A core principle of international law that prohibits States from returning persons in any manner whatsoever to countries or territories in which their lives or freedom may be threatened. It finds expression in refugee law, human rights law and international humanitarian law, is a rule of customary international law, and is therefore binding on all States, whether or not they are parties to specific instruments such as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.
Nutritional requirements	AIDS patients usually need a food intake that is 30 percent higher than usual.
Operational objective	Specific target set by an organization to achieve a mission. Operational objectives should be precise, ideally quantifiable, and should be achievable with the resources that are likely to become available.
Opportunistic infection (OI)	Infection that occurs when an immune system is weakened, but which might not cause a disease — or be as serious — in a person with a properly functioning immune system.
Participants	All persons who will receive direct assistance through the DDR process, including ex-combatants, women and children associated with fighting forces, and others identified during negotiations of the

	political framework and planning for a UN supported DDR process.
Participatory rural assessment (PRA)	Tool designed, in a World Food Programme (WFP) intervention, to assess rural people's perceptions, access to and control over resources, attitudes, benefits, decision-making positions, constraints and degree of involvement.
Peace-building	Process to prevent the resurgence of conflict and to create the conditions necessary for a sustainable peace in war-torn societies. It is a holistic process involving broad-based inter-agency cooperation across a wide range of issues. It includes activities such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed forces and groups; rehabilitation of basic national infrastructure; human rights and elections monitoring; monitoring or retraining of civil administrators and police; training in customs and border control procedures; advice or training in fiscal or macroeconomic stabilization policy and support for landmine removal.
Peacekeeping assessed budget	The assessed contribution of Member States to the operations of the UN peacekeeping missions, based on a scale established by the General Assembly.
Peer education	A popular concept that variously refers to an approach, a communication channel, a methodology and/or an intervention strategy. Peer education usually involves training and supporting members of a given group with the same background, experience and values to effect change among members of that group. It is often used to influence knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and behaviours at the individual level. However, peer education may also create change at the group or societal level by modifying norms and stimulating collective action that contributes to changes in policies and programmes. Worldwide, peer education is one of the most widely used strategies to deal with the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
Police statute	A law, decree or edict enacted by the relevant authority governing the establishment, functions and organization of a law enforcement agency.
Policy	<p>A set of statements that define the purpose and goals of an organization and the rules, standards and principles of action that govern the way in which the organization aims to achieve these goals.</p> <p>Policy evolves in response to strategic direction and field experience. In turn, it influences the way in which plans are developed, and how resources are mobilized and applied. Policy is prescriptive and compliance is assumed, or at least is encouraged.</p>

Policy development	The process whereby many academic, international and non-governmental organizations provide assistance to governments in developing their strategies and managerial approaches to particular issues, problems or events.
Political stability	A situation where the political system and its actors, rules, cultures and institutions achieve balance and maintain a certain degree of order.
Post-conflict	Can describe the time, period or events taking place in a given State or region that had experienced an outbreak of violence or conflict in its recent past.
Post-exposure prophylaxis/ Post exposure prevention (PEP)	A treatment to prevent a person from contracting HIV after contact with infected body fluids, such as blood through occupational exposure (like an accidental injection needle injury experienced by a health care professional) or as a result of rape. The treatment generally consists of high doses of ARVs for 28 days. To be effective, the treatment must start within 2 to 72 hours of the possible exposure; the earlier the treatment is started the more effective it is. Its success rate varies.
Poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs)	PRSPs are prepared by governments in low-income countries through a participatory process involving domestic stakeholders and external development partners, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. A PRSP describes the macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programmes that a country will follow over several years to bring about broad based growth and reduce poverty, as well as external financing needs and the associated sources of financing (IMF, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper: A Fact Sheet, September 2005, < http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/prsp.htm >).
Practical gender needs	What women (or men) perceive as immediate necessities, such as water, shelter, food and security. Practical needs vary according to gendered differences in the division of agricultural labour, reproductive work, etc., in any social context.
Pre-discharge orientation (PDO)	Programmes provided at the point of demobilization to former combatants and their families to better equip them for reinsertion to civil society. This process also provides a valuable opportunity to monitor and manage expectations.
Pre-mandate commitment authority (PMCA)	The sources of budgetary support available to the Secretary-General of the UN to establish or expand a peacekeeping operations or special political mission. Certain conditions govern the use of the PMCA,

	which may include (depending on circumstances) approval from the ACABQ or notification of the President of the Security Council.
Prevention of recruitment, and demobilization and reintegration (PDR)	Child-focused agencies use the term 'prevention of recruitment, and demobilization and reintegration' rather than DDR when referring to child-centred processes.
Prima facie	As appearing at first sight or on first impression; relating to refugees, if someone seems obviously to be a refugee.
Programme	A generic (general) term for a set of activities designed to achieve a specific objective. In order to ensure that a programme's results, outputs and overall outcome are reached, activities are often framed by a strategy, key principles and identified targets. Together, these indicate how the activities will be structured and implemented. Programmes also include a description of all aspects necessary to implement the planned activities, including inputs and resources (staff, equipment, funding, etc.), management arrangements, legal frameworks, partnerships and other risk analysis.
Project	Within each programme there may be several projects, each of which is a separately identified undertaking. A project is an intervention that consists of a set of planned, interrelated activities aimed at achieving defined objectives over a fixed time. A project's activities and objectives are normally given in a project document. This legal agreement binds the signatories to carry out the defined activities and to provide specific resources over a fixed period of time in order to reach agreed objectives.
Protection	All activities that are aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual, in accordance with the letter and spirit of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law.
Public information	Information that is released or published for the primary purpose of keeping the public fully informed, thereby gaining their understanding and support. The objective of public information within SALW control is to raise general awareness. It is a mass mobilization approach that delivers information on the SALW problem. In an emergency situation, due to lack of time and accurate data it is the most practical means of communicating safety information. In other situations, public information can support community liaison/involvement.
Quick Impact Project (QIP)	Quick-impact projects are small, rapidly implemented projects intended to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help create conditions for durable solutions for refugees and returnees through rapid interventions;

- through community participation, provide for small-scale initial rehabilitation and enable communities to take advantage of development opportunities;
- help strengthen the absorptive capacity of target areas, while meeting urgent community needs (UNHCR, Quick Impact Projects (QIPs): A Provisional Guide, Geneva, May 2004).

Rapid assessment (RA)	Assessment that uses a variety of survey techniques for quick and inexpensive assessment. Rapid assessments tend to be qualitative rather than quantitative, and they depend more on the ability and judgment of the person carrying out the survey than do other research methods that are more rigorous, but also slower and costlier.
Receiving communities	The communities where the ex-combatants will go, live and work. Within this concept, the social network of a small community is referred to, and also the bordering local economy.
Reconstruction	The process of rebuilding the institutions of State that have failed or are failing due to circumstances of war or to systematic destruction through poor governance.
Recovery	A restorative process in relation to the situation prior to the distress. It might entail 'healing', reparation, amelioration and even regeneration.
Recruitment	Includes compulsory, forced and voluntary recruitment into any kind of regular or irregular armed force or armed group.
Refugee	<p>Defined in the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees as a person who:</p> <p>"Is outside the country of origin;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a well founded fear of persecution because of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; and • Is unable or unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or to return there, for fear of persecution." <p>In Africa and Latin America, this definition has been extended. The 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa also includes as refugees persons fleeing civil disturbances, widespread violence and war. In Latin America, the Cartagena Declaration of 1984, although not binding, recommends</p>

	that the definition should also include persons who fled their country “because their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened by generalised violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violations of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order”.
Refugee status determination	Legal and administrative procedures undertaken by UNHCR and/or States to determine whether an individual should be recognized as a refugee in accordance with national and international law.
Regular forces	Institutionalized armed cadre in organized, structured and trained professional armies, with a legal basis and supporting institutional infrastructure (salaries, benefits, basic services, etc.).
Reinsertion	“Reinsertion is the assistance offered to ex-combatants during demobilization but prior to the longer-term process of reintegration. Reinsertion is a form of transitional assistance to help cover the basic needs of ex-combatants and their families and can include transitional safety allowances, food, clothes, shelter, medical services, short-term education, training, employment and tools. While reintegration is a long term, continuous social and economic process of development, reinsertion is short-term material and/or financial assistance to meet immediate needs, and can last up to one year” (Secretary-General, note to the General Assembly, A/C.5/59/31, May 2005).
Reintegration	“Reintegration is the process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income. Reintegration is essentially a social and economic process with an open time -frame, primarily taking place in communities at the local level. It is part of the general development of a country and a national responsibility, and often necessitates long-term external assistance” (Secretary-General, note to the General Assembly, A/C.5/59/31, May 2005).
Reintegration of children	The provision of reintegration support is a right enshrined in article 39 of the CRC: “State Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote ... social reintegration of a child victim of ... armed conflicts”. Child-centred reintegration is multi-layered and focuses on family reunification; mobilizing and enabling care systems in the community; medical screening and health care, including reproductive health services; schooling and/or vocational training; psychosocial support; and social, cultural and economic support. Socio-economic reintegration is often underestimated in DDR programmes, but should be included in all stages of programming and budgeting, and partner organizations should be involved at the start of the reintegration process to establish strong collaboration structures.

Render safe procedure (RSP)	The application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components to prevent an unacceptable detonation.
Repatriation	The return of an individual to his/her country of citizenship.
Resettlement	The relocation of a refugee to a third country, which is neither the country of citizenship nor the country into which the refugee has fled. Resettlement to a third country is granted by accord of the country of resettlement, and is based on a number of criteria, including legal and physical protection needs, lack of local integration opportunities, medical needs, family reunification needs, protecting survivors of violence and torture, etc.
Residual risk	In the context of disarmament, the term refers to the risk remaining following the application of all reasonable efforts to remove the risks inherent in all collection and destruction activities (adapted from ISO Guide 51:1999).
Results-based budgeting (RBB)	A strategic planning framework that focuses on concrete objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement for the allocation of resources. As such, the RBB aims to shift focus from output accounting (i.e., activities) to results-based accountability (indicators of achievements).
Returnee	A refugee who has voluntarily repatriated from a country of asylum to his/her country of origin, after the country of origin has confirmed that its environment is stable and secure and not prone to persecution of any person. Also refers to a person (who could be an internally displaced person [IDP] or ex-combatant) returning to a community/town/village after conflict has ended.
Risk	Combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm (ISO Guide 51: 1999[E]).
Risk analysis	Systematic use of available information to identify hazards and to estimate the risk (ISO Guide 51: 1999[E]).
Risk assessment	Overall process comprising a risk analysis and a risk evaluation (ISO Guide 51: 1999[E]).
Risk evaluation	Process based on risk analysis to determine whether the tolerable risk has been achieved (ISO Guide 51: 1999[E]).
Risk reduction	Actions taken to lessen the probability, negative consequences or both, associated with a particular event or series of events.

Routine opt-in testing	Type of testing before which the individual in a defined group is given advance notice that an HIV test is going to form a standard part of a treatment/health check that he/she is about to receive and he/she has the right to give or withhold consent.
Rule of law	A principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards. It requires, as well, measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness, and procedural and legal transparency.
'Safe to move'	A technical assessment, by an appropriately qualified technician or technical officer, of the physical condition and stability of ammunition and explosives prior to any proposed move. Should the ammunition and explosives fail a 'safe to move' inspection, then they must be destroyed on site (i.e., at the place where it is found), or as close as is practically possible, by a qualified EOD team acting under the advice and control of the qualified technician or technical officer who conducted the initial 'safe to move' inspection.
Safety	The degree of freedom from unacceptable risk (ISO Guide 51: 1999[E]).
SALW awareness programme	A programme of activities carried out with the overall goal of minimizing, and where possible eliminating, the negative consequences of inadequate SALW control by carrying out an appropriate combination of SALW advocacy, SALW risk education and media operations/public information campaigns, which together work to change behaviours and introduce appropriate alternative ways attitudes over the long term. Wherever it exists, the operational objectives of a national SALW control initiative will dictate the appropriate type of SALW awareness activities. SALW awareness is a mass mobilization approach that delivers information on the SALW threat. It may take the form of formal or non-formal education and may use mass media techniques. In an emergency situation, due to lack of time and available data, it is the most practical way of communicating safety information. In other situations it can support community liaison.
SALW advocacy	A programme of activities that aim to raise SALW problems and issues with the general public, the authorities, the media, governments

and their institutions to achieve changes at both institutional and/or individual levels. These types of activities also include campaigns highlighting the SALW problems and issues with the aim of encouraging people to surrender weapons. This is generally carried out to support weapons collection programmes.

SALW control

Activities that, together, aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of uncontrolled SALW spread and possession. These activities include cross-border control issues, legislative and regulatory measures, SALW awareness and communications strategies, SALW collection and destruction operations, SALW survey and the management of information and SALW stockpile management.

SALW risk education

A process that encourages the adoption of safer behaviours by at-risk groups and by SALW holders, and which provides the links among affected communities, other SALW components and other sectors. SALW risk education can be implemented as a stand-alone activity, in contexts where no weapons collection is taking place. If an amnesty is to be set up at a later stage, risk education activities will permit an information campaign to take place efficiently, using the networks, systems and methods in place as part of the risk education programme and adapting the content accordingly.

SALW risk education is an essential component of SALW control. There are two related and mutually reinforcing components: (1) community involvement; and (2) public education.

Generally, SALW risk education programmes can use both approaches, as they reinforce each other. They are not, however, alternatives to each other, nor are they alternatives to eradicating the SALW threat by weapons collection and destruction. The use of those approaches will also depend on whether a weapons collection programme is taking place or not.

SALW survey

A systematic and logical process to determine the nature and extent of SALW spread and impact within a region, nation or community in order to provide accurate data and information for a safe, effective and efficient intervention by an appropriate organization. The following terms have been used in the past, though the preferred one is as indicated above: 'national assessment', 'base-line assessment' and 'mapping'.

Security	<p>An individual's or State's feeling of safety or well-being, protected from attack or violent conflict.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The control of threat, integrated with an appropriate response capability.</p>
Security sector reform (SSR)	<p>A dynamic concept involving the design and implementation of strategy for the management of security functions in a democratically accountable, efficient and effective manner to initiate and support reform of the national security infrastructure. The national security infrastructure includes appropriate national ministries, civil authorities, judicial systems, the armed forces, paramilitary forces, police, intelligence services, private-military companies (PMCs), correctional services and civil society 'watch-dogs'.</p>
Sensitization	<p>Sensitization within the DDR context refers to creating awareness, positive understanding and behavioural change towards: (1) specific components that are important to DDR planning, implementation and follow-up; and (2) transitional changes for ex-combatants, their dependants and surrounding communities, both during and post-DDR processes. For those who are planning and implementing DDR, sensitization can entail making sure that specific needs of women and children are included within DDR programme planning. It can consist of taking cultural traditions and values into consideration, depending on where the DDR process is taking place.</p> <p>For ex-combatants, their dependants and surrounding communities who are being sensitized, it means being prepared for and made aware of what will happen to them and their communities after being disarmed and demobilized, e.g., taking on new livelihoods, which will change both their lifestyle and environment. Such sensitization processes can occur with a number of tools: training and issue-specific workshops; media tools such as television, radio, print and poster campaigns; peer counselling, etc.</p>
Sentinel surveillance	<p>Surveillance based on selected population samples chosen to represent the relevant experience of particular groups.</p>
Sero-conversion	<p>The period when the blood starts producing detectable antibodies in response to HIV infection.</p>
Sero-positive	<p>Having antibodies to HIV; being HIV positive.</p>

Sex	The biological differences between men and women, which are universal and determined at birth.
Sex disaggregated data	Data that are collected and presented separately on men and women. The availability of sex-disaggregated data, which would describe the proportion of women, men, girls and boys associated with armed forces and groups, is an essential precondition for building gender-responsive policies and interventions.
Sexually transmitted infection (STI)	Disease that is commonly transmitted through vaginal, oral or anal sex. The presence of an STI is indicative of risk behaviour, and also increases the actual risk of contracting HIV.
Small arms and light weapons (SALW)	All lethal conventional weapons and ammunition that can be carried by an individual combatant or a light vehicle, that also do not require a substantial logistic and maintenance capability. There are a variety of definitions for SALW circulating and international consensus on a 'correct' definition has yet to be agreed. Based on common practice, weapons and ammunition up to 100 mm in calibre are usually considered as SALW. For the purposes of the IDDRS series, the above definition will be used.
Small arms capacity assessment (SACA)	The component of SALW survey that collects data on the local resources available to respond to the SALW problem.
Small arms distribution assessment (SADA)	The component of SALW survey that collects data on the type, quantity, ownership, distribution and movement of SALW within the country or region.
Small arms impact survey (SAIS)	The component of SALW survey that collects data on the impact of SALW on the community and social and economic development.
Small arms limitation	See 'community disarmament'.
Small arms perception survey (SAPS)	The component of SALW survey that collects qualitative and quantitative information, using focus groups, interviews and household surveys, on the attitudes of the local community to SALW and possible interventions.
Social capital	The existence of a certain set of informal values or norms shared among members of a group that permit cooperation among them. The sharing of values and norms does not in itself produce social capital, because the values may be the wrong ones: the norms that produce social capital must substantively include virtues like truth-telling, the meeting of obligations and reciprocity. Note: There are multiple and nuanced definitions of social capital.

Stakeholders	A broad term used to denote all local, national and international actors who have an interest in the outcome of any particular DDR process. This includes participants and beneficiaries, parties to peace accords/political frameworks, national authorities, all UN and partner implementing agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors, and regional actors and international political guarantors of the peace process.
Standard	A documented agreement containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines or definitions of characteristics to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose. IDDRS aim to improve safety and efficiency in DDR operations by encouraging the use of the preferred procedures and practices at both Headquarters and field level. To be effective, the standards should be definable, measurable, achievable and verifiable.
STI syndromic management	A cost-effective approach that allows health workers to diagnose sexually transmitted infections based on a patient's history and symptoms without the need for laboratory analysis. Treatment normally includes the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics.
Stockpile	In the context of DDR, the term refers to a large accumulated stock of weapons and explosive ordnance.
Stockpile destruction	The physical activities and destructive procedures towards a continual reduction of the national stockpile.
Strategic gender needs	Long-term needs, usually not material, and often related to structural changes in society regarding women's status and equity. They include legislation for equal rights, reproductive choice and increased participation in decision-making. The notion of 'strategic gender needs', first coined in 1985 by Maxine Molyneux, helped develop gender planning and policy development tools, such as the Moser Framework, which are currently being used by development institutions around the world. Interventions dealing with strategic gender interests focus on fundamental issues related to women's (or, less often, men's) subordination and gender inequities.
Sustainable livelihoods approach	Approach that tries to ensure that households can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, and maintain and improve their capabilities and assets now and in the future.
Tolerable risk	Risk that is accepted in a given context on the basis of the current values of society (ISO Guide 51: 1999 [E]).

Transition	The period in a crisis when external assistance is most crucial in supporting or underpinning still fragile ceasefires or peace processes by helping to create the conditions for political stability, security, justice and social equity. Thus, peace-building is the area where UN activities in a transition context intersect. Consolidating peace remains the overarching aim of transition.
Transitional justice	Transitional justice comprises the full range of processes and mechanisms associated with a society's attempts to come to terms with a legacy of large-scale past abuses, in order to ensure accountability, serve justice and achieve reconciliation. These may include both judicial and non-judicial mechanisms, with differing levels of international involvement (or none at all) and individual prosecutions, reparations, truth-seeking, institutional reform, vetting and dismissals, or a combination thereof.
Transparency	Free and open access to information that enables civil society to perform its regulatory function. Transparency is sometimes used as a synonym for accountability in governance.
UN development assistance framework (UNDAF)	UNDAF is the common strategic framework for the operational activities of the UN system at the country level. It provides a collective, coherent and integrated UN system response to national priorities and needs, including PRSPs and equivalent national strategies, within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals and the commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and international conferences, summits, conventions and human rights instruments of the UN system (UN, Common Country Assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework: Guidelines for UN Country Teams, 2004).
Unexploded ordnance (UXO)	Explosive ordnance that has been primed, fuzed, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been dropped, fired, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to be a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material, and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause.
Universal precautions	<p>Simple infection control measures that reduce the risk of transmission of blood borne pathogens through exposure to blood or body fluids among patients and health care workers. Under the 'universal precaution' principle, blood and body fluids from all persons should be considered as infected with HIV, regardless of the known or supposed status of the person.</p> <p>Use of new, single-use disposable injection equipment for all injections is highly recommended. Sterilizable injection should only be</p>

considered if single-use equipment is not available and if the sterility can be documented with time, steam and temperature indicators.

Discard contaminated sharps immediately and without recapping in puncture- and liquid-proof containers that are closed, sealed and destroyed before completely full.

Document the quality of the sterilization for all medical equipment used for percutaneous procedures.

Wash hands with soap and water before and after procedures; use protective barriers such as gloves, gowns, aprons, masks and goggles for direct contact with blood and other body fluids.

Disinfect instruments and other contaminated equipment.

Handle properly soiled linen with care. Soiled linen should be handled as little as possible. Gloves and leak-proof bags should be used if necessary. Cleaning should occur outside patient areas, using detergent and hot water.

Verification

Confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that specified requirements have been fulfilled (ISO 9000:2000).

Violence

The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or a group or community that either results in, or has a high likelihood of resulting in, injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation.

Violence against women/ Gender based violence

Defined as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private. Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;
- (b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;

- (c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs” (UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, 1993).

Voluntary contributions	Financial support that Member States pledge (often in a donors’ conference) and commit on a case-by-case basis to support programme implementation. Contributions can be made to UN or non-UN trust funds. At times, donors implement their contributions through their own bilateral aid agency or directly through non-government organizations.
Voluntary HIV testing	A client-initiated HIV test whereby the individual chooses to go to a testing facility/provider to find out his/her HIV status.
Voluntary surrender	The physical return on their own accord by an individual(s) or community of SALW to the legal government or an international organization with no further penalty.
Vulnerability	The high probability of exposure to risks and reduced capacity to overcome their negative results. Vulnerability is a result of exposure to risk factors, and of underlying socio-economic processes, which reduce the capacity of populations to cope with risks.
Weapon	Anything used, designed or used or intended for use: (1) in causing death or injury to any person; or (2) for the purposes of threatening or intimidating any person and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes a firearm.
Weapons collection point (WCP)	A temporary, or semi-permanent, location laid out in accordance with the principles of explosive and weapons safety, which is designed to act as a focal point for the surrender of SALW by the civil community.
Weapons in competition for development (WCD)	The direct linkage between the voluntary surrender of small arms and light weapons by competing communities in exchange for an agreed proportion of small-scale infrastructure development by the legal government, an international organization or NGO.
Weapons control	Regulation of the possession and use of firearms and other lethal weapons by citizens through legal issuances (e.g., laws, regulations, decrees, etc.).
Weapons in exchange for development (WED; WfD)	The indirect linkage between the voluntary surrender of small arms and light weapons by the community as a whole in exchange for the provision of sustainable infrastructure development by the legal government, an international organization or NGO.

Weapons in exchange for incentives (WEI)	The direct linkage between the voluntary surrender of small arms and light weapons by individuals in exchange for the provision of appropriate materials by the legal government, an international organization or an NGO.
Weapons linked to development (WLD)	The direct linkage between the voluntary surrender of small arms and light weapons by the community as a whole in return for an increase in ongoing development assistance by the legal government, an international organization or an NGO.
Weapons management	<p>Within the DDR context, weapons management refers to the handling, administration and oversight of surrendered weapons, ammunition and unexploded ordnance (UXO) whether received, disposed of, destroyed or kept in long-term storage. An integral part of managing weapons during the DDR process is their registration, which should preferably be managed by international and government agencies, and local police, and monitored by international forces. A good inventory list of weapons' serial numbers allows for the effective tracing and tracking of weapons' future usage. During voluntary weapons collections, food or money related incentives are given in order to encourage registration.</p> <p>Alternately, weapons management refers to a national government's administration of its own legal weapons stock. Such administration includes registration, according to national legislation, of the type, number, location and condition of weapons. In addition, a national government's implementation of its transfer controls of weapons, to decrease illicit weapons' flow, and regulations for weapons' export and import authorizations (within existing State responsibilities), also fall under this definition.</p>
Window period	The time period between initial infection with HIV and the body's production of antibodies, which can be up to three months. During this time, an HIV-test for antibodies will be negative, even though the person has the virus and can infect others.
Working age	The Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) contains provisions aimed at protecting young persons against hazardous or exploitative activities or conditions of work. It requires the setting not only of a general minimum age for admission to work — which cannot be less than age 15 and, according to its accompanying Recommendation No. 146, should be progressively raised to age 16 — but also of a higher minimum age of 18 for admission to work likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons.

Worst forms of child labour	The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) aims at putting an end to the involvement of all persons under age 18 in the harmful activities it lists. Forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict is listed as one of the worst forms of child labour.
Youth	Within the UN system, young people are identified as those between 15 and 24 years of age. However, this can vary considerably between one context and another. Social, economic and cultural systems define the age limits for the specific roles and responsibilities of children, youth and adults. Conflicts and violence often force youth to assume adult roles such as being parents, breadwinners, caregivers or fighters. Cultural expectations of girls and boys also affect the perception of them as adults, such as the age of marriage, circumcision practices and motherhood. Such expectations can be disturbed by conflict.

Appendix C: UN Documents and Legal Instruments Guiding DDR

Source: IDDRS 2.10, Annex B

1. UN Documents

Each mission-specific mandate for DDR is established through a unique Security Council resolution, but direction can also be drawn from the following:

- Statement by the President of the Security Council, S/PRST/2000/10, of 23 March 2000, in which “the Council notes that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration must be addressed comprehensively so as to facilitate a smooth transition from peacekeeping to peace-building”;
- Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security, in which the Council “[e]ncourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants” (para. 13);
- Resolutions 1379 (2001), 1460 (2003) and 1539 (2004) on Children in Armed Conflict, in the last of which the Security Council “[r]eiterates its requests to all parties concerned, including UN agencies, funds and programmes as well as financial institutions, to continue to ensure that all children associated with armed forces and groups, as well as issues related to children are systematically include in every disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, taking into account the specific needs and capacities of girls, with a particular emphasis on education, including the monitoring, through, inter alia, schools, of children demobilized in order to prevent re-recruitment” (art. 8);
- A series of statements and resolutions adopted by the Security Council on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict that are relevant to the planning and implementation of DDR programmesⁱⁱ.

The Secretary-General and other UN bodies provide policy guidance on DDR in a number of reports adopted by the Security Council and General Assembly, including:

- The Secretary-General’s report on The Role of UN Peacekeeping in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, S/2000/101, of 11 February 2000, paras. 2 and 8, in which the Secretary-General lays out the UN’s basic approach to DDR as a key element of stabilization in post-conflict situations to facilitate a society’s transition from conflict to development. He establishes that DDR cannot be viewed as a simple sequence of events, but rather, that each activity forms a continuum whose elements overlap and mutually reinforce each other;
- The Report of the Panel on UN Peace Operations, A/55/305; S/2000/809, of 21 August 2000, which reaffirms the importance of DDR to the achievement of the UN’s peace-building objectives, the indivisibility of its component parts and the importance of linking DDR programmes to other elements of the peace-building framework, such as the rule of law and democratic governance. In addition, the Report of the Panel on UN Peace Operations, A/55/502/2000, calls for an integrated or team approach to be taken by the different departments, agencies and programmes of the UN system to achieve peace-building objectives;

- The Secretary-General's Study on Women, Peace and Security (2002), which recommends that the UN system should incorporate the needs and priorities of women and girls as ex-combatants, 'camp followers' and families of ex-combatants in the design and implementation of DDR programmes, in order: to ensure the success of such programmes, the participation of women and girls and their full access to benefits; to pay attention to the specific needs of girl soldiers; to develop programmes on the prevention of domestic violence in the families and communities of ex-combatants; and to recognize the contributions of women and girls in encouraging ex-combatants to lay down their armsⁱⁱⁱ;
- The Secretary-General's bulletin on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, ST/SGB//2003/13, of 9 October 2003, which applies to the staff of all UN departments, programmes, funds and agencies, as well as to forces conducting operations under UN command and control, who are prohibited from committing acts of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and who have a particular duty of care towards women and children. The bulletin also establishes standards of conduct and the responsibility of heads of office, mission or department in this regard;
- The Report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, A/59/565, of 2 December 2004, which concludes that "[d]emobilization of combatants is the single most important factor determining the success of peace operations" (paras. 227, 228), but notes that it is difficult to secure timely funding for DDR operations. The Panel calls for the creation of a standing fund for peace-building to be used to finance the recurrent expenditure of a newly formed government and key agency programmes in the areas of rehabilitation and reintegration;
- The report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, A/60/705, of 2 March 2006, which discusses the UN's increased engagement in DDR processes as part of complex peacekeeping and non-peacekeeping operations over the last five years, including lessons learned from these operations. The report further discusses the development of the Organization's new approach to DDR within the United Nations system, based on these lessons learned, which is articulated in the IDDRS.

2. International Legal Framework

The standards and provisions of international law operate both during and after conflict and establish the broad normative framework for peace-building and recovery programmes, including DDR.

Legal regimes with particular relevance to DDR operations include the following:

International humanitarian law

- The Geneva Conventions (1949) and Additional Protocols (1977) provide legal definitions of combatants and armed groups, standards for the protection of civilians, and rights to relief for the wounded, sick and children;

- The International Criminal Court Statute (1998) establishes individual and command responsibility for crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide.

International human rights law

- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1978) recognizes the right of all people to self-determination and establishes a range of civil and political rights to be respected without discrimination, including rights of due process and equality before the law, freedom of movement and association, freedom of religion and political opinion, and the right to liberty and security of person;
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1978) establishes rights of individuals and duties of States to provide for the basic needs of all persons without discrimination, including access to employment, education and health care;
- The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984) establishes that torture is prohibited under all circumstances, including a state of war, internal political instability or other public emergency, regardless of the orders of superiors or public authorities;
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979) prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex and promotes equal access for men and women to employment, education, and legal, political, economic, social and cultural rights;
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) recognizes the special status of children and establishes their economic, social and cultural rights, as well as States' duty to protect children in a number of settings, including during armed conflict.

International refugee law

- The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) establishes the rights of refugees and duties of States in this regard, including the prohibition of forced repatriation.

Statements of international principles and standards

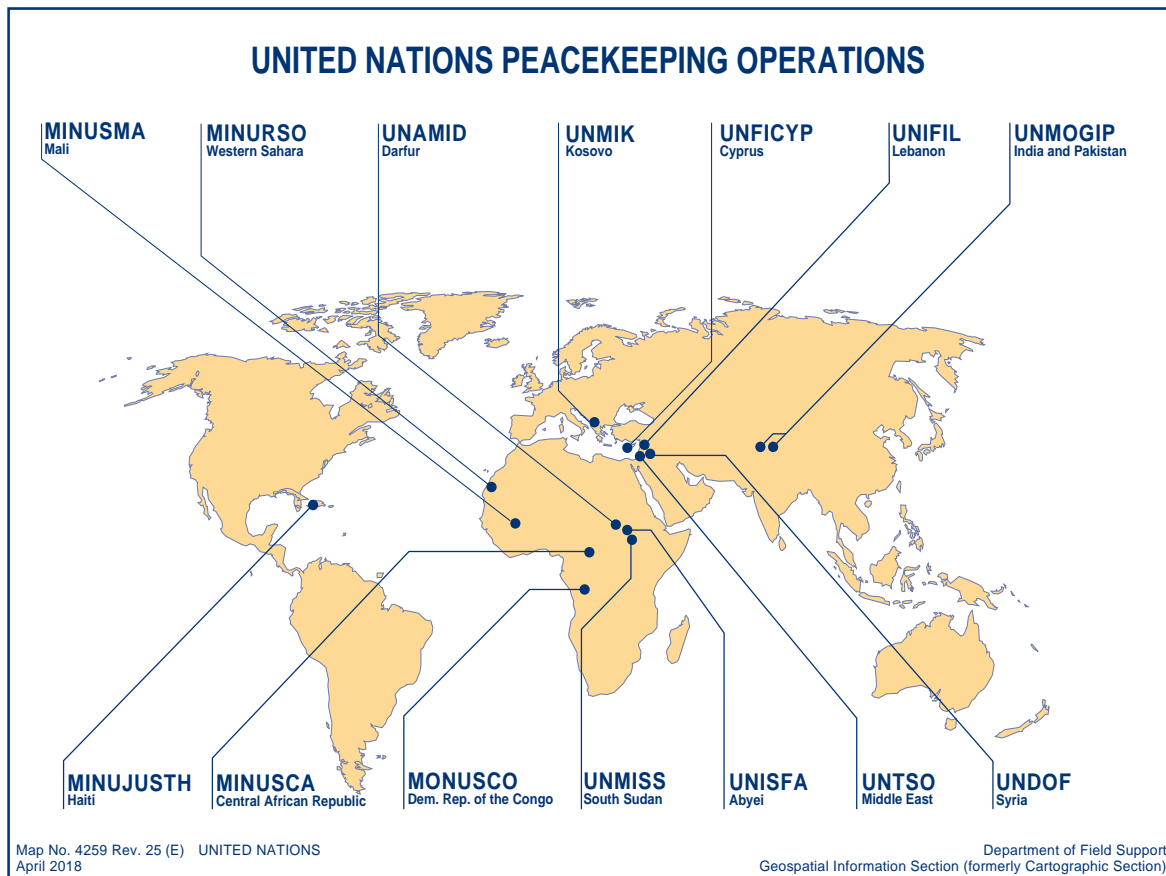
- The Cape Town Principles and Best Practices (1997) establishes 8 as the minimum age for recruitment in any form into any armed force or armed group and encourages governments to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which raises the minimum age for recruitment from 15 to 18 years. Children associated with armed groups and forces are defined as "any person under 18 years of age who is part of any kind of regular or irregular armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to cooks, porters, messengers and anyone accompanying such groups, other than family members. The definition includes girls recruited for sexual purposes and for forced marriage. It does not, therefore, only refer to a child who is carrying or who has carried arms."

Endnotes

ii. S/1999/957, S/1999/1265, S/2000/1296, S/2001/331, S/PRST/2002/6, S/2002/1300, S/PRST/2002/41, S/PRST/2003/27.

iii. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/eWPS.pdf>.

Appendix D: Current Peacekeeping Missions



UN Peacekeeping Map from the UN Cartographic Section, April 2018: <www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/dpko/P_K_O.pdf>.

- » ***Looking for statistics or other data about peacekeeping around the world today? Visit the UN Peacekeeping resource page for the most up-to-date information about current peacekeeping operations and other UN missions:***
- <<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/resources>>.***

About the Author: Mr. Cornelis Steenken



Cornelis Steenken is Dutch by birth, Canadian by choice, but international at heart having travelled to or worked in many countries.

Photo used with permission of Mr. Steenken.

He joined the Canadian Navy in 1975 and graduated from the Royal Military College in 1980 and served in numerous staff, command, exchange, training, and operational positions onboard ship and ashore. In 1991, he went as a UN peacekeeper to El Salvador.

Seconded to the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC) in 1995, Steenken co-created its DDR course, which included all components of SALW, demobilization planning, reinsertion, and social and economic reintegration. Working closely with the United Nations, he advised numerous national DDR programmes. After retiring from the Navy in 2002, he continued as Director of DDR Programmes at the PPC, further developing and strengthening all aspects of DDR and co-authored the DDR Handbook *A Field and Classroom Guide* and initiated the Integrated DDR Training Group (IDDRTG).

Steenken was selected to be the Senior Adviser on DDR at the Swedish Defence University from 2004 to 2008, where his duties included DDR-related advice to the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and DDR training on their international and national courses. He was sent as an adviser to numerous countries to develop national policies for inclusive DDR. He also developed and taught on many DDR trainings throughout the post-conflict world and also helped initiate and develop the Stockholm Initiative on DDR (SIDDR). He was part of the Swedish parliamentary forums that helped create the ISACS SALW standards and was an integral part of the development of the UN Integrated DDR Standards, which is the first significant multi-agency UN DDR guidance document (<see www.unddr.org>).

In April 2008, Steenken was selected as the first Coordinator of the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on DDR where he helped coordinate 21 UN Agencies working with the IDDRS and DDR at both the policy and field levels, collecting field lessons and developing knowledge management tools, trainings, and new or revised DDR policy. This led to closer liaison among SALW, SSR, Mine Action, and other post-conflict actors.

Steenken left the UN in 2012 and is now a private consultant. He has conducted DDR assessments, reviews, and workshops in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Somalia. He continues to teach on numerous DDR and post-conflict courses around the world.

Instructions for the End-of-Course Examination

Format and Material

The End-of-Course Examination is a multiple-choice exam that is accessed from the Online Classroom. Most exams have 50 questions. Each question gives the student four choices (A, B, C, and D), and only one is the correct answer. The exam covers material from all lessons of the course and may also include information found in the annexes and appendices. Video content will not be tested.

- » ***Access the exam from your Online Classroom by visiting <www.peaceopstraining.org/users/courses/> and clicking the title of this course. Once you arrive at the course page, click the red “Start Exam” button.***

Time Limit

There is no time limit for the exam. This allows the student to read and study the questions carefully and to consult the course text. Furthermore, if the student cannot complete the exam in one sitting, he or she may save the exam and come back to it without being graded. The “Save” button is located at the bottom of the exam, next to the “Submit my answers” button. Clicking on the “Submit my answers” button will end the exam.

Passing Grade

To pass the exam, a score of 75 per cent or better is required. An electronic Certificate of Completion will be awarded to those who have passed the exam. A score of less than 75 per cent is a failing grade, and students who have received a failing grade will be provided with a second, alternate version of the exam, which may also be completed without a time limit. Students who pass the second exam will be awarded a Certificate of Completion.

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