

1.20 Glossary: Terms and Definitions



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1.20 Glossary: Terms and Definitions

TERM	DEFINITION
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 depleted, leaving the body vulnerable to one or more life-threatening diseases.
Ammunition	See 'munition'.
Anti-retrovirals (ARVs)	Broad term for the main type of treatment for HIV and AIDS. ARVs are not a cure.
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.

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Beneficiary/ies	Refers to both individuals and groups who receive indirect benefits through a UN-supported 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	The definition commonly applied to children associated with armed forces and groups in prevention, demobilization and reintegration programmes derives from the <i>Cape Town Principles and Best Practices</i> (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."

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	<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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Child reintegration	<p>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”.</p> <p>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.</p>
Civil society	<p>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.</p>

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Civil society organization (CSO)	Non-State organization composed of voluntary participants.
Combatant	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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)	<p>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.</p>
Community disarmament/ Small arms limitation	<p>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.</p>
Community involvement	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Community sensitization	<p>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</p>

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	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	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.
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.

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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	“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).
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)	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. Also see separate entries for 'disarmament', 'demobilization' and 'reintegration'.
Disposal	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.
Diurnal cycling	The exposure of ammunition and explosives to the temperature changes caused by day, night and change of season.
'Do no harm'	An approach that tries to avoid unintended negative impacts of development and other interventions.
Eligibility criteria	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

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	<p>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	<p>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.</p>
Empowerment	<p>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.</p>
Evaluation	<p>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.</p>
Exclusion from protection as a refugee	<p>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.</p>
Ex-combatant	<p>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 recognised 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.</p>

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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 DPKO 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	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 sociocultural context. Other important criteria

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	<p>for sociocultural 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	<p>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 recognizing 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.</p>
Gender equity	<p>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.</p>

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Gender mainstreaming	<p>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.</p>
Gender relations	<p>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.</p>
Gender-aware policies	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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	<p>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.</p>
Gender-responsive objectives	<p>Programme and project objectives that are non-discriminatory, equally benefit women and men and aim at correcting gender imbalances.</p>

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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 immunosorbent assay] or simple/rapid tests) should be confirmed using a second, different test to confirm accuracy, or two further different rapid tests if laboratory facilities are not available.
HIV counselling	Counselling generally offered before and after an HIV 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. Usually a voluntary counselling and testing service package ensures that: the HIV test is voluntary; pre and post 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 following testing protocols.
HIV-negative result	The HIV test did not detect any antibodies in the blood. This either means that the person is not infected with the virus at the time of the test or that he/she is in the 'window period' (i.e., false negative, see above). 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	Usually a test for the presence of antibodies. There are two main methods of HIV testing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HIV ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent 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 30 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.

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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 may be due to a number of factors that are not related to HIV infection, or it can be because of the person is in the early stages of 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 designed to impact on levels of knowledge and influence 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.

TERM	DEFINITION
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 well-being 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.

TERM	DEFINITION
Mandatory testing	Testing or screening required by federal, state, or local law to compel individuals to submit to HIV testing without informed consent. Within those countries that conduct mandatory testing, 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. <p>A mercenary is also any person who, in any other situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Is specially recruited locally or abroad for the purpose of participating in a concerted act of violence aimed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<p>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).</p> <p>The Millennium Development Goals, to be achieved between 1990 and 2015, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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;

TERM	DEFINITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 standard recommended levels.
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.

TERM	DEFINITION
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 HIV/AIDS awareness strategies.
Police statute	A law, decree or edict enacted by the relevant authority governing the establishment, functions and organization of a law enforcement agency.
Policy	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. 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.
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 short-term antiretroviral treatment that reduce the likelihood of HIV infection after potential exposure to infected body fluids, such as through a needle-stick injury or as a result of rape. The treatment should only be administered by a qualified health care practitioner. It essentially consists of taking 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).

TERM	DEFINITION
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.

TERM	DEFINITION
Quick-impact project (QIP)	<p>Quick-impact projects are small, rapidly implemented projects intended to:</p> <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)	<p>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.</p>
Receiving communities	<p>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.</p>
Reconstruction	<p>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.</p>
Recovery	<p>A restorative process in relation to the situation prior to the distress. It might entail 'healing', reparation, amelioration and even regeneration.</p>
Recruitment	<p>Includes compulsory, forced and voluntary recruitment into any kind of regular or irregular armed force or armed group.</p>
Refugee	<p>Defined in the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees as a person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ "Is outside the country of origin; ■ 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 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".</p>
Refugee status determination	<p>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.</p>

TERM	DEFINITION
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).

TERM	DEFINITION
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	Approach to testing whereby the individual is offered an HIV test as a standard part of a treatment/health check that he/she is about to receive. The individual is informed that he/she has the right to decide whether or not to undergo the test.
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,

TERM	DEFINITION
	<p>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.</p>
SALW advocacy	<p>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.</p>
SALW control	<p>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.</p>
SALW risk education	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
SALW survey	<p>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 organisation. The following terms have been used in the past, though the preferred one is as indicated above: 'national assessment', 'base-line assessment' and 'mapping'.</p>

TERM	DEFINITION
Security	An individual's or State's feeling of safety or well-being, protected from attack or violent conflict. OR The control of threat, integrated with an appropriate response capability.
Security sector reform (SSR)	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'.
Sensitization	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. 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.
Sentinel surveillance	Surveillance based on selected population samples chosen to represent the relevant experience of particular groups.
Sero-conversion	The period when the blood starts producing detectable antibodies in response to HIV infection.
Sero-positive	Having HIV antibodies; being HIV-positive.
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

TERM	DEFINITION
	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 on the basis of 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.

TERM	DEFINITION
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.

TERM	DEFINITION
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use of new, single-use disposable injection equipment for all injections is highly recommended. Sterilising injection equipment should only be considered if single-use equipment is not available. ■ 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	<p>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:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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).</p>

TERM	DEFINITION
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	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

TERM	DEFINITION
	<p>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	<p>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 may be negative, even though the person has the virus and can infect others.</p>
Working age	<p>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.</p>
Worst forms of child labour	<p>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.</p>
Youth	<p>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.</p>