

### Framework for Assessing the Operational Environment for DDR

Objective	Indicators	Methodology	Risks/Assumptions
1. Identify factors that can positively or negatively affect the outcome of DDR (pre/post intervention)	<b>Normative:</b> Existence of a formal peace agreement; existence of a national legal framework for DDR (NCDDR); existence of written agreement by Executive to commit to DDR; existence of an Amnesty law; existence of a firearm registration/regulation law; UNSC Resolutions	Review of activities, programme documents and key informant interviews	Peace Agreement is considered legitimate by all parties; Political will is adequate; the NCDDR is recognised and credible; firearm legislation is robust or sufficient
	<b>Political:</b> Existence of a legitimate government; constitutional or executive provisions for “power-sharing” arrangements; clearly-defined and registered prospective beneficiaries (and existence of excluded spoilers); number of weeks/months/years since the “formal” end of hostilities; number and “success rate” of previous DDR efforts; date of planned elections	Review of activities, programme documents and key informant interviews with host government and non-state actor leadership	Government and electoral process is considered legitimate by all parties; excluded parties are weak/impotent/unable to continue fighting; previous DDR activities were not entirely unsuccessful
	<b>Socio-economic:</b> Overall socioeconomic condition in areas of coverage; Quality of and access to public services; existence of and distribution legitimate private sector activities in “host” areas; rate of employment (formal and informal); status of macro-economic planning/forecasting; inflation/exchange rates; distribution of economic activity (e.g. agriculture, manufacturing, informal, etc)	Review of activities, programme documents, UNDP HDR reports, World and Regional Bank reports, Chamber of Commerce assessments and key informant interviews	Recovery assistance is stable and does not trigger price shocks or rapid vertical/horizontal exclusion; fiscal and monetary policy is rational and appropriate; adequate funds are made available for the transition during the post-conflict period
	<b>Security:</b> Quality of and distribution of policing services; quality and distribution of private security services; presence of a UN DPKO or multilateral security presence;	Review of activities, programme documents, UNDP HDR reports, scholarly literature and key informant interviews with DPKO, national police and defence.	Policing and defence needs are adequate to contain security risks; police/military are considered credible; Chapter VI+ or VII mandate for UN peacekeepers
	<b>Regional:</b> Distribution of refugee and IDP	Review of UN activities in neighbouring	Refugee and IDP

	<p>settlements/camps in neighbouring countries, presence of “militarized” refugee/IDP settlements/camps; rate/frequency of arms trafficking across borders; rate/frequency of cross-border activities by prospective beneficiary group; timing and “success rate” of DDR activities in neighbouring countries</p>	<p>countries, NGO/research reports, INTERPOL, UNHCR, DPKO, and UNSC/UNSG reports, investigative research and key informant interviews</p>	<p>settlements/camps are not overtly militarized; arms trafficking does not surge in the post-conflict period; DDR activities in neighbouring countries do not trigger new sources of weapons</p>
	<p><b>International:</b> existence of a donor co-operation framework; existence of pledged resources; funding for DDR from assessed UN budget; existence of complimentary or parallel recovery activities; pledged host government resources to DDR; rate of debt servicing and repayment schedule</p>	<p>Review of activities, programme documents and key informant interviews with UN, World Bank/IMF, bilateral donor and host government officials</p>	<p>Donors meet pledges; resources are adequate for needs; DDR does not lead political process; DDR is not considered a “development” programme; DDR is not held up due to debt repayments; DDR is not stopped part-way</p>
	<p><b>Weapons trafficking:</b> Profile of actors involved in weapons transfers/trafficking; identified weapons markets; weapons proliferation patterns and key transit routes; time-series price and supply/demand analysis of market dynamics; size, frequency and distribution of weapons market transactions; weapons market structures (suppliers and dealers, forms and modalities of payment, trafficking networks).</p>	<p>Key informant s and focus groups with “beneficiaries”; semi-structured interviews with leadership and rank and file; consultations with private sector representatives and private security company representatives; review of intelligence and police documentation; consultations with regional experts; small scale household surveys where appropriate; key informant s and focus groups with border and customs officials; consultations with shipping and transport company representatives; key informant interviews with peacekeeping officials.</p>	<p>Beneficiaries or others are prepared to be interviewed; sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data.</p>
<p>2. Identify baseline factors to prepare appropriate benchmarks</p>	<p><b>Violence:</b> frequency of criminal victimisation (homicide, assault, theft per 1,000); proportion of victimisation involving firearms (per 1,000); demographic profile of perpetrators/victims (e.g. age, gender, occupation); distribution of criminal victimisation (e.g. by municipality); typology of</p>	<p>Review of country indicator tables, NGO/research reports, INTERPOL, ICVS, WHO, and UNSC/UNSG reports, investigative research, HDR/World Bank reports, and key informant interviews</p>	<p>Violence rates have declined in real/perceived terms since the peace agreement/election; appropriate data is available; resources are</p>

for DDR	perpetrators (e.g. by incident); proportion of civilians that have “access” to humanitarian services;		made available to collect baseline data
	<b>Social/economic:</b> Existence of and distribution of public services (number of clinics, schools, vocational institutes, credit facilities, transportation networks) in prospective “host” communities (relative to other communities); employment rates in “host” communities; demographic profile of “host” communities (e.g. age quintiles, gender); subsistence food production profiles in “host” communities; number of international and local NGOs operating in “host” communities; rate of public/private sector investment in “host” communities	Review of country indicator tables, NGO/research reports, HDR/World Bank reports, UNFPA; UNHabitat; site visits; and key informant interviews	Socio-economic indicators are rising, or at least stabilising; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
3. Identify institutional capacities to undertake DDR	<b>Disarmament/weapons control:</b> existence of infrastructure and capacities for secure weapons collection, registration, transportation and temporary storage; adequate arrangements and infrastructure for secure weapons stockpiling; technical capacity and equipment for destruction and disposal of weapons; existence of legislation and mechanisms for registration and management of firearms; existence of IT services to manage information on firearm licensing and registration; existence of training and sensitisation programmes for responsible firearm use	Site inspections, consultations with relevant host government departments and policing authorities, consultations with UN agencies (e.g. UNDP, UNOPs, IOM, ILO, UNDPKO)	Sites are accessible; disarmament is a component of the peace agreement; parties are prepared to disarm; financing exists for disarmament; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
	<b>Demobilisation:</b> existence of infrastructure for cantoning and servicing prospective beneficiaries; presence of specialised services for female participants (toilets, sleeping barracks, sensitisation initiatives, HR officers, monitoring systems); existence of “secure” sites and funding for procurement of goods and services; existence of IT services to begin counselling and referral; existence of (non-fallible) registration forms/cards; adequate funding and capacity for quick-impact projects; adequate funding	Site inspections, consultations with relevant host government departments, defence services and policing authorities; consultations with relevant UN agencies (e.g. UNDP, IOM, UNICEF, UNIFEM, others)	Sites are accessible; demobilisation is a component of the peace agreement; parties do accept the conditions of demobilization, communication strategies effectively disseminate the terms of DDR; appropriate data is available; resources

	and capacity for supplementary benefits for dependents		are made available to collect baseline data
	<b>Reintegration:</b> Existence of a national agency to manage and provide reinsertion assistance (transitional allowances, health services, transportation, etc.); existence of adequate transportation/reinsertion facilities; existence of on-going counselling and referral services; existence of MOU/ToR for vocational/apprenticeship or other training services; existence of monitoring and evaluation mechanism;	Site inspections, consultations with host government Executive and relevant authorities; key informants with UN agencies, bilateral donors and others	Sites are accessible; reintegration funding is provided from the assessed budget; adequate funding in relation to the task is provided; an NCDDR or related body exists to ensure government ownership; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
	<b>Community absorption:</b> Existence of adequate educational/vocational, commercial, agricultural, banking/credit facilities to absorb anticipated caseload in “host” communities; existence of adequate and legitimate policing/security facilities in “host” communities in relation to perceived threat; capacities in place to ensure “reconciliation” activities in “host” communities (either formal or informal as per needs); adequate QIP projects for reintegration in “host” communities as appropriate	Site inspections, consultations with central and line ministry authorities; consultations with local “leaders” or approximate authorities; small-scale focus groups with a purposive sample of “host” community members, consultations with beneficiaries on a case-by-case basis	Sites are accessible; “host” communities are prepared to accept returning combatants; security guarantees are legitimate and credible; funding for QIPs is made available; adequate numbers of agencies and departments exist to undertake projects; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
	<b>Other:</b> Existence of “specialised” services for disabled, HIV-positive, traumatised, elderly, female single-headed household and child beneficiaries in “host” communities (or as appropriate); and facilities for family re-unification.	Consultations with WHO/UNAIDS, relevant government departments (Ministry of Health), UNICEF, SCF, local NGOs and ICRC	Adequate funding is made available for specialised services; ICRC is operational; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data