

Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration

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- The nature of violent conflicts in the world has changed from traditional **inter-state** conflicts towards **intra-state** conflicts.
- Between 1989 and 1996, 95 of the 101 armed conflicts were internal disputes.
- Intra-state conflicts take place within and across states, in the form of civil wars, armed insurrections, violent secessionist movements, and other domestic warfare.

New type of conflicts



Post-conflict setting

Self-enforcing Cases

**One side is overwhelmingly
victorious**

Mediated Cases

**Two or more warring factions
agree to a peace agreement**

Conflictual Cases

**one side achieves military victory
but no comprehensive peace
settlement to resolve issue that
led to and exacerbated
the conflict**

Issues to be addressed in post-conflict reconstruction



Security



**Justice and
Reconciliation**



**Economic and
Social Wellbeing**



**Governance and
Participation**

In addressing security, good governance, justice and social and economic wellbeing issues in post-conflict communities, there is need for former combatants to become stakeholders in the peace process through a process of disarming them, preparing them for civilian life and providing them with opportunities for sustainable social and economic reintegration.

This process is called **DDR** (Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration)

DDR



Process of demilitarizing official and unofficial armed groups by

- Controlling and reducing the possession and use of arms
- Disbanding non-state armed groups
- Rightsizing state security services
- Assisting former combatants to reintegrate into civilian life

DDR
refers
to

DDR can

Help create an environment in which overall peace process, political and social reconciliation, social and economic rehabilitation, and longer-term development can take root.

DDR cannot

Substitute for inadequate will on the part of the parties to the conflict

Substitute for peace enforcement (if necessary)

Prevent conflict from recurring
(it can help mitigate conflict)

Produce development

Principles



- **People-centered**
- **Flexible, transparent and accountable**
- **Nationally owned**
- **Integrated**
- **Well-planned**



- **DDR is politically driven process**
- **Its success depends on the will of the parties to the conflict to demilitarize**
- **Existence of legal framework and mandates**
- **International commitment to the peace process**

**When is DDR
Appropriate?**



Who does DDR?

- **National Government**
- **Third party**

Important: **Existence of legal framework
and mandate**

- DDR should reflect the prevalent political complexities
- Take into account the institutional and human capacity weakness found in the country
- Reflect the realities of economic life
- Take into account realistic appraisal of external support
- Take into account a regional approach where appropriate

Planning DDR

Who is a combatant?

- is a member of a national army or an irregular army; or
- is actively participating in military activities or 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 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.

[UN, *Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standard (IDDRS)*, 2006]



DDR Programme



Reintegration

Reinsertion

Demobilization

Disarmament

I - Disarmament

- Disarmament is the first step in the DDR process
- Removal of weapons, ammunition and explosives from individuals
- It is essential in developing and maintaining a secure environment in which demobilization and reintegration can take place



“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.”

[United Nations. 2006. “Disarmament, demilitarization and reintegration.” *Report of the Secretary General*. A60/705.]

What is Disarmament?



- Reducing or controlling the number of weapons held by combatants before their discharge from armed forces or groups.
- In short term, disarmament also:
 - Signals that armed conflict is over and that the parties do not want to return to war
 - Places the weapons beyond use and reduces the capacity of the parties to wage armed conflict
 - Builds individual and community confidence in the peace process
- Reducing, in the long-term, the potential for a wider return to armed violence and conflict.

Aims



- **Safety** – disarmament programme is conducted as safely as possible
- **Control** – ensure a smooth, progressive and safe collection and destruction plan
- **Transparency** – the process of collection and destruction should be completely visible to the local community and ex-combatants, within the bounds of operational security
- **Sustainability** – sufficient financial and logistical support must be available to sustain the programme
- **Replicability** – ensures that a similar operational methodology can be used throughout the programme
- **Legitimacy** – the organization responsible must operate under a national or international mandate

Principles of Disarmament



- Strength of forces to be disarmed
- Troop movements (separation, regrouping or massing of troops)
- Selection and development of AAs (assembly areas)
- Ceasefire
- Formal peace agreements
- Confidence-building measures
- Electoral process

Factors that can derail disarmament timetable



Phases of Disarmament

- 1 – Information gathering and operational planning
- 2 – Weapons collection or retrieval
- 3 – Stockpile management
- 4 – Weapons destruction



- Armed forces or groups:
 - Strength
 - Profile
 - Deployment
 - Weapons
 - Arms-combatants ratio
 - Number of those associated with armed forces or groups
- Capability to carry out disarmament
 - Personnel
 - Services and equipment
 - Costs



**Information
gathering
and
operational
planning**

- Choice of disarmament approach
- Team selection
- Time-lines
- Weapons survey
- Risk assessment
- Information and sensitization campaign

**Information
gathering
and
operational
planning**

Eligibility criteria should be drawn up to define who is eligible to participate in the DDR programme

Screening is carried out to confirm whether combatants or individuals associated with armed forces or groups are eligible to participate in the DDR programme

Eligibility Criteria and Screening



- Buffer zones and secure corridors – means of separating the parties to reduce the risks of outbreak of fighting.
- Pick-up points (PUP) –Temporary locations where armed forces and groups will gather before moving to the disarmament site.
- Weapons collection points (WCP) – Temporary locations designated for the surrender of small arms and light weapons.
- Disarmament sites – Mobile or static locations where each member of the armed force or group will be disarmed and registered before his/her formal demobilization.

Weapons collection



Stockpile Management

procedures and activities aimed at ensuring safety and security during the accounting, storage, transportation and handling of weapons, ammunition and explosives.

Guidance on stockpile management

- Stockpile security – stockpiles should be stored in lockable International Standardization Organization (ISO) containers. Dual key procedures should be used.
- Storage of weapons – detailed standard operating procedures for storage and security shall be developed by the DDR unit.
- Storage of ammunition and explosives – detailed standard operating procedures shall be developed by the DDR unit

Weapons destruction

- Before start of disarmament process, there should be agreement among all parties what will be done with the collected weapons.
- Best practice, principle of automatic destruction of all collected weapons.
- Destruction of weapons shall be approached separate from destruction of ammunition and explosives.



Destruction Techniques and Technologies

Technique/ Technology	Explanation	Example country	Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Band saw	The use of industrial band saws to cut SALW into unusable pieces.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited training ▪ Simple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Labour-intensive ▪ Minimum of 3 cuts per weapon, depending on its type ▪ Inefficient
2. Burning	The destruction of SALW by open burning using kerosene.	Mali, Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cheap and simple ▪ Highly visible and symbolic ▪ Limited training requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Labour-intensive ▪ Environmental pollution ▪ Not particularly efficient ▪ Visual inspection essential, but difficult
3. Cement	The casting of weapons into cement blocks.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cheap and simple ▪ Limited training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recovery possible, but very labour-intensive to realise ▪ Landfill requirements difficult to fulfil ▪ Transport requirements to the landfill difficult to fulfil ▪ Final accounting difficult
4. Crushing by armoured fighting vehicles (AFVs)	The use of tanks to run over and crush SALW.	Republic of Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cheap and simple ▪ Highly visible and symbolic ▪ Limited training requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not particularly efficient ▪ Visual inspection essential
5. Cutting using oxy-acetylene or plasma	The use of high temperature cutting technology to render SALW inoperable.	Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established and proven method ▪ Cheap and simple ▪ Limited training requirements ▪ Equipment available worldwide ▪ Maintenance-free 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Labour-intensive (one operative can only process 40 weapons per hour) ▪ Risk of small functioning components (bolts, etc.) not being destroyed
6. Cutting using hydro-abrasive technology	The use of hydro-abrasive cutting technology.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited training requirements ▪ Technology readily available ▪ High production levels possible using automation ▪ Environmentally benign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medium initial capital costs ▪ Equipment requires transport to affected country
7. Cutting using hydraulic shears	The use of hydraulic cutting and crushing systems.	Australia, Canada, South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited training requirements ▪ Technology readily available ▪ High production levels possible using automation ▪ Environmentally benign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medium initial capital costs ▪ Equipment requires transport to affected country

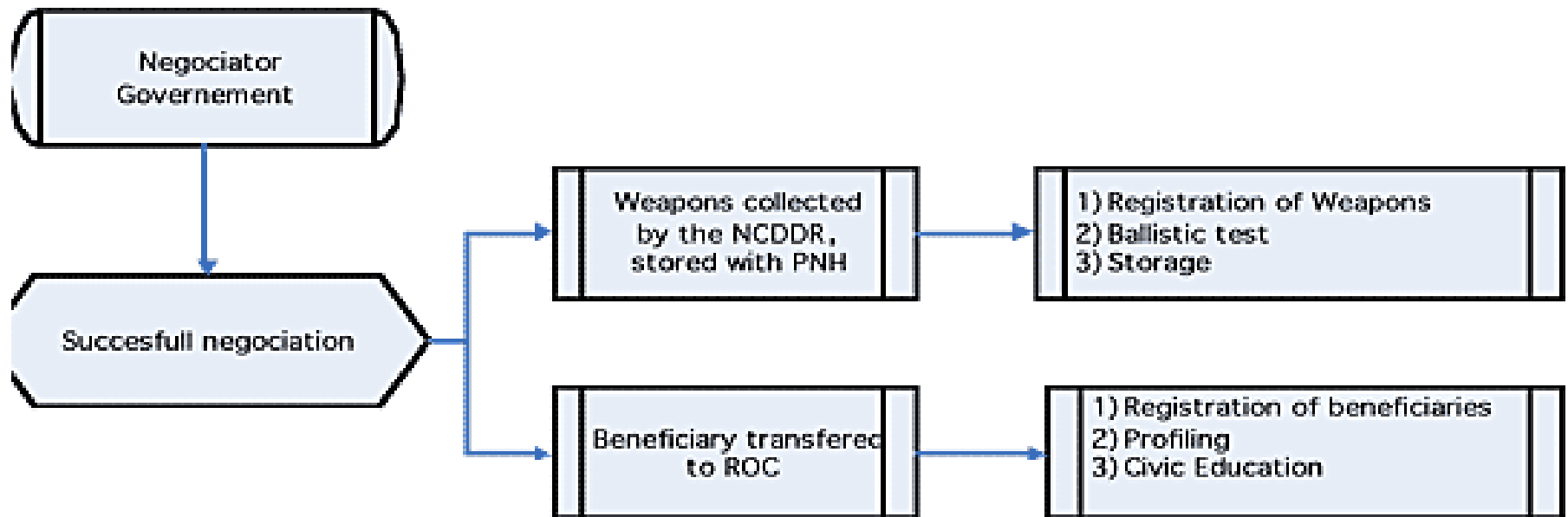
Destruction Techniques and Technologies

Technique/ Technology	Explanation	Example country	Advantages	Disadvantages
8. Deep sea dumping	Dumping of SALW at sea in deep ocean trenches.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traditional technique ▪ Efficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constraints of Oslo convention ▪ More environmentally benign than many other techniques
9. Detonation	The destruction of SALW by detonation using high explosives as a donor charge.	NATO, SFOR, KFOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highly visible and symbolic ▪ Destruction guaranteed if sufficient high explosives used as donor charge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Labour-intensive ▪ Environmental pollution ▪ Requires highly trained personnel ▪ Expensive in terms of high explosives used as donor charge
10. Dismantling and recycling	The use of industrial processes. Recycling to dismantle and then recover raw materials.	Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Destruction guaranteed ▪ Some costs recovered by sale of scrap ▪ High maintenance requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High initial capital costs to develop facility ▪ Only cost-effective for large quantities of SALW in developed countries
11. Shredding	The use of industrial metal shredding technology.	Australia, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highly efficient ▪ Limited training requirements ▪ Technology readily available ▪ High production levels possible using automation ▪ Environmentally benign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High initial capital costs ▪ Equipment requires transport to affected country
12. Safe storage	The storage of recovered weapons in secure accommodation.	Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cheap and simple ▪ SALW move under direct control of national government or IO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential for proliferation in the future exists if there is a significant political change
13. Smelting and recycling	The use of industrial smelting facilities to melt weapons, followed by recycling for other purposes.	Argentina, Peru, Serbia and Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Simple and efficient ▪ Highly visible and symbolic ▪ Limited pre-processing ▪ Minimal labour required ▪ Destruction guaranteed ▪ Some costs recovered by sale of scrap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Requires suitable industrial facility

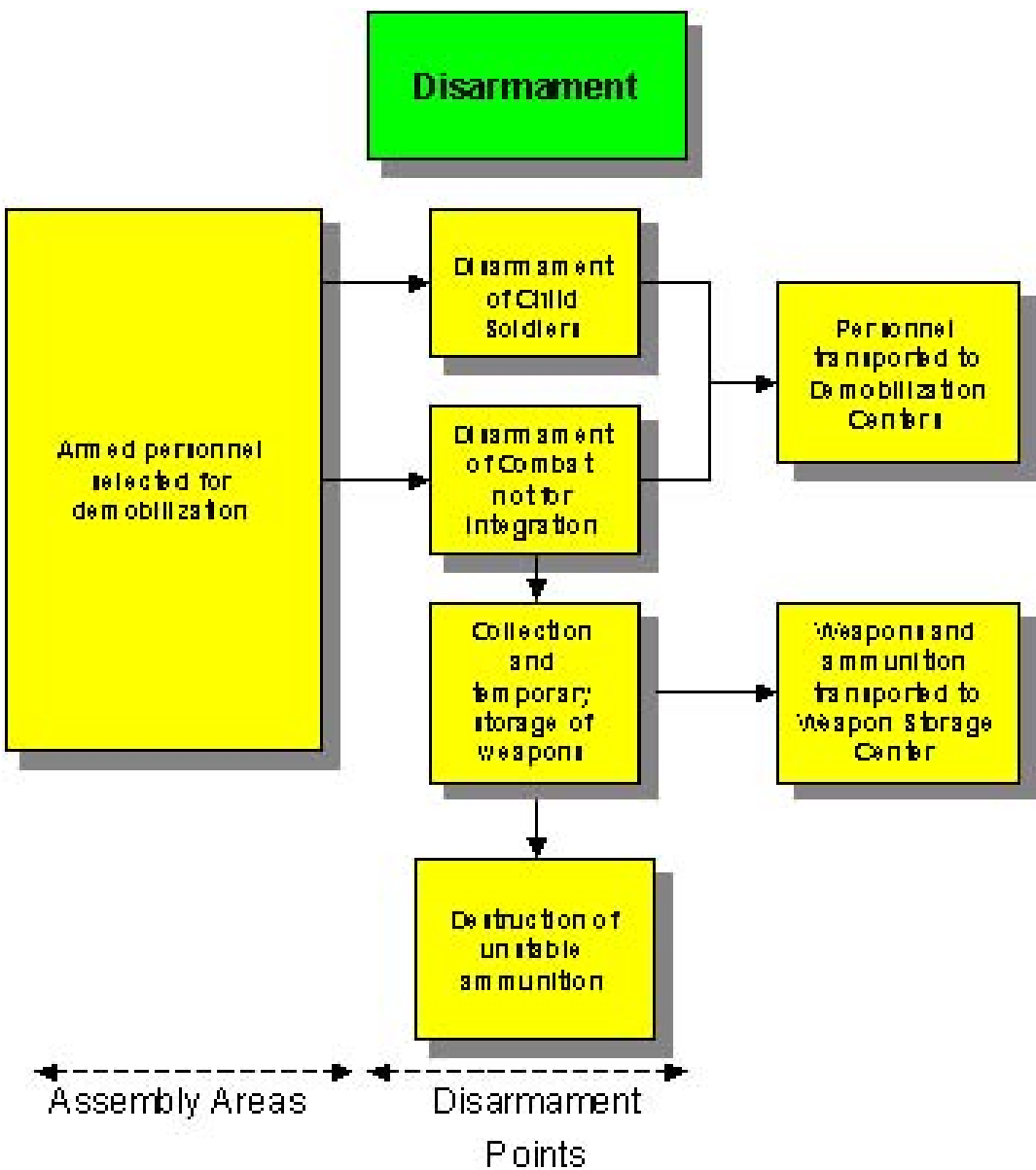
- Reutilisation of weapons is a problematic issue in post-conflict peacebuilding.
- The only legitimate reuse of collected weapons can be in a statutory force that is controlled by a legitimate government.

**Weapons
Reutilisation**

Disarmament Process Haiti



Disarmament Process, Burundi



- In some countries, weapons were distributed by warring factions to civilian population or local militia groups; or
- Arms are seen as status symbol and make the owner feel he/she belongs to the community ('cultural weapons').
- Collection of weapons from the civilian population may take place as voluntary surrender or forced collection by the military, civilian police or other agencies.

Disarming Civilians

- Disarming civilians needs a long-term strategy that addresses security sector reform and good governance.
- Incentive programmes to collect surplus weapons from civilians –
 - Exchange of weapons for food and goods;
 - Weapons in exchange for development;
 - Buy-back; and
 - Weapons in competition for development

Incentive Programmes

II - Demobilization

Is a process that officially certifies an individual's change of status from being a member of a military grouping to being a civilian. The process of cutting formal ties with military command structures is a long and difficult one. It requires important preparatory work that will assist the reintegration of ex-combatants to civilian life.



What is 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.”

[United Nations. 2006. “Disarmament, demilitarization and reintegration.” *Report of the Secretary General*. A60/705.]

Objectives

- To register, count and monitor the combatants and to prepare them for their discharge with identification documents
- To gather necessary information for their integration into the community



1. Planning
2. Encampment – massing the combatants in assembly areas
3. Registration – registering of person-related data and arms
4. Disarming – collection and control of weapons
5. Pre-discharge orientation – informing combatants about their rights, available services and options
6. Discharge – formal discharge and return transport to combatants' home regions



Demobilization Procedures

Planning Demobilizations

Factors to take into account:

- Security
- Location
- Size/capacity
- Information management database
- Inter-agency coordination

- After combatants have been screened and identified as being eligible for participation, they should be registered and issued identity documents.
- Copies of the registration forms and personal documentation should be stored in a secure place.

Registration



Health Screening

- DDR participants should undergo health screening.
- Those require immediate medical attention (if not available in the camp) should be taken to hospital.
- Attention shall be provided in areas of reproductive health, STIs, HIV counselling and testing.

Approaches

- Static method
(Cantonment) – use of semi-permanent demobilization sites
- Mobile method – demobilization occurs at the places where groups of ex-combatants are gathered.

Cantonment (static demobilization)

Advantages

- Allows administrative and logistic needs to be pre-planned and material to be stockpiled
- Facilitates easier counting, identification, registration and health screening
- Can help clearly mark the transition from military to civilian life, and can help combatants adjust mentally to the change in status
- Provides an opportunity for detailed individual profiling
- Provides an opportunity for detailed sensitization, orientation and counselling regarding reinsertion and reintegration benefits and opportunities
- Is more acceptable to formal armed forces, who are used to barrack life

Disadvantages

- Costly to construct and maintain, especially when taking into account the needs of special groups, such as women, children and dependants
- Can become a focal point for crime and other security problems
- Attracts media attention, which is often negative
- Can create a negative mindset and discontent among combatants, and can be seen as a loss of freedom by informal armed groups
- Potentially dangerous for female combatants and women associated with armed forces and groups, who may require separate cantonment areas
- May be difficult for disabled ex-combatants to reach, so limiting their access to the programme
- May attract local people scavenging for supplies and foodstuffs
- May become 'permanent' if demobilization and/or reintegration are delayed
- Can contribute to local environmental degradation and serious resource scarcity

Mobile demobilization

Advantages

- Is cheaper, more expedient and more flexible than cantonment
- Reduces the logistic requirements related to transportation and food supplies if combatants to be demobilized are already based in the communities where they will reintegrate
- Works best with disciplined, recognizable units that are willing to demobilize

Disadvantages

- The full range of services to participants may not be available
- The psychological effects of demobilization are less clearly felt
- Is more dependent on the willingness of combatants to participate in the DDR process

- Does not reproduce power structures found in military life
- May be less of a security risk than cantonment
- Is less coercive (i.e. less force is required)
- Can focus more on individual combatants and small groups, including special groups
- Is often more accessible to disabled ex-combatants
- May allow greater community involvement

Key factors to take into account –

- Accessibility
- Size and profile of caseloads
- Security (site and nearby communities)
- General amenities (potable water supply, washing & toilet facilities, drainage, food supplies, lighting, cooking and eating facilities, recreational facilities, free from environment hazards. Special arrangement for children, disabled, pregnant and lactating women.)
- Storage facilities required
- Communication infrastructure

**Demobilization
Site**

- Coordination of services, supplies and assistance
- Management
- Dealing with people who break camp rules
- Management of disputes/concerns within the demobilization site
- Civil-military cooperation
- Living conditions, equipment and logistics
- Staff security, and emergency and evacuation planning
- Provision of basic needs (food, water and medical treatment)

Managing Demobilization Site

Information to be shared with combatants

- Economic information (financial planning, education and training)
- Accommodation information
- Political and legal information (political and civil rights and responsibilities, political re-education)
- Social information (integration into communities, childrens' education, stress and trauma management)
- Health information (HIV/AIDS awareness, basic health, family planning, immunisation)
- Crisis prevention and reconciliation information

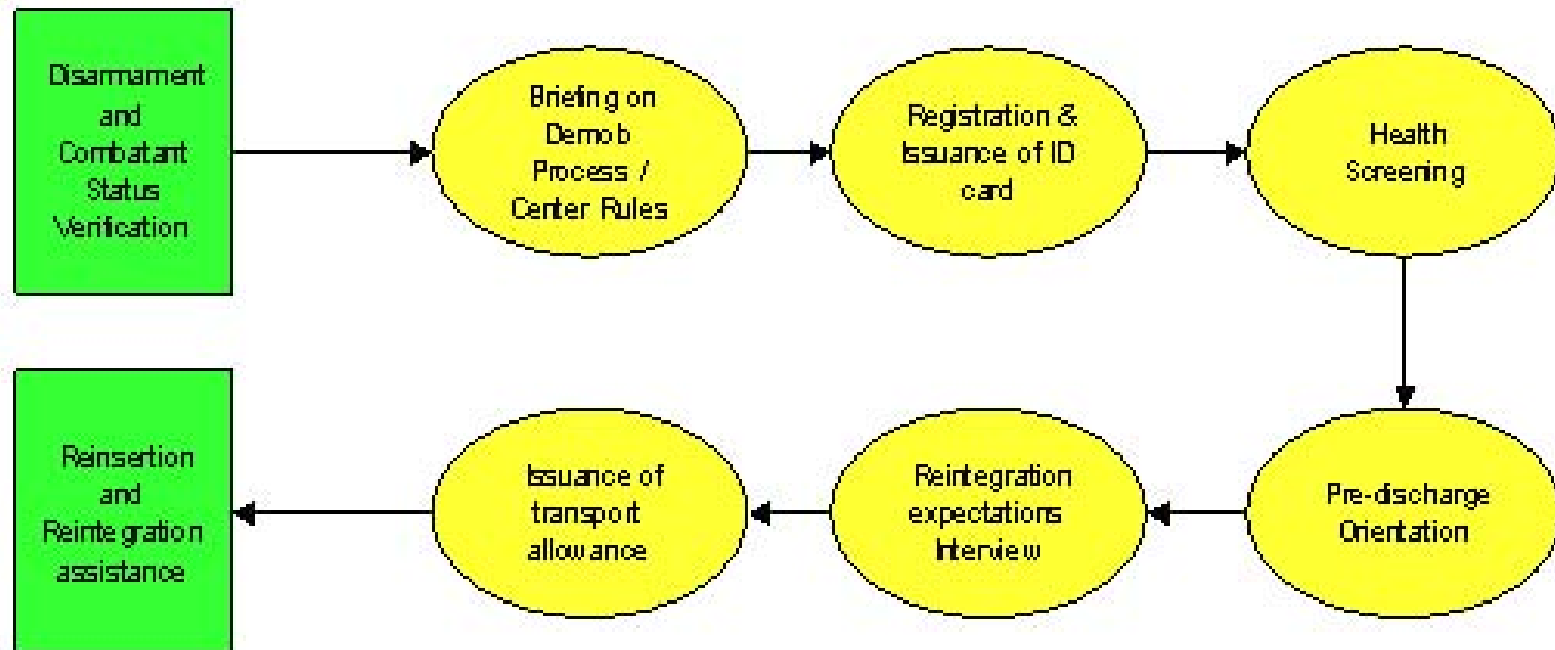
Pre-discharge Orientation

Discharge

- Following discharge from armed forces or group, combatants can be considered officially demobilised.
- Discharge documents provided
- Discharge is the transition from demobilisation to reintegration and is a critical phase.

Burundi

Illustration of Demobilization Process



III - Reinsertion

To bridge the gap between demobilization and reintegration, DDR programme provides reinsertion or transitional assistance for the immediate and basic needs of ex-combatants and his/her dependents.



What is 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 a short-term material and/or financial assistance to meet immediate needs, and can last up to one year.”

United Nations. 2006. “Disarmament, demilitarization and reintegration.” *Report of the Secretary General*. A60/705.

- Emergency support
- Not to be linked to the handover of weapons
- Equity with other war-affected groups
- Sound assessment of needs and resources
- Cash payments
- Participation in quick-impact projects

**Designing
reinsertion**

IV - Reintegration

- Sustainability of disarmament and demobilization of combatants, including those associated with armed forces or groups, will depend on the availability of social and economic reintegration opportunities.
- Failure of reintegration will undermine the achievements of disarmament and demobilization.



What is 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 timeframe, 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.”

United Nations. 2006. “Disarmament, demilitarization and reintegration.” *Report of the Secretary General*. A60/705.

Objective

The objective of reintegration in the DDR programme is to support ex-combatants in their efforts for social and economic integration into civilian society.



Reintegration programme for ex-combatants should

- Improve the potential of ex-combatants and their families to earn their livelihood by peaceful means and to participate in economic and social life.
- Build the capacities of absorbing communities to integrate demobilised ex-combatants.



A. Short-term stabilization (reinsertion)

- draw ex-combatants away from fighting or criminality until security or political reform is completed
- provide rapid transitional support for resettlement and short-term income-generating opportunities

Approaches to reintegration



B. Ex-combatants focused

- provide ex-combatants with specifically designed, individually focused sustainable solutions to long-term reintegration
- engage ex-combatants in sustainable microprojects to reduce the long-term security risks

C. Community based

- Provide communities with tools and capacities to support the reintegration of ex-combatants, IDPs, refugees and other special groups
- Support ex-combatants reintegration as a component of wider, community-focused reconciliation and recovery programmes.



Approaches to reintegration



- Education and training
 - Education
 - Vocational training
 - Apprenticeship and on-the-job training
 - Life skills

Key guidelines

- Inclusiveness
- Practical application
- Cultural considerations
- Livelihood and income generation
 - Public works and public sector job creation
 - Private sector and business development services
 - Employment in existing enterprises
 - Micro- and small business start-ups

Economic reintegration

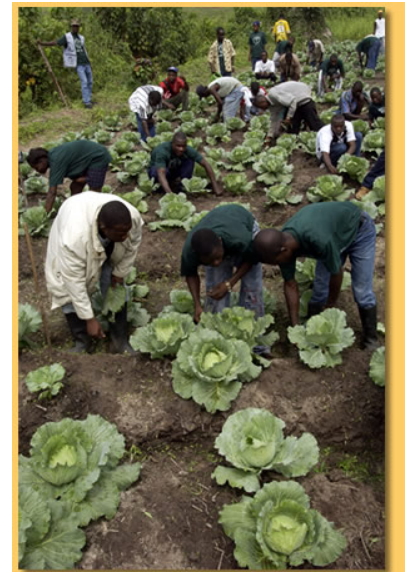


Key issues –

- Land distribution, property rights and resettlement
- Social cohesion
- Reconciliation and peace-building
- Human rights
- Re-education for civilian life
- The problem of youth



Social integration



Guidelines

- Awareness – conduct information sessions on the possible shifts that may occur in societies during conflict, and inform both ex-combatants and community members of their rights and responsibilities in the post conflict period.
- Land issues – carry out land assessment and determine the availability of land and the rights that returnees and community members have in the acquisition and use of land.



Guidelines

- Recognizing shifts in social structures – look at roles that individuals have taken during the conflict, and help communities understand these roles through information and open dialogue
- Use of community leaders – work with community leaders to bridge gaps in reintegration and community acceptance of reintegrated people.

Other issues

- Social reintegration of male ex-combatants
- Social reintegration of female ex-combatants
- Social reintegration of youth and child soldiers
- Psychosocial and mental health care



- Refers to restoration of normal relation or a state of social equilibrium between individuals, social groups or political entities which were formerly in conflict.
- Reconciliation encourages formerly hostile members of a community to live together.

Reconciliation

- **War crime tribunals** – international law provides standards for human rights and military conduct in war in which parties can be held responsible for.
- **Truth commissions** – public board of inquiry aimed to expose what really happened during the war to dispel any lies and distortions which may have been used to support the war efforts.
- **Peace commissions** – engage opposed communities to prevent intercommunal violence, so that peace agreements will not be undermined.

**Institutional
arrangements to
promote
reconciliation**

The following is an attempt to list most of the planning and implementation measures that can be effectively carried out by the appropriate organisations.

4.7.1 PLANNING – FORMING AN ORGANISATION FOR THE REINTEGRATION OF EX-COMBATANTS

- conducting a needs assessment and estimating demand;
- capacity-building to ensure the co-ordination and implementation of institutions;
- providing consultancy services to the implementing organisations on the planning and development of reintegration programmes and projects;
- organising workshops and exchanges of experience with collaboration partners from other countries;
- providing the necessary hardware and software to set up and maintain a nationwide information and employment exchange system.

4.7.2 IMPLEMENTATION – SECURING SUBSISTENCE OF EX-COMBATANTS

- providing reinsertion packages.

RESETTLEMENT

- providing shelter and building materials;
- promoting construction programmes;
- transferring appropriate technologies and vocational training;
- promoting measures to rehabilitate buildings and social facilities;
- supporting resettlement programmes by improving the infrastructure and building up social facilities in new settlements.

INTEGRATION OF EX-COMBATANTS IN RURAL AREAS

- providing agricultural training for ex-combatants/families;
- training personnel for extension services;
- supporting local NGOs and co-operatives.

LAND ACCESS

- providing agricultural training for ex-combatants;
 - offering subsidies for smallholders;
 - providing consultancy for land distribution policy;
 - supporting ministries in evaluating the possibilities of land allocation.
-

SETTLEMENT SCHEMES

- supporting agricultural extension services;
- offering consultancy services on land use and sustainable agriculture;
- supporting NGOs and community organisations.

TRAINING

- conducting a needs assessment (demand for training);
- conducting precise market studies in advance to ensure that training is in line with market requirements;
- developing a selection process;
- developing and implementing training modules for skills training programmes;
- developing training modules for job application courses;
- rehabilitating existing training institutions and skills development centres;
- administering training systems;
- monitoring and evaluating ongoing training measures;
- offering assistance programmes following training;
- funding on-the-job training;
- identifying private businesses which are suitable for on-the-job training.

PROMOTING EMPLOYMENT

- conducting market research;
- planning and implementing labour-intensive food-for-work or cash-for-work programmes (rehabilitation of roads, bridges, school and health-care facilities);
- training in accountancy and management;
- funding and administering open funds;
- providing grants for small and medium-sized businesses that employ ex-combatants/families;
- working in close co-operation with private businesses;
- providing financial and consultancy support for local NGOs, local businesses and other private enterprises (e.g. a school, training institutes).

SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

- promoting training and employment measures for women;
- supporting therapy programmes for traumatised children and adults;
- promoting organisations which offer counselling at a local level;
- strengthening the social service capacities of those communities that take in ex-combatants;
- providing information and training multipliers in the communities;
- supporting reconciliation processes by promoting independent media and NGOs.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

- conducting surveys among veterans' associations and other organisations that support ex-combatants;
- providing (and maintaining) hardware and software to support M&E systems.



Emergency and
stabilisation phase

ceasefire, peace
agreement

disarmament
demobilization

reinsertion

peace and
development phase

reintegration

Stability phase

good governance
security sector
reform

justice and
reconciliation
socio-economic
wellbeing

DDR programme should be

- planned and coordinated within the framework of the peace process;
- linked to broader security issues (reorganization of the armed forces and other security sector reform)
- take a comprehensive approach towards disarmament and weapons control and management;
- linked to the broader processes of national capacity-building, reconstruction and development;
- encourage trust and confidence in communities receiving ex-combatants and deal with root causes of the conflict; and
- flexible and carefully adapted to meet the specific needs of the particular country.



Thank you