

## Reinforcing DDR and CVR Concepts and Operations for Challenges Ahead

(a) Brief description of the project

The ultimate objective of any disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process is to support the implementation of an overarching political agreement through dismantling of non-state armed groups and through supporting other armed actors to reintegrate into society. United Nations DDR processes manage the risks posed by the presence of armed groups in volatile areas, thereby advancing peace and security and creating the conditions necessary for development.

Over the past decade, DDR practitioners have had to adjust to complex new dynamics. Peacekeeping and special political missions are increasingly deployed earlier in peace processes, during ongoing conflicts and without the top cover of a political agreement. This challenge is compounded by the fact that United Nations DDR experts are - more and more - working in contexts where transnational criminal networks and violent extremists have a strong presence, and the ability and will to conduct targeted terrorist attacks against government authorities, United Nations entities and the civilian population. Rising numbers of armed non-state actors and regional armed group dynamics further complicate operating environments.

Given that ever increasing complexity of settings in which United Nations DDR processes occur has become a new normal, constant analysis and adaptation is the only viable response. The DPO/OROLSI DDR Section (DDRS) continues to work closely with the 25 other members of the Interagency Working Group on DDR (IAWG) to make sure that DDR remains innovative and finds responses suitable to post-conflict settings in the World of the Twenty First Century.

Against this backdrop, DDRS seeks:

- i. to analyse how innovative DDR approaches in United Nations peace operations (including with respect to CVR and support for youth-at-risk of recruitment into armed groups) are reflected in DDR guidance development in peacekeeping and non-peacekeeping settings, with a focus on **trends, policy gaps and opportunities for DDR/CVR initiatives across the peace continuum**;
- ii. to produce a technical note on the design and implementation of DDR programmes in contexts affected by violent extremism, to serve as a reference tool for DDR practitioners supporting **the disengagement of members of extremist groups** and working to prevent the recruitment of at-risk youth;
- iii. to develop a user-friendly tool-kit for DDR practitioners to **analyse typology of armed groups** present in any given environment in order to select most appropriate programmatic tools to counter the threats posed by such groups and eventually facilitate their dissolution; and
- iv. to continue and strengthen **DDR rapid-response capacities** to support United Nations regional offices and non-mission settings.

(b) Expected Outcomes, Outputs and Proposed Activities

Outcomes	Outputs	Sample Activities
DDR processes have adequate tools to respond to current and emerging challenges	· Report on DDR processes in “new contexts” with recommendations	· Review emerging measures in DDR processes · Identify policy gaps
Improved DDR programming implemented in contexts affected by violent extremism and terrorism	· DPO technical note on DDR and PVE/CVE/CT	· Conduct desk review interviews with IAWG entities and field research in selected countries to collect primary information from a wide set of DDR and P/CVE stakeholders · Compile information and produce preliminary draft report in a consultative process · Propose a dissemination strategy and conduct activities
Common understanding among DDR practitioners on how to apply different programmatic tools to	· User-friendly analytics methodology · A menu of programmatic options for several common types of armed	· Conduct sample typology analysis in four areas characterized by heavy fragmentation of armed groups (e.g. CAR, Libya, Iraq, etc.)

different types of armed groups in a single context	groups (political resistance, violent extremists, economic opportunists etc.)	· Distil analysis methodology and best programmatic response to a practitioner toolkit
Rapid-response support on DDR to United Nations missions, regional offices and presences in non-mission settings	· Rapid-response capacity in Brindisi maintained and strengthened · Five context-specific expert guidance documents on addressing threats posed by armed groups	· Maintain surge expert capacity in Brindisi · Conduct five field deployments based on requests from United Nations Missions, Regional Offices and non-mission presences

(c) Implementation Timeline

Implementation of this cluster of projects is planned for 2019-2020

(d) How does this project relate to internal and external United Nations partners?

The Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on DDR currently comprising 26 members has been the main platform to ensure consistency of DDR-related concepts and approaches in mission and non-mission settings. The IAWG formed further partnerships among academia, training institutions (Integrated DDR Training Group)

(e) How have gender aspects been included in the design and implementation of the project? How does it help the Department to implement their Women, Peace and Security and Gender Parity commitments?

By policy and design, gender element is included in all DDR Section projects and initiatives. In the context of ongoing revision of the Integrated DDR Standards, this aspect of DDR processes will be further streamlined as, per a unanimous decision of the IAWG members, gender will now cut across all the modules in addition to a specific module on DDR and Gender developed by UN WOMEN. Adjusting DDR to new environments has resulted in tools, such as Community Violence Reduction, that ensure increased balance among combatant and non-combatant men, women, boys and girls benefiting from DDR processes.

(f) Brief explanation of any risks that the implementation of the project may face and how to mitigate them

Inconsistent funding poses a risk to the implementation of operational activities under this cluster of projects. The DDR Section will seek more sustainable sources of funding to mitigate the risk. Risks to non-operational activities have lesser impact and will be mitigated through further partnerships and enhanced planning and sequencing of activities.

(g) Proposed Budget

Item	Brief Description	Total Amount
Staff	Maintenance of 1 P-4 rapid response capacity in Brindisi for 12 months	\$238,900
Consultants	Guidance development in areas of DDR linkages to P/CVE; armed group typologies; hybrid approaches to DDR in current contexts; copy-editing and layout of publications.	\$176,000
Travel	Travel of staff and consultants to provide support or collect experiences for guidance material.	\$190,000
Publication	Graphic design, print preparations; printing and dissemination	\$100,000
Programme Support Costs (13%)		\$91,637
		<b>Total: \$796,537</b>