

# 2.20 Post-conflict Stabilization, Peace-building and Recovery Frameworks

## Contents

<b>Summary</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1. Module scope and objectives</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Terms, definitions and abbreviations</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3. DDR in context</b> .....	<b>2</b>
3.1. The political environment .....	2
3.2. The social environment .....	3
3.3. The economic environment .....	4
3.4. The security environment .....	4
<b>4. DDR in a post-conflict stabilization, transition and recovery continuum</b> .....	<b>5</b>
4.1. Conflict and humanitarian relief .....	5
4.2. Ceasefire and peace negotiations .....	6
4.3. Post-conflict stabilization .....	6
4.4. Transition and recovery .....	7
4.5. Peace and development .....	7
<b>5. DDR and other security, peace-building and recovery programmes</b> .....	<b>8</b>
5.1. Coordination of assistance .....	8
5.2. Security sector reform .....	8
5.3. Conflict prevention and reconciliation .....	9
5.4. Economic recovery and development .....	9
<b>6. DDR in transitional and recovery planning frameworks</b> .....	<b>10</b>
6.1. Post-conflict needs assessments and transitional frameworks .....	10
6.2. National recovery strategies .....	10
6.3. Common country assessments/UNDAFs and UN country programmes .....	11
6.4. Poverty reduction strategy papers .....	11
<b>Annex A: Abbreviations</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>Endnotes</b> .....	<b>13</b>

**NOTE**

Each IDDRS module is current with effect from the date shown on the cover page. As the IDDRS is periodically reviewed, users should consult the UN DDR Resource Centre web site for updates: <http://www.unddr.org>.

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## Summary

The post-conflict environment in which disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) usually take place is often characterized by insecurity and lawlessness, poor or badly functioning economies, and a lack of social services and social cohesion. Integrated DDR programmes shall be designed to deal with the particular characteristics and contexts of the country or region in which they are to be implemented. However, DDR is just one of several post-conflict recovery strategies. As a process that helps to promote both security and development, a DDR programme shall work together with other comprehensive peace-building strategies, including socio-economic recovery programmes, security sector reform (SSR), and programmes to re-establish and strengthen the rule of law. DDR contributes to political stability by building confidence so that parties to a conflict can reject violence and transform their political and organizational structures to meet development objectives. The introduction of equitable and sustainable reintegration opportunities for former combatants can allow individuals and communities to rebuild their livelihoods and assist in restoring the rule of law, improving human security and achieving reconciliation.

As building blocks in the transition from conflict to peace, DDR programmes often occur in phases, throughout the continuum from conflict to ceasefire and the signing of a peace accord, to post-conflict stabilization, transition and recovery, and ultimately, to peace and development. Therefore, achievable DDR goals shall be set by advisers during peace negotiations, DDR staff should be deployed at an early stage, and links established between the DDR programme and SSR and justice and reconciliation efforts. DDR goals must be synchronized from the start with the United Nations (UN) development assistance frameworks (UNDAFs) of partner UN agencies, and should be coordinated with wider recovery and development programmes, such as poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs).

## 1. Module scope and objectives

This module describes the context in which flexible and responsive DDR programmes are designed and implemented as part of a larger strategy to build sustainable recovery and peace. It discusses the political, social, economic and security dimensions of a post-conflict context in which there are many stakeholders with differing needs, capacities and objectives. It then describes how conflict analysis tools can be used to develop a context-specific integrated DDR strategy. Finally, it provides a general overview of where DDR is situated within a continuum that includes post-conflict stabilization, peace-building and recovery processes initiated by both the UN and other partner organizations.

## 2. Terms, definitions and abbreviations

Annex A contains a list of abbreviations used in this standard. A complete glossary of all the terms, definitions and abbreviations used in the series of integrated DDR standards (IDDRS) is given in IDDRS 1.20.

In the IDDRS series, the words 'shall', 'should' and 'may' are used to indicate the intended degree of compliance with the standards laid down. This use is consistent with the language used in the International Organization for Standardization standards and guidelines:

- a) 'shall' is used to indicated requirements, methods or specifications that are to be applied in order to conform to the standard.
- b) 'should' is used to indicate the preferred requirements, methods or specifications.
- c) 'may' is used to indicate a possible method or course of action."

### 3. DDR in context

Before a decision can be made to carryout a DDR process, a general analysis of the political dynamics of the conflict, the challenges of post-conflict stabilization and the potential for sustainable peace-building shall be carried out. While the major focus of this module is how to assess the situation in-country, three other analyses must also be made:

- to understand the politics of the region and how they affect broader conflict and stability;
- to measure the level of commitment of international donors to long-term support of DDR;
- to understand the extent to which the UN can exert pressure on and control the damage inflicted on the DDR process by potential 'spoilers' within a country and a region, and internationally.

#### 3.1. The political environment

DDR programmes are unlikely to succeed without the firm commitment of the political elites within and outside State structures, commanders of all the armed elements involved,

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middle-level commanders, veterans, host communities and civil society organizations in the country in question. At the highest level, this commitment is often demonstrated by the signing of a ceasefire or peace agreement in which the parties undertake to disarm, demobilize and reintegrate their forces.

Within a country, there are two main ways of measuring whether the country is ready for DDR:

- *Do the parties reject violence as a means to achieve political objectives?* To build trust between warring parties so that a negotiated peace settlement can be agreed to and implemented, there must be adequate evidence that violence is no longer an acceptable political tool. This commitment is most often demonstrated by the parties' willingness to formally disarm and demobilize their forces and control weapons in civilian possession;
- *Do the parties agree to redirect their political and organizational structures to pursue peaceful, development-related aims?* After both internal and inter-State armed conflicts, a broad and long-term change in policy must be made to redirect resources previously used for military purposes towards peaceful construction. A vital first step in this direction

is the successful disarmament and demobilisation of former combatants and their reintegration into normal civilian life, where their socio-economic activity can contribute to economic recovery, social reconciliation and the strengthening of the rule of law.

### 3.2. The social environment

Armed conflict destroys the social fabric of a country. It disrupts community networks and traditions, creates and reinforces inequalities, destroys human capacities and social capital, damages infrastructure, increases the transmission of disease (especially HIV/AIDS), and kills and displaces large numbers of people. In the aftermath of conflict, communities remain extremely vulnerable, especially when they have few resources to use for reconstruction.

War and its aftermath affect different members of the population in different ways. Large numbers of young men and boys, and some women and girls, join armed forces, armed groups and militias, where they learn to value violence as an effective way of resolving interpersonal conflict and making a living. Some women and girls develop alternative coping strategies and take on new decision-making responsibilities in the absence of male workers and heads of households. They also become more vulnerable to sexual or gender-based violence, poverty and the ill effects of losing essential social services. The elderly lose the protection and support they expected in their old age and find their authority eroded, especially when their knowledge of traditional means to resolve conflict is replaced by violence and the gun.

While the loss of individuals to war has an extremely negative effect on communities, the return of former combatants after demobilization can do further damage. Ex-combatants, especially when they are young, may have become a 'lost generation', having been deprived of education, employment and training during the conflict period, suffering war trauma, becoming addicted to alcohol and drugs, and dependent on weapons and violence as the only means to make their way in the world. When they lose their military livelihood, they are likely to experience difficulties in adapting to civilian life. Male ex-combatants may engage in anti-social behaviour within their families and communities, contributing to an increase in economic and social — especially sexual — violence. Female ex-combatants and women who were associated with fighting forces, whether voluntarily or by force, may find reintegration difficult due to their being stigmatized for what they have done during the conflict, their inability to readapt to 'traditional' roles in society and their own changed expectations. Children, some of whom may have become parents in the chaos of wartime, may find themselves abandoned, rejected, incapable of making a living and caring for themselves, and ignorant of the community's cultural practices. They, and those in their care, may be easily re-recruited into a next phase of armed conflict, a conflict in a neighbouring country or criminal gangs.

Successful reintegration is essential to minimize the wide-ranging difficulties faced by individuals in the post-conflict period. It can restore social cohesion, strengthen community capacities, and establish the basis for local reconciliation and peace-building so that people can look forward rather than becoming mired in the pain of the past. While national and international support are essential to create the basis for reintegration, it ultimately comes about as a result of sustainable, community-driven efforts. From within

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the integrated DDR framework, communities can work out the best solutions to their social problems: a strong relationship and the good will of the community is a vital 'entry point' for any post-conflict reintegration activity, whichever group it is aimed primarily to assist.

Local knowledge is extremely important when planning a DDR programme, especially its reintegration phase. This knowledge may come from the local communities, civil society, the private sector, and government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and may range from knowledge of the groups and factions involved in fighting and their motivations for doing so to knowledge of local reintegration opportunities. Moreover, local leaders and community groups such as women's groups or religious societies can be important allies in the information-sharing and sensitization processes needed to support and encourage DDR, and in helping to persuade people in armed groups and forces to join the DDR process and local communities to accept the return of former combatants into a community.

### **3.3. The economic environment**

The sustainability of social improvements is, however, undermined by poverty. If ex-combatants are to become productive members of their communities, it is important to understand the macro- and microeconomic forces that affect the post-conflict communities into which they hope to reintegrate.

Armed conflict destroys national and local economies, because it reduces productive capacities and livelihoods, while encouraging corruption and the diversion of resources into war. The destruction of infrastructure and the services necessary for economic activity (e.g., transportation and communication networks, electricity supplies and banks) and production (e.g., factories and agricultural systems) leads to a scarcity of goods, loss of livelihoods and widespread unemployment, the collapse of markets, and rampant inflation. Investor confidence also declines. As the ability of the government to run the country deteriorates, its capacity to regulate economic activity is reduced and lucrative black markets emerge, built around illegal economic activities such as smuggling, extortion, price-fixing and racketeering, all of which are usually accompanied by the threat or use of violence.

Unsurprisingly, then, ending hostilities alone may not be enough to improve economic conditions. This is the environment into which, when hostilities end, ex-combatants will be released. From making a living by the gun, they will have to enter the labour market and compete with ordinary civilians for extremely scarce jobs or other ways of making a living. The poor economic situation that exists in most post-conflict situations therefore makes the economic reintegration of ex-combatants an even harder task.

Economic reintegration will therefore only succeed if it is based on an assessment of local conditions and economic opportunities. The integrated DDR approach works on the principle that community-based organizations, training centres, microcredit cooperatives and local NGOs must be supported where they already exist, and established where they do not, to offer training, create employment opportunities and sustain a secure environment in which entrepreneurship can flourish.

### **3.4. The security environment**

Even when there is a formal end to hostilities, the breakdown of law and order and the presence of large numbers of small arms in the country can result in high levels of armed violence that make it extremely difficult for the often limited capacity of the State to restore or maintain law and order. Civilians are the main victims of armed violence in post-conflict

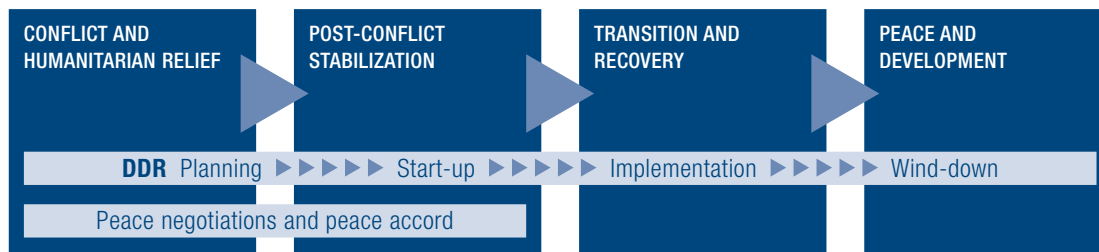
contexts, and high levels of violence can hinder or prevent the delivery of humanitarian and recovery development assistance, thus hampering the establishment or resumption of normal social and economic activities.

A culture of violence among former combatants, police failing to do their job properly or breaking the law themselves in the absence of a properly working judiciary, the lack of other sustainable ways of making a living and the availability of weapons are all factors that can allow violence to dominate the post-conflict setting. Integrated DDR is designed, therefore, to reduce armed violence, in collaboration with other peace-building efforts, including justice and security sector reform.

## 4. DDR in a post-conflict stabilization, transition and recovery continuum

DDR is planned and implemented within a continuum of events that move from active conflict to peace. Different assistance strategies are needed to support the peace-building and recovery process through several main stages, from supporting peace negotiations to conflict resolution, to short-term stabilization and humanitarian relief, after which longer-term recovery, peace-building and development take place.

For clarity, the following diagram shows this sequence of events as if it took place in separate stages: in reality, the phases of the continuum will overlap or run parallel, and there are likely to be reversals and opportunities that will affect DDR and other transitional processes and will therefore have to be responded to. It is therefore necessary to develop contingency plans, especially so that a return to conflict can be prevented or limited, and the security of civilians and DDR staff safeguarded.



Adapted from: *Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration: a Practical Field and Classroom Guide*, Colin Gleichman, Michael Odenwald, Kees Steenken and Adrian Wilkinson, 2004, GTZ, NODEFIC, PPC, SNDC

### 4.1. Conflict and humanitarian relief

During the conflict period, UN efforts will mainly be directed towards humanitarian relief operations and diplomatic efforts to broker a peace agreement. As part of the diplomatic efforts during this period, the UN may support a number of international strategies that will have an impact on DDR. These can include sanctions, arms embargoes, the tracking of weapons and natural resources flowing to and from conflict areas, and so on.

There are a number of activities that can be carried out during this stage to prepare for DDR, even before the post-conflict stabilization period and the establishment of an integrated mission. These include early assessments, discussing different possible ways of dealing with the situation with parties to the conflict, and the development of preliminary DDR planning and resource mobilization strategies.

## 4.2. Ceasefire and peace negotiations

During this phase, the international community usually provides support to the negotiation of peace accords, working with the parties to identify acceptable options, measures and objectives. It is at this stage that a comprehensive vision of transition and peace-building processes can be drawn up. During the negotiations, different political, security, justice and reconciliation objectives and socio-economic processes will be discussed and agreed upon.

The need for, and mandate and goals of DDR will also be defined at this stage. In addition, DDR's relation to the broader peace process, as well as to other key parts of the peace-building and recovery framework, will be decided, e.g., discussions could take place on how disarmament and demobilization will relate to other parts of the security sector such as military restructuring or police reform, and how reintegration is linked to a broader recovery strategy.

During this period, the involvement of DDR technical advisers will support negotiations on the following issues:

- *Policy orientation:* DDR should be discussed in peace negotiations and mandated in the peace agreement, because it can play a central role in establishing trust and confidence in the peace process, demilitarize politics, and provide a means to consolidate the shift to peace and development;
- *Representation in peace negotiations:* In addition to the various parties to the conflict, the UN should support the participation of civil society in peace negotiations, in particular women and others traditionally excluded from peace talks. All aspects of peace negotiations benefit from the broadest representation possible of all those involved, but it is especially important for the success of DDR, since civil society, and women's groups in particular, provide key support and are essential if DDR is to be successful and sustainable;
- *DDR policy and strategy:* When all the parties involved agree that DDR is necessary, the DDR technical adviser should help insert in the language of the peace accord a description of the political and legal frameworks that will allow DDR to function. When possible, specific principles should be agreed upon, such as the verification of numbers of combatants by an independent body; the time-frame for cantonment, if this is relevant; and combatants' eligibility for entry into the DDR process (also see IDDRS 4.10 on Disarmament);
- *Implementation schedules and methods:* The specific details of policy and strategy and a realistic implementation schedule should be developed, and the overall methods of approach for DDR should be defined within the framework of the peace accord. Positive but realistic expectations about DDR should be discussed.

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## 4.3. Post-conflict stabilization

In the period immediately following the signing of a peace accord and the launch of transitional programmes and activities, there is often a period of several months during which the UN conducts joint assessments, develops a concept of operations for integrated peace-keeping missions, and begins the deployment of key mission staff and structures (also see IDDRS 3.10 on Integrated DDR Planning: Processes and Structures). During this period, the UN usually limits itself to the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, and the initial deployment of peacekeeping troops (either UN or multinational) begins.

Parties to a peace process start to implement agreements during this period, and there is a risk that peace and stability can be threatened or destabilized by localized incidents of

◀▶ 3.10

violence of some kind. In order to ensure a smooth transition from the signing of a peace agreement to the implementation of the DDR provisions included in it, forward planning and the early deployment of DDR teams should begin as soon as possible. Although the setting up of national DDR programmes and operations requires time for adequate consultation, planning and deployment, it is possible to set in place interim (i.e. temporary) DDR measures or programmes to help strengthen the fragile peace and prevent destabilization and localized violence.

In this period, DDR activities are usually focused on early assessments and planning, sensitization and discussions with armed forces and groups, preliminary public information campaigns, and the implementation of emergency disarmament and community reintegration activities, particularly when children remain associated with armed forces or groups or there are abducted women who need to be removed to safety. Key areas where people can receive humanitarian assistance are also opened up at this time.

#### **4.4. Transition and recovery**

The official timetable for a transition and recovery period is usually determined by the peace accord and/or a Security Council resolution. This timetable is generally tied to a process of political transition, including the establishment of a transitional or interim authority or government to lead the country until general elections. The overarching aim of this period is the consolidation of peace, so the most intensive implementation of DDR programmes begins now. Multidimensional processes are put in place, requiring cooperation from the UN's peacekeeping, humanitarian, human rights and development agencies. However, while there may be a formal timetable for transition and recovery, in practice, the process is rarely straightforward or predictable, as it may be affected by occasional skirmishes and high levels of tension.

DDR is often a key part of a political transition, and it may have to be put into operation as a precondition for carrying out other transitional activities, such as the return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons, justice and security sector reform, the preparation and conduct of elections, and the establishment of national reconciliation mechanisms. DDR must, therefore, be linked into the transition process at both the strategic/political and functional/sectoral levels. The following sections explain how DDR fits in with the other aspects of peace-building and recovery and how to work with the many different stakeholders that are involved.

#### **4.5. Peace and development**

Depending on the post-conflict setting, political transitions may take place faster than the move from recovery to development. When both national and international agencies are able to focus on longer-term development goals (e.g., the achievement of Millennium Development Goals) and the establishment of national development and poverty reduction strategies (e.g., PRSPs), and when normal relations with international financial institutions and bilateral development partners are resumed, the transition period is over. DDR operations should be largely completed at this point. To ensure that DDR achievements are sus-

To ensure that DDR achievements are sustained, programme components must link into longer-term security and development strategies.

tained, programme components must link into longer-term security and development strategies. A longer-term community disarmament and weapons management project should be in place and the reintegration of ex-combatants and other war-affected populations should be given in detail in local and national poverty reduction strategies.

## 5. DDR and other security, peace-building and recovery programmes

By increasing security, DDR helps create a conducive (or ‘enabling’) environment in which other, longer-term reconstruction processes can be effectively and sustainably begun. In this section, the ways in which integrated DDR relates to and links with other peace-building, SSR, humanitarian and socio-economic recovery processes are discussed.

### 5.1. Coordination of assistance

In many post-conflict transitions, the UN plays a central role in coordinating humanitarian and other assistance both before and after the establishment of a peacekeeping mission. The same local and international implementing partners may both deliver humanitarian assistance to civilians and provide support for DDR, so it is important to ensure that planning is coordinated between humanitarian and DDR programmes:

- *Assistance:* It may be necessary to deliver assistance to individuals and groups before they formally enter DDR processes. This can prevent a humanitarian emergency developing and protect local communities from being raided for food and other necessities. However, the delivery of aid before formal disarmament requires the development of specific protocols on protection and access, which must be decided between humanitarian and peacekeeping/security personnel;
- *Cantonment/Assembly areas:* When cantonment and assembly areas are used, partners may be involved in delivering basic assistance to male and female ex-combatants and their dependants, as well as to women associated with armed forces and groups. Some children may still remain with these armed forces/groups, and will need specialized assistance;
- *Reintegration assistance:* While ex-combatants may receive reintegration assistance through DDR programmes, other war-affected people will be assisted by humanitarian agencies. DDR support must be harmonized with the assistance given to other returnees to minimize competition and resentment and ensure that former combatants are not perceived as a ‘special’ group receiving ‘special’ treatment.

### 5.2. Security sector reform

SSR, accompanied by judicial reform, is a central part of transition and recovery strategies, and is vital for the long-term success of DDR activities. Instead of focusing on the security of the State, SSR focuses on human security, i.e., it deals with threats to individual and community well-being. Community-based policing and the introduction of measures to deal with the root causes of violence and conflict, including socio-economic deprivation (e.g., poverty and unemployment), are central strategies of SSR.

SSR supports and assists DDR by providing ways to deal with immediate security concerns and strengthening State institutions to allow them to provide security for the citizens

of the country under proper democratic control. It establishes the basis for DDR within the various legal agreements that deal with the transitional period. Such agreements specify the legal status and entitlements of former members of armed forces and groups in the post-conflict period. Justice, truth and reconciliation commissions, in particular, affect whether individuals are eligible for DDR, since they decide how to treat people who are known to have committed war crimes.

SSR may also allow for the granting of amnesty for both weapons possession and participation in armed conflict to those who voluntarily disarm and demobilize, which increases participation in DDR. (However, while national amnesties may be agreed to, the UN system upholds the principles of international law, and cannot support processes that do not properly deal with serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law.)

In turn, DDR assists SSR efforts to improve local security conditions and capacities, because it focuses on creating other ways of making a living for ex-combatants so that they will not resort to violence, and reduces or eliminates armed forces and groups that could pose a threat to the establishment of the rule of law. DDR also begins the process of controlling illegal weapons, which establishes the basis for longer-term legal weapons management strategies, builds the ability of governments to plan and carry out SSR measures and helps return authority on security matters (from maintaining the rule of law to management of the police and army) to the State, where it legitimately belongs.

### **5.3. Conflict prevention and reconciliation**

DDR supports and encourages peace-building and prevents future conflicts by reducing violence and improving security conditions, demobilizing members of armed forces and groups, and providing other ways of making a living to encourage the long-term reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life. DDR can help create an environment that encourages national dialogue and reconciliation, and supports local capacities to manage the interactions and relations between receiving communities and ex-combatants. Where armed forces or groups preyed on communities, creating mistrust, fear and resentment and the possibility of reprisals or retributions against returning ex-combatants, DDR processes can lay a firm basis for reconciliation to begin.

### **5.4. Economic recovery and development**

Former combatants can help start the process of broader socio-economic recovery and reconstruction if they can be absorbed by communities that benefit from their new skills. While individuals should make some decisions about the type of training they undergo, retraining must suit the ex-combatants' individual needs and circumstances and provide sustainable skills, contribute to economic revitalization and recovery, and form a basis for long-term development. Specifically designed reintegration assistance can directly contribute to the restoration of productive livelihoods, increase professional skills, improve the overall productive capacity and potential of a community, and encourage the economy to grow, while minimizing the divisions between former combatants and everyone else in the community.

Idle former combatants are a real security threat. It may, therefore, be desirable to link reintegration with immediate attempts to rehabilitate and reconstruct damaged infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.) in order to provide short-term work in labour-intensive projects. Such work can provide on-the-job skills training to high-risk and vulnerable groups and help the community to recovery and development.

National economic policy decisions, such as the formulation of development plans for specific areas, can be driven by DDR, especially if economic reintegration initiatives are designed together with plans to boost the private sector in order to start and encourage investment, open up markets and create an environment favourable to business. Cooperation with the private sector benefits both parties concerned: ex-combatants provide a supply of labour for the private sector if ways can be found to employ them, and the private sector benefits directly from the increased security brought about when former combatants are redeployed into productive work. In many countries emerging from conflict, national economic policies are designed to stimulate the local economy through financial incentives and to support micro-, small and medium-sized businesses. Sustainable reintegration programmes should be based on these policies.

## 6. DDR in transitional and recovery planning frameworks

As this section explains, DDR takes place within multiple and overlapping frameworks (i.e., plans, policies, strategies, etc.) for peace-building and recovery that involve various national and international stakeholders.

### 6.1. Post-conflict needs assessments and transitional frameworks

While the UN focuses on supporting peace processes and establishing integrated peace-keeping missions, its partners such as the World Bank, bilateral donors and national counterparts carry out post-conflict needs assessments (PCNAs) and establish transitional results matrices or frameworks (TRMs/TRFs), which establish the ways in which the international community will be involved in recovery in the transition period. DDR programme strategies and outputs must be integrated into these larger strategies.

The following outline shows the relationship between post-conflict assessment and transitional recovery and development planning frameworks involving many groups, organizations and countries:<sup>1</sup>

- PCNAs are multilateral activities carried out by the UN Development Group (UNDG) and the World Bank, in collaboration with the national government of the country concerned and with the cooperation of bilateral donors. PCNAs are a new forum for cooperation between the UNDG and the World Bank in post-conflict situations, and are intended to improve the coordination of strategy development and programme planning. The *Practical Guide to Multilateral Needs Assessments in Post-Conflict Situations*, developed jointly by UNDG, the UN Development Programme's Bureau of Conflict Prevention and Recovery, and the World Bank, provides detailed guidance on PCNAs;<sup>2</sup>
- A TRM or TRF is developed from a PCNA, in which national priorities and interim results are established for each sector, joint national–international monitoring of the transition process is designed, and transitional support is pledged by donors. (For more details, see UNDG and World Bank, *Operational Note on Transitional Results Matrices: Using Results-based Frameworks in Fragile States*.<sup>3</sup>)

### 6.2. National recovery strategies

In addition to projects carried out jointly with international counterparts, national or transitional authorities develop plans to guide national recovery efforts. These detailed strategies

guide government ministries and implementing agencies working in post-conflict reconstruction. DDR programme strategies and outputs must be fully integrated into national strategies, especially those relating to justice and security sector reform, economic recovery, and so on.

### **6.3. Common country assessments/UNDAFs and UN country programmes**

The UN country teams shall continue to implement the DDR process once the peacekeeping mission has withdrawn, so DDR components should be designed together with the programming cycles of UN agencies in the field, using the following processes and tools:

- *Common country assessments/UNDAs:*<sup>4</sup> Common country assessments (CCAs) and United Nations development assistance frameworks (UNDAs) lay the groundwork for country programmes and projects supported by UN agencies. A CCA is an analytical process, carried out jointly by the UN and national counterparts, to identify the major development challenges facing the country and provide the rationale for UN operations. In countries emerging from conflict, it complements and expands upon PCNAs and TRFs. The UNDAF links programmes to national priorities, including the Millennium Development Goals;
- *UN country programme documents and action plans:* DDR relies on a number of UN agencies to implement different parts of the programme. This division of labour should be reflected in the development of the country programme documents and action plans through which programmes and projects are implemented to meet the priorities identified in the CCA/UNDAF.

### **6.4. Poverty reduction strategy papers**

Reintegration programmes must link seamlessly with long-term poverty reduction and development activities, as outlined in World Bank/International Monetary Fund (IMF)-sponsored poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs). PRSPs were originally conceived by the World Bank and IMF as a requirement for external debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Country initiative, but have been adopted by many countries as their central national poverty reduction plan. They are developed through a participatory, country-driven and comprehensive consultative process, so former combatants can also take part in identifying national development priorities. Countries may develop interim PRSPs (I-PRSPs) before they launch full PRSPs without having to give up access to World Bank and IMF assistance such as concessions, resources and interim debt relief, and such I-PRSPs provide a forward-looking and time-bound plan that can provide a basis for drawing up of a full PRSP.

## Annex A: Abbreviations

<b>CCA</b>	common country assessment
<b>DDR</b>	disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
<b>IDDRS</b>	integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration standard/ standards
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>I-PRSP</b>	interim poverty reduction strategy paper
<b>NGO</b>	non-governmental organization
<b>PCNA</b>	post-conflict needs assessment
<b>PRSP</b>	poverty reduction strategy paper
<b>SSR</b>	security sector reform
<b>TRM/TRF</b>	transitional results matrix/transitional results framework
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDAF</b>	UN development assistance framework
<b>UNDG</b>	UN Development Group

## Endnotes

- 1 <http://www.undg.org>.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Ibid.