

### Framework for Identifying DDR Target and Performance Indicators

Objective	Indicators	Methodology	Risks / Assumptions
1. Identify baseline to measure development context (pre/post intervention)	<b>Resources:</b> Average income (or proxies – housing-construction materials, assets, livestock ownership) of host communities; Average literacy/education levels of host communities; Access to basic services (electricity, water, public utilities)	Review of past World Bank/regional bank household surveys; review of census data; review of relevant government department reports; review of SCF/ILO/UNDP studies, on-site consultations; and household surveys (n: depending on funding)	Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
	<b>Markets and prices:</b> Price data on basic commodities (rice/flour, cooking oil, kerosene/fuel, meat); price data on firearm value	Review of past World Bank/regional bank household surveys; review of census data; review of relevant government department reports; review of SCF/ILO/UNDP studies, on-site consultations; review of police data; and focus group surveys administered by women in “host” communities	Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
	<b>Economic productivity:</b>		
	<b>Preferences:</b> Motivations for participation in armed violence of “beneficiaries” and “host” community members; number of new associations between host community/beneficiaries; levels of trust pre/post-intervention	On-site consultations; review of police data; and focus group surveys administered by women in “host” communities or by the DDR Section	Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
2. Identify baseline to measure security context (pre/post intervention)	<b>Armed violence:</b> (individual) Average mortality/morbidity rate of host communities; average firearm homicide, blade and burn rates (per 1,000) of host communities; average firearm injury, blade and burn rates (per 1,000) of host communities; (collective) degree & causes of forced displacement; destruction of social services and access to basic entitlements; decline in economic productivity and market access; loss of social cohesion / militarization of social interaction; impact of insecurity on humanitarian assistance and access.	Police records; public health records; externally-commissioned epidemiological surveys; small-scale surveys administered by DDR Section	Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; adequately trained epidemiologists are available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
	<b>Victimisation:</b> Average armed assault, intimidation, harassment, rape, and theft rates (per 1,000) of host communities	Police records; public health records; small-scale victimisation survey (pre/post); focus groups administered by DDR Section	Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available

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			to collect baseline data
	<b>Perception-based:</b> Perception of “security” in host communities – particularly gender/sexual-based violence, mobility, access to markets, incidence of shootings/aggression by beneficiaries	Participatory focus groups; small-scale victimisation/opinion surveys administered by DDR Section	Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; adequately trained PRA/RRA specialists are available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
3. Identify size, organisation and deployment of primary target group (pre/post intervention)	<b>Command and control:</b> Existence of clear leadership positions in armed groups; existence of “official” rank designations (general, colonel, private); profile of organizational units (e.g. platoon, company, etc) and geographic deployment; voluntary enclosure in barracks; clear recruitment, training and (internal) discipline regimes;	Key informant s and focus groups with “beneficiaries”; semi-structured interviews with leadership and rank and file; interviews with former members; review of defence and police documents; consultations with regional experts	Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
	<b>Combatant profile:</b> Number of combatants (“active”, reserve, militia); age profile of combatants; employment, educational and familial profile of combatants, deployment profile of combatants	Key informants and focus groups with “beneficiaries”; small-scale survey; review of data processed through MIS; review of government/armed group “lists” provided as part of the “peace agreement”; review of old lists from previous DDR activities; self-identification and self-selection methods	Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
	<b>Gender profile:</b> Number of male and female combatants; typology of tasks for combatants by gender	Key informants and focus groups with female “beneficiaries” and male rank and file	Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
	<b>Child/Youth profile:</b> Number of child/youth combatants; typology of tasks for combatants by age; typology of rank for combatants by age	Key informants and focus groups with child/youth “beneficiaries” and female/male rank and file; review of UNICEF documents; review of hospital records	Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
	<b>Disabled profile:</b> Number of disabled combatants; types and distribution of physical/psychosocial injury	Key informants and focus groups with leadership and rank and file; review of hospital records and consultations with surgeons/physicians in situ	Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
	<b>Dependent profile:</b> Number of dependents per combatant; distribution of dependents per combatant; income and socio-economic profile of dependents	Key informants and focus groups with “beneficiaries”; review of data processed via MIS; focus groups with a representative sample of the caseload	Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data
4. Identify	<b>Collective/individual ownership:</b> Average number of	Key informant s and focus groups with	Beneficiaries or others are

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<p>availability and distribution of weapons (pre/post intervention)</p>	<p>weapons per combatant; types/quality of weapons held by combatants; clear control over individual/collective weapons; evidence of experience in the storage and maintenance of weapons; motivations for weapons ownership; geographic distribution and concentration of weapons; evidence of weapons transfers from armed groups to non-combatants;</p>	<p>“beneficiaries”; semi-structured interviews with leadership and rank and file; interviews with former members; review of defence and police documents; consultations with regional experts</p>	<p>prepared to be interviewed; sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data</p>
<p>5. Identify reintegration opportunities for the primary target group (pre/post intervention)</p>	<p><b>Identification and assessment of areas of return or resettlement:</b> Local demand for goods &amp; services; demand for skilled and unskilled labour; identification of economic reintegration opportunities; availability of social and business related services; identification of required services critical to reintegration; assessment of general population needs in relation to reintegration and possible linkages.</p>	<p>Site inspections, consultations with host government Executive and relevant authorities; consultations with local “leaders” or approximate authorities; small-scale focus groups with a purposive sample of “host” community members.</p>	<p>Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data</p>
	<p><b>Socio-economic assessments and mapping of economic opportunities:</b> identification of dynamic economic sectors and possible reintegration opportunities; availability of other reintegration opportunities; identification of possible public/private partnerships; identification of existing infrastructure to facilitate economic activity and possible bottle-necks; availability of business development services and further requirements; availability of specialized training providers and institutions; assessment of general training capacities at local level; identification of relevant recovery and development initiatives which could be linked with reintegration process.</p>	<p>Site inspections, consultations with host government Executive and relevant authorities; consultations with local “leaders” or approximate authorities; small-scale focus groups with a purposive sample of “host” community members; labour and other economic studies at local level; review of UN and other initiatives in the target areas.</p>	<p>Sites are accessible; appropriate data is available; resources are made available to collect baseline data</p>