

#### COVID-19

## A Rapid Self-Assessment for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)

July 2020

### I. Overview of the Rapid Self-Assessment

The World Health Organization (WHO) characterized the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) as a pandemic on 11 March 2020. The consequences of this global health crisis are still unfolding, with profound implications for the lives of all people in the world. In conflict-affected and fragile States, the health crisis makes even more complex an already insecure environment or risks increasing existing high levels of insecurity where armed groups chose to exploit health vulnerabilities and movement restrictions as war tactic. The secondary socio-economic impacts of measures imposed by governments to contain the pandemic may also have negative effects on social cohesion, create competition for already scarce resources, and increase violence of all kinds, not only armed conflict.

The implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) at regional, national and sub-national levels is also impacted by COVID-19. Beyond the direct impact of COVID-19, changes in the context that may require halting implementation of activities or repurposing of funds which are usually related to DDR. COVID-19 also impacts other initiatives relevant for DDR (for example, security sector reform or transitional justice). Furthermore, the pandemic may aggravate root causes of conflict and increase inter-communal tensions, which could endanger the success of DDR processes and peacebuilding at large.

At the same time, DDR practitioners can continue to implement critical activities and contribute to the COVID-19 response led by governments and public health authorities at the preparedness, response and recovery stages. Support to DDR processes should continue in an adapted manner and be reinforced to protect and support participants in a gender-responsive manner, so as to ensure that no one is left behind, in particular persons with specific needs, in the COVID-19 response.

This COVID-19 and DDR rapid self-assessment was formulated to better equip DDR practitioners with a tool to identify key steps and actions to be considered for national <u>DDR processes and programmes and local projects currently under implementation</u>:

- i) Duty of care: occupational and safety, including gender and age considerations and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse;
- ii) Programme criticality against risks levels;
- iii) Operations/implementation continuity;
- iv) Information handling, communication and safeguarding of privacy;
- v) Planning DDR in times of COVID-19;
- vi) COVID-19-sensitive disarmament and demobilization, including child-specific DDR;
- vii) COVID-19-sensitive reintegration, including contributions to the COVID-19 recovery;
- viii) COVID-19-sensitive implementation of DDR-related tools;
- ix) Opportunities for DDR brought forward by the UN Secretary-General's Appeal for global ceasefire.

All steps can be considered and adapted to the preparedness, response or recovery phases of the pandemic.

### II. Principles Guiding the Rapid Self-Assessment

- 1. DDR processes shall support immediate cessation of hostilities, in line with the UN Secretary-General's Appeal for a global ceasefire and peacebuilding efforts, to allow public health containment, control and unhindered implementation of mitigation measures.
- 2. DDR processes and children's release and reintegration are critical life-saving interventions and should continue without any preconditions during the COVID-19 pandemic in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law and principles. The best interests of the children should be a primary consideration in all decisions affecting children.
- 3. DDR personnel and programmatic activities shall take steps to implement infection prevention and control (IPC) measures as recommended by health authorities to minimize the risk of them becoming vectors of transmission of the virus.
- 4. DDR processes shall support local efforts and resilience measures including local solutions and support for the protection of, and support for, individuals, communities, including sources of economic activity and livelihoods.
- 5. The rapid self-assessment takes place within the context of national/local public health measures and broader organizational emergency preparedness plans. It may therefore need to be customized to social protection measures and economic rescue packages adopted by governments in a gender-responsive manner.
- 6. The self-assessment is to be used along with the Integrated Disarmament and Demobilization Standards (IDDRS), including the Module 5.70 on Health and DDR, and national DDR normative and policy frameworks and related measures. The Rapid Assessment steps are also to be applied consistently with the <a href="https://www.who.assessment.com/who.assessment
- 7. Risks associated with ensuring the continuity of DDR operations should not be transferred from programme entities to implementing partners or from international to national or local partners. Local implementing partners' continued operation should be contingent to the adoption of acceptable risks and appropriate mitigation strategies.
- 8. DDR contributions to COVID-19 preparedness require engaging with country-level multi-sectoral and multi-partner coordination mechanisms to support response at all levels whole-of-government; whole-of-society and whole-of-UN across humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

# COVID-19 Rapid Self-Assessment for DDR

outlining actions organized in self-assessment areas to be consider during the preparation, response and recovery phases of the pandemic

National/local public health environment & organizational emergency preparedness plans (i.e. measures by governments and institutions that affect DDR processes and programmes and broader emergency preparedness plans beyond DDR contingency plans)

Customize this rapid self-assessment to national and state/local public health measures and the geographical dimension of DDR, integrating coordination structures with health and relevant nonhealth actors, and ensuring coherence with broader organizational emergency preparedness plans  Undertake all actions without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, religion, language, nationality, disability, migrant status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or any other status or membership in a social group facing marginalization/stigma  Adapt all actions to consider the gender and age of participants and beneficiaries, tailored to their specific needs and perspectives in accordance with international human rights standards  Consult with stakeholders (staff and partners as well as programme participants and beneficiaries) for the validation of the self-assessment  Duty of care: Occupational health and safety of all personnel (programme personnel, partner organizations personnel, implementing partners personnel) and programme participants and beneficiaries (to avoid the spread and contamination between and among stakeholders)  Actions  Prepare Respond Recover  Support physical and mental health and safety of personnel, participants and beneficiaries (e.g. access to epidemiological tests as approgriate, medication and vaccines when available; if teleworking is in place, check that all are healthy and safe through managers and peer/buddy system, facilitate contacts with families and friends for continued reliance on their own support networks; factor the burden of care in the home allowing flexible working hours; access to services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence)  Train personnel in proper infection and prevention control measures, including respiratory and hand hygiene.  Provide access to cleaning supplies and disinfectant to personnel,	plans)			
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Provide access to cleaning supplies and disinfectant to personnel,	measures; provide education and awareness to programme participants and beneficiaries on infection prevention and control			

participants and beneficiaries			
Where appropriate and according to established guidelines, provide protective equipment, such as face masks, gloves garments, etc. (and have a plan for their environmentally-safe disposal and sustainable re-supply)			
Prevent at-risk persons – older people, pregnant women, those with underlying physical and mental health conditions – from exposure to unsafe or harmful working environments			
Take additional disinfection measures of physical spaces (work or community spaces as appropriate)			
Re-organize spaces to allow for physical distancing, good ventilation and other measures required/recommended			
Programme criticality & Risk levels (see Annex I and ensure to programme criticality coordinator and/or staff or mechanism function)		_	
Actions	Prepare	Respond	Recover
Assess programme criticality for all activities at the output level that require physical staff presence (own's entity and implementing partners): result is list of rated outputs (PC1-PC4)			
Review/adjust delivery and risk management strategies based on acceptable risk (implement additional Security Risk Management measures to lower the risk or employ alternative delivery modalities for this output to ensure personnel are not exposed to unacceptable risk; recall that risks should not be only transferred to local partners)			
Enable remote implementation and monitoring of critical activities (e.g. those identified as P1 and not requiring physical interaction to be implemented)			
In coordination with donors and partners, re-purpose and re- program funds from non-critical activities to strengthen critical activities and existing capacities with potential to contribute to the COVID-19 response			
Operations continuity			
Actions	Prepare	Respond	Recover
Appropriately equip and train programme personnel (international and local), partners staff (DDR commissions, relevant governments agencies, CSOs as stakeholders and implementing partners) and implementing partners for teleworking (IT equipment, WIFI access, teleconferencing App, remote access to documentation and e-signature) whenever			

access to office space is not possible			
Establish access to IT support (while supporting IT service personnel with appropriate protection in line with WHO recommendations where face-to-face contact is required and adopting physical distancing measures)			
Adapt and strengthen tools and ensure training that enable remote implementation, monitoring and evaluation (e.g. Apps such e-workspaces, meeting and conferencing, e-cash transfers, information, counseling and referral services (ICRS) through telephone hotlines/webchat for physical, mental/psychosocial, SGBV support etc.)			
Handling information and communication & Safeguarding pr		T	<u> </u>
Actions	Prepare	Respond	Recover
Communicate regularly and promote transparency around programme decisions and information related to COVID-19 to all internal and external stakeholders			
Adapt information and communication on COVID-19 public health measures to specific audiences (staff, partners, participants); counter the spread of false or misleading information; set up grievance or complaint mechanisms to track and respond to grievances; include liaison and communication with armed groups not yet involved in DDR process, where appropriate			
Promote the responsible use of social media to promote official information as well as to counter the spread of misinformation, fear and prejudice			
Only disclose personal identification information collected by the programme to governments for the purposes of, and while responding to, the COVID-19 pandemic and in accordance with relevant legal frameworks and data privacy standards			
Do not disclose names and contact information of those found to have been infected with COVID-19 to the workforce or public at large			
Planning DDR processes in times of COVID-19	T	T	T
Actions	Prepare	Respond	Recover
Following identification of critical outputs for continued implementation (PC1) requiring physical presence, set up COVID-19 sensitive plan of action for each activity (e.g. disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, interim care for children, family tracing and reunification)			
Conduct all DDR planning and preparatory assessment with key stakeholders remotely (e.g. phone interviews, online meetings),			

considering face-to-face meetings on a case-by-case basis depending on sensitivities involved around the nature of the data collected or discussion needed with stakeholders			
Conduct training of essential, frontline personnel on infection prevention and control measures prior to deployment, including with a gender perspective: reception/security, health, food security, sanitation/cleaning personnel, etc.			
Conduct all possible activities remotely ahead of any physical deployment to minimize duration of operation and physical contact between personnel and participants (e.g. advance phone/web chat registration, including photo, fingerprinting capturing; health check-up, and collection of personal information in accordance with data privacy standards, etc.); keep in mind that the verification of women and children, interviews may not be able to be conducted remotely due to the presence of commanders or others who could cause pressure			
COVID-19 sensitive disarmament and demobilization			
Actions	Prepare	Respond	Recover
Reconsider plans for stationing combatants in cantonment sites and transit centers; adopt alternative mobile disarmament/demobilization sites with physical distancing measures; organize with armed group leadership for staggered/limited number of combatants coming forward per day; and any other measures			
Where combatants are already stationed in cantonment sites and transit centers, fast-track demobilization and return to communities in consultation with authorities and in accordance with WHO guidance on institutions			
Coordinate reception with relevant authorities at the community level to ensure 'quarantine'/physical distance measures are implemented where deemed necessary, in accordance with WHO considerations and in consultation with medical professionals; in the case of children, quarantine and isolation, consider their best interests as a primary consideration; special measures to avoid increasing levels of violence against women in quarantine or			
restricted mobility situations must be envisaged			
restricted mobility situations must be envisaged	Prepare	Respond	Recover

Assess which programmatic activities, especially as part of community violence reduction (CVR), can be adjusted to contribute to the COVID-19 response (production of soap, water distributors, masks, garments, sensitization and education of participants and beneficiaries at the community level, etc.), while continuing to provide livelihoods for participants, beneficiaries and communities in a gender-responsive manner			
Ensure that local implementing partners have the means, including equipment to minimize the possibility of virus transmission, and procedures to comply with infection prevention and control protocols where implementation continues			
COVID-19 sensitive reintegration			
Actions	Prepare	Respond	Recover
Continue to provide Information, Counselling and Referral Services (ICRS) using remote mechanisms, where possible, recognizing that some activities may require in-person meetings (referrals to clinics and hospitals, mental health and psychosocial support, case management, GBV counselling)			
Ensure continuity and extension of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and protection services to excombatants and their families during confinement/physical distancing (given the increase of all forms of violence rates during confinement – sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), intimate partner violence, child abuse, etc.)			
Support livelihoods/economic reintegration activities undertaken by ex-combatants, persons formerly associated and other programme participants through businesses and associations where possible in essential services (e.g. food, soap, hand sanitizers, facemasks, face shields, protective garments production, distribution, delivery) as well as the recovery of livelihoods/economic reintegration activities affected by restrictions taken to curb the pandemic			
Coordinate with other sectors – MHPSS, SGBV, child protection, social protection, job creation – considering their issuance of specific guidance on the COVID-19 response and the need to offer comprehensive reintegration solutions in the midst of the pandemic			
Opportunities related to the UN SG's Appeal on global cease			
Actions	Prepare	Respond	Recover
Make use of contacts with parties to the conflict and other influencers who are currently not part of an existing DDR Programme to explore and pave the way for adherence to the SG's Appeal on global on ceasefire			

Prepare contingency plans for the rapid, 'pre- 'DDR of members of armed forces and groups and other DDR-related confidence-building measures to facilitate humanitarian and health personnel access to areas controlled by armed groups		
Train and equip health personnel in areas controlled by armed groups as confidence-building measures in partnership with health actors		
Make use of the Appeal to advocate with adhering armed groups to commit to halt child recruitment as an accompanying measure to the ceasefire to facilitate the release of children and identification processes as rapidly as possible		
Make use of the Appeal to call on all parties to conflicts to commit to ceasing the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war and ensure prompt access to services for survivors		

Annex I – Programme Criticality and Risk (excerpts from the <u>UN Programme Criticality Framework</u> (CEB/2016/HLCM/23, 9 September 2016, which is conducted with other members of the UNCT/HCT)

Two key principles must be adhered to in order for the process to be completed correctly:

- a. Security risk has no impact on Programme Criticality. There must be no consideration of security risk when determining Programme Criticality.
- b. Programme Criticality has no impact on security risk. There must be no consideration of Programme Criticality when determining security risk.

A Programme Criticality assessment is undertaken when there is a change in existing strategic plans or a significant change in the programmatic conditions, specific to a geographical location. The Programme Criticality methodology and tool assigns one of the four Programme Criticality levels (PC1, PC2, PC3 or PC4) to each output.

The security risk management process provides risk levels and advises risk mitigation measures to lower risk. Accordingly, it is permissible to implement:

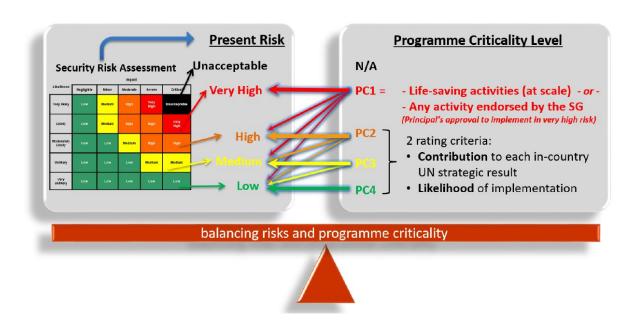
PC1 activities only in **very high** present risk environments;

PC1 - PC2 in high present risk environments;

PC1 - PC2 - PC3 in **medium** present risk environments;

PC1 - PC2 - PC3 - PC4 in **low** present risk environments.

It is then necessary to compare the established PC level for each output to the present risk level, as determined through the security risk management process, for each operational area where the output is conducted as shown below.



**Annex II - Resources** 

Author	Resource
UN IAWG-DDR	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standard 5.60 on Health and DDR
World Health Organization	Medical Q & A on COVID-19
World Health Organization	Clinical management of COVID-19 (interim guidance 27 May 2020)
World Health Organization	Considerations for quarantine of individuals in the context of containment for coronavirus disease (COVID-19)
World Health Organization	Infection Prevention and Control during Health Care when COVID-19 is suspected
World Health Organization	COVID-19 technical guidance for schools, workplaces, and institutions
Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)	Interim Guidance, Public Health and Social Measures for COVID-19 Preparedness and Response in Low Capacity and Humanitarian Settings (v. 1)
Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (The Alliance)	Technical Note: Protection of Children during the COVID-19 Pandemic and its annexes:  Children and Alternative Care  COVID-19 and Child Labour  Guidance on Adapting Child Protection Case Management in COVID-19 Response

	<ul> <li>Social Service Workforces Safety and Wellness during the COVID-19 Response</li> <li>Working with Communities to Keep Children Safe during the COVID-19 pandemic</li> <li>Child Helplines and the Protection of Children</li> <li>Protecting Children from Violence Abuse and Neglect in the Home</li> <li>COVID-19 and Children Deprived of their Liberty</li> <li>Key Messages and Considerations for Programming for Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups</li> </ul>	
Save the Children	COVID-19 Guidance for Interim Care Centres	
Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action, IASC and Global Protection Cluster	Identifying and Mitigating Gender-based Violence Risks with the COVID-19 Response     Resources for GBVIMS and Remote GBV Case Management to support COVID-19 Response	
International Committee for the Red Cross	Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in COVID-19 Quarantine Facilities	
Inter-Agency Standing Committee	Interim Technical Note Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse during the COVID-19 Response	
IASC, MHPSS Reference Group	Briefing Note on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in COVID-19	
UNICEF, IFRC, World Health Organization	Communicating with children, families and communities to prevent social stigma	
Child Protection Area of Responsibility	Child Protection Resource Menu for COVID-19	
Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action	Child Protection resources on COVID-19	
GBV Area of Responsibility	GBV Tools and Resources for COVID-19	
Nurturing Care for Early Childhood Development	Resources on nurturing care during the COVID-19 pandemic	
Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action	Guidance Note: Protection of Children During Infections <u>Disease Outbreaks</u>	

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The IAWG-DDR members are CTED, DGC, DPO, DPPA, DPPA/PBSO, ILO, IOM, ODA, OHCHR, OSAA, OSRSG CAAC, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDIR, UNITAR, UNOCT, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO and the World Bank. DPO and UNDP are co-chairs of the IAWG-DDR. OLA also participates in IAWG-DDR meetings and activities. The African Union has observer status with the IAWG-DDR.