

Highlighting the latest developments, news and events in Security Sector Reform

Study of SSR in Sierra Leone, 1999-2007

Over the past six months, GFN-SSR and International Alert have been working together on a comprehensive study of the SSR process in Sierra Leone. The final production will provide a detailed analysis of activities there from 1999-2007.

As part of this project, 2007 saw the establishment of a Working Group consisting of key people involved in the SSR process in Sierra Leone. The first meeting of the Group was held over two days in mid-January 2008 and played an important role in bringing together front-runners involved in the UK's Sierra Leone SSR activities, enabling them to take a closer look at the evolution of the project. Alongside this, UK experts who were, or currently are, involved in the different stages of SSR related activities from the mid-90s until today, held a meeting in December 2007. Together they looked at the progression of events from when individual SSR activities were treated as separate projects up until today when SSR is viewed as a more holistic process.

As the project progresses, a number of additional meetings with key people involved in the SSR process will take place, with a second Working Group meeting scheduled for early May. Within Sierra Leone, a survey of local changes in the SSR field will be carried out, looking particularly at the perceived security concerns of the local populace.

Over the course of the next four months, GFN-SSR and International Alert, in collaboration with Working Group members, will continue the process of putting together a narrative of the SSR process in Sierra Leone. In conjunction with this, a working paper and policy brief series is also being produced.

For more information please feel free to contact Paul Jackson at P.B.jackson@bham.ac.uk or Peter Albrecht at palbrecht@international-alert.org.

GFN-SSR Job Vacancy - Research Officer

(Fixed term contract until end of December 2008)

We are seeking a research officer to join our small and busy team which provides information resources, facilitation and networking services on security sector reform.

The research officer works on activities including the development of information resources for the GFN-SSR website, responding to short-term research requests, supporting and facilitating events, research and other activities of partners from a wide range of sectors and regions, and developing and maintaining contacts within existing networks of SSR practitioners.

For further information, please [click here](#).

Deadline: 22 February 2008

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SSR in Indonesia

CSOs, Strategies and Challenges in SSR Advocacy

In Indonesia, reform of the security forces was one component of *reformasi*, a political reform movement that began in earnest after the 1998 revolution and the subsequent resignation of President Suharto and his authoritarian New Order regime.

Under Suharto, the Indonesian Military had the 'dual-function' (*dwi fungsi*) of maintaining security and actively participating in politics with an allocation of reserved seats in parliament and a capacity to assume governmental functions across the archipelago.

Some normative progress has been made since the end of the Suharto regime in 1998, including the amendment of many legislations, the formation of extra-judicial institutions to strengthen control over the government, as well as more space for public participation in decision making at parliament and government levels. However, the state remains weak in implementing, supervising and evaluating the implementation of those various reform policies.

Whilst civil society actors admit that there has been some progress in reforming security institutions, there is a general acceptance that much work still needs to be done. Indonesian civil society organisations (CSOs) have been making efforts to encourage, influence and supervise SSR processes in the Indonesian National Army (TNI), Indonesian Police (POLRI), State Intelligence Agency (BIN), the Government Presidential Body and Defense Ministry of the Government, and the Indonesian Parliament (DPR-RI).

Post 1999, Indonesian civil society has been involved in a diverse range of SSR related activity including the development of SSR discourse, policy formulation, military and police curriculum development, advocating for accountability and transparency in security policy and implementation, and holding the state to account over human rights abuses and the misuse of security forces. This involvement has been influenced by several factors including: 1) The accommodation by and compromise to public demands for SSR by political and security elites; 2) The emergence of a generation of politicians who are sympathetic to democratic transition and reform agendas; 3) Increased public access to SSR policy processes (even though this

has not been accompanied by any significant public involvement in the formulation process and the substance of reforms generally hasn't fulfilled public expectations); and 4) Support and pressure from the international community for SSR in Indonesia.

However, at the same time, CSOs have been operating in the face of resistance from security actors and poor support from political elites. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono appears to be unenthusiastic in continuing reform processes inside the TNI. Many are of the opinion that he has built TNI, POLRI and BIN's loyalties to himself rather than creating a democratic control structure. There are also elements within the State that considers Indonesian civil society as a potential threat to the unity of Indonesia; the TNI still perceives that the human rights and law enforcement issues being pursued by human rights CSOs are aimed at debilitating TNI power.

Within the parliament, work on various SSR agendas has stagnated whilst discourse has tended to steer away from substantive SSR issues. Indonesian democracy is still in a process of transformation towards finding a collective meaning among the different competing interests that currently exist. While formal and symbolic reform does happen, it is full of substantial problems which have the potential to become a political boomerang in the future related to compromise decisions on pro-status-quo, anti-reform and even anti-democracy interests.

Ultimately, the tendency to avoid substantive SSR issues in a democratic forum encourages CSOs to advocate an agenda and strategy choice according to the programme capacity and direction of each individual organisation. This results in an uncoordinated drive towards certain policy reviews and cases rather than to consolidate and collectively support fundamental SSR issues. This is detrimental to Indonesia as a whole and can only prolong, if not undermine, an effective and sustainable security sector reform programme.

Mufti Makaanim, Executive Director of The Institute for Defense, Security and Peace Studies (IDSPS), has conducted extensive research on the Effectiveness of Civil Society Organization in SSR Advocacy in Indonesia 1998-2006.



Useful links for Indonesia

Below are listed a number of links to websites either containing information about Indonesia or to organisations operating in Indonesia:

- [BBC Country profile: Indonesia](#)
- [Indonesian mission to UN](#)
- [Lesperssi \(Indonesian Institute for Strategic and Defense Studies\)](#)
- [KontraS](#)
- [Institute for Defense, Security and Peace Studies \(IDSPS\)](#)
- [ProPatria Institute](#)
- [Pacivis](#)
- [Centre for Strategic and International Studies \(CSIS\)](#)
- [Institut Studi Arus Informasi \(ISAI\) \(Institute for the Studies on Free Flow of Information\)](#)
- [Komnas HAM \(National Human Rights Commission of Indonesia\)](#)

GFN-SSR Document Library

The [Document Library](#) contains links to a number of SSR related documents either focussing specifically on Indonesia or looking at the country alongside others as case studies. A selection of these are listed below:

- [Almanac on Indonesian Security Sector Reform 2007](#)
- [Border Management Reform in Transition Democracies](#)
- [Donor Perspective on Security Sector Reform as a Governance Issue](#)
- [Off-Budget Military Expenditure and Revenue: Issues and Policy Perspectives for Donors](#)
- [Preventing Violent Conflict](#)
- [Whose Security Counts: Participatory Research on Armed Violence and Human Insecurity in South-East Asia](#)

SSR in South and South East Asia:

*A Programme of Seminars and Briefings
22-25 January 2008, Manila, The Philippines*

GFN-SSR in collaboration with the Institute of Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS), Philippines and the Asia Consultative Group on SSR (ACG-SSR) held a programme of meetings and seminars in Manila from 22-25 January 2008. The meetings were held to coincide with the bi-annual meeting of the GFN-SSR Advisory Group, chaired by Eboe Hutchful of the Africa

Security Sector Network (ASSN).

These meetings were held with a view to 2009, when Asia will be a priority region for GFN-SSR. Those in attendance for the week included GFN-SSR Advisory Group members alongside other academics, scholars, practitioners and civil society representatives from South and South East Asia.

The State of Security Sector Reform and Governance: Themes and Perspectives from South and Southeast Asia

This regional workshop brought together scholars and academic practitioners from across South and Southeast Asia to discuss the current state of SSR – issues, problems, challenges, constraints, opportunities, and prospects – in India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Timor Leste. Moreover, it sought to examine whether country contexts would allow entry points for future SSR programmes and indeed whether SSR was an appropriate reform path to follow. This workshop was organised by the Asia Consultative Group on SSR (ACG SSR), a network of scholars and practitioners from South and Southeast Asia.

Whilst there are numerous academics, analysts, and researchers that have debated, discussed, and written about various concepts of security including non-traditional and human security, there is relative disregard for SSR issues in South and South East Asia. This is despite the significance that SSR could play in the pursuit of democratisation, good governance, conflict prevention and peacebuilding in the region.

The presentations and discussions revealed that whilst the term 'SSR' is still alien in many Asian countries, the concerns are not. In a number of Asian countries, reform activities

which might be described as SSR by the international community have been implemented without local actors necessarily defining them as such. Obviously the existence of and extent to which reform of security forces have been carried varies according to country and depends upon the sociopolitical context and nature of democracy in that particular context.

Carolina Hernandez of ISDS Philippines and Shivit Bakrania of GFN-SSR provided insightful analysis and synthesis of the various country papers. It was agreed that while the countries may have specific contexts, commonalities are shared in terms of challenges, constraints, limitations and prospects for SSR and good security sector governance. There is a rich comparison of countries both within and between these two Asian sub-regions. There was a consensus that there should be more opportunities for dialogue, sharing of SSR experiences, and other information exchanges between Asian countries in the future.

The eight papers presented at the seminar will be combined into a volume to be published this summer. It is hoped that the publication will help to promote understanding, stimulate debate, influence policy, and disseminate best practices on SSR in Asia.

Focus on the Asia Consultative Group on SSR (ACG SSR)

The ACG SSR was set up as a forum where intellectual and policy oriented exchanges could take place between scholars and practitioners on SSR in South Asia and South East Asia. With the support from the Open Society Institute (OSI) the ACG SSR was able to convene researchers, scholars, academics, policymakers, and practitioners in the area of SSR in these two sub-regions. Specifically, the ACG has the following objectives:

- to foster awareness on the importance of instituting SSR in Asian countries particularly its impact on democratisation, peace and stability, and good governance;
- to provide a forum for constructive intra- and inter- regional dialogue on SSR in Asia;
- to contribute to and enrich the academic literature on security sector reform and governance by generating insights from the

perspective of Asian scholars and experts and in consideration of regional practices, nuances and peculiarities; and

- to influence present SSR initiatives by the government (its security agencies in particular) and eventually become viable "watchdog" to monitor these efforts in the future.

ACG-SSR will be developing research, networking and advocacy activities over the coming months with support from GFN-SSR. In particular, the group will be working on generating a series of 'SSR Scorecards', which would be an innovative instrument to assess and evaluate the state of SSR in South and South East Asian countries.

For more details on the ACG-SSR please contact Aries Arugay at ISDS on arugay@gmail.com.

Stakeholders' Seminar in Security Sector Reform (SSR): Toward Democratic Governance and Sustainable Peace

SSR is a relatively new concept in the Philippines. This seminar was positively received by participants because it provided an overview to basic SSR concepts and an opportunity to interact with SSR experts from Asia, Europe, Latin America and Africa. There was extensive representation from all SSR stakeholders in the Philippines such as government officials, civilian oversight institutions, academe, media, civil society organisations, the donor community, and international organisations.

The Seminar opened with a basic overview of SSR delivered by Paul Jackson (Director of GFN-SSR) and continued with a session on the wider aims and political realities of SSR delivered by Dylan Hendrickson (Senior Research Fellow at King's College London). This was followed by concurrent breakout sessions in the afternoon dedicated to discussing topics such as: Improving Civilian Oversight; The Role of Civil Society in SSR; and The Role of SSR in Peace Building. There were presentations made by members of the GFN-SSR Advisory Group and were facilitated by ISDS Fellows.

The Seminar gave an opportunity for some of the stakeholders to be oriented with the concept and principles of SSR and how it could contribute to the pursuit of democratic governance and sustainable peace. ISDS will continue to organise similar activities with the aim of promoting SSR in the Philippines in the near future.

Briefings on Security Sector Reform and Governance in the Philippines

These briefings provided an opportunity for GFN-SSR AG members to meet with representatives from the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), the Philippine National Police (PNP), the National Police Commission, the National Security Council (NSC), and the Monitoring Committee on the Peace Agreement between the Philippine government and the Communist Party of the Philippines.

The AFP presented an orientation on the Philippine Defense Reform Program (PDRP) while the PNP discusses its Integrated Transformation Program (ITP). The briefing made by the representative of the NSC provided a background on the challenges and limitations of local security policymaking. Information was also provided on the progress made and the constraints faced by the peace process between the communist insurgents and the Philippine government.

The briefings were hugely illustrative and provided an insight into the progress made and challenges faced with respect to SSR and conflict resolution in the Philippines.

Recent activities

SSR workshop for the FARDC Kinshasa, DRC, 30 January 2008

On the request of the Forces Armées de la Republic Democratic du Congo (FARDC) Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Kayembe Mbandakulu, GFN-SSR worked with the Defence Attaché to the British Embassy in Kinshasa, Lieutenant-Colonel Tim Woodman, to organise and facilitate a day-long workshop for the Lt Gen and 40 high-ranking officers on the broader issues of SSR. Presented in both English and French, topics discussed included Defence Reform; Intelligence Reform; Police Reform; a case study looking at how lessons learned in Liberian SSR could be implemented in the DRC; and an overview of democratisation, governance and accountability within SSR.

For further information on the event, please contact Ben.Kelly@ssrnetwork.net.



Photo of the FARDC SSR workshop participants, including: COS FARDC Lt Gen Kayembe Mbandakulu, Chief Air Force Gen Maj Massamba, Chief HQ Ops Gen Maj Amuli, Chief HQ Int Mil Bde Gen Kitenge, Chief HQ Log Bde Gen Wayamasiona, Chief HQ Admin Bde Gen Mbala Musense.



Seminar on good practice in SSR Kinshasa, DRC, 29-31 January 2008

Working with DFID DRC, GFN-SSR organised and facilitated a three-day seminar in Kinshasa. While the seminar did not set out to answer how SSR should be done in the DRC, its primary function was to bring together experts from different SSR fields, drawing on their practical experience in order to provoke discussion about their work and the potential for increasing donor cooperation in the DRC.

Over the three days, the seminar was attended by approximately 40 people from a variety of governmental backgrounds, including representatives from the DRC, Canadian, French, South African, Swedish, UK and US governments, EUPOL, EUSEC, MONUC and UNDP, and a number of non-governmental organisations.

Presentations and practical case studies were given on topics including defence reform, intelligence, rule of law and reform of the justice sector, the importance of non-state justice, police reform, the role of civil society and gender and human rights in SSR, by experts from the UK, South Africa and the DRC. These were well received, prompting vibrant discussion among the participants.

Following on from the seminar, the *OECD-DAC Handbook on Security System Reform: Supporting Security and Justice* was officially launched in the DRC by the British Ambassador, Nick Kay. This event was well attended both by course participants and a number of other representatives of local organisations, foreign governments, international governmental organisations, and the Congolese government.

For further information on the event, please contact Ben.Kelly@ssrnetwork.net

Job Opportunities

Managing Consultant

DFID wishes to engage the services of a Managing Consultant to manage DFID's Security Sector Development and Defence Transformation Programme (SSDDT) in Southern Sudan. Supporting the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the purpose of the SSDDT programme is to support the transformation of the Southern People's Liberation Army from a guerrilla force into an affordable, professional, disciplined armed force operating under democratic civil control and to support development of broader Government of Southern Sudan security decision-making structures.
Deadline: 6 March 2008

Deputy Head, Special Programmes

DCAF's Special Programmes Department is looking for an experienced, motivated, and flexible individual who will, together with the Head of the Department, manage a growing division as well as be responsible for the "gender and security sector reform" programme.

Deadline: 10 March 2008

Internship in Security Sector Management

CSSM are looking for someone who is interested in the area of global security and development for its summer internship programme.

Deadline: 21 March 2008

Fundraising Coordinator

Conciliation Resources are seeking an experienced fundraiser to support and coordinate all fundraising activities across the organization and help us to develop our strategies and skills. This is a key position reporting directly to the Executive Director and working in close collaboration with senior staff.

Deadline: 15 February 2008

Group of Experts on Trafficking in Human Beings

European Commission
Deadline: 15 February 2008

[Click here](#) for further job opportunities

Upcoming events

For a more extensive list of upcoming SSR related events, please visit our online [Events Calendar](#). If you wish to recommend any events, please [email us](#).

[Peacekeeping Africa Summit 2008](#)

12-15 February 2008

Gallagher Estate, Midrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

Practical peacekeeping, stability and rehabilitation strategies to improve peacekeeping operations in Africa.

[AFRICOM and Africa-US Security](#)

18 February 2008

RUSI, Whitehall, London, SW1A 2ET

There has been enormous global interest – and controversy – regarding the United States Africa Command (AFRICOM). Although not an entirely new initiative – it has been in gestation for several years – it is likely to become the most significant US military initiative in Africa. AFRICOM will lead to the establishment of a unified US command for Africa. The stated goal of AFRICOM is to help build the capacity of African nations and regional and continental organisations, to promote peace and security and respond to crises on the continent. AFRICOM is also likely to have intended to have a significant developmental impact.

[Critical Infrastructure Protection and Resilience: Trans Border Challenges](#)

18-21 February 2008

Wiston House, Steyning, West Sussex

What is critical infrastructure in an interdependent global economy? What issues surround transnational resilience and protection, and the security of cross-border infrastructure links? What are the prospects for international and institutional cooperation? How can responsibilities be divided between state, civil authorities and the private sector? What exactly constitutes 'best practice' internationally?

[Catalytic Violence Prevention: Insights from a Peace Guerilla](#)

18 February 2008

Room 3W14, DFID, 1 Palace Street, London

Dr. Benjamin Hoffman, former Director of the Conflict Resolution Program at The Carter Center, will present the key ideas from his new publication, *The Peace Guerilla Handbook*, and then open up the conversation to the floor.

[International Conference on Peace and Security in Africa](#)

20-23 February 2008

Hilton Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Conference topics include the identification of African security threats; how to address threats within the AU Charter framework; and the role of international organisations.

[Social Figurations of Violence and War beyond the State](#)

21 February 2008

Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle/Saale, Germany

The workshop's overarching aim is to contribute to a deeper understanding of social processes and institutions shaping violent orders beyond the state. For that purpose the Institute would like to bring together scholars from different disciplines and with a variety of ideas, experiences and expertise.

[International Symposium on Public Security and Drug Policy](#)

25 February 2008

Sofitel Hotel in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

This event will bring together international authorities, experts and policy makers to discuss the most pressing challenges facing public security and law enforcement. In particular the ways in which the problem of drugs impact on public security, and the relationship between drug policy and public security policies will be explored.

[Transformations in conflict resolution](#)

28 February 2008

Room H216, Centre for Civil Society, LSE, London

The changing role of non-governmental public actors in post-war reconstruction and peace building processes

[Iraqi Security & Defence Summit - 8th Rebuilding Iraq Conference and Expo](#)

5th March 2008

Washington DC, USA

Attendees will hear presentations from the senior leaders of Iraqi security and defence community, including the Defence Deputy Minister.



ASSN and ICTJ meeting on SSR and transitional justice in Africa

13-14 March 2008

Monrovia, Liberia

The [African Security Sector Network \(ASSN\)](#) and the [International Center for Transitional Justice \(ICTJ\)](#) are organising a one-and-a-half day meeting on security system reform (SSR) and transitional justice (TJ). The meeting aims to promote dialogue between the security and transitional justice/human rights communities with a view to establishing an ASSN sub-group on SSR and TJ. The group would create an open forum for exchange of information and ideas about the intersection of SSR and TJ; establish a network of experts and practitioners who could provide advice and assistance on related initiatives; and seek to facilitate the development of practical materials on a justice-sensitive SSR and a security-sensitive TJ. The participants will be drawn from both communities and come from various African countries.

The meeting on 13-14 March will consist of three parts. It will open with a general discussion on the relationship between SSR and TJ (a background paper will be distributed in advance of the meeting). This will be followed by an exchange about two or three policy areas that are of particular interest to both communities (such as vetting, verbal and symbolic measures of reform, adequate representation in security agencies, census and identification processes, and the development of an SSR tool for truth commissions). The meeting will conclude with an exchange about the future role and function of the ASSN sub-group on SSR and TJ (which would feed into the process of drafting terms of reference for the group).

For further information, please contact Alexander Mayer-Rieckh at AMayer-Rieckh@ictj.org

Latest resources on ssrnetwork.net

GFN-SSR summarises and posts documents onto the website that are recommended by our readers. If an important SSR related document is missing from our library, please forward the details to Ben.Kelly@ssrnetwork.net

[Small arms and light weapons transfer controls to prevent diversion: Developing and implementing key programme of action commitments](#)

Greene, O. & Kirkham, E., 2007, *Briefing: Biting the Bullet*, Saferworld & Bradford University

Preventing and reducing the unauthorised diversion of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) transfers is widely acknowledged to be a critical issue. The UN Programme of Action (PoA) on SALW includes strong commitments on this matter. This report, by Biting the Bullet, identifies processes by which SALW transfers are diverted to unauthorised recipients, outlines aspects of transfers that pose particular risks, and proposes measures to mitigate such risks. It also specifically considers existing and potential good practice with regard to end-user certificates (EUCs), preventing unauthorised re-export, and controlling transit of SALW.

[Demobilization and Reintegration](#)

Humphreys, M. and Weinstein, J. M. 2007. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 51(4), pp.531-567, Yale University, New Haven

What determines the ability of ex-combatants to reintegrate into society? What impact do international disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) efforts have on reintegration? This article from the *Journal of Conflict Resolution* uses data on ex-combatants in Sierra Leone to analyse individual-level determinants of demobilisation and reintegration. It finds little evidence at the micro level to suggest that internationally funded DDR programmes facilitate demobilisation and reintegration.

[Reconstructing post-war Lebanon: A challenge to the liberal peace?](#)

Mac Ginty, R. 2007., *Conflict, Security & Development*, 7(3), pp.457 - 482, Routledge, Oxford

In the aftermath of the 2006 Israeli-Hezbollah War in Lebanon, the Gulf States and Jihad Al Bina, Hezbollah's reconstruction wing, undertook significant post-war reconstruction activities. This article from *Conflict, Security and Development* examines the extent to which these reconstruction activities constitute an alternative to the liberal peace. While they do not have the critical mass or ambition to constitute a fully-fledged alternative, they reveal limitations in the liberal peace approach to reconstruction.

[Do Human Rights Violations Cause Internal Conflict?](#)

Thoms, O.N.T. and Ron, J. 2007, *Human Rights Quarterly*, 29(3), pp.674-705, The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore

Do human rights violations contribute to internal conflict? What effects do different types of human rights violations have on the likelihood of conflict? This article from *Human Rights Quarterly* examines the links between violations of internationally recognised human rights and the emergence or escalation of internal conflict. It argues that while some human rights violations are associated with conflict emergence or escalation, it is difficult to establish precise causal links. Efforts to address the violation of human rights may, under certain circumstances, run the risk of contributing to conflict emergence or escalation.



[Beyond 'Shadow-Boxing' and 'Lip Service': The enforcement of arms embargoes in Africa](#)

Lamb, G., 2007, *Occasional Paper 135*, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria

How effective have international arms embargoes been in reducing the supply of weapons into countries in Africa? What factors determine the success or failure of arms embargoes? This paper from the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) analyses the monitoring and enforcement of United Nations arms embargoes in Africa. Examining international embargoes of nine African countries, it finds that the impact of arms embargoes depends on the commitment of all states to enforce them.

[A Beginners Guide to SSR](#)

What is SSR and how is it defined? How has SSR developed as part of the International Development agenda? What are the core principles and areas of engagement?

This revised version of the guide includes references to the recently published OECD DAC Handbook on Security System Reform - currently the only international set of principles laid down to guide SSR programming. It also includes a number of new sections and literature references.

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Accessing the UK Government section of ssrnetwork.net: HMG officials needing to view restricted areas of our website can obtain an ID and password by contacting Ben.Kelly@ssrnetwork.net

ssrbulletin in Arabic, French, Spanish and Portuguese is emailed directly to people who have [registered online](#). The translation is [available online](#) one week after the English version.