Security Sector Reform (SSR)
Thematic Bibliography no. 2/11

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'The need for security sector transformation (SST) is prominent in the work of scholars, policy makers and practitioners that focus on the security sector and its governance in Africa. At the heart of this approach is the requirement for comprehensive change in the orientation, values, principles and practices that shape the provision, management and oversight of security on the African continent. The evident obstacles to achieving such far-reaching goals mean that it is particularly important to identify the practical utility of the SST concept in supporting positive behaviour change within different African settings. It is also necessary to clarify the relationship between the concept of security sector transformation and the evolving security sector reform (SSR) discourse. This volume seeks to provide such additional clarity to SST and its relationship to SSR. It includes contributions from a range of acknowledged experts analysing dynamics of security sector transformation at the domestic level as well as 'beyond the state'. The resulting insights are intended to help elaborate an understanding of the challenges to and opportunities for the realisation of an operational security sector transformation agenda in Africa.'

Author(s):
1. Ejdus, Filip

Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--SERBIA
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--SERBIA

Added entry(s):
1. Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (DE)

Notes:
Bibliography: p. 31-34.

"Serbia's democracy celebrated its tenth anniversary in October 2010. The author takes this jubilee as an opportunity to consider the level of democratization achieved. For this purpose he studies the extent to which the process of democratic reform has influenced security sector governance as this is the key to the consolidation of democracy. He specifies the factors that have hampered democratic development, appreciates the achievements and names the remaining challenges. He concludes that there is still a lot to be done. Although the formal mechanisms of democratic security sector governance are largely in place, consolidation is still inadequate in practice."

ID number: 80023649
Year: 2010


Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Added entry(s):
2. Schnabel, Albrecht, ed.
3. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)

Notes:
"More often than not Security Sector Reform (SSR) takes place against many odds, in barely enabling political, security, economic and social environments. Such difficult contexts may be characterised by widespread corruption, ongoing violence, imprecise, open-ended or non-inclusive peace agreements and post-conflict architectures, lack of resources, 'stolen or impending elections or referenda - all circumstances that stand in the way of full-fledged, holistic and sustainable SSR efforts. Following an overview of 'ideal' SSR requirements, contrasted with typical obstacles inhibiting SSR efforts, the main body of this volume offers evidence-based analyses of positive and negative SSR records in barely enabling environments, drawing on the experience of specific national and international SSR programmes and experiences in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. Lessons learned from these experiences are intended to feed into theoretical re-thinking of SSR policy frameworks as well as to help practitioners in designing and implementing effective and sustainable SSR in challenging environments."

ID number: 80023103
Year: 2009
(Occasional Paper; 78)
ISBN: 9789291981380
Author(s):
1. Gross, Eva
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN
2. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--EU
Added entry(s):
1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
'The EU engages in aspects of Security Sector Reform (SSR) through EUPOL Afghanistan, the police mission launched in 2007, and through the European Commission's contributions to justice reform in the country. Based on an analysis of past efforts at police reform by the EU and other European and international actors, this paper identifies a set of internal and external coordination challenges that hamper mission success. It argues that only by improving coordination and by increasing resources and efforts at formulating and implementing joint strategies will the EU and its Member States have a positive impact on SSR in Afghanistan.'
ID number: 80022484
Year: 2009

La reforme du secteur de la securite en Republique centrafricaine: quelques reflexions sur la contribution belge a une experience originale - Brussels: GRIP. 38 p.: ill.; 30 cm.
(Rapports du GRIP; 5/2009)
Author(s):
1. Martinelli, Marta
2. Klimis, Emmanuel
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Added entry(s):
1. Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite (BE)
Notes:
'La Republique centrafricaine tenait, en avril 2008, son premier seminaire national sur la Reforme du secteur de la securite, au cours duquel des acteurs gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux, prives et publics, se sont engages dans une discussion franche et une analyse en profondeur de ce qui est traditionnellement considere comme un domaine politique tres sensible, en particulier dans les situations post-conflit. Ce rapport analyse le lien entre securite et developpement et l'importance de ce lien pour la Reforme du secteur de la securite (RSS). Il aborde aussi la question de l'appropriation comme un element cle de la reussite et de la viabilite de cette reforme. Il identifie ensuite ce qui fait la specificite de l'approche centrafricaine de la RSS et passe en revue les aspects de sa mise en pratique, en relation avec le seminaire national tenu en avril 2008. La relation entre la Republique centrafricaine et ses partenaires internationaux, la methodologie particuliere adoptee et le travail de facilitation mene par la Belgique sont autant d'elements constitutifs de cette analyse, qui a pour objet de tirer les enseignements de cette initiative, en vue du succes de celle-ci et des autres a venir.'
ID number: 80022603
Security Aspects in EU External Policies - San Domenico di Fiesole:
European University Institute.
82 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(EIU Working Paper Law ; 2009/01)
Subject(s):
1. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. ENERGY POLICY--EU
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN
4. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--EU
Added entry(s):
1. Delgado Casteleiro, Andres, ed.
2. Spernbauer, Martina, ed.
3. European University Institute (IT)
Notes:
'This paper explores issues of security integration in a number of external policies of the European Union, and looks at both security policies per se and the security rationale contained in other policy contexts. Following a twin-track approach of presenting both a legal and a political assessment respectively, the contributions have been clustered around three themes: energy security and the EU's relations with neighbouring states, the EU's targeted sanctions policy, and security sector reform pursued by the EU in third countries.'
ID number: 80022442
Year: 2009

Local Ownership and Security Sector Reform - Berlin: Lit.
xii, 292 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9783825816520
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
Added entry(s):
1. Donais, Timothy, ed.
2. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)
Notes:
'Local ownership is acknowledged as a key imperative that must underpin all efforts by the international community to promote good governance and reform of the security sector. However, while this understanding is strongly reflected in key policy frameworks on SSR developed by international, regional and bilateral actors, the concept has proved difficult to implement on the ground. This gap is the starting point for this volume, which seeks to develop new understandings and insights as to how the essential principles of local ownership can be operationalised through better linking of policy and practice.'
ID number: 80022363
Year: 2008
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
2. PEACE-BUILDING
Added entry(s):
2. Scheye, Eric, ed.
3. Hills, Alice, ed.
Notes:
'Effective peace building in the aftermath of civil war usually requires the deep reform of security institutions, a process frequently known as security sector reform. Nearly every major donor, as well as a growing number of international organizations, supports the reform of security organizations in countries emerging from conflict and suffering high levels of violence. But how are reform strategies implemented? This collection of nine case studies examines the strategies, methods, and practices of the policy makers and practitioners engaged in security sector reform, and uncovers the profound conceptual and practical challenges encountered in transforming policy aspiration into practice.'
ID number: 80022078
Year: 2008

Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
2. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES
Added entry(s):
2. Scherrer, Vincenza, ed.
3. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)
Notes:
'Although the United Nations has only recently taken initial steps in developing a common approach to security sector reform (SSR), it has been involved for many years in supporting SSR processes in member states. This is particularly true in cases where UN peacekeeping operations are deployed as part of a comprehensive, multidimensional assistance effort to build peace in post-conflict environments. This volume examines the experience of UN integrated missions in supporting SSR in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti and Kosovo. Based on the lessons drawn from these case studies, the volume develops a set of recommendations for future UN engagement in post-conflict SSR.'
ID number: 80021826
Year: 2008
xxvii, 324 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Contemporary Security Studies)
ISBN: 9780415453080
Author(s):
1. Bhatia, Michael V.
2. Sedra, Mark
Subject(s):
1. FIREARMS--AFGHANISTAN
2. ILLEGAL ARMS TRANSFERS--AFGHANISTAN
3. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--AFGHANISTAN
4. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
'This is the first book to provide a comprehensive assessment of small arms and security-related issues in post-9/11 Afghanistan. It includes case studies that reveal the findings of in-depth field research on hitherto neglected regions of the country, and provides a distinctive balance of thematic analysis, conceptual models and empirical research. Exploring various facets of armed violence and measures to tackle it, the volume provides significant insight into broader issues such as the efficacy of international assistance, the 'shadow' economy, warlordism and the Taliban-led insurgency. In an effort to deconstruct and demystify Afghanistan's alleged 'gun culture', it also explores some of the prevailing obstacles and opportunities facing the country in its transition period. In so doing, the book offers valuable lessons to the state-builders of Afghanistan as well as those of other countries and regions struggling to emerge from periods of transition.'
ID number: 80021875
Year: 2008

Challenges of Security Sector Governance in West Africa - Munster: LIT.
xvii, 412 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9783825886813
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFRICA, WEST
Added entry(s):
1. Bryden, Alan, ed.
2. N'Diaye, Boubacar, ed.
3. Olonisakin, Funmilayo, ed.
4. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)
Notes:
'This volume provides an in-depth analysis of security governance in and across all the states of West Africa. Emphasis is placed on how the security sector is configured, assessing issues of operational efficiency, civil management and oversight of this most sensitive area of public policy. Although the focus of this volume is largely on analyses of specific national contexts, local, national and regional processes are closely interrelated. In particular, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has a vital role to play in supporting security sector reform within a framework of democratic security sector governance.'
ID number: 80022263
Year: 2008
323 /01094
xxi, 376 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780955114496
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--EU
Added entry(s):
1. Spence, David, ed.
2. Fluri, Philipp, ed.
3. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)
Notes:
Includes index.
'The authors trace here the adoption of the Security Sector Reform (SSR) concept by the EU; show how SSR relates to the EU's development, enlargement, justice and home affairs and other key policy concerns; look at the multiplicity of resources, financial and human, the EU brings to bear to support SSR around the globe; discuss the tensions between the Commission's and Council's concepts of SSR; show how the EU works in partnership with other international players such as the OECD and NATO; provide a series of detailed country case studies of EU support for SSR.'
ID number: 80021885
Year: 2008

323 /01080
xii, 89 p. ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584873450
Author(s):
1. Malan, Mark
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--LIBERIA
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'The author presents an explanatory overview and analysis of progress made with the process of security sector reform in Liberia - with particular reference to the armed forces and the police. The author begins with a concise review of what the theory of SSR is and its application in the Liberian context and follows with a description of Liberia's post-war security architecture and the urgent need for a comprehensive and sustained process of reform. An overview of the legal and conceptual framework for engaging in SSR in Liberia is provided as further backdrop to substantive sections dealing with the reform (or re-building) of the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Liberia National Police. The author concludes with a critical analysis of the SSR process and recommendations for further action.'
ID number: 80021804
Year: 2008
Intergovernmental Organisations and Security Sector Reform - Berlin : Lit.
xx, 291 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9783825807528
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
2. INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES
Added entry(s):
1. Law, David M., ed.
2. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)
Notes:
'Intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) play a crucial role in security sector reform and governance (SSR/G). In virtually all instances of recent and current SSR programme delivery, IGOs have either led the SSR effort or supported the lead provided by other actors. How this role is played is of vital importance for the prospects of fostering durable security and development in a wide range of countries. This volume looks at a selection of organisations that have been in the forefront of SSR activity or that have the potential for significantly developing their SSR agendas in the future. It is divided into four parts: conceptual issues; case studies on how IGOs have approached SSR in programme areas that are particularly representative of their overall action; case studies on the way various actors, primarily but not exclusively IGOs, have worked with each other in implementing SSR and supporting its
implementation; and conclusions drawn from the various case studies as well as policy recommendations for future IGO work in the area of SSR/G.'

ID number: 80021666
Year: 2007

341.2 /00382

xiii, 122 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780415377867

Subject(s):
  1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
  2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

Added entry(s):
  1. Brzoska, Michael, ed.
  2. Law, David, ed.

Notes:
  Includes index.

'This volume provides a framework for analyzing security sector reform under international tutelage. Following violent conflict and military interventions, international organizations or coalitions of countries increasingly engage in post-conflict reconstruction. Part of the international post-conflict agenda is the 'reconstruction' or 'reform' of the security sector (SSR). In post-conflict situations, the security sector is often characterized by politicization, ethnicization, corruption of the security services, excessive military spending, lack of professionalism, poor oversight and inefficient allocation of resources. At the same time, there is great need for effective and efficient (re)-establishment of a legitimate monopoly of force. While initially this is in the purview of the external intervention forces, they also face the task of the building up of effective, efficient accountable and democratically legitimized security forces as quickly as possible. The contributors analyze six pertinent cases: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Haiti, Kosovo, Sierra Leone and Timor Leste, focusing on issues such as priorities for security and for security sector reform, sequencing of reconstruction and reform, tensions between requirements of security and security governance and the interaction of domestic and external actors in security sector reform.'

ID number: 80022119
Year: 2007
By the middle of 2007, Afghans had become increasingly disillusioned with a state-building process that had failed to deliver the peace dividend that they were promised. For many Afghans, the most noticeable change in their lives since the fall of the Taliban has been an acute deterioration in security conditions. Whether it is predatory warlords, the Taliban-led insurgency, the burgeoning narcotics trade or general criminality, the threats to the security and stability of Afghanistan are manifold. The response to those threats, both in terms of the international military intervention and the donor-supported process to rebuild the security architecture of the Afghan state, known as security-sector reform (SSR), has been largely insufficient to address the task at hand. NATO has struggled to find the troops and equipment it requires to complete its Afghan mission and the SSR process, from its outset, has been severely under-resourced and poorly directed. Compounding these problems, rampant corruption and factionalism in the Afghan government, particularly in the security institutions, have served as major impediments to reform and a driver of insecurity. This paper charts the evolution of the security environment in Afghanistan since the fall of the Taliban, assessing both the causes of insecurity and the responses to them. Through this analysis, it offers some suggestions on how to tackle Afghanistan’s growing security crisis.
conditions. Whether it is predatory warlords, the Taliban-led insurgency, the burgeoning narcotics trade or general criminality, the threats to the security and stability of Afghanistan are manifold. The response to those threats, both in terms of the international military intervention and the donor-supported process to rebuild the security architecture of the Afghan state, known as security-sector reform (SSR), has been largely insufficient to address the task at hand. NATO has struggled to find the troops and equipment it requires to complete its Afghan mission and the SSR process, from its outset, has been severely under-resourced and poorly directed. Compounding these problems, rampant corruption and factionalism in the Afghan government, particularly in the security institutions, have served as major impediments to reform and a driver of insecurity. This paper charts the evolution of the security environment in Afghanistan since the fall of the Taliban, assessing both the causes of insecurity and the responses to them. Through this analysis, it offers some suggestions on how to tackle Afghanistan's growing security crisis.'

ID number: 80021912
Year: 2007

Security Sector Reform in Transforming Societies: Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro - Manchester: Manchester University Press.
xiii, 267 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 9780719068881
Author(s):
1. Edmunds, Timothy
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--CROATIA
2. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--SERBIA
3. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--MONTENEGRO
Notes:
Includes index.
'This book is about the relationship between societies and their security forces at times of great political and societal change. It uses the experiences of Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro to examine the control, management and reform of armed forces, police and intelligence agencies in the aftermath of conflict and authoritarianism. In so doing it addresses two underlying questions. First, how and in what ways does reform in the security sector interrelate with processes of domestic political and societal transformation, particularly democratisation. Second, how and in what ways do these processes relate and respond to internationally-driven efforts to promote a particular type of security sector reform as a component of wider peacebuilding and democracy promotion strategies.'

ID number: 80021464
Year: 2007

Author(s):
1. Rubin, Barnett R.

Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION-BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
3. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):
1. Council on Foreign Relations (US)

Notes:
"Stabilization and reconstruction operations in Afghanistan have been overshadowed by developments in Iraq since the 2003 invasion. This overshadowing detracts from the achievements in Afghanistan since 2001, including the completion of the benchmarks in the Bonn Agreement, which has given Afghanistan a constitutional framework and nascent political institutions. However, much hard work remains before these institutions can be considered mature. Moreover, the security situation has deteriorated significantly, and long-term stability in Afghanistan remains elusive. This report analyzes the challenges Afghanistan faces, including sensitive issues not addressed in the compact, and proposes measures to meet them. By delineating tasks in the areas of security, governance, reconstruction, and regional cooperation that still require significant attention and resources, this report makes an important contribution to our understanding of what should be done in a country whose importance has for too long and too often been underestimated."

ID number: 80021594
Year: 2006


Author(s):
1. Fittipaldi, Mariangela

Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
2. MASS MEDIA--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Added entry(s):
1. Centre for Security Studies (BA)

Notes:
"This report analyses media's coverage of security issues in BiH. Through an assessment of the complex relationship between media and the security sector in the country, the openness of the security sector itself is taken into account. The ultimate aim of this study is to evaluate the pace to a good governance of the security sector for BiH."

ID number: 80021265
Year: 2006
Shaping a Security Governance Agenda in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding -
Geneva : Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces.
i, 25 p.; 30 cm.
(Policy Paper ; 11)
ISBN: 929222039X
Author(s):
1. Bryden, Alan
2. Donais, Timothy
3. Hanggi, Heiner
Subject(s):
1. PEACE-BUILDING
2. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
Added entry(s):
1. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)
Notes:
'The goal of this paper is to provide suggestions for a more comprehensive and coherent approach to addressing the broad security challenges posed by post-conflict situations. The concrete policy recommendations set forth here flow from a focus on security governance as a means of conceptualising and linking post-war security challenges. The core argument is that since the threats to security in post-conflict situations are multilayered, multifaceted, and inter-connected, addressing them effectively requires an approach that both acknowledges this reality and generates more systematic and holistic strategies for addressing them. The concept of security governance, in other words, recognises both the multidimensional nature of security and reality that in post-conflict situations, moving from insecurity to security requires a complex and lengthy process of reconfiguring the security roles and responsibilities of a wide range of actors - from local warlords to international organisations - in order to ensure that the provision of security is 'governed' in ways that contribute to, rather than undermine, sustainable peace. Not only must security be provided in the immediate aftermath of conflict; but the domestic security structures of the war-torn state must be reformed and/or reconstituted; non-statutory armed actors must be disarmed, demobilised, and re-integrated; and myriad additional obstacles to peace - from anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordnance to small arms and light weapons to the lingering presence of war criminals - must be confronted. Rather than seeing these as discrete, independent tasks, the proposition put forward here is that addressing them all as part of a broader security governance strategy provides a more promising approach.'

ID number: 80020470
Year: 2005
422 p.; 24 cm.
(Study Group Information)
ISBN: 3902275170
Author(s):
1. Ebnother, Anja H.
2. Fluri, Philipp H.
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION
Added entry(s):
1. National Defence Academy (AT)
2. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)
Notes: 'The transition from interventionist (military) peace-keeping to local (civilian) ownership of public security management has proved not only to be a severe challenge for most peace-keeping operations and their civilian administrators, but also a reason for such operations being prolonged at tremendous cost. In many cases, peace-keeping operations and/or other international agents rapidly became part of the local economy, and thus contributed to the preservation of the status quo rather than to a sustainable process leading toward local governance; meanwhile local police organs - often remnants of the winning force in the antecedent conflict - remained tribal or clannish in their approaches and interests. They could thus hardly be seen as enforcement agencies of a law which remains equally applied to all citizens. What seems to be needed instead of the scenario described above is a democratically overseen, systematic and cumulative process which involves confidence-building, legal, cultural (values) and institutional elements; each of which may need to be interpreted differently at different stages of the process: from utter local alienation from existing security structures to functional local ownership of public security management.'
ID number: 80021263
Year: 2005

Security Governance in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding - Munster: LIT.
xiv, 290 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 3825890198
Subject(s):
1. PEACE-BUILDING
2. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
Added entry(s):
1. Bryden, Alan, ed.
3. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)
Notes: Includes index.
'Post-conflict peacebuilding has become a primary concern of international politics. Indeed, the UN reform agenda - including the creation of a Peacebuilding Commission - makes clear that more must be done to prevent societies from falling back into violent struggle. Building up domestic capacity to provide security in an accountable manner plays a crucial role in this context. Applying a security governance perspective, this volume examines a number of key issues that must be addressed by both post-conflict societies and the international
community as they confront the task of rebuilding after armed conflict - including security sector reform (SSR), disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR), rule of law and transitional justice.'
From Revolution to Reform: Georgia's Struggle with Democratic Institution Building and Security Sector Reform - Vienna: National Defence Academy.
328 p.; 24 cm.
(ISBN: 3902275189)

Author(s):
1. Fluri, Philipp H.
2. Cole, Eden

Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)
2. GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):
1. National Defence Academy (AT)
2. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)

Notes:
'This book has four parts. It starts with democracy, security, and reform which considers the structure of political framework, the status of reform when the new Government assumed office, and achievements - because there were positive developments and an initial movement in the right direction. The book then continues with a section on political elites, the media, and non-governmental organisations, that is, some of the governmental and non-governmental actors who have moved reform forward or deterred it, before moving on to deal with the presence of international organisations and foreign presence. The study concludes with an assessment of the progress of transformation and Georgia's progress toward the West as well as the eastwards thrust of NATO and the EU toward the Black Sea region.'

ID number: 80021262
Year: 2005

Moldova on the Way to Democracy and Stability: From the Post-Soviet Space towards the World of Democratic Values - Chisinau: Cartier.
263 p.; 24 cm.
(ISBN: 9975793789)

Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--MOLDOVA
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--MOLDOVA
3. MOLDOVA--NATIONAL SECURITY

Added entry(s):
1. German Marshall Fund of the United States (DE)

Notes:
'This study seeks to offer its readers the possibility to understand the structure and the character of the security risks facing a society in the period of transition, based on the example of the Republic of Moldova. The book designs and explores a series of analytical tools and concepts widely used in international specialty literature.'

ID number: 80021628
Year: 2005
2003

323 /00803
74 p.; 30 cm.
(BICC Brief; 28)
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Added entry(s):
1. Sedra, Mark, ed.
2. Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)
Notes:
'From 4-11 June 2003, BICC hosted a e-conference on 'Afghanistan: Assessing the Progress of Security Sector Reform, One Year After the Geneva Conference'. The conference focused on three aspects of the security sector reform process: military reform; police reform; and the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants. The dialogue resulted in 36 policy recommendations on how to refocus and reenergize the security sector reform process and address rising insecurity.'
ID number: 80018905
Year: 2003

323 /00758
Challenging the Warlord Culture: Security Sector Reform in Post-Taliban Afghanistan - Bonn: Bonn International Center for Conversion.
54 p.: ill.; 30 cm.
(BICC Paper; 25)
Author(s):
1. Sedra, Mark
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. WARLORDISM--AFGHANISTAN
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Added entry(s):
1. Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)
Notes:
'Bibliography: p. 49-53.
'The overarching question that this paper addresses is: how can the security sector be reformed to curtail the power and influence of the warlords and challenge the underlying culture of warlordism that is so deeply ingrained in Afghan society? The study focuses on three specific elements of the security reform agenda that have been prioritized by stakeholders in the Afghan reconstruction process because of their significance to ongoing efforts to restore a basic level of security and stability to the country. These three pillars are: the reconstruction of a broadly representative national armed forces, the creation of a national police force, and the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs on the regional and national level. Comprehensive security sector reform is not limited to these pillars. Quite the contrary, they should serve as a foundation upon which further reform initiatives, such as judicial and prison reform, can be developed. This report aims to identify and assess the plans established to address the three pillars, the progress made thus far in the implementation of these plans, and the challenges that face the reform process at various levels.'
ID number: 80018266
Year: 2002
2010

Security Sector Reform in Liberia: An Uneven Partnership without Local Ownership.
(JOURNAL OF INTERVENTION AND STATEBUILDING, vol. 4, no. 3, September 2010, p. 258-303.)

Author(s):
1. Boas, Morten
2. Stig, Karianne

Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--LIBERIA
2. PEACE-BUILDING--LIBERIA

Notes:
The security situation in Liberia is currently quite good, and at a glance the peacebuilding process seems to be moving ahead. However, the root causes of the conflict have not been adequately addressed, but have in fact become more interlinked in the aftermath of the civil war. Instead of addressing local perceptions of insecurity the international community made plans for Liberia without considering the context in which reforms were to be implemented. The peace in post-conflict Liberia is therefore still fragile and the international presence is regarded as what secures the peace. Still, the UN is supposed to start its full withdrawal in 2010 - indicating that the international community will leave the country without addressing the root causes of conflict.

ID Number: JA027273
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Author(s):
1. Mobekk, Eirin

Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)
2. UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION MISSION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
3. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES--CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

Notes:
The Democratic Republic of Congo has been plagued by continued conflict and violence in the East despite the official ending of the war and civilians have borne the brunt of this conflict. Security sector reform (SSR) is a critical element in ensuring security, stability and sustainable peace. This article examines security sector reform conducted by the UN Mission in Congo, and also refers to other actors involved in the process, focusing primarily on the East where insecurity is prevalent due to the non-integrated Congolese forces, the Armed Forces of the DRC, other armed groups and foreign, mainly Rwandan troops. It contends that SSR is vital to protect civilians and that thus far MONUC has not fulfilled its mandate of protection.

ID Number: JA025855
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

The OSCE Norms and Activities Related to the Security Sector Reform: An Incomplete Puzzle.

Author(s):
1. Ghebali, Victor-Yves

Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
2. OSCE

Notes:
The OSCE is actively engaged in current activities addressing the various facets of security sector reform (SSR). From the perspective on an institution which considers that the security of states and their citizens are mutually reinforcing, such an engagement appears completely natural. SSR represents a common concern for states in transition from war to peace and from authoritarian rule to democracy, as well as for any rule of law state. Democratic governance of the security sector is essential at all stages of the conflict management cycle: while having the potential for reducing the risk of armed violence in conflict-prone states, it happens to be an inescapable component of compromise packages conducive to a final peace settlement and constitutes a crucial element of peacebuilding strategies in post-conflict settings. A state with a dysfunctional security sector can disrupt political stability within its own region. As the security sector is linked to effective government authority, strong democratic institutions based on the rule of law also contribute to the prevention and combating of transnational threats, risks and challenges such as organized crime, terrorism and illicit trafficking of all kinds. However, the OSCE involvement on the SSR turf is plagued with a regrettable conceptual deficit due to the absence of an integrated concept of SSR. This analysis offers a critical overview of OSCE achievements at both the
From Neo-Colonialism to a 'Light-Footprint Approach' : Restoring Justice Systems.


Author(s):
1. Tondini, Matteo

Subject(s):
1. Peace-Building
2. Justice, Administration of
3. Security Sector Reform

Notes:
The article analyses peacebuilding theories and methods, as applied to justice system reform in post-conflict scenarios. In this respect, the international authorities involved in the reconstruction process may traditionally choose between either a dirigiste or a consent-based approach, representing the essential terms of reference of past interventions. However, features common to most reconstruction missions, and relatively poor results, confirm the need for a change in the overall strategy. This requires international donors to focus more on the 'demand for justice' at local levels than on the traditional supply of financial and technical aid for reforms. The article stresses the need for effectively promoting the 'local ownership' of the reform process, without this expression being merely used by international actors as a political umbrella under which to protect themselves from potential failures.


Author(s):
1. Muehlmann, Thomas

Subject(s):
1. Police--Bosnia and Herzegovina
2. Security Sector Reform--Bosnia and Herzegovina

Notes:
The police restructuring efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina driven by the international community, using in particular the leverage of European integration, attempted to achieve a reform that would transform a very fragmented police system into a de-politicized single structure and ended in the signing of a rather weak political agreement. The main reason why the process proved to be so difficult was that police restructuring touched upon the fundamentals of a delicate ethno-political power-sharing model in a post-conflict situation. But also, the approach chosen by the international community had serious deficiencies as the international community was far from speaking with one voice, thereby limiting its leverage.
Lessons Learned from Liberia: Security Sector Reform in a Failed State.
Author(s):
1. MacFate, Sean
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--LIBERIA
Notes:
The challenges of SSR are daunting, especially in the Liberian context, where the security forces were complicit in many atrocities and human rights abuses. How does one transform the military from a symbol of terror into an instrument of democracy? This remains a driving question for the ongoing Joint United States-Liberia Security Sector Reform Programme, which seeks to reconstitute the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) and the Ministry of Defence (MoD). This paper studies this case to glean principles for future SSR programmes and peacebuilding efforts. Specifically, it examines the programme's background and requirements, timeline, leadership, process and objectives. From this, it derives a list of principles for SSR success in terms of international, host nation institutional and operational actors.
ID Number: JA024875

Veiligheid en wederopbouw: integratie met beperkingen?.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 61, nr. 2, februari 2007, p. 93-95.)
Author(s):
1. Nooy, Gert de
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION
2. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
Notes:
The author looks at the intricate and complex relationship between 'human security' and successful reconstruction in post-conflict situations. Introducing the dilemma, it is argued that restoring order is by no means a guarantee for lasting security. Moreover, military intervention is only a very first step towards a very complicated transition, with reconstruction of the state as the ultimate objective. But blueprints of future state structures guaranteeing and providing both collective and individual security are - in most cases - shrouded in dense fog. Analysing two recent incidents in Iraq and Afghanistan, the author argues that, although the areas for reconstruction activities are in theory well-defined, in practice the presence of security guarantees and 'guarantors' is the overriding precondition for a successful state reconstruction. However, as the transition process unfolds, this precondition is influenced by three separate developments: transferring security tasks from external to internal guarantors; developing of both a normative compass and proper risk-management tools; and the day-to-day prioritising of security as such. To minimise the negative effects the author advocates an integrated, localised approach to the provision of security whilst reconstructing. The relatively successful PRT model used in Afghanistan should include local and regional security-needs assessments and introduce a variety of field specialists in order to improve local and regional capacity building.
ID Number: JA023378
Year: 2007
Language: Dutch
Type: ART
Building 'National' Armies - Building Nations? Determinants of Success for Postintervention Integration Efforts.

(ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 33, no. 4, July 2007, p. 571-590.)

Author(s):
1. Simonsen, Sven Gunnar

Subject(s):
1. ARMED FORCES
2. ETHNIC RELATIONS
3. NATION-BUILDING
4. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Notes:
This article surveys recent cases of internationalized statebuilding in postintervention, post-(ethnic) conflict societies in the light of an academic tradition that has seen military forces as a particularly effective vehicle for integrating a country's diverse population. It is argued that armed forces that are ethnically representative in their ranks and leadership can encourage a sense of commonality across ethnic boundaries, which can help secure a fragile peace. However, the connection between representativeness and integration is intricate; and whereas outside powers may enable otherwise unlikely outcomes, their leverage is circumscribed by a number of factors. The article also suggests that an ethnically representative army may 'tie up' capabilities in ways that reduce the likelihood of military intervention in politics or (ethnic) violence perpetrated by military personnel.

ID Number: JA023899
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Security Sector Reform and the Protection of Civilians in Burundi.


Author(s):
1. Nindorera, Willy
2. Powell, Kristiana

Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--BURUNDI

Notes:
This article explores opportunities and challenges for reform of the police and the military in Burundi and provides recommendations for national and international actors engaged in these processes. The article draws on the findings of a multi-year policy research project on security sector reform to protect vulnerable populations in Burundi undertaken in partnership with the Bujumbura-based Le Centre d'Alerte et de Prevention des Conflits (CENAP) and Ottawa-based The North-South Institute (NSI). In particular it includes results from a national survey and fieldwork in eight distinct communities in five provinces throughout Burundi in August and November 2006.

ID Number: JA024863
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
Laying the Foundations of Democracy? Reconsidering Security Sector Reform under UN Auspices in Kosovo.
Author(s):
1. Bernabeu, Irene
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
3. UNITED NATIONS INTERIM ADMINISTRATION MISSION IN KOSOVO
4. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
5. KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Notes:
This article explores the relationship between security sector reform (SSR) and democratic transition in post-conflict contexts, drawing on Kosovo as a case. The study focuses in particular on the justice sector in Kosovo, reviewing the ways in which security, the rule of law and democracy have been intertwined. The article first outlines the context of the international mission in Kosovo, before proceeding to consider how the objectives, needs and constraints of different actors have influenced the reform of the security institutions and the democratization process. Thereafter, it discusses the concepts of SSR and democratic transition, briefly reviewing the UN discourse and record in SSR-related activities. Finally, it explores the interplay of these factors in the Kosovo justice sector reform process. The main finding stemming from this analysis is that not only do SSR and democratization agendas interfere with each other, but measures adopted to cope with security challenges related to the post-conflict context can also affect them both. Furthermore, this finding demonstrates that a well-developed UN theoretical discourse is still not matched by the reality of UN practices in the field.
ID Number: JA023608
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Prospects for Middle East Security-Sector Reform.
Author(s):
1. Laipson, Ellen
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
In the security-poor countries of the Middle East – Lebanon, Palestine and Iraq – the international community is already engaged in building and strengthening the capacity of security services through means ranging from aid and training to peace operations and military occupation. Most of the region, however, suffers from the opposite problem: states with relatively short histories as independent entities have consolidated their hold on territory and citizens by developing strong security institutions that have proven loyal to incumbent regimes and thwarted prospects for social, economic and political change. In the age of terrorism, it may appear contradictory to promote more effective security services while also advocating greater individual freedom. But security-sector reform is a necessary part of the larger reform agenda and, over time, can contribute to greater regional stability and the enhanced legitimacy of governments.
ID Number: JA023752
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
Hervorming van de veiligheidssector: een Nederlandse aanpak.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 61, nr. 2, februari 2007, p. 96-98.)

Author(s):
1. Goor, Luc van de
2. Callenbach, Sjors

Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--NETHERLANDS

Notes:
The authors look into a possible Dutch approach towards Security Sector Reform (SSR). The interest of the Netherlands in SSR is growing due to activities encompassing peace, safety and stability in several regions in Africa, the Balkans and Afghanistan. This involvement has led to the conviction that there is a need for an integrated approach. SSR is not only important in post-conflict settings, e.g. as part of demobilisation and reintegration, but also in normal developing countries. Such an integrated approach poses a challenge to all actors involved. With respect to the role of external actors an integrated approach ideally involves not only the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Development and Defense of donor countries. Experience shows that SSR is broader than just the military, and that insight is also required in issues related to justice issues, rule of law, democratic control, and the role of civil society. In order to improve the effectiveness of SSR interventions, approaches of governments, ministries and departments of donor and receiving countries require improved coordination. The Netherlands is working on such an approach, and it is suggested to broaden the scope and to involve departments like Interior (police and intelligence), Justice, Finance and Economic Affairs so as to make a complete SSR programme work. Effectiveness also depends on cooperation at the international level. Several countries are now starting to work on SSR, which may result in a mushrooming of approaches. Developing good practice can help in setting a good example for other countries, and provides the Netherlands with an opportunity to become an important player in the field of SSR.

ID Number: JA023399
Year: 2007
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

NATO in the Gulf: Who Is Doing Whom a Favor?.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 14, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 69-75.)

Author(s):
1. Legrenzi, Matteo

Subject(s):
1. NATO--PERSIAN GULF REGION
2. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--PERSIAN GULF REGION

Notes:
This article explores the current and future role of NATO in enacting Security Sector Reform (SSR) in the Gulf through the three-year-old Istanbul Cooperation Initiative. The article is grounded in recent scholarship on military reform, democratization and collective security. Enough time has elapsed since the inauguration of the initiative that an initial balance sheet can be drawn. The article aims at starting to fill the gap between theoretical literature elaborated by authors who have focused on other regions of the world and the reality of SSR experiments in the Gulf and the Broader Middle East. Further, from a policy point of view, it explores the possibility of NATO's playing a role in any field of SSR in the Gulf and the Broader Middle East. The main argument is that the new initiative is bound to lay bare a significant gap between policy commitment and actual implementation for a host of political, military and historical
2006

Author(s):
  1. Law, David M.
Subject(s):
  1. OSCE
  2. INTERNAL SECURITY
  3. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
Notes:
This article looks at the Code's legacy and its future, and makes a number of observations about its relationship with security sector reform (SSR). The Code and SSR, while different in terms of status, content and objectives, have several common and complementary elements. Indeed, the main argument of this article is that SSR could be used to develop an updated version of the Code. In particular, the author suggests that SSR can be a vehicle for reconceptualising and modernising the Code, and rendering it more pertinent to the security concerns of OSCE member states and their populations - and beyond, to communities in non-OSCE countries and regions.

The Lead Nation Approach: The Case of Afghanistan.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 6, December 2006, p. 22-26.)
Author(s):
  1. Sky, Emma
Subject(s):
  1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN
  2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
  3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Notes:
This case study focuses on security sector reform (SSR) in post-conflict Afghanistan, a process driven by foreign actors with insufficient co-ordination, domestic ownership and local capacity-building. The case first describes the context and 'lead nation' approach to SSR, and then considers the negative consequences of the lack of local ownership. At the time of writing, it seems highly unlikely that the international approach to SSR will lead to national institutions and security forces capable of maintaining security in Afghanistan.
(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 5, no. 1, January 2005, p. 9-20.)

Author(s):
1. Gow, James

Subject(s):
1. WAR CRIME TRIALS
2. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
3. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--BALKAN PENINSULA

Notes:
The war crimes legacy remains the chief obstacle to progress in international and regional security cooperation and integration in South East Europe. Tackling it is the sine qua non for partnership and association with NATO and the EU. Dealing with the issue is vital to the development of healthy and prosperous democratic polities in the region. The Prosecution at UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague has been weak in the symbolic Milosevic case, which does nothing to increase confidence about cooperation. Despite this, the war crimes issue is vital to security sector reform - without addressing it, there cannot be reform and without reform there can be no significant progress regarding NATO and the EU. While the legacy was strongest in Belgrade and problems were greatest there, both Zagreb and Pristina have kept Belgrade company in protecting war crimes suspects and not cooperating fully with The Hague. At the same time, attempts to tackle the legacy were hesitant and weak. The prospects for each of them would be better when they realised that its real interest was in being different from and better than the others, rather another problem case, where the authorities could not, or would not, confront the war crimes legacy.

ID Number: JA021293
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Reforming Iraq's Security Sector: Our Exit Strategy from Iraq?.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 150, no. 1, February 2005, p. 8-11.)

Author(s):
1. Rathmell, Andrew

Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--IRAQ
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

ID Number: JA021308
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART
2004

Peacekeeping's Poor Cousin: Canada and the Challenge of Post-Conflict Policing.


Author(s):
1. Donais, Tomothy

Subject(s):
1. POLICE
2. PEACE-BUILDING
3. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--CANADA

Notes:
This article examines Canadian experiences, policies, and practices with regard to police reform - a key element of the security sector reform agenda - in post-conflict or failed states. While an entire mythology has developed around Canada's role as originator and long-standing champion of peacekeeping in its military guise, less attention has been paid to policing as the second core pillar of security in transitions from conflict to peace. The article assesses Canada's contributions, and the possibilities for greater Canadian involvement, in this area. It considers both domestic and international obstacles to a greater Canadian role and examines ways in which some of these challenges might be overcome.

ID Number: JA021250
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

2003

From a 'Terrorist' Group to a 'Civil Defence' Corps: the 'Transformation' of the Kosovo Liberation Army.

(International Peacekeeping, vol. 10, no. 3, Autumn 2003, p. 79-101.)

Author(s):
1. Ozerdem, Alpaslan

Subject(s):
1. NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
2. CIVIL DEFENSE--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
3. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)

Notes:
The Kosovo Liberation Army, which was regarded as a 'terrorist' group in the early 1990s, has now been 'transformed' into the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) with the primary objective of protecting this war-torn province against 'natural' disasters. The creation of a 'civilian', uniformed and 'multi-ethnic' corps is a unique experience for the international community as it has been undertaken by a United Nations interim administration within the sovereignty of a state - the now defunct Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - that had no input during the planning or implementation of this transformation process. In fact, if it ends up comprising the core of a future Kosovar army, as its members hope it will, the KPC is likely to pose a direct threat to the sovereignty of Serbia and Montenegro over Kosovo. This article explores the KPC transformation experience with a security sector reform perspective, focusing on institutional, political, financial and security aspects in order to identify lessons that can inform similar processes elsewhere.

ID Number: JA019858
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
| No. 1/10 | Climate Change / Les changements climatiques |
| No. 2/10 | Energy Security / La sécurité énergétique |
| No. 3/10 | Failing and Failed States / Etats défaillants et faillis |
| No. 4/10 | Central Asian Foreign Policies / Les relations extérieures de l’Asie centrale |
| No. 5/10 | The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) : An Historical Overview / Le traité de réduction des armes stratégiques (START) : aperçu historique |
| No. 6/10 | Private Military and Security Companies (PMSCs) / Les entreprises militaires et de sécurité privées (EMSP) |
| No. 7/10 | Weapons Proliferation / La prolifération |
| No. 8/10 | NATO and the European Union/ L’OTAN et l’Union européenne |
| No. 9/10 | Intelligence since September 11/ Le renseignement depuis le 11 septembre |
| No. 10/10 | Asymmetric Warfare / Les guerres asymétriques |
| No. 11/10 | China’s Soft Power / Le ’soft power’ de la Chine |
| No. 1/11 | Human Security / La sécurité humaine |