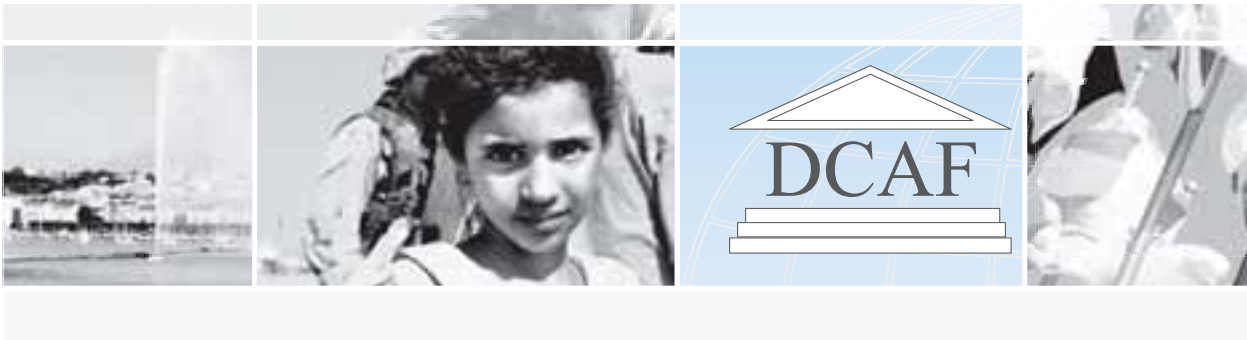




# Annual Report 2006

GENEVA CENTRE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF ARMED FORCES (DCAF)



# Annual Report 2006

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## DCAF in 2006 at a Glance

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- ▶ *Supported Slovakia's initiative to place post-conflict Security Sector Reform on the agenda of the UN Security Council*
- ▶ *In collaboration with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Development Programme, conducted a study on Security Sector Reform in UN integrated missions*
- ▶ *Assisted the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo in the implementation of Kosovo's Internal Security Sector Review*
- ▶ *Assisted two EU Presidencies in the shaping and implementation of the EU Security Sector Reform strategy in South-Eastern Europe*
- ▶ *Served as a member of the Critical Review Panel for the drafting and implementation of the OECD Development Assistance Committee's "Handbook on Security System Reform"*
- ▶ *Together with the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, drafted a "Handbook on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Armed Forces Personnel"*
- ▶ *Conducted research for the Council of Europe on civilian command authority over the armed forces and on the feasibility of European regulation of private security companies*

- ▶ *Supported NATO in the implementation of the Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building in the Caucasus, Central Asia, Moldova and Ukraine, including parliamentary oversight, defence and intelligence reform programming*
- ▶ *In partnership with UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre for Europe and the CIS, conceptualised and implemented democratic security sector capacity-building programmes for civil society, parliamentarians and ombuds institutions in the Caucasus, Central Asia, Moldova and Ukraine*
- ▶ *Facilitated the introduction of integrated border management into border security systems in South-Eastern Europe*
- ▶ *Received a grant from the UN Democracy Fund towards the Parliamentary Staff Advisers Programme in South-Eastern Europe*
- ▶ *Facilitated inter-Palestinian dialogue on Security Sector Governance*
- ▶ *Supported ECOWAS in the drafting and adoption of the “Code of Conduct for Armed Forces and Security Services in West Africa”*
- ▶ *Completed and broadcast the documentary “Mutilated, Beaten, Abused. Women in an Insecure World” on television channels SF2 (Switzerland) and 3sat (Central Europe)*

## *DCAF: Working for Security and Democracy*

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2006 was an excellent year for DCAF. The full list of our activities and events is very long indeed. Here are a few highlights that vividly show the range of our work.

We supported the government of Slovakia in putting Security Sector Reform (SSR) on the agenda of the UN Security Council and contributed to the development of a common UN Security Sector Reform strategy through a study on SSR in UN integrated missions conducted in collaboration with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Development Programme. DCAF helped two European Union Presidencies shape the emerging EU strategy for SSR support in South-Eastern Europe and assisted NATO in the implementation of the Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building in the Caucasus, Central Asia, Moldova and Ukraine. The Centre supported the Economic Community of West African States in the articulation of a regional Code of Conduct for armed forces and security services. We raised our profile significantly in the Middle East and North Africa. DCAF was instrumental in the adoption by South-Eastern European interior ministers of a Declaration pledging concrete measures to strengthen regional cooperation on border security. And we broadcast our first full-length TV documentary *Mutilated, Beaten, Abused. Women in an Insecure World* on the crucial theme of violence against women.

Many of the above activities would have been impossible without political and financial support from the government of Switzerland and from many other governments and international organisations which are aware of our expertise and professionalism.

Among important contributions in 2006 were: Canadian funding support for our research project on SSR in UN integrated missions and *Women in an Insecure World DVD Resource Package*; a grant from the United Nations Democracy Fund for DCAF's Parliamentary Staff Advisers Programme in South-Eastern Europe; support from Switzerland and Sweden (and from early 2007 also from Norway) for the Centre's programmes on integrating gender and child protection into Security Sector Reform; grants from the Swiss government for the opening of a DCAF office in the Palestinian town of Ramallah; Swedish funding for a DCAF programme in West Africa supporting the adoption of a regional Code of Conduct for armed forces and security services; a grant from Germany towards a significant SSR programme in Indonesia; OSCE/ODIHR support for the development of a *Handbook on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Armed Forces Personnel*.

DCAF's visible success enabled us, in late 2006, to launch much earlier than originally planned a new strategic review process. We hope to adopt by the end of 2007 a new strategy paper, organisational development plan and financial plan for the years 2008 – 2011. An intensive dialogue has been initiated in this matter with DCAF's 48 member states and our key donors. While it is too early to draw final conclusions, trends are clearly discernable. DCAF will continue to gradually and cautiously "go global", strengthen its links with partners on the ground, further diversify its roster of experts, and continue to broaden its financial base.

2007 will be a year in which many of our long-term efforts will come to fruition – such as the publication of the book *Children in an Insecure World*, or the handing over, in June 2007, of certificates to the graduates of the Advanced Distance



## *DCAF: Working for Security and Democracy*

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Learning Course for South-Eastern European Regional Commanders which started two years ago in the framework of our Border Security Programme.

It will also be a year in which our regional programmes will further develop – most notably in West Africa, the Middle East and Ukraine. 2007 will see the launch of new programmes too – geographically in South-East Asia, Central Asia and Southern Africa, and thematically above all in the area of policing. Finally, the year will see a solid continuation of our traditional commitments, notably to South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. DCAF's presence in Brussels will be reinforced. We will continue to aim in our work on the ground, our research activities and our publications for the highest possible quality standards.

DCAF is, in short, strengthening its position as a leading institution in the area of Security Sector Reform and Security Sector Governance. For an organisation that was created only a few years ago, in October 2000, this is a solid record. This has been made possible by the Centre's clear dedication to quality and impartiality. Our work produces concrete results on the ground. DCAF makes a difference. We offer services others cannot – or at least not across such a broad spectrum. Our very success is, however, also an obligation. The Centre and its staff will, in 2007 as in the past, do their utmost to meet the expectations of our member states and our partners worldwide for high quality and relevant work.



Ambassador Dr. Theodor H. Winkler  
DCAF Director

## Cooperation with International Organisations

In recent years Security Sector Governance (SSG) and Security Sector Reform (SSR) have acquired growing recognition from the international community, with intergovernmental organisations assuming an increasingly important role in pushing forward the SSG/SSR agenda. Many turned to DCAF for expert assistance during 2006.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) took a big step towards bringing international standards and practices into alignment, with the adoption by its Development Assistance Committee (DAC), OECD's principal arm for cooperation with developing countries, of a *Handbook on Security System Reform*. OECD DAC guidelines were in part the basis for the European Union's overarching policy framework for SSR support, also developed during the year.

The Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) launched an initiative to improve the implementation of its *Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security* which contains politically-binding norms on the democratic control of armed and other security forces. The Defence and Security Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) adopted the *Code of Conduct for Armed and Security Forces in West Africa* which seeks to establish common standards in the conduct and governance of security personnel across the sub-region.

## *Cooperation with International Organisations*

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Finally, a number of developments, including the preparations for an open debate of the UN Security Council on SSR, held under Slovakia's Presidency in February 2007, put Security Sector Reform high on the agenda of the UN system.

The tendency towards the development of strategic approaches to SSR by intergovernmental organisations is likely to accelerate in 2007, with ramifications for governments and non-governmental organisations working in this area. This trend is also reflected by DCAF's key areas of activity in 2006, which included a strategic emphasis on deepening and widening cooperation with key international actors, in particular with intergovernmental organisations such as the UN and the EU.

The following section provides an overview of our activities in 2006 carried out in cooperation with the following international organisations: UN, EU, OECD, OSCE, Council of Europe, NATO, NATO Parliamentary Assembly and ECOWAS.

### **United Nations**

The United Nations system has been engaged for many years now in a wide range of SSR activities although not necessarily under the label of Security Sector Reform. What has been absent to date is a comprehensive, coherent and coordinated UN approach to SSR. There is, however, increasing interest within the UN system and strong calls from the field for such an approach, which would set out shared principles, objectives and guidelines for various UN institutions working on SSR and in related areas such as the rule of law and disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration.

In the course of 2006, a number of initiatives were launched from within the UN system, aimed at contributing to the development of just such an overarching SSR strategy: in February, the General

Assembly's Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations acknowledged the significance of SSR and requested that the Secretariat conduct "a process of joint policy-making on security sector reform best practices"; in the second half of the year, Slovakia organised a series of events on the UN's role in SSR in preparation for an open debate on the subject held at the Security Council in February 2007; in October 2006, a UN inter-agency working group on Security Sector Reform was created with a view to enhancing the coherence and coordination of the UN system support to SSR; and towards the end of the year, the Peacebuilding Commission placed Security Sector Reform high on the agenda while addressing peacebuilding strategies for Burundi and Sierra Leone.

Throughout the year, DCAF contributed substantively to both the conceptualisation and the implementation of the UN's evolving SSR activities.

On a conceptual level:

At the request of the Slovak government, DCAF helped its efforts to put Security Sector Reform on the agenda of the UN Security Council. Our contribution included assistance in the preparation of an international experts workshop on *Developing a Security Sector Reform Concept for the United Nations*, held in Bratislava in July 2006, as well as two roundtables for the New York diplomatic community held in November and December respectively, on *The Role of the United Nations in Post-Conflict Security Sector Reform* and *Multilateral and Regional Approaches to Security Sector Reform: Lessons for the Development of a UN SSR Concept*. Finally, we provided drafting assistance in the preparation of the concept paper for the UN Security Council open debate on Security Sector Reform. Held under Slovakia's Presidency in February 2007, the debate marks a highly significant stage in the development of an overarching UN SSR strategy.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Statement by the President of the Security Council S/PRST/2007/3 of 20 February 2007 on the role of the Security Council in supporting Security Sector Reform is available at [http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc\\_pres\\_statements07.htm](http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_pres_statements07.htm)

## *Cooperation with International Organisations*

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Our research project to assess the role of SSR in UN integrated missions is yet another step towards establishing a common UN strategy for supporting Security Sector Reform. Its aim is to increase awareness of SSR in post-conflict contexts and its significance for long-term peacebuilding. The project was initiated by DPKO and UNDP, with funding support from Canada, and steered by the newly-created UN inter-agency working group on Security Sector Reform, with DCAF acting as implementing agency. The project was launched in October 2006 and has three phases: (1) a desk-research-based stock-taking review of current UN integrated missions' experience in SSR; (2) four field case-studies on Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti and Kosovo; and (3) a final report with policy recommendations to be submitted in May 2007. During 2006 we completed the first and partly the second phase of the project.

In October 2006, within the framework of our cooperation with the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), participants in the annual DCAF–UNOG seminar on *Security Sector Reform in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding: A Closer Partnership Between the United Nations and Regional Organisations* analysed differences and similarities in the approaches of the United Nations and regional organisations to SSR and looked ahead to how cooperation in this area might be strengthened. The fourth in a series of joint annual events, the seminar follows on from previous debates hosted by the UNOG and DCAF on different aspects of Security Sector Governance.<sup>2</sup> Intended for the diplomatic community and Geneva-based UN entities, these events have served to raise awareness of the complexities and challenges in the area of SSR and have produced practical recommendations to inform and guide ongoing international discussions on this topic.

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<sup>2</sup> Security Sector Reform: Its Relevance for Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding and Development (2003); State and Human Security in the 'Age of Terrorism': the Role of Security Sector Reform (2004); Post-conflict Reconstruction of the Security Sector: the Role of the United Nations (2005); Nuclear Weapons: Governance and Accountability (forthcoming, 2007)

On the basis of our prior research cooperation with UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre for Europe and the CIS during 2005, the DCAF–UNDP *Recommendations for Improving Democratic Oversight and Guidance of the Security Sector*, contained in the book *Democratising Security in Transition States*<sup>3</sup> published by UNDP in April 2006, aimed at facilitating the discussion and operationalisation of Security Sector Reform in transition countries. Endorsed by the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery and the Bureau for Development Policy, the recommendations synthesise issues discussed at the DCAF–UNDP roundtable on *Security Sector Oversight for CIS Parliamentarians* held in Prague in October 2005.

The book also contains a research study on *The Status of Security Sector Governance in the CIS and its Relevance to Parliamentarians*, based on feedback to a DCAF–UNDP questionnaire issued to national parliaments, civil society and UNDP country offices. The study aimed to identify common problems and needs on which the subsequent *Recommendations for Improving Democratic Oversight* could be based.

In 2006 DCAF began work on a *Handbook for Civil Society Organisations on Democratic Security Sector Oversight* now being comprehensively implemented as a major component of the DCAF–UNDP partnership. The Handbook follows a detailed conceptual framework created by DCAF and draws in large part on prior DCAF research studies. The aims, project outline and first chapters of the Handbook were completed in 2006, with the publication scheduled for the second half of 2007.

On an operational level:

Since July 2005, at the request of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), DCAF has been involved

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?id=19152>

## Cooperation with International Organisations

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in setting up structures for effective internal Security Sector Governance in Kosovo, including the mechanisms of executive control and parliamentary oversight. Our assistance during 2006 included advice and support to UNMIK for the Internal Security Sector Review, a unique 18-month process which aimed to determine the most appropriate and effective design for the future security sector structures of Kosovo. DCAF contributed a review of Kosovo's security environment and an analysis of threats to the territory's security. Both contributions were included in *The Report of the Kosovo Internal Security Sector Review* published in January 2007.<sup>4</sup>

In addition to participation in the Internal Security Sector Review, we provided training within the framework of the UNMIK Security Awareness-building Programme aimed at fostering competence and professional excellence of personnel within Kosovo's security sector. (For more information, see p. 33)

In the Newly Independent States, we furthered our cooperative partnership with the UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre for Europe and the CIS, focusing on security sector oversight capacity-building for civil society, parliamentarians and ombuds institutions in the Caucasus, Central Asia, Moldova and Ukraine.

Building on our 2005 cooperation, in 2006 we undertook a project on *Enhancing Security Sector Oversight* with UNDP Bratislava, consisting of the following three elements: (1) running two training events for parliamentarians and civil society representatives in the CIS region (the DCAF–UNDP *Roundtable for Western CIS Parliamentarians and Civil Society on Democratic Security Governance* held in Kiev in June 2006; and the Central Asian roundtable on *The Oversight Function of Parliament for Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Staffers* held in Bishkek in December 2006); (2) initiating, as previously outlined, the start-up phase of the DCAF–UNDP *Handbook for Civil Society Organisations on Democratic Security Sector Oversight*; and (3) providing experts for advocacy projects with CIS parliamentarians and civil society

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<sup>4</sup> [http://www.issrkosovo.org/repository/docs/ISSR\\_report\\_eng\\_ver2.pdf](http://www.issrkosovo.org/repository/docs/ISSR_report_eng_ver2.pdf)

representatives. In each of these elements DCAF acted as an expert input provider on project design and implementation issues and, where relevant, also as an implementing agency.

Thus in July 2006, a DCAF–UNDP team conducted a needs assessment mission to boost the effectiveness of the Georgian ombuds institution, the Public Defender’s Office (PDO), in democratic security sector oversight. The outcome of the mission was a pilot project on capacity-building on security sector oversight for the PDO which can be used as a model for programmes with ombuds institutions in other transition states. The DCAF–UNDP policy recommendations and programming guidelines for improving the role of ombuds institutions in security sector oversight are contained in the book *Monitoring the Security Sector*<sup>5</sup> published by UNDP in 2007. (For more information about our work in the CIS, see pp. 35-39)

In the Middle East and North Africa, in close partnership with the UNDP Programme on Governance in the Arab Region (UNDP-POGAR), DCAF facilitated the establishing of an Arab parliamentary network on Security Sector Governance. The network, which serves as a platform for sharing and exchanging experiences and practices related to parliamentary oversight of the security sector, held its first meeting in May 2006 in Beirut, bringing together parliamentarians from Algeria, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine. The first of its kind on a regional level, the meeting ended with a set of practical recommendations aimed at enhancing parliamentary capabilities in the Arab Region. (For information about our activities in the Arab Region, see pp. 39-42)

In 2006 DCAF’s Parliamentary Staff Advisers Programme became one of the first beneficiaries of grants provided by the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF). The programme trains and networks staff of 11 South-Eastern European parliaments (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the former Yugoslav

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5 <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?id=27755>



## *Cooperation with International Organisations*

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Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania and Serbia, including Kosovo). The UNDEF award will be used to continue training sessions for parliamentary staffers in 2007 and 2008. (For more information on DCAF's Parliamentary Staff Advisers Programme, see pp. 31-32)

2006 saw growing cooperation between the United Nations family and DCAF in integrating gender and child protection into Security Sector Reform. Thus, at the request of the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) we are developing a correspondence course on dealing with violence against women and gender equality for peacekeepers. DCAF is also collaborating with the UN Institute for the Training and Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) to co-convene a Gender and Security Sector Reform Working Group made up of, among others, the United Nations Development Fund For Women (UNIFEM), DPKO, and UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

In the area of child protection, DCAF received a mandate from the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to prepare a study on children's security and post-conflict peacebuilding. We also contributed to a review of the Cape Town Principles on recruitment and social reintegration of child soldiers, organised by UNICEF. The outcome documents, presented in Paris in February 2007, set out practical steps to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers and demobilise and reintegrate those already recruited.<sup>6</sup> (For more information about our work in integrating gender and child protection into Security Sector Reform, see pp. 50-54)

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<sup>6</sup> Principles And Guidelines On Children Associated With Armed Forces Or Armed Groups, available at <http://www.unicef.org.uk/publications/pdf/parisprin.pdf>

## European Union

The European Union's interest in Security Sector Reform as a policy instrument for its work in developing and transition countries has grown substantially in recent years.

The EU engages in a number of SSR-related activities worldwide, most notably through development cooperation, conflict prevention and crisis management support, as well as EU pre-accession assistance. In June 2006, the EU released an overarching policy framework for SSR support, which brought together instruments across several EU policy areas and bridged the fields of security and development.

DCAF supported the European Union in these actions throughout 2006. At operational level, we were approached by the Austrian and Finnish Presidencies of the EU for assistance in implementing the EU policy framework for SSR support in South-Eastern Europe. Two discussion papers prepared by DCAF<sup>7</sup> identified the key challenges the EU might face in the implementation of its regional SSR agenda and provided policy recommendations suggesting, in particular, possible actions to help mainstream Security Sector Governance in the EU enlargement strategy.

In September 2006, DCAF provided policy advice on strengthening parliamentary oversight of intelligence services to the European Parliament's Temporary Committee on the Transportation and Illegal Detention of Prisoners. We are also preparing a report for the European Parliament on parliamentary oversight of European Security and Defence Policy operations, on both European and national level. The study will be completed in the first half of 2007.

The Council of the European Union participates in the Gender and Security Sector Reform Working Group, which DCAF co-convenes.

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<sup>7</sup> [http://www.dcaf.ch/news/ev\\_vienna\\_061302\\_paper.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/news/ev_vienna_061302_paper.pdf)  
[http://www.dcaf.ch/news/ev\\_zagreb\\_061207\\_paper.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/news/ev_zagreb_061207_paper.pdf)

## Cooperation with International Organisations

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Our office in Brussels has been instrumental in establishing DCAF within European Union policy-making, raising awareness of our activities through meetings and seminars at which EU representatives have been regular speakers and participants. The office has coordinated both formal and informal relations with the EU, offering expertise where requested and organising roundtables and private briefings on an ad hoc basis. (For more information about DCAF Brussels, see pp. 58-59)

## Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

The definitions put forward by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD DAC) have been influential in shaping the understanding and policies of states and international organisations with respect to their engagement in SSR. In particular, the 2004 DAC *Guidelines on Security Sector Reform and Governance* helped donors recognise the positive role that SSR can play in stabilising fragile, conflict-prone, conflict-affected and post-conflict states. In order to bridge a gap between policy and its implementation on the ground, the DAC has sought to translate its policy guidelines into operational guidance for practitioners. This led to the development, in 2006, of *The OECD DAC Handbook on Security System Reform*.<sup>8</sup>

The Handbook integrates lessons from donor strategies, international financial institutions, SSR guidance, rule of law engagement and experience from peace support operations. It identifies good practice in assessing, designing, implementing and evaluating SSR programmes and then focuses on key topics of the SSR agenda. The purpose of the Handbook is to help align the standards

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8 <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/43/25/38406485.pdf>

and practices of the international community and the support it gives to partner countries.

DCAF participated in the development of the Handbook as a member of the project's Critical Review Panel. Our contribution included advising on the structure and approach taken in the Handbook, commenting on the different texts, and drafting the sub-chapter on *Democratic Oversight and Accountability*. Practical examples of SSR engagement drawn from DCAF's work were also identified and utilised. With the completion of the drafting stage, the emphasis now moves to operationalisation. We remain closely involved in this process as it shifts to its implementation phase.

OECD DAC participates in the Gender and Security Sector Reform Working Group, which DCAF co-convenes.

## Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Throughout 2006 DCAF contributed to the international debate on the implementation of the OSCE's *Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security*.<sup>9</sup> DCAF's discussion paper entitled *Recommendations on the Further Development of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security: The Development of the OSCE's Role in Security Sector Governance*<sup>10</sup> was published in January 2006. We also published two major articles on the Code in the course of 2006: *Security Sector Reform and the Future of the Code of Conduct*<sup>11</sup> and *Rethinking the Code of Conduct in the Light of Security Sector Reform*.<sup>12</sup>

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9 [http://www.osce.org/documents/sg/1994/12/702\\_en.pdf](http://www.osce.org/documents/sg/1994/12/702_en.pdf)

10 [http://www.dcaf.ch/\\_docs/OSCE\\_CoC\\_Ghebali.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/_docs/OSCE_CoC_Ghebali.pdf)

11 [http://www.dcaf.ch/ssr\\_wg/SSR\\_Code.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/ssr_wg/SSR_Code.pdf)

12 [http://www.dcaf.ch/ssr\\_wg/Ch5\\_RethinkingCoC.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/ssr_wg/Ch5_RethinkingCoC.pdf)

## Cooperation with International Organisations

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These studies aimed to increase interest in the Code of Conduct, looking at modernising it in view of the changed strategic and political environment, and strengthening its implementation. Implementation aspects were also the focus of a study published in the DCAF Occasional Papers series under the title *Implementation of Democratic Control of Armed Forces in the OSCE Region: Lessons Learned from the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security*<sup>13</sup>

In 2006 we made further progress, in cooperation with the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), in developing a *Handbook on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Armed Forces Personnel*, focusing on the internal aspects of servicemen's basic rights. The Handbook is not aimed at setting new standards, but rather at contributing to the enforcement of existing standards by presenting various models or "best practices" from within the OSCE region. It will showcase how military structures can successfully integrate human rights and fundamental freedoms. It will also address limitations that may apply given the requirements of maintaining national security and military discipline. While recognising that no single applicable model exists and that the particularities of the individual country context will always influence the given approach, the Handbook aims to provide guidance to states by presenting models that have proved successful in different contexts. The Handbook will be available in the second half of 2007 and will be followed by a series of ODIHR–DCAF training events.

DCAF also cooperates with the OSCE on integrating a gender dimension into Security Sector Reform. ODIHR participates in the Gender and Security Sector Reform Working Group, which DCAF co-convenes. In autumn 2006, we participated in the ODIHR regional workshop on the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on *Women, Peace and Security* in Sarajevo, and in the OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting in Warsaw, addressing gender

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<sup>13</sup> <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?id=25259>

equality, the roles of women in conflict prevention and crisis management, and violence against women.

At operational level, the OSCE is a partner in our Border Security Programme and our Parliamentary Staff Advisers Programme in South-Eastern Europe.

## Council of Europe

2006 was another successful year for DCAF cooperation with the Council of Europe following up on our joint work on drafting Recommendation 1713 (2005) on *Democratic Oversight of the Security Sector in Member States*. After the Recommendation was adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in June 2005, the Council's Committee of Ministers requested assistance from its senior advisory groups with a view to further discussion and possible implementation of the Recommendation.

In this context, the Council of Europe Commission for Democracy through Law – also known as the Venice Commission – asked DCAF to conduct preliminary research on *Civilian Command Authority over the Armed Forces in Council of Europe Member States*. Our report was submitted to the Venice Commission in October 2006. It will form the basis of a comprehensive follow-up study on the legal establishment of democratic control of armed forces.

Under mandate from the Council of Europe, we also undertook a study on *The Desirability and Feasibility of European Regulation of Private Security Companies*. The resulting report and recommendations were adopted by the Council for Police Matters of the Council of Europe in September 2006 and will be publicly available in the first half of 2007.

## **NATO and NATO Parliamentary Assembly**

DCAF continues to cooperate with NATO, its Member and Partner States on the implementation of the Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building (PAP-DIB). Introduced in 2004 at the NATO Istanbul Summit, PAP-DIB seeks to reinforce Partners' efforts to initiate and carry forward reform with a view to establishing effective, efficient and transparent state defence institutions under civilian and democratic oversight and guidance.

To raise awareness of the Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building and contribute to better understanding and dissemination of its key principles, DCAF and the Austrian National Defence Academy published a volume under the title *Defence Institution Building: A Sourcebook in Support of the Partnership Action Plan*.<sup>14</sup> Published in September 2006, the book is available in English, Russian and Ukrainian.

Given PAP-DIB's special focus on the Caucasus, Central Asia and Moldova, these regions were the centre of attention in our activities supporting PAP-DIB.

Using funding from the Swiss defence ministry, we commissioned a series of studies on Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, addressing the status and needs of defence, intelligence and border guard reforms viewed from a PAP-DIB perspective. Due for publication in 2007, these studies will form the basis for developing curricula for subsequent training programmes in the Caucasus, Central Asia and Moldova.

In addition to PAP-DIB status reports, DCAF held training courses on Defence Institution Building for mid-level management and

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<sup>14</sup> <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?id=26223>

experts from Ukrainian defence and security institutions as well as for civil society experts from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. (For more information about our work in the Newly Independent States, see pp. 35-39)

2006 represented a new dimension in our long collaboration with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NATO PA), which has now been expanded to include public conferences. Existing lines of cooperation between DCAF and the NATO PA also continued in 2006, including the New Parliamentarians training programme. This week-long awareness-building session is organised annually in Brussels and is aimed at members of parliament from NATO and Partner countries in Europe and the former Soviet Union. DCAF is the principal sponsor of the programme.

DCAF was also a key contributor to the seventh edition of the International Security Forum, a high-level biennial meeting of security experts set up as a Swiss government contribution to NATO's Partnership for Peace programme. Titled *New Risks and Threats: The Challenge of Securing State and Society*, the forum was held in October 2006 in Zurich.

## Economic Community of West African States

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) remains our long-standing partner in the promotion of a common sub-regional approach to the democratic governance of the security sector in West Africa.

In 2006 we provided ECOWAS with technical support for the articulation of a *Code of Conduct for Armed Forces and Security Services in West Africa*.<sup>15</sup> The Code seeks to establish common standards in

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<sup>15</sup> [http://www.dcaf.ch/awg/WestAfrica\\_CoC.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/awg/WestAfrica_CoC.pdf)



## *Cooperation with International Organisations*

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the conduct and governance of security personnel across the sub-region. It will also be a confidence-building measure to improve relations between the security sector and civil society in West Africa, and among armed personnel themselves.

The drafting phase was completed in 2006 and the political process for formal adoption of the Code commenced with its acceptance by the ECOWAS Defence and Security Commission. Meeting in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in October 2006, the Commission recommended that the Code be adopted at ministerial level by the ECOWAS Mediation and Security Council and by ECOWAS Heads of State. The challenge for this project is to generate the necessary political will and broad-based input for a functioning and viable Code.

In 2006 we also continued our work with the ECOWAS Parliament on the implementation of a parliamentary capacity-building programme. This project seeks to contribute to the strengthening of oversight capacity of parliaments in West Africa through two publications: an ECOWAS–DCAF *Handbook on Security Sector Oversight for West African Parliamentarians* and a collection of essays with the working title *Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector in West Africa: Opportunities and Challenges*. Both publications will be produced in English and French, and are intended as tools to promote more engaged and effective parliamentary oversight of the security sector in the sub-region.

The ECOWAS participates in the Gender and Security Sector Reform Working Group, which DCAF co-convenes.

## Regional Cooperation

Practical programmes on ways to pursue good governance of the security sector in the field were a central part of our activities in 2006. By stimulating local debate, organising co-learning and providing advice to governments, parliaments and civil society on how to tackle the problems of transforming their security sectors, DCAF complemented its work on establishing international norms and standards with activities that ensure these norms and standards are actually put into practice. Our assistance rests firmly on the principles of relevance and “local ownership”. We help where there is concrete demand, to address concrete and verified local needs, and act in close cooperation with local and international stakeholders.

DCAF’s programmes in the field in 2006 included:

- ▶ providing strategic advice and assistance to governments, parliaments and international organisations on good governance, oversight and reform of the security sector;
- ▶ funding and training expert staffers in support of parliamentary defence and security committees;
- ▶ assisting in drafting and reviewing legislation related to defence and security;
- ▶ engaging civil society with security-related issues;
- ▶ developing legal standards and mechanisms for oversight of intelligence services; and
- ▶ providing advice and guidance in organising professional integrated border management structures.

## Regional Cooperation

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The main focus in 2006 remained South-Eastern Europe, and to a lesser degree the Newly Independent States. Nevertheless, we also raised our profile significantly in the Middle East, North Africa and West Africa, and are laying the groundwork for projects in South-East Asia and Latin America.

## South-Eastern Europe

### Border Security Programme

DCAF's Border Security Programme has, over the last five years, evolved into a locally-owned process aimed at transforming border security systems in South-Eastern European countries to meet the requirements of the EU's Integrated Border Management strategy. Border security also remains the main focus of DCAF's operational activities in the region. The value of the programme was endorsed at senior political level in 2006 by the interior ministers of five South-Eastern European states: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

At the Third Annual Review Conference in Sarajevo in February 2006, the ministers adopted a *Ministerial Declaration on Border Security in South-Eastern Europe*<sup>16</sup> in which they agreed to: hold regular contacts between Border Police Chiefs; set up a regional liaison officers' network; establish integrated border crossing points; encourage joint patrols; set up common risk analysis; move towards common information management; and coordinate investigations.

In 2006 DCAF's Border Security Programme focused on providing guidance for the phased introduction of Integrated Border Management and promoting mutual trust and confidence, by consolidating national and international networks of experts,

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<sup>16</sup> [http://www.dcaf.ch/news/ev\\_sarajevo\\_060223\\_declaration.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/news/ev_sarajevo_060223_declaration.pdf)

by preparing the legal and technical basis for the exchange of information, and by improving border control working practices. During 2006 the Programme directly engaged some 800 personnel from the participating border services, organised in the following thematic working groups:

The Legal Reform Working Group prepared a number of draft cross-border cooperation agreements;

The Leadership and Management Group worked on a *Manual of Joint Standardised Operational Procedures* which will contain rules, recommendations and best practices regarding the objectives set out in the Ministerial Declaration;

The Working Group on Logistical Support focused on improving the exchange of operational information across borders and on making technical systems in South-Eastern Europe more compatible with each other and with EU requirements;

The Working Group on Education and Training worked on harmonising the curricula of national border police academies;

The Working Group on Risk Analysis, Criminal Intelligence and Investigation provided the participants with practical training on how to implement risk analysis, as well as on the common methodology of investigation;

The Blue Border Surveillance Working Group analysed draft strategies for maritime borders and their compatibility with EU and Schengen standards.

Twenty-five Regional Commanders from South-Eastern European border services made strong progress in our interactive Advanced Distance Learning Course. During 2006 they completed modules in Border Management, Leadership and Management, and the New Security Environment.

## Regional Cooperation

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### Parliamentary Assistance Programme

Making parliaments better at legislating for the security sector and at exercising oversight over it continued to be one of our priority activities in South-Eastern Europe in 2006. Much attention was given to promoting the principles and good practices of Security Sector Governance described in our two flagship publications intended for parliamentarians:

- ▶ *Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector: Principles, Mechanisms and Practices, Handbook for Parliamentarians*<sup>17</sup> and
- ▶ *Making Intelligence Accountable: Legal Standards and Best Practice for Oversight of Intelligence Agencies*.<sup>18</sup>

We facilitated understanding and dissemination of the ideas set out in the Handbooks through sponsoring their translations into local languages, organising presentations of relevant translations in parliaments and holding workshops focusing on specific oversight issues addressed in the Handbooks. As of December 2006, the Handbooks had been published respectively in 31 and 11 languages.

In 2006 local-language versions of the Handbooks were presented and debated in the Parliaments of Slovenia (*Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector*), Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Kosovo Assembly (*Making Intelligence Accountable*). (For more information about DCAF's Handbooks, see p. 88)

We also assisted South-Eastern European legislators in other ways, responding to their specific requests with specially tailored activities. Thus, at the request of the Bulgarian Parliament, DCAF held a workshop in Sofia on the role of parliament in the oversight of defence procurement. At the request of the Parliament of

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<sup>17</sup> [http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/hb\\_parliamentary\\_oversight.cfm](http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/hb_parliamentary_oversight.cfm)

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/hb\\_making\\_intelligence\\_accountable.cfm](http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/hb_making_intelligence_accountable.cfm)

Montenegro, we provided expert opinion and offered recommendations on the drafts of two major pieces of legislation concerning Montenegro's new military structures.

### **Parliamentary Staff Advisers Programme**

DCAF's Parliamentary Staff Advisers Programme is aimed at providing parliaments in South-Eastern Europe with proactive and skilled locally-hired parliamentary staff who understand defence and security matters and can provide informed and impartial advice to the relevant parliamentary oversight committees. The Programme is also aimed at strengthening links between parliaments and harmonising security sector governance standards across the region.

As of December 2006, the programme comprised 13 Parliamentary Staff Advisers in 11 parliaments in South-Eastern Europe: one in Albania, three in Bosnia and Herzegovina, one in Bulgaria, one in Croatia, two in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, one in Montenegro, one in Romania, one in Serbia and two in the Kosovo Assembly.

In 2006 we continued to sponsor and train the advisers, bringing them to events organised by DCAF and also in partnership with the House of Commons Defence Committee in London, the United States Congress, and the Bulgarian Assembly's Committee for Internal Security in Sofia. The training covered oversight capacity development, focusing on ways in which parliaments carry out oversight duties in keeping with their historical, cultural, constitutional and financial constraints.

DCAF-trained staffers are increasingly recognised in their respective parliaments as a valuable professional resource. They have been involved in drafting new legislation on internal, intelligence and security matters and are increasingly seen as speakers and lecturers at seminars and conferences in the region.

## **Regional Cooperation**

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In the Parliaments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Romania and Serbia, they have been hired as full-time members of staff. A number of cooperation agreements have been established between parliamentary defence and security committees in the region, due to the staff adviser network.

In 2006 DCAF's Parliamentary Staff Advisers Programme in South-Eastern Europe was selected as one of the first beneficiaries of grants provided by the United Nations Democracy Fund.

## **Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme**

DCAF remains active in helping demobilised military personnel in South-Eastern Europe reintegrate into society. In 2006 our efforts were centred around the newly-established Working Group on Transition of Military Personnel, made up of defence ministry officials from South-Eastern Europe and representatives of international organisations. Based at the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre in Croatia, the Working Group grew out of a DCAF initiative launched in 2004 and is supported by our demobilisation adviser.

During the year DCAF and the Bonn International Center for Conversion published a study on demobilisation and reintegration of military personnel in Serbia and Montenegro and another evaluating the efforts of Albania, Croatia and Macedonia to demobilise soldiers and convert military structures to civilian use.<sup>19</sup>

## **The Kosovo Programme**

Since July 2005, at the request of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), DCAF has been involved in setting up structures for effective internal Security Sector Governance in Kosovo, including the mechanisms of executive

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<sup>19</sup> <http://www.dcaf.ch/demob/brief31.pdf>; <http://www.dcaf.ch/demob/brief34.pdf>

control and parliamentary oversight. The programme remained a priority throughout 2006. Our assistance during 2006 featured advice and support to UNMIK for the Internal Security Sector Review, a unique 18-month process which aimed to determine the most appropriate and effective design for the future security sector structures of Kosovo. DCAF contributed a review of Kosovo's security environment and an analysis of threats to the territory's security. Both contributions are included in *The Report of the Kosovo Internal Security Sector Review* published in January 2007.<sup>20</sup>

DCAF also provided support to the UNMIK Awareness-building Programme aimed at fostering competence and professional excellence within Kosovo's security sector. Our role was to organise training for senior security sector personnel and for civil servants dealing with security issues. Thus a security management simulation exercise with a focus on civil emergency planning was held in Pristina in July 2006 and a one-week introductory course on Security Sector Governance and International Humanitarian Law was held in Geneva in November for 20 security sector experts from Kosovo.

### **Capacity-building for Intelligence Services in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

DCAF continued a series of courses on the role of intelligence services in a democracy for management and staff of the Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA–OBA). Two such courses were held in 2006. The first, in April, looked at ways in which OSA–OBA could deal with proliferation of conventional weapons and dual-use technologies. The second workshop, in September, reviewed the experiences of European countries in enhancing national intelligence coordination and cooperation between intelligence agencies and other parts of the national security sector.

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<sup>20</sup> [http://www.issrkosovo.org/repository/docs/ISSR\\_report\\_eng\\_ver2.pdf](http://www.issrkosovo.org/repository/docs/ISSR_report_eng_ver2.pdf)



## Regional Cooperation

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### Supporting Local Think-Tanks in Serbia

In line with our policy of encouraging local debate on Security Sector Governance, DCAF backed the initiative of a Serbian security policy think-tank – the Belgrade Centre for Civil-Military Relations – to organise a conference on *Security Sector Reform in Serbia: Achievements and Prospects*. Held in the aftermath of the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, the conference called for a broad national dialogue on SSR, and the development of a National Security Strategy to ensure the coherence of reform efforts.

To create a platform for discussion on how key security sector issues could be regulated in Serbia, DCAF and the Belgrade Centre for Civil-Military Relations jointly drafted four model laws: on alternative military service, on the Supreme Defence Council, on private security companies, and on state and military secrets.<sup>21</sup>

DCAF also helped the Institute of Comparative Law of Belgrade to produce an *Overview of Serbian Defence Legislation*. We put together a team of local lawyers and SSR experts to collect and analyse the country's defence legislation, including a body of semi-transparent internal regulations developed in lieu of legislation during and after the Milosevic era. The Overview will contribute to the development of a new legal framework to regulate the defence sector in Serbia. It is due for publication in 2007.

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<sup>21</sup> [http://www.dcaf.ch/news/\\_diarydetailskms.cfm?id=25479](http://www.dcaf.ch/news/_diarydetailskms.cfm?id=25479)

## Newly Independent States

In the former Soviet republics we worked with NATO and the United Nations Development Programme to promote understanding of the principles of democratic security sector oversight and introduce the principal stakeholders – parliamentarians, civil society and the security sector professionals – to the mechanisms and tools they can use to make the security sector accountable, transparent, and overall more efficient.

### Ukraine

Ukraine was the major focus of DCAF activities in the Newly Independent States in 2006. Throughout the year, we provided a platform for Ukrainian security sector professionals to assess the country's progress in SSR. We also provided practical assistance in the development of policy and mechanisms for the oversight and transformation of the security sector.

In May 2006 the Ukrainian foreign minister and the head of the Presidential Defence Policy Secretariat gave an overview of Ukraine's current and planned reforms at the conference *Security Sector Reform in the Ukraine: Lessons Learned*. Co-sponsored by DCAF, NATO and the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, the conference allowed representatives from each Ukrainian defence and security institution to present detailed information on their achievements in SSR and their needs. The NATO Secretary-General participated by videolink.

Similar themes were addressed in October 2006 at the DCAF Regional Foundation Council Meeting in Kiev. This time the event, an international conference formally entitled *Defence and Security Sector Review in Ukraine*, was organised jointly with DCAF's long-term partners – the National Institute of International Security

## Regional Cooperation

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Problems of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, as well as the National Centre for the Euro-Atlantic Integration.

Seeking to reinforce Ukraine's efforts to carry forward reform with a view to establishing effective, efficient and transparent defence institutions, DCAF and the NATO Liaison Office in Ukraine organised, in November 2006, a workshop called *Defence Institution Building: Tools for Policy Development, Coordination, Advocacy and Implementation*. The event provided mid-level management and experts from Ukrainian defence and security institutions with an understanding and practical experience of common tools to support policy development within institutions, such as the defence ministry, coordination and advocacy with external stakeholders, such as the government, parliament and civil society, and management of internal reform.

The following month, DCAF helped organise a meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Joint Working Group on Defence Reform (JWGDR) on the topic of *Civil and Democratic Control of the Intelligence Sector*. Issues addressed were participation of civil society institutions in public oversight of intelligence agencies, building trust and confidence through transparency, and enhancing public confidence in the special services. The event was requested by Ukrainian specialists seeking expert input from NATO countries and on the basis of DCAF's previous work on intelligence oversight issues in Ukraine and translated publications on the subject.

We also provided support to JWGDR's Professional Development Programme for the staff of the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence. In December, a seminar on *Cooperation between Civil Servants and Professional Military in Governance of the Defence and Security Sector* provided international participants with a better understanding of the current state of Ukrainian civil-military relations and helped Ukrainian officials identify steps to further improve civil-military cooperation. The Ukrainian version of *Defence Institution Building: A Sourcebook in Support of the Partnership Action Plan* was first presented at this event.

## **Caucasus**

DCAF's cooperation with NATO in the implementation of the Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building (PAP-DIB) gives us a particular interest in the Caucasus.

In 2006 we commissioned studies on the status and needs of defence, intelligence and border guard reforms in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia as viewed from a PAP-DIB perspective. Due for publication in 2007, these reports will guide subsequent programming and form the basis for developing curricula for training programmes in the Caucasus.

DCAF also acts as an implementing agency for UNDP's programme on security sector oversight capacity-building for parliamentarians and ombuds institutions in the Caucasus. Thus, in July 2006, a DCAF-UNDP team conducted a needs assessment mission to boost the effectiveness of the Georgian ombuds institution, the Public Defender's Office (PDO), in democratic security sector oversight. The outcome of the mission was a pilot project on capacity-building on security sector oversight for the PDO which can be used as a model for programmes with ombuds institutions in other transition states. Training sessions on security sector oversight and human rights, funded and organised by the UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre for Europe and the CIS, were subsequently held with the PDO in October 2006.

Parliamentarians from Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia participated in the DCAF-UNDP *Roundtable for Western CIS Parliamentarians and Civil Society on Democratic Security Governance* held in Kiev in June 2006.

## Regional Cooperation

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### Moldova

In April 2006 Romanian and Russian versions of DCAF's flagship publication for parliamentarians, the Handbook *Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector: Principles, Mechanisms and Practices*, were debated in the Moldovan parliament. Our experts discussed with parliamentarians, government officials and civil society representatives best practices in overseeing national security policy, defence budgets and intelligence agencies.

Moldovan parliamentarians participated in the UNDP–DCAF Roundtable for Western CIS Parliamentarians and Civil Society on Democratic Security Governance held in Kiev in June 2006 and in a one-week training course in Brussels organised in cooperation with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly.

Moldova was also surveyed as part of the Status Reports on Defence Institution Building. ([For more information about PAP-DIB Status Reports, see p. 24](#))

### Russia

DCAF continued to support roundtables on the role of civil society in the oversight of the security sector in the Russian Federation organised by the Foundation for Political Centrism, an independent Russian think-tank.

A nine-member group of parliamentarians and staffers from the Russian Duma participated in the New Parliamentarians programme, a week-long awareness-building session organised annually in Brussels by the NATO Parliamentary Assembly for members of parliament from NATO and Partner countries in Europe and the former Soviet Union. DCAF is the principal sponsor of the programme.

A large number of DCAF publications continue to be translated into the Russian language.

### Central Asia

In November 2006 in Reichenau, Austria, DCAF organised in partnership with the Austrian National Defence Academy a training course on *Defence Institution Building: The Public Dimension* for senior civil society experts from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The course aimed to enhance participants' understanding of Defence Institution Building, including democratic oversight of the security sector, civilian participation in defence and security policy-making, financial planning and resource allocation, and oversight of defence spending.

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan were also surveyed as part of the Status Reports on Defence Institution Building. ([For more information about PAP-DIB Status Reports, see p. 24](#))

Representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan took part in the Central Asian roundtable on *The Oversight Function of Parliament for Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Staffers*. The event was jointly conceived by the UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre for Europe and the CIS, UNDP Kyrgyzstan and DCAF to address the issue of democratic security sector oversight in Central Asia and Afghanistan at entry level.

### Middle East and North Africa

Armed confrontation, strife and political crises kept many countries of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region in the headlines during 2006. The ongoing armed conflict in Iraq and the Palestinian territories, the outbreak of war between Israel and Lebanon in summer 2006 and the rising tension around Iran's nuclear programme illustrated the fragility of the security structures in the region and underlined the need for political processes that can bring about a broadly shared understanding of security.

## *Regional Cooperation*

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Several countries in the region witnessed a growing popular demand for good governance of defence and security. In Morocco, the Equity and Reconciliation Commission called for a comprehensive security sector reform programme that includes the development of a public security policy, new rules and regulations for security organisations and strict oversight over all agencies that are authorised to use force. Oversight over intelligence agencies has become a major issue in Lebanon's internal political discussion. In the Palestinian territories, the Islamist movement Hamas was voted into power on an electoral promise to deliver clean and transparent government, particularly on issues related to security. Some parliamentarians in the MENA region demonstrated greater assertiveness in implementing scrutiny over national defence budgets and arms procurement contracts.

DCAF actively promoted good governance of the security sector throughout the region, consolidating its network of contacts with governments, parliaments, research institutions and civil society organisations.

In partnership with the UNDP Programme on Governance in the Arab Region (UNDP-POGAR), we helped set up an Arab parliamentary network on Security Sector Governance. The network, which serves as a platform for sharing and exchanging experiences and practices related to parliamentary oversight of the security sector, held its first meeting in May 2006 in Beirut, bringing together parliamentarians from Algeria, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine. The meeting, the first of its kind on a regional level, ended with a set of practical recommendations aimed at enhancing parliamentary capabilities in the Arab Region.

Throughout 2006 DCAF continued to have a full-time presence in Ramallah, assisting Palestinians to develop their Security Sector Governance and facilitating inter-Palestinian dialogue on SSR.

With the financial support of the Swiss government, we carried out a broad range of activities aimed at developing the mid- and long-term oversight capacities of the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC). At the request of the PLC, we conducted an audit of its role in the security sector. We also began to train Palestinian parliamentary staff and helped integrate Palestinian parliamentarians into our international and regional networks.

On various instances, the Palestinian National Authority asked DCAF's advisory services to provide ad hoc consultation on matters of Security Sector Governance.

We actively encouraged a stronger involvement of Palestinian civil society in security matters. To give the public a voice in their own security, DCAF and Geneva's Graduate Institute for Development Studies conducted a survey to gauge public perceptions of Security Sector Governance in the Palestinian Territories.<sup>22</sup> The survey found an increase in insecurity amongst the Palestinian population over the previous year and provided useful material for promoting discussion and understanding of SSG issues in 2006.

Assisting the development of a locally-owned vision of security and enhancing the understanding of norms, standards and best practices in Security Sector Reform were the key objectives of a one-week course for senior officials from Iraq's National Security Council. Held in July 2006 in Geneva, the course allowed us to familiarise Iraq's defence and security establishment with the key concepts of democratic Security Sector Governance and tools for building civilian defence and security institutions. The subjects covered included national security strategy and national security policy, external assistance to Security Sector Reform, post-conflict Security Sector Governance, parliamentary oversight of intelligence, private military companies, transitional

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<sup>22</sup> [http://www.dcaf.ch/mena/Palestine\\_Sec\\_Perceptions.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/mena/Palestine_Sec_Perceptions.pdf)



## Regional Cooperation

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justice and penal reform. The workshop also involved a series of practical exercises of direct relevance for Iraq.

DCAF actively sought to develop dialogue with donor governments and international organisations involved in Security Sector Reform assistance in the MENA region and beyond. As an independent and neutral actor, DCAF emphasised in its bilateral and multilateral contacts the need for de-politicised development-based SSR assistance. This issue was addressed, in particular, at a seminar organised in September 2006 by DCAF Brussels to analyse and discuss with EU institutions European policy with regard to Palestinian Security Sector Reform.

## West Africa

DCAF's programme in West Africa, as in other regions, rests firmly on the principle of "local ownership" and is aimed at building up the capacity of African societies to devise and manage their own Security Sector Reform.

Our cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has been instrumental in establishing a common sub-regional approach to the democratic governance of the security sector. With ECOWAS we are working to draw up a *Code of Conduct for Armed Forces and Security Services in West Africa*<sup>23</sup> which will establish common standards in the conduct and governance of security personnel across the sub-region. The Code will also be a confidence-building measure to improve relations between the security sector and civil society in West Africa, and among armed personnel themselves.

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<sup>23</sup> [http://www.dcaf.ch/awg/WestAfrica\\_CoC.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/awg/WestAfrica_CoC.pdf)

In 2006 we provided ECOWAS with intellectual and technical support for the articulation of the Code. The drafting phase has now been completed and the political process for formal adoption of the Code commenced with its acceptance by the ECOWAS Defence and Security Commission. Meeting in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in October 2006, the Commission recommended that the Code be adopted at ministerial level by the ECOWAS Mediation and Security Council and by ECOWAS Heads of State. The challenge for this project is to generate the necessary political will and broad-based input for a functioning and viable Code.

With the ECOWAS Parliament, DCAF seeks to contribute to the strengthening of oversight capacity of parliaments in West Africa through two joint publications: a *Handbook on Security Sector Oversight for West African Parliamentarians* and a collection of essays with the working title *Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector in West Africa: Opportunities and Challenges*. Both publications will be produced in English and French, and are intended as tools to promote more engaged and effective parliamentary oversight of the security sector in the sub-region.

Networking of knowledge to generate a clearer understanding of the challenges, trends and needs of Security Sector Reform in West Africa remains a key priority for us in order to prepare a solid and informed foundation for further activities in the region. A major research project, *Challenges of Security Sector Governance in West Africa*, will assess the status and needs of security sector governance in each West African state. Its findings will serve as a tool to promote discussion and understanding of Security Sector Governance issues as well as to provide conceptual and empirical analysis to support policy-makers.

## *Regional Cooperation*

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As well as working at sub-regional level, we are also committed to a specific project on security sector transformation in a single West African country, Liberia. This project seeks to stimulate awareness, debate and action on the need to integrate democratic governance of the security sector into the process of post-conflict reconstruction in Liberia. We aim to provide intellectual leadership and inject critical, policy-relevant analysis of key issues affecting the transition process as well as to help build local analysis and governance capacity through transfer of expert knowledge and skills to Liberians. The project is carried out in partnership with the Conflict Security and Development Group, Kings College, University of London, and the African Security Sector Network. Together with DCAF, they compose the Security Transformation Facilitation Team (STFT), an advisory body to the Governance Reform Commission of Liberia.

In its capacity as STFT member, DCAF participated in high-level consultations with the leadership of Liberia's security agencies and of the Legislative Committees on Defence and Intelligence and on National Security. The objective of the consultations was to sensitise the heads of security institutions on the potential transformative effects of a participatory and consultative SSR process. We also supported the establishment of a Liberian Security Sector Task Force in November 2006. This body, comprising security institutions, parliamentary oversight committees, government ministries and civil society organisations, is tasked with developing a national security policy through a participatory process.

## Asia

### South-East Asia

In 2006 DCAF expanded its operations to South-East Asia.

A regional workshop on *Parliamentary Accountability and Security Sector Governance in South-East Asia* brought together parliamentarians, senior security officials, academics, journalists and civil society activists from Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand. Held in February 2006 in Siem Reap, the workshop ranged over topics such as parliamentary oversight powers, parliaments' role in defence budgeting, arms procurement, oversight of intelligence agencies, domestic emergencies and in sending troops abroad. The workshop was co-sponsored by the Germany-based political foundation Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) and the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace. Participants agreed to make it a regular event and to devote the second workshop (held in March 2007 in Manila) to the role of parliaments in national security policy-making in ASEAN member states. Proceedings of the Siem Reap workshop were published in a special issue of the FES Singapore journal *Security and Dialogue*.

Another DCAF–FES workshop in Singapore in February 2006 was attended by senior officials and academics from nine ASEAN member states (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam). Country studies presented at the workshop gave a better understanding of the challenges of Security Sector Governance in South-East Asia, a region which contains countries in transition to democracy, as well as illiberal democracies and authoritarian states. As a follow-up to this workshop, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and DCAF launched a research and publication project focusing on lessons learned from SSR activities carried out by democratising states in East Asia. The objective of this project is to explore how

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the specific East Asian experiences can inform and shape the global discourse on SSR.

DCAF representatives were among the speakers in September 2006 at a regional (Asia-Pacific) conference on *Security Sector Reform in the National and Regional Contexts*. Organised jointly with the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Thai Parliament, the conference brought together 60 delegates from 15 parliaments in the region. Much attention was given to promoting the principles and good practices of Security Sector Governance described in our flagship publication for parliamentarians, the Handbook *Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector: Principles, Mechanisms and Practices*.

In November 2006 an agreement was reached between DCAF and the German government which will provide funding for our new comprehensive programme on democratic Security Sector Governance support for parliamentarians, civil society and the security sector institutions in Indonesia. Its aim is to promote understanding of the principles of democratic security sector oversight and introduce stakeholders to the mechanisms and tools they can use to make the security sector accountable and transparent. The programme will be implemented jointly by DCAF and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in 2007–2008 and is modelled on our parliamentary and civil society capacity-development programmes carried out in Turkey (2003–2006) and Ukraine (2001–2006).

### Afghanistan

Afghanistan's participation in the Central Asian roundtable *The Oversight Function of Parliament for Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Staffers* was the first time Afghan members of parliament had attended a workshop on parliamentary oversight powers. The event, held in Bishkek in December 2006, was organised jointly by the UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre for Europe and the CIS, UNDP Kyrgyzstan and DCAF.

## Turkey

Launched in September 2006, *Almanac Turkey: Security Sector and Democratic Oversight* is the first comprehensive publication on the status and needs of Turkish Security Sector Governance. The Almanac analyses all units within the country's security sector, their organisation, their public and internal working principles and activities, the legal framework within which they operate, and the changes they went through within the framework of Turkey's application for membership of the European Union. Published in English and Turkish in a contemporary, informative and analytical format, it is the joint creation of DCAF and Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV), an independent Turkish think-tank.

## Latin America

DCAF pursues cooperation with parliaments and institutions of higher learning in Latin America and the Spanish-speaking world in general.

Discussions are under way with Madrid's Complutense University to carry out a comparative study on the armed forces' role during the transitions to democracy in Argentina, Chile and Spain. An agreement was reached with the Uruguayan parliament to organise a seminar on parliamentary control of intelligence services in 2007 in Montevideo. Senior Latin American officers attending a course organised by Spain's National Defence Academy also visited DCAF's office in Brussels.

Our publications are continuously being translated into Spanish and disseminated to a growing number of DCAF contacts in the Spanish-speaking world. This concerns first and foremost our two flagship publications for parliamentarians: *Parliamentary Oversight*

## *Regional Cooperation*

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*of the Security Sector: Principles, Mechanisms and Practices, Handbook for Parliamentarians* published in Spanish by the Madrid-based Instituto G. Gutiérrez Mellado, and *Making Intelligence Accountable: Legal Standards and Best Practice for Oversight of Intelligence Agencies* to be published in Spanish by the Spanish defence ministry in 2007. (For more information about DCAF's Handbooks, see p. 88)

## Special Issues in 2006

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Apart from our work on establishing international norms and standards and the services we offer to our partners on the ground, DCAF has been active in some specific areas of Security Sector Governance.

Women are often, if not usually, the main victims of warfare and other forms of conflict, and our work to put preventing violence against women and girls at the heart of the Security Sector Reform agenda was a crucial and growing part of our activities during 2006. We are also giving greater emphasis to the role of the security sector in protecting children in conflict.

The recent growth in the sophistication of security companies has led to a resurgence of private sector activities on the fringes of the security sector. DCAF expanded its work in monitoring and debating this phenomenon in 2006 and in helping states meet the challenge of security privatisation.

Another crucial area of activity for us was post-conflict peacebuilding, and how to make it more effective by integrating democratic Security Sector Governance into the process.

Finally this section gives an overview of the work of our Brussels office, both with the European Union institutions and with the wider Brussels community.



## **Integrating Gender and Child Protection into Security Sector Reform**

### **Women in an Insecure World**

Violence against women is one of the most urgent security issues in the world today, requiring massive mobilisation of political will, resources and action. DCAF's main tool in the campaign to raise awareness of the subject is our book *Women in an Insecure World: Violence Against Women – Facts, Figures and Analysis*.<sup>24</sup> It takes stock of the scope and magnitude of violence experienced by women in daily life, during armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, and highlights the key roles that women play in peacemaking and in creating security. The book provides analytical data and statistics, legal documents and policy recommendations, complemented by personal stories and illustrations. Over 50 different authors, representing the major international organisations, governments, NGOs and think-tanks dealing with gender issues, contributed to the book.

During 2006 *Women in an Insecure World* was presented at numerous events on the theme of security and violence against women, receiving widespread attention. It was translated into Arabic with the support of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, and into French with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (to be published in 2007). Excerpts from the book were translated into Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian and the executive summary is available in Albanian, German and Macedonian.

A companion documentary, *Mutilated, Beaten, Abused. Women in an Insecure World*, was made in collaboration with Amnesty International Switzerland, and with the support of the Canadian government. English, French and German versions were made. The film was

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<sup>24</sup> Abstract and table of contents are available at <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?id=28582>

## *Integrating Gender and Child Protection into SSR*

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watched by some 60,000 people when premiered on Swiss television on 18 November 2006. It is available as part of our *Women in an Insecure World DVD Resource Package*<sup>25</sup>, which also contains additional materials for training and advocacy, including factsheets, case studies, key readings and international legal and political documents on violence against women.

### **Integrating Gender into Security Sector Reform**

Throughout 2006 we played a lead role in initiating debate and policy development to put the gender dimension at the heart of the Security Sector Reform agenda and to promote women's participation in security processes and institutions.

Our main advocacy forum is the Gender and Security Sector Reform (GSSR) Working Group, set up in August 2006 jointly with the UN Institute for the Training and Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). The working group aims to:

- create tools for practical research, training and assessment on gender and SSR, and in particular support the development of a *Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit*;

- build up the capacity of practitioners, campaigners, security policy-makers, and parliamentarians to put gender at the centre of SSR initiatives;

- promote the mainstreaming of gender in SSR policy and programming;

- strengthen understanding of linkages between SSR and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 which calls for raising the profile of women and women's needs in peacekeeping and conflict resolution; and to

- bring together those working on gender and SSR in "Southern" and "Northern" countries.

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<sup>25</sup> <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?id=28914>

The GSSR working group includes representatives from the UN peacekeeping, development and women's development agencies (DPKO, UNDP and UNIFEM), the Council of the European Union, the OECD Development Assistance Committee, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and ECOWAS, as well as SSR practitioners and institutions from Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa and the Pacific.

At the request of the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), we are developing a correspondence course on dealing with violence against women and gender equality for peacekeepers. Due for release in summer 2007, the course contains modules that describe the nature and scope of violence against women and girls around the globe, highlight the connections between gender inequality and violence in both public and domestic spaces, and encourage the involvement of women in peacemaking and peacebuilding processes at every stage and every level of authority.

Sexual violence in conflict is a particularly urgent matter demanding a response to match the complexity of the challenge. There has been growing focus on the need for more data on sexual violence in conflicts and crises, based on the belief that better evidence can lead to better policy, better responses and a better understanding of the phenomenon. Supporting efforts to improve documentation of sexual violence in conflict, DCAF published in 2006 a discussion paper *Making Data Work for Change*<sup>26</sup> and is now working on a Global Report that gives an overview of the prevalence of sexual violence in conflict and introduces responses from and lessons learned for the security sector.

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<sup>26</sup> [http://www.dcaf.ch/allianceDARC/Paper\\_SexViolenceData.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/allianceDARC/Paper_SexViolenceData.pdf)

### **Trafficking in Human Beings**

In January 2006 we participated in the Athens launch of the *Ethical Principles against Trafficking in Human Beings, especially Women and Children*<sup>27</sup>, a set of guidelines drawn up by businesses and activists concerned to stamp out trafficking. Private sector signatories commit themselves to creating working environments that do not give traffickers the chance to “dispose” of their victims illegally.

In October DCAF and the Global Coalition – Women Defending Peace organised a workshop on *Human Trafficking, Cause or Consequence?* at the seventh edition of the International Security Forum in Zurich. The workshop addressed trafficking as a human security issue, private sector initiatives, and the work of NGOs in this field.

### **Integrating Child Protection into Security Sector Reform**

Work on our forthcoming book *Children in an Insecure World* was the main focus of DCAF’s Children’s programme in 2006. Through networking and partnerships, we identified and commissioned a number of experts to provide papers for the publication that will look at why the well-being of children is an issue of importance and concern for the security sector. Children’s security will be considered in the context of security governance benchmarks such as transparency, responsibility, accountability, participation and responsiveness to the needs of people.

The contents of the book will cover children’s experiences of security in everyday life and the added problems that armed conflict can bring. Conclusions and recommendations will focus on identifying approaches to strengthening child protection systems within Security Sector Reform processes. Publication is set for the end of 2007.

## Special Issues in 2006

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Also in the area of child protection, DCAF received a mandate from the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to prepare a study on children's security and post-conflict peacebuilding. We also contributed to a review of the Cape Town Principles on recruitment and social reintegration of child soldiers, organised by UNICEF. The outcome documents presented in Paris in February 2007 set out practical steps to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers and demobilise and reintegrate those already recruited.<sup>28</sup>

An overview of existing commitments made by the international community on the issue of child soldiers was published as part of the DCAF Backgrounder Series (see p. 92). In addition, we contributed to a chapter on children within the DCAF – ODIHR project to develop a *Handbook on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Armed Forces Personnel*. (For more information about the Handbook, see p. 22)

## Privatisation of Security

The privatisation of security – the outsourcing of military- and security-related tasks to private firms – has profound implications for the state's monopoly on the legitimate use of force. The underlying question is whether the rapid growth of private military and security companies, particularly in conflict and post-conflict environments, poses a challenge to effective, democratically-accountable security sector governance or an opportunity for reform.

In October DCAF published its 2006 Yearly Book on the subject, titled *Private Actors and Security Governance*.<sup>29</sup> The book examines the phenomenon of security privatisation, both in terms of the

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<sup>28</sup> <http://www.unicef.org.uk/publications/pdf/parisprin.pdf>

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?id=25736>, see also p. 89

activities of armed non-state actors and of those of private military and security companies, and the challenges they pose to the effective and accountable provision of security.

Under a mandate from the Council of Europe, we undertook a study on the desirability and feasibility of European regulation of private security companies. The study focused on companies active in the domain of public policing within Council of Europe member states. The resulting report and recommendations were adopted by the Council for Police Matters of the Council of Europe in September 2006 and will be publicly available in the first half of 2007.

An exploratory study on *The Activities of Private Security Companies in Zones of Risk and Conflict* is now being conducted by DCAF on behalf of the Swiss Federal Office of Justice. Finally, a volume co-edited by DCAF, *Private Military Companies: Ethics, Policies and Civil-Military Relations*<sup>30</sup>, will be published by Routledge in 2007. The book will assess the impact of private military and security companies, with contributions from an interdisciplinary group of academics, policy-makers and practitioners.

## Security and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding

In recent years international organisations and Western donor countries have begun to place post-conflict peacebuilding (PCPB) at the centre of their external policies. This trend has recently been evidenced by the decision of the United Nations to create a Peacebuilding Commission. While substantial improvements have been made over the years, there are still considerable gaps in the development of concepts, policies and practice that would make PCPB more effective.

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<sup>30</sup> Available for pre-order from [http://www.routledge.com/shopping\\_cart/products/product\\_detail.asp?isbn=9780415432757](http://www.routledge.com/shopping_cart/products/product_detail.asp?isbn=9780415432757)

## Special Issues in 2006

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Applying a security governance perspective, DCAF focuses on the security-related dimensions of PCPB that must be addressed by both post-conflict societies and the international community as they confront the task of rebuilding after armed conflict. Our objective is to help make the challenges and opportunities of post-conflict peacebuilding better understood as well as to provide practical policy recommendations regarding international post-conflict assistance in the broad security area. We look, in particular, at the relationship between peacebuilding and Security Sector Reform, the rule of law, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, and transitional justice.

Our 2005 Yearly Book *Security Governance in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding*<sup>31</sup>, accompanied by a complementary DCAF Policy Paper *Shaping a Security Governance Agenda in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding*<sup>32</sup>, is the first such volume focusing on the security governance dimensions of PCPB. Moreover DCAF, in partnership with the Bonn International Center for Conversion, has completed a comparative analysis of post-conflict reconstruction of the security sector in six countries where the international community has been involved in rebuilding peace after severe conflicts, namely Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, East Timor, Haiti, Serbia (Kosovo) and Sierra Leone. This work was published in a February 2006 Special Edition of *International Peacekeeping*. Our other PCPB-related research includes a March 2006 DCAF-edited special issue of the *Security and Peace (S+F) Journal* on the subject and the publication of the proceedings of the seminar *Security and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding: the Role of the United Nations*<sup>33</sup> which we organised jointly with the United Nations Office in Geneva.

A security governance approach to peacebuilding has been central to our support for Slovakia's initiative during 2006 to place post-conflict SSR on the agenda of the UN Security Council.

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31 <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?id=18889>

32 <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?id=18369>

33 <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?id=23748>

## Security and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding

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The work conducted by DCAF in 2006 laid the foundations for the open debate on SSR held at the UN Security Council in February 2007. (For more information, see p. 13)

In a mandate agreed in 2006 but to be implemented in 2007, DCAF will also assess the relationship between Security Sector Reform and UN Disarmament, Demobilisation and Rehabilitation programmes in Africa, at the request of the UN Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Africa.

Security and post-conflict peacebuilding was one of the topics addressed in 2006 by DCAF Brussels with the objective of raising awareness of the subject among European Union policy-makers and the wider Brussels community. The conference *Security Sector Reform in Peacebuilding: towards an EU–UN Partnership?* addressed the approaches of the EU and UN to dealing with the challenges of SSR, considered the respective roles of the two organisations in post-conflict SSR and identified opportunities for synergies in their work.

We also participated in a project initiated by the Geneva Centre for Security Policy to explore the role of “International Geneva” in promoting the goals and objectives of the UN Peacebuilding Commission. In particular, the project seeks to explore how the Commission can make best use of the expertise and experience of Geneva-based organisations in planning peacebuilding operations, in the setting of norms and standards, and reviewing lessons learned. Our contribution focuses on the security governance dimension of post-conflict peacebuilding.

At the operational level, DCAF participates in a number of projects aiming at creating awareness, debate and action on the need to integrate democratic governance of the security sector into the process of post-conflict reconstruction, most notably in Kosovo (see pp. 32-33), Palestine (see pp. 39-42) and Liberia (see p. 44).



## **DCAF Brussels**

Following its inauguration in September 2005, DCAF Brussels expanded its activities through 2006. Its core mission remains to establish DCAF within the European Union policy-making and wider Brussels community, drawing upon the human resources of DCAF Geneva.

2006 saw the EU release its own policy framework for Security Sector Reform, underlining the importance of DCAF's local presence. A dual strategy has been developed in order to raise our profile and offer our services to policy-makers in Brussels, encompassing both public and closed meetings. EU representatives are regularly speakers and participants in our events, thus providing a forum for regular contact between DCAF staff and EU personnel.

With input from Geneva staff, public events were held in 2006 on topics such as: private military companies, Security Sector Reform in post-conflict peacebuilding, Palestinian perceptions of security governance, and EU–NATO cooperation in Security Sector Reform. Informal private meetings have been organised on an ad hoc basis to discuss pertinent issues with policy-makers, offering expertise where it is requested.

Apart from the EU institutions, DCAF Brussels has also sought to collaborate with as wide an array of Brussels-based institutes as possible in order to underline our status as an impartial source of expertise. In 2006 DCAF held and participated in public events with institutes and organisations such as: the Bonn International Center for Conversion, the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS), the European Policy Centre, the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), the King Baudouin Foundation, the (Belgian) Royal Institute for International Relations, NATO,

the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and the United Nations Development Programme. Along with CEPS and IISS, DCAF is a co-organiser of the European Security Forum, a meeting of security experts to discuss issues of international security relevance three times a year. Subjects covered in 2006 were: Islam in Europe, European energy security and Ukraine's strategic security.

## Annexes

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## DCAF Foundation Council












DCAF is an international foundation under Swiss law. The Foundation Council is the supreme body of the DCAF Foundation. In 2006 DCAF's Foundation Council comprised **48 Member States** (including the canton of Geneva). The Council is presided over by Ambassador Edouard Brunner (Switzerland). Hon. Adolf Ogi, former Federal Counsellor and President of the Swiss Confederation, is the Honorary President of DCAF's Foundation Council.

The table below lists DCAF Member States alphabetically. The figure in brackets indicates the year each State joined the DCAF Foundation. The list of DCAF Member States' representatives is given as of 30 November 2006.

	Albania (2000)	Ambassador Mehmet <b>Elezi</b> Ambassador to Switzerland
	Armenia (2002)	Ambassador Zohrab <b>Mnatsakanian</b> Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva
	Austria (2000)	General Raimund <b>Schittenhelm</b> Commandant, National Defence Academy
	Azerbaijan (2002)	Ambassador Araz <b>Azimov</b> Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
	Belarus (2002)	Ambassador Sergei <b>Aleinik</b> Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva
	Belgium (2004)	Rear Admiral Jacques <b>Rosiers, Jr.</b> Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Strategic Affairs, Defence Staff
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (2001)	Ambassador Jadranka <b>Kalmeta</b> Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva





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	Bulgaria (2000)	Ambassador Petko <b>Draganov</b> Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva
	Canada (2003)	Ambassador Paul <b>Meyer</b> Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament
	Cote d'Ivoire (2001)	Mr. Gahié Bertin <b>Kadet</b> Special Advisor on Defence, Security and Military Procurement, Office of the President
	Croatia (2001)	Ambassador Gordan <b>Markotić</b> Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations at Geneva
	Czech Republic (2000)	Mr. Zdeněk <b>Borkovec</b> Head of Political Department, Permanent Delegation to NATO
	Denmark (2002)	N.N.
	Estonia (2000)	Mr. Lauri <b>Lindström</b> Permanent Undersecretary for Defence Policy, Ministry of Defence
	Finland (2000)	Ambassador Kari <b>Kahiluoto</b> Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament
	France (2000)	Ambassador Jean-François <b>Dobelle</b> Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament
	Geneva (Canton) (2000)	Mr. Jean <b>Freymond</b> Director, Centre for Applied Studies in International Negotiations (CASIN)
	Georgia (2001)	Mr. Irakli <b>Khutsurauli</b> Consellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

## DCAF Foundation Council

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	Germany (2000)	Major General Manfred <b>Lange</b> Assistant Chief of Armed Forces Staff (Politico-Military Affairs and Arms Control), Ministry of Defence
	Greece (2002)	Ambassador Alexandros <b>Philon</b> Head of the Centre for Analysis and Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Hungary (2000)	Mr. József <b>Bali</b> Deputy State Secretary for Defence Policy, Ministry of Defence
	Ireland (2000)	Ambassador Paul <b>Kavanagh</b> Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and Specialised Institutions in Geneva
	Italy (2001)	Ambassador Carlo <b>Trezza</b> Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament
	Latvia (2000)	Mr. Janis <b>Karlsbergs</b> Deputy State Secretary, Ministry of Defence
	Liechtenstein (2006)	Ambassador Norbert <b>Frick</b> Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva
	Lithuania (2000)	Dr. Renatas <b>Norkus</b> Undersecretary for Policy and International Relations, Ministry of National Defence
	Luxembourg (2003)	Ambassador Paul <b>Faber</b> Ambassador to Switzerland
	Macedonia (2000)	Ambassador Tihomir <b>Ilievski</b> Ambassador to Romania

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	Moldova (2002)	Mr. Victor <b>Moraru</b> Chargé d'affaires a. i., Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office and Specialised Institutions in Geneva
	Montenegro (2006)	Ambassador Milorad <b>Šćepanović</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Netherlands (2001)	Ambassador Johannes <b>Landman</b> Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament
	Nigeria (2000)	Ambassador Joseph <b>Ayalogu</b> Ambassador to Switzerland
	Norway (2002)	Ambassador Wegger Chr. <b>Strømme</b> Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva
	Poland (2000)	Dr. Robert <b>Kupiecki</b> Director of the Security Policy Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Portugal (2003)	Ambassador José Caetano da <b>Costa Pereira</b> Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations at Geneva
	Romania (2000)	Ambassador Doru-Romulus <b>Costea</b> Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and Specialised Institutions in Switzerland
	Russian Federation (2000)	Lieutenant General Gennady <b>Zolotukhin</b> Chief of the Legal Service of the Armed Forces, Ministry of Defence
	Serbia (2001)	Ambassador Predrag <b>Simić</b> Ambassador to France
	Slovak Republic (2000)	Ambassador Anton <b>Pinter</b> Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations at Geneva

## DCAF Foundation Council



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	Slovenia (2001)	Mag. Zvonko <b>Zinrajh</b> State Secretary, Ministry of the Interior
	South Africa (2001)	Mr. Tsepe <b>Motumi</b> Chief of Policy and Planning, Deputy Director-General, Department of Defence
	Spain (2001)	Major General Benito F. <b>Raggio Cachinero</b> Director-General, Directorate for Defence Policy, Ministry of Defence
	Sweden (2001)	Ambassador Elisabet <b>Borsin Bonnier</b> Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva
	Switzerland (2000)	Ambassador Edouard <b>Brunner</b> President of DCAF's Foundation Council
	Switzerland (2000)	Dr. Markus <b>Seiler</b> Secretary-General, Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports
	Switzerland (2000)	Ambassador Jürg <b>Streuli</b> Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament
	Turkey (2003)	Ambassador Tomur <b>Bayer</b> Director-General of International Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Ukraine (2000)	Ambassador Yevhen <b>Bersheda</b> Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva
	United Kingdom (2000)	Mr. Mark <b>White</b> Security Sector Reform Adviser, Department for International Development



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	United States (2000)	Colonel Dorothea <b>Cypher-Erickson</b> Army and Defense Attaché
	International Organisation of la Francophonie (observer)	Ambassador Libère <b>Bararunyeretse</b> Permanent Observer, Permanent Delegation of the International Organisation of la Francophonie (OIF) to the United Nations Office at Geneva

## The Bureau

The Bureau of DCAF's Foundation Council makes policy decisions between the sessions of the Council. The Bureau is made up of the President, the Treasurer, the Secretary of DCAF's Foundation Council, and two other members elected by the Council.

	President	Ambassador Edouard <b>Brunner</b> President of DCAF's Foundation Council
	Treasurer	Ambassador Jürg <b>Streuli</b> Permanent Representative of the Swiss Confederation to the Conference on Disarmament
	Secretary	Dr. Markus <b>Seiler</b> Secretary-General, Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports
	Member	Mr. Mark <b>White</b> Security Sector Reform Adviser, UK Department for International Development
	Member	Ambassador Yevhen <b>Bersheda</b> Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations at Geneva

## **DCAF Advisory Board**

DCAF's International Advisory Board is the Centre's primary consultative body. The Board is composed of eminent international experts in DCAF's fields of operation who act in their personal capacity. The list of DCAF Advisory Board Members is given as of 1 May 2007.

Pierre <b>Aeppli</b>	Lecturer, University of Lausanne; former Chief of Cantonal Police (canton Vaud, Switzerland); former Chairman of the Conference of Swiss Cantonal Police Commanders
Alexey <b>Arbatov</b>	Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Director of the Center for International Security at the Institute for World Economy and International Relations; former Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Defence of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
Bernardo <b>Arévalo de León</b>	Director of the UNDP / Interpeace Joint Program Unit for Participatory Strategies for Peacebuilding and Development; former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala
Alyson J. K. <b>Bailes</b>	Director, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
Nicole <b>Ball</b>	Senior Fellow, Center for International Policy, Washington DC
Sergey <b>Batsanov</b>	Director, Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, Geneva Office
Carl <b>Bildt</b>	Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden; former UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Balkans (1999-2001)
Vlado <b>Bučkovski</b>	Member of Parliament; former Prime Minister of the Republic of Macedonia

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Erhard <b>Busek</b>	Special Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe
Christian <b>Catrina</b>	Deputy Head, Directorate for Security and Defence Policy, Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports
Umit <b>Cizre</b>	Professor, Department of Political Science, Bilkent University, Ankara
Michael <b>Clarke</b>	Executive Director, Centre for Defence Studies, King's College, London
Anthony <b>Cordesman</b>	Arleigh A. Burke Chair in Strategy, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington DC
Peter J. <b>Croll</b>	Director, Bonn International Center for Conversion
Erwin <b>Dahinden</b>	Head of Multilateral Treaties and Armed Forces International Relations, Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports
Jean-Jacques <b>de Dardel</b>	Ambassador of Switzerland to Belgium and NATO
Jayantha <b>Dhanapala</b>	Senior Adviser to the President of Sri Lanka; former United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs
Chris <b>Donnelly</b>	Senior Fellow, Defence Academy of the United Kingdom; former Special Adviser for Central and Eastern European Affairs, Office of the NATO Secretary-General
Jonah <b>Elaigwu</b>	President, Institute of Governance and Social Research, Jos, Nigeria
Michael <b>Emerson</b>	Senior Research Fellow, Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels
Pieter <b>Feith</b>	Deputy Director-General for Political and Military Affairs, Council of the European Union

Hans-Peter <b>Furrer</b>	Former Director-General of Political Affairs of the Council of Europe
Nicole <b>Gnesotto</b>	Former Director of the European Union Institute for Security Studies, Paris
Owen <b>Greene</b>	Research Director, Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford
Miroslav <b>Hadžić</b>	President, Centre for Civil-Military Relations; Professor, Faculty of Political Science, University of Belgrade
Karl <b>Haltiner</b>	Professor of Military Sociology, Military Academy at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Au-Zurich
Aleya <b>Hammad</b>	Secretary-General, Women Defending Peace
François <b>Heisbourg</b>	Special Advisor, Foundation for Strategic Research, Paris; Chairman, Geneva Centre for Security Policy; Chairman, International Institute for Strategic Studies, London
Eboe <b>Hutchful</b>	Executive Director, African Security Dialogue and Research, Accra
Pauli <b>Järvenpää</b>	Director-General, Department of Defence Policy, Finnish Ministry of Defence
Ljubica <b>Jelusic</b>	Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana
Søren <b>Jessen-Petersen</b>	Former Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
Hansrudolf <b>Kamer</b>	Deputy Editor-In-Chief, Neue Zürcher Zeitung
Mukesh <b>Kapila</b>	Director of Emergency Response and Operations, Department for Health Action in Crises, World Health Organisation

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Andrzej <b>Karkoszka</b>	Director, Strategic Defence Review, Ministry of National Defence of Poland
George <b>Katsirdakis</b>	Deputy Director, Defence Partnership and Cooperation Directorate, NATO
Catherine <b>Kelleher</b>	Senior Fellow, The Watson Institute, Brown University, Rhode Island
Ģirts Valdis <b>Kristovskis</b>	Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Security and Defence, European Parliament; former Minister of Defence of Latvia
Sonja <b>Licht</b>	President, Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence
Simon <b>Lunn</b>	Secretary-General, NATO Parliamentary Assembly
John J. <b>Maresca</b>	President, Business-Humanitarian Forum, Geneva
Salim <b>Nasr</b>	Senior Advisor, UNDP Programme on Governance in the Arab Region, Beirut
Klaus <b>Naumann</b>	Former Bundeswehr's Generalinspekteur; former Chairman of the NATO Military Committee
Boubacar <b>N'Diaye</b>	Professor, Political Science Department, College of Wooster
Karlis <b>Neretnieks</b>	Researcher and former Rector, Swedish National Defence College; former Advisor on Security Sector Reform, Swedish Ministry of Defence
Michael <b>Noone</b>	Professor of Law, Catholic University of America, Washington DC
Renatas <b>Norkus</b>	Undersecretary for Policy and International Relations, Ministry of National Defence of Lithuania
Jaromír <b>Novotný</b>	Ambassador of the Czech Republic to Japan

'Funmi <b>Olonisakin</b>	Director of the Conflict, Security and Development Group, International Policy Institute, King's College, London
Sergei <b>Ordzhonikidze</b>	Under-Secretary-General, Director-General, United Nations Office at Geneva
Ioan Mircea <b>Paşcu</b>	Member of Romanian Parliament, former Minister of National Defence of Romania
Wolfgang <b>Petritsch</b>	Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva
Johann <b>Pucher</b>	Director-General for Security Policy, Directorate-General for Security Policy, Austrian Ministry of Defence
Žarko <b>Puhovski</b>	Professor, University of Zagreb; Scientific Director, European Peace University, Stadtschlaining; Chairperson, Helsinki Committee For Human Rights – Croatia
Elisabeth <b>Reusse-Decrey</b>	Executive President, Geneva Call
Tomas <b>Ries</b>	Director, Institute for International Affairs, Stockholm
Sergey <b>Rogov</b>	Director, Institute of USA and Canada of the Russian Academy of Sciences
Adam Daniel <b>Rotfeld</b>	Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland; former Director of Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
Abdulaziz <b>Sager</b>	Chairman, Gulf Research Center, Dubai
Herbert <b>Salber</b>	Director, Conflict Prevention Centre, OSCE
Stefano <b>Sannino</b>	Diplomatic Advisor to the Italian Prime Minister

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Velizar <b>Shalamanov</b>	Chairman, George C. Marshall Association–Bulgaria; former Deputy Minister of Defence of Bulgaria
Clare <b>Short</b>	Member of United Kingdom Parliament; former Secretary of State for International Development
Jeffrey <b>Simon</b>	Senior Fellow, Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defence University, Washington DC
Walter <b>Slocombe</b>	Partner, Caplin Drysdale, Chartered, Washington DC; former Senior Advisor and Director for Security Affairs (National Security and Defense) in the Coalition Provisional Authority for Iraq; former Under-Secretary of Defense for Policy, Department of Defense
Fred <b>Tanner</b>	Director, Geneva Centre for Security Policy
James A. <b>Thomson</b>	President and Chief Executive Officer, RAND
Willem F. <b>van Eekelen</b>	Chairman, European Movement in the Netherlands; former Minister of Defence of the Netherlands; former Secretary-General of the Western European Union
Alfred <b>van Staden</b>	Chairman, the Netherlands' Society for International Affairs; Professor of International Relations, Leiden University
Pieter <b>Verbeek</b>	Director, Working Table III (Security, Defence, Justice and Home Affairs), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe
Nancy J. <b>Walker</b>	President, AfricaNet, Washington DC
Jusuf <b>Wanandi</b>	Senior Fellow and Member of the Board of Directors, Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta

## *DCAF Advisory Board*

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Daniel <b>Warner</b>	Deputy to the Director, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva
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Andreas <b>Wenger</b>	Director, Centre for Security Studies and Conflict Research, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich
Andrei <b>Zagorski</b>	Associate Professor, Moscow State Institute for International Relations



## DCAF Staff and Organisation Chart

DCAF staff in 2006 numbered over **70 employees** from **27 countries**. A list of the nationalities of permanent staff, as well as a list of States which provided DCAF with seconded personnel in 2006 can be found below.

### Permanent Staff in 2006

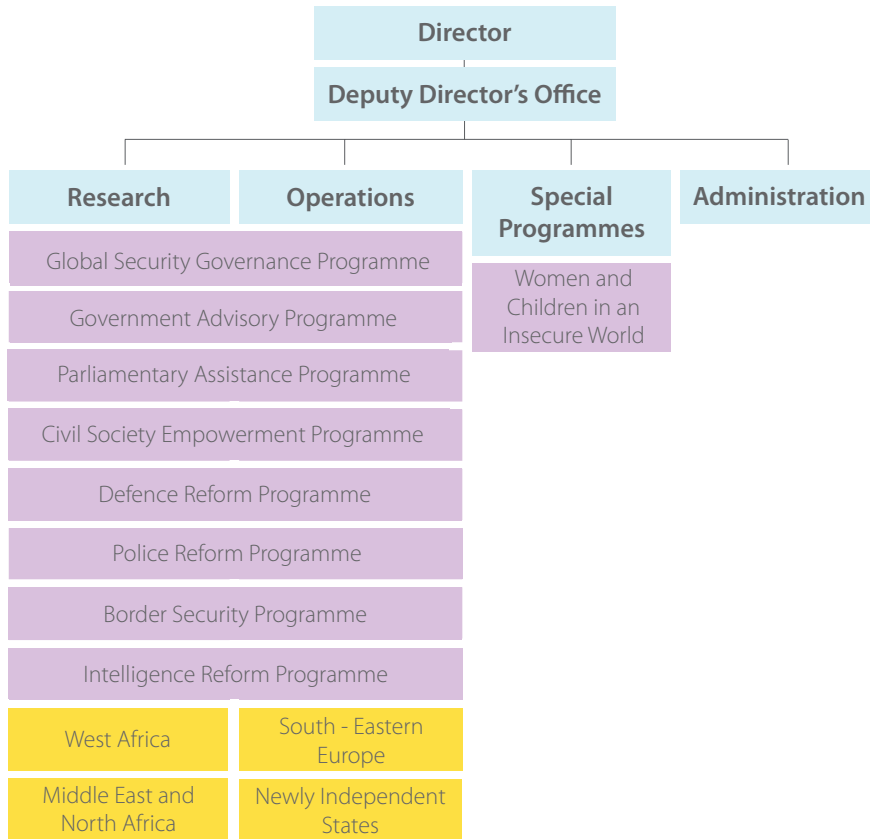
 Australia	1	 Netherlands	2
 Austria	1	 New Zealand	1
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	 Nigeria	1
 Bulgaria	1	 Romania	3
 Canada	4	 Russian Federation	1
 Czech Republic	1	 Serbia	1
 Denmark	1	 Slovenia	3
 Estonia	1	 Spain	1
 France	6	 Sweden	3
 Germany	4	 Switzerland	19
 Hungary	2	 Ukraine	1
 Iran	1	 United Kingdom	8
 Italy	2	 United States	1
 Macedonia	1		

### Seconded Personnel in 2006

 Canada	1	 Romania	1
 Czech Republic	1	 Spain	1
 France	1	 Sweden	1
 Macedonia	1	 Switzerland	1

## DCAF Staff and Organisation Chart

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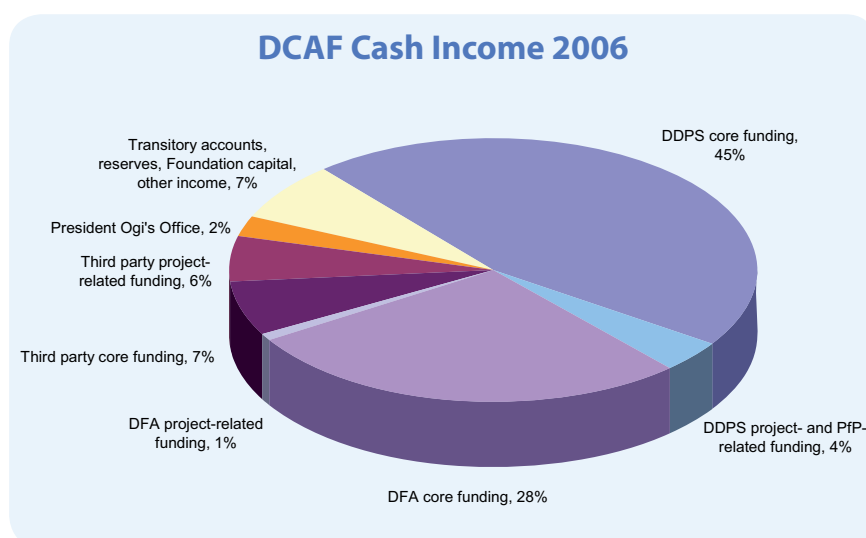


## DCAF Budget

DCAF's budget in 2006 was **14.5 million Swiss francs**. While the Swiss government remains the main contributor to DCAF's budget, the share of funding provided by other governments, especially as regards project funding, continues to grow.

The figures below give detailed information on cash income and cash expenditure items as well as on overall contributions to DCAF in 2006. Figures projected for 2007 are given for comparison. All figures are in Swiss francs. The graphs illustrate 2006 only.

Cash Income	2006	2007
DDPS* core funding	6,580,000	6,580,000
DFA** core funding	4,000,000	4,000,000
Third party core funding	1,000,000	1,000,000
DDPS project-related funding	300,000	500,000
DDPS PfP-related funding	290,000	240,000
DFA project-related funding	100,000	300,000
Third party project-related funding	800,000	1,600,000



## *DCAF Budget*

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Other income	60,000	100,000
Reserves / Foundation capital	94,830	89,674
Transitory accounts	900,000	1,000,000
Total Cash Income	<u>14,124,830</u>	<u>15,409,674</u>
<b>Services rendered to Switzerland</b>		
President Ogi's Office	236,220	300,000
Other	100,000	100,000
Total Services Rendered to Switzerland	<u>336,220</u>	<u>400,000</u>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b><u>14,461,050</u></b>	<b><u>15,809,674</u></b>

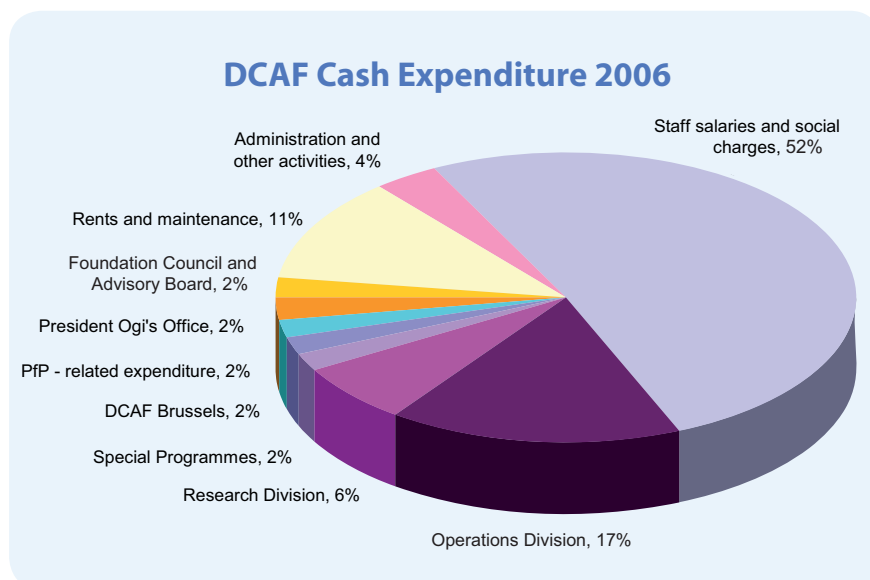
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\* Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport

\*\* Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

## Annex

Cash Expenditure	2006	2007
Operations Division	2,300,000	2,950,000
Research Division	900,000	1,250,000
Special Programmes	300,000	300,000
PfP - related expenditure	300,000	240,000
Deputy Director's Office	40,000	40,000
DCAF Brussels	200,000	250,000
Other activities	500,000	300,000
Staff salaries	5,900,000	6,000,000
Social charges (Employer's part)	1,050,000	1,000,000
Other staff expenditure (hiring, relocation, training, indemnities, etc.)	180,000	150,000
Rents and maintenance	1,600,000	1,250,712
Administration	300,000	300,000
Banking	10,000	10,000
Financial charges	15,000	15,000



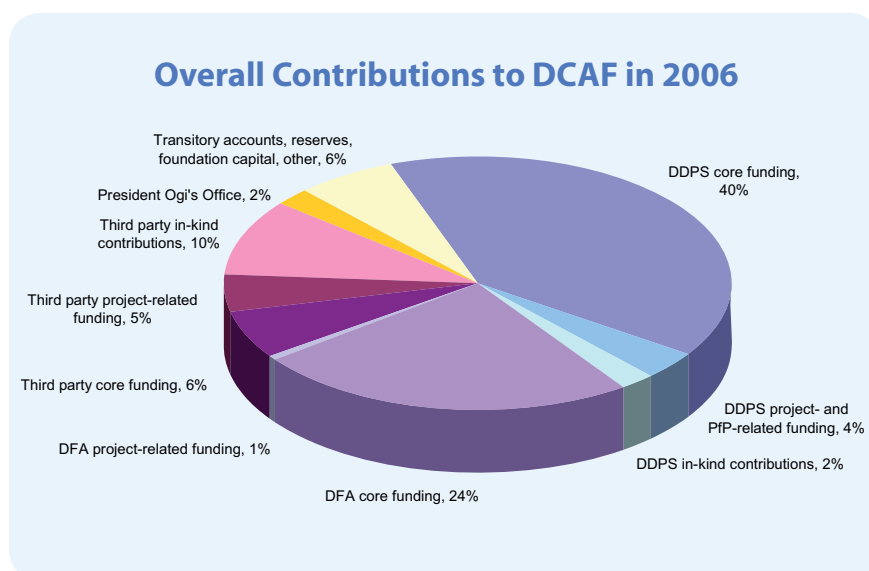
*DCAF Budget*

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Foundation Council	140,000	80,000
International Advisory Board	180,000	200,000
Foundation capital	50,000	50,000
Transitory accounts	130,000	1,000,000
Total Cash Expenditure	<u>14,095,000</u>	<u>15,385,712</u>
<b>Services rendered to Switzerland</b>		
President Ogi's Office	236,220	300,000
Other	100,000	100,000
Total Services Rendered to Switzerland	<u>336,220</u>	<u>400,000</u>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b><u>14,431,220</u></b>	<b><u>15,785,712</u></b>
Reserve	<u>29,830</u>	<u>23,962</u>

## Annex

<b>Overall Contributions to DCAF</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>		
DDPS core funding	6,580,000	6,580,000
DDPS project - related funding	300,000	500,000
DDPS PfP - related funding	290,000	240,000
DFA core funding	4,000,000	4,000,000
DFA project - related funding	100,000	300,000
Total Cash Contributions	<u>11,270,000</u>	<u>11,620,000</u>
DDPS seconded personnel	200,000	200,000
DDPS logistical support	142,000	142,000
Total In - kind Contributions	<u>342,000</u>	<u>342,000</u>



## *DCAF Budget*

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### **Other Countries**

Core funding	1,000,000	1,000,000
Project - related funding	800,000	1,600,000
Total Cash Contributions	<u>1,800,000</u>	<u>2,600,000</u>

Seconded personnel	500,000	800,000
Joint project contributions	450,000	500,000
Local logistical support	650,000	650,000
Total In - kind Contributions	<u>1,600,000</u>	<u>1,950,000</u>

### **Other Revenue**

Transitory accounts	900,000	1,000,000
Foundation capital	50,000	50,000
Interests, fees, royalties, insurance	60,000	100,000
Reserves	44,830	39,674
Total Other Revenue	<u>1,054,830</u>	<u>1,189,674</u>

<b>Total Contributions to DCAF</b>	<b><u>16,066,830</u></b>	<b><u>17,701,674</u></b>
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### **Services rendered to Switzerland**

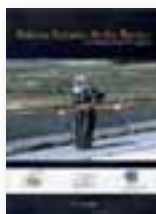
President Ogi's Office	236,220	300,000
Other	100,000	100,000
Total Services Rendered to Switzerland	<u>336,220</u>	<u>400,000</u>

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b><u>16,403,050</u></b>	<b><u>18,101,674</u></b>
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## DCAF Books 2006

DCAF Publications aim to foster discussion, debate and the spread of knowledge about Security Sector Governance and Reform. Most are in English and are available for free download as PDF files from the DCAF website at [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch). Printed and bound copies of some publications can also be obtained from our website or from the websites of commercial publishers or internet retail bookshops.



**Politics, Security & the Barrier.  
Palestinian Public Perceptions**

Riccardo Bocco, Luigi De Martino, Roland Friedrich, Jalal Al Hussein and Arnold Luethold  
available from [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch)



**Civil and Democratic Oversight of an  
Intelligence Sector**

Oleg Bodruk (ed.)  
available from [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch)



**Law-Enforcement Reform in Ukraine and International  
Experience of Transforming Police in Central and  
Eastern Europe**

Oleg Bodruk (ed.)  
available from [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch)



**Who's Watching the Spies?  
Establishing Intelligence Service Accountability**

Hans Born, Loch K. Johnson and Ian Leigh (eds.)  
available from [www.potomacbooksinc.com](http://www.potomacbooksinc.com)



**Private Actors and Security Governance**  
Alan Bryden and Marina Caparini (eds.)  
available from LIT Verlag: [www.lit-verlag.de](http://www.lit-verlag.de)



**Civil Society and the Security Sector.  
Concepts and Practices in New Democracies**  
Marina Caparini, Philipp Fluri and Ferenc Molnar (eds.)  
available from [www.lit-verlag.de](http://www.lit-verlag.de)



**Borders and Security Governance.  
Managing Borders in a Globalised World**  
Marina Caparini and Otwin Marenin (eds.)  
available from [www.lit-verlag.de](http://www.lit-verlag.de)



**Security Sector Reform in the Western Balkans**  
Marina Caparini  
available from [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch)



**Almanac Turkey 2005.  
Security Sector and Democratic Oversight**  
Ümit Cizre (ed.)  
available from [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch)



**The Security Sector Legislation of Ukraine**  
John Colston, Philipp Fluri and Sergei Piroshkov (eds.)  
available from [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch)



**From Words to Deeds.  
The Continuing Debate on European Security**  
Willem van Eekelen  
available from [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch)



**Defence Institution Building:  
A Sourcebook in the Support of the Partnership Action  
Plan (PAP-DIB)**  
Willem van Eekelen and Philipp Fluri (eds.)  
available from [www.bundesheer.at](http://www.bundesheer.at)



**Democratising Security in Transition States**  
Katrin Kinzelbach and Eden Cole (eds.)  
available from [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch)



**Women in an Insecure World.  
Violence against Women: Facts, Figures and Analysis**  
Marie Vlachová, Marie and Lea Biason (eds.)  
available from [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch)



**Security and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding:  
The Role of the United Nations**  
available from [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch)

## DCAF Yearly Books

Every year, DCAF selects a topic for intensive research. A book on that subject is subsequently published in cooperation with the German publisher LIT Verlag. All books in this series are available from LIT Verlag at [www.lit-verlag.de](http://www.lit-verlag.de). As of 2007, four books in the series have been published.



**Private Actors and Security Governance**  
Alan Bryden and Marina Caparini (eds.), 2006



**Security Governance in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding**  
Alan Bryden and Heiner Hänggi (eds.), 2005



**Reform and Reconstruction of the Security Sector**  
Alan Bryden and Heiner Hänggi (eds.), 2004



**Challenges of Security Sector Governance**  
Heiner Hänggi and Theodor H. Winkler (eds.), 2003

## DCAF Handbooks

DCAF Handbooks are practical guides to specific issues of Security Sector Governance that provide norms and standards, best practices, guidelines as well as examples and checklists.



**Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector:  
Principles, Mechanisms and Practices, Handbook for  
Parliamentarians**

Hans Born, Philipp Fluri and Anders Johnsson (eds.)  
DCAF & Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva, 2003.

(Available in Albanian, Arabic, Armenian, Azeri, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Croatian, English, Farsi, French, Georgian, German, Hungarian, Indonesian (Bahasa), Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Latvian, Macedonian, Mongolian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovenian, Spanish, Timorese, Turkish, Urdu and Ukrainian)

available from [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch)



**Making Intelligence Accountable: Legal Standards and  
Best Practices for Oversight of Intelligence Agencies**

Hans Born and Ian Leigh  
Publishing House of the Parliament of Norway, Oslo, 2005.

(Available in Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Croatian, English, Georgian, Macedonian, Russian, Serbian, Spanish and Ukrainian)

available from [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch)

## DCAF Occasional Papers



DCAF Occasional Papers are detailed, theoretical studies on core issues of Security Sector Governance. Thirteen of these papers have been published so far, four of them in 2006.

Occasional Papers can be downloaded for free from the DCAF website at [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch). Printed and bound copies can also be purchased.

- Nº 13 **Transitional Justice and Security Sector Reform:  
Enabling Sustainable Peace**  
Eirin Mobekk, 2006
- Nº 12 **Parliamentary Control of Military Missions:  
Accounting for Pluralism**  
Wolfgang Wagner, 2006
- Nº 11 **Implementaion of Democratic Control of Armed Forces in  
the OSCE Region**  
Alexandre Lambert, 2006
- Nº 10 **Good Governance Beyond Borders:  
Creating a Multi-level Public Monopoly of Legitimate Force**  
Herbert Wulf, 2006
- Nº 9 **The Challenges and Opportunities of Security Sector Reform  
in Post-Conflict Liberia**  
Adedeji Ebo, 2005
- Nº 8 **War is No Child's Play:  
Child Soldiers from Battlefield to Playground**  
Lilian Peters, 2005
- Nº 7 **Restoring Policing Systems in Conflict-Torn Nations:  
Process, Problems, Prospects**  
Otwin Marenin, 2005
- Nº 6 **Privatising Security: Law, Practice and Governance of  
Private Military and Security Companies**  
Fred Schreier and Marina Caparini, 2005

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- № 5 **Parliamentary Dimension of Defence Procurement. Requirements, Production, Cooperation and Acquisition**  
Wim F. van Eekelen, 2005
- № 4 **Development Donors and the Concept of Security Sector Reform**  
Michael Brzoska, 2003
- № 3 **Intelligence Practice and Democratic Oversight: a Practitioner's View**  
DCAF Intelligence Working Group, 2003
- № 2 **Democratic Control of Armed Forces: the National and International Parliamentary Dimension**  
Wim F. van Eekelen, 2002
- № 1 **Managing Change: The Reform and Democratic Control of the Security Sector and International Order**  
Theodor H. Winkler, 2002

## DCAF Policy Papers



DCAF Policy Papers offer a practical, policy-oriented view of Security Sector Governance issues. Fourteen of these papers have been published so far, three of them in 2006.

Policy Papers can be downloaded for free from the DCAF website at [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch). Printed and bound copies can also be purchased.

- № 14 **The Post-Conflict Security Sector**  
David M. Law, 2006
- № 13 **Global Security in Perspective: the "Comeback" of Eurasia and the Changing Role of Military Power**  
Curt Gasteyger, 2006
- № 12 **Democratic Civilian Control of Nuclear Weapons**  
Walter Slocombe, 2006

- Nº 11 **Shaping a Security Governance Agenda in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding**  
Alan Bryden, Timothy Donais and Heiner Hänggi, 2005
- Nº 10 **The OSCE Between Crisis and Reform: Towards a New Lease on Life**  
Victor-Yves Ghebali, 2005
- Nº 9 **Identifying Lessons in United Nations International Policing Missions**  
Eirin Mobekk, 2005
- Nº 8 **Security Sector Governance in West Africa: Turning Principles to Practice**  
Alan Bryden, Boubacar N'Diaye and Funmi Olonisakin, 2005
- Nº 7 **The Use of Force under International Auspices: Strengthening Parliamentary Accountability**  
Hans Born and Heiner Hänggi, 2005
- Nº 6 **Defence Reform in the Western Balkans: the Way Ahead**  
Milan Jazbec, 2005
- Nº 5 **Towards a Code of Conduct for Armed and Security Forces in Africa: Opportunities and Challenges**  
Adedeji Ebo, 2005
- Nº 4 **The Private Military Industry and Iraq: What Have We Learned and Where To Next?**  
Peter W. Singer, 2004
- Nº 3 **Making the World a More Secure Place: Combating Violence Against Women**  
Marie Vlachová and Lea BIASON, 2004
- Nº 2 **The Iraq War: Impact on International Security**  
Alyson J. K. Bailes, 2003
- Nº 1 **Iraq: Symptom, Catalyst or Cause of Friction Between Europe and America**  
István Gyarmati, 2003



## DCAF Backgrounders



DCAF Backgrounders provide clear and concise introductions to topics of Security Sector Governance and Reform that are of primary concern to practitioners.

Backgrounders can be downloaded for free from the DCAF website at [www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch). Some Backgrounders are available in Albanian, Arabic, Croatian, Macedonian, Russian, Serbian, Turkish and Ukrainian.

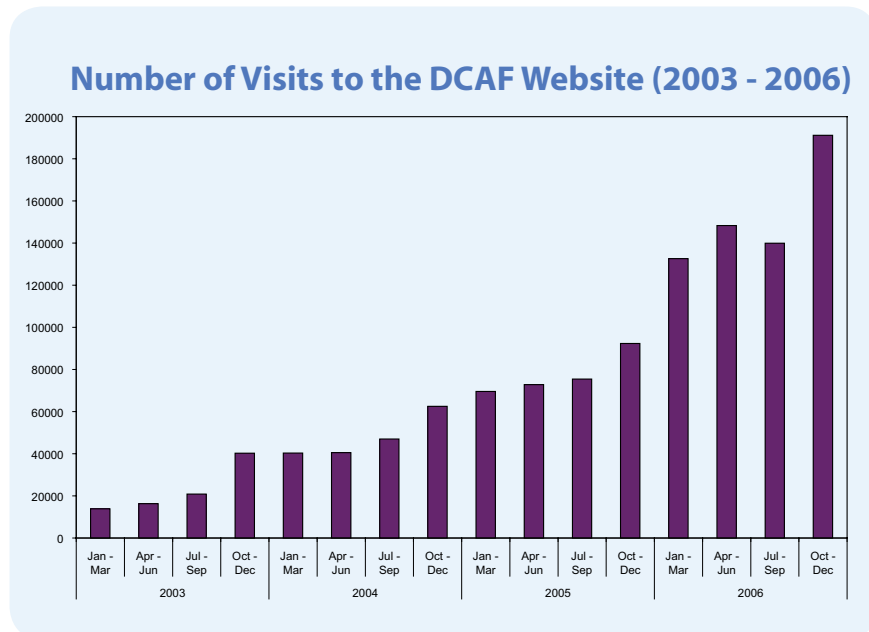
- ▶ **Child Soldiers**
- ▶ **Contemporary Challenges for the Intelligence Community**
- ▶ **Democratic Control of Armed Forces**
- ▶ **Intelligence Services**
- ▶ **Military Ombudsman**
- ▶ **Multiethnic Armed Forces**
- ▶ **National Security Policy**
- ▶ **Parliamentary Committees on Defence and Security**
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- ▶ **Parliament's Role in Defence Budgeting**
- ▶ **Parliament's Role in Defence Procurement**
- ▶ **Private Military Companies**
- ▶ **Security Sector Reform in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding**
- ▶ **Sending Troops Abroad**
- ▶ **States of Emergency**
- ▶ **Understanding Security Sector Reform**
- ▶ **Vetting for the Security Sector**

## www.DCAF.ch

The year 2006 saw DCAF's website continue to grow based on the solid foundations laid by the comprehensive redesign and re-styling undertaken during 2005. During 2006, we accommodated nearly twice the number of visitors as in 2005, from 310,222 to 611,983. The number of files on the website increased from 9,975 to 23,222. During 2006 we added to the site:

- ▶ 110 new events, of which 74 had two or more associated electronic documents;
- ▶ 35 electronic versions of DCAF publications;
- ▶ 105 records to the Legal Database.

The year also saw the continuing rise of DCAF's profile with the search engines. In December 2006 we achieved our highest ranking for two key-phrases – "security sector reform" and "security sector governance". DCAF's website was ranked in the top ten hits for each of the key-phrases.



### Top 20 Countries of Origin by Visits 2006

Country	Total Visits
 Not Known <sup>1</sup>	172,537
 USA	129,110
 Switzerland <sup>2</sup>	27,494
 Germany	9,604
 Canada	6,711
 United Kingdom	6,710
 Uruguay	6,596
 Belgium	5,879
 Netherlands	4,325
 Indonesia	3,759
 France	3,581
 Romania	3,451
 Ukraine	3,327
 Austria	3,206
 Serbia	3,058
 China	2,853
 FYR of Macedonia	2,457
 Australia	1,857
 Norway	1,661
 South Africa	1,560

<sup>1</sup> For many visitors we cannot determine the country in which they are based. Many internet users have URL addresses that are not based on a country code, for example url-address.org or url-address.com. DCAF for example, would be identified as Swiss, based on its URL – www.dcaf.ch

<sup>2</sup> For purposes of calculation, we routinely filter out and ignore all visits from DCAF staff.

### Top 20 DCAF Documents by Hits in 2006

	Title of Publication	Total Hits
1.	Women in an Insecure World: Violence Against Women – Facts, Figures and Analysis	70,149
2.	Privatising Security: Law, Practice and Governance of Private Military and Security Companies – DCAF Occasional Paper 06	40,949
3.	The Use of Force under International Auspices: Strengthening Parliamentary Accountability – DCAF Policy Paper 07	21,614
4.	Parliamentary Control of the Armed Forces – Factsheet	21,211
5.	Police Reform – Factsheet	20,353
6.	Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector: Principles, Mechanisms and Practices – Handbook for Parliamentarians	18,234
7.	DCAF Statutes	17,219
8.	The Challenges and Opportunities of Security Sector Reform in Post-Conflict Liberia – DCAF Occasional Paper 09	16,096
9.	Making Intelligence Accountable : Legal Standards and Best Practice for Oversight of Intelligence Agencies	15,321
10.	Oversight and Guidance: The Relevance of Parliamentary Oversight for the Security Sector and its Reform	15,031
11.	Restoring Policing Systems in Conflict Torn Nations: Process, Problems, Prospects – DCAF Occasional Paper 07	9,601
12.	Shaping a Security Governance Agenda in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding – DCAF Policy Paper 11	8,951
13.	Combating Terrorism and Its Implications for the Security Sector	8,742
14.	Identifying Lessons in United Nations International Policing Missions – DCAF Policy Paper 09	8,484
15.	Annual Report 2005	8,399
16.	The OSCE Between Crisis and Reform: Towards a New Lease on Life – DCAF Policy Paper 10	6,766
17.	National Security – DCAF Background	6,086
18.	Demobilisation and Retraining for the Future: The Armed Forces in Serbia and Montenegro – DCAF/BICC Brief	5,887
19.	The Parliamentary Dimension of Defence Procurement: Requirements, Production, Cooperation and Acquisition – DCAF Occasional Paper 05	5,781
20.	Good Governance Beyond Borders: Creating a Multi-Level Public Monopoly of Legitimate Force – DCAF Occasional Paper 10	5,493

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