



# ASSN Quarterly

Newsletter of the African Security Sector Network

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## Welcome to the January 2013 Issue

**ASSN Quarterly** is published by the African Security Sector Network. It highlights the activities of the network, as well as other developments in the fields of Security and Justice Reform, both in Africa and beyond.



Dear All,

I take great pleasure in introducing you to the latest issue of *The ASSN Quarterly* - and the first of 2013 - as the incoming Chair of the ASSN. We trust that the new year has started well for you and that you are ready to join us, once again, for another 12 months on our journey towards the achievement of effective and democratically governed security for all the peoples of Africa.

To chart the way forward in this journey while building on our past successes, we are pleased to announce that the ASSN has inaugurated a new interim executive committee with myself as Chair and with Sandy Africa from South Africa as Vice Chair. I wish to take this opportunity to pay tribute to outgoing Chair, Eboe Hutchful, for the visionary, steadfast and exemplary leadership he has demonstrated ever since the establishment of the ASSN. I also wish to mention the regrettable resignation of 'Funmi Olonisakin, another of our key stalwarts, from the executive committee, necessitated by the hefty demands of having to run two organisations on a fulltime basis among other engagements. Both Eboe and 'Funmi however remain very firmly in the ASSN. Eboe stays on as Executive Secretary while 'Funmi remains one of our most invaluable resource persons. The

other members of the new interim executive committee are Uju Agomoh, who becomes Regional Coordinator for West Africa while Gavin Cawthra remains Regional Coordinator for Southern Africa, Medhane Tadesse carries on as Regional Coordinator for the Horn of Africa, and Jerry Kitiku, a retired colonel of the Kenya Navy, continues as Regional Coordinator for East Africa and Great Lakes. The co-opted members of the interim executive committee are Niagalé Bagayoko-Penone, Janine Rauch, Anicia Lalà, Paul Ahiave, David Pulkol and Robin Luckham.

Meanwhile, the last quarter of 2012 saw the ASSN continue with its support for the African Union's programme to institute a policy framework on Security Sector Reform (SSR) for its member states. We are proud to announce that the AU Policy Framework on SSR, developed over the past eight years by the AU Commission with technical assistance from the ASSN, was finally adopted by the January 2013 AU Summit. Going forward, the ASSN has been invited to provide technical support in a subsequent programme to build the AU's capacity to operationalise the Policy Framework, which seeks to entrench local ownership and to lend an African character to the policy and practice of SSR, peacekeeping, post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding on the continent. The capacity building programme will be led by the AU Commission and conducted in partnership with the UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU), the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Security Sector Reform Unit at the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO SSR UNIT), the ASSN and the European Union (EU).

In another activity last October, representatives from the ASSN participated in a Roundtable on Security Sector Expenditure Reviews, organised in Nairobi by the World Bank and the International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT) of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). Participants in the roundtable included experts from the World Bank, DCAF, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Government of Liberia, the ASSN, the UN and Kenyatta University. The roundtable sought to address the detectable gap in knowledge and consideration of expenditure management in SSR processes in post-conflict states, and to engender discussions on the challenges and opportunities for supporting the conduct of expenditure reviews, in addition to enhancing financial management in the security sector.

The ASSN's regional hubs have equally been busy. In Southern Africa, the ASSN regional hub, SADSEM (the Southern African Defence and Security Management Network), has relocated its secretariat to Mzuzu University in Malawi, moving from the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa, where it has been stationed since inception in 2000. The secretariat's new home is the Centre for Security Studies (CSS) at Mzuzu University, from where it will also continue coordinating the ASSN's Southern Africa regional chapter. Despite the recent relocation, SADSEM and the CSS have already begun conducting activities. In September 2012 the two bodies collaborated with the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA) to conduct an executive course on Security Sector Governance (SSG) in Malawi's capital, Lilongwe. The SSG course was designed to build capacity in the oversight of defence and Security functions among security sector officers, senior government officials, academics and civil society leaders, as well as to offer an opportunity for dialogue on ways in which to improve democratic governance within Malawi's security sector.

And in East Africa, the Security Research and Information Centre (SRIC) held a stakeholder's meeting in Nairobi to share lessons learned during Kenya's police reform process. This meeting was anchored on two aspects: the first is SRIC's long history of collaboration with the Kenya Police Service, the Government of the Republic of Kenya and other civil society groups on police reforms; the second is an ongoing project ASSN/SRIC project to sustain momentum towards the resolution of the 'Agenda Four Reforms', which aim to tackle longstanding grievances that have intermittently threatened Kenya's peace, security and nationhood since independence from British rule in 1963. The stakeholders meeting also saw the launch of a report titled *The Reform Process in Kenya: A Survey of Citizen Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions of the Reform Process*, documenting the findings of nationwide surveys conducted as part of the 'Agenda Four Reforms' project.

As these and many other activities go on, the ASSN network continues to grow. In this issue we profile some of our newest members. They hail from Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, South Africa and South Sudan, and bring with them impressive expertise in such varied fields as Security Sector Expenditure Reviews, Justice and the Rule of Law, Gendered Security and Public Financial Management. We wish to warmly welcome these new members into the ASSN family, as we simultaneously thank our older members and friends of the network for continuing to support our work.

We hope you will enjoy reading this edition of the ASSN newsletter.

With best wishes,

Boubacar N'Diaye,  
Interim Chair,  
African Security Sector Network (ASSN).

**The views expressed in the articles published in this newsletter are those of the individual authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the African Security Sector Network.**

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**EBOE HUTCHFUL** has been invited to join the UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (ABDM).

The functions of the Board are to advise the Secretary General on matters within the area of arms limitation and disarmament, including on studies and research under the auspices of the United Nations or institutions within the United Nations System; to serve as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR); and to advise the Secretary General on the implementation of the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme.

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**FUNMI OLONISAKIN** has stepped down from the ASSN executive committee to concentrate on her increased professional engagements, which include running both the African Leadership Centre (ALC) in Nairobi and the Conflict Security and Development Group (CSDG) at King's College London. The entire ASSN family thanks her warmly for her dedicated service as a founding member of the ASSN, long-time member of the executive committee, and erstwhile Regional Coordinator for West Africa.

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**MEDHANE TADESSE** has been appointed ASSN Programme Manager in Juba, charged with assisting in the facilitation of the consultative process towards the establishment of a National Security Policy (NSP) for the Government of South Sudan.

The NSP development process is a project of the South Sudan Ministry of National Security, with assistance from the International Advisory Group (IAG), which comprises of advisors from Adam Smith International, the Centre for Policy Research and Dialogue / CPRD (ASSN's Regional Hub for the Horn of Africa), and the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), represented by ASSN Member Kellie Conteh.

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**MPAKO FOALENG** was on mission in Somaliland in the framework of an ISSAT mandate to support of the Community Security Project of UNDP Somalia in its work with the Somali Observatory for Crime and Violence Prevention. Her role was to lead the ISSAT team to deliver training on qualitative and quantitative research methods to support evidence based programming of the UNDP Community Security Project.

On a different note, since the beginning of this year, Mpako has been seconded for six months from the International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT) to the Operations III division of DCAF as Africa programme manager. Her role includes among others, helping redesign the DCAF strategy for the Africa programme. In her new capacity she will continue to act as ASSN focal point for ISSAT and Operations III divisions of DCAF.

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**LEYMAH GBOWEE** was named Africa's most powerful young woman of the year 2012 by Forbes magazine.

Leymah, 41, shared the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize with fellow Liberian, President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, and Yemeni Peace activist Tawakkul Karman "for their nonviolent struggle for the safety of women and for women's right to full participation in peace building work".

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**RACHEL WALLBRIDGE** joined the ASSN in November 2012 as a Gender and Security Sector Reform (SSR) Programme Officer.

She will spend a year with the ASSN secretariat in Accra, Ghana, working as a volunteer under the Australian Youth Ambassador in Development (AYAD) Programme.

## A New Interim Executive Committee for the ASSN

The African Security Sector Network (ASSN) has inaugurated a new interim executive committee, chaired by Boubacar N'Diaye from Mauritania.

Boubacar is a professor of Political Science and Pan-African Studies at the College of Wooster in Ohio, USA, and an expert of longstanding in the fields of security, civil-military relations and democratisation. Boubacar has previously led on the Francophone work of the ASSN, as well as on the network's research and publication work with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), working closely with 'Funmi Olonisakin. He succeeds Eboe Hutchful, the respected Ghanaian professor who has successfully steered the ASSN for close to a decade. The Vice Chair will be Sandy Africa from South Africa, with Eboe Hutchful as Executive Secretary.

The other members of the new ASSN executive committee are Gavin Cawthra, Medhane Tadesse, Jerry Kitiku, Niagalé Bagayoko-Penone, Robin Luckham, Uju Agomoh, Anicia Lalà, David Pulkol, Paul Ahiave and Janine Rauch. 'Funmi Olonisakin had meanwhile stepped down from her position on the ASSN executive committee to create more time for an increased professional workload (see details on page two of this newsletter).

The team will stay in place pending the election of a substantive executive committee by the next ASSN Annual General Meeting (AGM), tentatively planned for October 2013.

Below is the reconstituted team at the helm of the ASSN:



**Chair:** Boubacar N'Diaye.



**Vice Chair:** Sandy Africa.



**Executive Secretary:** Eboe Hutchful.



**Uju Agomoh,**  
Regional Coordinator,  
West Africa.



**Jerry Kitiku,** Regional  
Coordinator, East Africa  
and the Great Lakes Region.



**Gavin Cawthra,**  
Regional Coordinator,  
Southern Africa.



**Medhane Tadesse,** Regional  
Coordinator, Horn of Africa.



**Niagalé Bagayoko-Penone,**  
Member.



**Anicia Lalà,** Member.



**Paul Ahiave,** Member.



**Janine Rauch,** Member.



**Robin Luckham,** Member.



**David Pulkol,** Member.

## African Union Rolls Out SSR Capacity-Building Programme



**LEFT TO RIGHT:** Thorodd Ommundsen (DPKO SSR Unit), Andrew Reese (UNOPS), Medhane Tadesse (ASSN), Norman Mlambo (AU), Francesco Carboni (EU), Eboe Hutchful (ASSN) and Kristiana Powell (DPKO SSR Unit) at the meeting in Addis Ababa.

The African Union (AU) has unveiled a multi-year programme to build its Security Sector Reform (SSR) capacity.

The programme, themed *'Building African Union Capacities in Security Sector Reform (SSR): A joint United Nations-European Union support action'* will be implemented in partnership between the African Union (AU) Commission, the European Union (EU), the UN Office to the AU (UNOAU), the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the SSR Unit in the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO SSR Unit) and the African Security Sector Network (ASSN). It was unveiled on January 12-18 at the AU Commission headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Representing the six implementing partners were Tarek Sharif and

Norman Mlambo from the AU Commission; Francesco Carboni from the EU; Mody Berethe from UNOAU; Kristiana Powell and Thorodd Ommundsen from the DPKO SSR Unit; Eboe Hutchful and Medhane Tadesse from the ASSN; and Andrew Reese from UNOPS.

The SSR capacity-building programme was first elaborated in 2009 by the AU Commission and the DPKO SSR Unit. This was followed by the incorporation of several other partner organisations, including UNOPS as the implementing partner, UNOAU as a substantive partner and the EU as the financial partner. In November 2010, the AU Commission, the UN and the ASSN signed a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to partner in the operationalisation of the AU SSR policy Framework with funding support from the EU. This capacity-building programme builds on this MOU, as well on two subsequent agreements, one between the AU, the EU and the UN; and another between the EU and UNOPS.

For the most part, the multi-year programme will seek to build the AU's capacity to successfully implement its continental SSR Policy Framework, developed by the AU Commission, with technical support from the ASSN, in a highly consultative process that began in 2006. The resulting AU Policy Framework on SSR, adopted at the January 2013 AU Summit, is designed to bolster African ownership in the policy and practice of SSR, peacekeeping, post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding.

The agreement signed by the six implementing partners places overall responsibility for the programme with the AU Commission, while committing the ASSN to provide technical support for the implementation of the AU Policy Framework on SSR in close collaboration with the DPKO SSR Unit and UNOAU.

## Stakeholders' Meeting on Lessons Learned in Kenya Police



The Security Research and Information Centre (SRIC) held a stakeholders' meeting in Nairobi to share lessons learned during Kenya's police reform process, as well as to launch a publication documenting the findings of a baseline survey conducted as part of a joint project with the African Security Sector Network (ASSN).

The meeting got underway at the Nairobi Safari Club on 1 November 2012, attended by 36 participants from the Kenya Police Service, the Government of Kenya, Private Security Companies, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and District Peace Committees. The meeting was opened by Col (Rtd) Jerry Kitiku, Director of SRIC and the ASSN's Regional Coordinator for East Africa and the Great Lakes Region.

In his keynote address, Col Kitiku explained the overarching objective of the joint SRIC/ASSN project, themed *'Leveraging Political Space in the New Kenyan Constitutionalism: Enhancing Civil Society and Community Engagement with the Agenda Four Reforms.'* The project aims to help sustain momentum towards the full implementation of

historical grievances over constitutional, legal, institutional and land reforms; poverty; inequality; and youth unemployment that have roiled Kenya's peace and security over the past five decades since independence in 1963. It was these historical grievances that morphed initial protests over the disputed December 2007 presidential election into deadly ethnic violence that claimed thousands of Kenyan lives.

Col Kitiku underscored the role of the baseline surveys, terming them an important tool for gauging popular perception on the pace and direction of the 'Agenda Four Reform' process, as well as providing actionable recommendations that could boost the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental actors to conclude the 'Agenda Four Reforms' ahead of the next elections in March 2013. He also noted that the publication to be launched at the forum would make a useful addition to the existing body of knowledge on Security Sector Reforms in Kenya.

As proceedings went on, SRIC's Programmes Coordinator Leonard Kyalo and Senior Researcher Johnstone Kibor delved into the contents of the publication and the findings of the baseline survey on the 'Agenda Four Reforms.' Among other key findings, 66.4 percent of respondents felt that judicial reforms were well on track and a majority felt that the long feared police had become more citizen-friendly than they were five years ago in 2007/8. On a negative note however, the surveys found that a majority of Kenyans still perceive the lagging issue of land reform as a smouldering cauldron, holding the potential to precipitate a replay of ethnic antagonism over land, particularly in the cosmopolitan Rift Valley and Coast provinces. These and other findings were discussed at a plenary session moderated by Mr. Ruto Pkalya.

The plenary session also gave plenty of attention to discussions on the ongoing police reforms.

Incidentally, SRIC has had a long history of engagement with police reforms in Kenya and in the wider East African region. The organisation has in the past successfully delivered on a number of programmes in collaboration with the Kenya Police Service (formerly the Kenya Police Force), the Government of Kenya and with other CSOs. These include the development of various policy documents including the Kenya Peacebuilding and the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) draft policies; the establishment and training of District Peace Committees and Provincial Task Forces for Kenya's national action plan on SALW; the Formulation of national action plans on SALW in Kenya (and later in Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda); as well as research and facilitation of policy dialogue on key security areas and trends in crime and armed violence in East Africa; and work on the Kenya Police Reform Strategic Plan and Community Policing initiatives.

SRIC also maintains a dedicated database that makes data and information on crime, security and policing available to government officials, researchers, the media and the general public.

While acknowledging the positive reforms Kenya has so far achieved since the last elections in 2008, Dr. Roba Sharamo, Team Leader of the UNDP Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution Unit, took the opportunity to point out several sticking issues that require urgent attention. He singled out the need for a decision on whether to retain, reform or abolish the colonial-style Provincial Administration; the high levels of youth unemployment that make young Kenyans vulnerable for hire in poll instigated chaos; and the implications of the International Criminal Court's indictment of four prominent Kenyans,

including a leading presidential candidate and his running mate for crimes against humanity during the 2007/2008 post election violence.

Dr. Sharamo then officially launched the SRIC/ASSN publication, *The Reform Process in Kenya: A Survey of Citizen Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions of the Reform Process*.

On his part, Mr. S.K. Maina, the Coordinator of the National Steering Committee (NSC) on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management in the Kenyan Ministry for Internal Security, emphasised on the need for a holistic approach to the entire reform process, citing the diverse challenges facing Kenya. He decried Kenya's highly ethnicised politics as a significant challenge that needed to be targeted alongside developmental issues such as unemployment among the youth and environmental changes that threaten the country's food security. He also thanked SRIC and its project partners for consistently monitoring the Agenda Four Reform process, adding that such efforts would go a long way towards informing Kenya's peacebuilding and conflict management agenda.

Mr. David Kimaiyo, Director of the Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms (KNFP), emphasised on the importance of information sharing in dealing with crime and challenged the 'Agenda Four' institutions to adapt the findings of the baseline survey in the development of strategies to mitigate crime and violence in the country. Mr. Kimaiyo has since been appointed Kenya's first Inspector General of Police, a position created as part of the police reforms stipulated by the 2010 Constitution.

## Nairobi Roundtable on Security Sector Expenditure Reviews

By Natacha Meden



On 1 October 2012, the World Bank Global Centre on Conflict, Security and Development hosted a roundtable on Security Sector Expenditure Reviews in Nairobi, Kenya.

The roundtable, organised in collaboration with the International Security Sector Advisory Team

(ISSAT) of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), was held in response to the noticeable gap in knowledge and consideration of expenditure management in Security Sector Reform (SSR) processes conducted in post-conflict states.

It brought together economists, SSR practitioners and experts to discuss the challenges and opportunities for supporting the conduct of expenditure reviews and enhancing financial management in the security sector.

Participants in the forum included World Bank and DCAF staff, and representatives from the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Government of Liberia, the United Nations, the African Security Sector Network (ASSN) and Kenyatta University.

Discussions at the forum centred on past and ongoing security sector expenditure reviews, in particular in Afghanistan and Liberia, as well as ongoing efforts by the World Bank to develop a Security Sector Expenditure Review Sourcebook as a guidance tool for public finance practitioners. They sought to examine the challenges and prospects of including similar reviews in other countries affected by fragility or conflict.

The forum also provided a platform for economists and SSR practitioners to discuss how they can better collaborate towards promoting and enhancing Security Sector Expenditure Review processes, as well as to deliberate on ways of ensuring that the reviews undertaken are able to achieve the optimal impact.

One key conclusion drawn from the workshop was that knowledge, approaches and tools for undertaking Security Sector Expenditure Reviews still need to be further developed, and that ongoing cooperation was the key towards achieving this goal.



**LEFT:** ASSN Executive Secretary Eboe Hutchful makes his submissions at the Nairobi roundtable. Seated to his immediate right is ASSN member Stephen Emasu.

Natacha Meden is a Senior SSR Advisor with the International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT). A full report of the roundtable discussions can be accessed [on this link](#).

## Southern Africa Launches Revised Strategic Plan on Defence and Security



*Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete, who officially launched the revised SADC SIPO in Arusha.*

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has launched a revised Strategic Indicative Plan for its Organ on Politics, Defence and Security (SIPO). The revised SIPO - christened SIPO II - was launched on 20 November 2012 in Arusha, Tanzania, at a meeting presided over by Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete.

SIPO II is one of the three key documents that guide the activities of the Organ, alongside the SADC Treaty and the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. Its earlier incarnation, SIPO I, was first adopted in 2004.

Focused on four sectors (the political sector, the defence sector, the state security sector and the public security sector), the revised SIPO seeks to interface state security, human security and human development, and gives closer attention to monitoring and evaluation. It also seeks to align the SADC peace and security agenda with that of the African Union.

Addressing the Arusha meeting in his capacity as Chair of the SADC Organ, President Kikwete traced the origins of SIPO and pointed out the following six major achievements since its adoption in 2004:

- The facilitation of defence and security cooperation among SADC countries;
- A commitment towards collective self-defence via the SADC Mutual Defence Pact;
- The launch and operationalisation of the SADC Standby Force;
- The promotion of regional police cooperation to enhance the fight against organised crime and cross-border illegal activities, through the integration of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation into the Inter-State Defence and Security Committee;
- The establishment of the Regional Early Warning Centre, tasked with helping anticipate, prevent and manage conflicts; and
- The establishment of the SADC Electoral Advisory Council and a mediation unit, dealing with political governance and the observation of elections.

President Kikwete further underscored the ultimate objective of SIPO II to create a peaceful and stable political and security environment in the 15 SADC member countries, an objective he described as a critical precondition for the achievement of SADC's mission to promote sustainable and equitable socio-economic growth and development across Southern Africa.

The Arusha meeting also provided an opportunity for SADC and various other stakeholders to engage in a substantive dialogue relating to Southern Africa's regional peace and security agenda. This was achieved through a training workshop, an academic symposium and a 'planning for implementation' workshop organised by the SADC Directorate on Politics, Defence and Security. The purpose of these activities - scheduled to follow the SIPO II launch - was to examine and interrogate the details of SIPO II and to identify effective ways and means of operationalising its objectives.

The meeting and its attendant activities were co-organised by SADC and the Southern African Defence and Security Management Network (SADSEM). A network of ten tertiary institutions with a shared commitment towards the achievement of effective and democratic management of security in the 14 SADC member states, SADSEM is the ASSN's regional hub for Southern Africa.

### The Third Annual Southern African Regional Security Dialogue

In a separate contribution towards its vision for effective democratic management of defence and security in Southern Africa, SADSEM collaborated with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) to hold the third annual Southern Africa regional security dialogue in Maputo on 30-31 October 2012.

The annual regional security dialogue was established by members of the SADSEM and FES networks in the region - who include scholars, senior government and security officials and civil society actors - as a platform on which they could examine the peace and security challenges facing Southern Africa as a region. They also examined important security developments, and seek to provide the Southern African community with policy relevant research on defence and security issues, and to inform discourse on security in the region.

The 2012 dialogue brought together security experts and scholars from within the region to discuss contemporary security challenges to the southern African region. The following five themes were explored: the state of the security debate in Southern Africa; donors and NGOs as security agenda setters; regional security cooperation: the role of SADC; crisis management in Southern Africa; and the geopolitics of maritime security.

### SADSEM Secretariat Relocation and Security Sector Governance Course in Malawi

The SADSEM network has relocated its secretariat to Mzuzu University in Malawi, moving from its base at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa, where it has been located since the network's inception in 2000. The secretariat's new home is the Centre for Security Studies (CSS) at Mzuzu University, from where it will also continue coordinating the ASSN's Southern Africa regional chapter.

The CSS is a member of the SADSEM network. It was established in 2007 to facilitate interaction between the academia and the security sector in Malawi. The Centre has primarily pursued this objective through the delivery of academic programmes such as its undergraduate programme in Security Studies and executive courses on topical issues in defence and security, including parliamentary oversight of the security sector, civil-military relations and security sector governance.

These executive courses are typically short training programmes tailored to suit executives and other key officers who are tasked with policy formulation and decision making in the security sector.

## Features



*A group photo of the participants at the SSG Executive Course organised by SADSEM and the Mzuzu University Centre for Security Studies (CSS) in Lilongwe.*

One such executive course on Security Sector Governance (SSG) was conducted on 24-28 September 2012 at the Golden Peacock Hotel in Lilongwe, Malawi, organised by SADSEM and the CSS with funding support from the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA).

The course was conducted to meet the increasing demand by security sector officers, senior government officials, academics and civil society leaders for capacity building in the oversight of defence and Security functions. Its broader purpose was to help strengthen democracy and good governance of the Security Sector and contribute towards a peaceful, conflict free environment in Malawi by drawing on global and continental trends.

The course also offered an opportunity for the security sector to interact and reflect on what needs to be done to entrench democratic governance that involves the security sector in Malawi.

Participants in the course were drawn from a cross-section of the Malawi society, including the Malawi Defence Force, the Malawi Police Service, the Immigration Department, the Prison Service, the Malawi Anti-Corruption Bureau, the National Intelligence Bureau, the National Assembly, the Judiciary, the Ministries of Defence, Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Energy Mining and Natural Resources (geological surveys), media houses, academia and the civil society.

The course opened with a welcome speech by the Acting Deputy Vice Chancellor of Mzuzu University, Professor Joseph Uta; an opening speech delivered on behalf of the Minister of Defence by the Principal Secretary in the Malawi Ministry of Defence and Security, Mr. Patrick Kachimera; and a keynote address from the Chair of the Southern African Defence and Security Management (SADSEM), Professor Anthoni Van Nieuwkerk.

Proceedings over the five days were interactive, involving themed presentations by experts from the various security agencies, plenary sessions and participatory activities in pursuit of four objectives namely;

- To enhance capacity in democratic governance and oversight of the security sector in Malawi.
- To improve understanding of public policy and its applications to the Defence and Security environment.

- To improve understanding of political transitions, peacebuilding and reconstruction and their implications for the security sector.
- To improve and increase knowledge on budgets, oversight and financial accountability.

The course ended on September 28 with a closing address by Honourable Jean Kalirani, Chairperson of the Parliamentary Committee on Defence and Security.



*A section of the women parliamentarians who attended the SSG Executive Course in Lilongwe.*

Meanwhile a report on a workshop on 'Security, Defence and Gender Training and Education' by Pusetso Marapedi, held at the University of Botswana in May last year, is now available at <http://www.dcaf.ch/Publications>.

The workshop reviewed and made recommendations for the enhancement of gender issues in SADSEM's academic and short courses and more widely in Southern Africa and provides a guide for future action. It was jointly organized by SADSEM and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF).

## The Independent State of Papua New Guinea Develops a National Security Policy (NSP)

By Lawrence Bassie



### Background

The Independent State of Papua New Guinea (PNG) gained its independence in 1975. Past PNG Governments had put a lot premium on economic development over protection of the people from fear and

want. The current security environment is changing, and thus demands that Government pays much more attention to the welfare of the people, ensuring their safety, security and wellbeing. Though national security should be the key priority and task of Government, it should also be every citizen's responsibility to support national security efforts.

There are many legislative frameworks that have been developed in the post independence era, to address national security concerns in PNG (The Constitution; the National Intelligence Organization Act 1984; Internal Security Act 1993; Correctional Services Act 1995; the Police Act 1998; the Prime Minister and NEC Act 2002 etc). However, there has not been a coherent national security policy in the past to support, complement and effectively coordinate such legislative frameworks.

### Rationale for an NSP

Since 2008 Papua New Guinea has been actively engaged in the joint UNDP and Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) Regional Security Sector Governance Initiative. The key aspiration of the PNG Government related to the initiative, was to develop a National Security Policy (NSP) that will be strategically aligned with the country's Vision 2050 'Pillar 4 on Security and International Relations'. Furthermore it must also take cognisance of other development frameworks such as the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2011-2015 and the Development Strategic Plan (DSP) 2010-2030. Several planning workshops were held in Port Moresby in 2009 and 2010 which culminated in a decision by the National Security Council (NSC) in 2011 to direct the Office of Security Coordination and Assistance (OSCA) in the Department of Prime Minister and NEC, to spearhead the NSP development. The policy is aimed at addressing critical security threats and challenges facing the nation state of PNG to ensure that it is safe, secure and prosperous. The key hub of the NSP will be the need to protect PNG's core values and interests in the midst of a complex and challenging security arena.

### Approach to NSP Formulation

After the NSC authorisation to establish a Technical Working Group (TWG) for the NSP, Brigadier General Ken Noga (Rtd) was then appointed Team Leader in March 2012. In May 2012, the UNDP declared its support for the NSP development process, and in July 2012, the UNDP Technical Advisor, Mr. Lawrence Bassie, a member of the African Security Sector Network (ASSN) from Sierra Leone, joined the team as the NSP facilitator.

On 20 July 2012, the Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. Manasupe Zurenuoc, officially launched the National Security

Policy Technical Working Group (NSPTWG), and the Development of the NSP commenced on 24 July 2012.

The NSPTWG is to consult relevant stakeholders, including the UNDP and PIFS and other International partners in formulating the policy. The Working Group is housed in the Department of PM & NEC with a Core group comprising of key security sector agencies (Papua New Guinea Defence Force (PNGDF); Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC); National Intelligence Organisation (NIO); Correctional Services (CS) and other agencies as co-opted members to be consulted as required. The National Security Advisory Committee (NSAC) provides overall strategic guidance for the policy development and supervises the NSP Drafting Committee that has been constituted and trained to commence drafting of the policy.



Location of Papua New Guinea in Oceania.

### Public Participation in the NSP Process

The NSP formulation is inclusive, participatory and owned by the people of Papua New Guinea. The consultation plan as developed targets a wide range of players including but not limited to the executive, legislative, judiciary, women's groups and faith-based organizations, civil society groups, the private sector, regional and provincial administrators and non-state security actors such as private security companies. All consultations in the four regions of the country namely Momase, Southern, New Guinea Highlands and Islands are going to be supported by a comprehensive media strategy, developed by the media department of the PM& NEC with the concurrence of the TWG. Mindful that NSP development is a highly sensitive endeavour, the amount of information released to the public, will largely be determined by what needs to get there, and this will be the sole preserve of the National Security Council (NSC) of Papua New Guinea.

**Lawrence Landi Bassie is a member of the African Security Sector Network (ASSN). He is an expert in Security Sector Reform and a former Chief of Staff at the Office of National Security (ONS) of the Republic of Sierra Leone".**



## Member Spotlight

Our 'Member Spotlight' in this edition of the ASSN newsletter takes an unusual angle. Rather than focus on a single member of the ASSN network, we spread our focus among five newly admitted members, each of whom comes from a background that is not quintessentially Security Sector-focussed. Their areas of expertise are nonetheless closely related to the work of the ASSN, and therefore their professional contribution will undoubtedly synergise to the core Security and Justice focus that the ASSN has already consolidated within its membership. Below are their profiles.

### Awino Okech



Awino Okech is a feminist researcher and policy consultant from Kenya. She holds a PhD in critical gender studies from the University of Cape Town with research interests in gender, sexuality, culture, and nationalisms.

Awino has been involved in development work for the last twelve years in Eastern Africa, the Great Lakes region, and South Africa. Her work has focused on women's rights and conflict transformation and is informed by a diverse history that includes her work as gender and conflict thematic manager with ACORD International, her contribution to teaching undergraduate courses at the University of Cape Town's African Gender Institute, and

her commitment to developing alternative approaches with communities in Kenya and South Africa through her work with initiatives such as the Mothertongue Project.

As head of the Tuliwaza programme at Fahamu—Networks for Social Justice, she led the knowledge management and generation consolidation process. She co-edited with 'Funmi Olonisakin, *Women and Security Governance in Africa (2010)* and has contributed to various publications on the subject of conflict and gendered security.

Awino serves as a member of the editorial board of one of Africa's premier feminist journals, *Feminist Africa* and is a member of the African Peacebuilding Network's advisory board.

### Ter Majok



Ter Tonyik Majok is an Associate Security Sector Reform Officer with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS).

Ter is a veteran of the Second Sudanese Civil War that broke out in 1981 and led to the eventual secession of South Sudan in July 2011. He was an officer with the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) during the war, leading forces to battle and engaging in other combat activities during the liberation struggle.

In 1987 he attended cadet training in Ethiopia and graduated the following year as an Infantry Officer. He was then appointed Security Liaison for the Greater Bahr el Ghazal region upon the establishment of Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), a consortium of UN agencies and NGOs working together to provide humanitarian assistance in the war and drought afflicted South.

In 2010 he successfully completed a Senior Command and Staff Course at the Defence Staff College in Karen, Kenya, during which time he conducted a research on the transformation of the SPLA.

Immediately before joining UNMISS in 2010 he worked for the Ministry of SPLA Affairs (now named the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs following South Sudan's independence in 2011), serving as Budget Programme Officer, Planning Officer and finally rising to the position of Deputy Director for Policy and Planning. He has also served as an Intelligence Officer in South Sudan's VIP Protection Unit and as a lecturer at the University of Juba Centre for Peace and Development Studies.

Ter has a Master of Science in Administration (MSA) degree in International Development from Andrews University in Michigan, USA. He also holds a Postgraduate Diploma in Strategic Studies, with a concentration in Security Studies, from the University of Nairobi and a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Bugema University in Uganda.

He is currently pursuing PHD studies at Atlantic International University in Hawaii, USA.

### Cijeyu Ojong



Cijeyu Ojong is the Public Financial Management Advisor and Development Policy Operations Coordinator at the Nigerian Governors' Forum – a joint technical assistance initiative of the World Bank Country Office and the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

An economist and Licensed International Financial Analyst (LIFA), Cijeyu holds an MSc in Economics and Financial Economics from Nottingham University, an MSc in Finance from the University of Calabar, an MBA from the University of Benin (Benin City, Nigeria) and a BSc in Economics from the University of Calabar. He was a doctoral candidate at the University of Manchester from 2006 - 2008.

Prior to his present engagement at the Nigerian Governors' Forum, he had at different times held the positions of Senior Special Assistant on Policy and Institutional Reform to the Nigerian Minister of Finance; Technical Advisor to the National Economic Management Team (NEMT); Principal Operations Officer in the Debt Management Office (DMO) of Nigeria; Deputy Component Lead on Public Financial Management in the Nigeria Federal Public Administration Reform Programme (FEPAR); and Executive Director of the Centre for the Study of the Economies of Africa (CSEA), an African economic policy think-tank founded by Nigeria's globally acclaimed

Minister of Finance, Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala.

He has also served in various high-level technical committees on critical national policy issues in Nigeria, including membership in the Steering Committee on the implementation of a Unique Taxpayers Identification Number (UTIN) for Nigeria; the Technical Sub-Committee on the Review of the National Tax Policy; the Presidential Committee on the Prioritisation of the Millennium Development Goals; the Integrated Financial & Economic Management Information System Committee; the Fiscal Responsibility Law Committee; the Monetary and Fiscal Policies Coordinating Committee; the Committee on the Review of Tariffs & Fiscal Incentives in Nigeria; and the Guidance Committee on a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

From 2001 to 2005, Cijeyu was part of the core team at the Debt Management Office of Nigeria that set the strategic framework for the effective management of the country's external debt portfolio, yielding a historic debt relief of \$18 billion for Nigeria in 2006; as well as setting up the Federal Government Bonds Market and a sustained bond issuance programme.

# Member Spotlight

## Cheryl Hendricks



Cheryl Hendricks has worked in the capacities of Programme Head and Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Security Studies for the past eight years. In April 2013 she takes up the position of Professor in Political Studies at the University of Johannesburg.

She holds a Phd in International relations and Governance from the University of South Carolina and an MA in Southern African Studies from the University of York. Her substantive

knowledge areas include Conflict Management and Peacebuilding; Gender, Peace and Security; Security Sector Reform / Security Sector Governance; Human Security; Regional Security Mechanisms

(AU and SADC); Governance, Democracy and Development; Reform of the UN Security Council (UNSC) and South African Foreign Policy. She has published and made presentations widely on these issue areas.

Over the last three years Cheryl has worked extensively on a project to enhance women's security fluency in the Horn of Africa. She has also been the lead for the gender, peace and security cluster of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Gender Protocol Alliance.

Her skills include policy oriented research, proposal development, project management, teaching and presentation skills, advocacy, capacity building, implementation support, general organisational and financial management skills, facilitating conferences, seminars, workshops, delivering briefings, and building stakeholder relations.

## Stephen Emasu



Stephen Emasu is a Chartered Accountant with over 27 years experience in Auditing, Public Financial Management (PFM) and Security Sector Expenditure Reviews.

He has vast experience as an advisor in Security Sector Reform (SSR), public financial management reforms, institutional strengthening, as well as in training and capacity building for public financial management.

Since 2009, he has been a Senior Finance Advisor to the Ministry of Defence of the Government of South Sudan under the Security Sector Development and Defence Transformation (SSDDT) programme.

Among other previous engagements, he has been a PFM Expert with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Fiscal Affairs Department, undertaking consultancy missions to Ethiopia, Tanzania and

Zanzibar; and has provided advisory services at different times to the governments of Uganda and Rwanda, the World Bank, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) and the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF).

He has also been a Senior Audit Manager with PricewaterhouseCoopers in Uganda; Chief Financial Officer with the Church of Uganda in a collaborative programme with the World Council of Churches (WCC), Christian Aid and the Africa Conference of Churches (AACC); an Auditor with Coopers & Lybrand (which later merged with Price Waterhouse to form PricewaterhouseCoopers); and a lecturer at Makerere University.

Stephen holds a MSc in Accounting and Finance from the University of Stirling, a Graduate Diploma in Accounting and Finance from the London School of Economics and a Bachelor of Commerce from Makerere University.

## Support our Work



**AFRICAN SECURITY SECTOR NETWORK**



The African Security Sector Network (ASSN) was founded in 2003 to help harmonise the various African organisations carrying out activities in the broad areas of Security and Justice Sector Reform/Transformation/Governance.

Our fundamental objective is to facilitate progress towards the achievement of Effective and Democratically-Governed Security Sectors across the African continent. We pursue this mission by spearheading and implementing programmes aimed at strengthening the capacities of African governments, National Security institutions, Parliaments, Intergovernmental Organisations and Civil Society groups to undertake and own Security Sector Reform (SSR) programmes. The ASSN also strives to expand the concept of African SSR through sustained research, publication and training. The driving vision of the ASSN is that of an African Security Sector that is Democratically Governed, People-Centred, Well Managed, Accountable and Effective in supporting and sustaining Human Security.

### Our primary tools are:

- Advocacy and facilitation of emerging SSR and SSG networks;
- Promotion of inclusive dialogue and informed debate around issues of Security and Justice, designed to influence decision-makers and policy processes;
- Enhancement of Security literacy among the continent's policy- and decision-makers and the general public, through training, education, and dissemination of resource materials;
- Support for policy and institutional development, via applied research and provision of advisory and consultancy services;
- Building of capacity within the Security Sector, as well as relevant policy and oversight organs;
- Promotion of an African-centred focus through dissemination of African 'best practices' in the areas of SSR/SSG; and
- Functioning as a continental information repository on SSR/SSG.

### Strategic priorities

In the short to medium term, the bulk of the ASSN's efforts will be channelled towards the following strategic priorities:

1. Assisting the African Union (AU) and various Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to develop and deliver on their SSR/SSG agenda, in accordance with the ASSN's MOU with the AU, and a related tripartite agreement between the AU Commission, the UN and the ASSN;
2. Assisting African countries (particularly those undertaking SSR as intrinsic part of their transition from situations of conflict to peace) to plan and implement SSR programmes, and to better comply with AU/REC SSR frameworks and standards;
3. Addressing current gaps in SSR and integrating excluded programmatic elements, particularly those that strengthen Governance and improve Security and Justice for the poor and vulnerable such as the following:
  - (i) Strengthening the Gender dimensions of SSR/SSG;
  - (ii) Forging closer links between SSR, Justice and the Rule of Law;
  - (iii) Integrating private, informal and customary Security and Justice institutions into SSR, in recognition of the often crucial roles they play in providing Security for the poor and ensuring social peace and stability;
  - (iv) Engaging Intelligence organs and facilitating Intelligence reforms.
4. Building the capacity of National Legislatures and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to engage with SSR/SSG and to better conduct their Security Oversight responsibilities;
5. Running a 'Next Generation of Security Analysts' Programme, which entails building the capacities of young professionals in policy, research and advocacy around SSR/G.

If you are interested in supporting our work in any of these areas, or generally in collaborating with the ASSN on related projects, please contact our Donor Liaison Officer on [info@africansecuritynetwork.org](mailto:info@africansecuritynetwork.org).

# The African Security Sector Network

Striving for Democratically Governed and Effective Security for the Peoples Of Africa.



## Our Regional Hubs

### In West Africa



**African Security Dialogue and Research (ASDR)**  
Accra, Ghana  
Website: [www.africansecurity.org](http://www.africansecurity.org)  
Regional Coordinator: Dr 'Funmi Olonisakin

### In East Africa and the Great Lakes Region



**Security Research and Information Centre (SRIC)**  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Website: [www.srickenya.org](http://www.srickenya.org)  
Regional Coordinator: Lt Col Jerry Kitiku

### In the Horn of Africa



**Centre for Policy Research and Dialogue (CPRD)**  
Juba, South Sudan  
Website: [www.cprdssr.org](http://www.cprdssr.org)  
Regional Coordinator: Professor Medhane Tadesse

### In Southern Africa



**Southern African Defence & Security Management Network (SADSEM)**  
Johannesburg, South Africa  
Website: [www.sadsem.org](http://www.sadsem.org)  
Regional Coordinator: Professor Gavin Cawthra

## The Newsletter Team

1. **Executive Editor:** Ecoma Alaga
2. **Managing Editor:** Philip Emase
3. **Regional Editor, West Africa:** Dr 'Funmi Olonisakin
4. **Regional Editor, East Africa/Great Lakes Region:** Lt Col (Rtd) Jerry Kitiku
5. **Regional Editor, The Horn of Africa:** Professor Medhane Tadesse
6. **Regional Editor, Southern Africa:** Professor Gavin Cawthra
7. **Regional Editor, North Africa:** Dr Virginie Collombier

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