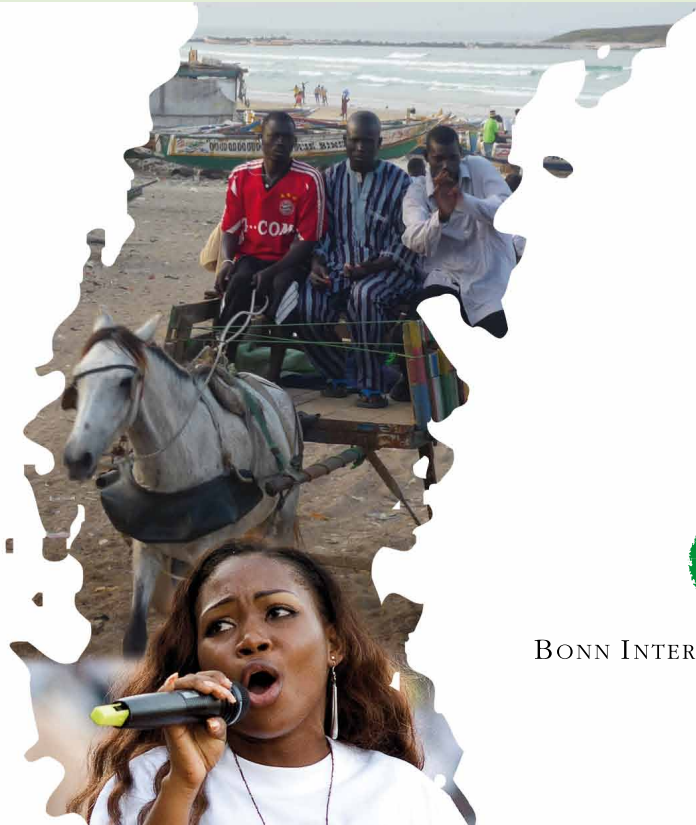




# ANNUAL REPORT 2009/2010



BONN INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR CONVERSION

B · I · C · C





## Imprint

BICC • Bonn International Center for Conversion – Internationales Konversionszentrum Bonn GmbH  
Pfarrer-Byns-Straße 1 • 53121 Bonn • Germany • Phone: +49-228-911 96-0 • Fax: +49-228-911 96-22  
E-mail: [bicc@bicc.de](mailto:bicc@bicc.de) • Internet: [www.bicc.de](http://www.bicc.de)  
Director: Peter J. Croll • Editor: Susanne Heinke • Publishing Management: Heike Webb

## Contributions to the Annual Report 2009/2010

Project leader:	Susanne Heinke
Authors:	Marc von Boemcken, Peter J. Croll, Michael Dedek, Peter Gottwald, Jan Grebe, Lena Guesnet, Susanne Heinke, Elvan Isikozlu, Wolf-Christian Paes, Clara Schmitz-Pranghe, Andrea Warnecke, Lars Wirkus
Editor:	Susanne Heinke
Translations:	Lynn Benstead (English), Heike Webb (German/English)
Layout:	Katharina Moraht
Editorial deadline:	28 May 2010

# Contents

Preface	4
Foreword	5
Annual business report	7
<b>Project reports</b>	
Data analysis for providing policy advice—Focus on arms exports and global militarization	12
Supporting the demobilization process in South Sudan	14
Understanding wartime rape—A research project	16
Commercial security—Hindrance or help in development policy?	18
GMF Transatlantic Study Team conducts research on climate-induced migration	20
Transnational engagement of African migrant organizations in North Rhine-Westphalia	22
Misery instead of Development—Petroleum Project in Chad	24
Base conversion—A challenge for town planning and structural policy	26
List of publications	28

# Preface



Since it was founded in 1994, the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) has provided a valuable contribution to arms control and disarmament with its varied activities in the field of peace and development. BICC has become a respected partner of institutions with similar objectives and has gained a good reputation both nationally and internationally as an institute which does not just follow the beaten path, but constantly seeks innovative new ways and concepts.

One example is the field of small arms control, where the Federal Foreign Office has been cooperating closely with BICC for many years now. These so-called small arms are not in the public focus as much as weapons of mass destruction. Nevertheless, year for year, more people die as a result of the use of the stereotypical 'Kalashnikov' and other small arms than any other type of weapon. Their easy availability in large numbers exacerbates conflicts and destabilizes societies. This is one of the greatest threats to security in many regions of the world, as well as being a significant obstacle to development.

We therefore welcome the fact that small arms control has been a significant focus of BICC's work for many years now and we are pleased to regularly work together with BICC in this area. Examples of such cooperation are BICC's design of training modules on small arms control which international organizations and non-governmental organizations use in their training measures world-wide. We value BICC's competence in evaluating and devising projects which the Federal Foreign Office conducts globally, often in association with other partners, to improve small arms control. Furthermore, we gladly avail ourselves of BICC's expertise when it comes to developing our positions for international conferences or making expert contributions to seminars or other events. BICC also regularly provides valuable contributions to the Small Arms Discussion Forum, a forum for exchanges between the government and civil society which the Federal Foreign Office regularly hosts, and presents innovative approaches to solving problems. It is these regular contacts and exchanges that make BICC such a valuable partner for us.

One example of the constant search for new approaches is the "Global Militarization Index (GMI)", which BICC has developed. This compares a country's military expenditure with its overall budget and expenditure on the health sector in order to measure its level of militarization. The presentation of this concept by BICC's Director, Peter Croll, at an event at our Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York in the margins of last year's UN General Assembly complemented and endorsed Germany's long years of commitment to improving the international transparency of military expenditure as an important confidence-building measure.

I sincerely hope that we will be able to count on BICC's competence and innovativeness in future and look forward to continued cooperation.

*Ambassador Peter Gottwald*  
Federal Government Commissioner for Disarmament  
and Arms Control  
Federal Foreign Office

# Foreword



The 2010 peace and disarmament policy agenda is vast. In March, the United States and Russia agreed a START follow-up agreement. In April, a summit on nuclear security took place in Washington, followed by the 8th Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in New York in May. In Summer, UN conferences will deliberate small arms control and the international arms trade; in Autumn, NATO will approve a new strategic concept at its summit meeting. After eight years, Germany will once again submit an application for a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council for the period 2011/2012.

Several more items could be added to the list. Although a certain skepticism is still necessary in some cases, this agenda is nevertheless an indicator that advances are at last being made in the field of peace and disarmament.

BICC is working at the nexus between peace and development. Here too it is important to meet the new challenges with innovative, applied research approaches and concrete practical projects. This is demonstrated by the selection of BICC's projects which we are presenting in this Annual Report—published for the first time in two languages.

In the field of **global arms control**, BICC has systematically continued its critical appraisal of German arms exports on the basis of the EU Code of Conduct. The Global Militarization Index (GMI) illustrates the significance of state military apparatuses compared with society as a whole, and serves as an objective instrument for analysis and policy advice.

Another of BICC's projects deals with the commercialization of security in developing countries in the context of the overarching issue of how to establish **security in post-conflict societies**. It considers the implications for development policy of the increasing involvement of private security companies in security tasks in many partner countries.

One of BICC's most important advisory projects is devoted to the demobilization of former combatants in

South Sudan. BICC has been supporting this process on behalf of the Federal Foreign Office and the Bank for Reconstruction (KfW) since the beginning of 2010 and has sent an expert as a long-term advisor to the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (SSDDRC).

A research project on wartime rape focuses on developing a typology of this form of violence in war, particularly in order to contribute to a better understanding of the diverse consequences following the end of the war.

The Annual Report provides details of two projects in the focus area of **"Migration and Security"**: On the one hand, BICC is a member of a transatlantic study team which is examining climate-induced migration. On the other hand, it is also studying the transnational engagement of African migrant organizations in North Rhine-Westphalia.

At the beginning of 2010, BICC took over the International Secretariat of the Fatal Transactions campaign, a group of European NGOs which is committed to the fair use of natural resources in Sub-Saharan Africa. A BICC study on the Chad-Cameroon Oil Pipeline entitled "'We were promised development and all we got is misery'—The Influence of Petroleum on Conflict Dynamics in Chad" also deals with the topic of **"Natural Resources and Conflicts"**.

A further article in this year's Annual Report asks: How much **conversion** will we be seeing in the years to come? Base closures and reductions within the framework of the *Bundeswehr's* structural reform and the downsizing of foreign troops are having a considerable economic effect on the *Länder* and local communities concerned and are also influencing regional planning and development.

BICC conducts applied research and provides advisory and training services in the field of capacity-building. In Spring 2010, we also entered into a new **partnership with the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)**, which we intend to progressively extend.

# FRIEDEN. PEACE. PAIX. BONN.

The **anniversary conference of the “Alternative Nobel Prize” (Right Livelihood Award), which will be held in Bonn in September 2010**, also deals with concrete projects and innovative thinking and acting. The title of this meeting of Alternative Nobel Laureates from the past 30 years is “CHANGINGcourse—reclaiming our future.” BICC will play an active role in organizing the cluster event: “Peace on earth? – Initiatives for disarmament, non-violence and dialogue”. We hope that this international exchange will also provide a further stimulus to peace and disarmament!

I hope that you will find BICC's 2010 Annual Report stimulating reading and invite you to send us your comments.

*Peter J. Croll*  
Director BICC

# Annual business report

**B**ICC (Bonn International Center for Conversion) offers consultancy, policy advice and training on the basis of applied research. By this, BICC supports the United Nations, the European Union, governments, local authorities, and governmental and non-governmental organizations on all questions of disarmament and the nexus of peace and development. BICC was founded in 1994 as a non-profit private limited company on the initiative of Johannes Rau, the Premier of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) at the time, and the former UN General Secretary Kofi Annan. It has two trustees: the *Land* of NRW and the *Land* of Brandenburg. Through BICC, the *Land* of NRW thus documents its long-term commitment to Bonn as the center of international cooperation and development policy in NRW.

## Internationales Konversionszentrum Bonn – Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) GmbH

Pfarrer-Byns-Straße 1, 53121 Bonn,  
 Phone: +49-228 911 96-0, Fax: +49-228 911 96-22,  
 E-mail: [bicc@bicc.de](mailto:bicc@bicc.de), Internet: [www.bicc.de](http://www.bicc.de)  
 Director: Peter J. Croll  
 Authorized representative (*Prokurist*): Michael Dedek  
 Commercial Register: Bonn HRB 6717  
 Tax ID No.: 5202/5783/0483  
 VAT ID No.: DE811913398

### BICC Trustees:

<i>Land</i> of North Rhine-Westphalia, Dusseldorf:	85%
<i>Land</i> of Brandenburg, Potsdam:	15%

BICC has a Supervisory Board which advises the Trustees and oversees the Center's management. It consists of seven members who are appointed by the Board of Trustees. The Supervisory Board is responsible *inter alia* for approving the Center's annual work programs and financial plans.

BICC and its management are advised by an International Board on all questions concerning research, policy and project acquisition. The International Board puts forward suggestions

## Members of the BICC Supervisory Board in April 2009:

1. Dr. Michael Stückradt, Chair of the Supervisory Board, Secretary of State, Ministry of Innovation, Science, Research and Technology of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia, Dusseldorf
2. Michael Deitmer, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia, Dusseldorf
3. Natalia Fedossenka, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the *Land* North Rhine-Westphalia, Dusseldorf
4. Franz Meiers, Director NRW.URBAN Service GmbH, Dortmund
5. Dirk Reitemeier, Ministry of Economics of the *Land* of Brandenburg, Potsdam
6. Helmut Rubin, Finance Ministry of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia, Dusseldorf
7. N.N. – (successor will be named in May 2010)

concerning the Center's work program, comments on BICC publications and makes proposals regarding the content of BICC's work. Its members are appointed by the Board of Trustees.

BICC relies on an international team of staff in order to perform its diverse tasks and provide services in the fields of applied research, advisory services and capacity-building. In 2009, the Center employed an average of 32 members of staff. 13 of these were employed on a full-time and 19 on a part-time basis (including four student assistants, three research assistants and two people in marginal employment). BICC also offers interns an opportunity to work at an international center and BICC's own project work often benefits greatly from such cooperation. 17 interns from nine countries worked at BICC between January 2009 and March 2010.



### An overview of the most important projects 2009/2010:

Applied Research	Selection of products/ further information
Commercialization of security production in development countries	since August 2009 Research project with field research component, financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Mercenary identities: The self-image of employees of private military–security companies in Iraq	until August 2009 Explorative research study, funded by the German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF)
DIASPEACE—Diaspora for Peace: Patterns, trends and potentials of long-distance diaspora involvement in conflict settings. Case studies from the Horn of Africa.	since March 2008 Project within the 7th EU Research Framework Programme cf. <a href="http://www.diaspeace.org">www.diaspeace.org</a>
African migrant organizations in North Rhine-Westphalia—Forms of organization and activities	since January 2010 Study commissioned by the Stiftung Umwelt und Entwicklung Nordrhein-Westfalen
GMF transatlantic study team on climate-induced migration	since July 2009 Transatlantic Study Team on climate-induced migration of the German Marshall Fund of the United States, within the framework of its Immigration & Integration Program 2009/10
The role of the security sector for the (de)stabilization of the (semi-)authoritarian regimes in Central Asia	until May 2009 Research project funded by the Volkswagen Foundation
Understanding wartime rape	since November 2008 Studies with field research for the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Participation of BICC in the annual <i>Friedensgutachten</i> (State of Peace Report)	since 1999 Book publication cf. <a href="http://www.friedensgutachten.de">www.friedensgutachten.de</a>
Advisory services	
Global Militarization Index (GMI) as well as security, armaments and development in countries receiving German arms exports	since Mai 2002 GMI-Index, data bases and country reports with basic data on armaments, military, security, human rights and governance in 170 countries, cf. <a href="http://www.ruestungsexport.info">www.ruestungsexport.info</a> , funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)





Small arms survey in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	since November 2008	Survey and evaluation in association with GRIP, Belgium, on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Diaspora representatives in central government functions in fragile states	until February 2010	Study for the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)
Advising the High Commissioner for Reintegration in Colombia	since June 2008	Supporting the process of demobilization and reintegration in Colombia by advising the relevant government authorities on behalf of GTZ (German Technical Cooperation)
Further advisory services in the field of small arms and light weapons (SALW)	since September 2008	For instance, provision of advisory services to the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC), Accra, Ghana

**Capacity-building**

Support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DD&R) in South Sudan (capacity-building component)	since October 2009	In cooperation with the South Sudan DDR Commission (SSDDRC) on behalf of the German KfW
Participation in the Fatal Transactions (FT), network, lobby and education work on resources and conflict	since January 2007	Research support, events, website, public relations, exhibitions, expert talks cf. <a href="http://www.bicc.de/fataltransactions/">www.bicc.de/fataltransactions/</a>
"Resources for a fairer world"—Photo exhibition	since April 2008	Contribution to development policy education, funded by Inwent (Capacity Building International, Germany) cf. <a href="http://www.rohstoffgerechtigkeit.de">www.rohstoffgerechtigkeit.de</a>
International Conference: "Migration and Displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Security – Migration Nexus II", Bonn, 13–14 February 2009	until May 2009	Funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) – Conference documentation: <i>brief 39</i> cf <a href="http://www.bicc.de/index.php/publications/briefs/brief-39">http://www.bicc.de/index.php/publications/briefs/brief-39</a>
Documentation of the Global Media Forum by Deutsche Welle, organization of a workshop on 'Security and the Media', 5 June 2009	until August 2009	cf. <a href="http://www.dw-gmf.de/download/GMF-Doku-2009-web.pdf">http://www.dw-gmf.de/download/GMF-Doku-2009-web.pdf</a>



#### BICC's International Board in April 2010:

1. Dr. Sverre Lodgaard (Norway), Chair, former Director of the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)
2. Dr. Hans Blix (Sweden), former Director of the International Atomic Energy Organization (IAEO)
3. Prof. Dr. Janos Bogardi (Germany), Managing Director, International Project Office, Global Water System Project (GWSP)
4. Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), President, Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
5. Dr. Monika Hauser (Germany), Founder and Managing Director of medica mondiale e.V.
6. Prof. Dr. Wolfram Hitz (Germany), Professor of Political Science, Institute of Political Science and Sociology, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn
7. Ambassador Bethuel Kiplagat (Kenya), Director, Africa Peace Forum (APFO)
8. Dr. Ulla Mikota (Germany), Head of Sub-Division 40 Peace and Security policy, Emergency and Transitory assistance; South-East Europe, Middle East, Afghanistan/ Pakistan, German Federal Ministry for Development Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
9. Prof. Dr. Volker Rittberger (Germany), Chair of the Executive Board, German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF)
10. Ambassador Herbert Salber (Austria), Director of the Conflict Prevention Centre, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
11. Dr. Dan Smith (Great Britain), Secretary General, International Alert
12. Dr. Michael Stückradt (Germany), Secretary of State, Ministry of Innovation, Science, Research and Technology of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia
13. Ambassador Dr. Theodor Winkler (Switzerland), Director, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)

#### Financial development

BICC's finances as a non-profit limited company are based on two pillars: The first is the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW), which provides the Center with basic funding as Principal Trustee. This enables BICC to acquire orders and funding from other donors within the framework of so-called third party operations. The tasks, which are linked with this funding range from research to advisory services, training and capacity-building to other services. BICC is constantly endeavoring to increase the volume of third party funding.

The year 2009 was particularly challenging for BICC. A tight situation of the public sector budgets and the global economic crisis affected project business. BICC's operating performance from third-party projects therefore slumped in 2009. Owing to the support of the *Land* North Rhine-Westphalia, BICC was able to restructure its activities and get in shape for the future. All necessary steps were taken to already achieve substantial savings in 2010.

As a result, BICC was even able to build up a small surplus and to adjust the entire cost structure of the Center so that in the end, it could still meet its targets.

One tool—the new Target Agreement between BICC and the Ministry of Innovation, Science, Research and Technology of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia, which guarantees a fixed basic funding until the end of 2012—also helped with this. As an incentive for the acquisition of third-party funds, an additional, performance-oriented, benefit is foreseen. Not only is the amount of third-party funds received but also their origin measured as an indicator for success. According to the international orientation of BICC, international project funds have a particularly positive effect.

BICC's sources of funding are as varied as the Center's wide range of tasks and projects. Contributors include the German Federal Government, the European Union, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as well as foundations, companies, and other corporate bodies.



BICC's Articles of Association were fundamentally reworked in 2009. The rephrased purpose of association is:

"Based on applied science and research, the association is dedicated to investigating issues and questions resulting from conversion. It will make its findings available to the broad public. In the process of a comprehensive transformation process, it is the aim of conversion to decrease or prevent any preparation, threat or use of military or armed violence in all its shapes and forms. It also aims to optimize conversion through the practical implementation of disarmament measures.

The purpose of the association is

- to promote science and research;
- to promote the idea of creating understanding between the peoples;
- to promote development cooperation."

The BICC GmbH is a recognized non-profit association and its pursuits are completely non-profit in accordance with the German tax code's article on tax-privileged purpose. With this, BICC is well equipped both institutionally and in terms of organization to meet future challenges head-on.

*Michael Dedek*

#### Profit and loss account for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2009

	Actual 2009
Revenues	
a) Main funding from the Ministry of Innovation, Science, Research and Technology of the <i>Land</i> NRW	1,182,400.00
b) Revenue from completed projects	800,616.69
c) Reimbursement of costs and other income	14,179.36
	1,997,196.05
Changes in totals in the case of unfinished projects	-3,932.74
Other operating income	28,514.45
	<b>Operating performance 2,021,777.76</b>
Material costs of projects	268,453.43
Staff costs	1,308,890.41
Planned depreciation	15,813.29
Miscellaneous operating expenses (office space, etc.)	428,594.30
	<b>Operating expenses 2,021,751.43</b>
Financial result	5,582.93
	<b>Surplus 5,609.26</b>

# Data analysis for providing policy advice—Focus on arms exports and global militarization

German defense equipment continues to be in great demand on the world market. Exports of German weapons systems have increased steadily over the past years and recipients still include some critical countries such as Pakistan, Angola and Saudi Arabia. Researchers from BICC are studying links between arms exports and societal and economic development in the countries receiving German arms exports within the framework of several projects funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The Global Militarization Index (GMI), which BICC has developed, illustrates the significance of state military apparatuses compared with the rest of society.

The trend towards an increase in German arms exports in recent years is blatant. Whereas Germany granted individual export licenses worth Euros 3.67 billion in 2007, this figure rose to Euros 5.78 billion in 2008. In other words—German defense equipment are increasingly sought after world-wide.

Many of these military supplies are not only exported to EU and NATO countries, but also to third countries, some of which must be considered questionable. After all, these states include recipients of official German development aid such as Pakistan, Angola and Sudan. The largest buyers of German arms exports in 2008 outside the EU or NATO were, however, South Korea (Euros 1.87 billion), Singapore (Euros 339 billion), Saudi Arabia (Euros 170.4 billion), and the United Arab Emirates (Euros 142 billion).

## German Leopard tanks and German submarines—also delivered to questionable countries

BICC's database provides information on the recipient countries of German arms exports. It shows that in recent years, defense equipments have been exported to more than 40 countries with a questionable human rights situation. Critical regions are, in particular, the Middle East, Latin America and South East Asia. Extensive supplies of arms—not just from Germany—have contributed to regional instability in all these areas in the past and have confronted regional security cooperation with new challenges.

## [www.ruestungsexport.info](http://www.ruestungsexport.info)

BICC's homepage ([www.ruestungsexport.info](http://www.ruestungsexport.info)) presents 21 country reports on recipient countries of German arms exports. These are Algeria, Brazil, Columbia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

These comprehensive reports provide an overview of the political, economic and societal situation in the respective country as well as details of its military sector. Furthermore, the reports include details of German arms exports, analyses of the domestic arms industries and studies on the role of the military sector in society.

The EU Code of Conduct has become considerably more significant following its upgrading to a Common Position (2008/944/GFSP). The reports study and analyze the eight criteria of the Code of Conduct with regard to the respective country, and allow a precise assessment with reference to arms exports against the background of the situation in the individual receiving country.

Deliveries of German Leopard tanks to Chile and Brazil in recent years show just how well-positioned Germany is in the world arms market. In addition, there have been numerous sales of submarines to various other states, indicating the technological dominance of German arms producers in this sector. The contract between HDW and South Korea for the purchase of a further six Type 214 submarines, which was signed at the end of 2008, shows the special position of German companies in the field of conventional submarines. But the continuing debate on the sale of submarines to Pakistan is also evidence of this special role. This planned transfer is inexplicable from the point of view of development policy and conflict prevention, both in the light of the ongoing conflict in Pakistan and the country's poor human rights standards as well as the tension between Pakistan and India.



### The Global Militarization Index (GMI) is being developed further

With its Global Militarization Index (GMI), BICC is able to objectively depict worldwide militarization for the first time. The GMI compares, for example, a country's military expenditure with its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its expenditure on medical care. It contrasts the total number of military and paramilitary forces in a country with the number of doctors. Finally, it studies the number of heavy weapons available to a country's armed forces. These and other indicators are used to determine a country's ranking, which in turn makes it possible to measure the respective level of militarization in comparison to other countries. The GMI is not concerned therefore with whether or not a country is "militaristic", but with a description of the situation in that country based on figures. This makes it an ideal instrument for analysis.

The initial results of the GMI show clear regional differences. The Middle East region is probably the most highly militarized region in the world. Seven of the ten countries with the world's highest level of militarization are to be found there. This indicates the outstanding position of the military apparatus compared with the rest of society.

The GMI is currently being developed to include historical as well as current data. This will make it possible in future to depict trends, starting in the 1990s up to the present day, as well as to provide further detailed analyses of specific regional or national developments. BICC's aim is to contribute towards the debate on militarization and to highlight the often inconsistent distribution of resources.

The Index identifies, on the one hand, countries such as Eritrea which spend disproportionately high levels of resources on the military sector, but wantonly neglect other societal and social sectors. On the other hand, there are countries such as Nigeria which have a very low level of militarization, but are the scene of internal military conflicts. These examples illustrate the dilemma of the debate. The GMI is attempting to dispel the wide assumption that a high level of militarization is bad and a low level *per se* good, and

### GMI 2010

The Global Militarization Index (GMI) is currently being expanded with the addition of both historical and current data. This means that in future it will be possible to depict trends as well as to provide detailed analyses of regional and national developments. By taking a look at different years, users will be able to apply the GMI as a specific and direct instrument for analysis beyond the *status quo*. The publication of the new data and figures is planned for October 2010.

to contribute to a new approach. An assessment of the situation requires the specific consideration and analysis of individual countries and regions—and the GMI is the right instrument. It can act both as a tool for evaluating countries with regard to development cooperation and foreign policy and for further research in the field of governance in the security sector.

Jan Grebe

Project title:	Global Militarization Index (GMI) as well as security, armaments and development in recipient countries of German arms exports
Duration:	since May 2002
Funded by:	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Project leader:	Jan Grebe
Project collaboration:	Marc von Boemcken
Publications:	cf. List of publications

# Supporting the demobilization process in South Sudan

January 2010 saw the fifth anniversary of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the government in Khartoum and the former rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Overshadowed by the continuing conflict in Darfur and despite numerous conflicts pertaining to questions of demarcation and the distribution of oil revenues between Khartoum and the government of the by now autonomous South Sudan, the demobilization process is one of the few 'joint' activities in both parts of the country. Since early 2010, BICC supports this process on behalf of the German Federal Foreign Office and the German Bank for Reconstruction (KfW) by dispatching a long-term expert as consultant to the South Sudan DDR Commission (SSDDRC).

The causes of the civil war in Sudan are highly complex: besides ethnic and religious conflict lines, the concentration of political power, education opportunities and development efforts in the northern Nile delta, however, are the main reasons for uprisings in the periphery of the country. Since the 1990s, this development has been enforced by the exploitation of the Sudanese oil fields, which mostly are situated in the south of the country and whose revenues benefited exclusively the government in Khartoum until the peace accord in 2005. At the same time, the country was also destabilized by the intervention of neighboring countries. The government reacted by supporting rebel groups abroad as well as by fueling ethnic tensions in the south and in Darfur. During the civil war between Khartoum and the SPLA, a humanitarian catastrophe of hitherto unknown extent unfolded: the United Nations estimate that more than two million people have died since 1983 and up to four million people have been displaced. The extensive destruction of infrastructure and an unprecedented spread of small and light weapons amongst the civilian population are only two of the effects that can still be felt to date.

## Demobilization: A central element of the peace agreement

The peace agreement between Khartoum and the SPLA/M, which was negotiated together with the international community in Kenya, provides for a six-year transition period from armistice to a referendum, planned for early 2011, on a possible secession of the south. Under surveillance by the United Nations peacekeeping forces, the United Nations Mission in Sudan—UNMIS—, both the controversial demarcation of the border and the distribution of oil revenues are planned to be solved as well as democratic elections in both parts of the country to take place. Another central element is the demobilization and social reintegration of former combatants in the civilian population. By 2007, in a first step, members of the different militias were integrated into the regular armed forces of Sudan (in the north) or into the SPLM (in the south), a process that led to some tensions when former enemies found themselves in one joined military force. Since 2009, and thus with a good number of years of delay, the demobilization and social reintegration of former combatants has started.

In the framework of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the disarmament of approx. 90,000 former fighters in both parts of the country is planned. By December 2009, 20,000 former combatants were demobilized, with the regional focus being on the so-called transitional areas (areas whose affiliation has not finally been settled) Upper Nile and Southern Cordofan in the border area between the north and the south.

It is remarkable, however, that the demobilization process, despite numerous logistical and administrative difficulties, has started at all. After the death of John Garang, former political leader of SPLA/M, in a helicopter crash in July 2005, the political faction of the secessionists in the south markedly gained in influence. Single skirmishes in the border region, the continuing conflict in Darfur and the arrest warrant by the International Court of Justice against the President of Sudan cast a shadow over the peace process. News about armament efforts by both sides anticipating the referendum show how fragile the peace between



the north and the south continues to be. Seemingly paradox, there is a great interest in both camps in the demobilization of soldiers. Relevant factors for this are particularly fiscal constraints—both governments spend large amounts of money for the payment of their soldiers—money, which is lacking in the treasury, especially since the dramatic reduction in oil revenues as a consequence of the economic crisis. This is why, in the first phase of the demobilization process and with the help of the international community, mostly women, child soldiers as well as older soldiers and soldiers with disabilities find their way back into civil society. It is expected that in a second phase in South Sudan, first policemen and members of the so-called Joint Integrated Units as well as further units of the SPLA will follow.

#### Further education for the national DD&R commission

Besides UNMIS, a number of organizations are involved in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DD&R) process, such as UNDP, UNICEF, and the World Food Programme. The greatest challenge—in view of the bad infrastructure in the country—is the integration of the former combatants into the civilian labor market. Since November 2009, the German Federal Foreign Office has supported this process via the German Bank for Reconstruction (KfW), which both provides financial aid and training for the national DD&R commission in South Sudan. This government agency has the difficult task to coordinate the numerous actors, suffers, however, like all government offices in the south from a lack of trained personnel.

Already since 2007, has BICC, in cooperation with different donors, been conducting training programs for DD&R commission staff in South Sudan. While in the past, these training programs were carried out by international short-term experts, BICC dispatched a long-term expert in early 2010 with an office in the building of the Commission in the South Sudanese capital of Juba to coordinate the project on the ground. This long-term expert is further supported by other experts—addressing issues such as the lack of a comprehensive public information strategy for the Commission—in the framework of shorter missions. The

activities mainly focus on strengthening existing capacities of commission staff, directly advising both the Head of the Commission and the German embassy in Khartoum and the KfW in their evaluation of the DD&R process. With the dispatch of a long-term expert to Sudan and the cooperation with the KfW, BICC has broken new ground in development cooperation.

*Wolf-Christian Paes*

Project title:	Support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DD&R) in South Sudan (capacity-building component)
Duration:	since October 2009
Sponsored by:	German Foreign Office and German Bank for Reconstruction (KfW)
Project leader:	Wolf-Christian Paes
Cooperation:	Marius Kahl, Lena Guesnet and Christof Koegler
Publications:	cf. List of publications

# Understanding wartime rape— A research project

Wartime rape is not a homogeneous phenomenon. There are many reasons why this form of violence is used—against both women and men. BICC is studying various aspects of wartime rape in order to identify different “types” of rape. This research project, which is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), aims to contribute to a better understanding of this form of violence employed in war and the diverse consequences long after the war has ended. A typology of wartime rape can be used to help reveal gaps in programming and services to raped individuals, their families and communities and help target donor funding more effectively.

Since World War II, there is documented evidence that wartime rape has been perpetrated in 55 countries, though the actual number may be far greater.<sup>1</sup>

There is a great deal of variation between, and even within these country cases of wartime rape. For example, during the civil war in El Salvador (1980–1992), rape was mainly perpetrated by the Salvadoran Armed Forces against civilians and members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), the revolutionary guerilla organization. Civilians were raped in or near their homes during scorched earth operations, while members of the FMLN were usually raped while detained. Motivations of the former included the brutalization of the population, while in the latter, rape was used as a form of torture in order to extract information on the whereabouts and plans of the FMLN. However, rape was also perpetrated *within* the FMLN, an organization that included a large number of female members. The motivation for this type of rape appears to be individual sexual desire and opportunity.

<sup>1</sup> See Isikozlu and Millard, “Wartime Rape and Post-conflict Research, A BICC Project,” Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), [http://www.bicc.de/uploads/pdf/publications/other/BICC\\_Wartime\\_rape-project.pdf](http://www.bicc.de/uploads/pdf/publications/other/BICC_Wartime_rape-project.pdf).

## Wartime rape in Cambodia, Sierra Leone and Bosnia

In Cambodia, rape was perpetrated by members of the Khmer Rouge during the Khmer Rouge regime (1975–1979). Rape was perpetrated mainly in detention against female prisoners charged with criminal offenses or identified as class enemies. Female prisoners were regularly raped before being killed, where rape was used as a form of torture similar to the rape of FMLN members in detention in El Salvador. Unlike the Salvadoran case, however, the motivation for using rape as torture in Cambodia does not appear to be the extraction of information, but rather the infliction of pain and suffering, and to induce the death of the prisoners.

In Sierra Leone, all armed groups in the civil conflict (1991–2002) perpetrated rape, but the main perpetrators were members of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). The RUF perpetrated rape during their attacks on major cities, such as on the capital of Freetown between 1998 and 1999, in order to assert domination over the civilian population. The RUF also abducted women and girls from villages and took them as sexual slaves, subjecting them daily to rape and other human rights violations. While rape during major attacks seemingly had a military objective, rape in the form of sexual slavery appears to have been motivated by a combination of reward for successful battle and individual sexual desire. The main targets of these groups were young girls, particularly between the ages of ten and eighteen years.

During the Bosnian War (1992–1995), rape was mainly perpetrated against Bosnian Muslim civilians by members of the Bosnian Serb Armed Forces. Similar to the case of Sierra Leone, these forces perpetrated rape during attacks on cities and villages, but also in detention at concentration camps, and at centralized locations designed exclusively for the perpetration of rape, also known as ‘rape camps’. The overall motivation for rape was strategic: to promote the flight of individuals and the displacement of whole communities through terrorization and shame. In the case of rape camps, an additional motivation was to forcibly impregnate women so they would give birth to babies





that would be considered of Serbian descent. The main targets of rape were therefore women, particularly of child-bearing age, though there are reports of men having been raped as well.

### Categories of wartime rape and their typologization

While varied, these brief examples can be organized into three broad categories of wartime rape perpetrated by armed groups:

- rape of civilians
- rape of members of another armed group
- rape within the armed group itself.

Within each category, it is clear that there are many different means and motivations for perpetrating this type of violence. Organizing these variations into distinct types of wartime rape has been a key focus of research on this subject at BICC. Through desk and field research in El Salvador and Bosnia and Herzegovina during Phase One of this research project (November 2008–April 2009), eight types of wartime rape were identified. Phase Two of this research (September 2009–May 2010) has focused on refining this typology through a comprehensive desk review of ten additional country cases of wartime rape in countries across Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania. This refined typology will be published and publicly available later this year.

BICC's research on wartime rape has focused on developing a typology of this form of violence in war in order to better identify, assess and understand its variation, as well as to examine the social and economic consequences after the war has ended. In practice, the consequences of wartime rape are generally assumed to be psychological and physical, with an emphasis on the individual raped. The research, however, has revealed social and economic consequences that vary according to the type of wartime rape experienced, and which reach beyond the realm of the individual, affecting families and communities as well.

The typology can therefore be used to help reveal some of the gaps in programming and services available for raped individuals, their families and commu-

nities, and help target donor funding and humanitarian programming on this issue more effectively. It can also be used to identify gaps in national and international legislation on wartime rape, which may only recognize one of several types of rape experienced in the war, as well as help identify which characteristics contribute to the perpetration of this form of violence.

Taken together, these contributions provide possible entry-points to enhance the protection and recovery of individuals, families and communities that have experienced wartime rape, and to prevent this type of violence in the future.

*Elvan Isikozlu*

Project title:	Understanding wartime rape
Duration:	since November 2008
Funded by:	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Project leader:	Elvan Isikozlu
Project collaboration:	Dr. Ananda Millard
Publications:	cf. List of publications

# Commercial security—Hindrance or help in development policy?

Security is an important precondition for development. Only those who are physically safe/ not in danger of life or limb can learn, play, work, do business, contribute to civil society and partake in democratic processes. Due to lacking established state structures, partner countries of Germany development cooperation often resort to private security companies. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has therefore tasked BICC to investigate the effects for development cooperation in cases where security is not a 'public good' but a commodity, which is produced and can be purchased according to market economy conditions.

There are hardly any studies on development countries which systematically collect/ record data on the various private security actors and the effects of their activities on society. Particularly from the perspective of development policy, such evaluations are sadly lacking—both for individual countries and in relation with measures on security sector reform or the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DD&R) of former combatants. This shortcoming is especially serious when development actors themselves contract security providers.

## Private security in Sub-Saharan Africa

First evaluations have shown that the security business in development countries compared to industrial countries in the North has the highest growth rates. Often, the security business there is the most lucrative economic sector in the entire country, the growth rate of which often lies between 10 and 30 percent above the general average.

Measured against the percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), South Africa has the largest private security sector in the world. Recently, the country has witnessed a significant expansion of commercial armed response. Between 2006 and 2007 alone, the number of firms supplying such services has increased by 34 percent. According to recent statistics there are, altogether, 4.898 registered security businesses with a total workforce of 307,343 employees in the country, not counting a further 776,316 security guards, who are currently unemployed.

Commercial security is, however, by no means specific to South Africa but can be encountered across the entire African continent, for example in Uganda, the Central African Republic, Angola, Swaziland, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Kenya. In Sierra Leone, the total number of security firms has increased by a factor of 15 since the end of the armed conflict. The Angolan security sector includes approximately 36,000 private guards. In Kenya, more than 48,000 people are employed by roughly 2,000 private security companies, whereas in Nigeria, the total workforce of the commercial security industry appears to be in excess of 100,000. In many of these places, the ratio between private guards and public policemen is thought to be as high as ten to one. Commercial security companies have thus become an omnipresent, pervasive and highly visible feature of the urban landscape in many developing countries. It would seem, however, that they are largely concentrated in large towns and capital cities, with only few of them working in rural areas. In Kenya, for example, one out of four security companies is based in Nairobi. Even more strikingly, police figures from 2005 indicate that 90 percent of Angolan security companies were operating in Luanda and only 10 percent in the other 17 provinces of the country.

## Security for whom and for what?

South Africa is an example for how the activities of the private security sector deepen the chasm between rich and poor in a country. There, it contributes to a kind of social Apartheid. Entire districts/ areas have been fortified by private security providers, paid for by wealthy citizens, to which a certain category of South Africans—young, male and black—are no longer permitted access. This group of the population not only suffers from poverty and economic insecurity—there are hardly any funds available to provide for their security.

The private security sector, however, can also contribute favorably to the development of a country. In Sierra Leone after the end of the civil war, for instance, many ex-combatants were successfully reintegrated into civilian life because the private security sector was able to provide them with a living.



The BICC project's aim is to investigate whether and under what circumstances private security practices can support or even be the precondition for development. It also examines as of when the opposite can be the case with private security structures having negative effects on development.

### Research questions on commercial security concepts and strategies

At the beginning of a development political evaluation, the empirical documentation of the structures and dynamics of the commercial security sector in development countries is the first step. With this, the project systematically deals with questions on who the customers or producers of commercial security services are, through whom, and how, the relationship between customer and producer are regulated, what the threats are against which security has to be provided and what the means and techniques are with which security is to be established.

Different types of commercial security provision will then be identified and examined according to the following relevant development policy questions:

- Is the specification of commercial security concepts and strategies subject to democratic influence or control (input legitimacy)?
- Are customers and producers of commercial security accountable to independent bodies?
- To what degree is the commercial security sector taken into account when taking measures for security sector reform (SSR)?
- How inclusive are the respective security concepts? Who is excluded from security services? Are socio-economic cleavages deepened or is the opposite the case through the involvement of certain parts of the population?
- Can certain constellations of commercial security actors contribute to the economic and human development of a country, for instance by creating stability and job opportunities?
- To what extent is statehood itself undermined by various types of commercial security arrangements or, on the contrary, possibly even strengthened?

The commercialization of the security sector in many countries of the South is a fact to which development policy actors have to react adequately. Challenges resulting from this for development policy approaches to the promotion of the rule of law, good governance, and the strengthening and keeping of human rights should be given top priority.

*Marc von Boemcken / Susanne Heinke*

Project title:	Commercialization of security production in developing countries
Duration:	since August 2009
Sponsored by:	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Project leader:	Marc von Boemcken
Cooperation:	Dr. Michael Ashkenazi, Ruth Vollmer
Publications:	cf. List of publications

# GMF Transatlantic Study Team conducts research on climate-induced migration

The development of scenarios and models pertaining to the ecological and socio-economic effects of climate change on particularly affected regions of the world is increasingly taken up by international research. The German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF), within the framework of its Immigration & Integration Program 2009/10, has initiated the formation of a Transatlantic Study Team on climate-induced migration to improve networking both between policymakers and researchers and the exchange of their approaches to research on the transatlantic level. Under the leadership of the Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM, Georgetown University) and the United Nations University (UNU, Bonn), BICC participates in this international initiative.

Since the publication of the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in Spring 2007, the containment of global warming and the analysis of its effects have become priorities of national and international committees. Besides political and technological approaches to limiting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, another focus lies on developing scenarios and models for the ecological and socio-economic effects of climate change to particularly affected world regions. In view of the rising sea levels, many inhabitants of the South Pacific islands or lower coastal regions of Bangladesh are already forced to leave their homes and economic areas.

In 2008, upon invitation of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for Humanitarian Affairs, the IOM formed an informal working group on the topic of migration, climate change and displacement. This group is dedicated in particular to identifying operational gaps and challenges with regard to the uprooting of persons as a result of extreme, mostly short-term, environment- and climate-related catastrophes. But at the same time, it is important, within the framework of collaborative research, to take into account and to better understand long-term effects of climate-induced changes in the particularly hard-hit and already weakened less developed world regions.

Migration following ecological change is by no means a new research topic—but has for a long time been mostly ignored by many experts and committees alike. Already in 1992 did the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Refugee Policy Group publish a first report 'Migration and the Environment,' still the relationship between climate change, environmental degradation and migration had not been taken into consideration even in the 2005 report of the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM). Reasons for this lie both in the still small number of relevant studies and in difficulties in conception and methodology when attributing larger migration flows primarily to ecological changes.

Notwithstanding, there is a growing consensus about the fact that environment- or climate-induced changes and the negative effects on livelihoods that go along with these are, besides political and economic factors, the most important causes of migration. The most frequently encountered phenomena are:

- An intensification of natural catastrophes.
- An increase in aridity and periods of draught with far-reaching effects on agricultural productivity.
- The destruction of coastal habitats due to rising sea-levels.
- An increased competition around resources, such as land and water.

Ecological factors can contribute to an intensification or even escalation of conflicts and refugee crises

Whether affected parts of the population are forced to leave their homes temporarily or for good depends to a high degree on the resources and capacities of the respective region, i.e. its vulnerability or resistance in dealing with these climate-induced changes and to, for instance, develop alternative economic structures. This also depends on the kind and the circumstances of environmental stressors. Contrary to other, more short-term natural catastrophes (such as tsunamis or earthquakes), climate change outcomes (such as desertification) mostly have longer-term effects and often result in continuing migration movements of



a smaller scale. In the recent literature, it is pointed out that migration due to climatic changes can also be a positive adaptation strategy through which alternative employment opportunities and livelihoods can be created.

Still, in many regions, ecological challenges and changes often combine with already existing societal conflicts, be it as a result of scarce resources or the resettlement of parts of the population so that ecological factors can contribute to an intensification or even escalation of conflicts and refugee crises.

Against this backdrop, BICC, together with Adelphi Research in Berlin, has prepared an overview study on the special challenges and dynamics resulting from climate-induced migration for receiving societies. Dynamics and relationships between the different concomitant circumstances and complex causes of climate-induced migration as well as the challenges and/or possible tensions and conflicts in the recipient countries will be the focus of the study. Through a systematic investigation of possible stabilizing and destabilizing factors, relevant fields of action, in the areas of governance, integration of refugees and resource governance, amongst others, will be identified.

In the framework of the joint project, further background studies on the following issues have been conducted:

- Migration as adaptation strategy.
- Climate change, rural development and migration.
- Institutional coordination.
- Development of humanitarian response mechanisms as well as an analysis of relevant instruments and approaches within the European Union and the United States.

Other partners to the project are the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Migration Dialogue at the University of California Davis, the Center for Law and Justice of the University of San Francisco as well as, in Europe, the Overseas Development Institute in Great Britain and Adelphi Research from

Berlin. Other governmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the Bureau of Population, Refugees & Migration of the US State Department, the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the German Land of North Rhine-Westphalia, and Refugees International are invited to take part in the discussions on a regular basis. Besides the drafting of overview studies and policy briefs, the study team undertakes site visits to particularly affected regions (Senegal, Mexico and Bangladesh) and organizes workshops and conferences with relevant actors in Berlin, Washington, DC, and Brussels. A final report with main results and recommendations will most likely be published in June 2010

*Andrea Warnecke*

Project title:	GMF transatlantic study team on climate-induced migration
Duration:	since July 2009
Funded by:	German Marshall Fund (GMF)
Project leader:	Andrea Warnecke
Project collaboration:	Ruth Vollmer, Zoe Sutherland
Publications:	cf. List of publications

# Transnational engagement of African migrant organizations in North Rhine-Westphalia

BICC is preparing a study on African migrant organizations in North Rhine-Westphalia under the title "Migration—Integration—Development" to examine the latter's contribution to the process of integration in Germany and to development in their respective countries of origin. The project is being sponsored by the Foundation for Environment and Development North Rhine-Westphalia, the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI) and Inwent (Capacity Building International).

Migration is no longer merely perceived by research and the public eye as being the result of discrepancies in development in and between states, but increasingly also as a factor that influences the development of both the countries of origin and the countries of residence. The debate no longer focuses on the loss of qualified human capital in the countries of origin (brain drain), but also on the positive contribution of migration to development processes. Furthermore, migrants also exert an influence through their entrepreneurial commitment and investments in their countries of origin, as well as through their societal and political activities and development projects. Added to this are development policy lobby work in the country of residence and the establishment of transnational social and knowledge networks. Finally, social remittances also play an important role, that is to say the flow-back of values, ideas, identities and social capital from the countries of residence to the countries of origin.

## Migration—Development—Integration

The scientific and societal debate on the role of migrant organizations in the process of integration is controversial. On the one hand, one frequently hears concern that strong ties with the country of origin, particular with regard to political events, could represent an obstacle to lasting integration in the receiving country. On the other hand, the opinion is starting to prevail that migrant organizations perform social integration functions, particularly in their role as the first point of contact for new arrivals and as facilitators of emotional security, everyday knowledge and social

capital. Furthermore, migrant organizations can play an important role as advocacy groups for migrants. These organizations are attributed a bridging function to German society under the buzz word "integration through internal integration." The activities of migrant organizations relevant to integration range from self-help activities in the field of education and upbringing, cultural projects, educational measures regarding development and integration policy, and anti-discrimination work to involvement in local authority institutions, local clubs and associations.

The empirically validated results of BICC's DIASPEACE project state that the (transnational) involvement of migrants<sup>1</sup> also correlates positively with the level of socio-economic integration in other respects. In particular, the duration of residence and the legal residence status of the migrants and their level of education have an influence on their willingness to become integrated.

## African migrant organizations in North Rhine-Westphalia

The study conducted within the framework of the project deals with organizations of migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa in North Rhine-Westphalia. According to figures from the Federal Statistical Office for 2008, there were 82,000 African citizens from Sub-Saharan African countries in Germany, just under one-quarter of whom were living in North Rhine-Westphalia. Added to these are African refugees and asylum seekers, Germans with a migrant background and irregular immigrants.

North Rhine-Westphalia has a particularly large number of migrants from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria and Ghana. African migrants first began setting up communities and self-help organizations in Germany in the 1980s and then increasingly in the 1990s. These groups can by no means be regarded as a *single* African diaspora. They are very differ-

<sup>1</sup> See *brief 42*. Andrea Warnecke (ed.), 2010. *Diasporas and Peace: A Comparative Assessment of Ethiopian and Somali Organisations in Europe*. Bonn: BICC, May.



ent communities with heterogeneous organizational structures, issues and tasks. North Rhine-Westphalia is home to a variety of African migrant organizations and individual initiatives and presumably to an even larger number of informal groups. Most of the organizations are involved in the field of self-help, integration and cultural work, conduct development projects, or are active as parties, political associations, student organizations or religious communities.

The study sets out to contribute to the better understanding of the forms and aims of African migrant organizations as well as their opportunities for playing a role in processes of development and integration. It also considers the conditions for realizing this potential and will examine the following questions:

- Under what conditions are African migrants able and willing to engage in civil society?
- How can state and civil society players in North Rhine-Westphalia support the potential of African migrant organizations to contribute to processes of development and integration?

The study is based on relevant literature on this subject. It will also evaluate qualitative surveys of representatives of migrant organizations as well as state and civil society institutions and experts. In addition, there are plans to hold two workshops.

The aim of the project is to develop strategies for action to improve cooperation between state and civil society institutions in NRW on the one hand, and African migrant organizations on the other. Furthermore, it will also help to define approaches for the practical design of cooperation with migrant organizations in the fields of development and integration.

Clara Schmitz-Pranghe

Project title:	African migrant organizations (MO) in North Rhine-Westphalia—Forms of organization and activities
Duration:	since January 2010
Sponsored by:	Foundation for Environment and Development North Rhine-Westphalia; Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI); Inwent (Capacity Building International).
Project leaders	Clara Schmitz-Pranghe, Andrea Warnecke
Project cooperation:	Ruth Vollmer
Publications:	cf. List of publications

# Misery instead of development— Oil Pipeline Project in Chad

A project team from BICC and AG Tschad conducted research on the Chad-Cameroon Oil Pipeline Project within the framework of the EU-funded Fatal Transactions (FT) campaign network. The original goal of this Project, which was also funded by the World Bank, was to promote long-term development in Chad. The BICC study “‘We were promised development and all we got is misery’—The Influence of Petroleum on Conflict Dynamics in Chad” is based on literature and field research and shows that these good intentions failed hopelessly due to various factors.

The intention was to implement a pilot project in Chad which would show that the ‘resource curse’ can be overcome. Revenue from oil production in this poor Central African country was to lead to improved living conditions for the entire population—instead of underdevelopment, authoritarianism and conflicts as in many oil-rich countries. In order to ensure this, the World Bank became involved in the Chad-Cameroon Oil Pipeline Project which was to accompany oil production and the construction of a 1,070 kilometer export pipeline by a consortium consisting of the oil companies ExxonMobil, Chevron and Petronas. But instead of contributing to peace and development by mitigating poverty, oil production and the revenue it produced served to foster conflicts at local, national and regional level.

Chad is one of the world’s poorest countries and has been almost permanently involved in violent conflicts since its independence from France in 1960. President Idriss Déby has ruled the country in an autocratic manner since he came to power in a *coup d’état* in 1990. The elections conducted since then have been neither free nor fair. Instead, the President is holding onto power by repressing the political opposition. In addition, a patronage system—financed with revenues from the oil trade—is helping him to buy the allegiance not only of his supporters but also of important former opponents by offering them lucrative posts. This method has even been extended to include rebel leaders.

Otherwise, President Déby is relying primarily on military deterrents to deal with the rebels. These deterrents

## International Secretariat of FT in Bonn

BICC took over the International Secretariat of the Fatal Transactions Campaign at the beginning of 2010. This means that the activities of the European campaign for resource equity are now being steered from Bonn.

BICC has been active in this group of European NGOs which supports the fair use of natural riches in Sub-Saharan Africa since 2007. Within the framework of this cooperation, BICC has drafted research reports on three exemplary countries: Chad, Côte d’Ivoire and Nigeria. The member organizations of Fatal Transactions conduct PR work and lobby activities in various European countries and at EU level.

The International Secretariat can be contacted at [ft@bicc.de](mailto:ft@bicc.de).

too are paid for with petrodollars. Military expenditure increased from US \$14 million to US \$315 between 2000 and 2009. Whilst Chad takes 132nd place of the 135 countries on the UNDP Poverty Index<sup>1</sup>, according to CIA figures, it is 27th of 173 countries<sup>2</sup> with regard to military expenditure. Around 4.2 percent of GDP are reported to have been spent on military expenditure in 2006.

Whilst on the subject, oil revenue, of course, also arouses the greed of rebel movements which want to take over from the ruling elite through armed combat and become the main beneficiaries of these riches.

The situation for the people of Chad is frustrating. Very often, schools and hospitals in the capital N’Djaména or in towns in the oil region, which are funded with revenue from the oil trade, have neither equipment nor staff—like proverbial Potemkin villages. They

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Development Programme. 2009. “Chad: The Human Development Index - going beyond income.” In *ibid. Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development*. Basingstoke: Palgrave/ Macmillan.

<sup>2</sup> Central Intelligence Agency. 2009. *World Factbook 2009*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.





can therefore hardly have a positive effect on the situation of the population. Instead, the activities of the international oil consortium that produces oil in the Doba basin are putting a strain on the environment and are leading to increased land appropriation with inadequate compensation measures. The government is reacting to the tense situation in the region, which also stirs up conflicts within the population, by sending increasing numbers of security personnel and imposing a night-time curfew.

The aim of the project was to prevent precisely this type of development whereby the administration of the oil sector supports an undemocratic regime that is involved in violent conflicts. An administrative model and legislation were even drafted under the supervision of the World Bank to ensure that the oil revenues benefitted the population. For example, 80 percent of the direct income was to be spent on combating poverty. It soon became obvious, however, that the government was not interested in administrating the new revenue in this way. The World Bank had apparently joined the project with exaggerated optimism and did not subsequently exercise sufficient pressure to ensure that the agreed rules were observed.

Instead of becoming a model project therefore, Chad can only serve as a negative example; but an example from which lessons can be learnt. It is obvious that certain preconditions for investments in natural resources must be fulfilled if poor administration and conflicts are to be avoided. Accordingly, the government of the country concerned must be democratic and respect human rights. It must demonstrate the political will to deal responsibly with the resources sector and maintain corresponding capacities. Civil society must be allowed to play an important role from the very beginning and represent the interests of the population.

A World Bank evaluation in 2003 reached the conclusion that investments should not be made in large infrastructure projects, particularly in the fields of energy and mining, due to the negative social, ecological and frequently also economic consequences. As this recommendation has not

been followed to this day, it is all the more important that international financial institutions should at least ensure the enforcement of the highest social and ecological standards.

In the meantime, the government in Chad is ignoring the needs of its people and is focusing on securing its own position of power. This is also evident in a new cooperation project to tap further oil fields. The Chad national oil company SHT (Société des Hydrocarbures du Tchad) has been cooperating with the Chinese state CNPC (China National Petroleum Cooperation) in the Sedigi basin since 2007. The oil produced is to be transported through a new pipeline to a refinery, which is currently under construction, and processed first and foremost for the domestic market. This has already led to environmental damage, the resettlement of the local population and dissatisfaction. There are no signs that the government is interested in a change of course—showing respect for its own people, overseeing the activities of international companies, or encouraging democratic developments.

*Lena Guesnet*

Project title:	Participation in the Fatal Transactions (FT) network, lobby and education work on resources and conflict
Duration:	since 2007
Funded by:	European Commission (EU)
Project leader:	Wolf-Christian Paes
Project collaboration:	Lena Guesnet, Marie Müller
Publications:	cf. List of publications

# Base conversion—A challenge for town planning and structural policy

The closure of Belgian, British and US bases and the transformation process within the *Bundeswehr* continue to pose tremendous challenges for local authorities and *Länder* governments in Germany. How does the civilian use of former military real estate fit into an overall planning and structural concept? Together with NRW.URBAN (formerly LEG Stadtentwicklung NRW), BICC is supporting the government of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) in finding answers to these questions.

Even though the extent of base closures and cut-backs is significantly smaller than in the 1990s, the economic, town planning and structural consequences for the *Länder* and local communities concerned are still considerable. Devising appropriate concepts for the civilian use of these properties has also become more difficult, particularly against the background of decisive changes in the funding framework of the European Union.

## Troop reductions in Germany

Whereas almost 1.5 million soldiers were stationed on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1990, this number has now fallen to an historic low (see below). A new wave of base closures is expected to last until 2015 as a result of the transformation process, not only in the *Bundeswehr* but also in the British and US armies.

23,000 British soldiers are currently stationed in Germany. According to the so-called Borona Program, 3,600 members of the armed forces are to leave Germany by 2014. There are plans, for example, for base closures in Osnabrück and for the disbanding of two large bases in North Rhine-Westphalia, that is to say, Niederkruchten-Elmpt airbase (approx. 900 ha) and JHQ (Joint Headquarters) Rheindahlen (approx. 450 ha) to the west of Monchengladbach.

If the US government implements its plans to reorganize the military sector, the number of US forces stationed in Germany will fall from the current approx. 42,000 to around 24,000 soldiers by 2012 at the latest. This will also lead to a corresponding number of base closures.

As German Federal Minister of Defense Guttenberg only set up a Structural Commission on *Bundeswehr* Reform in April 2010, it is too early to predict what effect the latter's proposals will have. But even before the Minister assumed office, Defense Ministry plans were working on the basis of troop strengths of approximately 250,000 soldiers by the end of 2010.

## Improved strategic planning to make up for lack of funding

The federal government has been active in a number of areas since the end of the first big wave of conversion in 2000, particularly with regard to institutions and competencies. For example, it has established the Federal Institute for Real Estate, and a joint Coordination Office for Conversion has been set up by the Federal Ministry of Finance and the Federal Ministry of Defense. *G.e.b.b.* (limited company for development, procurement and operations) is also a Ministry of Defense company working in the field of conversion aiming at being a possible contact point for affected local authorities.

Due to the fact that EU support programs have run out and the general difficult financial situation, it has become more difficult for the *Länder* to support local authorities to the extent they did back in the 1990s. Hopes of financial assistance during the first phase of the *Bundeswehr* structural reform were also disappointed. And although the local communities would like to see new conversion programs and such programs appear justified, they seem more unlikely today than ever before.

The *Land* governments are therefore increasingly acting as mediators to support the local communities concerned—as BICC did in the 1990s on behalf of the government of North Rhine-Westphalia. In future, lack of economic resources is to be compensated by the targeted development of conversion strategies in an overall regional planning and structural policy context.

Of the 47,000 ha in North Rhine-Westphalia used for military purposes at the beginning of the 1990s, more than 12,000 ha have been handed over in several



phases by the *Bundeswehr* or the allied armed forces, and large parts have been transferred to civilian use. This involves approx. 350 properties in around 150 towns and communities in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Everyone realizes that not all of the former military properties that have been vacated or will be vacated in the future can be transferred to civilian use. But what areas will become available? What will be the real extent of conversion in coming years? Which regions or communities need help? Which regions or communities can or should be given support from the point of view of planning and structural policy?

These are questions which the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia already asked itself several years ago. Together with NRW.URBAN (formerly LEG Stadtentwicklung GmbH & Co KG), BICC is advising the North Rhine-Westphalian government on the development of a strategy to meet current and future challenges. As a first step, NRW.URBAN and BICC have developed a database on conversion sites in North Rhine-Westphalia (not yet intended for public use). This serves to provide an overview and an information base, and offers standardized, comprehensive detailed information on individual sites. In order to enhance the usefulness of the data for planning purposes, the database is not only to be continuously updated but also augmented by a GIS-based map function which will show the information in a geographical context and provide answers to pertinent queries. The database is thus to become a sound decision-making aid for those people in the individual ministries and *Länder* institutions responsible for conversion.

Lars Wirkus

Project title:	Conversion in NRW
Duration:	since 2010
Funded by:	NRW.URBAN with funds of the Ministry of Construction and Transport North Rhine-Westphalia (Data base)
Project leader:	Lars Wirkus
Publications:	cf. List of publications

# List of publications

## briefs

**brief 42.** Andrea Warnecke (ed.). 2010. *Diasporas and Peace: A Comparative Assessment of Ethiopian and Somali Organisations in Europe*. Bonn: BICC, May.

**brief 41.** Frank, Claudia and Lena Guesnet. 2009. "We were promised development and all we got is misery"—*The Influence of Petroleum on Conflict Dynamics in Chad*. Bonn: BICC, December.

**brief 40.** Guesnet, Lena, Marie Müller and Jolien Schure. 2009. *Natural Resources in Côte d'Ivoire: Fostering Crisis or Peace? The Cocoa, Diamond, Gold and Oil Sectors*. Bonn: BICC, December.

**brief 39.** Fischer, Clara and Ruth Vollmer (eds.). 2009. *Migration and Displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Bonn: BICC, May.

## BICC book series: Sustainable Peace and Global Security Governance

Swatuk, Larry A. und Lars Wirkus (eds.). 2009. *Transboundary Water Governance in Southern Africa. Examining Underexplored Dimensions*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

## bulletins

**BICC bulletin, No. 52, January–March 2010**  
Feature: Digging Deeper: Can NEITI contribute to conflict management in the Niger Delta region? Uche Igwe.

**BICC bulletin, No. 51, October–December 2009**  
Feature: With UN-missions towards peace? Andreas Heinemann-Grüder

**BICC bulletin, No. 50, July–September 2009**  
Feature: Piracy in Somalia and its Root Causes on Land, Michael Ashkenazi and Edward Ceska

## BICC occasional papers

Koltermann, Felix. 2010. *Der Gaza-Krieg im Bild: Ein Vergleich der Bildberichterstattung der FAZ und der SZ über den Krieg*. Occasional Paper VI. Bonn: BICC (forthcoming).

Müller, Marie. 2010. *Revenue Transparency to Mitigate the Resource Curse? Potential and Reality in the Niger Delta*. Occasional Paper V. Bonn: BICC (forthcoming).

Runge, Peter. 2009. *The Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Afghanistan: Role model for civil-military relations?* Occasional Paper IV. Bonn: BICC, October.

Dehérez, Dustin. 2009. *The Scarcity of Land in Somalia. Natural Resources and their Role in the Somali Conflict*. Occasional Paper III. Bonn: BICC, April.

Radeke, Helen. 2009. *Sierra Leone: Mit Sicherheit eine gute Wahl? Eine Zwischenbilanz der demokratischen Friedenskonsolidierung*. Occasional Paper II. Bonn: BICC, April.

Sommer, Jerry. 2009. *New Chances for a Compromise in the Nuclear Dispute with Iran?* Occasional Paper I. Bonn: BICC, March.

## Newsletter Fatal Transactions

**Newsletter No. 5**, October 2009.

**Newsletter No. 4**, May 2009.

## Other BICC publications

Boege, Volker. 2009. "Transboundary Water Governance in Regions of Weak Statehood." In Swatuk and Wirkus (eds.).

Schmitz-Pranghe, Clara. 2010. "Modes and Potential of Diaspora Engagement in Eritrea." *DIASPEACE Working Paper* (forthcoming).

\_\_\_\_\_. 2010. "A Comparative Assessment of Ethiopian Diaspora Engagement in Europe." In Andrea Warnecke (ed.). *Diasporas and Peace: A Comparative Assessment of Ethiopian and Somali Organisations in Europe*. brief 42. Bonn: BICC, May.

von Boemcken, Marc. 2009. "The BICC Global Militarization Index (GMI)." In Bonn International Center for Conversion. 2009. *Annual Report 2008/2009*. Bonn: BICC, May.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Trends in Global Military Expenditure." In Bonn International Center for Conversion. 2009. *Annual Report 2008/2009*. Bonn: BICC, May.

von Boemcken, Marc and Volker Franke. 2009. "Attitudes, Values and Professional Self-Conceptions of Private Security Contractors in Iraq. An Exploratory Study." Research Report for the Deutsche Stiftung Friedensforschung. Bonn: BICC.

Warnecke, Andrea and Clara Schmitz-Pranghe. 2010. "Ethiopian Diaspora Organisations in Germany." In Andrea Warnecke (ed.). *Diasporas and Peace: A Comparative Assessment of Ethiopian and Somali Organisations in Europe*. brief 42. Bonn: BICC.

### Further publications

**Boege, Volker**, Anne Brown, Kevin Clements and Anna Nolan. 2010. "Challenging Statebuilding as Peacebuilding: Working with Hybrid Political Orders to Build Peace." In Oliver Richmond (ed.). *Peacebuilding. Critical Developments and Approaches*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

**Boege, Volker**, Anne Brown and Anna Nolan. 2009. "Security Issues of the Pacific Islands." *The Far East and Australasia 2010*. 41st Edition. London and New York: Routledge, 2009, pp. 934–944.

**Boege, Volker**, Anne Brown and Kevin Clements. 2009. "Hybrid Political Orders, not fragile states." *Peace Review*, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 13–21.

**Boege, Volker**. 2009. "Challenging the Weberian Concept of the State: Lessons Learned from a Far-Away South Sea Island." In Michael Brzoska and Axel Krohn (eds.). *Overcoming armed violence in a Complex World: Essays in Honor of Herbert Wulf*. Opladen and Farmington Hills: Budrich Uni Press, pp. 205–222.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "Peacebuilding and State Formation in Post-Conflict Bougainville." *Peace Review*, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 29–37.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "Zivile Konfliktbearbeitung in der Suedsee (Conflict Transformation in the South Seas)." *Wissenschaft und Frieden*, Vol. 27, Nr. 4, pp. 47–50.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "Kastom in violent conflict and in peacebuilding in contemporary Bougainville." Conference Paper presented at the second conference of the International Society for Cultural History 'Culture of Violence', Brisbane, Australia, 20–23 July.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "Legitimacy in hybrid political orders – an underestimated dimension of peacebuilding and state formation." Conference paper presented at the European Consortium of Political Research conference Potsdam, Germany, 10–12 September.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Oekologisch induzierte Gewaltkonflikte in Zeiten des Klimawandels (Environmentally induced violent conflicts in times of climate change)." Conference paper presented at 24th Wissenschaftlicher Kongress der Deutschen Vereinigung fuer Politische Wissenschaft, Kiel, Germany, 21–25 September.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "Democracy and Custom – Incompatibilities or Complementarities? Legitimacy issues in Pacific Democracies." Conference paper presented at the 11th Pacific Islands Political Studies Association, Auckland, New Zealand, 3–4 December.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "On Hybrid Political Orders and Emerging States: What is Failing – States in the Global South or Research and Politics in the West?" In *Berghof Handbook Dialogue Series No. 8*, pp. 15–35. Berlin: Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflict Management.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "Building Peace and Political Community in Hybrid Political Orders." *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 599–615.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "Undressing the Emperor: a Reply to Our Discussants." In *Berghof Handbook Dialogue*

Series No. 8, pp. 87–93. Berlin: Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflict Management.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "Gobernanza y ciudadanía en los ordenes políticos híbridos: un cambio de perspectiva en la noción de 'construcción del Estado'." In Manuela Mesa (coord.). *Crisis y cambio en la sociedad global. Anuario 2009-2010*. Madrid: ceipaz, pp. 63–81.

**Boege, Volker** and Pam Christie. 2009. "Learning in a Post-conflict Environment: the Case of Bougainville." In Rawwida Baksh and Tanyss Munro (eds.). *Learning to live together. Using Distance Education for Community Peacebuilding*. Vancouver: Commonwealth of Learning, pp. 197–210.

**Croll, Peter J.** and **Jan Grebe**. 2010. „Simbabwe 30 Jahre nach der Unabhängigkeit. Ein Grund zum Feiern? Thirty years of independence in Zimbabwe. A time to celebrate?" *Zeitschrift für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik*, Vol. 3, No. 2, April, pp. 169–179.

**Franke, Volker C.** 2010. "Making Sense of Chaos: Teaching Strategy Using Case Studies." In Gabriel Marcella, ed. *Teaching Strategy: Challenge and Response*. Carlisle, PA: Strategic Studies Institute, US Army War College, March, pp. 241–274.

\_\_\_\_\_. (ed.). 2010. "Gender & Security." *Security and Peace*, Vol. 1/2010, special edition.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "Security by Contractor: Outsourcing in Peace and Stability Operations." Case Study, Center for Complex Operations, National Defense University, Washington, DC, September.

**Franke, Volker C. and Andrea Warnecke**. 2009. "Building Peace. An Inventory of UN Peace Missions since the End of the Cold War." *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 407–436.

**Franke, Volker C.** and Gary Schaub Jr.. 2009/10. "Contractors as Military Professionals?" *Parameters*, Vol. 39, No. 4, Winter, pp. 88–104.

**Franke, Volker C.** and Karen Guttieri. 2009. "Picking up the Pieces: Are Officers Ready for Nation Building?"

*Journal of Political and Military Sociology*, Vol. 37, No. 1, Summer, pp. 1–25.

**Grebe, Jan**. 2010. „Zehn Jahre Krise in Simbabwe: Die Rolle der Europäischen Union, der USA und Chinas im Kontext der Krise." In Helmut Asche, Antje Daniel, Franziska Gruber and Rainer Öhlschläger, eds. *Afrika und externe Akteure – Partner auf Augenhöhe?* Baden-Baden: Nomos (forthcoming).

\_\_\_\_\_. 2010. "And They Are Still Targeting: Assessing the Effectiveness of Targeted Sanctions Against Zimbabwe." *Africa Spectrum*, Vol. 45, No. 1 (forthcoming).

**Hauswedell, Corinna** (ed.). 2009. *Nigeria – Too Rich for Dignity and the Law? Perspectives After the 2007 Elections*. Loccumer Protokolle, 23/07, Rehburg-Loccum.

\_\_\_\_\_. (Hg.). 2009. *Chinas neue Rolle in der Welt: Machtrivalität oder Chancen für mehr Multilateralismus?* Loccumer Protokolle, 75/07, Rehburg-Loccum.

\_\_\_\_\_. (Hg.). 2009. *Frieden und Gerechtigkeit? Dilemmata heutiger Friedensethik und -politik. Zur Diskussion der Denkschrift der EKD*. Loccumer Protokolle, 24/08, Rehburg-Loccum.

\_\_\_\_\_. (Hg.). *Soldatentod in heutigen Kriegen. Herausforderungen für politische Normenbildung und Erinnerungskultur*. Loccumer Protokolle 25/08, Rehburg-Loccum.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Privatarmeen gegen law and order. Die langen Schatten des Paramilitarismus in Nordirland." In Stig Förster, Christian Jansen and Günther Kronenbitter (Hg.). *Rückkehr der Condottieri? Krieg und Militär zwischen staatlichem Monopol und Privatisierung*. Paderborn: Schöningh Verlag, pp. 251–264.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "Small Arms, Bigger Issues: Lessons from the Case of Decommissioning Paramilitary Weapons in Northern Ireland." In Michael Brzoska and Axel Krohn (eds.). *Overcoming Armed Violence in a Complex*

*World. Essays in Honour of Herbert Wulf.* Opladen and Farmington Hills: Budrich University Press, pp. 51–65.

**Hauswedell, Corinna**, Margret Johannsen and Paul Nolan (eds.). 2009. *Demilitarizing Conflicts. Learning Lessons in Northern Ireland, Palestine and Israel.* Loccumer Protokolle, 64/08, Rehburg-Loccum.

**Hauswedell, Corinna**, Anna Kreikemeyer and Wolfgang Zellner (eds.). 2009. *Cooperation with Central Asia – The Potential of the EU's Central Asia Strategy.* Loccumer Protokolle, 55/08, Rehburg-Loccum.

**Hauswedell, Corinna**, Ulrich Frey und Wiebke Zorn (Hg.). 2009. *Diplomatie und Zivilgesellschaft – Konfliktbearbeitung auf Augenhöhe?* Loccumer Protokolle 32/09, Rehburg-Loccum.

**Heinemann-Grueder, Andreas** and Irina Busygina. 2010. "Unity and Diversity in Russia's Federalism." In Andreas Heinemann-Grueder and Irina Busygina (eds.). *Forum of Federations, Unity and Diversity in Multiethnic Federations.* Ottawa: McGill-Queen's University Press (forthcoming).

**Heinemann-Grueder, Andreas.** 2010. *Federalizm i etnicheskoe mnogoobrazie v Rossii.* Moskau: Rosspen.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "Federal Discourses, Minority Rights, and Conflict Transformation." In Cameron Ross and Adrian Campbell (eds.). *Federalism and Local Politics in Russia.* London, New York: Routledge, pp. 54–81.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Wie enden Kriege?“ In Hans J. Gießmann and Armin Wagner (Hg.). *Armee im Einsatz. Grundlagen, Strategien und Ergebnisse einer Beteiligung der Bundeswehr.* Baden-Baden: Nomos, pp. 74–88.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "Multi-ethnic Federations: Integrative or Pretext for Secession?" In Michael Brzoska and Axel Krohn (eds.). *Overcoming Armed Violence in a Globalized World.* Leverkusen, Birmingham: Budrich Uni Press, pp. 143–161.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Nigeria: Föderalismus als Patronage.“ In Europäisches Zentrum für Föderalismusforschung

(Hg.). *Jahrbuch des Föderalismus 2009.* Baden-Baden: Nomos, pp. 411–426.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Kontrollregime. Politik in Russland unter Putin & Medvedev.“ *Osteuropa*, Heft 9, pp. 27–48.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Mit UNO-Einsätzen zum Frieden?“ In Hippler, Froehlich, Johannsen, Schoch, Heinemann-Grueder (Hg.). pp. 175–188.

Jochen Hippler, Christiane Froehlich, Margret Johannsen, Bruno Schoch, **Andreas Heinemann-Grueder** (Hg.). 2009. *Friedensgutachten 2009.* Berlin, Münster: LitVerlag.

**Isikozlu, Elvan** and **Ananda S. Millard.** 2010. "Wartime Rape: Identifying Knowledge Gaps and their Implications." *Sicherheit und Frieden (S+F)*, Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 35–41.

**Kuechle, Hartmut.** 2010. „Der transatlantische Rüstungsmarkt.“ Interview, Deutschlandradio, 9 March.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Bedrohungen und Schutz der kritischen Infrastruktur an Häfen, Flughäfen und Bahnhöfen.“ *Zeitschrift für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik (ZfAS)*, 1/2009, pp. 14–23.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Konversion militärischer Anlagen und Produktion – ein Rückblick.“ Presentation at the Arbeitstagung der Evangelischen Kirche Stuttgart „Schwerter zu Pflugscharen – Rüstungsexport und Rüstungskonversion“. Stuttgart, 21 April.

**Kuechle, Hartmut** und Schaaf, Peter. 2009. „Technologie und Arbeitsplatzpotenzial des Eurofighters.“ *Strategie & Technik*, 2/2009.

**Sommer, Jerry.** 2010. „Vor dem Nuklear-Gipfel in Washington – wie der Westen die Weiterverbreitung von Atomwaffen verhindern will.“ Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Sendung „Streitkräfte und Strategien“ of 10 April, available at <<http://www.ndrinfo.de/programm/sendungen/streitkraefte4.html>>.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2010. "Forever divided? A new political ice age threatens Cyprus." *Atlantic Times*, February.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Warten auf Abrüstung – was wird aus Obamas Vision einer atomwaffenfreien Welt? (Zur US-„Nuclear Posture Review“).“ Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Sendung „Streitkräfte und Strategien“ of 30 January, available at <<http://www.ndrinfo.de/programm/sendungen/streitkraefte4.html>>.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Auch Europa sollte vom Ziel der Null-Urananreicherung im Iran abrücken: Kontrollieren statt sanktionieren.“ *Tageszeitung*. Commentary, 9 March.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Es wäre an der Zeit, den Sanktionsknüppel wegzupacken: Der Sanktionsknüppel.“ *Tageszeitung*. Commentary, 10 September.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Neuer START-Vertrag in Sicht? Auftakt der amerikanisch-russischen Gespräche über die strategischen Atomwaffen.“ Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Sendung „Streitkräfte und Strategien“ of 16 May, available at <<http://www.ndrinfo.de/programm/sendungen/streitkraefte4.html>>.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Atommacht Nordkorea – kann die Staatengemeinschaft das Nuklearprogramm stoppen?“ Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Sendung „Streitkräfte und Strategien“ of 19 September, available at <<http://www.ndrinfo.de/programm/sendungen/streitkraefte4.html>>.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „Bewaffnete Konflikte künftig wahrscheinlicher? Die möglichen Folgen des Klimawandels für die internationale Sicherheit.“ Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Sendung „Streitkräfte und Strategien“ of 12 December, available at <<http://www.ndrinfo.de/programm/sendungen/streitkraefte4.html>>.

**von Boemcken, Marc**, Christoph Schmidt and Wilfried Solbach (eds.). 2009. *Conflict Prevention in the Multimedia Age*. Bonn: Deutsche Welle.

**von Boemcken, Marc**. 2009. „Condottieri der Gegenwart. Die Globalisierung des privaten Sicherheitsgewerbes.“ In Stig Förster, Christian Jansen and Günther Kronenbitter (Hg.). *Rückkehr der Condottieri? Krieg und Militär zwischen staatlichem Monopol und Privatisierung: Von der Antike bis zur Gegenwart*. Paderborn: Schöningh-Verlag.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. “UN Arms Embargoes in the Great Lakes, 1994–2004.” In Michael Brzoska and George A. Lopez (eds.). *Putting Teeth in the Tiger: Improving the Effectiveness of Arms Embargoes*. Bingley: Emerald Press.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. “Arms Embargoes against Eritrea and Ethiopia.” In Michael Brzoska and George A. Lopez (eds.). *Putting Teeth in the Tiger: Improving the Effectiveness of Arms Embargoes*. Bingley: Emerald Press.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. “Global Media Forum 2009: Conflict Prevention in the Multimedia Age.” In Christoph Schmidt, Wilfried Solbach and Marc von Boemcken (eds.). *Conflict Prevention in the Multimedia Age*. Bonn: Deutsche Welle.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. „U-Boote, Fregatten und ausgemusterte Panzer. Deutsche Rüstungsexporte nach Lateinamerika.“ *Ila*, No. 326, June.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2009. “From Monopolies to Networks: A Framework for Analysing Security Practices in the 21st Century.” Paper presented at the General Conference of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), Potsdam, 10–12 September.

**Warnecke, Andrea** and **Volker C. Franke**. 2010. “Sustainable Conflict Transformation. An Analytical Model for Assessing the Contribution of Development Activities to Peacebuilding.” *International Journal of Peace Studies*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (forthcoming).

**Warnecke, Andrea**, Dennis Taenzler and **Ruth Vollmer**. 2010. “Climate Change, Migration and Conflict. Receiving Communities under Pressure?” *Policy Paper*. German Marshall Fund of the United States (forthcoming).

**Warnecke, Andrea** and **Clara Schmitz-Pranghe**. 2010. „Diasporaengagement für Entwicklung und Frieden. Handlungsspielräume und Kapazitäten der äthiopischen Diaspora in Deutschland.“ In Tatjana Baraulina and Andrea Riestler (Hg.). *Potenziale afrikanischer Migration in Deutschland und den Herkunftsländern*. Nürnberg: BAMF, GTZ (forthcoming).



# Facilitating Peace and Development through Research, Advisory Services, Training

As an independent, non-profit organization BICC is dedicated to promoting and facilitating peace and development.

## Our task

BICC seeks to assist in preventing violent conflict and hence contribute to their constructive transformation. While disarmament frees resources, which can be employed in the fight against poverty, conversion allows for a targeted, best possible reuse of these resources.

## Our work

**Peace and development:** BICC offers advisory services on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DD&R). It evaluates DD&R-related processes as well as peacebuilding tools, studies the role of the security sector, researches on the nexus between development and peace as well as early warning systems for crises.

**Arms—Global trends, exports and control:** BICC analyzes global trends in defense expenditures, armed forces personnel and militarization. It makes connections between arms exports, development aid and human rights and lobbies for global arms control.

**Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW):** BICC offers advice and trainings worldwide on small arms control. It also consults on the marking and tracing as well as the safe stockpiling of SALW and ammunition. It collects data on SALW proliferation and evaluates small arms control activities.

**Resources and conflict:** BICC studies the nexus between natural resources and conflict while lobbying and training on this topic.

**Migration and security:** BICC carries out research on the nexus between migration in Africa and security. It discusses challenges of migration and displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa and studies the African diaspora in North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW), in Germany and in the European Union.

**Base Conversion:** BICC has carried out research on base conversion for 15 years—not only in Germany but worldwide.

## Our services

Applied research (research papers, background and evaluation studies, impact analysis, indicator development, data collection and analysis as well as project assistance and implementation).

Advisory services (background analyses, policy recommendations, expert workshops).

Capacity-building through the elaboration of concepts and modules for education and training.

Public relations (publications, conferences, events, and exhibitions).

## Our donors and partners

- International and UN-organizations,
- Governments,
- International and national foundations,
- International and national research institutions,
- International and national NGOs,
- German Federal States (*Länder*) and federal ministries.

## Our organization

On the basis of applied research, BICC offers consultancy, policy advice and training. Its international staff carries out self- and third-party financed projects.

BICC collects and publishes information, carries out evaluations and prepares publications and makes these materials available to NGOs, governments and private organizations. It is co-publisher of an international scientific book series (*Sustainable Peace and Global Security Governance*) and the annual State of Peace Report (*Friedensgutachten*).

The Center organizes exhibitions, conferences, expert workshops and talks on a regular basis. These events help make the public even more aware of the issues that are important to BICC.

BICC was founded in 1994 with the support of the Land North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) as a non-profit limited liability company (GmbH). Shareholders are the Lander of NRW and Brandenburg. BICC bodies are its Supervisory Board, its Board of Trustees, and the International Board.

## Photos

- p. 4 German Federal Foreign Office
- p. 6 BICC
- p. 8 Klausnitzer/BICC. Participants of the BICC-workshop "Wartime Rape"
- p. 9 Dickmann/BICC. On 22 April 2010, BICC celebrated its first Open Day in its new premises
- p. 10 Dickmann/BICC. On 8 April 2010, Peter J. Croll (right), Director BICC and Carlos Lopes (left), Managing Director UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in Bonn. Angelica Maria Kappel (middle), Mayor of the UN city of Bonn, also participated in the event
- p. 11 Heinke/BICC. Prof. Hans Blix (left) und Prof. Volker Rittberger (right), members of BICC's International Board
- p. 13 Hans-Christian Plambeck/laif. The Kiel-based company Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft GmbH produces submarines, a popular item for German arms exports
- p. 15 Paes/BICC. A lorry of the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission transports participants of a training program
- p. 17 UN Photo/Christopher Herwig. Jerrilyn Mulbah, a Liberian-born Nigerian performer sings at a concert of the "Stop Rape" campaign spearheaded by the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the government of Liberia and other partners
- p. 19 Riccardo Venturi/laif. Johannesburg 2007, Soweto Township, metrorail security guards
- p. 21 Warnecke/BICC. Environmental degradation in Senegal
- p. 23 Dickmann/BICC. Nana Ato Arthur, former Regional Minister, Ghana, Chidi Kwubiri, Artist Nigeria/Germany, and Ibrahim Gueye, Chair "Afrikanischer Dachverband NRW e.V./f.i.t.r.) during a panel discussion on Perspectives Africa on the occasion of BICC's Open Day
- p. 25 Siebert/Misereor. Yield sign for ESSO in Tchad
- p. 27 Katharina Moraht. Today, the former educational center for future Nazi leaders in Vogelsang is a conversion site and used as a meeting place.