



# ANNUAL REPORT 2010/2011



BONN INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR CONVERSION

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## Imprint

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# Preface



Making the world a fairer, more peaceful, more ecologically friendly and economically more viable and sustainable place—this is a key goal of the government of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW). We believe that, against the background of globalization, the German *Länder* also have to take a stand and make their contribution to the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations to fight hunger, poverty and need globally. Communal development cooperation and the Local Agenda 21 follow the tradition of responsibility. By supporting this work, the government of NRW plays its role in modern One World politics thus reacting to the latest challenges.

This includes the fact that all departments of the local government take One World aspects more into account than before to do justice to this mission. Part of this mission are open and democratic dialogues at all levels of society, the fostering and expansion of national and international partnerships as well as a strengthening of civilian and preventive strategies of conflict- and crisis management. We also have to keep in mind the further development and expansion of the City of Bonn as a center of international cooperation and endeavor to link the international organizations based here with state politics.

To attain these goals, we need the support of strong and competent partners. BICC is such a partner. Founded in 1994 by the government of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia as an independent, non-profit organization focusing on research of conversion issues, now in its 17th year of existence, BICC has developed into one of the leading institutes of peace and conflict research in Germany. Through its work, BICC seeks to assist in preventing violent conflict and hence contribute to its 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.

Through applied research, advisory services and training, BICC contributes to peace and development.

But this is not all. According to the 2010 Global “Go-To Think Tanks” Report of the University of Pennsylvania, BICC, for the first time since its foundation, is ranked 50th amongst global leading think tanks outside of the United States. The ranking is based on an analysis of 6,480 think tanks in 169 countries. This high distinction, however, is also a commitment for the future.

This year’s *Annual Report* gives impressive insights into the practical work of BICC. It reports on a selection of projects, the comprehensive development of global military and development expenditures with a special focus on Germany, informs on the economic situation of the organization and contains a detailed list of publications by BICC and its researchers. This creates transparency and increases the trust in the work of the Center.

I am sure that in future, BICC will continue to succeed in raising its profile as an international think tank. North Rhine-Westphalia as science hub can be proud of a research center, which contributes important insights to existential questions of the modern world.

I look forward to continued cooperation and would like to wish BICC continued success in its important work and the reader interesting and stimulating reading.

*Svenja Schulze*  
Minister of Innovation, Science and Research of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia

# Foreword



The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program of the University of Pennsylvania's Global "Go-To Think Tanks" Report 2010 put BICC on 50th place in its list of the fifty leading non-US American think tanks. It is the first time in its 17-year history that BICC has been ranked in this international framework. In her words of congratulation, NRW Science Minister Svenja Schulze called BICC a "small but excellent" institute in North Rhine-Westphalia. My staff and I are very proud of this appraisal.

What is very clear, however, is that we will not rest on our laurels. Since the publication of its last *Annual Report*, BICC has initiated an intensive discussion on the future direction of its work. We have asked ourselves in which programmatic fields we wish to conduct and provide our applied research, advisory and training services over the years to come. We want to focus our work more strongly in order to do even better justice to our task of promoting peace, security and development throughout the world. A further central consideration was how we can establish better synergies between the contents and the methods of our research. Five focus areas have emerged and are already reflected in the project reports in the *Annual Report 2010/2011*.

**Arms—Global Trends, exports and control: The Global Militarization Index (GMI)** is unique in the way that it examines global trends in defense expenditures, armed forces personnel and militarization. The GMI ranks the most highly militarized and the least militarized states by comparing national funding for the military with gross domestic product or expenditure in other areas in society, for example health care. It offers insights that are based on both the latest data and on trends over the last twenty years since the end of the Cold War. It can thus serve policymakers as an 'early warning mechanism'—for example, when estimating the risks of exporting arms to individual countries. This is also precisely where the 21 **country reports** at <http://www.ruestungsexport.info> are important. They establish connections between arms exports, development and human rights and are an excellent tool for advising policymakers.

**Security—Stakeholders, systems, threats:** This new program aims to understand, map and assess the security practices of various actors in different local spaces. A security practice can be broadly defined as any social activity, which seeks to articulate and engage perceived threats in a coordinated manner and over a prolonged period of time. Against this background, we ask: What demands are being placed on the state security sector, *inter alia* the armed forces, police, supervisory authorities, judicial and penal bodies? What role do non-state actors, such as private security services, play? This *Annual Report* provides the first results of a field study on **commercial security in post-conflict societies such as Timor-Leste and Liberia**.

A long-term expert offers advisory services to the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, SSDDRC, on **the disarmament, demobilization and socio-economic reintegration** of former combatants in **Southern Sudan**.

**Resources and conflict:** We have been studying the nexus between natural resources and conflicts and conducting lobbying and educational work on this issue since 2000. What factors lead to the fatal link between natural resources and violent conflict? What type of natural resource governance can contribute towards peace and development? BICC experts in **Sierra Leone** looked into the question of how **diamond mining** can support development, security and peace in that country.

**Migration, conflicts and security:** BICC investigates linkages between migration and security and intends to generate empirical data on (in)security as a driver and consequence of voluntary and involuntary migration. Eberhard Neugebohrn, Director of SUE (Stiftung Umwelt und Entwicklung Nordrhein-Westfalen), comments in an interview on a study on **Migration – Integration – Development. African migrant organizations in North Rhine-Westphalia**. A further project took BICC experts to Central Asia, where they conducted research primarily on issues of **labor migration** from **Tajikistan to Russia**.

**Base conversion:** We have 17 years of experience in the field of conversion and are also active internationally in the area of base conversion (*inter alia* in South Africa and South Korea). In this year's *Annual Report*, we publish an up-to-date **map of conversion sites in North Rhine-Westphalia**.

BICC's systematic and methodological generation, provision and evaluation of data does not only provide an interface for the Center's own program areas. A **cooperation project with the Federal Agency for Civic Education (bpb)** launched in 2010 links BICC's international expertise in all areas of expert, specialist analysis and in processing the relevant data and facts with the mission and the outreach of the bpb. The project's ambitious aim is to develop a modular **information portal** on the topic area of war and peace for the bpb's online services.

I will mention two further cooperation projects as examples of BICC's involvement in international and academic networks. For example, BICC and the Institute for Political Science and Sociology of **Bonn University** have intensified their collaboration by launching the **joint research project "Migration and Security: Durable Solutions for Refugees"**.

Furthermore, BICC will be participating in the **Global Media Forum** of the **Deutsche Welle** for the fourth time. This year's international meeting of representatives of the media, politics and research is entitled "**Human rights and globalization—Challenges to the media**". More than 1,300 participants from all over the world will meet in Bonn to discuss these issues from 20 to 22 June 2011. BICC will be organizing its own workshop entitled "**Transnational migration and security: Price and prejudices**" and will play an active part in the panel discussion on "**Women—Victims of War**" organized by the Deutsche Welle.

The first months of 2011 have been extremely turbulent throughout the world. The situation in the Arab countries is characterized by protests, revolutions and violent conflicts. Countries in the Middle East have already held top places on BICC's Global Militarization Index (GMI) with regard to their degree of militarization for some years now and many other Arab

countries also rank high on the Index. Should policy-makers not make more use of such an 'early warning system' as the GMI could provide and reconsider their arms exports and control policies, for example? And in view of the continuing refugee drama on and off the coast of Lampedusa, is it not time for European governments to reconsider their (threat) perceptions of migration and security? As an international think tank with a global reputation, we feel obliged to contribute to such a change of thinking through our analyses.

I hope that you will find the *Annual Report 2011* stimulating reading and cordially invite you to submit your comments.

*Peter J. Croll*  
Director BICC

# Annual business report

On the basis of applied research at the nexus of peace, security, and development, BICC (Bonn International Center for Conversion) deals with all questions that contribute to implementing disarmament worldwide. It perceives itself as a research institute, as a center of knowledge management, a service provider and policy advisor with a national and international sphere of activity. The United Nations, the European Union, governments, local authorities, etc. as well as various non-state institutions from science, research and politics are BICC's partners, supporters or customers.

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 Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations. 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.

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 VAT ID No.: DE811913398

BICC Trustees:  
*Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia, Düsseldorf: 85%  
*Land* 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.

## Members of the BICC Supervisory Board in April 2011:

1. Helmut Dockter, Chair of the Supervisory Board, Secretary of State, Ministry of Innovation, Science and Research of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia, Düsseldorf
2. Dr. Lale Akgün, Premier's Department of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia, Düsseldorf
3. Prof. Dr. Armin B. Cremers, Deputy Rector, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn
4. Michael Deitmer, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Energy, Building, Housing and Transport of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia, Düsseldorf
5. Franz Meiers, Director, NRW.URBAN Service GmbH, Dortmund
6. Dirk Reitemeier, Ministry for Economic and European Affairs of the *Land* of Brandenburg, Potsdam
7. Helmut Rubin, Ministry of Finance of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia, Düsseldorf

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 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.

To perform its diverse tasks and provide services in the fields of applied research, advisory services and capacity-building, BICC relies on an international and multi-disciplinary team consisting of BICC staff and various partners. In 2010, the Center employed an average of 29 members of staff. 12 of these were employed on a full-time and 17 on a part-time basis.

BICC also offers interns an opportunity to work at an international center and BICC's own project work often benefits greatly from such cooperation. Between January 2010 and March 2011, 11 interns from six countries worked at BICC.



### An overview of the most important projects 2010/2011:

<b>Applied research</b>		Selection of products/ further information
Foreign affairs and security politics of European states in the Middle East	since December 2010	Subproject within a project led by the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy (IFSH) at the University of Hamburg on terrorism and radicalization: Indicators for external influences (TERAS-INDEX)
Commercial provision of security in development countries	since August 2009	Research project with field research component, financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
(Re)migration in Central Asia and implications for regime stability in three Central Asian countries	since October 2010	Pilot study with field research component in Tajikistan and Russia (focus), financed by the Gerda-Henkel-Foundation
DIASPEACE—Diasporas for Peace. Patterns, trends and potentials of long-distance diaspora intervention in conflict settings. Case studies from the Horn of Africa.	until February 2011	Project within the 7th research framework programme of the EU cf. <a href="http://www.diaspeace.org">http://www.diaspeace.org</a>
African migrant organizations (MO) in North Rhine-Westphalia—Forms of organization and activities	since January 2010	Study on behalf of the Stiftung Umwelt und Entwicklung Nordrhein-Westfalen BICC <i>brief</i> 44; cf. <a href="http://www.bicc.de/">http://www.bicc.de/</a>
Understanding wartime rape	until September 2010	Studies with field research component for the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) BICC <i>brief</i> 43; cf. <a href="http://www.bicc.de/publications/briefs/brief-43.html">http://www.bicc.de/publications/briefs/brief-43.html</a>
Participation of BICC in the annual <i>Friedensgutachten</i> (State of Peace Report)	since 1999	Book publication cf. <a href="http://www.friedensgutachten.de">http://www.friedensgutachten.de</a>
<b>Advisory services</b>		
Global Militarization Index (GMI) as well as security, armaments and development in countries receiving German arms exports	since May 2002	GMI, 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">http://www.ruestungsexport.info</a> , funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)





Advisory services in the field of resources and conflicts	since November 2010	Such as advisory services provided to the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) on resource governance in Sierra Leone
Support and capacity-building for small arms and ammunition stockpile and surplus management in Southern Sudan	as of May 2011	In cooperation with the Southern Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (SSBCSSAC), financed by the German Foreign Office
Advisory services provided to the High Commissioner for Reintegration in Colombia	until October 2010	Supporting the process of demobilization and reintegration in Colombia by advising the relevant government authorities on behalf of GTZ (today: GIZ)
Small arms survey in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	until November 2010	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)

**Capacity-building**

Support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DD&R) in Southern Sudan (capacity-building component)	since October 2009	In cooperation with the Southern Sudan DDR Commission (SSDDRC) on behalf of the German Development Bank – KfW
Figures and facts on war and peace—Interactive online portal	since July 2010	Concept, development and implementation on behalf of the German Federal Agency for Civic Education (bpb); cf. <a href="http://sicherheitspolitik.bpb.de">http://sicherheitspolitik.bpb.de</a>
Training workshop on the "Protection of Civilians in Peace Operations"	January to March 2010	Implementation in cooperation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
Participation in the Fatal Transactions (FT) network; lobby and education work on resources and conflicts	since January 2007	Research support, events, website, public relations, exhibitions, expert talks; cf. <a href="http://www.bicc.de/fataltransactions/">http://www.bicc.de/fataltransactions/</a>
Resources for a fair world—Photo exhibition	since April 2008	Contribution to development policy education, funded by the German Catholic Bishops' Organisation for Development Cooperation (MISEREOR); cf. <a href="http://www.rohstoffgerechtigkeit.de">http://www.rohstoffgerechtigkeit.de</a>



#### BICC's International Board in April 2011:

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 Agency (IAEA)
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 Hilz (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. Carlos Lopes (Switzerland), Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
9. Dr. Ulla Mikota (Germany), Director Development, ISAF-Regional Command North and German Representative Development in Afghanistan, c/o GIZ Mazar e Sharif
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), former Secretary of State of the Ministry of Innovation, Science, Research and Technology (now Ministry of Innovation, Science and Research) 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 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 which cover the entire range of BICC activities.

The economic development in 2010 was very positive. After the highly challenging economic situation in 2009, it was essential to restructure and to make substantial savings. At the same time, it had to be ascertained that these savings had as productive an effect on the project and overall content work as possible.

This has been successfully achieved. Operating costs fell by more than Euro 120,000. At the same time, project and content work profited from the restructuring. Third-party funding increased by more than Euro 135,000 (16.8 percent) and BICC was able to acquire a good mix of research- and service-oriented projects. Consequently, the annual result amounted to nearly Euro 88,000.

Because of this development of 2009/10, BICC has now got the necessary leeway to sustainably fulfill its tasks.

The Target Agreement between BICC and the Ministry of Innovation Science and Research 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. In 2010, BICC fully met the target and will be able to collect the full benefit.

Michael Dedek



**Excerpt from BICC's Articles of Association:**

"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.

**Profit and loss account for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2010**

	Actual 2010
Revenues	
a) Main funding from the Ministry of Innovation, Science and Research of the <i>Land</i> NRW	998,760.00
b) Revenue from completed projects	1,150,292.77
c) Reimbursement of costs and other income	22,971.44
	2,172,024.21
Changes in totals in the case of unfinished projects	-241,892.99
Other operating income	43,143.31
	<b>Operating performance</b> 1,973,274.53
Material costs of projects	368,320.47
Staff costs	1,190,798.39
Planned depreciation	29,465.16
Miscellaneous operating expenses (office space, etc.)	297,211.01
	<b>Operating expenses</b> 1,885,795.03
Financial result	405.72
	<b>Surplus</b> 87,885.22

# The GMI—An ‘early warning mechanism’ for policymakers?

This is the second time, that BICC has published its Global Militarization Index (GMI). The GMI 2011 not only depicts levels of global militarization but, for the first time, also documents the development since 1990. The study, which is financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), helps to evaluate the development orientation of states and analyzes regional militarization. The GMI 2011 shows that the Middle East is the highest militarized region in the world.

**B**ICC's GMI not only shows the amount of funds being allocated to the military of one state. It also defines the level of militarization of a country by the relation of military expenditure to its gross domestic product (GDP) or other areas in society, such as health care<sup>1</sup>.

In 2009<sup>2</sup>, **Israel** (865 points), **Singapore** (843 points), **Syria** (796 points), **Jordan** (779 points), **Russia** (777 points), **South Korea** (748 points), **Cyprus** (738 points), **Greece** (736 points), **Kuwait** (736 points), and **Belarus** (731 points) were in the top 10 of the GMI.

The fact that, with Israel, Syria, Jordan, and Kuwait, four countries in the Middle East are amongst the top 10 shows that the high militarization of this conflict-riddled region further exacerbates instability. Another seven countries in the region and in North Africa were amongst the top 20 countries with the highest levels of militarization in 2009: **Libya** (position 12), **Oman** (position 13), **Bahrain** (position 14), **Saudi Arabia** (position 15), **United Arab Emirates** (position 16), **Iraq** (position 17), and **Algeria** (position 18). The prevailing high levels of militarization of Israel and other countries in the region can not only be attributed to mutual threat perceptions. It rather points to the extremely important political character of the military which is playing a decisive role in the societal changes in the Arabic countries. When dealing with questions of international cooperation in general and arms exports or

military aid—not only in these countries—the GMI could serve as an ‘early warning mechanism,’ which shows militarization processes in various countries.

## Militarization in various regions of the world

In individual regions, various developments in militarization can be observed. In **Europe**, there are marked disparities. **Belarus** (position 10), **Bulgaria** (19) and **Ukraine** (25), for instance, show high levels of militarization in 2009.

**Greece** (1990: position 10; 2000: position 10; 2009: position 8) and **Cyprus** (1990: position 3; 2000: position 5; 2009: position 7) have even remained amongst the top 10 since 1990. For years, Athens has spent the most resources (in relation to its GDP) on its military in Europe and the European Union. Driving factor could be the continuing conflict with its neighbor and NATO partner Turkey (2009: position 24), which triggers off certain threat perceptions in Greece. High military expenditures, used for extensive arms deals in the past, could be one of the causes of the economic and financial crisis.

Since reunification in 1991, **Germany's** level of militarization has decreased more or less constantly from position 36 to position 86 in 2007. In 2009, with position 81 in the GMI, its militarization remained on an average level.

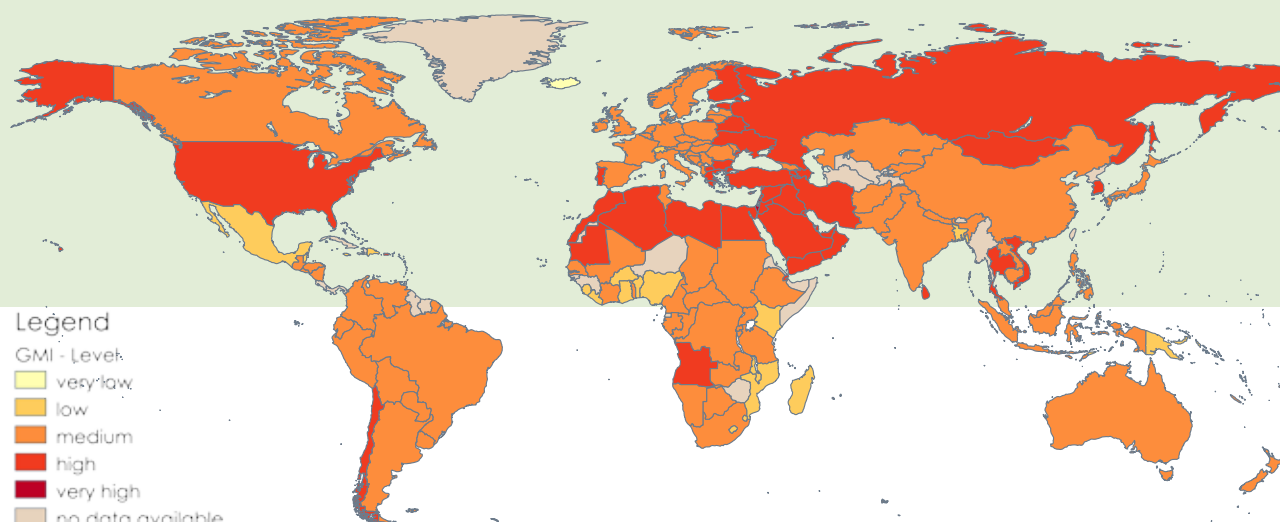
Even twenty years after the end of the confrontation between the Eastern and the Western blocs in Europe, **Russia** (2009: position 5) still uses more resources for the military sector—compared to society as a whole—than the **United States** (position 35) whose absolute defense budget is markedly higher than that of Russia. With US \$663 billion and a share of 43 percent of global military expenditures, the United States are positioned at the very top of global military expenditures (SIPRI Yearbook 2009).

Against the background of a threatening arms race and many unresolved (border) conflicts, militarization levels in **Latin America** have consistently been high for years. **Asia**, on the contrary, shows a great heterogeneity in its levels of militarization. On the one hand, the

<sup>1</sup> The GMI uses mostly data of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute SIPRI, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), and BICC. The ranking shows the militarization of 161 states since 1990. It is updated by BICC on an annual basis.

<sup>2</sup> The year for which the latest data was available at the time of publication of the GMI 2011 (February 2011).

## The Global Militarization Index (GMI)



rivalry between China and India as concerns regional influence increases the militarization levels in both countries. On the other hand, conflict countries, such as Sri Lanka, Thailand or Indonesia show very different levels of militarization.

Marked increases in military expenditure can be observed in **emerging economies** and countries with particularly high economic growth. High growth rates have created extensive financial resources, which were also invested in the military sector. Military expenditure in **Brazil** rose between 2000 and 2009 by 38 percent; those of **India** by 67, and **China** by 216 percent. Part of these expenditures was channeled into comprehensive modernization programs of the respective armed forces. Still, the share in military expenditure in relation to GDP and in health spending have only changed marginally in these countries. Brazil's militarization (1990: position 66; 2000: position 79; 2009: position 76) has constantly been average—with a light tendency towards a slight decrease. The same holds true for India's militarization (1990: position 79; 2000: position 87; 2009: position 79) despite a light tendency towards an increase. China's picture (1990: position 67; 2000: position 94; 2009: position 88) is similar to the one of Brazil.

**Highest and lowest levels of militarization:**  
A differentiated view is necessary

On first sight, it seems to be paradox that many African countries, such as **Madagascar** (armed conflict since 2002; 2009: position 133), the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (war in eastern Congo since 2005; 2009: position 112), the **Central African Republic** (war since 2006; 2009: position 116), and **Nigeria** (armed conflict since 2004; 2009: position 135) were or are affected by armed conflict but still show low levels of militarization.

A security sector that is weak or does not function at all cannot prevent violence and conflicts which negatively affect the population and seriously impair its development. Consequences are often fragile or weak states in which economic growth and development cannot occur. Amongst the 40 states with the lowest levels of militarization are 11 states, which, according to the *Failed State Index* belong to the category of 'least stable states'. When looking at the category of states whose stability is in danger, it becomes clear that 30 of the 40 countries with the lowest level of militarization show marked signs of weak and fragile statehood.

The GMI—at best in combination with other indexes, such as the *Human Development Index* or the *Global Peace Index*—offers an informed data basis for achieving a necessary differentiated estimate of militarization levels and their influence on development.

Susanne Heinke

Project title:	Global Militarization Index (GMI)
Duration:	since May 2009
Financed by:	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Project leader:	Jan Grebe
Project collaboration:	Marc von Boemcken, Jan Hartmann, Vera Klöttchen, Alexander Strunck, Lars Wirkus
Publications:	cf. List of Publications
	<a href="http://www.bicc.de/our-work/gmi.html">http://www.bicc.de/our-work/gmi.html</a>

# Militarization, human rights, security— Profiles provide information on recipient countries of German arms exports

Whoever is looking for information on the situation in recipient countries of German arms exports will find it at <http://www.ruestungsexport.info>. A categorization of 170 countries according to the criteria of the EU Code of Conduct is provided alongside 21 detailed country reports on security, armament and development in recipient countries of German arms exports (in German). This information service, which is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) allows an informed assessment of the effects of German arms exports on the security situation and improves the basis of information in the discussion about German arms exports.

Since the beginning of 2011, the political situation in North Africa has become increasingly serious.<sup>1</sup> The Global Militarization Index (GMI) 2011<sup>2</sup>, developed by BICC, shows that the countries in the Middle East have been, for some time, on top positions in the levels of militarization (cf. p. 12 of this *Annual Report*) while many North African countries can at least be found in the top third of the Index. The country reports available at <http://www.ruestungsexport.info>, which analyze and present basic data on armament, military and security, but also on politics, the economy and society in important recipient countries of German arms exports can be an important tool for decision-making with regard to arms exports and for an assessment of the security situation in the respective states. In the following, an abstract of the most important evaluations of the country reports on Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia (last updated in 2010)<sup>3</sup> can be found.

## Egypt

Egypt violates basic human rights and shows deficits in good governance. Currently, internal conflicts prior to the outbreak of the revolution in Egypt, and ultimately the dismissal of Hosni Mubarak, present great challenges to the internal stability of the country. With position 28 in the GMI, Egypt is in the top third of the most highly militarized states in the world. Situated in a region with a high potential of conflict, Egypt has been pursuing a pro-American course for years, which manifests itself in close military cooperation between the country and the United States. During the demonstrations and the successful overthrow of President Mubarak, the dominant and influential political and societal role of the military has become clear, which now often presents itself as the guardian of the republic once created by it. In view of the latest political changes, it remains to be seen which role the well equipped and well trained military will play in internal affairs and foreign politics.

Traditionally, Egypt has been a recipient of German arms technology and, with exceptions, also of weapons systems. In the past, German-French Alpha Jet fighter planes as well as the training aircraft Grob 115EG and older Combattante-2, fast attack crafts missile class were delivered to Egypt.

## Libya

The Gaddafi regime is considerably lacking good governance practices. Basic human rights are not adhered to. With position 12 in the GMI, the country shows a high level of militarization, which indicates that when it comes to the distribution of funds the military is preferred over other societal sectors. Gaddafi also attempted to expand and strengthen his role as foreign policy leader in Africa and the Arab world by showing military strength. It is true that the year-long sanctions have resulted in the fact that the military and its equipment is not up to date, but the temporary lifting of sanctions and opening towards the West has quickly led to an increase in arms imports, such as in the air force. Part of its military strength is based on defense equipment from European countries, which for a number of years have been increasing their arms

<sup>1</sup> The UN-Resolution on military action by way of a no-fly zone and targeted air strikes is of 18 March 2011. Submission deadline of this paper was 23 March 2011 so that further developments in Libya and the region could not be taken into account.

<sup>2</sup> The GMI 2011 is based on figures from 2009, the latest year for which current data was available.

<sup>3</sup> In mid-2011, these country reports will be updated.



transactions with Tripoli and are still competing for larger arms deals. In the framework of a military cooperation between France and Libya, announced in 2007, one EADS subsidiary exported Milan anti-tank missiles worth approx. Euro 170 million and equipment for the upgrade of communication networks worth Euro 130 million to Tripoli. In addition to this, both states have signed an agreement on the cooperation of the peaceful use of nuclear power. In 2009, Germany granted an export license for defense goods amounting to Euro 53.1 million to the Arab country and delivered ground surveillance radar (GSR) units and communication equipment for warfare.<sup>4</sup>

### Morocco

In Morocco, protesters rallied against the King. Despite internal and external conflicts with Algeria and in Western Sahara as well as deficits with regard to good governance, at the time of writing there is no reason to believe that the King is seriously in danger. He is supported by the mostly loyal military, which plays a dominant role in politics, the society and the economy of the country. Its 26th position in the GMI shows that in Morocco, too, a relatively high amount of resources is made available to the military which would be urgently needed to stimulate economic growth. Due to the high prices of basic food and the lack of perspective and jobs for many youths, the political situation within the country is tense. The King, who is also supported by the gendarmerie, has already promised political and economic reforms.

Weapons systems of the Moroccan army are mostly US- and French-built. The only exception worth mentioning are 100 T-72 main battle tanks, which were delivered from Belarus in 1999/2000. German arms exports to Morocco have so far been comparatively small.

### Tunisia

Tunisia is viewed to have triggered off the protests in North Africa after the removal of former President Ben Ali from power by his people. For a long time, he had ignored human rights, and lacking political reforms have prevented good governance. Originally, the career of the dismissed President started with the military as General and Chief of the intelligence service; still the influence of the armed forces on his regime seems to have been quite small. The 85th position in the GMI, highlights that Tunisia is one of the few countries in the region, which shows a moderate level of militarization. In the fight against terror, the military is a strong ally of the United States and the European Union and concentrates primarily on the fight against Islamist tendencies within the country. Besides the United States, Germany is the most important weapons supplier to Tunisia.

*Jan Grebe*

Project title:	Security, armaments and development in recipient countries of German arms exports
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Financed by:	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Project leader:	Jan Grebe
Project collaboration:	Marc von Boemcken
Publications:	cf. list of publications
	<a href="http://www.ruestungsexport.info">http://www.ruestungsexport.info</a>

<sup>4</sup> GKKE-Rüstungsexportbericht 2010

# Commercial security in post-conflict societies—Timor-Leste and Liberia

In many countries of the South, security is a paid service. Often, not the police or government military forces provide security to the public but private security companies. What are the effects of this commercialization on development efforts of the countries? Financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), BICC has so far carried out field research on private security companies in Timor-Leste and Liberia.

The commercialization of security services has increased worldwide. Urban spaces in particular are often characterized by the omnipresence of private security companies. Their guards patrol through the streets and shopping centers, transport valuables, protect persons at risk, regulate access to buildings or squares. As a consequence, security is less a 'public good' but rather turns into a commodity which is produced, exchanged and consumed according to market rules.

Available data on private security companies suggests that the commercialization of security is particularly pronounced in many poor or so-called fragile societies in the South. Where the state is too weak to enforce an effective monopoly of the legitimate use of force, trade with commodified security flourishes. A ratio of one state police officer to ten or more private guards is not unusual. Often, the private security sector is the quickest-growing or even largest contributor to the country's economy.

There is hardly any information on the social and political effects of commercial security provision in fragile states. This is exactly the point of departure of the research project at BICC. It investigates the importance of security companies in these countries and their contribution to either supporting or hindering development efforts.

## Private security and security sector reform in Timor-Leste and Liberia

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has so far financed BICC field research on the private security sector in Timor-Leste and Liberia—two countries, which are still recov-

ering from the effects of recent wars. In the course of reconstruction over the past few years, UN missions have introduced major reforms of the security sector in both countries.

However, these security sector reform (SSR) programs have so far addressed only the state military and police apparatus. Correspondingly, efforts to subject the private security sector to a functioning state control are still in its infancy.

Despite the fact that the SSR process has been going on for four years, the government of Timor-Leste only started to develop a first legislative draft on the control of private security companies towards the end of 2010. In Liberia, there are some rudimentary guidelines for the private security sector on paper but the Ministry of Justice, responsible for the control of this sector, does not have the necessary resources to effectively enforce them. The UN mission in Liberia responsible for SSR has so far not attended to the topic of commercial security.

The neglect of the private security sector in SSR processes is the more surprising as the scope of commercial security production in both countries is substantial. In Timor-Leste, approximately 6,500 people, mostly men, work as private guards. Security companies are thus the largest employer of the entire country. As a comparison: there are only just above 3,000 police officers. This gap is even bigger in Liberia: there are an estimated 30,000 private guards compared with only around 3,500 police officers.

## Chances ...

From a development policy perspective, the private security sector presents both chances and risks:

- Many post-war societies suffer from high unemployment. This makes the reintegration of former combatants into civil society even more difficult. In this context, security companies create urgently needed jobs. In the context of a demobilization and reintegration process, they can absorb workers who have lost their jobs. Indeed, many of the private guards in Liberia are former combatants.





- In a post-war period characterized by sustained insecurity in particular, the provision of private security services is often considered to be a pre-condition for renewing the resumption of economic investment and development cooperation (DC) measures. The major customers of security companies, both in Timor-Leste and in Liberia, are international organizations, above all the United Nations, DC actors and transnational companies, mostly from the extractive business.
- Commercial security production may also improve public security. In Timor-Leste and Liberia, security companies are generally considered to be an important, albeit indirect, support of the police force. Private guards in both countries do not carry arms. If guards observe a criminal act, they generally inform the public authorities but cooperation between public and private security providers is barely formalized. In Liberia, in particular, the police does not succeed in using the full potential of a closer cooperation with security companies to its own good.

... and risks

On the other hand, commercialization of security services in Timor-Leste and Liberia must also be viewed critically.

- The commercialization of security can trigger off a process, which is to the detriment of the poor in society. While the rich get more and more secure, insecurity rises in the less well-off parts of society. As socioeconomic injustice multiplies, the stability of the entire society decreases. In post-conflict societies in particular, such dynamics could have devastating consequences.
- Another challenge is the dependence of a great part of the local economy on the presence of international organizations. As soon as the UN missions leave Timor-Leste and Liberia, the private security sector will lose their best customers. One result will be a rapid increase in unemployment which could further exacerbate the already precarious security situation resulting from the withdrawal of the UN missions.

- The role of the private security companies as accelerator of socio-economic development is finally and significantly put into perspective by the extremely exploitative working conditions in this sector. Guards who in Timor-Leste and Liberia are employed with private security companies often hardly earn enough money to feed their families. Social benefits, such as health insurance or a pension or holiday scheme do not exist. In both countries, labor disputes are a regular feature in the private security sector. Here in particular, the state is required to develop and implement sensible rules and regulations.

In the near future, BICC will publish a detailed study on the private security sector in Timor-Leste, Liberia and Peru.

Marc von Boemcken

Project title:	Commercial security practices in development countries
Duration:	since August 2009
Financed by:	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Project leader:	Marc von Boemcken
Project collaboration:	Dr. Michael Ashkenazi, Clara Schmitz-Pranghe
Publications:	cf. list of publications

# The demobilization and reintegration process in Southern Sudan gains momentum

A referendum in January decided on the national independence of Southern Sudan. Many questions have still not been solved—such as the demarcation of a border or the distribution of oil revenues. Another important factor for the peaceful future of Southern Sudan will be the continuation of the disarmament, demobilization and socio-economic reintegration process for former combatants, both male and female. BICC has been supporting this process on behalf of the German Federal Foreign Office and the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW—German Development Bank) by sending a long-term expert as adviser to the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (SSDDRC).

The aim is to involve a total of at least 150,000 ex-combatants in the disarmament, demobilization and socio-economic reintegration (DD&R) process. A good 11,000 combatants and women associated with the army had already been demobilized in Southern Sudan by the end of January 2011. These people are now officially civilians and are embarking on a reintegration phase during which they are to be trained in various occupations.

## From combatant to stall holder

One of them is 43 year-old Paul Pita Moga, an ex-combatant, who is taking part in the reintegration program of the GIZ-IS (GIZ-International Services) in Southern Sudan. Paul can neither read nor write. What he did learn for decades was to use a weapon, which helped him to guarantee a livelihood. He began his search for economic alternatives to feed his 14 children and two wives after he surrendered his weapon a year ago. When Moga registered for reintegration training in June 2010, he was paid 100 Sudanese pounds—approximately 30 Euros—which was intended to cover the cost of travel, food and accommodation until training began. But instead of just waiting, Paul took his fate into his own hands. He used part of the money to start his own small 'business' and in just one month managed to earn additional money by selling fruit and vegetables on the market.

Paul is now seen as a good example for others in the reintegration program. As class representative, he encourages his fellow 'students' to earn an income themselves without using weapons. "With my income, I can now at last send my two eldest sons to school," Paul says proudly. Motivated by his success so far, he is now looking for further opportunities to expand his 'business'. His dream is that the city authorities will one day allocate him a permanent pitch on Gabadh market in Juba.

## DD&R processes are dynamic

DD&R processes never follow the course that was planned on the drawing board. A program's design always has to be able to adapt to and accommodate changes in the post-conflict regions or experiences made in the course of the program.

2010 was the year in which demobilization and reintegration really gained momentum. The Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS), its partners and other stakeholders realized that the approach that had been chosen required certain adjustments. This process is now in full swing and was furthered in particular by a DD&R Review Conference organized at the end of last year by the SSDDRC in association with BICC. This important event was opened and chaired by the Vice-President of Southern Sudan, Dr. Riek Machar Teny.

The overall political situation in Southern Sudan last year was anything but static. Prior to the referendum, the country experienced a state of political limbo during which both sides—Juba and Khartoum—did not know what would happen. Will there be another war? Will the elections and referendum even take place? Will the unity of the country be upheld or will there be a split? The effect of this uncertainty was also to slow down security sector reform.

Voters in the referendum finally decided in favor of the secession of the South from the North. It is to be expected that the independence of Southern Sudan will have a positive effect on the DD&R process and



will establish the preconditions for its second phase. In the first phase, particular groups of people who had already left the army but were still receiving an army salary were demobilized and reintegrated. The forthcoming second phase will open up the DD&R process to several tens of thousands of members of the army who are still in active service. Their civilian training will possibly begin before they are officially demobilized.

The long-term socio-economic reintegration of an estimated up to 150,000 people depends very much on the economic conditions in Southern Sudan. But its success also depends decisively on taking due consideration of the psycho-social problems of the ex-combatants, including for example problems with controlling aggression. An expert has prepared a corresponding analysis for BICC, the findings of which are to be included in the DD&R process. For example, it is intended that members of the DD&R Commission in Southern Sudan will provide greater individual assistance to ex-combatants. Individual reintegration should in turn be accompanied by economic development measures that also involve the receiving communities.

#### Comprehensive consultancy during the DD&R process and of the security sector

BICC's long-term expert in Southern Sudan will continue to focus his efforts on strengthening the existing capabilities of the Commission's staff. He will carry on supporting and advising the head of the Commission. Furthermore, he will be the contact person both for the German Embassy in Khartoum/Juba and for the German Development Bank when evaluating the DD&R process.

In 2011, BICC will also conduct a project financed by the German Federal Foreign Office which sets out to establish the basis for the responsible storage of small arms and ammunition belonging to the police and army. Local partner will be the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control. In the longer term, this should help to reduce the problems caused

by small arms in local communities. Ultimately, improvements in the security situation in the communities will also benefit the former combatants who are settling there.

*Marius Kahl*

Project title:	Support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DD&R) Southern Sudan (capacity-building component)
Duration:	since October 2009
Sponsored by:	German Federal Foreign Office and KfW (German Development Bank)
Project leader:	Wolf-Christian Paes
Project collaboration:	Marius Kahl
Publications:	cf. list of publications

# Diamonds and development— Advisory services in Sierra Leone

How can diamonds be turned into a force for development and peace? Two BICC consultants went to Sierra Leone in December 2010 for the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). There, they were to help develop a sensitization and communication strategy on the Kimberley Process and to find entry points for German development cooperation in Sierra Leone.

**W**hat is the value of a diamond? The answer depends on who is assessing its value. From a consumer perspective, a diamond ring may be worth several thousands of dollars because it represents love and glamour. For most people digging for raw diamonds in Sierra Leone, it means a cup of rice or a few dollars a day and the desperate hope for the big find—a find that gets less and less rare in the country's shallow diamond fields.

In the 1990s, diamonds in Sierra Leone meant continued chaos and civil war. With the help of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) that prevents the trade in conflict diamonds, they today are worth a lot to the government of Sierra Leone. Since the end of the conflict, receipts from diamond exports have increased from nearly nothing to over US \$100 million per year, by bringing large volumes of rough diamonds into legal channels that otherwise would have bypassed government customs agencies. This has also increased the potential of diamonds to help address development challenges. Still, there are clear limits to this potential, as the diamond revenues merely amount to around three percent of total government revenues. In this context, German development cooperation through its Technical Cooperation (TC) program "Regional Resource Governance in West Africa" aims to support the improvement of the conditions under which greater development benefits can accrue from the extractive sector in Sierra Leone.

This is all the more important as progress through the Kimberley Process and its positive effect on government revenues is not secure over the long term because the internal marketing chain is very difficult to monitor in the country itself. Apart from Koidu Holdings Ltd that operates industrial-scale operations at two kimberlite diamond pipes (Koidu Town and

Tongo Fields), there are only few larger-scale diamond operations. The rest of the diamonds are alluvial and extracted by artisanal and small-scale mining operations. Sustained efforts and commitment by the government and other stakeholders of the diamond chain, such as dealers and license holders, are needed to keep the diamonds in the legal chain and to increase their traceability.

## The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS)

The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme binds states to, on the one hand, control diamond trade within the country and, on the other, to ensure that each raw diamond be accompanied by a recognized certificate when being exported. With this, it is made sure that those diamonds, which enter the international trade chain are not conflict diamonds. In addition, an international body of the Kimberley Process monitors the compliance with that requirement.

In May 2000, the first conference of diamond producing states took place in Kimberley, South Africa, aiming to stem the trade in conflict diamonds and triggered by the civil war in Angola, in which conflict diamonds were traded by the rebel movement for weapons.

The United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council welcomed this step and, two years later, decided to create and implement the Certification Scheme. In the meantime, the Scheme counts 74 member countries, amongst them all member states of the European Union.

## Developing a sensitization strategy

Despite the importance of the Kimberley Process for Sierra Leone, little of it is known to the majority of ordinary Sierra Leoneans and even to diggers, supporters and license holders in the diamond sector. That is why the Government Gold and Diamond Office (GGDO)



wishes to finally implement a Sensitization and Communication Strategy on the KPCS in Sierra Leone. Therefore, GTZ (Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit), supported by two BICC consultants, held two participatory workshops in Freetown and in the diamond region (Kenema). Participants included representatives from the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Political Affairs, the Government Gold and Diamond Office, Mines Monitoring Officers (MMOs), the Precious Minerals Intelligence and Investigation Unit of the police, Immigration Department, Office of National Security, Diamond Dealers Association (Kenema), independent diamond consultants, dealers, dealer agents, miners, United Mines Workers Union officials, Koidu Holdings S.A., district council members, women's organizations, civil society groups such as Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD), Campaign for Just Mining and the National Advocacy Coalition on the Extractives (NACE), chiefs, and media representatives.

Participants discussed the need for a sensitization strategy, challenges to the implementation of the KPCS, and elements of the strategy. Topics of discussion included: new provisions of the 2009 Mines and Minerals Act of Sierra Leone; challenges in implementing the KPCS in the Manu River Union, and cross-border smuggling. The need for diamond production statistics to supplement export statistics was stressed as well as diamond area community development funds. Further topics were the difficulties of MMOs who are supposed to monitor how much is traded by whom as well as the question of how the mining community can be involved in the enforcement and monitoring regimes. Finally, registration and licensing of artisanal miners was also discussed.

The workshop's contributors agreed that a sensitization strategy should address all relevant stakeholders of the diamond sector in Sierra Leone. It should also include a community outreach program that not only educates them on the KPCS but also consults the communities on where they see obstacles to implementing the KPCS and to benefiting from diamond extraction.

Yet another challenge mentioned is the formalization of the diamond sector. The majority of miners are still not registered and the output of their production, depending on the method of mining used, is difficult to monitor. Here, state bodies are asked to lower the administrative hurdles for registration and to enter into dialogue with the diamond miners to overcome possible obstacles.

*Marie Müller*

Project title:	Consultancy on regional resource governance in Sierra Leone and neighboring states
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Project leader:	Marie Müller
Project collaboration:	Lena Guesnet
Publications:	cf. list of publications

# Societal consequences of labor migration in Central Asia— Pilot study Tajikistan

Since independence of the Central Asian states in the aftermath of the end of the USSR, their economic situation has markedly deteriorated. As a result, labor migration from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to Russia and Kazakhstan has significantly increased during the past two decades. This trend continues notwithstanding the cuts caused by the global economic crisis. Financed by the Gerda-Henkel-Foundation, BICC is conducting a pilot study which investigates mid- and long-term effects of labor migration on the development and stability of Tajik society.

In view of the economically dire situation in the three Central Asian states Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, labor migration to Russia and Kazakhstan plays a central role in coping with unemployment, recession and the continuing high poverty rates of the rural population in particular. On the individual level, it is a strategy for income generation for families and households and offers a perspective for improving living conditions. On the state level, it decreases the pressure to act—at least temporarily—on relevant actors, in particular when it comes to creating jobs and to invest in insufficiently available social benefit- and education systems. In the target countries, labor migrants close important gaps, predominantly in the construction and energy sector.

As to economic resilience and social stability, labor migration in Central Asia, just like in other regions, works as a valve. Prior to the global economic crisis, the number of labor migrants from Tajikistan had risen to an estimated 600,000 to 1.5 million, in Kyrgyzstan to 500,000 to one million, and in Uzbekistan to about two million. In 2008, annual migrant remittances to their countries of origin amounted to 50<sup>1</sup> percent of GDP in Tajikistan, followed by Kyrgyzstan with approx. 28 percent<sup>2</sup>.

So what does the rising dependency of Central Asian societies on labor migration mean for the mid- and long-term socio-economic stability of these states?

<sup>1</sup> Figures vary according to sources.

<sup>2</sup> There are no corresponding figures for Uzbekistan.

Which effects does the constant migration have on economic development, in particular with respect to the demographic profile of the emigrating, mostly younger, population? Which challenges result from this for migrants, their families and local communities as well as state and non-state actors? Which strategies and approaches are pursued to harness possible benefits of labor migration and to deal with social questions at the same time?

The BICC pilot study investigates the scope of labor migration in Tajikistan and looks into the consequences for socio-economic stability as well as new approaches to addressing and regulating migration and its repercussions.

The research objective is two-fold. On the one hand, it focuses on the state and non-state strategies in Tajikistan that are employed by national and external actors to mitigate the effects of the global economic crisis on labor migration. The second research focus lies on the role of transnational migrant networks, their objectives and scopes of action when it comes to shaping migration (legal protection, qualification and representation of interest of labor migrants) in the country of origin and the recipient country. To this end, a series of qualitative interviews with national and international experts, policymakers, affected migrants and their communities are conducted in Tajikistan and Russia.

## Effects of the global economic crisis

In the context of the global economic and financial crisis, numerous studies forecast a decrease in remittance payments with simultaneously rising remigration from Russia and Kazakhstan due to job losses. They therefore foresaw major consequences for the stability of the societies in the three Central Asian states.

First surveys carried out by the World Bank and national institutions show, however, that the majority of labor migrants remained in Russia and Kazakhstan in view of the even worse economic situation in their origin countries and moved to less well paid or irregular jobs. A mass exodus of labor migrants did therefore not



take place. After a sharp decline in the first three quarters of 2009, the amount of remittances, too, has markedly recovered since early 2010 and, for Tajikistan, amounted to US \$2.29 billion in 2010 (Tajik National Bank, 2011).

But even if the forecast consequences of the global economic and financial crisis for labor migration did not occur as severely as expected—the high and unilateral dependence of some Central Asian states on labor migration cannot be refuted. At the same time, the often precarious situation of labor migrants in the target countries, above all in Russia, must be taken into account.

At the beginning of the economic crisis, Central Asian governments hesitated and reacted in a very restrained manner with regard to the increasingly discernible economic downturn or the, at that time, expected return of labor migrants. In Tajikistan, the government in cooperation with international organizations has been making more efforts than before to improve regulation and control of labor migration in the past few months. At present, a new migration service with the President at its lead is being built up. In parallel, in cooperation with the World Bank, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other donors, a new strategy on labor migration 2011–2020 is presently devised, replacing a concept of 2001. Primarily, it is to guarantee a stronger regulation and diversification of labor migration as well as better preparation and qualification of migrants.

#### Societal discussion in favor or against labor migration

In all this, the overall assessment of the costs and benefits of labor migration for Tajik society at large is heavily contested. While one part of the actors considers it to be an important tool for income generation and favors its support through additional training and legal protection measures, others point to the long-term implications for society, resulting not least from the persistent out-migration of young men. Employment abroad can only be considered a temporary measure but not a permanent strategy for the solution of the economic challenges in Tajikistan. As a conse-

quence, the focus must lie on fostering the Tajik labor market and creating a climate conducive to investment—in particular for small and medium-sized companies.

Opinions with regard to the evaluation of labor migration and the next steps do clash, both within the government and external actors as well as involved civil society organizations. It is obvious already today, however, that the challenges of labor migration, which became obvious in the course of the economic crisis, have given rise to a broader discussion not only in state and non-state institutions but also in Tajik civil society. The necessary protection of labor migrants abroad, the difficult situation of families left behind, but also the risks of a unilateral economic dependency through the out-migration to Russia are the topics most space has been devoted to during these discussions.

*Andrea Warnecke*

Project title:	(Re)migration in Central Asia and implications for regime stability in three Central Asian countries
Duration:	since October 2010
Financed by:	Gerda-Henkel-Foundation, Düsseldorf
Project leader:	Andrea Warnecke
Project collaboration:	Felicia Scheliga
Publications:	cf. list of publications

# Integration includes the appreciation of diversity

In 2010, BICC carried out a study on “Migration—Integration—Development. African migrant organizations in North Rhine-Westphalia” on behalf of the Stiftung Umwelt und Entwicklung Nordrhein-Westfalen (SUE), the government of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). BICC *brief 44* (in German) helps to provide an insight into the organizational forms and purposes of African migrant organizations, their potential in the fields of development and integration, as well as the conditions for the development of such potential. This is an interview with Eberhard Neugebohrn, Managing Director of SUE.

**H**ow can state and civil society actors in North Rhine-Westphalia support the potential of African migrant organizations within the framework of integration processes? What is the underlying concept of ‘integration’?

To begin with your last question, the term ‘integration’ is, of course, not uncontroversial. As I see things, it is a matter of constituting sociality by involving the migrants. Different people and different groups of people contribute different talents, abilities and potentials to the social fabric. A clear and well-understood definition of integration is based on the appreciation of diversity. This presupposes, however, that one must give people the opportunity to live their specific culture and way of life. Furthermore, it must be clear that integration in this sense does not simply mean immigrants making an effort to adapt, but also entails a corresponding effort on the part of the receiving society.

Returning to the first part of your question: I believe that the migrant organizations on the whole make important contributions to the integration of their respective communities. This begins with the fact that their meeting places and meetings provide their people with a kind of retreat, a place where they can speak their native language. The organizations also often act as self-help groups, whose members support each other in all kinds of practical situations—ranging from showing people how to use a bus ticket machine to arranging appointments with local authorities. Finally, many of these organizations are actively

involved in local society and endeavor to establish contacts with the majority society, for example by providing information, organizing events or performing education work. Often, they also represent the interests of their members in dealing with German institutions and other stakeholders, for example regarding the recognition of training qualifications achieved in a person’s country of origin.

We can support and cooperate with the migrant organizations in all these efforts. The crucial point is that we take notice of them, take an interest in them, are curious about them, establish social relations with them, and invite them to play their part in the diverse societal processes of social, cultural, political and economic life—whatever form this may take in practical terms.

The study shows that migrant organizations not only act as civil society actors in NRW, their *Land* of residence, but also as development policy actors with respect to their countries of origin. What do you think are the most important contributions of migrant organizations in this context?

I am convinced that good integration in our society is an important precondition for migrant organizations to be able to make significant contributions to development in their countries of origin. I believe that well-trained people who want to achieve something in their countries of origin or to work in the field of economic, social or cultural cooperation with their countries of origin are extremely important factors for development—both strategically and in the long term. Of course, poorly integrated labor migrants as well as people without documents also make a huge contribution towards combating poverty in their countries of origin with their now famous remittances and in many cases these payments are used to set up small businesses. But the migrant organizations do not usually play a role in this area. I consider their contributions to development, which I just mentioned, to be more important.





**What can policymakers, not only in NRW, do to support this development policy potential?**

In many cases, the legal framework conditions represent an obstacle to realizing this potential. A lot can certainly be done to make things easier. One example is the introduction of more suitable visa regulations which would make it easier to leave and re-enter the country. Another example is the more comprehensive recognition of school and training qualifications that migrants have gained in their countries of origin. In addition, lines of funding to support the development policy work of the migrant organizations could be expanded. To a modest extent, the GIZ already offers such funding today. Policymakers can also do more to encourage companies to employ migrants, for example by offering subsidies. A further important area is cooperation with migrant organizations to help students from developing countries to cope with their situation here in Germany, making them less likely to drop out of their studies.

**In a way, cooperation between the communities or Länder and the migrant organizations takes place at the interface between integration and international cooperation. Can you quote some encouraging concrete examples?**

There is a certain willingness in NRW to consult the migrant organizations, to involve them in *Land* activities, and also to allow them to assume responsibility for practical integration work and international cooperation. For example, NRW's partnership with Ghana also involves the Ghana Forum, which is an association of various non-governmental organizations and institutions, and the Ghana Council as an independent association of Ghanaian migrant organizations. NRW has made modest funds available to support these structures. But there is still a lot of room for expansion.

There are many examples at local community level in North Rhine-Westphalia where migrant organizations are part of local umbrella organization structures and work together on a regular basis with non-governmental organizations whose members are for the most part members of the majority society. Examples of such cooperation are the "North-South Forum" in

Düsseldorf, the "Forum for Environment and Equitable Development" in Hamm as well as local centers such as the "Welthaus Bielefeld", the "Welthaus Aachen", the "Allerwelthaus" in Cologne, the "Allerwelthaus Hagen" or—the brand-new—"Migrapolis" in Bonn. Many towns are witnessing the slow—usually not very spectacular—development of the migrants' own structures and initial efforts to participate in local administration. The effect here and there may still be largely decorative, but I do believe that the increasing participation of migrants and migrant organizations as a whole is an irreversible process, despite all the complaints about the alleged or actual lost third or fourth generation of migrants and their below average social and educational level.

*Susanne Heinke asked the questions*

Project Title:	African migrant organizations (MO) in North Rhine-Westphalia: Forms of organization and activities
Duration:	since January 2010
Sponsored by:	Study on behalf of the Stiftung Umwelt und Entwicklung Nordrhein-Westfalen, the government of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Project Leader:	Andrea Warnecke
Project collaboration:	Ruth Vollmer
Publications:	cf. list of publications

# Withdrawal of troops hits North Rhine-Westphalia doubly hard

Despite earlier plans, the British government will withdraw all its troops presently deployed in Germany already by the end of 2020. Communities, local governments and the government of the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia are now faced with the question of how they are going to shape the soon-to-begin process of civilian reuse. Since its foundation in 1994, research at BICC has had a focus on conversion in NRW. In the upcoming round of conversion activities, the Center will provide its advisory services to the government of NRW.

The withdrawal of the British troops hits NRW particularly hard as it coincides with the restructuring and reorientation of the German *Bundeswehr*; a decision the details of which will be announced in mid-2011. It is certain that with the planned reduction in personnel of the *Bundeswehr* of approx. 69,000 soldiers and approx. 25,000 civilian posts, a large amount of bases will either be reduced or closed.

The Lower Rhine area, with bases in Mönchengladbach and Niederkrüchten, as well as East Westphalia, with bases in Gütersloh and Sennelager, will be particularly hard hit by the British army's decision to withdraw.

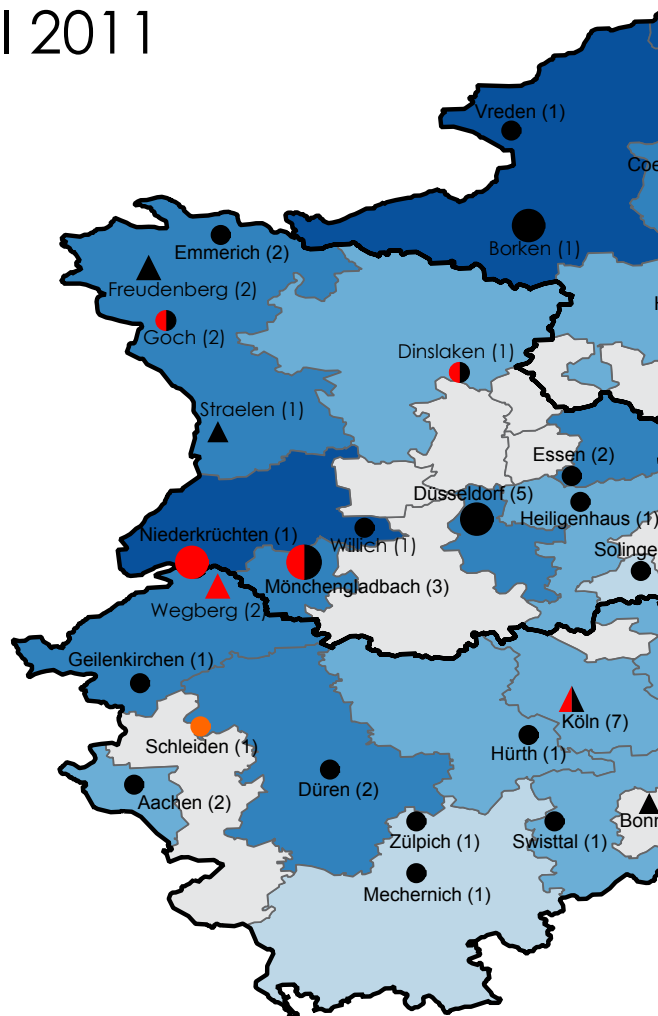
The *Landkreistag* NRW (Rural District Association NRW) and the *Städte- und Gemeindebund* NRW (Association of Urban and Local Authorities in NRW) therefore jointly call upon the federal government and the government of NRW to "financially support the local garrison communities in coping with the troop reductions by providing subsidies from EU funds, urban development promotion programs, environmental and regional business development programs, etc. and to actively support the work of regional conversion conferences."<sup>1</sup>

Based on the NRW conversion database, which has been developed and is maintained jointly by BICC and NRW.URBAN, the map shows cities and communities in North Rhine-Westphalia which are and will be affected by conversion (as known at the time of writing).

Lars Wirkus

<sup>1</sup> Decision of the Committees on Economic Affairs and Transport of the *Landkreistag* NRW and the *Städte- und Gemeindebund* NRW on 17 March 2011 in Paderborn.

## Conversion Communities in April 2011



Project title:	Conversion in NRW
Duration:	ongoing
Financed by:	Land NRW
In cooperation with:	NRW.URBAN
Project leader:	Lars Wirkus
Publications:	cf. list of publications



# Just a click away— Information and data on war and peace

Whether it be the war in the Middle East, violent conflicts in failed states or the peace processes in the Balkans—the topic of war and peace is omnipresent. But one thing is necessary in order to understand interaction and conduct a well-founded political discussion—facts, facts and more facts. BICC has developed a modular information portal in association with the German Federal Agency for Civic Education (bpb) for use in the latter's online services in the topic area of war and peace.

The German Federal Agency for Civic Education (bpb) "supports all interested citizens in concerning themselves with politics" and has set itself the task of "promoting the understanding of political issues, promoting democratic awareness and strengthening willingness to participate in politics". BICC, on the other hand, conducts applied research to promote peace, security and development and sets out to "raise people's awareness of these issues". It seems obvious that these two institutions, both of which are located in Bonn, should work together. After all, this cooperation unites BICC's international expertise in all areas of specialist, expert analysis and in processing relevant data and facts with the mission and the outreach of the bpb. Cooperation began in 2010. The ambitious aim is to develop a modular information portal on the topic area of war and peace for the bpb's online services.

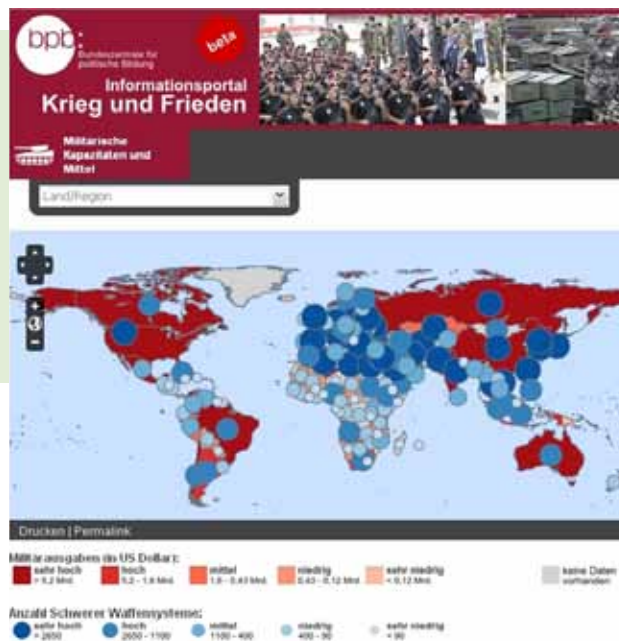
BICC intends to progressively establish a total of nine thematic modules for the online portal in order to provide interested members of the public, teachers and learners, policymakers, the media and academia with needs-based, target group-related and interactive access to the most important data and facts on war and peace in a global comparison. The Beta version of the portal has been available on the Internet site of the Federal Agency for Civic Education at <http://sicherheitspolitik.bpb.de> since April 2011. The first reference module is devoted to the field of "Military Capacities and Means". The range of information is then expanded by the three modules "Violent Conflicts and War", "Peace and Reconstruction" and "Natural Resources and Conflicts".

## Maps and facts for the active Internet user

The information portal offers a whole range of different, mainly interactive, types of presentations. Its centerpiece is the WebGIS<sup>1</sup> element which, in combination with a relational database, enables the cartographic processing and presentation of extremely diverse data and information according to year and country. The WebGIS application offers the user module-based, selectable and combinable layers of information, i.e. interactive thematic maps. These map components and their control system make it possible to combine data and facts individually according to specific interests and issues and to obtain the corresponding results or answers.



<sup>1</sup> WebGIS stands for an Internet (web)-based geographical information system (GIS).



The information is processed interactively and enables the user to draw comparisons between various groups of topics. It shows the active user how issues are linked and encourages people to think for themselves about the options for political action. This applies both to fields of topics within a module and to comparative research between various modules. For example, anyone who is interested in arms expenditure can find the corresponding figures in the “Military Capacities and Means” module. Anyone who would like to find out more about the interaction between military expenditure, violent conflict and war will soon be able to do so by using a combination of the corresponding modules.

**The reference module “Military Capacities and Means”**

Which country spends the most on arms? Who has the largest army? To which countries does Germany deliver defense equipment? And how much? The Beta version of the “War and Peace Information Portal” supplies answers to these and similar questions.

The “Military Capacities and Means” module provides an overview of basic information on military resources. It is sub-divided into the topic areas of *Military Resources, Militarization and Arms Trade*. With the help of 17 layers of maps, the user can find information on the associated human, financial and material resources—with regard to global military expenditure,

military personnel or the proliferation of heavy weapons systems by global comparison. But the portal does not only offer maps and figures; it also provides informative texts on topical questions such as agreements on arms control, the international arms trade or the dissemination of small arms.

Additional links and a glossary complete the module, helping it to fulfill its task of contributing to civic education in a very modern, interactive way.

Lars Wirkus

Project title:	Development of an online presence on Figures and Facts on War and Peace
Duration:	since 2010
Funded by:	Federal Agency for Civic Education (bpb)
Project leader:	Lars Wirkus
Project collaboration:	Jan Hartmann, Susanne Heinke, Vera Klöttchen, Alexander Strunck
<a href="http://sicherheitspolitik.bpb.de">http://sicherheitspolitik.bpb.de</a>	

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

**A**s an independent, non-profit organization, BICC is dedicated to promoting and facilitating peace, security 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

**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.

**Security—Stakeholders, systems, threats:** BICC aims to understand, map and assess the security practices of various actors in different local spaces: What demands are being placed on the state security sector, *inter alia* the armed forces, police, supervisory authorities, judicial and penal bodies? What role do non-state actors, such as private security services play?

**Resources and conflict:** BICC studies the nexus between natural resources and conflict while conducting lobbying and educational work on this issue.

**Migration, conflicts and security:** BICC investigates linkages between migration and security and intends to generate empirical data on (in)security as a driver and consequence of voluntary and involuntary migration.

**Base conversion:** BICC has carried out research on base conversion for over 17 years now—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 and federal ministries.

## Our organization

On the basis of applied research, BICC offers advisory services, 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 *Länder* of NRW and Brandenburg. BICC bodies are its Supervisory Board, its Board of Trustees, and the International Board.

## Photos

Title: UN photo. Refugee camp near Tindouf, Algeria; GIZ-IS. Juba; others as referenced

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