

CONCLUSION

DDR is sometimes bypassed altogether. The experience of DDR in Sierra Leone (72k combatants disarmed; 71k formally demobilised; 55k re-integrated, although not all of them finished the re-integration programme), leads one to question the degree of efficacy of such expensive and complex programmes. It is very hard to re-connect with ex-combatants to follow up their progress years after the conflict ends, in some cases because they try to hide their participation in the war.

'... We find little evidence that UN operations were instrumental in facilitating DDR at the individual level. Nonparticipants in DDR do just as well as those who entered the formal demobilisation program.' - Humphreys and Weinstein, 'Demobilisation and Reintegration', *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Vol, 51, 2007.

The level of coordination and consistency is often quite limited and a prevailing argument is that DDR should be taken care of by national governments. The flipside of this is that such governments are weak and will not take DDR action at all. In Sierra Leone, many people were not certified to have completed the DDR programme because of corruption. Moreover, the concentration of people with the same skills (carpentry, tailoring, hairdressing etc) that were taught through the DDR programmes, was not beneficial to the macro-economy nor to the livelihoods of the individual ex-combatants who did this work.

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

DEFINING SECURITY:

- Cold War: state-centric, narrow definition
- Early 1990s: widening and deepening of definition of security to include subnational, transnational, and individual levels
- Emergence of concept of 'Human Security'
- The 'War on Terror' incorporation of development into security policy and counter-terrorism efforts.

'Human security as a child who did not die, as disease that did not spread, a job that was not cut, an ethnic tension that did not explode in violence, a dissident who was not silenced.'

DEFINING THE SECURITY SECTOR

There are almost as many definitions as there are scholars and institutional actors trying to define what the 'security sector' comprises.

THE EMERGENCE OF SSR

- Roots in Eastern-European transitional states
- Arrived on the development-donor scene in the late 2000s
- Coincided with growing recognition of links between security and development
- Championed by the UK's new Department for International Development DFID established in 1997
- In 2004, the OECD published guidelines on core principles and good practice of SSR.

WHAT IS THE ACTUAL REFORM IN SSR THEN?

- An integrated approach to security/development
 - Focus on security/ justice 'sector – military /civilian'
 - Governance vs 'train and equip'
 - Past focus on reducing military and down-sizing/ DDR inappropriate
 - Need to create conditions conducive to development