



Annual Conference

February 27, 2014

Thank you for joining us!

Today, we will explore and develop cutting edge ideas within the realm of security and rule of law in the 21st century that venture beyond conventional thinking. We will re-examine the assumptions underlying current security and rule of law policy for fragile and conflict affected contexts thereby building on:

- The previous debates on theories of change and context analysis, based on the recently published evaluation of the Dutch Foreign Policy in Fragile States from 2005 - 2011 of the Policy and Operations Evaluation Department of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (IOB);
- The main outcomes of our online debate on Foreign Engagement in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Contexts.

Together with the ideas of the key note speakers, these inputs will form the menu of options for the afternoon break-out sessions. You will be actively engaged in choosing the topics of the interactive break-out sessions by voting on your preferred topic during the morning session. Ultimately, today's discussions will inform the thematic foci for the Platform in the year 2014.

We hope that today's event will provide an interactive space that will motivate you to explore and develop cutting-edge ideas within our vibrant international network of policymakers, practitioners and scholars. More excitedly, we hope that it will give you the energy and will gain your support to take these ideas further in your own work and in the future activities of the Platform.

We look forward to working with you in the future endeavors of the Platform.

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Program

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| 9.30 h | Welcome & opening | meeting room 1 |
| Professor Willem van Genugten, <i>Chair of the Steering Group</i> Anna Gouwenberg, <i>Head of Office</i> Jeroen de Lange, <i>Moderator</i> | | |
| 10.15 h | Plenary sessions | meeting room 1 |
| 10.15 - 11.00 h | Violence on the Periphery Juma Assiago, <i>UNHABITAT</i> | |
| 🕒 30 minutes | Break | |
| 11.30 - 12.15 h | Globalization and Social Justice Joshua Simmons, <i>Global Financial Integrity</i> | |
| 12.15 - 13.00 h | New Approaches to Security Isabel Aguilar Umaña, <i>Interpeace</i> | |
| 🕒 1 hour 30 minutes | Lunch Voting on break-out sessions Change of venue | lunchroom |

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 14.30 h | Break-out sessions | location: see page 14 |
| 14.30 - 16.30 h | Six parallel break-out sessions on topics voted upon during lunch time | |
| See menu of topics on page 7, 8 and 9 See location of break-out sessions on page 14 | | |
| 🕒 45 minutes | Break Change of venues | |
| 17.15 h | Plenary session | meeting room 1 |
| Pitch of break-outs | | |
| Announcement call for proposals NWO-WOTRO | | |
| Rob Swartbol, <i>Director-General for International Cooperation at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands</i> | | |
| Closing remarks | | |
| Professor Willem van Genugten | | |
| 18.00 h | Drinks | lunchroom |

Break-out sessions

Building on the recently published IOB evaluation on Dutch Foreign Policy in Fragile States, the main outcomes of our online debate on Foreign Engagement in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Contexts, and the ideas of the speakers we are pleased to present you today's menu of options for the afternoon break-out sessions.

Cast your vote into one of the ballots with your business card during the morning session and lunch hour, thereby determining which of the topics will be featured in one of the six break-out sessions in the afternoon. During lunch, Jeroen de Lange will announce which topics are taken up in the break-out sessions. Is your topic voted out, you are free to join a break-out on one of the six voted topics. Polls will be closed at 13.15 h.

Facilitators:

Summer Brown,
Program Manager International Alert,
United Kingdom

Dr. David Connolly,
Head of Conflict Prevention Program The
Hague Institute for Global Justice, The
Netherlands

Mariken Gaanderse,
Social Entrepreneur & Director Fonkeling,
The Netherlands

Professor Jok Madut Jok,
Executive Director The Sudd Institute,
South Sudan

Anton du Plessis,
Managing Director Institute for Security
Studies, South Africa

Pascal Richard,
Coordinator Great Lakes Region The
Global Partnership for the Prevention of
Armed Conflict, The Netherlands



Violence on the Periphery

The dominant concept for establishing security and promoting the rule of law tends to work from the premise of robust enforcement by a central state authority. Can this be reconciled with modern manifestations of insecurity on urban, tribal and borderland peripheries?

VOTE

1

Urban surge: Multi-layered violence

Chaotic urbanization in Low- and Middle-Income Countries creates areas with soaring population density. In such congested settings, violence has a direct and negative impact on economic activity, movement, and social capital. What do such situations teach us about the multi-layered nature of violence? What sectors of the population are affected by different layers of violence? And how can the different layers be addressed?

VOTE

2

Organized crime in ungoverned areas

In the ungoverned borderlands of developing states criminal organizations have been able to thrive. Sometimes they become the dominant coercive force, and even take up "state roles". This can include collecting taxes, regulating trade, distributing resources and enforcing their form of local law. What is the impact of modern-day organized crime on human security, democratic processes and the rule of law? What needs to be done to respond to the threat in fragile states?

VOTE

3

**Turf, tribes and transnational crime:
Who needs territory?**

Security is often thought about in terms of “territorial control”. But does this state-centric notion limit our understanding of, for example, the security of pastoralist tribes, or how to address transnational criminal gangs or extremist networks? How would our approaches change if security were understood in terms of the strength of networks? What could this new perspective reveal? What would it miss?



Globalization and Social Justice

Our increasingly interconnected world has enabled networks of growth, which are also given to abuse by criminal markets and illicit financial flows. Has sufficient attention been given to the role OECD countries play in facilitating such networks, or in creating new structures of dependency and marginalization?

VOTE

4

**Financial centers and illicit capital flows:
Who in the West profits from autocracy and theft of public assets?**

The tendency to blame domestic leaders for lagging state- and peacebuilding progress ignores incentives that are global and regional in nature. The regulation of (illicit) financial flows shows major

weaknesses throughout the OECD despite its governments’ ability to fix these. Why does this remain the case? Who in the West profits from this situation?

VOTE

5

**The global trade in natural resources:
Mutual culpability in the marginalization of the poorest**

In about a quarter of all fragile states, capital accumulation happens through the sale of natural resources. Such resources are easily controlled and monopolized by elites and bought up by the international community, a process that bypasses citizens entirely. How can international actors reduce their complicity that is now covered by the logic of the free market?

VOTE

6

**The price of financial support:
When international economic market doctrine ignores local conditions**

International financial support tends to come with conditions that are intended to create liberal market economies. This may wipe out the domestic industrial base and have significant, negative social consequences. How can greater context- and conflict sensitivity be brought about in the nature and conditions of such support?



New Approaches to Security

For several years, a “Western” approach to top-down security has defined the policy and practice security reform interventions – to notably poor effect. With the growing salience of context-tailored, community-driven and bottom-up approaches, can alternatives or adjustments be offered to current models?

VOTE

7

The partner’s dilemma:
Who are we ready to work with? Who is ‘legitimate’?

Despite an uptick in interest to work with non-state actors, some note a gap between the actors that donors favor and the actors that exert real influence in their communities. Sometimes actors with strong local legitimacy do not comply with donors’ norms. In working to build sustainable, legitimate rule of law systems, what would it mean to expand the scope for potential partners?

VOTE

8

Expanding the toolbox:
Do our instruments live up to our ideals?

Exploring new approaches to security means adjusting the kind of support provided. Technical expertise, equipment, and direct financial assistance to governments have been primary tools in donors’ support kits. What other tools might be appropriate to make approaches more holistic? How does security policy and practice need to change to take into consideration the political dynamics of conflicts and peace?

VOTE

9

Comprehensive successive approach?:
Actors may have different end-goals in mind, can these be sequenced?

Much has been debated about how actors in different fields contribute to development and security, when contexts are “ripe” for such contributions, and what their “end goals” are. Could an integrated approach be better coordinated according to an agreed sequencing strategy? How could such a strategy be developed?



Cast your vote with your business card during the morning session and lunch hour.



Polls will be closed at 13.15 h.

Key note speakers

Isabel Aguilar Umaña



Isabel Aguilar Umaña has been working for Interpeace since 2008 and currently holds the position of Regional Coordinator of the Central America Youth Program.

She has more than ten years of experience in peacebuilding and violence prevention, working for international and national entities (like the Propaz Program, implemented in Guatemala by the Organization of American States, and Propaz Foundation).

Isabel Aguilar Umaña is an expert in the design and facilitation of dialogue processes as well as the alternative conflict resolution. She has participated as a facilitator in public and political negotiations and dialogue seeking conflict resolution and in the design and monitoring of public policy. She has experience in the field of peacebuilding,

consensus building, community organization, monitoring and evaluation, as well as the systematization of social transformation experiences. During the last 5 years, she focused her work in youth-related violence, prevention, rehabilitation and reinsertion programs in Central America. This includes designing public policy proposals, working with youth networks, advocacy, and intervention with vulnerable and at risk youth. Since August 2012 she has been collaborating with the truce process between Salvadorian gangs.

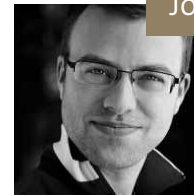


Juma Assiago

Juma Assiago is a Human Settlements Officer in the Safer Cities Programme at UN-Habitat, and a Master of Science Holder in Sustainable Urban Development from the University of Oxford.

He has 15 years of working experience in both normative and operational work on developing municipal crime prevention and urban safety strategies at the international level. Juma has particularly been involved in early intervention programmes targeting youth at risk in Africa and Latin America and is currently leading the design and implementation of the Global Network on Safer Cities that is supporting municipalities to reinforce their plans for safety with National Guidelines on Safer Cities, established monitoring and evaluation systems, improved documentation of promising practices, improved mechanisms for citizens participation, and enhanced municipal access to financing safer cities strategies.

Joshua Simmons



Joshua Simmons is a Policy Counsel at Global Financial Integrity. At GFI, Joshua works on a wide variety of initiatives, coordinating advocacy in the U.S. and internationally, tracking policy initiatives in illicit financial flows and global financial transparency, and contributing research to GFI reports on aspects of anti-money-

laundering, tax, and other legal regimes in the U.S. and many other countries. Joshua previously worked in the legal department of Sprint Nextel Corp. and the Association of Corporate Counsel, where he advised clients on international anti-corruption, intellectual property, and arbitration law. Joshua holds a law degree from the George Washington University Law School, where he was a Thurgood Marshall Scholar and served as an editor on the Federal Circuit Bar Journal, and is licensed to practice law in the Commonwealth of Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the United States Tax Court. Joshua also holds degrees in mathematics and economics from the University of Florida.

Map



★ Knowledge Platform Security & Rule of Law
The Hague Institute for Global Justice

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Sophialaan 10
2514 JR The Hague

Route to IGLUU ⌚ 7 minutes

Visiting Address:
Louis Couperusplein 2
2514 HP The Hague

A - F Break-out sessions

The Knowledge Platform Security & Rule of Law aims to promote knowledge exchange and to identify, define and answer research questions with the aim of underpinning Dutch development policy in fragile and conflict affected settings and its implementation more adequately; thereby contributing to its effectiveness. To achieve this, the Platform brings together an international network of the most qualified practitioners, policy-makers, academics and business, online and offline. The keywords in this endeavor are demand-oriented, problem-oriented, multidisciplinary and high-quality content grounded in practice and designed for impact.

The Secretariat of the Platform is run jointly by The Hague Institute for Global Justice and the Conflict Research Unit of Clingendael.



WIFI code

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