



Helpdesk Research Report

Donor policy approaches to security and justice

Siân Herbert

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Question

What are the different donor policy approaches to security and justice? (Refer to the differences and similarities with DFID's approach).¹

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1. Overview

Definitions and terms related to security and justice in a development context vary widely, and include a wide range of different types of programmes and projects. This rapid policy mapping includes donor policies that are self-identified as either being part of their security policy, justice policy, security and justice policy, or security sector reform (SSR) (Bakrania, 2014).

There is a great deal of donor policy literature on security and justice – much of it is fragmented between multiple policy documents with varying areas of focus, detail and analysis. It is often not clear which is the overarching policy document, or when one document supersedes another. Where possible, this query identifies the most relevant and most recent policy documents from information provided on donor websites. Many of the documents do not outline priority sectors, beyond broad high-level objectives, but instead outline operational objectives for country context-based decisions.² Almost all donors include some information on their websites about security and justice activities, however, to set this in context this query

¹ See related query: Herbert, S. (2014). *Policy approaches and lessons from working with non-state actors in security and justice*. GSDRC Helpdesk report 1190. Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham.
<http://www.gsdrc.org/go/display&type=Helpdesk&id=1190>

² This is also supported by a survey of DAC donors from 2007 (Kudo, 2008).

starts each subsection by explaining where security and justice fits in terms of the donor's overall policy approach to development. This rapid mapping did not find literature that synthesises donor policy approaches at this level,³ nor comparable information about donor presence in this area. Therefore, the selection of donors included in this query is indicative, not conclusive. The examples are anecdotal.

Many donors state their security and justice policies are guided by the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States; the OECD's 2007 handbook; and work from the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State Building. Bilateral donors also contribute to multilateral donors work carrying out security and justice activities – particularly the UN, NATO, the EU, and the African Union (according to membership status). While security and justice activities are usually carried out by a range of government departments with different policies, this query focusses on the policies of the development agency, where possible (e.g. the UK's DFID rather the Ministry of Defence).

Differences/similarities to DFID's approach

DFID is one of the only donors that conceptualises security and justice as a joint policy area, some donors note the overlap of the areas (e.g. AFD), while others conceptualise justice more as part of governance (World Bank), human rights (Sida), or rule of law (USAID) agendas. DFID is the only donor that focusses on 'stability' as an overarching concept. However, many of the donors share DFID's focus on conflict prevention (e.g. USAID, AFD, DANIDA). Other donors emphasise instead on 'human security' (including violence) (SIDA, JICA) and 'peace' (BMZ). DFID has more policy documents on this area, and publishes a deeper level of detail, than the average donor examined in this query.

A common trend emerging across donors is a move from technical top down policies, towards bottom up policy development including the perspectives of users. All donors emphasised the importance of context-driven reforms. Another common trend is to move to whole-of-government approaches to implement security and justice activities. However, DFID is one of few donors to have a joint security and justice strategy with the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (with the exception of SSR policy documents, which more commonly involves other government departments).

2. Donor policy approaches

DFID (UK)⁴

Security and justice activities fall under one of six of DFID's priority areas for development policy – 'governance and conflict'. Four broad goals are detailed:⁵

- devote 30 per cent of aid to war-torn and unstable countries
- support freer and fairer elections in 13 countries
- help 10 million women to access justice through the courts, police and legal assistance
- help 40 million people to hold authorities to account

³ Alternatively, there is some literature that synthesises and compares donors working in particular country case studies.

⁴ This subsection is intentionally short as this query is for DFID

⁵ See - <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development/about>

From 2004 to 2009 DFID provided £161 million to security and justice programmes (6 per cent of DFID's expenditure on governance) – this was mainly used on legal and judicial development (£134 million) and security system management and reform (£38 million) (DFID, 2011, p.11).

Stability and conflict prevention are central features of the UK's national security strategy, and policy and implementation is cross-departmental. Operational priorities include: early warning; rapid crisis prevention and response; and 'upstream prevention' to tackle the causes of conflict (DFID, FCO & MoD, 2011). The role of development work is to help 'build or re-build critical institutions, support security and justice and generate jobs and public confidence', in addition to its contributions to other ministries work (e.g. through assessments of conflict, or the Stabilisation Unit) (ibid, p.19).

DFID's (2010a) practice paper outlines its approach as integrating state-building and peace-building with four thematic objectives:

- Addressing the causes and effects of conflict and fragility, and build conflict resolution mechanisms
- Supporting inclusive political settlements and processes
- Developing core state functions⁶
- Responding to public expectations⁷

Resources

- DFID, FCO and the MoD. (2011). *Building Stability Overseas Strategy*. DFID, FCO and the MoD. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/32960/bsos-july-11.pdf
- DFID. (2010a). *Building peaceful states and societies: A DFID Practice Paper*. DFID. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67694/Building-peaceful-states-and-societies.pdf
- DFID. (2010b). *Working effectively in conflict-affected and fragile situations – Briefing Paper C: Links between politics, security and development*. DFID Briefing. DFID. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67702/building-peaceful-states-C.pdf
- DFID. (2011). *Governance Portfolio Review Summary. Summary Review Of Dfid's Governance Portfolio 2004–2009*. DFID. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67458/governance-portfolio.pdf
- DFID webpage: <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/helping-developing-countries-to-be-better-run-and-more-accountable>

EU

Security and justice activities fall under the EU's first of two priority areas in its development policy - 'human rights, democracy and other key elements of good governance' (European Commission, 2011, pp.5-6). The policy prioritises:

⁶ Core' state functions include: the political settlement; security – monopoly of violence, justice, and the rule of law; and basic administrative and fiscal capacity (Herbert, 2014).

⁷ Expected state functions include: economic management; service delivery and infrastructure; employment programmes and job creation; personal safety and access to justice (beyond the basic level provided in core state functions survival); social protection/safety nets; anti-corruption measures; and voice and accountability (Herbert, 2014).

- Good governance, democracy, human rights, the strong link between security and development, and state-building as central elements in fragile situations. State-building is critical in addressing fragility and at its core is the relationship between the state and its citizens. The EU supports a state's ability to carry out basic functions and responsibilities and to improve planning, implementing and financial control capacities.⁸

The European Commission uses different geographic and thematic financial instruments to implement these activities. The EU institutions have yet to agree on a detailed operational strategy for the current budget period 2014-2020.⁹ The European Commission (2012, p.29) identifies the EU as 'one of the largest donors in the area of governance, justice and the rule of law'.

A booklet explains how the EU's justice approach has moved from an 'institutional support' approach to a 'service delivery' approach (European Commission, 2012, p.31). The former focussed on building institutional capacity within state institutions, concentrating on 'technical solutions to justice problems, delivered through training, advice, provision of capital equipment, and infrastructure development'. While the newer approach focusses on ensuring support is responsive to the needs of different stakeholder groups, and involving them in addressing obstacles to effective justice and security systems (including supporting pro-reform groups).

EU SSR activities include (European Commission, 2006, pp.6-8): support for the reform of law enforcement institutions; justice institutions; state institutions dealing with management and oversight of the security system; and strengthening civilian control and democratic governance of the public sector in general. The SSR policy document sets out operational priorities (but not thematic priorities), stating that SSR processes should be (European Commission, 2006, pp.7-8):

- Nationally/regionally owned.
- Addressing the core requirements of a well-functioning security system.
- Addressing diverse security challenges facing states and populations, based on a gender-sensitive multi-sector approach, and targeting reform needs in different sectors (e.g. taking into account traditional justice systems).
- Based on principles of accountability and transparency (in particular improved governance through greater civilian and parliamentary oversight of security processes).
- Based on political dialogue addressing human rights, development and security concerns.

Examples

- The EU and other international actors established a temporary, alternative criminal justice system (the Gacaca tribunals) in Rwanda following the 1994 genocide to deal with a huge number of cases and shortage of services. The tribunals ran from 1996 to 2006, tried approximately 10,000 prisoners, and were based on principles from both formal and traditional justice systems (European Commission, 2012, p.19).
- The EU project 'Activating Village Courts' in Bangladesh ran from 2007 to 2012 and aimed to improve access to justice for disadvantaged and marginalised groups, and enhance human rights systems and processes in Bangladesh. It used a human rights-based approach and linked the consolidation of Village Courts (formal rural institutions) with legal reform, capacity building for

⁸ See - https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/fragility-and-crisis-management/framework-engagement_en

⁹ See - https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/fragility-and-crisis-management/framework-engagement_en. The European Commission proposed a 'comprehensive approach' in 2013 – see http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/docs/2013/131211_03_en.pdf

elected governmental officials and policemen, and raising awareness of citizens (including on gender issues) (European Commission, 2012, p.23).

Resources

- European Commission. (2011). *Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: Agenda for Change*. European Commission. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX%3A52011DC0637&qid=1412922281378&from=EN>
- Council Conclusions. (2012). *Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change*. Council of the EU. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/130243.pdf
- European Commission. (2007). *Towards an EU response to situations of fragility - engaging in difficult environments for sustainable development, stability and peace*. European Commission. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52007DC0643&from=EN>
- European Commission. (2006). *A concept for European Community support for security sector reform*. European Commission. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2006:0253:FIN:EN:PDF>
- European Commission. (2012). *Inspiring change. EU support to rule of law, justice and security sector reform*. European Commission. <http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/inspiring-change-pbMN3012141/?CatalogCategoryID=qAaep2IxKTsAAAEuFswIYL9Q>
- EU. (2006). *EU Concept for support to Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)*. http://www.initiativeforpeacebuilding.eu/resources/EU_Joint_concept_DDR.pdf
- Webpage - https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/fragility-and-crisis-management/framework-engagement_en

USAID (US)

Security and justice activities are cross-cutting to USAID's work, and therefore fragmented across thematic areas.¹⁰ In addition to USAID, other US departments are also involved in security and justice programming in developing countries. Under USAID's 'conflict mitigation and prevention' work¹¹ activities include:¹²

- Providing conflict assessments and analyses; country rankings by fragility and risk of instability; and developing tracking tools to monitor the complexities of conflict.
- Interventions to enhance citizen security.
- Increasing democratic governance of the security sector.
- Promoting linkages between security and justice.

Under USAID's 'peacebuilding and reconciliation' work activities include:¹³

- Strengthening moderate voices and rebuilding ties between divided communities (e.g. through people-to-people reconciliation programs).
- Training on integrating a peacebuilding approach into conflict-affected environments.
- Mainstreaming conflict sensitive programming into development assistance across sectors (e.g. economic growth, democracy and governance, education, and health).

¹⁰ See - <http://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/mission-vision-values>

¹¹ See - <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/conflict-mitigation-and-prevention>

¹² See - <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/providing-safe-secure-environments-development>

¹³ See - <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/peacebuilding-and-reconciliation>

- Working with local partners to address the legacy of violence through local and regional peace processes; restorative justice programs; ethnic dialogue; inter-faith peace building; inclusive and legitimate governance structures; and grassroots reconciliation.

The Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)¹⁴ has four objectives:

- Prevention: helping states and communities prepare for and mitigate the impacts of disasters; supporting effective democratic institutions; and addressing underlying grievances that cause instability and conflict.
- Response: During emergencies providing humanitarian assistance
- Recovery: After a disaster promoting a rapid and durable recovery by supporting livelihoods, markets, and the sustainable provision of basic services.
- Transitions: Promoting peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights; facilitating reconciliation; supporting effective democratic governance; and fostering the resumption of basic economic activity.

The Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)¹⁵ provides fast, flexible, and context-designed short-term assistance targeted at political transition and stabilisation needs.

USAID's (2009, pp.3-4) SSR approach supports 'governance, conflict mitigation and response, reintegration and reconciliation, and rule of law programs aimed at building civilian capacity to manage, oversee, and provide security and justice'. Its strategy document outlines operational principles (but not thematic principles):

- Supporting host nation ownership.
- Incorporating principles of good governance and respect for human rights.
- Balancing operational support with institutional reform.
- Linking security and justice.
- Fostering transparency.
- Do no harm.

Examples

- In the area of 'conflict mitigation and prevention' USAID conducts conflict assessments, Alerts Lists, and Conflict Toolkits. It trains government, interagency and non-government partners in designing programs with a peacebuilding approach in conflict-affected environments.¹⁶
- In Côte d'Ivoire the US government is providing training for judicial personnel and community organisations and helping rehabilitate judicial infrastructure to help make the justice sector more effective, accessible, and equitable.¹⁷
- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Africa, the US government has supported legal redress mechanisms and treatment services to survivors of gender-based violence.¹⁸

¹⁴ See - <http://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization/bureaus/bureau-democracy-conflict-and-humanitarian-assistance>

¹⁵ See - <http://www.usaid.gov/political-transition-initiatives>

¹⁶ See - <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/conflict-mitigation-and-prevention>

¹⁷ See - <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/08/04/fact-sheet-us-support-democratic-institutions-good-governance-and-human>

¹⁸ See - <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/08/04/fact-sheet-us-support-democratic-institutions-good-governance-and-human>

Resources

- USAID. (2013). *Strategy on democracy human rights and governance*. USAID.
http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/USAID%20DRG_%20final%20final%2006-24%203%20%281%29.pdf
- USAID, US Department of Defense & US Department of State. (2009). *Security Sector Reform*. USAID, US Department of Defense & US Department of State.
<Http://Www.State.Gov/Documents/Organization/115810.Pdf>

AFD (France)¹⁹

Security and justice activities fall under one of the four challenges for the French Development Agency (AFD) in its 2011 Framework Document for development cooperation. Challenge 4 'Promoting stability and the rule of law as factors of development' identifies areas for work (AFD, 2011, p.20):

- Reinforcing state legitimacy in its capacity to fulfil its sovereign responsibilities of control over national territory, maintenance of security and the rule of law, exercise of justice and authority at local level.
- Strengthening government legitimacy and expanding the civic sphere.
- Crisis prevention.
- Addressing structural conflict causes.

The sector specific AFD (2013) framework document outlines its overarching operational priority as basing AFD's action on a more thorough context. It outlines four operational focus areas (and does not have thematic priorities):

- Do no harm.
- Prioritise 'dual operations' combining development and prevention.
- Link relief, rehabilitation and development operations more systematically.
- Work more closely with international partners through joint actions.

France's approach to SSR is based on three principles (Government of France, 2008, p.10):

- Legitimising and re-establishing the rule of law, in observance of human rights.
- Establishing civilian and military security forces which are effective, well-trained and accountable to civilian authorities.
- Creating institutions responsible for the management and democratic oversight of security actors.

These principles structure French SSR support and contribute to (Government of France, 2008, pp.10-11):

- Establishing effective security forces (armed forces, gendarmerie, police etc.) while respecting democratic standards, the principles of good governance and the rule of law.
- Defining the internal security role of civilian and military security forces and ensuring they are integrated transparently into the state.
- Establishing transparent recruitment and career management for internal security players based on professional ability, and remunerating them appropriately.
- Ensuring women are equally represented in civilian and military forces.
- Structuring civilian oversight bodies (parliament/legislature, independent authorities, media, civil society) so they can fulfil their prerogatives regarding accountability, access to information, transparency and overseeing the security sector as a whole.
- Restoring a competent, independent justice sector that is accessible to the public and legitimate;

¹⁹ See - http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/projets_afd/crises-et-conflits

- Setting up a demilitarised, professional prison system is under civilian control and observing international human rights standards.
- Ensuring transparent management of public finances, especially through the creation of clearly defined budgets by those actors contributing directly or indirectly to security.
- Integrating the control of land and sea borders into a management system that factors in public safety and security while facilitating trade and development.
- Ensuring that military and civilian intelligence services, whose remit must be clearly defined, act in an impartial, professional and ethical manner.

Examples

- SSR in Kosovo (Government of France, 2008, p.16): Since 1999 France helped establish security institutions and hand over responsibilities as part of the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). In addition, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs has engaged in significant bilateral police cooperation through OSCE training programmes on illegal immigration and forensic policing. The EULEX Kosovo mission deployed since 2008 (and led by a French head of mission) is responsible for the civilian aspects of SSR.
- SSR in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (Government of France, 2008, p.18): France has supported reforms of the police (setting up the *Police d'Intervention Rapide*) and armed forces, and the reinforcement of the rule of law and governance. It has also contributed to other SSR activities through the EU and the UN.

Resources

- AFD. (2011). *Development Cooperation: a French Vision Framework Document*. AFD. <http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/Colonne-droite/Cooperation-francaise-VA.pdf>
- AFD. (2013). *Taking action in situations of fragility, crisis and violence*. AFD. <http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/THEMATIQUES/AFD-Crises-conflits-VA.pdf>
- Government of France. (2008). *Security System Reform: France's Approach*. Government of France. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/12-Ang-MAEE-RSS-final.pdf>
- Website - http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/projets_afd/crises-et-conflits

SIDA (Sweden)²⁰

Security and justice activities fall under two of the six Sida sub-goals for its development policy. Sub-goal 5 'Safeguarding human security and freedom from violence' has three focus areas (SIDA, 2013):

- Reducing vulnerability to conflict.
- Greater human security in conflict and post-conflict situations.
- A reduction in gender-based violence.

Sub-goal 1 'Strengthened democracy and gender equality, greater respect for human rights and freedom from oppression' has three focus areas relevant to justice (SIDA, 2013):

- Greater opportunities to assert civil and political rights, exercise democratic influence and organise.
- More robust democratic processes and institutions and greater respect for the principles of the rule of law.
- Greater gender equality, rights and empowerment for women and girls.

²⁰ See - <http://www.sida.se/English/how-we-work/our-fields-of-work/conflict-resolution-peace-and-security/>

Examples²¹

- Peacebuilding: Sida provides support for regional peace efforts through e.g. capacity support to the African Union's Peace and Security department (through paying salaries and training).
- State-building: In Somalia, Sida, and the UN support civic engagement of various groups in new governing institutions that arise at the local level.
- Women, peace and security (UN Resolution 1325): Sida supports organisations (e.g. African Femmes Africa Solidarité) that highlight the situation of women in conflicts. In Liberia, Sida supports the Swedish NGO Kvinna till Kvinna's efforts to increase women's capacity to participate in peace-building and state-building processes.
- Dialogue and confidence building: In Colombia Sida contributes to strengthening the civil dialogue partners' capacity in areas where armed conflict is ongoing.
- Transitional justice and reconciliation: In Guatemala Sweden supports a transitional justice programme (includes support for lawsuits against those responsible for abuses, excavation of graves, dignified funerals for victims, and redress for families). Sida also funds the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) in transitional justice processes in conflict situations such as in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Key resources:

- Sida. (2013). *Aid policy framework – the direction of Swedish aid*. Sida. <http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/28/99/5718b7f6.pdf>
- Website - <http://www.sida.se/English/how-we-work/our-fields-of-work/conflict-resolution-peace-and-security/> and <http://www.sida.se/English/how-we-work/our-fields-of-work/democracy-human-rights-and-freedom-of-expression/>

World Bank

Although not a donor, the World Bank provides policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance on security and justice issues. It also finances projects with justice components. Policy and implementation of World Bank engagement in criminal justice are guided by a legal note (Leroy, 2012) and a staff guidance note (World Bank, 2012a). From 1994 World Bank justice activities focussed on: infrastructure; court and case management (judicial process); improving the performance of courts; training for justice sector actors involving not only courts but also specialist tribunals, ministries of justice, bar associations, and legal aid entities; commercial courts, enforcement process improvement, or insolvency offices; law making process, ensuring citizens have access to laws and court decisions. It has also supported analytical and adviser work in relation to anticorruption agencies, ombudsman offices, legal aid and legal empowerment, and the protection of basic rights (World Bank, 2012b, p.1).

The World Bank (2012b) strategy paper notes that it 'needs to develop new models and approaches that will be more effective in addressing the justice needs of our client countries', and outlines the following operational priorities to do that:

- Applying a problem-solving and empirically based approach to justice reform anchored in the needs of end users.
- Identifying flagship justice reform initiatives as sites of learning and innovation.
- Integrating justice reform into World Bank operations and analytical and advisory activities.
- Developing a focus on justice reform in fragile and conflict-affected states.
- Developing organisational structures.

²¹ See - <http://www.sida.se/English/how-we-work/our-fields-of-work/conflict-resolution-peace-and-security/>

Example

The Cambodian Arbitration Council provides an example of the application of an iterative, problem-solving approach to justice reform (World Bank, 2012b, p.10).

Resources

- World Bank. (2012a). *Staff guidance note: World Bank support for criminal justice activities*. World Bank.
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTLAWJUSTINST/Resources/CriminalJusticeGuidanceNote_Feb2012.pdf
- Leroy. A. M. (2012). *Legal note on Bank involvement in the criminal justice sector*. World Bank.
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTLAWJUSTINST/Resources/CriminalJusticeLegalNote.pdf>
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http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/09/06/000386194_20120906024506/Rendered/PDF/706400REPLACEM0Justice0Reform0Final.pdf

BMZ (Germany)²²

Security and justice activities do not fall under any of BMZ's overarching policy priorities for its bilateral approach (BMZ, 2013a). However, the relevant sector strategy paper (BMZ, 2013b, p.10) identifies that 'contributing to worldwide peace and security is a primary aim of German foreign, security and development policy'. The approach focusses on the relationship between peace and development. The paper identifies three objectives (p.11):

- Addressing the causes of conflict, fragility and violence.
- Improving the capacity for non-violent conflict transformation.
- Creating the environment for peaceful and inclusive development.

Examples²³

Examples of BMZ's SSR activities include:

- Supporting governments in the development of security strategies
- Provision of advice on constitutional reforms
- Advising on the development of a justice system in line with the rule of law
- Preparation of training and professional development strategies for the police
- Development of training and professional development strategies for the integration of ex-combatants into the workforce
- Supporting the reintegration of child soldiers

Resources

- BMZ. (2013a). *The German Government's 14th Development Policy Report. Development Policy White Paper – Executive Summary*. BMZ.
http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/special_publications/Weissbuch.pdf

²² See - http://www.bmz.de/en/what_we_do/issues/Peace/index.html ;
http://www.bmz.de/en/what_we_do/issues/Peace/security_sector/

²³ See - http://www.bmz.de/en/what_we_do/issues/Peace/security_sector/

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http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier333_04_2013.pdf

DANIDA (Denmark)

Security and justice activities fall under two of DANIDA's four priorities.²⁴ The 'stability and protection' priority focusses on: Conflict prevention; state and peace building through the promotion of legitimate governance and cohesion; poverty reduction, social development, growth and employment creation in fragile states; whole of government interventions, locally rooted; humanitarian needs; resilience among vulnerable groups; and strengthening cooperation with regional and multilateral organisations. Among other areas, the 'human rights and democracy' priority focusses on promoting good governance and the establishment of democratic institutions (including setting-up and access to effective, independent judicial systems and complaint mechanisms).²⁵ DANIDA takes a human-rights based approach.

JICA (Japan)²⁶

Security and justice activities fall under two of four priorities outlined by Japan's International Cooperation Agency (JICA). 'Mission 4 achieving human security' and to a lesser extent 'Mission 3 Improving governance'.²⁷

3. Other references

Bakrania, S. (2014). *Safety, Security and Justice: Topic Guide*. Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham. http://www.gsdrc.org/docs/open/GSDRC_SSI.pdf

Crichton, J., Scott, Z. & Haider, H. (2012). *Topic Guide on Justice*. GSDRC.
<http://www.gsdrc.org/docs/open/justice.pdf>

Herbert, S. (2014). *Sequencing reforms in fragile states: Topic guide*. Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham. http://www.gsdrc.org/docs/open/GSDRC_SRFS_topic_guide.pdf

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Expert contributors

Professor Bruce Baker
Shivit Bakrania
Dr Heike Gramckow
Paul Jackson

²⁴ See - http://um.dk/en/~media/UM/Danish-site/Documents/Danida/Det-vil-vi/right_to_a_better_life_pixi.pdf

²⁵ See - <http://um.dk/en/danida-en/activities/strategic/human-right-demo/>

²⁶ See - <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/about/mission/index.html>

²⁷ See - <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/about/mission/index.html>

Megan Price
Eric Scheye
Michael James Warren

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