



# OECD DAC Handbook on SSR: Supporting Security and Justice (2007)

*A multi-donor initiative to develop practical tools make support to security (police, defence, parliamentary oversight) and justice (rule of law, prisons) reform more effective, coordinated and coherent.*

# This presentation will cover...

- The security and development nexus and the importance of an effective and accountable security ‘system’ to development.
- Moving from policy to practice – the gaps that remain in our capacity to support security and justice reform.
- Putting SSR into practice – making assessment, design and evaluation more effective.
- How this handbook can help country level programming and help ensure greater cross-pillar coherence?

# The Security - Development Nexus

- The traditional concept of security is being redefined: state stability and the security of nations + focus on the safety and well-being of their people.
- Enhanced security and justice service delivery – provides structural stability and can be a conflict prevention tool.
- An effective and accountable security and justice system is fundamental to reducing poverty and supporting sustainable development.

# Security System Reform

## Effectiveness of Security, Justice and Oversight

institutions and actors, including civil society/non-State actors

## Democratic governance of security and justice

actors and institutions, including non-State, management policies and practices

The foundations for engagement in SSR need to be facilitated through fostering **political support for SSR.**

# Security System Reform and Governance

- The security system includes parliament and elected officials responsible for oversight, the armed forces, police, judicial, penal institutions and civil society, so this is not just about the military.
- The goal of SSR is a democratically run, accountable and efficient security system that will help to:
  - enhance basic security and justice service delivery;
  - reduce the risk of violent conflict;
  - ensure adequate governance of the security system.
- SSR is now viewed as central to overcoming fragility and violent conflict and as a tool for peacebuilding.
- A challenge remains for international actors to ensure a coherent approach to SSR based on local ownership and local needs.

## Moving from policy to practice – the gaps and challenges that remain for the international community

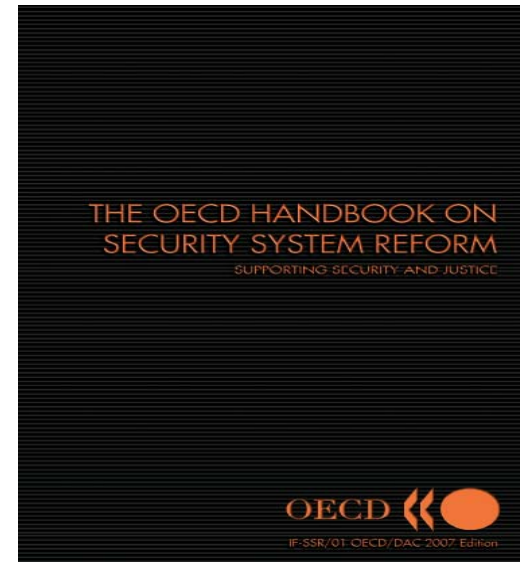
- SSR still discussed at the conceptual level.
- SSR is both a technical and political process.
- Need to move from *ad hoc*, *short-term* 'quick win' projects to more strategic, longer-term engagement.

# OECD DAC Handbook on Security System Reform

.... *designed by and for SSR practitioners*

The handbook provides:

- a framework that brings together inputs from development, diplomatic, defence and security actors.
- programmatic guidance that includes:
  - how to integrated approaches to SSR in post-conflict contexts.
  - how support and link reforms in 9 key sectors (e.g., defence, policing, prisons and democratic governance, justice, civil society, etc.).
- a co-ordination tool for the international community.



The **OECD DAC Handbook on SSR** has become the standard for the donor community and the basis for the EC/EU approach to SSR.

# The Handbook outlines operational guidance on how to ...

- Foster political support for SSR – role of an extended inception period.
- Use the new assessment tool to take a strategic approach to SSR.
- Design SSR assistance programmes.
- Develop national and nation-wide capacity: work with State and non-State actors.
- Integrated approaches to SSR in post-conflict contexts.
- Support reforms in 9 key sectors (e.g., defence, policing, prisons and democratic governance, justice, civil society, etc.).
- Manage, monitor and evaluate programmes.

# How can this Handbook help in implementing SSR?

- Provides guidance on the challenge faced in programming where there is the lack of capacity or where non-state actors are the main service providers of security and justice.
- While taking a long term perspective, provides guidance on how to utilise donor programming cycles to support different phases of an SSR process.
- Provides examples entry-points for post-conflict and non-conflict/low-income environments, and guidance on how to utilise a sector entry-points to encourage broader system-wide reform.
- Provides the first comprehensive assessment that includes the political, technical and governance concerns of the security and justice system.

## How this Handbook will help donor coordination?

- Reduces transaction costs for Governments by encouraging donors to speak with one voice.
- Encourages coordination and complementarity of donor activities, thus ensuring funding is not wasted through duplication and instead is spent more effectively.
- Supports nationally defined priorities, rather than donor interests.
- Expands projects and ‘one-off’ activities into more strategic and longer term programmes of work.
- Opportunities for regional coordination and sharing of ideas and experience, through parallel implementation processes.
- Offers an opportunity for partner countries to influence collective donor thinking, through engaging in the process of revising the Handbook using implementation as an evidence base.

# How can the SSR Handbook be of benefit to different government departments?

- As it contains the latest thinking on SSR – is a significant input in process to develop the national, EU and UN approaches to SSR.
- The SSR Handbook provides a possible framework for greater cross-government coherence in support to security system reform.
- Offers policy and programmatic links between activities that could be undertaken as part of peacekeeping, peacebuilding and more developmental missions.
- Helps establish norms and standards for security system management.
- Is supplemented by a training package that can be used as pre-deployment training for those supporting SSR.

## The challenges ahead...

- enhanced operational coordination between DAC-donors, non-DAC donors and multilateral (UN) action.
- the use of new financial instruments (such as pooled funding, the UN PBF and EU stability instrument) in support of conflict prevention, peacebuilding and SSR.
- greater coherence between PKO, defence, police and development oriented programming.
- mainstreaming and awareness raising re: SSR in UK embassies and DFID country offices with regard to role of SSR in post-conflict and long term development.



***The OECD-DAC Handbook on Security System  
Reform: Support Security and Justice***

**available on :**

**[www.oecd.org/dac/conflict/if-ssr](http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict/if-ssr)**

**French and Spanish versions should be  
available end of third quarter of 2007**

