

SECURITY SECTOR TRANSFORMATION AND CRITICAL APPROACHES TO DDR PROGRAMMING

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Introduction

- DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION
- SECURITY SECTOR TRANSFORMATION
- SSR APPROACH TO DDR

DDRR

- Disarmament – Formal collection and disposal of arms; Arms control and management
- Demobilisation – Formal discharge of combatants - encampment, preparations and processing for the RR
- Reinsertion – short term assistance prior to reintegration
- Reintegration – Combatants returned to civilian life - the actual objective!

Why a DDR Programme?

- Do something! A convenient brand!
- Easy to understand programmatic response to post-conflict processes
- Delivers verifiable outputs – numbers of soldiers and arms!
- Perceptions of stakeholders

Problems....

- Developed and implemented as a stand alone response to post-conflict – usually short term!
- Definition of the beneficiaries – security or development?
- Rewards and strengthen warlords
- Encourages and seeds future conflict

PRE-CONDITIONS FOR DDR

- Ceasefire/Peace Process and political commitment by the Parties
- Agreed conceptual and policy framework
- Technical capabilities
- Resources

DDR Lessons Learned

- No template – context, circumstances and process
- National ownership, including local and community buy-in
- Common approach by international actors
- Clear objectives, planning, sequencing and flexibility
- Monitoring and evaluation
- SECURITY SECTOR STRATEGY

Current DDR – SSR Linkages

- DDR process lays the foundation for security sector transformation by initial reshaping of the security sector
- How DDR is implemented impacts directly on stabilisation and determines prospects for SSR
- DDR programming should not be developed outside an SSR strategic framework

Defining SSR/T

- Efficient delivery of security services which are accountable and address threats to the state and the people – human security
- Multi-stakeholder participation and the development of normative and legal frameworks built on dialogue and consensus aiming to be sustainable
- Establishing the primacy and legitimacy of the Rule of Law

SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE

- Understanding of security now includes political, economic, social, environmental as well as military threats
- Security issues at national, regional and international level, BUT also HUMAN SECURITY of individuals and communities
- A Security Governance approach enables incorporates a multiplicity of actors and activities (beyond the state) based on core principles

SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE (2)

- Security Sector Governance therefore not only addresses effectiveness of security providers BUT also oversight
- Such an approach requires and ensures national capacities (beyond the state) to manage transformation of security sector and to address Human Security issues
- Provides a critical perspective to transform DDR programming and the basis for effective holistic approaches

SSR APPROACH TO DDR

- Linkages to political (peace-building/reconciliation and accountability) processes
- DDR (and security sector transformation) become negotiated processes
- Broadens definition of national ownership to include state, rebels and communities

SSR Approach to DDR - 2

- Addresses diverse security challenges through multi-sectoral strategies
- Enabling integrated approaches to security sector transformation (DDR, restructuring of armed forces, transitional justice)
- Short term stabilisation versus longer term security sector transformation – strategy and sequencing

Read this.....

- “Linkage between DDR and SSR”, Alan Bryden, of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), presented at the Second International Conference on DDR and Stability in Africa, Kinshasha, DRC, 12 June 2007
- Obtainable also through UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa