

SECURITY SECTOR TRANSFORMATION AND CRITICAL APPROACHES TO DDR PROGRAMMING

Jeremy Brickhill
GFN-SSR Practitioners Course
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Introduction

- DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION
- SECURITY SECTOR TRANSFORMATION
- LINKAGES AND SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE

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

DDR SHOULD NOT...

- Be an alternative to a conflict resolution process
- Be developed and implemented as a stand alone response to post-conflict
- Reward and strengthen warlords
- Encourage or seed 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

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

SSR APPROACH TO DDR

- Integrated approaches to security sector transformation (DDR, restructuring of armed forces, transitional justice)
- Linkages to political (peace-building/reconciliation and accountability) processes
- Short term stabilisation versus longer term security sector transformation – strategy and sequencing.

DEFINING SSR

- **OBJECTIVE** – efficient and accountable security forces/services which improve human security
- **CONTENT** – A state-centric approach which focuses on management and provision of (public sector) security and justice, OR takes account of non-state actors and incorporates democratic security governance and integrates sectoral reforms (police, justice, intelligence, armed forces – and DDR)

SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE (INSTITUTIONS)

- 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