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Direction de l'instruction et de la coopération militaire –
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Why?



Delivering security to its people is the sovereign right and responsibility of any government. But in fragile countries in particular, many women and men lack the protection their armed forces, police, border guards, customs and other officials should provide.

Main Teaching Points (MTP)

- Security and Security Sector – Definitions
- Concept, History and Evolution of SSR
- Importance of SSR
- UN SSR process
- Gender and the SSR Process



What is Security?

Security is an essential condition for sustainable development and a **strong concern of the poor**. The role of the state and its security forces directly impact upon the opportunities for sustainable development and peoples' physical security.

Another way to look at it:
State of being protected or safe from harm.



What is Security Sector?

- Broad term used to describe the:
 - **Structures**
 - **Institutions**
 - **Personnel**

Responsible for the management, provision and oversight of security in a country



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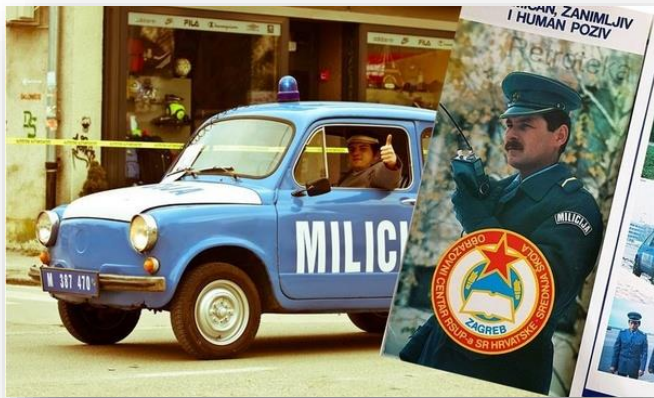
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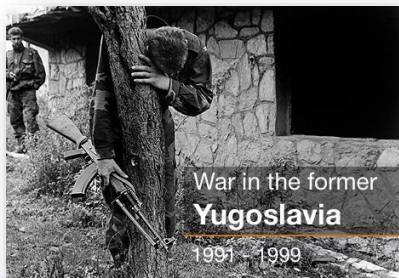
Why Does the Security Sector Matter?

- An unreformed or misconstructured Security Sector is a decisive obstacle to the promotion of:
 - Sustainable Development
 - Democracy
 - Peace



What is Security Sector Reform?

- The SSR concept first emerged in the 1990s in Eastern Europe
- No single globally accepted definition
- SSR responds to a situation in which a dysfunctional security sector is unable to provide security to the state and its people effectively and under democratic principles
- Is both an operational as well as a normative concept (relating to an ideal concept) including:
 - Good Governance
 - Civilian Oversight
 - Rule of Law



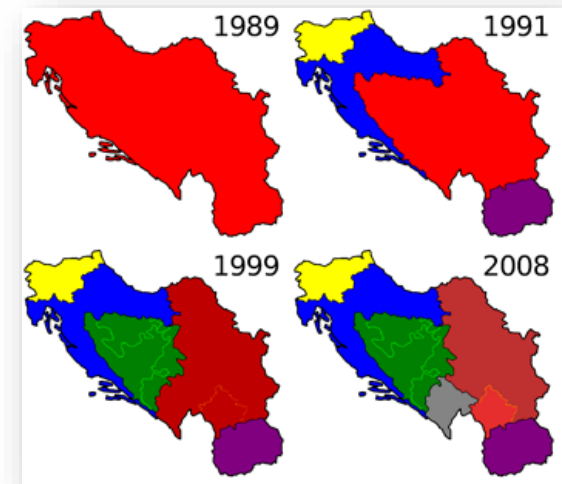
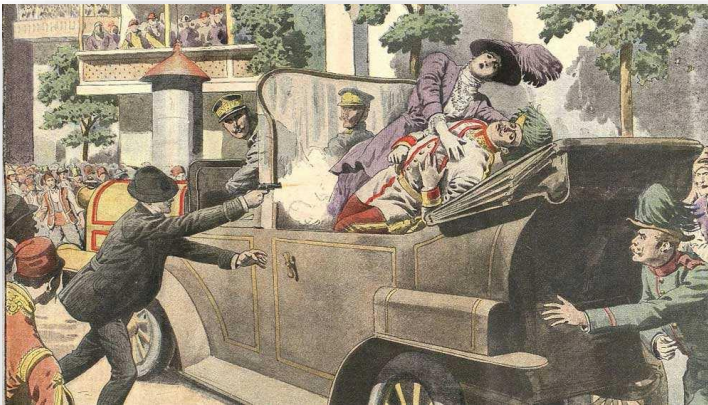
What is Security Sector Reform?

- *Security Sector Reform is a process aimed at ensuring that security and justice providers:*
 - Deliver effective and efficient security and justice services that meet people's needs
 - Are accountable to the state and its people
 - Operate within a framework of democratic governance, without discrimination and with full respect for universally accepted human rights, and the rule of law.



Why is Security Sector Reform Important?

- Fundamental to reducing poverty, protecting human rights and supporting sustainable development
- Security and development are inherently linked
- Security for whom? Security of states and security of people are not the same thing but are mutually dependant
- Insecurity in one country can have a significant impact on neighbouring countries and beyond



When/Where does SSR Occur?

- Not limited to a single political situation
- Circumstances occur within three different environments:
 - Post-conflict
 - Transitional
 - In Developed countries



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Characteristics of SSR Environments

Post-Conflict	Transitional	Developed Countries
Mostly destroyed, distrusted or dismissed political institutions and widespread insecurity	Country is on a borderline from one political system to another, but no violent long-term conflict has yet occurred	Tends not to be used in relation to developed countries, although reform is often needed and may be occurring at different levels



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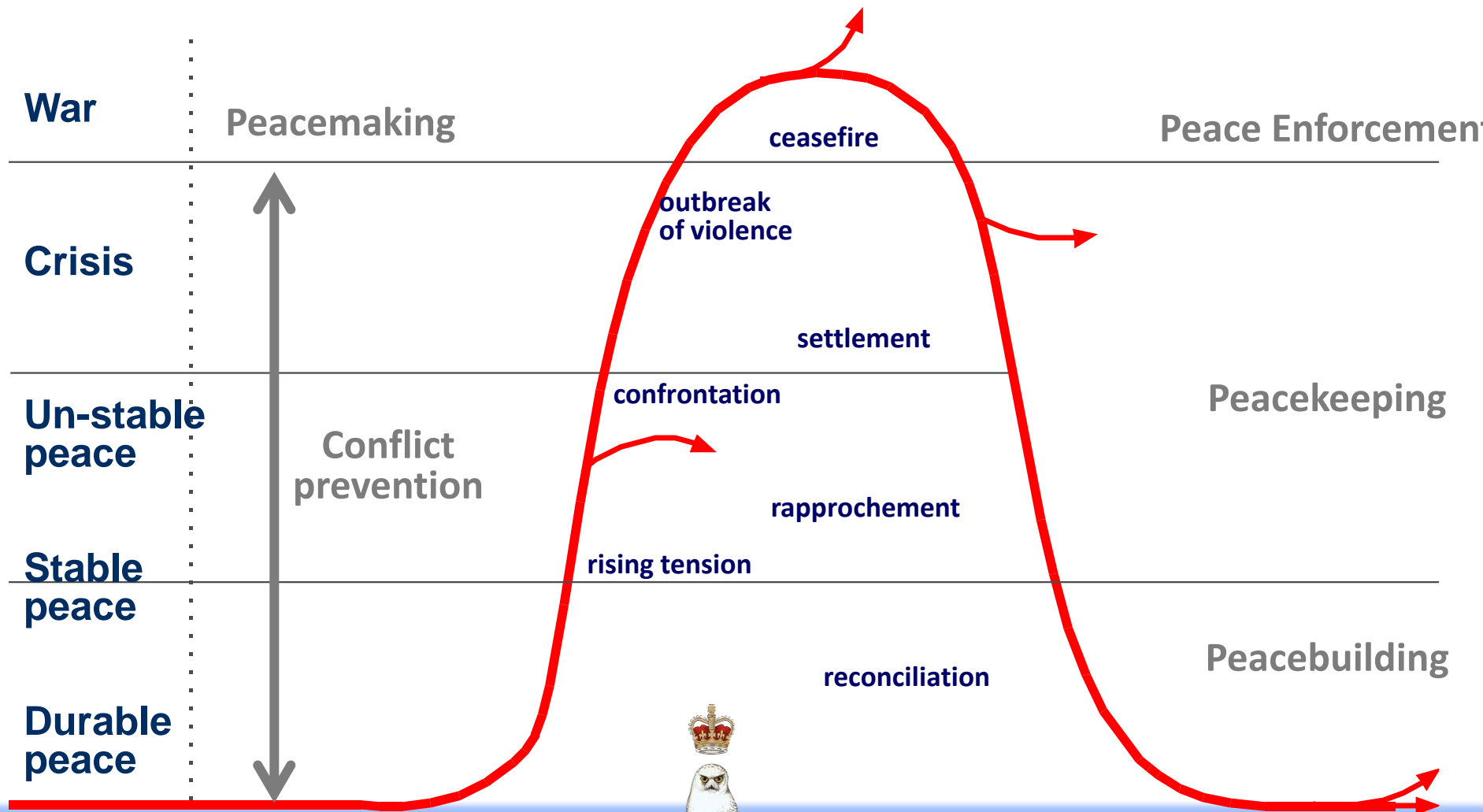


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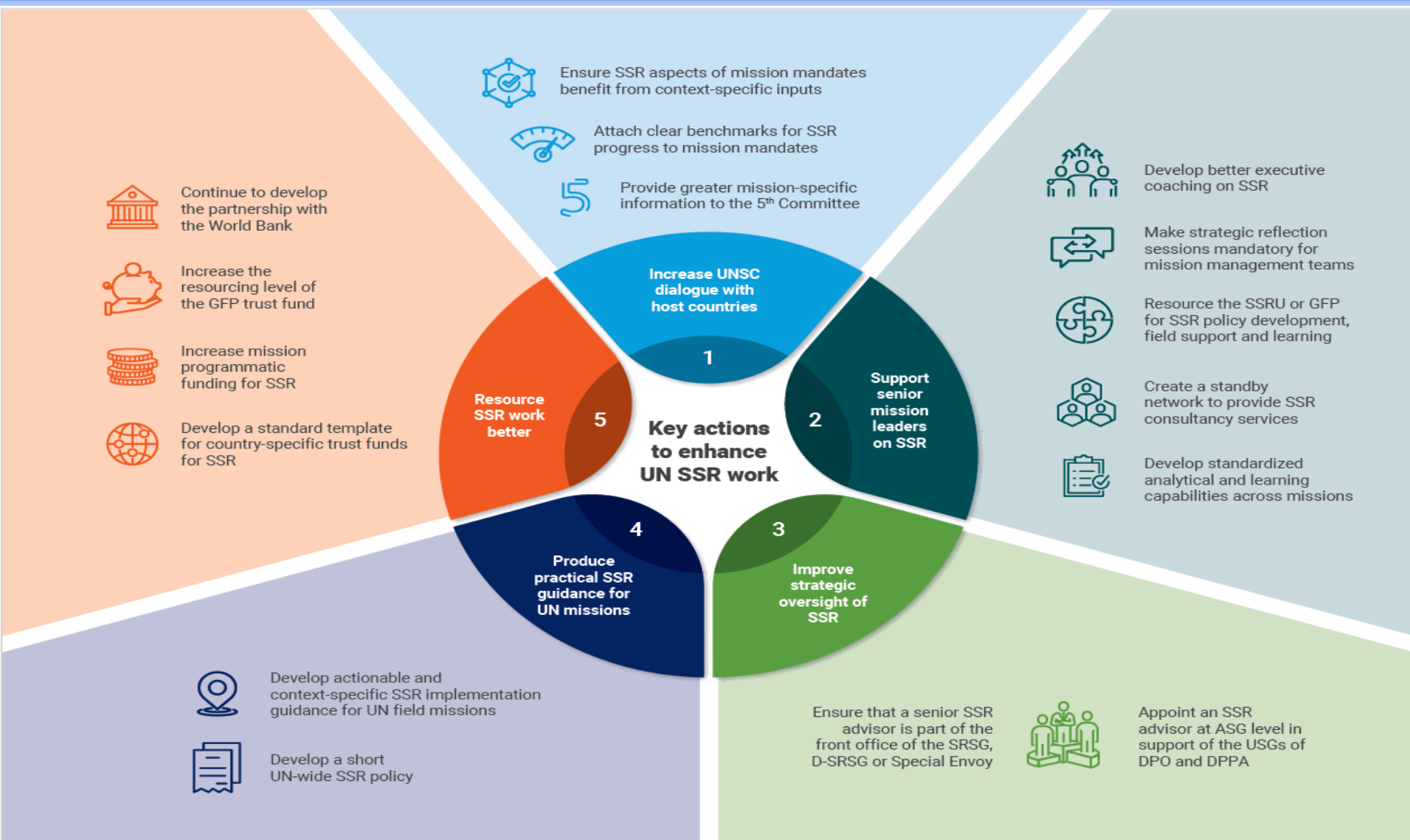


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Peace and Security Activities



SSR Process Latest (Strategic)



SSR Actors

SECURITY AND JUSTICE PROVIDERS

- State security providers
 - Armed forces
 - Law enforcement agencies
 - Intelligence and secret services
 - Border and customs services
- State justice providers
 - Courts (civil and military)
 - Prosecutions service
 - Correction service
 - Bar association

- Non-state security providers
 - Private military and security companies
 - Unofficial armed groups (militias, factions)
 - Self-defense groups
 - Other informal security providers (customary)
- Non-state justice providers
 - Defense lawyers
 - Legal aid bodies
 - Victim support groups
 - Informal justice providers (customary)

STATE

NON-STATE

- Governance and oversight
 - Legal framework
 - Legislature/parliamentary committees
 - Political oversight
 - Human rights institutions
 - Anti-corruption bodies
- Management
 - Ministry of justice
 - Ministry of interior
 - Ministry of defence

- Civil society actors
 - Human rights NGOs
 - Media
 - Victims groups
 - Unions
 - Academic and research institutions
 - Religious groups
- Electorate
- Village elders
- Citizens

GOVERNANCE OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT BODIES

Security Sector Reform and the UN

- “Security sector reform ... is critical to the consolidation of peace and stability, promoting poverty reduction, rule of law and good governance, extending legitimate state authority, and preventing countries from relapsing into conflict” (UN Security Council, 2007).
- “The establishment of an effective, professional and accountable security sector is one of the critical elements in the transition ... to sustainable peace and development, including economic recovery” (UN General Assembly/C-34, 2008).
- Political, social and economic development is impossible without sustainable peace and security. (African Union Draft SSR Policy 2011)



Security Sector Reform and the UN

Reaffirming that a representative, responsive, efficient, effective, professional, and accountable security sector without discrimination and with full respect for human rights and the rule of law is the cornerstone of peace and sustainable development and is important for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and sustaining peace”

Security Council resolution 2553 (2020)



Police officers. Police college in Ouagadougou, Burkina



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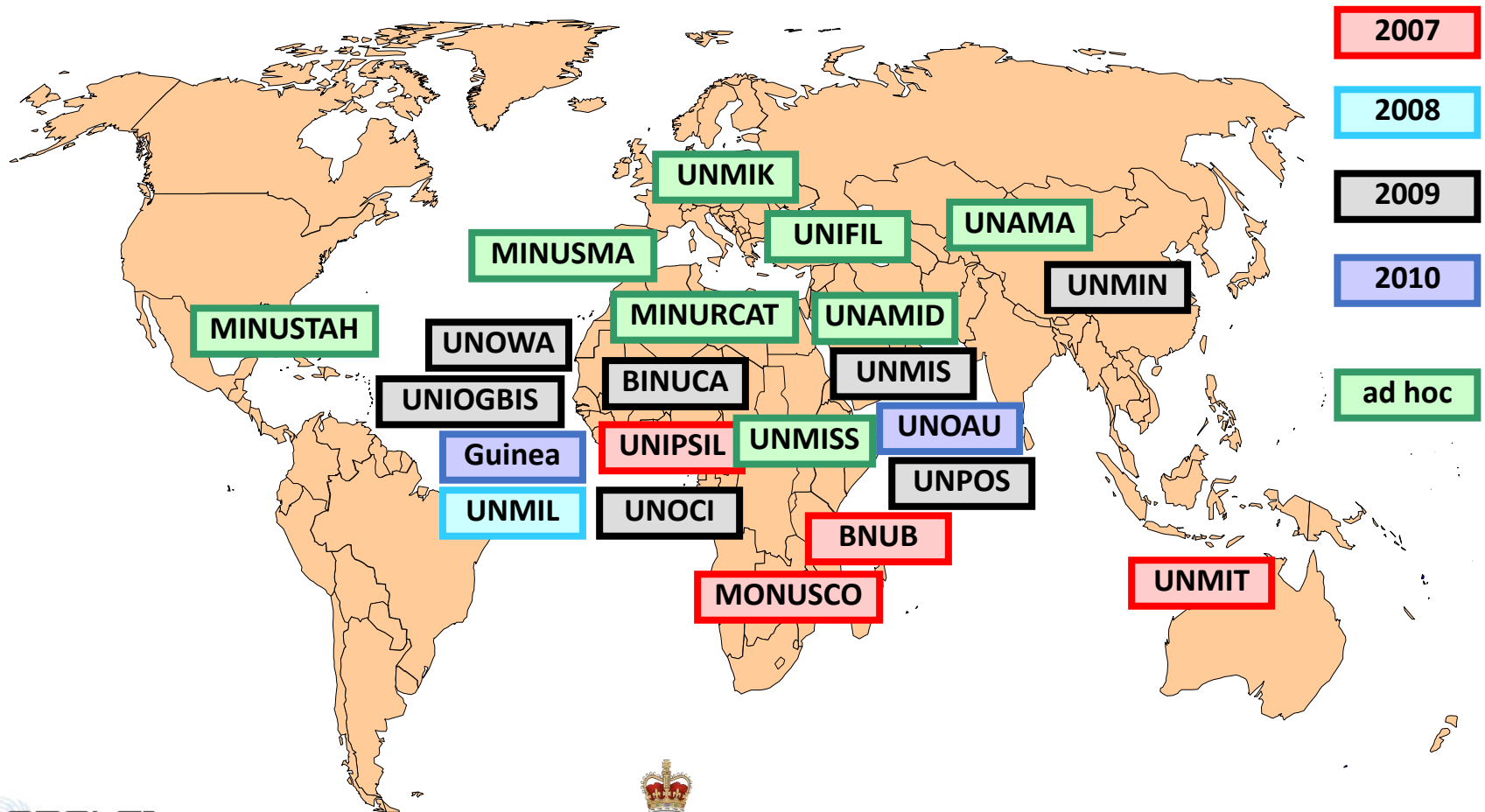


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Requests for SSR Assistance in DPO



Security Sector Reform and the UN

Linkages & Overlaps in Peace and Security Activities



UN Peacekeeping Operations
Principles & Guidelines, pg. 19



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UN SSR Responsibilities

OFFICE OF RULE OF LAW &
SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM (SSR)

- 1 Advancing political solutions to conflict
- 2 Strengthening national ownership and capacity
- 3 Promoting the coherence and effectiveness of international assistance to the security sector

MINUSMA
MINUSCA
UNMISS
OESG-Yemen
UNSMIL
UNSON
MONUSCO



SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 2553 (2020)

Affirmed the role of SSR in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and sustaining peace and emphasized the importance of good offices, women's participation and international coordination



SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 2151 (2014)

Affirmed the role of SSR in the consolidation of peace and stability, promoting poverty reduction, rule of law, good governance and laying the foundation for peace and sustainable development



SSR PRIORITIES INCLUDE:

Provide strategic advice to Member States

Aid in mediation efforts to advance ceasefire agreements

Support signatory parties to broker consensus

Support Governments and signatory armed movements to implement defense and security provisions



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Normative Level

- Facilitate the establishment of widely shared **principles** on solid security sector governance
- Elaborate **policy and guidance** about the practical implementation of security sector reform plans and programmes.



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Operational Level

- **Advancing political solutions to conflict** through mediation, advisory and technical support to the signatory parties of peace agreements on the implementation of SSR provisions
- **Strengthening national ownership and capacity** to design and implement national security policies and strategies to enhance the effectiveness, inclusivity and accountability of security institutions contributing to the restoration and extension of state authority
- **Promoting the coherence and effectiveness of international assistance to the security sector** through coordination of partners, mobilization of resources, and advisory support regarding national development and peacebuilding plans.



Operational Level

In the field, UN teams (Mission Specific) advance the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative by:

- Facilitate national SSR dialogues
- Fostering partnerships
- Delivering effective support to the reforms of the security sectors (national security and defence policies, strategies and plans)



Operational Level Examples

- Enhancing civilian oversight and public financial management (*Libya, Guinea-Bissau and Somalia*)
- Security sector governance, police reform, prison reform, defence sector reform (*Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Libya*)
- Capacity building, establishment of national security coordination mechanisms (*Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Mali and Somalia*)
- Border management (*Mali*)
- Maritime security (*Somalia*)



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UN Military Component Role in SSR?

In post-conflict peacebuilding, SSR is confronted with a unique set of challenges

- Typical additional SSR instruments in post-conflict situations are:
 - Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)
 - Combating Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)
 - Transitional Justice
 - Strengthening the rule of law
 - Demining
 - Fighting trafficking in human beings, weapons and drugs



Gender and Security Sector Reform

- A subfield of Security Sector Reform (SSR)
- Need to integrate gender into SSR processes was recognized 2008 by UNSG Kofi Annan:
"...the integration of a gender perspective in security sector reform is inherent to an inclusive and socially responsive approach to security. Gender-sensitive security sector reform is key to developing security sector institutions that are non-discriminatory, representative of the population and capable of effectively responding to the specific security needs of diverse groups"



Gender and Security Sector Reform

- Security sector should be designed to serve the security and justice needs of the population
- A person's gender (along with other characteristics, such as age, class, ethnicity/clan/tribe/caste, and sexual orientation) plays an important part in his or her own security needs



Gender and Security Sector Reform

The integration of gender issues into SSR processes and security sector institutions may enhance:

- **Effective delivery of security and justice services**
 - Different needs for men, women, boys, girls
- **Representation**
 - Security Sector Institutions mirror society at large
- **Respect for human rights**
 - Trust, conduct and policies
- **Local Ownership**
 - Involvement of women and women's civil society organizations
- **Oversight and accountability of the security sector**
 - Equal participation of men and women in oversight bodies



Summary

- Security and development are inter-linked and are fundamentals to people's well being
- SSR functions exist in the UN at the strategic and operational levels
- Gender is awareness not just about women but in “one's” requirements
- Although SSR is still an evolving and contested concept, it is increasingly accepted as a precondition for **good governance, security, human rights**, and the **achievement of long-lasting peace**



QUESTIONS ?



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