A Ligação entre Segurança e Desenvolvimento

Seminário

Contributos para uma Estratégia Nacional

Organização:

IEEI

IPAD
Instituto Português
de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento

CENTRO DE ESTUDOS AFRICANOS

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OECD

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Security System Reform and Good Governance

2. Overview of OECD work in the area of SSR

The Policy

1. Guidance on helping to prevent violent conflict (2001)
2. OECD SSR Guidelines (2005)
3. OECD Handbook (2007); plus new gender chapter!

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4. What is the OECD SSR Handbook and why we need it?

What is the handbook?

1. It is not a policy document/ it is an implementation framework.

1. It is not a bible/ Context is key.

1. It is not a solution/ it is a help.

4.What is the OECD Handbook and why we need it? (part two)

Why we need it?

1. To ensure that donor support to SSR progammes is both effective and sustainable

1. To help policy communities (defense, diplomacy and development) to work more effectively together

1. To enhance the security development nexus and human security agenda – How?

Why is security important to long term development?

- Security of states and security of people are not the same thing but are mutually dependant.
- Security is fundamental to reducing poverty, protecting human rights.
- It concerns not only state stability and the security of nations but also the safety and well-being of their people.
- The concept of security has been broadened beyond traditional notions of territorial defence to include safety, well-being and freedom from fear.
- Insecurity in one country can have a significant impact on the neighbouring countries.

SSR: providing a secure environment for people within a good governance framework

"The narrow definition of security as it is applied to states is inadequate for present realities and therefore misleading….The security of states and the security of peoples are clearly intertwined, for the **insecurity of peoples inexorably leads to the disintegration of states and to regional and international instability.**"

Speech by Sergio Vieira de Mello (UN Assistant High Commissioner for Refugees) 1996

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SSR: OECD Development Assistance Committee Views

- **Security from violence is fundamental for reducing poverty and for sustainable economic, social and political development.**
- **Security has thus emerged as a vital concern for development…**
- **Democratically run, accountable and efficient security systems can help enhance security of the people:**
- ***This is the goal of SSR"***

Why is Security System Reform important?

- An accountable, effective and efficient security system, operating under civilian control within a democratic context, acting according to international standards and respecting human rights, can be a force for peace and stability.
    - As such it provides the necessary framework within which political, economic and social development can occur.

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Security and Development: mutually dependent

"Security is an all encompassing condition in which citizens live in freedom, peace and safety; participate fully in the process of governance; enjoy the protection of fundamental rights; have access to resources and basic necessities of life and inhabit an environment which is not detrimental to their health and well being. At a national level the objectives of security policy therefore encompass the consolidation of democracy; the achievement of social justice; economic development and a safe environment; and a substantial reduction in the level of crime and violence and political instability. Stability and development are regarded as inextricably linked and mutually reinforcing"

South Africa Defence White Paper, 1995

"Development is the indispensable foundation for a collective security system that takes prevention seriously. It is key to meeting almost every class of threat"

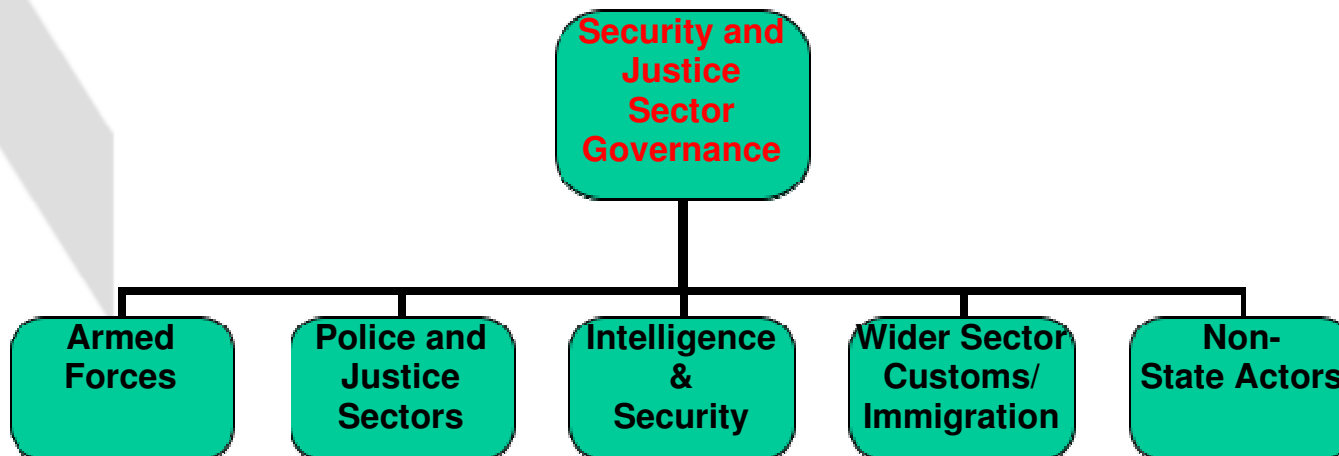UN High Level Panel Report 2005

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Security impacts directly on poverty

- Voice of the Poor (World Bank 2000) stated that the Poor say Security as one of their main concerns.
- Lack of access to justice fosters corruption.
- Poor people are less likely to invest in improving their own futures if they feel insecure
- Poor people's efforts to get out of poverty are hampered by corrupt police and judicial officers
- Poor people and vulnerable groups suffer disproportionately from crime
- Insecurity can prevent the poor and the most vulnerable groups such as women and girls from accessing government services

Security System Reform

- As articulated by the DAC, SSR covers three inter-related challenges facing all states:

  1. developing a clear institutional framework for the provision of security that integrates security and development policy and includes all relevant actors

     (2) strengthening the governance of the security institutions

     (3) building capable and professional security forces that are accountable to civil authorities.

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Security and Justice System Family Tree

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                    ┌─────────────────┐
                    │  Security and   │
                    │    Justice      │
                    │     Sector      │
                    │   Governance    │
                    └────────┬────────┘
        ┌────────────┬───────┼────────┬─────────────┐
  ┌──────────┐ ┌──────────┐ ┌──────────┐ ┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────┐
  │  Armed   │ │Police and│ │Intelligence│ │Wider Sector│ │    Non-      │
  │  Forces  │ │ Justice  │ │    &      │ │ Customs/   │ │ State Actors │
  │          │ │ Sectors  │ │ Security  │ │Immigration │ │              │
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The security system includes the police, justice and penal sectors, as well as the military and mechanisms for internal-external and parliamentary oversight.

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Why A System?

- Criminal Justice System
- Civil Justice System
- Intelligence System
- State security system
- Accountability system

Criminal Justice System

Judiciary	**Ombudsman**	**Min of Interior**	**Probation Service**
Parliament Committees	**Academic Institutions**	**Prosecutors**	**Human Right Commissions**
Prisons	**Boards & Commissions**	**Police**	**NGOs**
Non-State Justice	**Non-state Security Actors**	**Law Commission**	**Immigration**
Civil Society	**Community Service**	**Law Society**	**Min of Justice**

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And…………

Basic Principles of SSR: Good Practice

- Adopt a broad definition of the security system
- Situate SSR in the context of providing a secure environment with access to justice for people within a good governance framework
- Recognise that all countries can benefit to varying degrees from SSR but that each will have their own particular needs
- Local solutions & leadership are crucial for success
- Build sustainable capacity to support delivery of security and justice
- Adopt a regional/sub-regional perspective where appropriate.
- Adopt a long-term approach
- Balance governance & capacity

Desired Outcome: Security and Justice for people within a secure and accountable State

- Delivery of **Service** to Individuals and to Nation to meet the obligation of the State.
- **Accountable** to elected civil authority.
- **Appropriately** configured and **Appropriately** delivered.
- **Affordable** in terms of public expenditure management.
- **Transparent** and open to civilian Oversight.
- IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL

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