

Security and Development

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and

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OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

- **What is the DAC?**

- Helps aid donors improve policies and develop good practices.
- Houses expert groups of aid agency practitioners: one works on conflict prevention & peace building (Network on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation (CPDC)).

- **What does the CPDC Network do?**

- Shares lessons learned and good practice
- Produced Guidelines for donors on conflict prevention

- At DAC High Level Meeting, April 2004, ***Security System Reform: Policy and Good Practice*** was endorsed by Ministers and Aid Agency Heads.

- Background includes a survey of Security System Reform work in donor agencies and 110 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America-the Caribbean, Southeast Europe & Baltic States.

Why is security important to development?

- The poor say insecurity is a key problem they face (Voices of the Poor, WB 2000.)
- Security from violence - **peace** - is fundamental to social and economic development and achieving the MDGs.
- Successful development can also keep insecurity at bay, but no simple relationship.
- High proportion of the countries farthest from achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) suffer violent conflict.

The Security - Development Nexus

- The UN Human Security Agenda links to SSR work and promotes:
 - the security of people,
 - their livelihoods and
 - their right to live free from fear as a key goal for development.
- Current security concerns over trans-national crime, corruption, WMDs and terrorism have made these issues – that donors have been working on for years – more acute.

What is Security System Reform(SSR)?

- A process to help developing countries create well-managed security systems to ensure the security of their people.
- 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 the security of people; and
 - reduce the risk of violent conflict.
- One key tool for conflict prevention: development insights have an important role to play in governance-related work on SSR.

Fundamental Principles of SSR

- Security system reform should be:
 - People centred, locally owned, based on democratic norms, human rights principles and the rule of law.
 - Seen as a framework to structure reform to address diverse security challenges.
 - Founded on strategies that span several sectors based on broad assessment of needs of people and the state.
 - Based on sound public sector reform principles, e.g. transparency and accountability.
 - Implemented through processes that build human and institutional capacity.

Security System Reform: Policy and Good Practice. The Donor Agency Role

- Take *whole-of-government approaches* - to conflicts and SSR – to develop coherent policy.
- Develop *programming strategies* and - when possible - avoid piece meal efforts.

Security System Reform: Policy and Good Practice. The Donor Agency Role II

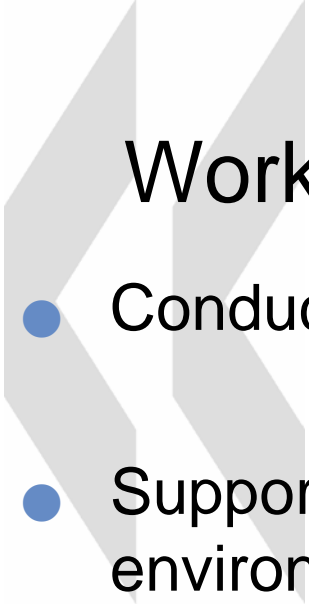
- *Support developing country efforts*: work with variety of local actors, *assess and understand* local context, communicate intentions clearly, establish shared vision for reform.
- *Develop greater co-ordination*, harmonisation and a clear division of labour among donors

SSR: Facilitating Partner Country-Led Reforms

- Recognise that **needs, priorities and circumstances** governing SSR differ substantially by country.
- Make **domestic ownership** of reform processes the priority in aid delivery.

More on partner country-led reforms

- Strengthen institutional frameworks and human capacity,
 - e.g. increase dialogue, promote public management and anti-corruption efforts.
- Give priority to encouraging governments to develop workable multi-sectoral strategies.
- Help stakeholders determine what works best for them.



Partnerships for SSR: Work with Local and Regional Actors

- Conduct Analysis and Assessment with local actors.
- Support civil society efforts to create a pro-reform environment for democratic governance of the security system.
- Identify entry-points and develop methods of working through local actors and build on existing initiatives.
- Adopt a regional perspective even when aid is provided to support national reform programmes.

Future work on Security System Reform

- **The DAC is the guardian of Official Development Assistance and will maintain ODA credibility while clarifying issues related to conflict, peace and security.**
- **The DAC CPDC Network will follow up on SSR policy and good practice and help promote it in donor agencies and organisations through:**
 - **Regional workshops in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Southeast Europe and the Baltics**
 - **Workshops in donor agencies to “mainstream” the concept of conflict prevention more effectively.**
 - **Other meetings on country cases.**
- **Security and development are inextricably linked and this area is just one topic at its intersection.**



Thank you for your attention.

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