Security Sector Reform (SSR) and CSDP

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Topics

1. SSR Framework
2. Overall EU scope of SSR
3. CSDP and SSR
4. Gender: why relevant?
5. SSR pool of experts
6. Lessons

1. EU SSR framework

➢ European Security Strategy (2003, rev 2008)

➢ The EU **Concept for ESDP support** to SSR (Dec 2005)
->specific for CSDP missions/operations

➢ The **Concept for EC support** to SSR (May 2006)
-> specific for EU external assistance instruments

➢ The Council Conclusions on **EU Policy Framework** for SSR (June 2006)
-> providing overarching policy principles

➢ The Conclusions on Security and Development (Nov 2007)
-> calling for **a "whole-of-EU" approach** to SSR

EU SSR Guiding Principles

➢ <u>Nationally/regionally led</u> and owned reform processes
➢ Addressing the core requirements of a well functioning security system
➢ Addressing diverse security challenges facing states and their populations, in a <u>holistic</u> manner
➢ Based on the same principles of democratic governance – <u>accountability and transparency</u> - that apply across the public sector
➢ In synergy with <u>political dialogue</u> with partner countries, addressing human rights, development and security

EU Comprehensive approach: combination of policies and instruments in order to provide tailor-made support

2. Scope of EU Support to SSR

➢ Predominantly civilian (with a few exceptions)

➢ Both in countries in transition and in developing countries

➢ Combines Member States' support with EU external assistance support

➢ "Crisis management" actions in recent years (CFSP/CSDP and Stability Instrument)

SSR areas where the EU is involved

➤ Strategic SSR Support

➤ Police and defence reform

➤ Criminal justice, penitentiary matters

➤ Border management

➤ Asylum, migration and anti-trafficking

➤ DDR, SALW and mine-clearance

➤ Civilian control, parliamentary oversight and judicial review

3. Types of CSDP support

- Types of CSDP activities to support SSR
  - Advice and assistance in support of activities of Host country
    - Technical assistance (needs assessments, training)
    - Broader tasks (e.g. policy, oversight, mentoring, governance issues)
    - Strategic advice on SSR (justice, defense, police)

- In parallel
  - Financing of particular projects or equipment (MS bilaterally or Community), eg pension fund G-B
  - political aspects

CSDP framework

- 2 current CSDP missions with explicit SSR mandates:
    - EUSEC RD Congo
    - EUPOL RD Congo

- EU SSR Guinea Bissau 2008-2010
    - Prosecution, Defense, Police

- Most CSDP missions/operations are "SSR relevant"
    even if they do not have more specific SSR mandates
    Main exception: EUMM Georgia

4. Gender – why relevant?

The concept

➢ Women, men, girls and boys – and the relationship between them

➢ Socio-culturally constructed roles and expectations – refers to learned differences between men and women

➢ Changes with/in culture and time

➢ Changes during and after conflict

Security providers are service providers...
...who are the clients?

Women
- Higher numbers of deaths in post-conflict
- More vulnerable to indirect causes of conflict
- Domestic and sexual violence and abuse
- Trafficking
- Less legal protection
- Wider definition of (human) security and less visibility
- Private security issues and stigma

Men
- Higher numbers of deaths during conflict
- More criminality
- More vulnerable to direct causes of conflict
- More exposed to public violence and political human rights abuses
- Members of security actors
- More traditional security definitions
- Public security

Key EU/CSDP commitments

➢ 'Mainstreaming of Human Rights into CSDP' (2007)

➢ 'Implementation of UNSCRs on Women, Peace and Security in the context of CSDP missions and operations', as approved by EU Member States at the Council meeting 23 March 2012

➢ 'Guidelines on Protection of Civilians in CSDP Missions and Operations' (rev 2010)

➢ 'Generic Standards of Behavior' (2005)

5. EU SSR Pool of Experts

➢ Set up in November 2010

➢ <u>Database</u> managed by the EEAS

➢ An identification <u>tool</u> aiming for effective and coherent action

➢ <u>Community of experts</u>

EU SSR Pool Tasks

➢ Tasks

1. EU SSR Actions

"SSR experts may be used in <u>support of the EEAS or the European Commission</u>, as the case may be, in the <u>preparation</u> of an SSR mission, or actually <u>within the framework of a CSDP mission or a EC action</u>, as a member of the mission or temporary reinforcement for a short-term task."
    E.g. participate in SSR assessments or audits

2. Development of EU SSR policy and knowledge

➢ promoting shared expertise on SSR-related matters within EU institutions and between MS (create a "community of experts")
➢ contributing to reflection on the development of SSR theory within the EU

EU SSR Pool Profiles

➤ Profiles covered

  ❖ Head of SSR team
  ❖ Policy and Strategy expert, including democratic control
  ❖ Defence expert
  ❖ Intelligence expert
  ❖ Criminal Justice, including penitentiary matters
  ❖ Police expert
  ❖ Border Management/Customs expert
  ❖ Public Finance expert
  ❖ Civil Society expert

EU SSR Pool Facts and Figures

Establishment

❖ 104 experts from Member States, the Commission and the General Secretariat of the Council -> EEAS

❖ 25 experts are women

❖ Spread over the 9 profiles. 11-20 experts in each category (only 2 for Public Finance)

❖ Some experts have been selected for more than one profile

❖ Field experience of experts covers all continents where the EU could envisage EU SSR action

Pool envisaged to be regularly updated

EU SSR Pool Readiness

- ➤ Training
  - ➤ Regular Standard courses
  - ➤ Adapted on the basis of needs as required

- ➤ Sharing of expertise
  - ➤ Seminars – ad hoc
  - ➤ LL process
  - ➤ Regular contacts with the EEAS

- ➤ Activation
  - ➤ EEAS issues requests to Member States who decide
  - ➤ Early involvement in planning
  - ➤ Timelines to be determined
  - ➤ Chain of Command as follows: for planning (EEAS), for in-mission support (HoM/HoD)

When has it been used?

➤ Early 2011: activated as a possible contingency for deployment to Egypt and/or Tunisia and/or Libya in order to draft needs assessment further planning for potential CSDP activities – finally no deployment took place

➤ Guinea Conakry 2011: failed attempt

➤ July 2011 a small team of SSR experts has been deployed in Libya (Benghazi and Tripoli) for further assessment and planning for deployment of a border management team (2/10 from pool)

➤ New opportunities?

Way ahead

➢ How to make better use of the pool?

➢ How are other pools used?

➢ Demand versus supply

➢ Why was the pool not activated more often?

➢ Challenges?
  ❖ Profiles
  ❖ Availability
  ❖ Willingness
  ❖ Mission area
  ❖ Financial aspects

6. Lessons identified

➤ Long term vision and **national ownership** – host country to commit to a clear SSR plan before CSDP mission deploys. CSDP devised to be "short and sharp" but needs to dovetail with longer-term (EU) instruments in order to be effective.

➤ Capacity and willingness for reform essential.

➤ Try to agree common **milestones** with host country to break through resistance in local administration during implementation.

➤ Be transparent about the objectives and steps of the reform. Refer to EU and **international standards** and experience where possible to transfer EU know-how.

➤ **Co-ordination mechanisms** – especially important during implementation to ensure complimentary actions by the EU, international, regional, bilateral and local actors.

➤ SSR is fundamentally a **political** undertaking, not a traditional technical mission of training local security services. Strategic level is where the reform process happens and where CSDP political advice needs to be targeted.