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# Introduction to Civilian and Democratic Oversight of Internal Security Forces





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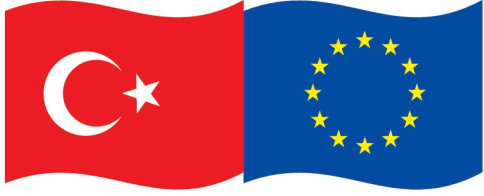
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Güçlü bireyler,  
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# Learning Outcomes



- ❖ To understand human-focused security provision,
- ❖ To understand the actors of security sector and their roles,
- ❖ To acquire knowledge on good governance in security sector,
- ❖ To understand the elements and principles of security sector governance
- ❖ To acquire knowledge on the basic principles and components of civilian and democratic oversight,
- ❖ To acquire knowledge on types and models of civilian and democratic oversight
- ❖ To understand importance of human rights and gender in civilian and democratic oversight





# Human-Focused Security



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- ❖ **Rationale:** Security-development nexus
- ❖ **Changing Security Understanding:** From *state-centric* to *human-centric* security
- ❖ **Methodology:**
  - ❖ National security and human security is complementary
  - ❖ Multi-dimensional view to security
  - ❖ Human-centric analysis of security
  - ❖ Prevention-oriented





# Human-Focused Security



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## ❖ *Constituents:*

- ❖ Freedom from fear
- ❖ Freedom from want
- ❖ Freedom to live in dignity

## ❖ *Dimensions:*

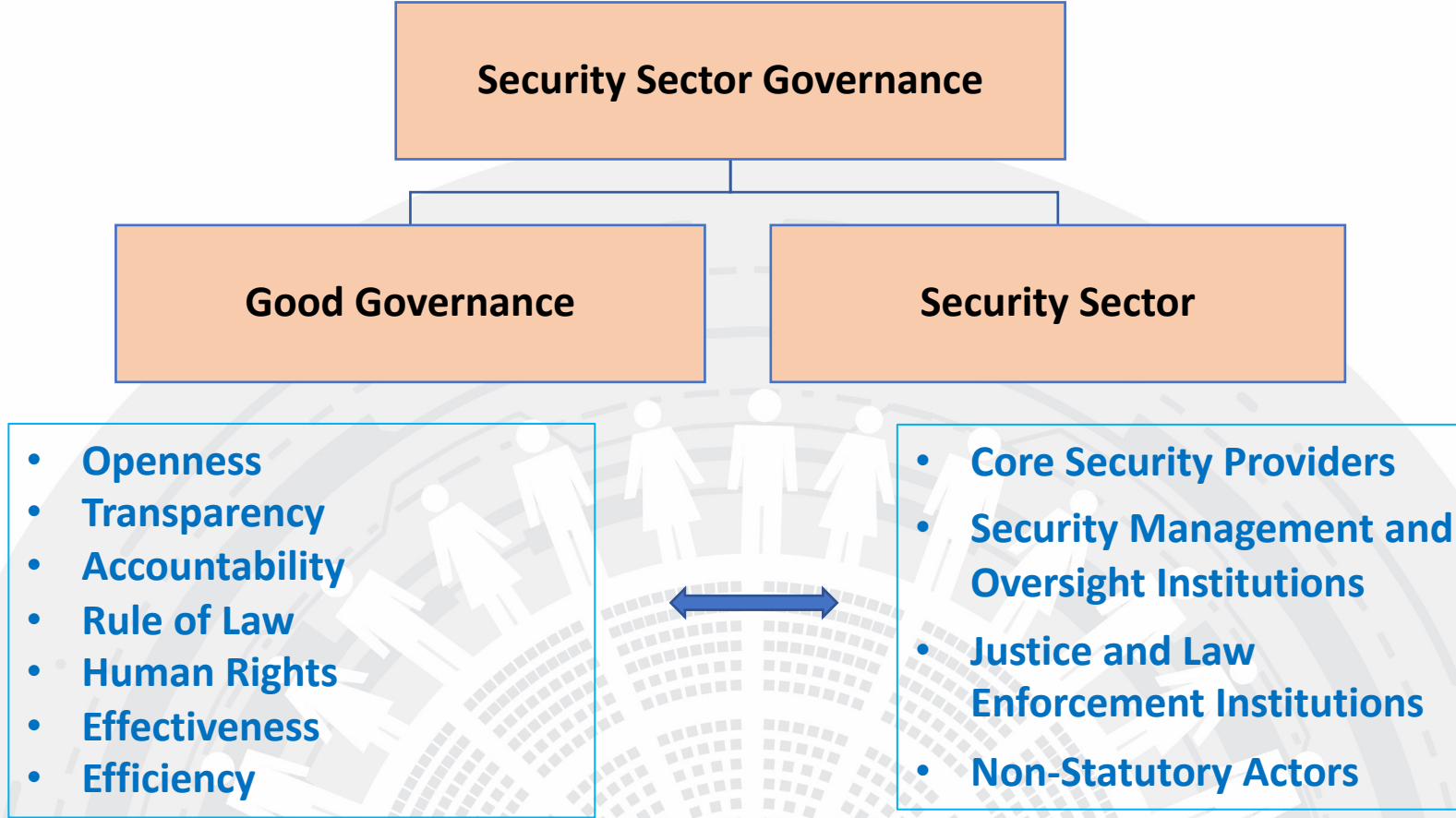
- ❖ Economic security
- ❖ Health security
- ❖ Personal security
- ❖ Political security
- Food security
- Environmental security
- Community security





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# Security Sector Reform and Governance





# Security Sector Reform and Governance



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Element	Actors
Core Security Providers	Armed forces; police; gendarme; paramilitary forces; presidential guards; intelligence and security services (military and civilian); Coast Guard; border guards; customs authorities; reserve or local security units (civil defense forces, national guards, militias)
Security Management and Oversight Institutions	<b>Executive; National Security Advisory Structures; Legislative and Legislative Commissions; Defense Ministries, Interior Ministries, Ministries of Foreign Affairs; Traditional Authorities; Financial Management Institutions (Finance Ministries, Budget Offices, Financial Control and Planning Units); Civil Society Organizations (Civil Review Boards, Public Complaint Commissions)</b>
Justice and Law Enforcement Institutions	Judiciary; Ministries of Justice; Prisons; Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Units; Human Rights Commissions and Ombudsman; Traditional Justice Systems.
Non-Statutory Actors	Liberation Armies; Guerrilla Armies; Political Party Militias; Special Guards; Private Security Companies.





# Security Sector Reform and Governance



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Element	Principles
<b>Security Understanding</b>	Human Oriented; Representative (various segments of society); Inclusive (for all)
<b>Legal Framework</b>	A holistic, harmonious institutional framework consisting of the constitution, laws and regulations
<b>Strategic-Policy Framework</b>	National Security Strategy and Policy (Goals, duties, responsibilities)
<b>Civilian Authorities</b>	Establishing the capacity to manage and supervise the security forces (training etc.)
<b>Security Forces</b>	Professionalism (Education, career, discipline, ethics, standards)
	Cost-effectiveness (optimal size, financing)
	Institutional interaction (Coordination, cooperation, information sharing processes and mechanisms)
<b>Civilian and Democratic Oversight</b>	Effective accountability of security forces to democratic civil authorities
	Accountability to the judicial and legal framework
	Effective mechanisms to prevent corruption, abuse and human rights violations
	Transparency and public awareness
	Democracy, rule of law and human rights culture in security institutions
	Active and independent role of civil society in oversight
<b>International Security Governance</b>	Integration with regional and international security governance







# Concept of Civilian and Democratic Oversight

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**Oversight:** Checking an activity and making sure that it is done correctly and legally

**Control:** regulating, limiting or determining actions

**Correct:** truthful, generally accepted, approved

**Legal:** In accordance with the law





# Concept of Civilian and Democratic Oversight



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- ❖ Essential to *ensuring accountability* of security actors and the executive branch that manages them
- ❖ Ensures *compliance with the rule of law*.
- ❖ ***Oversight bodies*** need to be;
  - ❖ *Independent,*
  - ❖ *Well-resourced,*
  - ❖ *Capable of understanding and implementing powers and responsibilities*





# Models of Civilian and Democratic Oversight



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Model	Roles/Functions/Characteristics
<b>Investigation-Focused Model</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>External <i>professional</i> structures,</li><li>Independently investigate allegations of misconduct</li></ul>
<b>Review-Focused Model</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>External voluntary committees or commissions</li><li>Examine the quality of completed internal investigations</li><li>Make recommendations</li></ul>
<b>Auditor/Monitor-Focused Agencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Focusing on large-scale and systemic reform of security institutions</li><li>Make recommendations</li><li>Examine individual incidents and investigations based on complaints</li></ul>
<b>Hybrid Model</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The degree of centralization (administrative and financial),</li><li>Created by considering the (i) balance of authority and responsibility, (ii) available resources (money, expertise, knowledge), and (iii) cost of oversight (including transitional structures)</li></ul>





# Types of Civilian and Democratic Oversight



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Executive	Legislative	Justice System/Ombudsman Institutions	Civil Society and Media
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Hierarchy</li> <li>❖ Disciplinary</li> <li>❖ Ethics</li> <li>❖ Internal Audits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Budget Allocation</li> <li>❖ Overall democratic control of security policy orientation</li> <li>❖ Control of career progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Case-based legality control</li> <li>❖ Control of misuse of force or abuse of powers by security personnel/institutions</li> <li>❖ Independent watchdogs</li> <li>❖ Determination of disciplinary matters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Monitoring</li> <li>❖ Advocacy</li> <li>❖ Awareness Raising</li> <li>❖ Communications</li> <li>❖ Policy and practice inputs</li> </ul>

Source: Adapted from UNDP Pacific Centre (2010)





# Oversight, Fundamental Rights and Gender



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## Society

- ❖ **Gender:** Socially constructed roles and relationships between men and women
- ❖ ***Gender as a source of Inequality:*** Males and females have different experiences, needs, and priorities in terms of safety and security
- ❖ **Gender Equality:** A fundamental human right
- ❖ ***Gender Analysis:*** (1) Understanding different safety needs, experiences, and priorities, (2) Addressing underlying causes and structures of inequality (3) Impact of gender on people's socio-economic lives.

## Security Institutions

- ❖ Non-discrimination, inclusion, respect for diversity,
- ❖ Transforming organizational culture,
- ❖ Women's participation in decision making and implementation,
- ❖ Integrating a gender perspective.





# Oversight, Fundamental Rights and Gender

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## Security Provision

- ❖ Inclusive and representative security,
- ❖ Defining security needs in an inclusive, gender-sensitive manner
- ❖ Integrating gender equality into security and justice governance
- ❖ Gender training for security and justice providers,
- ❖ Using staff with specialized gender expertise,
- ❖ Changing institutional cultures to increase participation of women and overall diversity.





# Oversight, Fundamental Rights and Gender

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## Oversight

### ❖ Internal:

- ❖ Background checks and vetting for prior offences of gender-based violence,
- ❖ Performance evaluations that recognize and value the particular skills that women and different groups of people might bring to the security sector, and assess leaders on how well they foster inclusion,
- ❖ Robust policies and well-functioning complaint systems, reporting and disciplinary mechanisms concerning abuse, bullying, harassment or discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression, as well as on the basis of factors such as race, ethno-religious background, age and disability;;
- ❖ Regular collection and analysis of statistics and evaluation of policies regarding workforce diversity, and periodic gender audits and assessments

### ❖ External:

- ❖ External oversight by state bodies (parliamentary committees, financial oversight bodies, ombuds institutions and national human rights institutions).
- ❖ External oversight by civil society (CSOs, academia, think-tanks and the media, women's organizations)





# Challenges of Civilian and Democratic Oversight

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## Questions for Discussion:

- ❖ Where would you position LPSB in security sector?
- ❖ How would you evaluate the contribution of LPSBs in civilian and democratic oversight?
- ❖ What do you think may undermine effective civilian and democratic oversight of security sector?
- ❖ What do you think successful civilian and democratic oversight require/depend on?







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# Thank you very much for your participation





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