

Committee on Transitional Security Arrangement



Harmonized Views and Comments

Vision and Justification

(Comprehensive Transitional Security Sector Reform)



Responsive security sector, which recognizes the heterogeneity of our society, for the protection of the comprehensive wellbeing of South Sudanese women, children and men.

Aim of SSR is to:-



- ❧ Establish a credible and sustainable public and personal security sector institution;
- ❧ Professional the security sector that reflects the national character of South Sudan
- ❧ Introduce the principles of good governance to the security sector;
- ❧ Focus on creating accountability mechanisms and addressing public mistrust in security sector institutions

Step One: Security Sector Review and Needs Assessment



- ❧ Comprehensive, transparent, fully consultative and participatory review of the Security sector with input from as many stakeholders as possible including records from the security sector institutions and personnel to provide conceptual clarity on the roles and responsibilities of various security sector agencies
- ❧ Justice providers, the public, civil society, women's organizations, think-tanks, academic institutions involved in peace and security studies and research, non-state actors and community based organizations opinions of local security leaders and veterans from security sector.
- ❧ Possible threats to national security, including the threats of local and international nature, security and justice needs of the country and its people, strength of each unit, governance structure, financial and other resources required to facilitate the process

Step One: Security Sector Review and Needs Assessment Cont...



- ❧ Gender issues in all elements of the security sector; and all other related issues such as transitional justice, small arms control, Disarmament, Demilitarization, Demobilization, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Re-orientation (DDDRRR);
- ❧ The capacity, technical expertise, training and financial resources needed to carry out the necessary security sector reform.
- ❧ Outline the relationships and hierarchy between security sector institutions and civil authorities

Step One: Security Sector Review and Needs Assessment Cont...



- ❧ A security sector review process can also facilitate the determination of priorities and appropriate medium to facilitate the process,
- ❧ Long term strategic planning for defense and national security decision making,
- ❧ The needs assessment will provide enough information to the national authority to be able to design an appropriate national SSR strategy and plan of action within a given time-frame,

Step two: National Security Strategies



- ❧ Development of a clear comprehensive vision, goal and strategy for that National Security Sector through a fully consultative and participatory process, based on democratic principles, human security needs, respect for human rights and international humanitarian law.
- ❧ The national security strategy will incorporate a long term vision of security and will highlight, but not be limited to the following
 - a. The possible security threats the country may face and how to mitigate or counter the threats
 - b. The security policy of the nation in terms of response to the need of the citizens and the nation
 - c. Planning an efficient and rational use of resources for the maintenance and facilitation of the process
 - d. Commitment to regional, continental and international peace and security obligations
 - e. Development of strategically essential technology, capacities and cost- effective research where possible
 - f. Recognize participation of all groups without prejudice to their gender and age

Step three: National Security Sector Institutions and their Roles



- ❧ At this point it is important that the security sector institutions necessary for realizing the set vision and objectives are clearly outline and their roles, mandate and inter-linkages defined
- ❧ The size and status of such institutions must be defined in accordance to their respective jurisdiction, roles and relation to the beneficiaries
- ❧ How long does the country intend to have some of the institutions? Therefore this brings in the aspect of periodic review to be embedded in the national security sector design, strategy and planning
- ❧ The institutions must be created in response to the identified need of the nation

Security Sector Institutions



A. The National Army:

The army has been at the centre of this conflict, thus its reform is urgent. The following principles must be rigorously applied as soon as a permanent ceasefire agreement is in place to create a national army of South Sudan

- The total size of the army is to be decided in proportion to the population size of the country in accordance with accepted international norms
- Proportional representation of the States of South Sudan to reflect heterogeneity of the South Sudanese society and the nation
- The number of officers, their ranks and standards must conform to the accepted standards of professional army globally
- The training curriculum should be unified with one military doctrine for all training facilities country wide

Sub-Units and Institutions Related to the Army



The institution of national army need to be renamed as the (South Sudan Armed Forces – SSAF) and undergo restructuring and re-indoctrination

1. National Security Council
2. National Military High Command Council
3. Strategic Defense and Security Review Committee (SDSRC)
4. Military Intelligence
5. National Security Intelligence (Internal and External)
6. Military Justice
7. Military Audit Authority (size, quality, discipline etc)
8. Disarmament, Demobilization, Demilitarization, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Reorientation DDDRRR

Representative and Gender Responsive Police and Law Enforcement Institutions



1. Federal/National Police State Police
2. Department of Community Policing (DCP)
3. Criminal Investigation Department (CID)
4. Public Security and Intelligence Department (PSID)
5. Transport Police Service (TPS)
6. Diplomatic Protection Police Service (DPPS)
7. Tourism and Hospitality Police Service (THPS)
8. Traffic Police Service (TPS)

Human Rights Sensitive Prison and Correctional Services (HRSPCSs)



1. Federal/National and State Prisons and Correctional Services(PCSs)
 - Women (PCSs)
 - Men (PCSs)
2. Reformatory and Socialization Institutions
3. Traditional Custodial Facilities

Civilian Defense and Environmental Protection



1. Fire Brigade
2. Protection and Management of Oil Industry Facilities
3. Airports Safety and Security
4. River Ports Safety and Security
5. Forest Protection and Conservation

Wild Life and Environmental Protection and Conservation



1. Professionalization of Wild Life Forces
2. Provision of necessary modern equipment
3. Designation and Development of Parks and Game reserves
4. Wildlife Management

Civil and Juridical Institutions



1. Customs and Excise Institutions
2. Equitable Immigration and Nationality Institutions
3. Bureau of Measures and Standards
4. Financial and Economic Security
5. Cyber Security
6. Pension and Social Security Institutions
7. Human Rights Advisory Council
8. Orphanages

Other Relevant Institutions



✧ These are other relevant institutions necessary for management and overseeing the design and implementation of the SSR in South Sudan

1. Ministries
2. National Legislature
3. Human Rights Commissions and Civil Society Organizations

Immediate Reform



- ❧ Need to know those who were on the pay roll of the Army, Police, Prisons, Wild Life, Fire Brigade, etc until December 15th 2013
- ❧ Need to know the existing militias eg White Army, Gelweng, groups who were not on the pay roll
- ❧ Know the Territorial Community Security (vigilante groups)
- ❧ Plan a Nation Comprehensive Civic Education Program which is designed to institute change of attitude among people of South Sudan
- ❧ Develop comprehensive strategies for demobilization and reintegration of various armed forces -including the war disabled persons
- ❧ Incorporate aspects of a DDDRRR that focuses on civilian and not just militia but civic enlightenment and focus on reintegration of civilians with their host communities

MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS



- ❧ Develop a Comprehensive Joint Matrix of Implementation (activities, action plan, timeframe);
- ❧ Guarantors and Witnesses;
- ❧ Establish an Independent Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow up Mechanisms for the implementation of SSRS. Its composition shall be made up of the members from stakeholders and members from the region and international community;
- ❧ The criteria for selection, appointments and removals of personnel to the Monitoring institution shall be done through a transparent, public vetting process;

Important Factors to Note in Planning SSR for South Sudanese



1. The relationship between security, political context and the rule of law are intertwined/interconnected
2. SSR is a determinant factor in national development, consolidation of democracy and the rule of law
3. The role of international community
4. The role of South Sudanese citizens and national institutions