

Integrating Security and Development: issues and priorities

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Development, Conflict and Security

- Development aid agencies historically tried to distance themselves from security
- But development processes are inevitably associated with conflicts and tensions (not necessarily violent)
- Insecurity and violent conflict obstructs development and harms the poor
 - *Conflict – Security – Development nexus is critically important:
for policy, practitioners and people*

Emerging guidelines for an integrated approach

- OECD DAC Policy and Guidelines on:
 - Conflict and Development
 - Security Security Reform (SSR) and Development
 - SALW Control and Development
 - Armed Violence and Development
- UN and regional norms
 - Post-conflict and affected societies integrated approach
- Geneva Declaration; etc

Conflict-sensitive development aid

All aid has peace and conflict impacts

Conflict sensitive development aid: designed and delivered in a way that systematically addresses risks of contributing to violent conflict and opportunities for CPMR ('Do no harm, and do good where possible')

- High risks from conflict insensitive aid
- Belatedly, this is now development aid policy
- Partially successful efforts to mainstream conflict-sensitivity into donor development aid strategies and programmes
- Challenges of capacity, co-ordination, coherence, partnerships

Aid

- Affects distribution of resources, inter-relationships and relative power of groups
- Changes societal capacities for CPMR
- Substitutes for local resources, freeing them for conflict or peace
- Affects markets, possibly re-inforcing war, peace or black economies
- Lends legitimacy or authority to certain parties or structures, etc

CPMR activities

- ***Conflict prevention***: activities to reduce tensions and/or prevent violent conflict
- ***Conflict management***: activities to prevent escalation of violent conflict
- ***Conflict Reduction***: activities to reduce intensity or extent of violent conflict; including war termination
- ***Peace-building***: activities to address underlying causes of conflict and enhance resilience (includes ***Conflict Resolution***)

Integrating Security with Development in Practice

Easy to state as policy: hard to do

Promoting peace and security is a *struggle*

- Need good knowledge, understanding and assessments
- Status quo is not a viable option
- Regime, state or human security?
- Importance of sustained engagement
- Limits of external influence
- Co-ordination and coherence important
- The post-conflict 'opportunity'

Capacities for conflict sensitive aid

- Understanding context, conflict processes
 - Understanding likely interactions between aid programmes and conflict processes
 - Act on these understandings during planning, design and implementation
 - Responsive, flexible, communicative
 - Coherent
 - Capacity to provide reasonably comprehensive support
- *Most Donors and their partners are still lacking*

Fragile (LICUS) Countries

- *High correlation between conflict risks and bad or weak governance*
- ***Governance: political; economic; security***

Promoting good governance (laws; institutions; etc)

Democratisation

Dismantling patrimonialism; clientism, corruption

Developing appropriate, widely supported, national security strategy

Developing and implementing security sector reform and SALW control

Tackling impunity and promoting access to justice and human rights

Reducing armed violence and tackling organised crime/warlords

Managing and developing border regions

**A COMPLEX, INTER-LINKED PROCESS; PRONE
TO SET-BACKS EVEN WITH THE BEST AID**

Post-Conflict Societies

All of the challenges of fragile states, and more

- Improving DDR, SSR, SALW and other security-building programmes
- Improving co-ordination between such programmes
- Integrating these into overall peace-building and development strategies
- Overcoming obstacles to coherence in multilateral peace-support

Challenges and dilemmas

- Balance between assessing and getting started
- Developing an 'joined up' approach towards development partners
- Engaging with new actors (China, India, etc)
- Hard to develop conflict-sensitive partnerships with national governments and elites: trade-offs
- Dilemmas of flexibility, local consultation and responsiveness in dynamic and conflictual context