

Security Sector Reform - A Training Course for Staff working in Civilian Crisis Management (CCM) Missions in Somalia

Background & Context

After 25 years of civil conflict, a Somali “Maritime Security Architecture” (institutional framework) needs to be restructured. This necessitates inclusive and long-term political and strategic-level agreements. Rebuilding of operational maritime law-enforcement capability similarly takes place with a long-term perspective and needs to be framed within the developing Maritime Security Architecture, the rule of law and human rights, and incorporating a gender perspective.¹

Supporting Somalia as its most significant donor since 1995, the European Union has been actively supporting the rebuilding and recovery of state and security structures in Somalia following an integrated approach from 2012 onwards. Today the EU’s civilian CSDP mission in Somalia (EUCAP) cooperates with the EU Delegation to Somalia and the two CSDP military missions operating in Somalia (EU NAVFOR Operation Atalanta, EUTM Somalia); Coordination and joint activities also take place with international agencies such as the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as well as with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM).²

Within the framework of the European Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), the European Union Capacity Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP Somalia) is a civilian crisis management mission that supports the development of Somali maritime security and wider police capacity.

EUCAP Somalia works in partnership with Somali authorities to rebuild Somalia’s maritime law-enforcement and enhance police capability. The Mission works with the Federal Government and Federal Member States to define Somalia’s Maritime Security Architecture and improve its maritime legal framework and law-enforcement capacity. It does the latter through supporting the development of coast guard functions, which contribute to counter piracy, human trafficking, smuggling and illegal fishing as well as many other maritime security issues.

The Mission also provides assistance to police development through reinforcement of Somali Police Force capabilities, including its interaction with the criminal justice chain, and enhancing the interoperability between Somali Security Forces in support of the Somali Transition Plan. The Somali Transition Plan was developed by the Federal Government of Somalia and its partners to guide the transfer of security responsibility from AMISOM to Somali Security Forces, which includes supporting civilian rule of law in areas liberated from Al Shabab. The Somali Police Force plays an important role in ensuring a safe and secure environment for the population in these areas.³

It is in this context that our course, “**Security Sector Reform - A Training Course for Staff working in Civilian Crisis Management (CCM) Missions in Somalia**” has been designed.

The course is financed by the European Union under its **Civilian Training Initiative (EUCTI)**. The co-financing share is 93 percent of the overall training budget.

Overall Course Objective & Approach

The course concept, which was developed in coordination with EUCAP Somalia and is tailored to the specificities of the Somali context and that of civilian crisis management, aims to enhance participants’ capacity to deliver their mandates within the security sector context in Somalia upon completing this training. The approach it takes is from general and broad to specific and contextualized to do justice to the complexity

¹ cf. <https://www.eucap-som.eu/about-us/>

² Ibid.

³ Cf. <https://www.eucap-som.eu/fact-sheet/>

of the subject matter (SSR). A strong focus on cross-cutting issues, in particular gender and inclusivity, will enable participants to provide a visible and substantive assistance in a fragile environment beyond the training.

The training aims to provide both theoretical and practical knowledge of SSR related aspects. It is grounded in an understanding that participants to the training are themselves experts in their own professional areas and bring great value to this training course. Therefore, the contributions by participants are equally important to the success of the training as the inputs of trainers and speakers.

Learning Objectives

After this training participants will

- be able to explain the major purposes of security sector reform, its objectives, principles and processes.
- understand the political dimension of SSR and its impact on democratic development.
- be able to conduct analyses on a number of components of security sector reform, including identifying actors, cross-cutting issues, justice and reform issues.
- be able to understand the importance of gender in aspects of reform and have identified ways how to mainstream/stress gender and other cross-cutting issues in their SSR programmes.
- be able to assemble their own SSR toolbox, a list of best practices in SSR, and a variety of reference materials relevant to their own work.

The objectives apply both in general terms and in the specific Somali context.

Target audience

The course targets staff working in the European Union's civilian CSDP mission in Somalia (EUCAP SOM). It is also open to staff from other CCM missions and organizations working in Somalia.

Course Content

The course will be divided into three main training parts as follows:

Part 1 (online) will be devoted to the introduction to and understanding of the complex nature of SSR. It will impart knowledge of SSR concepts, actors, challenges and looks at the various contexts in which SSR is taking place. Issues cutting across and fundamental to all SSR contexts and programmes will be introduced.

Part 2 (residential) will introduce a number of new aspects, in particular as they are relevant in the specific Somalia country context and delve more deeply into subjects already broadly outlined in Part 1 – always with a view to “how does this fit within the Somalia context”. Subjects covered in the residential segment fall under the broader headlines of associated processes enabling SSR, as well as policy approaches & management tools. Case studies and lessons-learned will enrich the sessions.

Part 3 (online) In the light of having two groups attending Part 2 consecutively, the third part will be devoted to bringing together and reflecting in plenum on major findings and learnings gained by both groups in Part 2, allowing for one or the other new insight.

Topics & Their Specific Learning Objectives:

Part 1 – Online Classroom

Topic	Learning Objectives
1. SSR: What is it and why do we need it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. When undertaking projects participants will understand the various components of SSR and their interdependency. b. The importance of SSR in the context of domestic and international security will be understood
2. Long-term aspects of SSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The purpose of SSR is to achieve effective and accountable security for the State and its citizens. Participants will understand that SSR leads to preventing conflict, building peace, and encouraging development. b. Participants will comprehend terms such as good governance, human rights, civil society, state building, democracy, and gender rights.
3. Mapping the actors, identifying the dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participants will learn how to identify various stakeholders, plot their relationships, and depict the SSR overall structure and processes b. Participants will acquire a new mapping tool which will contribute to their personal SSR toolbox.
4. Key challenges in implementing SSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participants will understand the main challenges facing them in implementing SSR, including roadblocks that must be confronted.
5. What happens in (SSR) recovery?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participants will learn that when SSR programmes are successful there can be early recovery after conflict, sustainable peacebuilding for the country, and long-term development. b. Participants will understand the importance of the relationship between security and development.
6. Cross-cutting issues in SSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participants will learn about the main cross-cutting issues: human rights & gender b. They will also learn about how SSR intersects with humanitarian aid, the role of civil society, the impact of small arms and light weapons, protection of civilians, children, refugees and displaced persons.
7. Traditional Justice, Transitional Justice, and the Rule of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The session will describe the link between SSR and Transitional Justice, Reconciliation and other reintegration processes b. Participants will be introduced to traditional justice, transitional justice and the rule of law in general c. Transitional justice is linked to military, police, penal and judicial reform. The participants will learn how SSR can lead to an accountable, transparent and legitimately accepted system of government. d. Rule of Law concepts will be introduced to show its relationship to SSR. e. International humanitarian law, the Geneva Conventions, will be briefly introduced.
8. Recovery frameworks & associated processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Course participants will learn to distinguish between internationally driven and locally owned recovery frameworks b. Describe their shortcomings and processes to consolidate them c. Explain the importance of local ownership and the timing for SSR processes d. Identify the complex interrelations between other parallel recovery processes which are implemented along with SSR programmes.

Part II (Residential in Nairobi/Kenya)

Topic	Learning Objectives
9. Strengthening the Somali maritime law enforcement and the professionalisation of the security services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participants will learn about current maritime law enforcement in Somalia which comprises diplomatic efforts, development support, humanitarian aid as well as engagement in the field of law enforcement and the rule of law. b. Participants will learn that accountability is the ultimate key to peace and security in Somalia. c. The participants will come away from this session with knowledge of the security forces and an understanding of the Maritime Security Structure. d. Participants will deepen their understanding of what constitutes 'professionalism' in the Somali context and what improvements need to be made.

10. Constitutional and legal reforms, elections, good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participants will be able to explain the process of preparing and conducting elections b. To outline reform processes and processes of reorganization towards <i>good governance</i> in a conflict-affected society. c. To determine the key role of these long-term processes in relation to SSR. d. Participants will gain knowledge about the chances of SSR implementation in Somalia, through an examination of constitutional, electoral and political issues affecting the country.
11. Governance and federal issues in Somalia ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participants will acquire an understanding of the governance issues facing Somalia today b. Participants will be able to describe the challenges to having a federal state in Somalia, including challenges of separatism and independence.
12. Transitional Justice, Reconciliation, and other fragile state reintegration processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participants will understand the link between SSR and Transitional Justice, Reconciliation and reintegration processes as well as social and economic inclusion in the Somali context b. Explain the necessity to harmonise and balance SSR programme elements with other ongoing recovery processes in Somalia that might have similar approaches c. Determine best practices for comprehensive policies to address social inclusion and link these to SSR efforts d. Recognise the additional security challenges and tasks for SSR caused by volatile social structures and fragile society.in the case of Somalia
13. Informal justice systems in Somalia & associated challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participants will learn about the significance of informal justice processes (including the traditional Xeer system) in the context of SSR, associated processes and the cross-cutting issues of gender and human rights.
14. Gender & SSR in the Somalia Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participants will learn the importance of increasing female staff, preventing human rights violations (including gender-based violence), and collaborating with women's organisations to strengthen community involvement in Somalia. b. Participants will learn that the integration of gender issues in Somalia is being recognised as a key to effectiveness, local ownership, and improved oversight of programmes.
15. Civilian Oversight and SSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The participants will learn that all security entities should be accountable to democratically elected civil authorities, independent oversight agencies and civil society b. Participants will learn about the establishment mechanisms/modalities that encourage and institutionalize coordination and cooperation among security/justice actors, based on their respective constitutional/legal roles and responsibilities.
16. The Role of Civil Society, Media, Freedom of Speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participants will be able to define the role of the Somali Civil Society for the oversight of the Security Sector b. They will be able to explain the role of the media in supporting or undermining an SSR process c. Participants will understand how to consider freedom of speech as a human right to criticize weak points in the security sector d. Participants will learn to identify the position of security sector representatives in the government in terms of privileges and immunity.
17. SSR and development programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Participants will learn to distinguish between peace-support operations in SSR and long-term development support programmes
18. Managing SSR Programmes in Somalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participants will understand the roles and tasks of an international advisor or programme manager in SSR processes b. Participants will learn to consider the sensibility of SSR programmes and utilise practical methodologies and tools to apply tailored approaches c. Participants will be able to explain possibilities for coordination in a multistakeholder SSR programme and identify related challenges d. Participants will identify the different activities and tasks in programme management related to SSR, especially monitoring, setting indicators and measurement values e. They will be able to describe available tools for capacity building and fostering local ownership and participation in view of long-term solutions for local structures f. Participants will gain an understanding the importance of decision-making and effective people management.

Part III (online)

Topic	LO
19. The Future of SSR in Somalia	a. Participants will identify the challenges they see in promoting SSR in Somalia b. Participants will assess how will maritime security develop after the various missions have finished c. In the broader context of development in Somalia participants will offer comments on what SSR can achieve in areas we have discussed in this training course.

Course Format, Dates & Venue

Maximum number of participants: 30. Ten slots (5 per group in part 2) are reserved to participants from Somalia in-country CCM mission other than EUCAP SOM.

Hybrid – online & residential⁴, in three Parts.

Part 1	online segment	2 days	17 & 18 November	All participants (max. 30) Dates tentative (tbc)
Part 2	Residential segment – Nairobi/Kenya	3 days	22-24 November	Group 1 (max. 15 persons)
			26-28 November	Group 2 (max. 15 persons)
Part 3	Online segment	1/2 day	2 December	Date tentative (tbc)

The course will be hosted on ASPR’s eLearning platform Moodle and will include self-paced elements and preparatory work for Part 1 (approx. 5 hours).

Live sessions during the online segments (Part 1, Part 3) will be conducted on Zoom. We will run a technical test session with all participants prior to the start of Part 1 (date will be communicated in due time).

The duration of online sessions in Part 1 will not exceed a max 5 of hours per day.

The residential portion of the course (Part 2) will offer additional ‘informal’ sessions next to our regular sessions. Such informal sessions may be used to address further topics on interest in SSR, as well as issues that participants have raised in our regular sessions. These additional sessions will be offered at the end of the day or early evenings, depending on the desires of the participants.

All relevant course information and materials for all three Parts will be stored on ASPR moodle and accessible to course participants throughout the course duration.

To receive the Course Certificate participants are expected to do all preparatory work and attend all mandatory sessions in Part 1 – 3.

⁴ The residential segment may be switched to the online classroom under certain Covid-19 related conditions including the imposition of quarantine on incoming travellers by the Kenyan government.