



Necesidades de gobernanza en regiones conflictivas:

¿Imperativo para las Fuerzas Militares?



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The complexity of Governance is difficult to capture in a simple definition.

The need for governance exists anytime a group of people come together to accomplish an end. Though the governance literature proposes several definitions, most rest on three dimensions: authority, decision-making and accountability. At the Institute, our working definition of governance reflects these dimensions:

Governance determines who has power, who makes decisions, how other players make their voice heard and how account is rendered.

Governance is how society or groups within it, organize to make decisions.



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In short, rigid government control over data, decisions, and the social agenda is just no longer tenable.

Principios de la gobernanza

- Rendición de cuentas
- Transparencia
- Imperio de la ley
- Participación
- Capacidad de respuesta
- Efectividad
- Eficiencia





REFORMA
AL SECTOR
SEGURIDAD

GOBERNABILIDAD
DEL SECTOR
SEGURIDAD

SSR

SSG

Sector seguridad



PROVEEDORES



ADMINISTRACIÓN Y VIGILANCIA



Figure 3 Typical institutional features of good SSG

The use of force is defined by a legal framework

Publicly known laws, policies and strategies set out when the use of force on behalf of the state is legitimate; and the roles and responsibilities of state and non-state security actors are clearly defined, including mechanisms for democratic, civilian control, oversight and sanction.

Control and management of the security sector are institutionalized (not personalized)

Processes for direction, management and oversight are set out by elected or duly appointed civilian authorities within legitimate democratic institutions that practise accountable and transparent financial management and promote respect for human rights. The personal interest of the office holder is not a factor in control, management or decision-making.

Security sector institutions have sufficient capacity to fulfil their missions effectively and sustainably

The security sector has the structures, personnel, equipment and resources necessary to fulfil the legitimate security needs of both the state and the individuals and communities that make up the population.

Geneva Center for the Democratic control of the Military Forces (DCAF). "Security Sector Governance". SSR Backgrounder Series. (Geneva: 2015).

The mandates and missions of different private and public security actors are clear and distinct

Unambiguous and transparent arrangements for interaction, coordination and cooperation between security sector actors are defined according to their legal roles and responsibilities.

The security sector functions according to a culture of public service

In every aspect of their duty, security sector actors promote unity, integrity, discipline, impartiality, equality and respect for the human rights of all individuals and their communities.

Geneva Center for the Democratic control of the Military Forces (DCAF). "Security Sector Governance". SSR Backgrounder Series. (Geneva: 2015).

COLOMBIA
Municipios en zonas
priorizadas para el
postconflicto



Fuente: Ministerio de Posconflicto, Derechos Humanos y Seguridad, 2017



San Andrés, Providencia
y Santa Catalina



Gobierno del actor no-estatal





“Responsabilidad Des-escalonada”

- Necesidad de construir estado en regiones de posconflicto.
- Necesidad de mejorar la gobernanza en dicha construcción.
- Fuerzas Militares como institución de primera presencia en regiones.
- FF.MM. como institución que puede impulsar la participación de diferentes actores.
- Papel de las FF.MM. debe reducirse a medida que cada institución asume sus propias tareas.
- Legitimidad a través de la buena gobernanza del sector seguridad.
- Esquemas de gobernanza del nivel local.

