

**STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR RAMADHAN M. MWINYI, DEPUTY  
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF  
TANZANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS DURING THE SECURITY  
COUNCIL'S OPEN DEBATE ON MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL  
PEACE AND SECURITY: SECURITY SECTOR REFORM**

**NEW YORK, 28 APRIL 2014**

**Mr. President,**

At the outset allow me to join the others in welcoming your Excellency Aminu Bashir Wali, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, to New York. I would also like to thank you for convening this open debate. We extend our appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his briefing on this important matter and his reports on this subject.

This debate is extremely relevant to the work of the Security Council whose role is not merely to respond to conflicts after they have unfolded but also conflict prevention. SSR is among the many ways of safeguarding conflict prone countries and ensuring post-conflict societies do not relapse to conflict by building strong, transparent and accountable security sector institutions.

This debate takes place hardly a week since Tanzania, Japan and the Slovak Republic held a seminar on Inclusivity in Rebuilding States: Focusing on Inclusivity in Security Sector Reform. Tanzania pioneered the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission and strongly maintains its belief in the centrality of Security Sector Reform in rebuilding post-conflict societies.

We wish to reiterate some of the issues that we deem absolutely important in advancing Security Sector Reform, not only in societies emerging from conflicts also in other developing countries.

- **First, ownership:** It is important that the concerned countries where SSR is being undertaken take full ownership of the process. Ownership entails more than consent. It is also about commitment and most importantly inclusivity. To attain the requisite legitimacy the SSR process must involve all stakeholders, including youth, women, traditional leaders, religious leaders and civil society. It is also important that it should involve former combatants after peace talks have been exhausted, DDR has been accomplished and justice has been administered.
- **Second, durability:** It is of paramount importance that SSR should be undertaken as an on-going process rather than an event, particularly when implemented under the mandate of this august body. Post-conflict countries undertaking SSR must be assisted until they attain the capability to assist themselves. We also believe that

sustainability of SSR process can only be attained if the process is undertaken hand in hand with development of the concerned countries.

- **Third, involvement of regional actors:** Our involvement in peace processes in the past 5 decades has evidently demonstrated the importance of regional actors in conflict prevention, resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. We encourage that the international community and concerned countries make effective use of the enormous resources in terms of knowledge and skills which we can offer to our neighbouring countries in the area of SSR and others. After all, we aspire for the wellbeing of their nations and peoples, which is paramount for regional stability and development.

We note with great appreciation that such value is fully acknowledged in the Framework for Peace, Security and Cooperation for the DRC and the Great Lakes Region of Africa, whose full implementation by all stakeholders is poised to restore peace and stability in the Great Lakes Region Africa.

**I thank you for your kind attention.**