

Graziella Pavone
Human Rights Officer
OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)
November 2016

“Oversight Mechanisms and the Human Dimension of Security”

Monitoring Ukraine’s Security Governance Challenges: The role of Ombuds institutions in Security Sector Governance. 29-30 November, 2016.

“Whose security?”

State security

- Traditional state-centric approach
- Based on territory
- External threats (e.g. terrorism, military actions)
- Flexible on HR compliance

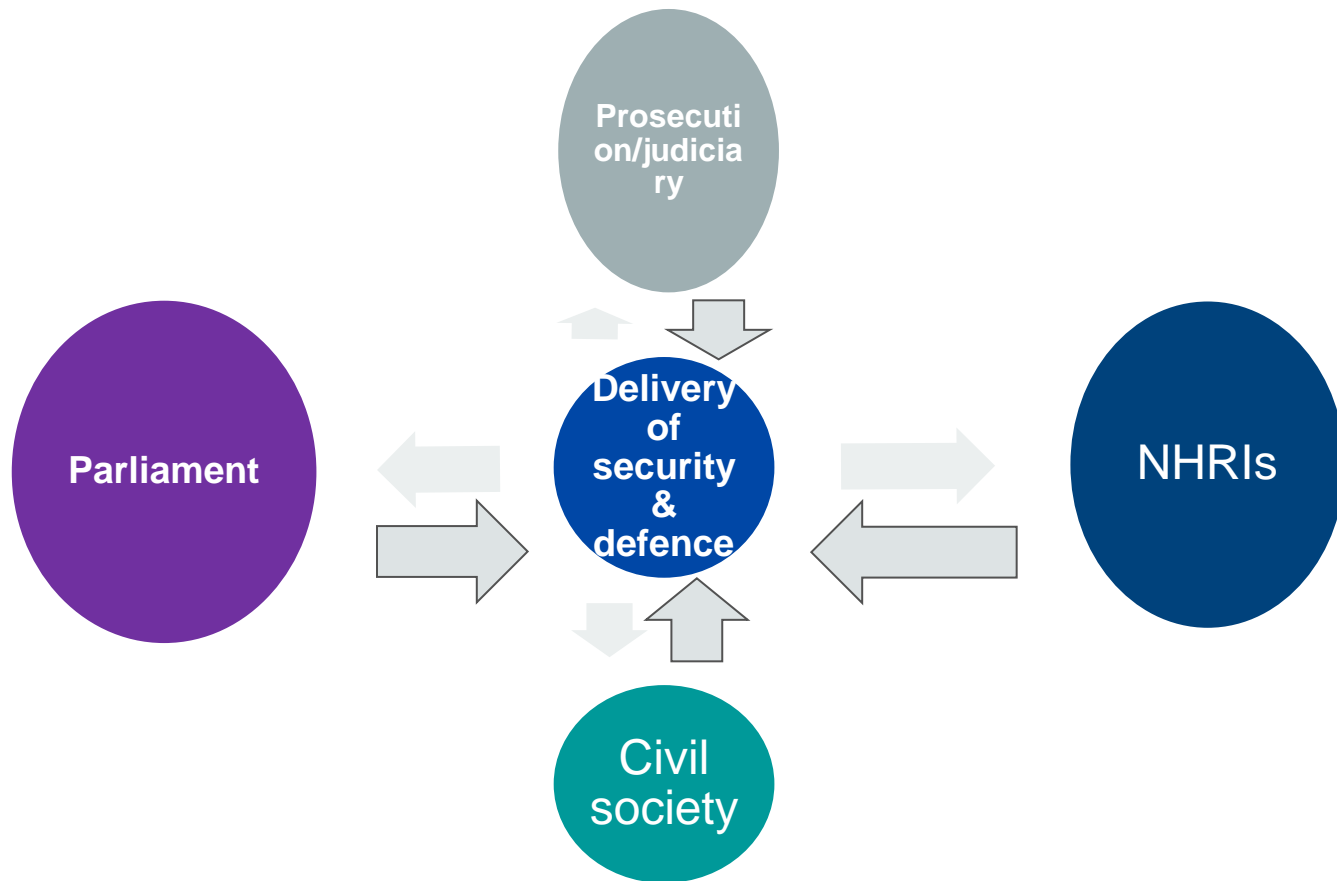
Human security

- Centred on individuals as main recipients and referents
- Informed by makers of difference and different perceptions of security
- External and internal threats
- Human Rights and RoL compliance

Human security and general approaches to monitoring

1. What are the different security and justice needs, perceptions and priorities of men, women, girls and boys and communities?
2. What is the existing capacity of security sector institutions? What are the gaps?
3. What are the most common human rights violations and why?
4. Which reforms should be priorities? Which actions?

Security sector oversight= shared responsibility



NHRI profile in the OSCE region

45% NHRIs are human rights commissions with an explicit human rights mandate

11% NHRIs are ombudspersons offices with a general maladministration mandate and no specific human right smandate

26% NHRIs are hybrid institutions combining human rights and maladministration mandates .

How to monitor? Ex. NHRIs

Monitoring and data collection

Complaint handling

Systemic initiatives

Remedial powers

Alternative dispute resolutions

Advisory opinions

UK Service complaints commissioner identifying the gender dimensions of complaints

- Differentiated reporting on complaints (servicemen/servicewomen)
- Dedicated tabulation
- Formal and informal complaints procedures
- Cross-analysis with other sources of information
- Use of sex-disaggregated data allowing detecting gender patterns and disparities

Monitoring human dimension of security : Key recommendations (gender perspective) I

- Representative assessment, monitoring and evaluation teams vis-à-vis adequate budget
- Quality (ex. focus groups) and quantitative data
- Marginalized groups (including victims) and civil society are consulted and included in the process
- Data are disaggregated by sex, age (and other categories depending on the issues)

Monitoring human dimension of security : Key recommendations (gender perspective) II

- Gender-sensitive indicators are used
- Attention is paid to methodology
- Co-operation with other oversight mechanisms is maximized (including with civil society)
- Use of on site-visits
- Climate Surveys (to avoid exposure)
- Institutional audits

Spanish Ombudsman Office

- Monitoring of Organic Act on Integrated Protection Measures against Gender Violence (2004)
- Incidents stemming from public authorities (security forces, prosecutors, judges, etc).
- Publication of incidents and advisory mandate

Thank you!

Graziella Pavone

Human Rights Officer

Human Rights, Gender and Security Programme

OSCE/ ODIHR – Human Rights Department

Warsaw, Poland

graziella.pavone@odihr.pl



Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

