



AFRICA CENTER
FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

ACSC Session 1: Contemporary Security Trends
Dr. Raymond Gilpin

Overview

- Historical trends
- Three case studies
- Security for whom?
- Conclusions

Historical Political Economy Trends

Contested Legitimacy: Immediate Post-Independence violence (1960 to 1974). Weberian vacuum and patrimonial governance networks.

Conferred Legitimacy: Cold War violence (1975 to 1992). Institutionalization of impunity.

Performance Legitimacy: Post-Cold War transition (1993 to 2005). Realigning geopolitics and resource-based violence.

Fragmented Legitimacy: Non State Actors (2006 to 2017). The internationalization of ideologically-driven violent non-state actors. Mismatch between existing security sector institutions and emerging threats.

Evolving Definitions

Traditional security: A traditional security paradigm relies on the concept of Westphalian sovereignty, which establishes the nation state as the primary actor and assumes a principle of non-intervention of one state in another states internal affairs.

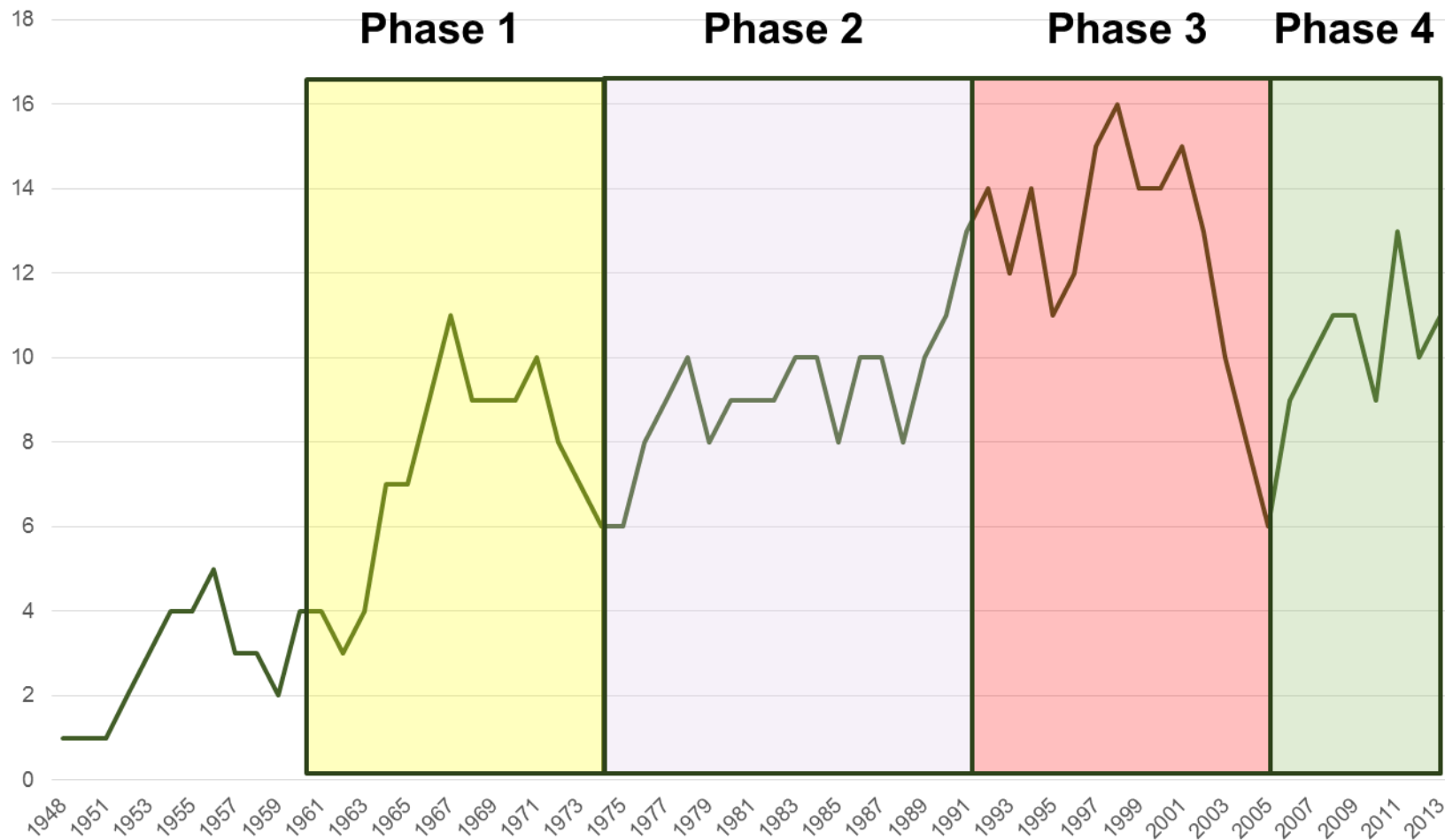
Regime security: In post-colonial Africa, contested legitimacy led to structures designed to protect the regime in power and keep it intact, rather than impartially protecting the citizens.

Human security: The Human Security paradigm was first developed in the UNDP's 1994 Human Development Report. It shifts the focus from the state to the individual.

Citizen security: Citizen Security, a concept that developed as a response to violence related to drug trafficking and organized crime in Latin America.

Security of the individual: This view of security offers a theoretical explanation for why the individual should be the primary focus and argues for a reconstitution of the social contract.

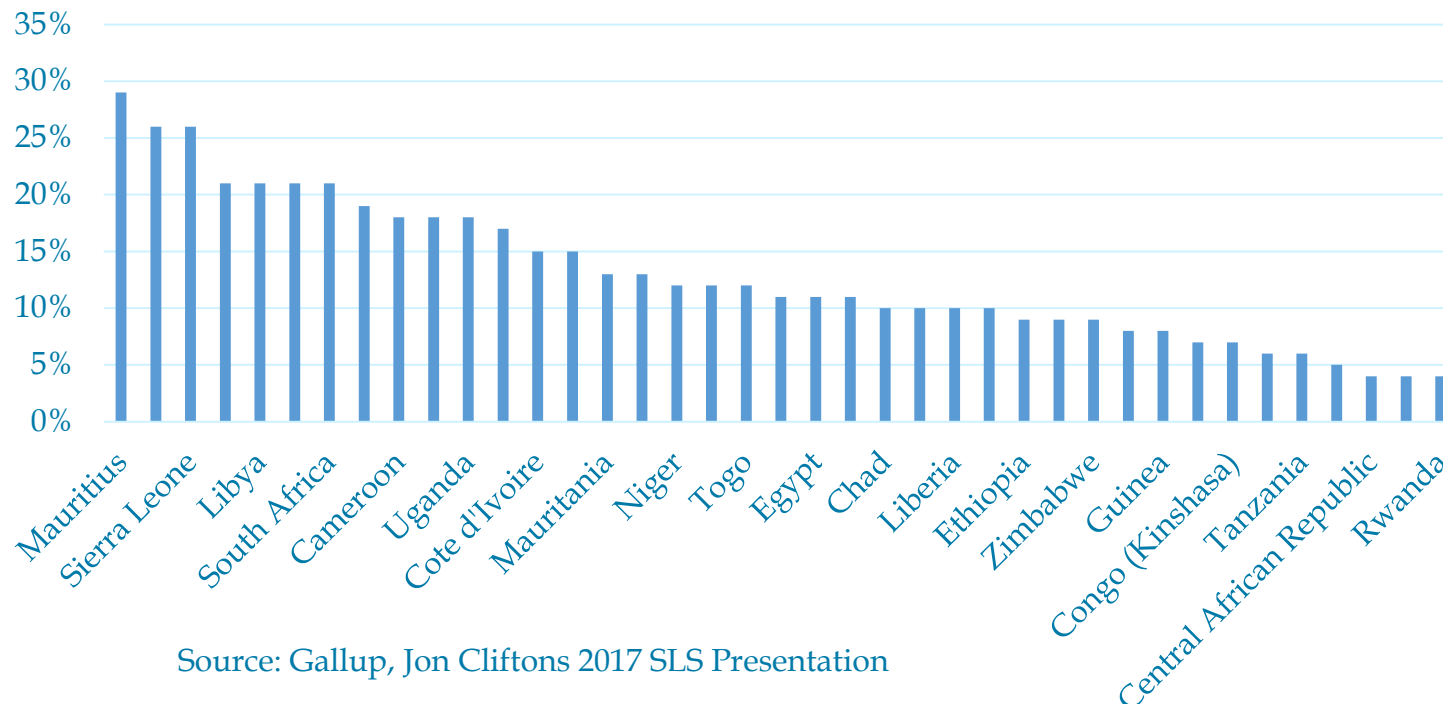
Conflict Trends in Africa



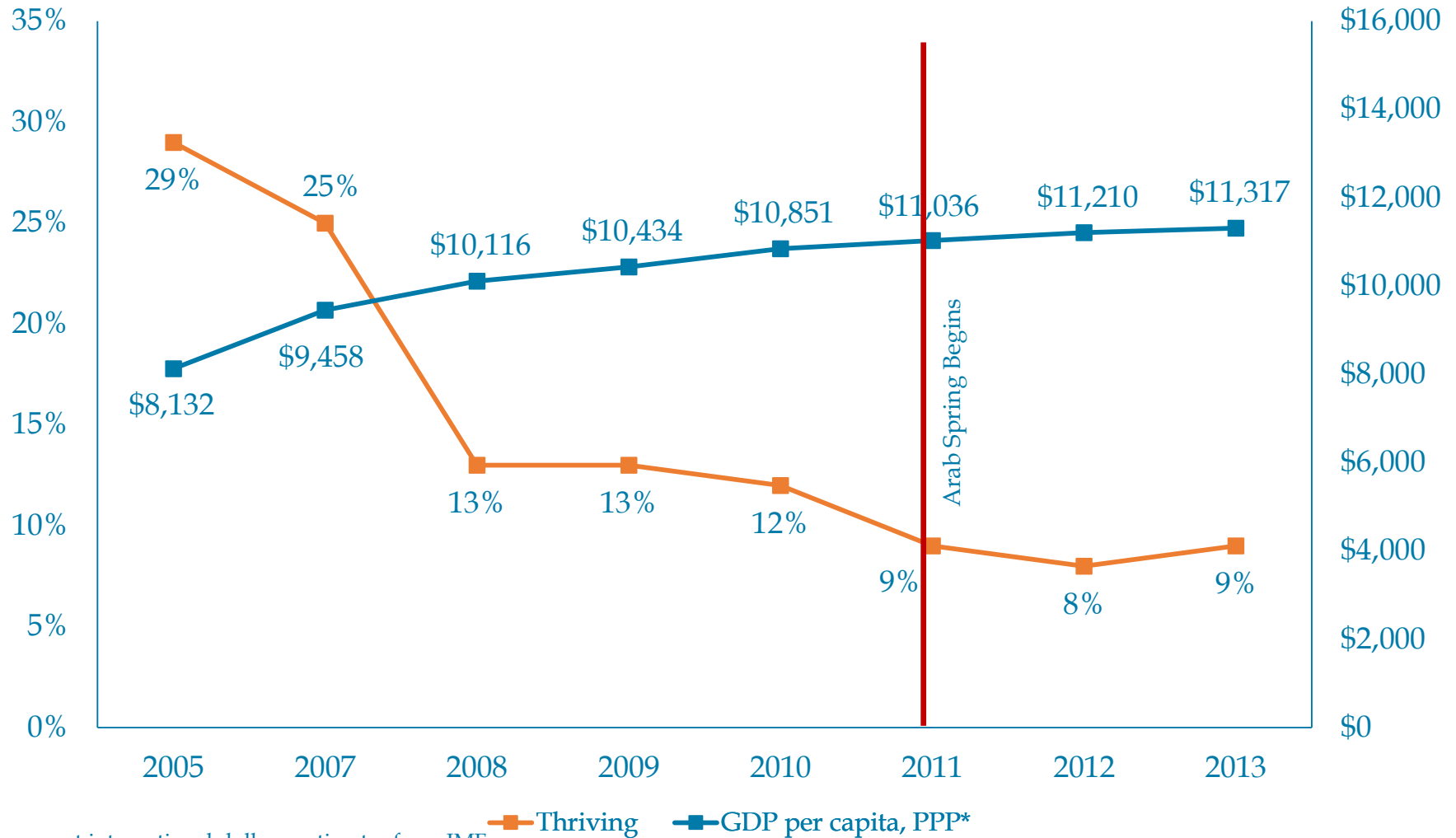
Source: The Correlates of War Project, <http://www.correlatesofwar.org>

Alternative Indicators

- Gallup's alternative methodologies as an example
- Happiness vs economic growth
- Well-being responses as a contributing indicator of crisis



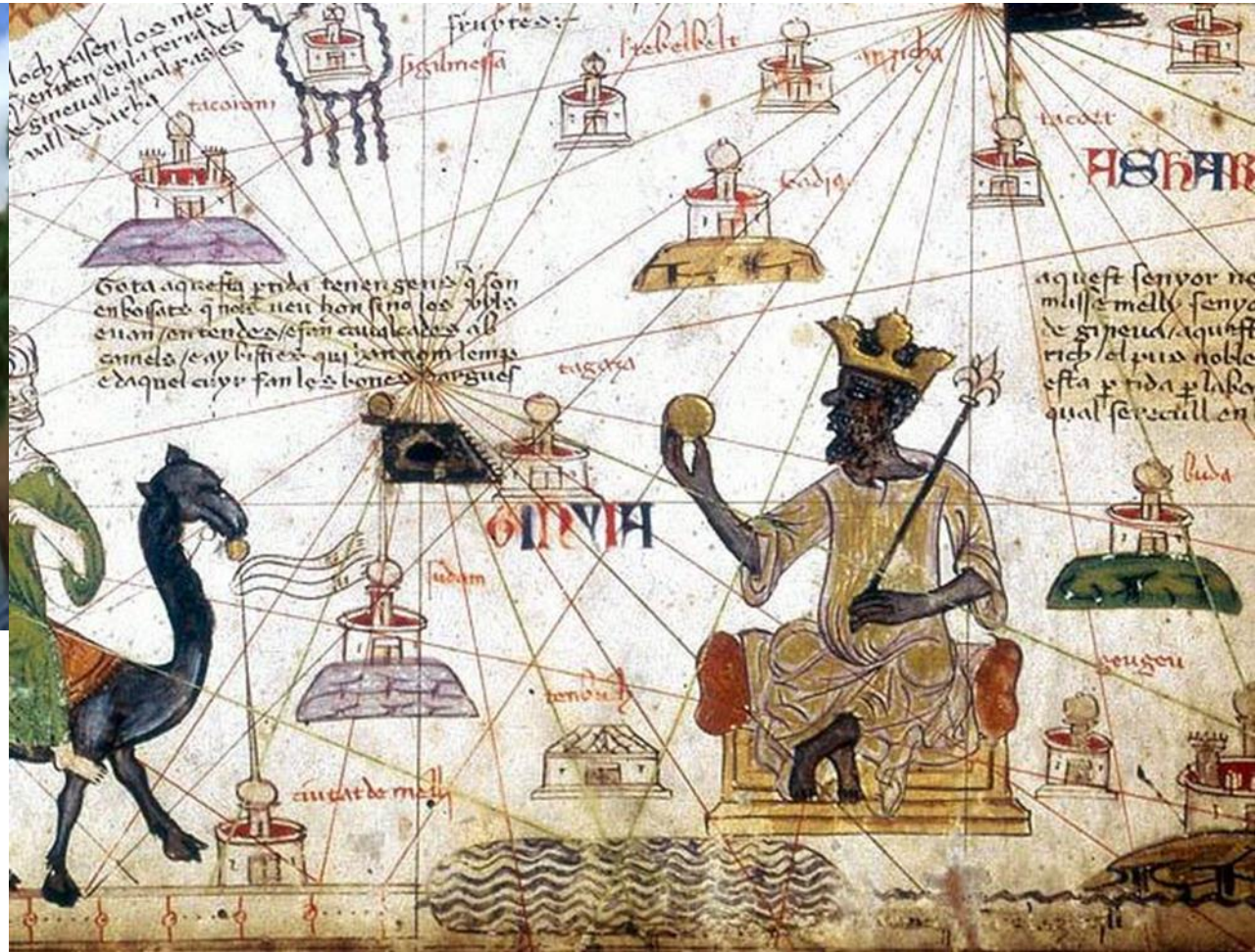
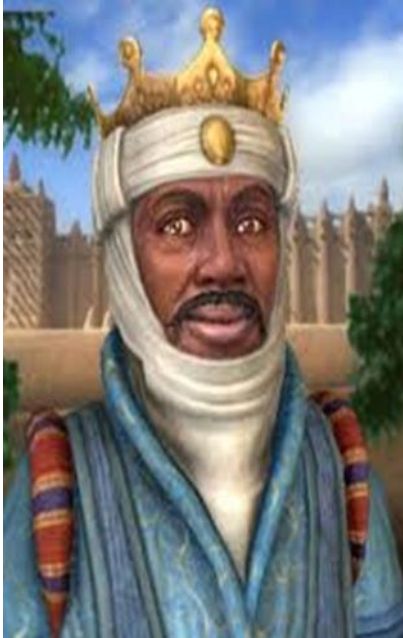
Egypt GDP and Well-Being



Case Study A: Lake Chad Basin

- Islam in Africa
- What's in a name?
- Climate change?
- Who are the Al Majiri?

Who Was Mansa Musa?

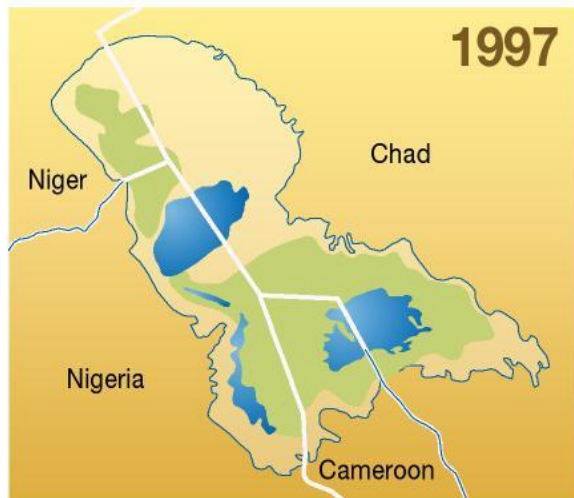
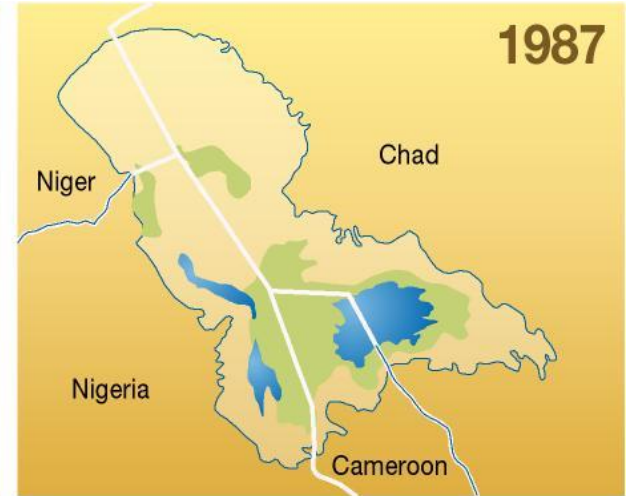
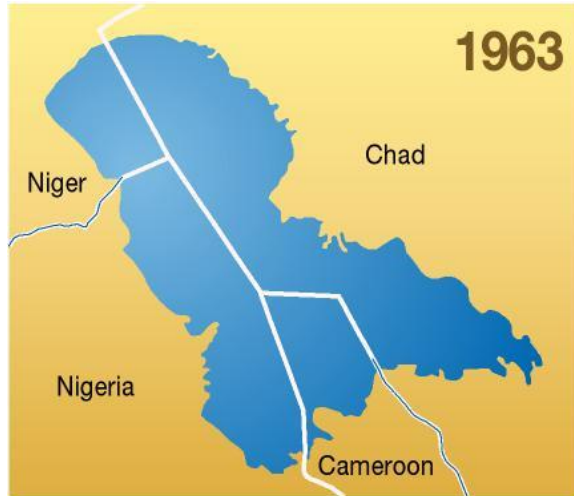


Celebrity Net Worth's List

1. Mansa Musa I, (Ruler of Malian Empire, 1280-1331) \$400 billion
2. Rothschild family (banking dynasty, 1740-) \$350 billion
3. John D. Rockefeller (industrialist, 1839-1937) \$340 billion
4. Andrew Carnegie (industrialist, 1835-1919) \$310 billion
5. Tsar Nicholas II (Emperor of Russia, 1868-1918) \$300 billion
7. William the Conqueror (King of England, 1028-1087) \$229.5 billion
9. Henry Ford (Ford Motor Company, 1863-1947) \$199 billion
10. Cornelius Vanderbilt (industrialist, 1794-1877) \$185 billion
12. Bill Gates (Founder of Microsoft, 1955-) \$136 billion
18. Alexander Turney Stewart (entrepreneur, 1803-1876) \$90 billion
22. Carlos Slim (business magnate, 1940-) \$68 billion
24. Sam Walton (Walmart founder, 1918-1992) \$65 billion
25. Warren Buffett (investor, 1930-) \$64 billion

Read more: <http://www.nydailynews.com/news/world/king-mansa-musa-named-richest-history-article-1.1186261#ixzz2ruyXS0F1>

Disappearing Lake Chad



-  Water
-  Former shoreline
-  Vegetation

This collection of maps has been sourced from a series of satellite images provided by NASA Goddard Space Flight Center:

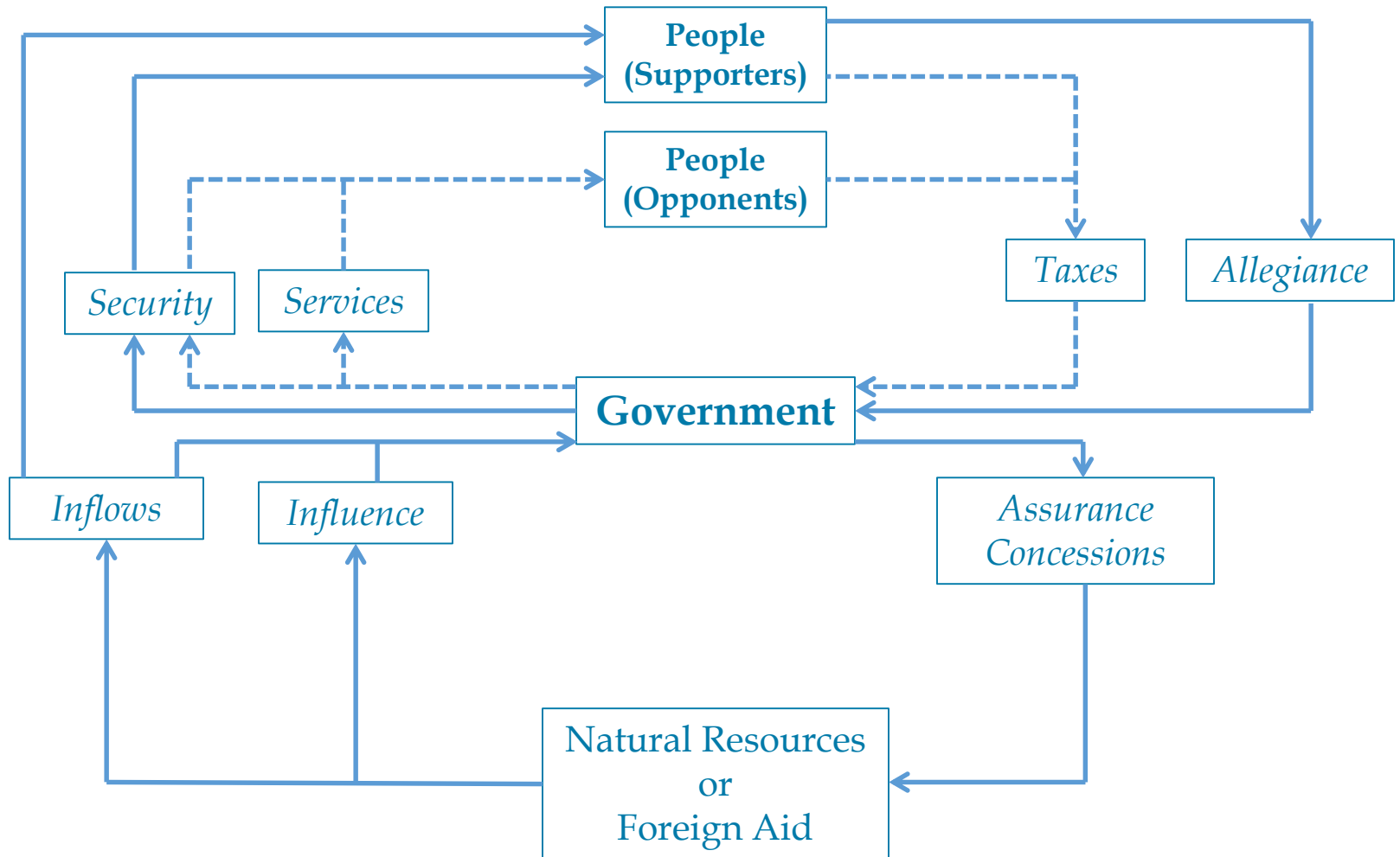
<http://www.gsfc.nasa.gov/gsfcearth/environ/lakechad/chad.htm>

PHILIPPE REKACEWICZ
FÉVRIER 2008

Case Study B: Conflict Minerals in DRC

- Does correlation mean causation?
- Who pays the government?
- Land ownership and proxy wars
- The legacy of Dodd-Frank

Who Pays the Government



Case Study C: Ebola and Security

- The importance of non-traditional threats
- Politics and weak institutions
- Coordination and collaboration
- Addressing complex emergencies

Some Explanatory Factors

The Virus

- Virulent but not airborne

Local Culture

- Superstition and fear Justified??
- Denial and delays local and national.

Vector and Vehicles

- Controls and confinement mobility and freedom.

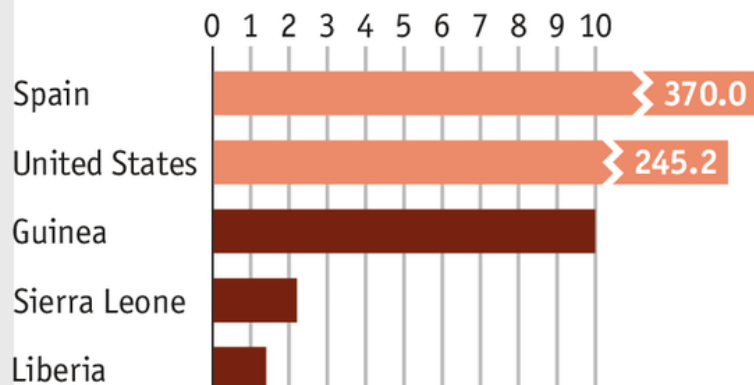
Service Delivery

- Key driver of inequality

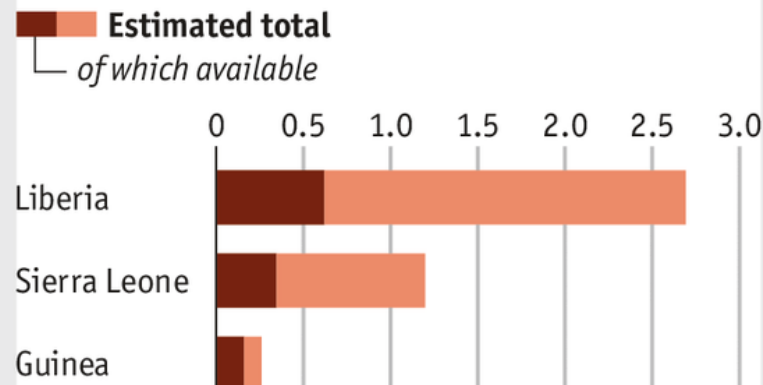
Social Inequality

Health-care systems

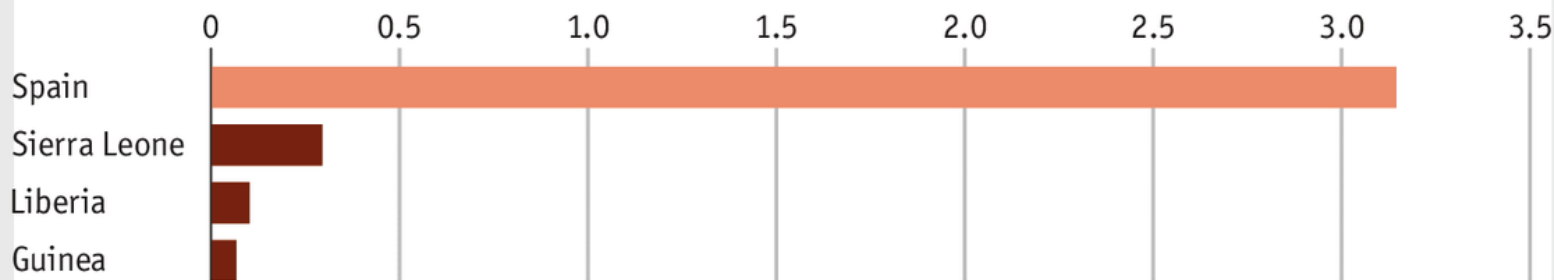
Doctors per 100,000 population, 2012*



Number of beds required, October 19th 2014, '000



Health spending per person, at purchasing-power parity, 2012, \$ '000

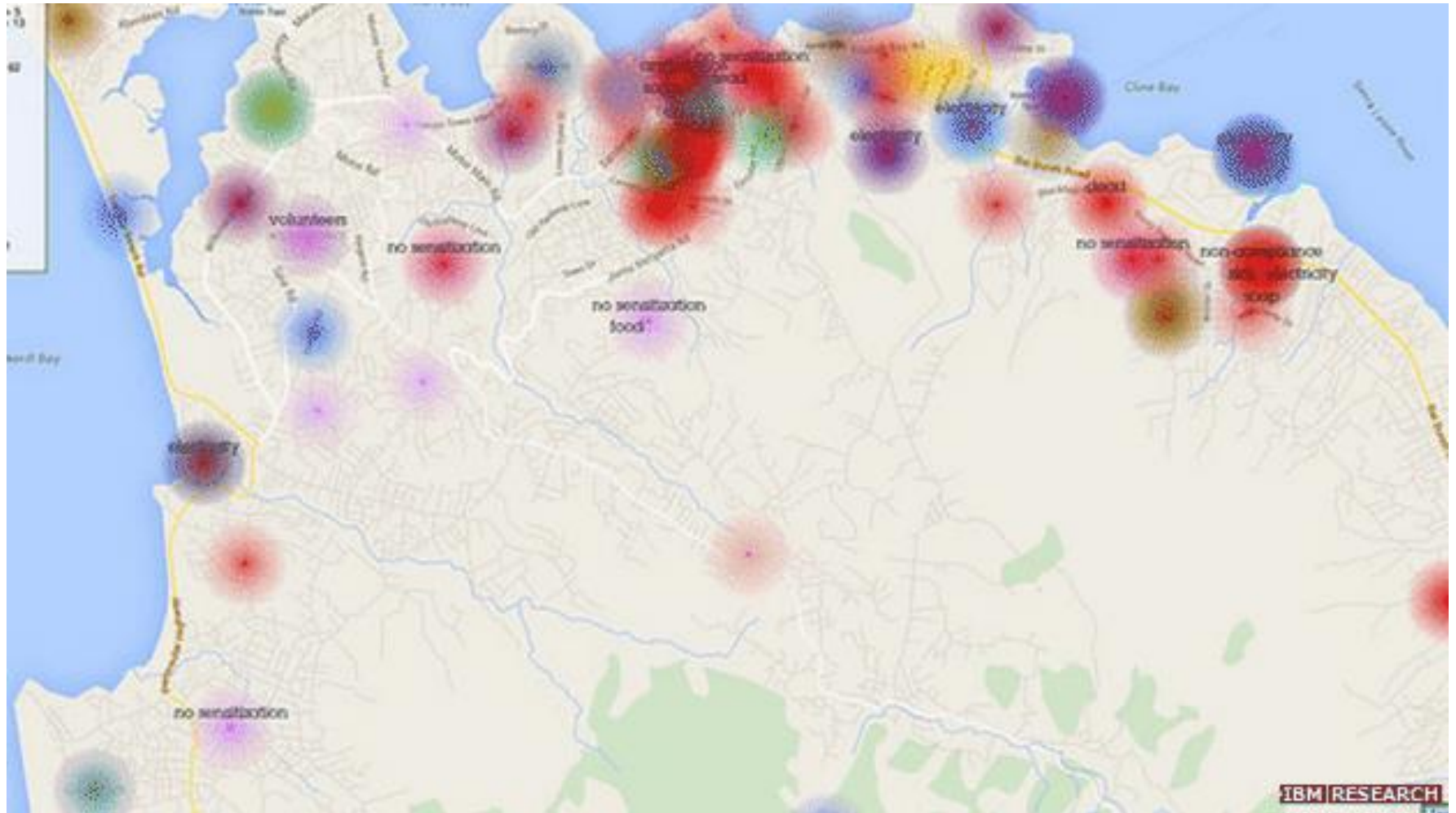


Source: WHO

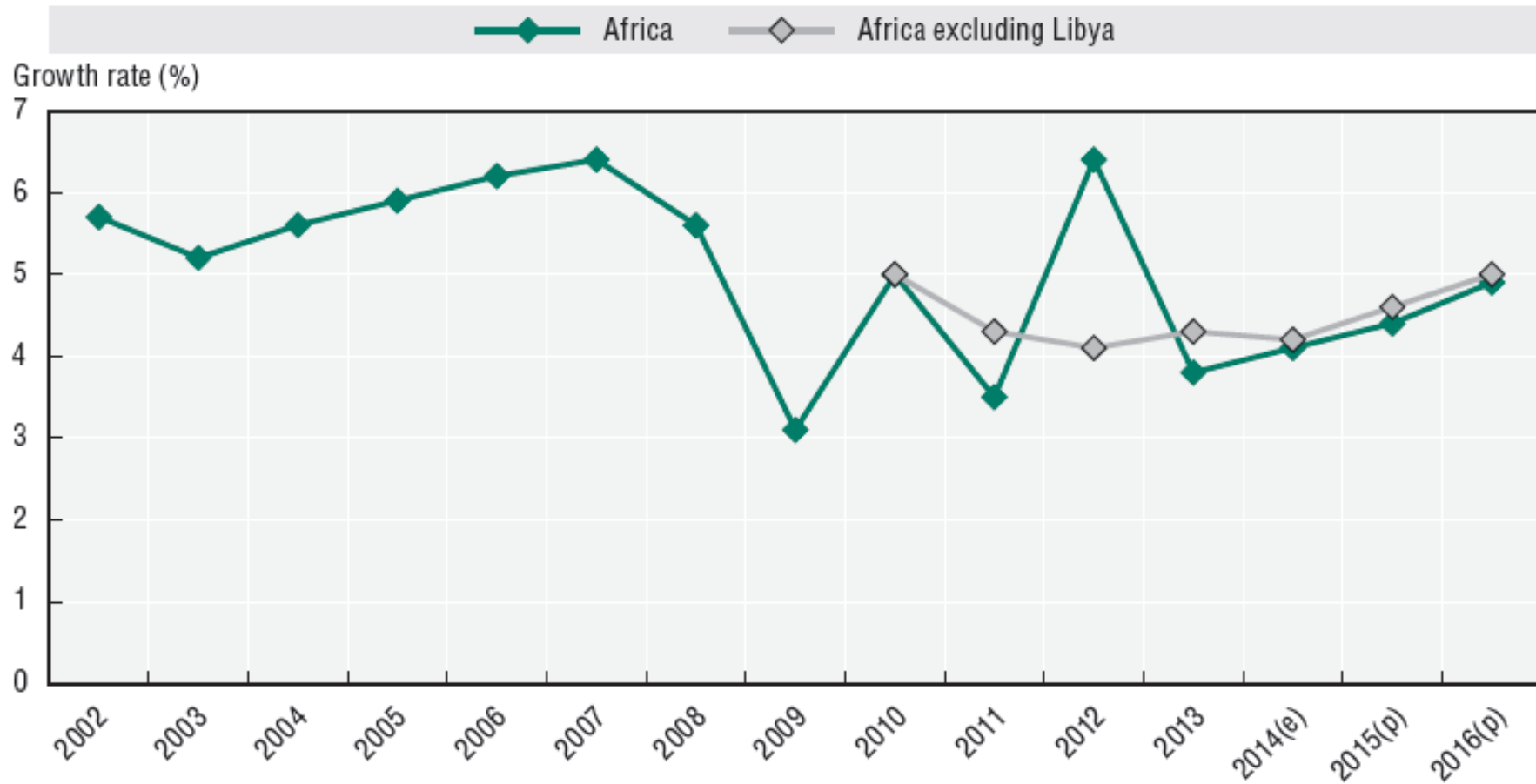
*Or latest available

Economist.com/graphicdetail

Spatial Inequality



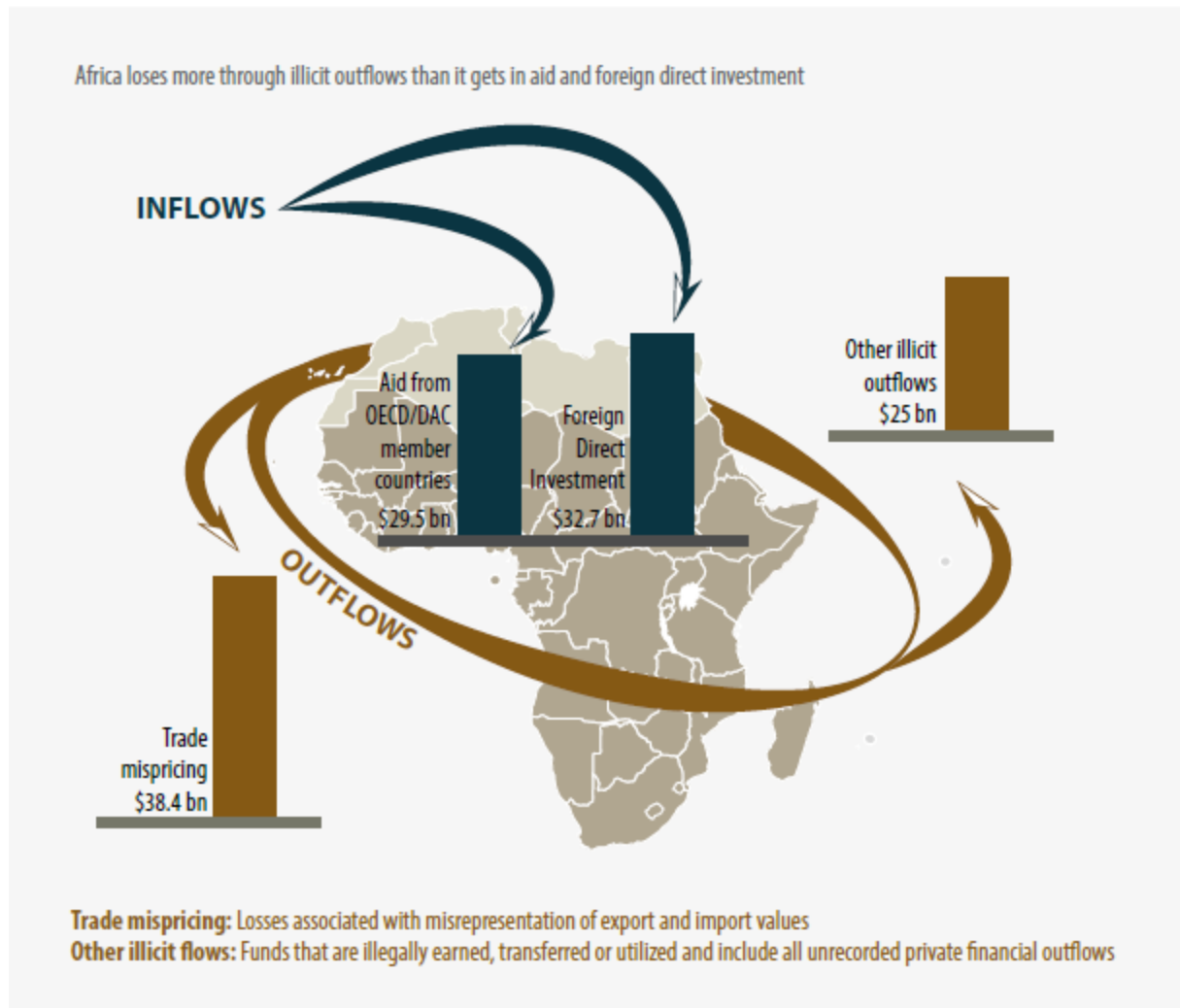
Recent Economic Growth



Note: (e) estimates; (p) projections.

Source: Statistics Department, African Development Bank.

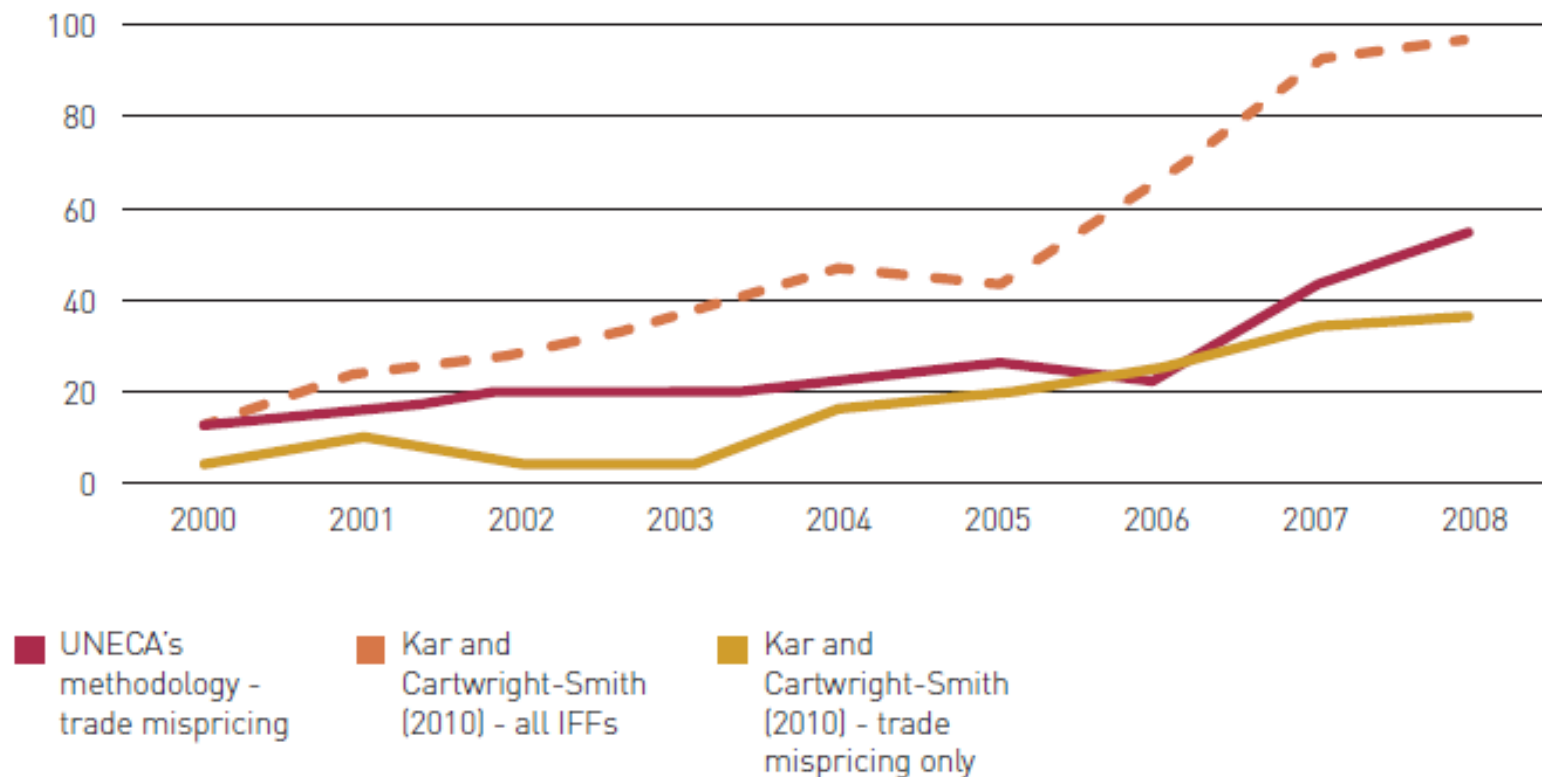
Effects of IFF



Source: Africa progress Panel, "Equity in Extractives: Stewarding Africa's natural resources for all" (2013)

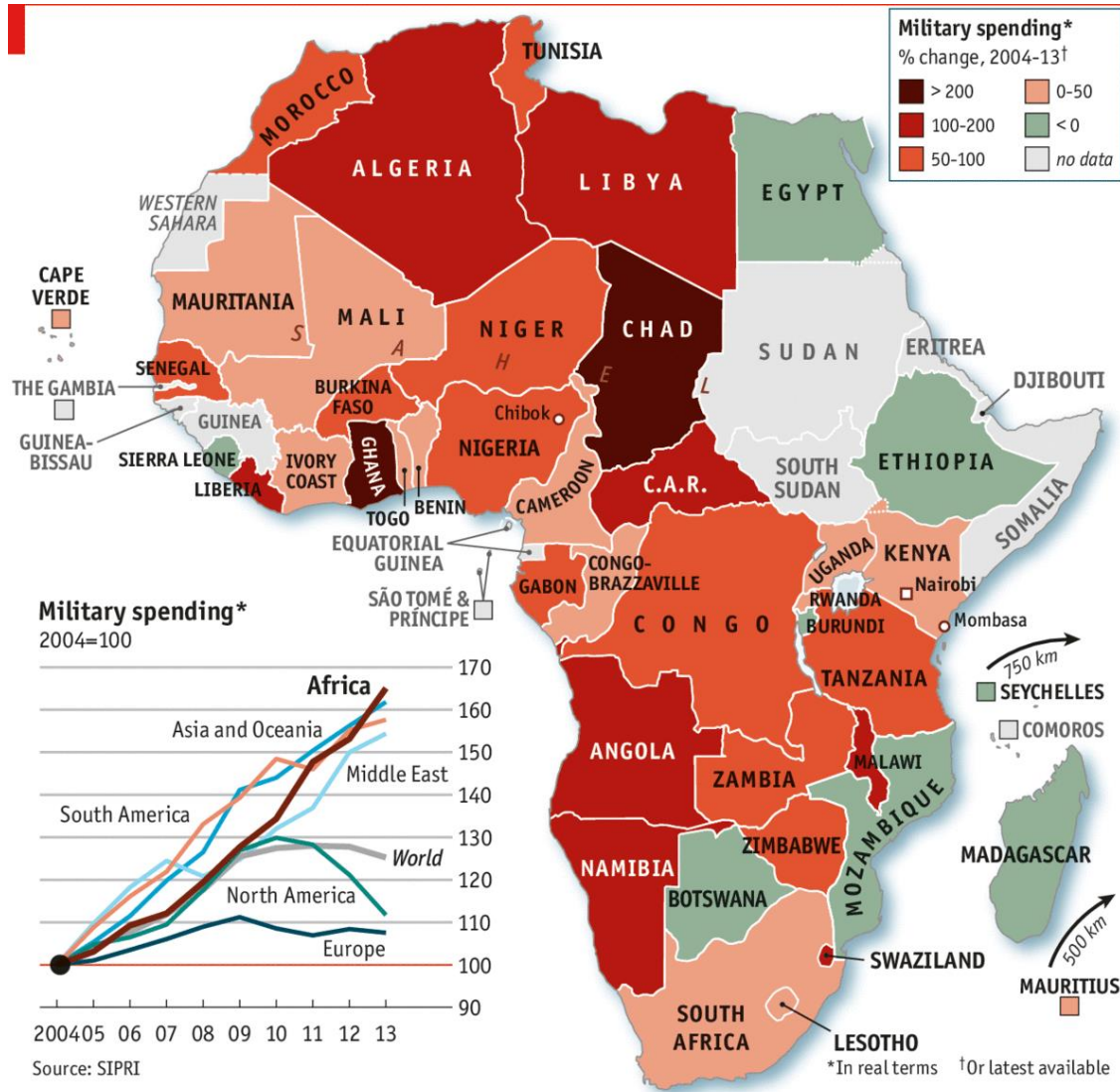
Effects of IFF

Evolution of IFFs from Africa, 2000–2008 (US\$ Billion)



Source: Based on Ndikumana and Boyce [2008], Kar and Cartwright-Smith [2010], Kar and Freitas [2011] and ECA's calculations.

Increased Military Spending



Conclusions

- The African continent faces complex emergencies with collectively-reinforcing explanatory factors. 'Business as usual' should not suffice.
- Sovereign domain is much less important than the global commons. Emerging threats are forcing a rethink of national and regional security strategy.
- National security sector transformation programs should be supported by robust security/defense institution-building programs.
- Security sector cooperation in Africa must be redefined. Sequencing, end-states and duration are more important than dollar amounts and outputs.

Recommendations

- Diagnose correctly (symptoms vs causes).
- Promote a balanced use of all instruments of national power.
- Leverage external assistance effectively.
- Focus on the end states.

Questions?



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