



AFRICA CENTER
FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

Session 2: Understanding Africa's Development-Security Nexus

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The Security-Development Nexus

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1. Concepts

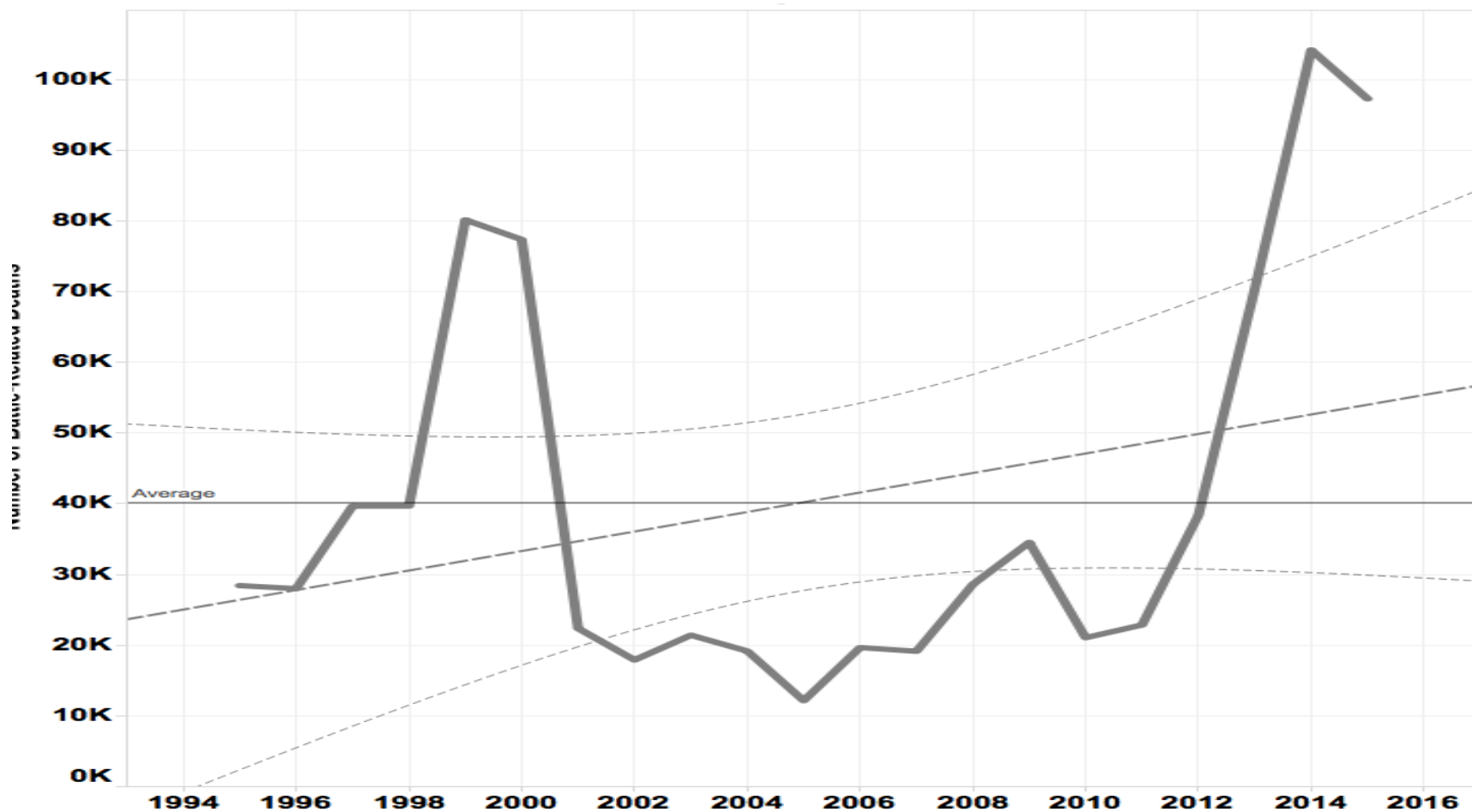
2. Operational Example



The Policy Discourse

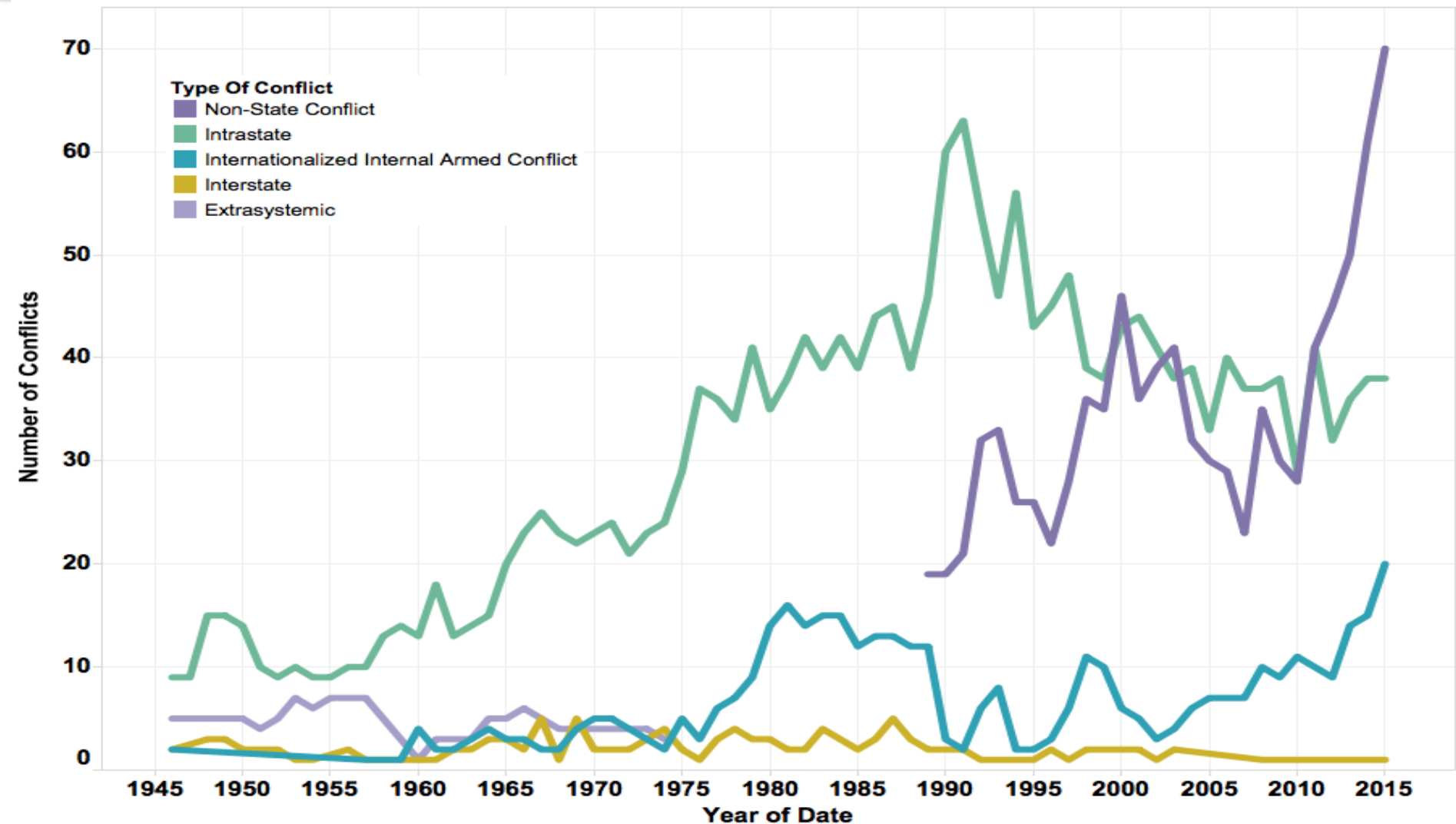
- UNDP 1994 Human Development Report on Human Security
- Rwanda and Somalia interventions
- Emergence of ‘security sector reform’
- Adoption of ‘whole-of-government approaches’ and translated into ‘defence-diplomacy-and-development’
- 9/11
- 2005 *In Larger Freedom*
- World Development Report on *Conflict Security and Development*, 2011

After a decline - #s killed by violent conflict has been increasing sharply since 2010



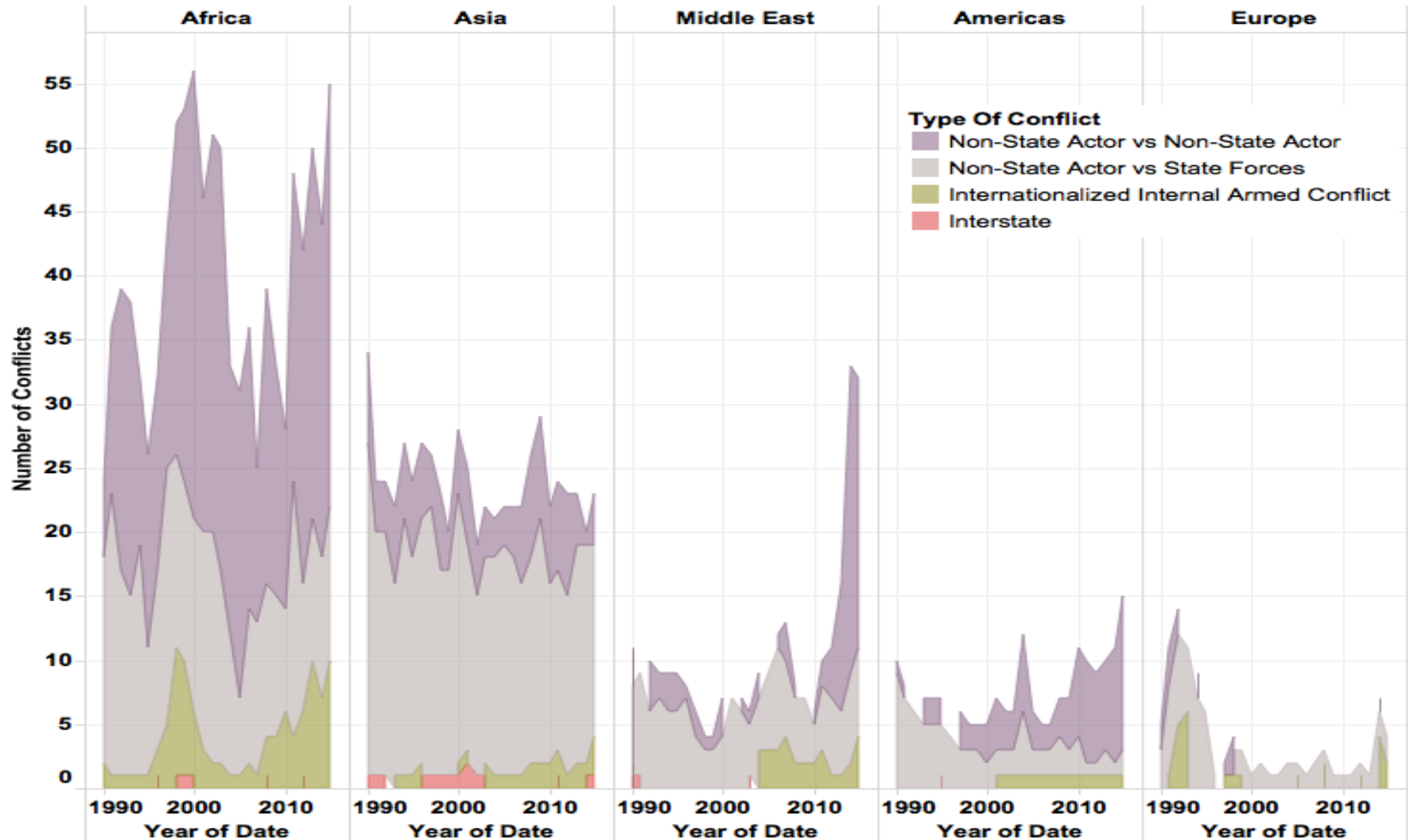
Source: Uppsala Conflict Database

Violent conflict is becoming more complex



The majority of violent conflicts are occurring in Africa,

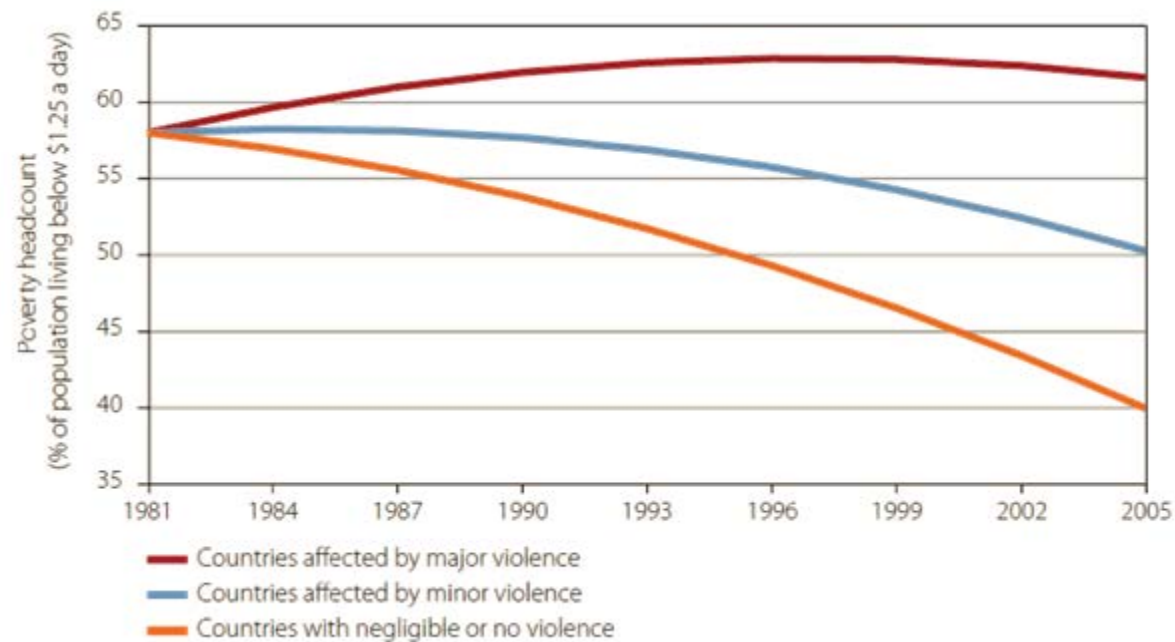
Conflict Event Types by Region, Global, 1989-2015



Data Source: UCDP/PRIO Dyadic Dataset + UCDP Non-State Actor Conflict Dataset

Insecurity as impediment to development

World Development Report 2011



Insecurity as an impediment to development

- Crime and violence – costing El Salvador 16% GDP/ year (UNDP)
- Civil war costs a medium sized development country the equivalent of 30 years of GDP growth (WDR 2011)

NB – Charles Tilly (1996) Chris Cramer (2006) – state formation associated with violence and war – and so not development in reverse.

Underdevelopment = insecurity

Causes of violence and conflict very contentious

- Individual risk factors associated with poverty, unemployment, lack of education etc
- (see Caroline Moser 2004 Urban Violence and Insecurity)
- National risk factors – the evidence is far more uneven
- Greed vs grievance debate (Collier, Frances Stewart etc)

Underdevelopment = insecurity

The WDR 2011 – shifted the focus more on the capacity of institutions to manage conflict vs simply on low income

- **Institutions = the rule of the game and shared values as transacted by or enforced by organizations**
- **How to build effective institutions – particularly those that provide security, justice and jobs**

Development as an instrument – causing insecurity

Understanding the nature of conflict and the interaction of external agents:

- Do no harm and political economy literature (e.g. Mary Anderson, David Keen, Alex de Waal);
- Use of aid in counterinsurgencies (Strandow, Findley & Young)
- Corruption as source of insecurity – Sarah Chayes Thieves of State
- Macro levels - exclusion, lagging regions, fiscal imbalances

Development as an instrument – with security objectives

Development assistance being provided in wars to reduce violence/ improve security

- **From pacification in Vietnam to winning hearts and minds in Iraq and Afghanistan – but with mixed results (Beath)**
- **Disarmament and demobilization – literature e.g. Uvin, Humphreys and Weinstein**
- **Peacebuilding and peacekeeping – Andy Mack**
- **Whole of government approaches –**

Public Expenditure Reviews – The nexus between security and public finance

From Billions to Trillions –

The instrument: Public Expenditure Reviews –

1. Affordability
2. Effectiveness
3. Efficiency
4. Accountability

Examples in Liberia (2012), Somalia (2016) and CAR (2017).





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