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.


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

Alternative Indicators

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

Source: Gallup, Jon Cliftons 2017 SLS Presentation
Egypt GDP and Well-Being

*In current international dollars, estimates from IMF

Thriving

GDP per capita, PPP*

Source: Gallup, Jon Cliftons 2017 SLS Presentation

Copyright © 2016 Gallup, Inc. All rights reserved.
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
6. William the Conqueror (King of England, 1028-1087) $229.5 billion
8. Cornelius Vanderbilt (industrialist, 1794-1877) $185 billion
9. Bill Gates (Founder of Microsoft, 1955- ) $136 billion
10. Carlos Slim (business magnate, 1940- ) $68 billion
11. Sam Walton (Walmart founder, 1918-1992) $65 billion
12. Warren Buffett (investor, 1930- ) $64 billion

Disappearing Lake Chad

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

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

- People (Supporters)
- Security
- Services
- Influence
- Inflows
- Natural Resources or Foreign Aid
- Assurance or Concessions
- Taxes
- Allegiance

- People (Opponents)
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***

- Spain: 370.0
- United States: 245.2
- Guinea: 10
- Sierra Leone: 10
- Liberia: 10

**Number of beds required, October 19th 2014, ’000**

- Liberia: 2.5
- Sierra Leone: 2.0
- Guinea: 0.5

**Health spending per person, at purchasing-power parity, 2012, $ ’000**

- Spain: 3.0
- Sierra Leone: 2.5
- Liberia: 1.5
- Guinea: 1.0

*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


- UNECA's methodology - trade mispricing
- Kar and Cartwright-Smith (2010) - all IFFs
- Kar and Cartwright-Smith (2010) - trade mispricing only

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