

SESSION 4: FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: NATURE, TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

Objectives:

- Identify the variation in external security assistance models.
- Highlight the potential for effective leadership to manage and coordinate external donor assistance.
- Investigate links between national security strategy development and effective security assistance coordination.

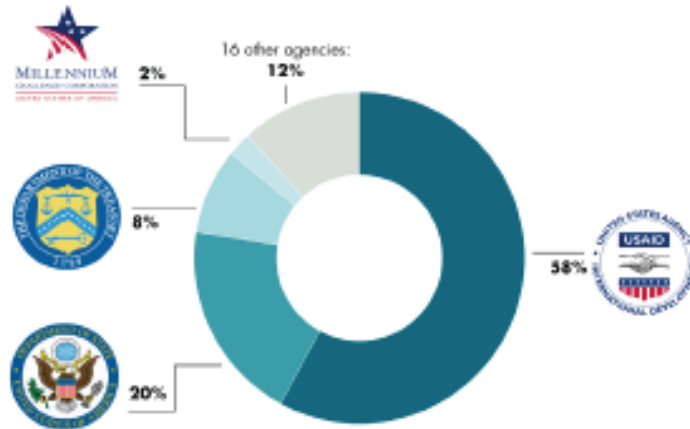
Background:

Many African states build their security services and systems through a reliance on external partners to provide funding. However, this assistance is rarely coordinated among external partners and African states, and does not always match the national security strategies or needs of the African governments. As a result, many African states have equipment they do not need or cannot maintain, lack training to properly use material, or possess equipment that cannot be inter-operable. Consequently, African states may not be effectively securing their nations and partners may not be efficiently utilizing their resources.

External partners strive to provide assistance to meet their own foreign and security policy objectives; these may or may not match those of African states. Moreover, external partners seldom coordinate amongst themselves, to identify areas of comparative advantage or alignment with African objectives and realities. This mis-match of objectives may render security assistance ineffective, wasting valuable resources. Consequently, many analysts have called for more coordination among donors and between donors and Africa states. However, coordination should not focus only on partners. To increase leverage and effectiveness of security assistance, African states and institutions must clearly understand their security environment, strength, weaknesses, and objectives.

2.1.1. Top 10 ODA receipts by recipient USD million, net disbursements in 2014				2.1.2. Top 10 ODA donors USD million, net disbursements in 2014			
1	Ethiopia	3 585	7%	1	United States	9 338	17%
2	Egypt	3 532	7%	2	EU Institutions	6 737	12%
3	Kenya	2 665	5%	3	IDA	6 388	12%
4	Tanzania	2 648	5%	4	United Kingdom	4 348	8%
5	Nigeria	2 478	5%	5	United Arab Emirates	3 787	7%
6	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 308	4%	6	Germany	3 018	6%
7	Morocco	2 247	4%	7	France	2 920	5%
8	Mozambique	2 103	4%	8	African Dev. Bank	2 042	4%
9	South Sudan	1 964	4%	9	Global Fund	1 957	4%
10	Uganda	1 633	3%	10	Japan	1 558	3%
	Other recipients	28 041	53%		Other donors	12 068	22%
	Total	54 193	100%		Total	54 193	100%

Figure 1: Implementation of US Foreign Assistance, FY2015²



When African states and institutions can assess and articulate their strategic objectives clearly, they can more effectively leverage and coordinate donor assistance to their security sectors. However, donors have an interest in effective coordination as well; failing to do so could result in a waste of resources and poorly met objectives.

Discussion Questions:

1. How can African governments and their external partners coordinate security needs, accountability requirements, and donations?
2. How can African countries address waste and corruption?
3. How well are African countries managing the deepening partnerships with traditional and emerging economic powers?
4. What strategies should African countries employ to ensure that African interests are considered on a level basis with those of external actors?

Required Readings:

US Foreign Assistance Agency Briefs: Introduction, Center for Global Development, April 2017, <https://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/introduction-foreign-assistance-agency-briefs.pdf>

Watts, Steve. "Identifying and Mitigating Risks in Security Sector Assistance for Africa's Fragile States". Rand Corporation 2015. http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR808.html

Recommended Readings:

Hampton, Daniel. "Creating Sustainable Peacekeeping Capability in Africa". Africa Center for Strategic Studies, 2014 <http://africacenter.org/publication/creating-sustainable-peacekeeping-capability-in-africa/>

World Development Report 2011. "Conflict, Security, and Development". World Bank. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDRS/Resources/WDR2011_Overview.pdf

Yankey-Wayne, Valerie. "Effective Management of External Support to Security Sector Reform," 2016. <https://www.slideshare.net/ValerieYankeyWayne/effective-management-of-external-support-to-security-sector-reformwestafricatoolkit>

OECD: Evaluation of the Paris Declaration. Country ownership of development: Political correctness or a practical key to better aid? <https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/dcdndep/48704765.pdf>

Overseas Development Institute, David Booth: "Aid effectiveness: bringing country ownership (and politics) back in." <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/6028.pdf>

MFAN (2017) Discussion Draft: A New Foreign Aid Architecture Fit for Purpose <http://modernizeaid.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/MFAN-Co-Chair-Aid-Architecture-Discussion-Draft-.pdf>

<https://www.foreignassistance.gov/>

<http://securityassistance.org/>