Session 2: The Rationale for National Security Strategy in Africa

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Rationale for National Security Strategies in Africa
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“Challenges and opportunities for NSSD in Africa: The security and stability imperatives”

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What characterizes today’s global security landscape?

A convergence of various manifestations of the globalization order and the side effects of a multi-polar world of politics (Since 2008) - These effects are coupled with an ever evolving nature of security threats that have led to:

- Multiplicity
- Complexity
- Unpredictability
- Volatility

These threats have 4 characteristic features that impact Africa:

- The blossoming of new radicalisms: Religious, ethnic, political & ideological and economic
- The 3 Isms: Separatism, Nationalism, Terrorism
- Contested space by emerging powers/groups vs. “initial owners” (in quest of a new order) Centre of attention of the power dynamics
- Challenges deeply rooted into domestic and regional socio-political exacerbated by fragility factors, challenging environments

Policy shift to:

To the redefinition of the notion of security: Citizen dimension of Security & revived notion of collective security...

Planning and foresights strategies become important elements to define national interests and responses to threats in a context of scared resources.
Contemporary security challenges have reached a level of complexity never witnessed before. The imperative for NSSD cannot be dissociated from the analysis of this context.

There are 3 layers of threats that justify NSS development.
Globalised Economies
Globalised security threats

Transnational threats posed by terrorism and criminal networks

Localized manifestation with global reach and impact

New phenomena led to the redefinition of our global security approach

A more holistic view of security not only from a uniform or state point of view
Level 1: Globalisation of insecurities (cont.)

- Environmental degradation and climate change
- Massive migration and displacements
- International Terrorism
- Demographic growth
  - Current 7.3 Billion, 8.5 in 2030, 9.7 in 2050 (UN DESA 2015). ½ of the growth will come from Africa (2.2 Billion in 2050).
- Organised Crime
- Economic disparities

To mention few but more importantly the 6 global threats by UN Development
Socio-economic phenomena are securitised!

**Level 2: Securitization VS Human Security**

- **Emerging**
  - Health security
  - Energy security
  - Massive Migration and displacements
  - Cyber security
- **Persistent**
  - Terrorism
  - Radicalization and religious extremism
  - Maritime security
- **Permanent**
  - The criminal economy
  - Organized crime
- **Cyclical**
  - Governance & democratic deficit
  - Climate security & environmental degradation (Food Security)

Challenging our definition of on Human Security!
Level 3: “The inward looking” threats

States more inward looking

- Blossoming new radicalisms, religious, political and ideological with unprecedented consequences on the nature of states relations.
- Communal conflicts – Subnational level dominates the conflict and security narratives.
- Pressing internal challenges - Importance of the Human security dimension.

The looming end of multilateralism

- Disengagement of the champions

Impact on mobilising UN funding for Peace and security in Africa

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One common denominator: Interconnectedness!

A National Security Strategy in this context is more than an imperative; it is a game changer!

There are many factors that are challenging the development of National Security Strategy in Africa
## Challenges for NSSD in Africa

| Lack of support to MS. to harmonize national, regional and continental security policies |
| Strategic documents & policies document are not developed or not in place in many member states |
| Political decision vs the understanding the narrative of threats |
| Harmonization of existing documents and sectoral policies |
| Security Sector governance deficit |
| Limited capacities of AU and RECs to assist Member States in the development and implementation of national SSR policies and strategies |
| Shared narrative of the Human Security paradigm |
Opportunities for NSSD in Africa

Existing frameworks in favor of NSS development in Africa

The African Union:

- The 2000 AU Constitutive Act
  - Art. 3 and 4 - 3f sets the overall objectives for the Union to promote, peace, security and stability on the continent – 4d Common Af. Defense & Security Policy 2004 – Art.5 and the establishment of the PSC and the APSA, 2002; the Decision making body in charge of the strategic PS orientations and the tools for Prevention, Management and Peace building.
  - Sec. D –Urges MS to SSR in which the core element is the development of a NSS

The AU Policy Framework on Security Sector Reform

The Regional Economic Communities:

- ECOWAS Policy Framework on SSR
- IGAD, CEN-SAD, AMU, COMESA; EAC – Sectoral policies to deal with Defense and specific threats to their regions as well as the day to day management of conflict cycle through the APSA
Opportunities for NSSD in Africa (Cont.)

The APSA Roadmap 2016 - 2020 milestones

Security Sector Reform gaps - NSS leads inevitably to Security Sector Reform

Lessons learned from existing NSS

Strong and committed leadership and legitimacy to a process

The revived funding mechanisms of the AU to fund MS NSSD processes as part of the APSA Road Map

Output 6.2

Capabilities of AU and RECs to assist Member States in the development and implementation of national SSR policies, strategies

The Roadmap also contains issues based analysis and objectives that are quite useful for the identification of threats in your regions.
Amid reforms, AU announces record low 2019 budget

Totalling $408 million, the 2019 budget demonstrates a 21% decrease from the 2018 budget ($515 m). Including peace support operations, the budget is 12% lower compared to the previous year.

"The most credible and transparent budget in AU history"
President Paul Kagame
2018 AU Chairperson

2019 Budget of the African Union
Operations and Programme Budget
(excluding Peace Support Operations)

- **2018**: 60% ($311 M) Member States, 40% ($204 M) Partners
- **2017**: 43% ($222 M) Member States, 57% ($293 M) Partners, increase of 7%
- **2016**: 36% ($172 M) Member States, 64% ($311 M) Partners, increase of 8%
- **2015**: 33.3% ($149 M) Member States, 66.6% ($298 M) Partners

- **2019**: 66% Member States ($269 M), 34% Partners ($139 M), decrease of 21%

$408 M

GOLDEN RULES
- A Credible Budget
- Strong Financial Management
- Improved Budget Performance

A result-based budget that reflects the continental priorities toward achieving Agenda 2063
GOVERNANCE

- BOARD OF TRUSTEES
  - 5 African Members from Each Region
  - 2 Non-African Partners (EU, UN)
- EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
  - AUC Chairperson
  - AUC Deputy Chairperson
  - AUC Peace and Security Commissioner
  - AUC Political Affairs Commissioner
- PEACE FUND SECRETARIAT
- INDEPENDENT EVALUATION PANEL
- FUND MANAGER

FINANCING

- AU Member States
  - Contribute $400 Million by 2021
- Bilateral and Multilateral Contributions
- Private Sector/Private Donations
- Individual Donations

ONE OF 5 APSA PILLARS

- PF Peace Fund
- PSC Peace and Security Council
- CEWS Continental Early Warning System
- PoW Panel of the Wise
- ASF African Standby Force

WHY DO WE NEED THE PEACE FUND?

The Fund provides:

1. A Clear Strategic Focus
2. A Dedicated Operational Peace and Security Budget
3. A Predictable Source of Funding
4. An Accountable AU Instrument

THREE WINDOWS

1. Window 1: Mediation and Preventive Diplomacy (MDP)
2. Window 2: Institutional Capacity
3. Window 3: AU Peace Support Operations (PSOs)

Reserve (Revolving) Facility Window

- Crisis Reserve Facility to finance unforeseen emergencies
- $50 Million
Thank you