Session 2: The Rationale for National Security Strategy in Africa

Ms. Michelle Ndiaye

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

Michelle Ndiaye
Director, Africa Peace and Security Programme
Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)/GIZ/AU
Addis Ababa University

Introduction: Africa's security landscape: Localized global Threats

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:

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

These threats have 4 characteristic features that impact Africa:

- **Multiplicity**
- **Complexity**
- **Unpredictability**
- **Volatility**

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.

Introduction (Cont.)

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

Level 1: Globalisation of insecurities

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

<u>To mention few but more importantly the 6 global threats by UN Development</u>

Level 2: Securitization VS Human Security

Socio-economic phenomena are securitised!

Emerging

- Health security
- Energy security
- Massive Migration and displacements
- Cyber security
- Water Security
- Community conflicts

Persistent

- Terrorism
- Radicalization and religious extremism
- Maritime security

Permanent

- The criminal economy
- Governance & democratic deficit
- Organized crime
- Climate security & environmental degradation (Food Security)
- Resources Security

Challenging our definition of on Human Security!

Cyclical

Conventional and non-conventional

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

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

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

Lack of support to MS. to harmonize national, regional and continental security 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.

- The AU Policy Framework on Security Sector Reform

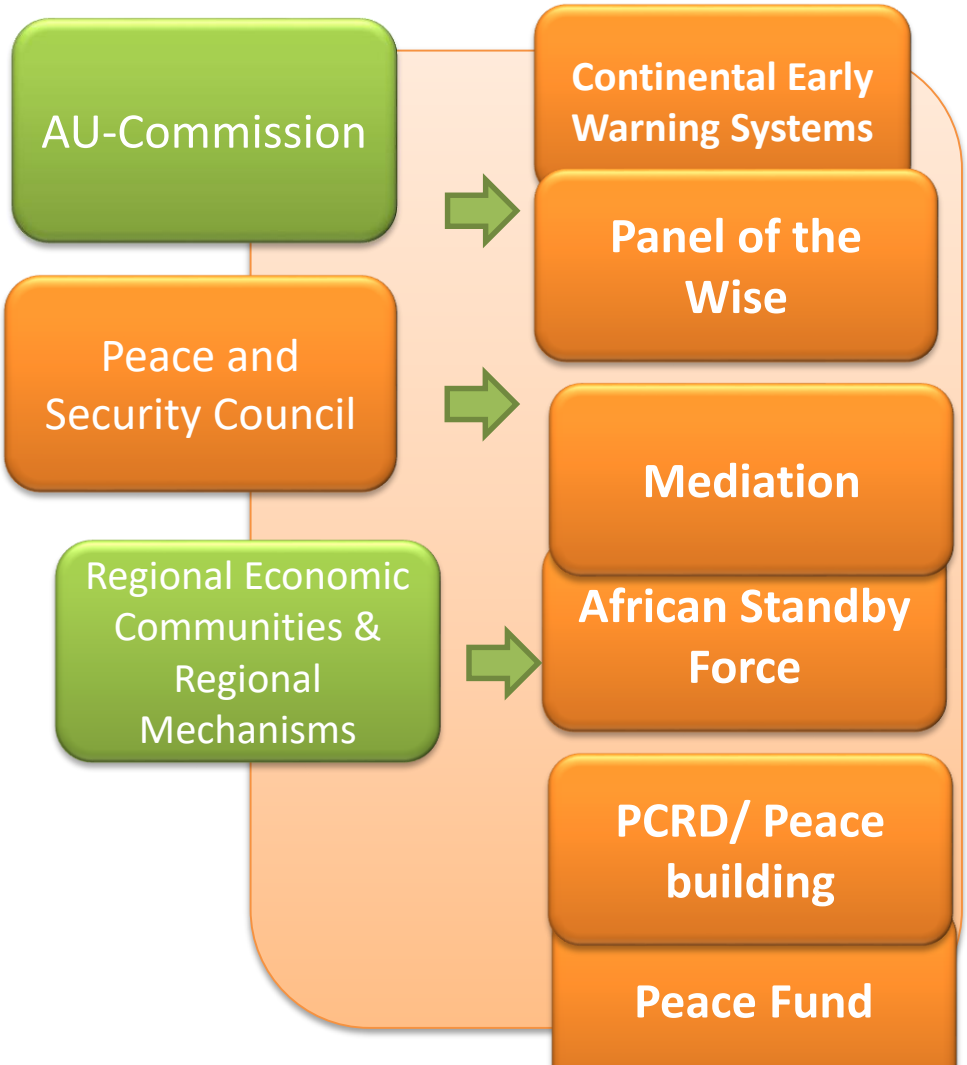
Sec. D –Urges MS to SSR in which the core element is the development of a NSS

. The Regional Economic Communities:

- **ECOWAS Policy Framework on SSR**
- **The SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation in 2001 – Set of a Defense pact.**
- **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

Capacities 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.

2019 Budget of the African Union

Operations and Programme Budget
(excluding Peace Support Operations)

"The most credible and transparent budget in AU history"

President Paul Kagame
2018 AU Chairperson

$ 408 M
21%

GOLDEN RULES

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

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

African Union

INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES
ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

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AU PEACE FUND

ESTABLISHED
EST. 1993 June

LEGAL BASIS
- AU Peace and Security Council Protocol

2002

DR. DONALD KABERUKA
AU High Representative for the Peace Fund
Appointed January 2016

REVITALIZED
In July 2016
Assembly/AU/Dec.605 XXVII)

PEACE FUND INSTRUMENT
January 2018

GOVERNANCE

- BOARD OF TRUSTEES — Meets twice a year
  - 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

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

Reserve (Revolving) Facility Window
$50 Million Crisis Reserve Facility to finance unforeseen emergencies

African Union

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Thank you

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