Session 5: Resources for National Security Strategy

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INTRODUCTION
NSSD PROCESS AND IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

• POINT OF DEPARTURE
  a) POLITICAL GUIDANCE
  b) LEGAL OR CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE
  c) PART OF A POLITICAL AGREEMENT/SETTLEMENT

• PRISM AS A VANTAGE POINT
  a) VISION
  b) OBJECTIVE
  c) MOSIAC OF NATIONAL OPINION AND NATIONAL CHARACTER

• THE DAY AFTER
IDENTIFYING RESOURCES NEEDED

1) HUMAN/TECHNICAL RESOURCES (ex: Implementation matrix should show gaps in capacities needed)

2) INNOVATION AND INFORMATION ("Soft power" application);

3) FINANCIAL RESOURCES (National budget, external budgetary support);

4) STRATEGIC RESOURCES (ex: Existential threat requirement, Hardware, etc.)
SOURCING RESOURCES

• DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION
  1) National Budget
  2) Social-Corporate Responsibility
     (ex. Major concession agreements)

• EXTERNAL RESOURCES
  1) Bilateral Relations
  2) Strategic Partners
  3) RECS, AU and International Partners
BUDGETING AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

• NATIONAL BUDGET
  a) Budget Circular (Generic)
  b) Drafting process (per institution)
  c) Executive deliberation and submission
  d) Parliamentary/Legislative approval process
  e) Disbursement/Allocation
  f) Annual Execution
  g) Implementation and review

• LEGAL PARAMETERS (ex. PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LAW)
ATTRACTION RESOURCES

• GOVERNANCE PROCESS
  a) Accountability
  b) Transparency
  c) Inclusiveness
  d) Political Commitment

• PROCUREMENT PROCESS
  a) Devoid of conflict of interest
  b) Competitiveness
  c) Restriction but with a high degree of accountability/credibility and national legislation (ex. SA restriction to protect third party commercial info – protection of economic interest; avoiding frictions in conducting international relations, etc.)

EXAMPLES: LIBERIA (PPCC); DRC 2005 (EU – Chain of project payments to avoid corruption – salary system)
STRATEGIC LEVERAGING

A) Credible leadership

B) Actions and decisions have legal basis

C) National ownership

D) Integrity mechanism in place

E) Acceptable Degree of accountability/transparency

F) Strategic engagements
DECONFLICTING FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION

1) Eliminate overlapping of functions and allocations

2) Aligning of resources with threats, vision and objectives

3) Leveraging national vision/interest with external interest

4) Strategic objectives MUST be measured with resources available and anticipated (each context and strategic threat varies in determining which takes priority)
CONCLUSION

• VISION

• GOVERNANCE PROCESS

• NATIONAL CHARACTER IN CONTENT AND FOCUS

• VALIDATION MECHANISM

• LEVERAGING PARTNERSHIPS AND RELATIONS

• REASSESSING AND REALIGNING