



AFRICA CENTER
FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES
IMPACT THROUGH INSIGHT | 1999-2019

Session 6 : Overcoming Implementation Challenges of National Security Strategy

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**Africa Centre for Strategic Studies
National Security Strategy Development Workshop
12 – 16 August 2019
Tunis - Tunisia**

Session 6: Overcoming Implementation Challenges

Thursday, 15 August 2019

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Agenda

- **The Perils and Challenges facing leadership in formulating and implementing National Security Strategies in Nigeria.**
- **The Role of Political Will and Institutional Leadership in formulating and implementing National Security Strategy.**
- **How Buy-in, political will and Leadership is harnessed into the process of initiating, crafting, implementation and review of the National Security Strategies in Nigeria.**
- **How the Three Cs – Coordination, Communication and Collaboration, for successes are relevant in the Implementation of National Security Strategies in Nigeria.**

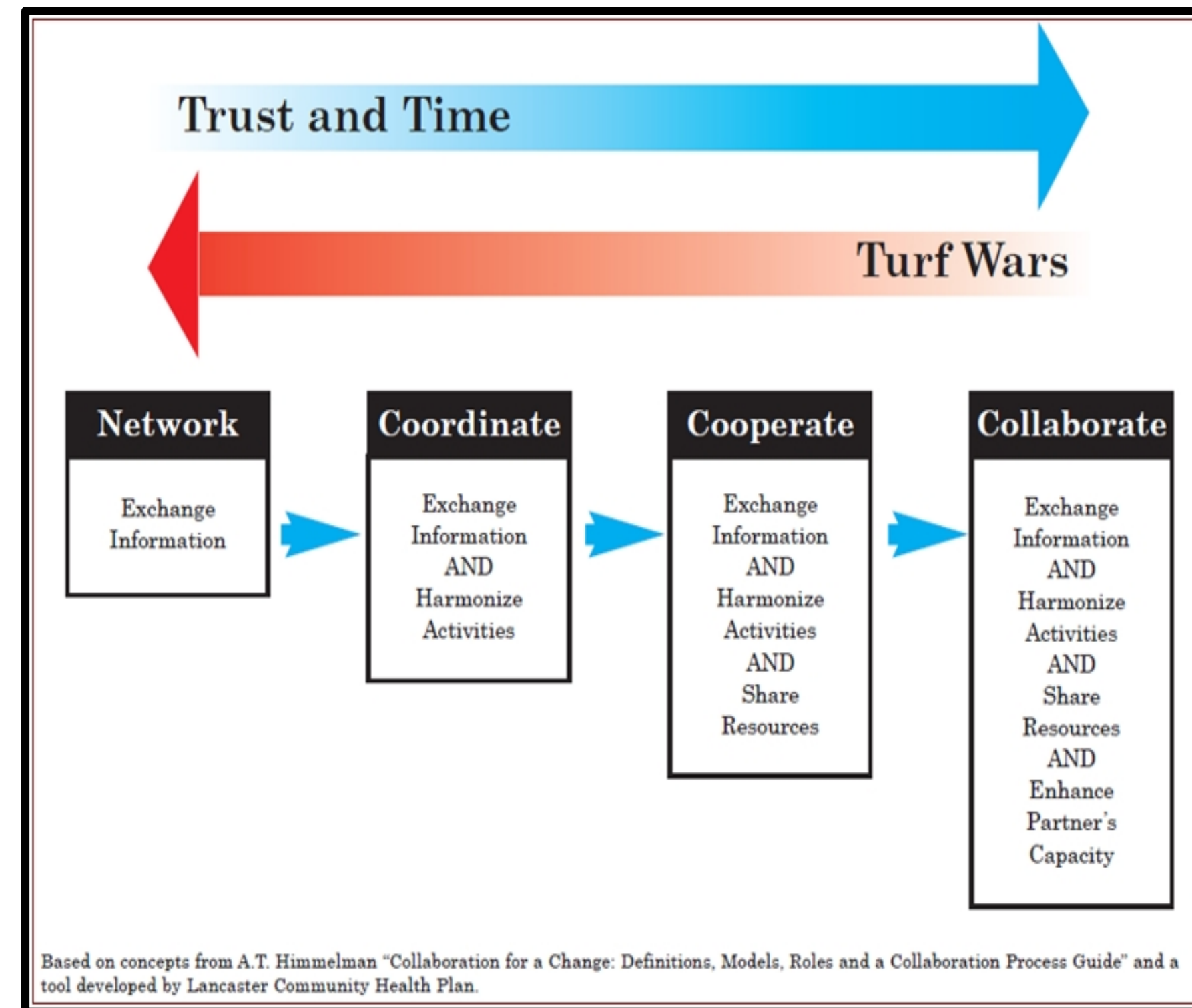
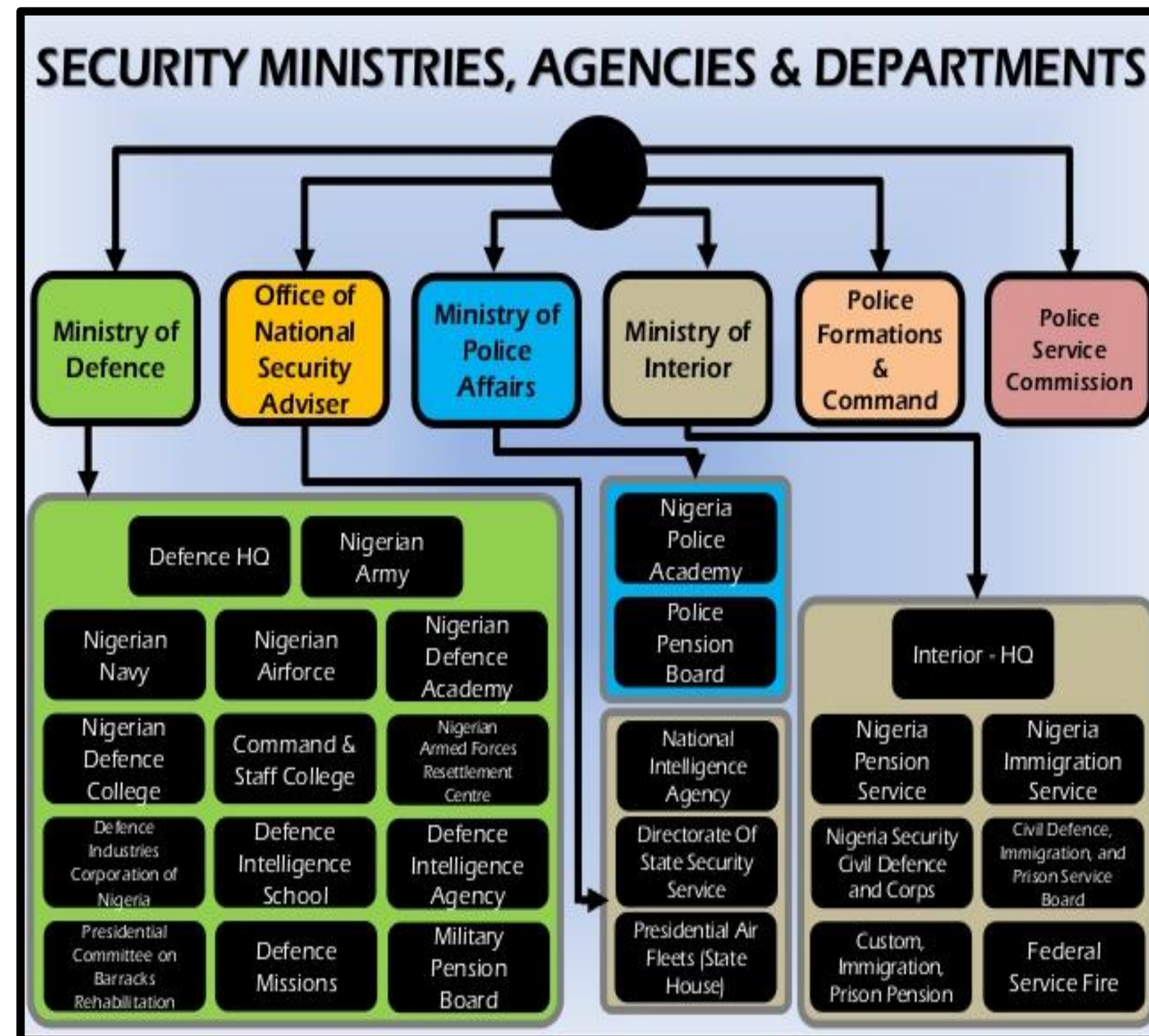
NIGERIA - BASIC FACTS

- English Speaking West African Former British Colony
- Gained Independence in 1960 and had about 30 years of military rule of its 59 Year of Independence
- Has Three Major Language Groups (Hausa, Yoruba and Igbo) and about 300 other language groups.
- Territory - 923,763 Sq km
- Has Two Major Religions – Islam 60% and Christianity 50% of a population of about 200 million people.
- Fought Civil War between 1967-70.
- A Federal Democracy made up of 36 States and a Federal Capital Territory.
- Two Major Registered Political Parties and about 70 others
- Three Arms of Government – Executive, Legislature (Senate and House of Representatives and the Judiciary).
- Armed Forces Size of about 124,000 (Army, Navy and Air Force) – Military Establishment (serving and Retired Officers) very influential in the National Defense and Security Decision-Making Process.
- About 291,685 strong Nigeria Police Force and also Civil Defense and Immigration, Prisons and Fire Services.
- Mono-economy with Oil and Gas main source of foreign exchange, but has huge Solid Minerals and Agricultural potential.
- Current Major Threats to Peace and Stability – Boko Haram insurgency, Militancy, Pastoralists-Farmers Clashes, Sectarian Crises, Kidnapping and Banditry.
- Has a National Security Strategy (NSS) Inaugurated in 2011 and at present is under review.
- Has other Security Strategies and Plans drawn from the NSS – Counterterrorism Strategy, Cyber Security Strategy, National Defense Strategy



Nigerian National Security Structure

Communication, Coordination and Collaboration



What is Strategy Implementation?

Strategy Implementation is the process that turns strategies and plans into actions in order to accomplish strategic objectives and goals.

Erica Olsen



https://www.google.com/search?q=strategy+implementation&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=Uvd8_VBB-dSGnM%253A%252ClzqBdQFPb6vNqM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kTbnwOpJ9rBLE4VWa3y4bEuWDgj-A&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwivk_uX2aDhAhWHHhQKHeuWAIYQ9QEWAHoECA0QBg&biw=1440&bih=821#imgrc=hM7s65bBO57EeM:&vet=1

Role of Leadership in Strategy Implementation

Strategy without Leadership
goes nowhere;
Leadership without Strategy
has nowhere to go.

C. L. Harshman



The Strategy Process is Leadership Dependent

What is Political Will?

...the commitment of political leaders and bureaucrats to undertake actions to achieve a set of objectives and sustain the costs of those actions over time (Brinkerhoff 200,242).

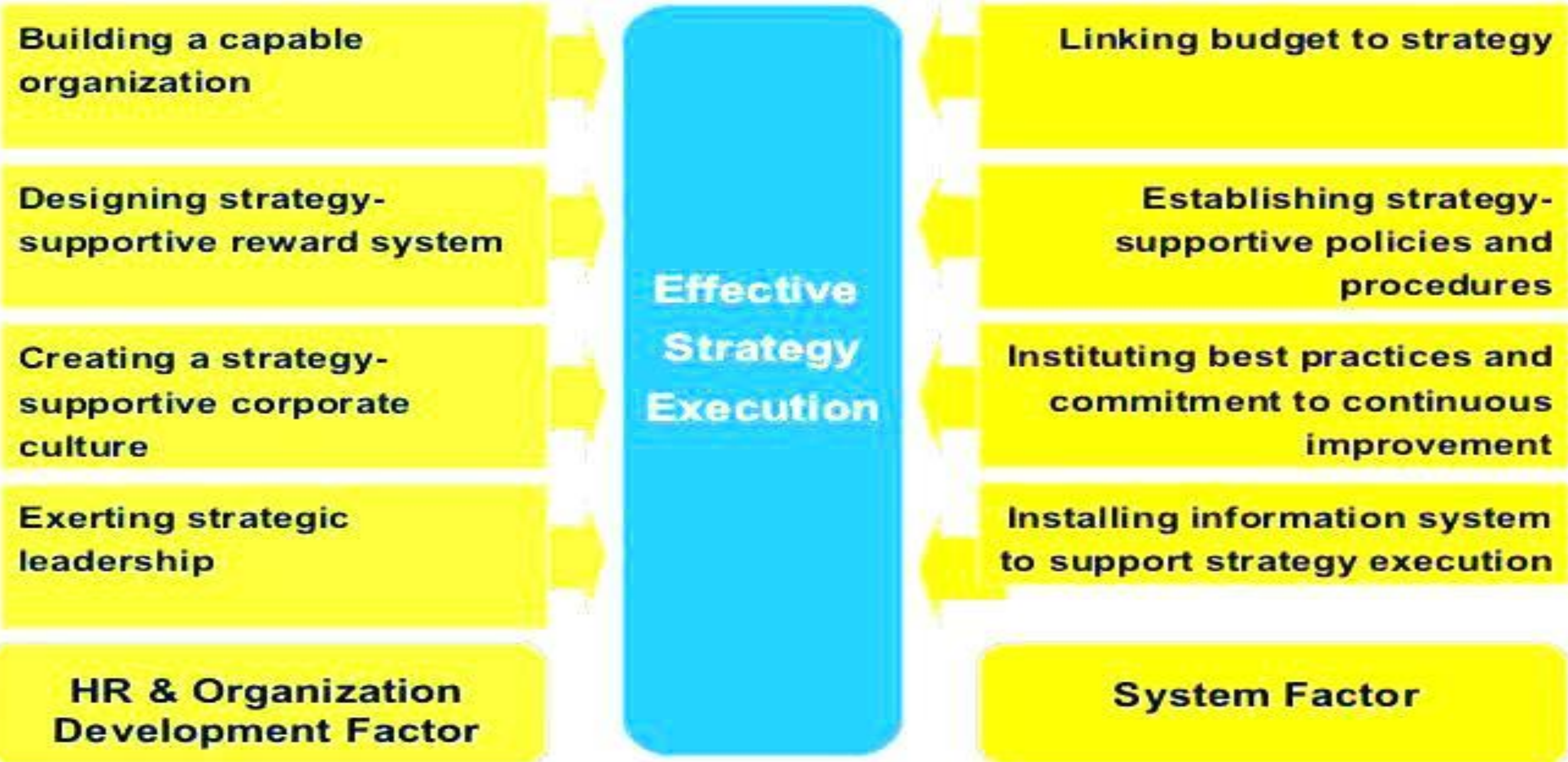
From Political Won't to political Will: Building Support for Participatory Governance, Edt Carmen Malena

‘Political Will’ Postures

- **Political ‘Wont’**
- **Political ‘Will not do’**
- **Political ‘Want to Do’**
- **Political ‘May do’**
- **Political ‘Do’**

Implementation Plan

Strategy Implementation



Sample Strategy Implementation Programme Template (5-Year Plan)

Issue	2019	2021	2024
Priority	Immediate	Mid-Term	Long Term
DDR			
Sectorial Strategy Reviews			
SSR			

Specific to Assessment of Country Context and Priority

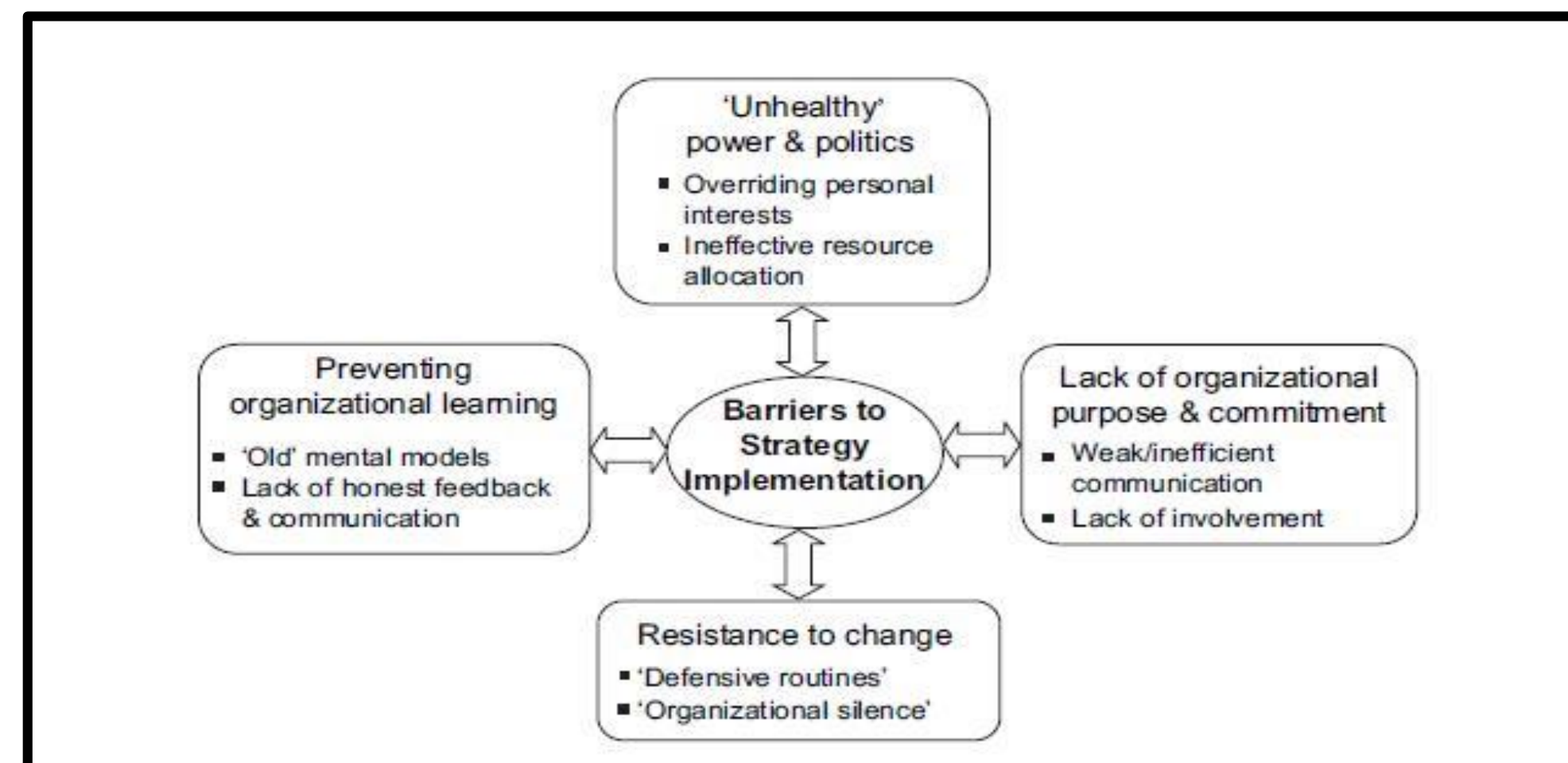
The Role of Political Will and Institutional Leadership in the formation and implementation of National Security Strategy:

- **Statutory and Primary Security Institutions.**
- **The Executive Branch of Government.**
- **Justice and Rule of Law Institutions.**
- **Public Oversight Bodies, including the Legislature.**
- **Civil Emergency Units.**
- **Non-statutory Security Bodies.**
- **Civil Society.**
- **International Partners.**

Perils and Challenges to Leadership in Implementing National Security Strategy

- Touches issues of National Sovereignty and self-determination;
- Affects public perception of the defense and security architecture
- Requires decisions relating to societal values such as freedom, security, justice, equality, rule of law and human rights.
- Implies a redistribution of power and resources
- May entail redefining key notions of the social compact, political dialogue, national identity, citizens and state authority, especially in volatile situations affected by mistrust.

Political Leadership and National Ownership of Security Sector Reform Process,
Toolkit for Security Sector Reforms and Governance in West Africa DCAF, 2015

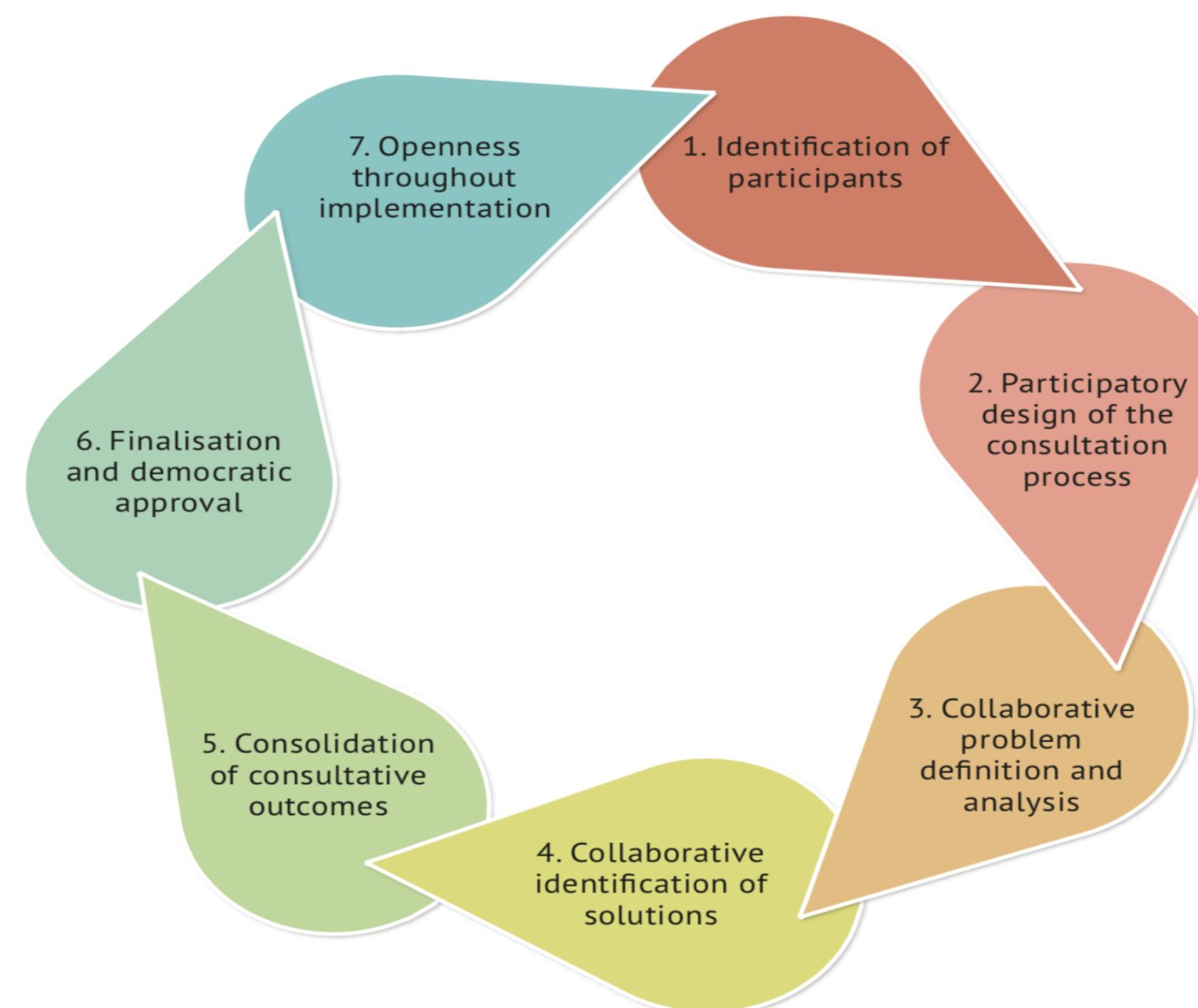


Generating Buy-in and Sustaining Political Will

- Integrity.
- Inclusiveness.
- Technical capacity.
- Internal Coherence within the Coordination Body.
- Strategic Communication.
- **Feedback.**

Cultivating Political Will and Stimulating Buy-in

- **Formal Consultations.**
- **Informal Discussions.**
- **Public Outreach.**



Conclusion

Thanks for Listening



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