



AFRICA CENTER
FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

**Session 1: Security-Development-Governance Nexus:
Resources, Strategy, and Leadership**

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**LINKAGES BETWEEN
GOVERNANCE, SECURITY AND
DEVELOPMENT**

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OUTLINE

- **OPENING REMARKS.**
- **RELEVANCE IN THE AFRICAN CONTEXT.**
- **CHALLENGES OF GOVERNANCE IN THE SECURITY SECTOR.**
- **PROSPECTS AND OPPORTUNITIES.**

OPENING REMARKS

- **Security resources management and security challenges in Africa.**
- **Increasing trend of budget allocation and weak control.**
- **Relevance of security sector governance.**



We will not enjoy development without security, we will not enjoy security without development, and we will not enjoy either without respect for human rights

LINKS BETWEEN SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

- Countries confronted with security challenges are also confronted with security challenges.
- Impacts of insecurity on development are perceptible in sahelian countries.
- Poverty and insecurity are in many cases not dissociable.
- Insecurity is cause of bad redistribution of wealth and national resources.
- **Inclusive growth and sustainable development go together with peace and security.**

CHALLENGES OF SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE /1

Table 2.1. Top five highest increases and decreases in military expenditure in sub-Saharan Africa, 2014–17

Rank	Country ^a	Changes in military spending (\$ m.)	Increase (%) 2014–17 ^b	Country ^b	Changes in military spending (\$ m.)	Decrease (%) 2014–17 ^b
1	Mali	275	152	South Sudan	-509	-90
2	Gabon	112	63	Angola	-3738	-61
3	Niger	75	61	Chad	-138	-40
4	Botswana	182	60	Ghana	-82	-31
5	Senegal	94	47	Congo, Republic of the	-154	-24

^a The list shows the countries with the largest increases or decreases in the world as a whole. Countries with military expenditure in 2016 of less than \$50 million in Africa are excluded.

^b Changes are in real terms.

Source: SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, May 2018.

CHALLENGES OF SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE

- The weight of history.
- Defense and security forces are above the law in some countries.
- The trap of military budget programming laws without NSS.
- A sensitive sector and vulnerable to corruption.

PROSPECTS AND OPPORTUNITIES: THERE IS ROOM FOR HOPE

- Progress towards transparency of military expenditure.
- Ongoing development of National Security Strategies in countries.
- ✓ National vision and values
- ✓ National interests
- ✓ Challenges, threats and risks to national interests
- ✓ Strategic objectives
- ✓ Strategic priorities
- ✓ Resources (mobilization and management)

CONCLUSION

- In a context of scarce resources, optimal and efficient management of resources in the security sector is an imperative.
- **Particular emphasis must also be laid on the cardinal values of man, the primary resource, which are probity, honesty, integrity and transparency.**



**THANKS FOR YOUR RAPT
ATTENTION**



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