

Session 5: Building External Partnerships

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EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP

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OUTLINE

OPENING REMARKS.

OVERVIEW OF EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP IN AFRICA.

MAJOR CHALLENGES OF EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP.

COORDINATION ISSUES.

NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY AND EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP.

OPENING REMARKS

- Lessons learnt from the Dakar International Forum on peace and security in Africa.
- From independences to the end of the cold war.
- The multilateralism crisis.
- United Nations, African Union, RECs

OVERVIEW OF EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP 1/5

USA



- International Military Education Training (IMET)
- Foreign Military Financing Funded Training (FMF)
- International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)
- African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA)
- Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities (EIPC)
- Security Governance Initiative (SGI)

OVERVIEW OF EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP 2/5

EUROPEAN UNION



- Peacekeeping missions.
- Capacity building for SDFs and judiciary.
- Training and operational assistance.
- Security Sector Reform.

OVERVIEW OF EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP 3/5

FRANCE



- . Colonial past and african assistance to France.
- Defense and military cooperation accords.
- French military bases in Africa.
- RECAMP program.
- ENRV program.
- Military interventions.

OVERVIEW OF EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP 4/5

AFRICA- CHINA



- Infrastructures and loans.
- Import of raw materials.
- Export of goods.

OVERVIEW OF EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP 5/5

AFRICA-RUSSIA



- Decade of absence on the continent
- Around twenty military cooperation accords.
- Massive use of private security companies.

MAJOR CHALLENGES OF THE EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP

- Alignment of security needs with the assistance of external partners.
- Harmonizing assistance coming from diverse partners (equipment, concepts, doctrines, training)
- Heterogeneity of security concepts.
- Accountability.
- Transparency and traceability.
- Lack of coordination between recipient countries and external partners.

COORDINATION OF ASSISTANCE FROM EXTERNAL PARTNERS

- At the strategic level
- At the operational level

NSS AND EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP/1

04 OBJECTIVES OF NSS Defining or redefining a broad vision of national security.

Building a national consensus on security.

Enhancing security sector governance.

Enhancing regional and international cooperation.

NSS AND EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP/2

Leveraging external partnership in national security

- Matching national security priorities with external partners agenda and interests.
- Calibrating donor assistance against national security needs and interests.
- Building a solid institutional framework.
- Tools for assessing and measuring external security assistance.
- Tools for enhancing transparency, accountability and sustainability.
- Paving the way for a national ownership and transfert of technology and know-how.

PARIS DECLARATION OF 2005

Guiding principles for effective external assistance

- Country ownership and leadership.
- Alignment of external partners with national action programs and use of national structures rather than donor mechanisms.
- Harmonization of operational provisions, procedure streamlining and sharing of information among external partners.
- Results-based management rather than activity-based program management.
- Mutual accountability: State actors are responsible for the effective use of international aid resources. Conversely, external partners are also accountable to the State and provide support for the different forms and impacts of their involvement in the country.

CONCLUSION

- External partners assistance: Underexploited opportunities.
- The multilateralism crisis: An issue of coordination.
- AU initiative on solidarity

• National security Strategy is a crucial tool in leveraging external assistance.

THANKS FOR YOUR RAPT ATTENTION!





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