THE ROLE OF STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP in promoting security and Development

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LEADERSHIP

► The ability to inspire others towards a common vision and objectives

► Those qualities and actions that create a sense of belonging and buy-in, in others while encouraging and rewarding initiative and innovation.
A plan of action designed to achieve a long term or overall aim of an organization.
Strategic planning therefore is the translation of strategy and its vision, objectives, and outcomes into a roadmap of actions with defined responsibilities and accountabilities.
STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP

- Strategic Leadership is a practice in which senior leaders/executives apply different management styles to develop a vision for their organization that enables it to adapt to remain competitive in a changing social, economic and technological climate.
Therefore Strategic leadership provides a framework for a national security strategy that meets the demands, needs and aspirations of the current trends.

Provides an opportunity to ensure state and citizen centric security are addressed accordingly without compromise to security.
It is important for Strategic Leaders to develop a National Security Strategy
To address both State centric and Human centered security
Budgetary allocation
Security being a pre-requisite for any sustainable development.

It is imperative for strategic Leadership to identify security threats and align them with appropriate intervention to prevent catastrophic situations.

Therefore strategy is vital for successful outcomes.
The role of strategic leadership in ensuring security is that the Leadership should always prioritize and address risks and threats prevailing at any particular time.
EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

- Should be proactive and sensitive to global security trends and therefore forecast how they affect National security and mitigate against the detrimental effect well before it happens.

- Importantly adequate resource allocation should be available to address security tasks.
Such leadership recognizes that in an interconnected world the best way to secure our own interests is to understand and help secure the interests of others.
Instability anywhere is instability everywhere
so is Stability anywhere is stability everywhere.

The 1st Zambian President Kaunda was a Strategic leader who inspired Peace in the sub region and Africa as a whole, Sacrificed by supporting Liberation wars and hosting refugees.
Nationalized the Mining Industry and other Industries for economic emancipation.

At regime change from UNIP to MMD, president Fredrick Chiluba privatized almost everything.
Many Zambians were left jobless and the adverse impact on basic social and economic rights were felt as such many people lived in squaller due to poor leadership decision.

Privatizing every state owned enterprise including the mining industries to foreign investors compromised the Economic Security of the workforce as well as Government revenue.

This Leadership was not strategic enough to realize the impact of Privatization on Human Security. Certainly the Social and Economic Security was badly affected.

High commodity prices, The scarcity and high price of staple food (maize) and other necessities was felt by many citizens
The Zambia Defense Forces fought liberation wars against the colonial settlers in Angola, Namibia, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The aim was to liberate other countries in the Southern African region for peace & development to reign in Zambia.
Zambia was one of the Frontline states during the Southern African liberation struggle

Hosted refugees fleeing conflict at a cost

Was bombed several times lives lost, suffered damage and loss to infrastructure.

The impact on the economy was terrible but the Strategic Leader Kaunda was focused on the end state- to liberate Zambia and its neighbours.
President Kenneth David Kaunda received condemnation from many Zambians for his position to host refugees and participate in liberation wars.

Cost of living for Zambians was high for many.

The fear of being bombed was high. Little did they know that the regional peace could only be achieved when other neighboring nations were free,
Angola Agostinho Neto, Botswana Setsetse Khama, Eswatini King Sobhuza II, Malawi Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, Mozambique Cde Samora Machel. Tanzanian first President Julius Nyerere, Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda, and Zimbabwean founding father President Robert Mugabe.
International strategic alliances to collaborate on relevant security issues.

Voluntary arrangement to collaborate in issues of common security interest climate change environmental and food security.

Through combining resources, capabilities and core competencies to address security concerns.
Southern African Development Community (SADC) is an intergovernmental organization comprised of 16 countries in southern Africa. It was established in 1992 with the main objectives of achieving development, peace and security, and economic growth; enhancing the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa; and increasing regional integration amongst its member state.
The main objectives of SADC are to achieve development, peace and security, and economic growth, to alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa, and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration development of social and human capital intervention.
Peace and security are necessary prerequisites for sustainable development and deeper regional integration. A SADC Stand by Force/Brigade was established by SADC Heads of State and Governments through a Memorandum of Under standing (MOU) signed in Lusaka, Zambia in August 2007.
The SADC Standby Force is one of the building blocks of the ASF, a continental peacekeeping force established by the African Union (AU) and comprising Military, Police and Civilian components that are on standby in their regions of origin and available to the AU for …
SADC STAND BY BRIGADE
leadership can be benevolent or malevolent. Lee Kuan Yew, first Prime Minister of Singapore, can be cited as an example of successful benevolent leadership. He lifted his country from poverty and relative obscurity to the social and economic success story it is today.
Hitler, on the hand, was very success in rallying his countrymen towards a common vision and a deep sense of nation pride and belonging. But his malevolent leadership ultimately led to World War II and the mistreatment and massacre of minorities in Germany. From these two examples, we can see that there is a relationship between leadership, on the one hand, and peace and socioeconomic wellbeing on the other.
References

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