



Session 1:

**Africa's Evolving Security Landscape: Security, Development,
Governance Nexus**

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Introduction

- ❖ **Role of public finance in the delivery of human security and development services.**
- ❖ **Interplay between security, development, governance, and public finance; ongoing debate**
- ❖ **Informed discussions on security sector expenditure policy and management are an essential part of the national budget cycle**
- ❖ **Integrating the public finance perspective into broader security policy deliberations can significantly help address effectiveness and efficiency challenges arising in the provision of security and development services.**
- ❖ **Framework for analyzing public financial management, financial transparency, and oversight, as well as expenditure policy issues that determine how to most appropriately manage security and development services.**

Importance of the Security Sector

- ❖ **Security: Freedom from violence, fear and basic needs**
- ❖ **Security is essential for effective and sustainable development**
- ❖ **The Security Sector must be staffed with qualified, well-managed people acting within the limits of an institutional framework defined by law**
- ❖ **When badly governed, the security sector becomes the actual source of insecurity**
- ❖ **When badly managed, it hampers development, discourages investments and helps perpetuate poverty**
- ❖ **Security is a fragile common asset, which must be protected by a multisector strategy devised, overseen and implemented by the stakeholders.**

Security and Development

- ❖ “Guns and Butter” describes the government allocation to defense spending versus social programs
- ❖ Relationship between a nation’s investment in defense and civilian goods
- ❖ Security language is no longer confined within the straitjacket of the state and national security concerns
- ❖ Growing acceptance of the connections between development and security, both nationally and globally
- ❖ Security today is more widely accepted to embrace insecurities driven by non-military challenges
- ❖ Evidently, promoting security is a substantial part of societal progress
- ❖ Development as a Human Right (Amartya Sen).

Security and Governance

- ❖ **Governance: Healthy Management of the *Res Publica***
- ❖ **Security Forces Contribute to/Give advice on the development of the security/defense policy/strategy and help to carry it out successfully. But they don't define it**
- ❖ **Principles of good governance and the rule of law also apply to security and defense forces.**
- ❖ **Good governance is epitomized by predictable, open and enlightened policy-making, a bureaucracy imbued with a professional ethos, acting in furtherance of the public good, the rule of law, transparent processes, and a strong civil society participating in public affairs.**
- ❖ **Poor governance, on the other hand, is characterized by arbitrary policy-making, unaccountable bureaucracies, unenforced or unjust legal systems, the abuse of executive power, a civil society unengaged in public life, and widespread corruption.**

Links and Areas of Convergence

❖ NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

- • Policy formulation and articulation
- • Understanding the threats and its environment
- • Setting out priorities and goals and vision, and general direction

❖ • THE IMPLEMENTATION

- • Description on how to achieve desired outcome
- • Allocation of needed resources
- • Architecture or instruments to implement
- • Application and employment of instruments
- • Consistency in decision making.

Security, Leadership and Strategy

- ❖ **Current Biggest Threat: Governance**
- ❖ **Leadership: State of the Nation; How is the Ship Doing?**
- ❖ **Strategy = Calculated relationship between end, ways and means**
- ❖ **Rational means used by society to mobilize all its assets and resources in order to protect its interests**
- ❖ **Planning tool that offers societies the opportunity to shape their future rather than react to it and provides a solid framework for allocating scarce resources**
- ❖ **In the absence of a strategic framework defining priorities, it is difficult to ensure the security of a nation**
- ❖ **Two Strategies for Increasing Human Security: Strengthening Legal Standards and Creating the Capacity to Enforce Them**
- ❖ **Strategic decision must overcome four obstacles: Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity and Ambiguity.**

Conclusion

- ❖ **Effective Security Sector Must Strengthen the Image of the State as Protector and Provider rather than Predator**
- ❖ **Security, an Essential Component of Good Management of Public Affairs**
- ❖ **Links Security, Development, Governance, Leadership and Strategy**
- ❖ **Developing effective national security strategies is more essential than ever to get African countries out of their recurring challenges.**
- ❖ **Irresponsible and uncontested security sector directly affects development: it disenfranchises communities, contributes to poverty, distorts economies, creates instability and hinders political development**
- ❖ **Achieving and mainstreaming reform in any sector requires untangling the thick Gordian knots of management, leadership, political will, established attitudes, entrenched behaviors and lack of public trust**
- ❖ **There must be a substantial compromise between defense spending and social spending.**

Thank you for your attention
Questions, Comments and Suggestions?