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.
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.
“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).
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?