SESSION 3:
ALIGNING SECURITY SECTOR RESOURCES WITH NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGIES

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Security- Development- Governance Nexus

- Whose Security?
- The complex landscape of risk and (in)security

“Humanity will not enjoy development without security and will not enjoy security without development and will not enjoy either without respect of human rights” Kofi Anan (2005)
What is a National Security Strategy (NSS)?

At a national level, NSS can provide:

- Guiding *vision* of interests and values
- *Plan* to link goals and resources in a defined period of time
- *Process* to coordinate elements of national power (e.g., economic, security, political/diplomatic, informational)
- *Theory* of success
- Art of applying and creating *power*
NSS Development in Africa

• Why is attention to NSS development growing?

• Possible answers:
  • Changing conception of security
  • Complicated threat environment
  • Post-conflict reconstruction
  • State-building
  • Nation-building
  • Changing political leadership
Why National Security Strategy?
African Union’s Call

• Recognition of deficits in the delivery and governance of security

• “The national authority of a Member State will produce through a fully consultative and participatory process, a well-defined national security strategy based on democratic principles, human security needs, respect for human rights and international humanitarian law”

• AU suggested the following elements of National Security Strategy:
  
> ✓ Long-term vision
> ✓ Security interests to complement national development objectives
> ✓ Guiding principles of non-aggression, legitimate self-defense and collective security
> ✓ Efficient use of resources
> ✓ Participation of all groups including women and girls at level of national security activity

Why National Security Strategy? The Rationale

- To advance the delivery of security to people and state through informed dialogue
- To increase trust in the state and its institutions through active participation of all stakeholders,
- To provide national guidance for formation of effective and accountable security institutions,
- To ensure cost-effective security resource management within national priorities and transparent national budgeting processes,
- To harness, leverage, align and harmonize external partnership and aid,
- To create conducive investment environment and ensure sustainable and shared growth within the security-development-governance nexus,
- To enhance confidence building with the neighboring countries and region.

Source: United Nations support to national security policy- and strategy-making processes, 2012
NSSD PHASES

Africa Center for Strategic Studies Toolkit

Phase 1: Planning and Initiation
Phase 2: Pre-Drafting: Assessments, Reviews and Analysis
Phase 3: Drafting
Phase 4: Consultation and Review
Phase 5: Adoption and Approval
Phase 6: Dissemination and Communication
Phase 7: Implementation, monitoring and review
Elements of an NSS document

1. Executive Summary /Introduction
2. Purpose and Scope
3. Definition of Security
4. National Security Interests
5. Guiding Principles and Values
7. National Security Threats and Opportunities
8. National Security Objectives
9. Roles and Responsibilities of Security Sector Agencies and Institutions
10. Implementation Plan
12. National Security Architecture
FIGURE 5. COMPONENTS OF A DRAFT NSS

- National vision for security based on values and interests
- Description of threats and opportunities based on best available assessment and the values and interests already defined
- List of national priorities for responding to threats and opportunities
- Definition of security in its various dimensions for the purposes of the strategy
- Statement of guiding values for national security and public safety
- Description of and rationale for priority missions on which capability development and operational tasking can be based

Components of a draft NSS
### Key questions

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<tr>
<th>Definitions of security?</th>
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<td>Dimensions of security addressed? Are there gaps, duplications, inconsistencies or inadequacies that the NSS could address?</td>
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<td>Security concerns of all members of the population?</td>
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<td>Processes for identifying threats and responses?</td>
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<td>Past policies and strategies? State of implementation?</td>
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<td>Perception of citizens about their security and safety?</td>
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<td>International and/or regional commitments?</td>
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<td>Responsibilities for oversight and accountability?</td>
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<td>Legal mandates clear?</td>
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<td>Processes for cooperation or coordination among security actors?</td>
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<td>Current levels of capacity and preparedness? Gaps in personnel, equipment, or training?</td>
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<td>Resources available in the short, mid- and long-term?</td>
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KEY TAKEAWAYS
CREATING CONDUCIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR FORMULATING AND IMPLEMENTING NSS

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND LEADERSHIP
BROAD BASED CONSULTATION AND INCLUSIVENESS
LEGISLATIVE/PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT
FLEXIBILITY AND ADAPTABILITY BASED ON RESOURCES
STRATEGIC UNDERSTANDING OF ISSUES AND SITUATIONS
LEVERAGE PARTNERSHIP
Context – Africa Center Framework for National Security Strategy Development

The 5 Ps

• Process
• Product
• Priorities
• People
• Partnerships