ANALYSIS OF SECURITY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE AS PREREQUISITES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

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DECLARATION

I, Achieng' Salome Delaila (18259244) hereby declare that all the resources that were consulted are included in the reference list and that this study is my original work.

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ABSTRACT

This research is an analysis of security and good governance as prerequisites for the achievement of sustainable development, a neglected element of research on NEPAD. Studies assume that security and good governance results in the stability and create a conducive environment for development; especially on the African continent. On this basis, it is assumed that the implementation of NEPAD by the African Union needed self-imposed security and governance pre-conditions. This study reflects on this assumption in order to establish its veracity in relation to NEPAD practices. It provides an analysis of the need for conditions as ascribed by Article 71 of the NEPAD's founding document prior to developmental initiatives to ensure sustainability. This research delves looks into the connections and effects of security and good governance in the implementation of NEPAD in Africa. It does accept the fact that these are the major areas in which difficulties have emerged in some of the African countries since independence, conditions that have continued to worsen in some cases. Guided by the conceptual framework and a perusal of the history of grand developmental blueprints in Africa, this study draws from the analysis of primary and secondary documents available in the public domain including project reports and NEPAD statements to understand the security and good governance as preconditions to sustainable development.

Keywords: Security, Good Governance, Sustainable Development and NEPAD.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFR100	African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative
AGA	Pan-African Governance Architecture
AIGM	African Infrastructure Guarantee Mechanism
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ATVET	Agriculture Technical Vocational Education and Training
ASTII	African Science and Technology Innovation Indicators
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AUDA-NEPAD	African Union Development Agency-NEPAD
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
COMESA	Common Market for East and Central Africa
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Commission for Central Africa States
ECOWAS	Economic Commission for West Africa States
HSGOC	Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa

RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SIFA	Skills Initiative for Africa
SSG	Security Sector Governance
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environmental Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNIDO	United Nations Industrialization Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In a speech to Chatham House in London in 2012, the NEPAD CEO said, "African leaders have learnt from past experiences that peace, security, democracy and good governance are essential factors for socio-economic development" (Mayaki, 2012). He then declared that, "NEPAD represents a departure from the past African narratives of war, famine, stagnant economies, poverty, destructive political leadership and poor governance". He went on to argue that as NEPAD emerged, the African Peer Review Mechanism and other governance measures were used to create governance conditions for NEPAD to succeed, and that the African Peace and Security Architecture also evolved alongside to silence the guns as a necessary condition for prosperity. Thus, an assumption is made in NEPAD that peace and good governance are necessary conditions for sustainable development to happen.

This research is an inquiry into how security and good governance act as prerequisites and conditions for successful sustainable development through NEPAD. The study analyses NEPAD's implementation of policies of security and good governance in efforts to enable the sustainable development agenda. The international community has over the last two decades developed a holistic approach to development that stresses a triangular linkage between security, good governance and economic development (Bagoyoko and Gilbert, 2009).

The idea that drives this triangular approach is that development can only be achieved in a secure and democratic environment, conducive to long-term investments. Shortly thereafter, a security dimension was added to the 'good governance–economic development' nexus, which came with a new diagnosis. It is now assumed that conflict and underdevelopment are rooted in state failure and that in order to prevent future crises these challenges must be addressed through broad institutional reforms (Bagoyoko and Gilbert, 2009).

NEPAD documents link the success of Africa's economic and development progress to success in pursuing security and good governance on the ground. It is a product of the transition from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the African Union (AU) in 2002 with a view to overcoming the weaknesses of the former in resolving African problems. Weaknesses included the failure to address the development question in Africa decisively (Fombad and Kebonag, 2006). It was most significant in the transition from OAU to AU that its special mandate was to promote democracy and good governance. The concept of African renaissance contributed towards the making of NEPAD because it highlighted the necessity of coming together of the African countries and African leaders as well as regional integration to resolve the problems in Africa. Having other almost similar programs like the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA), African Economic Community (AEC) and Cairo Agenda of Action (CAA), NEPAD was consciously put together bearing in mind the challenges and failures of the previous programs (Rukato, 2010).

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), recognizes that there have been attempts in the past to set out continent-wide development programs. For a variety of reasons, both internal and external, including questionable leadership and ownership by Africans themselves; these continent-wide development programs have been less than successful. However, there are a new set of circumstances, which lend themselves to integrated practical implementation (NEPAD, 2001). Therefore, through understanding the security and development nexus, this study seeks to explain the connection between security, good governance, on the one hand, and sustainable development, on the other, as key pillars of the NEPAD.

Security, as used in this study, qualifies as peace, absence of conflict, stability and adherence to human rights, whereas good governance qualifies in five principles that are leadership, control, accountability, work efficiency and integrity. Therefore, proper implementation of the recommended strategies will proffer a reliable solution to ensure security and good governance for sustainable development (Ohiomu, 2014).

This chapter, therefore, highlights the history of the developmental blueprint in Africa. It discusses the transitions, eventual formation and implementation of the NEPAD, and the

development of the idea that security and good governance are prerequisites to sustainable development. It also includes the justification of this research, the problem being researched on, the aim and objectives of conducting this research, research questions that guide the direction of the research, scope, study limitation and chapter outline for the whole dissertation.

1.2 BACKGROUND HISTORY OF THE NEPAD

The NEPAD was adopted at the 37th session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in July 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia. It was aimed to provide an overarching vision and policy framework for accelerating economic co-operation and integration among African countries. NEPAD is a merger of two plans for the economic regeneration of Africa: the Millennium Partnership for the African Recovery Program (MAP), which was led by Former President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa in conjunction with Former President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria and Former President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria; and the OMEGA Plan for Africa developed by President Abdoulaya Wade of Senegal at the OAU Summit in Sirte, Libya, March 2001. The OAU agreed to merge these two plans into the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

The leaders of the G8 countries endorsed the plan. Other international development partners, including the European Union, China and Japan also made public their support for the NEPAD. The Heads of State and Government finalized the policy framework named the New Partnership for Africa's Development on the 23rd October 2001 and it became a Program of the African Union – AU that replaced the OAU. It has its own secretariat in South Africa to coordinate and implements its programs (NEPAD, 2001).

The NEPAD had four primary objectives upon its formation, namely: eradicating poverty, promoting sustainable growth and development, integrating Africa into the world economy, and accelerating the empowerment of women. These objectives were based on the underlying principles of a commitment to good governance, democracy, human rights and conflict resolution; and the recognition that maintenance of these standards is

fundamental in the creation of an environment that is conducive for incoming investments and long-term economic growth (NEPAD, 2001).

It is crucial to acknowledge that it was the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA) and the Final Act of the Lagos of April 1980 that paved the way for the NEPAD. Francis Ikome (2007) argues that African states' common concerns about their vulnerability in the global economy informed the design of several ambitious regional initiatives. It is within that context that the LPA was born and it would also inform the birth of the NEPAD later. These developments were dictated by changes in global realities and circumstances. He also argues that, individual African governments' concern with vulnerability, nationally, had been responsible for the low levels of implementations of regional economic initiatives. Hence, the prospects for the sustained implementation of regional cooperation initiatives, are dependent on expectations of socio-economic benefits, the cost of compliance to states and the institutions to enforce compliance.

The LPA represented a key developmental initiative by the OAU in partnership with the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) based on a regional strategy for African development. It aimed at economic growth in each individual African state in different sectors including food and agriculture, industry and in environmental and energy matters (D'sa, 1983). It adopted 12 specific and general targets of action, which were: food and agriculture, industry, natural resources, human resource development and utilization, science and technology, transport and communication, trade and finance, measures to build up and strengthen economic and technical co-operation including the creation of new institutions and strengthening existing ones. Environment and development, energy, women and development, and development planning; statistics and population. (OAU,1985).

The LPA derived from Africa's regional cooperative history in that it was the first genuinely endogenous continent-wide effort to forge a comprehensive and unified approach to the continent's problems of economic development. It was drafted during a conference that included a variety of African leaders at the time. This plan of action was characterized as the collective response of African states to the World Bank's 1981 Berg Report. It also

laid blame of the African economic crisis on the Structural Adjustment Programs imposed on Africa by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The Berg Report claimed that development in Africa could be achieved by a decreased reliance on raw material extraction, industrialization, global equality in trade relations and an increase in development aid from the international community. African scholars noted the failure of the LPA drafters to identify causes of crises associated with domestic governments of Africa and thus failed to recommend drastic reforms of African governance and governments (Eyoh, 1998).

Being the first landmark and expression of African economic self-consciousness, the LPA policymakers set out to tackle three major tasks, namely: to challenge the conventional wisdom of inherited theories of development and economic growth; to analyze the impact of imitative life-style and borrowed foreign concept and ideologies on Africa's social and economic transformation; and to make African authorities accept the need for a fundamental change (Ntibagirirwa, 2012).

On measures to build up and strengthen economic and technical co-operation including creation of new institutions and strengthening existing ones, the LPA covers institutional development and 17 institutions are considered important and essential in the effective restructuring of African political, economic and in the efficient flow of information and decision-making processes. The Plan thus laid emphasis on the strengthening of the intra-African Institutions such as the Association of African Central Banks and the African Development Bank (ADB). It is also clear that greater significance was also attached to the creation of regional linkages, which would facilitate intra-African trade, hence, the assumption that they would accentuate the achievement of self-reliance (Sekgoma, 1994).

The LPA had not achieved its aims when the Abuja Treaty was signed on 3 June, 1991 with the objective of establishing an African Economic Community (AEC) as an integral part of the OAU. The objectives of the Protocol on Industry annexed to the Treaty were to promote self-sustained industrialization within the African Economic Community designed, among others, to enhance regional and continental integration and to expand

trade in industrial products and effect structural transformation of industry for the purpose of fostering the overall social and economic development of the member states (UNECA, 1995).

The Abuja Treaty was a concretization of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos, which in 1980 reaffirmed the commitment to establish an African Economic Community by the year 2000 for national and collective self-reliance including, the creation of an African Common Market as prelude to the African Economic Community (UNECA, 1995). Being conscious of their duty to develop and utilize the human and natural resources of the continent for the general well-being of the African people, and recognizing the various factors which hinder the development of the continent and seriously threaten the future of its people, the OAU considered the LPA reaffirming the commitment to establish, by the year 2000, an African economic community in order to foster the economic, social and cultural integration of the continent (OAU, 1991).

The objectives of the Abuja Treaty were to promote economic, social and cultural development and the integration of African economies in order to increase economic self-reliance and promote an endogenous and self-sustained development. To establish on a continental scale, a framework for development, mobilization and utilization of the human and material resources of Africa in order to achieve self-reliant development.

The Abuja Treaty was to promote co-operation in all fields of human endeavor in order to raise the standard of living of the African people, maintain and enhance economic stability, foster close and peaceful relations among member states and contribute to progress, development and the economic integration of the continent. Lastly, it was to also coordinate and harmonize policies among existing and future economic communities in order to foster the gradual establishment of the community (OAU, 1991). These objectives are what led to the creation of the NEPAD whose primary objective is not only similar to those of the Abuja Treaty but are also an implementation of the treaty.

NEPAD seems to respond to two major issues relating to the economic development of poor countries which are the effectiveness of development aid and the market economy

as a solution to Africa's underdevelopment. The World Bank (1998), published a report on assessing aid in which it provided a new incentive to the macroeconomic effectiveness of aid. This report argues that aid effectiveness depends on specific circumstances in recipient countries, particularly, sound economic policies and good governance. NEPAD promised to meet this conditionality and in return, achieve massive aid inflow for Africa to escape from economic stagnation and poverty (Ntibagirirwa, 2012).

The end of the LPA and the transition from the Abuja Treaty to the NEPAD came from the perception of the continent's general vulnerability to global economic forces (Ikome, 2007). Its initiative's central thrust was that Africa needed to actively strive to reduce its dependence on external nations and to replace this dependence with a self-sustaining development strategy based on the maximum internal use of the continent's resources (Ikome,2007). NEPAD was aimed not only at bringing the continent's socio-economic rejuvenation, but also, to negotiate Africa's integration into the global economy as a competitive and equal partner.

The NEPAD, as indicated above, had been influenced by the awareness that there have been attempts in the past to set out continent-wide development programs. However, for many reasons both internal and external, these were less than successful. It also was influenced by the assumption that there are new circumstances on the continent and the global environment that lent themselves to integrated practical implementations (African Union, 2001).

The new conditions that the NEPAD focused on were prioritizing the need to strengthen the rule of law, in that it should have a wider social impact and help to promote a long-term development process in the post-conflict society. It, therefore, requires looking beyond justice and peace opportunities to reduce poverty and provide for social well-being and development actors providing service delivery for example, on health, education and local security. Thus, it not only enhances human development but also reinforces the success of political transitions for the local populations (Selim and Murithi, 2011).

The second condition is on prioritizing historical dispossession by addressing the land question. This way the NEPAD through local governments would be able to have a greater appreciation of transitional justice and development, hence, potentially ensure that a complete narrative and context are provided to lay the foundation for political and economic reforms that advance the pursuit of equality within the society (Selim and Murithi, 2011).

Facilitating institutional reforms is also a condition that the NEPAD advocates for. The importance here is that whether it is through the creation of a new mechanism or through the broadening of how we understand the role these institutions, they will enable the achievements of sustainable development. Lastly, they would be the sharing personnel and resources. An example would be for development actors to provide the institutions available with factual data on structural inequalities to facilitate their work, and put them in direct access with affected and marginalized populations (Selim and Murithi, 2011).

There are three main distinguishing elements that can be identified between the NEPAD's approach and the strategy from the previous plans and initiatives in support of Africa's development (Ikome,2007). These elements are:

- Firstly, while earlier initiatives like the LPA advocated for state-led, inward-looking, collective self-reliance of closed regionalism, the NEPAD prescribes to liberal, market-driven and outward-looking regionalism. It envisions deeper integration of the continent's economies into the global economy, however, with emphasis on reforming relationships with global economic actors and processes (new partnerships);
- Secondly, unlike the LPA model that blamed the continent's economic woes almost exclusively on external actors, the NEPAD asserts a strong link between the lack of accountability and responsiveness of domestic governance, institutions and processes and Africa's poor economic performance. Accordingly, its central thrust is to try to align African governments' political incentives to long-term development goals through domestic governance reforms (NEPAD, 2008);

- Lastly, the NEPAD has emphasized the centrality of credible regional resistant institutions, on the prospects for implementing regionally agreed policy prescriptions. In this regard, African governments have pledged to hold each other accountable in their conduct of state affairs within a self-selective and self-monitoring regional mechanism, the APRM,

Africa's cooperation balance sheet shows that regional cooperation initiatives in the continent have been very good at raising hopes and expectations, but have remained very short at delivering. Despite Africa's expression of faith in regional economic cooperation and notwithstanding the design of ambitious regional initiatives, commitments to implementation has been more rhetorical than real. Therefore, NEPAD's promise for a better future through greater collective engagement with the global economy and through the reform of domestic governance, placed in the context of similar, but unfulfilled promises in the past as in the LPA gives raise to the questioning of the design and implementation of regional economic initiatives in Africa (CODESRIA, 2002).

1.3 STUDY JUSTIFICATION

The NEPAD is a strategic framework of the African Union that is mandated to develop an integrated socio-economic development framework for Africa. As seen from the four primary objectives, it is designed to address the challenges facing the African continent on issues such as poverty, underdevelopment and the continuous marginalization of Africa. Despite being a developmental programme, NEPAD recognizes that there are conditions, if observed, will realize the full achievement of their goals towards development. It goes on to state these conditions in Chapter V: Programme of Action: The Strategy for Achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st Century, Part A. which talks about the conditions of sustainable development and is specific on peace and security initiatives and democracy and political governance initiatives (NEPAD, 2001).

It is this specific chapter that is the genesis of the idea that NEPAD makes security and good governance preconditions to sustainable development. Moreover, this idea is emphasized in the speech given by Abdoulaye Bio-Tchané, Director of the African Department in the IMF, at Addis Ababa in May 27, 2002. He states that governance, both

political and economic, is a prime theme if the NEPAD. And that without peace, security and accountability, it is difficult for Africa to take off and that NEPAD recognizes this fact (IMF), 2002).

In the recent academic and political discussions on global justice and development, more emphasis has been given to the concept of human security. This is crucial, as there can be no sustainable development without peace and social harmony. However, peace cannot last without individuals, communities and nations agreeing on certain shared principles of justice that set criteria for external interventions and regional or nationally guarantee the legitimacy of political authority and fair distribution of resources. Without any such principles, the impact of any aid, interference or cooperation is short-lived and the long-term result is political chaos, violence and lasting instability (as seen in Somalia, Afghanistan and Iraq). However, in order to find such impartial principles, there is need to work on both individual agents of change as well as with institutional structures: local, national and international (Hellsten, 2015).

In addition, the development nexus has become a central focus of policy, practice and thought. It is formed by a variety of actors, including governments, politicians, humanitarian agencies and scholars, each with unique forms of subjectivity. These actors call forth conditions of need and security to which collectively and in competition, seek to provide solutions (Duffield, 2008)

Emerging literature, reports and policies plainly reference the mutual reinforcing tendencies between security and development. The nexus claims that transboundary problems such as terrorism, migration, violence, diseases and more are intensified by underdevelopment (Council of the European Union, 2017). For example, Alex de Tocqueville recognizes that colonialism did not benefit native people, with vicious tactics such as crop destruction, land confiscation and seizure of unarmed civilians. Yet, while he was critical of how such practices fit into the civilizing mission discourse, he defended colonialism and its destructive procedures due to the benefits accrued to France stature vis-à-vis rivals like England (Barrett, 2013).

At the Millennium Summit held in September 2000 in New York, 189 states including African states (at the time) endorsed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This

was called the United Nations Millennium Declaration and it was covering any array of targets with aspirations of reaching these goals by 2015. The Declaration focused on concerns arising from peace, security and development issues and covered areas such as environment, human rights, and sound management of public affairs. The Declaration sought to integrate into one overall programme a variety of complementary and mutually reinforcing development goals (Ndedi, 2013).

The MDGs are: eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensure a sustainable environment and develop a global partnership for development (UNDP, 2015). It is also important to note that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are different from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in that the MDGs were considered aspirational while the SDGs are considered transformational. And it was the MDG Acceleration Framework that gave rise to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable development (UNDP, 2015). These were also based on the assumption that security and good governance are conditions to sustainable development.

Despite the increased realization of this vital link between human security and development, very little research has been done to test this assumption on the basis of a major African developmental plan. This research study, therefore, aims to provide an explanation on how security and good governance are factors set as a prerequisite for sustainable development, on the basis of an African developmental plan which is the NEPAD. It is also relevant for this research to study the strengthening of security and good governance in Africa since these are the major areas in which instability and disruption of sustainable development emerge. This is made possible through the case study of NEPAD, which is suitable because it considers the phenomena of security and good governance as conditions for sustainable development for a progressive Africa as demonstrated above. This study therefore contributes to the literature and helps in:

- The understanding of the importance and effects of security and good governance for sustainable development;

- Contribution to the on-going global discussion on achieving sustainable development and
- Underlining the importance of studying security and good governance from an African perspective for the on-going reforms according to the AU Reform Implementation Report of 2017.

1.4 RESEARCH PROBLEM

The research problem is an issue or concern that a researcher presents to justify the research study. This is usually the first step to a research process and Akhidime (2017) states that is could present itself as a condition for improvement, a difficulty or deficiency to be overcome, or a gap in knowledge that exists in scholarly literature that is to be filled, or a theory that requires meaningful understanding. It provides direction and defines the purpose(s) of any particular research. The importance of a research problem is underscored by the way its recognition has been in the academic world (Kothari, 2012).

The literature survey above finds that the literature sees the process of sustainable development as linked to the achievement of security and good governance. For the process to be complete, institutions such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the African Economic Commission and the NEPAD among others, acknowledge that security and good governance are important conditions to be considered for the achievement of sustainable development. Yet, the literature does not discuss in detail specific cases where this development-security nexus is implemented in a policy or programme of sustainable development. While the broad discussions about the nexus are useful, they remain largely conceptual and theoretical with little application to the analysis of practical development initiatives made (Redclift, 2002).

The literature on NEPAD also is focused on its history, its content, its economic blueprint and social programs. Not much has been done to understand the security and good governance pillars as preconditions for development. So, the choice of NEPAD as a case study for analyzing the idea of security and good governance as preconditions for development was made with this in mind. NEPAD as this study's case study will enable the analysis and evaluation of the research problem that is an appropriate method of

achieving a critical analysis of problem because NEPAD uses these factors as a requirement for sustainable developmental initiatives (NEPAD, 2002).

For some researchers, the absence of a universal model of sustainable development is not a shortcoming as they regard it as a political concept, like democracy and liberty, which function as an agent of social change (Baker, 2006). This perspective differs greatly with the one from environmentalist, where the incorporation of economic growth in mainstream sustainable development negates any notion of ecology and ecological concept. Therefore, the analysis of this fact that security and good governance are factors that shape the strategies for sustainable development pursued by many countries (Redclift, 2002) is inadequate.

As many scholars, have acknowledged, the connections between security and good governance as separate phenomena, there is inadequate analysis on the effect that these conditions have on sustainable development and the degree of affect they pose to the sustainability of development in observing both as a unit prior to the developmental initiatives. Studies on sustainable development have been done separately to the contributions involving security and sustainable development or governance and sustainable development or specifically security (human and military) studies, Governance studies or development studies not all three combined. They may have been naturally observed as mentioned conditions but not studied on an African Development plan in the case of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

1.4.1 AIM OF THE STUDY

A study aim is an overall specification of intention or purpose of a research. It is required in academic research because it determines the scope, depth and direction of the study and also provides an answer(s) to the research questions as it specifies what needs to be studied. The study aim is further elaborated in the study objectives which specify how the study aim is achieved (Dudovskiy, 2018).

Therefore, given the problem statement, the main aim of this study is to provide an analysis of security and good governance as essential prerequisites used by NEPAD for the implementation of sustainable development.

The specific objectives are:

i. To analyze how NEPAD has implemented security and good governance as pre-conditions to sustainable development.
ii. To analyze how this affects the pursuit of sustainable development in NEPAD.
iii. To evaluate the merits and de-merits ofthe idea that security and good governance are pre-conditions for sustainable development.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTION

A research question is a question that a research study sets to answer. It is often asked around the phenomenon or concept of the study. In as much as the question generally flows with a set of associates -sub-questions, need to be linked to specific methods of enquiry that is the methodology (Creswell, 2009).

Therefore, to deal with the research problem outlined above, this study attempts to answer the following question: How does the NEPAD implement security and governance as preconditions for sustainable development?

The specific sub-questions are:

a) What is the history of development initiatives in Africa before NEPAD?
b) What is the importance of security and good governance conditionality in sustainable development?
c) How does NEPAD implement the conditions for sustainable development in the form of security and governance?
d) What are the implications of implementing security and good governance prerequisites for sustainable development?

1.6 STUDY DELIMITATION

The scope of this research is focused on NEPAD as the case study being used to explain the phenomenon of security and good governance as pre-conditions to sustainable development. This study is limited to NEPAD's consideration of these phenomena in achieving its goals on sustainable development in Africa. therefore, the data was both primary and secondary data in the form of speeches, documents, articles, book and

academic sources that examined and emphasized on the idea that security and good governance are prerequisites for sustainable development.

The data was collected from the NEPAD information available in the public domain through the library at the University of Pretoria in form of books, articles and available publications on the NEPAD. The NEPAD website http://nepar.org and databases contain speeches, minutes, articles and publications by or related to the NEPAD. Other online sources available in the public on this research topic were taken into account.

1.7 STUDY LIMITATION

This study was limited in terms of time, type of data collection and unavailability of the respondents. Considering time required by the university to complete this research, it was not possible to conduct interviews with the NEPAD secretariat due to their long process of making appointments and availability of the responded that would be in the best position to respond to the research questions. Thus, the use of secondary data that enabled the research to be conducted on time.

Since the research found the limitation of unavailability of respondents, in is suggested that future researchers consider making applications for research funding to be able to attend public workshops or conferences conducted by the NEPAD to be able to reach the target respondents.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

Chapter 1 Introduction: This chapter provided the background and introduced the study, and included the research question, problem statement, aim and objectives of the study.

Chapter 2 Literature Review: This chapter reviews literature on security, good governance, development as well as on in order to identify the patterns of discussion and argument about the relationship between these three variables in the study. It also identifies the research gap that this study responds to.

Chapter 3 Methodology: The research methodology used in the study is discussed in detail; and includes the case study and data collection methods described in the preceding sections.

Chapter 4 Analysis and Discussion: The chapter focuses on the findings and data analysis on security and good governance as preconditions to sustainable development in the case of NEPAD.

Chapter 5 Conclusion and Recommendations: The chapter summarizes and concludes the research, and provides recommendations that are derived from the findings of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Literature review is a survey of scholarly articles, books and other sources relevant to a particular area of research. It is used for summarizing, objectively evaluate and clarify the research topic by acknowledging the work of others. In doing so, it assures the researcher that the work has been well-conceived. Literature review assumes that by mentioning previous works in the field of study, the author has read, evaluated and assimilated that work into the research at hand (Machi and Mcevoy, 2009).

This chapter as the literature review of this research discusses what the literature reveals about the significance of the main variables of the study, namely: security, good governance and sustainable development and how they form a nexus of sort. Considering the problem statement that there is inadequate analysis of the effects and impact of security and good governance on implementation of developmental policies and projects, it aims to addresses the sub-research question (a) What is the history of development initiatives in Africa before NEPAD? and (b) What is the importance of security and good governance conditionality in sustainable development?

This chapter therefore, covers the following major topics: the historical development; conceptual framework, the significance of security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development and NEPAD, governance and sustainable development; security and sustainable development; a comparison of sustainable development between Europe and Africa, the challenges to sustainable development in Africa, and sustainable development. These topics describe, enumerate, summarize, objectively evaluate and clarify the variables of this research. They provide a better understanding and flow to the research.

2.2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographical components. It is

purposed to raise the quality of life of the population and, creation or expansion of local regional income and employment opportunities, without damaging the resources of the environment (Israel, 2018). Since the second half of the 20th century, an understanding of development realized that economic growth did not necessarily lead to a rise in the quality of life for the populations around the world. This realization came after a critical review done by Gilbert Rist in 1997 that criticized the political imperatives and economic incentives that drove the idea of development. Rist and Camiller (2014) trace the origin of development to colonization and global institutions and that the idea of development was launched almost by accident when a civil servant suggested the inclusion of technical assistance beyond the Latin America as a foreign policy component. He describes the establishment of development agencies was driven by the outcomes of the Bandung Conference in 1955, which took place in the Cold War context. This provided the impetus for the expansion of the United Nations structure to include a series of special agencies specific to international assistance (Rist and Camiller, 2014).

Development is beyond economic possess and is conditioned on local needs and culture therefore, there is no universal formula for development. This brought the realization of the fundamental barrier to satisfying the essential needs of the poorest of countries and the placement of development in the international and local political context (Brinkerhoff, 2002).

The literature has widespread views on the historical evolution of ideas and variables that relate to development. For instance, it has been generally accepted among scholars, both political and environmental scholars, that the concept of sustainable development first appeared in the World Conservation Strategy (WCS), which had presented it from a dominantly conservationist environmentalist perspective (IUCN, 1980). The political perspective came with the growth of thinking about sustainable development. Scoones (2016) states that a more holistic notion was promoted where normative, political goals concerning environment, economy and society were applied. He explains that concepts of transformation, transition and pathway have become important focusing on the progressive direction of change towards normatively defined goals of sustainability and development.

The assumption for this idea was that as poverty increases when natural environments are degraded, the prospects for further livelihood decreases; environmental degradation generates more poverty, thus accelerating the vicious cycle. Therefore, the politics of sustainable development is now more apparent as it is deeply rooted in the very conceptualization of the approach (Nayar, 1994).

Sustainable development emerged from the World Commission on Environment and Development (United Nations, 1987) Report, commonly referred to as the Brundtland Report (Timberlake, O'Keefe, Kirkby and Earthscan, 1999). The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) of 1992, known as the Rio Conference, followed thereafter to move towards the achievement of Brundtland's aims. The Commission's approach to sustainable development emphasized the need for new concepts of global development that took cognizance of the fact that social and environmental problems are interconnected; recognized that environmental stresses are not restricted to particular locales or geographic boundaries; recognized that environmental catastrophes experienced in one region of the world affects the well-being of people everywhere; and recognized that only through sustainable development could the planet's fragile ecosystem be protected and the aims of human development furthered (Estes, 2010).

As Pearce and Barbier (2000) explained, the concept of sustainable development encompasses considerations of equity across and within generations taking a long-term perspective and accounting for the value of the environment in decision making. It continued to receive increased international recognition and became the key guiding principle for the global society at the start of the millennium (National Research Council, 1999). The idea of sustainable development quickly became politically orthodox and many writers use the term so widely and loosely, that it's meaning has been devalued (Timberlake, O'Keefe, Kirkby and Earthscan, 1999).

Sustainable development on the ecological dimension suggests that strategies on environmental protection policies detaches two fundamental guidelines which are anticipatory strategy, which is done by forecasting sustainable development and technical processes in those sectors that may influence the quality of the environment and changes

in the assumption of natural resources and waste production (Muscalu, Neag and Halmaghi, 2016). Ways of expanding the use of the 'polluter pays' and determining the cost of resources, studies of the environmental impact in the design and planning of development projects and ways of expanding the production of chemical control. The second is the integration strategy which complements the anticipatory strategy by intensifying use plan after 1985 when the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries began to pay great importance to integration. The integration strategy manifests itself through the formulation of environmental policy goals and refining the means of achieving the objectives on the other hand, within the environment and other sectors of sustainable development (Muscalu, Neag and Halmaghi, 2016).

Raluca (2015) explains the link between sustainable development and economic growth by stating that it is necessary to create a stability between economic growth and sustainable development. this is because, in more times than often sustained economic growth cannot avoid environmental problems. With both economic growth and sustainable development being two of the aims that people pursue their activities, economic growth might generate undesirable effects that may not resonate with sustainable development. This hence calls for a cultural enlightenment of the subject of sustainable development. the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) accords that culture is not only an enabler but also a driver of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. in promoting cultural diversities. The UNESCO's culture Conventions are key to the implementations of the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development as they integrated local cultural norms with the goals for sustainable development thus, localizing the concepts and acceleration the acceptance of sustainability (United Nations Educational, Scientific and cultural Organization (UNESCO), 2019).

Furthermore, sustainable development cannot be discussed without the mention of social justice. It can be argued that social justice constitutes an inherent part of the conception of sustainable development that the World Commission on Environment and development mentioned earlier, outlined in Our Common Future (1987). Langhelle (2000) argues that,

the primary goal of the Commission was to reconcile physical sustainability, need satisfaction and equal opportunities, within and between generations. Sustainable development defines this as reconciliation. He continues that sustainable development is broadly compatible with the liberal theories of justice, but goes beyond them. The reconciliation of conflicts is what defines sustainable development and therefore implies additional duties for developing and developed countries in creating law that all-rounded relevant to sustainable development in all its three aspects (economic, social and environmental) (Langhelle, 2000).

The acceptance of the idea of sustainable development was not surprising since it is interpretable in so many ways. It fitted into the political dialogues quite easily as it was something which everyone could agree with (Pearce and Barbier, 2000). From the onset, sustainable development was promulgated as a concept that could provide a new vision for national and international development, unify the disparate elements that make up the development community, ease the unbearable pressures on the planet's fragile ecosystem in rich and poor countries alike, lead to the formulation of new solutions to recurrent socioeconomic needs of the world's least developing countries; foster significantly improved relationships between governmental and business and voluntary sectors and provide greater assurance that contemporary approaches to development would not deprive future generations of the resources needed for their development (Estes, 2010) thus making it a unifying concept.

2.3 CONCEPTUALIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNANCE AND PEACE

In an effort to link the issues of economic development and environmental stability, the Brundtland Commission of 1987, through its report, "Our Common Future", provided the often-cited definition of sustainable development as development that met the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (United Nations, 2009). The conceptual framework from that definition, purposed to maintain economic advancements and progress while protecting the long-term value of the environment and the social well-being of the people (Emas, 2015). Therefore, the

concept used in this study largely draws from the concepts of sustainability which were mainly derived from concepts of development.

Roy (1996) argues that, transforming developing countries from agricultural economies to industrial economies has been the focus of planners, underpinned by goals of stimulating growth and reducing poverty. However, more recently there has been major concern over the environment and its implications for the traditional goals of development. he continues to say that environmental problems center on human activities resulting in pollution of the atmosphere, land and oceans. The relevance of the pollution concerns and priority attached to each varies between developing countries and is subject to change over time.

The interaction between global economy and global ecology entails environmental degradation, fueled by the dramatic growth of population particularly in the third world cities and by accelerating rates of economic activities. Therefore, it was clear that poverty in the third world to a large extent the product of international and national economies was the agent of environmental destruction (Roy, 1996).

The strategies adopted by the commission was notable for two approaches that were different from the conventional approach. According to McChesney (1991), the commission first critiqued the standard agenda for tackling environmental problems, which in general focuses only on effects. Therefore, an alternative agenda was outlined that focused on the causes. Second, the commission deliberately moved the debate beyond normal realms of scientific and government agencies to include wide-ranging public input.

The major strength of the Brundtland report is its presentation of the reality of the global state go the environment and present development trends. The specific recommendations of the report concerning resources have been widely accepted in principle and practice. While the Brundtland report is praised for its comprehensive integration of environment and development concerns and the sense of urgency it conveys about the state of the world environment, Timberlake (1989) asserts that the report was a political document and not a scientific one. Timberlake notes that politicians

get where they are by putting off making major changes to the system, because it was the system that got them there in the first place.

This makes the claim that they make the policies but do not implement them fully to their own advantages. It is also criticized for its vagueness of language on the question of population control and the Commissions willingness to face the need for limits to growth. (McChesney, 1991). The Brundtland Commission however challenges this idea by fundamentally altering structural and institutional behavior from the onset, and indicating how serious it was regarding global environmental threats (Brundtland, 1987). Holdgate (1987) defends the commission by stating that in the volume produced by the consensus among people from many nations and political systems, it is absurd to expect an instant resolution of all contemporary human dilemmas. And judging by the standards of the attainable, he notes that the Commission has done pretty well.

We discuss the concept of the Triple bottom line, which implies the balance of the three pillars of sustainability which are:

- environmental sustainability- focused on maintaining the quality of the environment necessary for conducting the economic activities and quality of life of people;
- social sustainability - focused to ensure human rights and equality, preservation of cultural identity, respect for cultural diversity, race and religion; and
- economic sustainability necessary to maintain the natural, social and human capital required for income and living standards (Klarin, 2018).

This concept has been selected because of its clear support of the view that security and good governance are prerequisites for sustainable development as it emphasizes on the balance of the three pillars mentioned above. Klarin (2018) continued to explain and advance the idea that complete sustainable development was achieved through a balance of all the three pillars. However, they were not easy to achieve. This was clarified by considering the process of achieving their goals, each pillar had to respect the interests of the other pillars such that not to bring them into an imbalance.

The Triple Bottom Line concept was coined in 1994 and used in 1997 in the accounting field that attached it to the dimensions of people, planet and profit (Elkington, 1997). It is concept with three parts social, environmental/ecological and economical. The social part of this concept refers to conducting beneficial and fair business practices to the labor, human capital and the community. The idea is that these practices provide values to the society and give back to the community.

In other words, social performance focuses on the interaction between the community and the organization and addresses issues related to community involvement. Elkington (1997) continues to explain that the environmental part of this concept mentions to engaging in practices that do not compromise the environmental resources for future generations. It is connected sustainable development on the fact that the present generation meets their need without compromising the future generation meeting their needs (Brundtland Report, 1981).

Then the economic part of the Triple Bottom Line concept links to the impact of an organization's practices on the economic system. It ties the growth of the organization to the growth of the economy and how well it contributes to support it (Elkington, 1997). This makes it a clear concept for sustainable development as both refer to the social, environmental and economic aspects simultaneously and thus can be linked easily (Arowoshegbe, Uniamikogbo and Atu, 2016). The accountability of institutions and organizations today is necessary, this concept proves itself to analyze the NEPAD on the idea that security and good governance are prerequisites to sustainable development by looking into NEPAD's performance in the three aspects of social, environmental and economic.

Governance is the action of governing a state or organization. It comprises of all the processes of governing undertaken through laws, norms, power or language of an organized society (Bevir, 2012). It relates to the process of interaction and decision-making among the actors involved in a collective problem that leads to the creation, reinforcement or reproduction of social norms and institutions (Hufty, 2011). Governance can be described as the political process that exists between formal institutions.

It has been defined as the rules of the political system to solve conflicts between actors and adopt decisions legally. It has also been used to describe the proper functioning of institutions and their acceptance by the public. It has been used to invoke the efficiency of government and the achievement of consensus by democratic means (Hyman, Erickson and Baranick, 2010).

Yang and Shan (1998) state that governance is a theoretical concept referring to actions and processes by which stable practices and organizations arise and persist. Therefore, good governance is an indeterminate term used in international development literature to describe various normative accounts of how public institutions ought to conduct public affairs and manage public resources. These normative accounts are often justified on the grounds that they are thought to be conducive for economic ends, such as the eradication of poverty and successful economic development (The World Bank, 1991).

The concept of governance has taken on a central part in contemporary debates in the area of social science. It can be approached from the focus on the capacity of governments to make and implement policy (Katsamunska, 2016). The traditional concept was of the notion of steering by national government by applying the top-down approach, and the degree of control the government is able to have over social and economic activities. Whereas the new governance concept id of the notion that governance has more to do with interactions between the center and the society and in case there is more self-steering in networks, because self-organizing networks can block implementations (Katsamunska, 2016).

Security is another concept of importance in this research. Traditionally, security was considered from the point of view of the state in international relations. It was linked with peace and represented the absence of threat or war (Baldwin, 1997). The new concept of security has evolved into human security. It relates to much more than violence and crime as it is now more into people's livelihoods in terms of economy, food, health and environment. This new concept of security was introduced in 1994 at the global Human Development Report, which lead to a range of initiatives building on the idea (Human Development Report, 1994).

Human security broadens the scope of security and policy from territorial security to the security of people. It calls for people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented response from the forms of government. Human security, however, recognizes the linkages between peace, development and human rights and, social and cultural rights (Oscar, Gomez and Des Gasper, 2013).

This research sought, therefore, to explain the interconnection of the three pillars through a thorough analysis of the relationship between security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development not only in Africa but throughout the globe. This concept has been used in this study to create the boundaries of the research and prevent the researcher from going outside the aims of the study as the issues on sustainable development can be very general.

2.4 SECURITY, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

It is evident that security and development are inextricably linked as was reflected in the emergence of the concept of human security. Development and security have become more interconnected. While the incorporation of security concerns into development was not new as it was evident in the Cold War era, it had been given additional momentum with the US-led "war-on-terror" (Yowell, Hunt and Hopper, 2012). Hence, development has come to be viewed as a means of tackling perceived threats. Hopper et al (2012) explains further that this move has not only contributed to the shift of approach towards development, but its influence can also be seen in the operations of some multilateral development organizations and bilateral donors.

The central theme at the World Development Report (2011) was that many states now face cycles of repeated violence, weak governance and instability. This report stated that the number of civil wars and battle deaths have declined over the last 25 years although, civil and interstate wars are still threatening some regions. This report concluded that strengthening legitimate institutions and governance to provide citizens security, justice and jobs is crucial to break the cycles of violence.

Security had also become more prominent within the development agenda because insecurity arises from global financial crises, food shortage, and growth inequality among others. A new social contract has, therefore, become essential to restoring a sense of security and sustaining political support (governance) for economies and societies (Shafik, 2018).

Financial crisis is an insecurity that plagues the developing countries. Gurtner (2010) accords that, developing countries were hit hard by the financial and economic crisis even though the impact was somewhat delayed. He states that the closer the developing countries are interconnected with the world economy, the crasser the effect. The force of impact from this financial insecurity to the developing countries became apparent gradually even though they are not responsible for it.

On the food security sector, the measure of the availability of food and individual's ability to access it is a security agenda for sustainable development. seeking to end hunger, large increases in agricultural investments are needed both to raise income and increase the supply of food sustainability. Brooks (2016) says that growth in agricultural productivity increases food availability and benefits consumers to the extent that domestic prices are lower than they would otherwise be.

Good governance, on the other hand, was about good politics, about how citizens, leaders and public administrators related to each other in order to make change happen (Department for International Development (DFID), 2006). Governance was the system of values, policies and institutions by which a society managed its economic, political and social affairs through interactions within and among the state, civil society and private sector (UNDP, 2002). It was an inclusion of relations between the state and people as it provides the mechanism through which collaboration could be generated across sectors; and addresses some of the fundamental obstacles to sustainable development (UNDP, 2014).

It is, however, contested that good governance may not necessarily lead to sustainable development. As good governance depends on institutional structures and economic resources available for ensuring governance, it is inevitable in some cases that

centralized governance structures are inefficient and in other cases decentralized structures inadequate. Roy and Tisdell (1998) argue that, a state that assumes predatory of semi-predatory status can systematically incapacitate all institutions for good governance and effective implementation of policies. They maintain therefore that, formulation of policies cannot ensure effective implementation in the absence of good governance which in turn, cannot be achieved in the absence of appropriate institutions. Therefore, sustainable development requires good policies and effective provision of institutions conducive to good governance. This exposes the conditionality of good governance in the aim of achieving sustainable development.

Sundaram (2015), follows this thought stating that the focus of good governance stems from the struggle to restore sustained growth during the developing country debt crisis of the 1980s. Instead of reassessing the prevailing economic policy approach, international development institutions took aim at the easy targets: developing countries governments. He continues that advising those governments on how to do their jobs became the new vocation for these institutions, which quickly developed new technical approaches to governance reforms. He goes on to show that governance focused approach may have actually undermined development efforts by allowing international institutions to avoid acknowledging shortcomings of the new development orthodox of the last two decades on Africa in a quarter- century of economic and social interventions.

Governance has also complicated the work of governments. With good governance reforms now a condition for international aid, developing countries governments often end up mimicking donor expectations, instead of addressing the issues that are most pressing for their own citizens. Moreover, the required reforms are so wide-ranging that they are beyond the means of most developing countries to implement and as a result, good governance solutions tend to distract from effective development efforts (Sundaram, 2015).

The role that security plays within various structures of governance tends to determine the levels of insecurity and the extent to which development could be achieved and sustained (Olonisakin, 2006). Olonisakin (2006) gives an example of a long-term authoritarian rule (whether under military or civilian leadership) that often had the effect

of excluding most state's citizens from access to political and economic power. In such cases, the main pre-occupation of the security sector was with maintaining the regime in power rather than meeting the objective security needs of the state (Olonisakin, 2006). Usually, such a state case was considered insecure because of the principle priority of the security which was not for the state.

Africa's blueprint and long-term road map for the integration, prosperity and development of Africa, Agenda 2063 recognizes that good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law are critical enablers and driver to the actualization of this agenda hence, Aspiration 4 of the Agenda 2063 envisions a peaceful and secure Africa. The Pan-African Governance Architecture (AGA), was established in recognition that good (democratic) governance is at the heart of addressing structural root causes of crises and conflict in Africa (Wachira, 2017).

Inspired therefore by the African Union (AU) Constitutive Act of 2002, the African Charter on Development, Elections and Governance, the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the African Union Peace and Security Council and the Declaration by the AU Assembly on Shared values in 2011, the Pan-African Governance Architecture (AGA) was conceived as the overarching framework for promoting and sustaining democracy, governance and human rights in Africa. This was designed to complement the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) (Wachira, 2017).

Chalfin and Greenfield (2017) follow-through by stating that democratically (meaning well-governed security sector institutions and professional forces rooted in the rule of law and held accountable to the public oversight are critical. Governments are more effective in the delivery of services to their population and are better partners for addressing shared security interests when they can communicate priorities, capabilities and requirements and, can efficiently and transparently manage human, material and financial resources.

Therefore, it is through strong vision and leadership at the political level, backed by a high-quality public service contribution to the design and execution of policy, that a state transforms towards sustainable development (Clark, 2012). Strong leadership and high-quality public service showed that the first commitment towards sustainable development

was to ensure a governance structure that was robust enough to enforce the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice (Zuber, 2016). Good governance provided a space for security to perform its intended purpose which was ensuring stability and protecting the interest of the specific state. The connections of the two concepts resulted to sustainability (Johnston, 2012). Sustainable development was based on three pillars of sustainability which are economic, social and environmental; this study hence found a link between the pillars through security and good governance (Khalili, 2011). Through the government structures, the involvement of law-making and proper cohesion of the different sectors contribute to a secure social environment where development could thrive and be sustained (Clark, 2012).

Lack of transparency within the governing body was perceived as bad governance by international organizations and institutions, as there was no accountability; it was also a big security problem in that conflict was brought about by the inaction of the state. In his research on government handling of security in Nigeria, Fasakin (2018), explained that the insecure situation in Nigeria escalated because the government refused to listen to the people and therefore, they gathered their security interests of meeting their needs. He stated that the government by refusing to take basic initial steps towards complains they created insurgents and militants which were later in the stages referred to as terrorists. That indicated that the process of decision-making process by which decisions were made should be open and involve more participation from the individuals and groups being governed in order to maintain stability and create room for development that could be sustained (Mashao, 2016).

Security and governances affect all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as they are interdependent. As the government controls all the processes that led to the achievement of those SDGs, so is security essential to the stability and progress of them. The interdependence of security and governance consequently means that, if there was no stability and a focused governing system in place, then the SGDs have no way of being achieved within the chaos, conflict and disorder (United Nations High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, 2017). Johansson (2015) concurs with this statement as he states that security, development and governance link together in a

mutually reinforcing relationship and when one of these factors is not met the mutuality are weakened and as a result neither security, governance or development can be attained. For those goals to be achieved, there was a need to fully integrate all levels of government while recognizing interlinks that existed in all sectors of society and the economy (Wheeler, 2015).

Because of this interdependence where the governments control all the processes that led to the achievement of development and security ensuring stability to sustain the development, it was certain that there was need for the two factors to work together for the successful continuity of sustainable development (United Nations High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, 2017). Accepting that the commitment of states to the principle of good governance at the inter-governmental levels have not always result in change within the state, the promotion of Security Sector Governance (SSG) agenda in all levels of governance is necessary to expand the Security Sector Reforms process where they are needed (Bryden, N'Diaye and Olonisakin, 2005). Calls for various reforms in the governance sector and security sector show the significance of those two factors - security and good governance - in the quest for sustainable development. The allegiance by various states in both the African Union (AU) and United Nations (UN) to ensure the SDGs goals were met was clearly seen in the progress of implementation made to promote security and good governance processes and reforms in ensuring stability and continuity towards sustainable development (Wheeler, 2015).

For Africa, as a continent plagued with conflicts and instability; the governments through their heads of states collaborated with each other under the umbrella of the African Union to ensure that they got support in their own responsibility in developing their countries and being able to sustain the developments they made (NEPAD, 2002). African leaders attending the High-Level Event on Operationalization of the 2030 Agenda for Africa's Industrialization, called upon the international community to raise its financial support in line with Goal 9 of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, and back industrial and infrastructural projects underpinning the development, especially as articulated under aspiration 1 of the Africa's Agenda 2063, which calls for a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development (UNIDO, 2015). African leaders at this

event particularly called upon the private sector to recognize Africa's export and domestic market potential, and invited foreign investors to substantively increase their commitments to the continent.

In addition, African leaders also called upon international organizations to provide policy advice and technical cooperation programmes to enable African countries to implement their strategies and to forge stronger regional and inter-regional cooperation emphasizing the urgency for all countries to promote structural transformation, technological change and innovation. The invitations and requests for support to Africa formed the partnership between the NEPAD and the United Nations Industrialization Organization (UNIDO) (Gyimah-Brempong, 2013).

When grievances arose, governments and their opponents are advised to reject the immediate resort to violence that was all too common, and resort to amicable dialogues and negotiations before the situation intensifies (UNSC, 1998). The NEPAD came into being in 2001 as there was need for a tool to give effect to creating security and good governance needed for development. having developed its own mandate and Agenda for development, NEPAD adopted a tool of action for good governances and security. This tool id the African Peer Review Mechanism. The African Heads of States went ahead to commit themselves to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). The APRM is an instrument voluntary acceded to by member states of the African Union as an African self-monitoring mechanism. Its mandate is to ensure that the policies and practices of participating states conform to agreed political, economic and corporate governance values, codes and standards contained in the declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance. It is a mutually agreed instrument for self-monitoring by participating members (APRM, 2002).

The APRM is purposed to foster the adoption of policies, standards and practices that lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerate sub-regional and continental economic integration (APRM, 2002). It is a tool for sharing experiences, enforcing best practices, identifying deficiencies and assessing capacity-building needed to foster sustainable development among other aspects of African's visions. Insecurity being a great threat to development, it was imperative to acknowledge

that the thrust to the survival of a nation was embedded in its security situation. However, that situation was not absolute if the economy was being interfered with, then the factor of governance came into action in which case creates an imbalance in the triple bottom line concept with which this research study is inclined to (Ugwueze, 2015).

Security and good governance were, therefore, key and very relevant factors in working towards sustainable development. They were both equally dependent on each other and hence each of them influenced as much as it affected the other in all the areas of sustainable development goals (SDGs). Therefore, good governance of the security sector was crucial for the success of democratic consolidation, poverty eradication and sustainable economic and social development. This means security and good governance were essentially and interchangeably responsible for quality governance, security and providence of a safe environment for the entire population (Ball and Fayemi, 2004).

2.5 GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The prevailing economic, political and social systems are responsible for the disconnection between nature and humanity. Complexity and strength of these interconnecting factors at is good governance and sustainable development ensure that progress was not easy and that, either incrementally through numerous small changes or radically through large structural changes; the functioning of the human system must change (Timberlake, O'Keefe, Kirkby and Earthscan, 1999). Some scholars believe that changing the human system could be achieved through a centrally driven, directive, command economy and society, dominated by a central government advised by experts. Alternatively, the emphasis on grass root action using the abilities of individuals, households and small communities. These approaches raised the question of equity, power and democracy (United Nations, 1987).

Timberlake, O'Keefe, Kirkby and Earthscan (1996) explained that the Brundtland's analysis of the state of the world then, started with the identification of a mismatch between the capacities of the natural system of the earth and humanity's ability to fit into the sustainable development framework. They went on to say that this led to an interlocking series of crises of environment, development, security and energy. The

Brundtland Report (1987) suggested that the catastrophe of environment and development could be averted through sustainable development within a framework of equity. However, inequity was the planet's main environmental problem as it is also the main developmental problem (United Nations, 1987). Power on the other side of equity was thus also a development problem: too much power in the north and too little power in the south.

Sustainable development requires that the current use of resources should be reduced to minimize the level of harm to the future use of resources. Governance is capable of the versatile planning that is needed for sustainable development (Guney, 2017). The relationship of security and good governance, variables can be examined in terms of the rule of law, bureaucratic quality and corruption. As governance is a variable that contained other variables such as pluralism, accountability, government effectiveness, political stability and absence of violence, this section focus on the first three variables. Guney (2017) found that governance had an important and positive effect on sustainable development and that its powerful effect, applied to all developed and developing countries alike. He went ahead to state that in order to prevent resources from becoming scarce, countries should increase their governance levels.

In his study on the effectiveness of governance on sustainable development, Guney (2017) gave the example of a study by Aidt, Dutta and Sena (2008) that investigated the effect of governance regimes and corruption variables on economic growth. Their estimates on economic growth were calculated using the data of 84 countries for the years 1970-2000 in the study. Aidt, Dutta and Sena's (2008) results showed that in governance regimes where the quality is high at the political institutions, the corruption had a negative effect on the economic growth. This result was because the rule makers support a decrease in corruption. In countries where the quality of the political institutions was low, corruption had no effect on economic growth.

Aidt (2009) conducted his study in governance and sustainable development by dividing governance into two sectors which were good and bad governance. While he described good governance as creating high economic growth with low corruption, bad governance was the opposite. This enlightened the significance of governance in sustainable

development in that study showed the roles played by governance good or bad and the effect it has on economic growth which was then reflected on the progress towards sustainable development. His study concluded that, despite the definition of good governance as creating high economic growth with low corruption, corruption causes a decrease in genuine wealth per person. Aidt (2009) explains this result in the sense that corruption can be seen as a lubricator that may speed up cumbersome processes that help entrepreneurs get on with wealth creation therefore economic growth. Accordingly, bad governance affects sustainable development in a positive way. He however stated that despite this finding, corruption should still be considered as an obstacle to development.

For governance to play an importance role in sustainable development as Guney (2016) explains that, a common sense of the definition of governance had to be achieved. He, however, continued to say that the definitions only brought to the forefront rules, compelling mechanisms and organizations (Kaufmann, Kraay and Mastruzzi, 2008). Therefore, Keefer (2004) stated that governance was not a concept that would easily be described because the term encompassed public institutions respecting people's rights and the public decision-making process.

The discussion goes further as Guney (2016), explains that there is a direct proportional relationship between public administration and sustainable development. However, the relationship is not linear if the public administration is not aware of sustainable development. This could mean that the public administration actions in governance accidentally resulted to a sustainable situation in a developmental policy of project. In that case, sustainable development depends on improving the effectiveness of particular factors in the governing sectors. In addition to the governance variable, Guney (2016) also included GDP growth rate, population growth rate, democracy and urbanization as independent variables for his study. He used the unbalanced panel data method for his analysis in which the genuine investment of governance was represented in the values from the other independent variables he included.

Guney's (2016) study concluded that having basic services such as protection of property rights and smooth operation of the legal system by the governments, efficiency,

effectiveness, rule of law, participation, accountability, transparency, respect for human rights and being tolerant of different parts of governance creates a variable that is able to help natural resource usage today to lower the damage level of natural resources in the future.

Sustainable development has a contributory role in the consideration of long-term planning, intergenerational equity, reduction of risk and conservation of resources in administrative planning. Issues of public interest, equity, citizen participation and efficiency are some key tenets of public administration practices. This means that, the value of good to the society, equal allocation and efficiency in the production and distribution is essential (Denhardt, 1995). Public administration is comfortable with the adaptation of developmental principles that help in normative operations and is there for clear that there is a match between the tenets of public administration and core concepts of sustainability (Leuenberger, 2006). The difference that sustainability offers to public administration is not in the creation of new concepts but in the consideration of concepts that are already important to public administration and sustainable development.

The consensus that good governance relates to political and institutional processes and outcomes, the key attributes to good governance are transparency, responsibility, accountability and responsiveness (public participation). These are important in the understanding the link between good governance and human development. human rights are a fundamental part of human development and therefore, governance and human rights are mutually reinforcing (UNHCR, 2016). The continuous struggle of human rights of any form, calls for an organized socio-political environment where power will be exercised in a legitimate way. Human rights require a conducive and enabling environment, in particular, appropriate regulations, institutions and procedures framing the action of the state. It provides a set of performance standards which governments and other actors can be accountable (Hasan, 2016).

The Declaration of the Right to Development founded the notion that the right to development implies a claim for social order based on equity. The document calls for equality of opportunity, equality of access to resources, equality in the shared benefits and fairness of distribution of resources as well as equality in the right to participation. If

improvement of the well-being of the people based on the enjoyment of rights and freedoms is the objective of development, then well-being is equivalent to the realization of human rights (Sengupta, 2001). The United Nations emphasize that development is a human right however scholars such as Sen (1999) describe it as a realization of human right by considering the objectives and implementations of sustainable development.

Therefore, it was important to raise governance levels of developed and developing countries included in his study to obtain sustainable of development (Guney, 2016). It is also evident that governance and sustainable development are inevitably linked and one affects the other simultaneously.

2.6 SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A consensus has emerged in the recent years among security and development actors alike, that security is a necessary precondition for sustainable development (Norstrom, 2014; Pérez-Escamilla, 2017; Olonisakin and Bryden, 2010). In light of this consensus and the purpose to properly analyze and evaluate the effects of security and good governance when applied pre-conditions to sustainable development, it is also important to understand that the role that security establishment plays within various structures of governance often tend to determine the level of insecurity within a state, as well as the extent to which development could be achieved and sustained (Olonisakin and Bryden, 2010).

The crisis of global insecurity was considered the most serious threat to sustainable development more than 50 years ago when the United Nations Organization and the Bretton Woods Institutions were created. However, as it is well known, that even the end of the Cold War failed to lead to peace and cooperation. Constant competition between the old and emerging superpowers ensure the continuation of conflicts (Timberlake, O'Keefe, Kirkby and Earthscan, 1999). The creation of nuclear weapons has made the devastation even greater with an impending threats, proxy war such as between Somalia and Ethiopia, colonial wars, post-colonial wars, resources wars, ethnic wars among other wars in different levels interfere with planting and harvesting, the theft of food and livestock; in other words, wars destroy people, environments, livelihoods and any hope of sustainable development.

There were about 65.6 million refugees globally as of 2017 according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2017); and many countries feel overwhelmed with the numbers and see people moving across borders as a result of persecution, conflict, violence and human rights violations as a global crisis and a threat to their security. This therefore indicates the levels of insecurity globally due to the movement of people in search of stability, safety and freedom.

Buttanri (2017) emphasized on the first step in creating a more satisfactory basis for managing the interrelationship between security and sustainable development is to broaden our vision. Which echoed words published in the Brundtland Report and stated that many of the findings of that report remain valid today. The Brundtland report showed how conflicts may arise not only from political and military threats but also from environmental degradation and pre-emption of development options. He indicated that it would be argued that threats to environmental security required multilateral responses.

There has to be a balance between a strong and intrusive and weak sidelined security sector. Further in her discussion on security and sustainable development, Olonisakin (2006) pointed out that law and order could only be guaranteed when the institutions were able to ensure that embark on reforms in law and order governance, especially the military and security establishment. This establishment has been previously found to be the center of security problems that have prevented stability and stalled development through use of arms for intimidation, harassment and repression of the very populations they are supposed to be protecting.

The opposite could also be a hindrance as a weak security sector due to politicization and decomposition of the security apparatuses, weaken the ability to serve the state or ensure the security of the population (Bryden, N'Diaye and Olonisakin, 2005). United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, Amina J. Mohammed (2017) highlighted that the human security approach is instrumental to sustainable development, inclusive peace, justice and the well-being and dignity of all people and that it was in fact central to the 2030 Agenda.

The United Nations officials highlighted the benefits of a human security approach to accelerate progress on the sustainable development goals at a high-level UN Trust fund for Human security event held in July 2017. It is on reported record that the secretary general had embarked on a series of review processes and reforms including, management, development and the peace and security architecture to fulfill his vision of a United Nations' system that is less fragmented and more effective (UN News, 2017).

This event emphasized that security was an efficient tool for prevention in the current and emerging risks and vulnerabilities and also added that, that approach could also help guide efforts to bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance and longer-term development aid (UN News, 2017). In the same vent, Yukio Takasu, the special adviser to the secretary general on human security, said that it is essential to identify and address the root causes of human insecurity, which are often interlinked and multi-faced. He continued to state that there was no simple, straightforward solution; however, the human security approach will enable the United Nations to address deep-rooted insecurity and implement the sustainable development goals effectively.

From the foregoing, is thus clear that security is an important condition for sustainable development even though some scholars interlink it to governance. There exists a logical interdependence between development and conflict. Conflict and insecurity inhibit development and diverts resources to military purposes that could be better used for human development (Clarke, 2016). Successful development of education, health, governance and infrastructure, are key attributes that make conflict and insecurity marked less likely.

He further explained that during the Cold War, the relationship between development and conflict was effectively subordinated to competition between the superpowers. Developed countries and the superpowers were assumed to have too much to lose in any direct conflict. Therefore, in those circumstances, development was highly politicized, skewed towards military and security spending that frequently had the effect of creating and bolstering autocratic dictatorships of both capitalistic and socialist persuasions (Clarke, 2016). That showed the link between security, governance and sustainable development. Development had to be sustainable, and not to be politicized for the short term, and

should concentrate more on governance, security sector reforms and the empowerment of the civil society.

In the economic sphere, sustainable development policies in conflict-affected regions could be directed more specifically at keeping the country or region plugged into global economic system. The cruel fact, Clarke (2016), explained was that the globalized economy and the triumph of the marketplace since the 1990s meant that the world economy punished areas of conflict and instability by ignoring them. Many African countries had not experienced high economic growth rate over extended period and reach high levels of social development (UNECA, 2011), and according to the UNECA's economic report for 2011, Africa's progress towards the Millennium Developmental Goals (MDGs) varied by sub-regions, country and goals and the overall progress was largely inadequate for achieving all the goals as of 2015.

The literature recommends that, security linking to proper implementations of policies and reforms in institutions is a condition that accelerate the advancement to sustainable development. It is therefore a condition that actors and implementors of the sector should be aware of and adhere to for the successful achievement of goals towards sustainable development.

2.7 POLITICAL CONDITIONALITY AND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT IN AFRICA

Political conditionality is an aid regime principle that was formally adopted by the European Union Council of Ministers in 1989, and subsequently elaborated in the policy directive of a number of European bilateral donors (Baylies,1995). Robinson (2007) states that in the middle of 1990, President Mitterand issued a statement to the Summit of African Heads of State that France would reduce its aid to those countries that did not demonstrate progress towards democratization. A similar pronouncement was made by the German government and the British government stated that their aid would be used to promote 'good government' was signed in June 1990. Also, the United States, whose embassies had been required to monitor human rights for a number of years, and whose Information Service had been involved in sending potentially prominent individuals to the US for a period of 'leadership training' for considerably longer, added a 'democracy initiative' under the auspices of USAID in the early nineties. The agency's document

'Democracy and Governance' (1991), made clear that the promotion and sustainability of democracy were among the central objectives of US foreign policy (Baylies, 1995).

The late 1980s and early 1990s witnessed far-reaching upheavals in African politics in which the authoritarianism prevailing in many countries came under a concerned challenge from popular movements pressing for greater democracy and accountability (Robinson, 2007). This contributed significantly to political conditionality as a factor influencing current processes of liberalization and democratization in the sub-Saharan Africa. Different donors have adopted different emphases and, in some cases, use different terminologies. While democracy and governance are terms preferred, the notion of political conditionality with its coercive edge and catchphrase quality is one of the donors' object that is most frequently used (Baylies, 1995).

It is evident that many highly indebted post-colonial nations have entered a new phase of State formation. This new phase brought about by a reconfiguration of the social forces commanding action in the name of the State, by changes in the means available to states for regulating citizens and markets, as well as by shifts in the political cultures of governing (Gould. 2005).

The financial crisis on Africa in the 1980s made worse the relentless burden of overseas debt. This crisis is said to have been mainly endogenous and included inadequacy and/or misdirection of human and financial resources, inappropriate economic strategies and policies, inadequacy of institutions and physical infrastructures, inadequate demand management (this is uncontrolled fiscal deficits) inappropriate employment and wage policies, subsidies debt, and inadequate structural policies (Thisen, 1991). For these reasons, Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) were created with the goals of reducing the borrowing country's fiscal imbalances in the short and medium term of in order to adjust the economy to long-term growth (Lall, 1995).

The Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) consist of loans provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to countries that experienced economic crises. The two Bretton woods institutions require borrowing countries to implement certain policies in order to obtain new loans (Lensink, 1996). SAPs are

supposed to allow economies of the developing countries to become more market oriented. This forces them to concentrate more on trade and production so it can boost their economy. Through conditions, Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) generally implement free market programmes and policy. These programmes include internal changes as well as external ones especially in the reduction of trade barriers. Hench countries that fail to enact these programmes may be subject to severe fiscal disciple (Lall, 1995).

When all African countries accepted and implemented variations of the SAPs in accordance to the IMF and World Bank demands, the World Bank claimed that the performance of reforming countries is compared to that of non-reforming countries, there is evidence that the combination of reforms and added assistance had led to the higher agricultural growth, faster export growth, stronger Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and larger investments (World Bank, 1989). Contrary to this statement, critics argue that the financial threats to poor countries amount to blackmail and that poor nations have no choice but to comply. Others like (Onimode, 1989: Loxley, 1990) stated that despite the stamen issues by the World Bank, both the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World bank have stuck to their position regarding the necessary and effectiveness of the SAPs, in spite of the generally accepted fact that policy reforms in the mode suggested by the IMF and World Bank carry cost for the countries affected in terms of tougher social conditions for the population at large (Nyang'oro and Shaw, 1992).

The conditionality for assistance to the African countries is characterized by the application and acceptance of the Structural Adjustment Programmes. Thus, they have always if not often been criticized by denial of democracy, political intolerance, indiscipline and arrogance in leadership, and misguided public policies (Sadie, 2009). On a continent where economic successes are rare, a pseudo-democracy or authoritarian government may seem a lesser evil than abject poverty created in countries where government collapsed (Sadie, 2009).

This political conditionality and adherence to the Structural Adjustment Programmes are the root cause of the topic of the ideology of conditions for sustainable development. The conditions of security and governance are not concepting as they were in existence

before the formation of the NEPAD, however, in different terms such as stability, good governments, governance and free trade policies. This section therefore lays the framework of this research.

2.8 CHALLENGES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

According to UNEP, about 50 percent of Africa's eco-regions have suffered immensely due to degradation, cultivation and urbanization. The continent's development lagged behind the growth of its population and socio-economic needs according to a report from NEPAD (Institute for New Economic Thinking, 2019). The sustainable development debate assumed that societies needed to manage three types of capital (economic, social and natural) which may be non-substitutable and whose consumption might be irreversible. Nonetheless, the problem of social and natural capital deterioration in Sub-Sahara Africa was quite alarming without sufficient response mechanisms (Ehigiamusoe, 2013).

The Economic Commission for Africa, 2011, stated that the improved economic performance over the decade had not translated to commensurate reduction of unemployment and poverty, nor significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) because, employment was limited in most countries while the economic recovery was being driven by capital incentives extractive sectors. That was the challenge. African countries have to outsource extractive industries that come not only with their own man-power but also technology in the field they had been contracted for. Which beg the question as to how were they contributing to Africa's development and sustainability? Natural resource extraction contributes more that 30 percent of Africa's GDP. According to a McKinsey report, resource extractive industries "will continue to profit from rising global demand for oil, natural gas, minerals, food, arable land, and the like. The annual flow of foreign direct investment into Africa increased from $9 billion in 2000 to $62 billion in 2008 - relative to GDP, almost as large as the flow into China", most of it into the extractive industries (Firoze, 2014).

However, Carlos Lopez, the then executive secretary of the UNECA (2013), stated that the average net profits for the top 40 mining companies grew by 156 percent in 2010 whereas the take for governments grew by only 60 percent, most of which was accounted

for by Australia and Canada. He pointed out that the profit made by the same set of mining companies in 2010 was $110bn, which was equivalent to the merchandise exports of all African countries in the same year. "It is fair to say therefore that the resource-to-development model puts raw materials suppliers at a significant disadvantage. The conclusion that can then be drawn from this situation is that the current resource-for-development model is not working to bring about equity or boost development" (Firoze, 2014).

The lack of the improved economic performance over the decade translating to commensurate reduction of unemployment and poverty, nor significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was as a result of lack of effective management of production and export, which was another affront to sustainable development in Africa and was mostly in the governance sector. For effective management of production and export, a leading role for the state was required. Seemingly, that was an area of weakness for the African governments according to the UNECA economic report of 2011. For example, trade negotiations; such as the Doha Round or non-existing preferential trade arrangements would not do much damage to Africa's future trade prospects however, the Economic Partnerships Agreements that were being negotiated between 2004 and 2011 were where the real danger lied; because the reciprocity involved in those agreements would force African countries to liberalize too rapidly, with a bias towards Europe and against continental integration (UNECA, 2011). The UNECA also continued to warn that those kinds of agreements could work against the strategic goals of promoting industrialization, economic diversification and structural transformation in Africa.

Another challenge to sustainable development in Africa is in development financing. African countries depended heavily on foreign financial support and therefore it could be difficult to independently make financial decision while dependent on other countries. In addition, African countries have made very little progress in mobilizing domestic resources for development since the Monterrey Consensus of 2002 with the Gross Domestic Savings by GDP remain below 20 per cent thus inadequate to finance the investment necessary for maintaining a solid GDP growth (UNCEA, 2011). Other

challenges are low GDP growth rate, low annual growth rate by exports, high inflation, and an upward trend in the Official Development Assistance towards developing countries and a lack of voice and efficient representation in decision making bodies.

Another challenge to sustainable development in Africa is illicit transfer of capital. This is the financial transfer taking place under the portfolio choice model for reasons of profit making of for fear of political risks. Ndikumana (2013), explains that enormous capital out flow from the African continent are illicit moves such as tax evasion and the concealment of corruption. He states that they can no longer be explained by insufficient investment opportunities in the country of origin or as a reaction to political risks. Cross-border capital movement for the purpose of concealing illegal activities and evading taxes, pose major challenges to developing countries. They deprive the country of urgently needed resources for private and public investment, thereby hampering developmental progress and economic growth (Herkenrath, 2014).

Illicit financial flows have significant impacts on realizing sustainable development, the 2030 Agenda and the sustainable development goals as well as financing development especially in developing countries, from mobilizing and spending significant public resources required for inclusive and equitable social and economic development. They constrain the achievement of sustainable development goal 17.1, which calls for strengthening of domestic resources mobilization (Miyandazi and Ronceray, 2018). They also constitute a transfer of developmental financial resources from developing countries and consequently exacerbate inequalities within and among countries. In addition, these illicit financial flows cause the loss of potential public funds, the consequent reduction in public sector investments as well as amplification of foreign debt burdens that reduce and impair the capacity of the state to invest in social sectors vital to sustainable development (Muchhala, 2018).

Failure of economic growth is another challenge to sustainable development. This challenge has been a hindrance to sustainable development especially in developing counties. It is the one of the most pressing challenge that most African countries face in improving the livelihood of the poorest. As many ways have it that economic development economic development contributes to sustainable development, it is sustainable

approaches that contribute to secure economic development (Munslow and Fitzgerald, 1994). In developing countries, the trickle-down effects of economic growth are notoriously slow to have an impact. In this case, some of the thinking concerning growth first, at all cost, must be questioned and more sophisticated strategies developed in helping to meet the people's basic needs.

The conditions given by international institutions also contribute to the failure in economic growth of African countries. This is because, according to Easterly (2002), it turns out that countries often do not do what they had supposedly agreed to do according to the conditions of the international institutions towards sustainable development and receiving loans. The claim that extreme poverty, rapid population growth rate, rapid urbanization, deforestation, environmental impact of extractive industries among others are the reason the economic growth keeps failing in most African countries (Kanayo, Kizito and Udefuna, 2013).

Jerven (2015) explains that, Africa's growth failure happens because of a combination of external economic shocks and a less than perfect policy response from both the international donors and national economic policy makers. All African countries have experienced the fluctuations and contractions of world markets, but different economies had different levels of exposure to world markets and they put in different policies in place to manage their interactions with those markets. He continues on saying that, the development of the world market is bad for all African economies except the petroleum exporting ones and that dependence on world markets for primary commodity exports lead to a convergence of negative economic performance in the African economies excluding just a few.

State capacity is another important challenge that faces sustainable development in Africa. Weak states usually tend to be hopelessly poor and unable to maintain basic economic functions to raise the revenue required to deliver basic services to their citizens. They are also plagued with civil disorder or outright conflict. This propensity towards conflict and weak government institutions tend to be crusted with low level income and stagnation in implementing actions for sustainable development (Besley and Persson, 2010).

Fragile states have clearly lagged behind other countries in achieving the developmental goals. They thus remain a focus for donors even in the post-2015 development agenda as they are defined by international institutions as states where the government cannot or will not deliver core functions to the majority of its people, including the poor. They lack sufficient capacity and willingness to focus on good performance in governance and public service providence which lead to heightened security concerns globally and growing the understanding of the negative impacts such states have on their neighbors and regions (Warrener and Loehr, 2005).

In state authority, weak states lack clear international sovereign status and cannot control its external borders or significant parts of its internal territories. They more times than often experience lack of power efficiency as the power of the executive is not subject to controls, either through informal or formal channels and no there are no effective channels for political participation. As a consequence, there are always weak or partial public financial management tools, such as budget cycle and planning processes. It therefore leads to, lack of implementation of sustainable development as there is no transparency in the public management of the state's resources (Mcloughlin, 2012).

Demographics are also a challenge to sustainable development in Africa. They are issues pertaining to the structure of the populations in which case, Africa has the most diverse. It is even more of a challenge to developing countries where the population growth and poverty are highest, education is lowest and vulnerability to environmental change is greatest. The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (2011) stated that, a striking demographic challenge is the rapid increasing tide of young people entering the labor markets of developing countries with high aspirations but limited opportunities to find productive employment. Youth unemployment is critical part of the continent's development as Africa needs to break the generation-to-generation poverty cycle that continues to trap many of the African people. An estimate of 440 million people on the continent would be entering the labor market by 2030, meaning that Africa must rapidly expand its efforts in job creation, entrepreneurship development and skills training to be able to achieve sustainability in the near future (Mayaki, 2017).

The desire for high economic growth reveals that Africa need more development finance yet the build-up of dept should be consistent with the country development needs and capacities to service the loans without compromising fundamentals for future growth. The African Development Bank (2018) reported that, debt must be deployed in productive investments that yield income streams for self-financing and grow the economy, in order to build capacity for increased domestic resource mobilization that helps wean countries from foreign debt and prevent potential debt distress.

Education and health are major builders of human capacity for sustainable development nevertheless, they are a big challenge in Africa. First, there are serious leadership and governance challenges that include weak public health and educational management, inadequate education and health related legislations and their enforcement; limited community participation in planning, management and monitoring of the education and health services, weak inter-sectoral action, insufficient resource allocation and use and, weak national educational and health information and research systems (Kiriga and Barry, 2009). Secondly, there are extreme shortages of educational and health workers and the crisis has been exacerbated by inequities in workforce distribution and brain drain. Therefore, the delivery of effective public education and health interventions to people in need is compromised particularly in remote rural areas. In addition, rampant corruption in the educational institutions and medical products and technologies procurement systems, unreliable supply systems, unaffordable prices, irrational use a, wide variance in quality and safety contributes to a situation where almost 50% of the population in the region lack access to essential education and medication. This is a serious hindrance to human capacity building which harnesses skills, knowledge and innovation to grow the economies and contribute to sustainable development (Bashir, 2018).

Climate change, desertification, deforestation and natural disasters are also challenging to sustainable development in Africa. While policies are in place to help reduce the negative consequences for society and in particular, to protect the vulnerable groups, the continent faces a serious challenge in climate change. Referring to future changes to climate changes, direct and indirect impacts will be distributed across the African region.

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Africa only accounts for 3 percent of the global greenhouse gas emissions, but is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to its location. Thus, it plays a critical role in hindering goals of sustainable development by causing a reduction in rainfall, increasing temperatures and flooding (Hajj, 2017). For Africa, adaptation to climate change is important as almost everyone on the continent will be affected by climate change. Africa's development process must be made more resilient to climate change for it to be sustainable. Africa must also be proactive in preparing for change and know that it will be more costly if there is delay in action. Expected impacts of climate change, desertification, deforestation and natural disasters include reduced agricultural production, reduced freshwater availability, loss of biodiversity, increased food insecurity, increased health problems and increased migration (African Union, African Development Bank and UN Economic Commission for Africa, 2010)

2.9 NEPAD AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The literature discussions on NEPAD are also wide-ranging. In its process of development, NEPAD, as a programme of the African Union, is characterized by three phases towards the achievement of sustainable development. These phases are visioning and development of policy framework, preparation for program implementation, and program implementation (New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), 2002).

NEPAD acknowledged that mechanisms for peaceful, prevention and resolution of conflicts should be functional at all levels to be able to achieve the visions and goals for sustainable development. By helping the continent develop a culture of peace and tolerance as well as good governance through transparency and accountability, the NEPAD has over the years put in place strategies, policies and projects for it to achieve its primary mandate that is Africa's development (Mukamunana, 2006). The key instrument that the NEPAD has put together is the APRM; which consolidates the standards of governance, security and values that are shared across the African continent, which encourages African leaders to work together towards sustainability in the continental development agenda (Masterson, 2017).

In focusing on natural resource governance and food security, regional integration, infrastructure and trade, industrialization, science, technology and innovation and human capacity development, NEPAD still holds the idea that there cannot be any development in the absence of good governance and security (New Partnership for Africa's Development, (NEPAD), 2001). (Rooyen, 2014). In pursuance of these focus areas, NEPAD emphases good governance and conflict prevention, mediation and resolution which encourage a stable environment that allows for sustainable development (Adetula, 2015). This is seen in the development of early warning systems for the security sector and the APRM for the governance accountability and importantly the three phases of its process for development that are; vision and development of the policy framework, preparations for program implementation and program implementation (New Partnership for Africa's Development, (NEPAD), 2002).

NEPAD not only provide targets towards sustainable development but also prepares strategies and programs that give a detailed outline on how to go about issues that come along in the road to developing Africa. Observing the global and regional sustainable development goals (SDGs), NEPAD has been able to help in the spearheading of practical agendas that have seen their areas of focus improve as well as governance accountability and security stability within the continent of course with the help of other bodies of the African Union (Masterson,2017). It has become critical particularly in the areas of social and economic development as it has led to transformative change and made significant strides in integrating Africa. Africa's ownership to its development process is very important and is evident in the efforts of good governance and security or peace and stability, and the experience with the Millennium Development Goals has shown significant advances have been made with African Nations leading the way (Joshua, 2017).

Sustainable development is the ultimate goal of NEPAD, and with slogans such as #TheAfricaWeWant, civilians are encouraged to participate in the various areas of focus of the NEPAD which extend to intergovernmental authority in Development striving to improve leadership skills that contribute greatly to good governance and in extent quality security. NEPAD also recognized the dependence to international support and

cooperation and hence its partnership with parties, institutions and countries that appreciate the developmental goals of Africa and will be able to support it in the development process (Joshua, 2017).

Through the APRM tool, NEPAD has taken the opportunity to disseminate information, policies and best practices between countries at multiple level that include government, state institutions and civil societies (Masterson, 2017). The APRM is an instrument voluntary acceded by Member states of the African Union as an African self-monitoring mechanism. It is to ensure that the policies and practices of participating states conform to the agreed political, economic and corporate governance values, codes and standards. Its purpose is to foster the adoption of policies, standards and practices that lead to political stability, high economic growth, accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration and sustainable development, through the sharing of experiences and reinforcement of successful and best practice (NEPAD Secretariat (2002).

The APRM proves to be a useful diagnostic tool for identifying drivers of change and socio-economic development, security stressors and potential faulty lines and sources of conflict in the continent. It is helpful in bringing into attention various forms of governance challenges a modern-day African government is faced with. However, the APRM is one of the most innovative systems created by the African leaders to improve governance, promote compliance with global and continental standards and embrace sustainable development (Mbadlanyana, 2014). Its main dividend emanates from implementing the National Programmes of Action by countries. This concept is explored in the APRM document where it states that the peer review process will spur countries to consider seriously the impact of domestic policies, not only on internal political stability and economic growth, but also on neighboring countries. It will promote mutual accountability, as well as compliance with best practice (NEPAD/APRM, 2003).

As the Primary mandate of the NEPAD, sustainable development remains the ultimate goal that is broken down to smaller goals that enable Africa as a continent to move forward work on its challenges maximize on its strengths and progress together having not state left behind to achieve a progressive and stable continent (Joshua, 2017). Through the focus areas in the sectors of natural resources and food security, regional

integration, infrastructure and trade, industrialization, science, technology and innovation and human capacity development, NEPAD is able to divide tasks and systematically work through various projects and programmes in each sector towards collective sustainable development (Agbu, 2003). NEPAD is engaged in several initiatives related to areas such as infrastructures, internet connectivity and intra-continental trade and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda has established a strong foundation for the implementation of both 2030Agenda for Sustainable Development and African Union Agenda 2063, citing notable socio-economic progress made across Africa since the latter of adoption in 2015 (Mayaki 2017; Rugwabiza, 2017).

2.1.0 CONCLUSION

This chapter covers the history of development and its progression to sustainable development. it reveals the concepts of security, good governance and sustainable development linking each of these variables to each other as presented in the various literatures. Discussing what has been written on the subject broadly from the concepts of the variables both individually and collectively, reveals the political conditionality within in which the concept of this study draws from, describes the challenges that Africa face in the pursuit of sustainable development and placing emphasis on the partnerships that NEPAD has attracted because of framing the African sustainable development agenda is also brought out clearly and emphasizes the significance of this study.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Having demonstrated the significance of security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development in the literature debates, this chapter identifies the methods used in the study to collect the data and analyze it. This research used a qualitative research approach since the aim of the study is to provide an analysis and evaluation of security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development, as used by the NEPAD. It consequently uses a case study research design. The methodology described in this chapter was used as a guideline to arrive at the answers to the remaining sub-research questions namely; b) What is the state of discussions on preconditions and conditionality in the area of development? c) How does NEPAD approach preconditions in the form of security and governance? And d) What are the implications of the findings of this research? Hence, answering the main question of the research study. This chapter therefore covers rehashes the research question, qualitative research approach and design, methods of collecting data and the data analysis technique that was employed in this research study.

3.2 RESEARCH QUESTION

A research question is the catalyst for research and therefore it provided a focus of where to start in the study (Brand, 2014). This means that it is a question that a research study sets to answer. It is often asked around the phenomenon or concept of the study. In as much as the question generally flows with a set of associates sub questions, it needs to be linked to specific methods of enquiry that is the methodology (Creswell, 2009). It also essentially showed what the value of the data and which would in turn define the aim of the research. Therefore, research questions indicate which methods would be used in a research study and why they would be used. It is from a specific context provides a guide in the choice of the type of research approach, design, data collection methods as well as the type of analysis (Swaen, 2016).

The research question guiding this study derives from a research problem. This is the inadequate analysis of Security, good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development in African Development using an African development plan, in this study, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The research question; how does the NEPAD approach security and governance as preconditions for sustainable development? Is therefore an explanatory question, that seeks to analyze and evaluate security and good governance as pre-conditions and also, reveal the context of this research which is a pursuit of African development in which the NEPAD is only the latest in a string of initiatives.

Sub-questions arising from this are as follows: a) What is the history of development initiatives in Africa before NEPAD? b) What is the importance of security and good governance conditionality in sustainable development? c) How does NEPAD implement the conditions of sustainable development in the form of security and governance? And d) What are the implications of implementing security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development?

Which then leads to the scope of this research study that is NEPAD's consideration of security, good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development in achieving its goals on sustainable development in Africa. It was henceforth known from the question the variables of the research namely; security, good governance, sustainable development and the NEPAD (Nelson 2010). Therefore, the research question in this research study provided the general direction of the study and guided the research to focus on its core objectives.

3.3 QUALITATIVE RESEARCH APPROACH AND RESEACH DESIGN

Given the research problem of inadequate analysis of security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development in African Development using an African development plan, in the form of NEPAD, and the question of how does NEPAD approach preconditions in the form of security and governance, lead to a qualitative research approach that would sufficiently analyze and evaluate with empirical focus on the phenomena of security, good governance and sustainable development in a single case study.

Shank (2006) defines qualitative research as a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning. By systematic, he means planned, ordered and public, following rules agreed upon by members of the qualitative research community. By empirical, he means that this type of inquiry is grounded in the world of experience and therefore, inquiry into meaning says that researchers try to understand how other make sense of their experiences (Ospina, 2004). Qualitative research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach, which means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or, to interpret phenomena in terms of the meaning people bring to them (Denzin, 2000).

This research design is thus designed to explore human elements of a given topic, where specific methods are used to examine how individuals see and experience the world. It is usually used by scholars to investigate human behaviors and it expresses the interested in understanding the meanings people have constructed, that is, how they make sense of the world and their experiences (Islam and Faruque, 2016)

In the case that quantitative information is used, such data is mostly utilized to reinforce the qualitative research (Yin, 2009). A qualitative research is an analytical study that is explanatory in nature and involves examination of cause-effect relationship between phenomena (security, good governance and sustainable development). An explanatory approach was taken in this study to determine whether the cause-effect relationship between the three phenomena was valid and determine which of these phenomena was more valid than the other if any (Dane, 2018). Therefore, the qualitative approach that had been taken, guided the research towards inductive, context-specific findings as to the weaknesses, interactions, contradictions or strengths of security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development.

This study adopted a case study research design. This is an approach that facilitates exploration of a phenomenon within its context, using a variety of data sources. It ensures that the issue is not explored through one lens, but rather various lenses which allow for many facets of the phenomenon to be revealed and understood (Baxter and Jack, 2008).

A case study should consider being used when; the focus of the study is to answer 'how' or 'why' questions, one cannot manipulate the behavior of those involved in the study, covering contextual conditions because there is belief that they are relevant to the phenomenon under study or, the boundaries are not clear between the phenomenon and context (Yin 2009). He further defined a case study research design method as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context when the boundaries between the phenomenon and context are not clear and where multiple sources of evidence are used.

NEPAD in this study is the context within which security and good governance act as contextual conditions and prerequisites for sustainable development fit in well with the use of a case study research design. This research design lends itself to a very intensive study which allowed the empirical inquiry to investigate the phenomena within a real-life context where multiple evidences are used. Therefore, the case study is explanatory as the study was aimed at analyzing these phenomena and explaining the cause-effect relationship between variables and the importance of the need to observe them.

This research design and approach makes it possible to unpack the complexity of security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable using the lived experiences of NEPAD in ensuring sustainable development and, their perception on the concept of security and good governance as prerequisites for successful sustainable development. In dealing with the sub-question, this design assisted the identification of the strategies and the gap, therein and provided a comprehensive understanding on the subject.

The formation of an appropriate approach to the case study design by providing an intense research method where a holistic and in-depth investigation; was required to answer the above research problem. The research question provides for an explanatory study that examined how security and good governance are prerequisites for sustainable development at a surface and deep level in order of the NEPAD to explain these phenomena (Zainal, 2007).

The research study was conducted through the use of a qualitative study because the research variables could not be measured numerically/quantitatively. The case study

provided an example and demonstration of the implication of the phenomenon of security and good governances as pre-conditions for sustainable development by conducting a critical document analysis and thorough literature review of the policy document of the NEPAD on security and good governance. Hence, using a qualitative research approach with a case study design was an appropriate methodological approach, as it gave the researcher more control over the area of study and assisted immensely in the answering of the questions in this research (Creswell and Maree, 2016).

3.4 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Data collection is the gathering and measuring of information on variables of interest, in an established systemic fashion that enables one to answer the state research questions, test hypothesis and evaluate outcomes. It is essential to maintaining the integrity of the research. Data collection methods are therefore the means by which data is collected (Bowen, 2009). They can be divided into two, that is primary and secondary data collection methods. Primary data is data collected by the researcher from first-hand sources, using methods such as surveys, interviews, focus groups among others. Whereas secondary data is data that is already published in books, newspapers, magazines, journals and even online portals. (Dudovskiy, 2018).

Methods for collecting the data for this qualitative research study were through literature and document surveys, that is, the study of primary documents from the NEPAD and secondary and already existing data. Document survey often used as complementary method to enhance an effective way of collecting data in a qualitative research is here used as the main and only source of data. Documentary survey is a form of qualitative research in which documents are interpreted by the researcher to give voice and meaning around an assessment topic (Bowen, 2009).

Being an explanatory analytical study that is also a case study, research data was collected from documents of the NEPAD that already existed in form of news reports, other research reports, government reports, NEPAD reports, interviews that were recorded in this area of concentration among others. The methods of data collection were done through the review of existing literature on security, good governance and sustainable development of the NEPAD and other public document reviews from the

department of governance (of NEPAD): this department worked with the heads of state and government orientation committee that implement the APRM policies and also provide reports of the NEPAD to the AU Assembly and other partners to the program. This analysis of existing literature and documents that were available in the public domain on this specific research area answered the sub-questions (a), (b) and (c). The online site was active and strategic document on their programmes and reports as well as minutes of NEPAD conferences and meetings could be accessed. These, for example the NEPAD official website (www.nepad.org) and the documents from university of Pretoria library, had been purposely selected for integration of both the primary and secondary data sources for this research. Literature and document survey method was selected for this research as it was the most relevant in the analysis on how effective security and good governance have been as pre-conditions to sustainable development in the NEPAD.

Since there was a wide range of already existing data on the topic of security, governance and sustainable development, it was critical to sample out the relevant sources to ensure that they were bound to the research being here conducted. Using McNeill's guide in selection of existing data sources, the following questions were used.

a) Is the material authentic? To rule out any plagiarism and false representation of the organization that was being researched on.

b) Is the material factually accurate? This would the principle/ sieves in order to rule out both deliberate and accidental error in the literature and documents available.

c) Is the material reliable? What personal biases and distortion were likely to be present in the available material?

d) Is it systematic, providing complete accounts of what it describes? This was to evaluate if there was anything that was lacking.

e) Why was it collected? and;

f) Is the material representative of the population of the research? Minority or Majority?

These questions provided a clear and strategic selection of the literature and documents that were used as data for this research in order to properly sample out relevant sources

around the topic of security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development relating to NEPAD (McNeill, 1990).

3.5 DATA ANALYSIS METHODS

Data analysis is of applying statistical or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap and evaluate data (Xia and Gong, 2014). Analysis refers to breaking a whole into separate components for individual examination and data analysis, therefore, is a process for obtaining data and converting it into information useful for decision-making by users (Judd and McClelland, 1989).

Secondary data analysis is the analysis of data that was collected by someone else for another primary purpose. The utilization of existing data provides a viable option for researchers who have limited time and resources. It is an empirical exercise that applies the same research principles as studies using primary data and has steps to be followed as any other research method (Johnston, 2014).

Therefore, the use of existing data in this research makes it a focus for secondary data analysis. The main distinction for this type of research, unlike others, it is the utilization of the information already generated before the actual research begins. Dane and Fink (2010) explained that systematic secondary data methods can be divided into two types: content analysis and existing data analysis. Content analysis involves interpretation of any communication medium, whether written, pictorial, oral or audiovisual. By studying such archives, one can test and formulate hypotheses about a variety of different behavioral phenomena. Existing data analysis on the other hand, generally involves using data for purposes other than those of which the data were gathered (Dane and Fink, 2010). In consideration of the foregoing explanation, this study focused on existing data analysis.

Existing data are results of data collected or research accomplished by someone else (Cavaye, 1996). The results are typically found in one of three formats according to Dane and Fink (2010), namely; the raw data that contains measurements in the original units of observation and a researcher can analyze from their point of view, aggregate or summarize data that contains one or more combination of original measurements usually

already interpreted but the researcher can still use them to determine an outcome of their hypothesis. The third format is the completed data analyses (statistical results). This format of existing data involves statistical results included in research reports that are most restrictive. For examples, they consist of completed data analyses (statistical results) whose format would require the researcher to use correlations of the data to similar topics and not to the specific topic themselves (Dane and Fink, 2010).

This research being a case study research of the NEPAD used secondary data or existing data to explain the experience of security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development. The already existing data provided past, present and predictable future of the correlation between security and good governance to sustainable development giving the researcher a means to verify the research hypothesis. Focusing on raw data and statistical results, this research looked into public documents and research results to analyze the three Phenomena of Security, good governance and sustainable development (Moustakas, 1999).

Using the secondary data and completed data analyses in a case study enabled the researcher to look in to perceptions, perspectives, understandings and sentiments of security and good governance actual experience as prerequisite for sustainable development. Therefore, by studying multiple data that already existed, it was possible to verify whether a phenomenon existed (Center for Innovation in Research and Teaching, CIRT, 2019).

This research used triangulation method of data analysis to analyze the data collected. Triangulation analysis method refers to the application and combination of several methods in the study of the same phenomenon (Bogdan and Biklen, 2008). The combination of already existing interviews, other archival documents and theories, the method assists in trying to overcome the weaknesses of just a single method. In a qualitative research as this one, triangulation had been found to be profoundly credible to inquiries (Rothbauer, 2008). According to O'Donoghue and Punch (2003), triangulation is a method of cross-checking data from multiple sources to search for regularities in the research data in which was very relevant for this research specifically considering the research looked into various existing sources of the same phenomenon.

This enabled the evaluation of the data and presentation of the research findings. In this study, the method brought together the findings from the recorded interviews that were previously conducted, organizational and public documents, journals, reports and literature reviews that were categorized into two groups with the goal of evaluating and addressing the main question of this research study. This method of data analysis in social sciences was mostly used in the process of validation and assessing the veracity of social science research results however, it has been used to evaluate the data in this research study (Bogdan and Biklen, 2008).

The data for this research study was analyzed through the classification of the data into two categories. These were;

    a. Security and good governance are pre-conditions for sustainable development,

    b. Security and good governance are not pre-conditions for sustainable development,

These categories realized two contrasting positions that provided organized data to be analyzed and an explanation provided on whether or not security and good governance are prerequisites for sustainable development and what their effects are. By categorizing data into these two positions it will also be clear what the merits and de-merits are in having security and good governance as per-conditions for sustainable development as experienced by NEPAD. This research applies a phenomenon methodological triangulation that triangulates the significance, effects and merits and de-merits of the variable's security and good governance as experienced by NEPAD which enables the researcher to give an all-inclusive analysis to the study (Denzin, 2006).

3.6 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethics pertains to doing good and avoiding harm. Ethics in research addresses the principles and values of various issues in the field of research (Samaranayake, 2012). In this context, ethics has completely been associated with the role of ethical principles and guidelines provided for by the University of Pretoria for the fulfillment of a Master's degree program. The Universities ethics code states that a researcher has the responsibility to

uphold social responsibility, justice, benevolence, respect for individuals and professionalism (University of Pretoria, 1999).

The University requires the submission of an application for ethical clearance for a candidate to be able to conduct a research. This application is submitted and approved by the ethics committee of the faculty in with the research will be conducted.

To be able to adhere to the principles of completing this research, an application for an ethical clearance from the University of Pretoria ethical committee was made seeking to conduct the research study. This application describes the title of the research, how it would be conducted, where data will be collected from, if there were permissions needed and the duration of the research. Moreover, all the documents used in this study were relevant, properly referenced and were available for clarification and verification for future use in the Bibliography using the referencing method prescribed by the university. The faculty of Humanities issued a letter of ethical clearance which allowed the research to be conducted.

The data for this study depended on existing data that is in the public domain. Consequently, there would not be any need for permission from the NEPAD as all the data was available in the public sphere. This document highlighted that the researcher was authorized to conduct research for the fulfillment of the requirement for master's degree programme. The data collected for this research study will not be harmful to anyone or anything as the researched used documents available in the public domain and there was also no printing of sources or documents to save on the environment.

In addition to the ethical purpose in this research, the researcher followed the due process that required application for an ethical clearance from the University of Pretoria to allow the researcher to conduct this study. The ethical compliance facilitated the researcher to execute the study procedures with ease and effectively. The data used in this study was mainly secondary data; meaning that the research was literature based and the data already existing was used.

3.7 CONCLUSION

This chapter therefore has explained that the study is a qualitative research design that used a case study approach. It is a research that used secondary and primary existing data these are documents from the NEPAD that have provided answers to the research questions set to be answered completely by conducting this research. The data has been collected, presented and analyzed in the following chapters. It has also shown that the ethical considerations were adhered to by fulfilling the requirements of the ethics committee of the university of Pretoria by the letter of ethical clearance that is attached to this dissertation.

CHAPTER FOUR

SECURITY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE AS PRECONDITIONS FOR NEPAD'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS: DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

As mentioned in the previous chapter three, data analysis is the process for obtaining data and converting it into information useful for decision-making by users (Judd and McClelland, 1989). This chapter is an analysis of the research questions on the basis of literature and documents as data for this research study in order to explain the relationship between three phenomena of this study which are security, good governance and sustainable development in relation to NEPAD. It analyzes security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development in the case study of the NEPAD. It attempts to answer sub-questions (c) How does NEPAD implement the condition for sustainable development in the form of security and governance? And d) What are the implications of the findings of implementing security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development? This chapter divides the data in to the two contrasting positions mentioned earlier in chapter three which are one, good governance as a pre-condition for sustainable development in the NEPAD and second, security as a pre-condition for sustainable development in the NEPAD and security as a pre-condition for sustainable development in the NEPAD.

4.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

As mentioned in chapter two on the history of development and sustainable development, the concept of sustainable development first appeared in the World Conservation Strategy (WCS). It emerged from the world commission on Environment and Development (WCED, 1987) report, referred to as the Brundtland Report (Timberlake, O'Keefe, Kirkby and Earthscan, 1999). It is this concept that has been carried and evolved over the years to the present organizing principle to meet human development while simultaneously sustaining the natural systems that provide natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the society and economy depend (Estes, 2010).

Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations (United Nations, 1987).

Millennium Development goals (MDGs) started the global effort in the year 2000 to tackle the indignity of poverty. The MDGs established measurable, universally-agreed objectives for tackling extreme poverty and hunger, dealing with HIV/AID, malaria and diseases, promoting gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality rates, ensure environmental sustainability, develop a global partnership for development and expanding primary school education to all children (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2012).

For 15 years, the MDGs drove progress in several important areas: reducing income poverty, providing much needed access to water and sanitation, driving down child mortality and drastically improving maternal health. They also kick-started a global movement for free primary education, inspiring countries to invest in their future generations. Most significantly, the MDGs made huge strides in combatting HIV/AIDS and other treatable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2012).

In 2015, leaders of 193 countries came together and created the Sustainable development goals (SDGs) that replaced the Millennium Developmental Goals (MDGs). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were to be a long-term sustainability agenda that succeeded the MDGs and were to address the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) beginning with eradication extreme poverty (Boelt, 2014). They came up with 17 goals interconnected goals, which means that the success of one affects the success of the others. The interconnections were made mostly by the assumed success of each goal in that, by one goal being successful, it would impact positively to the next goal in no particular order. For example, the success of goal 16 which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels would lead to a success in goal 4 which is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and vis versa.

In addition, these goals were set for the agenda 2030 achievement of sustainable development however, the specific goals for this study are goals 16 and 17. These goals are linked to the idea that security and good governance are conditions for sustainable development. they are goal 16 which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. And goal 17 which is for the strengthening the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (Boelt, 2014).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as global development agenda provide the overarching context for Africa's own development pursuits. The UNDP suggest that sustainable development in relation to security and good governance in Africa positive as the SDGs are important development priorities for their countries because they reflect most if not all developmental priorities (UN Women, 2017).

In October 2014, the Independent Expert Advisory Group on Data Revolution for Sustainable Development underscored the opportunities and challenges confronting statistical production for sustainable development. It clearly stated that investment is required to improve statistics for the effective measure of sustainable development indicators Independent (Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development, 2014). This was so that public awareness would be raised on the importance of statistics in the development of the continent and in harnessing national, sub-regional, regional and international resources in building the capacity of African countries to meet the increased demand in quality statistics emanating from their development agendas (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2017). The UN Women on the other hand stated that investing in gender equality and women's empowerment is pivotal to reaching the goals of sustainable development, including the aspirations of Africa's agenda 2063 as well as the SDGs (UN Women, 2017). This illustrate that sustainable development is not only an important issue for Africa, but it has also been integrated into the various and specific groups joined towards sustainable development.

African leaders demonstrated their willingness to tackle poverty challenges by designing their own development solution under the form of NEPAD programmes. Africa's development frameworks and plans, visions and strategies are well known and embodies by NEPAD and Agenda 2063. The NEPAD has six concentration areas that generally seek to address the SDGs in combining similar themed goals into an allocated instrument or project. For example, Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, was allocated an instrument, Operationalization of the Malabo Declaration of African agriculture through CAADP implementation strategy and Roadmap (IS&R) and CAADP result Framework. The objective here was to translate 2025 vision and goals of accelerated African Agricultural growth transformation for a 'shared prosperity and improved livelihoods' into concrete results and impact (AUDA-NEPAD 2015).

4.3 NEPAD AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT BLUEPRINT IN AFRICA

The idea that resonated across the continent was that the 21st century would be an African century, in which development initiatives would be utilized as a central development framework. NEPAD was derived from the commonality and convergence of these conditions (Efretuei, 2005). Bad governance, especially poor political governance was identified as the important factor that holds back Africa's development as seen in chapter one on the history of the NEPAD, African leaders themselves acknowledged that indeed bad governance in many countries had hampered development efforts. Consequently in 2001, they launched an African Development Programme the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (Mukamunana, 2006). This programme had overriding goal that was to end Africa's poverty and underdevelopment and at the center of this plan, was the recognition that economic growth and sustainable development cannot happen in the absences of peace, security and good governance (Mukamunana, 2006).

The New Partnership for Africa's Development is a programme of the African Union (AU) adopted in 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia, aimed primarily at poverty alleviation and promotion of economic growth and sustainable development in Africa. NEPAD is governed by the AU Assembly, the NEPAD heads of State and Government Orientation Committee

(HSGOC) and the NEPAD steering Committee. The Steering Committee has the primary responsibility for developing the terms of reference for identified programmes and projects, and for overseeing NEPAD Agency activities. It is consisted of personal representatives of the Heads of State and Government on the HSGOC (NEPAD, 2001).

As mentioned in chapter one, NEPAD is anchored on the determination of Africans to extricate themselves and the continent from the malaise of underdevelopment and exclusion in a globalizing world. It calls for the reversal of this deviant situation by changing the relationship that underpins it. Africans are appealing neither for the further entrenchment of dependency through aid, nor for marginal concessions (NEPAD, 2001).

It is a driving force, with the authority and responsibility of identifying projects and ensuring they were viable for providing visibility for investors, for coordinating and serving as a catalyst for various initiatives while partnering with the private sector. This long-term vision for Africa has six pillars of development that are essential in meeting the continent's development challenges (Mayaki, 2016).

The first is agriculture and food security. Here, NEPAD focuses on strengthening agriculture, fostering food and nutrition security by increasing incomes in African's largely based economies. It does this through the proactive approach to agricultural policy and working with over 40 nations across Africa through the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). CAADP promotes sustainable changes in Agricultural practices (NEPAD, 2002).

The second is climate change and natural resource management. The NEPAD helps countries to coordinate and promote regional and national programs designed to curb the threat of depletion of natural resources and climate change challenges. Though Africa is not a major contributor of global warming, the NEPAD states that it is set to be hardest hit by climate change. Therefore, it is aiming to strengthen and upscale member states to integrate climate change and sustainable development actions into national development processes through the adoption of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. On the part of natural resource management, it is promoting blue economy and improving

environmental governance by promoting sustainable mining at national, regional and continental levels (AUDA-NEPAD, 2019).

Third is regional integration and infrastructure. The programme prioritizes continental integration and infrastructure development to increase mobility, thus increasing employment, as well as trade and socio-economic development. its priority framework is the Programme For Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), which addresses the infrastructure deficit that blights the continent's industrialization and international competitiveness. The outcomes of this programme focus on trade facilitation, as well as the roll-out of energy, transport, water and ICT infrastructure (AUDA-NEPAD, 2019).

There is also human development, where NEPAD prioritizes human development through its focus on Human Capital Development. this focus encompasses capacity development through education, gender equality through women and youth empowerment programmes, rural futures, skill development initiatives and development of the Agriculture Technical Vocational Education and Training (ATVET) (AUDA-NEPAD, 2019).

In addition, economic and corporate governance is another pillar. This pillar is best represented in the NEPAD's involvement with the continental governments. It established the Declaration on Democracy, political, economic and Corporate Governance that formed the establishment of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) to promote adherence to fulfillment of commitment to promote regional integration and accountability to the sustainable development goals of the continent (Olanya, 2016).

Finally, peace and security. These are considered a condition for the achievement of sustainable development. NEPAD in its founding document states that the peace and security initiatives consist of three elements, which are promoting long-term conditions for development and security, building the capacity for African institutions for early warning as well as enhancing their capacity to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts. And institutionalizing commitments to the core values of the NEPAD (NEPAD, 2001).

Today, NEPAD agency is the implementing arm of the African Union's (AU) Agenda 2063 development strategy. It has the primary objective of transforming Africa, and it focuses on:

- Incubating high-impact projects that demonstrate proof-of-concept to translate the AU's continental strategic development framework into national development priorities
- Enhancing knowledge sharing among countries, supported by evidence-based feedback on best practices for regional integration
- Brokering partnerships and resources mobilization for the implementation of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda2063.

NEPAD's mandated is to facilitate and coordinated the implementation of regional and continental priority development programmes and projects, and push for partnerships, mobilize resources and research knowledge management. It partners with financial institutions, UN agencies and Africa's development partners as a mechanism to support African development efforts (AUDA-NEPAD, 2019).

Critics of the NEPAD initially had great skepticism from the civil society in Africa, with the opinion that NEPAD is playing into the Washington Consensus model of economic development. In July 2002, members of 40 African social movements, trade unions, youth and women's organizations, NGOs, religious organizations and other endorsed the African Civil Society Declaration on NEPAD rejecting it (NEPAD, 2002). A similar hostile view was taken by African scholars and activists intellectuals in the 2002 Accra Declaration on Africa's development challenges (Pambazuka News, 2002). Part of the rejection was because the process by which NEPAD was adopted was insufficiently participatory and the civil society seemed to have been completely excluded from the discussions that lead to its adaptation.

In addition to this criticism, the former Senegalese President Abdoulaye Wade accused NEPAD of wasting hundreds of millions of dollars and achieving nothing for the world's poorest countries. He said then that NEPAD which was meant to commit African leaders to promote democracy and good governance in return for increased western investment

and trade and dept relief, had proved to be no more than a talking shop and that the problem was the implementation of it as it was not doing what it was set to do (Ba, 2007).

Like other organizations, NEPAD suffers from slow decision-making, a relatively poorly resourced and a cumbersome implementing framework. The lack of seriousness and commitment of the Heads of States was not of much help considering the number of states that volunteered to the signing of the APRM (Mudacumura and Morçöl, 2014). However, the programme has received some acceptance from those who were initially critical of it and in general, has seen its status become less controversial as has become more established and its implemented programmes more concrete. The aim of promoting greater regional integration and trade among African states is welcomed by many, even as the fundamental macroeconomic principles NEPAD endorsed remain contested (McEwan, 2018).

4.4 GOOD GOVERNANCE: A PRE-CONDITION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEPAD

This section discusses how the NEPAD has adopted good governance as one of its objectives of creating conditions for achieving sustainable development. As discussed in chapter two, section 2.3, an expanded definition of governance as explained by Olanya (2016) includes political and economic dimensions. This follows the discussion in section 2.4, where the political dimension spotlights government's legitimacy, accountability, competency and respect for the rule of law. The economic dimension refers to the proper management of the private sector to ensure financial and fiscal accountability, upholding property rights, transparency for effective execution and management of economic progress (Landman and Häusermann, 2003). This research uses both the political and economic dimensions of good governance as they connect in various levels as discussed later in 4.5 of this chapter.

Despite the evidence of the sequential and interdependence of these phenomena (security, good governance and sustainable development) discussed in chapter two, section 2.2. It is unavoidable to overlook that contemporary liberal-inspired state engineering frames leave no room to maneuver in way compatible with prevailing social structures and practices including clienteles and patronage, demonized as 'bad

governance'. Notably, Grundling et al (2016) states that bad governance, in terms of generation and centralized management of rents has frequently been the main drivers of the successful developmental states in Africa, versus those that slavishly follow liberal tracks and treaties. In the same section 2.2 of chapter two, he emphasizes developmental policies should be respectful of the local contexts and situations, steering well away from the one-size-fits-all solution (Grundling et al, 2016). NEPAD in relations to respecting local context and situations refers to culture. In paragraph 143 of the NEPAD founding document, it states that culture is an integral part of development efforts on the continent. Consequently, it is essential to protect and effectively utilize indigenous knowledge that represents a major dimension of the continent's culture, and to share this knowledge for the benefit of humankind. The document pledges to give special attention to the protection and nurturing of indigenous knowledge (NEPAD, 2001).

Olanya (2016) supports this claim by averring that no amount of aid can close the distance between externally imposed structures and local institutions; the former routinely violate local relations and interactions and subsequently devastate known and trusted institutions. The mainstream concept of good governance is averred as one that works against the grain of existing social patterns, leading to increased alienation between the elite and the majority of the society who are the poor and marginalized (Khan and Olanya, 2016). Research conducted by the African Power and Politics Program (APPP) also support this claim by stating that socially responsive development demands real commitment to work with the grain; that is building on existing institutional arrangements that have recognized benefits is the only way to create a developmental policy that addresses the need of a country in a context specific manner (Booth, 2011). Existing institutions and institutional agreements are a great priority of the NEPAD. According to its founding document paragraph 96 which states that the New Partnership for Africa's development will give priority to the capacity building in order to enhance the effectiveness of existing regional structures and rationalization of existing regional organizations (NEPAD, 2001).

NEPAD recognizes the centrality of capacity development especially with existing institutions and organization. With the aim developing an action plan, NEPAD adopted a

Short-Term Action Plan that was primarily based on survey of the infrastructure projects and initiatives in the countries and included in the programme put forward by the regional Economic Communities (RECs) (NEPAD, 2002). This Short-Term Action Plan also review the problems and challenges facing the sector and outlined the response under NEPAD. The four common areas covered in the Plan are; (i) facilitation- establishment of policy, regulatory and institutional framework to create a suitable environment for investment and effective operations; (ii) capacity building initiatives to empower particularly the implementing institutions to meet their mandates; (iii) physical or capital investment projects; and (iv) studies to prepare new priority projects (NEPAD report, 2002).

By applying the concept of good governance, Stojanović, Ateljević and Stević (2016) state that the international financial institutions as promoters of the new neoliberal approach seek to correct the mistakes that have been made by previous aid programs. On the basis of the empirical results they got from their research on governance as a tool for sustainable development, they joined a group of scholars who express doubts about the model of good governance as the universal recipe for achieving sustainable development. Comparing their empirical results for different categories of countries, they drew a clear conclusion about the absence of identical rules. Therefore, agreeing with the views expressed by the Kemp and Parto (2005) that there is no single form of good governance that can achieve sustainability. The findings suggested the validity of Kim's (2009) thesis according to which social and economic developments do not depend on the whole package of good governance but only on certain aspects of good governance (Stojanović, Ateljević and Stević, 2016).

They go on to explain their finding on the aspect that they used in their empirical results that, the understanding of the relationship between good governance and sustainable development is in accordance with the example given by Grindle (2004) who explained that if the reduction of poverty is defined as a priority then it should be empirically tested which reforms are of major importance. Moreover, their empirical results clearly suggest that there is no single recipe for reform measures in the context of the application of the model of good governance acceptable to the different categories of countries. This can

be explained by the existence of different development needs that arise from very diverse countries (Stojanović, Ateljević and Stević, 2016).

While good governance has almost universally been underpinned by the idea that developing countries have successfully transcended the problems of underdevelopment and have bequeathed to the world a progress for others to follow, Grundling et al. (2016) puts it that evidence from the post-colonial states demonstrate that this success in developmental progress is riddled with potholes and cul-de-sacs, despite neon-colored road signs promising development around the next corner.

According to George and Bennett (2005), research reflects that, the quality of organization in economic development and governance structures relate positively to the aspects of good governance. They explain that, experts have proven good governance to be a prerequisite sustainable development. However, for it to impact development, it must uphold and reform institution structure, property rights and rule of law enhancement; and be able to adopt easily to policies and structures which are development focused (Grundling et al, 2016). Mauro (1995) agrees that corruption subjected indexes are negatively or lowly related to economic and investment growth.

Institutions in governance need the authority and state respect, which will eliminate the aspect of corruption, land squatters and other factors that may hinder a double-digit growth of the country's economy towards achieving the welfare of the society and sustainable development (Burger, 2016). Khan (2006) argues that, there is a danger of strong structural drivers of corruption. He explains that the desire to link lending and partnership with developing countries on the basis of small differences in governance and corruption indicators are seriously misguided according to his analysis. As a result, he argues that there is need to identify critical governance capacities on a country-by-country basis to accelerate economic and social transformation in developing countries.

Opportunities for corruption are therefore greater where there is lack of institution transparency, accountability, capability, effectiveness, fairness and access. In areas where corruption is endemic, the task of improving performance is more difficult (Maghraoui, 2009). There are two characteristics that seem to improve good governance

with the aim of limiting corruption. As applied by the NEPAD in mechanisms such as the APRM and AU peace and security architecture, these conditions are the technocratic condition and the political-neutrality assumption. The technocratic conditions refer to the management skills and institutional capacities that countries in transition to democracy or market economy need in order to establish fair, viable and responsive public institutions. The quality of rules, procedures and regulations governing public institutions is crucial for supporting economic growth and development, consolidating the newly establishes political systems and insuring the delivery of basic services to the citizens. According to this view, the professional quality of institutions, more than anything else, accounts for the difference between countries that succeed politically and economically and those that do not. Hence, corruption is primarily a problem of institutional malfunction that can be addressed through technical measures (Maghraoui, 2009). The state-neutrality assumptions refer to the important role of public institutions and state in the functioning of market and democracies, independently of existing power. That is for instance having commissions of inquiry or anti-corruptions commissions that are independent to the existing power in government.

Burger (2016) continues to explain that since the focus shifted to the quality of governance, it would be incorrect to attribute all the blame for its poor quality on the history and external exploitation. Looking critically on the impact of colonialism and its concomitant ally, imperialism on the African states, the present role of Africa in the world economy is the dominant source of raw materials and major consumer of manufactured products. This is as a result of long years of colonial governance, exploitation and imperialism consequently, it is also extremely difficult for African states to disentangle from the colonial perfected role (Ocheni and Nwankwo, 2012). The results of the effectiveness of foreign aid in helping the economic development in Africa has not been as expected with Africa's development partners. Moyo (2009) contends in her book *Dead Aid,* that while foreign aid that addressed humanitarian needs caused by drought and conflict is helpful, most aid given to African countries is rather harmful. She lists the problems enhanced by aid to include corruption, civil conflict, shrinking of the middleclass and the instilling of a culture of dependency making Africa unattractive to global investors.

While developed countries have political and economic systems that are inclusive and offers opportunities to create wealth, developing countries have political and economic systems that are extractive. Those of the ruling class have a strong hold on political power and use it to channel economic resources to benefit themselves and those close to them. Also, globalization does not appear to be hastening Africa's development. the problem is also rooted in the political structure and the leadership cultures prevalent in Africa (Adeyemi, 2017). Therefore, the incompetency of the African leaders in most African countries is not only the problem of people who occupy positions in government, but it is a reflection of the leadership culture in the continent.

On institutionalization, Olanya (2016) argues that quality institutions are central to achieving developmental outcomes and that enhancement of governance capabilities in allocating investment and coordinating resources mobilization should be the starting point of state building and economic restoration. Good governance reforms are based on a particular way of understanding economic development that draws on a very specific and partial reading of new institutional economic and new political economy. It assumes that political stability and economic development in developing countries can be based on institutions of political representation, accountability and market competition (Gray and Khan, 2010).

It is clear that institutions play an important role in the NEPAD's achievement of sustainable development, in the area of application of good governance. They are especially key for accountability, which is an important factor for good governance. Accountability is important to governance because in the evaluation of the ongoing effectiveness of public officials of public bodies ensures that they are preforming to their full potential, providing value for money in the provision of public services therefore, instilling confidence in the government and being responsive to the community they are meant to be serving (Munzhedzi, 2016).

Institutions can be both formal and informal. Core formal institutions include laws, contracts and formal public management processes, while informal institutions are referred to as norms and values that can influence behavior. They define how power is managed and used, how states and societies arrive at decisions and how they implement

those decisions and measures and account for the results. (Kungoza, 2009). Effective institutions can take many forms: robust legal frameworks and representative parliaments with strong capacity for oversight; adapt civil services and the timely and quality delivery of public services; efficient judiciaries that uphold the rule of law; vibrant and actively engaged civil societies; and free and independent media. These institutions depend on the development of decentralized, democratic decision-making processes (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2014).

It is evident that governance is not only formal. The informal institutions constitute norms which are a representation of acceptable group conduct as well as individual perception of particular group conduct. Therefore, governance in this case conforms to the moral obligations and reinforcement of sanctions which include social shaming, exclusion from profitable networks or selective enforcement of laws against those transgressing against accepted social norms. For example, governance by social norms has sparked the interest of anti-corruption practitioners into whether socially accepted group conduct can be incorporated into programme decisions such as research in corruption, justice and legitimacy projects agreed upon by Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania for the proper conduct of those in government delivering services to the citizens (Koechlin, 2018).

This therefore means that governance is also part of the public administration. As mentioned above about the provision of service and value for money to the citizens, governance in public administration speaks to this in two ways, that is corporate management, where there is introduction of private sector management methods to the public sector, as it stresses on hands-on professional management, explicit standards and measures of performance, managing by results, values for money and more recently closeness to customers. The other way is marketization which refers to introduction of incentive structures into public service provision. This stresses on disaggregating bureaucracies, greater competition thought contracting-out and customer choice (Rhodes, 2000). This is the thinking evident in NEPAD communication and documents as well.

In the case of public finance in public administration, management of the resources available, good governance is witnessed through budget governance, revenue

governance, internal control, public recruitment and external audit in relation to the political governance variables of inclusiveness, openness, rule of law, compliance, oversight and capability. Africa over the last 20 years, has had major public finance management evolved by interventions by national governments and external institutions thereby boosting the countries' performance with various trends. This is shown by regulatory institutions, transparency in creation and allocation of budgetary and revenue expenditure and their recognition for greater accessibility of information and public participation (African Development Bank (ADB) and African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), 2018). The NEPAD gave prominence to these discussions on its own website as well.

Treaties and protocols in Africa have been an important force to ensure the achievement of accountability throughout the continent. Various treaties have been signed by the African Union (AU) to bring into force various agreements, protocols, standards and other conditionalities to ensure progress among itself. Treaty obligation dictate that the decision to sign a treaty is a legally binding instrument, that creates rights and imposes obligations on states that are party to the treaty (UN Economic Commission for Africa, 2016).

In this instance, the African Governance Architecture (AGA) was designed to be a framework to co-ordinate the existing initiatives of different actors in the realm of governance, thereby promoting an integrated continental approach. Having originally known that this partly as well the mandate that the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) is about, it was clear in the formation of the AGA that the APRM needs to work with national structures to be able to have a more diverse and better accessibility it its mandate of accountability and sharing of experiences (Corrigan and Turiansky, 2015). Therefore, linking the governance institutions put together towards the achievement of good governance and sustainable development in the continent.

The NEPAD makes governance a critical part of economic and developmental renaissance of Africa. This is evident in the Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance, which reaffirms the commitment to the promotion of the belief in just, honest, transparent, accountable and participatory government and probity in public life (NEPAD, 2002). This declaration came in to force for the member

states parties, represented by their Heads of States to reaffirm their full and continuous commitment to these and other decisions of the continental organization the AU as well as the other international obligations and undertaking into which, they entered into context with the UN. And of particular significance to this Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance is the Charter of the United Nations and the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all conventions relating thereto, especially the convention on the Elimination of all Forms of discrimination against women and the Beijing Declaration (Office of the High Commissioner UNHR, 2019).

Therefore, in support of good governance with this declaration, the NEPAD member states agreed to: (i) adopt clear codes, standards and indicators of good governance at the national, sub-regional and continental levels, (ii) an accountable, efficient and effective civil service, (iii) ensure the effective functioning of parliaments and other accountability institutions in respective countries including parliamentary committees and anti-corruption bodies and (iv) ensure the independence of the judicial system that will be able to prevent abuse of power and corruption.

NEPAD put together 8 prioritized and approved governance codes and standards that are critical aspects of the quest to sustainable development. These codes and standards have been developed by a number of international organizations through consultative processes that involve active participation of and endorsement by African countries.

They include; Code of good practices on transparency in monetary and financial policies, Code of good practices on fiscal transparency, Best practices for budget transparency, Guidelines for public debt management, Principles of corporate governance, International accounting standards, International auditing standards and Core principles for effective banking supervision

The NEPAD also separately agreed to establish the APRM (African Peer Review Mechanism) on the basis of voluntary accession in section 28 of the declaration. This mechanism seeks to promote adherence to the fulfillment of the commitments contained in the NEPAD declaration of democracy, political, economic and corporate governance. It spells out the institutions and processes that guide the future Peer Reviews based on

mutually agreed codes and standards of good governance (New Partnership for Africa's Development, (NEPAD), 2002). This contributes mostly to good governance as it facilitates accountability across the continent through the member states that are signatory to the APRM. Keeping this accountability and self-monitoring translates to the governance strategies and synchronization of policies and reforms put in place thus, well governed institutions that result to sustainable development.

Therefore, the APRM has demonstrated its value as a diagnostic tool. It is also shaping policy and institutional development in ways that enhance good governance towards sustainable development through peer reviews and sharing best practices. It acts as a moral contract that ensures African leaders adhere to their commitments in line with the NEPAD agenda (Assan, 2004).

 The APRM is a big part of governance accountability. This is because, the African Peer Review Mechanism conducts peer reviews of the member states to ensure that they are adhering to the condes and standards set by themselves to achieve sustainable development through good governance. This shows the role of the APRM and its power as far as being able to make binding resolutions and hold each member state accountable (Lishivha, 2019). Accountability in governance mean the assurance of action and decisions taken by public officials are subject to oversight so as to guarantee that the government initiatives meet their objectives and respond to the needs of the community they are meant to be benefiting, therefore contributing to better governance that leads to sustainable development (Corrigan and Turiansky, 2015).

Adedeji in his speech in the KwaZulu Natal APRM Report in 2006 said that, the intention of accountability in governance is to help a country understand the need to look at it self, understand it self, accept itself and decide how it wants to correct the image of itself. He continued to state that, the strategic objectives for the implementation of the APR process are to establish benchmarks that can be used in future review prosses, to strengthen and deepen democracy, to contribute to strengthening provincial and national system for assessing government's performing in delivering on its development objectives, to build and popularize a broader sense of ownership for the people's contract and government's

national development priorities and to support the building of African based knowledge and experience in utilizing the peer review mechanism.

Since it is of voluntary accession, it consists of 37 countries out of the 54 African countries and has entered into special support agreements with partner institutions such as African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), The African Development Bank (ADB), Mo Ibrahim Foundation, United nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Office of the Special Advisor on Africa (OSAA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Regional Bureau for Africa. The entire member states of the APRM are supposed to pay an annual subscription fee of $200,000 that would go into the operations of the APRM which combines with the donor funds from the special support partner institutions mentioned herein (NEPAD, 2003).

The APRM's primary purpose is to foster the adoption of policies, standards and practices that lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration through sharing of experiences and reinforcement of successful and best practice, including identifying deficiencies and assessing the needs for capacity building. The APRM works in five stages to execute the process of reviewing. Theses stages include;

Stage One begins with an initial consultation between the APR Secretariat and the country to be reviewed. This consultation provides an overview of the process and work out the terms of a memorandum of understanding governing the review. The country under review is required to create an APR Focal Point co-ordinate with the APR secretariat (NEPAD Secretariat, 2002). The 2004 Kigali meeting of the African Peer review heads of states adopted recommendations that, participating countries immediately take steps to identify or establish abroad-based and all-inclusive APRM National Coordinating Structures where they do not exist. This structure would be responsible for sending the Self-Assessment Questionnaire to a wide variety of stakeholders (SAIIA, 2019).

Stage Two: An expert team visits the country, meeting with government, business, academics, parliamentarian, the media and other member of civil society to assess the

draft national Programme of Action. Team members are not permanent staff and are appointed only for work on a given country visit and report (NEPAD Secretariat, 2002). The country visits last for a minimum of three weeks.

Stage Three: The country review team drafts its report, sharing its finding with the government being assessed. Government responses are then appended to the team report and, if needed, the national Programme of Action is modified according to the team's findings (NEPAD Secretariat, 2002).

Stage four: The Panel of Eminent Persons takes over the Process. Writing recommendations for policy reforms based on the review team findings. The heads of state in the APR Forum then discuss the panel's recommendations with the leaders of the country under review (NEPAD Secretariat, 2002).

Stage Five must be completed within six months of the start of the review. The final report is made public and table in the African Union. Pan-African Parliament, Peace and Security Council, Economic, Social and Cultural Council and other relevant bodies. The PAR secretariat also follows up on the commitments made, hold regional workshops to share best practices identified in the review and offer technical support to assist countries in fulfilling their APR plans (NEPAD Secretariat, 2002).

In which the variables of concentration in this research are clearly outline here by political stability (security), policies, standards and practices (good governance) and sustainable development (NEPAD, 2003). This mechanism has the authority to carry out reviews of the member states that are technically competent, credible and free from political manipulation; these stipulations together constitute the core guiding principles of the Mechanism.

The mechanism applies four types of reviews of the country, these are base review on entering the APRM, periodical review every 4 years, requested review on the country's request outside the mandated reviews and a review commissioned by the APR Forum usually when there are early signs of pending political or/and economic crisis (APRM, 2003).

It is evident that the quality of institutions is critical for sustaining growth in governance. Strong institutions and policies promote transparency, accountability and security as seen in the APRM, which encourage investments (North, 1990). The importance of quality local governance is increasingly being recognized at the national level around the continent. Local government and NGOs are being asked to solve more problems and therefore the need of more effective institutions. Institutions are important as they do their best to ensure that power has its checks and balances and the public is catered to as the government is supposed to. Also, various institutions each capable of forming alliances and communities of interest with other institutions is important to governance in a country (Sundaram, 2015).

The developmental state aspiration is part of the more recent responses to the old challenge of independent and democratic states that do not lead to strides in social, human and economic development Khan (2008) suggests that a developmental state constructs and deploys institutional infrastructures and technologies within the state and mobilizes society towards achieving developmental projects through nurturing growth enhancement capabilities to sustain growth, adapt technologies and manage non-market transfers (Edigheji,2010).

Edigheji (2010) argues that, there is sufficient political will for development. South Africa for example, he explains that is better positioned than most late developers to construct a democratic developmental state because, even prior to the current global economic crisis that led to a resurgence of the state across the globe, the ruling party and the government had recognized that addressing the developmental challenges facing the country require a developmental state. Mkandawire (2010), points out in addition to say that, Africa now has much better human resources that at independence and that these could be attracted into governments with carefully designed policies and improved economic conditions.

Although the integrated governance systems require further integrations, Gumede (2008), concludes a preliminary perspective of policy making in south Africa by stating that it has established ideal institutions for policy-making process and overall, encapsulated most of the salient features of a democratic development state which is

seen as a state that is active in pursuing its developmental agenda, working with social partners and has the capacity and is appropriately organized for its predetermined objectives.

Evan (1995), explains that a developmental state exhibits embedded state autonomy, institutional capacity and competence bureaucracy (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and African Union (AU), 2011), with professionalism and technical skills (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), 2005); effective national planning (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and African Union (AU), 2011) support for a national entrepreneurial class (Mkandawire, 2001). Some progress has been made in the continued improvement in economic management however, many African countries have not experienced high economic growth rates over extended periods and reaching high levels of social development has been rare. This suggests the need of social development strategies and in particular, the changing role of the state in development process (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2011).

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 2009 focuses on a related subject of developmental governance. The calls for developmental governance are a commitment to the expansion of human capacity and the existence of peace, political stability and predictability of government business. However, this approach needs capable leadership and development ideologies (UNECA and AU, 2011). The approach to development planning in Africa has evolved over time, influence by different ideologies, development theories and global development agendas. For example, global development agenda such as the Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction strategies have also shaped the development priorities of developing countries by encouraging a focus on social development and eradication of extreme poverty (Stojanović, Ateljević and Stević, 2016).

NEPAD practice reflects the consensus on good governance as crucial for sustainable development Sharma (2001) believes that good governance is the central issue of sustainable development, he points out that a significant number of econometric analyses show a strong correlation between a long-term economic performance and good

governance. Along with institutions such as certain rights regarded as fundamental to democracy and an independent judiciary, this constitutes the basic structure of universal democracy. In additions, Bosselmann et al. (2008, p.6) argue that good governance is also the prerequisite for achieving sustainable development. Demmers et al. (2004) echoes this by saying that, contrary to the idea of sustainable development with roots in circles which request a dedicated approach to environmental protection issues, understanding of good governance as a tool for ensuring sustainable development is important. NEPAD too underlines this too in the declaration as well as in its founding document.

Governance is broader than institutions and includes relations between states and people. It provides the mechanisms through which collaboration can be generated across sectors and also addresses some of the fundamental obstacles to sustainable development including exclusion and inequality (United Nations Development Programme, 2014). It is the aspect of democracy as an indicator of good governance that is disputed to be a condition for sustainable development. Development can exist and grow in countries that do not possess a democratic (Rand, 2014).

Good governance engenders a new approach that recognizes the role of the state in the economy where the joint participation of state and non-state actors, civil society and private sector, is essential in the process of public governance (Stojanović, Ateljević and Stević, 2016). Nevertheless, there is doubt among scholars about positive effects of good governance in achieving heterogeneous Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For example, Brinkerhoff and Goldsmith (2005) believe that replacing bad institutions with good institutions can produce worse results for the society, citing the example of decentralization of power in Morocco under King Mohammed, which led to growth of the influence of radical groups in the country. They go on to give more examples of countries such as Libya, Syria, Tunisia, Egypt and Ukraine where the attempts of democratic changes providing good governance did not provide political and economic sustainability.

The growing concern about disappointment in the developmental efforts not being sustainable in poverty reduction and inequalities, Ayub (2013) warns that too much inequality is destructive to economic growth. In this regard, there is little agreement on

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how to achieve sustainable development and therefore, inequality can also make growth volatile.

Good governance may not necessarily involve democracy as such democracy is not a major factor of consideration in this research. It is however clear that good governance in terms of proper management of institutions that provide services to the public is what contributes the most to the achievement of sustainable development. these institutions whether political, social or economic, demonstrate that effective delivery of service and participation of the public in developmental programmes and projects is what constitutes the most progress and accelerates achievements of sustainable development.

At the 10th anniversary of the NEPAD, the NEPAD CEO had the following to report to Africa in conclusion:

> *During the last ten years, NEPAD has played a critical role in promoting democracy and good governance through one of its flagship programs, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). Currently, 30 African countries have acceded to this programme and more countries are ascribing to it. Of the 30 countries, 14 have already had their policies and practices on democracy, political governance, economic governance and corporate governance reviewed* (Mayaki, 2015).

4.5 SECURITY A PRE-CONDITION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Though NEPAD is first and foremost a development blueprint, it declares its agenda as achievement of "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in global arena" (United Nations General Assembly, 2013). Linking to chapter two section 2.4 and 2.6, the discourses around NEPAD from within the NEPAD refer to changing the narrative of not only a poor Africa but also one mired in conflict and violence as these conditions do not assist development. This is especially towards human security. Security and peace are projected as conditions that would enable development because the historical experience was that insecurity and war had impeded development.

Section A, of the founding document of the NEPAD is about the conditions for sustainable development. Paragraph 71 states that, African leaders have learnt from their own

experience that peace, security, democracy, good governance, human rights and sound economic management are conditions for sustainable development. Part (i) of paragraph 71 and paragraph 72 of this sections speaks of Peace and Security initiative that consists of three elements namely; promotion of long-term conditions for development and security, building capacity of African institutions for early warning, as well as enhancing African institutions capacity to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and institutionalizing commitment to core values of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) through the leadership (NEPAD, 2001).

Paragraph 73 explains the long-term conditions for ensuring peace and security in Africa require policy measures to address the political and social vulnerability on which conflict is premised. These are dealt with by the Political and Economic governance Initiatives, the Capital Flows and market Access Initiatives and the Human Development Initiative. The founding document continues on paragraph 74 to state that, efforts to build Africa's capacity to manage all aspects of conflict must focus on the means necessary to strengthen existing regional and sub-regional institutions, especially key areas in prevention, management and resolution of conflict; peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace enforcement; post-conflict reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction; and combating the illicit proliferation of small arms, light weapons and land mines (NEPAD Secretariat, 2002)

The NEPAD recognizes various versions of security, but their primary area of focus is human security and not military security. The focus is on food security, environment security, infrastructural security and human capacity building to achieve sustainable development. On food security for instance, the NEPAD Agency continued to implement a number of continental level thematic programmes (Agriculture and food security, 2013). These programmes are designed with one combination of the following purpose and value addition elements: Incubation initiatives for subsequent regional/national programmes; development of continental public good deliverables or outcomes such as guidelines, knowledge network and experts pools; facilitating learning especially involving inter-regional constituencies and thematic issues as well as programme intervention

aimed at leveraging trade and market, policy and knowledge support capacity and systems.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, recognizes not only that peace and security are prerequisites for achieving sustainable development, but that sustainable development provides the pathway to peaceful societies (Lamberto, 2016). This is similar to the Agenda 2063. A report of the Fifth African Union High-Level Retreat on the Promotion of Peace, Security and Stability in Africa summarizes the story as follows:

> *In adopting the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration, African heads of state and government agreed on the tenets of a strategic framework of socio-economic transformation for Africa over the next 50 years. This outline, referred to as Agenda 2063, builds on and seeks to accelerate the implementation of past and existing national, regional and continental initiatives to ensure growth and sustainable development. At the heart of Agenda 2063 is the aspiration for a peaceful and secure Africa. To this end, the framework specifically targets the year 2020 as the deadline by which all guns will be silent in Africa. (*ACCORD, 2015).

The traditional meaning of security associates it with being free from any threat, or danger, on one hand, while others believe that security has a fluid meaning and different meanings in time and place. On other hand, the concept of security is broad, but its core objective is to deepen our understanding of it. This simply means that individuals can draw a conclusion from their understanding of what politics means. Security studies are usually associated with threat to survival (Buzan 1991); and have been defined as the absence of threats, which means the possibility of being safe from dangers of feeling safe (Booth, 2005). Yet it is quite unfortunate that absence of threat is something that is exaggerated, as security studies recognize dangers of pandemics like HIV/AIDS, cholera, environmental degradation and even focusing more on matters like war, terrorism, interstate rivalry and patriarch. All these and more has made security a more topical issue especially since the cold war (Alan, 2010).

In addition, national security is central as a state determines conditions of security for itself as it is said to be the most important referent, yet states find it difficult coexisting in total peace with one another and they seek through military might, yet many threats and pandemics are predicted yearly, seeking states attention (Buzan, 2008). For the purpose of public relations, it may mean the alleviation of threats to cherished values, especially to which, if unchecked, threaten the survival of a particular referent object in the near future (Williams, 2008), meaning that security is highly political.

With the continuous assumptions and studying of the concept of security as a military might, or as to maintain the status quo which is its main focus, gradually deepens and broadens it that it blurs its comprehension or becomes meaningless (Alan, 2010). Security studies is a wide subject area and have various approaches and perspectives of which one can study to gain knowledge of concept. Scholars like Booth (2005) has argued that security should not be mistaken for or associated with survival because people can and have survived even without necessarily being secured.

Security prepares conditions for protecting vital values and obtaining the feeling of freedom from vulnerability and dangers. Therefore, it is the most serious issues and brings some concerns to human minds. Security is considered as the most long-lasting desires of mankind (Ajdari and Asgharpour, 2011).

There has emerged a view of security as an expanded concept, as the idea that goes beyond statist and militaristic notions of security. It is now understood that the traditional approach to security was in adequate and that broader and more multi-sector approaches designed to identify other security domains are needed (Saleh, 2010). The shift during the 1980s broadened the concept of security in two ways. First, security was not to be limited to military discourse, but should instead incorporate the economic, the social, the environmental and the political domains which are both causes and effects of security. Second, the issues that needs to be addressed should not only be in reference to the state, but also to people, non-governmental sectors and international community (Shaw, 1994).

The concept of human security, therefore, becomes the new holistic concept of security that encloses all the assumptions about security in the political and international relations field of study. Human security represents a challenge to cold war assumptions that security should be understood in purely state-centric terms and military terms. Rather, it recognizes the ultimate referent objective of security should be the individual, whose well-being is not necessarily coterminous with the security of the state. And that it highlights that the sources of threats as mentioned earlier go beyond inter-state conflicts to include internal conflicts, human rights abuses, communicable diseases, environmental disasters, poverty and malnutrition (Betts and Pierce, 2005). In this sense, human security is generally understood to be a concern about human-related issues in economy, social affairs and security. It is about measuring progress of everything on the basis of the circumstances of human beings rather than just the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and incomes (Zondi, 2017). On the one hand, NEPAD was born with the idea that Africans as a people needed to take their destiny in their own hand. One of the founding documents stated that, "in spite of the present difficulties must regain confidence in their genius and their capacity to face obstacles and be involved in the building of the new Africa…our peoples are the masters of their own destiny" (NEPAD 2001:13).

Only a fundamental shift in the way security was perceived in Africa and the pursuit of a governance agenda that puts the citizens at the center of security planning, could transform unstable states to stable ones, where development could thrive (Olonisakin, 2006). She focused on African countries where varying degrees of insecurity has stalled development processes. She looked at how transformation of national security sector might improve the economic and social development; and explained that the role that the security establishment plays within various structures of governance often tends to determine the level of insecurity within a state, as well as the extent to which development can be achieved or sustained. She goes on to give an example of a long-term authoritarian rule (whether under military or civilian leadership) has often had the effect of excluding the majority of a state's citizens from access to political and economic power. In such cases, the main pre-occupation of the security sector is with maintaining the regime in power rather than with meeting the objective security needs of the state. Invariably, an inordinately large proportion of that state's resources are consumed by the

security sector at the expense of the productive sector (Bryden, N'Diaye and Olonisakin, 2005).

NEPAD acknowledges this as mentioned early in its founding document section A. paragraph 76 that's calls for the enhancement of the capacity of existing African institutions in the peace and security, to share experiences and mobilize collective action towards good governance and sustainable development (NEPAD, 2001). It is also clear in paragraph 79 of the founding document that Africa will undertakes to respect global standards of democracy while resonates with Olonisakin's (2005) argument on authoritarian rule affecting the functioning of the security institutions in the continent.

The need to address violent and unresolved conflicts is mandatory as these have historically degenerated into civil war. It has been found useful to have post-conflict environments, which provide good opportunities for comprehensive reforms in Africa (Detzner, 2017). This including reforms in the security sector, where factors such as; devolved security forces downwards to from the military to local police removes the monopolization of one armed force, confiscation of light weapons and small arms, disarmament and demobilization of groups and complex human crisis such as displacement of people and influx of refugees into neighboring countries are to be considered for the reforms in the security sector to be effective and efficient (Olonisakin, 2006).

Legwaila (2003) underscores this point by stating that, as a concept, peace building therefore has a dual nature. On one hand, it is associated with institution building, relative political stability, the rehabilitation of infrastructure and reconstruction in post-conflict situations where there is a modicum of peace and security. On the other hand, peace building consists of activities that are undertaken by the state and community groups to broaden the democratic political process by peaceful means, and the promotion of popular participation in government and development. Many African state have security sector reforms (SSR) programs. These are often internationally funded. Security Sector reforms (SSR) particularly in post-conflict countries, tend to be driven by ideas and perceptions of international donors promoting generalized blueprints. Thus, such programs only account in a very limited way for path-dependence aspect of security

institutions or the local context. The reforms often lack local participation and are therefore, not accepted by the local community (Ansorg, 2017).

The experience in Africa indicates that it is important to be consistent with reforms in security especially between neighboring states with similar security and developmental challenges. This is because; the consequences of civil conflicts can rapidly spread and impact negatively on processes of the reforming state (Olonisakin, 2006), therefore encouraging a common approach on security and sustainable development should be adopted at the sub-regional levels in the continent.

Human security is the newly adopted concept of security and is the removal of poverty and deprivation, having a suitable level of life and to guarantee the basic rights of humans (Thomas, 2001). Human security is the ability to protect humans and governments. Therefore, it consists of providing main and basic needs of humans as well as non-physical aspects that shapes qualitative aspect of the issue that human security has two qualitative and quantitative aspects (Ajdaria, 2011). Quantitative aspect consists of satisfying physical needs, i.e. supplying the least human security involves satisfying basic physical needs, the most important of which are food, home, education, and public health that are necessary for maintaining human generation. Qualitative aspect of human security relates to his human personality that entails individual independency, the right to determine the destiny and free participation in social life (Ajdari and Asghapour, 2011).

Kofi anna in May 2000 at the Secretary General Salutes International Workshop on Human Security in Mongolia said that, human security in its broadest sense, embraces far more than the absence of violent conflict. It encompasses human rights, good governance, access to education and health care and ensuring that each individual has opportunities and choices to fulfill his or her potential. He continued that, every step in the direction of achieving human security is also a step towards reducing poverty, achieving economic growth and preventing conflict. A follow-up to paragraph 143 on the human security of the 2005 summit outcome document state that, the resolution saw the General Assembly agree that human security approach identifies and addresses widespread and interrelated challenges to survival, livelihood and dignity of their people (United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, 2012).

In the current situation, global security has been replaced by human security, such that giving main role to human is one of the requirements of security as it is also for sustainable development (Boutros-Boutros Ghali stated about this matter in 1994). He states that the previous commitments about land security with a new commitment concerning to human security to be modified, so to guarantee the security through gun, is replaced by security through development. Ajdari and Asgharpour (2011) stress the approach of securing financial crises, food shortage, growth inequalities, peace, justice, well-being and dignity of all people. And that understanding of security in this perspective results in sustainable development (Lamberto, 2016).

Paragraph 80 of the NEPAD's founding document clearly expresses that long-term conditions for ensuring peace and security in Africa requires policy measures to address the political and social vulnerability on which conflict is premised. They are dealt with by the Political Economic and Governance initiatives, the capital flow and Market Access Initiative and human development (NEPAD, 2001). Generally, NEPAD is taking the approach on security from the perspective of human security. As paragraph 80 of the NEPAD's founding document states that, the purpose of the Democracy and Governance Initiatives is to contribute to strengthening the political and administrative framework of participating countries, in live with the principle of democracy, transparency, accountability, integrity, respect for human rights and promotion of the rule of law (NEPAD, 2001). This essentially means that NEPAD calls for improvement in governance which in turn solves the problem if insecurity. It is further evident from the section B of the NEPAD founding document on sectorial priorities which include human resource development that is in education, health, agriculture, environment, culture, science and technology and bridging the gap on infrastructure, information and communication technology (NEPAD, 2002). Aziz, (25th May, 2007) said that Africans need to deal with good governance and human rights in reflection of Kofi Annan's statement that development cannot be enjoyed without security, and security cannot be enjoyed without development and neither of these two can be enjoyed without respect for human rights.

This approach of human security gives primacy to human beings and their complex social and economic interactions. Its subjects are individuals and its end goal are the protection

of people from traditional (military) and non-traditional threats such as poverty and disease (Gregoratti, 2013). Nevertheless, moving the security agenda beyond the state does not mean replacing it but rather involves complementing and building on it and still having the state as the central provider of security. In addition, central to this approach is the understanding that the deprivation of human security can undermine peace and stability within and between states, whereas an overemphasis on state security can be detrimental to the human welfare.

Despite the acknowledgement that mechanisms for peaceful, prevention and resolution of conflicts taking the position of the traditional concept of security (peace and stability) and even developing early warning systems in the security sector of the African Union, NEPAD appears to be more involve itself in security matter through the approach of human security as mentioned here in by ensuring balance across the social economic and political sectors of governance and hence, the description of a holistic, comprehensive integrated strategy framework for the socio-economic development of Africa (Wubie and Tsegaw, 2012). Paragraph 64 of the NEPAD founding document states; while growth rates are important, they are not by themselves sufficient to enable African countries achieve the goal of poverty reduction. That the change for Africa, therefore, is to develop the capacity to sustain growth at levels required to achieve poverty reduction and sustainable development (NEPAD, 2001). Emphasizing that eradication of poverty and placing Africa in the path of sustainable growth of development in their individual and collective capacities are the primary objectives of the NEPAD (Ajdari and Asghapour, 2011).

Knack and Keefer (1995) argues that institution quality, is reflected as a functional property security rights as well as the degree of contract enforcement is basic in investment and growth. In the NEPAD declaration on democracy, political, economic and corporate governance section 9, there is determination to increase efforts in restoring stability, peace and security in the African continent. It also categorically states that these are essential conditions for sustainable development alongside good governance and hence brings forth the commitment of the NEPAD in securing Africa for sustainable development (NEPAD, 2002).

4.6 NEPAD'S IMPLEMENTATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPEMNT

One of the NEPAD founders, President Thabo Mbeki, reminded a meeting of NEPAD stakeholders in 2004 that,

> *The issues of democracy, good political, economic and corporate governance, and regional integration are necessary conditions for development. These necessary conditions, coupled with other NEPAD priorities such as infrastructure development; banking and financial standards; agriculture and market access are creating positive conditions conducive for better investment, reducing business costs and increasing Africa's competitiveness in the world economy (Mbeki, 2004).*

The NEPAD is anchored on the reasoning that African governments need to create what Mbeki calls necessary conditions in order to see results in the form of social and economic development. In the same speech, he went to indicate that this was the reason why the AU Constitutive Act emphasized values and principles promoting democracy, good governance and peace. NEPAD, in his view, was charged with translating these values into practice in the process of bring about development on the ground. For the founders, NEPAD was key element of a bigger design called African renaissance in which governance, peace and development interface to realize the dream of prosperous Africa. He said, "Clearly, through the democratic processes on the continent, the work that the AU is doing through the Pan African Parliament, the Peace and Security Council, NEPAD and other processes, I think, we can say that, despite the occasional setbacks, the renaissance of our continent is on course" (*Ibid).*

NEPAD implementation did not happen in a vacuum. Rather, the volatile African domestic environments and the uncertainties and insecurities they create for African governments serve as lenses through which African governments view regional cooperation initiatives. Therefore, the prospects for NEPAD's implementation hinge on reforming domestic institutions and processes of governance. Governance reforms can potentially improve the responsiveness, accountability and political sensitivity of African governments, better aligning their political incentives with commitments to long-term development goals (Ikome 2007).

From the formulation of the NEPAD in Chapter One, it is certain that despite Africa's deep-rooted distrust of the global economy, it has been unable to shield itself from the effects of and increasingly interdependence global system. Accordingly, NEPAD the new economic blueprint of the AU by the Heads of State and Government came into action to meet the exigencies of the new phase of globalization. The NEPAD coordinates is vision in terms of economic principles and the importance accorded to the domestic governance in development prospects of the continent (Ikome, 2007). On economic principles, the initiative accommodates the liberal principle of the international economic order that have been energetically resisted by earlier African initiatives and also equally and more importantly prescribes greater engagement with the global economy. On governance, the NEPAD in its diagnoses of the continent's development crisis strongly suggests much of the Africa's economic failures are attributed to domestic factors (poor governance). Therefore, domestic reforms are preconditions for development of the continent (Ikome, 2007).

Mayaki (2018) stated that a core aspect of the current reforms is to streamline and improve effectiveness and efficiency in delivery in the implementation of the African Union decisions, policies and programmes across all African Union organs and institutions. In this sense, as the NEPAD agency is the technical implementation agency of the African Union, one specific recommendation in the Kagame report is to transform it into the African Union Development Agency (AUDA). Accepting this reform makes it possible for the NEPAD to deploy its programmes even more effectively in the service of the continent.

NEPAD implements security and good governance principles in four focus areas. These areas include natural resources governance and food security; regional integration, infrastructure and trade; industrialization, science, technology and innovation; and human capital development. These focus areas are specific to NEPAD as they are where the developmental initiatives and programs are implemented not only through policies and agreements but also practically (NEPAD website, 2019). As seen from the fact that human security is the major point of execution on security in the previous sections, it is safe to say that while citizens are occupied with individual development, there is no one

or few people willing to engage in violence. This in turn maintains peace among the individuals and more focus on sustainable growth.

The NEPAD suggests that while growth rates are important, they are not by themselves sufficient to enable African countries achieve the goal of poverty reduction. The challenge for Africa, therefore, is to develop the capacity to sustain growth at levels required to achieve poverty reduction and sustainable development (NEPAD, 2008). This in turn depends on other factors which the NEPAD states in the section v. of its founding documents as infrastructure, capital accumulation, human capital, institutions, structural diversification, competitiveness, health and good stewardship of the environment (NEPAD, 2002).

As mentioned earlier, NEPAD has four focus areas mentioned above which were drawn from the knowledge that majority of Africa's people live in rural areas (CNBC Africa, 2018). In as much as this is true, the agrarian systems are weak and unproductive hence most job seekers move to the cities to find better income. This NEPAD accords to the external setbacks such as climate uncertainties, biases in economic policy and instability in the world commodity prices has held back agricultural supply and incomes in the rural areas and therefore leading to poverty (New Partnership for Africa's Development, (NEPAD), 2002).

Building on this NEPAD focuses on strengthening agriculture, fostering food and nutrition security, promoting blue economy, facilitating the adaptation of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and promoting of sustainable mining at national, regional and continental levels. The objective here is to provide the African Union (AU) member states with innovative development and implementation capacities for viable natural resources management and placing them on the path of inclusive growth and sustainable development (NEPAD website, 2019).

In doing this the NEPAD has put in place the Africa Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF). This is an innovative African-led fund to support African development initiatives. Its main goals are to strengthen food security across the continent by assisting countries and their

regional organizations to eradicate hunger and malnutrition, eliminate rural poverty and manage natural resources in a sustainable manner (FAO, 2014).

This is a unique mechanism as it is a collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to advance Africa's development priorities over the next decades. Launched in 2013, the ASTF provides catalytic and flexible funding to Africa-to-Africa initiatives of food and agriculture, at regional and country levels. The African Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF) already proves successful rating as an innovative African-led instrument for sustainable development. This is because; it pools resources from Africa to address critical gaps in the development agenda of African countries and harnesses homegrown knowledge, technology and good practices for food and nutrition security (FAO, 2014).

NEPAD also came up with the African Forest Landscape Restoration initiative (AFR100); this initiative is a country-led effort to bring 100 million hectares of land in Africa into restoration by 2030. It is a partnership of 28 African governments and numerous technical and financial partners. It aims to accelerate restoration to enhance food security, increase climate change resilience and mitigation, and combating rural poverty (African Union Development Agency – NEPAD, 2019).

NEPAD adopted a Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) that hosts Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management (AFIRM), Fish Governance and Trade and food and nutrition security. Prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in co-operation with the NEPAD steering committee, the CAADP focuses in investment in three pillars that can make the earliest difference to Africa's agricultural crisis plus a fourth long-term pillar for research and technology (Food and Agriculture organization (FAO),2002).The fundamental mutually reinforcing pillars on which to base the immediate improvement of Africa's agriculture, food security and trade balance are; extending the areas under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems; improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access; increasing food supply and reducing hunger; and agricultural research, technology dissemination and adaptation (FAO, 2002).

NEPAD also established the Environmental Governance and Climate Change initiative. As clearly recognized in the NEPAD founding document and Environmental Action plan, a sustainable environment is a prerequisite to achieving NEPAD's overall goal of sustainable growth and development. In that regard, this Environmental governance and Climate change initiative aids the NEPAD in contributing to strengthening the ability of member states and regional Economic Communities to integrate climate change and sustainable development responses into national development processes. It also provides capacity building, financial and technical support in the areas of adaptation, technology development and finance; and their inter-linkages. The Environmental Governance and Climate Change Initiative is in charge of the climate change fund, climate smart agriculture and gender climate change offering support for women and youth (African Union Development Agency – NEPA, 2019).

This shows the effort NEPAD puts in the provision of governance through these programs and initiatives that are being implemented in the African countries. The area of regional integration, infrastructure and trade have also seen new agreements that have change the way African countries interact and do business with each other. As the NEPAD priorities continental integration and infrastructure development to increase mobility, employment as we as trade and socio-economic development, one of its priority frameworks is the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) (African Union Development Agency – NEPA, 2019).

Through the Continental Business Network (CBN) the NEPAD has spearheaded an exclusive infrastructure investment advisory platform, that provides through leadership and engagement on a range of strategic issues like policy, investment risk, project structuring and specifically the existing constrains to the implementation of the Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) (AUDA-NEPAD, 2019). As mentioned earlier, PIDA addresses the infrastructure deficit that weakens the continent's industrialization and international competitiveness. According to the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) report of 2018, a total of 316 project were completed and new targets were created from the deficits reported that year (Programme for Infrastructural Development in Africa (PIDA) 2018).

On the part of industrialization, science, technology and innovation, various initiatives have also been put in place. This program has a footprint across the African continent, implementing various innovative initiatives at national, regional and continental level for the social and economic development of African people. The work of this unit is driven by both qualitative and quantitative data, particularly in science, health and emerging technologies and works towards harmonization of national and regional polices to ensure synergies with continental policy framework (NEPAD, 2019). It is organized using a matrix of four interconnected intervention areas: (i) Science, Technology and Innovation; (ii) Health and Well-being; (iii) Industrialization and (iv) Education and Training. Each of these are responsible for implementing a cluster of programmes related to the industrial, science, technology and innovation in Africa. For research and innovation initiatives such as NEPAD water centers of excellence, African institute for mathematical science (AIMS) – next Einstein initiative and African Medicine Regulatory Harmonization (AMRH) are promoting research and innovation in the content hence finding solutions for various situations that Africa faces in daily occurrences (Joshua, 2017).

In the part of human capacity, NEPAD has its focus on Human Capital Development. This focus area works with skills development in the areas of Agriculture Technical Vocational Education and Training (ATVET), capacity development, gender, nursing and midwifery, rural futures and skills initiative for Africa. In a continent where 220 million people are between the ages 15-25, and are expected to be more by 2030, this area of focus aims to accelerate and diversify economic transformation in rural areas. It also focuses on enhancing the employment prospects of the youth in marginalized communities to join the mainstream and ensure their contribution towards a prosperous continent (AUDA-NEPAD, 2019). This is done through the projects in the above-mentioned skills development sectors.

NEPAD facilitates and coordinates the development of continent-wide programs and projects, mobilizes resources and engages the global community, regional economic communities and member states in implementing these programs and projects through the four focus areas mentioned here in (AUDA-NEPAD, 2019). This is seen through the

number of different campaigns, programs and projects run in different avenues under the four focus areas.

4.7 ANALYSIS

Going with the concept of security and good governance in this study, it is evident that from the literature, the focus was on the traditional concept of state security (i.e. Peace and Stability) and good governance in practice of good administration of the state through its government. The researcher takes the position that supports the ideology of security and good governance being prerequisites for sustainable development. Consequently, by evaluating the data from this position it is agreeable that there can be no sustainable development without security and good governance being put into serious consideration before the developmental policy or project.

It is evident that there is great significance in the idea that security and good governance are pre-conditions for sustainable development. And right from the historical development of the study to the context in which the study is being done; the NEPAD, the question of sustainability was looked into through the lens of security as peace and stability and good governance and hence the choice of framing the study in the concept of the triple bottom line. This concept frames the study in the observation of balancing the three pillars of sustainability which are social, environmental and economic sustainability which would be conceptually impossible without the consideration of security and good governance.

This research's position on security is drawn further to the understanding of the newly adopted perspective of the human security this is clear in chapter four which goes ahead to show how the NEPAD has pursued the quest of sustainable development through the practical declaration and application of institutions such as the early warning systems and the APRM to take tangible action by human resource development projects towards sustainable development. Even though the NEPAD has taken this new approach of executing security through the adaptation of human security, the projects that the NEPAD does throughout the continent of Africa contribute greatly towards peace and stability.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the value the NEPAD puts on security is not only the traditional military way but also through human resource development. In that, just as the

military have the operations of disarmaments and combating instability, human resource development ensures that the people are stable, peaceful and able to sustain themselves through the process of developmental growth by participating in the processes of development and sustainability.

In all this light of agreement, we cannot overlook the fact that, of the partnerships formed by the NEPAD majority of the funding comes from developed countries as aids. The view expressed by Olanya (2016) takes the position that good governance is not a prerequisite for sustainable development as no amount of aid can close the distance between externally imposed structures and local institutions is valid. This bring fore the position that inputs of the donor developed countries will increasingly overshadow the local institutions as it is evident that African countries are incapable of funding their own structures and institutions. This is seen from the lack of payment of the subscription fees for the member states of the APRM that should be used for self-evaluations and heavy and constant dependence on the aids from the partners brought in who have their own agendas with Africa.

Therefore, it is evident that security and good governance are prerequisite for sustainable development as experienced by the NEPAD. However, there are challenges that are holding the progress towards sustainable development back from advancing and African nations must put in more efforts to ensure self-funding to avoid dependency and compromise of value in the name of receiving aids. This can be seen with the conditionality that comes with the funds and structural adjustments discussed in chapter two. The link between foreign aid and the quality of governance in the recipient country, indicates that aid dependency can potentially be harmful to the institutional quality because of high probability of increased weak accountability which leads to increased rate of corruption. It is unfair that donors sometimes used aid as leverage to pressure a developing country to carry out certain political and social reforms (Knack, 2000).

Furthermore, studies by Riddell (2007), Moyo (2009) and Brown (2013) have found that aid is primarily a form of power hegemony that undermines the African state sovereignty but not a humanitarian intervention of donation giving. The more dependent a state is on foreign aid, the more responsive it is likely to be to external pressure. Badu (1981) stated

that most African countries are horrified if they are threatened with the withdrawal of aid, this fear is unfortunately as high today if not higher than it was in the 80s. This fear and intimidation is being used to coerce African countries into accommodating unpalatable policies. Because of foreign aid, Brashaw and Tshandu (1990) argument is relevant even today, that because of foreign aid, the African countries are weak, repressive, feeble, fragile, dependent and collapsing. It is also true that Africa struggles with a little decision latitude in their attempts to devise policies appropriate to overcoming underdevelopment. President Kagame of Rwanda recently pointed out addressing his members of parliament that it is not pressure we respond to but our own thoughts and we should refuse to be a submissive people.

Considering the four focus areas (natural resources governance and food security, Regional integration, infrastructure and trade, industrialization, science, technology and innovation and human capital development) the NEPAD chooses to concentrate on in order to achieve their set developmental goal, it is their contribution that leads to security and good governance that eventually results to sustainable development. The implementations of the programs and project in this capacity requires good leadership from the government of the country, and NEPAD leading the way in practicing good administrative practices translates into the various Heads of States trying to maintain the competition in their own individual countries (Fombad and Kebonang, 2006). As part of the Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance, parties to this declaration are to adhere to the codes and principles set in that declaration.

This makes monitoring and accountability among each other practical and attainable, because the values are common and clearly spelt out for the parties involved. It is evident that thinking about security in terms of governance has been useful for the NEPAD, as it has emphasized how a variety of state and non-state actors exercise power and authority over security. This has been especially formally and informally on national and regional levels in the African continent (Democracy Control of Armed Forces, 2015). In this way, the focus is on the influences of the structures, institutions and actors involved in the security provision, management and oversight at national and local levels. According to the Geneva Center of Democracy Control of Armed Forces (2015), a secure and good

governed sector is that which upholds accountability, transparency, adherence to the rule of law, collective participation, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency. Without the cooperation of all this, there is minimal chances for sustainable development to be attained.

Ball and Fayemi (2004) categorically put it, that the inability of Africa security organizations to provide a safe and secure environment for economic and political development arises to a large degree out of poor governance. From the support that NEPAD provides in peacebuilding and early warning systems it is evident that, effort of governing the security sector are treated with equal importance as point of interest in the quest to achieve sustainable development.

NEPAD actions through programs and projects have maintained peace and sustainability of the projects in action. Being secure is one of the most significant and clear instances of fundamental human rights and a prerequisite for the realization of any other right inclusive of sustainable development. Be conducting good governance and sustainable human development, principles such as participation by civil servants, accountability and human rights promotion are emphasized (Samadi and Mirabbassi, 2017). The NEPAD has led transformative change as it has paid critical attention in the areas of social and economic development. For example, through its comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development program, NEPAD has significantly improved agricultural productivity on the continent and therefore changing many of the African citizens lives (Joshua, 2017).

As seen with the focus area of integration the NEPAD has led big strides in the integration of African Trade. This is clear from the of the tripartite free trade agreement between the common market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Southern African Development Community (SADC) and East African Community (EAC). This, therefore, shows tremendous steps executing good governance and security through the perspective of human security (Joshua, 2017). The Tripartite Free Trade Agreement was based on a development integration agenda that combined market integration, industrial development and infrastructure development. It would among others facilitate the harmonization of trade regimes of member states, facilitate development of regional chain, facilitate legal and institutional arrangement for regional cooperation among the 26

countries in the COMESA, SADC and EAC and allow for the free movement of business persons for limited periods (Makue, 2018). This was agreed upon for the advancement of economic development in the regions of the three regional economic communities.

The balance of security and good governance is essential for sustainable development as seen in section 4.2 and 4.3 in that it falls into the explanation of the triple bottom line concept of this research. To balance the three pillars of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental) it requires efforts from all participating parties in terms of accountability and effectiveness. This means that the governments are able to be accountable, responsive and accessible to their public in allowing public participation. Strong initial assessments can provide evidence of the requirement for accountability to support effective reforms (DCAF, 2019). This is clear in the application of the APRM where African countries are subjected to reviews that hold the governments accountable in their delivery of various developmental, political and economic goals in agreement (APRM, 2001).

The APRM aims to be a comprehensive assessment of governance in a country under scrutiny. In practice, however, some issues are not given enough attention or are not mentioned at all due to structural negligence in the template questionnaire. Some areas such as Agricultural policy, the former sector, or environmental issues are not focused upon in the exercise, despite their overall importance to large segments of the African population (Grimm and Gyimah-Boadi, 2008).

The template questionnaire is a basis for collecting information on governance in the country under review. Typically, the technical Assessment Teams (TAT) use standard techniques of obtaining information used by governance researches worldwide, which include using expert researchers to generate answers to the common questionnaire through their own accumulation knowledge; desk notes, library research and scrutiny of existing documents, policies, plans, programmes and reports. They use the technique of asking people who are randomly selected from the population a number of questions on governance. Here the TAT may use the common questionnaire to generate a specialized or customized questionnaire. Asking a group of people who are relatively knowledgeable on governance similar questions and using common-interest of focus groups to discuss

various themes in the common questionnaire, where the expertise for leading focus groups discussions exists (APRM,2007).

In as much as the APRM process of review is well defined and highlighted, government, civil society, parliament and political parties all may have a degree of concern about the APRM process. It is therefore important that the focal point and governing council take steps to build trust and consensus. In addition, the concerns raised about financial hindrances and the paces at which the APRM process is being taken as a result requires more input form the governing council of the APRM (Herbert and Gruzd, 2008). This way the reports will indicate whether the conditions work or not.

The SAIIA report on the APRM exposes the view that there are sanctions within the APRM that have not been used to date despite some finding of violation of the standards by the member states. The report shows that still many African countries are yet to sign to the APRM, only few reviews having been done and even fewer are second generational reviews. In addition, the appeal for countries to pay their subscription annual fees of $200,000 and clear their arrears present a challenge for the functioning of the APRM as the reviews need funding to be conducted (Gruzd and Turianskyi, 2018).

It is also important to acknowledge that focusing on accountability supports more sustainable outcomes. According to Geneva Center of Security sector (DCAF, 2019), sustainability of any measure undertaken needs to be built in from the start, and will require long-term commitments, building in flexibility and a system of nationally owned objectives. NEPAD has this in practice in that all initiatives have signatories that pledge commitment in the long term as well as other committal strategies such as subscription fees as in the case of APRM (SAIIA, 2018).

Sustainability in this effect will require ensuring that there are organizational and behavioral changes in different levels of both security and governance. NEPAD adhere to this by looking into the political engagements of the member states in following up with the principles put in place for good governance and also with frameworks that are regulatory such are the codes mentioned in section 4.2 in the Declaration of Democracy, political, economic and corporate governance (NEPAD, 2002).

There are changes to security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development. First is that these preconditions can be trapped in the logic of sequence so that not much development gets done because the focus is on securing peace. This is clear in countries like South Sudan and Zimbabwe that there are more peace keeping missions that have become the main focus of the institutions in these countries and very little attention paid to developmental initiatives which could as well be used in the restoration of security.

Second is that the institutions in place for implementing the processes for initiatives for sustainable are seriously hampered resources wise and most evident is financial resources. This can be seen through the slow progress of the APRM conducting reviews its member states because of insufficient fund. Therefore, the process of review is slow, and takes longer than anticipated because of this financial challenge.

In addition, the challenge of lacking proper conditions from the foreign aid for development. as seen in the research, many scholars and reports echo the problems that come with dependency of foreign aid and the implications of their conditions to the achievement of sustainable development to Africa. Not only do they undermine the African countries sovereignty but also use their power to coerce African countries to adopt policies that are not necessarily beneficial or workable to their social, economic and environmental development.

4.8 CONCLUSION

It is clear that there is still much to be done in the quest to achieve sustainable development in as much as there are programmes and initiatives in place, security and good governance are an important factor to consider for sustainable development. They do not have to be sequentially applied as every process and implementation put in place should at least integrate these factors into the process of implementing the development agenda for its sustainability. This chapter has shown that the work done by the NEPAD towards achieving sustainable development is commendable despite the general challenges it faces in various sectors. The fact that security and good governance are factors put into consideration in the implementations is step in the right direction towards sustainable development. The NEPAD applies security and good governance as

preconditions to sustainable development though the various programmes, initiatives, projects and mechanisms. The methodology was effective for this research however, it would have been even more efficient if complemented my personal interviews from individuals working for the NEPAD. The information accessed is accurate and worked well for the research. The research questions and objectives have guided the collection of data for this research and provided clear boundaries for its analysis. For this research to be completed, the ethical consideration which was done through the university's ethical committee ensured that only the study scope was covered.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter lays out the conclusions and recommendations from the finding of this research and other scholars' observations on how NEPAD has applied the idea of security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development. It also specifies the way forward, suggested in ensuring the achievement of the quest for sustainable development in Africa through the guidance of the NEPAD. It covers the highlights of the research, draws conclusions reached and offers recommendations for security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development. It covers the key findings of the research which are in sections 5.2 to section 5.5 which are; development and sustainable development; NEPAD as a blueprint for African pursuit of sustainable development; conditionality and security and good governance as pre-conditions for sustainable development. It also covers the challenges identified from the research and gives recommendations. It also provides suggestions for further research that can be conducted in this area of study.

This research set out to analyze the adoption of security and good governance by the NEPAD, which is an African driver towards the achievement of sustainable development. In chapter one, we see the formulation of the problem and gap in the literature which provides the basis and formulation of the idea that security and good governance are prerequisites for sustainable development. This is clear from the history of the NEPAD and the other former developmental programmes that Africa, through the African Union put together with the aim of achieving sustainable development. The research questions and problem statement provided clear guidelines on what is to be covered in this research.

Chapter two, is a literature review of what has been done in this area of study and the narrative existing currently in the pursuit of sustainable development. The African perspective in African studies are important as they provide solutions that work for Africans in their contexts therefore, this chapter pointed out the history of development to

sustainable development and discussed the concepts of security, good governance, sustainable development and the NEPAD. Chapter three discusses the methods used to conduct this study. These were primary and secondary data collected by conducting a literature study of the NEPAD in its adoption of security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development. This was the most suitable way for conducting the study considering the time limit and processes involved as discussed in this chapter.

Chapter four is a collection of data findings and analysis of the data to therefore reach the conclusions drawn in chapter five and the recommendations given here in. The key findings of this research are therefore concluded in the following sections which will then lead to the challenges identified and recommendations in section 5.6.

5.2 DEVELOPMNENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The first key finding is the concept of sustainable development. It is clear that development has evolved into the broader idea of sustainable development. As mentioned earlier in chapter two section 2.2, since the second half of the 20th century, an understanding of development realized that economic growth did not necessarily lead to a rise in the quality of life for the populations around the world. This realization came after a critical review done that criticized the political imperatives and economic incentives that drove the idea of development. Rist and Camiller (2014) traces the origin of development to colonization and global institutions and that the idea of development was launched almost by accident when a civil servant suggested the inclusion of technical assistance beyond the Latin America as a foreign policy component. He describes the establishment of development agencies was driven by the outcomes of the Bandung Conference in 1955, which took place in the Cold War context. According to this origin of the concept of development which later developed in to sustainable development, Pearce and Barbier (2000) explain that, the concept of sustainable development encompasses considerations of equity across and within generations taking a long-term perspective and accounting for the value of the environment in decision making.

In the narrative of sustainable development from the African perspective, the NEPAD clearly states in its founding document that African leaders, have learnt from their own experiences and the inherence requirements globally, accept that in order to achieve

sustainable development peace, security, democracy, good governance, human rights and sound economic management are conditions for sustainable development. They make a pledge to work, both individually and collectively, to promote these principles in their countries, sub-regions and the continent (NEPAD, 2001). Consequently, this indicates that the global and localization of the concept of sustainable development is the first step towards achieving it. The acceptance of African states of this concept propels the continent into a direction where sustainable development can be achieved by the cooperation if the states in the region both individually and collectively.

5.3 NEPAD AS A BLUEPRINT FOR THE AFRICAN PURSUIT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The second key finding is that, the New Partnership for Africa's Development is an important driver for sustainable development in the African continent. It calls for the reversal of this deviant situation by changing the relationship that underpins it. As discussed in chapter four, section 4.3, Africans are appealing neither for the further entrenchment of dependency through aid, nor for marginal concessions (NEPAD, 2001). The formation of NEPAD came after other developmental frame works that failed in their mandate or were overtaken with the changes Africa has been going through over the years since independence. As mentioned in chapter two, section 2.3, the idea across Africa in the 21st century is that the sector of sustainable development in Africa would realize progress in developmental initiatives.

Thus, NEPAD was derived from the commonality and convergence of these conditions (Efretuei, 2005). It is clear that bad governance, especially poor political governance was identified as the important factor that holds back Africa's development. As seen in chapter one on the history of the NEPAD, African leaders themselves acknowledged that indeed, bad governance in many countries had hampered development efforts. Consequently, in 2001, they launched an African Development Programme, the NEPAD (Mukamunana, 2006). This programme had overriding goal that was to end Africa's poverty and underdevelopment and at the center of this plan, was the recognition that economic growth and sustainable development cannot happen in the absences of peace, security and good governance (Mukamunana, 2006). Chapter four, section 4.6, discusses the

implementations of security and good governance practices by the NEPAD, to have a positive process towards sustainable development. The various initiatives, programmes and mechanisms discussed involving the four focus areas of the NEPAD which are natural resources governance and food security; Regional integration, infrastructure and trade; industrialization, science, technology and innovation; and Human capital development, indicate the major role that New Partnership for Africa's Development plays in driving the continent towards sustainable development.

5.4 CONDITIONALITY

As mentioned in chapter two, section 2.7, the political conditionality for assistance to the African countries characterized the Structural Adjustment Programmes by the World bank and IMF, have done little in the aim of achieving sustainability in African development. This is the third key finding, which indicates that, if not often criticized for the denial of democracy, political intolerance, indiscipline and arrogance in leadership, these conditionalities have also provided misguiding public policies (Sadie, 2009). Several explanations can be given for conditionality being effective in inducing reforms and policy changes.

The international community assume that first, conditionality solves the principle agent problem between the donor and recipient when a mismatch exists between their preferred policies. Second, it can help recipient government commit to policy when they face domestic resistance for its implementation. However, these conditions may not be sustainable in the African economic, social and political development. It is evident that Africa is dependent on foreign aid, some African countries aggressively so, not only in terms of quality of aid but terms of institutional mechanism. And at least for now, this massive quantity of aid does not seem to be helping Africa in its path to sustainable development.

To evade the trap of conditionality, the NEPAD therefore, proposes and implements a different approach which is to self-impose the conditions for development whereas, the World Bank imposed them from outside and use them to also impose Western priorities for Africa. NEPAD imposes conditions that are genuinely important for development on

the ground. The conditions are not designed to make Africa an underdog of other regions or a subservient region, but to enable development.

5.5 SECURITY AND GOVERNANCE AS PRECONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAD

We have argued that security and good governance are prerequisites for sustainable development. This key finding is evident in four ways. The first is the realization of security and good governance as conditions for sustainable development by the African leaders and therefore, creating the NEPAD which is the blue print for sustainable development in Africa. Second, is the formation of institutions and programs such as the peace and security council and the APRM that implement security and good governance practices that create conditions for NEPAD to drive the continent towards sustainable development. Third is focus on human capacity development, for the African people to be able to sustain themselves. Fourth is the proper management of resources that contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

According to the NEPAD (2002), African leaders have learnt from their own experiences that security and good governance among other factors that follow as a result of attaining these first two are conditions for sustainable development. Their pledge to work both individually and collectively to promote these principles in their countries, sub-regions and the continent is enough evidence of their importance. Even though the road to sustainable development is not a smooth or peaceful process (Olonisakin, 2006), it has taken great effort from the NEPAD as a program that was created for African's development to achieve the strides being enjoyed in development today.

For NEPAD, the purpose of having good governance initiatives is to contribute to the strengthen the political and administrative framework of participating countries, in line with the principles of transparency, accountability, integrity, respect for human rights and promotion of the rule of law. In this way, African countries are able to collectively contribute to harnessing the energies of the continent towards sustainable development (New Partnership for Africa's Development, (NEPAD), 2002).

There are, indeed, criticisms of the performance on the NEPAD. It is however unfair to not give credit to the strides that have been made especially in agriculture and human development towards sustainability. The NEPAD–Kenya Secretariat (2018) stated that in the last five years, the NEPAD/APRM has made achievements in successfully launching the skills initiative for Africa in 2017, facilitated capacity building among other developments in the view of infrastructure and youth development programs. Reuel Khoza (2007), chairman of the NEPAD Business Foundation urged Heads of States that there is need to continue to advocate for the NEPAD at national, regional, continental and international levels to promote more support for Africa's development. He continued to explain that NEPAD is a long-term development program and that critical success factors are enhanced in governance through political leadership, ownership by the people and in security through strengthening the institutional human and financial capacity of the national, regional and continental development institutions and increased support of the international community (BIZCommunity News, 2007).

This research, therefore, fulfills its objective in providing an explanation regarding the adaptation of security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development. The following section therefore provides the challenges identifies and recommendations that the researcher found necessary that would come as a result of ensuring security and good governance before embarking on sustainable development projects and programs in this research study.

5.6 CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The challenges that the NEPAD faces in implementing security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development are in four categories. The first is poverty, in which the African progress towards eradication of extreme poverty has been very slow. According to the World Bank poverty and shared prosperity report of 2018, the people living in poverty in Africa grew from 278 million in 1990 to 413 million in 2015. As of 2015, most of the global poor live in sub-Sahara Africa (Patel, 2018). The second challenge is knowledge and empowerment of the citizens of Africa in the importance of sustainable development. This is to say that in as much as sustainable development is a political and governance agenda, it should also be localized into social agendas for citizen to be able

to participate and work with the relevant institutions towards the achievement of sustainable development.

Third is the challenge of resources and especially financial resources. Despite the well thought through institutions, programmes and projects, Africa's agenda towards sustainable development is hampered greatly with the insufficient funding for the institutions to be able to do what they are supposed to do, and, it does not help that Africa struggles to come up with funding and constantly have to depend on donors. The other challenge is leadership. The African continent historically had leaders that were visionary and thanks to them the African institutions from the African Union to the NEPAD came into force to look out for the African people. However, there seems to be a lack of commitment in the leadership of the continent as leaders are finding it hard to work with each other for the common good, rather, they prefer individual successes and lack commitment in the development of Africa as a whole.

The key recommendations of these challenges realized by this research have been divided in to four areas in the same guideline used by Bekkers (2017). These areas are i) process, ii) knowledge, iii) resources and iv) leadership. These recommendations respond to the challenges faced by the NEPAD in implementing security and good governance for sustainable development. The process is the implementations of the knowledge and resources which are essential to the implementation of security and good governance as prerequisites for sustainable development. Whereas leadership, is required to move the implementation forward and accelerate the outcomes of the process. These areas acknowledge the limitations and challenges that the NEPAD and its programs have and aim to suggest recommendations that are considered necessary by this research in the implementation of security and good governance for sustainable development.

    i.   Process

The implementation of security and good governance is fundamental to the achievement of sustainable development. It is commendable that NEPAD has taken the initiative to implement these factors simultaneously with sustainable developmental projects and

programs. However, it would be more effective to ensure that the citizen of the African continent can sustain themselves through the basic needs before embarking on developmental projects that do not provide for their basic needs. Following the Maslow's hierarchy of needs, borrowed from psychology, the physiological need is the most fundamental of the 5 (physiological, safety, belonging, esteem and self-actualization) needs of human nature (Maslow, 1943). Physiological needs are commonly knowing are basic needs which are food, shelter and clothing. Maslow (1943) explains that these needs are necessary for basic survival and motivation towards self-actualization of which in this research that would be equated to sustainable development.

ii.   Knowledge

Using existing knowledge and new knowledge is important for implementation of security and good governance that will result in sustainable development. Just as the NEPAD was a result of the lessons learned and experiences of the Lagos Plan of Action, the knowledge of its weaknesses and new ways of better implementations of their objectives will do much for the NEPAD in attaining sustainable development. For example, the APRM shifting from its original mandate of governance accountability may not be advantageous to the program. Maintaining the priorities that have been set is important as it gives direction. This research recommends that, different approaches that the NEPAD has taken to implement its strategies should be contained in its focus areas as in section 4.5 of chapter 4 for it to be able to maximize the potential of each project and program implemented towards sustainable development.

iii.   Resources

There are clearly insufficient resources especially financial for the NEPAD to assist Africa in attaining sustainable development. Despite the efforts made by the administration of the NEPAD in attracting financial support for the implementation of project for sustainable development, the African member states have not been doing due diligence in this regard. The SAIIA, (2018) states that, financial struggles and depletion of donor funds have been a significant issue for the NEPAD implementation of its projects and programs. Member state of the APRM are supposed to pay an annual subscription fee of $200,000 that would

go to the continental APRM institutions, but they struggle to raise this amount, while some have arrears. This research recommends that, the amount of the APRM subscription fee be renegotiated to a new amount and less if not, all African counties be encouraged to be part of the APRM.

iv. Leadership

Apart of good governance and security is the active participation of not only the civil servants but the leadership itself. The Heads of State committee of the NEPAD to the African Union and all the member states of the AU should take their commitment to developing Africa seriously for the sustainable development goals to be actualized. It is noted that there is need of serious commitment from the member states and the institutions created to spearhead sustainable development in the African continent. For example, out of the 29 countries that have joined the APRM, only seven countries (South Africa, Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya, Algeria, Uganda and Benin) have largely completed the process and only a few reviews completed. This shows complacency and lack of commitment on the part of African leadership. The research recommends that, members states should take holding each other accountable for the collective achieving of sustainable development seriously by firstly making it mandatory for African countries to be part of the APRM and then by ensuring all arrears are settled and new amount for the subscription fee negotiated since the current $200,000 seems difficult to comply with.

5.7 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, attaining sustainable development is difficult, however, the commitment of the parties involves makes the process much easier. The four recommendations drawn from this research study on the process, knowledge, resources and leadership for the implementation of security and good governance for sustainable development would be essential to get back on accelerated focus on the agenda of sustainable development. Actors involved in the sustainable development of Africa, especially the NEPAD in the case of this research, are encouraged to take these recommendations in to consideration, while formulating strategies for executing various projects and programs for the implementation of the sustainable development goals set for the individual countries as well as collectively the African continent. Besides the NEPAD, the APRM can also take

into account these recommendations and make assessment of the challenges it faces and discover new ways of combating the financial challenge besides attracting international donors. All actors in the implementation of the sustainable development goals for Africa are directly responsible, as their mandate in the agreements they are signatories to effect change and sustainability.

Areas for further studies in relations to this research findings include progress of African initiatives and programmes in achieving sustainable development and the capacity of African institutions to generate funding from Africa to free themselves from the burden of dependency.

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