



How ISS improved human security in Africa

Annual Review 2017

**The Institute for Security Studies
partners to build knowledge and
skills that secure Africa's future**

Achievements in 2017

Building a safe and prosperous Africa for all its people

This annual review reflects on Africa's security challenges in 2017 through the eyes of ordinary people, whose stories frame our reporting on the impact of ISS work across the continent.

We spoke with activists about instability and weak governance that left Guinea-Bissau among the poorest nations on earth. Survivors highlight the endemic violence in South African communities that entrenches poverty and inequality.

The trauma of jihadi abduction introduces the women forced to serve extremist group al-Shabaab. Police from the African Union Mission in Somalia describe the terror threats that dominate the life of a Somali police officer, and the steady efforts to build a security sector in this battered country.

We talked to policy makers charged with keeping the taps flowing in a major African country running out of water. And journalists in East Africa tell how organised crime impacts those who are most vulnerable.

We show alongside these human narratives how ISS is improving Africa's security prospects. Our policy advice informs Guinea-Bissau's political, security and judicial reforms. In South Africa, ISS mobilised a powerful consortium of government, academics and civil society to protect women and children.

ISS research into extremism is guiding African and international strategies in the Sahel and East

Africa. Training and technical assistance are crucial components of our work. We report how ISS prepares police for peace operations in Somalia, and brings gender awareness into decision making and peacekeeping.



Ordinary people's stories frame the impact of ISS work across Africa

Our data-driven forecasts are used by donors, planners, development banks, the United Nations and African Union. The ISS takes aim at transnational organised crime through a programme of research and training, supported by an innovative African monitoring network.

The ISS punches above its weight in Africa, thanks to our dedicated staff. They understand the continent's human security challenges and provide relevant research, policy advice, technical support and training.

Thanks also to the people who shared their stories for this annual review. We are grateful too for the support of our partners and donors. Together, we are building a safe and prosperous Africa for all its people.



Anton du Plessis,
Executive Director, ISS

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‘People lack everything in Guinea-Bissau’

Weak governance and institutions have left people without infrastructure, education and jobs

Young men sit on street corners in the tropical heat, drinking liquor and a green tea called wargá. They smoke and discuss politics or football. And they do nothing. Tomorrow, they will come back and do nothing again.

‘Young people in Guinea-Bissau have so many challenges,’ says Nelvina Barreto, a consultant for the United Nations’ Food and Agriculture Organization. ‘They don’t have any hope for the future. They don’t have good high schools, they don’t have good universities, and they don’t have jobs.’

Barreto is also a civil society activist and the coordinator of a project working to build skills in rural areas and give people tools to deal with development challenges. Guinea-Bissau has many of these challenges.

The small West African country makes an appearance on every list of the world’s poorest nations, and has faced waves of political instability since independence from Portugal in 1974. Since the 1990s it has become a link in the smuggling of cocaine from South America to Europe. Assassinations, coups and counter-coups have defined the past 20 years.

In 2015 a new era of volatility was ushered in when President José Mário Vaz dismissed Prime Minister Domingos Simões Pereira, sparking a leadership crisis. Only recently has progress been made with the appointment of a consensual prime minister and the reopening of the national assembly, paving the way for legislative elections.

Guinea-Bissau’s political class is notorious for its flagrant pursuit of self-interest and failure to develop the country. It has bred a contagious instability that

infected the country’s economy, social development, education, health and transport.

‘Guinea-Bissau is at a very basic stage of development,’ says Barreto. ‘People lack electricity, they lack water, they lack sanitation, they lack everything. They face uncertainty in their day-to-day lives. They can’t plan anything. They don’t know what is coming the next day because there are no government plans in place.’ Everything is suffering, she says.



People think they don’t have rights because they have never been given rights before

‘People think they don’t have rights because they have never been given rights before. They think what they have is their destiny. They think this life is a kind of fatality because they’ve never had politicians or a government that looks after their needs. And they don’t have any hope the situation will change.’

Life is even more difficult beyond the capital of Bissau in rural areas where roads are sometimes impassable and schools and health centres almost non-existent. Women bear the brunt as they sell produce at local markets to take care of their families and, if possible, educate their children. Men suffer most from economic disintegration and the loss of formal jobs.

Barreto says this political and economic landscape has parents encouraging their children to leave the country and search for opportunities in Europe. 'We are losing our future labour force,' she says.

Maimuna (not her real name) has a teenage son who just finished high school. She has been putting money aside for a visa to send him to Portugal.

'Anything is better than having him stay in Guinea-Bissau and to see him sitting all day playing games with other young men, doing nothing.' This is not to suggest that nothing is being done.

The Movimento de Cidadãos Conscientes e Inconformados (Movement of Conscientious and Nonconformist Citizens), made up mostly of young people, is one organisation that has been arranging protests, marches and vigils to call for change and the resignation of the president.

Effective and long-lasting change, however, will require concerted effort by those in power, not just those in the relatively small Movimento. Guinea-Bissau's political class will have to do more than nothing.

Find out how ISS supports
Guinea-Bissau's reform process



Steering reform in a troubled state

ISS and partners advise on institutional reforms in Guinea-Bissau

ISS research and policy advice has supported Guinea-Bissau's delicate reform process as the West African country attempts to end years of instability. Guinea-Bissau has for decades been characterised by political tension, coups and regular changes of government.

Optimism after the 2014 elections was followed by a new political crisis, leading to the 2016 Conakry Agreement, brokered by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The agreement was signed but implementation by Guinea-Bissau's main political actors has been slow.

Political, judicial and security reforms

Breaking the cycle of crisis requires institutional change, so in 2017 ISS experts in West Africa were appointed by the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) to research and advise on political, judicial and security reforms. Reforms need to account for unique local circumstances and win internal support to ensure the country doesn't collapse back into crisis.

The ISS played a leading advisory role and built a powerful local team of lawyers, economists and political stakeholders to inform the comprehensive reform package that is now a key part of Guinea-Bissau's roadmap to stability.

The ISS proposals include constitutional changes needed to prevent political deadlocks, promote effective institutions and make the state more efficient and fair in its delivery of services.

Building citizens' confidence


Proposed changes to the electoral framework aim to level the playing field and improve the transparency and integrity of polls. ISS analysts proposed judicial reforms to build citizens' confidence that the state has the capacity to deliver justice and uphold the rule of law. Other reforms aim to modernise Guinea-Bissau's defence and security apparatus.

'Elections alone would not solve Guinea-Bissau's crisis if they aren't accompanied by substantial institutional reforms,' says ISS researcher Maurice Toupane.

The ISS proposals are being considered by political and civil society stakeholders as they enter the national discourse. They have informed debates about a stability pact being sought by all political actors.

The ISS was invited to discuss its proposals with the Guinea-Bissau justice minister, who recognised the ISS contribution to the country's future.

The African Union has asked the ISS to brief its Peace and Security Council, which closely follows the Guinea-Bissau crisis.

 The analyses prepared by ISS are of paramount importance to understand the challenges facing the stabilisation of Guinea-Bissau

Mamadu Iaia Djalo, Minister of Justice, Guinea-Bissau



My time at ISS allowed me to better understand key political, economic and development issues in Guinea-Bissau

Paulino Biague, activist, Human Rights League of Guinea-Bissau

‘We provided background and analysis on the priority reforms needed for stability in a West African state at a crossroads’

Maurice Toupane, ISS researcher, Dakar



ISS improves political stability and governance

Post-Mugabe Zimbabwe: Leading analysis was provided on the rapidly unfolding events and prospects for elections in 2018. This helped international actors respond to developments and to the new administration.

Continental peace and security: ISS experts help diplomats, policy makers, media and civil society interpret African leaders’ decisions at AU summits. At both 2017 summits ISS provided timely and independent analysis based on evidence from the field.

Great Lakes: ISS analysis informed decision making on this volatile region. The focus in 2017 was on the Democratic Republic of Congo and the role of regional actors in

resolving the political crisis. ISS analysis was sought by a wide range of government and civil society representatives.

Exchange of expertise: Peer-learning visits were hosted with Guinea-Bissau’s National Institute of Studies and Research, and the National Defence Institute. Two young Guinea-Bissauan researchers spent time at ISS Dakar, returning home with new policy research skills.

Security in the Sahel: Based on field research and practical analysis, ISS became the region’s leading resource for commentary, policy advice and technical support for strategy development. ISS worked with the AU, UN, ECOWAS, donors and peace missions among others.

When children view violence as normal

Children who experience violence are more likely to be victims and perpetrators themselves

‘In some of the interviews I did, I was astonished ...’ she trails off. ‘You think you know someone, but when I did an interview with this one lady I was shocked because I didn’t really know what she was going through. She was and still is in an abusive relationship. I’ve known her all my life and I never knew.’

Sitting in her home, Joshlin Grootboom, her two-year-old son Skye on her lap, speaks of her experiences interviewing fellow residents of Touwsranten, as part of a parenting survey in the small community in South Africa’s Western Cape province.

‘We wanted to learn more about people’s parenting styles,’ she explains. ‘If there is alcohol or drug abuse, if they live in poverty, if they’re stressed, if they’re depressed or suicidal.’

Touwsranten is picturesque. Wedged between the Indian Ocean and the Outeniqua Mountains, it is surrounded by some of South Africa’s largest vegetable and dairy farms. Streets are clean, houses colourfully painted and gardens carefully tended.

But Touwsranten, like many other communities in South Africa, has deeply entrenched social problems. Violence is rife in South Africa. It is one of the 10 most violent countries in the world, with a murder rate that increased every year for the past five years.

On average, one in three women over the age of 18 experiences physical violence from a partner, and one in five children experiences some form of sexual abuse.

These statistics are lived every day in cities, towns and villages across South Africa – in communities affected by poverty and weak social services.

In the mid-afternoon, the final school bell long since rung for the day, the principal of Touwsranten Primary School, Robert Draai, sits in an empty classroom. Outside, a rooster crows.

Violence, Draai says, is one of the biggest issues his community faces. ‘I had two cases just this morning of kids fighting each other. The children are very intolerant. They see violence as a norm and they don’t know how to resolve problems without it.’

Draai relates a story of a five-year-old boy who hit several children during his first week of school. ‘I did a home visit,’ says Draai.

‘**Behind closed doors in ordinary homes, violence is perpetuated from one generation to the next**

‘I like home visits – Home Visit is actually my second name – and when his mother came to the door her face was full of bruises. I realised there was violence in the home and I think that was why the child was responding that way.’

Local community-based organisation, the Seven Passes Initiative, witnessed aggressive attitudes



among children who attend its after-school programme. Seven Passes was formed in 2007 after clashes turned violent between youths who had formed gangs on nearby farms. The initiative introduced homework classes that provided children with a safe and nurturing environment at the end of the school day.

Today, Seven Passes not only provides after-school care, but runs a suite of programmes to support positive parenting.

‘Over the years we realised the behaviour we were teaching children in the after-school programme wasn’t being reinforced at home,’ says Wilmi Dippenaar, director of Seven Passes. ‘The violent behaviour the children were displaying – the way they screamed and swore at each other – was behaviour they were seeing elsewhere.’

The Institute for Security Studies and the University of Cape Town worked with Seven Passes to test if the parenting programmes could change parenting in the whole community. The survey Grootboom helped conduct found that in 18 months, parents were using corporal punishment less.

An earlier wave of the community survey found that children who were hit and who witnessed their parents fighting, were more likely to be depressed or anxious. This affected their school work and relationships with other children.

In quiet and subversive ways, behind closed doors in ordinary homes, violence in South Africa is being perpetuated from one generation to the next. The situation is systemic and cyclical and, without deliberate and concerted preventive measures, will be difficult to break.

**Read how ISS is protecting
women and children**



Partnerships to protect women and children

ISS is steering a network to make violence prevention a priority

The ISS has helped create a powerful consortium of government, academics and civil society to expand the protection of women and children.

Children who experience violence have significantly worse development outcomes and are less likely to succeed at school, at work or in relationships. They are more likely to be depressed or to become violent adults.

Evidence-based programmes

ISS senior research fellow Chandré Gould is among the founders of successful violence prevention programmes in her small rural community of Touwsrante in South Africa's Western Cape province.

The programmes are now part of a growing evidence base about what works in South Africa, and Gould is helping build partnerships to protect women and children in one of the world's most violent countries.

Among her initiatives is the pioneering dialogue forum, which brings together officials from government departments of health, women, justice, education and social services, as well as police and the Treasury. The forum includes academics and community-based organisations.

Participants are determined to scale up successful programmes, and deploy significant resources to protect women and children.

The forum is built on empathy, respect and trust, with all participants given an equal voice as they commit to a common goal.

'The only way to reduce violence is through intelligent and committed partnerships,' says Gould. 'We need to work together to combat one of the biggest challenges facing our society.'

In 2017 the ISS became a founding partner of the Commitment to Prevent Violence against Children, a consortium including Save the Children, UNICEF and the South African government. Among its aims is to push violence prevention to the top of the country's policy agenda. Work started as the South African government signed up to be a pathfinder country under the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children.

Private sector investment

The private sector is committing funds to violence prevention, with a significant first investment in Touwsrante by the Jet Division of the Edcon group.

The ISS is now in talks with corporates to have parenting programmes delivered to their hundreds of thousands of employees – an innovation that should boost staff morale, loyalty and productivity. This creates opportunities for corporate South Africa to become part of a practical solution.



This is a great opportunity to strengthen partnerships between government and civil society to prevent violence

Neliswa Cekiso, Director of Child Protection, SA Department of Social Development



More police alone won't stop violence. We should ensure young people become productive members of society. This project does that.

Elelwane Pahlana, General Manager of Transformation, Edcon



'We've developed an innovative approach that is already being borrowed for similar work internationally'

Chandré Gould, ISS senior research fellow, Pretoria

ISS works to reduce crime and violence

Appointing police leaders: A sustained drive by ISS and Corruption Watch contributed to the appointment, for the first time since 1995, of an experienced career officer to head South Africa's police. The leadership crisis meant that despite a 50% rise in the police budget over five years, violent organised crime increased substantially.

Public order policing: ISS joined a panel of experts established by South Africa's Minister of Police to revise public order policing. Recommendations on policing methods, training and international best practice will be implemented by a task team chaired by the deputy police minister.

Safety and security in Namibia: Namibia's police asked ISS to help develop a national crime combating strategy for the country. ISS will apply its expertise on policing and violence prevention to develop a plan involving government and civil society.

Political violence: ISS tracks violence linked to community protests, labour conflict, politics, xenophobia and vigilantism. Real-time information is collated to help develop solutions. ISS partnered with the South African Local Government Association to gather and analyse violence trends.

The women forced to serve al-Shabaab

Extremists abuse women lured to their camps with false promises

Her arms lie outstretched on the table, then she folds them into her body. Her eyes struggle to focus. Her shoulders are hunched, her voice monotonous, her attention absent. The dark skin of her face and hands are dry and ashy, as though scrubbed with something coarse. Something like nine years in an al-Shabaab camp in Somalia.

Amina is one of three women, with Fatuma and Khadija (not their real names), whose stories highlight the plight of women recruited against their will by the violent extremists of al-Shabaab. They were taken from Kenya to Somalia with promises that they would find missing husbands or get jobs. The reality was very different.

Al-Shabaab has long contributed to economic hardship in the Kenyan communities it targets. In areas such as Majengo and Mombasa it has taken advantage of widespread poverty and unemployment to lure men and women into its forces with assurances of jobs and money. The women it recruits are instead confined to jihadi hideouts where they are forced to cook and wash clothes, and are regularly physically and sexually abused. This is what happened to Amina and Fatuma.

Sexual violence is common in al-Shabaab camps. Women are brought in 'to provide sex to fighters so they do not think about going back home,' says a Kenyan Anti-Terror Police Unit investigator.

Amina cannot count the number of times she was raped. 'I was held as a prisoner in a dark room,' she says. 'I was repeatedly sexually abused by up to six masked men at a time.' She was forced to take contraceptives but her rapists did not always use





Supporting women recruited by violent extremists is crucial to rebuilding fractured communities

condoms and Amina contracted HIV. Fatuma says her life was threatened if she resisted.

Khadija was also brought to the camp as a prisoner, but says she was never sexually abused. Instead, after killing a soldier who tried to force himself on her, she was appointed a commander. 'I was brave,' she says. 'That's why they made me a commander.' For the rest of her time in the camp, until she escaped by selling her gun at a local market, Khadija was in charge of approximately 40 women, most of them Kenyan.

Amina, Fatuma and Khadija all escaped al-Shabaab but settling back in Kenya was far from easy. Amina's psychological trauma has compounded the ostracism she faced since her return. Kenyan communities often shun women who are recruited by al-Shabaab.

Women who have sex with men other than their husbands, even if forced, are often shamed. In this way, al-Shabaab shatters social cohesion.

Khadija has lived in constant fear since her return. Her senior position in al-Shabaab makes her valuable to the Kenyan government. But Kenya's security forces have a reputation for being heavy-handed in their dealings with returnees, and have been accused of

harassment, invasive body searches, interrogations and disappearances. Like many returnees, Khadija remains in hiding, too afraid to enrol in the amnesty programme intended to support people like her.

Fatuma has remarried and given birth to a son, which helped her integrate back into her community and aided her recovery. 'When I first came home, I was stressed and crying all the time,' she says, 'but after getting married again I feel much better. I feel hopeful.'

Women are less likely to be active perpetrators of extremist violence. They are enablers, facilitators, sympathisers and supporters. But they bear the brunt of violent extremism through the loss of breadwinners and the disintegration of families, through sexual violence, psychological and emotional trauma, fear, anxiety and stigmatisation.

Supporting women returnees trying to settle back into life in Kenya is crucial to rebuilding fractured communities. With the right help they could be part of a burgeoning group working to prevent the recruitment of children, women and men into extremist organisations, and could become ambassadors for peace.

**Find out how ISS builds Africa's
ability to prevent extremism**



Solutions to terrorism that work

ISS is building Africa's capacity to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism

ISS research informs African and international strategies against violent extremism. Training and technical support boost capacity to address the threats.

Explaining extremism

Understanding the local dynamics of violent extremism is vital to developing effective responses. 'Misperceptions about what drives extremism will lead to poor policy choices and ineffective actions on the ground,' says Cheryl Frank, head of Transnational Threats and International Crime at the ISS.

ISS research showed the impact of extremism on women and how they facilitate terrorism through their role as recruiters, spies, cooks and cleaners for al-Shabaab. Researchers looked at the pressures of poverty, poor governance and ideological reasons why women and young people in East and West Africa associate with extremists. In Nigeria ISS examined Boko Haram and what its public communication reveals about its strategy, alliances and operations.

Questioning the migration-terrorism link

The ISS investigated the alleged link between migration and violent extremism, with fieldwork in Algeria, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Libya, Cameroon and Nigeria. Researchers found that Somali and South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia were escaping

terror not perpetrating it. Claims that refugees are a security risk were not supported by evidence.

Talking to the right people

The ISS shared its ground-breaking Sahel extremism research with governments, aid groups, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel (MISAHEL), and the G5 Sahel permanent secretariat. Decision makers were reached through briefings in Mali, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Burkina Faso.

Insights into extremism were shared on the international stage too. ISS collaborated with the Brookings Institute and influential Community of Democracies to launch its research in Washington DC. ISS showed that when governments respond to extremism with human rights violations, they aggravate the problem.

Training

The ISS designed and delivered training for police, intelligence agencies and prosecutors on the frontline against terrorism in West Africa and the Horn. Training was provided to the East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (EAPCCO) and ISS organised EAPCCO's annual counter-terrorism meeting to improve coordination between domestic and international agencies.

“We looked for a partner with African expertise on counter-terrorism and extremism. ISS came up repeatedly as a good resource.”

Ted Piccone, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institute



The ISS study is an early warning tool for the government in its fight against radicalisation and violent extremism

Amadou Koïta, Minister for Youth and Citizens' Building, Mali



'Our research shows that women bear the brunt of violent extremism and must be part of the solution'

Uyo Yenwong-Fai, ISS researcher, Pretoria

ISS achievements in counter-terrorism

Training Burkina Faso's police: Police were trained on how to prevent and investigate terror attacks. The course was delivered with the AU's African Center for the Study and Research on Terrorism using the ECOWAS counter-terrorism manual developed by the ISS.

Counter-terrorism adjudication: ISS and the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law facilitated consultative workshops with judiciary members from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Somaliland, Tanzania and Uganda. ISS drafted a judicial 'Benchbook' that aligns court practices and guides judges in the absence of defined court procedures.

Priorities in the Horn of Africa: ISS coordinated activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum's Horn of Africa Working Group, offering strategic guidance across institutions and countries. ISS supported the working group's annual meeting which reviewed progress and highlighted regional and national priorities.

Global policy debates: ISS serves on the global research network of the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. ISS research findings were discussed at the open meeting of the UN's Counter-Terrorism Committee in New York.

Policing a volatile country

In their role as peacekeepers, police are vital to Somalia's long-term stability

In Mogadishu, currency exchange traders keep piles of dollars in the open-air Bakaara market, but they don't fear robbery. They're too busy watching for bombs, a common event in a city which has endured three decades of conflict.

'People don't have time to worry about mere criminals,' says Kenyan police officer Hassan Guhad Abdullah, who served in the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). 'They focus on the constant threat of terrorism.'

'Mogadishu is very difficult,' agrees AMISOM Police Commissioner Christine Alalo from Uganda. 'Every day is unpredictable, and people can't be sure they will come home. But life goes on – Somalis are resilient.'

The battered capital has been a major Horn of Africa port for millennia. It is still one of the world's most dangerous cities, but is under reconstruction since terror group al-Shabaab was forced out in 2011. Expatriates are returning, the economy is recovering, and investors eye tourism opportunities along beaches flanked by bullet-scarred architectural relics.

Mogadishu is the base for AMISOM, set up in 2007 to support government structures, reduce threats posed by al-Shabaab and enable humanitarian aid deliveries. Its tens of thousands of personnel include police from Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zambia.

Hassan honed his investigative and training skills during ISS courses on peace operations, then was deployed as a specialist counter-terrorism trainer for AMISOM. As he criss-crossed the country he found a security establishment recovering from collapse, and courageous communities getting on with their lives.

'Somalia is volatile and unpredictable,' he says. 'You learn to expect deadly attacks at any time. One day

there was a mega explosion from a car bomb, but two hours later the scene was cleared and people were opening their shops again.'

Hassan had first-hand experience of violence in June 2017 when his armoured convoy was hit by an improvised explosive device. 'It was terrible, the vehicle was disabled and we were in the kill zone.'

The convoy was rescued by an AMISOM rapid response force and nobody was killed that day.



Every day is unpredictable and people can't be sure they'll come home

Hassan's AMISOM duties included training and mentoring Somali police in counter-terrorism, community policing, crime scene management, criminal intelligence, child protection and human rights. He helped local officers to understand and embrace international policing standards, and trained the Somali police to handle sexual and gender-based violence.

Among the challenges were traditional, religious and moral approaches to gender, with women not always afforded equal rights in Somali society.

AMISOM emphasises respect for women, and trains the Somali police to effectively prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.



Terror threats dominate the life of a Somali police officer. 'They are subject to regular attacks, their lives are at stake, and sometimes they go months without being paid,' says Hassan. It's easy to see how they become demotivated. AMISOM overhauled Somalia's antiquated police training, and is building a motivated force with commitment, discipline and patriotism.

Professional African police in AMISOM have made a huge difference. 'We now see Somali police with pride and commitment and taking their responsibility

seriously. We have taught them the value of winning hearts and minds and to serve the population.' This reduces young people's risk of recruitment by extremists.

When AMISOM arrived in Somalia more than ten years ago, government institutions had collapsed and there was no police force worthy of the name. 'We found ourselves training and mentoring people who weren't police at all,' says Alalo. 'But with AMISOM's support, Somali police have made great strides.'

**Read how ISS helps prevent conflict
and train police for peacekeeping**



Strategies to prevent conflict

ISS prepares police for peace operations and helps to build sustainable peace

ISS is tackling chronic instability in the Horn of Africa, where security and development have been hindered by decades of violence, terrorism and weak institutions.

Peacekeeping in Somalia

The ISS developed training to prepare police for deployment to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). 'We are preparing police to help manage the conflict and build peace in a state that has been battered by violence,' says Annette Leijenaar, head of Peace Operations and Peacebuilding at the ISS.

Based on the success of deployed AMISOM police, ISS was asked to adapt the AMISOM training to provide a generic pre-deployment package for African police. In Addis Ababa, ISS also discussed AMISOM's challenges, achievements, funding, exit strategy and development of Somali security forces.

Gender mainstreaming

ISS training enables peacekeepers to respond to sexual and gender-based violence with sensitivity and professionalism.

The ISS finalised the training manual which is set to become an AU standard for gender mainstreaming and dealing with conflict related violence in peace operations. Gender advisors from UN and AU missions to Sudan and Somalia, as well as civilian, military and police personnel from 23 African states were trained.

Maritime security

The Horn's marine economy is crucial to security and prosperity and it needs safe seas for most of its trade. Yet the coastline is notorious for piracy and illegal fishing. Maritime security is dominated by foreign navies, and the region lacks many formal marine boundaries.

The ISS worked with the AU and Intergovernmental Authority for Development to move maritime security up the agenda and align strategies.

'We help policy makers recognise maritime security as vital to development,' says Timothy Walker, senior ISS researcher. In Addis Ababa, ISS discussed the lack of maritime awareness, dependence on donor financing and an absence of common legislation.

Somaliland

As Somaliland prepared for 2017 presidential elections, ISS fieldwork revealed key issues shaping the political contest. ISS partnered with a local think tank and observed the elections. It guided the international community on what to monitor after the poll.

ISS' evidence-based analysis included threats to the territory's fragile democracy, clan rivalries, and challenges from a port and military base being established by the United Arab Emirates.



This was a first of its kind in the history of peace operations and would not have been possible without expert support provided by ISS

Crowd Chirenje, Chief, AU PSOD Capability Development Unit



You have done commendable work. I reiterate our gratitude and commitment to work more with ISS when it comes to the maritime sector.

Daoud Aboubaker Alwan, Head, IGAD Maritime Security Pillar

‘The training ISS provides is helping to bring gender mainstreaming into peace operations’

Meressa Kahsu, ISS senior researcher and training coordinator, Addis Ababa



ISS supports conflict prevention and peacebuilding

AU post-conflict reconstruction and development: ISS Training for Peace (TfP) helped the AU develop its five-year work plan for crisis management and post-conflict reconstruction and development. ISS helped produce guidelines to achieve these goals through partnerships with regional economic communities.

Mapping conflict: ISS and the Igarapé Institute mapped innovative conflict prevention initiatives in the Sahel, Great Lakes and Horn of Africa to provide evidence on what works, and assess emerging trends. Recommendations for the UN and AU are being developed.

African Standby Force: ISS was on the independent panel of experts who verify the readiness of the African Standby Force (ASF) for peace operations. The team visited and assessed all five ASF regional mechanisms, and provided guidance to officials responsible for ASF planning and preparation.

Peacebuilding strategy: Partnerships for sustainable peace were analysed in Liberia and South Sudan. The Liberia results were discussed in New York with UN representatives including from the Peacebuilding Support Office. Liberia’s peacebuilding plan included several ISS recommendations.

No one escapes a water crisis

A wake-up call for a dry country facing persistent water insecurity

A lack of maintenance leads to leaks in reservoirs and pipelines. In large industries wastewater goes untreated. People walk for miles to communal taps in remote areas and poor urban settlements.

In middle class suburbs, swimming pool pumps hum in the late afternoon and irrigation systems spray verdant gardens. Across the country, rivers run polluted and are overexploited.

South Africa is among the driest countries in the world. It is endemically water scarce and has regular droughts. On the back of an El Niño event, the recent drought was one of the most severe on record.

The water crisis in Cape Town captured the world's attention, but this city is no isolated case, either locally or internationally, and erratic rainfall is not the only culprit. The crisis has prompted long overdue national conversations and practical changes related to water security.


'South Africans who live in the suburbs of large towns are largely oblivious to the water situation,' says Dhesigen Naidoo, chief executive of the Water Research Commission, SA's water research and funding institution. But these residents have been affected by the current water security crisis, which has galvanised awareness and action.

'Nobody, regardless of wealth or privilege, is immune to water insecurity,' Naidoo says. 'And it can very quickly change your fate. The one great dividend from this drought is that we are now collective owners of the SA water problem.'

The situation has educated consumers on how to develop and maintain a reliable water sector. It has shown that water security is not about rain

falling on suburban gardens, but on crops and in catchment areas, often hundreds of kilometres from urban centres.

Water security is also about mitigating the impact of climate change, improving infrastructure, developing innovative retreatment technologies and managing usage. This is difficult in a country that loses 36% of its municipal water through leaks and that treats less than 60% of its wastewater.

 South Africa is one of the world's driest countries

Finding solutions is not purely a matter of ingenuity and engineering. Actions need to be coordinated if they are to be effective. They also need to be based on SA's water future 30 years from now. The water sector, including government and consumers, suffers from amnesia.

When the rains come again, the parched times are forgotten, and water plans must compete with other governance challenges. All too soon, the family that learnt to flush their toilet with grey water is again treating water as an infinite resource.

A dripping tap is a problem that implicates everyone. Water's proper use and preservation is the responsibility of every government department, every industry, and every citizen.



Find out how ISS forecasts inform responses to the water crisis



Data for development

Evidence-based ISS forecasts guide responses to Africa's human security challenges

ISS data helped governments deal with pressing security and development challenges. Water, energy, conflict, governance, democracy, education and population were all scrutinised in 2017. ISS insights were used by donors, planners, development banks, the United Nations and African Union.

Connecting the dots

'We show how corruption is a function of development, how education impacts on economic prosperity, and how income growth is constrained by demographics,' says ISS African Futures and Innovation head Jakkie Cilliers.

Quantitative data is merged with institutional ISS knowledge and presented it in an accessible way. ISS showed how investments in education take many years to pay off, and that Africa's demographic dividend will still be decades away without a concerted push by the continent's leaders.

Water warning

The ISS warned more than four years ago that South Africa (SA) would experience water shortages, so it was well positioned when a water crisis hit Cape Town in 2017. Modelling supply and demand found SA's over-exploitation of water would continue to 2035, prompting a close relationship between ISS, the Water Research Commission (WRC) and Department of Water and Sanitation.

The ISS is helping WRC and national and municipal policy makers understand the cause and scale of the problem, and how to respond. 'Water is a security issue,' notes ISS senior researcher Zachary Donnenfeld. 'Failure of water supply puts lives at risk, undermines social stability, threatens the agriculture sector and damages investor confidence.'

ISS connects factors like leaking pipes, waste water treatment, changing rainfall, use of ground water and consumer behaviour. Its forecasts have shown, for example, how training 15 000 plumbers to fix pipes is a better investment than a desalination plant that employs 150 people.

Data-driven solutions

Coordination across departments and levels of government is a major challenge, along with under-investment in bulk infrastructure and poor demand management. Per capita water use in SA is well above the global average.

'Our water forecasts give policy makers the evidence they need to be heard by politicians, and the data to design incentives, penalties and deterrents,' Donnenfeld says. ISS showed how stability could be restored to SA's water sector by reducing consumption, investing in bulk infrastructure, treating more wastewater, raising consumer awareness and managing demand through aggressive tiered pricing.



ISS trend analysis provided critical insights to inform USAID's strategic thinking on how to best leverage US foreign assistance

Leslie Reed, USAID country director

Incisive, bold and sobering. A revealing forecast and a call to action.

SA President Cyril Ramaphosa on
Fate of the Nation



‘Our water forecasts give policy makers the evidence they need to be heard by politicians, and the data to design effective responses’

Zachary Donnenfeld, ISS senior researcher, Pretoria

ISS security and development forecasts

Country forecasts: Long-term development prospects in Namibia, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Nigeria were presented in these countries’ capitals and to international donors. The studies informed more than US\$240 million USAID annual funding to Ethiopia and influenced the allocation of €37m Irish aid in Mozambique.

Fate of the nation: Analysis of South Africa’s long-term trajectory was published in Jakkie Cilliers’ book *Fate of the Nation: 3 Scenarios for South Africa’s Future*. The book was released shortly before the ANC’s elective conference and achieved acclaim as a top selling non-fiction book in South Africa.

Aid to Africa: Policy makers and donors discussed ISS recommendations on the allocation of development aid in sub-Saharan Africa. Scenarios to 2030 showed that governments need support to reduce high fertility rates, which will in turn reduce poverty and enable inclusive growth.

Future of sub-Saharan Africa: A comprehensive analysis of key trends that will shape the future of sub-Saharan Africa up to 2035 was done for the German Federal Foreign Office. Findings were widely disseminated in Africa and Europe and provide a powerful resource for strategy development.

A sinister web of power and influence

Organised crime strips Africa of its economic and development potential

It's referred to as a web, a network and a system so pervasive it crosses borders and oceans, implicating everyone from high-ranking government officials to vigilante groups and everyday opportunists. It targets the poor and vulnerable and undermines the efforts of those working for stability and peace in Africa.

It's the maze of transnational organised crime permeating the trade in people, drugs, cattle, ivory and every other commodity that can be exploited for profit.

In Kenya's Great Rift Valley, killings related to cattle rustling have spiked in recent years. Cattle raiding is not new to East Africa and the Horn. Pastoral communities have practised it for generations as a means of balancing power and wealth. But this previously non-violent tradition has become increasingly dangerous and people are being killed, abducted and displaced.

Kenyan investigative journalist Joyce Kimani sought to understand the root of the problem and why it can't be resolved. Human rights activists she spoke to had clear ideas. 'They said it was because politicians are behind the cattle rustling,' explains Kimani. 'They fund the practice because the cattle end up in one of their slaughterhouses.' Government officials have also been accused of donating the small arms, particularly AK-47 rifles, that fuel the theft of livestock.

'I spoke to someone off the record – a key person in the Kenyan government – who was involved in cattle rustling. He said he stole not for money but because if you have a thousand head of cattle you are viewed as rich. He funded these thefts for status.'

Kimani spoke to many victims too, some of whom drew links between the fight for cattle above ground

and the minerals that lie beneath it. 'The area has gold, diamonds, gemstones and oil,' says Kimani. 'The women I spoke to believed cattle rustling was government's way of pushing them off the land so they can come and mine there.'

This perception is politically motivated. Minerals and oil are not found everywhere. This narrative has been fuelled by rival politicians seeking to manipulate communities into retaliating against those responsible for displacing them, and as a means of generating votes.

Cattle rustling has become dangerous; people are being killed, abducted and displaced

Cattle rustling has also spread to communities and countries where it was previously uncommon. In Nigeria, the extremist group Boko Haram recently became involved in stock theft. In South Sudan, cattle rustling has added to the high number of casualties in that country's conflict. More than ever, guns and bullets are traded for cattle, and cattle for guns and bullets.

As a result of the conflict, diseases like cholera have become rife and people have fled to other parts of Kenya and over the border to Uganda and Ethiopia.



Other types of organised crime have scattered people even further to the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Yemen and South Africa.

Barbara Among is a Uganda-based journalist with extensive knowledge of criminal networks in the region. She follows stories where East Africa's porous and corrupt borders, opened to promote trade, travel and development, helped human traffickers transport young women from Uganda to other African countries and the Arabian Peninsula.

'The organisations that recruit these women promise jobs as houseworkers or salespeople in supermarkets,' she explains.

'But when they get there, their documents are taken and they are forced to work as sex slaves. They are abused and psychologically tortured.'

Kimani and Among have chosen a dangerous path. They are working amidst powerful people who have the resources and influence to put them and their publications at risk. Kimani's home has been ransacked and her life threatened.

However, they view the telling of these stories as a necessity and a responsibility. It is the only means by which they can attempt to curb this corrupt web on behalf of all the people it captures.

Read how ISS works to lessen the impact of organised crime

Unravelling Africa's criminal networks

ISS provides information and skills to deal with transnational organised crime and its impact

In 2017 the ISS launched a dedicated initiative to research transnational organised crime in Africa, raise awareness and train officials to mitigate its impact on security and development.

The first of its kind in Africa, the EU-funded ENACT project runs a pan-African network of organised crime observatories. It works with local law enforcement, regional economic bodies, civil society and the media to build resilience to organised crime.

'No single government or organisation can tackle this on its own, so we set up ENACT as a partnership with Interpol and the Global Initiative against Transnational Organised Crime,' says Eric Pelser, ENACT project head at ISS.

Weak state institutions

Transnational organised crime penetrates deep into the functioning of African states. It has complex economic, social and political roots, and is a product of secretive global networks and corruption.

ENACT research highlights how organised crime erodes Africa's development, with government elites and their collaborators hijacking billions of donor and tax money. Weak institutions make organised crime more damaging in Africa as they divert resources from populations with a greater dependence on the state for basic services.

Guns, drugs and wildlife

ENACT research shows the link between the illicit wildlife trade and networks of weapons and drug smugglers. A road map on reducing illegal weapons was developed to aid African Union (AU) efforts.

Illicit financial flows drain Africa of vast sums. To curb this threat, ENACT delivered financial crimes investigation training to 75 senior police from 33 countries in Southern, Central and West Africa.

South African investigators also requested training, and ENACT was asked to help tackle cattle rustling and illegal arms in the Great Lakes region. Police in The Gambia and Ghana have asked ENACT for training on financial crimes.

Global exposure

ENACT has given global exposure to transnational organised crime and its impact in Africa.

A high-level event was convened on the margins of the UN General Assembly in New York. ENACT gave a platform to AU Commissioner for Social Affairs Amira El-Fadil, chair of the West African Commission on Drugs Olusegun Obasanjo, and head of the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel Dr Mohamed Ibn Chambas. More than 100 representatives of governments and international organisations attended.



ISS has been at the cutting edge of research on challenges facing us in Africa. One of the real challenges today is transnational organised crime.

Dr Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Head, UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel



A project like this can raise awareness, exchange of information, intelligence and mutual legal assistance

Olusegun Obasanjo, Chair of the West African Commission on Drugs

‘Organised criminals work across borders, so we too must coordinate efforts to counteract their activities’

Deo Gumba, ENACT regional coordinator for East Africa, Nairobi



ISS tackles organised crime

Weapons trafficking: The ENACT project partnered with the AU to improve Africa’s response to trafficking in small arms and light weapons. ISS participated in the AU’s inaugural launch of the African Amnesty Month for the surrender and collection of illicit weapons. The initiative is a major part of the goal to ‘silence the guns’ by 2020. One of the most complex arms control measures is disarming a civilian, which is why amnesty is important.

Impact of transnational organised crime: At the annual Dakar International Forum the ENACT project showed how organised crime threatens peace, security and development.

The event is attended by African heads of state and international policy makers. ISS highlighted the challenge the AU faces in controlling illicit arms flows, and the threat that transnational organised crime poses to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

African online resource: The ENACT project website is the first African online resource for policy makers, investigative journalists and those working to understand and respond to transnational organised crime. The site houses a growing body of research and infographics. Portals for policy makers and investigative journalists in Africa are planned.

2017 in numbers



ISS trained
people from

44

African
countries

1 303

Media
interviews

21

Training
courses

258

Daily online
articles on
human security

577

People trained

76

Publications

43

Advisory and
technical support
workshops

70

Videos

53

Seminars



Communication

Communication at the ISS is not just about numbers. Disseminating our work to a wide audience matters, but so too does reaching those who can use ISS analysis and training to improve human security.

In 2017 communication strategies focused on targeted outreach to specific stakeholders. This meant better planning early on and communicating in the right language. This year, the ISS launched a full French website and developed a strategy to boost French content.

The ISS strives to communicate in a way that is memorable and compelling. Videos, photographs and infographics feature regularly in both print and digital formats. Visuals convey research findings and policy recommendations more quickly and clearly than text. Story-telling, as this annual review shows, is also effective to capture the attention of busy people.

The online ISS Today series is the ISS' most successful publication. ISS Today accounts for nearly two-thirds of all publication views on the website. Daily analyses of Africa's top security questions are written

by ISS staff, peer reviewed and expertly edited. A productive partnership with Daily Maverick sees ISS Today articles republished each day, boosting the reach of our analysis.

Well planned and effective communication contributes to better monitoring and evaluation. Together with regular online reports of ISS impact and achievements, a research impact value chain was developed. The infographic represents a methodology that has been mainstreamed across ISS from project design to implementation and reporting. A similar process is planned for the training and technical support that ISS provides.

ISS staff are the organisation's most effective means of communication. In 2017 a tailored programme to improve verbal communication was provided by Proof Communication Africa.

More than 80% of ISS' work involves some form of public speaking. Training was provided in real-time to help staff prepare for presentations, briefings and media interviews.



1 127 996
website page views



110 857
direct social media reach



11 665
views of ISS' most popular video, on Zimbabwe



Twitter followers
33% ↑ from 2016



Facebook followers
3% ↑ from 2016



LinkedIn followers
13% ↑ from 2016

Human resources and finance

The ISS is invested in and committed to Africa. With staff from 15 African countries, the ISS is responsive to the continent's needs and complexities. In addition to offices in Pretoria, Nairobi, Addis Ababa and Dakar, the ISS in 2017 had employees and consultants in Abidjan, Bamako, Harare, Lagos and Yaoundé.

Staff development enables the ISS to provide expert policy advice, technical support and training. In 2017, 10 employees were promoted.

Others received external recognition for their work. Jeannine Ella Abatan from ISS Dakar was selected for the Mandela Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders. Munei Kujeke from ISS Pretoria was among the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation's top 10 young Africans doing exceptional work on gender justice. Otilia Anna Maunganidze from ISS Pretoria was one of the Mail & Guardian's 200 outstanding young South Africans.

The development of African researchers remains a priority. Seven interns were hosted, two of whom were

on ISS Dakar's successful junior fellowship programme supported by the International Development Research Centre. Since it started in 2012, four fellows have been employed as ISS researchers.

In 2017 ISS cut administration and overhead expenses through more cost-effective working methods. Partnerships with the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Nairobi and the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel in Bamako enabled cost-sharing of office space and facilities.

New finance system software was implemented to improve accuracy and usability. Other focus areas were monitoring compliance with grant agreements and policies, and updating policy to align with new finance procedures.

For the third consecutive year, the annual external audit was closed with no significant findings.

The ISS Audit Committee established in 2016 as a sub-committee of the Board of Trustees met twice in 2017.



65%
female
staff



35%
male
staff

52



verbal communication
coaching sessions
for staff



Statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2017

	2017 R	2016 R
Assets		
Current Assets		
Current tax receivable	-	81 963
Donor and other receivables	8 125 768	15 999 889
Cash and cash equivalents	51 203 146	47 074 905
	<u>59 328 914</u>	<u>63 156 757</u>
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	15 691 170	17 453 683
Intangible assets	57 747	168 859
	<u>15 748 917</u>	<u>17 622 542</u>
Total Assets	<u>75 077 831</u>	<u>80 779 299</u>
Equity and Liabilities		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	7 831 361	9 953 064
Donations received in advance	41 877 333	47 892 187
Current tax payable	1 067 268	-
Interest-bearing borrowings	1 260 384	1 131 437
	<u>52 036 346</u>	<u>58 976 688</u>
Non-Current Liabilities		
Deferred income tax	1 011 397	1 284 775
Interest-bearing borrowings	440 564	1 172 194
	<u>1 451 961</u>	<u>2 456 969</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>53 488 307</u>	<u>61 433 657</u>
Equity		
Trust capital	100	100
Reserves	4 495 941	5 883 304
Accumulated surplus	17 093 483	13 462 238
	<u>21 589 524</u>	<u>19 345 642</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities	<u>75 077 831</u>	<u>80 779 299</u>

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017 R	2016 R
Donations income	188 068 418	124 957 982
Other income	7 465 169	25 247 510
Operating expenses	-191 662 632	-145 168 231
Operating surplus	3 870 955	5 037 261
Finance income	206 277	131 559
Finance costs	-177 098	-474 949
Surplus before taxation	3 900 134	4 693 871
Taxation	-1 051 057	-742 694
Surplus for the year	2 849 077	3 951 177
Other comprehensive income:		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	-780 400	-1 259 959
Total comprehensive income for the year	2 068 677	2 691 218

Note 1: Basis of Preparation

The summarised financial statements, which include the Statement of Financial Position and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, are an extract of the audited consolidated financial statements of the Institute for Security Studies Trust for the year ended 31 December 2017. The summarised financial statements themselves are not audited. The audited financial statements can be obtained from the Institute for Security Studies Trust at Block C, Brooklyn Court, 361 Veale Street, New Muckleneuk, on which an unmodified opinion was expressed.

The ISS Trustees take full responsibility for the preparation of the annual review and that the financial information has been correctly extracted from the underlying annual financial statements.

ISS Trustees

Amb Nicolas Bwakira held senior positions at the UN High Commission for Refugees. He has been Director for International Relations and Partnership at the University of South Africa, and the African Union's Special Representative for Somalia.

Dr Jakkie Cilliers is Head of African Futures and Innovation at the ISS and Chairperson of the Board of Trustees. He co-founded the ISS and served as executive director until 2015.

Cassim Coovadia is Chairman of the South African Banking Risk Information Centre. He is also Managing Director of the Banking Association of South Africa and Chairman of the Johannesburg Civic Theatre.

Anton du Plessis is Executive Director of the ISS. He has advised the UN Security Council's Counter-Terrorism executive Directorate and the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

* Jan–June 2017

Prof Gilbert Khadiagala is the Jan Smuts Professor of International Relations and Head of Department at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Sakumzi (Saki) Macozoma is the Non-Executive Chairman of Safika Holdings, Chairman of Tshipi e Ntle and Ntsimbintle Mining, and a board member of Volkswagen SA.

Dr Wendy Ngoma is the CEO of a management consulting firm and alumni of the INSEAD Social Entrepreneurship Programme.

Prof Maxi Schoeman is Deputy Dean of Postgraduate Studies and Ethics in the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Pretoria.

ISS Advisory Council

Amb Said Djinnit, UN Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region and President of the Advisory Council

Ibrahima Fall, independent consultant based in Senegal, and former UN Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region

Mohammed Ibn Chambas, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel.

Frannie A Léautier, Partner and CEO, Mkoba Private Equity Fund, Tanzania

Susanne Luther, Director, Hanns Seidel Foundation, Germany

Vijay Makhan, independent consultant and resource person, Mauritius

Amb Konjit Sinegorgis, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ethiopia

Prof Elrena van der Spuy, University of Cape Town, South Africa

Development partners

Partnership Forum

European Commission
Government of Australia
Government of Canada
Government of Denmark
Government of Ireland
Government of Finland
Government of the Netherlands
Government of Norway
Government of Sweden
Government of the United States of America/USAID
Hanns Seidel Foundation

Project funding

Carnegie Foundation
EDCON
Ford Foundation
Government of Germany
Government of Namibia
Government of New Zealand
Government of South Africa
Government of Switzerland
International Development Research Centre
International Civil Society Action Network
Knowledge Platform
Omega Research Foundation
Open Society Foundation
Peace Research Institute
Royal United Services Institute
Standard Bank of South Africa
Trust Africa
The Ditchley Foundation
UNICEF
United Nations Development Program
United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs
United States Institute for Peace
University of Edinburgh
University of Exeter
University of Witwatersrand
V&A Waterfront
Woodrow Wilson Centre

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Oza and Rabih are IDPs in Maiduguri, Nigeria

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