



# Improving human security in Africa

Annual Review 2018



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

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# Focused on impact

## ISS provides high quality research, policy advice and training to help secure Africa's future

The Institute for Security Studies (ISS) continued its evolution beyond a traditional research and policy organisation to one that has a direct impact on human security in Africa.

### **Collaborative approach**

In 2018 the ISS signed agreements with the African Union and Ethiopia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which demonstrate our commitment to partnerships with governments and international organisations. Our engagement with Ethiopia reflects the country's growing role in stabilising the Horn of Africa.

It is only by sharing  
ISS insights with  
decision makers that  
we can achieve impact

We further developed the ISS relationship with the South African government and in 2018 worked with diplomats to help prepare for the country's two-year term on the UN Security Council. We expanded our technical support to the police and prosecuting authorities, and to violence prevention initiatives.

### **Anticipating future challenges**

This annual review shows the value of our long-term security and development forecasts, which allow ISS to detect tomorrow's challenges today. During 2018 threats and opportunities were identified on issues as diverse as demographics, industrialisation and climate change. ISS highlighted neglected challenges in Central Africa and their potential impact on neighbouring countries.

ISS guides African responses to global challenges including populism, migration, corruption and organised crime. Among our new focus areas is emerging technologies for which there is no African policy, despite their enormous potential impact.

### **From research to action**

ISS produced high quality research and evidence-based policy analysis across Africa. This is the starting point in our theory of change and the foundation of our work.

But it is only by sharing ISS insights with key decision makers, and providing constructive support to governments and civil society that we can build a secure and prosperous continent.

Our impact in 2018 was achieved through the sustained effort of ISS staff and the ongoing commitment of our partners and funders to human security in Africa.



**Anton du Plessis**  
Executive Director, ISS

## What gives ISS the edge?

### ■ We are African

ISS is sensitive to the African context and responds to Africa's needs

### ■ We collaborate

ISS supports partners who are able to improve policy and practice, and bring about change

### ■ We build trust

Governments and civil society see ISS as credible, independent and constructive

### ■ We harness our networks

African and global connections enable ISS to influence debates and decisions

### ■ We do relevant research

Evidence-based analysis underpins ISS policy advice, training and technical support

## How we work



# Tackling the enduring threat of violent extremism

As terrorism adapts and spreads, ISS provides evidence and training to enable effective responses

## Changing shape of Boko Haram threat

Ground-breaking ISS field research revealed the continued threat that Boko Haram poses in the Lake Chad Basin region, despite the ideological split in the terror group in 2016. Boko Haram has ravaged north-east Nigeria for the past nine years and in 2014 expanded its violence into the Lake Chad region (Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon). The splintering of Boko Haram means that two different entities with divergent operating methods must now be confronted.

The analysis enabled  
ISS to recommend  
strategies for each  
Boko Haram faction

ISS collaborated with two Central African research partners in the USAID commissioned study. The research showed that rather than weakening the group, the split presents new risks in the long term. ISS advised that certain counter-terrorism policies, which may achieve short-term gains, are counter-productive in the long run and threaten the livelihoods of the local population. The research also enabled ISS to recommend strategies for each Boko Haram faction.

## Analysis to support G5 Sahel Joint Force

ISS analysis helped the G5 Sahel Joint Force respond more effectively to challenges in the Liptako-Gourma region on the borders of Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger. ISS insights, based on field research in the area where the Joint Force operates, were presented to civilian and military leadership. ISS was the only policy organisation invited to participate in a meeting of all partners that provide training to the Joint Force.







ISS research in Liptako-Gourma  
was discussed at

- 10 workshops
- 32 briefings
- 42 media interviews





Counter-terrorism training by Interpol and ISS has improved investigations and successful prosecutions of terrorist suspects in the region

Gedion Kimilu, head of Interpol's regional bureau, Nairobi

### Gender and violent extremism

**ISS is studying the role of gender in extremism and will use the findings to guide policy. Men are usually perceived as terrorist leaders and combatants, a narrative that marginalises women's role. Understanding the presence of women in these groups, and why they join or do not join, helps develop more effective prevention strategies.**

**An ISS team from Dakar conducted empirical research in Mali and Niger as part of a consortium of 15 projects supported by the International Development Research Center. Women could contribute to counter-terrorism initiatives if governments included them in policy development, the ISS found.**

### Surveying local projects in West Africa

ISS research discussed on the margins of the 2018 UN General Assembly called for improved measurement of what works to prevent terrorism. A survey of 133 projects in Mali, Chad, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Cameroon and Niger showed that many do important work in tough conditions but lack long-term funding and hard evidence of how best to confront extremism.

ISS advised that projects run by local activists are likely to be the most effective at preventing violent extremism. Governments must tackle deep structural issues that make communities vulnerable to extremism, while donors should ensure human rights violations are not justified under the guise of counter-terrorism.



Understanding men and women's role in violent extremism will guide responses to a fast-expanding security crisis

Jeannine Ella Abatan, Researcher  
ISS Dakar



### Building a corps of dedicated counter-terrorism experts

ISS training in 2018 helped African police understand and combat terrorism, and investigate terror cases. The training covers national and international laws, extradition, state-sponsored terror, counter-intelligence, biological weapons and evidence collection.

ISS training is based on a comprehensive counter-terrorism curriculum and deep working relations with African police and Interpol across the continent. A key example is the ISS' 10-year relationship with the East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (EAPCCO).

At EAPCCO's 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary in September 2018, ISS received a special commendation for its support in detecting and combating terrorism.

EAPCCO's counter-terrorism training manual, developed by ISS, has been adopted by police training schools in the region. ISS helped set up EAPCCO's permanent counter-terrorism committee and supported its two new centres of excellence for forensic science in Khartoum, and counter-terrorism in Nairobi.



### Extremism spreads to West Africa's coastal states

Until 2013, terror attacks were largely limited to Mali. They have since expanded into Niger and Burkina Faso, and the risk for other coastal states is rising. In May 2018, ISS with the Conseil de l'Entente and Switzerland's Department of Foreign Affairs Human Security Division developed a shared understanding among government early warning planners and civil society on preventing extremism in the coastal states.

The ISS convened a similar meeting in Cotonou, in partnership with Benin's Agency for the Integrated Management of Border Spaces.

## Lessons from Africa for global counter-terrorism

- ISS briefed UN Security Council members in November 2018 on the G5 Sahel Joint Force. ISS experts focused on the evolution of extremism, local views about security interventions, and exit strategies for those who want to leave extremist groups.
- ISS briefed a special meeting of the UN Security Council's counter-terrorism committee in December 2018 on foreign terrorists and returning fighters.
- ISS analysis of youth marginalisation as a driver of violent extremism was discussed at a Human Rights Council side event in Geneva in March 2018.

# Africa's security and development choices

ISS forecasts help policy makers and development partners set the course for a prosperous continent

## Turmoil in Central Africa

ISS analysis drew attention to neglected political, economic and demographic challenges in Central Africa and their potential impact on neighbouring countries. Findings were launched in Cameroon's capital Yaoundé in February 2018, in collaboration with the local African Centre for International Economic, Strategic and Diplomatic Studies.

of Boko Haram, piracy in the Gulf of Guinea and instability in the Central African Republic.

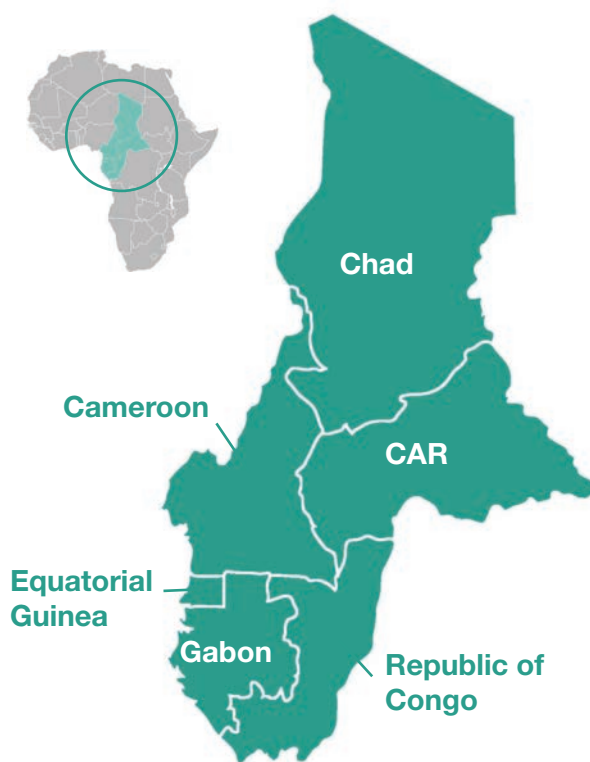
ISS advised that investment is needed in the agricultural and environmental sectors, and in building regional transport infrastructure. State capture and poor governance by entrenched and aging regimes must be directly confronted.

Central Africa has more corruption and less democracy than elsewhere in Africa

The study compared countries in the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) with other African political or economic blocs. ISS findings explained the persistent challenges in a region with more corruption, less democracy and weaker governance than other parts of Africa.

Riots and protests have increased in all six CEMAC states since 2012, and their economic outlook is bleak following a decline in commodity prices. By 2040 the population will swell by 75% to more than 90 million people, with the working age population set to double.

Socio-economic problems are compounded by political leaders who cling to power and repress opponents. Security challenges include the threat







## Central Africa in 2040

> 90 million people

26 million living in  
extreme poverty

18 million without  
piped water



### Charting Africa's long-term future

ISS forecasts on how population growth, climate change and industrialisation will affect Africa were discussed at briefings in South Africa, Kenya, Ethiopia, Netherlands, Belgium and Germany.

Average economic growth rates in Africa are too slow and population growth rates too high to enable a rapid reduction in poverty. ISS forecasting showed that most African states will only benefit from a demographic dividend by 2050 or later. To improve development outcomes, political leaders must deal with the constraints that high fertility rates place on income growth.

At current fertility rates,  
Africa needs decades  
of sustained growth to  
reduce poverty

ISS analysis showed that agriculture is more effective at reducing poverty than other sectors, but manufacturing can transform productivity and induce rapid economic growth. Africa is home to some of the world's harshest climates and most vulnerable populations. Global warming will constrain the positive effects of industrialisation and Africa's demographic dividend.



“

It was a privilege to have you with us for our retreat and to benefit from your brilliant presentation

Smail Chergui, AU Commissioner for Peace and Security



## ISS shows the utility of long-term forecasting to inform policy choices

Jakkie Cilliers, Head of African Futures and Innovation, ISS

### Violence and conflict forecasts

Africa's violence and conflict trajectories were discussed at several meetings of the continent's leaders, including the Africa Union's (AU) Peace and Security Council, the AU's High-Level Retreat of Special Envoys, Mediators, and other Senior Officials in Accra, Ghana, and the Dakar International Forum.

ISS data showed that fatality rates in several countries are declining. Riots and protests are however increasing and Africa still faces substantial non-state conflict. ISS advised the AU and African leaders to prioritise service delivery, fair elections, manufacturing and agriculture, and rule of law that serves the people not the president.

ISS identified seven main drivers of violence in Africa, including poverty and population structure. Rapid population growth is outpacing social and economic improvements, and at current fertility rates Africa needs decades of sustained growth to significantly reduce poverty.

### Development strategies to secure Kenya's future

New data on Kenya's development and economic growth scenarios was discussed with development agencies, the Kenyan government, academics and regional organisations in Nairobi. The ISS study was done for the Kenya Business Guide with funding from the Hanns Seidel Foundation and GIZ.

The country is a continental leader in information technology and has well-developed health and education systems, but has a significant infrastructure deficit. Corruption constrains Kenya's human development progress and economic growth prospects. Its fast-growing young and increasingly urban population complicates efforts to expand access to basic services and may serve as a spark for social instability.



# Maritime security is key to Africa's prosperity

ISS is a vital resource for African and global policy makers seeking to build the blue economy

## Putting oceans on Africa's policy map

Technical support and guidance from the ISS brought Africa's maritime potential into the mainstream of continental policy and planning. Africa's vast maritime domain is abundant with food and energy resources, and the 30 500 km coastline is ripe for trade infrastructure and tourism. It is a natural asset that needs protecting.

In 2018 the ISS continued to support the African Union (AU) in its implementation of Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIMS 2050). The innovative strategy needs leadership backing and capacity to take the next steps. ISS is positioning the blue economy at the centre of Africa's economic and social transformation under the framework of the AU's Agenda 2063.

Maritime growth which is well integrated with land infrastructure provides multiple benefits in jobs, logistics and skills development. And because neither fish nor pirates respect international boundaries, maritime policies are by their nature cooperative and transnational. The ISS is consulted

by the UN, AU and regional bodies seeking research insights and policy guidance. The International Maritime Organisation sees the ISS as a vital African partner.

Africans need greater control over the continent's ocean resources

Maritime security is key to maritime prosperity. Timothy Walker, ISS Senior Researcher on maritime, presented at United States-funded naval exercises off Africa's east coast, where African sailors worked with international crews to build the continent's seaborne strategy and defences. The aim is to see greater African control and governance over African waters and the sustainable development of ocean resources.



Thank you for a mind-opening discussion. I needed to be cured of sea blindness and will be looking differently at oceans in future

Prof Maxi Schoeman, University of Pretoria and ISS Trustee





Great economies  
are built on trade,  
and 90% of  
African imports  
and exports move  
by sea



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### Award of excellence

ISS received the African Union Special Award of Excellence in recognition of the ongoing partnership, that started in 2015, between ISS and the AU Commission in promoting Africa's blue economy.

### Supporting IGAD

ISS worked with East Africa's Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to implement a regional maritime security strategy, and ran events to build maritime awareness and capacity among IGAD member states.

### Indian Ocean collaboration

ISS is working with the South African government in its capacity as current chair of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). At South Africa's request, ISS facilitated collaboration between the AU and IORA. ISS helped establish an IORA maritime safety and security working group and organise the IORA Indian Ocean Dialogue.

### Global exposure for African maritime issues

In October 2018 the ISS briefed key stakeholders in Europe about African maritime priorities and security challenges, including the International Maritime Organisation and foreign affairs ministries in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway and Germany.

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What happens at sea isn't visible to voters or policy makers on land – that must change

Timothy Walker, Senior Researcher  
ISS Pretoria







# Knowing what drives conflict is key to lasting peace

**ISS insights guided conflict prevention, and scores of police were trained for Africa's peace operations**

## **Supporting AU conflict prevention**

During 2018, ISS supported the African Union (AU) in its development of policy and strategy on conflict prevention, early warning, post-conflict reconstruction and development, and 'silencing the guns'.

ISS helped facilitate the annual internal review of the Conflict Prevention and Early Warning Division, which assessed options for better alignment with the AU's 2016-2020 African Peace and Security Architecture Roadmap.

ISS also worked with the Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Division, aiming to enable implementation of policy developed in 2006. Technical assistance by the ISS supported the drafting of a five-year workplan, which was launched by the Commissioner for Peace and Security in November.

ISS also supported the AU consultative dialogue on integrating the rule of law, security sector reform, transitional justice and governance in an effort to stabilise post-conflict countries.

## **Africa's peace and security policy**

ISS analysis of the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) enables policy makers, diplomats and civil society to understand the AU's approach to managing conflict. ISS researchers based in Addis Ababa assess PSC decisions and recommend how states can support AU conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts.

In 2018 the monthly ISS PSC Report reviewed the implications of AU institutional reforms and advised on how best to implement them. AU political affairs officers and staff from African embassies in Addis Ababa joined policy dialogues with ISS on the Nouakchott Process in the Sahel-Saharan region, and on the Horn of Africa consultation on South Sudan. ISS briefed PSC member states Nigeria and Morocco on Africa's pressing security situations, links between migration and security, and AU responses.



I read all your PSC Reports and very often circulate them to my colleagues

Carlos Lopes, Former UNECA executive secretary and AU High Representative for Partnerships with Europe and member of AU Reform Team

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Our PSC Report is the primary  
source on AU responses to  
Africa's most critical conflicts

Liesl Louw-Vaudran, Senior Researcher  
ISS Pretoria





### Politics and security in South Sudan

The ISS made evidence-based suggestions to improve the durability of the peace process in South Sudan. Shortly after a fragile peace deal was signed, ISS released research on the parties to the conflict and their mediation processes.

The latest peace agreement is being implemented in a fractured environment. ISS recommended integrating smaller parties into the deal, and constructive engagement by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), while preventing the imposition of bilateral interests.

### South Sudan's refugees need a greater role in their country's peacebuilding

A second ISS study, based on fieldwork in South Sudanese refugee camps in Ethiopia and Uganda, detailed the frustrations of refugees and showed why this often-overlooked group needs a greater role in peacebuilding.

ISS-TfP is a partner of choice in supporting post-conflict efforts in Africa

Dawit Yohannes, Senior Researcher  
ISS Addis Ababa



Without the great support rendered by ISS and BPST-Africa our officers could not have been deployed with the right training

Gashu Alemayehu, Assistant Commissioner of Police and Vice-President  
Ethiopian Police University College for Training







## Training police for peace missions

The ISS prepares African police for United Nations (UN) and African Union (AU) peace missions. Police have a fundamental role in peacebuilding, and require specialist training before deployment to complex environments where they develop local policing capacity, protect civilians, and establish the rule of law and human rights.

ISS Training for Peace (ISS-TfP) experts have a long history of preparing African police for peace missions, based on a 2015 training needs assessment in the Somali capital Mogadishu. They worked with the AU to develop a pre-deployment training package for police on the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

After the successful roll-out of the training, the AU asked ISS-TfP to develop a similar generic course for police deploying to other African peace operations.

## 2018 training courses

- At the request of the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission, ISS-TfP and the British Peace Support Team – Africa prepared police for deployment to missions in South Sudan and Sudan. All those trained were deployed to UN missions shortly after the course. A similar training course was provided for police from Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia.
- A three-week ISS-TfP course in Nairobi for 30 police trainers from six countries was delivered in preparation for deployment to AMISOM.
- ISS ran two courses for the Eastern Africa Standby Force. The first helped trainers to understand gender mainstreaming and how to deal with sexual and gender-based violence on missions. The course was validated by an AU expert from the Special Envoy of the AU Chairperson on Women, Peace and Security.

### South Africa on the Security Council

ISS is helping to strengthen South Africa's peace, security and development efforts in Africa. In June 2018, South Africa was elected for the third time to the UN Security Council. ISS supported the country's preparations for its 2019-20 term. Research with more than 60 diplomats, government officials and experts informed this work.

ISS was one of only two civil society organisations invited to brief the council's non-permanent members in a meeting organised by South Africa and Sweden.

ISS support helps  
South Africa navigate  
complex Security  
Council dynamics

### Elections and violence in Zimbabwe

The ISS was a leading independent source of early warning and analysis as Zimbabwe prepared for its July 2018 election. ISS advised on how countries like South Africa can play a constructive role in Zimbabwe's recovery.

ISS forewarned of the social unrest that would follow Zimbabwe's economic slide, manifesting in strikes and demonstrations in November and December 2018. ISS analysis published ahead of the Motlanthe Commission Report into post-election violence correctly predicted its findings.

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### Peacebuilding partnerships in Liberia

Based on field research, ISS advised that both African and international partners should help build lasting peace. Better links were needed between development and peacebuilding plans, and the role of the Economic Community of West African States, the African Development Bank and neighbouring states should be explored. In May 2018, ISS hosted a meeting in Monrovia of donors, regional bodies, governments, Liberia's Peacebuilding Office and the AU to discuss options.

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### Supporting the AU in the Sahel

ISS Dakar worked with the AU to prepare for the first meeting in a consultative process to revise the AU's Sahel strategy. ISS helped delegates understand the challenges and created a space for information sharing among the UN, the G5-Sahel and the West African Economic and Monetary Union. ISS also helped plan and deliver a series of colloquiums on preventing radicalisation. The series was initiated by the AU Mission in the Sahel (AU MISAHÉL) and the G5 Sahel, with support from the Swiss Confederation.



The ISS is a technical partner whose support is invaluable to us

Pierre Buyoya, AU High Representative for Mali and the Sahel  
and President, AU MISAHÉL

## Gulf states in the Horn of Africa

The ISS facilitated debate about the challenges posed by Gulf states' growing interest in the Horn. At the request of the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ISS' Addis Ababa team held a full-day closed dialogue for 40 senior officials and external experts, followed by an open seminar.

Economic opportunities and security interests have prompted fresh engagement in the Horn by states like Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The coastlines of Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan and Djibouti are of strategic value to Gulf States' role in Yemen's bitter conflict, and for the wider projection of influence in Africa.

African states are also under pressure to choose sides after the diplomatic and economic isolation of Qatar, which other Gulf states accuse of supporting Iran and Islamist movements. Delegates agreed on the need for a long-term outlook that scrutinised the commitment and interests of states looking for a foothold in Africa.



## DRC and the Great Lakes

ISS expertise is sought by key players working to resolve the electoral impasse in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). ISS analysts contributed to high-level events on the DRC in 2018, including the fifth anniversary evaluation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. ISS was one of three independent organisations that participated. Stephanie Wolters, Head of the ISS Peace and Security Research Programme and a Great Lakes expert taught at the prestigious Rift Valley Institute's annual Great Lakes course, attended by diplomats and regional humanitarian actors.





# Migration is a human rights and development issue

## ISS provides evidence that informs African migration governance and European responses

### Changing migration thinking and policy

The ISS guides the response to African migration by the continent's leaders and the international community. It promotes the management of migration as a human rights and development issue rather than a security concern.

In 2018 the ISS brought African views into the global migration debate. It challenged misperceptions, showing that 80% of African migration is within Africa and not to Europe. Eight of the 10 countries hosting the most refugees, relative to their economic size, are in Africa.

ISS fieldwork showed that migrants can fill labour and skills shortages in countries with a shrinking working age population. Migrants don't increase security risks or justify severe military or criminal justice responses.

ISS participated on a South African population policy committee looking at migration and urbanisation and helped write the governance section of the Southern African Development Community's migration policy. ISS also sits on the African Union's working group on migration.

A series of ground-breaking ISS reports looked at the dynamics of migration in the Horn of Africa, freedom of movement in southern African, and Ethiopia's progressive refugee policy.

ISS also provided policy input to African governments on implementation of the Global Compact for Migration and its links to the United Nation's sustainable development goals.

There is no evidence that migrants are a particular security risk

ISS experts contributed to the security component of the International Organisation for Migration's first Africa Migration Report. ISS brought African insights to the Red Cross World Disasters Report and facilitated discussions on migration between Pan African and European parliamentarians.



Migration is an opportunity to manage, not something that needs heavy-handed security responses

Ottilia Anna Maunganidze, Head of Special Projects, ISS Pretoria

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ISS promotes a gender focus in Africa's migration debate

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### Gender and migration

Women are moving more than ever, often migrating independently to escape war or fulfill economic needs. ISS research in South Africa found that African women migrants face xenophobia, racism and misogyny. Restrictive policies disproportionately impact women and children, and women migrants are vulnerable to violence and trafficking. ISS recommended applying rights-based gendered approaches to migration policy.



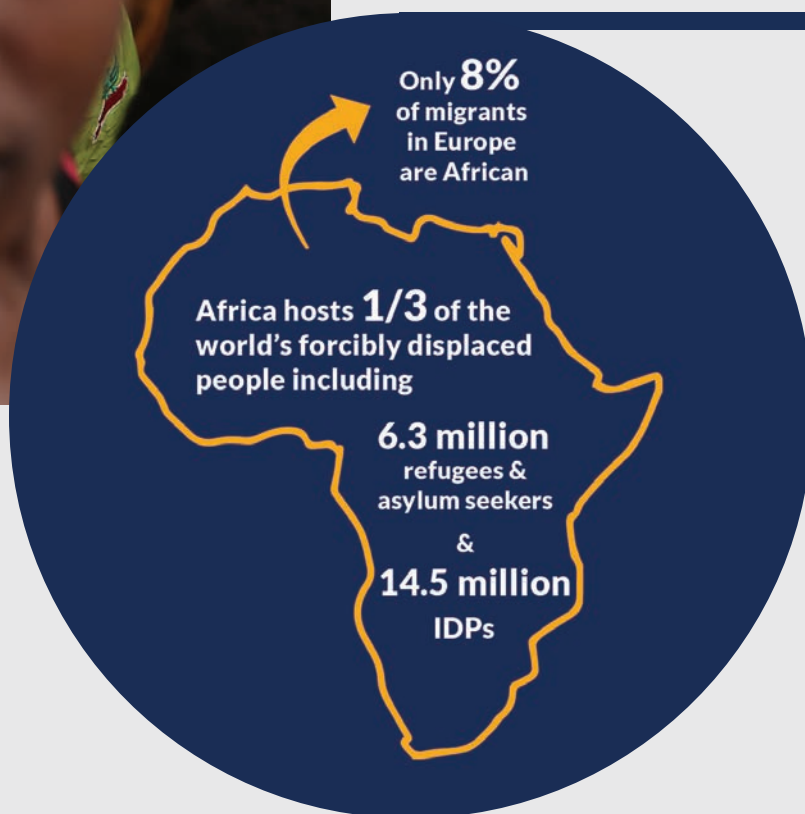
By talking to migrants and refugees, we bring their stories into the policy process

Tsion Tadesse Abebe, Senior Researcher  
ISS Addis Ababa



## Freedom of movement in SADC

The ISS analysed migration dynamics and policy implications of a regional migration framework for the Southern African Development Community (SADC). States in the region favour securitised approaches. Sound migration management is impeded by economic disparities between states, and a lack of political will and reliable data. ISS showed that a SADC framework aimed at regional integration and freedom of movement would enable states to manage migration flows, protect migrants' rights, enhance economic development and combat transnational crime.



## Support for Ethiopia's refugees

The ISS called on the international community to increase support for refugees in Ethiopia, which hosts the world's sixth largest refugee population. Ethiopia recognises most asylum seekers from neighbouring countries and is the second largest refugee-hosting country in Africa.

ISS research showed that Ethiopia's refugee policy put the country in a position to become a world leader, but underfunded camps result in poor conditions including a lack of basic and social services.



# Confronting endemic violence in South Africa

Using innovative research and methods, ISS is creating safer communities and improving police accountability

## Future of violence prevention

The ISS is a founder and coordinator of an innovative group of government, academics and civil society organisations looking for long-term solutions to violence. The Violence Prevention Forum brings diverse voices into a consultative environment to discuss evidence-based approaches. Members include Save the Children SA, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and government departments responsible for healthcare, social development, policing, education and performance monitoring.

With skills and a willingness to learn, a focused network is tackling violence

Participation by the Treasury has resulted in new budget allocations for preventing violence against women and children. The forum acts as a springboard for new initiatives, including the SA Parenting Programme Implementers Network, and a campaign to raise awareness about violence against children ahead of the 2019 elections. ISS and its partners pool expertise in research, capacity building and networking to build consensus about what works in practice. They are developing community-based projects that can be scaled up nationally.

We need leaders who believe in, and call for, an end to violence against children

Diketso Mufamadi, Researcher  
ISS Pretoria



## Safer schools

ISS Senior Research Fellow

Dr Chandré Gould presented the keynote address at government's National Schools Safety Summit. She called for children's voices to be heard in violence prevention discussions and for more sustainable funding for services. Programmes to encourage positive parenting and prevent violence should be extended to all government employees, ISS said.

In SA  
**1 in 3** children  
experiences  
violence and  
**1 in 5** has been  
sexually abused





### Prosecutions and police reform after Marikana

Six years after the Marikana massacre, ISS researchers revealed damning new details about police atrocities and led calls for prosecutions and police accountability. The August 2012 incident saw police shoot dead 34 striking mineworkers at Marikana platinum mine – the worst killings by police since the end of apartheid.

New ISS research, based on photographs, statements from police and surviving miners, and ballistic and forensic evidence, concluded that most of the shootings were not justified, and were motivated by the desire to punish the strikers for killing two policemen. ISS said police commanders who authorised the killings should be a priority for prosecution.

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### Safer Western Cape

ISS partnered with the Western Cape Department of Community Safety to design and deliver a major conference for the Western Cape government. The event united business, government and civil society in a bid to find practical solutions to endemic safety challenges. More than 50 expert speakers and 250 delegates attended including national and provincial ministers, community policing forums, local authorities, researchers and activists representing victims of violence.

### Guiding crime and corruption policy

The ISS helped South Africa's ruling African National Congress (ANC) develop its policy on dealing with crime and corruption. A senior ISS team addressed the party commission at a conference of more than 600 national and provincial leaders, government ministers and officials, academics and civil society.

SA needs evidence-based policy and top quality police managers

ISS advised that violence prevention should be a priority and explained the causes of poor police performance and how to remedy it. Evidence-based policy choices and the rejuvenation of police top management are needed. The ANC was urged to create a dedicated and independent investigative and prosecutorial capacity to tackle corruption. The ISS contribution prompted a lively five-hour debate among senior government and party figures.

**“** ISS expertise enabled us to deliver an outstanding conference that is already guiding policy and practical interventions

Amanda Dissel, Western Cape Department of Community Safety







# Exposing the scope and impact of organised crime

ISS reveals the devastation caused by transnational crime networks, and how to stop them

## Central and West African police team up

With technical support from the European Union (EU)-funded ENACT project, a ground-breaking agreement was adopted in June by police chiefs of Central and West Africa in Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo.

The agreement was the first of its kind and will help combat transnational threats by improving cooperation on criminal and police matters.

Representatives from committees of Central and West African police chiefs (CAPCCO and WAPCCO) were convened jointly by ENACT, CAPCCO and the Republic of the Congo government, with support from Interpol and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community. Once approved by their governments, the agreement will pit perpetrators of organised crime, terrorism and violent extremism against the combined resources of 24 countries.

ENACT then supported CAPCCO and WAPCCO to submit the draft cooperation agreement to the regional heads of state summit in Lomé, Togo in July, where the agreement was approved. ENACT was asked to assist with other technical meetings aimed at strengthening regional cooperation.

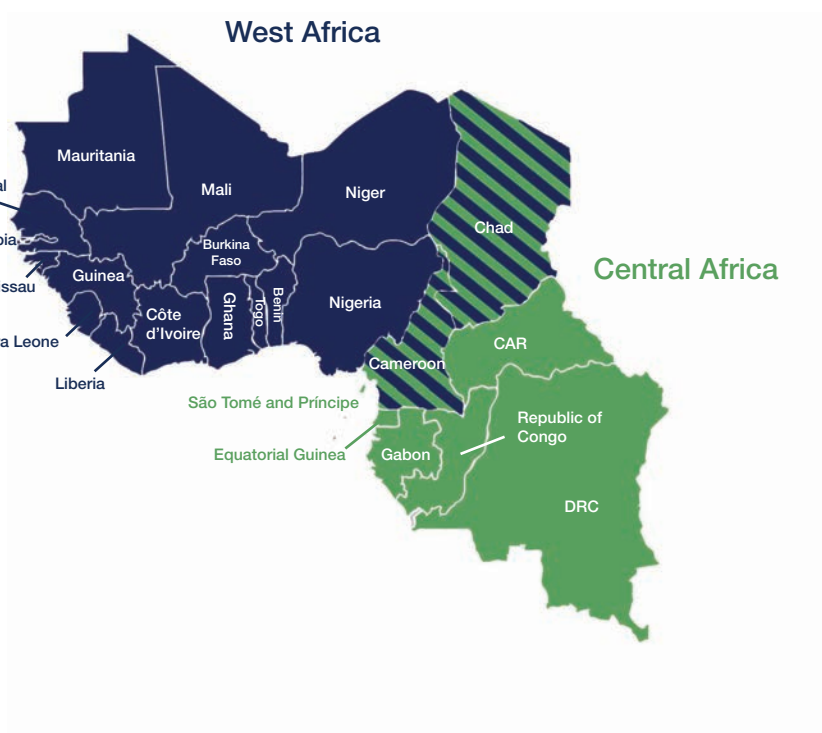
ENACT is the first  
to analyse the scale  
of organised crime  
across Africa

The ENACT project aims to mitigate the impact of transnational organised crime on development, governance and security. It is carried out by ISS and Interpol in affiliation with the Global Initiative against Transnational Organised Crime.



With this agreement, we replace lengthy extradition procedures and simplify collaboration in the transfer of criminals and goods

Raymond Zéphirin Mboulou, Minister of the Interior and Decentralisation  
Republic of the Congo



Crime syndicates and violent extremists now face the combined resources of

**24 countries**



## ORGANISED CRIME

### West Africa's counterfeit drugs problem

ENACT highlighted the severe impact of counterfeit medicines in West Africa and urged governments to move the threat up their policy agenda. Fake drugs drive extensive criminal markets and cause thousands of deaths annually, yet the scale of the problem isn't fully understood.

Substandard and fake medicines contribute to drug-resistant illness and have a tragic impact on people who need effective antimalarials, antibiotics and other treatments. The problem disproportionately affects developing countries.

Africa urgently  
needs an intelligence  
database of  
fake drugs

Criminal counterfeiters target Africa because it lacks the responses used in other parts of the world, including supply chain regulation, track-and-trace technology and enforcement. Corruption makes the problem worse, and the link between graft and healthcare demands closer examination.

ENACT recommendations included an overhaul of legal, enforcement and education systems driving medical supply chains. An intelligence database of fake drugs is urgently needed.



Fake malaria drugs  
cause

**± 158 000  
deaths**

a year in sub-Saharan  
Africa



## East and Central African responses

The East African Police Chiefs Committee (EAPCCO) asked ENACT for technical support in improving police cooperation on organised crime matters between East and Central Africa. Interpol secretary-general Jürgen Stock attended EAPCCO's annual general meeting in September in Khartoum. He called for increased regional integration to counter transnational organised crime, terrorism and violent extremism.

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## Africa's heroin coast

Ground-breaking ENACT research revealed the increased flow of heroin down the East African coast, and how the drug is becoming embedded in local communities. Smugglers capitalise on rapid infrastructure development with weak checks and balances on state institutions. The volume of heroin shipped from Afghanistan through East and Southern Africa has rocketed, most of it destined for Western markets.

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## Training for police and journalists

- Interpol delivered training on criminal intelligence analysis for police from East and Southern Africa.
- Journalists from West and Southern Africa were trained in Kampala and Senegal on organised crime and investigative journalism.
- A course on investigating financial crimes in East Africa and the Horn was held in the Seychelles, building on successful 2017 courses in Southern, West and Central Africa.



# 2018 in numbers



Field research was conducted in

**21** African countries

**1 030**

Media interviews

**277**

Daily online articles on human security

**78**

Publications

**59**

Videos

ISS staff travelled to **29** African countries to do their work



**52**

Advisory and  
technical support  
workshops

**51**

Technical  
support  
projects

**52**

Seminars

ISS trained people from **30** African countries



**553**

People trained

**21**

Training  
courses



# Human resources, finance and communication

Professional communication and support services enable ISS to achieve impact

## Human resources

The ISS is committed to integrity, equity and ethical behaviour in the workplace. Internal policies are regularly updated to ensure good governance. ISS policies govern all areas of staff conduct, as well as employment equity, harassment in the workplace, gender and ethical research. In 2018, the ISS Gender Specialist audited all policies to ensure a gender-neutral working environment.

ISS is committed to integrity, equity and ethical behaviour

In 2018 financial support was provided to several staff for tertiary education and skills development. Opportunities for 11 interns and junior fellows were provided in 2018, including through a partnership with Trinity College Dublin. The successful ISS Dakar Junior Fellowship project funded by the IDRC continued this year, with several ISS research staff recruited from this programme.

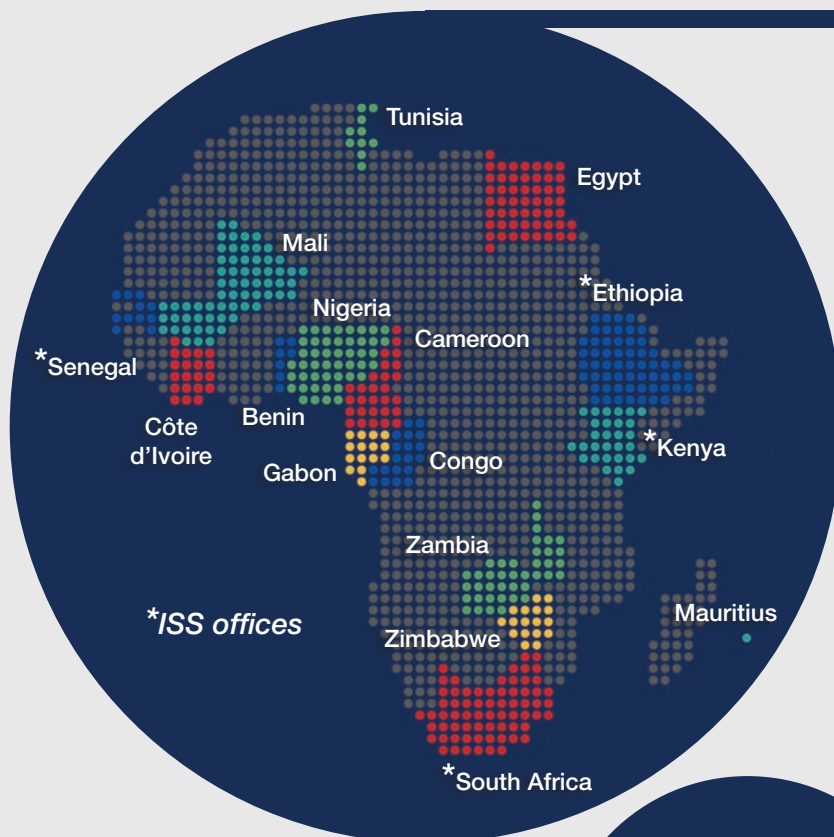
## Finance

The finance department is central to service delivery, good governance and accountability at the ISS. Finance policies, procedures and systems have been updated, streamlined and simplified. Accurate and reliable finance services are provided to staff, development partners and suppliers in a systematic manner. For the fourth consecutive year, ISS received an unqualified external audit, which was closed with no significant findings.

## Communication

During 2018, ISS' profile as Africa's leading organisation on human security increased. Effective digital communication saw growth in views of the ISS website, social media channels and videos. The widely read online *ISS Today* series is our leading means of disseminating analysis on human security. It provides ISS with extensive profile – boosted by our partnership with *Daily Maverick* which significantly extends the reader base.

Staff were trained on public speaking and media interviews, infographic design and internal communication. Within the Communication team, skills were developed in design, layout, photography, video editing and digital dissemination.



ISS staff come  
from **16**  
African countries

 **60%**  
female  
staff

 **40%**  
male  
staff

**1 225 597**  
website page views

9% ↑ from 2017

**490 366**  
ISS Today views

36% ↑ from 2017



**40 191**  
Facebook followers

50% ↑ from 2017

**1 425 746**  
post views



**25 889**  
Twitter followers

23% ↑ from 2017

**7 234 511**  
tweet views



# Statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2018

	2018 R	2017 R
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Donor and other receivables	8 397 338	8 125 766
Cash and cash equivalents	82 520 086	51 203 146
	<u>90 917 424</u>	<u>59 328 912</u>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	15 615 576	15 691 170
Intangible assets	48 648	57 747
	<u>15 664 224</u>	<u>15 748 917</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>106 581 648</u>	<u>75 077 829</u>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>		
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	8 450 164	7 831 358
Donations received in advance	71 021 353	41 877 333
Current tax payable	214 071	1 067 268
Interest-bearing borrowings	552 757	1 260 384
	<u>80 238 345</u>	<u>52 036 343</u>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>		
Deferred income tax	876 190	1 011 397
Interest-bearing borrowings	0	440 564
	<u>876 190</u>	<u>1 451 961</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>81 114 535</u>	<u>53 488 304</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Trust capital	100	100
Reserves	5 138 772	4 495 941
Accumulated surplus	20 328 241	17 093 484
	<u>25 467 113</u>	<u>21 589 525</u>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>	<u>106 581 648</u>	<u>75 077 829</u>

# Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 R	2017 R
Donations income	174 474 102	153 358 502
Other income	9 675 325	6 863 658
Operating expenses	-181 696 313	-156 351 204
<b>Operating surplus</b>	<b>2 453 114</b>	<b>3 870 956</b>
Finance income	340 017	206 277
Finance costs	-349 034	-177 098
<b>Surplus before taxation</b>	<b>2 444 097</b>	<b>3 900 135</b>
Taxation	8 492	-1 051 057
<b>Surplus for the year</b>	<b>2 452 589</b>	<b>2 849 078</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	1 249 793	-780 400
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>3 702 382</b>	<b>2 068 678</b>

## 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 2018. The financial statements can be obtained from the Institute for Security Studies Trust at Block C, Brooklyn Court, 361 Veale Street, New Muckleneuk, Pretoria.

The ISS Trustees take full responsibility for the correct extraction of the financial information 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.

**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 Finland  
Government of Ireland  
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  
Centre of International Cooperation  
DEXIS Consulting Group  
EDCON  
Foundation to Promote Open Society  
GIZ  
Government of Germany  
Government of Namibia  
Government of New Zealand  
Government of Senegal  
Government of South Africa  
Government of Switzerland  
Government of the United Kingdom

Human Sciences Research Council  
IGARAPE INC.  
International Civil Society Action Network  
International Development Research Centre  
Norwegian Institute for International Affairs  
Office of the State Attorney  
Omega Research Foundation  
Open Society Foundation for SA  
Open Society Institute  
Peace Research Institute  
Seven Passes Initiative  
Social Justice Initiative  
Southern Africa Trust  
Standard Bank of South Africa  
Trust Africa  
United Nations Development Program  
United Nations Economic Commission  
for Africa  
United Nations Integrated Peace Building Office  
in Guinea-Bissau  
United Nations International Children's  
Emergency Fund  
United States Institute for Peace  
University of Edinburgh  
University of Exeter  
Water Research Council  
Woodrow Wilson Centre  
World Childhood Foundation



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