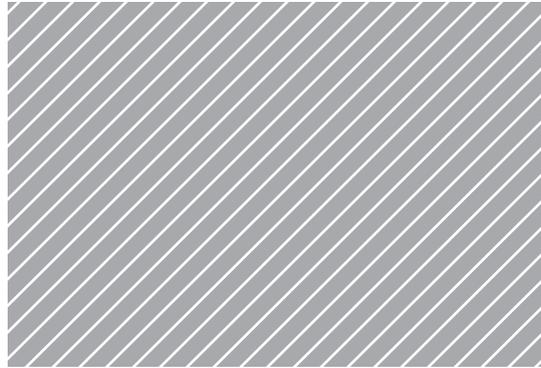


INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES  
**ANNUAL REVIEW**



WORKING FOR A STABLE AND PEACEFUL AFRICA



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## ***VISION***

*The vision of the ISS is that of a stable and peaceful Africa, characterised by:*

- sustainable development*
- human rights*
- the rule of law*
- democracy*
- collaborative security*

# PREFACE

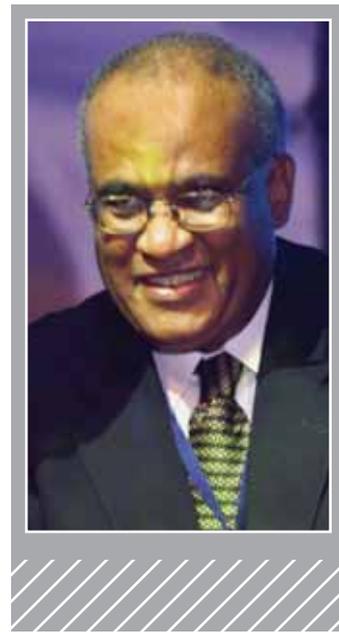
My engagement with the Institute for Security Studies extends beyond ten years and in that time I have had the privilege of watching the organisation grow and develop. During the same period, exciting changes have taken place in Africa. The prevalence of conflict, which surged in the 1990s, has dropped and increasing numbers of countries are making strides in electing government officials through transparent and inclusive electoral processes.

Africa's peace and security paradigm is also shifting, as evidenced by the establishment of the African Union in 2002. The Constitutive Act of the AU provides for a more participatory approach to governance in Africa. This includes recognising the positive contribution that civil society can make towards peace and security on the continent.

It is my hope that we are moving into an era in which conflicts can be resolved peacefully and partnerships between governments, regional organisations, parliamentarians and civil society can flourish.



Salim Ahmed Salim  
President  
ISS Council





*“With the dedication of its staff and partners we believe that the ISS will continue to develop”*

# FOREWORD



As the Trustees of the Institute for Security Studies, we are pleased to present the first ISS annual review. Over the years the ISS has provided information to its partners in a variety of ways. However we have recognised that with the growth of the organisation, streamlining this information into a single report is a more useful format.

During the past year the ISS has broadened into an African organisation with regional offices in South Africa, Ethiopia and Kenya. The registration in 2005 of our offices in Addis Ababa and Nairobi continued a process of regionalisation that the ISS had been planning over several years. The establishment of these offices with their own staff, programmes and priorities will enhance ISS work across much of Africa.

An external stakeholder survey, recently commissioned by the ISS, has shown us areas for development, opportunities to strengthen collaboration with partners and ways in which we can work collectively to enhance human security in Africa.

While reviewing the past year and its accomplishments, we would also like to acknowledge the loss of one of our senior researchers, Advocate Mukelebai Mukelebai, who passed away in Cape Town in September 2005. He was an expert on organised crime and corruption matters, and prior to joining the ISS, was the National Director of Public Prosecution in Zambia. We all mourn the loss of one of Southern Africa's anti-corruption champions.

Since its establishment in 1990 the Institute has continued to develop. With the dedication of its staff and partners we believe that this progress will continue, through learning from our experiences and making our contribution to a stable and peaceful Africa.

The Trustees:

Dr Jakkie Cilliers | Justice Lucy Mailula | Adv Selby Baqwa

# INTRODUCTION

## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE THROUGH THE PAST

Today the ability to engage the international debate on human security issues from Africa is a key driver for much of the Institute's work. This has not always been the case. During its initial years, the focus of the Institute was on the transformation of the South African apartheid military to armed forces in the service of a democratic country. The ISS today has broadened this focus - seeking to inform the debate on African peace and security from the perspective of the needs of the continent, rooted in African realities and perspectives.

The setting for the establishment of the forerunner to the ISS at the end of 1990 was not South Africa, but Lusaka, Zambia, where Chris Hani, the then-chief of staff of the armed wing of the African National Congress, and the founder of the Institute, Jakkie Cilliers, huddled, discussing and planning the future of the armed forces in a democratic and free South Africa. In the late eighties Dr Cilliers had resigned from the South African Defence Force after fourteen years service as an artillery officer and had subsequently published widely on security issues. The Lusaka event was a ground breaking meeting between analysts and strategic thinkers from inside South Africa with the armed wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe (or MK, as it was more generally known), still largely outside the country. While the ANC and the South African Communist Party had been unbanned in January 1990, the National Party government would only allow engagement between the SADF and the various homeland armies with MK and the Azanian People's Liberation Army on its own terms and much later in the transition process - barely ahead of the first democratic elections in April 1994.

In the early years of South Africa's transition, the Institute for Defence Policy, as the ISS then was, served to write, debate and facilitate meetings and conferences on the future of the armed forces. These were difficult times for a small

organisation seeking to influence the negotiating partners to the South African peace process. Institute staff suffered considerable intimidation and were under surveillance by various South African security agencies.

Despite the concerted state pressure, the Institute secured small grants that allowed it to continue. Much of the work of the Institute in these years drew upon the rich experiences of other countries, such as Germany, to adapt concepts of civic education, the role of armed forces in a democracy and organisational culture for an appropriate vision around which opposing armed forces could coalesce in South Africa.

Steadily those foreign concepts were adapted and gained local credence to serve as a basis for the design and content of the establishment of civilian oversight of the post-apartheid military forces (through the establishment of the Defence Secretariat), changed policies (such as the white paper and subsequent defence review), strategies (such as that on peacekeeping), racial and gender integration and teaching (such as that on civic education).

When the Institute for Defence Policy changed its name to the Institute for Security Studies in 1996, our work in the defence sector continued as part of a discrete programme of activities. However the change of name also recognised the expanded focus of the ISS from defence sector reform to other areas such as police transformation in South Africa, providing early warning and analysis of African conflicts, and matters of peacekeeping and arms control. Each of these has developed into substantial policy research programmes within the Institute. With the establishment of the ISS office in Cape Town in 1997, the ISS created what is now an internationally recognised centre of African expertise on corruption, governance, money laundering and organised crime.

Over the years, the ISS has focused on building collaborative relationships with sub-regional organisations in Africa. These organisations include, inter alia, the African Union, the Southern and Eastern African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisations, the Southern African Development Community, the Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group, the Economic Community of Central African States and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. The Institute also engages on a collaborative basis with state institutions at the national, regional and continental levels in Africa.

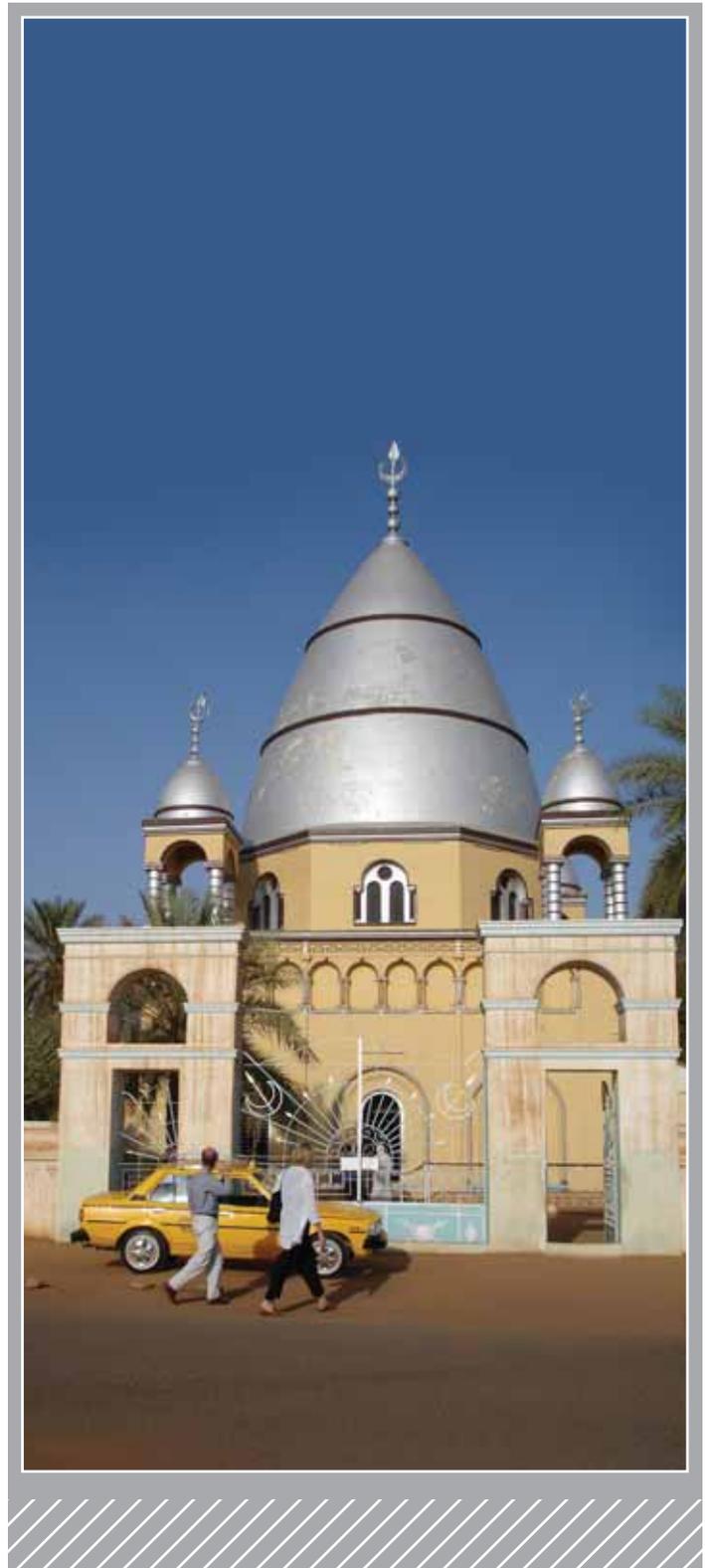
The year 2005 saw the ISS continue to enhance its engagement with non-governmental organisations and networks, most prominently as part of its work on arms management issues, defence sector engagement, anti-corruption initiatives and various regional projects.

Our activities also have moved towards capacity building at a senior level as an increasing component of our engagement. In this sense, we are strengthening our expert workshop series and assistance with policy development and the monitoring of policy implementation as integral aspects of capacity building.

The recent external stakeholder survey results showed the value that those outside the ISS place in our work but also identified areas that we can strengthen, including developing meaningful partnerships, enhancing the capacity building and implementation support we already provide and identifying new opportunities for engagement, all of which will be explored in the coming year.



Dr Jakkie Cillers  
Executive Director



# 2005 IN REVIEW

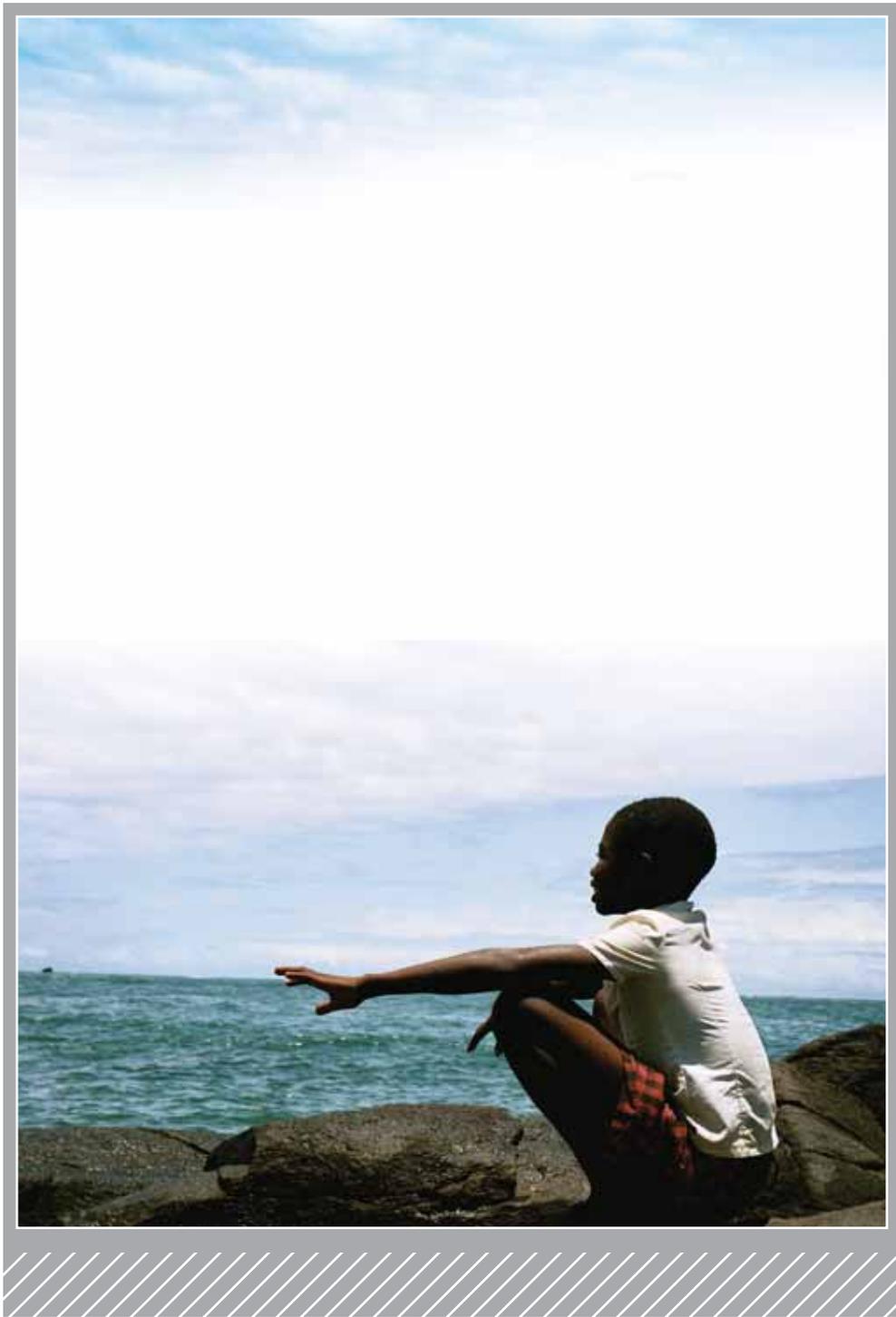
The Institute is structured into offices, programmes and projects and undertakes most of its activities through its programmes. These programmes are run from our regional offices, in 2005 primarily in Pretoria and Cape Town, but engage in activities across Africa.

The year 2005 saw some significant achievements for our programmes, highlighted in the following section. In addition, each programme spent time in 2005 developing strategic directions for future years.

Looking forward to 2006 as an organisation, the ISS will focus on the development of its new offices in Ethiopia and Kenya and on developing new areas of work that will increase knowledge of the challenges to human security on the continent.

## ***ISS CONTRIBUTION***

*The ISS contribution is towards improved conflict prevention and management policies, structure and practices in Africa at the national, regional and international levels, grounded in African realities and informed by research.*



## REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT

One of the strategic decisions taken by the ISS early in this decade was to develop a sustained presence outside of South Africa. The decision followed increasing engagement by the Institute in other regions of Africa and opportunities to develop new areas of work outside of Southern Africa.

By that stage, the Institute had gained some experience in working from an office outside of South Africa, although at the time we were not able to successfully launch our intended cooperation in Mozambique, where the Institute had located a liaison officer for several months in 2000. From 2003 – 2005 we provided research support to the Malawi National Statistics Office through the Malawi Access to Safety, Security and Justice programme funded by the United Kingdom. This project conducted baseline research on crime patterns, offending and crime victimisation in Malawi, providing a significant resource of baseline research for the further efforts of the government of Malawi in crime prevention.

In contrast to these earlier projects, which were sustained from South Africa, the decision to open offices in Ethiopia

and Kenya was based on a model that provides the supportive framework of the ISS but allows each office to structure its programmes and approaches in ways that best suit the needs of the regions in which they work. The need to work collaboratively has also been a key priority, with a focus on building beneficial and sustainable partnerships.

The ISS Nairobi Office opened its doors in September 2005. The Nairobi Office currently focuses on issues relating to organised crime, conflict analysis, arms management and terrorism. In future, the office intends to expand its engagement to issues related to governance, security sector reform and other matters related to human security.

The ISS Addis Ababa Office was registered in June 2005 and in 2006 will house the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Capacity-building Programme Against Terrorism (ICPAT). The ISS is the technical implementation agency for the programme. During 2005, recruitment of staff and finalisation of project plans allowed for the project to commence its start-up from January 2006.



## AFRICAN SECURITY ANALYSIS

Since 1998, the Institute for Security Studies has provided information, analysis and policy options on contemporary conflicts and threats to human security in sub-Saharan Africa. This has been achieved through the African Security Analysis Programme (ASAP).

The programme monitors current events in fourteen sub-Saharan African countries, providing policy analysis and options. With six full-time country and thematic experts, the programme's primary aim remains that of serving as an African and international reference source of timely in-depth analysis of threats to human security in Africa, in support of African and international efforts at conflict prevention, management and resolution. At the heart of ASAP's approach is the belief that early warning and conflict analysis must be regarded as more than just the provision and sharing of information, requiring formulation as well as adequate communication of analysis and policy options to relevant decision-makers.

The experience gained and hard work demonstrated by the team has secured it the privilege of being regarded as a critical African reference source for credible, timely and in-depth analysis. This is largely a function of the strategy adopted by ASAP to prioritise interaction with relevant stakeholders through the continuous and selective provision of briefings; to increase the quality, number and timeliness of its publications; to strengthen and expand its seminar and expert workshop series; and, finally, to increase its engagement with African and international media.

In addition to briefings, ASAP organised seminars, roundtables and expert workshops as opportunities

for reflection and the development of policy options towards the prevention, management and resolution of Africa's many destructive conflicts and crisis situations. From the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Burundi, from Angola to Mozambique and Sudan to Somalia, ASAP has been able to provide effectively relevant analysis, explanation and recommendations to assist policy-makers on emerging crises, focus countries and relevant themes.

ASAP has also successfully increased the production and provision of regular and easily accessible written information on emerging crises and developments in countries at risk or in conflict. To this effect, ASAP created a new electronic product, the Situation Report, with the aim of providing decision-makers and stakeholders with well timed and suitably presented analysis on developing situations. In the last two years ASAP released 27 situation reports, on various issues and countries. The programme also remains deeply committed to contributing to a deeper and more systematic understanding of threats to human security in the African continent. Requiring a deeper level of analysis, ASAP has released several Occasional Papers and ISS Monographs as well as three books on contemporary African issues.

Identified as a strategic objective of the programme in 2005, in 2006 field research and country visits will be increasingly used to verify desk research, as well as to develop closer links with decision-makers, organisations and individuals. During 2005, ASAP researchers undertook fieldwork in Malawi, Burundi, the DRC, Angola, Somaliland and Zambia.

In the light of the increasing devolution to Africa (and specifically to its sub-regional organisations) of responsibilities for early warning, conflict prevention and peacekeeping, ASAP's role in capacity building and exchange of experiences and best practices with other African early warning mechanisms has become even more significant. An example of this is the support currently being offered to the Economic Community of Central African States in the establishment of an early warning unit in Libreville.

In June 2005, and at the request of the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution of the Nigerian Presidency, ASAP hosted a one-week training workshop for 7 Nigerian senior government officials. During July 2005, Institute staff helped develop a "Roadmap for the Operationalisation of the Continental Early Warning System of the African Union".

Methodologically, ASAP is gradually strengthening its ability to conduct systematic early warning for a number of African countries. In this regard, ASAP has institutionalised collaboration with the FAST programme at the Swiss Peace Foundation (SwissPeace) for the period 2005 to 2007. The collaboration between ASAP and FAST has complemented the two teams in many respects, particularly in terms of methodology.

The ever-widening ASAP network implies an even busier year ahead, which will undoubtedly further promote a more informed understanding of the current situation in Africa among policymakers and the public at large.



## ARMS MANAGEMENT

Africa is a vibrant and diverse continent in terms of culture, language and geography, and African people consistently display positive aspects of humanity, such as reconciliation, generosity and a sense of community. However in many African countries achieving sustainable peace and development is forestalled by violent conflict, poverty and weak state capacity. This state of affairs is exacerbated by the easy availability and proliferation of small arms and light weapons, the indeterminate distribution of large quantities of landmines, and conventional weapons transfers.

The Arms Management Programme (AMP) has two main goals:

- To contribute to knowledge on the link between arms, violence and development.
- To contribute to the facilitation of more efficient and effective management and control of small arms, light weapons and conventional weapons, as well as disarmament initiatives in Africa.

It pursues these goals by:

- Undertaking research on the link between arms, violence and development.
- Undertaking research that will influence the formulation and implementation of arms control and disarmament policy and legislation.
- Supporting the implementation of arms control and disarmament initiatives at the local, national, regional and continental levels in Africa, and sharing the lessons from these efforts with the international community.

AMP also serves as an information resource on many aspects of small arms, light weapons and conventional arms transfers in Africa. As a partner to the African Union and other inter-governmental organisations on combating the proliferation of illicit small arms, AMP is actively involved in assisting with the implementation of the Bamako Declaration, and co-produces the AU-

### RESEARCH THEMES

- *Arms brokering*
- *Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration*
- *Community perceptions of small arms and light weapons*
- *Conventional arms transfers and arms embargoes*
- *Disarmament, arms collection and destruction of arms and ammunition*
- *Landmines*
- *Marking and tracing of arms and ammunition*

ISS newsletter "Focus: Arms in Africa". AMP also hosts and maintains [smallarmsnet.org](http://smallarmsnet.org), an internet-based information resource.

Internationally, AMP supports the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. In Africa, AMP works closely with a number of official regional bodies, such as the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation, the Eastern African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation, the Economic Community of Central African States and the Regional Centre on Small Arms (based in Nairobi), as well as a number of civil society organisations. AMP also works with a select number of national police and foreign affairs departments. AMP is an active participant in the International Action Network on Small Arms, the Southern African Action Network on Small Arms and the South African Roundtable on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

In 2005, the programme undertook the following key activities:

- AMP hosted and facilitated two EAPCCO Legal Sub-Committee meetings to develop and refine a draft "Protocol on the Prevention, Combating and Eradication of Cattle Rustling in Eastern Africa". The protocol will be finalised at the Third Regional Meeting on Cattle Rustling to be held in Nairobi in May 2006.
- Co-hosted a workshop with RECSA in June on developing best practice guidelines for the prevention, control and reduction of small arms and light weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa.
- In September, AMP co-hosted an ECCAS workshop with SaferRwanda in Kigali, titled "A Review of the ECCAS Regional Progress in the Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects". The workshop brought together delegations from 9 of the 11 ECCAS Member States, and also included civil society representatives.
- In October, AMP, in collaboration with the South African Police Service, facilitated a workshop in Pretoria on record-keeping and firearm stockpile management for SARPCCO member countries. At the conclusion of the workshop, participants agreed that a Central Firearms Registrar's Forum be established, consisting of the registrars of all SARPCCO countries, and that this forum should meet on a quarterly basis.
- Field research trips to Central Africa were undertaken, namely to Chad, the Central African Republic and Sudan. Each trip resulted in a number of stakeholders in those countries expressing interest in engaging with AMP on issues of small arms proliferation, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants.

In 2006 the programme will continue its blend of research, capacity building and implementation assistance. A highlight of 2006 will be the United Nations Small Arms Review Conference, where AMP will work with other civil society organisations from Africa and internationally to enhance global efforts at small arms controls.



## CORRUPTION & GOVERNANCE

The Corruption and Governance Programme, located in the ISS Cape Town office, shares the broad vision that the office developed in 2005 to be a centre of excellence in exploring and conceptualising criminal business on the African continent with particular focus on organised crime, corporate crime, money laundering and corruption for the purpose of providing independent advice and support to state and non-state actors to develop policy and monitor its implementation in order to reduce the harm of these activities.

The programme focuses on issues of public and private sector corruption and actively contributes to the policy debate on developing effective governance to assist in minimising the devastating impact of corruption in many countries on the African continent. To date the programme has concerned itself primarily with the Southern African region. New projects with a continental focus in 2005/2006 have given the programme more exposure and opportunities to cooperate with civil society, governments and the private sector in tackling corruption beyond the sub-region.

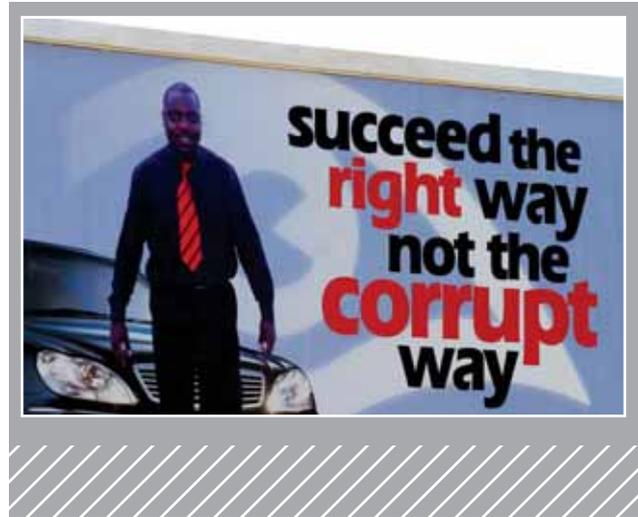
An important area of programme focus is its engagement with senior government officials, policy-makers and parliamentarians in providing applied policy research that assists African states in harmonising their anti-corruption

laws. In this regard the programme is involved in a three-year project to support Southern African countries in the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Corruption. It is also involved in a joint project with the United Nations Development Programme and Transparency International to support African parliamentarians in implementing the UN Convention Against Corruption and the AU Anti-Corruption Convention.

In expanding its research focus to include the role of the private sector in corruption, the programme is undertaking a pilot study on the role of large corporations in corruption and crime on the African continent – with a particular focus on the natural resource sector.

The programme is involved in innovative research on understanding and controlling corruption in South Africa – with particular focus on the intersection between money and politics as well as the impact of corruption on public service delivery to the country's poor. This includes research on monies that may have been stolen from the country through corrupt means during apartheid rule.

The programme makes use of new technology to publish research findings and monitor corruption, including its two flagship corruption websites that were launched in 2005



and subsequently both won web awards. Both are unique initiatives on the African continent. The monthly e-briefing "Umqol'uphandle-SA Corruption Briefing" also continues to reflect and inform the corruption debate in South Africa.

The programme continues to impact on the policy debate on anti-corruption measures in South Africa and the sub-region, and is viewed as one of the leaders in research on the subject. One of its major measurable outputs in 2005 was the release of the ISS-authored Transparency International South Africa National Integrity Systems Study in March 2005 directly preceding the South African National Anti-Corruption Summit. It was billed as the most comprehensive report on corruption by civil society in South Africa to date and many of the twenty recommendations in the report directly informed the resolutions of the 400 person strong summit. These resolutions in turn form the basis for a National Anti-Corruption Plan that the National Anti-Corruption Forum (a cross-sectoral body of government, business and civil society) is now implementing.

An important new project to commence in 2006 will focus on corruption in service delivery in South Africa, with a focus on the country's local government, health, housing, education and social grants sectors.

## CRIME & JUSTICE

The administration of justice is one of the fundamental pillars of a democratic order. In recognition of this, the Institute for Security Studies runs the Crime and Justice Programme (CJP) aimed at contributing to the administration of justice in South Africa and the African continent. CJP has the following objectives:

- *Monitoring and analysis of crime and justice trends:* Researchers conduct ongoing research in their field of expertise and provide up-to-date information. This ongoing research is contained in the criminal justice monitor, an information portal that contains research output of researchers.
- *Assessing solutions in the criminal justice sector:* This is done through ongoing evaluation of policies, strategies and laws. This evaluation is aimed at regularly assessing the impact of policies, strategies and laws in terms of their effectiveness and seeking possible remedies where necessary.
- *Making research count through targeted advocacy and dissemination:* This is achieved through briefings to policy-makers, diplomats and the business sector. This enables researchers to share results of their ongoing monitoring of the criminal justice system and, in turn, informs the recipients in decision-making.
- *Technical assistance and capacity building:* The ongoing monitoring of the criminal justice sector and innovative, cutting-edge research enables researchers to provide capacity building and technical assistance in areas research shows as important.

The work of CJP has been focused on the following key areas:

- *Policing:* one of the principle areas for the programme from its inception was police work. While initially this focused on policy developments relating to transformation, it has now developed into an ongoing monitoring of developments regarding police and policing. Thus, in 2005, the programme has conducted research into areas such as police oversight and the anti-hijacking project. Given that the 2010 Football World Cup will be hosted by South Africa, the programme will look at the capacity of the South African Police Service and other related structures to successfully provide security in public gatherings.
- *Access to justice:* realising that access to justice is fundamental to any democratic dispensation, the programme focuses on projects that seek to assess accessibility of justice among South Africans. To this end, in 2005 we conducted research on the role of traditional leaders in the administration of justice and secured funds to evaluate the functioning of community courts, with specific focus on their possible interaction with other structures in and outside the state criminal justice machinery. Further to this, the programme gives specific attention to vulnerable groups, such as women and children.
- *Human trafficking:* In 2005 the programme raised funds to conduct research relating to human trafficking/trafficking in persons. The research seeks to look at



the nature and extent of human trafficking in Southern Africa. Work has started in South Africa and will later be extended to the sub-region.

The key stakeholders for the programme are policy-makers. It is important that our research findings reach key policy-makers in the criminal justice system. To achieve this we strive to keep them informed of our research activities and findings through, among others, publications and seminars.

In pursuit of constructive engagement and interaction with policy-makers and government departments, we signed memoranda of understanding with the Department of Correctional Services and the National Prosecuting Authority. We also work with the Department of Home Affairs and the Department of Justice as well as various provincial departments charged with safety and security.

The end of 2005 witnessed a very significant development in the criminal justice system with the appointment of the Khampepe Commission by the South African President, Thabo Mbeki. This commission was charged with deciding the future home of the Directorate for Special Operations (commonly known as 'Scorpions'). The ISS made both written and oral submissions to the Khampepe Commission.

In 2006 and beyond, the programme, whose work thus far primarily has focused on South Africa, seeks to expand into the continent. Judging by the number of requests from different countries and interactions with colleagues on the continent, it is clear that there is need for research work outside South Africa. The opening of ISS offices in Kenya and Ethiopia will facilitate the coordination of such continental research initiatives.

## DEFENCE SECTOR

The Defence Sector Programme conducted three projects during 2005. These were the Africa Civil-Military Relations project, the HIV/AIDS in the Militaries of Southern Africa project and the Political Dialogue in Burundi project.

The aim of the Africa Civil-Military Relations project is to strengthen democracy and good governance of the defence sector in Africa and thereby contribute to human security and development. The project focuses on enhancing democratic civil-military relations, efficient defence management and collaborative defence communities in Africa. The major activity that contributed to this aim during 2005 was a workshop, jointly organised with the Bunge (parliament) Foundation and the Department of History of the University of Dar es Salaam, held in Dar es Salaam from 19 to 21 May. The workshop was attended by Members of Parliament from the Tanzanian Parliamentary Committee on Defence and Security, opposition parties, members of the security services, NGOs and academics from Tanzania as well as two parliamentarians from the South African Parliament's Portfolio Committee on Defence and a parliamentary researcher from SA. The ISS was complimented from all sides for the quality of inputs and for bringing conceptual clarity to the debate and issues. The results of this workshop were published in a monograph entitled "Civil-Security Sector Relations in Tanzania".

The Africa Civil-Military Relations project also concluded two other important activities during 2005. These were the research by Naison Ngoma on regional security in the Southern African Development Community, which culminated in the publication of the book "Prospects for a Security Community in Southern Africa". The launch of this book at the ISS on 19 August was graced by the presence of Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, the first president of the Republic of Zambia. The other activity was the collaborative research into the contemporary histories of all the militaries in Southern Africa, coordinated by Martin Rupiya and published in the book "Evolutions and Revolutions". The book serves to provide an understanding of the factors that have influenced the development of the military forces in the SADC region since independence and as such to provide a basis for future reviews of defence in Southern Africa.

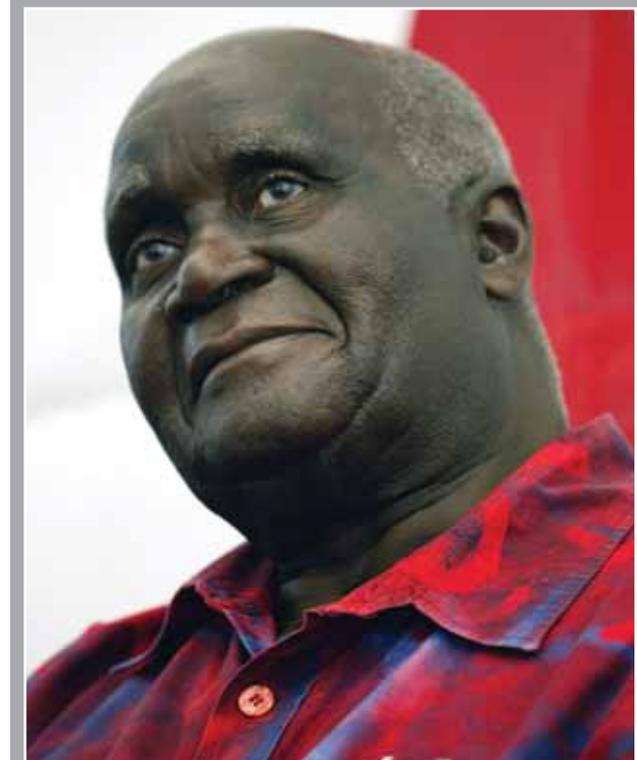
The HIV/AIDS in the Militaries of Southern Africa project (MILAIDS project) conducted two main activities during 2005.

The first was research into the determination of policy options for the mitigation HIV/AIDS in the militaries of Southern Africa. The second activity of the MILAIDS project was the conduct of a scenario-based workshop on the interaction of HIV/AIDS and peace missions in Africa.

The Political Dialogue in Burundi project continued the track-two facilitation done by Jan van Eck. The objective of the project is to contribute towards reconciliation, ongoing and inclusive negotiations, the search for home-grown compromise solutions and the progressive development of a democratic culture amongst Burundians. During 2005 this was performed through intensive one-on-one discussion and debate between the project director and Burundian role-players representing all sectors of Burundian society. To ensure that Burundians will buy into these activities, the selection of activities by the project is primarily informed by the wishes expressed by the majority of Burundians who are engaged by the project.

The Defence Sector Programme continued with its support to the Global Facilitation Network for Security Sector Reform and the African Security Sector Network during 2005. The programme also cooperated with the joint SIPRI/ASDR project on improving transparency and accountability in budgeting for defence in Africa.

Other main activities of the programme during 2005 included lectures at the South African National Defence College and the South African National War College, presentation of and participation in ISS briefings to visiting foreign defence educational establishments and media briefings and interviews.



## ORGANISED CRIME & MONEY LAUNDERING

The Organised Crime and Money Laundering Programme studies the nature and trends of organised crime in Southern Africa from the ISS office in Cape Town. It conducts research into and analysis of trends in the incidence of money laundering in Eastern and Southern Africa and monitors the implementation of measures to respond to both organised crime and money laundering. The output of the programme enables the Institute to enhance the capacity of state and non-state institutions in Eastern and Southern Africa to prevent or punish organised crime and money laundering.

As a result of work done before 2005, the programme is convinced about the value and utility of harmonised responses to organised crime within and among states constituting the Southern African Development Community. Activities to accelerate the domestication and implementation of international instruments against organised crime, such as the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime, dominated project activities in 2005.

Various interventions were made by the programme. Most initiatives were informed by input from researchers and public officials delegated by SADC governments in 2003 to work with the Institute in identifying obstacles to ratification and implementation of the UNTOC. Contacts occurred in Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia and yielded some progress in the rate of ratification and implementation of the UNTOC. Notable progress included the ratification of the UNTOC by Malawi, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo during the course of 2005, bringing the total number of ratifications in the sub-region to 8 at the end of December 2005.

In September, Tanzania reported that it had finalised the domestic processes relating to ratification and would be depositing the relevant ratification instruments with the United Nations in the near future.

Laws relating to organised crime in Malawi and Botswana were reviewed and a comprehensive review was presented to the Solicitor General of Malawi in November 2005. The Botswana review is in progress.

Beyond 2005, the Institute has been requested by SARPCCO to undertake a detailed study of organised crime in the various countries of the region to give law enforcement agencies a better idea of what they have to contend with.

Overview and update reports on the incidence of money laundering, and on the financing of terrorism were received from commissioned researchers in the SADC and East African countries during 2005. The programme also monitored the adoption and implementation of measures against money laundering in the sub-region. The information from the existing team of commissioned researchers was collated, analysed and published in the Money Laundering Monitor and money laundering surveys.

Reports and analyses on the incidence of money laundering in the region, and in selected countries, were presented to senior government and law enforcement officials at workshops and seminars in Botswana, Lesotho, Zambia, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Mauritius in 2005. The programme organised an induction and training workshop for the Financial Intelligence Inspectorate and Evaluation Unit of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe from the final week of September to the first week of October 2005. The workshop covered strategic responses to money laundering and forensic investigation skills.

The programme also supported the activities of the secretariat of the Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group based in Dar es Salaam, through making available research output, joint workshops and making available

expertise on combating terrorist financing. In 2005, mutual evaluation exercises for 6 Member States of ESAAMLG were concluded, with funding sourced and administered by the programme.

The programme continued to increase contacts between the Institute and key policy makers in different countries in the SADC and in East Africa, both in terms of range and depth. Functional relationships with interested ministers and

heads of government departments were either established or strengthened.

The increasing requests for assistance received from the region reflect stakeholder confidence in the quality of the project outputs. In 2005 requests came from Lesotho, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi. This confidence is also demonstrated by the growing involvement of our commissioned researchers in shaping the law in the countries in which they reside.



## REGIONAL PROJECTS

Regional Projects (RP) is run from the office of the Executive Director. Its purpose is to undertake strategic initiatives with the potential for subsequent development into larger programmes or projects, undertake cross-programme activities that require collaboration and participation and forge strategic partnerships with other organisations and stakeholders. RP also monitors developments regarding continental and regional initiatives such as the AU, NEPAD and Regional Economic Communities.

Among the partnerships facilitated by RP in 2005 were the formal collaboration established between the ISS and the Institute for Public Policy Research (based in the United Kingdom), the North-South Institute (based in Canada) and the German Development Institute. These partnerships have led to a number of collaborative research initiatives involving RP and other ISS programmes.

In terms of stakeholder engagement, RP has provided briefings to a number of governmental and non-governmental delegations visiting South Africa from diverse parts of the world. The project also took part in ISS and non-ISS delegations that went to other parts

of the world to share their experiences on peace and security issues on the continent. For example, project staff led a delegation of South African scholars invited by the government of the People's Republic of China to learn more about the country, including relations with Africa. We were also part of a delegation led by South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, to Jamaica as part of an AU/SA African diaspora engagement.

During 2005 the project also hosted a number of high profile seminars dealing with matters of regional and global importance. These included a seminar addressed by the Chief Executive of the NEPAD Secretariat, Professor Firmino Mucavele, who provided an update of the state of implementation of NEPAD projects; and another on UN reform by Ramesh Thakur, the Vice Rector of the United Nations University in Tokyo, reviewing the decisions of the UN Millennium Review Summit.

In 2006 the project will continue to forge alliances for the Institute and provide a forum for developing partnerships with organisations in Africa, Europe and beyond.



## SOUTHERN AFRICA HUMAN SECURITY

In 2004, the ISS established the Southern Africa Human Security Programme (SAHSP). The initial focus of the programme was to support the development of a collaborative security community in SADC through engaging the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation and building civil society engagement with the SADC Organ. The Southern Africa Human Security Programme, after making initial inroads with respect to the above, retains this focus, but seeks to broaden and deepen the initial objectives and activities in order to assist with the continental and regional goals of creating a just peace and sustainable security architecture.

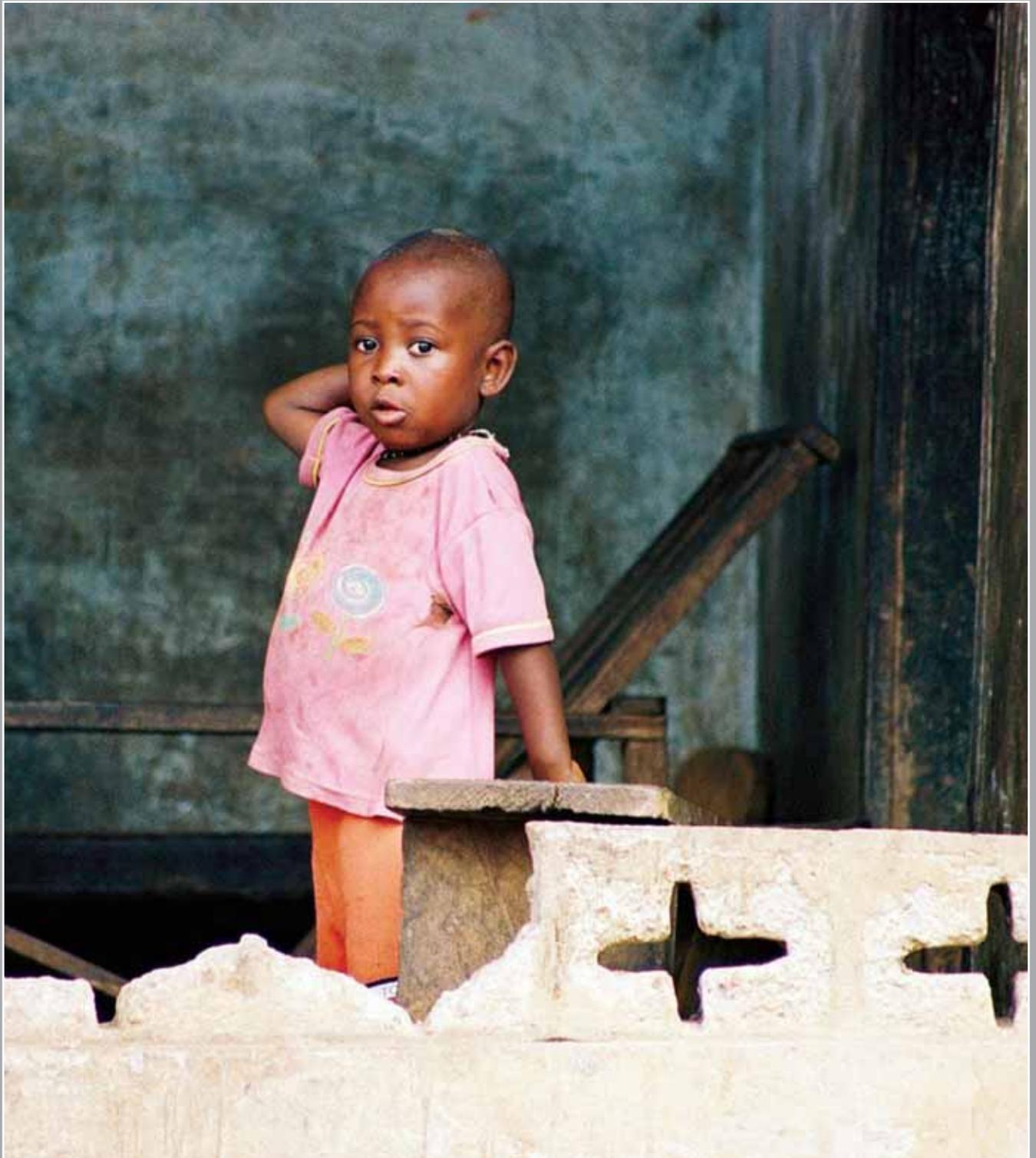
The goals and objectives of the programme are to:

- Provide policy-oriented research that can inform SADC's peace and security objectives and contribute to the promotion of human security in the region;
- Provide relevant stakeholders with analysis and policy options on human security in Southern Africa;
- Monitor both threats to human security and progress in addressing these in Southern Africa;
- Work collaboratively with organisations that promote human security in the region;
- Convene policy advisory dialogues with civil society organisations, policy-makers, practitioners and researchers;
- Conduct training sessions that seek to enhance capacity in the region;

- Strengthen civil society participation in policy formulation and implementation with respect to human security in Southern Africa;
- Strengthen the role of women in peace-making, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction;
- Create platforms for public awareness on human security issues in the region;
- Widely disseminate research findings in the form of reports, articles, monographs, and books to relevant stakeholders.

During 2005 the programme held meetings with stakeholders including the South African government, regional organisations and research institutes, to inform them of, and receive input on, the objectives of the programme to assist in refining its focus. A workshop on policy research and capacity building in Southern Africa that brought together representatives of government, civil society, and academia from the region was held, with the results published as an ISS Monograph.

In 2006 the programme will examine the trend towards regional integration in SADC, with a monograph on the harmonisation of foreign policies in the region. It will also continue to focus on incorporating gender into the peace and security discourse, as well as examine the operationalisation of the peace and security architecture in Southern Africa.



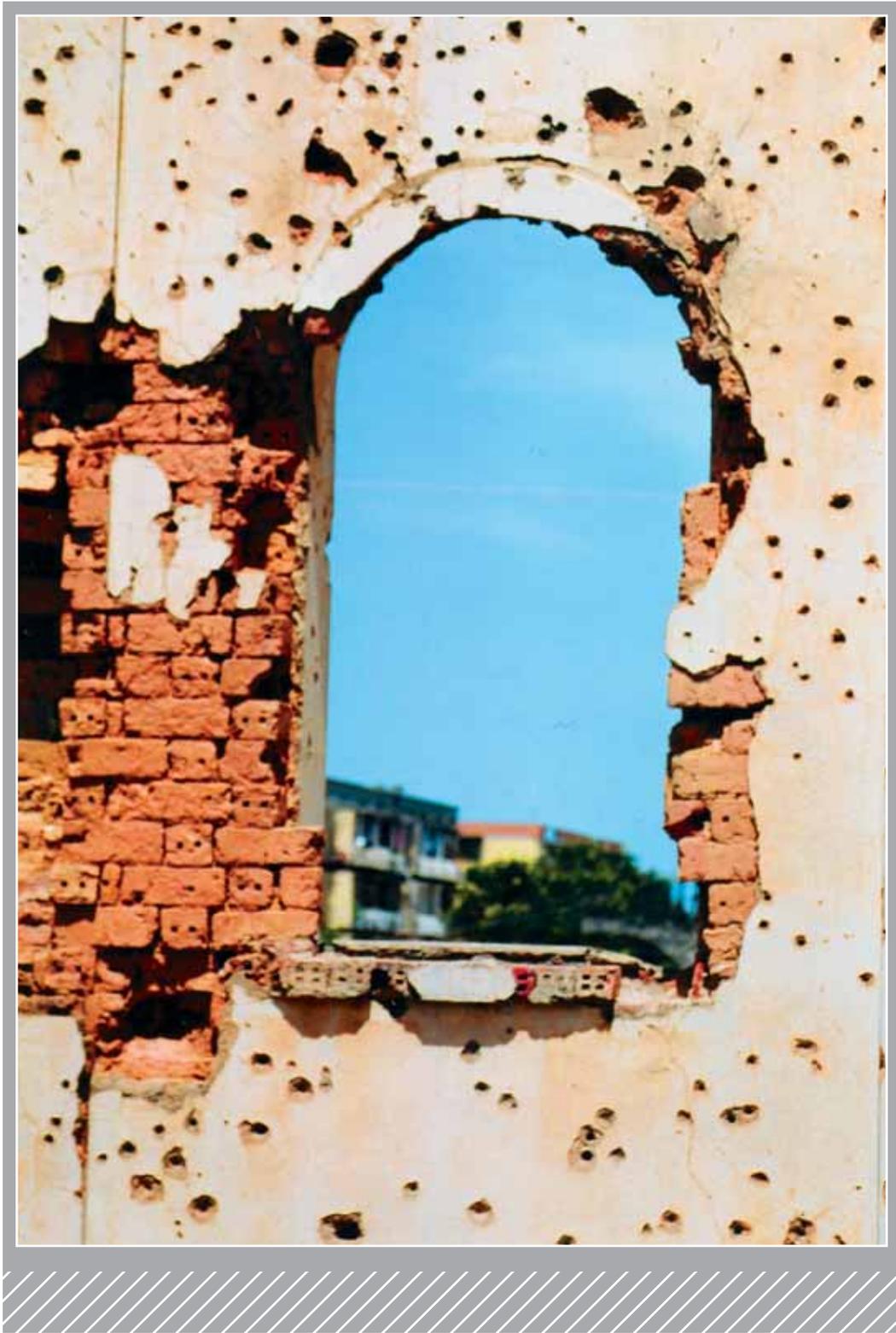
## TERRORISM

The ISS has a long-standing engagement in understanding and combating terrorism in Africa and aims to present an African voice to the international discourse, reflected in a number of publications and seminars on the issue.

This work originated in 2002 when the Institute assisted in developing the Plan of Action of the African Union High-Level Inter-Governmental Meeting on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa. Framed within this continental programme the Institute is now implementing the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Plan of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) that was approved by regional heads of state at the 10th IGAD Summit meeting in Kampala on 24 October 2004. The subsequent IGAD Capacity-building Programme Against Terrorism (ICPAT) commenced work in January 2006 and is scheduled to last for four and a half years. It consists of the following components:

- Enhancement of judicial measures
- Optimising inter-departmental cooperation
- Enhancing border control
- Information sharing, training and best practices
- Enhancement of strategic cooperation

For several years the Cape Town office of the Institute has managed a terrorism research project as part of a portfolio of activities engaged with countering money laundering, corruption and organised crime. In 2006 certain components of these activities will be relocated to the Pretoria office so that terrorism analysis is integrated into the work of the African Security Analysis Programme. Ongoing work in Cape Town will continue to focus on the financing of terrorism.



## TRAINING FOR PEACE

The mission of the Training for Peace Programme is to promote peace through capacity-building training, research and policy development engagement with the African Union, African Regional Economic Communities and individual countries. Pursuant to this mission, the key objectives of the programme are to:

- Contribute to the establishment of a viable African, regional and national standby capacity, particularly the African Standby Force, for peace missions, by working through and with national, regional and continental organisations and partners.
- Through research, contribute to and represent African perspectives in the discourse around the “responsibility to protect civilians”.
- Support the enhancement of African capacities for effective participation in peace missions under the auspices of the UN, AU or RECs, by developing and conducting peace support training.
- Engage with national, regional and continental organisations, as well as partners, to promote policy development around the conceptual issues and challenges impacting on African regional peace and security, by conducting seminars and workshops to develop understanding, knowledge and awareness.

With these objectives in view, the scope of the programme's activities focuses on:

- Research on existing peace missions;
- Capacity-building training through the frameworks of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation, the Eastern African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation and the South African National Defence Force, particularly the South African National War College;
- Engagement in international peace missions discourse,

including the Challenges of Peace Operations forum, the African Peace Support Trainers' Association, the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres, the UN High Panel and the UN University, among others;

- Publications and dissemination of research findings.

The programme continued to be supported by the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to undertake capacity-building training, within the framework of the Training for Peace (TfP) in Africa Programme. The major recipient regional stakeholders for the TfP programme are SARPCCO and the SANDF.

In the area of training, the programme extended its coverage beyond the conduct of normal and trainers' courses. In the wake of the deployment of the African Mission in Sudan-Darfur (AMIS), the programme seized opportunities to provide pre-mission training for the South African Police Service and the Lesotho Mounted Police Service. These courses that were based on the UN Police Officers Course package, developed in collaboration with SARPCCO, were in addition to two other types of courses, namely the Violence Against Women and Children and the HIV/AIDS courses.

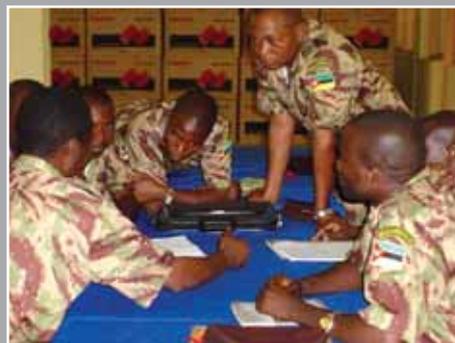
Particularly during 2005, the programme's research activities focused on the Liberian and Darfur crises, which presented a different set of challenges to the operationalisation of the principles relating to the responsibility to protect civilians.

In the context of the Institute's regional growth, the programme established a framework agreement with EAPCCO to support the organisation with a UN Police Officers Course at the level of trainers. The collaboration with EAPCCO is aiming at augmenting the capacity-building training that is available within the region.

In terms of policy development, the programme served as the Secretariat for the APSTA, and was instrumental in organising the 4th Annual General Meeting in New Delhi, India, in October 2005. In addition, the programme served as the African partner with the Royal Institute for International Affairs to provide a strategic analysis of key challenges that need to be addressed by African and donor institutions and governments in implementing the Joint Plan and identifying specific activities that could potentially be prioritised as a result of African/G8 discussions during the UK's Presidencies of the G8 and EU in 2005.

The programme aims to maintain training support to the SANDF, and consolidate the support towards pre-mission training for SARPCCO and possibly EAPCCO Member States deploying police officers to regional and UN peace missions. Such approaches are expected to contribute towards a sustainable regional capacity during the transition of the TFP in Africa programme in 2006.

In the area of research, publications and dissemination, emphasis will continue to be placed on the discourse around the responsibility to protect civilians in African hot conflicts, such as the crisis in Darfur. The aim here will be to highlight practical challenges at the normative and political levels to the operationalisation of the relevant principles and, at the operational level, provide inputs into the doctrine and standard operating procedures for the ASF. In particular, the programme will be challenged to explore avenues for the APSTA to serve as a vehicle for enhancing the capacity of the ASF, through its research outputs, including lessons learnt and doctrine development. To optimise the outputs in this area, the programme will seek to synergise the research activities of all of its relevant projects.



The Institute maintains a comprehensive web site – [www.issafrica.org](http://www.issafrica.org). The site is one of the largest of its kind in Africa and consistently ranks amongst the top ten on search engines. During February 2005, the site for the first time topped 1 million hits per month from a world-wide viewer audience.

The ISS website ranked 15th on the list of top publishing websites in South Africa in terms of local and international traffic. The tremendous growth in usage and expansion in content on the site have necessitated the redevelopment of the site, which will be completed in 2006.

The Institute also develops, hosts and manages a number of project-specific sites that are funded as part of larger research areas within the Institute.

The Southern African Information Portal on Corruption ([www.ipocafrika.org](http://www.ipocafrika.org)) provides anti-corruption practitioners (in government and the private sector), researchers, policy makers and civil society activists concerned with combating corruption in Southern Africa with an entry point into anti-corruption activities in the region.

In July 2005 the ISS and the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Idasa) launched the first internet-based resource on party funding on the African continent - [www.whofundswho.org](http://www.whofundswho.org). The website includes a database of reported instances of private funding to political parties in South Africa.

During the year, all the ISS websites recorded excellent growth in terms of the number of visits each. Programme-specific websites play a productive role as an effective outlet for ISS research initiatives.

*The ISS also maintains the following websites which it developed for specific research initiatives:*

- *[www.africanreview.org](http://www.africanreview.org) (African Human Security Initiative)*
- *[www.trainingforpeace.org](http://www.trainingforpeace.org) (TFP programme site for NUPI, ACCORD and ISS)*
- *[www.smallarmsnet.org](http://www.smallarmsnet.org) (Web portal for small arms management in Africa)*

## **MISSION**

*The ISS mission is to conceptualise, inform and enhance the security debate in Africa through:*

- *independent applied research and analysis*
- *formulating and impacting on relevant policy*
- *facilitating policy formulation*
- *raising awareness among decision makers and the public*
- *monitoring trends and policy implementation*
- *collecting, interpreting and disseminating information*
- *networking on national, regional and international levels*



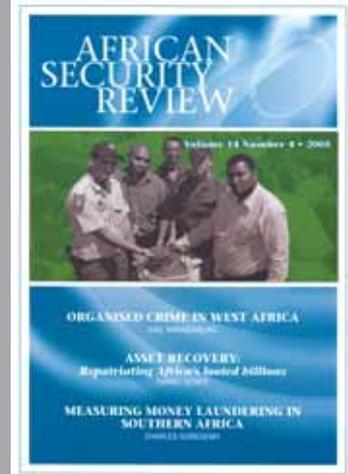
*[www.issafrica.org](http://www.issafrica.org)*  
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*[www.trainingforpeace.org](http://www.trainingforpeace.org)*  
*[www.africanreview.org](http://www.africanreview.org)*  
*[www.smallarmsnet.org](http://www.smallarmsnet.org)*



# PUBLICATIONS

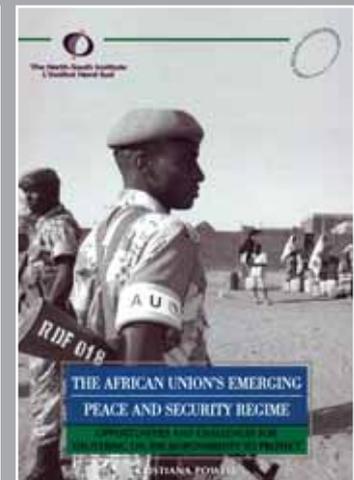
## THE AFRICAN SECURITY REVIEW

The African Security Review is the quarterly journal of the ISS. It is a multidisciplinary review journal that publishes articles on the spectrum of human security issues, including security sector transformation, civil-military relations, crime, justice and corruption, small arms control, peace support initiatives and conflict management, as well as articles dealing with the interplay between economics, politics, society and culture with human security and stability. The focus is on Africa, within an international, regional or national context.



## ISS MONOGRAPH SERIES

The ISS Monograph series covers a wide range of topics and provides the latest analyses on various subjects, such as peacekeeping in Africa, the African Union's opportunities and challenges, crime and drugs in South Africa, and small arms in post-conflict countries.



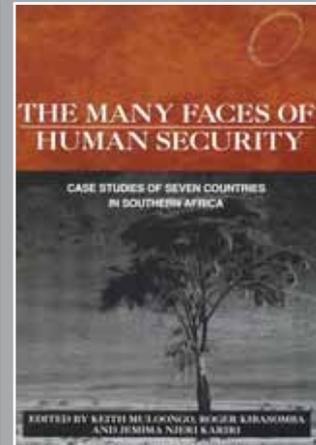
## ISS OCCASIONAL PAPER

The ISS Occasional Paper series provides a forum for research in progress, containing policy information that is of a more immediate nature than that published in the African Security Review or the ISS Monograph series. Similar to monographs, papers appear at irregular intervals.



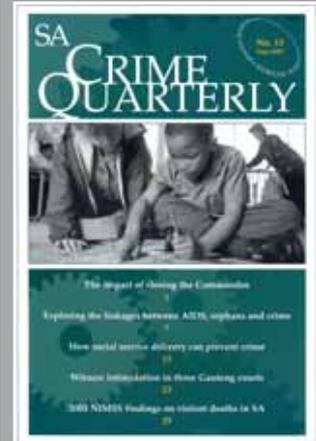
## ISS BOOKS

ISS books provide in-depth studies of regional issues. They cover topics such as the privatisation of security, the challenges of peace implementation in regions of Africa, and children in armed conflict.



## SA CRIME QUARTERLY

Crime and violence have become key issues in South Africa. The SA Crime Quarterly provides concise analyses of developments in crime trends and crime prevention strategies, and the state's response in terms of policy development and evaluation.



## AFRICAN SECURITY REVIEW VOLUME 14

No 4	Criminal Business on the African Continent
No 3	Zimbabwe under the Spotlight
No 2	Peacekeeping in Africa
No 1	Biological Weapons and the Challenges for Africa

## BOOKS

Intimate Partner Violence	Results from a National Gender-Based Violence Study in Malawi, E Pelsler, L Gondwe, C Mayamba, T Mhango, W Phiri, P Burton
Understanding Offending	Prisoners and Rehabilitation in Malawi, Patrick Burton, E Pelsler, L Gondwe
The Many Faces of Human Security	Case Studies of Seven Countries in Southern Africa, K Muloongo, R Kibasomba, J Njeri Kariri (eds)
Suffering at School	Results of the Malawi Gender-Based Violence in Schools Survey, P Burton
Evolutions and Revolutions	A Contemporary History of Militaries in Southern Africa, M Rupiya (ed)
Prospects for a Security Community in Southern Africa	An Analysis of Regional Security in the Southern African Development Community, N Ngoma
Not Business as Usual	Public Sector Responses to HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa, R Pharoah
From the Ground Up	Land Rights, Conflict and Peace in Sub-Saharan Africa, C Huggins, J Clover (eds)
A Tortuous Road to Peace	The Dynamics of Regional, UN and International Humanitarian Interventions in Liberia, F Aboagye, A Bah (eds)
Invisible Stakeholders	Children and War in Africa, A McIntyre (ed)

## MONOGRAPHS

No 120	After the Commandos: The Future of Rural Policing in South Africa, J Steinberg
No 119	Opportunities and Challenges for Delivering on the Responsibility to Protect: The African Union's Emerging Peace and Security Regime, K Powell
No 118	Local Catalysts, Global Reactions: Cycles of Conflict in the Mano River, T Weiss
No 117	A Mixed Reception: Mozambican and Congolese Refugees in South Africa, J Steinberg
No 116	Penetrating Power: Small Arms in Post-Conflict Sierra Leone and Liberia, T Weiss
No 115	Traditional Justice in Practice: A Limpopo Case Study, B Tshehla

No 114	Crime Prevention and Morality: The Campaign for Moral Regeneration in South Africa, J Rauch
No 113	Stock Theft and Human Security: A Case Study of Lesotho, J Dzimba and M Matooane
No 112	Diasporas, Remittances and Africa South of the Sahara: A Strategic Assessment, M Perouse de Montclos
No 111	Beyond Retribution: Prospects for Restorative Justice in South Africa, T Maepa

## PAPERS

No 119	Post-War Defence Integration in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, R Kibasomba
No 118	Democratisation at the Crossroads: Challenges for the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections, K Matlosa
No 117	The Goldenberg Conspiracy: The Game of Paper Gold, Money and Power, P Warutere
No 116	The Threat of Gangs and Anti-Gangs Policy: Policy Discussion Paper, A Standing
No 115	Paying for Crime: South African Spending on Criminal Justice, A Altbeker
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No 101	Organised Crime and Terrorism: Observations from Southern Africa, C Goredema
No 100	Mainstreaming Drug Control into Socio-Economic Development in Africa, P Mashele
No 99	Vigilantism v. The State: A Case Study of the Rise and Fall of Pagad, 1996-2000, K Gottschalk
No 98	Progress with the African Standby Force, J Cilliers and M Malan
No 97	Disarmament and the Transition in Burundi: How Soon? N Alusala



# ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In South Africa the ISS is registered as a non-profit trust (Registration no 1922/T) and is governed by a Trust Act in accordance with the requirements of the Trust Property Control Act (No. 57 of 1997). According to Article 5.1 of the ISS Trust Deed:

*"The purpose of the Trust shall be to receive and accept capital and any donations and earn income as part of the Trust Fund, and to apply the proceeds thereof solely to enhance human security in Africa. This will be achieved through applied research, advice and the dissemination of information that can inform decisions on critical areas of individual, national, regional and international security. The Trust is committed to democracy, good governance and the promotion of common security."*

The Institute is also registered as a non-profit organisation in South Africa in terms of the Non-Profit Organisations Act (No.71 of 1997) with registration number 006-981 NPO.

In Ethiopia the Institute is registered as a research association with the Ministry of Justice through certificate number 2190 dated 29th June 2005.

In Kenya the ISS is registered as a company limited by Guarantee with no Share Capital, duly incorporated in the Republic of Kenya (registration Number C.119625) on the 29th day of September 2005 under the Companies Act, Chapter 486, Laws of the Republic of Kenya.

The ISS has two external trustees and one internal trustee, namely Advocate Selby Baqwa, Group Executive, Corporate Governance at Nedcor, Justice Lucy Mailula, Judge of the

Court of South Africa Witwatersrand Local Division, and Dr Jakkie Cilliers. The Trustees meet on a quarterly basis.

The Institute has a Council that meets annually. The purpose of the Council is to advise the ISS on strategic policy and management issues, to serve as a vehicle to enhance the accountability and transparency of the Institute and to advance and represent the interests of the ISS. The President of the Council is Dr Salim Ahmed Salim, former Secretary-General of the OAU.

The Institute is guided by its Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics. Both were developed in 1996 and have been reviewed periodically. Together they serve to guide the development of the Institute and our engagement with others.

## CODE OF ETHICS

*As a member of the Institute for Security Studies:*

- I am committed to the pursuit of democracy, peace and justice for all Africa's people.*
- I shall respect the rights and dignity of all people.*
- I shall strive to be fair and courteous, and will undertake my responsibilities with honesty and without fear or favour.*
- I commit myself to the Institute's mission and objectives and shall strive to encourage and support my colleagues.*
- I accept responsibility for all my words, deeds and decisions.*

## CODE OF CONDUCT

*The purpose of the ISS Code of Conduct is to formalise and confirm our commitment, as employees of the Institute, to clear ethical standards of conduct in pursuit of the mission and vision of the ISS.*

*Based on the desire to improve human security in Africa, and recognising the special responsibility created by our funding base and the activities we perform in pursuit of our vision, we commit ourselves to the following objectives and principles:*

- *The right of all people to security and democracy;*
- *The development of African scholarship and research capacity;*
- *Respect for the rights and dignity of all people;*
- *Co-operation, collaboration and networking with other agencies that are striving to enhance human security in Africa;*
- *The highest degree of professionalism and excellence in our work;*
- *Transparency, integrity and accountability; and*
- *The cost-effective use of donor funds.*

*The Institute is committed to high standards of professional conduct. We shall therefore:*

- *Comply with the law, and with all legal documents that are binding on us;*
- *Comply with all the policies of the Institute;*
- *Prevent and avoid personal and corporate conflicts of interest;*
- *Accept responsibility for all personal actions and decisions;*
- *Honour the confidentiality of internal Institute matters, with due regard for the principle of transparency; and*
- *Use information acquired by or obtained from the Institute responsibly, and only for legitimate purposes.*

*When interacting with fellow employees of the Institute, we shall:*

- *Deal fairly, professionally, equitably and with integrity with all colleagues;*
- *Co-operate with one another to enhance the Institute's performance;*
- *Execute, to the best of our ability, all reasonable and lawful instructions by persons officially assigned to give them;*
- *Use the appropriate channels to air grievances or to direct representations;*
- *Motivate our colleagues through proper utilisation and support for their functional development; and*
- *Respect the privacy, dignity and professional standing of our colleagues.*

*When interacting with the broader public, we shall:*

- *Promote the mission and vision of the Institute;*
- *Treat everyone with equal respect, regardless of ascribed criteria, beliefs or political persuasion; and*
- *Be non-partisan in our professional conduct.*

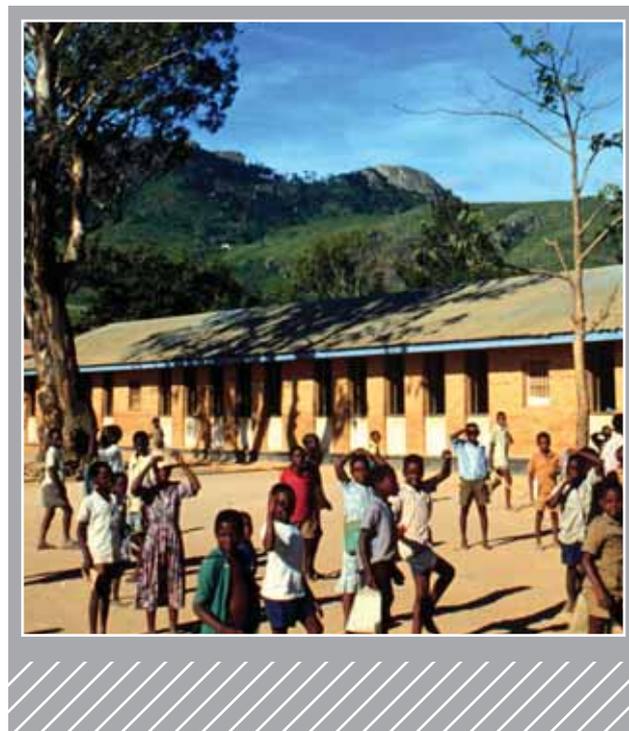
*In our research we shall:*

- *Respect and acknowledge the intellectual property rights of others;*
- *Enhance the quality of our products through peer or other independent review processes;*
- *Respect the confidentiality and dignity of research sources.*

*The Institute is committed to good corporate governance and to the adoption of best management principles and practices.*

*As employees of the Institute for Security Studies, we commit ourselves to upholding this Code of Conduct.*

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE



In 2005 the Institute received income of ZAR 43,109,453 and expended ZAR 46,858,157 on activities and operations. A change in accounting policies in 2004 had an effect on the net position of the Institute and is being addressed strategically by the Trustees. In addition, projected programme income was not received by year-end. The ISS is structured into programmes and most of its funding is earmarked for these programme areas. Recently, however, a number of our long-term donors have moved into broader funding agreements which provide direct support to the ISS for conducting its work. This is an important development for the Institute.

The ISS is audited annually by external independent auditors. In 2005 KPMG were appointed ISS auditors. Audited financial statements are available from the ISS.

The ISS received funds from the following sources in 2005
African Centre for Technology Studies
Bioweapons Prevention Project
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH
Economic Community of West African States
European Union – Conference, Workshop and Cultural Initiative Fund
European Union – Conflict and Governance Facility
Fund for Peace
Government of Australia
Government of Belgium
Government of Canada
Government of Finland
Government of France
Government of Sweden
Government of Switzerland
Government of the United Kingdom
Hanns Seidel Foundation
Human Sciences Research Council
International Development Research Council
Intergovernmental Authority on Development
Konrad Adenauer Foundation
National Prosecuting Authority
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs
Open Society Foundation
Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Royal Danish Government
Royal Netherlands Government
Royal Norwegian Government
Small Arms Survey
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
SwissPeace - FAST
United Nations University
Research Triangle Initiative (USAID)
United States Agency for International Development



# ISS TRUSTEES, COUNCIL AND STAFF 2005

## TRUSTEES

Adv Selby Baqwa	Group Executive, Corporate Governance, Nedcor
Dr Jakkie Cilliers	ISS Executive Director
Justice Lucy Mailula	Judge of the High Court of South Africa Witwatersrand Local Division

## ADVISORY COUNCIL

Dr Salim Ahmed Salim	Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation, Tanzania (President of the Council)
Ambassador Frans Engering	Ambassador of the Netherlands to South Africa
Professor Judy Wakhungu	Executive Director, African Centre for Technology Studies, Nairobi
Mr Kåre Aas	Director General, Foreign Affairs, Norway
Mr Gerd Linska	Representative, Hanns Seidel Foundation, South Africa
Professor Ramesh Thakur	Vice Rector, United Nations University, Japan
Mr Saki Macozoma	Chairman, STANLIB, South Africa
Professor Deon Fourie	South Africa
Lt Gen LM Fischer	Commander of the Botswana Defence Force, Gaborone
Mr Agostinho Zacarius	Chief, Coordination, Advocacy and Programme Development, Office of the Special Advisor, United Nations, New York
Professor Assindie Mungala	UNESCO Chair, University of Kinshasha, DRC
Ms Thandi Modise	Speaker of the North West Province Parliament, Mafikeng, South Africa
Dr Francis Deng	Centre for Displacement Studies, Washington DC, USA



## STAFF

Festus Aboagye	Programme Head: Training for Peace
Antony Altbeker	Senior Researcher: Crime & Justice
Nelson Alusala	Senior Researcher: Arms Management
Francesca Anderson	Finance: Creditors Clerk
Mandy Badenhorst	Human Resources & Website Assistant
Alhaji Bah	Senior Researcher: Peace Missions (through June)
Henri Boshoff	Military Analyst: African Security Analysis
Anneli Botha	Senior Researcher: Corruption & Governance
Jakkie Cilliers	Executive Director
Jenny Clover	Senior Researcher: African Security Analysis
Ben Coetzee	Senior Researcher & Training Coordinator: Arms Management
Tonette Coetsee	Human Resource Officer (through September)
Richard Cornwell	Senior Research Fellow: African Security Analysis
Dorette de Jager	Publications Coordinator
Anton du Plessis	Programme Head: Crime & Justice (through October)
Nico Fourie	E-Site & IT Coordinator
Jean Marie Gasana	Senior Researcher: African Security Analysis
Peter Gastrow	Director: Cape Town Office
Pilisa Gaushe	Office Administrator & Resource Centre Manager: Cape Town Office
Charles Goredema	Senior Researcher: Organised Crime & Money Laundering
Roy Greybe	IT Administrator
Mohamed Guyo	Acting Director: Nairobi Office
Mokhibo Nomzi Gwintsa	Researcher: Organised Crime & Money Laundering
Leila Harrington	Finance: Assistant Accountant
Laura Harrod	Finance: Accountant
Charlene Harry	Programme Assistant: African Security Analysis
Cheryl Hendricks	Programme Head: Southern Africa Human Security (from July)
Annette Hübschle	Researcher: Corruption & Governance
Mariam Bibi Jooma	Researcher: African Security Analysis
Vanessa Kent	Senior Researcher & Training Coordinator: Training for Peace (through October)
Roger Kibasomba	Programme Head: Southern Africa Human Security (through July)
Ana Leão	Senior Researcher: Arms Management
Len le Roux	Programme Head: Defence Sector
Antoinette Louw	Senior Research Fellow: Crime & Justice



Maria Maluleka	Receptionist: Pretoria Office (through September)
Nozuko Maphazi	Receptionist: Cape Town Office
Chris Maroleng	Senior Researcher: African Security Analysis
Rina Marshall	Accountant: Cape Town Office
Mpho Mashaba	Researcher: Corruption & Governance
Prince Mashele	Senior Researcher: Regional Projects
Sarah Meek	Programme Head: Arms Management (through August); Head of Development (from September)
Duxita Mistry	Senior Researcher: Crime & Justice
Sharon Moltenos	Office Administrator: Pretoria Office (from May)
Nobuntu Mtwa	Programme Assistant: Cape Town Office
Mukelebai Mukelebai	Senior Researcher: Organised Crime & Money Laundering (through September)
Grace Mulinge	Personal Assistant to the Executive Director
Keith Muloongo	Deputy Director
Vuyelwa Mxego	Programme Assistant: Training for Peace
Naison Ngoma	Senior Researcher: Defence Sector
Agar Ngwenya	Programme Assistant: Arms Management
Jemima Njeri	Civil Society Coordinator: Southern Africa Human Security (through June)
Carole Njoki	Senior Researcher & Training Coordinator: Training for Peace (from October)
Jacqueline Nkosana	Receptionist: Pretoria Office (from October)
Busiswa Nyume	Programme Assistant: Crime & Justice
Bilkis Omar	Researcher: Crime & Justice
Robyn Pharoah	Senior Researcher: Crime & Justice
Joao Porto	Programme Head: African Security Analysis (through September)
Khulani Qoma	Communications Officer: Arms Management
Patrick Rankhumise	Senior Researcher: Training for Peace
Seelan Reddy	Finance: Debtors Clerk
Christi Roberts	Office Administrator: Pretoria Office (through April)
Martin Rupiya	Senior Researcher: Defence Sector
Makhubetse Sekkhonyane	Senior Researcher: Crime & Justice (through April)
Tumisang Sibuyi	Driver: Pretoria Office
Andile Sokomani	Researcher: Corruption & Governance
Noel Stott	Senior Researcher & Acting Programme Head (Sept – Dec): Arms Management
Boyane Tshehla	Programme Head: Crime & Justice (from November)
Thokozani Thusi	Senior Researcher: Arms Management (through May)
Hennie van Vuuren	Senior Researcher: Corruption & Governance
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