

# **REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE AFRICAN HUMAN SECURITY INITIATIVE**

## **ISS OFFICES, PRETORIA: 4-5 SEPTEMBER 2003**

- Addendum 1: Participants List
- 2: Schedule of activities
- 3: Publications and logo selection
- 4: Subcontract

### **1 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE:**

The African Human Security Initiative held its first meeting from 4-5 September 2003, at the offices of the Institute for Security Studies in Pretoria. The purpose of the meeting was to launch their project as a core network of seven African NGOs, to benchmark the performance of key African governments in respect of human security issues, measured against the commitments taken at the level at OAU/AU Heads of State meetings. The network consists of the following partners, all of whom attended the meeting: African Peace Forum (APFO); African Security Dialogue and Research (ASDR); Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa (IHRDA); Institute for Security Studies (ISS); Southern Africa Human Rights Trust (SAHRIT); South African Institute for International Affairs (SAIIA) and the West African Network for Peace (WANEP). The objectives of the meeting were to:

1. identify the key commitments of African Heads of State to be reviewed by each partner;
2. develop the methodology for each theme of the project as well as the overall methodology and schedule of activities;
3. draft and sign subcontracts for the project between the ISS and the seven partners (including ISS Cape Town);
4. decide on the name, logo and "look" of the publications for the project; and
5. launch a website for the project.

### **2 THURSDAY 4 SEPTEMBER:**

The meeting commenced at 8h30. Executive director of the ISS, Jakkie Cilliers, welcomed the project partners to the Institute. Partners introduced themselves and adopted the agenda for the meeting. A list of participants and

their contact details is attached as addendum 1 to this report.

## **2.1 Session 1: Project logistics and timeframe**

9h00-9h30: Jakkie Cilliers outlined the project objectives and a draft schedule of activities, attached as addendum 2 to this report. Each project partner is required, within the timeframe set out in the schedule, to produce (1) a **monograph** of approx. 30 000 words in length; (2) an executive summary of the monograph in the form of a **paper** of approx. 7 000 words; and (3) to host two dissemination events to distribute the publications of the network.

9h30-10h00: Discussion followed on the format of project deliverables and the broad approach, including:

- The difference between the monograph and the paper: the paper is designed to be easily readable and accessible to policy makers, the monograph contains the more extensive, academic base research.
- The planned length of the paper (7 000 words) may be too long (although it is inclusive of endnotes).
- It was felt that each partner should not launch the whole series at once. It may be more effective to do a few at a time.
- A review of fifteen countries (the original suggestion) would produce superficial results. The meeting felt that the number of countries should be reduced. Field research would be difficult within the time and budgetary constraints. The project would rely primarily on desk research. It would not be possible to have a researcher in each country. There is a limit to the amount of depth and field research. One suggestion was that field research be facilitated by designing a unified set of questions for each country and then dividing up the countries between the partners.
- Nine of the fifteen countries are not Anglophone. Translation will be a burden on research.
- The meeting should reconsider the issue of secondary partners. In the limited time available for the pilot project, the network should maximise co-operation between existing partners and leave secondary partners until later. It would detract from the project if partners had to spend half their time managing their secondary partners. The point was made that co-operation with secondary partners need not be formalized. Partners can draw on their own networks to do their research.

## **2.2 Session 2: Project concept and general methodology**

10h15-10h45: Kathy Sturman, ISS gave an overview of the key AU documents containing Heads of State commitments in the themes to be reviewed by each partner. The indicators to be reviewed for each theme are drawn from these documents, which are posted on the network website. For

the purposes of review, no differentiation is made between legally binding instruments (treaties, acts and protocols) and decisions/declarations made at the OAU/AU Heads of State Assemblies/ Summits. The seven themes (previously called clusters) to be reviewed are: (1) Democracy; (2) Human Rights; (3) Civil Society Engagement; (4) Anti-Corruption; (5) Conflict Resolution (including Peacekeeping); (6) Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (including Landmines); and (7) Combating Terrorism and Organised Crime.

10h45-11h15: Jakkie Cilliers gave a brief explanation of the NEPAD African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and proposed how best the network could engage with this government-led process. He argued that NEPAD opens space for greater civil society involvement and that the network should try to occupy this space in a constructive way. Similarly, the CSSDCA Unit with the AU Commission offered opportunities for NGO involvement in developing benchmarks and indicators to review Member States' implementation of OAU/AU commitments. The network should inform and seek to involve both the NEPAD Secretariat and the AU Commission (including the CSSDCA Unit) in the project as far as possible, while making it clear to both institutions that this is an independent initiative. The meeting agreed that Jakkie would seek meetings with the NEPAD Secretariat and various officials at the AU Commission for this purpose as soon as possible.

11h15-12h15: Kwesi Aning, ASDR, chaired a discussion of the project concept and general methodology, during which the following points were raised:

- The objective of this exercise is to get Heads of State to realize that when they make commitments they will be reminded of them by civil society. Countries that have acceded to the APRM have an even greater obligation to 'clean up their act', for example, Burkina Faso may be one of the biggest exporters of mercenaries and small arms, while in Ghana private companies are transferring small arms to Liberia.
- The themes should all be related to human security, even though NEPAD focuses primarily on economic and corporate governance. At the NGO network conference in November 2002, it was decided to follow our areas of expertise. A definition of human security should be included in the introduction of each monograph.
- A proposal to reduce the number of countries under review was supported by the meeting.

12h15-13h00: Nico Fourie, ISS introduced the website for the African Human Security Initiative. The meeting suggested changes and additions, and thanked Nico for an excellent site. Nico highlighted the importance of the discussion forum as a tool for project partners to communicate with each other and co-ordinate ideas. He gave partners a password to enter the forum.

Kathy Sturman led a discussion on the 'look and feel' of the project logo and publications. Following a discussion and report back the following day the

meeting chose logo no.1, monograph cover no. 3 and paper cover no. 2, with modifications to be made by the designer. These designs are attached as addendum 3 to this report.

### **2.3 Session 3: Cluster-specific methodologies**

#### **14h00-14h30: Presentation on Human Rights Cluster benchmarks, methodology and partnership – IHRDA:**

Alpha Fall of IHRDA identified the following treaty commitments to be reviewed as a basis for discussion and input:

1. Right to fair trial
2. Freedom of assembly and association
3. Right to participate freely in the government of one's country
4. Right to liberty and to security of the person
5. Freedom of expression
6. Right to health
7. Right to education
8. Right to work

These commitments will be considered in relation to each category of right-holders, including women, children, refugees and migrant workers. To measure the performance of the States concerned, under the various treaties, first, the IHRDA will seek to provide an assessment of the quality of State adherence to human rights commitments. For example, governments would be rated with respect to such areas as the ratification of treaties (including whether ratification has led to modification of domestic law and practise), compliance with reporting obligations under such instruments, and implementation of decisions of the relevant AU institutions and mechanisms (including the decisions on communications against State parties submitted to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights). They may also consider national legislation and evaluate how these discriminate against women, children and other vulnerable groups.

Second, they will describe the institutional "inputs" that produce human rights outcomes. Unlike the previous assessment, this measure does not involve a normative content. One example of this measure is the constitutional and other guarantees of the independence of national judiciaries. Whether the provisions of the various human rights instruments to which States have adhered can be invoked before, or directly enforced by, the courts, or whether they must be domesticated in order to be enforced by the authorities concerned, are other examples.

A question of methodology is whether the review should include measuring

levels of human rights fulfillment, such as statistics on maternal mortality, intestate succession, transmission of nationality, literacy, political participation, etc. Should the UN indexes (e.g. on equality/women's rights, children's rights, refugees and migrants, prisons) be applied to this research?

**14h30-15h00: In discussion after the presentation the following comments were made:**

- Using statistics on the level of literacy, maternal mortality, etc. such as the UN indexes shows the state of human rights in a particular country, but it does not measure whether the government of that country is fulfilling its commitments to improve these statistics. The Maastricht guideline could be used to show, for example, the government's priorities, by looking at the budget.
- It may be more useful to review a state's performance during a time period, measuring improvement (ie trends), not how bad/good the situation is at any point.
- It may be easier to focus on first generation rights only, as a review a governments' commitment to fulfilling second generation rights takes the project into the realm of socio-economic development.
- Access to information in each country will be a challenge.
- The approach of this theme should be to locate human rights within the concept of human security. Explain in the introduction to the monograph how, for example, denial of the right to nationality is a source of ethnic conflict.

**15h00-15h30: Presentation on Democracy Theme benchmarks, methodology and partnership – SAIIA**

Ross Herbert of SAIIA outlined the indicators and methodology of this theme as a basis for discussion and input as follows:

The overall mission would be to assess the major institutions and processes surrounding elections and political systems to both assess their compliance with AU obligations and to identify aspects pointing toward instability or dysfunctional policy contributing to insecurity.

Election Systems: These first three indicators inherently cannot be simple yes-no indicators but must look at a variety of questions reflecting on the unique political architecture of the country and the common ways in which systems precipitate disputes.

- Voter Registration Systems: Are registration processes seen to be fair both to urban and rural voters? Do registration requirements result in disenfranchising significant groups or minorities or their candidates on citizenship grounds? Are new forms of proof of identity imposed in ways that – due to time requirements on the citizen, burdensome

proofs of residence, inefficiency by the registrar or limited time periods open for registration – significant minorities are excluded?

- Electoral commissions: Are the members of the electoral commission seen to be fair and impartial or are the majority partisans of the ruling party? Does the commission seek consensus or vote on party lines in addressing complaints about fairness of process? Is the commission properly funded and staffed to carry out its mission of controlling elections and ensuring that vote counting is monitored by all participating parties and that counts are not tampered with? Are there sufficient vehicles and staff to physically control ballots at all times or do police and army get involved in transporting ballots without independent monitoring? Does the commission have power and willingness to insist upon equal access to electronic media by all parties?
- Fairness of overall electoral system: Do constitutions require a run-off election to ensure a majority of support? Do parliamentary constituencies have fair boundaries so that the ruling party is not gerrymandered into control? Are state resources used unfairly by the incumbent party to guarantee success, either through offering logistical advantages in campaigning or in dispensing goods, such as food, loans, or seed to effectively buy off voters?
- Freedom to Associate, Campaign and Speak: Are political parties allowed to form freely and arrange meetings and other activities free of police interference or the need to seek government permission? Can citizens freely protest, hold rallies and exercise freedom of speech in seeking political change? Do courts and police provide real redress when these rights are violated?
- Exclusion of groups: Does the political system marginalise or exclude significant classes of people on base of race, sex, region or ethnicity? Is the system overall seen to be delivering reasonably fair political access and government benefits to all major groups or are benefits concentrated on members of the ruling coalition?

### Constitutional Structures

- Term Limits
- Executive powers: Constitutional order in Africa is most often subverted by a lack of meaningful checks on executive power by other branches of government.
- Rule of Law: We should examine whether there is a consistent application of laws to all citizens, including the powerful and equally a consistent effort to prosecute those who break the law or is there a consistent pattern of the powerful or politically well-connected people being able to break the law with impunity?

- **Court Independence:** Do the courts offer meaningful redress to aggrieved parties, particularly over economic or civil/business disputes? Do the courts act swiftly enough to reach decisions or are delays so significant as to deny justice? Do the courts exercise meaningful oversight on executive and parliamentary actions or are the courts subverted or ignored? Do judges have security of tenure or are they freely displaced by the executive if they reach decisions unfavourable to the executive?
- **Parliamentary independence:** Does the parliament have meaningful power to check the executive? Does it set its own agenda and have independent investigative powers? Is party discipline enforced by the ruling party so strenuously as to render parliament subservient to ruling party decisions?

**15h30-16h00: The following points were raised during discussion:**

- To avoid overlap with the Corruption and Human Rights themes, it was decided to rename this theme “Democracy” (it was previously called “Governance”).
- Partners dealing with the democracy, human rights, anti-corruption and civil society themes should co-ordinate and communicate to eliminate overlap. They could team up to facilitate field research.
- The review should look at trends, not snapshots. It should not be rating or giving ‘marks’, with a ‘good country or bad country’ approach.
- A concept paper needs to be written, relating how human rights abuses, absence of democracy, corruption, surplus of small arms, etc causes insecurity, as the basis for the introduction to each monograph.
- The introduction/ background/ methodology section of each report must state which commitments, referenced to the documents, are being turned into indicators. Also make a strong argument for how the indicators were developed. A maximum of 5 000 words of the monograph should be devoted to methodology.
- It was proposed that a separate paper on the methodology of the whole project and each cluster should be produced, if the budget allows for it.

**16h15-16h45: Presentation on Civil Society Theme benchmarks, methodology and partnership – West African Network for Peace**

Fatoumata M’boge of WANEP identified the objectives of the Civil Society theme as a basis for discussion and input as follows:

- Identify and track the extent of implementation of AU/OAU regional policy instruments developed by governments, regional and sub regional inter-governmental bodies for the promotion of cooperation between them and civil society groups and organizations;

- Build an integrated conceptual framework to monitor and enhance the development of vibrant civil society structures at state, sub regional, and regional levels;
- Map areas of capacity building for civil society groups and organizations that would enhance their full participation within the state equation;
- Propose a mechanism for monitoring the instruments pertaining to State engagement with civil society groups.

In terms of methodology, WANEP will constitute a research team that will be responsible for this project under the supervision of the Program Manager of WANEP. The Research Team will draw on the experiences and input of the various member networks in West Africa and partners to be identified in other sub regions. First the Research team will conduct secondary research to identify all the regional (OAU/AU/NEPAD) commitments assessing the level of commitments (head of state signatures, ratification, declarations, etc). In addition, it is important to assess the status of each treaty at the national level (legislation/constitution). This will be conducted as desk based research.

The second task of the Researcher would be to develop a survey tool with two benchmark areas: 1) What is the level of awareness amongst both civil society and relevant government actors of the various regional commitments signed by their governments; 2) What are the existing implementation mechanisms including programs, capacity, etc. of the instruments. Third, from exercises one and two, the research team would develop a set of monitoring indicators and benchmarks that would be used to test the level of compliance of each target country. Fourth, each of the targeted country would be assessed on the basis of the indicators or standards set from the desk research. This is where the instrument would be disseminated and coordinated by individuals or organizations identified in the target country.

In addition to providing substantive responses to the objectives of the study outlined herein, the report will also cover the following:

- A brief description of the process followed and methodology used;
- A graphic presentation of the issues of civil society and state relation and the capacity of CSOs to play critical role in the APRM;
- A data base of all instruments designed by governments and intergovernmental groups to promote cooperation with civil society groups
- Assess the readiness of both governments and civil society groups in selected states to co-operate in state building, the strengths they will bring to such a process, and critical areas for capacity building.
- A description of the key issues facing civil society groups in various countries in Africa especially those countries selected for the case

studies;

- A summary assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of any form of cooperation between the state and civil society;
- A general discussion of lessons learned from the research process;
- Recommendations, containing strategic options for a vibrant regional collaborative framework for civil society organizations and groups in Africa.

The Team will complete their task and submit the report to the Program Manager of the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding after 3 working months beginning October – December 2003. The Study team will be composed of a principal Researcher, who will have the final responsibility for the formulation of the report, and one country researcher who will be selected from an academic or think-tank institute to be identified in each target country.

**16h45-17h15: The following comments were made during discussion:**

- This theme should focus on reviewing to what extent do the various governments enable civil society to operate? To what extent do they engage with civil society?
- In the introduction to the monograph, this theme should explain the importance of civil society in assisting weak states.
- The approach needs to unpack civil society and consider which elements the governments are comfortable engaging, and which parts are they uncomfortable with, e.g. trade unions, NGOs, CBOs. Consider to what extent there is civil society participation in policy making, who is consulted, when and how. Governments may have a selective process of consultation.

**3 FRIDAY 5 SEPTEMBER:**

**9h00-9h30: Presentation on Small Arms and Light Weapons Theme benchmarks, methodology and partnership – APFO**

Kizito Sabala of the APFO described the overall objective of this theme as being: to identify and examine the gap between theory and practice with respect to selected key commitment by the Heads of African States on issues of SA/LW and landmines. Africa Peace Forum proposed the following seven areas of commitment made by Africa Heads of State, and extracted from the Bamako Declaration as a basis for discussion and input:

1. **Institutions:** “The institutionalisation of national and regional programmes for action aimed at preventing, controlling and eradicating the illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons in Africa”;

2. **Co-ordination agencies:** “Put in place, where they do not exist, national coordination Agencies or bodies and the appropriate institutional infrastructure responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring on all aspects of small arms and light weapons proliferation, control, circulation, trafficking and reduction”;
3. **Capacity:** “Enhance the capacity of national law enforcement and security Agencies and officials to deal with all aspects of the arms problem, including appropriate training on investigative procedures, border control and specialized actions, and upgrading of equipment and resources”;
4. **Programmes:** “Develop and implement, where they do not exist, national programmes for:
  - Voluntary surrender of illicit small arms and light weapons;
  - Destruction by competent national authorities and where necessary of surplus, obsolete and seized stocks in possession of the state, with, as appropriate, international financial and technical support;
  - Reintegration of demobilized youth and those who possess small arms and light weapons illegally”;
5. **Binding bilateral agreements:** “Enter into binding bilateral agreements, on a voluntary basis with neighbouring countries, so as to put in place an effective common system of control, including the recording, licensing and collection of small arms and light weapons, within common frontier zones”
6. **Capacity building at regional level:** “Strengthen regional and continental cooperation among police, customs and border control services to address the illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons. These efforts should include, but not be limited to, training, the exchange of information to support common action to contain and reduce illicit small arms and light weapons trafficking across borders, and the conclusion of the necessary Agreements in this regard”;
7. **Ratification of Algiers Convention:** “African countries to sign and ratify the Algiers Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction and operationalisation of the same. Specifically to cease to use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain and transfer these weapons.”

In terms of methodology, the APFO will use partners in other countries to assist. The researcher will begin by developing working definitions of the following terms and concepts: Illicit proliferation, Illicit trafficking, Illicit circulation, Control and management, Reduction, Prevention, Eradication

and Surplus. Challenges include the fact that the Bamako Declaration is only 3 years old – is the period sufficient for reviewing state performance? Secondly, the project will require some field research and there may be a language barrier in some of the countries to be reviewed.

**9h30-10h00: The following points were raised in discussion:**

- The length of time since a commitment is made by Heads of State should be considered a factor in each review.
- In the introductory theory section the difference between declarations, conventions, protocols, etc. should be explained.
- Locally produced weapons are a big problem in West Africa. This is an important area to look at, but it's not in the commitments. Legal manufacture of ammunition is a problem – accountability and transparency is the issue.

**10h00-10h30: Presentation on Peacekeeping and Conflict Resolution Theme benchmarks, methodology and partnership – ASDR**

Kwesi Aning of ASDR described the rationale for the project as “holding a mirror up to our leaders”, demonstrating the gap between the rhetoric of OAU/AU commitments and the lack of implementation. This theme would have two tiers of analysis (1) to evaluate state compliance to the OAU/AU commitments to conflict resolution and (2) to look at the role of sub-state actors, such as mercenaries and rebel groups. There are many commitments in this area. It is difficult to choose between them. The monograph could list all of the commitments contained in OAU/AU agreements in the footnotes and then argue why specific ones have been chosen that represent the theme most broadly.

Challenges include problems of definition, for example, when does a mercenary become a rebel leader or a credible politician? The monograph needs to begin with some historical background. Methodology will include: (1) reviewing primary OAU/AU documents (2) secondary material on conflict resolution in Africa (3) interviews with public officials after identifying the key state actors (4) interpretation/ analysis. A further challenge will be that state actors will want to control information. They may either limit themselves to formal responses or request protection of sources. A second researcher from AFSTRAG, Adedeje Ebo will also be working on the project.

**10h30-11h00: The following points were raised in discussion:**

- The theme will cover issues of conflict resolution, including early warning, peacekeeping and peacemaking, mercenaries, and support by governments to armed groups in neighbouring countries. Terrorism will not be considered part of this theme, as it is covered by ISS Cape Town.
- There is a need to provide credit where it is due. Peacemaking is one

of the recent success stories in Africa, and this report could reflect that.

- APFO is one of the NGOs feeding information to CEWARN (IGAD's early warning system). ASDR can draw on their assistance when looking at early warning in Kenya and Ethiopia.

**11h15-11h45: Presentation on Anti-Corruption Theme benchmarks, methodology and partnership – SAHRIT:**

Phil Matsheza explained the link between corruption and insecurity, as corruption diverts resources and weakens state capacity. The methodology for this theme would begin by looking at the status of the various commitments in terms of their enforceability. The new AU Convention on Corruption codifies about 14 earlier mandates. This part of the project would focus on three documents: the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the NEPAD Declaration on Democracy, Governance, etc. and the AU Convention on Corruption. They would not wait for ratification of the Convention, but will take it as norms and standards that have already been accepted and measure it on this basis.

The benchmarks identified as a basis for discussion and input are as follows:

1. Good governance, democratic institutions and rule of law – need for accountable institutions;
2. Harmonisation of anti-corruption norms and standards;
3. Adoption of appropriate legislative measures and other institutional arrangements to fight corruption – will look at legislative framework and administrative framework, to assess how well they work and how much political will to make them work
4. Clear standards for accountability, transparency and participatory governance;
5. Specialised independent anti-corruption units to prevent corruption, do public education and prosecute cases of corruption;
6. Transparent legal and regulatory frameworks for public and private sector;
7. Capacity development, training and adequate resources for anti-corruption agencies;
8. Timeframe to achieve set goals;
9. Clear processes of financial management and public reports, e.g. tender procedures;
10. Oversight role of civil society, especially the media.

Methodology for this theme would be to: (1) identify benchmarks (2) develop

diagnostic tools for measuring compliance (3) commission national studies using standardized tools (4) data analysis, comparative analysis and compilation of the report.

**11h45-12h15: In discussion the following comments were made:**

- To avoid overlap with the organized crime theme, Charles Goredema, ISS Cape Town will limit his focus to transnational organized crime.
- Due to the politically sensitive nature of research on corruption in particular, the network should, in addition to informing the AU Commission and the NEPAD Secretariat about the project, also approach the embassies of each country to be reviewed with an overview and explanation of the project as a whole.

**12h15-12h45: Presentation on Terrorism and Organised Crime Theme benchmarks, methodology and partnership – ISS Cape Town**

Charles Goredema and Anneli Botha presented the methodology for this theme. The Organised Crime component proposed the following commitments as a basis for discussion and input:

Ratify and implement international anti-drug conventions, such as the Vienna Convention 1988 (Art. 72(2)(9) of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community);

Adopt legislative measures to detect, seize, confiscate and repatriate (if necessary) proceeds of corruption (Art 16 AU Convention on Corruption);

Waive bank secrecy to facilitate use of financial records (Art 17 AU Convention on Corruption); and

Enhance **international cooperation** against drug trafficking, and transnational corruption (Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and Arts. 18 & 19 AU Convention on Corruption).

Objectives for this review include to:

- Analyze the level of commitment of African countries in implementing the Conventions;
- Evaluate strategies to combat transnational corruption;
- Evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of laws against proceeds of corruption; and
- Establish the actual level of co-operation among the selected countries, and with relevant jurisdictions.

Strategies for evaluation include to:

- Check the deposit of instruments at the UN
- Analyze legislative and non-legislative measures to combat local and transnational drug trafficking.
- Analyze legislative measures to detect proceeds of transnational corruption
- Analyze legislation on accessibility of financial records.
- Analyze administrative and other (non-legislative) measures
- Analyze available legislation and mechanisms on
  - i) Sharing of relevant information
  - ii) Mutual Legal Assistance
  - iii) Extradition
  - iv) Repatriation of proceeds.

The terrorism component of the theme would review the following commitments:

1. Implementation of International Instruments;
2. Review of National Counter-Terrorism legislation;
3. Implement instruments to facilitate Exchange of Information and Mutual Legal Assistance;
4. Take all the necessary arrangements to prevent the establishment of terrorism support networks; and
5. Establish effective co-operation between relevant domestic security officials and citizens to enhance public awareness.

The review would be conducted as follows:

#### Phase 1: Preparation

- Review available legal instruments
- Prepare a questionnaire

#### Phase 2: Evaluation and Consultation

- Analysis based on decided format
- Consultation with role-players who could provide a practical “picture”

#### Phase 3: Assessment and Preparation of Report

**12h45-13h00: The following points were raised in discussion:**

- The Code of Conduct on Inter-African Relations is also relevant to this theme. Charles will need to co-ordinate closely with the anti-corruption theme.
- The primary source of the benchmarks should be OAU/AU agreements, while the researchers may refer to UN and other instruments as tools for measuring. They may also draw on any international models, for example the Transparency International corruption index.
- The template summarizing commitment, benchmark and measurement could be used for all themes.
- How will terrorism and organized crime fit together in one monograph? There needs to be a harmonized report, not two separate studies.

**3.1 Session 4: The Way Forward**

14h30-15h00: Kathy Sturman summarized the key points of methodology as follows:

- The number of countries to be reviewed was reduced to eight, being: Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Algeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and South Africa.
- There needs to be a cut-off point for deciding on the indicators/benchmarks. Partners should post their choice of benchmarks and work plans on the website discussion forum by the end of September.
- The question: what causes insecurity in this theme, should inform the choice of benchmarks.
- The indicators developed for the review should be applicable to any African country, not just those chosen for review in this pilot project.
- Jakkie and Kathy are to write a theoretical framework for the introduction to each monograph.
- Partners will have to help each other with contacts and information gathering in their various regions. They should share the work schedules so that when people are traveling they can assist other partners.
- Partners should use the website discussion forum to co-ordinate their research and activities.
- Research findings should be organized thematically, not as country reports.

- Reviews should be interpretive and look at trends, not snapshots of each country.

15h00-16h00: Jakkie Cilliers chaired a discussion on the way forward. The meeting discussed the subcontracts to be signed between the project partners and the ISS and agreed to a number of amendments as reflected in the final version. The agreed version of the subcontract is attached as addendum 4 to this report. Each partner to the project signed a subcontract with the ISS.

The meeting closed at 16h00 in time for the cocktail later that evening.