



IGAD SSP

Regional Impact Assessment Report on:

*Previous Interventions in all Member States
Including Inventories of Rendered Capacity
Development Tasks and Achievements*



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AG	Attorney-General AIMS
BWC	Biological Weapons Convention
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CDA	Coastal Development Authority
CEWARN/U	Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Mechanism/Unit
CIS	Criminal information system
CVE	Countering violent extremism
DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigation
DCOC	Djibouti Code of Conduct
EEE-TSTs	Existing, evolving and emerging Transnational Security Threats
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zones
ESA-IO	Eastern and Southern Africa - Indian Ocean
FIU	Financial Investigations Unit
GCCC	Global Center on Cooperative Security
ICEPCVE	IGAD Center of Excellence for Promoting and Countering Violent Extremis
ICSANT	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
IFFs	Illicit Financial Flows
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IGAD-SSP	IGAD security Sector Programme
IMO	International maritime Organization
IMSS	IGAD Integrated Maritime Security and Safety Strategy
IPSS	IGAD Peace and security Strategy
IUU	Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (fishing)
KCGS	Kenya Cost Guard Services
KDF	Kenya Defence Force
KFS	Kenya Fisheries Service
KII	Key informant interview

KMA	Kenya Maritime Authority
KPA	Kenya Ports Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
MASE	EU Funded Maritime Security for ESA-IO Project
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NCTC	National Counter-Terrorism Center
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NIS	National Intelligence Service
NPS	National Police Service
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
PCVE	Prevention and countering of violent extremism
TST	Transnational Security Threats
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
WMD	Weapons of mass destruction

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Trans-national security threats in the IGAD region encompasses traditional security challenges such as intra (and inter) state warfare, boundary disputes, resource conflicts as well as contemporary threats including terrorism, organized crime, piracy and cross border trafficking, among others. IGAD established the IGAD Security Sector Program (IGAD-SSP) as a programme of IGAD for addressing regional security matters in a holistic manner. ISSP was launched in October 2011 with a four pillared focus on counter terrorism, transnational organized crime, maritime security, and security institutions capacity building.

Since its establishment, ISSP has conducted research, formulated policy, developed norms and instruments of cooperation, provided capacity building training, acted as platform for exchange of ideas and best practices, and undertaken numerous activities on its own and with various stakeholders, local, national, regional and international partners in nearly a decade of discharging its mandate. However, the impact of all these efforts has not been well-documented in any quantifiable and qualitative ways.

The assessment sought the documentation of qualitative and quantitative evidence of the achievements and impact of ISSP in Member States and in the region, and sought this evidence through an engagement with Member states, partners, beneficiaries, stakeholders and even critics of ISSP, with the objective being to demonstrate ISSP's effectiveness and increase its capacity building activities and evidence based intervention areas for a comprehensive regional policy frameworks, strategies, and action plans; enhance its transparency/accountability about the value for money of utilizing resources and enhanced visibility of IGAD-SSP.

Scope of the assignment

The assignment aimed to investigate whether IGAD Member States benefited from ISSP's interventions and required the development of impact assessment tools to be used during the research, and to be adapted and used in future endeavours by IGAD-SSP to measure its impact; and the application of the tools developed to provide quantitative and qualitative achievements, determine gaps, and future priorities. It further required a detailing of inventory and impact assessment of all rendered interventions made since the launch of IGAD-SSP in 2011, within all IGAD active Member States both at national and regional levels to include capacity building activities, training workshops, assessment/surveys and researches.

Methodology

The assessment approach was both consultative and participatory in addition to the desktop research and analysis. The assignment was organized into five phases, namely: -

1. Preliminary literature review, discussions with IGAD and submission of the Inception report.
2. Development of impact assessment tool and research tools and the testing of the same,
3. Collection and analysis of data relevant to the objectives of the review against agreed criteria,
4. Preparation of Draft Assessment reports, and
5. Validation workshop facilitation and presentation and Final Reports development.

The impact assessment tools were designed and tested for the most appropriate assessment (data collection and analysis) tools and instruments including sources of information, means of data evaluation/verification and clear schedule (see Annex 1:

Questionnaires). The impact assessment and research tools sought to capture responses to among others, the following questions: -

- ☐ How have IGAD-SSP's achievements contributed to the positive change on the performance of all the stakeholders?
- ☐ Has IGAD-SSP been able to provide more skills?
- ☐ Was IGAD-SSP able to develop common regional policies and strategies?
- ☐ Were the trainees in security and other government institutions able to put their acquired skills to practice?
- ☐ Has IGAD-SSP's interventions improved and added value to Member States' institutional capacities?

The assessment employed the descriptive research design as the most appropriate for obtaining the information sought. Extensive literature review was undertaken to enable the conceptualization of the problem, including assessing from IGAD's point of view, the interventions and intended results of the same. Both primary and secondary data collection methods were deployed.

As part of data collection, the consultants conducted thorough desk reviews, reviewed case studies, administered survey questionnaires on key direct beneficiaries and conducted interviews with purposively selected key informants, on the basis of structured, semi structured or open-ended questionnaires, depending on the source. For the Key Informant Interviews, a checklist was developed. Data was collected from key officers including security institution, IGAD national focal point, law enforcement agencies (police, CIDs, attorney general, public prosecutors, anti-corruption units, counterterrorism units, wildlife protection); parliamentarians; ministries of national security, defence, interior, foreign affairs and regional cooperation; law reform commissions, IGAD-SSP resource persons, and; relevant non-government actors such as civil society and academia.

The data collected using different instruments were compiled, structured, analyzed, interpreted and used for preparation of the First and Second Draft Assessment Reports. Each of the individual country reports cover an analysis and evaluation of the intervention areas vis-a-vis their objectives and how they have been implemented including to evaluate the effect and impact of such activities; identification and review of the gaps and challenges of the country's improved institutional capacity through the role of IGAD-SSP's interventions and a commentary of effectiveness and viability of interventions; recommendations (including best practices) in interventions and mode of interventions for sustainability, effectiveness and reach of IGAD-SSP programme of work, and; roadmaps to guide future interventions planning and project formulation including continuous monitoring and evaluation of interventions. The reports also incorporate feedback and comments provided by ISSP on the draft assessment reports. Each report also specifies measures taken to ensure reliability and quality control, as well as the specific in country challenges and limitations.

Limitations and Challenges

The conduct of the assessment coincided with the advent of Covid-19 global pandemic and the attendant restrictions on social interactions. These negatively impacted on the proposed country missions to conduct face to face interviews with key informants and identified beneficiaries, causing a cancellation of the same. Instead, the discussions and interviews had to be undertaken remotely, which greatly hampered access to the informants. This in turn raised the added challenge linked to communication technology. Most IGAD beneficiaries are public servants and proved difficult to reach by email and phone for various reasons, including exigencies of duty, transfers, reluctance to engage on phone or email, incorrect contact information, among other reasons. Additionally, changes in Ethiopia and Sudan meant that new officials were in office who were not necessary conversant with the IGAD ISSP interventions. Needless to say, this and remote engagements also hampered access to critical documentations such national security needs assessment reports, limiting ability to corroborate and amplify some of the respondents' findings. Despite these

challenges, maximum effort has been exerted to get the required information through the available means in each Member States by physical interactions observing COVID19 protocols as well as virtual including email and phone conversations.

There was also a challenge linked to the fact of IGAD being multi- sectoral and dealing with multiple agencies through the same focal point- Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The focal point itself as well as many of the respondents did not have clear understanding about which interventions we were interested in. Whenever possible, we provided the requisite clarification. Finally, we faced a challenge grounded on the data confidentiality in the security sector which was the focus of our assessment. Difficulties, for example, were encountered from some of the respondents in getting some information particularly questions that asked about the impact of their benefit vis-à-vis institutional goals. The researchers tried to go around these by approaching the questions in an indirect way to get the same information while continuing to offer assurances of confidentiality.

Situational Analysis

The reports provide the context, in situational analysis of the trans-national security threats faced by Member Countries and the security framework by which the threats are addressed. The IGAD region is littered with Transnational Threats linked to Terrorism, radicalization to violent extremism, drug trafficking, trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW), human trafficking, migrant smuggling, wildlife trafficking, cyber-crimes and money laundering. The region has had to contend with the cross-border nature of these threats and the disruption of the social and economic order and has evolved various regional and bilateral platforms countering transnational threats.

Member states have also established internal security frameworks for countering the threats, providing basis for constitutional and rule of law-based approaches to countering such threats. Thus, institutions have been established, as have the frameworks for coordination, cooperation and information sharing.

Findings vis a vis ISSP specific Objectives

The findings of the assessment are compared against IGAD-SSP objectives which in turn seek to fulfil one of the IGAD's Peace and Security Pillar. A key Programme Areas of the IGAD peace and security pillar, under the global IGAD regional strategy, is addressing Transnational Security Threats through the development and implementation of a comprehensive approach to address transnational security threats in order to strengthen IGAD's and the Member States' capacity to predict, prevent and counter the Existing, Emerging, and Evolving (EEE) transnational security threats.

In order to address the regional trans-national security threats, IGAD-SSP focuses on predictive, preventive and responsive and adaptive capabilities of IGAD and Member States through policies and practices in response to transnational threats and international crime in the IGAD region. The main areas of regional and national engagement include, but not limited to: counter terrorism, counter violent extremism, countering organized crime, cross border security governance, maritime security, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) proliferation, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats, and dumping of nuclear and other toxic wastes, money laundering, drug and human trafficking, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, security sector reform, demobilization, disarmament and reintegration, and cybercrime.

The findings in relation to each strategic objective were as follows:

Strategic objective 1: To strengthen cross border law enforcement and criminal justice cooperation and coordination to address transnational security threats

IGAD ISSP intervention has made it much easier to collaborate and liaise with different agencies across borders in countering TST. The institutions established, the IGAD Centre for Countering Violent Extremism, and the frameworks concluded, the IGAD Convention on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance, are regarded as effective and joint actions for countering TSTs are working.

Strategic objective 2: Strengthening the Member States' institutional and human capacity to resist EEE-TSTs

State capacity to counter TSTs after ISSP interventions is assessed as having increased by respondents. The interventions have impacted how security sector actors discharge their mandates particularly as regards respecting the rule of law and human rights in countering organized crime and terrorism. Most impact is acknowledged in countering terrorism as evidenced by all countries having comprehensive frameworks for combating terrorism.

Strategic Objective 3: Promote the adoption of regional and international legal instruments to address EEE-TSTs comprehensively

Member States have signed a number of International conventions relating to countering terrorism, transnational organized crime and those that apply to maritime security and have domesticated the same. They are also sensitized on the available legal frameworks at national, regional, and international levels.

General Findings and Recommendations

IGAD-SSP's interventions have contributed to enhancing the capacity of security institutions to counter transitional security threats (TST). Respondents noted that there had been obvious change among the beneficiaries in their relationship with other security stakeholders. In particular, the interventions aimed at developing and enhancing the collaboration of national security institutions, and regional cooperation and coordination among Members States' security institutions were highly regarded. IGAD-SSPs regional initiatives engender a willingness to collaborate regionally and among national agencies. These include the ongoing work on a regional platform that allows for criminal Intelligence and information sharing/exchange among Member States in the IGAD region.

There was general consensus that IGAD-SSP contributed to increased and improved human capacity building activities and intervention in countering terrorism and violent extremism. Governments have the necessary capacity to combat terrorism and have enacted

progressive laws, which have resulted in better multi-stakeholder cooperation and successful prosecution of terrorism and other transnational organized crime cases. The support from IGAD that is acknowledged as effective include support in the development of laws, policies and institutions; training in security sector operations and procedures, and undertaking transnational security threats (TST) studies. These have contributed to the enhancement and strengthening of most of the security institutions capacity and capability and at the individual level, enhancing skills and knowledge acquisition, networking opportunities, and regional and interagency cooperation. IGAD-SSP's interventions to develop and synchronize policy on mutual defence and security cooperation at sea contributed to capacities to enforce the laws against transnational organized crimes in the region's territorial waters. Interventions in cooperation and establishment of regional platforms such as ICEPCVE has improved Ethiopia's cooperation e.g. with Kenya and Somalia to combat terrorism and violent extremism threats. IGAD-SSP has helped improve border security and management models, joint operations, resource sharing techniques, and information and intelligence exchanges.

The beneficiaries and some of the institutions also view IGAD-SSP training programme favourably, which includes the manuals and other relevant training packages. Even though all countries signed the IGAD Conventions of MLA and Extraditions, only two countries have ratified and domesticated the same. This is seen as a factor of enhanced bilateral and use administrative cross border measures, a factor of the trust and platform established by IGAD. Continuous training and other forms of interventions by IGAD-SSP and partners has increased awareness in the need for the implementation of human rights standards and international standards in Member States thereby ushering in a review of the legal regime for countering TSTs. These includes in Ethiopia, the review of the Proclamation for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Persons and the revisions of the anti-terrorism law (Proclamation to Prevent and Control Terrorism 2020) which addresses concerns of the previously broad definition and broad scope of application of the offence of terrorism in the past anti-terrorism laws. Therefore, the interventions have thus contributed to ongoing political and legal reforms in some of the Member States.

Challenges highlighted that affected the interventions' impact include inadequate information sharing between IGAD and the states, and inadequate coordination between states on major security concerns; focus on certain topics without regard to other related and crucial topics in the training programmes; frequent transfer of trained personnel to other units interfering with continuity and implementation; majority of the beneficiaries were male; and the lack of follow up after the intervention or trainings made it difficult to gauge their efficacy. Other challenges include the continuing reluctance by Member states to fully commit to regional information exchange and therefore to fully commit to the regional cooperation as exemplified by their failure to ratify the IGAD Convention on MLA and Extradition. Additionally, resource constraints limited their ability of beneficiaries to apply their skills post training. General instability in some countries limited the ability to interventions to wider institutions, limiting trainings and information exchange scenarios to the capitals. State fragility and insecurity also weakened the impact of the interventions. Despite IGAD-SSP's role in assisting the country to counter terrorism and other transnational organized crimes, for example, it has been noted that this has not had a major impact in containing terrorism incidents in Somalia., due to the magnitude of the issue in Somalia and the general insecurity of the country. This evidences the impracticality of layering interventions on ineffective institutions, and the paradox of knowing that failure to do so only worsens the situation. Essentially the problem of development work in a stabilization environment. The slow pace of implementation is also a challenge. IGADs attempt to push for a regional integrated criminal information system has been limited by the slow roll out of national CIS systems.

Country Specific Findings and Recommendations

Djibouti

The assessment concluded in general that IGAD-SSP interventions had huge impacts in the affairs and the situation in Djibouti including in making significant contributions to strengthening cross-border law enforcement and also in enhancing criminal justice

cooperation in the effort towards addressing transnational threats between Djibouti and other GAD member states. Djibouti joined the Regional Strategy against piracy and for maritime security in East and Sothern Africa and incorporated provisions criminalizing piracy into her legislation following contributions for IGAD SSP. The assessment found out the IGAD-SSP interventions enabled communities to enhance measures prevent violent extremism.

Most of the study respondents were satisfied with the impact of states activities in countering transnational terrorism through the implementation of IGAD-SSP interventions. They acknowledged that interventions implemented by IGAD-SSP had impacted positively to the security sector in discharging their mandates aimed at countering terrorism and organized crimes.

Many of the respondents who took part in the research study also appreciated capacity building interventions.

Djibouti made recommendations, among others, for continued interventions in community empowerment, cross border and regional cooperation including particularly in relation to illegal migration and vetting refugees for high-risk states, multi-agency collaborations, and support with legislative frameworks. Djibouti also sought advanced training packages for justice and judiciary sectors and for all the law enforcement sectors. Many beneficiaries proposed programs to revisit and revise the maritime security training manuals.

Ethiopia

The majority of the beneficiaries are satisfied with the influence and impact of IGAD-SSP's interventions and believe that it has achieved most of its objectives in Ethiopia. These include supporting the development of laws and policies and institutions, training in security sector operations and procedures, undertaking transnational security threats (TST) studies and assisting in the development of regional cooperation and coordination frameworks. These have contributed to the enhancement and strengthening of most of the security institutions capacity and capability and at the individual level, the beneficiaries were definite

in the advantages accrued from the interventions: skills and knowledge acquisition, networking opportunities, and regional and interagency cooperation.

Interventions in cooperation and establishment of regional platforms such as ICEPCVE has improved Ethiopia's cooperation e.g. with Kenya and Somalia to combat terrorism and violent extremism threats. IGAD-SSP has helped improve border security and management models, joint operations, resource sharing techniques, and information and intelligence exchanges. The commissioned research on countering TSTs has provided knowledge and served as a benchmark for implementation and an effective monitoring tool in the fight against TSTs. And the development of regional training manuals is considered one of the Programme major successes.

Continuous training and other forms of interventions by IGAD-SSP and partners has increased awareness in the need for the implementation of human rights standards and international standards in the country thereby ushering in a review of the legal regime for countering TSTs. These include the Proclamation for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Persons and the recently revised anti-terrorism law (Proclamation to Prevent and Control Terrorism 2020) which addresses concerns of the previously broad definition and broad scope of application of the offence of terrorism in the past anti-terrorism laws. Therefore, the interventions have been important and relevant to the country especially during its ongoing legal and political reforms and transitions.

However, there is room for IGAD-SSP to improve the impact of its interventions. The main concern for the country is the seeming reluctance by other Member States to fully commit to the regional cooperation as exemplified by their failure to ratify IGAD Protocols for MLA and Extraditions. Other challenges include lack of adequate resources for security institutions limiting their ability to apply their skills and implement the commitments; inadequate human capacity; lack of formal framework inter-agency cooperation among law enforcement agencies; inadequate legislative frameworks, and general instability in the country.

The following are some of the important lessons and best practices emerging from the interventions highlighted by the beneficiaries: -

- The importance of their training on security sector reforms (SSR) and development and professionalization of the security sector which enhanced the capacity of Member States law enforcement and criminal justice sector to counter TSTs.
- IGAD-SSP has established and enhanced cooperation among Member States, and its ability to collaborate with regional and international organizations such as AU, EAPCCO, UN bodies and INGOs has also benefitted the respondents through their expertise and resources.
- The active participation of the Member States trainees provided an opportunity to share the practices, challenges and strengths of their respective countries and understand and learn from them.

The production of training manuals for the region helped to harmonize standards of operations and implementation.

Kenya

IGAD-SSP's interventions in the country were well considered in general by the respondents and contributed to enhancing the capacity of security institutions to counter transitional security threats (TST). Also, many observed that there has been an obvious change among the beneficiaries in their relationship with other security stakeholders. In particular, the interventions aimed at developing and enhancing the collaboration of national security institutions, and regional cooperation and coordination among Member States' security institutions were highly regarded. IGAD-SSPs regional initiatives engender a willingness to collaborate regionally and among national agencies. These include platforms established and or supported by IGAD-SSP that allow for criminal Intelligence and information exchange with other Member States in the IGAD region.

There was general consensus that IGAD-SSP contributed to the State's increased and improved human capacity building activities and intervention in countering terrorism and violent extremism. The government has the necessary capacity to combat terrorism and the country has enacted progressive laws, which have resulted in better multi-stakeholder cooperation and successful prosecution of terrorism and other transnational organized crime cases. IGAD-SSP's interventions to develop and synchronize policy on mutual defence and security cooperation at sea facilitated the building of Kenya's maritime security infrastructure such as joint maritime security committees and the establishment of Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS) to enforce the laws against transnational organized crimes in the country's territorial waters.

The beneficiaries and some of the institutions also view IGAD-SSP training programme favourably, which includes the manuals and other relevant training packages. Though Kenya has signed and ratified a number of the relevant regional and international security conventions, it is yet to ratify the IGAD Conventions of MLA and Extraditions. Still, the respondents agreed that IGAD-SSP's contribution to the development and implementation of relevant transnational threats security legislation and frameworks was a present and continuing role.

Challenges highlighted that affected the interventions' impact include inadequate information sharing between IGAD and the states, and inadequate coordination between states on major security concerns; focus on certain topics without regard to other related and crucial topics in the training programmes; frequent transfer of trained personnel to other units interfering with continuity and implementation; majority of the beneficiaries were male; and the lack of follow up after the intervention or trainings made it difficult to gauge their efficacy.

Through a decade of IGAD-SSP interventions in the country, beneficiaries outline some best practices emerging from the interventions:

- ☐ IGAD-SSP interventions have improved cross border cooperation through interactions with the Member States.
- ☐ Inter-agency and multi-agency collaborations have been critical for information exchanges, sharing of experiences and best practices and networking among the security institutions within the country and with their counterparts in the IGAD region.
- ☐ Harmonization of practices through standardized training manuals assist different officers in Member States to speak with one voice and be on the same page when liaising and sharing intelligence.
- ☐ Sharing best practices with security counterparts and partners with more experience with, and advance technologies on specific threats helps improve security especially cross border threats, and radicalization and terrorism.
- ☐ Need for community empowerment essential.
- ☐ IGAD-SSP strength is in effectively engaging government security sector actors and in its ability to build and sustain civil, security and military cooperation among the security stakeholders.

Somalia

IGAD-SSP has undertaken a number of interventions in Somalia to counter transnational security threats (TSTs) resulting in benefits that include security sector reforms, acquisition of basic security knowledge and skills, strategic development, and security sector cooperation and cooperation and collaboration at the local, national and regional level according to the beneficiaries. The majority considered the interventions extremely relevant and useful to their work, and they felt that these needed to be increased, diversified in terms of methodology, investing in more systems and infrastructural developments, and reach a wider number of beneficiaries. They were relevant and appropriate in enhancing the capacity of the targeted security institutions in the country because as one of the informants stated,

some successes can only be appreciated by imagining a scenario in which there are no interventions.

However, they observed that the state's fragility and the prevailing insecurity in the country has weakened the visible impact of the interventions. Despite IGAD-SSP's role in assisting the country to counter terrorism and other transnational organized crimes, it has been noted that this has not had a major impact in containing terrorism incidents in Somalia. The country's institutional frameworks to counter TSTs are deficient resulting in ineffective security institutions, inadequate information sharing infrastructure, and marginal high-level security cooperation. Such examples include the country's integrated criminal information system is not yet functional and a key terrorism law has been under development for more than 5 years. Though IGAD-SSP has contributed to the improvement of maritime security in the country by enhancing human capacity in countering piracy and developing a maritime strategy, there has been little progress in signing and implementing the relevant transnational organized crime conventions and protocols and developing adequate legislative and policy frameworks.

In addition to political instability and insecurity, Somalia's ability to effectively counter TSTs is hampered by inter alia: a long coastline and porous borders, weak law enforcement, corruption, weak legislative framework, internal coordination problems, lack of strategic coordination among external partners, and a general lack of relevant capabilities and resources for the security institutions to perform their tasks.

Nevertheless, the respondents have been able to derive some key lessons and best practices from the IGAD-SSP interventions. These include:

- ☐ that security sector framework development greatly contributes to the eventual success of the country's security objectives;
- ☐ the need for modern and appropriate national security laws and institutions to counter TSTs;

- ☐ the need for in-built flexibility in programme design (in terms of IGAD-SSP interventions) to anticipate the constantly changing security environment;
- ☐ that collective effort, information sharing, and coordination are key to achieving security;
- ☐ that security can be achieved against any threat provided the concerned Member States cooperate and collaborate, and;
- ☐ that little is achieved without cooperative union and trust between the security institutions and the general community who must be empowered through social and economic development.

Finally, in order to consolidate benefits, IGAD-SSP has been urged to better articulate their interventions as against a specific Somali need whether national or regional with continuous documentation and dissemination of recommendations and best practices at the state level. This should be undertaken annually to provide a basis for both Somalia and IGAD-SSP to build on or make changes to proposed interventions that best address Somalia's ever evolving TSTs.

South Sudan

ISSP interventions in South Sudan faced challenges linked with gender, selection of beneficiaries, administration of the interventions and in subsequent deployment and application of acquired skills by beneficiaries. However, in the context of continuous conflict since independence, and the limited capacity to counter trans-national threats, the assessment established that the IGAD-SSP interventions had raised the importance of coordination awareness among the national security institutions, encouraged women to be part of the initiatives in countering trans-national threats, gave awareness to law enforcement agents on benefits of inter departmental cooperation and information sharing, resulting in emerging cooperation, and contributed to the understanding in the security

sector on the need for extensive security sector reform in South Sudan. It created an understanding that competent and well-trained security staff help de-escalate conflicts and civil wars.

The study establishment a continuing need for interventions to bridge the continuing weak link between various institutions in the country, including security sector institutions, which all also require restructuring and strengthening. Priority interventions are also required in relation to terrorism, money laundering, terrorist financing laws, procedures, investigating and prosecuting techniques; and in support towards domestication of international conventions. At the time of the assessment, South Sudan had not yet signed or ratified most of the regional and international treaties due to persistent civil wars in the country.

Sudan

The assessment established that in general, the interventions put in place by IGAD-SSP enhanced the ability of Sudan to counter transnational security threats. The respondents affirmed that the comprehensive matrix of capacity building interventions was very crucial in their effort to tackle transnational security threats, particularly in regards to enhancing effectiveness of the agencies through enhanced interdepartmental coordination, through ISSP assisted strengthening of the Sudan National Commission for Counter Terrorism.

As in South Sudan, the challenges in implementation in Sudan were hindered by issues related to different views on gender roles, selection of beneficiaries, administration of the interventions and in subsequent deployment and application of acquired skills by beneficiaries

The assessment made various recommendations for further interventions linked to development of legislative frameworks for TSTs, enhancing mechanisms for cross-border collaboration, management of diversity, governance issues, addressing the gender concerns, public and community development, and monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning in ensuring the sustainability of the interventions.

Uganda

Uganda has seen positive and indeed essential contributions of IGAD SSP interventions both in the country and among IGAD member states. There is improvement of trust, confidence, and collaboration between judicial, security, diplomatic and law enforcement officials in relation to each other and security issues; more understanding of each other's security priorities and concerns; conduct of bilateral and multilateral security meetings and improving existing legislation.

In conclusion, majority of respondents in the survey recognized that IGAD SSP interventions have enhanced knowledge and skills, improved awareness of international normative frameworks, improved networks between and among criminal justice sector, diplomatic and other relevant officials, improved understanding on emerging, evolving, and existing common security threats and concerns and improved desire sense of cooperation both within the country and among IGAD member states that participate in IGAD SSP interventions.

The study noted increased appreciation of interagency cooperation, the place of victims in the criminal justice process, the importance of public awareness, need to research and evidenced based policies and the importance of human rights were attributed to ISSP interventions.

Recommendations:

Uganda proposed several recommendations for ISSP consideration, including need for inter communication system within member states, training in criminal intelligence for countering organized crime, use of local trainers and advance annual training schedules, support judicial exchanges, address gaps in CBRN, increases support in trafficking in persons, and focus on emerging technologies for countering TSTs.

Conclusion

Interventions by IGAD ISSP are useful and are appreciated by Member states at individual and institutional level. More than 3000 (three thousand) relevant practitioners have participated in IGAD-SSP's interventions representing more than 50 different government institutions and civil society organizations from various countries. The majority of the respondents were of the view that the interventions were extremely relevant and useful in their work, and they felt that the interventions needed to be increased, diversified in terms of methodology, invest in more systems and infrastructural development and reach a wider number of beneficiaries to assist them to adapt to the ever-evolving TST landscape. Most of their appreciation was reserved for that IGAD-SSP interventions aimed at developing and enhancing the collaboration of national security institutions and regional cooperation and coordination among Members States security institutions as well as the general public through engagement of non-state actors like relevant civil society organizations.

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

Background

Trans-national security threats in the IGAD region encompasses traditional security challenges such as intra (and inter) state warfare, boundary disputes, resource conflicts as well as contemporary threats including terrorism, organized crime, piracy and cross border trafficking, among others. The evolution in technology and globalization has catalyzed cross-border conduct of these threats, necessitating an array of tools for joint action by Member States in cross-border coordination and cooperation, notably but not limited to information and intelligence sharing; mutual legal assistance and extradition; joint investigations; harmonization of policies, laws, procedures, standards and capacities.

IGAD Member States comprising of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, have sought a common approach to addressing these common challenges including by establishing the IGAD Capacity Building Program Against Terrorism (ICPAT) in 2006 to focus on building the institutional capacities to counter terrorism. A review of ICPAT in 2010 acknowledged the reality that terrorism could not be isolated from the other transnational security threats and recommended the establishment of the IGAD Security Sector Program (IGAD-SSP) as a programme of IGAD for addressing regional security matters in a holistic manner. IGAD-SSP was launched in October 2011 with a four pillared focus on counter terrorism, transnational organized crime, maritime security, and security institutions capacity building.

1.2 Objective of the Assessment

IGAD-SSP has conducted research, formulated policy, developed norms and instruments of cooperation, provided training, acted as platform for exchange of ideas and best practices, and undertaken numerous activities on its own and with various stakeholders, local, national, regional and international partners in nearly a decade of discharging its

mandate. However, the impact of all these efforts is unclear and not well-documented in any quantifiable and qualitative ways.

The assessment sought the documentation of qualitative and quantitative evidence of the achievements and impact of IGAD-SSP in Member States and in the region, and seeks this evidence through an engagement with Member states, partners, beneficiaries, stakeholders and even critics of IGAD-SSP. The final reports should provide a detailed inventory and impact assessment of all interventions made by IGAD-SSP within all participating Member States and will include work done at national and regional levels.

The objective of this assessment is to contribute to the capability of IGAD-SSP in demonstrating its effectiveness by developing sustainable mechanisms and tools of interventions for: -

- ☐ increased capacity building activities and evidence-based intervention areas for a comprehensive regional policy frameworks, strategies, and action plans;
- ☐ enhanced transparency/accountability about the value for money in utilizing resources
- ☐ enhanced visibility of IGAD-SSP

1.2.1 Scope of the assignment

This assignment aimed to investigate whether the region, vis-à-vis the transnational security threats, benefited from the works and activities of IGAD-SSP. This involved: -

- ☐ The development of impact assessment tools to be used during the research, and to be adapted and used in future endeavours by IGAD-SSP to measure its impact.
- ☐ The application of the tools developed to provide quantitative and qualitative achievements of IGAD-SSP, determine gaps, and future priorities.

The assignment involved the detailing of inventory and impact assessment of all rendered interventions made since the launch of IGAD-SSP in 2011, within all IGAD active Member States both at national and regional levels to include capacity building activities, training workshops, assessment/surveys and researches. The assessment was guided by IGAD-SSP monitoring, evaluation and learning framework and focused on the interventions carried out and the results achieved.

It involved the design of appropriate impact assessment tools, collection of primary and secondary data, including from Member States, the collation and analysis of all data collected and the presentation and production of this report.

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Methodology and Activity Framework

The assessment approach was both consultative and participatory in addition to the desk research and analysis. The assignment was organized into five phases, namely: -

1. Preliminary literature review, discussions with IGAD and submission of the Inception report.
2. Development of impact assessment tool and research tools and the testing of the same,
3. Collection and analysis of data relevant to the objectives of the review against agreed criteria,
4. Preparation of Draft Assessment reports, and
5. Validation workshop facilitation and presentation and Final Reports development.

The impact assessment tools were designed and tested for the most appropriate assessment (data collection and analysis) tools and instruments including sources of information, means of data evaluation/verification and clear schedule (see Annex 1:

Questionnaires). The impact assessment and research tools sought to capture responses to among others, the following questions: -

- ☐ How have IGAD-SSP's achievements contributed to the positive change on the performance of all the stakeholders?
- ☐ Has the IGAD-SSP been able to provide more skills?
- ☐ Was IGAD-SSP able to develop common regional policies and strategies?
- ☐ Were the trainees in security and other government institutions able to put their acquired skills to practice?
- ☐ Has IGAD-SSP's interventions improved and added value to Member States' institutional capacities?

1.3.2 Data Collection and Analysis

The assessment employed the descriptive research design as the most appropriate for obtaining the information sought. Extensive literature review was undertaken to enable the conceptualization of the problem, including assessing from IGAD's point of view, the interventions and intended results of the same. Both primary and secondary data collection methods were deployed.

1.3.2.1 Qualitative Data

Desk Review: As part of collecting secondary data, the consultant conducted thorough desk reviews, which focused on key documents directly related to the IGAD-SSP activities and the Member States' security sector concerns. These included relevant national, regional and international documents such as IGAD planning and strategy documents, and country policies and reports. See a full list of documents reviewed in Annexes 4 and 5: Key Regional Documents and Key National Security Documents. A review of relevant publications of any nature - policy briefs, journals, and reports to regional and international bodies was undertaken (see References).

Case Studies: At least two case studies are to be documented to assess the relevance and benefits obtained from the implementation of the IGAD-SSP activities. These cases will help get more in-depth information and exemplify the outcomes and impacts of the Programme while providing lessons and/or best practices.

1.3.2.2 Quantitative data

Primary data from national stakeholders was collected through administration of survey questionnaires among direct IGAD-SSP beneficiaries. In addition, interviews with purposively selected key informants, on the basis of structured, semi structured or open-ended questionnaires, depending on the source. The requisite ethical standards in the whole process were observed. Prior, informed and official consent was sought in all formal interactions. Informal, anonymity and off the record interactions have been appropriately cited and weighted. At the start of each interview, the consultant articulated the purpose and confidentiality of the assessment and sought for the concurrence of the respondents before proceeding with the session.

For the Key Informant Interviews, a checklist was developed. Data was collected from key officers including security institution, IGAD national focal point, law enforcement agencies (police, CIDs, attorney general, public prosecutors, anti-corruption units, counterterrorism units, wildlife protection); parliamentarians; ministries of national security, defence, interior, foreign affairs and regional cooperation; law reform commissions, IGAD-SSP resource persons, and; relevant non-government actors such as civil society and academia.

1.3.3 Data Analysis and Preparation of Assessment Report

The data collected using different instruments were compiled, structured, analyzed, interpreted and used for preparation of the First and Second Draft Assessment Reports. This was based on the responses from the member states' impact assessment review, phone consultations undertaken with the identified key agencies and informants and the documents

reviewed. The performance indicators identified in IGAD-SSP strategy documents formed the basis of presenting the findings of the assessment. The findings from documents reviewed were organized and incorporated into appropriate sections of the report. Both qualitative and quantitative data were rigorously analyzed based on their relevance, effectiveness and efficiency and presented within the three key strategic objectives of the Programme. The qualitative data were used as the main input for describing the results with the quantitative data used to enrich and complement it and illustrate the assessment findings.

This Draft Report includes: -

- ☐ An analysis and evaluation of the intervention areas vis-a-vis their objectives and how they have been implemented including to evaluate the effect and impact of such activities;
- ☐ Identification and review of the gaps and challenges of improved institutional capacity through the role of IGAD-SSP's interventions and a commentary of effectiveness and viability of interventions;
- ☐ Recommendations (including best practices) in interventions and mode of interventions for sustainability, effectiveness and reach of IGAD-SSP programme of work, and;
- ☐ Roadmap to guide future interventions planning and project formulation including continuous monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

The Second Draft Final Assessment Reports is prepared considering the feedbacks and comments provided by IGAD-SSP, ADA and other experts. The Second Draft include an executive summary of the report, all the listed annexes and refences. This Report will be presented for validation by IGAD Member States.

1.3.4 Reliability and Quality Control

Different data quality assurance mechanisms were employed at all stages of the assessment process. Accordingly, the assessment employed participatory and voluntary

approach to ensure that data collected reflected the reality of the IGAD-SSP interventions. To ensure the research quality, a clear assessment approach and criteria guided the overall assessment process for expected analysis and results. The findings, conclusions and recommendations included in this Report reflect a balanced view of data from literature review, and the responses from key informants and the intervention beneficiaries.

1.3.5 Limitations, Challenges and Mitigation

1. Due to the advent of Covid-19 global pandemic and the attendant restrictions on social interactions, the initially proposed country missions to conduct face to face interviews with key informants and identified beneficiaries by the consultant had to be cancelled. Instead, the discussions and interviews had to be undertaken remotely, which greatly hampered access to the informants.
2. Since the assessment relied on remote interactions and as most of IGAD-SSP beneficiaries are public servants, they were hard to reach through email and phone for various reasons: they may have been busy with other official duties, they had been transferred to other departments thus were reluctant to engage, the contact information on record were inaccurate, and in some cases, the contacts had expired.
3. The restrictions on movement also limited the consultant access to critical documentations such as the existence of national security needs assessment report or the development of stated frameworks and strategies to corroborate and amplify some of the respondents findings.
4. Because IGAD has a number of institutions, programmes and projects being implemented in the country at any given time, some of the respondents were confused and it is possible that they may have responded with regard to another IGAD institution intervention. Whenever possible, the researchers sought clarification from some of the respondents on the specific intervention they had benefitted from.

6. Finally, owing to the sensitive nature of security sector where the issue of data confidentiality is critical, difficulties were encountered from some of the respondents in getting some information particularly questions that asked about the impact of their benefit vis-à-vis institutional goals. The researchers tried to go around these by approaching the questions in an indirect way to get the same information while continuing to offer assurances of confidentiality. Language barrier was also a challenges in Djibouti. This was mitigated by used of translation- first of questionnaires to French and then the responses back to English.
7. The challenges affected on the timely delivery of the assessment and findings. In mitigation, the consortium undertook various measures. It collaborated with ISSP to meet the data challenges by accessing and mining data collected by ISSP for administrative purposes. This cured, to some extent, some of the shortcoming faced in Member States where data on beneficiaries was not kept or was not centralized. ISSP archival records such as ISSP annual reports, training evaluation reports, back to office reports and stakeholder commentaries, were also sought to fill gaps arising from lack of primary data. An additional tool was designed, specifically targeting as beneficiary institutions in Member States was designed and deployed. We also took advantage of the presence of consortium Members in 3 Member States to overcome the travel challenges, mitigating the challenge that this in itself presented to the timely execution of the assessment. Language barrier was partially mitigated by having one of the consortium members as a French speaker. The consortium thus sought information through all available means in each Member States, including by physical interactions while observing COVID19 protocols as well as virtual including email and phone conversations.
8. The consortium is confident that the mitigation measures undertaken ensured that the findings are an accurate representation of the impact of ISSP interventions in IGAD Member States.

Chapter 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS

This section provides a background of the transnational security threats that the Member States of the region have to contend with and the law enforcement governance framework upon which IGAD SSP interventions are founded. It provides an overview of transnational security threats relevant to IGAD-SSP interventions, and a brief on security governance structure in Member states.

2.1 Overall situation

The Horn of Africa region is going through the most intense challenges to statehood in decades, upending a trend that saw years of gradual and positive change. In 2021, indicators of state fragility rose in nearly all IGAD Member states and pessimists held that multiple state implosions were a real possibility. 2022 has started with renewed hope for improved stability, though the region still represents the most serious threat to continental stability. The near fragility of almost all Member states amidst economic challenges, creates a fertile ground for criminal networks to thrive, and poses challenges for the States grappling with state existential issues and large scale poverty. The UN notes thus of the region: Transnational organized crime is posing a significant threat to human security both in and beyond the region, (with) many countries ill-equipped to tackle the complexities of cross-border crime.

Djibouti projects stability in the horn of Africa but, like other countries in the region, is afflicted by trans-national security threats. A growing democracy, Djibouti records mainly opportunistic crimes linked to economic challenges and its strategic geo location. Illegal Migration, human trafficking and Money laundering are notable trans-national crimes associated with Djibouti. Djibouti is also affected by organized crime from across the border in Ethiopia and Eritrea. Vetting of refugees and generally the management of refugees from Yemen is a priority area for Djibouti as is acts of piracy on the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

Djibouti is directly impacted by acts of piracy off the coast of Somalia in terms of disruption of trade or erosion of economic activity.

The Activities of Al-Shabaab and ISIS in Somalia spill over to Djibouti, creating a terrorism problem for the country. Having previously successfully engaged and mitigated start up militant action in the form of FRUD-Armé's attacks against military assets and convoys in the Obock region, Djibouti now contends with terrorism borne out of Djibouti's military participation in the regional African Union Mission in Somalia and hosting of French and US military bases that make it an aspirational target for Al-Shabaab militants. However, the group has limited access to local support networks that are typically necessary to evade the security services during the planning and preparation phases, though the country's highly advanced financial sector make it vulnerable to Money laundering and Financing of Terrorism crimes. Thus, though less vulnerable than other countries in the region, Djibouti environment makes her a prime platform for all manner of transnational threats.

Ethiopia has undergone major transformation since the current administration of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed came to power. Political, legislative and social reforms aimed at enhancing political participation and inclusion, including with regard to the security sector have been initiated. Included in the reforms was an extensive program by the Prime Minister to reset relations with neighbouring countries that had, for geo political reasons, contributed to trans-national security threats to Ethiopia. Thus, the Prime Minister made globally acclaimed peace agreement with Eritrea and reset relations with Somalia.

However, the reforms created new tensions and conflicts erupted primarily in Tigray and Oromia region, compounding law enforcement engagements across the country. The conflict in Ethiopia, in particular, threatened the very existence of the state and was based on ideological differences on the governing structure to be adopted in a democratic Ethiopia. A rise in ethnic nationalist, Inter and intra communal conflicts and anti-government protests have marked this period. Contested identity issues and questions about internal administrative boundaries have precipitated tense relationships among some of the regional

states contributing to the aforementioned inter-community conflicts. The conflicts have created a large number of internally displaced citizens and caused some Ethiopians to flee, largely to Sudan. The conflicts have also led to widespread and pervasive killings, systematic looting, and sexual violence. It was claimed and reported that war crimes and crimes against humanity have been committed.

In this conflict laden, Ethiopia has to contend with the continuing threat of terrorism from Al-Shabaab. Ethiopia has also designated internal groups such as the TPLF and OLA-Shene as terrorist organizations. Previously designated as terrorist organizations, the Oromo Liberation Front, and the Ogaden National Liberation Front had their designations lifted with the 2018 reforms.

Major transnational organized in Ethiopia crimes include drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, trafficking in small arms and light weapons, money laundering, contraband trade, commercial cattle rustling, and cybercrimes. Having the largest airline network in the continent, drug trafficking through Bole International Airport has made Addis Ababa both a transit point and destination for illicit drugs - heroin, cocaine, and cannabis with syndicates from Asia and West African involved. This also means there is a challenge in the enforcement of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants as Ethiopia is considered a source, transit, and to a lesser extent destination country of irregular migration and human trafficking. In addition, there are increasing risks of illicit financial flows (IIF) - money laundering and terrorist financing, tax evasion, and international bribery. Its high tariffs encourage customs fraud and trade-based money laundering. The large informal and largely cash-based economy, and informal value-transfer services such as hawala also provide avenues of risk.

Kenya is threatened by a transnational threats foremost of which are Terrorism and radicalization to violent extremism. Between 2010-2018, there have been more than 300 incidents of terrorism with fatalities in the country with the majority of them attributed to al-Shabaab, according to the Global Terrorism Database. In response, the Kenyan government invested immense resources to counter the threats by establishing a wide-ranging counter-

terrorism institutional framework; the construction of a wall along Kenya's Somali border to keep out al-Shabaab militants; progressively formulating appropriate security policies, and; most recently, the formation of a national committee to spearhead efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism.

Other transnational organized crimes experienced by Kenya are drug trafficking, trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW), human trafficking, migrant smuggling, wildlife trafficking, cyber-crimes and money laundering. Kenya's security has also long been affected by the insecurity prevalent among the neighbouring countries. This has resulted in the influx of refugees, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, disruption of the social order, and greatly contributed to the terrorism threat in the country.

The political and security situation in Somalia is highly fluid and volatile. Somalia has been in conflict for the past 30 years making the fulfilment of long-term peace, security and development goals daunting. The country has been without a well-functioning central government since the advent of civil war in the 90s with continuing insurrections and terrorism attacks, and the disagreements with the devolved units taking its toll on any government that has existed. Elite political differences have impacted on political reforms, including elections which have been delayed substantively.

The government in Mogadishu struggles to assert power and control over large parts of the country and relies on substantial support from African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and regional forces. With their assistance, the Somali National Army has been able to retain control in Mogadishu and regain control over some areas in South and Central Somalia. However, despite these efforts, Al-Shabaab has maintained control over large parts of South and Central Somalia (about 20 per cent of Somalia) since 2006. The group's mission is to overthrow FGS and install an Islamic state in the country. In addition to governing its strongholds, it maintains a concerted campaign of military operations and propaganda within Somalia and the neighbouring countries. In addition, clan based conflicts add to FGS security agenda often over control of land and revenge killings resulting in civilian casualties and

displacement. It is within this context that FGS has to combat transnational threats against the country.

The biggest trans-national threats to Somalia is terrorism emanating from both Al-Shabaab and ISIS who between them caused 2264 incidents with fatalities between 2010 and 2018, killing over 1154 civilians. Maritime insecurity in the form of globally impactful piracy, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; smuggling of drugs, counterfeit goods, persons and arms, and; dumping of toxic wastes are a factor of Somalia's long coast line and register heavily in the record of trans-national threats facing Somalia. Other threats include trafficking in persons and small arms, commercial cattle rustling, cybercrimes, illicit trade in charcoal and regionally impacting money laundering.

South Sudan's independence was paid for by blood, but its freedom has not brought peace to the resource rich country. The civil war and communal violence that followed independence in 2011 is continuing and defines to a large extent the trans-national threats the country faces. Implementing the 2018 Revitalized Peace Agreement remains the biggest catalyst to entrenching rule of law and fighting Trans-national Crimes in South Sudan.

Criminal networks have taken advantage of insecurity and established regional criminal networks engaged in cattle trade, money laundering, fraud, and the selling of counterfeit goods. The net effect has been chronic insecurity at community level. Militia activities together with defections from some of the organized armed groups have complicated security sector rendering it unstable and unpredictable. A cattle raiding for commercial purposes is fairly common among communities and creates inter-ethnic raids and cross-border raids in Kenya and Ethiopia. The practice is evident among all pastoral communities is linked to proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Cross border criminal networks dealing with drugs, poaching, fraud, stolen oil are a major and emerging threats to national and cross border security.

Ungoverned spaces between South Sudan and its neighbors especially the border regions along Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia and

Uganda, have internationalized the conflict and instability as a result of resource based pull factors. The war economy associated with poaching of animals such as elephants, tiang, giraffe, chimpanzee, antelopes has attracted poaching and commercial trafficking of wildlife by the military, other armed groups and civilians as well. Wildlife and natural resources have fueled corruption and armed conflicts across South Sudan. Other illegal activities that pose insecurity in South Sudan are illegal and artisanal gold mining, logging and charcoal production. International “investors” (criminal syndicates) in collaboration with locally organized armed groups carryout these activities. Non-timber products such as wild coffee, gum acacia and shear also contribute to war along the savannah and equatorial forests . The proliferation of ethnic militias, some ex combatants poses the biggest threat to law and order in South Sudan and provides a ready platform for exploitation for mercenary, drug trafficking, human trafficking, banditry and even terrorism purposes.

Sudan’s history of conflict and political violence informs the nature of criminal threats it faces. The current instability arising from disputes over the implementation of the 2019 Constitutional declaration under which the Sudan was administered by a joint military sovereign council overseeing a largely civilian council of ministers has escalated political turmoil and insecurity, with almost daily demonstrations in major cities- stretching the focus of law enforcement agencies from transnational threats. In the ongoing scenario, the most visible threats are linked to internal displacements, communal violence and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Other trans-national crimes evidenced in the Sudan include smuggling of commodities include gum Arabic, fuel and vehicles (Egypt/ Chad border), trafficking in drugs, currency counterfeiting, money laundering, financing of terrorism, the disappearance and theft of children, abduction of women and the kidnap for ransom of wealthy merchants and their families.

Global jihadist terrorism is inactive but the normalization of relations with Israel in 2020 may result in the resurgence of extremists supported by Al-Shabaab and others such as Ansar Al-Sharia. The most critical maritime security, linked to the Sudanese coastline and port Sudan

drug smuggling, with the drugs destined to South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Egypt. Sudan is however mostly used as a transit country for human trafficking, arms trafficking, and illicit trade in non-renewable resources, though products such as cannabis and khat have high local consumption.

Since the National Resistance Movement came to power in 1986, Uganda has had to contend with violent actors who underpinned the criminal activities in the country, particularly in the North and West of the country. The Lord's Resistance Army, LRA, in Northern Uganda was responsible for kidnappings, murder, sexual offences and the establishment of an insecure environment. In the west, the Allied Democratic Front was the culprit. In the North east, the Karamoja pastoralist sought to continue an un-sustainable cattle raiding culture, meting out robberies, murders and kidnappings in the process. Together with urban armed robbery, these defined the trans-national threats to Uganda for a long time. Terrorism was defined within the parameters of these groups and contexts.

When Uganda joined AMISOM, terrorism expanded to include the threat from Al-Shabaab, and recently from ISIS which has adopted and leveraged on the historical grievances of the ADF. Uganda thus finds itself, dealing with terrorism, as its highest priority transnational threats. ISIS and Al-Shabaab have engaged in brazen attacks on soft targets, including by engaging in assassinations. Other threats emanate from trafficking in drugs and human beings, money laundering and ritual kidnappings.

2.2 Security Governance

The 2018 revitalized peace agreement provides the basis for security governance in South Sudan. It supplements and in many instances supplants the interim constitution. Security governance in South Sudan is thus largely in the establishment phase. It is subject to the restructuring of the state under the terms of the 2018 revitalized agreement, and is the biggest obstacle to the implementation of the said agreement. Nonetheless, security sector reform targeting institutions is ongoing supported by, including IGAD SSP and the EU, which has focused on aviation security, border control, SSR and other areas.

In Sudan, 2019 Constitutional Declaration and the Juba Peace Agreement provide the framework of governance including security governance in Sudan. The two seek to restructure the security agencies following the coup that deposed President Bashir. The two also seek, inter alia, to restructure the police and resolve the contradiction that arises between federal and state powers, which often impede law enforcement operations and are exploited by criminal groups. The constitutional declaration also sought reform the intelligence services, renaming and placing the organization under civilian control and at the same time integrating the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) with the Armed Forces. The JPA seeks the integration of all armed groups, including rebel armed formations. Implementation is still ongoing.

Somalia's National Development Plan underpins the National Security Architecture seeks the integration of regional and federal forces into a coherent National Security mechanism and defines four key areas of reform: the numbers of Somali security forces; their distribution at the Federal and State level; their command and control for greater clarity, and; their fiscal responsibilities. Implementation of the plan has led to clan diversity within police and army, and the security agencies seem to be on track to increase their combat effectiveness. The constitution provides that the armed national security agencies shall be controlled by civilian agencies (Art 126(6)). However, in reality, the Federal government does not have full control over the security forces as they remain largely under the influence of clans. There is also no mechanism for Parliamentary oversight for lack of an enabling legislation.

Justice Sector reforms have not kept pace as they have not been prioritized though there is a bit of progress. Some rule of law has been restored to Somalia in the past decade. The current security legal framework is inadequate in combatting transnational security threats for various reasons primary being that like all governance issues, legal development is hostage to the political wrangling in government.

The absence of an effective statutory framework has increased the prominence and use of Xeer, which is the traditional legal system resolving disputes in a non-confrontational way, and one of the three systems from under which formal Somali law operates [Constitution]. Elders serve as mediator judges and help settle court cases, taking precedent and custom into account. FGS is institutionalizing the traditional justice system to ensure the delivery of fair and equitable justice by establishing Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centres. The Judiciary is organized into three tiers: The Constitutional Federal level courts and then the Federal Member State level courts (Art 108) The Constitutional Court is empowered to review draft legislation and determine its constitutionality and determine constitutional cases.

The Kenyan Constitution 2010 outlines the country's national security as the protection against internal and external threats to Kenya's territorial integrity and sovereignty, its people, their rights, freedoms, property, peace, stability and prosperity, and other national interests (Article 238). It vests the security and safety of the country in the following national security institutions; National Police Service (NPS), National Intelligence Service (NIS) and Kenya Defence Force (KDF) (Article 239 (2)). The primary object of these security organs and the wider security system is to promote and guarantee national security in compliance with the law and with the utmost respect for the rule of law, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms. Moreover, the national security organs are subordinate to civilian authority.

The constitutional provisions are implemented through several laws and policies (see Annex 5: Key National Security Documents). In addition to security institutional, departmental and sectoral laws some key security laws include the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, 2003; the Penal Code Cap 63; Prevention of Terrorism Act 2012; the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010 and the Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, 2018. The policy documents include the National Strategy to Combat Violent Extremism, Defence White Paper 2017 and Kenya's Foreign Policy 2014.

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) is Kenya's national prosecuting authority operating as an independent office. The Office of the Attorney-General (AG) and Department of Justice are tasked with promoting, protecting and upholding the rule of law and defending public interest. Functions of the AG include advising the Government on all matters relating to the Constitution, international law, human rights, consumer protection, and legal aid

Ethiopia's National Security Council is the pre-eminent security governance organ, mandated with advising the Prime Minister on implementation of domestic, foreign and defence policies related to national security. In this capacity, it oversees all national security and law enforcement organs. Ministry of Peace (formerly Ministry of Federal Affairs) was re-created in 2018. The Ministry is meant to sustain the reforms that Ethiopia is currently undergoing through peace-building measures, establishing and strengthening the rule of law, and building the capacity of peace and security focused sectors. Additionally, the office is tasked with using already existing social customs to deepen and sustain peace-building objectives and building national consensus. The Ministry oversees the Federal Police, the intelligence services and immigration services. It is the lead on CVE by focusing on reducing poverty and ethnic strife to eliminate factors that the GOE assesses enable terrorism recruitment. Previously, the ministry gained powers in 2010 related to registering charities and societies, and to possession or use of arms, fire arms and explosives.

2.3 Major Security Institutions

The Somali Constitution establishes the following institutions: - *National Security Council (NSC)*, *Somali National Army (SNA)* consisting of the Somali National Army, Somali Air Force and Somali Navy, *National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA)* responsible for among other things intelligence on transnational threats, and the) *Somalia Police Force (SPF)* divided into Federal Police and State Police as per the New Policing Model. SPF includes inter alia, Maritime Security Unit, Explosive Detective Dogs (EDD), Under Vehicle Improvised Device Police Unit and Joint Investigation Team (JIT). The Somaliland National Armed Forces are the

military services of Somaliland composed of the army and the navy. The Prison Forces are also in service of Somalia.

Kenya's key security institutions include NPS, KDF, NIS and Kenya Coast Guard Services (KCGS) and a number of sectoral law enforcement agencies such as the Kenya Wildlife Service; the judiciary, office of the Director for Public Prosecution, Prisons Services, the office of the Attorney General and other justice sector institutions.

The Directorate of Criminal Investigation includes specialized units that directly combat the transnational threats covered by that IGAD-SSP interventions. These include Transnational Organized Crime Unit (TOCU), Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit (AHTCPU), Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU), Anti-Narcotics Unit, DCI Special Services Unit, Financial Investigations Unit (FIU), Cyber Crime Unit, Environmental Crime Unit, Criminal Intelligence Unit and a Counter Terrorism Centre of Excellence. In addition, the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) is a multi-agency instrument primarily of security agencies built to strengthen coordination in counter terrorism by strengthening and connecting security, governmental and NGO networks and frameworks that deliver strong counter terrorism in Kenya. There is also a Directorate of Counter-Violent Extremist and Organized Crime in the NPS Inspector General's Office which handles most transnational crimes including anti-counterfeit and contrabands and arms trafficking. Other relevant formation include KPS Maritime Police Unit and Kenya Airports Police Unit, and Administration Police Service (APS) Anti-Stock Theft Unit and Border Police Unit.

The legal basis, in Ethiopia, basis for the military, police force (federal and state) and other public security forces is articles 51(6) and 52 (2(g) of the Constitution. The military serves both as a combat force and as a vehicle for development thus having a defence force and defence industry. The Ethiopian National Defence Force (ENDF) consists of three separate branches: Army, Navy and the Ethiopian Air Force. These forces and the industry component is overseen by the Minister of Defence who must be civilian (art. 87 of the Constitution)..

The Ethiopian Federal Police (EFP) force was created in 1995 to maintain law and order at the federal level (including riot control) and to investigate organized crime. The federal police force comes under the Federal Police Commission that reports to the Office of the Prime Minister. The Federal Police Commissioner is assisted by the Council of Commissioners and directly controls three services and two offices: The Legal Service, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Services, the Public Relation Services, the Office of Commissioner and the Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Regional coordination office. The Deputy Commissioner handles the main operational Departments: Crime Forensic investigation, Crime Prevention and Support Service Departments as well as the Ethics police college and the Research and Planning department.

Ethiopia's State Police Forces maintain law and order in Ethiopia's constituent states. While their numbers, structure and even uniforms may vary, they each report to a Regional Police Commission that works loosely together with the Federal Police Commission. The federal police can intervene in regions by invitation of the state police. *National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS)* - NISS was established in 1995 and reports directly to the Prime Minister. It is tasked with collection and analysis of information necessary to protect national security. Its surveillance capacities have been used both to prevent terrorist attacks, such as those by Al-shaabab. The *Information Network Security Agency (INSA)* - is the national signals intelligence and cybersecurity agency of Ethiopia. Its goal is to protect the national interest through building a capability that enables the safeguard of the country's information and information infrastructures. Other key institutions include the Financial Intelligence Centre which strives to control and suppress money laundering and financing of terrorism through setting compliance framework that enables international and national obligations and laws to be properly effected and respected,

Security forces in Djibouti include the National Police under the Ministry of Interior, the Army and National Gendarmerie under the Ministry of Defense and the Coast Guard under the Ministry of Transport. An elite Republican Guard unit and a separate National Security

Service report directly to the Office of the President. The National Police is responsible for security and law and order within Djibouti and has primary control over immigration and customs procedures for all land border-crossing points. The National Gendarmerie is responsible for all security matters outside of Djibouti and is responsible for protecting critical infrastructure within the city, such as at the international airport. The army is responsible for the defence of the national borders, while the Coast Guard enforces maritime laws, including interdicting pirates, smugglers, traffickers, and irregular migrants.

Key State Level Security Institutions

Member State	Law Enforcement Institutions	Military/Paramilitary	Justice Sector Institutions	Relevant Ministries/Departments	Others
Somalia	Somali Police Force Danab Special Forces National Threat Assessment Centre (NTAC) National Intelligence and Security Agency	Somalia National Army (Darawish) <i>Danab Special Forces</i> Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama (ASWJ) Militia	Public Prosecution Office Somali Prisons Force The Anti-Corruption Commission The Attorney General's Office The Human Rights Commission The Judiciary	Constitutional Affairs Defence Finance Fisheries and Marine Resources Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management Internal security Justice and Judiciary Affairs Ports And Marine Transportation Religious Affairs Women And Human Rights Development Defence Committee Foreign Affairs Committee Human Rights, Women and Humanitarian Affairs Internal Affairs, Regional Administration and Security Judiciary, Religious Sites and Religious Affairs	Immigration and Naturalization Directorate National Security Council

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Sudan	Public Prosecutor. Attorney General. General Intelligence Service	Sudan Armed Forces Rapid Support Forces	The Judiciary. The Human Rights Commission. The Attorney General	Defense Committee, Internal affairs Committee Religious affairs Committee Financial Affairs Committee	
Kenya	Kenya Coast Guard Services Kenya Wildlife Service National Counter Terrorism Centre National Crime Research Centre National Police Service (Kenya Police Service (KPS), the Administrative Police Service (APS) & the Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI) The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	Department of Immigration Services Kenya Defence Force National Government Administration National Intelligence Service National Youth Service	Department of Children Services Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) Kenya Prisons Service Office of the Director for Public Prosecution Probation and Aftercare Service The Attorney General's Office The Judiciary Witness Protection Agency	Defence Devolution & Planning Finance & National Treasury Foreign Affairs & International Trade Information, Communication and Technology Interior and Coordination of National Government	Communication Authority of Kenya Kenya Airports Authority Kenya Maritime Authority Kenya National Bureau Statistics Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Kenya Ports Authority Kenya Revenue Authority National Environment Management Authority

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Djibouti	<p>Djibouti Arm Force.</p> <p>Djibouti Police Force.</p> <p>Public Prosecutor.</p> <p>Attorney General.</p> <p>National Security Service.</p>	<p>Djibouti Armed Force.</p> <p>National Gendarmerie</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>The Judiciary.</p> <p>The Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>The Attorney</p>	<p>Justice and Judiciary issues.</p> <p>Maritime Security.</p> <p>Internal Security.</p> <p>Defence.</p> <p>Financial Affairs.</p> <p>Religious Affairs</p> <p>Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>Constitutional Issues.</p>	<p>Foreign Affairs Committee.</p> <p>Defense Committee,</p> <p>Internal affairs.</p> <p>Religious affairs.</p>
South Sudan	<p>South Sudan Police Force.</p>	<p>South Sudan People Defense Force SSPDF</p> <p>SPLA-IO</p> <p>Other Armed factions</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice.</p>	<p>Foreign Affairs Committee.</p>	

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Ethiopia	Federal Police Commission Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority	Ethiopian National Defence Force National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS) Information Network Security Agency (INSA)	The Attorney General's Office The Judiciary The Prisons	National Defence Ethiopian Revenues and Customs Finance and Economic Development Foreign Affairs Innovation and Technology Labour and Social Affairs Office of the Prime Minister Peace Women, Children and Youth	The House of Federation (upper chamber) The House of Peoples' Representatives (lower chamber) Committees in charge of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Internal Affairs, Justice, Security. Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia Customs and Revenue Authority Ethiopian Foreign Relations Strategic Studies Institute Financial Intelligence Centre Immigration National & Vital Events Agency National Anti-Terrorism Coordinating Committee National Disaster Risk Management Commission Security, Immigration and Refugee Affairs Authority
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Chapter 3: DJIBOUTI FINDINGS

3.1 Introduction

The main goal of the assessment was to evaluate the impact of IGAD-SSP interventions in Djibouti. As such, the information included in the section consists of a detailed analysis of the findings obtained in Djibouti. It is imperative to note that the results are compared to the set objectives of IGAD-SSP which aim at fulfilling the IGAD's Peace and Security pillar. While the main objective is to enhance regional capacity by promoting good governance, peace and security, one of the key programs addresses the Transnational Security Threats and helps the Member States to predict, prevent, and counter the threats within and without the Member States.

IGAD-SSP, the main body tasked with realizing this objective, is guided by the following strategic objectives are (IGAD Regional Strategy 2016-2020): -

1. Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Coordination against existing, evolving and emerging Transnational Security Threats (EEE-TSTs)
2. Enhancing Member States' and IGAD's Institutional and Human Capacities to Address EEE-TSTs
3. Promoting and supporting regional and international normative, institutional/policy and programmatic frameworks to address existing evolving and emerging transnational threats.

IGAD-SSP programs have played a significant role in the country by providing training and sharing knowledge and research in a bid to help build capacity and improve the security situation in the nation. Since its inception in 2006 and the restructuring in 2011, IGAD-SSP has helped the nation achieve some stability in the horn of Africa region concerning several other member states. The purpose of this assessment is about the progress of IGAD-SSP, ten years

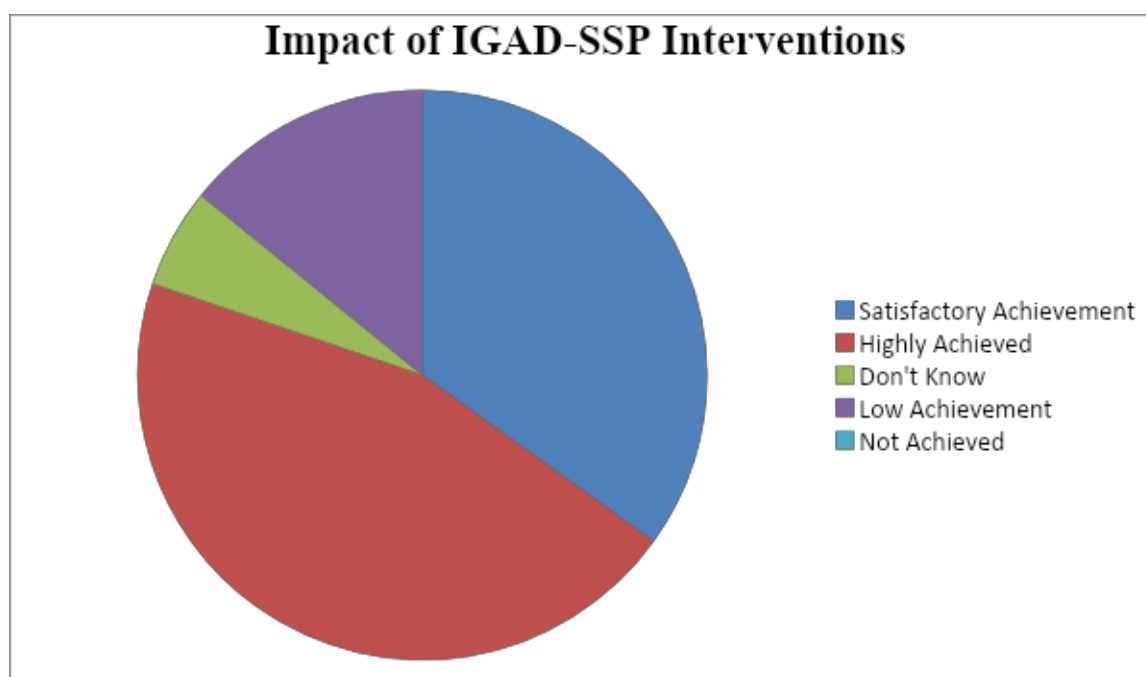
later and the lessons that the team has learnt, challenges faced and recommendations on handling future projects in the region. As the world is changing, the dynamics in the nation are changing and uncovering new challenges. As such, it is imperative to note the progress of the program and determine the way forward.

IGAD-SSP conducted interviews and sent out survey questions, in a bid to determine their progress in the nation. As such, the following is an assessment of how IGAD-SSP objectives have been implemented and the impact they have had in the nation and the region at large:

Table 1:

No.	Questionnaire Type	Target Respondents	Received Response
	Questionnaire (Interviewed and Self-administered)		
1.	Capacity Building KII and Survey	25	25
2.	Counter-Terrorism KII and Survey	25	25
3.	Maritime Security KII and Survey	15	13
4.	Organized Crime KII	15	13
5.	Institutional Survey KII	20	15
6.	IGAD Focal Point	1	1
	Total	101	92

Figure I: States' has enhanced capacity to counter TSTs as a result of IGAD-SSP interventions



3.2 Overall Effectiveness of IGAD-SSP Interventions

In general, the respondents affirmed that IGAD-SSP Interventions in Djibouti are remarkable and with a recognized positive impact in many domains especially cross-border law enforcement and regional security. With more than 100 security institutions (Figure I) going through IGAD-SSP's program, the respondents also attributed the remarkable impact to the fact that Djibouti is hosting both the IGAD-Headquarter and the ICECVE. The two influential organizations have international dimensions that draw the attention of many regional and international security bodies. In this regard, many stakeholders believe that this international dimension is enabling IGAD-SSP in implementing its activities in Djibouti.

During the face-to-face virtual interviews and virtual Focus Group Discussions (FGD), IGAD team members engaged the respondents and asked about the objectives and evaluated their effectiveness in the country. According to Figure I, the respondents had a positive appraisal about IGAD-SSP interventions and the set objectives, which they claim have helped the nation in cooperating with other nations on transnational threats. Most of the respondents appreciated the fact that IGAD-SSP interventions sought after institutional and national capacity building, which they claimed would help the present and future generations.

3.3 Strategic Objective 1:

TO STRENGTHEN CROSS BORDER LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE COOPERATION AND COORDINATION TO ADDRESS TRANSNATIONAL THREATS

It is imperative to note that East Africa comprises three culturally and geographically diverse areas, namely the East African region (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda), the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia) and the Indian Ocean islands off the East African coast (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles). As such, different threats are facing the region and especially the horn of Africa. All these nations become an avenue for terrorism, organized crimes, and maritime insecurities that spill over to other nations.

IGAD-SSP, therefore, seeks to enhance capacities for each member state in the region. The objective seeks to scrutinize the borders between these nations and the laws formulated and implemented for security. As a result, IGAD-SSP can determine the weakness of the rules and improve them to prevent crimes from spilling over to other nations. Activities such as the proliferation of small arms between the nations have escalated and prolonged some of the conflicts between communities; a situation that can be averted.

This strategic objective aims at enhancing collaboration and coordination among the Member States and seeks to establish a regional platform that significantly contributes to the prediction, prevention and countering of transnational security threats in the region.

KEY FINDINGS

- It's recognized that progress had been made in terms of national and regional cooperation because of the positive interventions of IGAD-SSP,
- That IGAD needs to push forward the exchange of information among the Member States because the national and regional security is not well realized and many criminals still escape away to neighbouring countries leaving no trace behind them.
- Respondents affirm that Djibouti has signed and ratified the AML/EXTRADITION which reflects the real readiness and seriousness of the government security and legislative institutions to counter transnational security threats. Besides, they confirm it is because of the IGAD-SSP efforts that Djibouti Agreed to ratify this particular convention.
- Respondents noticed that there is a need for advanced training packages to the Justice and Judiciary elements and the law enforcement elements.

3.3.1 Cross Border Systems and Infrastructures for Cooperation and Coordination

IGAD-SSP conducted interviews and surveys, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) was done by the researcher, who also captured responses to questionnaires, phone and media interviews and face-to-face interviews. The ultimate goal of the data collected was to show how IGAD-SSP has helped strengthen cross-border law enforcement and improved the justice system in a bid to address the emerging and evolving transnational security threats.

According to a report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the proliferation of the region's borders serves as a threat to the much elusive peace. These conflicts and criminal activities range from internal disputes between different groups in Djibouti to cross-border confrontations with groups from neighbouring countries like Eritrea, coupled with spillover effects from regional conflicts in the greater Horn of Africa. These conflicts manifest themselves violently and nonviolently. The causes of the criminal activities are many and complex, including poor governance, poverty, drought, famine, competition for

scarce resources, and identity-based rivalries. Therefore, it goes without saying that solving such a situation in Djibouti calls for significant action in the entire region.

3.3.2 Regional Cooperation and Coordination for Countering Trans- National Threats on Maritime Security

Due to the coastal line along with the horn of Africa, Djibouti and its connection to the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden is a strategic nation, not only to traders but more so, international pirates and criminal gangs. During the survey, 60% of the respondents thought that there are no effective joint committees for regional water among IGAD countries. Although others affirmed that at the Djibouti level there is quite a good coordination between the different levels of the government, they speculated that without the regional collaboration the waters and shores safety is not be guaranteed.

On the other hand, they expressed their appreciation to IGAD-SSP for encouraging member states to collectively issue the Regional Maritime Security Training Manual. Nevertheless, they thought that the implementation of what is agreed upon is very slow. Thus, many beneficiaries proposed a constructive program to revisit and revise the Manual according to the schedules of IGAD-SSP. In this regard, 60% of the respondents noted with negative concern that there are no effective joint committees for regional water in IGAD countries, although the Manual is clear and well-studied, that raises the regional concern about the disability of MSs to contain and counter maritime security threats.

As a result, IGAD-SSP urged Djibouti to join the regional and international Treaties and conventions through signing and ratifying them. The UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies affirmed that Djibouti had signed and ratified 10 Treaties out of 14 as a serious status to tackle the transnational security threats. In addition, respondents added that the State has joined many other regional and international treaties with the Security Council of UN, with the EU and other bilateral protocols in Maritime Security and other related domains.

IGAD-SSP efforts to assist Djibouti local and national institutions are well recognized by respondents. Djibouti joined Regional Strategy against Piracy and for Maritime Security in Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean, plus Incorporation of Provisions Criminalizing Piracy into Legislation and the Legal Code. The government also has strong Military and Naval Actions against Piracy, most of the respondents believe that IGAD-SSP interventions have contributed considerably to decreasing the dumping of toxic wastes, unlawful and illegal fishing and reduction of Piracy crimes and other inshore crimes. Djibouti also is aware of the IGAD Integrated Maritime Safety and Security Strategy a real document to harmonize and coordinate the Maritime Safety and Security among member states.

3.4 Strategic Objective 2:

STRENGTHENING THE MEMBER STATES' AND IGAD INSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN CAPACITY TO RESIST EEE-TSTS

KEY FINDINGS FROM RESPONDENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 60 per cent of the respondents are more than satisfied with the impact States activities to counter TST after the inception of IGAD-SSP interventions. • The interventions have impacted how security sector actors discharge their mandates such as respecting the rule of law and human rights in countering organized crime and terrorism. Although there is considerable work to be done, the respondents appreciated that IGAD-SSP has made a significant contribution to the area. • Respondents expressed their appreciation to IGAD-SSP for encouraging the Member States to collectively issue the regional Maritime Manual.

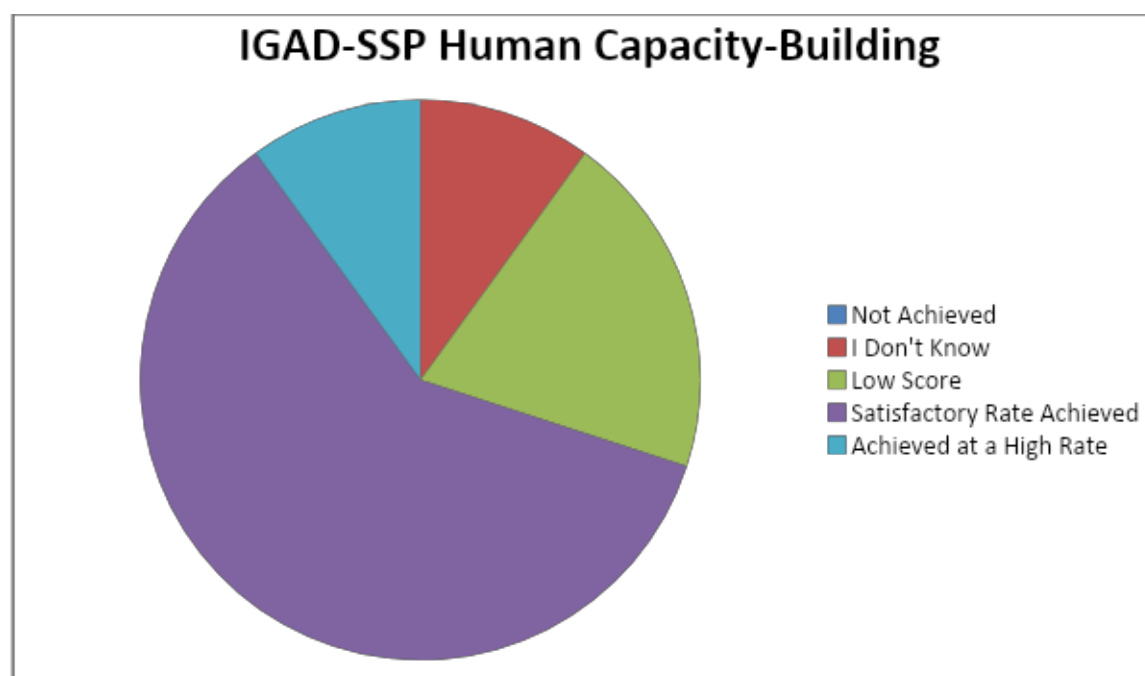
IGAD-SSP realized that to tackle the security issues in nations within the horn of Africa, they had to provide enough training, which in turn would improve the nation's capacity. In the same stride, there were massive efforts to train on human rights, while addressing terrorism and violent extremism. To counter certain criminal activities, IGAD-SSP appreciates and employs community engagement and criminal intelligence analysis.

The table below shows the answer of the surveyed sample to the phrase (improvement of human capabilities since the start of the IGAD training courses in the country):

Improved human capabilities after the start of the IGAD courses	redundancy	ratio
Not achieved	0	0
I don't know	2	10
Low score	4	20
Satisfactory rate achieved	12	60
Achieved at a high rate	2	10
Total	20	100%

Source: Prepared by the researcher from field study data 2020

Graphic Representation of the table above:



Djibouti faces numerous criminal activities that threaten human rights. These activities are; human trafficking and smuggling; drug trafficking, money laundering,

cybercrime, corruption, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, counterfeiting and intellectual property rights related crimes, among others.

Institutions are key players in addressing transnational threats while improving and enhancing human capacity. Djiboutian law enforcement elements and justice personnel have had very intensive training activities in combating organized crime. TOT's training courses were conducted to many targeted institutional officials within security sector mechanisms. Possibly, a shortfall in proper logistics and the non-conducive environment might be real factors to allow trainers to practice the skills acquired, nevertheless, many of those trainers challenged the logistic obstacles and start implementing their skills with the minimum resources provided to them.

3.4.1 Development of training manual on EEE-TSTs

Respondents acknowledged IGAD-SSP's efforts in the rural areas where the community needs to be engaged in countering transnational organized crimes. They recommended that awareness workshops be conducted in schoolyards, football playgrounds or in the village clubs, requiring minimal logistics. Sometimes trainers need to train local trainers to help in passing the message to beneficiaries according to the suitable or available environment. Djibouti authorities have used the mosques to conduct awareness workshops and huge effort has been applied to enlighten the people about the danger and risk behind the crimes of organized transnational crimes.

Additionally, IGAD-SSP team members require further training on Djibouti's landscape and dynamics. It is essential that the members understand the cultural, social and religious orientation of the 'Djiboutian' to enhance their capacity. Good interactions between the team members and the locals would mean intelligence gathering and effective community engagement. While this has been in practice building the internal capacity would fundamentally increase the results in future phases.

3.4.2 Training on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism

Although there are no cases of violent extremism in Djibouti, the respondents appreciated IGAD-SSP's efforts in countering the crime in the horn of Africa. IGAD-SSP interventions involve teaching individuals how to prevent some of the activities that led to violent extremism. For example, radicalization is one of the major processes of enrolling young people into terrorism and violent extremism. As such, through various activities in the country, IGAD-SSP interventions have enabled communities to prevent such occurrences to avoid cases of violent extremism. In the same stride, some of the respondents argued that enhancing human capacity allows individuals not to be involved in activities that may jeopardize a peaceful situation for temporary and illusionary goals.

3.4.4 Recommendations

From the responses obtained during interviews and surveys, there is a dire need to raise awareness about human rights. Creating awareness about human rights teaches the citizens to respect the right to life accorded to every human being. Additionally, IGAD-SSP should provide more predictive trend analysis in a bid to help the Member States when developing the counter-violent extremism programs.

Secondly, most of the respondents emphasized the need for offering refresher courses on terrorism to security agencies. As the world is evolving, so are the crimes committed. Therefore, offering such courses enhances the institutional and human capacity.

3.5 Strategic objective 3:

PROMOTE THE ADOPTION OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO
ADDRESS EEE-TSTS IN A VERY COMPREHENSIVE MANNER

KEY FINDINGS

- Djibouti joined Regional Strategy against Piracy and for Maritime Security in Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean, plus Incorporation of Provisions Criminalizing Piracy into Legislation and the Legal Code.
- Respondents affirm that Djibouti has signed and ratified the AML/EXTRADITION which reflects the real readiness and seriousness of the government security and legislative institutions to counter transnational security threats. They confirm also it is because of the IGAD-SSP efforts that Djibouti agreed to ratify this particular convention.
- Respondents noticed that there is a need for advanced training packages to the Justice and Judiciary elements and the law enforcement elements.

IGAD-SSP efforts though noble and exciting can only be maintained by the institutions in Djibouti. The primary goal of the program in the nation is to enhance the government, its agencies and institutions in order to address transnational threats together with other states. It is imperative to appreciate and promote regional and international instruments in a bid to tackle TSTs in a very comprehensive manner. As a result, IGAD-SSP sought to inform reforms in the nations such as the security and justice sector.

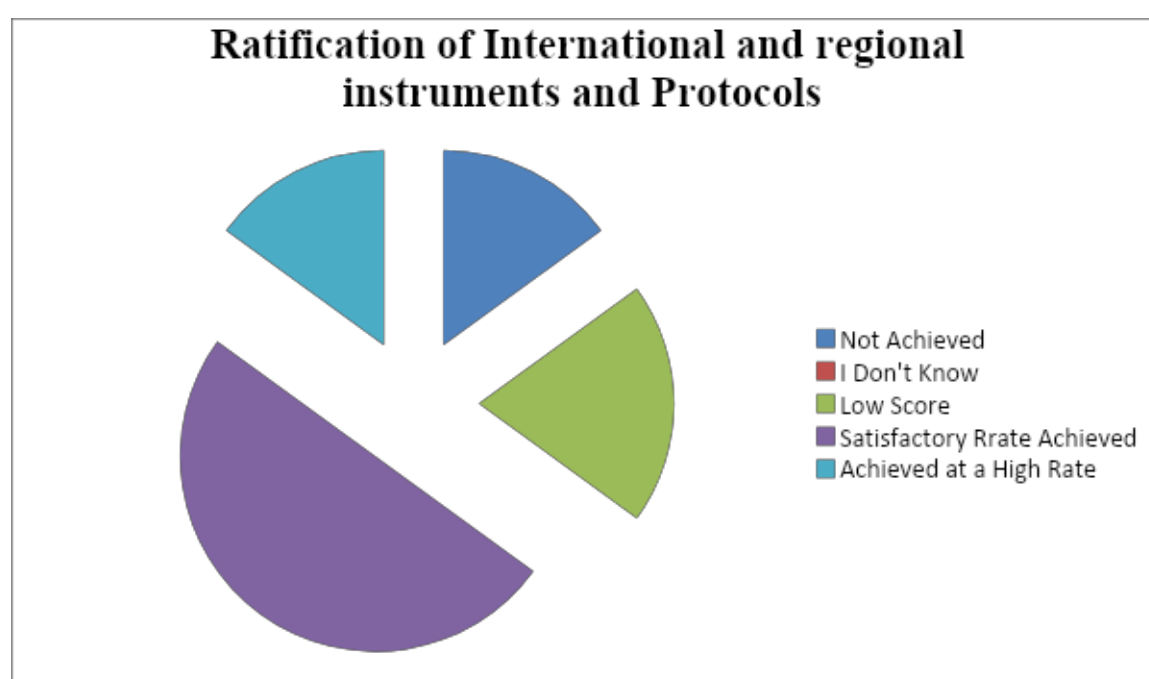
The table below shows the answer of the sample from which it was drawn to the phrase. International and regional instruments and Protocols to combat terrorism have been signed and ratified:

Ratification of Anti-terrorism Protocols	Redundancy	Ratio
Not achieved	3	15
I don't know	0	0
Low score	4	20
Satisfactory rate achieved	10	50

Achieved at a high rate	3	15
Total	20	100%

Source: Prepared by the researcher from field study data 2020

Graphic Representation of the table above:



3.5.1 Justice sector reforms

The justice framework in Djibouti has worked thoroughly in the SSR and human rights are highly preserved, for example, in the Arrest Procedures and Treatment of Detainees, the law requires arrest warrants and stipulates the government may not detain a person beyond 48 hours without examining the magistrate's formal charge; however, this might not happen in the remote areas, especially in rural areas. Authorities may hold detainees for another forty hours with the prior approval of the public prosecutor.

The law provides that law enforcement authorities should promptly notify detainees of the charges against them, although there were delays, interviewees affirmed that nothing can be done perfectly with mistakes occurring intentionally or otherwise. There is no independent civilian police oversight body in Djibouti. Human rights units have been established within the National Police Force and the Gendarmerie. It is also possible to make complaints to the National Human Rights Commission according to the procedures required from the commission.

3.5.2 Security Sector Reforms

Security forces include the National Police under the Ministry of Interior, the Army and National Gendarmerie under the Ministry of Defense, and the Coast Guard under the Ministry of Transport. An elite Republican Guard unit reports directly to the presidency. A separate National Security Service also reports directly to the presidency. The National Police is responsible for security within Djibouti City and has primary control over immigration and customs procedures for all land border-crossing points. The National Gendarmerie is responsible for all security outside of Djibouti City and is responsible for protecting critical infrastructure within the city, such as at the international airport. The army is responsible for the defence of the national borders. The Coast Guard enforces maritime laws, including interdicting pirates, smugglers, traffickers, and irregular migrants

According to the data collected, 65 per cent of the respondents argued that IGAD-SSP has made progress in the security sector in terms of national and regional cooperation. Djibouti is recognized to be among the IGAD-SSP member states who signed and ratified a considerable number of regional and international Conventions, Treaties and protocols, Djibouti and Ethiopia are the only two MSs who signed and ratified the MLA/EXTRADITION waiting for a third party to ratify to make the convention functioning, Djibouti has ratified the below regional and international conventions and treaties:

- Victims of Armed Conflicts, Geneva Conventions, 1949
- Convention of Rights of the Child, 1989

- IGAD Convention on Extradition
- IGAD Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters
- The Protocol of Prohibition of Biological Weapons, 1972
- Anti-Personnel Mine BAN Convention 1997

70 per cent of the sample respondents believe that the improvement of human capabilities since the beginning of the IGAD training courses has been achieved at a satisfactory rate while 20 per cent had negative reviews about the progress.

Summary of Recommendations:

Djibouti recommended the establishment of a national coordinating mechanism, comprising all stakeholders in the criminal justice sector, including the wider community for purposes of advocacy and formulating common action to tackle trans-national threats. It called for the continuation of security sector reform with emphasis on human rights training and mainstreaming human rights, especially in the hard security sector and the more traditional sphere. Alongside human rights, other specific training interventions requested include continuous refresher courses on counter terrorism and counter terrorism predictive trend analysis.

Djibouti further called for further work in harmonization of cross- border management policies and administrative measures for purposes of enhancing cross border cooperation for managing trans-national threats, and indeed for managing bilateral border conflicts. More IGAD-SSP regional workshops would serve to address difficult border control issues through sharing of Member States' national experiences, and the evolution of common regional standards and protocols. In addition, both within the cross border environment and nationally, enhanced cooperation between communities and the security sector nationally is needed and as such, investment in community policing training and instruments is recommended. In border areas in particular, community involvement is essential for countering transnational security threats, calling for enhanced empowerment of borderland communities. It is essential to note that without engaging all elements of the state, national

institutions cannot take the burden to counter the TSTs without a real partnership with communities.

As part of empowering communities, Djibouti recommends that awareness workshops be conducted in schoolyards, football playgrounds or in the village clubs, requiring minimal logistics. Sometimes trainers need to train local trainers to help in passing the message to beneficiaries according to the suitable or available environment. The model used by Djibouti authorities in mosques to conduct awareness workshops and enlighten the people about the risk transnational threats is a model that could be adopted..

For IGAD-SSP, Djibouti recommended that IGAD-SSP team members receive training on Djibouti's landscape and dynamics. It is essential that the members understand the cultural, social and religious orientation of the 'Djiboutians' to enhance their capacity. Good interactions between the team members and the locals increase information sharing and impact of the interventions.

Chapter 4: ETHIOPIA FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The assessment sought to understand the impact of IGAD-SSP interventions in Ethiopia with respect to its strategic objectives in addressing transnational security threats in the region. It does this through countering terrorism and organised transnational crime, security sector reforms interventions and capacity building activities. This section includes a detailed analysis of the findings of Ethiopia country assessment undertaken within the context of IGAD-SSP implementation framework and structured under the strategic objectives for ease of evaluation.

The objective of IGAD Peace and Security Pillar is to enhance regional capacity in promoting good governance and peace and security. One of its key Programme Area objective is to develop and implement a comprehensive approach to addressing Transnational Security Threats (TSTs) in order to strengthen IGAD's and the Member States' capacity to predict, prevent and counter them. IGAD-SSP is the main body tasked with realising this objective. The Security Sector Programme is guided by the following strategic objectives (*IGAD Regional Strategy 2016-2020*): -

1. Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Coordination against existing, evolving and emerging Transnational Security Threats (EEE-TSTs).
2. Enhancing Member States' and IGAD's Institutional and Human Capacities to Address EEE-TSTs.
3. Promoting and supporting regional and international normative, institutional, policy and programmatic frameworks to address EEE-TSTs.

In order to concentrate on the regional transnational security threats, IGAD-SSP focuses on predictive, preventive and responsive and adaptive capabilities of IGAD and Member

States through policies and practices in response to transnational threats and international crime in the region. The main areas of regional and national engagements include: counter terrorism, deradicalization, counter violent extremism, countering organised crime, cross border security governance, maritime security, arms proliferation, weapons of mass destruction, biological chemical and radiological threats and dumping of nuclear and other toxic wastes, money laundering, drug trafficking, human trafficking, security sector transformation, demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration, and governance of private military security companies.

Box 2: Key Summary Findings From Respondents

Box1: KEY SUMMARY FINDINGS FROM RESPONDENTS

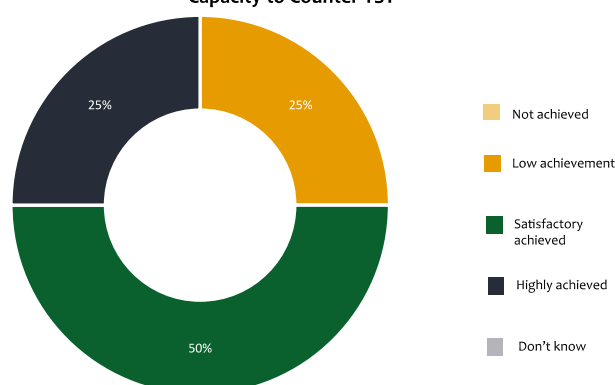
- Three out of four of the respondents state that the country's capacity to counter TSTs as a result of IGAD-SSP interventions has been greatly enhanced.
- Interventions in the cooperation and establishment of regional platforms has improved Ethiopia's cooperation e.g. with Kenya and Somalia to combat terrorism and violent extremism threats.
- Beneficiaries mentioned SSR, acquisition of basic security knowledge and skills, strategic development, security sector cooperation and collaboration at national and regional level as some of the benefits they received.
- Also, the development of regional training programmes is considered one of the Programme major successes.
- Ethiopia has ratified a number of UN, AU and IGAD countering transnational organised crimes conventions including UNTOC, IGAD MLA and Extraditions and Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism.

- Some of the challenges highlighted include resource constraints, areas for improvement in training, lack of Members States' commitment to cooperation and IGAD programmes overlapping mandates.

4.1.1 Overall Effectiveness of IGAD-SSP Interventions in the Country

With respect to feedback from the beneficiaries and key informants, the majority are satisfied with the influence and impact of IGAD-SSP's interventions and believe that it has achieved most of its objectives in Ethiopia (see Figure 1). This has greatly enhanced the capacity and capability of security institutions. They highlight that the positive impact has been felt in countering terrorism, CVE, transnational organised crimes, security sector reforms and in establishing regional and interagency cooperation. IGAD-SSP has undertaken a number of interventions including supporting the development of laws and policies and institutions, training in security sector operations and procedures, undertaking TST studies and assisting in the development of regional cooperation and coordination frameworks (Annex 3: Comprehensive List of IGAD-SSP Interventions in Ethiopia).

Figure 1: Level of Satisfaction with IGAD-SSP Interventions - Enhanced State Capacity to Counter TST



However, there is always room for improvement and the lack of the proper frameworks and adequate human capacity as well as a developing legal and policy framework are still concerns for most of the respondents.

Strategic Objective 1:

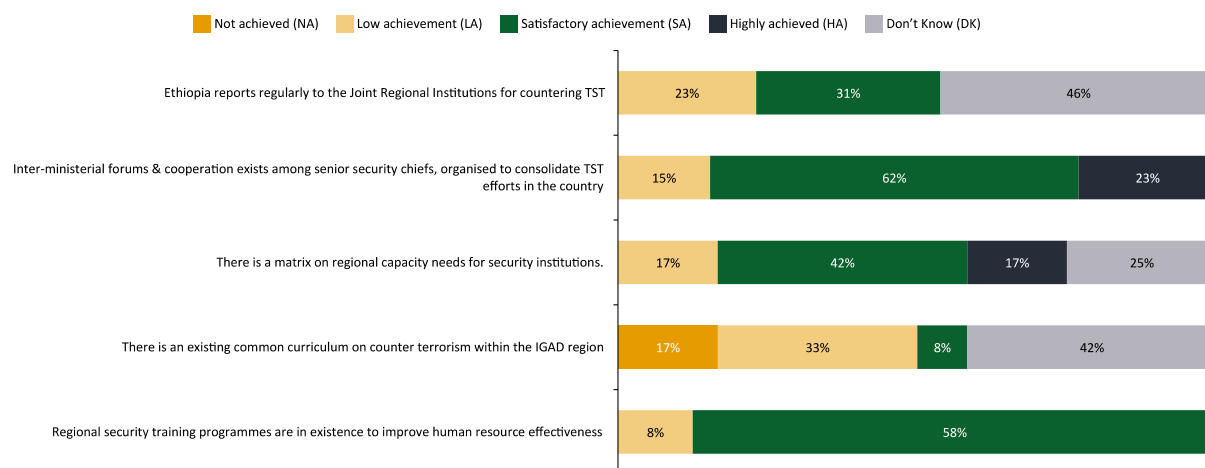
TO STRENGTHEN CROSS BORDER LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE COOPERATION AND COORDINATION TO ADDRESS TRANSNATIONAL THREATS

This strategic priority seeks to enhance regional collaboration and coordination among member states in countering TSTs, and establish a regional platform that effectively contributes to the prevention and countering of transnational security threats in the IGAD region. IGAD-SSP has undertaken a number of activities towards the realisation of this objective.

4.2.1 Cross-Border System and Infrastructures for Cooperation and Coordination

In order to build the institutional infrastructure and systems for regional coordination mechanisms, IGAD-SSP has facilitated numerous regional trainings, assessments and studies, and the establishment of regional platforms. Some of respondents acknowledge these interventions and view their impact with mixed results as seen in Figure 2. They emphasise the fact that better and improved regional cooperation is being stymied by some of the Members States reluctance to commit to the initiatives such as failing to ratify relevant IGAD Conventions (Mutual Legal Assistance and Extraditions). Ethiopia has been an active beneficiary and participant in these endeavours, for instance, it has improved its cooperation with Kenya and Somalia to combat terrorism and violent extremism threats and participated in the AU-led counter terrorism efforts as part of the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces.

Figure 2: IGAD-SSP Increased and Enhanced Cooperation and Regional Coordination



To promote a common regional policy in countering EEE-TST, IGAD-SSP conducted regional and national assessments such as the “Assessment and Mapping of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism in the IGAD Region” and “Assessment Study on Vulnerabilities and Threats of Transnational Organised Crime in the IGAD Region” (see Annex 3). IGAD-SSP also collaborated with other institutions e.g. with the AU in regional workshops for strengthening effective sub-regional cooperation as a good practice in prevention of foreign terrorist fighters. These interventions have culminated in the establishment of a number of regional mechanisms for cooperation and exchange of information. These include:

- IGAD Peace and Security Strategy (IPSS)
- IGAD Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA)
- IGAD Convention on Extradition
- IGAD Integrated Maritime Safety and Security (IMSS) Strategy 2030
- IGAD Centre of Excellence for Promoting and Countering Violent Extremism (ICEPCVE).
- East Africa Fusion and Liaison Unit by the AU

Following IGAD-SSP programme for accelerated domestication of the IGAD Conventions on MLA and Extradition, Ethiopia ratified the IGAD Conventions in 2012. The interventions have

increased the appreciation by beneficiaries of the importance of regional coordination and cooperation in facilitating their work in countering TST (see also Box 3). Under maritime security, Ethiopia has also been involved in the establishment and promotion of IGAD-SSP initiatives such as the implementation of the *Djibouti Code of Conduct*, a regional counter piracy instrument which was signed by 20 African Indian Ocean coastal states with the support of International Maritime Organization (IMO). Apart from the Conventions and the Strategies listed above, there are other regional platforms that are still under development by IGAD-SSP discussed below.

Box 3: Testimonial 1

Prosecutor on Regional TST Coordination and Cooperation
<p><i>Challenge:</i> In my view, there has been insufficient practical experience sharing among Member States despite the amount of materials and programmes developed by IGAD-SSP.</p> <p><i>Lessons Learnt & Best Practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of regional peace building • Understanding the magnitude of the problems on transnational crimes • Understanding basic security threats in the region • States cooperation very important to curb the region security threats • Developing skills to conduct cooperation among states • Developing a theoretical foundation for all transnational crimes <p><i>Recommendations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand opportunities for sharing experience among states • Create informal mutual legal assistance among states • Expand regional trainings • Enhance the support for State's compliance with international standards

4.2.2 Regional Instruments for Regional Cooperation and Coordination

IGAD-SSP has collaborated with countries in the region, fostering successful partnerships in certain key security operations, and helping to create a common security context to counter organised crime (as shared by a beneficiary, see Box 6 below). This can be seen in the case of cooperation to counter terrorism in the region and specifically counter al-

Shabab activities. A major area of intervention in the exchange of intelligence and information by security institutions of Member States. IGAD-SSP supported the establishment of national criminal information system (CIS), which was undertaken to identify strengths, opportunities, gaps and limitations in order to establish a regional harmonised CIS. Thus cross-border cooperation in criminal information exchanges is growing according to some of the respondents (see Box 4 for example).

In addition, a Baseline Study on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) in the IGAD Subregion in collaboration with the Centre on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation (CGCC) provided Ethiopia with an understanding of the state of instruments and actors in the country, and how best to establish and strengthen its framework (see Case Study 1). The study in mapping the state of the IGAD region in relation to AML/CFT, made recommendations on anti-money laundering regimes and counterterrorism legal cooperation IGAD member states.

Box 4: Testimonial 2

NISS Officer on Regional Criminal intelligence Exchanges
<p>The trainings have alerted the Member States to pay attention to transnational organised crime as part of their routine intelligence work and strengthened policy implementation. In Ethiopia, the intelligence gathering on the organised crime has been enhanced to assisting in foiling attacks and ensuring the security of the public.</p> <p><i>Criminal intelligence exchanges:</i> As Member states have similar organised crime threats in most of the cases due to common border, language, ethnic group, religion and other economic and social livelihoods, a certain organised crime that is threat for a country in the region is most probably threat for all IGAD member countries and even for non-member countries which need coordination to counter it. Such cooperation of countering organised crime has its base in the exchange of intelligence by the intelligence institutions of these concerned countries. This can be seen in the case of cooperation in counter terrorism in the region of which the war on Al-Shabab can be taken as a good example. As I am Intelligence analyst, the training on for instance, “Criminal Intelligence Analysis” that has a close connection with organised crimes has helped me a lot in organising my work in line with</p>

the scientific view of the issue and I have tried to arrange my analyses accordingly on the issues of terrorism, financing terrorism, weapon, narcotic drug and human trafficking, and money laundering.

Lessons learnt and best practices: the creation of cooperation among member states and the trainings prepared by IGAD-SSP are highly appreciated.

Recommend: IGAD SSP should select concerned experts from all Member States security sectors and prepare continuous training for them with readiness to carefully follow up on the implementation.

With a view to developing the appropriate mechanisms, a comprehensive regional transnational organised crime threats and vulnerability assessments was undertaken to identify the major organised criminal activities across the region. Another one undertaken was on the status of border security and management in all international borders. These initiatives, facilitated with ongoing consultative forums and workshops, have culminated in the development of: -

- Draft Protocol and Draft Roadmap on how to Establish the Regional Criminal Information System (CIS).
- Draft Protocol for the Regional Centre for Cooperation and Coordination on Existing, Evolving and Emerging Transnational Security Threats.
- The establishment of a Counter Terrorism Sanctions Monitoring and Analysis Team (SMAT) to promote the collection and exchange of information on terrorist organisations and to support the UNSC work of combatting terrorism in the sub-region.

Thus according to the respondents, in promoting the establishment of **regional instruments for regional cooperation** and coordination for countering transnational threats, IGAD-SSP has: -

- a) Enabled the sharing of information and experience among the Member States.

- b) Provided knowledge and skills in controlling organised crime in the Member States and ensured criminal investigations were carried out efficiently in the IGAD region.
- c) Helped improve border security and management models, joint operations, resource sharing techniques, and information and intelligence exchanges.

4.2.3 CVE Centre of Excellence and Counter Messaging Hub

One of the earliest IGAD-SSP interventions was the formation of a taskforce in collaboration with CGCC in 2012 which conducted a study in the IGAD region to garner views from stakeholders on strengthening cross-border legal cooperation in countering transnational terrorism. It recommended practical steps for strengthening legal cooperation against terrorism and countering violent extremism through dialogue, engagement, and reconciliation as complements to legal prosecution. To that end, IGAD-SSP facilitated the establishment of the IGAD Centre of Excellence for Promoting and Countering Violent Extremism (ICEPCVE) and the development of its regional strategy. This was the culmination of a series of high level meetings between IGAD-SSP, Members states and regional and international partners. ICEPCVE has been created as a platform for institutionalising P/CVE work in the region and address the challenge of violent extremism in a more collaborative and cooperative manner. Respondents observed that countering terrorism cooperatively among the Members States has been one of the more successful development and working areas of interventions. This regional coordination mechanism for P/CVE will also help to promote a common regional policy in countering terrorism and exchange of information. The latter has also been facilitated by the annual convention of counterterrorism practitioners in the region facilitated by IGAD-SSP.

4.2.4 Recommendations

Training and Exchanges Forums: IGAD-SSP is urged to continue the regional training, and information sharing and exchanges programmes among Member States.

Harmonising Regional Standards: Accelerate the harmonisation of standards and practices in countering TST that facilitate regional cooperation with respect to supporting the ratification of the IGAD Protocols and the approval of the Draft Protocols.

Coordination and cooperation: Facilitate regional coordination among law enforcement agencies and provide training on good practices, playing the initiator role in the cooperation among Member States.

Case Study 1: Supported the Development of Ethiopia's AML/CFT Framework

CASE STUDY 1: The Development of Ethiopia's AML/CFT Framework

Background

Ethiopia faces a number of vulnerabilities that pose continual and increasing risks of money laundering and terrorist financing activities in a fast-growing economy (see Part 2 of this Report on Overview of Ethiopia's TSTs).

IGAD-SSP Interventions

(i) *The 2012 ISSP/CGCC Taskforce* conducting a study to strengthen cross-border legal cooperation in countering transnational terrorism recommended that AML/CFT frameworks should be guided by a national AML/CFT strategy and policy based on assessments and analysis of ML and TF vulnerabilities, threats, and risks.

(ii) *Baseline Study:* ISSP-CGCC joint Baseline Study on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) in the IGAD Subregion in 2012 was a comprehensive national money laundering and terrorist financing vulnerability and threat assessments. The study revealed that the AML/CFT regime in Ethiopia was in its early stages of development and not yet in accordance with international standards. Ethiopia had established the Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) (now Financial Intelligence Service – FIS) in 2010 as the national centre responsible for implementing and coordinating its AML/CFT regime. Its legal and institutional framework were inadequate. The institutions lacked sufficient capacity and capability to prevent, identify, investigate, prosecute, and punish cases of money laundering and terrorist financing offenses and the perpetrators. Interagency collaboration and coordination mechanisms were highly informal and feeble. The Study provided for recommendations including expediting the legal development, strengthening FIC and establishing formal cooperation and collaboration with other FIUs and strengthen information and intelligence sharing.

(iii) *Trainings:* provided a series of relevant trainings and workshops including “Advanced Training on Investigating and Prosecuting Money Laundering, Financing of Terrorism and Asset Recovery”, “Regional Training on Criminal Intelligence Analysis” and with Interpol “Disrupting the Finances of Criminal Networks responsible for Human Smuggling and Trafficking in the Horn of Africa” covering topics such as financial crimes; financial intelligence production; asset tracing; data analysis; how to prevent, detect, identify and investigate; prosecution, conviction and confiscation; regulatory standards and

compliance; SoPs and information sharing and coordination. See also Box 7 for a beneficiary experience.

Progress

Ethiopia is now fully compliant with all international requirements as determined by the FATF.

Law, policy and Strategy: Ethiopia has ratified a number of regional and international instruments that directly support its AML/CFT regime, including UNTOC, IGAD Conventions, UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. A three-year strategic action plan was developed and implemented. The AML law was reformed to effectively criminalise ML and TF and expanded the FIC's mandate (Proclamation No. 780/2013: Prevention and Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism. In 2014, Regulation no. 306/2014 enacted detailing procedures for freezing terrorist assets. In the same year, a customer due diligence directive (Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Compliance Directives, was introduced.

Institutional Framework: The Ethiopian FIC, directly accountable to the prime minister, introduced standard operating procedures related to the receipt, analysis, and dissemination of financial intelligence to law enforcement agencies and regulatory bodies, as well as oversight of reporting entities' compliance. Formal banks now implement customer due diligence, know your customer, and AML/CFT policies. Legislation requires all citizens to have national ID cards that comply with international security standards.

Regional Cooperation: In 2013, Ethiopia was accepted as a full member of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG). It was removed from the AML/CFT monitoring process status in 2014. And in 2019, it joined the Egmont Group of FIUs and was removed from FATF's compliance process.

Recommendations: Continuous capacity building from all partners including IGAD-SSP is very important. For instance, more training on the nexus of transnational organised crimes with AML/CFT to identify threats and vulnerabilities, and risk assessment as a country and as a region. They also urge the strengthening of integrated information sharing and exchange.

Sources: Desta & Cockayne 2012, Desta 2013, Shetret et al 2015, CGCC & ISSP 2012, and Respondents

4.3 Strategic objective 2:

STRENGTHENING THE MEMBER STATES' AND IGAD INSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN CAPACITY TO RESIST EEE-TSTS

This strategic priority seeks to enhance the capacity of states in the IGAD region to provision security effectively and efficiently through enhanced human and institutional capacity of security institutions through regional and national interventions. IGAD-SSP undertook national and regional needs assessments to guide and ensure appropriate

interventions in the country. These included “Capacity assessment among security institutions”, “Regional Assessment and Mapping of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism”, “Mapping and Analysing Cross-Border Security Threats and Criminal Networks” and “Regional comprehensive transnational organised crime threats and vulnerability assessments that identified the major organised criminal activities across the region” (more in Annex 3). Majority of the respondents believe that the ensuing interventions have contributed to enhancing the State’s capability in countering TSTs by improving the human capacity of security institutions relative to the status before IGAD-SSP as figures 3 and 4 illustrate..

Figure 3: Adequacy of Human Capacity BEFORE IGAD-SSP Interventions

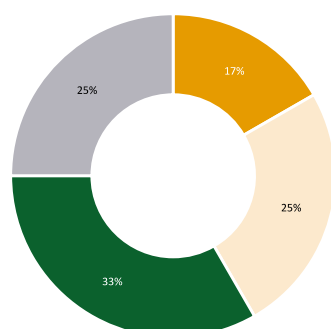
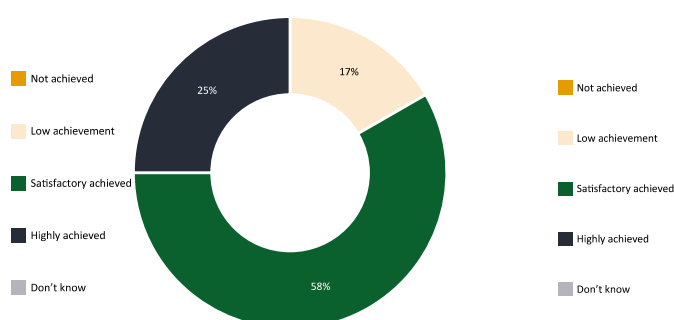


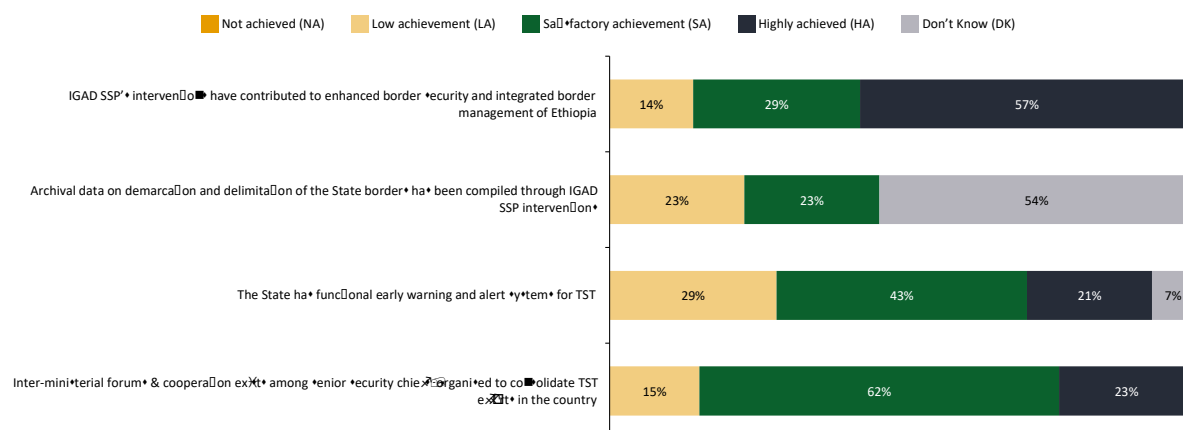
Figure 4: Human Capacity Improved AFTER IGAD-SSP Interventions



4.3.1 Training on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism

The Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism programmes aim to enhance the capacity and capability of the State to CT and VE, share knowledge on the context of radicalisation and violent extremism, and improve understanding and practice of respecting and protecting human rights in counter terrorism and violent extremism. The respondents felt that IGAD-SSP support in this area as observed in the previous section on regional cooperation has fulfilled its objectives (see also Figure 5 below). The interventions had greatly enhanced cooperation among the security institutions in addressing terrorism and violent extremism according to more than four out of five of the respondents.

Figure 5: Enhanced Capacity and Capability in CT & VE



Also noteworthy, the establishment of ICEPCVE and the national and regional mechanisms supported by IGAD-SSP have enhanced awareness and knowledge of CT and CVE and the respect for human rights standards in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases. Most of the support received was in the subject of reintegration of former terrorists and radicalisation and the respondents would like continued support in those areas (see Figure 6 and 7). The support from IGAD-SSP through training and information sharing has ensured the application of best practices for various operations e.g. in training and coordinating the regional response to countering al-Shabaab's influence among the young Muslims. IGAD-SSP has influenced the establishment of frameworks to combat terrorism at the national and community levels leading to: training, information sharing and best practices; enhancement of strategic cooperation; optimising inter-departmental co-operation, and; improved border control.

Figure 6: Distribution of PAST IGAD-SSP Support in CT by Respondents

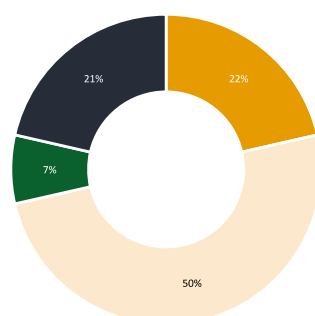
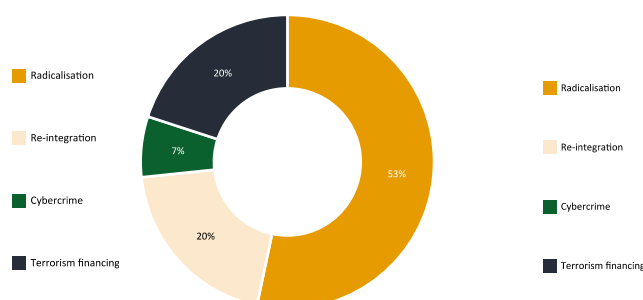


Figure 7: Distribution of RECOMMENDED IGAD-SSP Support in CT by Respondents



The interventions have ensured that countering terrorism and violent extremism by security institutions conform to international standards of human rights. Most of the respondents observed that the State has been working to implement human rights and international standards in countering terrorism as evidenced by the recently revised new anti-terrorism law. The Proclamation to Prevent and Control Terrorism passed in 2020 addresses concerns at the previously broad definition and broad scope of application of the offence of terrorism in the past anti-terrorism laws (see also Case Study 2). Some of the respondents state that this application of international standard makes sharing experiences with their counterparts in other Member States much easier. Workshops on Identifying Priority Needs and Developing Good Practices for Effective Counter Terrorism and regional training on Rabat good practices (such as Turning Intelligence into Evidence, Protection of Victims, Advanced Techniques for Interrogation, Investigation and Prosecution, Electronic Surveillance,) support capacity building in legal matters related to counter terrorism for judicial and law enforcement agents and also enhances sensitisation programmes.

National and regional trainings on mapping and countering radicalisation and violent extremism have ensured that the State now focuses on reducing poverty and ethnic conflict to eliminate factors that enable recruitment. An IGAD-SSP study on the level of radicalisation to violent extremism in the country suggested that the problem was particularly prevalent among the youth and in state of crisis. The States countering campaigns include local mediation and conflict mitigation strategies to defuse ethnic and religious tensions, especially in the Oromia, Afar, and Somali regions, and; monitoring 'extremist' activities particularly among the large Muslim youth population. Eritrea, for example, has recently been working with the Ethiopian government to fight terrorism according to the respondents.

The involvement of various actors and stakeholders has also enhanced a shared societal understanding of the issues (see Box 5 and Figure 8). The Ministry of Peace has increased its public messaging, peace-building activities, and coordination role to combat the influence of al-Shabaab and other extremist groups. And the NISS continues to reorganise and

reform to focus on collecting intelligence to detect and disrupt terrorism in support of federal police and the attorney general efforts to conduct law enforcement investigations and prosecutions (US Bureau of Counterterrorism 2019).

Box 5: Testimonial 3

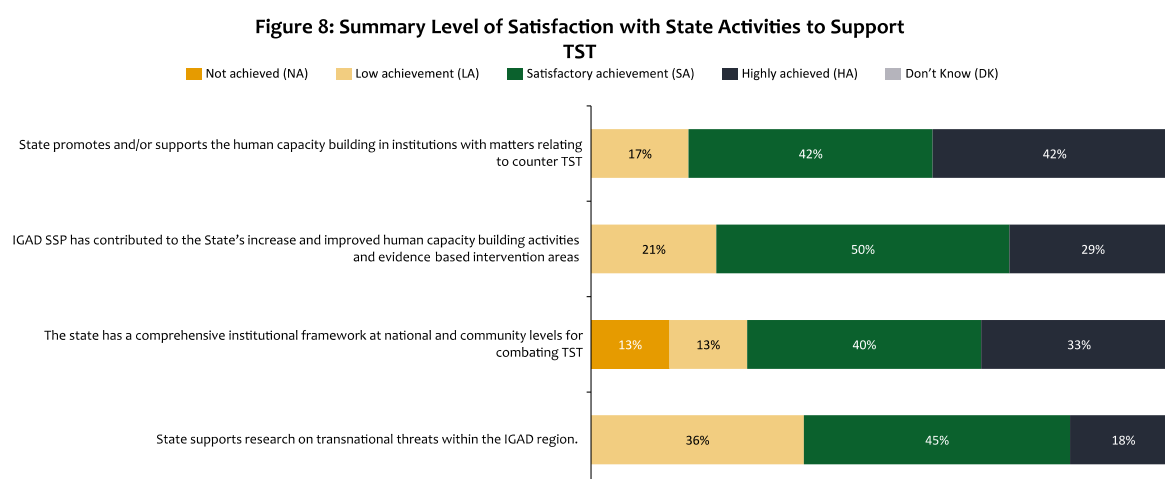
Member of the Media on Countering CT Interventions
<p><i>Impact of Interventions:</i> IGAD-SSP work has influenced the principal understanding of the fight against terrorism. Previously our counterterrorism understanding, including that of most journalists, was ridiculed. The [workshops] have played an important role in rectifying this. It has enabled us to identify terrorist groups from freedom-bearers. That is why I would say IGAD-SSP involvement at national and community level is a good start and worth going even further.</p> <p><i>Challenge:</i> There is a problem of understanding what terrorism means. The need to create a shared understanding of what terrorism is important in our time. This is compounded by a lack of access to relevant information about the terrorism problem, a difficult to impossible task.</p> <p><i>Lessons:</i> It is better to combat terrorists activities in the IGAD member states. In order to achieve this with the best result regional cooperation and commitment must be in place.</p>

The interventions have influenced the establishment of frameworks to combat terrorism at all levels of society from regional to State level to the grassroots. IGAD-SSP commissioned a study on the establishment of a national counter terrorism centre as a national institution to promote interdepartmental cooperation and coordination among all law enforcement agencies involved in counter terrorism. A National Anti-terrorism Coordinating Committee comprising the heads of the Ministry of Justice, the NISS, and the Federal Police was established to provide a forum for strategic coordination, with operational coordination taking place under its auspices at a bilateral level. Cooperation between the police and federal prosecutors is close on terrorism and transnational crime issues, with several senior federal prosecutors seconded to the Federal Police for this purpose. In addition, the government has worked to tighten border controls with Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia,

Sudan, and South Sudan and have employed PISCES (Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System) to conduct traveller screening and watch listing at points of entry (*US OSAC 2021*).

4.3.2 Training on Transnational Organised Crimes

Capacity building activities are undertaken with a view to strengthening the capacity in investigating and prosecuting transnational organised crimes, and in enhancing law enforcement and rule of law in the region. IGAD-SSP's mandate in transnational organised crime (TOC) is wide and involves supporting member states tackle, among others, human trafficking and smuggling, drug trafficking, trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), money laundering, cybercrime, corruption, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, counterfeiting and intellectual property rights related crimes. The interventions have had an impact in how security sector actors discharge their mandates with regard to organised crime in Ethiopia.



Most of the support has been in the areas of terrorism, human trafficking, wildlife trafficking and drug trafficking, and more supported has been requested in trafficking of humans, arms and drugs. Workshops and trainings in criminal intelligence analysis, integrated border management, prosecution and trial advocacy skills, and specific transnational organised crimes (e.g. Human Trafficking, Smuggling of Migrants, SALW, Cybercrimes, ML

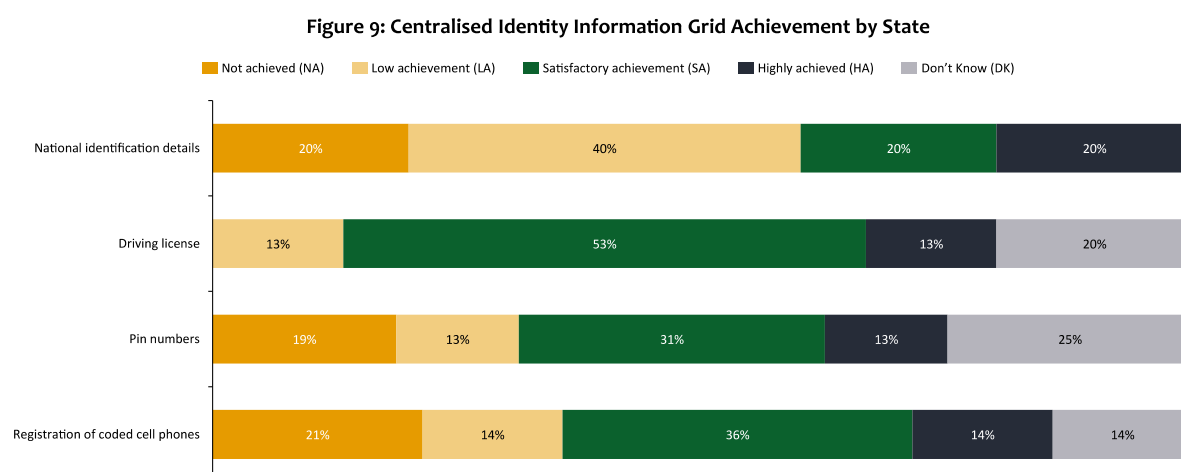
and TF, and Terrorist) have been positively received by the country. The respondents state that they have contributed to enhance the knowledge of security personnel in terms of characteristics of organised criminals, the nature of the crimes and their prevalence (see Box 6 as an example) and in ensuring criminal investigations are carried out efficiently in the country and the region. They have also increased awareness among the officers such that they are now alert to their existence and can detect them in the course of their routine work. In particular, intelligence gathering on transnational organised crime has improved which has increased the number of foiled potential incidents and attacks. The systems are active in border management with Kenya and Sudan under the state department of Immigration though respondents point out the fact that they were not as effective as they could be as most of the member States' engagements were on a bilateral and case by case basis.

Box 6: Testimonial 4

Police Commander on Countering TOC Support
<p>IGAD SSP's has assisted us to know the characteristics of organised crime and criminals, which helped in the reduction of organised crime in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collaboration with countries in the region, the fostering of successful partnerships, and the support in creating a common security context has gone a long way in helping to resolve transnational crimes. • The criminal Intelligence exchanges, within and outside the states in the IGAD region enabled the sharing of information and experiences among the member states. • It provided knowledge and skills in controlling organised crime in the member states and ensured criminal investigations were carried out efficiently in the region. • It helped improve border security. • The training helped us to improve our skills of intelligence analysis, threat and risk analyses. Developed skills to control crimes at port security or other related organisations. <p><i>Challenges:</i> Lack of awareness among society members on the issue of human trafficking and drug trafficking. There is also a lack of cooperation among stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Lesson learnt:</i> Shared experience among the state members helps improve border security.</p>

Recommendation: To implement comprehensive policies for countering organised crime, IGAD-SSP should develop training capacity and logistic support for state members.

The need for these intelligence exchanges is emphasised by the respondents who understand that such cooperation is essential as the threats are regional. The increased efficiency in responses to combating transnational organised crime is because the trainees are using their acquired knowledge and skills (see Box 6). The introduction of standard operating procedures for organised crimes in the country also means that they are in line with other IGAD member states in harmonising the countering of organised crimes in the region. IGAD-SSP's interventions in AML/CFT in Case study 1 illustrate the progressive nature of the programme activities towards the realisation of the objectives as well.



The country has been implementing existing recommendations on border control and management arising out of IGAD's audit of existing border management measures and practices by IGAD-SSP. With support from trainings in Transnational Organized Crime and Immigration Risk Analysis, Border Security and Traveller Identification System on the Aviation Domain, and Seaport, Airport and Border Security Officials in relation to Profiling and Identification of possible Terrorist Suspects, the State has put in place mechanisms to support the counter TST. According to more than half of the respondents this include enhancing border security management through mandatory identification requirements and systems for

monitoring potential suspects (see Figure 8). Such a centralised identity information system facilitates sharing of information among the agencies and Member States, and strengthens the watch listing capabilities of systems such as PISCES.

Box 7: Testimonial 5

FIC Analyst on Training Programmes
<p>I appreciated the training in relation to financial crimes, how to produce intelligence, about ML and FT, how to prevent, detect, identify and investigate. Also how to trace asset investigation, prosecution, conviction and confiscation.</p> <p><i>Challenges:</i> lack of adequate cooperation and coordination, skill and knowledge gaps in analysis, and investigation and prosecution in general lack of knowledge management. Also there is lack of adequate information sharing and exchange, and porous border at national and regional level.</p> <p><i>Lessons learnt and best practices:</i> Added value in quality intelligence reports preparation; understanding, preventing and detecting financial crimes, and; the sharing experiences with others in the region.</p>

Ethiopia's public awareness campaigns to build support for a long-term security solution include the establishment of a Commission led by the Deputy Prime Minister to sensitise the public to reduce human trafficking. This follows various interventions with the security institutions by IGAD-SSP on high level training seminar on community engagement, regional Conference on Community Engagement in Crime Prevention and Control, and Community Engagement in Preventing and Countering Serious Organized Crimes. The target stakeholders included media with regional Training to NSA (Media and CSOs) on the Threats and Impacts of Transnational Security Threats (TSTs).

4.3.3 Training on Maritime Safety and Security

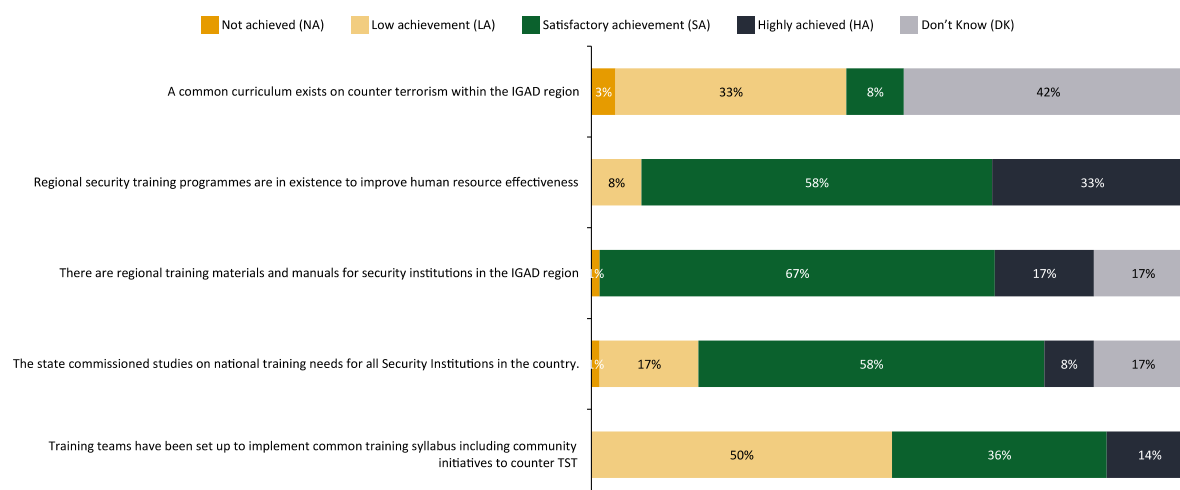
IGAD-SSP aims is to enhance the Member State's capacity to maintain maritime security and safety in the region. Though Ethiopia is landlocked, it has been a beneficiary of capacity building interventions in areas such as piracy and illegal fishing, and endorsed the

IGAD Regional Integrated Maritime Safety and Security Strategy as it has an interest in maintaining secure IGAD maritime waters. There is also the Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority to oversee maritime concerns in the country. For instance, the port of Djibouti handles about 95 percent of all its exports and imports resulting in the State investing in the port. Ethiopia hopes to re-build its naval force capacity taking into account the current fast changing world, socio-economic and political situation in the country (*Olewe 2018*). This will secure its use of the region's international waters.

4.3.4 Development of Training Programmes on EEE-TSTs

Relevant training programmes have been developed to enhance training capacity and regional training standards in line with the unique and specific needs and context of the IGAD region in addressing EEE-TSTs. The beneficiaries and institutions use the training programmes; packages and observe that they enable seamless interactions with other Member States (see Figure 10). The development of standardised regional training programmes is considered one of IGAD-SSP major successes as the Figure 10 show high levels of satisfactions among the respondents in these interventions programmes.

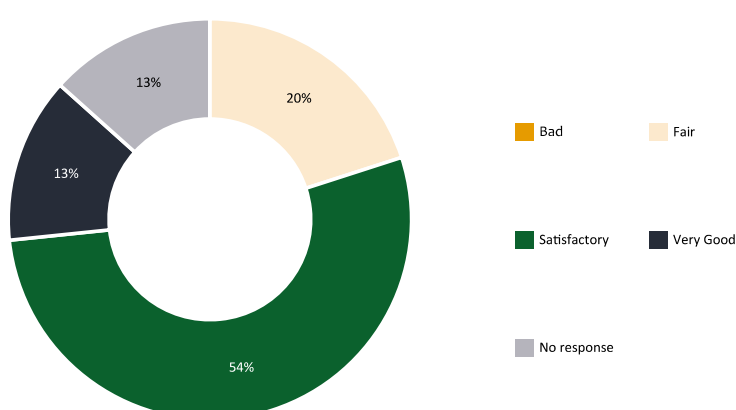
Figure 10: Level of Satisfaction with IGAD-SSP Training Programme Interventions



In addition, the respondents are satisfied with IGAD-SSP's capacity building methodology (See Figure 11). This is because among others reasons: the basic theories have

been included in the training; the training on coordination and sharing of good practices, and; the inclusion of relevant and specific medium trainings (as the Analyst in Box 7 attests). However, they would like more regional practical cases included in the training curriculums as they consider them essential to change the acquired theory into practice. They have asked for the practical cases to be sourced primarily from the region (see Box 8).

Figure 11: Satisfaction with IGAD-SSP Capacity Building Methodology



Box 8: Testimonial 6

AG Official on Training Challenges and Solutions
<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The time given for the training was not sufficient to cover the subject very well. There was no follow-up assessment on the implementation of the training. Most of the training lacked sampling of regional practical cases for better demonstration. <p>Lessons learnt: The training widened my understanding on the subject matter, enhanced my skill and capacity in the areas covered, and provided an opportunity for sharing experience with Member States.</p> <p>Recommendations: Identify each Member State's problems and deliver training based the assessments. Establish after training assessments. Establish a system for the beneficiary trainees to train their co-workers.</p>

IGAD-SSP's commissioned research on countering EEE-TSTs has provided knowledge and served as a benchmark for implementation and an effective monitoring tool in the fight against TSTs (see Case Study). The findings and recommendations also foster knowledge-based decision making and strengthen regional cooperation and coordination among Member States. Box 9 shows a select list of the research and assessments undertaken of utility to Ethiopia. About two out of the three of the respondents also believe that the State supports research in EEE-TSTs.

Box 9: Relevant IGAD-SSP Research on EEE-TST

	IGAD-SSP Commissioned Studies on EEE-TSTs
1	Comprehensive Regional TSTs Vulnerability and Threats Assessment (2014) that identified the major organised criminal activities across the region.
2	Mapping and Analysing Cross-Border Security Threats and Criminal Networks in the IGAD Region: The findings of the study informed national and regional legislators, policy makers and executive bodies to devise evidence based responses to prevent and counter the threats in a sustainable manner.
3	Regional Assessment and Mapping of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism in the IGAD Region (2015). The study came with viable recommendations and strategies for countering radicalisation and violent extremism.
4	Criminal Networks and Methods of Human smuggling and Trafficking from the Horn of Africa through the Central Mediterranean Sea, 2016 with Sahan Foundation.
5	Vulnerabilities and Threats of Transnational Organised Crime in the IGAD Region.
6	Mapping and Analysing Cross-Border Security Threats and Criminal Networks in the IGAD Region: The Case of Dewele-Togo Wajaale Corridor, 2018.
7	Al-Shabaab as a Transitional Security Threat in 2016

4.3.5 Recommendations

Countering terrorism: Focus in supporting member states both operationally and in capacity building to combat regional and international terrorism activities.

Transnational Organised Crime: The respondents recommended the following support and role for IGAD-SSP: -

- Respondents would like further support in the areas of human trafficking, arms trafficking and drug trafficking. The support should be in the form of training and logistical support. They urge that continuous training on the issues by experienced experts is important.
- Support countries to cooperate in border control to prevent illegal human movement and control human trafficking, illegal firearm movements and the ease of movement for suspected criminals.
- More capacity development on asset tracing, investigation and confiscation.
- They asked for the development of the theoretical foundation of all transnational organised crimes.

Research: Conduct more studies on the main and common security problems of Member States and act accordingly.

Box 10: Testimonial 7

Academic on Participatory Training
<p>Lesson Leant & Best Practice: Though often constrained by time, the role of trainees in terms of explaining the practices, challenges & strengths of their respective countries offers huge opportunities to understand the real challenges & to learn from the experiences of other countries.</p> <p>Recommendation: One area of improvement is designing capacity building interventions in a manner that would allow trainees (participants) to play significant role both in the identification of security challenges and the search for solutions. Another area of improvement is ensuring a wider reach in terms of participation. This may be achieved by putting in place a mechanism to disseminate the ISSP capacity building activities and resources to a wider section of the national security institutions.</p>

Training: IGAD should select an appropriate training institution for partnerships from among the Member States' based on a country's existing situation and needs.

Design interventions that would allow trainees to play significant role both in the identification of security challenges and the search for solutions as suggested by the academic (see in Box 10).

CASE STUDY 2: Security Sector Reforms Support

Case Study 2: Security Sector Reforms Support

Interventions

Studies and Assessments:

Training: Among some of the topics beneficiaries were trained include: Sensitisation Workshop on Security Sector Reform (in collaboration with the AU), Regional workshop on Women Empowerment in Security Sector, Workshop to support in the Policy Formulation Framework on SSR, Training Workshop To Support Ethiopia In Formulating Security and Justice Sector Reform Policy Framework". These are in addition to the trainings on the application of human rights standards in the law enforcement and security institutions (see Annex 3 for more).

Progress

National Crime Prevention Strategy; aims to prevent crimes by identifying their types and causes, eliminating favourable conditions for criminal activities and putting in place mechanisms to avert them. It is hoped that this will reduce enabling conditions for crime to flourish, identify suspects of criminal activities as well as promote reintegration of offenders to the community.

Anti-Terrorism laws: The recently enacted Proclamation to Prevent and Control Terrorism, 2020 addresses concerns at the broad definition and broad scope of application of the offence of terrorism in the previous anti-terrorism proclamation. Trials conducted under the previous anti-terrorism proclamation reportedly had a number of due process concerns, such as lengthy pre-charge detentions, barriers to legal counsel, and absence of judicial independence. The broad interception and surveillance power afforded to the NISS created a chilling effect on anyone seeking to exercise the right to freedom of expression.

The Criminal Procedure Code was revised to respect rule-of-law standards.

Collaborations:

Lesson Learnt: Respondents appreciated IGAD-SSP's contribution in among others: -

- Importance of security sector reform programmes

- Research on SSR and professionalisation of the sector
- Relation of security to economic and social development

Source: UN 2020, IGAD Annual Reports, UNODC website, Respondents

4.4 Strategic Objective 3:

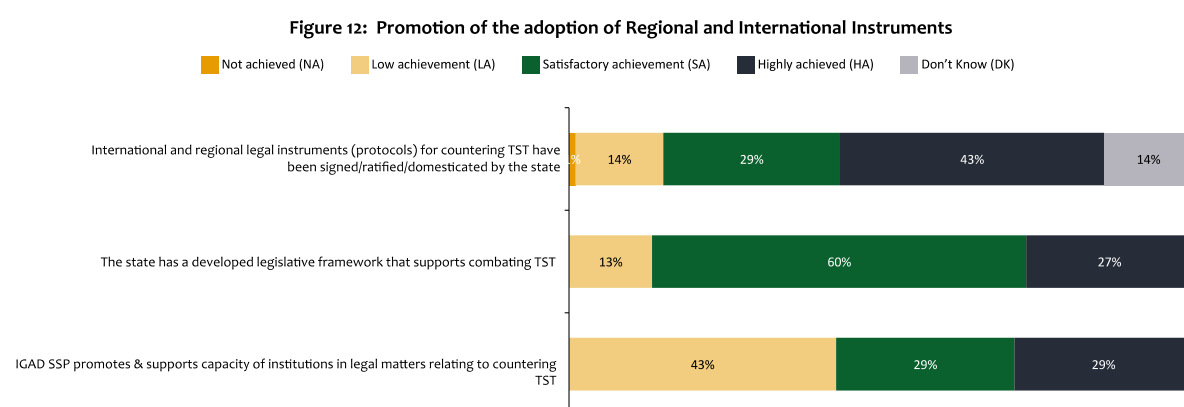
PROMOTE THE ADOPTION OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS EEE-TSTS COMPREHENSIVELY

IGAD-SSP aims to ensure that international and regional normative framework to address EEE-TST are signed, ratified and implemented. In order to strengthen the capacity of the Member States to implement comprehensive policies for countering organised crime, the interventions have taken the assessments, trainings and development of regional standards in the form of Conventions and Protocols. The preliminary assessment of the ratification status of regional and international counter terrorism instruments in the IGAD Member States was undertaken to highlight the status of these instruments and to identify the areas of engagement in the promotion of these instruments including their ratification and domestication. Consequently, a number of trainings were conducted including:

- Regional Training to Promote Normative Frameworks on TOC
- A high level Workshop to promote and sensitise IGAD conventions on MLA and Extradition
- Regional Workshop on Promoting International Legal Instruments to Prevent And Counter Transnational Organised Crime
- National Workshop on Promoting International Instruments to Counter Terrorism
- Regional Workshop on Promotion of Regional and International Legal Regimes/instruments on Maritime Security and Safety
- Regional ToT on the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Safety and Security

The signing, ratification and domestication of international and regional conventions for countering TSTs is essential to enable the security institutions to effectively discharge their mandates. Respondents have noted that though the Constitution provided for the fundamental rights and freedoms, these have been disregarded in practice in the past despite the country's commitment to the UN human rights framework. The Constitution also views ratified treaties and conventions as part of the country's laws. Ethiopia has ratified a number of UN counterterrorism conventions, including the UN Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism. Among AU agreements, Ethiopia has ratified the AU Convention for the Prevention of Terrorism. Ethiopia ratified the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and its attendant Protocols (Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms; Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and; Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children) as well.

At the IGAD level, Ethiopia has ratified the IGAD MLA and Extradition Conventions (see Figure 12). The country also has bilateral MLA and extradition agreements with Djibouti and Sudan and is currently negotiating an extradition arrangement with Kenya (UNODC website). Other notable *international and regional conventions* ratified and domesticated to address transnational organised crimes: Biological Weapons Convention, Chemical Weapons Convention, Proclamation No.1082/2018 Proclamation to Ratify The Protocol to the African Charter On Human and Peoples Rights on The Rights of Women in Africa, and United Nations Convention against Corruption (more are listed in Annex 5).



4.4.1 Identification of Status of Ratification and Domestication of Relevant EEE-TSTs Instruments

The 2012 Task Force Report recommended that IGAD-SSP create a programme for accelerated domestication of the IGAD MLA and Extradition Conventions through which Ethiopia ratified the IGAD Conventions in 2012.

Due to the continuous training and other forms of interventions by IGAD-SSP and partners, awareness has been enhanced in the need for the implementation of human rights standards in the country thereby ushering in review of the legal regime (see Figure 12). As a result for instance, the previous anti-terrorism law which gave the government wide latitude to define activity including any anti-government activity as terrorism has been revised and a new law enacted: Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism Crimes Proclamation No.1176/2020. The Criminal Procedure Code was also revised to allow for more efficient counter organised crime prosecutions while still respecting rule-of-law standards.

In addition, some of the challenges experienced in tackling trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants arose from the inadequacy of the previous law. With Ethiopia considered a source, transit, and to a lesser extent destination country of irregular migration and human trafficking, the challenges are insurmountable. The Proclamation for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Persons (No.1178/2020) enactment set out to address the problem. Other relevant national laws and policies (see more in Annex 5) domesticating the ratified international and regional conventions include: Prevention and Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Proclamation no. 780/2013, National Anti-Money Laundering and Combatting the Financing of Terrorism Policy; Computer Crime Proclamation No.958/2016 and the UN Convention against Corruption Ratification Proclamation no. 544/2007.

4.4.2 Promoting Regional and International Normative and Programmatic Frameworks to Counter TST

Sensitisation regional training workshop to promote regional and international normative and programmatic frameworks to counter transnational organised crimes have been undertaken e.g. Ethiopia National Training Workshop on Counter-Terrorism Law and Practice. To some of the respondents, IGAD-SSP's interventions have enhanced their understanding and clarified definitions of for instance, who constitute a terrorist. This makes it easier to distinguish terrorist groups from 'freedom-bearers' (see Box 5). This has provided a better platform for collaboration between the State security institutions and the other stakeholders such as the media and community leaders. They have also assisted the community in crafting awareness campaigns. And at the national level, by giving far sighted information that can help to combat terrorism.

Box 11: Testimonial 8

The Federal Police on Countering Terrorism Frameworks
<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Most of the countries focused on bilateral agreement and politics opportunity. (2) Law enforcement agencies do not have professional power in their area of responsibility even though the legislation is in place, so the cooperation between law enforcement agencies is not as effective. (3) Most Member States have not ratified the Extradition (and MLA Conventions). <p><i>Lesson Learnt:</i> I think IGAD has done a good job on the issue of combatting al-Shabaab by coordinating Member States and law enforcement agencies and using best practices for combating terrorism.</p> <p><i>Recommendations:</i> Support the Member States to ratify the Conventions. Continue the training, information sharing, departmental cooperation and best practices.</p>

Nevertheless, there is pending work in promoting regional and international normative frameworks including the creation of an online directory and virtual community for central authorities, competent authorities, and other MLA and extradition practitioners to access relevant contact details and legal materials and discuss legal issues, the Periodic Peer Review and Support System. This is added to the fact that some Member States have not ratified the Conventions hampering the work of law enforcement agencies in the country (see Box 11).

4.4.3 Promote Ratification and Domestication of CBRM and WMD Related Regional and International Instruments

In collaboration with regional and international partners, IGAD-SSP has organised a number of regional workshops for enhancing implementation of Resolution 1540 and other Non-Proliferation Instruments to assist IGAD Members in building national capacities on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) safety and security, in the context of resolution 1540, the Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions, as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT). As noted earlier, Ethiopia is a state party to these instruments. A workshop on the BWC in 2018 discussed the BWC; its contribution to international peace and security, in general; and the prevention of the misuse of microbial organisms and the life sciences for hostile purposes, in particular; as well as national responsibilities and benefits from being a State Party.

4.4.4. Recommendations

- Support in the implementation of the national, regional and international frameworks that have been adopted such as the IGAD Conventions.
- More support is needed to enhance understanding of the national and international laws addressing transnational security threats.

4.5 CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IGAD-SSP INTERVENTIONS

4.4.1 Collaboration, Coordination and Information Sharing

National: Though law enforcement agencies have powers in their areas of responsibility, inter-agency cooperation among law enforcement agencies is not formalised/codified. Thus their cooperative interactions are not as many as the respondent would like, limiting essential information exchanges. There is also insufficient cooperation among the wider stakeholder community.

Regional: As some of the Member States have not ratified key regional frameworks such as the IGAD MLA and Extradition Protocols, this limits the nature and level of cooperation in countering TSTs. Some respondents consider this a lack of commitment on their part and instead rely on bilateral agreements rather than work through IGAD. Therefore, this also restricts the information sharing and exchanges at the national and regional levels.

4.4.2 Training Challenges

Duration of training sessions: One of the major challenge is availability of sufficient time which would allow active participation of trainees. Sessions are often designed to cover wide range of areas within a relatively short period. Hence, the role and participation of trainees is limited. Some considered that the time given for the trainings was insufficient to cover the subject matter well.

Training modules: Some of the training content lacks sampling of regional practical cases (as opposed to international) for better demonstration. This lack of sufficient practical regional experience limits information and best practices sharing among the Member States.

Knowledge management: It was also pointed out that the investigation and prosecution in general lack of knowledge management capacity.

4.4.3 Security Institutions Capacity Constraints

Financial constraint: Most of the security institutions face financial problems, which impacts implementation. This means there is a general lack of skilled manpower and equipment for instance, to detect and counter improvised explosive or digital tools to detect and fight terrorism.

Legal Framework: There is also the problem of inadequate policy and law framework to enable the security institutions fulfil their mandates effectively.

Box 12: Testimonial 9

IGAD-SSP on TST Support Prioritisation
As IGAD-SSP is dependent on partners' financial support, this gives rise to duplication of efforts and conflict of interests in areas such as Counter Terrorism versus Violent Extremism, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants versus Migration, Maritime Security versus MASE and Red Sea and Gulf of Aden projects.

4.4.4 Prioritisation and Overlapping IGAD Institutions' mandates

Because IGAD-SSP is completely dependent on partners' financial support , there are duplication of efforts that give rise to conflict of interests among the IGAD institutions (see Box 12). For instance, counter terrorism initiatives versus violent extremism; human trafficking and smuggling of migrants versus migration project, maritime security initiatives versus MASE and Red Sea and Gulf of Aden projects. The overlapping mandates means that: interventions may be duplicated by the different organs; critical security gaps may be left unaddressed; this may be wasteful and redundant; it may also lead to conflict, and; beneficiaries are confused and or unaware of intervener's identity. All these affect the ability to attract funding for essential interventions.

4.4.5 Environmental Constraints

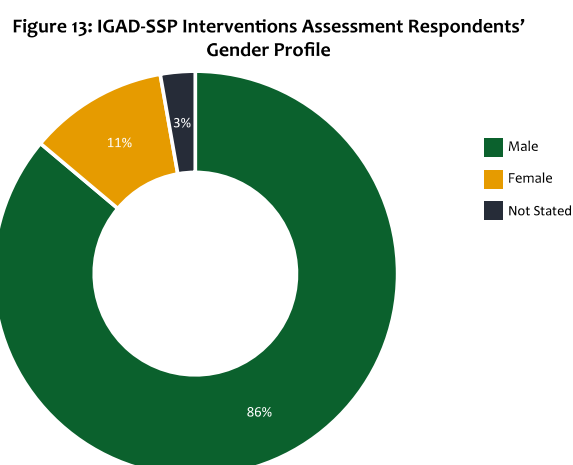
Leadership: Lack of political will or awareness by concerned leaders to support the countering of TSTs. There is also a lack of awareness among members of the public on the issues and impact of transnational security threats such as human trafficking and smuggling of humans.

Poor Infrastructure: Porous border at national and regional level and the attendant insecurity aggravates the security agencies work. Inadequate infrastructure and road network exacerbate this scenario.

General instability in the country is also a challenge..

4.4.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

Most of the respondents noted that there was no follow-up of the interventions implementation or impact. This may be related to the observation that there is no national institution or assigned institution which has overall responsibility to implement or oversee the IGAD-SSP interventions properly.



4.4.7 Gender Concerns

IGAD-SSP placed gender transformation at the heart of its programmes' outcome by stating that gender equity would be a particular focus with an initial target of a third of the

beneficiaries being women. Of the respondents returns, only eleven (11) were filled by women as Figure q3 shows. This indicates either that there is a limited number of women in the security institutions or few women were selected to participate in the interventions.

Chapter 5: KENYA FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

The assessment sought to understand the impact of IGAD-SSP interventions in Kenya. This section includes a detailed analysis of the findings of the Kenya country assessment. The results are compared against IGAD-SSP objectives which in turn seek to fulfil IGAD's Peace and Security Pillar. The Pillar's objective is to enhance regional capacity in promoting good governance and peace and security. One of its key Programme Areas is addressing Transnational Security Threats whose objective is to develop and implement a comprehensive approach to address transnational security threats in order to strengthen IGAD's and the Member States' capacity to predict, prevent and counter the transnational security threats and organised crime.

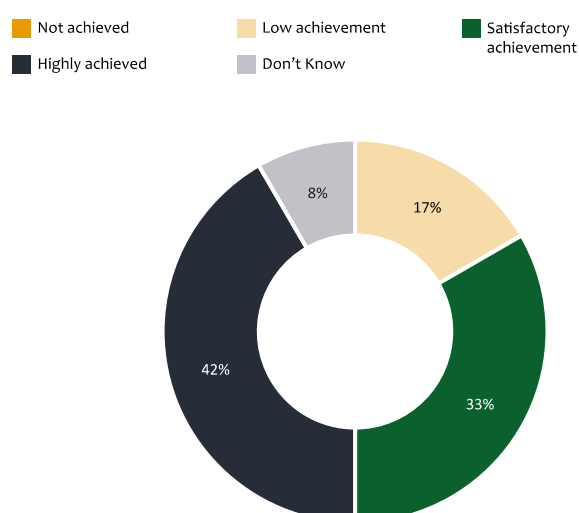
IGAD-SSP, the main body tasked with Realising this objective, is guided by the following strategic objectives are (*IGAD Regional Strategy 2016-2020*): -

1. Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Coordination against existing, evolving and emerging Transnational Security Threats (EEE-TSTs)
2. Enhancing Member States' and IGAD's Institutional and Human Capacities to Address EEE-TSTs
3. Promoting and supporting regional and international normative, institutional/policy and programmatic frameworks to address existing evolving and emerging transnational threats.

In order to focus on the regional trans-national security threats, IGAD-SSP focuses on predictive, preventive and responsive and adaptive capabilities of IGAD and Member States through policies and practices in response to transnational threats and international crime in the IGAD region. The main areas of regional and national engagement include: counter terrorism, counter violent extremism, countering organised crime, cross border security

governance, maritime security, arms proliferation, weapons of mass destruction, biological chemical and radiological threats, and dumping of nuclear and other toxic wastes, money laundering, drug and human trafficking, security sector transformation, demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration, and governance of private military security companies.

Figure 1: State has enhanced capacity to counter TSTs as a result of IGAD-SSP interventions



3.2 Overall Effectiveness of IGAD-SSP Interventions

The assessment sought to discover the impact of IGAD-SSP Interventions since its inception. In general, the respondents were satisfied with the IGAD-SSP's work in the country as illustrated by Figure 1. More than 500 security institutions individuals have undergone IGAD-SSP interventions representing more than 50 different government institutions and civil society organisations have benefited (see Annex 2 and 3 for the list of Respondents institutions and List of Interventions). The majority of the respondents were of the view that the interventions were extremely relevant and useful in their work and they felt that the interventions needed to be increased, diversified in terms of methodology, invest in more systems and infrastructural development and reach a wider number of beneficiaries to assist them to adapt to the ever evolving TST landscape. Most of their appreciation was reserved for that IGAD-SSP interventions aimed at developing and enhancing the collaboration of

national security institutions and regional cooperation and coordination among Members States security institutions. The following is a detailed discussion of findings from the interviews with beneficiary institutions and individuals combined with a comprehensive assessment of interventions documents and materials.

5.2 Strategic Objective 1:

TO STRENGTHEN CROSS BORDER LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COOPERATION AND COORDINATION TO ADDRESS TRANSNATIONAL THREATS

Box 1: Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Coordination – Key Findings from Respondents

KEY FINDINGS FROM RESPONDENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The respondents observe that It is much easier for them to collaborate and liaise with different agencies because of IGAD-SSP interventions and as a result collaborate widely with the regional states on countering TST.• Regional institutions established for coordinating counter terrorism are regarded as largely effective.• Virtually all the respondents note that joint actions by the International and regional bodies seeking to counter maritime TSTs are working in the region.

By laying a regional foundation, this strategic priority seeks to enhance regional collaboration and coordination among member states, and establish a regional CVE platform that effectively contributes to the prevention and countering of violent extremism in the IGAD region.

5.2.1 Cross-Border System and Infrastructures for Cooperation and Coordination

A number of interventions towards the realisation of this objective include assessment studies, workshops and training among others. These include assessment and mapping of radicalisation and violent extremism, vulnerabilities and threats of TOC, status of border

security and management, which have enabled IGAD-SSP to identify gaps with a view to establishing collaboration and coordination platforms. Kenya has been active in participating and utilising the regional security institutional infrastructures in actions to counter organised crime. The initiatives have also included support to encourage cooperation between development partners, the AU and RECs to prevent and counter transnational threats include organisation forums, training sessions, information sharing mechanisms and networking opportunities. Examples include workshops organised in collaboration with other regional and international agencies on the IGAD Peace and Security Strategy, the implementation of AU Niamey Convention on cross-border cooperation, and workshops to facilitate for the ratification of IGAD conventions on Mutual Legal Assistant (MLA) and Extradition.

The development and validation of regional protocols, declarations and policy on the establishment of regional platform have been undertaken through a series of workshops and task force meetings culminating in: -

- Draft Protocol and Draft Roadmap on how to Establish the Regional Criminal Information System (CIS).
- Draft (Protocol) for the Regional Centre for Cooperation and Coordination on Existing, Evolving and Emerging Transnational Security Threats.
- The establishment of a Counter Terrorism Sanctions Monitoring and Analysis Team (SMAT), with a mandate from Member States to promote the collection and exchange of information on terrorist organisations and to support the UN Security Council work of combatting terrorism in the sub-region.

For instance, the establishment of a Task Force in 2014 made recommendations for the realisation of the regional cooperation and coordination platform on transnational security threat. To that end, IGAD-SSP conducted an assessment of national criminal information system in Kenya. Subsequent consultations including some of the responding beneficiaries have sought to revitalise and devise modalities and ways forward on how to

operationalise the Task Force recommendations for the establishment of the regional CIS that catalyses the establishment of the wider platform. Good practices from other regions and regional and international bodies such as Interpol and Committee of Intelligence and Security Service for Africa (CISSA) were also shared with beneficiaries in the IGAD-SSP interventions.

Box 2: Testimonial 1

Box 2: KDF officer on Multi-agency Platform for Coordination and cooperation
<p>We were short of collaborative and partnerships opportunities before IGAD-SSP interventions. These have been greatly enhanced through knowledge acquisition, networking forums and creation of partnerships enabling platforms for multi-agency information sharing and coordination. Beneficiaries find it easier to collaborate and liaise with other security institutions, and with their regional partners.</p> <p><i>Lessons learnt and best practices:</i> How to build partnerships and capacity build multi-agency platform to provide an environment or lead agency to optimally offer security services.</p> <p><i>Recommend:</i> More support in technical, logistics and setting the context for a multi-agency body to achieve their objective.</p>

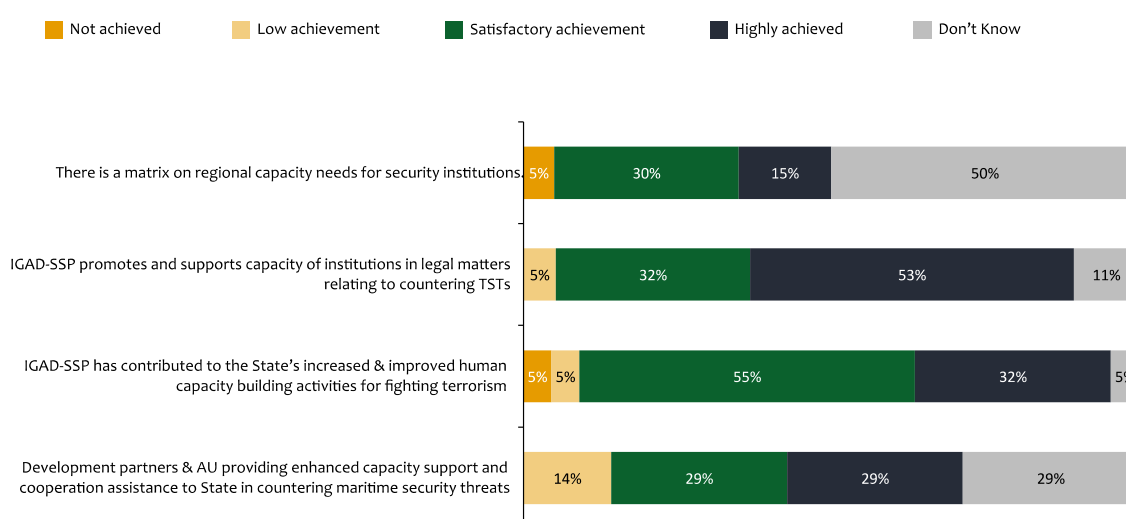
Thus beneficiaries are satisfied with a number of IGAD-SSPs regional initiatives and emphasised the significance of the interventions in engendering a willingness to collaborate regionally and among national agencies (see Box 2 and Figure 2). They highlighted the following platforms that allow for criminal Intelligence and information exchange with other Member States in the IGAD region established or supported by IGAD-SSP to include: -

- IGAD Peace and Security Strategy (IPSS)
- IGAD Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance
- IGAD Convention on Extradition
- IGAD Integrated Maritime Safety and Security (IMSS) Strategy 2030
- ICEPCVE
- East Africa Fusion and Liaison Unit by the AU (EA-FLU) by the AU
- Joint Intelligence Centre (JIC)

- Joint Regional Counter Terrorism Centre (RCTC)
- Interpol's EAPPCCO cross-border intelligence sharing
- IGAD's Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN)
- Lusaka Agreement Task Force.

These systems facilitate the exchange of criminal intelligence on terrorism with other member states in the IGAD region and Kenya reports regularly to the Joint Regional Counter Terrorism Centre. The systems are viewed as largely effective with room for improvement.

Figure 2: Summary Level of satisfaction with the regional interventions



5.2.2 Regional Instruments Established for Regional Cooperation and Coordination for Countering Transnational Threats

IGAD-SSP has been at the forefront of facilitating the development of regional policies for enhancing cooperation on maritime security. It has also assisted in the development of common regional security and defence cooperation. For instance, training and sensitisation meetings on security sector reforms (SSR) facilitates the establishment of regional standards of operations among the Member States. It supported and encouraged multi-agency collaboration in the establishment of a Joint Operation Centre initiative, National Maritime Security and Facilitation Committee, comprising all the agencies that have a border function

(established under the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCOC). The Centre shares for instance, search and rescue (SAR) services and vessels of interest information with the Information Fusion Centre in Madagascar and the Regional Coordination Operational Centre (RCOC) in Seychelles. IGAD-SSP was involved in the development of the Eastern and Southern Africa-Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) regional strategy to Counter Piracy in the Indian Ocean and in designing and refining of its strategy and implementation plan. The implementation of the ESA-IO strategy is encapsulated in the EU funded Maritime Security for ESA-IO (MASE) Project with IGAD as the Regional Authorising Organisation.

The organisation's interventions to develop and synchronise policy on mutual defence and security cooperation for the sea facilitated the building of Kenya's maritime security infrastructure. In acknowledging that support, the respondents pointed to the establishment of Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS) and establishment of joint maritime security committees (see Figure 5 below on satisfaction for State actions). Kenya established a coastguard service, KVGs in 2018 to enforce the laws against transnational organised crimes in the country's territorial waters (see Case Study 1).

5.2.3 CVE Centre of Excellence and Counter Messaging Hub

Under its aim of enhancing cooperation and coordination among Member States, IGAD-SSP has been instrumental in the establishment of the IGAD Centre of Excellence for Promoting and Countering Violent Extremism (ICEPCVE). This was the culmination of a series of high level meetings between IGAD-SSP, Members states including Kenya and regional and international partners such as the Global Centre on Cooperative Security (GCCC). ICEPCVE has been created as a platform for institutionalising P/CVE work in the region and address the challenge of violent extremism in a more collaborative and cooperative manner. This has strengthened the impact of IGAD interventions in the region and in Kenya as whole.

5.2.4 Recommendations

Cross-border Cooperation: The country would appreciate the creation of more regional forums for dialogue that enhance information sharing to generate ideas and learn best practices and joint training to create more opportunities for networking and sharing cross-border experiences. Finally, as cross-cutting stakeholder engagement has been greatly enhanced, more support is encouraged. The respondents would more support in technical, logistics and setting the context for a multi-agency body to achieve their objective.

CASE STUDY 1: Facilitating the Establishment of Platforms for Collaboration and Cooperation (KCGS)

Box 3: Establishment of Kenya Coast Guard service

IGAD-SSP was the implementing organ for the development of the Eastern and Southern Africa-Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) regional strategy to Counter Piracy in the Indian Ocean of 2012. The implementation of the ESA-IO strategy is encapsulated in the EU Funded Maritime Security Project (MASE Project). The strategy resulted in the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCOC) aimed at improving regional co-ordination and cooperation and is based on 4 broad pillars: information sharing, capacity building, updating national legislation and regional training. It provided a platform for transnational coordination between the signatory states, other IMO member states and other international partners.

The decline of piracy in the region created the opportunity to consider implementing capacity building programmes to prevent a resurgence of piracy and to address other transnational organised maritime crimes (Jeddah Amendments to the DCOC). This encouraged participating states to ensure all agencies with a role in maritime security adopt a coordinated approach on maritime security, share resources, develop relevant national legislations and engender political will and commitment to international legal frameworks. Further, states were encouraged to form Joint committees for information sharing and establishment of points of contact. To avoid a multi-agency approach to governance of Kenya's maritime zones which created

regulatory overlaps and conflicts, a Coastguard Service was established in 2018 and process is underway to develop an integrated framework for maritime security.

Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS) is responsible for enforcing maritime law on security, safety and protection of maritime resources within Kenya's territorial water. It is an agency that incorporates personnel from different agencies - Navy, customs, immigration, Kenya Fisheries and Kenya Wildlife Service among others. KCGS will strengthen and enhance enforcement of laws and regulations applicable in Kenya's territorial and inland waters, in particular, those relating to maritime security and safety, fisheries protection, pollution control, sanitation, customs, narcotic drugs, prohibited plants, psychotropic substances, illegal firearms and ammunitions, and protection of maritime resources. KCGS is empowered to arrest and prosecute persons suspected of committing offences in Kenya's territorial and inland waters. In addition, KCGS undertakes emergency response such as maritime search and rescue (SAR) and response to marine spills.

The concept of establishing KCGS is to pool the resources held within various Government agencies which have statutory responsibility over Kenya's maritime domain. This domain has both state and non-State actors involved in various activities including exploration and exploitation of marine living and non-living resources; maritime commercial activities; defence and security; conservation and management of the marine resources; and enforcement of customs, fiscal, immigration, shipping, and sanitary laws.

Before the establishment of KCGS, in addition to the weak capacities, the unclear and often overlapping mandates of the maritime security institutions and agencies made it a challenge to secure Kenya's territorial waters. There was a reluctance to share resources for maritime domain awareness (MDA) and threat assessments among the institutions. The rising piracy incidents and other security threats in the Indian Ocean demanded a better response from the state. It also required greater collaboration and cooperation within the country and with the regional and international state actors. This also necessitated a single point of contact.

Kenya is currently focused on the development of the Blue Economy and maritime security underpins this development priority. It is estimated that Kenya loses Sh10 billion in revenue annually due to illegal and criminal activities at sea. In order to create a favourable environment for economic growth, fighting against crimes at sea requires a multi stakeholder approach. The creation of a multi-agency security service like KCGS will contribute to the realisation of this goal.

Sources: KCGS website, IGAD website, Respondents

5.3 Strategic objective 2:

STRENGTHENING THE MEMBER STATES' INSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN CAPACITY TO RESIST
EEE-TSTS

Box 3: Enhancing Institutional and Human Capacities - Key Findings from Respondents

KEY FINDINGS FROM RESPONDENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 70 per cent of the respondents are more than satisfied with the impact States activities to counter TST after IGAD-SSP interventions. • The interventions have impacted how security sector actors discharge their mandates such as respecting the rule of law and human rights in countering organised crime and terrorism. • IGAD-SSP role in combatting terrorism in Kenya is highly regarded by a majority of the respondents and as a result the country has a comprehensive framework to combat terrorism. • However, while almost all respondents commended IGAD-SSP and the state's role in countering terrorism and radicalisation, it was felt that this was done at the expense of other TOCs. • The country's security institutions have an integrated CIS where they share information, plan strategies, conduct regular reviews and provide general assistance to each other. • Maritime security has gradually improved in the country and the establishment of the Kenya Coast Guard Services is evidence of the government's determination to secure Kenya's waters. • All respondents acknowledge that resources are limited both at the national and regional level.

This strategic objective seeks to enhance the capacity of states in the IGAD region to provision security effectively and efficiently through enhanced capacity of security institutions. It intends to enhance the capacity for forecasting, managing, and preventing contemporary security threats. It will also help to provide peace and security effectively and efficiently. Most of the beneficiaries and respondents were very satisfied with the interventions and impact as the situation has noticeably improved compared with the capacity before IGAD-SSP interventions (see Figure 3 and 4).

Figure 3: Level of satisfaction with select IGAD-SSP interventions- Adequacy of human capacity BEFORE ISSP Interventions

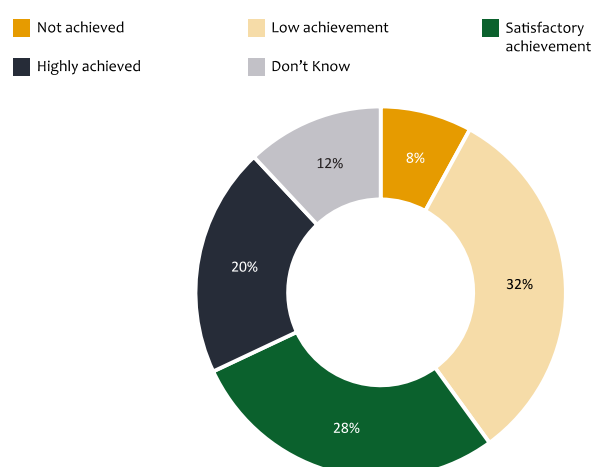
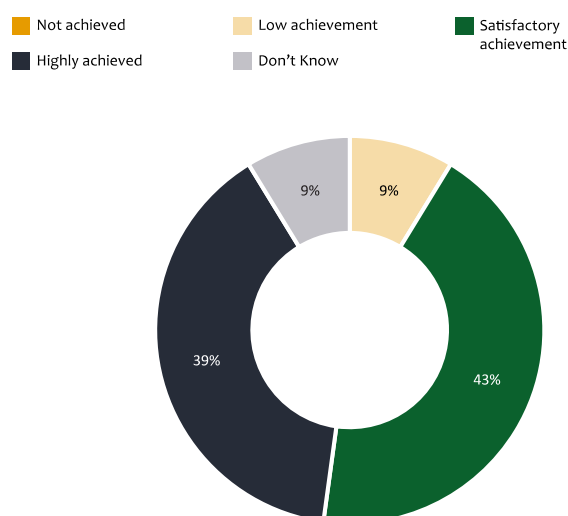
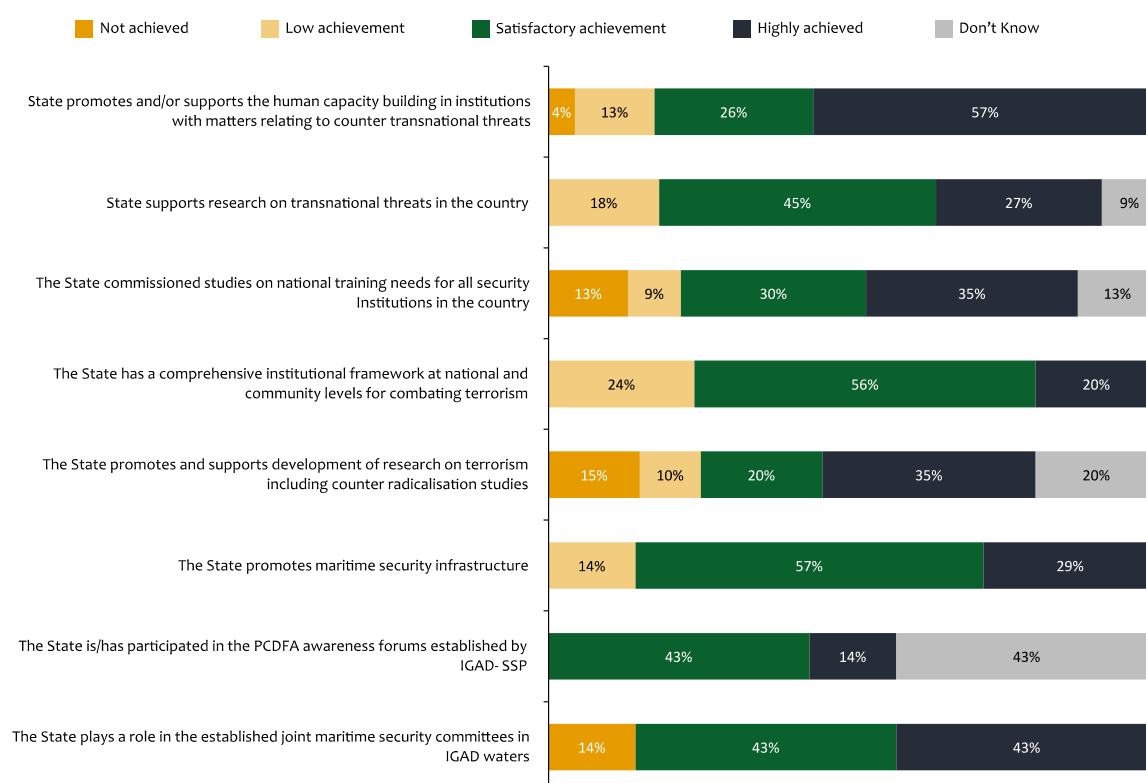


Figure 4: Level of satisfaction with select IGAD-SSP interventions Human capacity improved since ISSP trainings



Majority expressed the view that IGAD-SSP had satisfactorily and highly achieved their objectives in the country (see Figures 5 of selected State counter TST activities). In particular, the respondents in Kenya were of the view that there has been an obvious change among the beneficiaries in their relationship with other security stakeholders. They noted that IGAD-SSP activities have enabled “platforms for multi-agency information sharing and coordination” (see Box 2). Additionally, the interventions enhanced security skills and knowledge among the beneficiaries. IGAD-SSP has undertaken a number of activities towards the realisation of this strategic objective.

Figure 5: Level of satisfaction with the State Countering TSTs Activities after IGAD-SSP Intervention



Box 4: Testimonial 2

Countering Terrorism Beneficiary
“terrorism being a global matter, learning global ways of combating terrorism has been the best practice IGAD could come up with”

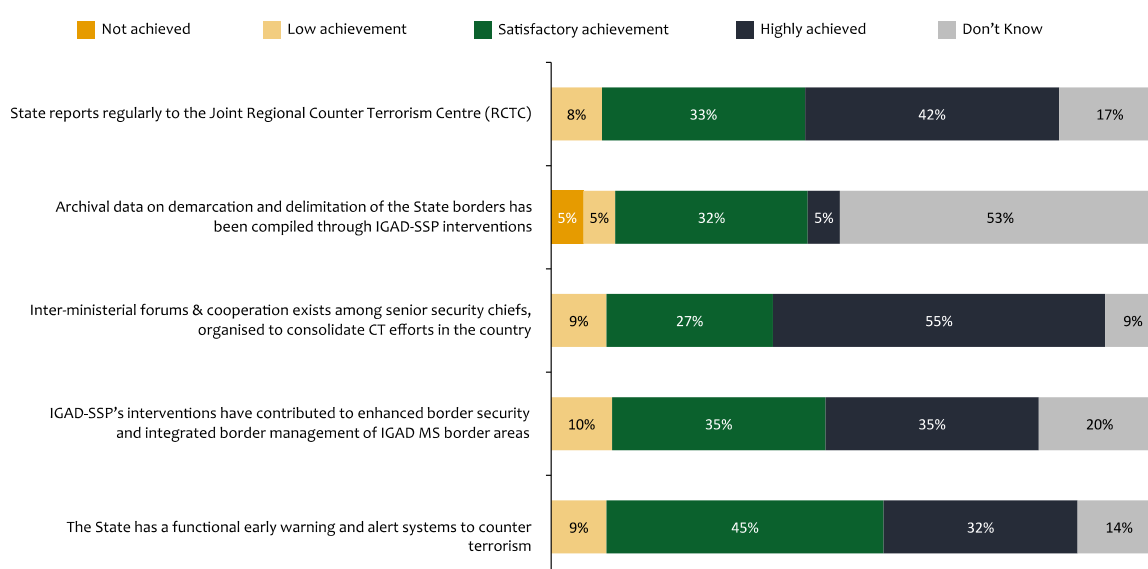
5.3.1 Training on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism

IGAD-SSP Counter Terrorism and Violent Extremism capacity building activities are highly regarded by a majority of the respondents in the country. As one of the respondents notes, “terrorism being a global matter, learning global ways of combating terrorism has been the best practice IGAD could come up with” (Box 4). The contribution in the key areas of interventions are summarised as :

1. *Radicalisation* - Informed programmes by the National Counter-terrorism Centre (NCTC) in preparing its programme of countering violent extremism. IGAD-SSP has helped in deepening the understanding of radicalisation leading to better prevention methods being developed to prevent radicalisation that has terrorism as its end-game.
2. *Re-integration* - Through better understanding of radicalisation and its causes, the government has been able to put in place a comprehensive mechanism for rehabilitation and re-integration of radicalised persons.
3. *Cybercrime* - The collaborative and cooperative approach in the fight against terrorism championed by the IGAD-SSP brought on board agencies and departments in the cyberspace to cooperate better with security agencies in combating cyber-crime.
4. *Terrorism financing* – Enhances intelligence sharing with regards to illegal and irregular money flows. IGAD-SSP has helped the government enact laws that have immensely assisted financial institutions monitor the financing of terrorism.

There was general consensus that IGAD-SSP's contributed to the State's increased and improved human capacity building activities and evidence-based intervention areas for fighting terrorism (Figure 6). The respondents agreed that the government has the necessary capacity to combat terrorism. The country's has enacted progressive laws aimed at combating terrorism, which have resulted in better multi-agency cooperation and successful prosecution of terrorism cases. In addition, there were public initiatives to combat terrorism such as community sensitisation meetings, which assisted the people to understand the danger and adverse impact of terrorism.

Figure 6: Enhanced capacity and capability in CT & VE



Kenya has early warning and alert systems for countering terrorism that have ensured better planning, presentation, preparation and ultimately better response to terrorist attacks in the country. They have also helped in prediction and analysis, and forms a basis for liaison among agencies. They have also been used to enhances sensitisation programmes. At the community level, there are a number of institutions and organisations both state and non-state actors implementing community-based counter-radicalisation programmes. Some of the initiatives undertaken by the country to support them include development of research on terrorism including counter radicalisation studies and training teams have been set up to

implement common training syllabus including community-based counter radicalisation initiatives.

Most of the interventions’ beneficiaries were trained on countering terrorism, which also reflect IGAD-SSP’s area of most TST engagements with the country. Nevertheless, respondents would still like more support with terrorism financing despite the IGAD-SSP having focused in that area (see Figures 7 and 8). Cybercrimes skills are increasingly in demand as a growing number of terrorism activities are shifting online.

Figure 7: Distribution of PAST IGAD-SSP CT Support according to Respondents

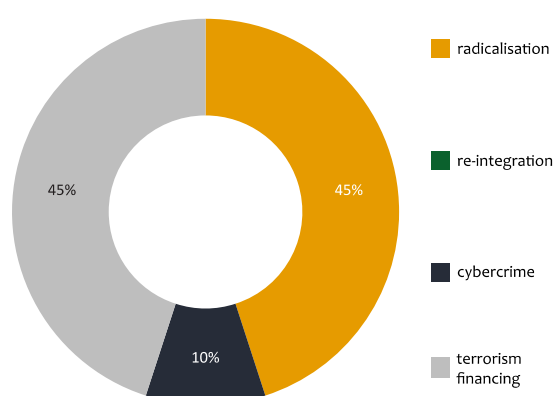
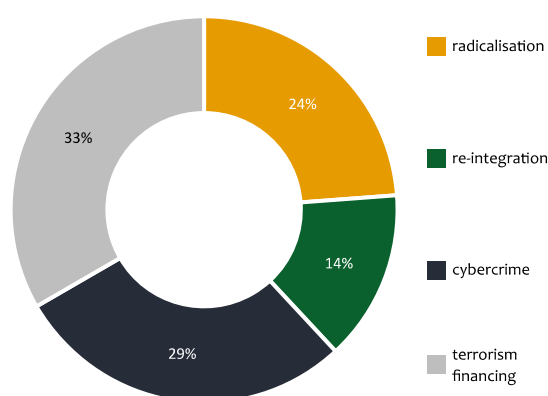


Figure 8: Distribution of RECOMMENDED IGAD-SSP CT Support by Respondents



IGAD-SSP interventions have also had an impact in how security sector actors discharge their mandates with regard to organised crime in Kenya (see Figure 6). Officials no longer use force in countering terrorism operations. There has been a general increase in the respect the rule of law and the human rights of the suspects by security institutions. This has come about from the various trainings that institutions and beneficiaries have received from IGAD-SSP. Support for capacity building in legal matters related to counter terrorism for judicial and law and order agents has been undertaken including the practices under Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector such as “Protection of Victims, Witnesses and Criminal Justice System officials” and “Human Rights and Counterterrorism as a Good Practice in Investigation and Prosecution

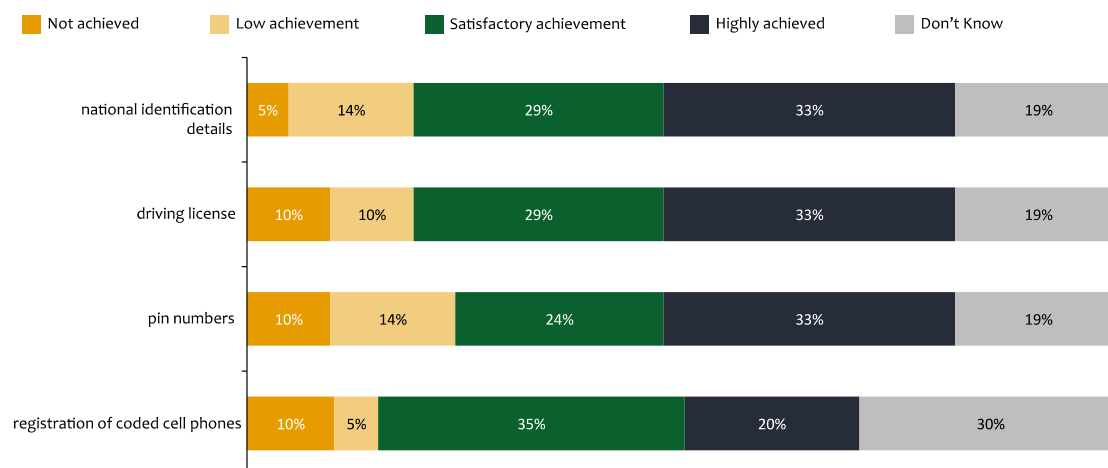
of Terrorism Cases”. In addition, most of the respondents agreed that IGAD-SSP has promoted and supported capacity of institutions in legal matters relating to counter terrorism.

Box 5: Testimonial 3

Box 5: Ministry of Interior Official on Countering Terrorism with IGAD support
<p>The program has yielded improved co-operation amongst IGAD member states in the fight against terrorism despite the challenges beyond IGAD’s control. IGAD SSP influenced frameworks at national and community levels that are used to combat terrorism.</p> <p>a) The Whole-of-the-government approach to the fight against terrorism has ensured there is co-operation and coordination at both the national and county governments; as well as amongst government Ministries, Departments and Agencies in the fight against terrorism in Kenya.</p> <p>b) Additionally, the government has brought on board non-state actors such as INGOs, NGOs, CBOs and religious organizations and groups in the fight against terrorism.</p> <p><i>Challenges:</i> Despite the great strides made in encouraging inter-agency cooperation and coordination, information sharing amongst agencies remains. Also officials exposed to IGAD-SSP programmes, and therefore expected to champion counter terrorism intervention are, based on government/departmental human resource exigencies, re-deployed to areas not related to counter-terrorism, thus affecting implementation of the interventions.</p> <p><i>Recommendations:</i> (i) Sustained training (ii) Work with Member States to ensure the interventions are institutionalised (iii) Undertake regular impact assessments</p>

The Whole-of-the-government approach advocated by IGAD-SSP to fight against terrorism has ensured there is co-operation and coordination at both the national and county governments; as well as amongst government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) in the fight against terrorism in Kenya (see Box 5). Additionally, the government has brought on board non-state actors such as INGOs, NGOs, CBOs and religious organizations and groups in the fight against terrorism. There has also been a successful partnership between government and private sector in de-radicalisation programmes and countering violent extremism. Finally, the government has also developed centralised identity information grids that have been fused and linked to the immigration, NCTC and the police (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Centralised Identity Information Grid attainment by State



5.3.2 Training on Other Transnational Organised Crimes

In order to strengthen the capacity in investigating and prosecuting transnational organised crimes, enhance law enforcement and rule of law in the region, IGAD-SSP carried out a number of interventions in the country. The interventions undertaken to enhance capacity aim to contain the intensity and impact of organised crime in the country. IGAD-SSP's mandate on organised crime is wide and involves supporting Kenya, among others, on human trafficking and smuggling; drug trafficking; illicit trafficking in SALW, money laundering, cybercrime, corruption, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, counterfeiting and intellectual property rights related crimes etc". The major activities include supporting the national criminal information systems and infrastructures and human capacity development training programmes that have enhanced the State's capacity to counter TSTs (see Figure 6).

IGAD-SSP conducted an assessment of Kenya's national CIS, identify strengths, opportunities, gaps and limitations with a view to establishing a regional harmonised standard CIS. This helped enhance the country's integrated national CIS where security institutions share information, plan strategies, conduct regular reviews and provide general assistance to each other. The principle of a multi-agency platform is to avoid working in silos and enable the concerned agency to use the platform to share information as needed (see

Box 6). There are county security intelligence committees for sharing information at the devolved levels and NIS and DCI and NPS facilitates intelligence sharing generally among the concerned security institutions.

Box 6: Testimonial 4

Box 6: FIU Officer on Information sharing
<p>In terms of investigations .i.e. financial investigation, we learnt that we could get support from other agencies. In money laundering for instance, we have been able to get direction on how to go about different challenges that we face on a daily basis.</p> <p><i>Lessons learnt and best practices:</i> Importance of sharing of information on security matters through security agencies collaboration.</p>

In order to encourage the development of standard operating procedures and the mounting of regional training sessions on crime and intelligence analysis, IGAD-SSP conducted national CIS assessment and trainings such as “Agency cooperation in terrorism and transnational crime” and “Transnational Organised Crime and Immigration Risk Analysis (see Annex 3). Moreover, most of the security institutions have adopted them SOPs for investigating transnational organised crimes according to the respondents This has enabled a more uniformed/united response among the security agencies to TOC threats. An example is the prevention of a potential TOC suspect absconding due to the uniform screening process and information sharing. A potential suspects movements are able to be monitored across agencies. Another instance is how to handle the human rights of suspects; this is standard across/among security institutions.

Box 7: Testimonial 5

DPP Counsel on The ever evolving and emerging trends TOC
<p><i>Challenges:</i> Change of modus operandi and emerging new trends being used by criminals and criminal entities thereby the constant need to update oneself on strategies of how to detect and prevent such threats.</p>

Lessons learnt and best practices: Capacity building exposes the trainee to different perspectives on how to prevent, detect security threats and subsequently, hold individuals responsible for such breaches, to account.

Recommendations: I would recommend regular monitoring and evaluation of the persons trained to ascertain whether the trainings received are actually being implemented.

When it comes to enhancing border security including boosting airport and seaport security and transport networks, more than half of the respondents consider that the interventions have contributed to enhanced border security and integrated border management in the border areas of the country. Though most are unaware if some State activities such as whether the demarcation and delimitation of the country's borders has been undertaken and data compiled.

The country has been engaging the public to raise awareness and build support for a long-term security solution in the various areas of transnational organised crime. There has been ongoing public awareness campaign to engage and sensitise communities on counter radicalisation, to identify and report human trafficking suspects, wildlife poaching and trafficking, arms smuggling, etc. The security institutions also utilise social media to reach the public. This has resulted in for instance, greater cooperation with the public on counter terrorism and human trafficking. There have also been community sensitisation programmes using nyumba kumi structures though this are not as well-resourced as they should be according to some of the respondents.

Finally, the respondents listed the following as areas of organised crime in which they received the most support from IGAD-SSP: anti-money laundering, countering terrorism, Investigation countering radicalisation, combating piracy, toxic disposal, and trafficking in persons. Meanwhile, the respondents would like more support in the following area(s) of organised crime: trafficking in persons, countering terrorism, anti-money laundering, cybercrimes and the harmonisation of regional security concerns.

5.3.3 Training on Maritime Safety and Security

Human and institutional capacity development aims at enhancing the capacity of states in the IGAD region to deal with maritime security threats and maintain maritime safety, which is a transnational task and a shared responsibility. Though piracy had largely been controlled, other maritime security threats persist in the country's waters including trafficking of drugs, trafficking of arms (primarily from Yemen), and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Nonetheless, general maritime security has gradually improved in the country. There has been significant progress as the maritime borders that were porous and previously exploited by criminal elements, are now secured by the Kenya Coast Guard Services (KCGS) and the other security agencies working collaboratively. The provision of maritime security is a major inter-agency challenge. The establishment of the KCGS is a testament to the Kenyan Government's determination to seal loopholes within its territorial waters. The KCGS is establishing its presence at sea through targeted coastal, inshore and harbour patrols that have resulted in significant deterrence of maritime crimes.

Figure 10: Distribution of PAST IGAD-SSP Maritime Security according to Respondents

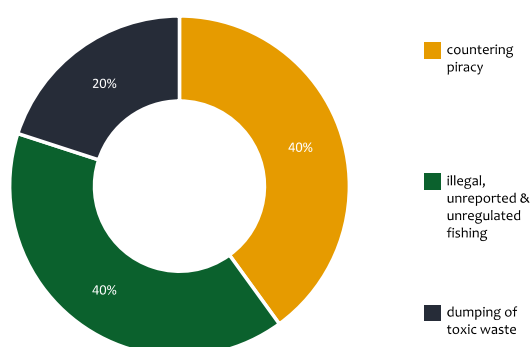
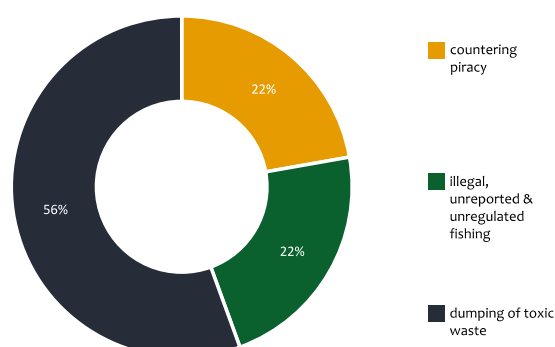


Figure 11: Distribution of RECOMMENDED IGAD-SSP Maritime Security support by Respondents



As IGAD-SSP has offered the most support in combating piracy and IUU fishing the respondents would like more support to prevent and manage the dumping of toxic waste in Kenya's territorial waters (see Figures 10 and 11) such as "Strengthening Capacity in Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance" to effectively combat against IUU fishing in the IGAD region. In addition, they suggested other areas for IGAD-SSP intervention including training in maritime domain awareness (MDA), and training and awareness on the growth of Blue Economy. Further, one of the respondents observed that the IGAD-SSP training curriculum did not fully suit the country's needs thus it was not as useful as could have been as they wanted. This was prompted by the new government focus on Blue Economy, a novelty for most which they hoped IGAD-SSP would aid them in circumnavigating.

In the key areas of IGAD-SSP interventions in maritime security, the Kenyan government, to strengthen the institutional and legal framework aimed towards improving maritime security, has introduced the following measures: -

1. *Piracy* - KCGS through the KCGS Act (2018) enforces maritime law within Kenyan territorial waters to suppress armed robbery at sea. Amendments to the Penal Code with deletion of section 699 (e) and drafting of section 371 in the Merchant Shipping Act which have domesticated piracy making it an offence that can be addressed within Kenya's jurisdiction. This was the basis for the prosecution of pirates caught in international waters in the past.
2. *Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU)* - The Fisheries Management and Development Act No.35 of 2015 defines IUU and the penalties. This law enables KCGS to fight IUU activities.
3. *Dumping of Toxic Wastes* - KCGS Act empowers the institution to among others to enforce the law on matters pollution within its territorial waters. Kenya is also a state party to the International management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention as adopted by UN Resolution A.741(18).

Box 8: Testimonial 6

Box 8: Port Security Officer on Ship and Port Facility Security
<p><i>Recommendation on additional support:</i> Extend the programme support to regional training on International ship and port facility security to all maritime actors.</p> <p>Areas of support include: (i) capacity building on ship and port facility security – the regional standards, interest and priorities. (ii) clarification of international legal frameworks e.g. ISPC, and Chapter 11 of UNCLOS and MARPOL.</p>

Regardless of IGAD-SSP support, some challenges exist in the security institution with respect to containing maritime insecurity. Some of the respondents have requested support on the security and safety of maritime transportations systems and networks in particular international ship and port facility security. There is limited understanding on the legal implication of relevant international rules. For instance, the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code and Chapter 11 of UNCLOS is a challenge to implement at the national level (see Box 8). Another international treaty that they need further clarity is the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL). As the KCGS is still in its infancy, the implementation challenges are not yet apparent.

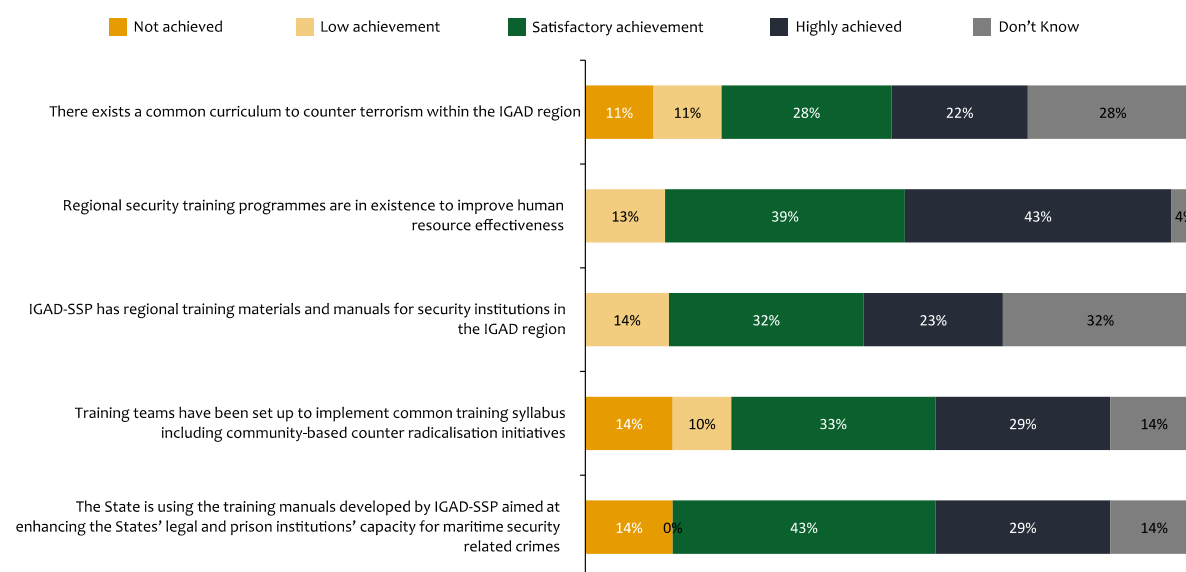
To share information including sensitising the Member States about the IGAD Integrated Maritime Security and Safety Strategy, IGAD-SSP has launched the IGAD Maritime Affairs Newsletter to provide an information platform dedicated to the Regional Maritime Domain covering all security matters related to regional and internal seas and oceans with relevance to the IGAD region.

5.3.4 Development of Training Programmes on EEE-TSTs

To align with the specific needs and context of the IGAD region in addressing EEE-TSTs, IGAD-SSP has developed training programmes with standardised methodology prepared through concept notes. These enhance training capacity and set regional training standards. IGAD-SSP has also undertaken research on EEE-TSTs in the country and the region. The beneficiaries and some of the institutions are generally happy with IGAD-SSP training

programmes (See Figure 12). In order to undertake fit for purpose interventions, IGAD-SSP conducted national needs assessment for security institutions in Kenya and other Member States which culminated in a regional needs database and the development of regional and national training packages to improve human resource effectiveness.

Figure 12: Summary Level of Satisfaction with IGAD-SSP Training Development Interventions



IGAD-SSP impact on human capacity development has received a high rating by most of the respondents. In addition, the State's performance fares just as well with the respondents with 70 percent affirming that it promotes and supports the human capacity building with matters relating to countering transnational security threats including research on transnational threats within the IGAD region (See Figure 5: Summary Level of satisfaction with the State TST Activities). They noted difference in shortage of skills before the inception of IGAD-SSP and the current situation. The respondents identified technical skills and infrastructure such as elements of counter terrorism - countering radicalisation and cyber skills - as inadequate before IGAD-SSP interventions, and the current level of partnerships among the security institutions was also lacking previously. According to the beneficiaries and the other key respondents, IGAD-SSP interventions have improved human capacity among

the stakeholders. This appreciated in creating uniformity and standards in security agencies operation nationally and regionally (see Box 9).

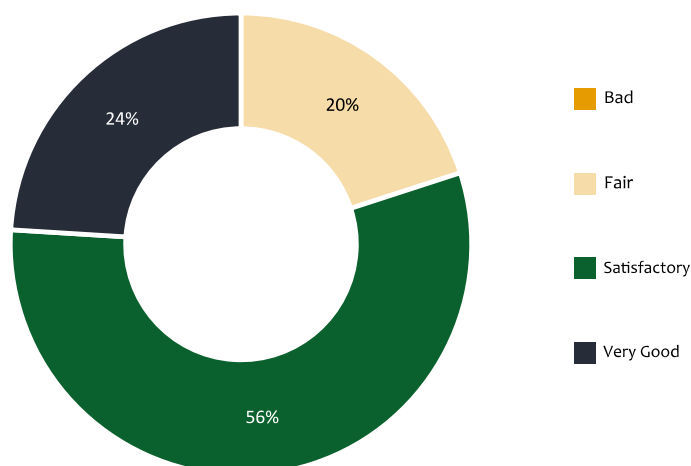
Box 9: Testimonial 7

Ministry of Interior Official on *Standardised training packages*

Lessons learnt and best practices: Standardised training programmes assist different officers in Member States to speak with one voice and be on the same page when liaising and sharing intelligence. They also highlight the benefits of standardised reporting.

The capacity building methodology was also considered satisfactory (see Figure 13)). The beneficiaries noted that the training modules and methodology is good, and the content relevant and well researched. For instance, trainings on Early Warning has been effective especially for de-radicalisation and countering violent extremism. IGAD-SSP also provides knowledgeable presenters. The interaction with participants from different countries was greatly appreciated. It was observed that the Programme has yielded improved co-operation amongst IGAD member states in their effort to combat transnational threats despite the regional security challenges. Nevertheless it was noted that more work needed to be done especially on implementation aspects of the intervention. Also there was room for improvement with respect to the training administration to reduce delays in convening, address language barriers between participants and the trainers, and identifying appropriate training participants .

Figure 13: Satisfaction with ISSP Capacity Building Methodology



Lastly, a number of studies on EEE-TSTs have been commissioned that are applicable and utilised in Kenya to counter TSTs (see Box 7 and Annex 3). A Comprehensive regional TSTs vulnerability and threats assessment, for instance, provided knowledge and served as a baseline and effective monitoring and evaluation tool in the fight against TSTs. The findings and recommendations also foster knowledge-based decision making and thereby strengthening regional cooperation and coordination.

Box 10: Relevant IGAD-SSP EEE-TST Studies

IGAD-SSP Commissioned Studies on EEE-TSTs	
1	"Comprehensive Regional TSTs Vulnerability and Threats Assessment" (2014) that identified the major organised criminal activities across the region
2	"Regional Assessment and Mapping of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism in the IGAD Region" (2015)
3	Scoping study on the "Criminal Networks and Methods of Human smuggling and trafficking from the Horn of Africa through the Central Mediterranean Sea" (2016 (in collaboration with Sahan Foundation). Identified criminal networks and groups engaged in the smuggling and trafficking of human being, their modus of and the kingpins of the criminal syndicate and their networks that extend from Europe to Africa.

4	Assessment Study on Vulnerabilities and Threats of Transnational Organised Crime in the IGAD Region
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5.3.5 Recommendations

Human and Institution Capacity Building: some of the respondents recommended more technical and logistical support to relevant institutions in setting the context for a multi-agency body to achieve shared the objectives. This was in order to capitalise on what most of the respondents viewed as IGAD-SSP strength: building and or facilitating partnerships and collaboration among diverse security institutions within and out of State.

Transnational Organised Crime: Some security institutions would more support in some areas such as coordination and in reviewing the relevant legislation to, for instance, create more punitive penalties given the gravity of the transnational crimes.

Also, there noted that there was a need to collaborate with neighbouring countries in order to harmonise the TOC laws. The transnational nature of the crimes requires the neighbouring countries to have laws that are similar to be effective and act as a deterrence.

The respondents recommended that IGAD-SSP should consider increasing training on elements of and techniques of combatting cybercrimes. There is need to build the capacity to counter threats online: the capacity to identify, infiltrate the trafficking markets, and be able share any other TOC with the relevant agency if information is discovered. They would also appreciate more/enhanced training on online investigation of transnational organised crimes particularly all forms of trafficking (drugs, persons, wildlife) as in most case, planning, conducting and even trafficking of most of these transnational organised crimes occur in the cyber space.

There were suggestions for more information and training in asymmetric threats, other cyber threats and relevant intra-inter-state conflicts.

Box 11: Testimonial 8

Security analyst on <i>Countering Terrorism and CVE</i>
<p><i>Support:</i> more training on Predictive Trend analysis so as to help the member states be on the same page when developing their national CT programmes.</p> <p><i>Challenges:</i> Transfers of the trained personnel to other units, which interferes with continuity. Also it takes time to implement the programmes by which time they might have lost relevance or momentum.</p> <p><i>Lessons learnt and best practices:</i> Joint monitoring, analysis and operations are key to successful counter-terrorism endeavours.</p> <p><i>Recommendation:</i> More emphasis on operational counter-terrorism analysis Training</p>

Counter Terrorism: The beneficiaries recommended that IGAD-SSP should provide the following kind of support in combating terrorism in Kenya (see also Box 11): -

- Trainings on predictive trend analysis so as to help the member states be on the same page when developing their national counter terrorism programmes.
- More emphasis on operational counter-terrorism analysis training.
- Some respondents and institutions want training focussed on implementation rather than cross border research.
- Increase the number of officers to be trained to have greater impact as terrorism is a nation-wide problem calling for training of more officers at any given time if the results are to be felt
- Community based institutions such as the nyumba kumi should be consulted more facilitated to encourage their involvement in countering radicalisation.

Maritime Security and Safety: In order to best assist the maritime security institutions, IGAD-SSP has been requested to have a curriculum which is tailor made for each country because of the specific maritime security threats each state is facing, and their national priorities e.g. in Kenya, the current focus is in securing the maritime domain to create an enabling environment for the Blue Economy to thrive.

Training Monitoring and Evaluation: respondents recommended regular monitoring and evaluation of persons trained to ascertain whether the trainings received are actually being implemented or are useful in their roles. Sus

5.4 Strategic objective 3:

PROMOTE THE ADOPTION OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS EEE-TSTS COMPREHENSIVELY

Box 12: Promoting Regional and International Frameworks- Key Findings from Respondents

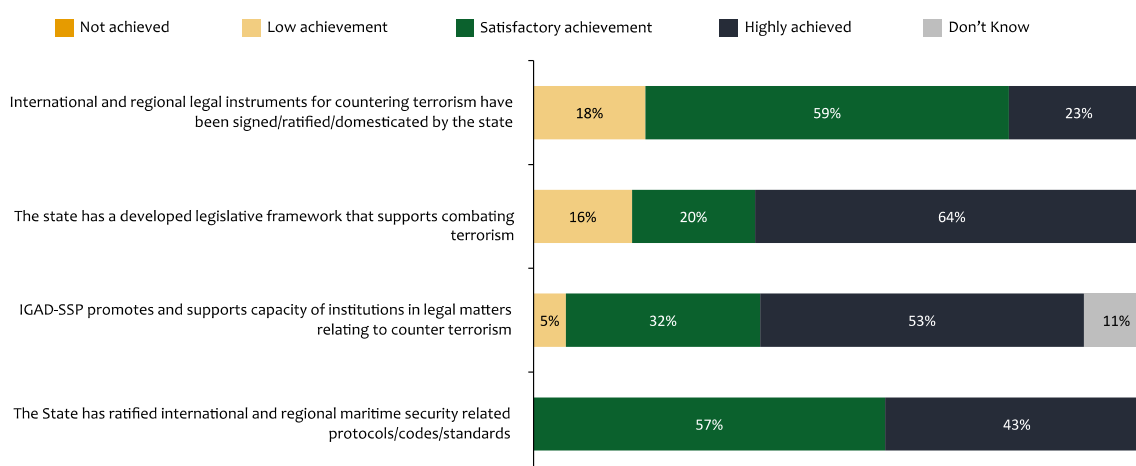
Box 12: RESPONDENTS: KEY FINDINGS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya is signatory to a number of International transnational organised crime conventions which have also been domesticated – in countering terrorism, transnational organised crime and those that apply to maritime security • In supporting the country to combat maritime security threats, IGAD IMSS has facilitated the development of maritime legislative initiatives, supported the establishment of KCGS and assisted in the development of common regional security and defence cooperation.

This strategic priority seeks to ensure that international and regional normative institutional/policy and programmatic frameworks to address EEE-TSTs are signed, ratified and implemented by all the Member States. IGAD-SSP has undertaken a number of activities towards the realisation of this objective. IGAD-SSP has developed the legal instruments to address EEE-TSTs: IMSS, MLA and Extraditions and encouraged their use and domestication. In addition, regional and national in-depth trainings have been conducted for all Member States to raise awareness of the new instruments among practitioners in the region and focus on actual cooperative and implementation arrangements by, among other things, strengthening and widening the network of IGAD judicial/legal experts. IGAD-SSP has also carried out a desktop assessment of the ratification status of regional and international counter terrorism instruments in the Kenya.

The assessment reveals that most of the respondents and institutions are satisfied with the legal and regulatory working environment (see Figure 14). This is because Kenya is

signatory to the relevant international TOC conventions and has also domesticated them. A comprehensive list of relevant national laws and policies are listed in Annex 5: Key Security Documents, Legislations and Policies.

Figure 14: Promotion of the adoption of Regional and International instruments



5.4.1 Identification of Status of Ratification and Domestication of Normative Framework related to EEE-TSTs

A study of the existing national legal frameworks in which security institutions operate to determine the legal status and capacity of the institutions was undertaken to enable IGAD-SSP to understand the country's need. This informed the development of regional legal standards for security institutions and a regional legal framework for cooperation in capacity building. Though Kenya has signed and ratified a number of the relevant regional or international security Conventions, it is yet to ratify the IGAD Conventions of MLA and Extraditions. Various high level meetings to push for the ratification of these conventions have been conducted but these initiatives seem not to be sufficient.

For the domestication of international and regional conventions and protocols for countering terrorism, Kenya has enacted progressive laws aimed at combating terrorism, which have resulted in better multi-agency cooperation and successful prosecution of terrorism cases according to a majority of the respondents, four out of five. They deem the country to have adequate legislation to combat terrorism such as the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2012 and the National Strategy to Combat Violent Extremism 2016.

The country is also a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). This is the primary international instrument to promote cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organised crime more effectively. It is supplemented by three Protocols which aim to prevent and counter specific organised crime, namely Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants and Firearms Protocols. IGAD in general has contributed to strengthening policy implementation on organised crime in Kenya by supporting policies such as the immigration policy and counter-terrorism policies. Kenya is party to numerous international and regional agreements that apply to maritime security such as ISPS Code, DCOC/Jeddah Amendment, MARPOL and AU 2050 AIMS Strategy.

5.4.2 Promoting the Ratification and Domestication of CBRN and WMD related Regional and International Instruments

In collaboration with regional and international partners, IGAD-SSP has organised a number of regional workshops for enhancing implementation of Resolution 1540 and other Non-Proliferation Instruments to assist IGAD Members in building national capacities on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) safety and security, in the context of resolution 1540, the Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions, as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT). These include the UNODA-IGAD Joint Universalisation Workshop on the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) for IGAD Member States in 2018 that discussed the BWC; its contribution to international peace and security, in general; and the prevention of the misuse of microbial organisms and the life sciences for hostile purposes, in particular; as well as national responsibilities and benefits from being a State Party. Kenya is a state party to this Instruments.

5.4.3 Recommendations

More workshops to encourage the ratification of IGAD Conventions on MLA and Extraditions

More support in the clarification of international legal maritime instruments such as the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code, Chapter 11 of UNCLOS and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).

Chapter 6: SOMALIA FINDINGS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The assessment sought to understand the impact of IGAD-SSP interventions in Somali with respect to its strategic objectives in addressing transnational security threats in the region. It does this through countering terrorism, maritime security, and organised transboundary crime, and security sector reform and capacity building activities. This section includes a detailed analysis of the findings of Somalia country assessment undertaken within the context of IGAD-SSP implementation framework and presented under the strategic objectives framework for ease of evaluation.

The objective of IGAD Peace and Security Pillar is to enhance regional capacity in promoting good governance and peace and security. One of its key Programme Area is Transnational Security Threats (TSTs) whose objective is to develop and implement a comprehensive approach to addressing TSTs in order to strengthen IGAD's and the Member States' capacity to predict, prevent and counter them. IGAD-SSP is the main body tasked with realising this objective. The Security Sector Programme is guided by the following strategic objectives (*IGAD Regional Strategy 2016-2020*): -

1. Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Coordination against existing, evolving and emerging Transnational Security Threats (EEE-TSTs).
2. Enhancing Member States' and IGAD's Institutional and Human Capacities to Address EEE-TSTs.
3. Promoting and supporting regional and international normative, institutional, policy and programmatic frameworks to address EEE-TSTs.

In order to concentrate on the regional transnational security threats, IGAD-SSP focuses on predictive, preventive and responsive and adaptive capabilities of IGAD and Member States through policies and practices in response to transnational threats and

international crime in the IGAD region. The main areas of regional and national engagement include: counter terrorism, counter violent extremism, countering organised crime, cross border security governance, maritime security, arms proliferation, weapons of mass destruction, biological chemical and radiological threats, and dumping of nuclear and other toxic wastes, money laundering, drug and human trafficking, security sector transformation, demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration, and governance of private military security companies.

Box 1: Key Summary Findings From Respondents

Box1: KEY SUMMARY FINDINGS FROM RESPONDENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two out of three respondents believe that Somalia's capacity to counter transnational threats as a result of IGAD-SSP interventions has been slightly enhanced as the country had little to no capacity to begin with. • Some of the benefits mentioned of IGAD-SSP interventions include SSR, acquisition of basic security knowledge and skills, strategic development, security sector cooperation and collaboration at national and regional level. • Still, more than half of the beneficiaries rate the impact of IGAD-SSP interventions as low overall in creating better and efficient delivery of security in the country. • The chief reason cited by virtually all the respondents for this lack of a full realisation of its objectives is beyond IGAD-SSP's current level of interventions to address – a fragile government, widespread insecurity and a largely displaced population.

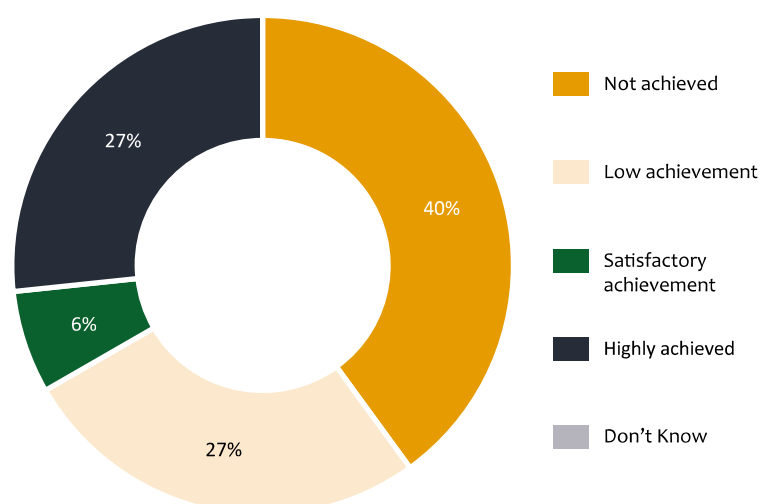
6.1.1 Overall Effectiveness of IGAD-SSP Interventions in Somalia

IGAD-SSP has engaged in Somalia since its inception in 2011 with various interventions and all the respondents are aware of how much it has been invested in the country's security institutions. It has undertaken a number of interventions including training in security sector operations and procedures, supporting the development of laws and policies, commissioning of relevant TST studies and assisting in the development of regional cooperation and coordination frameworks (Annex 3: Comprehensive List of IGAD-SSP Interventions in

Somalia). The beneficiaries and other respondents recognise that the expected impact of IGAD-SSP's work has in some cases been adversely affected by factors beyond its capacity (see Box 1).

They attribute the failure to achieve certain desired impacts on the country's complex issues – fragile government which is slow to formulate and enact the necessary legal frameworks or establish essential institutions; al-Shabaab and other militias activities that create a very challenging security environment for under-resourced security agencies, and; a population that is either displaced and or living in grinding poverty see Box 1). With this in mind, they held the view that IGAD-SSP's achievements though felt more positively in some areas such as regional and interagency cooperation and maritime security had not greatly enhanced the capacity and capability of security institutions as expected (illustrated by Figure 1: Level of satisfaction with select IGAD-SSP interventions).

Figure 1: Level of satisfaction with Select IGAD-SSP interventions - Enhanced capacity to Counter TSTs



Nevertheless, the respondents agreed that there has been a perceptible change since IGAD-SSP interventions began despite the ongoing insecurity in the country and the considerable challenges faced by the state security constitutions that negate much of the

interventions' benefit. This has been observed in community policing, inclusive gender and security sector reforms, liaising and communicating with different agencies, essential security trainings and skills acquisition, and reduction of security risk to vulnerable people. The country's insecurity has also affected other regional and international partners' activities. Efforts to establish a framework for cooperation between development partners, the AU and RECs for instance, to prevent and counter transnational threats, have yielded a number of uncoordinated programmes being implemented which in the view of respondents, seem to overlap and re-invent the wheel thus these have also achieved very little. The proposals to hand over the security responsibility to the Somali security agencies, is viewed a great potential to realise the security sector objectives.

6.2 Strategic Objective 1:

TO STRENGTHEN CROSS BORDER LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE COOPERATION AND COORDINATION TO ADDRESS TRANS-NATIONAL THREATS

This strategic priority area seeks to lay down the regional foundation for cooperation and coordination among Member States in addressing EEE-TSTs and, establishing and effectively contributing to the prevention and countering of violent extremism (PCVE) in the IGAD region through a Regional CVE platform or mechanism. IGAD-SSP has undertaken a number of activities in Somalia towards the realisation of this objective.

6.2.1 Cross-Border System and Infrastructures for Cooperation and Coordination

To promote a common regional policy in countering EEE-TST, IGAD-SSP conducted regional and national assessments to identify and establish systems and infrastructure for cross border cooperation and coordination. These included "Assessment and Mapping of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism in the IGAD Region", "Assessment Study on Vulnerabilities and Threats of Transnational Organised Crime in the IGAD Region", and supporting the establishment of national criminal information system (CIS) (see Annex 3 for a comprehensive list). The latter assessment was undertaken to identify strengths, opportunities, gaps and limitations in order to establish a regional harmonised CIS.

Based on the assessments findings, IGAD-SSP embarked on the establishment of regional cooperation and coordination platforms. It has been pivotal in the establishment of a number of regional mechanisms for cooperation and exchange of information, or assisting in their establishment. These include:

- IGAD Peace and Security Strategy (IPSS)
- IGAD Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance
- IGAD Convention on Extradition
- IGAD Integrated Maritime Safety and Security (IMSS) Strategy 2030
- IGAD Centre of Excellence for Promoting and Countering Violent Extremism (ICEPCVE) on 25 April 2018 in Djibouti.
- East Africa Fusion and Liaison Unit by the AU

In Somalia, respondents observed that IGAD-SSP had for instance, encouraged the establishment of systems for criminal Intelligence and information exchanges with other IGAD Member States, which have been able to reduce incidents of terrorists attacks. There are also exchanges at the diplomatic level with the officers based in a Member State communicating with security officials of the concerned state to facilitate interactions. However, the respondents observed that these exchanges were too few due to lack of resources and legal instruments were needed to counter TSTs (see also Box 2.

Box 2: Testimonial 1

Box 2: SPF Investigator on *Criminal Information System*

The IGAD-SSP criminal information system programme began with a lot of expectations but now it seems to have stalled. More support in terms of CIS technologies and capacity building is needed to ensure that the country's CIS is integrated with the other IGAD Member States. This will enable the development of an integrated system for the FGS and FMS and then proceed to the regional integration.

Challenges of programme implementation: Lack of commitment of our part.

Lessons learnt and best practices: How we could benefit from GAD-SSP programmes if our country was stable enough and our local system was integrated with international communities as we learned how West African Nations benefited from this kind of CIS.

Recommendation to improve IGAD-SSP interventions in CIS: Establish local CIS as we cannot afford not to share criminal information within our region.

6.2.2 Regional Instruments for Regional Cooperation and Coordination

For a better and coordinated counter actions to transnational organised crime in the IGAD region, establishing instruments for regional cooperation is essential. IGAD-SSP has held a number of meetings with Member States geared towards that end and developed regional protocols, declarations and policies to address transnational security threats. The major ones are: -

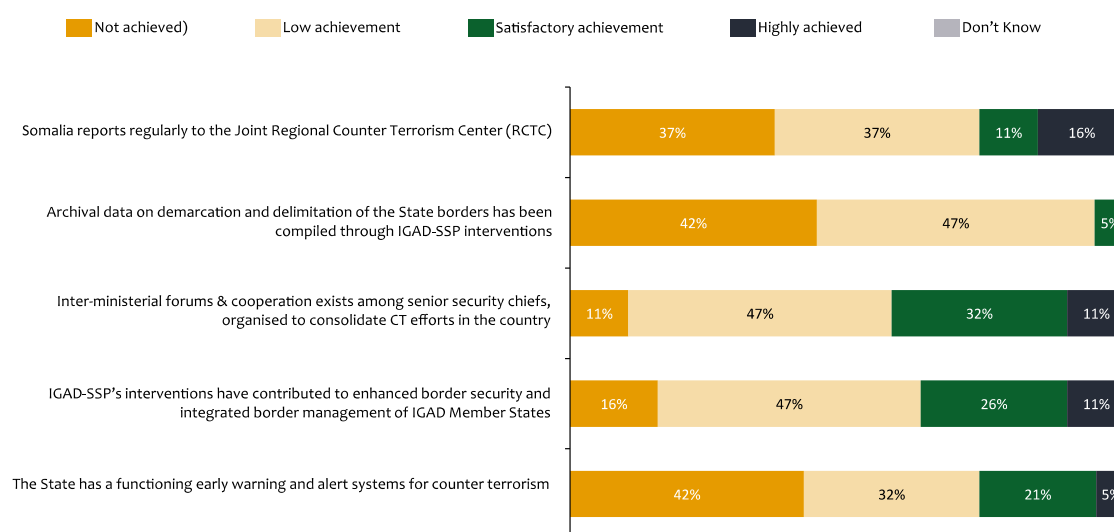
- Draft Protocol and Draft Roadmap on how to Establish the Regional Criminal Information System (CIS).
- Draft (Protocol) for the Regional Centre for Cooperation and Coordination on Existing, Evolving and Emerging Transnational Security Threats.
- The Red Sea and Gulf Task Force.
- The establishment of a Counter Terrorism Sanctions Monitoring and Analysis Team (SMAT), with a mandate from Member States to promote the collection and exchange of information on terrorist organisations and to support the work of the in combatting terrorism in the sub-region.

The established frameworks such as IPSS and IMSS Strategy has provided Somalia with a frameworks for cooperation with the other Member States and served as a benchmark for national frameworks for maritime security in the country. Despite IGAD-SSP's numerous cooperative interventions, most of the respondents were either not aware that such regional institutions and mechanism existed or were being developed, or those who knew of them

assert that these have been ineffective (see Figure 2 on counter terrorism and CVE intervention as an instance of this phenomenon).

An example of this is the Somali-Kenyan joint counter terrorism coordinating mechanism that has been rendered ineffectual for long periods due to the occasional disagreements both between the Federal government and Federal Member states, and the Federal government and Federal Member states and Kenya. Also there have been various efforts towards the enhancing regional coordination by NISA but thus far, none have been as effective as they would wish. Some respondents have observed that Somalia has been rebuilding its security institutions so they have had little to offer or share in terms of capabilities with other IGAD Member States.

Figure 2: Enhanced Capacity and Capability to Counter Terrorism and Violent Extremism



However, some acknowledge that there are a few systems in place to allow for criminal intelligence exchange on terrorism within and with other member states in the IGAD region. E.g. it was noted that AMISOM Ethiopia and Kenya contingents use their links with their country of origin to coordinate and facilitate relevant security information exchanges. These have had an impact by assisting the security institutions in their countering terrorism endeavours at the community level. Among others, it has mobilised people in counter

radicalisation problems, reduced explosions, less planned assassinations, increasing defections, and reduced insurgency.

From the foregoing, It is apparent that there is a major disconnect between what IGAD-SSP has done and what it is perceived to have done. An issue that will recur later in the discussion is that IGAD-SSP is not distinguishing itself adequately from other IGAD bodies thus some interventions may not be attributed to it.

6.2.3 Promoting and Supporting the Development of Coordinated Regional Maritime Security and Safety Structures

In order to promote the development of coordinated regional maritime security structures including maritime security zones and information sharing mechanisms, IGAD-SSP developed the IMSS Strategy 2030. IGAD's formulation of the IMSS Strategy is expected to assist in coordinating maritime safety and security from a regional perspective to reduce duplication and to optimise spending. The launch of the IMSS Strategy together with the Somali Inland Piracy Strategy have promoted a review of marine and fisheries framework, for instance, resulting in amendments to the fisheries and marine resources laws to improve the fight against other organised marine crimes. Further, information sharing platforms in which maritime security threats are discussed and response mechanisms are planned were also established. Prior to 2011, most of the mechanisms currently in place were non-existent.

Box 3: Testimonial 2

Box 3: Ministry Fisheries & Marine Resources Official On Importance of Cooperation

Lessons learnt and best practices: (i) collective effort and coordination is key to maritime security and (ii) importance of information sharing

Recommendations: (i) more cooperation between member states on transitional security issues, (ii) increased information and intelligence sharing, and (iii) development of local community economy

IGAD is coordinating the Red Sea and Gulf Task Force in a bid to develop common regional security and defence cooperation in maritime affairs between IGAD Member States and other Red Sea and Gulf littoral States. The Task Force has collected qualitative data on the maritime security situation in Somalia. The major impact of the initiative has been awareness raising, and more viable and tangible actions are underway.

Most of the respondents are aware that regional policies for enhancing cooperation on maritime security are in existence but some were unsure of their impact. Similar misgivings apply to the international partners' initiatives. A large majority of the respondents do not believe that there has been joint actions by the UN and AU seeking to stop illegal fishing (80 percent) or stop chemical dumping in the IGAD member state waters (90 percent).

6.2.4 CVE Centre of Excellence and Counter Messaging Hub

IGAD-SSP has also established a regional mechanism for cooperation and coordination on CVE through the launch of the IGAD Centre of Excellence for Promoting and Countering Violent Extremism (ICEPCVE). This was the culmination of a series of high level meetings between IGAD-SSP, Members states including Somalia and regional and international partners such as the Global Centre on Cooperative Security (GCCC). ICEPCVE has been created as a platform for institutionalising P/CVE work in the region and address the challenge of violent extremism in a more collaborative and cooperative manner. This has strengthened the impact of IGAD interventions in Somalia and the region (Box 4).

6.2.5 Recommendations

Cross-border Security Management: Increase support for Somali national criminal information system to enable them to collaborate and exchange critical information with the other Member States as well as establishing the proposed TSTs regional collaboration institutions.

Maritime Security Infrastructure: Despite the acknowledged positive role of the international community in containing piracy in Somalia, most of the respondents (90 percent) would like to see more capacity support and cooperation assistance from development partners to counter other maritime security threats. They believe this would fast-track the proposed establishment of a Somali coast guard service, a national maritime information fusion centre and a national centre for operations at sea. In order to best assist the maritime security institutions, the recommendation to IGAD-SSP include: -

- Establish local coast guards or support the existing ones such as Somaliland's to deal with a number of the maritime threats while enhancing local support for FMS.
- Improve the training facilities.
- Assist the country in registering and recording its marine resources.
- Build the general capacity of the maritime security agencies to manage maritime security threats including providing ocean surveillance tools.
- Support the establishment of more local and community interventions to empower communities such as technical vocational schools that provide fishing skills and marine science studies, marine food processing plants, and transport networks to the fishing hubs.

Box 4: Community Counter Terrorism and PCVE Initiatives in Somalia

Case Study 1: COMMUNITY COUNTER TERRORISM AND PCVE INITIATIVES

IGAD-SSP initiatives in this area have engendered a positive response from all the beneficiaries and respondents who believe that its interventions has had a great impact. The implementation of comprehensive and holistic counter terrorism and countering violent extremism programmes have seen a coordinated and collaborative approach from a wide variety of actors, including national governments, civil society organisations, and regional and international bodies in all IGAD-SSP interventions. Some of the key interventions are:-

IGAD-Japan Counter Terrorism Project (2016)

IGAD-SSP with the support of IGAD Special Mission to Somalia and the Government of Japan initiated a project on *Counter Radicalisation, Disengagement and Reintegration of Terrorists in Somalia*. This involved training of trainers programmes targeting Somali participants of the various communities

such as clan and religious leaders, the youth and women from different states and non-state agencies, undertaken in Somalia and Ethiopia. The aim was to provide knowledge, tools, and common understanding to the participants in mobilising the community through counter radical narratives that familiarise the dangers of religious extremism messages of Al-Shabaab and other extremist groups. The youth also acquired entrepreneurial skills.

IGAD-SSP collaborated with Ministry of Information to launch awareness programmes towards combating terrorism and radicalisation such as 'Youth for Change'.

Research was commissioned on *"Transnational Security Threats in the IGAD Region"* (2017) (with Sahan Foundation) focusing on the transnational security threat posed by Al Shabaab, Al Qaeda, ISIL (Daesh) and other domestic terrorist groups.

Regional Assessment and Mapping of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism in the IGAD Region was also undertaken.

Sensitisation and consultative meetings held with the Somalia security institutions and administrative bodies. High level training seminars on community engagement to security officials have been conducted.

The establishment of ICEPCVE as a regional counter messaging hub and a cooperation and collaboration platform.

Achievement

Public awareness campaigns against terrorism, violent extremism, radicalisation and organised crimes seem to be having a positive impact according to the respondents. As a result, the number of youth joining the criminals, being radicalised or joining al-Shabaab has reduced. The interventions have also supplied essential equipment to the potential recruits, converted potential recruits into security informants, and sensitised the community members to not ignore potential suicide bombers.

Sources: IGAD-SSP Docs, Respondents feedback

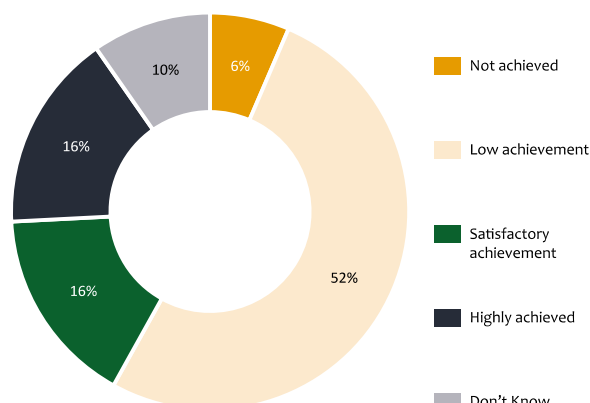
6.3 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:

STRENGTHENING THE MEMBER STATES' AND IGAD INSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN CAPACITY TO RESIST EEE-TSTS

This strategic priority seeks to enhance the capacity of states in the IGAD region to provide security effectively and efficiently through enriching the capacity of security institutions in countering transnational security threats. IGAD-SSP has undertaken a number

of activities towards the realisation of this objective. The following areas of training among others have been undertaken by IGAD-SSP in Somalia (see also Annex 3): human rights and counter terrorism, Rabat good practices in CT, integrated border management (IBM), maritime domain awareness and intelligence, criminal intelligence analysis, concepts and investigation techniques of cybercrime, and detecting, investigating and prosecuting money laundering, financing of terrorism and asset recovery.

Figure 3: Level of satisfaction with select IGAD-SSP interventions - Human capacity improved since ISSP trainings

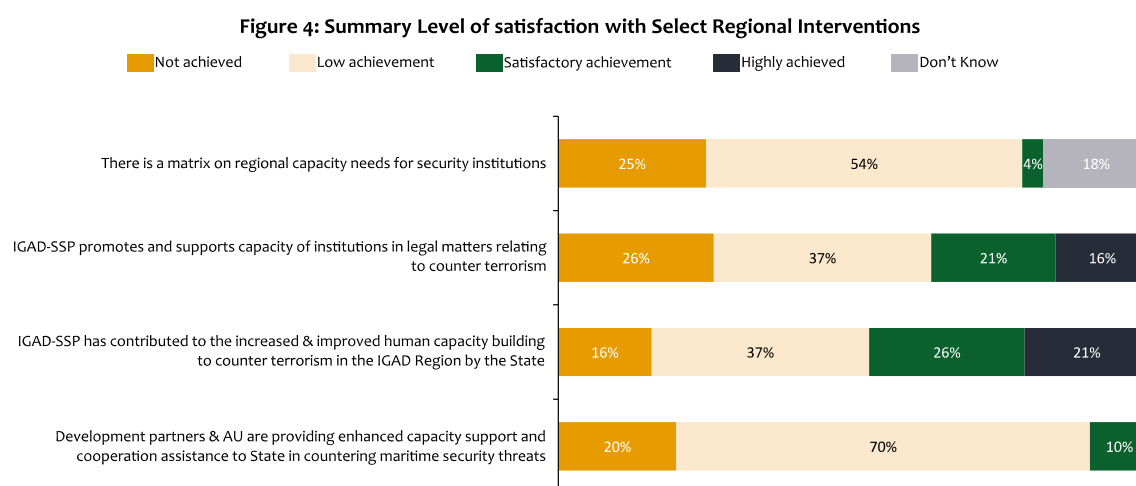


Only one of three of respondents believe that Somalia's capacity to counter transnational threats as a result of IGAD-SSP interventions has been enhanced (see Figure 3). And this is because over 70 percent of the respondents believe that Somalia was not in a position to counter TSTs before the advent of IGAD-SSP in 2011. According to the respondents, the major gaps before 2011 in Somalia included: -

- Lack of training facilities - infrastructure, training materials, resources
- Counter terrorism skills
- General security technical assistance and advice
- Mentoring
- Lack of legal drafting skills

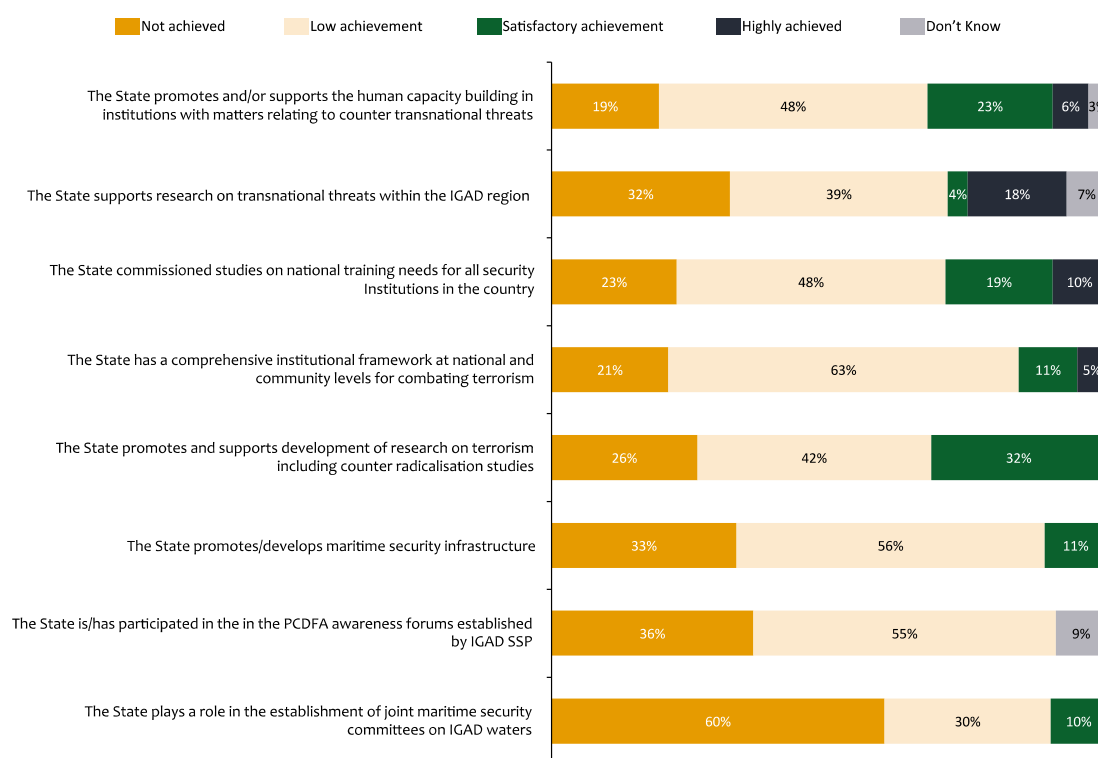
- Basic law enforcement skills such as investigations, community policing, documentation, recording
- Little grasp of the transnational organised crimes and their linkages

The beneficiaries also consider that the IGAD-SSP regional initiatives have had minimal impact as Figure 4 illustrates for select interventions. In developing human and material capacity for security Institutions to enhance their ability to achieve better and efficient delivery of security, 58 percent of the beneficiaries and the other key respondents, were of the view that human capacity development had barely improved despite IGAD-SSP's interventions.



Somali government capacity building efforts fare even worse at 68 percent. Respondents claim that despite support provided by IGAD-SSP, a number of initiatives have neither been realised nor the institutions established (see Figure 5). The state does not promote or support human capacity building in institutions with matters relating to countering TSTs. Neither does it support research on TSTs nor commission studies on national training needs for security institutions.

Figure 5: Summary Level of Satisfaction with the State Activities



Notwithstanding that view, the respondents highlighted these general developments due to IGAD-SSP interventions: -

- Improved most of the beneficiaries understanding of TSTs
- Training in critical operational areas appreciated
- Security sector reform
- Studies on terrorism in the Horn of Africa
- Counter terrorism biometric system and database establishment
- Enhanced border security and management

6.3.1 Training on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism

Training interventions to counter terrorism and violent extremisms aim to enhance capacity and capability; share knowledge on the context of radicalisation and violent extremism, and; improve understanding and practice of respecting and protecting human

rights in counter terrorism and violent extremism. This has seen a number of trainings undertaken by IGAD-SSP and its partners for the country's security officials and civilians (see Annex 3 and Case Study 1 for the counter CVE initiatives).

The respondents are split on whether or not IGAD-SSP has contributed to the state's increased and improved human capacity building activities for fighting terrorism. They feel that though IGAD-SSP has undertaken a number of important human capacity building interventions; sharing best practices for enhancing security, joint training, developing SOPs and providing avenues for joint operations - many more activities needed to be rolled out (see figure 2: Counter terrorism and PCVE intervention outlining their view with regard to counter terrorism initiatives/infrastructure).

Overall, respondents in Somalia acknowledge IGAD-SSP role in the country's counter terrorism initiatives but did not rate highly the impact of the interventions. If one takes into account the continuing terrorist incidents in the country, they consider that IGAD-SSP impact has been most visible with its re-integration interventions and to a certain extent radicalisation. On the latter, they believe the impact would be more significant if community level involvement is ramped up.

Figure 6: Distribution of IGAD-SSP CT Support according to Respondents – Previous

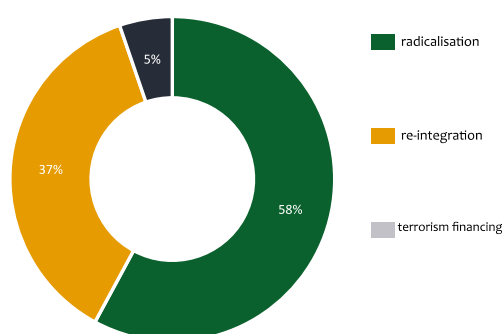
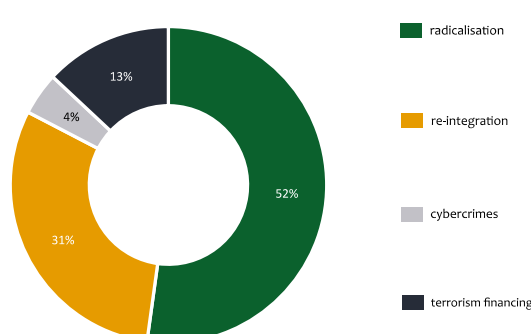


Figure 7: Distribution of IGAD-SSP CT Support according to Respondents – Recommended

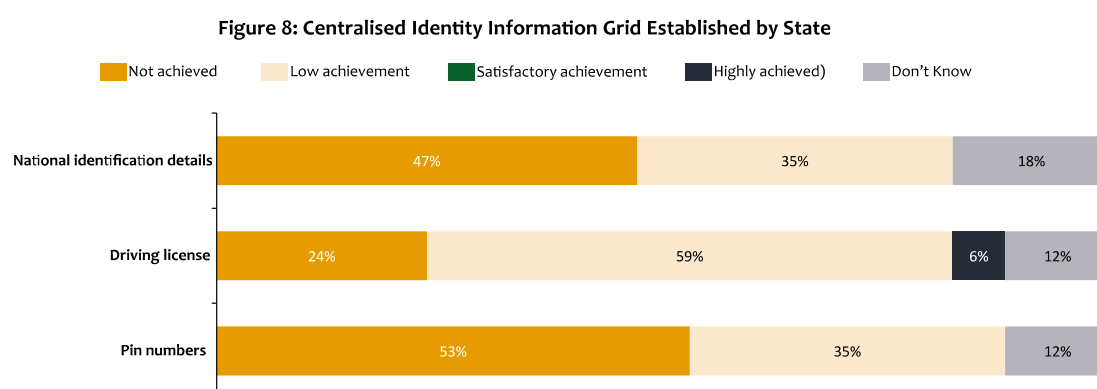


Predictably, it is not unexpected that the respondents think that IGAD-SSP has provided the most assistance to the country in counter radicalisation, at least 58 percent each (see Figure 6). The two areas of counter terrorism seem important to Somalia because the

respondents would still like more support in the them; 52 percent identify radicalisation followed by re-integration 30 percent (see Figure 7 and also Case study 1) .

The Somali government does not have a comprehensive institutional framework for combating terrorism according to 84 percent of the respondents. Thus cooperative arrangements are neglected. A large majority of the respondents observe that there are no inter-ministerial forums and cooperation among senior security chiefs organised to consolidate counter terrorism efforts in the country. This is despite the fact that there is an inter departmental cooperation mechanism for Security and Justice Roadmap chaired by the Prime Minister. Other IGAD-SSP recommended measures to support counter terrorism in Somalia such as enhancing border security, airport and seaport security and establishing an integrated border management, border demarcation data compilation have also not been realised according to majority of the respondents (Figure 2).

Nevertheless, the respondents highlighted the following institutions and capabilities that have been established to counter terrorism though they have been largely ineffective for various reasons. These include Forensic Ballistic Analysis Team, Explosive Detective Dogs Unit, and Improvised Explosive Device Unit. The same fate applies to the development of a centralised identity information grid, which has not been operationalised (see Figure 8).



Somalia does not also have a functional early warning and alert system for counter terrorism according to 73 percent of the respondents. However, efforts are underway to

operationalise the systems by NISA in coordination with UN. IGAD's Conflict Early Warning and Early Response unit (CEWERU/CEWARN) is also working to enhance their early warning systems. Information and alert systems for counter terrorism also comes from AMISOM and UNDSS (Department of Security and Safety). However, respondents all agree that IGAD-SSP has achieved its aim of supporting the setting up of community based security structures for policing and community counter organised crime drives (see also Case Study 1). Though initiatives have been undertaken by the country to support community-based and multi-faceted counter radicalisation, the efforts are still not fully coordinated and are implemented by the Federal government and multiple international partners.

6.3.2 Training on Other Transnational Organised Crimes

IGAD-SSP aims to enhance law enforcement and rule of law in the region and enhance human capacity in combating the problem of transnational organised crime to increase efficiency in responses. It's mandate is wide, therefore among the interventions include trainings on criminal intelligence analysis, immigration risk analysis upgrading prosecutors trial advocacy skill, and improving police and prosecutor cooperation terrorism and transnational crime. The majority believe that these interventions have somewhat influenced and strengthened the implementation of policies of certain transitional organised crimes contributing to, inter alia: reduced piracy and insecurity at sea, and; reduced terrorist related criminal activities. This reflects where the most support to Somalia has been directed. However, these trainings and other capacity building programmes' impact are limited because of the prevailing insecurity and inadequate systems according to many of the respondents (see Box 5).

Box 5: Testimonial 3

Box 5: Head of Police Base On Transnational Organised Crime

IGAD-SSP's interventions in countering organised crime have helped reduce planned assassinations; reduced explosions, under vehicle and road side mines

and bombs, and; reduced suicide bombers. The religious ideological mobilisation against radicalisation and terrorism for the youth through Mosques preaching and national TV and radio broadcasts have raised awareness and contributed to building support for these gains and long-term security solutions.

The interventions have promoted the exchange of information and intelligence among the institutions though operational procedures are not yet standardised. Thus even when we successfully arrest and convict criminals and dismantle their criminal networks, this lasts only for a period of time until they restart operations again.

I would like to see more support from IGAD-SSP in countering organised threats, harmonising standards, man power appraisals and promoting appropriate legal frameworks. The co-ordination of regional security concerns should also be enhanced.

Challenges of programme implementation: Lack of administrative status (in areas operating), tribal divisions, and political mismatches.

Lessons learnt and best practices: That IGAD-SSP needs full collaboration and regional members unity and consensus to reach fulfil its mandate.

Recommendation: IGAD-SSP should carry out thorough research in a given security issue in Somalia to know where the pain aches before engaging or providing support.

Most of the informants agree that IGAD-SSP trainees in organised crime have been able to put their acquired skills into practice. But challenges that limit their efficacy include appropriate legal instruments, physical facilities, general inadequacy of resources and a conducive working environment. Also, the impact of their work is limited by political interests and tribal militia membership. They reiterate the challenges pointed out by the respondents in most of the security institutions that constrain their efforts to combat transnational organised crimes. The respondents would like IGAD-SSP to increase support in practically all areas of transnational threats; from the individual organised crimes to legal and institutional frameworks

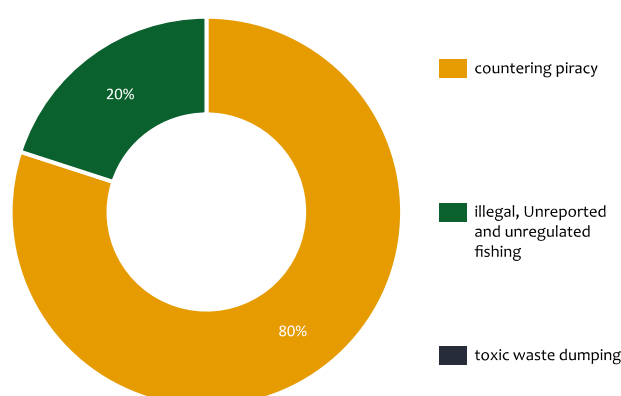
Through the influence of IGAD-SSP interventions, a few systems and standard operating procedures have been developed and operationalised for investigating transnational organised crimes. For instance, it has become a pre-requisite to undertake a

criminal background screen by the CID before one can be issued with a passport and for exits be screened at all controlled exit points. But the lack of formal inter-agency coordination and cooperation mechanisms to facilitate information sharing is hampering most of the beneficiaries work.

6.3.3 Training on Maritime Safety and Security

To enhance the capacity Member States to maintain maritime security and safety in the region is IGAD-SSP's goal. To that end, the promotion and development of maritime human resource capacity within Somalia is a priority. The Somali Inland Strategy to Prevent and Counter Piracy and IMSS Strategy provide a holistic framework for the Somali government to counter maritime security threats and maintain marine safety (see Case Study 2). They address maritime governance, maritime domain critical routes and infrastructures, sustainable development and protection of the marine environment, maritime economy; and maritime research and mapping. Specifically, the Somali Inland Strategy implementation has greatly enhanced IGAD's role in maritime support in the country according to most of the respondents (Box 6). It has strengthened the prevention and response capability to maritime security issues and created an integrated regional strategy for tackling sea-borne crimes.

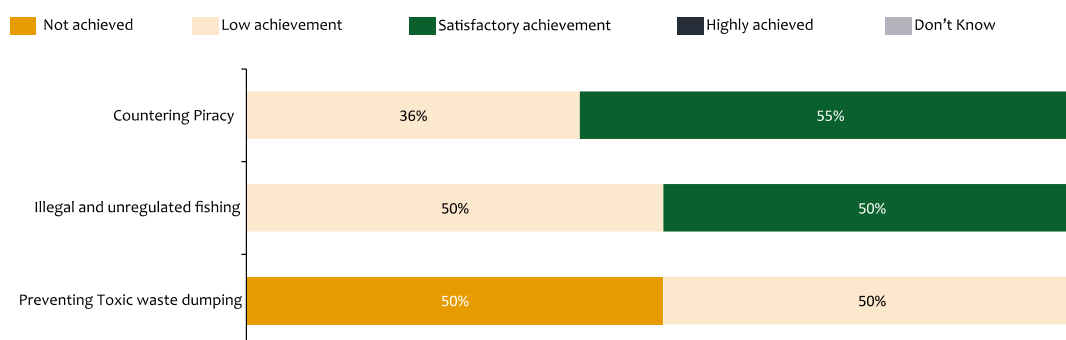
Figure 9: Distribution of IGAD-SSP Maritime Security Support according to Respondents – Previous



Somali respondents feel that the current maritime security situation is stable relative to the height of the piracy crisis before 2011. The status is due to the international anti-piracy

efforts including the IGAD-SSP Somali Inland Strategy implementation and the establishment of FGS government and FMS maritime police units. (Figure 9). Respondents however believe that the programmes have to do a lot more to have a lasting positive impact with respect especially on dumping of toxic wastes (see Figure 10). More resources are also needed for IUU fishing as the operations are no longer limited to pelagic fishing or in the EEZ, but now extend closer to the shores creating additional enforcement burden, contribute to the destruction of the marine ecosystem and loss of livelihoods.

Figure 10: Level of Satisfaction with IGAD-SSP Human Capacity Interventions in Maritime Security



To that end, in order to strengthen the institutional and legal framework aimed towards improving maritime security, the government has a drafted legislation that will address transnational organised crimes at sea. Also a number of efforts assisted by the international community have been initiated, which include improving information sharing in the identification of the vessels among the regional actors, and the application of satellite tracking methods towards the IUU vessels.

Box 6: Testimonial 4

Box 6: Somali Navy Officer <i>On Maritime Security after IGAD-SSP interventions</i>
<p>Compared with the situation before IGAD-SSP intervened, we can say that the current situation has improved by over fifty percent. Maritime security is gradually improving and piracy has greatly reduced but most other maritime crimes are still a big concern though they are underreported e.g. illegal fishing, illicit trafficking, narcotics and arms smuggling. This is backed by lack of proper</p>

resources and facilities to control all the mentioned problems. Also, Somalia is still using its old styled maritime laws.

Challenges of programme implementation: Poor governance, extraordinary long coast line, the presence of strong foreign fishing vessels and limited marine equipment and gear.

Lessons learnt and best practices: To master a national maritime security there should be a strong Maritime Force with all the means and capacity to manage national maritime crimes .

Recommendation: for IGAD-SSP to provide assistance training, facility improvement such as ocean surveillance tools, and total maritime security management capability enhancement.

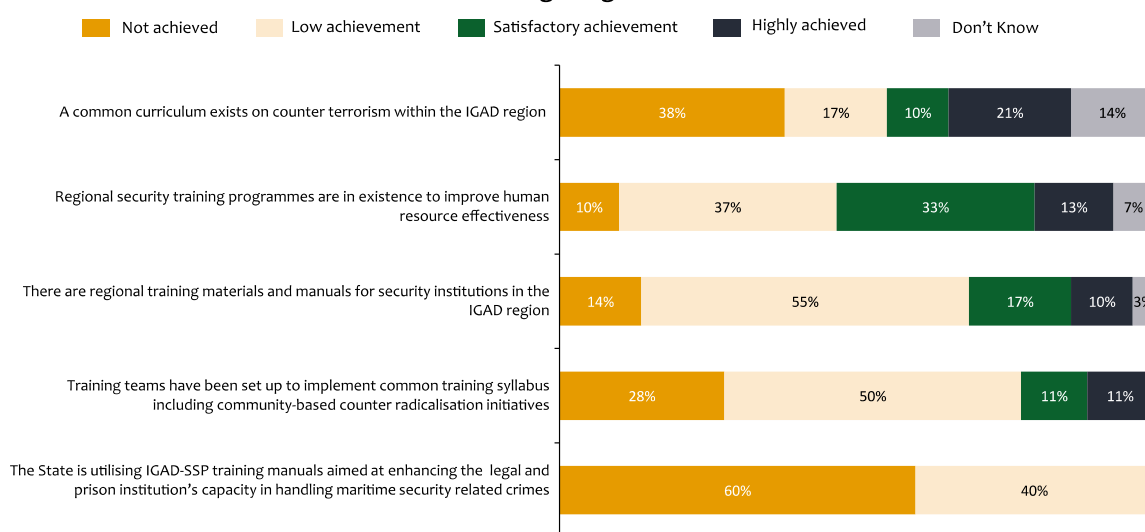
With respect to infrastructure development, almost 90 percent of the respondents claim that the State has barely played a role in establishing joint maritime security committees or increased maritime security infrastructure. Most security institution experience human capacity inadequacies and other essential facilities for prevention and protection, lack of appropriate seaworthy skills, and a dire need for modern equipment, tools and technology. IGAD-SSP has been trying to redress some of this gaps with interventions such as *a workshop on Strengthening Capacity in Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance*” in order to effectively combat against IUU fishing in the IGAD region. Furthermore, it has launched the *IGAD Maritime Affairs Newsletter (IMAN)* to provide an information platform dedicated to the Regional Maritime Domain covering all security matters related to regional and internal seas and oceans with relevance to the IGAD region.

6.3.4 Development of Training Programmes on EEE-TSTs

The Programme seeks to enhance training capacity and regional training standards with the specific need and context of the IGAD region in addressing EEE-TSTs. A national needs assessment for security institutions was undertaken for Somalia supported by IGAD-SSP. The assessment resulted in a regional needs database which was used to develop regional and national training packages. Though the majority of the beneficiaries are aware of IGAD-SSP’s training programmes’ and the relevant materials, virtually all them claim that the State is not using them sufficiently (see Figure 11). Training facilities exist such as the

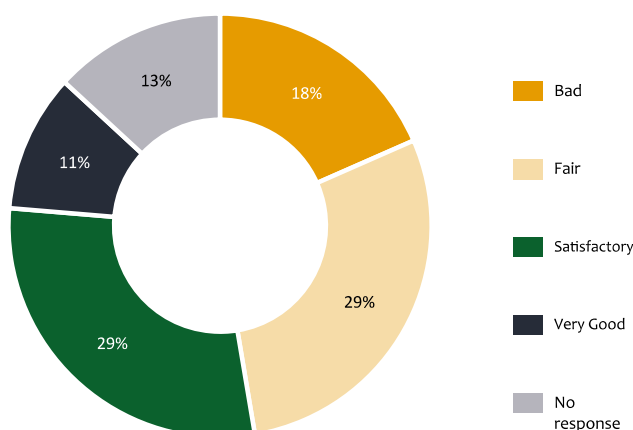
General Kahiye Training Centre in Mogadishu, Armo Training Centre in Puntland State, Turksom Academy, and a Forensic Laboratory Analysis. But they are inadequately resourced to meet the country's training needs.

Figure 11: Level of awareness and satisfaction with the IGAD-SSP Training Programmes



A review of IGAD-SSP's capacity building methodology elicited a mixed response. Almost half of the respondents gave a bad to fair review to the current IGAD-SSP capacity building methodology (see Figure 12). Whereas respondents from the judiciary and prosecution department were more likely to return a negative view of IGAD-SSP capacity building approach, the ministries' personnel veered in the opposite direction while the security agencies (army and police) were ambivalent.

Figure 12: Satisfaction with ISSP Capacity Building Methodology



The negative responses were varied and one noted that the current system does not seem to be inclusive in that not all the relevant security institutions have been beneficiaries of IGAD-SSP interventions. There were also complaints that for some of the beneficiaries, they were unable to apply the skills and knowledge acquired as they would like. The lack of obvious and or visible progress post-intervention was pointed out particularly in light of the continuing security challenges in the country. Moreover, some felt that IGAD-SSP does not directly respond to the anti-terrorism needs of the country, or that they received sufficient support from the organisations to counter terrorism.

Nevertheless, the respondents noted that IGAD-SSP interventions were a positive beginning that put a spotlight on the capacity challenges among security institutions and their potential remedies. It was initiated at the right time for the country and contributed to sorely needed new knowledge and skills for the country. The trainings have improved the security responses of Somali personnel e.g. SNA uses the IGAD-SSP guidelines and packages in their counter terrorism measures and efforts. It was also highlighted that the benefits of the IGAD-SSP training system evident at the local level. The increased trust among security institutions was considered a result of the IGAD-SSP interventions.

6.3.5 IGAD-SSP Commissioned Studies

IGAD-SSP has also commissioned a number of studies on EEE-TSTs in Somalia that are used by the country and its regional partners to counter TSTs (see Box 7 and Annex 3). The findings of the various studies have informed policy and legislative responses to prevent and counter the threats in a sustainable manner. For instance, the “Assessment Study on Vulnerabilities and Threats of Transnational Organised Crime in the IGAD Region” was undertaken to foster knowledge-based decision making and to serve as a baseline and effective monitoring and evaluation tool in the fight against TSTs. Meanwhile, the state has also failed to promote and support development of research on terrorism including counter radicalisation studies as 69 percent respondents believe. Still there have been theological community mobilisation initiatives to change people’s ideology through religious mobilisation(see Figure 11).

Box 7: Relevant IGAD-SSP EEE-TST Studies

IGAD-SSP Commissioned Studies on EEE-TSTs for Somalia	
1	“Regional comprehensive transnational organised crime threats and vulnerability assessments”(2014) that identified the major organised criminal activities across the region
	“Border Security and Management on the Djibouti-Somaliland Border Research” (2015) to enhance effective border management practices that are critical in countering terrorism, insurgencies and other forms of transnational organised crimes.
2	Scoping study on the “Criminal Networks and Methods of Human smuggling and trafficking from the Horn of Africa through the Central Mediterranean Sea” (2015(in collaboration with Sahan Foundation). Identified criminal networks and groups engaged in the smuggling and trafficking of human being, their modus of and the kingpins of the criminal syndicate and their networks that extend from Europe to Africa.
3	“Transnational Security Threats in the IGAD Region” (2017) (with Sahan Foundation). Focussed on the transnational security threat posed by Al Shabaab, Al Qaeda, ISIL (Daesh) and other domestic terrorist groups.).

4	Assessment Study on Vulnerabilities and Threats of Transnational Organised Crime in the IGAD Region
5	Assessment and identification of the presence and Scale, Vulnerability factors or causes and risks of Cross border Security Threats (CBSTs) and Member States' capabilities to address the threats in the selected border areas (Djibouti-Ethiopia-Somalia (Somaliland) borderland area that stretches from Dewele to Tog Wajaale) (2017). The objective was to comprehensively map the cross-border security threats and vulnerabilities in each selected borderland area and provide accurate, timely, complete, and relevant and value-added information

6.3.6 Recommendations

The country's respondents and beneficiaries have urged IGAD-SSP to align its interventions in Somalia with the current *National Development Plan 2020-2024 (NDP-9)* whose goal is to reduce poverty and inequality through inclusive economic growth and employment, improved security and rule of law, and strengthened political stability. Under the Improved Security and the Rule of Law Pillar, the objectives are to establish unified, capable, accountable and rights-based federal security institutions that provide basic safety and security for citizens; and secure and improve access to affordable justice, and increase public confidence in the judiciary. Other recommendations under this strategic area include:

Training programmes: One of the recommendations put forward by the respondents to assist IGAD-SSP respond to Somalia's security requirements include the need to introduce an oversight and monitoring mechanism for the training programmes. This would provide a system for the beneficiaries to give immediate feedback, and provide a baseline for future review of the effectiveness of the programmes for all the stakeholders: beneficiaries, Member States and IGAD-SSP.

Countering terrorism: It was generally agreed that the government has identified the required capacity needs of the military, police and other special security forces to counter terrorism and CVE , but a fair amount of capacity building work was still required to ensure

the personnel were equipped with the latest skills and consequently responsive to the ever evolving terrorism threat. The beneficiaries recommended that IGAD-SSP should provide the following kind of support: -

- Strengthen community mobilisation and awareness through media and collaborations with various ministers and FMS agencies.
- Establish a Terrorism Research Centre which will among other things serve as a place to train anti-terrorism experts in the country.
- Increase joint trainings and information exchanges for Somalia with Member States who have been directly impacted for first-hand countering terrorism experience.
- Capacity building trainings on attack response mechanisms should be enhanced.
- National and regional level anti-terrorism coordination mechanisms should be enhanced and the current platforms for communication should be uplifted.

Box 8: Testimonial - Immigration Official

Official, Department of Immigration and Naturalisation <i>On Border Management</i>
<i>Recommendation</i> to improve this IGAD-SSP interventions in Somalia: Support the full registration of all Somalia residents. Ensure all exit and entry points are under government controls and the movement of people and goods are under standard controls such that regional and bilateral cooperation be enhanced.

Transnational organised crime: The respondents recommended the following support/role for IGAD-SSP: -

- Support for a functioning Criminal Information System that is integrated between (i) the FGS and FMS and (ii) with the other IGAD members States systems including enhancing the human capacity.
- Promote and support the registration of Somalia's entire population.

- Assist security institutions to understand the rule of law and enhance constitutional courts to be functional. This support can be provided through legal instruments, data storage and management trainings.
- Cross-border and transnational crime response mechanisms should be enhanced and platforms for coordination or **coordination desks** should be established.

Maritime security and safety: More support would welcomed in countering IUU, followed by support in countering dumping of toxic wastes and then other transnational organised crimes at sea such as trafficking of persons and drugs, sexual exploitation of women and children, and theft from interstate shipment. There was also a suggestion for IGAD-SSP to engage more in maritime border conflict resolution (occasioned by the Kenya-Somalia maritime dispute at the International court of Justice).

Box 9: Case Study 2: Somalia Countering Piracy Programme - Partnerships And Collaborations

Case Study 2: Somalia Countering Piracy and other Maritime Crimes Programme - Partnerships and Collaborations
<p><i>Strategies</i></p> <p>IGAD-SSP maritime security interventions in Somalia are grounded on GAD Somalia Inland Strategy and Action Plan to Prevent and Counter Piracy. This was part of the Eastern and Southern Africa-Indian Ocean regional strategy to Counter Piracy in the Indian Ocean (ESA-IO). The ESA-IO strategy is an EU Funded Maritime Security Project (MASE). The Strategy was a comprehensive approach to countering piracy with actions and initiatives focussed onshore meaning IGAD-SSP worked as much with security institutions as with local communities. The IGAD Integrated Maritime Security and Safety Strategy, which is in line with the AU maritime Strategy, supports the Somalia Inland Strategy work in Somalia while providing an additional platform for regional maritime cooperation for the country. and advocacy against piracy are supported; maritime coordination mechanisms are reinforced in Somalia</p> <p><i>Structures and Initiatives</i></p> <p>Maritime coordination mechanisms strengthened: IGAD-SSP establish and operationalised Maritime Security Coordination Committees structures to manage and coordinate maritime security requirements inside Somalia including monitoring security of Somali maritime resources, and development of capacities to access, supporting reforms in maritime security, law enforcement agencies, safety at sea, response and recovery, search and rescue, and; establishing and monitoring</p>

progress of maritime governance structures development of essential maritime infrastructure (ports, customs, immigration). The MSCC reported regularly to the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast.

Advocacy against piracy

Alternative livelihoods: supporting the alternative livelihoods through vocational development initiatives.

Progress and Achievements

The change has been apparent between 2020 and in 2011 when IGAD-SSP began working on maritime security threats in Somalia. The establishment of FGS and FMS maritime police units and the enhanced capacity of Jubaland and Puntland administration in terms of their maritime police units.

A Somali Maritime Policy has been developed and validated and its domestication at the Federal Member states level is on-going. Also, policies towards legal and illegal fishing crimes and piracy related have being developed and are currently being employed.

Way Forward

Establishment of local coast guards

Establish joint task forces from among the federal states built on participatory manners in which everyone is a positive contributor (bearing in mind the involvement of some of the local leaders some of the criminal activities such as IUU).

Establishment of national maritime information fusion Centre and a national Centre for operations at sea in Somalia proposed under the Djibouti Declaration on Maritime Safety and Security in ESA-IO from the ESA-IO Ministers and High Representatives Djibouti, 15th May 2016

Sources: Maritime policy references, Maritime Security Respondent, IGAD website, author

6.4 Strategic Objective 3:

PROMOTE THE ADOPTION OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO COMPREHENSIVELY ADDRESS EEE-TSTS

This strategic priority seeks to ensure that Somalia signs, ratifies and implements international and regional normative framework that address EEE-TSTs. This requires a study of the existing national legal frameworks in which security institutions operate to determine the legal status and their capacity. IGAD-SSP has undertaken legal assessments and conducted a series of national and regional workshops to promote the international and regional legal

instruments on counter terrorism, transnational organised crime and maritime security for law enforcement officials, judiciaries, parliamentarians, ministry officials, counter terrorism experts, and other practitioners in the country towards the realisation of this objective.

Somalia has not made much headway in ratifying and domesticating the relevant international transnational organised crime conventions including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its protocols. Most of the national laws are inadequate for effectively combatting transnational organised crimes. All the informants agree that this has seriously hampered the implementation of various initiatives including a number IGAD-SSP interventions. But there is progress albeit at a snail's pace. For instance, support from IGAD in immigration has resulted in the passing of new immigration laws that address transnational organised crimes offences and penalties including extradition options.

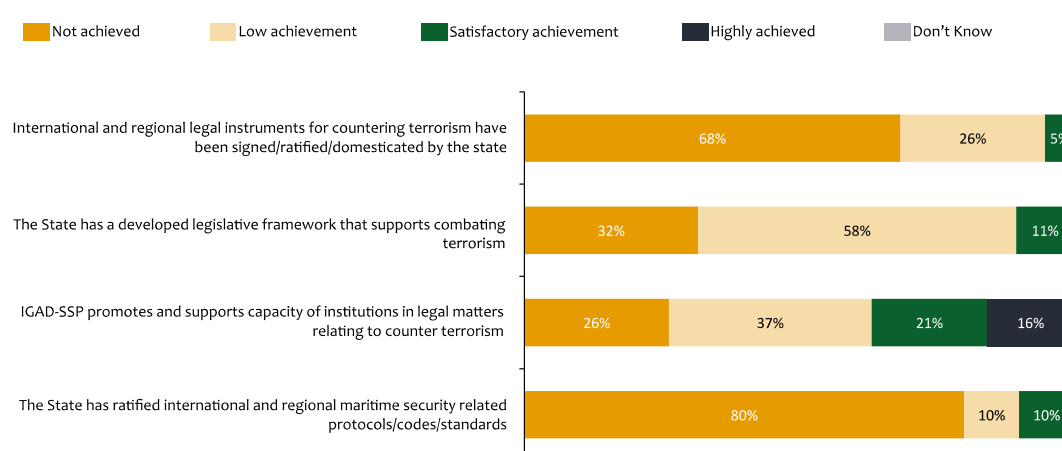
6.4.1 Identification of Status of Ratification and Domestication of Relevant EEE-TSTs Instruments

Though IGAD-SSP efforts have been numerous and “incomparable”- e.g. multiple trainings on IGAD Conventions and AU and UN instruments and assessments of their ratification status, they have not had the anticipated impact. Almost all the respondents noted that there have been no effective legislation passed in the past few years to counter EEE-TSTs. For instance, the counter terrorism legislation has not been enacted though an *Anti-Terrorism Bill* has been developed and is being considered in Parliament. The status of the Bill reflects the state's inertia with respect to developing the relevant security legislation. It has been awaiting enactment for over five years since being approved by the Council of Ministers in 2015.

Meanwhile, Somalia has to rely on the outdated *Penal Code* to counter terrorism activities or rely in other policy frameworks such as the *Foreign Policy of Somalia 2015* and the *National Strategy and Action Plan to Counter Violent Extremism 2016* that among other

things provides guidance to support communities vulnerable to radicalisation and recruitment efforts. There is also a Presidential Amnesty that is used to encourage non offending terrorists to give up their cause without repercussions. Therefore, there are no relevant regional or international instruments being applied. It is no wonder that IGAD-SSP ‘incomparable’ work has achieved very little according to most respondents (see Figure13).

Figure 13: Promotion of the Adoption of Regional and International instruments



Somalia has signed but has not ratified and/or domesticated the IGAD Conventions on MLA and Extraditions. It has not signed, ratified and/or domesticated other key international security conventions such as UNTOC. This is the primary international instrument to promote cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organised crime more effectively. It is supplemented by three Protocols which aim to prevent and counter specific organised crime, namely Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants and Firearms Protocols. Their ratification would commit the state to domesticating, adopting frameworks for extradition, MLA and law enforcement cooperation, and the promotion of training and technical assistance for building or upgrading the necessary capacity of national authorities. To push for the ratification of these conventions Somalia, IGAD-SSP has carried out various high level meetings, regional and national in-depth trainings to raise awareness of the relevant instruments among practitioners and focus on actual cooperative and implementation

arrangements by, among other things, strengthening and widening the network of IGAD judicial/legal experts.

Somalia is party to a few relevant international and regional agreements that apply to maritime security such as UNCLOS. These are in the process of being domesticated though most of the respondents feel that little has been achieved (90 percent).

Box 10: Testimonial 6

Box10: MP on <i>On the need for Laws to Counter TOC</i>
<p>IGAD-SSP's influence has not be felt as it usually takes time for a new policy to have a practical impact but I could say things are going fair and fine. Some activities such as criminal Intelligence exchanges, have seen few exchanges but that is understandable as we need more time, resources and legal instruments to be in place such as the counter terror and criminal bills.</p> <p><i>Recommends</i> that IGAD-SSP provide more support to Somali Parliament to enhance all the required legal facilities to counter all threats and terrors in the form of legal expertise, legal instruments, data storage and trainings.</p> <p><i>Lessons learnt and best practice:</i> It is true that regional ideology is quite inevitable to initiate and implement all programmes.</p> <p><i>Recommendation to improve IGAD-SSP interventions:</i> There should be a committed people and governments for every regional plan of action.</p>

6.4.2 Promoting Regional and International Normative and Programmatic Frameworks

Interventions aimed at strengthening the capacities of Member States to design and implement comprehensive policies for countering organised crime include conducting regional training workshops to promote and sensitise regional and international normative and programmatic frameworks for counter terrorism and violent extremism, TOC, and maritime safety and security. This have promoted the establishment of a number of frameworks such as the proposed Integrated Criminal Information System though its functional implementation has been affected by the continuing political unrest and lack of cooperation between the FGS and FMSs.

IGAD-SSP was instrumental in the development of the Somali National Maritime Policy under its MASE programme. The Policy focus included resource security, sustainable fisheries, non-renewable resources, maritime economy and managing the maritime domain. One of the latter's long-term goals is to establish and ensure that Somali Navy, Coast Guard and Maritime Police are fully operational as in order to govern, safely manage, and control the maritime domain for the benefit of mariners. Its implementation, though an uphill task, is ongoing at both the FGS and FMS. A draft Coast Guard Bill has been awaiting enactment for the past few years as well. Also, a few policies affecting legal and illegal fishing crimes and piracy crimes have been developed and are currently being employed though not as effectually. There are various frameworks proposals for cooperation with immediate neighbours such as the IGAD initiated Red Sea and Gulf Task Force.

An assessment in 2018 aimed to strengthen regional cooperation and coordination through: sharing and regional utilisation of mutually identified and agreed national assets, resources, capabilities and good practices; and increased ratification and domestication of regional and international normative frameworks and thereby harmonisation of the instruments.

Box 11: Testimonial 7

Box 11: Department Head, Attorney General's Office
<p>Though IGAD-SSP has done much work according to its ability, its influence is yet to be realised because the situation [in Somalia] is too complex to manage. Thus for instance, we see some of the IGAD-SSP trainees are not able to put their new countering TSTs skills into practice because they need a more supportive environment. Also, people lack trust in the government</p> <p><i>Challenges of programme implementation:</i> Federalism, tribalism , lack of resources, absence of good experiences to draw from, and the presence of foreign powers.</p> <p><i>Lessons learnt and best practices:</i> Nothing is possible without cooperative union between the security institutions and the general community trust.</p> <p><i>Recommendation to improve IGAD-SSP interventions in the legal field:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enactment of laws that are central to the legal process, such as judicial reform in line with the Constitution and international law;

- Judiciary to begin addressing Somali grievances, and;
- Facilitate more Somalis to have access to a fair and decent judiciary.

6.4.3 Promote Ratification and Domestication of CBRN and WMD related Regional and International instruments

In collaboration with regional and international partners, IGAD-SSP has organised a number of regional workshops for enhancing implementation of Resolution 1540 and other Non-Proliferation Instruments to assist IGAD Members in building national capacities on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) safety and security, in the context of resolution 1540, the Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions, as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT). These include the UNODA-IGAD Joint Universalisation Workshop on the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) for IGAD Member States in 2018 that discussed the BWC; its contribution to international peace and security, in general; and the prevention of the misuse of microbial organisms and the life sciences for hostile purposes, in particular; as well as national responsibilities and benefits from being a State Party. Somalia is not a member state of BWC and ICSANT.

6.4.4. Recommendations

IGAD-SSP interventions should facilitate:

- The enactment of laws that are central to the legal process, such as judicial reform in line with the Constitution and international law;
- Enhancing judicial and legal expertise in the country
- Judiciary to begin addressing Somali grievances, and;
- Facilitate more Somalis to have access to a fair and decent judiciary

Chapter 7: SOUTH SUDAN FINDINGS

7.1 Introduction

The ultimate goal of the assessment was to evaluate the impact and the role that IGAD-SSP interventions played in South Sudan for the last ten years. The information included in the section consists of a detailed analysis and findings acquired from South Sudan. The results are compared to the objectives of IGAD-SSP which aims at achieving IGAD's security and peace pillar.

IGAD-SSP, the main body tasked with realizing this objective, is guided by the following strategic objectives are (IGAD Regional Strategy 2016-2020): -

1. Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Coordination against existing, evolving and emerging Transnational Security Threats (EEE-TSTs)
2. Enhancing Member States' and IGAD's Institutional and Human Capacities to Address EEE-TSTs
3. Promoting and supporting regional and international normative, institutional/policy and programmatic frameworks to address existing evolving and emerging transnational threats.

IGAD-SSP conducted interviews and sent out survey questions, in a bid to determine their progress in South Sudan. As such, the following is an assessment of how IGAD-SSP objectives have been implemented and the impact they have had in the nation and the region at large:

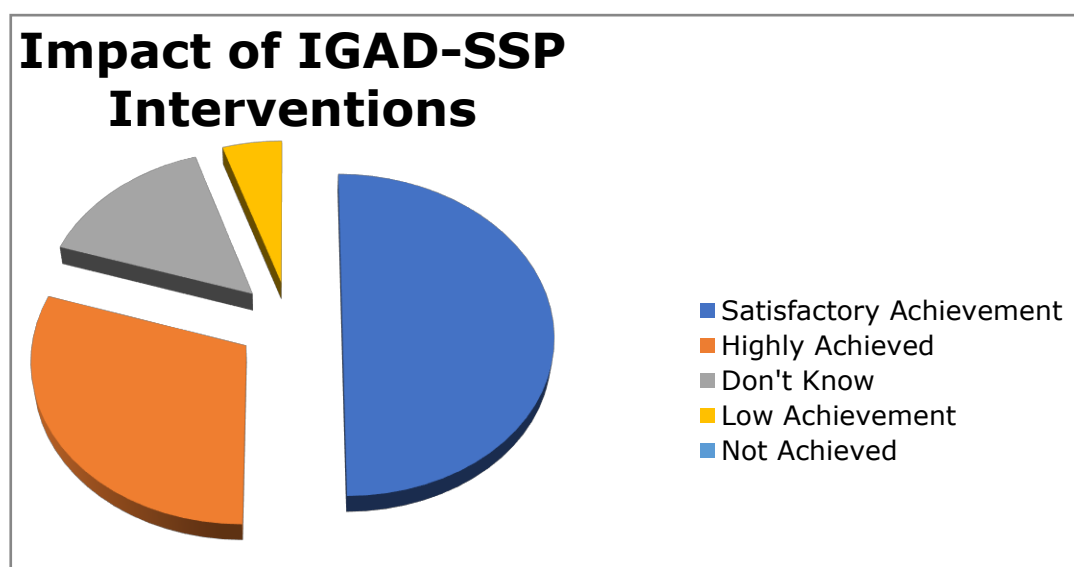
7.2 Overall Effectiveness of IGAD-SSP Interventions in South Sudan

IGAD-SSP started to implement its activities in the region in 2011, the same year South Sudan became independent. This meant that the new State needed time to agree on how to run the overall political and security matters. It was a perfect moment for IGAD-SSP to intervene and help in building the infrastructure of the governmental institutions in collaboration with other partners from and outside the region. As such the respondents

believe that ISSP has intervened positively in many areas challenging the non-conductive atmosphere. The following areas show how IGAD-SSP interventions have impacted the nation:

- Raised the coordination awareness among the national security institutions.
- Encouraged women to be among IGAD-SSP participants in implementing the different IGAD activities in South Sudan.
- Draw the attention of the law enforcement agents to cooperate and develop the understanding of information sharing.
- Positive development and incentives to run the SSR in South Sudan.

Figure I: Impact of IGAD-SSP Interventions in South Sudan - enhanced capacity to counter TSTs



According to Figure I, it is evident that IGAD-SSP interventions in South Sudan have a positive impact. Despite having conflict in the young country, South Sudan has benefited from IGAD-SSP interventions in many ways. As a new state South Sudan has put a foundation in many security sectors and institutions; locally and at the national level. Basic conceptual needs were acquired through training programs. Respondents confirmed that IGAD-SSP is among the few organizations which delivered their support to South Sudan during the civil

war. Most of the respondents appreciated the fact that IGAD-SSP interventions sought after institutional and national capacity building, which they claimed would help the present and future generations. Therefore, South Sudan has adopted many IGAD-SSP guidelines in tackling transnational organized crime issue and many other skills at all levels.

7.3 Strategic Objective 1:

STRENGTHENING REGIONAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGAINST EXISTING, EVOLVING AND EMERGING TRANSNATIONAL SECURITY THREATS (EEE-TSTS)

In 2011, at the time of South Sudan's independence, there were fears that the country would become a home to violent extremists. However, there is consensus in the literature that levels of violent extremism in the country are low at present. It is however noteworthy that there are many definitions of extremism and violent extremism. For the purposes of this report, emphasis is placed on extremism and terrorism in the context of the global threat of extremism and terrorism, rather than on inter communal conflict in South Sudan. This is due to the difficulty of distinguishing genuine political grievances from extremist ideology, as the lines between the two are often blurred in South Sudan.

KEY FINDINGS

- ☐ Most respondents believed that South Sudan being a new State, lacked even the minimum capacity infrastructure to counter transnational security threats, and the civil war made the situation even worse, which makes it difficult to effectively gauge the impact of IGAD-SSP interventions.
- ☐ However, they acknowledged the interventions and how they helped a struggling young nation form a government and institutions that have survived the political and social storms.
- ☐ Many key informants would like South Sudan to prioritize security sector reform including establishment of institutions and training of personnel with the help of IGAD-SSP

7.3.1 Cross-border Cooperation and Coordination

IGAD-SSP's mandate has been changed over the years to cover new and emerging threats. In the wake of war or terrorism, IGAD-SSP pledged to create a framework and structures to address issues of Peace and Security. This covers collaboration on cross border crimes, auto theft, drug trafficking, terrorism, money laundering and other crimes. There have been numerous activities on organized crime in South Sudan. For a natural resources' rich country whose population has a literacy rate of only 27%, South Sudan has been a free-market economy since before its secession (UNESCO, 2020). This, aligned with poorly regulated influx of foreign investors, has permitted the country to become a safe haven for groups of individuals that wish to partake in domestic and cross-border illicit activities. Some reports indicate the flourishing of an illicit black market economy (The Sentry, 2019).

According to many respondents, South Sudan experiences the same threats that other nations experience but it is imperative to note that there are unique threats that confront South Sudan.. Due to the nature and history of South Sudan, there have been so many militias operating independently from the state and occasionally challenging and contesting state power through the disgruntled politicians and former generals in the military. The South Sudan government faces the challenge, like many of her neighbours, of so many ungoverned spaces that coupled with proliferation of SALWs and existence of organized armed groups, poses a massive challenge to already stretched security agencies.

7.3.2 Regional Cooperation and Coordination for Countering Trans-National Threats on Maritime Security

In July 2019, the IGAD and the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) convened a high-level workshop to discuss plans for creating an enabling environment in the IGAD region that would deal with maritime threats and ease bottlenecks and challenges to maritime-based regional trade. These plans would help reduce the burden on regional shipping industries due to high costs, including high premium costs, congestion and complexity. The high premium costs are

applied to ships transiting through the High Risks Areas (HRAs) prone to piracy in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the western Indian Ocean.

7.4 Strategic objective 2:

STRENGTHENING THE MEMBER STATES' AND IGAD INSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN CAPACITY TO RESIST EEE-TSTS

KEY FINDINGS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The various challenges facing South Sudan, require interventions not only to protect lives and property but also to ensure state stability• There is no Act of Parliament addressing violent extremism and uses a penal code when dealing with convicting and arresting a terrorist.• Most of the respondents claimed that the main terrorist crimes in South Sudan are money laundering and terrorist financing through the banks, and through airports and territorial border checkpoints.• The national coordination between the related institutions is weak and requires to be restructured.

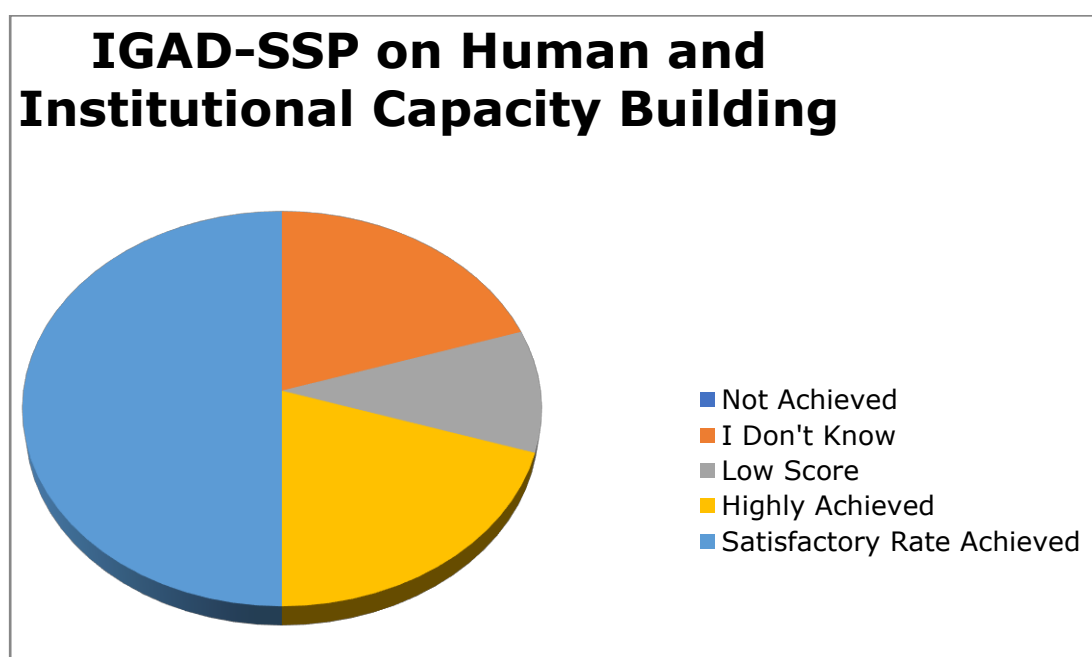
IGAD-SSP aspires to strengthen key institutions such as the security and the justice sectors in South Sudan. IGAD-SSP realized that to tackle the security issues in nations within the horn of Africa, they had to provide enough training, which in turn would improve the nation's capacity. In the same stride, there were massive efforts to train on human rights, while addressing terrorism and violent extremism. In order to counter certain criminal activities, IGAD-SSP appreciates and employs community engagement and criminal intelligence analysis.

The table below shows the answer of the surveyed sample to the phrase (improvement of human capabilities since the start of the IGAD training courses in the country):

Improved human capabilities after the start of the IGAD-SSP Interventions	Redundancy	Ratio
Not achieved	0	0
I don't know	2	20
Low score	4	10
Satisfactory rate achieved	12	50
Achieved at a high rate	2	20
Total	20	100%

Source: Prepared by the researcher from field study data 2020

A graphic representation of the table above:



7.4.1 Training on Transnational Organized Crimes

The assessment needed to know how the various providers of security and justice have responded to violence associated with the civil war, intercommunal conflict, and gender-based violence in many areas.. Interviewees responded that security and access to justice are urgent priorities for the people of South Sudan, who have been subject to politicized and

communal conflict since December 2013. Respondents said a variety of groups and institutions aim, or claim, to provide people with security and justice, from the police, military and courts, to customary leaders and the armed opposition. The capacity challenges of law enforcement institutions has led to the proliferation of armed community defense groups, which will create a state of security hazardous situation. According to a report by Harrimn, Drewry, and Deng, *“Like the military of the village”* Security, justice and community defense groups in south-east South Sudan” the justice sector reform is a real challenge for the GOSS and needs to be addressed by achieving a consensus upon the Constitution.

According to the respondents, there have been considerable changes in the justice and judicial institutions. The law provides that law enforcement authorities should promptly notify detainees of the charges against them. Although there were delays, interviewees affirmed that nothing can be done perfectly and without errors, mistakes always occur with intention or without. However, they acknowledged the impact that IGAD-SSP interventions have had over the justice institutions over the years and they are hopeful for a better future.

7.4.2 Training on Counter Terrorism and Violent Extremism

The IGAD-SSP counter terrorism pillar is mandated to provide Member States with the necessary knowledge that enables them to counter terrorism and CVE. Even though there are no cases of violent extremism or terrorism in the country the respondents appreciated IGAD-SSP’s efforts in countering the crime in the horn of Africa. IGAD-SSP went into the remote communities in South Sudan and taught them how to predict and prevent occurrences of war. It is still a work in progress because of the vulnerable and unstable political situation in the nation.

Countering and combating transnational security threats requires real collaboration and coordination between Member States. It is an integrated operation, where a good national coordination mechanism cannot function effectively without an administrative

regional body that coordinates all information received from Member States, just like a fusion center.

7.4.3 Recommendations

- IGAD-SSP should target more of South Sudanese senior officials in relevant institutions and enlighten them about the importance of IGAD-SSP interventions. This will invite their contribution to the partnership with IGAD.
- There should be more packages of external training.
- IGAD-SSP should prioritize training law enforcement personnel in countering terrorism.
- Raising the efficiency of the security institutional elements working in the field of countering terrorism.

7.5 Strategic objective 3:

PROMOTE THE ADOPTION OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS EEE-TSTS IN A VERY COMPREHENSIVE MANNER

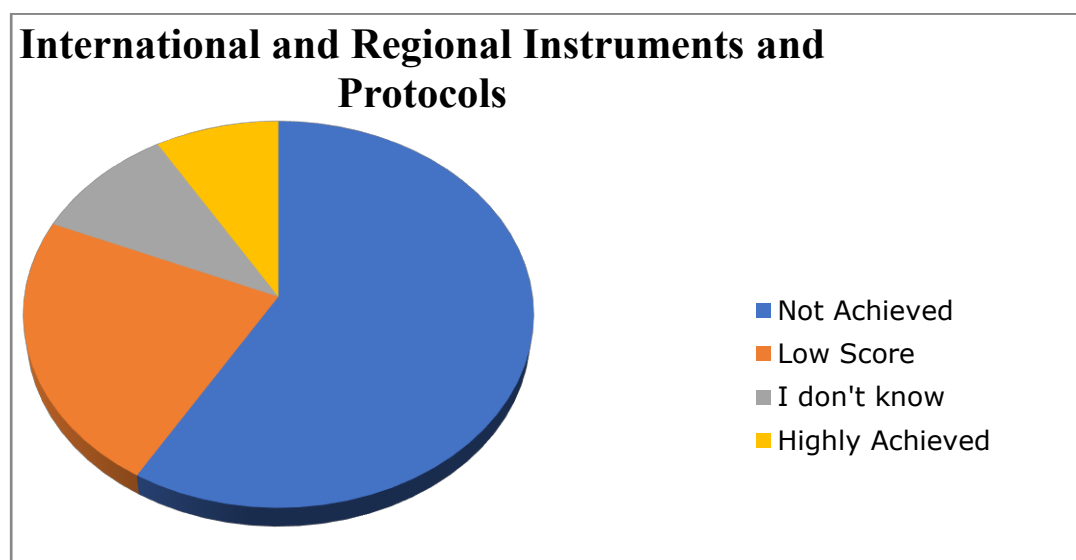
KEY FINDINGS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● South Sudan is a signatory to four Geneva conventions and two additional protocols.● Due to the ongoing tension in South Sudan, the country has not yet signed or ratified most of the international and regional treaties.

Since the restructuring and the adoption of IGAD-SSP South Sudan's situation has improved and the new State needs some time to agree upon how to run the overall political and security issues. The table below shows the answer of the sample from which it was drawn to the phrase: International and regional instruments and Protocols to combat terrorism have been signed and ratified:

International and Regional Instruments and Protocols	Redundancy	Ratio
Not achieved	5	25
I don't know	0	0
Low score	3	20
Satisfactory rate achieved	9	20
Achieved at a high rate	3	35
Total	20	100%

Source: Prepared by the researcher from field study data 2020

Graphic Representation of the table above:



7.6. Conclusion

To have strong functioning mechanisms in the region respondents believe that Member States need to be committed to their mechanisms. Commitment is not a privilege but it revolves around finance, human resources programs and projects to be implemented; it is a long unwinding procedure. Respondents believe that South Sudan has got an opportunity to build a new strong national mechanism if they ask for support from the international partners who are really ready to provide help.

IGAD-SSP in collaboration with South Sudan authorities has an impact in many areas and respondents believe that without political and security stabilization the State will never benefit from the interventions provided by ISSP during the last nine years. Respondents were firm that ending the politicised and communal conflicts were absolute necessities and the foundation of human security and the thriving of rule of law based law enforcement systems which ISSP seeks to enhance.. Respondents also proposed any community awareness training to enhance inter-communal peace, and to build local mechanism for coordinating and collaborating over local conflicts. This would build into the growth of a climate of peace, necessary for the thriving of ISSP interventions.

Chapter 8: SUDAN FINDINGS

8.1 Introduction

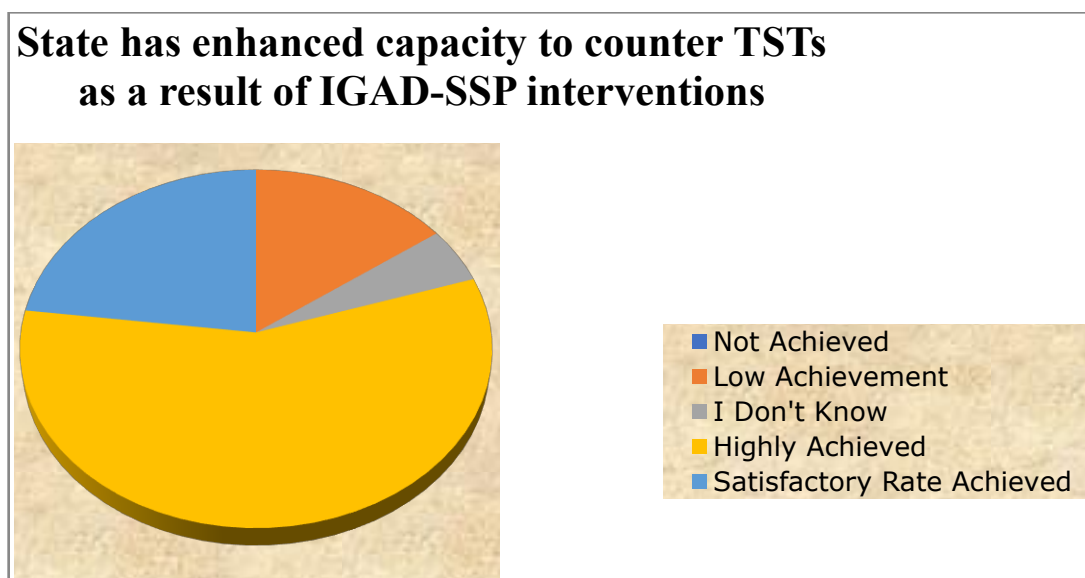
The primary purpose of the assessment was to evaluate the impact of IGAD-SSP interventions during the mentioned period. An overall detailed study was undertaken and the findings below will display the initial output of the assignment. The results are compared to the set objectives of IGAD-SSP which aim at fulfilling the IGAD's Peace and Security pillar. While the main objective is to enhance regional capacity by promoting good governance, peace and security, one of the key programs addresses the Transnational Security Threats and helps the Member States to predict, prevent, and counter the threats within and without the Member States.

IGAD-SSP is tasked with making an impact and is guided by the following strategic objectives:

1. Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Coordination against existing, evolving and emerging Transnational Security Threats (EEE-TSTs)
2. Enhancing Member States' and IGAD's Institutional and Human Capacities to Address EEE-TSTs
3. Promoting and supporting regional and international normative, institutional/policy and programmatic frameworks to address existing evolving and emerging transnational threats.

The purpose of this assessment is to find out about the progress of IGAD-SSP, ten years later and the lessons that the team has learnt, challenges faced and recommendations on handling future projects in the region. As the world is changing, the dynamics in the nation are changing and uncovering new challenges. As such, it is imperative to note the progress of the program and forge a peaceful future in Sudan.

IGAD-SSP also conducted interviews to determine whether the state has enhanced capacity after the IGAD-SSP interventions. The following graphic representation shows the general feelings towards the program in Sudan:



8.2 Overall Effectiveness of IGAD-SSP Interventions

Since the inception of ICPAT and the restructuring of the program to IGAD-SSP, there has been a significant change in Sudan. Many of the respondents acknowledged that there are real positive impacts that occur since the early interventions of IGAD-SSP in Sudan, especially in the law enforcement agencies, the justice sector institutions as well as among community leaders. The gaps that the assignment encountered are mainly related to the Sudanese local and national security and political institutions and less with IGAD-SSP institution. The continuous civil wars, the foreign sanctions, the tribal disputes within the national Sudanese context, are some of the deterrents that made the national coordination between the government institutions and the IGAD-SSP team unstable. Thus, the long political unrest in Sudan is part of the inconvenient environment that made it difficult for IGAD-SSP to intervene and perform in a better way, although 75% of respondents would say the IGAD-SSP has contributed excellently in certain domains. The following are some of the positive impacts noted by the respondents:

- ☐ A good coordinating network has been established between the law enforcement agencies to tackle the issue of Transnational Security Threats.
- ☐ The non-state actors became part of the official committee to combat organized crime.
- ☐ The concept of Regional coordination and Cooperation is becoming a reality between the Sudanese National institutions related to combating the Transnational Security Threats (signing and ratifying regional and international protocols and conventions), exchanging intelligence.
- ☐ Good capacity building is acquired and maintained.

8.3 Strategic Objective 1:

TO STRENGTHEN CROSS BORDER LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COOPERATION/COORDINATION TO ADDRESS TRANSNATIONAL THREATS

KEY FINDINGS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Over 70% of the respondents confirm that Sudan ability to combat transnational security threats is enhanced according to the interventions of IGAD-SSP. <input type="checkbox"/> All respondents confirmed that a comprehensive matrix on the regional capacity needs of security institutions is of utmost importance. <input type="checkbox"/> Many of the respondents believe that Sudan's National Institutions related to this subject matter need new training packages that fit and satisfy the national needs and not ready packages from IGAD-SSP.

8.3.1 Cross-Border Cooperation and Coordination

Sudan poses a unique situation while handling transnational security threats. First and foremost, established criminal networks in Sudan come from another region and affect the Horn of Africa. The border between Sudan and Libya is porous and allows for the smuggling of arms and humans from the horn of Africa to other continents. As such, interventions in the

nations call for the engagement of Libya, Egypt Chad, and the Central African Republic. It is worth noting that the neighbouring nations have internal struggles that in turn spill over to Sudan and the horn of Africa. The presence of IGAD-SSP is a great relief for the citizens because of the great impact it has had over the years. IGAD-SSP has assisted in identifying the weakness of the regulatory framework and improve them to prevent crimes from spilling over to other nations. Although IGAD-SSP has pushed for tight security and law enforcement procedures along the borders, much has not been achieved in that area due to the reluctance of the security and government officials assigned to the task.

8.3.2 Regional Cooperation and Coordination for Countering Trans- National Threats on Maritime Security

The maritime Security in the Sudanese context was only related to ports, shores and coasts of rivers and seas, but later the government realized that many negative impacts can be shifted from ports and international waters to the centre of the country. No big maritime crimes were witnessed in Sudan although the country has an extensive coastline of approximately 870 kilometres. With the Port of Sudan facing the most international risks. Nevertheless, respondents confirmed that illegal fishing operations, drug trafficking and some cases of smuggling in of persons from Sudan across the Red Sea to Saudi Arabia shores and dumping of toxic waste were common occurrences along the coastline. The government has neglected to develop the maritime sector and responsibilities were shared between the Army and the police with no advanced technical training as well as lack of equipment and personnel. Policies and regulations were issued to control the shipments coming from overseas or Latin America, but respondents believe that this drug trafficking crime is above the maritime security capacity and need help from IGAD-SSP to show the way out.

ISSP has successfully finalized the Regional Maritime Strategy with the full participation of Member States to facilitate cooperation and coordination with their counterparts in the region. The majority of respondents believe that the only sustainable and official bilateral cooperation on the issue of maritime security with member States is after the

ISSP interventions since 2011. Respondents also reflected their points about the real threat represented by countries such as the US and China competing to control the Red Sea.

8.4 Strategic objective 2:

STRENGTHENING THE MEMBER STATES' AND IGAD INSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN CAPACITY TO RESIST EEE-TSTS

KEY FINDINGS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Many respondents were more than satisfied with the States' activities to strengthen institutional and human capacity in addressing the transnational threats. <input type="checkbox"/> The interventions have played a significant role in the security sector and their mandates such as respecting the rule of law and human rights in countering organized crime and terrorism. <input type="checkbox"/> The respondents believe that SNCCT is established according to the ISSP advice, in 2012, one year after the IGAD-SSP was born. <input type="checkbox"/> Officials from different institutions appreciated the objectives and acknowledged that strengthening the institutions would prove to be a long-lasting solution in the nation.

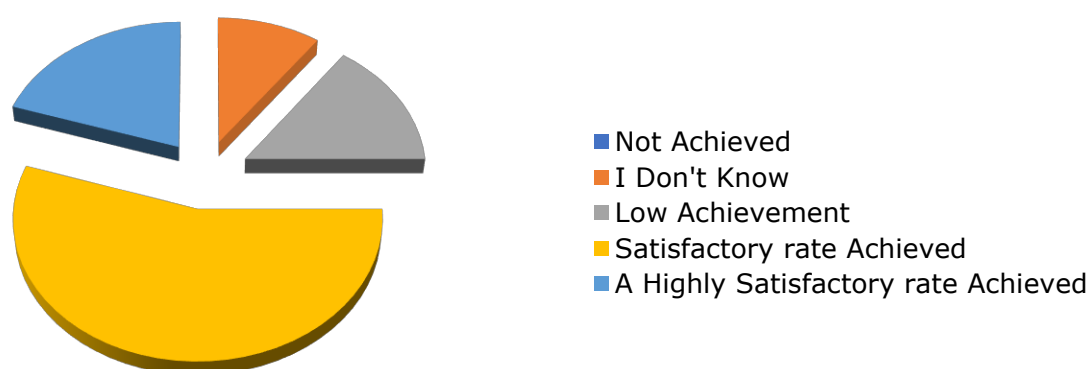
One of the good signs of IGAD-SSP interventions in Sudan is that it encourages the Sudanese authorities to establish the Sudan National Commission for Counter-Terrorism (SNCCT) that comprises all the relative stakeholders. It is because of this Commission coordination and cooperation that the national, regional level and international coordination is realized. Fortunately, the mandate of the Commission was amended in 2015 and contained countering the TSTs. 75% of respondents believe that there is acceptable coordination between the stakeholders but cooperation is still needed to be enhanced. The National Training Center provides all types of training to targeted institutions.

The table below shows the answers of the surveyed sample to the improvement of human capabilities since the start of the IGAD training courses in the country:

Improved human capabilities after the start of the IGAD courses	Redundancy	Ratio
Not achieved	0	0
I don't know	1	10
Low score	5	15
Satisfactory rate achieved	10	55
Achieved at a high rate	4	20
Total	20	100%

Source: Prepared by the researcher from field study data 2020

IGAD-SSP Interventions Improved Human Capacity



8.4.1 Training on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism

It is essential to note that Sudan borders countries that are either in war or have established criminal networks. Cross border issues are representing a real risk to the Sudanese authorities, border communities are vulnerable and marginalized and they can represent a real security threat to the country, there is a real lack of education, lack of clinics and rural hospitals, inability to cultivate their lands due to poverty, absence of help from the

authorities and low income levels. Such a situation is an ideal environment to recruit criminals and recruit mercenary terrorists who seek to collect money in any possible way, many interviewees believe that many security elements abuse the border community citizens and help them to be real mercenaries especially young men, with no real intention from the authorities to integrate the vulnerable young people to their societies and provide them with livelihoods and jobs, IGAD-SSP has conducted many activities in this regard but still, the threat is beyond the capacity of the national authorities and the regional activities.

To that end, legislative changes following the interventions include the amendment of the law of Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing in 2014 and the law of combating the Illegal Immigration issued in 2014. Other security institution Acts of (The Police, Security and Sudan Arm Forces) all are amended according to the AU SSR. During IGAD-SSP interventions, many joint activities were conducted including participants from the civil society, but sometimes the authorities have very little knowledge about the role of CSO and they might not invite to the activity. Even when it becomes the law enforcement's job to invite them, a lot of hesitation emerges and they might agree to invite selectively and not with professionalism, IGAD-SSP is encouraged to help in this regard.

8.4.2 Development of Training Programmes on EEE-TSTs

As the IGAD-SSP team collected data, they realized that many of the respondents were hesitant to respond "bad" or "fair" in terms of assessing the current IGAD-SSP Capacity building Methodology. For instance, when asked about the intelligence services, the Police and the Army, the assumption of some of them is that they are not in a position to vote for bad or fair because they did contribute only in some activities. IGAD-SSP shared this Capacity Building Methodology with the relevant national institutions to minimize the negative criticism and to add new ideas which will contribute positively to methodology. Another set of respondents also argued that they attended many activities with IGAD-SSP and they took quite a good knowledge and skills. Even though the skills were difficult to implement in the

current traditional institutional environments, the lessons learnt bore fruits in the peace campaigns formed after such interventions.

8.5 Strategic objective 3:

PROMOTE THE ADOPTION OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS EEE-TSTS IN A VERY COMPREHENSIVE MANNER

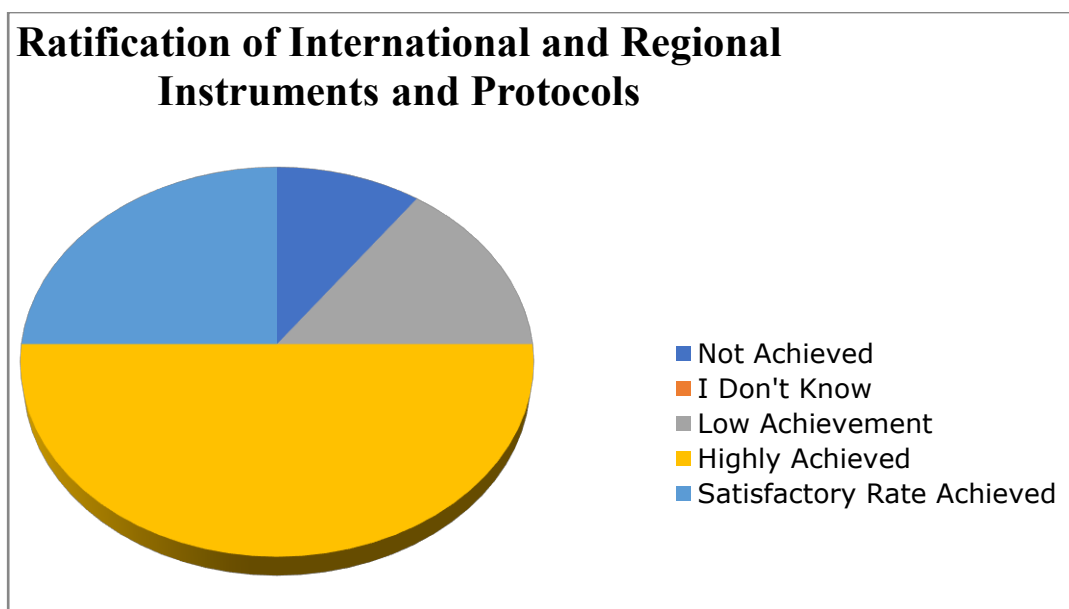
KEY FINDINGS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Sudan has already signed and ratified 14 international and regional Agreements and still targeting to ratify the MLA/EXTRADITION and other relevant protocols. □ Respondents also observe that IGAD has worked intensively in the last 5 years closely with the official institutions in Countering Organized Crime issues while appreciating the role of the Non-state actors such as NGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector and community bodies.

IGAD-SSP set up policies to help in building long-lasting sectors that would be able to address existing, evolving and emerging Transnational Security Threats. Since the intervention of IGAD-ISSP, Sudan has already signed and ratified 14 international and regional Agreements such as the IGAD MLA/Extradition which is awaiting ratification. The table below shows the answer of the sample from which it was drawn to the phrase: International and regional instruments and Protocols to combat terrorism have been signed and ratified:

Ratification of International and Regional Instruments and Protocols	Redundancy	Ratio
Not achieved	2	10
I don't know	0	0
Low score	3	15
Satisfactory rate achieved	10	50
Achieved at a high rate	5	25
Total	20	100%

Source: Prepared by the researcher from field study data 2020

Graphic Representation of the table above:



Chapter 9: UGANDA FINDINGS

9.1 Introduction

The assessment sought to understand the impact of IGAD SSP interventions in Uganda with respect to the project's objectives and the result areas/pillars under which it implements its activities. This section includes a detailed analysis of the findings of the assessment carried out in Uganda. The results are compared against IGAD SSP objectives. Regarding the primary data collection, identified beneficiaries and potential key respondents were approached for one on one and remote interviews. The survey obtained the response rate of the 82% out of the identified total beneficiaries and potential key respondents who had been reached out to.

9.1.1 Overall Effectiveness of IGAD SSP Interventions

General Observation on the Findings	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Uganda has seen positive and indeed essential contributions of IGAD-SSP interventions both in the country and among IGAD member states.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Respondents in the survey recognized that IGAD-SSP interventions have enhanced knowledge and skills, improved awareness of international normative frameworks.
<input type="checkbox"/>	ISSP has improved the understanding on emerging, evolving, and existing common security threats and concerns.
<input type="checkbox"/>	The interventions have improved the desire sense of cooperation both within the country and among IGAD member states that participate in IGAD-SSP interventions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Respondents observed that IGAD has largely remained a facilitator leaving individual countries to work out their own policies as understood from the awareness programmes delivered. Uganda's achievements can majorly be classified as domestic, however regionally there is need for more engagements.

Uganda has seen positive and indeed essential contributions of IGAD SSP interventions both in the country and among IGAD member states. There is improvement of trust, confidence, and collaboration between judicial, security, diplomatic and law enforcement officials in relation to each other and security issues; more understanding of each other's security priorities and concerns; conduct of bilateral and multilateral security meetings and improving existing legislation. Uganda government and several institutions in Uganda have been responsive to activities organized by IGAD SSP (see Annex 3.3: List of IGAD SSP interventions in which Uganda has participated).

Respondents in the survey recognized that IGAD SSP interventions have enhanced knowledge and skills, improved awareness of international normative frameworks, improved networks between and among criminal justice sector, diplomatic and other relevant officials, improved understanding on emerging, evolving, and existing common security threats and concerns and improved desire sense of cooperation both within the country and among IGAD member states that participate in IGAD SSP interventions.

During the interviews respondents were asked to rate some of the IGAD SSP's interventions that have been implemented. The chart below shows a summary rating of the interventions on a scale representing not achieved to highly achieved. The percentages indicate the number of responses on a particular rating. Overall findings ascertain that IGAD SSP has satisfactorily achieved the objectives of the implemented interventions.

Figure 1: Chart showing Summary level of satisfaction with IGAD SSP interventions

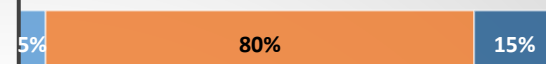
Level of satisfaction with IGAD SSP interventions

■ Not achieved ■ Low achievement ■ Satisfactory achievement ■ Highly achieved ■ Don't Know

INTER-MINISTERIAL FORUMS AND COOPERATION EXISTS AMONG SENIOR SECURITY CHIEFS, ORGANIZED TO CONSOLIDATE COUNTER TERRORISM EFFORTS IN THE COUNTRY.



ARCHIVAL DATA ON DEMARCATION AND DELIMITATION OF THE STATE BOARDS HAS BEEN COMPILED THROUGH IGAD SSP INTERVENTIONS.



THIS STATE REPORTS REGULARLY TO THE JOINT REGIONAL COUNTER TERRORISM CENTER (RCTC)



INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS (PROTOCOLS) FOR COUNTERING TERRORISM HAVE BEEN SIGNED/RATIFIED/DOMESTICATED BY THE STATE THROUGH IGAD SSP INTERVENTIONS



IGAD SSP'S INTERVENTIONS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO ENHANCED BORDER SECURITY AND INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT OF IGAD MEMBER STATE.



IGAD MEMBER STATES HAVE ENHANCED CAPACITY TO COUNTER TRANSNATIONAL THREATS BECAUSE OF IGAD SSP INTERVENTIONS.



IGAD SSP HAS REGIONAL TRAINING MATERIALS AND MANUALS FOR SECURITY INSTITUTIONS IN THE IGAD REGION.



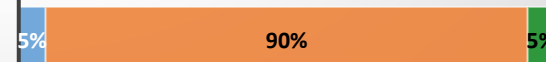
REGIONAL SECURITY TRAINING PROGRAMS ARE IN EXISTENCE TO IMPROVE HUMAN RESOURCE EFFECTIVENESS.



THERE IS AN EXISTING COMMON CURRICULUM ON COUNTER TERRORISM WITHIN THE IGAD REGION.



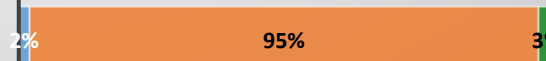
THERE REGIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN ON SECURITY INSTITUTIONS.



THROUGH IGAD SSP INTERVENTIONS, THE STATE SUPPORTS RESEARCH ON TRANSNATIONAL THREATS WITHIN THE IGAD REGION.



THE HUMAN CAPACITY HAS IMPROVED SINCE THE COMMISSIONING OF IGAD SSP TRAININGS IN THE COUNTRY.



9.2 Strategic Objective 1:

TO STRENGTHEN CROSS BORDER LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COOPERATION/COORDINATION TO ADDRESS TRANS-NATIONAL THREATS.

2.2.1 Cross-Border System and Infrastructures for Cooperation and Coordination

The assessment indicates that IGAD SSP has made efforts towards the realization of the regional cooperation and coordination platform on transnational security threats. For example, there was the establishment of the preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) regional P/CVE strategy which is meant to guide the region to address the challenge of violent extremism in a more collaborative and cooperative manner.

Findings indicate that IGAD SSP has conducted regional Transnational Security Threats-TSTs vulnerability and threats assessment amongst the member states. Additionally, IGAD SSP has a positive collaboration with regional and international partners who are working on similar areas. These partnerships and collaborations have helped IGAD SSP engage actively on the matters of transnational security threats as well as equip staff members in enhancing their capability and skills in performing their activities.

9.2.2 Regional Instruments established for Regional Cooperation and Coordination for Countering Transnational threats

During the interviews, one respondent mentioned that the established regional institutions for coordinating counter terrorism have helped in providing information and coordinating activities regarding terrorism among member states. Uganda has enacted various laws which are against terrorism activities such as;

- The penal code act which provides for punishment of terrorism suspects and several of them have been prosecuted using this act.
- Anti-terrorism Act 2002 (Amended 2011, 2015, 2017)

- Anti-Money Laundering Act 2013 amended 2017, This caters for terrorism financing and set up of the Financial Intelligence Authority.
- Preventing and Countering of Violent Extremism Strategy.
- Prevention of trafficking in persons Act 2009. It focusses on Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction, extradition proceedings and proceeds of crime.
- MLA Guidelines are with AG for approval.

Arising from IGAD research, Uganda has understood better the Existing, Evolving and Emerging security challenges at hand which has helped Uganda to shape our Modus Operandi in the fight against security threats. Additionally, findings indicate that Uganda police under counter terrorism department has been established to detect, monitor, and fight and terror activities. IGAD SSP spear headed the drafting of protocols on the establishment of the regional criminal information system.

9.3 Strategic objective 2:

STRENGTHENING THE MEMBER STATES' AND IGAD INSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN CAPACITY TO RESIST EEE-TSTS

IGAD Member States have benefited though participation of the capacity building trainings conducted focusing on the needs and priority areas of the relevant institutions at a national and regional levels. The assessment findings indicate that there has been a satisfactory achievement in the improvement of institutions and human capacity since the commissioning of IGAD SSP trainings in Uganda. All respondents agreed that IGAD has offered a number of trainings on Countering Terrorism, Organized Crime, Countering Violent Extremism, and Trafficking in Persons, Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, all training interventions aimed to improve human resource effectiveness. This has enhanced capacity to counter transnational threats.

Between 2013 and June 2017, data indicates that 237 Ugandan officials had participated in various trainings of IGAD SSP. 75 officials in 2013, 61 officials in 2014, 59 officials in 2015 and 42 officials in 2016.¹ This shows that the capacity to combat terrorism in Uganda has been enhanced, the knowledge base has expanded from the various trainings on the existing laws and regulations both regional and international.

A respondent from the office of Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) in addition to respondents from other institutions agreed that indeed participants in the IGAD SSP trainings are able to put their acquired skills to practice in the different areas in which they train and even train their colleagues (see Box 1).

Box 1

One of the respondents said:

"After our trainings with ISSP, we have trained other colleagues at work and they have also become better investigators in crime". (Ug KI OC 3)

When respondents were asked to rate the current capacity building methodology approach used in trainings by IGAD SSP on a scale of 1 to 4, with '1' representing bad and '4' representing very good. Majority of the respondents at 80% rated the capacity building methodology used as '3' satisfactory. Different reasons were given to validate this score such as the involvement of duty bearers in the justice system is very key and it has been promoted by the ISSP. The capacity building approach is participatory. There has been a ripple effect of the capacity building, knowledge and skills transfer where the trained personnel go ahead to train colleagues and peers. 5% said it very good '4' and 15% rated it as fair '2'.

Additionally, the capacity building workshops are an exchange of ideas platform. These have created an informal environment where peer to peer consultations can be done which improves the sharing of experiences.

¹ IGAD SSP Annual report, 2017

9.3.1 Training in Countering Terrorism

The findings from the survey indicate that IGAD SSP has provided most support on terrorism financing in the pillar of counter terrorism. Arising from these efforts, Uganda is currently working to merge various data bases to facilitate fighting crime. Due to IGAD SSP interventions, there has been an increase in criminal Intelligence exchange as noted by one of the key informants: *“we share timely information about victims and suspects this has eased the investigation and prosecution”* (Ug KI OC 2). Several respondents mentioned that there are criminals arrested in other countries and returned to Uganda for prosecution and this additionally shows increased cooperation within the IGAD member states. For example, during the interviews it was mentioned following the July 2010 bombings in Kampala, in the investigation period there was a lot of intelligence exchanges among the IGAD member states. The respondents ascertained the cooperation amongst member states (see box 2 below).

Box 2

“ISSP has enabled countries to work together in extraditing suspects who have committed grave crimes”.

However, it was pointed out that the current state mechanisms in place to allow for criminal Intelligence exchange on terrorism with other member states in the IGAD region have a lot of institutional bureaucracy.

9.3.2 Training in Countering Organized Crime

Regarding organized crime, IGAD SSP provided most support for Uganda in combating migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons. As an outcome of the ISSP organized crime interventions, this has resulted in various security departments creating desks which makes the fight against organized crime better understood and investigated and also creating good

coordination amongst the various security agencies. There has been containment of the intensity and impact of organized crime as noted in Box 3.

Box 3

One of the respondents said:

“as a result of the ISSP interventions, they rolled out trafficking in persons desks to all border desks and also trained the desk officers, this has led to an increase in victim identification and prosecution of the traffickers”.

ISSP has also organized trainings to equip and update security officers on crime trends for example the advanced criminal intelligence analysis training held in Uganda. Furthermore, Uganda officials are engaging with the public to raise awareness and build support for a long-term security solution, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) has held radio talk shows on the role of public regarding fighting crimes. Areas of organized crime tackled include trafficking, small arms, motor vehicle trafficking. Additionally, community outreach is also done in line with cases being investigated and prosecuted for example this has been done in Northern Uganda.

Findings further indicate that in Uganda the public is now more willing to assist law enforcement for example in Northern Uganda, community members provide information about the boarder of Uganda and South Sudan. Some community members have returned guns in exchange for amnesty (see Box 4). Motor vehicle theft across borders is being curbed through sharing of intelligence with communities.

Box 4

“The public now reports suspected incidents to police for investigations and having was sensitized the public on safer labor migration, this has reduced on numbers of people being trafficked in Uganda”.

Therefore, IGAD SSP has contributed to strengthened policy implementation on organized crime and enabled the prosecution of war crimes especially in Northern Uganda and West Uganda for example in Rwenzori and Kilimanjaro areas.

9.4 Strategic objective 3:

PROMOTE THE ADOPTION OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS EEE-TSTS IN A VERY COMPREHENSIVE MANNER

9.4.1 Identification of Status of Ratification and Domestication of Normative Framework related to EEE-TSTs

IGAD-SSP has played a role in increasing ratification and domestication of regional and international normative frameworks of IGAD member states and thereby leading to harmonization of the instruments. The impact of IGAD-SSP interventions extend to policy development as attested by one of the key informants (Box 5). One of the respondents pointed out that Uganda domesticated the Rome statute of ICC, the Rome Statute established four core international crimes: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression.² Uganda also domesticated the Geneva convention protocol. The Geneva Conventions extensively define the basic rights of wartime prisoners (civilians and military personnel), established protections for the wounded and sick, and provided protections for the civilians in and around a war-zone; moreover, the Geneva Convention also defines the rights and protections afforded to non-combatants.³ One respondent ascertained that Uganda has been able to prosecute crimes under the Geneva convention.

Box 5

“During policy formulation process of transitional justice, IGAD literature was quoted as part of the rationale to draft the policy on transitional justice” said one of the key respondents during the interview.

² <https://www.icc-cpi.int/resource-library/documents/rs-eng.pdf>

³ The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols, ICRC.org

IGAD has continuously encouraged the sharing of information especially amongst member states. In response Uganda has established the National Counter Terrorism Centre which is a fusion centre for sharing information, coordination and cooperation. National Counter Terrorism Strategy has also been drafted and currently awaiting the necessary signatures to come into force.

Recommendations

IGAD SPP survey participants proposed several recommendations aiming to improve implementation and impact of IGAD SSP interventions. They proposed the setting of a system of communication for secure exchange of information by member states as an impactful tool for cross border cooperation to counter transnational threats. Within this limb, it was further recommended that exchange programs between judicial officers of different Member States be institutionalized to enhance their appreciation and create harmony in judicial approach to trans-national crimes.

Uganda advocated for support in the implementation of transitional justice (TJ) policy in country including in advocacy and capacity building around transitional justice and its implementation.

IGAD's support in relation to domestication of international instruments to counter transnational threats was recommended for prioritization as an effective of enhancing standards and creating regional harmony. Uganda noted in particular the lack of expertise in relation to crimes around Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear CBRN, and therefore the need for identification, ratification and domestication of international instruments linked to CBRN, as a prelude to national capacity building and advocacy.

In specific needs assessment, Uganda identified capacity building to keep up in advancements in investigating and forensic technologies, and for enhanced training in Terrorist Financing and Trafficking in Persons. In terms of organizing the interventions and material support, it was recommended that training schedules be provided ahead of time so that potential participants acquaint themselves with the program specifics, that number of

training days be increased, and that sharing of the training materials be the norm. It was thus proposed that IGAD SSP shares annual workplans with member states ahead of time, to improve communication and planning by member states. Along with locally sourced expertise, it was recommended that experienced facilitators with hands on experience be engaged in interventions as much as possible.

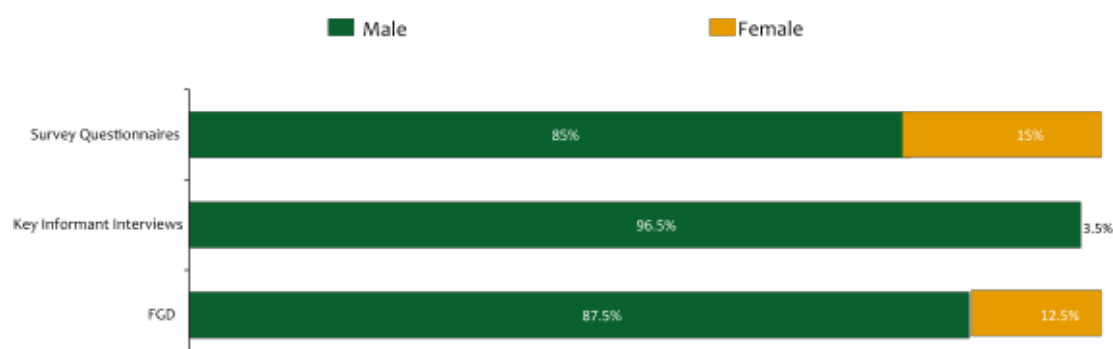
Resources permitting, IGAD SSP was requested to provide the tools necessary to meet the challenges of evolving crimes due to advancing technology.

Chapter 10: CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IGAD-SSP INTERVENTIONS

Gender Mainstreaming

IGAD-SSP placed gender transformation at the heart of its programme outcomes by stating that gender equity will be a particular focus with an expected a third of targeted beneficiaries being women in the spirit of the IGAD Gender Policy and Strategy Framework. The potential key informant and beneficiaries pool had a limited number of women, a reflection of the low number of women in the security sector agencies. In Somalia for example, less than 15 percent of the respondents from Somalia were female (see Figure 14). In Ethiopia, female respondents were 11, less than 15%. About 38 percent of the respondents were female but the majority belonged to the judiciary, DPP and the Ministry of Interior. Some of the respondents noted the lack of women participation and presence at all levels of security governance in the country was a missed opportunity to find more inclusive security solutions.

Figure 14: IGAD-SSP Interventions Assessment Respondents Gender Profile



Training Relevance & Evolving Threats

The constant change in the modus operandi and emerging new trends being used by criminals and criminal entities thereby necessitating regular and new ways to detect and prevent such threats is why IGAD-SSP interventions are relevant. But some of the beneficiaries noted that there was a focus on certain topics without regard to other related and crucial topics in the training programme. Along the same vein, there was no understanding between hard and soft measures to counter security threats. The lack of full-time personnel to address the root causes of conflict and follow through on the interventions was considered a weakness by a few of the beneficiaries. Another issue raised was that some of the courses undertaken were similar. Finally, some of the Programme interventions take long to implement thus they may lose relevance or momentum. A case in point is in regard to police officers who need constant refresher trainings because of their large numbers, and constant transfers, promotions and retirements.

In appreciating the interventions, the beneficiaries pointed out the challenge of relying on facilities outside the country or the region to conduct some of the training sessions. This reflected the lack of advance technology and equipment within the state. Also that due to the limited resources available to IGAD-SSP, less trainings were held and thus less people reached.

On trainers and presenters, the lack of expertise and experienced trainers within the region was noted with a heavy reliance on the western countries in terms of exposure, expertise, etc. which affects the frequency of training sessions. This affected the kind of case studies used. The issue of language as a barrier was mentioned by a number of the respondents. Also, that the facilitators were not adequately funded.

IGAD-SSP was asked to develop an annual work plan of the upcoming training programmes to better organize institutions and individuals or establish a reporting system

that helps to keep everyone up to date with the current and future activities for ease of reference.

The frequency of the trainings was faulted in that they were too far apart which affected the individuals and institution's ability to share current issues within the states. It was also suggested to include management and knowledge management training.

Finally, it was noted that some of the trainings were too short and seemed rushed.

Application of Acquired Skills by Beneficiaries

It was generally mentioned by a number of institutions and beneficiaries that some of IGAD interventions were not sustainable due to a number of reasons. Frequent transfer of trained personnel to other units was common. This interfered with continuity and implementation. The incompatibility of acquired knowledge to local practices was also at fault. Also, the choice of beneficiaries and hence training utility was affected by the fact that security agencies in different member states perform varying roles/functions which may not cut across all the member state, thus the course or workshop is irrelevant to their work. Application was also affected by poor technology, lack of incentives, lack of reliability and assurance of continuity.

Collaboration, Coordination and Information Sharing

National: Though law enforcement agencies have powers in their areas of responsibility, inter-agency cooperation among law enforcement agencies is not formalized/codified. Thus, their cooperative interactions are not as many as the respondent would like, limiting essential information exchanges. There is also insufficient cooperation among the wider stakeholder community.

Regional: As some of the Member States have not ratified key regional frameworks such as the IGAD MLA and Extradition Conventions, this limits the nature and level of cooperation in countering TSTs. Some respondents consider this a lack of commitment on

their part and instead rely on bilateral agreements rather than work through IGAD. Therefore, this also restricts the information sharing and exchanges at the national and regional levels.

Security Institutions Capacity Constraints

Financial constraint: Most of the security institutions face financial problems, which impacts implementation. This means there is a general lack of skilled manpower and equipment for instance, to detect and counter improvised explosive or digital tools to detect and fight terrorism.

Legal Framework: There is also the problem of inadequate policy and law framework to enable the security institutions fulfill their mandates effectively.

Box 12: Testimonial 9

IGAD-SSP on TST Support Prioritization
As IGAD-SSP is dependent on partners' financial support, this gives rise to duplication of efforts and conflict of interests in areas such as Counter Terrorism versus Violent Extremism, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants versus Migration, Maritime Security versus MASE and Red Sea and Gulf of Aden projects.

Prioritization and Overlapping IGAD Institutions' mandates

Because IGAD-SSP is dependent on partners' financial support for its activities, there are sometimes duplication of efforts that give rise to conflict of interests among the IGAD institutions (see Box 12). For instance, counter terrorism initiatives versus violent extremism; human trafficking and smuggling of migrants versus migration project, maritime security initiatives versus MASE and Red Sea and Gulf of Aden projects. The overlapping mandates means that: interventions may be duplicated by the different organs; critical security gaps

may be left unaddressed; this may be wasteful and redundant; it may also lead to conflict, and; beneficiaries are confused and or unaware of intervener's identity. All these affect the ability to attract funding for essential interventions.

Environmental Constraints

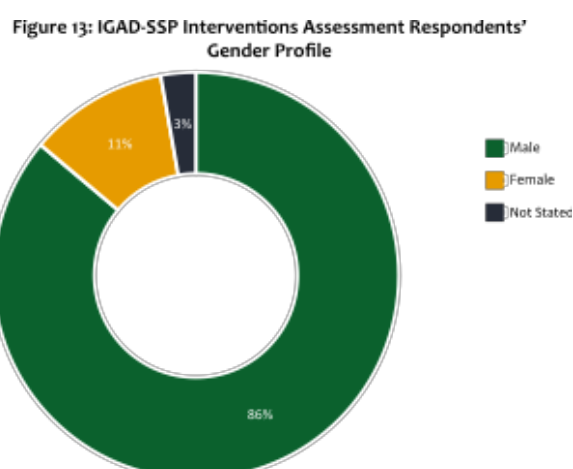
Leadership: Lack of political will or awareness by concerned leaders to support the countering of TSTs. There is also a lack of awareness among members of the public on the issues and impact of transnational security threats such as human trafficking and smuggling of humans.

Poor Infrastructure: Porous border at national and regional level and the attendant insecurity aggravates the security agencies work. Inadequate infrastructure and road network exacerbate this scenario.

General instability in the country is also a challenge.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Most of the respondents noted that there was no follow-up of the interventions implementation or impact. This may be related to the observation that there is no national institution or assigned institution which has overall responsibility to implement or oversee the IGAD-SSP interventions properly.



IGAD Member States Differences

Respondents felt that particular differences among IGAD Member states may diminish the utility of some of the IGAD-SPP interventions, or that priority is given to some specific states (e.g. some of the respondents thought that most of the programme activities are implemented mostly in Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia rather than all the IGAD Member States) even though the reality is that resources are shared equally among all Member States. Some of the differences they highlighted included different legal regimes, different political spaces and development levels, and reserved relationship between states adversely affecting reporting and cooperation for instance, the ongoing conflict in Somalia constitutes a challenge in effective collaboration and cooperation.

Sustainability of the Programme Interventions

Among the issues identified that may affect the sustainability of the interventions in the country include the long process of policy change to accommodate new ideas and feel the impact of the interventions. These were referred to as “structural rigidities” that tend to resist progressive concepts that may be deemed as a threat to status quo

Also, for most beneficiaries, the lack of follow up after the intervention or trainings made it difficult to gauge their efficiency. A corollary to that is the multiplicity of participants leading to inconsistencies in following a particular programme of intervention.

Selection and Competence of Beneficiaries

The selection of beneficiaries was also considered a point of challenge by the respondents including the beneficiaries themselves. Some of the selected training beneficiaries have poor or inappropriate qualifications thus not fully engage and benefit from the interventions. Also, according to most of the respondents, they consider that there are irregularities in the nomination process because some of the officers selected for training come from institutions that are unrelated to the subject matter. In their view, this impacts on

institutional capacity building and development goal of both the State and IGAD-SSP. There is also a general lack of commitment of then part of some of the beneficiaries.

Implementing Interventions Challenges

Finally, inadequately resourced agencies, institutions and programmes both at the federal and federal member states level make it difficult to implement or sustain the benefits of IGAD-SSP interventions. The most apparent is the deficient legislative framework. Most of the existing laws are outdated and there is insufficient understanding among law enforcement of the relevant laws. The country's geography with a large ocean and porous border with most entry and exit points not under the control of the government is challenging environment to work. The absence of a comprehensive national population registration compounds the issue.

Chapter 11: LESSONS LEARNT

In the course of IGAD-SSP Programme implementation, important lessons have emerged from the good practices shared and challenges faced. Based on the respondents' experiences during the implementation of IGAD-SSP interventions, the following are some of the important lessons and best practices emerging from the assessment. The lessons outlined below may provide a foundation for which future successes IGAD-SSP programmes may be built upon.

Regional Coordination

1. IGAD-SSP has established and enhanced cooperation among Member States. It has organized joint operations and trainings, resource sharing techniques, information/intelligence exchanges, and supported the States in working together and respecting each other. It has supported Member States and law enforcement agencies to apply the best practices for countering TSTs particularly on the issue of al-Shabaab and helped improve border security and management models including one-stop border points.
2. IGAD-SSP ability to collaborate with regional and international organizations such as AU, EAPCCO, UN bodies and INGOs has also benefitted the respondents through their expertise and resources.

Shared Experience among the Members States Officials

3. The active participation of the Member States trainees meant that they were able to the practices, challenges and strengths of their respective countries offers huge opportunities to understand the real challenges and to learn from the experiences of other countries.

Regional training programmes:

4. The respondents appreciated the production of training packages for the region which helped to harmonize standards of operations and implementation.

Knowledge Acquisition and Development

5. IGAD-SSP training broadened the understanding on the subject matter for the beneficiaries emphasizing: the magnitude of the problem of EEE-TSTs, importance of States cooperation to combat the threats, developed their skills to conduct cooperation among States and share experiences, involvement of women in terrorism acts and incidents, and developed specific skills such as controlling crimes at border points, intelligence production, prevention and detection of financial crimes, etc.

Security Sector Framework Development

6. All the respondents referred to the importance of their training on security sector reforms (SSR) and development. This they felt enhanced the capacity of Member States law enforcement and criminal justice sector to counter TSTs. Respondents appreciated IGAD-SSP's contribution in among others: importance of SSR programmes, research on SSR and professionalization of the security sector, and the relation of security to economic and social development in the country.

Cross-border Cooperation

7. IGAD-SSP interventions have improved cross border cooperation through interactions with the Member States. The beneficiaries believe that it has facilitated security institutions officers and individuals to network and strengthen the bond among security actors within the IGAD Member States making it easier to communicate among themselves to achieve their goals of countering transnational security threats.

Inter-multi-agency Collaborations

8. This have been critical for information exchanges, sharing of experiences and best practices and networking among the security institutions within the country and with their counterparts in the IGAD region. In fact, this is one of the Best Practice lessons that

beneficiaries like IGAD-SSP to continue supporting and facilitating. To quote a respondent: “multi sectoral approach has been [undertaken] well because each and every stakeholder has their own different experience [in] combating crime.” Collaboration was key because the transnational threats extended beyond institutions, sectors and borders.

Harmonization of Practices

9. Standardized training programmes assist different officers in Member States to speak with one voice and be on the same page when liaising and sharing intelligence. The same encouraged standardized reporting. Along the same vein, regional training meetings and standards areas also important to ensure that implementation may follow a similar pattern in the regional countries. Thus, the joint trainings among security sector agencies were considered key to combating the evolving and emerging crimes.

Knowledge and Skills Development

10. Respondents have been impressed by IGAD-SSP capacity building trainings with one respondent describing them as ‘eclectic’. They expose the trainee to different perspectives on how to prevent, detect security threats and subsequently, hold individuals responsible for such breaches, to account. For some, the regional and international face of the trainers and experts elevated the trainings’ content and experience.

Opportunities to Share Best Practices

11. Sharing best practices with security counterparts and partners with more experience with, and advance technologies on specific threats helps improve security especially cross border threats and international radicalization of terrorism.

Tailored Interventions

12. The requirement for tailored interventions to Member State security needs has not been stressed enough by most of the respondents across all institutions. They felt that some of the interventions that may be appropriate for certain member States were ill-suited to the country’s security needs within the context of its broader economic vision. Examples

included requests for more maritime security support for country with a view enabling it to deliver on its Blue Economy priorities and more technical assistance focusing on certain emerging transnational organized crime threats such as cybercrimes.

Security Sector Framework Development

13. Legislative, policy and institutional development supported by IGAD-SSP was important as the framework development is/was essential to achieving the Programme success in the country.

Implementation and Sustainability of the Interventions

14. Kenya regards IGAD-SSP role in security institutions' capacity building very highly. However, it was observed that a number of the officers exposed to IGAD-SSP interventions, and therefore expected to champion counter terrorism interventions are re-deployed to areas not related to counter-terrorism, thus affecting implementation of the interventions. The same complaint was received from respondents from the other TST. Therefore, there was clearly an issue of continuity and thus a glaring gap in the Programme monitoring and reporting feedback in the country.

Community Empowerment

15. IGAD-SSP has been urged to increase interventions that specifically empower communities and grassroots organizations. The members of the community are considered the 'first line of defense' against most of the organized crimes as they can for instance, provide information on suspected trafficking activities or if a radicalization recruiter is in one's area. Their empowerment at the grassroots in countering organized crimes is thus essential.

IGAD-SSP's Goodwill and Advantage among Stakeholders

16. It was observed by multiple respondents that IGAD-SSP strength is in effectively engaging the typically reticent government security sector actors and in its ability to build and sustain civil and military cooperation among the security institutions. It was noted that to

maintain this goodwill, IGAD-SSP's should not increase its engagement with non-state actors to the detriment of state actors.

Chapter 12: RECOMMENDATIONS

The assessment sought to discover the impact of IGAD-SSP interventions in Member States since its inception. Majority of the respondents were of the view that IGAD-SSP had contributed to the enhancement and strengthening of most of the security institutions capacity and at the individual level, the beneficiaries were definite in the advantages accrued from the interventions: skills and knowledge acquisition, networking opportunities, and regional and interagency cooperation. Therefore, the interventions have been important and relevant to the region at a time when most of the Member States are going through all manner of transitions.

The following recommendations, emanating from the assessment, are provided to serve as an input for future programming activities for IGAD-SSP.

A. Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Coordination against existing, evolving and emerging Transnational Security Threats (EEE-TSTs)

Cross-border dialogue opportunities - Provide and encourage more cross-border forums as the beneficiaries found them useful.

Encourage Member States to enhance border cooperation to control trafficking and smuggling of humans, arms and drugs, and stem the free movement of criminals.

Organize continuous joint training for IGAD Member States affected by similar security threats such as terrorism for Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia, Maritime security for Kenya and Somalia in order to gain more practical experience in addition to the theory.

Facilitate more security coordination and agreements between and among IGAD Member States to among others integrate their security responses.

Resolve inter and intra border disputes between IGAD Member States.

Synergies and inter-linkages – Collaborate with other relevant IGAD organs in programme implementation for Member States' benefit e.g. IGAD-SSP collaborating with the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN) in capacity building in a country to combat illegal wildlife trade in the Horn of Africa Region

Partnerships – Continue enhancing Interactions with development partners. Also, promote the formation of a body focusing on transnational security threats in their entirety and a team to work on the same.

Coordination – Maintain the excellent coordination among the IGAD member states. Also, strengthen further the cooperation and information sharing mechanisms between local and national level institutions consolidate gains on trust building.

Harmonization initiatives - Promote more harmonization of security institutions activities such as development of harmonized protocols, and standard training materials with the same curriculum across the IGAD states.

Research: Conduct more research on the major and common security problems of Member States and implement the findings and recommendations. Use research findings to determine skills gaps arising from changing trends. Although Member States have improved operation methods, at the moment there are no documents that would form public information that may be consumed by interest parties.

Regional Forums: Expand the sharing of experience among Member States security officials through more regional trainings and networking forums.

Promote the establishment of a Regional Security Force along the lines AU's standing forces to counter major security threats in the region.

Establish common information centers for law enforcement agencies.

Mutual Assistance: Assist in the establishment of *Informal* mutual legal assistance among Member States.

B. Enhancing Member States' and IGAD's Institutional and Human Capacities to Address EEE-TSTs

Human Capacity Building

Training Needs Assessment: Identify each Member State's issues, design and deliver training interventions based on the assessment in order for the regional mechanisms to be more effective.

Undertake an assessment of security needs to ensure the programme objectives dovetail with the countries security priorities "know where the pain aches". Consider each IGAD Member State security needs and the types of security institutions in order to provide the most appropriate training for the country.

Sustained and regular trainings – Increase frequency of trainings to cater for the evolving crimes and the fast-changing threat landscape. This can be undertaken in conjunction with local training colleges.

Training of Trainers: Establish with Member States a programme in which beneficiaries train their co-workers by selecting experts from the Member States security sectors and organizing continuous training for them to ensure they share with their national counterparts with the latest information.

Training format – Increase the joint trainings and exchange visits with other Member states. Ensure a wider reach in terms of participation in the training programmes through mechanisms such as the above ToT (see also Box 10).

TST Training: Develop common standards and curriculum in more TST areas of concern.

Improve the current capacity methodology through continuous and regular trainings and seminars.

Conduct more training on state building of collapsed states, integration of Member States, national intelligence promotion, social development, security, rule of law, inclusive politics, enhancing state integration, etc.

Improve the training facilities, training format and materials. Increase training focus on operational analysis. For instance, the counter terrorism trainings help in discerning general trends but are inadequate in operational matters. This can be strengthened by developing more programmes on for instance, operational counter terrorism analysis.

Length and scope: Increase the timeframe of the programme as the interventions are beginning to show results.

Institutional Development

Resource assistance : Provide the security institutions with tools and equipment to better counter TST and implement some of the interventions.

Support the operationalization the Criminal Information Systems by providing more technologies to FGS and FMS.

Fund an independent evaluation of delivery-orientated Security programming.

Support Member states to enhance capacity of border controls to ensure exit and entry points are under government controls

Public and Community Engagement

Joint Trainings: Enhance future select trainings for CSO and non-state actors in collaboration with state agents in security roles including journalists.

Increase support for public awareness, sensitization and training sessions to the local and federal member states agencies.

Promote the development of local community economies to assist them in combatting transnational threats and build stability.

Support the national and community initiatives for rehabilitation and mentoring disengaged combatants and defected youth.

Public Outreach: Increase interaction with and sensitization to grassroots communities including the youth on counter radicalization, preventing and countering violent extremism and countering transnational crimes where appropriate.

C. Promoting and supporting regional and international normative, institutional/policy and programmatic frameworks to address EEE-TSTs

Treaty Ratification, Legal and Policy Development

Domesticating International conventions: Assist in the development of appropriate legal instruments nationally. This should include the provision of technical expertise to support and enhance the legal reform capacity.

International Standards: Ensure and assist the country to comply with the relevant international norms and frameworks for countering EEE-TSTs.

Strengthening the regional cooperation mechanisms: Increase engagement with Member States to ratify the relevant IGAD Protocols and to approve the Draft Protocols for Establishing the Regional CIS and Regional Centre for Cooperation and Coordination on EEE-TST.

On the issue of ratification of regional frameworks such as the IGAD MLA, Extradition Conventions, there is need to keep reminding member states most especially key policy players (e.g. council of ministers) on the need to ratify key regional frameworks and continue to sensitize them in order to create more awareness.

D. Cross-cutting Issues

Gender Mainstreaming:

Incorporate new interventions that reach and include more women in security institutions and encourage Member States to include more women as Programme beneficiaries.

Increase knowledge generation on the gender dimensions of the women involvement/empowerment to participate in state efforts to counter organized crime.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning

MERL – Establish an effective MERL system that ensures effective and efficient including conducting regular impact assessments, and; regular monitoring and evaluation of the persons trained to ascertain whether the trainings received are actually being implemented.

Milestone Interventions - Design project - dedicated, longer term and more targeted such as project-based interventions, with an agency or a group of agencies on a particular security threat area, that will also enhance IGAD-SSP presence and visibility in the country.

Reporting - Have regular meetings within the Member States' institutions for discussions and sharing experiences.

Branding – Enhance presence in all IGAD-SSP interventions and partnerships to address the great disconnect between actual IGAD-SSP achievements and the perceived achievements (or lack thereof) by some respondents. The indistinguishability of IGAD-SSP from other IGAD Programmes' activities calls for IGAD-SSP to rebrand itself

Coherency in IGAD Operations

Address the issue of the seeming programme/activity/intervention overlapping mandate for greater coherency and a more efficient service delivery to Member States.

Stakeholder Engagement

Public engagement – Promote and support the introduction of training workshops at the community and grassroots level. Also, support the extension of sensitization programmes to the general public with the development of outreach material, radio programmes, etc.

Sensitization and awareness creation – Facilitate the creation of more linkages between government security institutions and relevant non-state actors.

Programme Implementation

Implementation - Introduce mechanisms to ensure that the interventions are institutionalized in Member states.

Open and constant communication - Improve communication channels between IGAD-SSP and member States; among the Member States, and; among security institution.

Equity/Impartiality – Be seen to less partial when dealing with the Member States in the Programme interventions.

Resources - Increase resources for Programme implementation

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD) INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT SECURITY SECTOR PROGRAM (IGAD-SSP): PROJECT: IPPSHAR – 6545-01/2017 IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON PREVIOUS IGAD-SSP INTERVENTIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE

1.0 Introduction

The Consortium of researchers has been hired by IGAD to conduct Impact Assessment on Previous IGAD-SSP Interventions in all Member States including Inventories of Rendered Capacity Development Tasks and the Achievements. SSP Program intervention focuses on combating trans-national security threats in the IGAD region encompassing traditional security challenges such as intra (and inter) state warfare, boundary disputes, resource conflicts as well as contemporary threats including terrorism, organized crime, piracy and cross border trafficking

The purpose of this interview is to capture information about IGAD SSP Program activities being implemented in your country. As part of the exercise, you have been selected to participate in this Impact Assessment processes. Please help us answer the following questions in order to achieve the program objectives.

2.0 General information.

Name of Respondent (Optional)			Interview code;
Country			
Organization/MDA			
Title/position			
Gender	1. Male	2. Female	

3.0 The survey

Please circle the number that fairly rates the statement as presented in this questionnaire. Key to the numbers are: 1. Not achieved 2. low achievement 3. Satisfactory achievement 4. Highly achieved 99. Don't Know						
1.	CAPACITY OF IGAD STATES TO COMBAT TERRORISM ENHANCED					
a)	International and regional legal instruments (protocols) for countering terrorism have been signed/ratified/domesticated by IGAD states.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
b)	Comprehensive institutional framework for IGAD member states exist at the regional, state and community levels for combating terrorism.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.

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c)	The developed legislative framework that supports the IGAD member states in combating terrorism is in place	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
d)	IGAD SSP promotes and supports capacity of institutions in legal matters relating to counter terrorism.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
e)	The IGAD member states report regularly to the Joint Regional Counter Terrorism Center (RCTC).	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
f)	Archival data on demarcation and delimitation of all Member States in the IGAD region have been compiled through IGAD SSP interventions.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
g)	Inter-ministerial forums and cooperation exists among senior security chiefs, organized to consolidate counter terrorism efforts in the different IGAD states.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
h)	There has been support to centralized information Grids and are linked to Income tax, access to immigration Counter Terrorism Centers (CTCs) and police:					
i.	national identification details	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
ii.	driving license	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
iii.	pin numbers	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
iv.	registration of coded cell phones	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
i)	IGAD SSP's interventions have contributed to enhanced border security and integrated border management of IGAD Member State.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
j)	IGAD SSP has contributed to the increase and improved human capacity building activities and evidence-based intervention areas for fighting terrorism in the IGAD region.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
k)	IGAD SSP interventions have contributed to the states' early warning and alert systems for counter terrorism in the IGAD region.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
l)	Training teams have been set up to implement common training syllabus including community-based counter radicalization initiatives.	1.	2.	3.		99.
2	CAPACITY OF THE STATES IN THE IGAD REGION TO DEAL WITH MARITIME SECURITY THREATS ENHANCED					
a)	The country is a party to the regional maritime security bodies and related frameworks that includes:					
i.	Protocols/ codes/ standards developed	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
ii.	Protocols/ codes/ standards signed	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
iii.	Protocols ratified	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
iv.	Protocols domesticated	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
b)	IGAD has contributed to the implementation of the Somali Inland Strategy to prevent and counter piracy.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.

IGAD SSP Impact Assessment Report



c)	Forums for Parliamentary Committees on Defense and Foreign Affairs (PCDFA) and academics have been set to develop a Common Regional Security and Defense cooperation in maritime affairs.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
d)	There is functional joint maritime security committees on IGAD waters.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
3	INTENSITY AND IMPACTS OF ORGANIZED CRIME ON IGAD STATES CONTAINED					
a)	The IGAD SS Program facilitated Horn of Africa states to design comprehensive policies for countering organized crime.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
b)	Capacities of the Horn of Africa states to implement comprehensive policies for countering organized crime have been strengthened through IGAD SSP interventions.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
c)	Coordination to counter organized crime is being facilitated by criminal Intelligence exchanges, within and outside the states in the IGAD region.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
d)	The states have developed and operationalized Standard Operating Procedures for investigating trans-national organized crime as a result of IGAD SSP interventions.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
e)	IGAD SSP interventions have contributed to an improved and coordinated counter actions to organized crime in the region.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
f)	IGAD states have been engaging the public to raise awareness and build support for a long-term security solution.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
4	CAPACITY OF STATES TO PROVIDE SECURITY EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY ENHANCED					
a)	The IGAD member states have promoted the development and signing of a regional framework for the capacity building of security institutions.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
b)	The human capacity building interventions of IGAD SSP in the region have improved and added value to the States' institutions.					99.
c)	IGAD member states have made public commitments and endorsed at the highest political level to integrate security concerns into specific sectoral policies.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.

What are some of the challenges experienced during IGAD SSP implementation?

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What are the lessons learnt and best practices during IGAD SSP implementation?

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What would you recommend to improve the interventions of IGAD SSP?

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Your Response are highly appreciated,

Thank You.

IGAD SSP Impact Assessment Report



(IGAD-SSP): PROJECT: IPPSHAR – 6545-01/2017

IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON PREVIOUS IGAD-SSP INTERVENTIONS

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII) GUIDE FOR MS FOCAL POINTS

1.0 Introduction

A consortium of researchers has been hired by IGAD to conduct Impact Assessment on Previous IGAD-SSP Interventions in all Member States including Inventories of Rendered Capacity Development Tasks and the Achievements. SSP Program intervention focuses on combating trans-national security threats in the IGAD region encompassing traditional security challenges such as intra (and inter) state warfare, boundary disputes, resource conflicts as well as contemporary threats including terrorism, organized crime, piracy and cross border trafficking

The purpose of this interview is to capture information about IGAD SSP Program activities being implemented in IGAD states. As part of the exercise, you have been selected to participate in this Impact Assessment processes. Please help us answer the following questions in order to achieve the program objectives.

2.0 General information.

Name of Respondent (Optional)			Interviewee code.
Country			
Organization/MDA			
Title/Position			
Gender	1. Male	2. Female	

1	Briefly describe the national status in relation to the international and regional security conventions and protocols that have been developed/signed/ratified/domesticated
2	Elaborate on the existing frameworks that have been influenced by IGAD SSP at regional, national and community levels that are used to combat transnational threats
3	Are there some efforts to establish a framework for cooperation between development partners, African Union and RECs to prevent and counter transnational threats? Elaborate
4	Are there systems in place to allow for criminal Intelligence exchange with other member states in the IGAD region? Elaborate, How effective is the system?
5	Have any regional institutions for coordinating counter terrorism been established, how effective are they?
6	How would you describe the states' legislation capacity to support the efforts to combat terrorism in this country?

IGAD SSP Impact Assessment Report



7	Does the country have early warning (vulnerability assessment) and alert systems for counter terrorism? How has this helped in the fight against terrorism?
8	What are the initiatives that have been undertaken by the country to support community-based and multi-faceted counter radicalization?
9	Are there gaps in the security institution with respect to containing organized crime?
10	Has IGAD-SSP carried out human capacity building interventions in the region? How has this improved and added value to the States' institutions?
11	Has IGAD SSP spear headed any research on the security situation in the region? How has this research benefited the states and IGAD region at large?
12	Has IGAD SSP helped in the development of common regional security and defense cooperation in maritime affairs? What has been the implication of this?
13	Are there communication channels in IGAD SSP that provide a clear picture of the program activities?
14	Was the IGAD SSP able to achieve a better and efficient delivery of security services? If yes, how. If No, explain
	On a scale of 1 to 4 [1(Bad) 2(Fair) 3(Satisfactory) 4(Very good)]:
	How would you rate the IGAD SSP current capacity building methodology? What is the reason for your rating?
15	How can this be further improved/strengthened?
16	In which security areas should IGAD SSP provided MORE support for your state?
17	What kind of support/role would you recommend for IGAD SSP to take on in the area(s) mentioned above?

What are some of the challenges experienced during IGAD SSP implementation?

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What are the lessons learnt and best practices during IGAD SSP implementation?

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What would you recommend to improve the interventions of IGAD SSP?

Your Response are highly appreciated,

Thank You.

**INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT SECURITY
SECTOR PROGRAM (IGAD-SSP): PROJECT: IPPSHAR – 6545-01/2017
IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON PREVIOUS IGAD-SSP INTERVENTIONS**

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII) GUIDE

1.0 Introduction

A consortium of researchers has been hired by IGAD to conduct Impact Assessment on Previous IGAD – SSP (Security Sector Program) Interventions in all Member States including Inventories of Rendered Capacity Development Tasks and the Achievements. SSP interventions focus on combating trans-national security threats in the IGAD region encompassing traditional security challenges such as intra (and inter) state warfare, boundary disputes, resource conflicts as well as contemporary threats including terrorism, organized crime, piracy and cross border trafficking

The purpose of this interview is to capture information about IGAD SSP activities being implemented in IGAD states. As part of the exercise, you have been selected to participate in this Impact Assessment processes. Please help us answer the following questions in order to achieve the program objectives.

2.0 General information

Name of Respondent (Optional)			Interviewee code.
Country			
Organization/MDA			
Title/Position			
Gender	1. Male	2. Female	

3.0 Interview Guide

1	Overall, has the security situation in the IGAD region currently improved? Elaborate
2	How does this compare with the situation before the establishment of IGAD-SSP in 2011?
3	Has there been improved cooperation, coordination and enhance joint action by states to redress common regional security threats? If yes, what has been the implication of the cooperation, coordination in redressing common regional security threats?
4	Has IGAD SSP developed and operationalised regional instruments (policies/strategies/protocols/conventions)? Elaborate
5	What is the impact if any, of any of the instruments (in QN 4) in the IGAD region?
6	Has IGAD SSP instituted comprehensive institutional frameworks for enhancing security such as; crime lab, counter terrorism centre, IGAD capacity enhancing centres? Elaborate

IGAD SSP Impact Assessment Report



7	How has the work of IGAD SSP in building the security institutions capacity contributed to the change in the management and prevention of emerging and contemporary security threats?
8	In which security areas should IGAD SSP provided MORE support for the IGAD states?
9	What kind of support/role would you recommend for IGAD SSP to take on in the area(s) mentioned above?

What are some of the challenges experienced during IGAD SSP implementation?

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What are the lessons learnt and best practices during IGAD SSP implementation?

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What would you recommend to improve the interventions of IGAD SSP?

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Your Response are highly appreciated,

Thank You.

IGAD SSP Impact Assessment Report



INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT SECURITY SECTOR PROGRAM
(IGAD-SSP): PROJECT: IPPSHAR – 6545-01/2017
IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON PREVIOUS IGAD-SSP INTERVENTIONS

COUNTER TERRORISM IN THE IGAD REGION
THE SURVEY

1.0 Introduction

The Consortium of researchers has been hired by IGAD to conduct Impact Assessment on Previous IGAD-SSP Interventions in all Member States including Inventories of Rendered Capacity Development Tasks and the Achievements. SSP Program intervention focuses on combating trans-national security threats in the IGAD region encompassing traditional security challenges such as intra (and inter) state warfare, boundary disputes, resource conflicts as well as contemporary threats including terrorism, organized crime, piracy and cross border trafficking

The purpose of this interview is to capture information about IGAD SSP Program activities being implemented in your country. As part of the exercise, you have been selected to participate in this Impact Assessment processes. Please help us answer the following questions in order to achieve the program objectives.

2.0 General information.

Name of Respondent (Optional)			Interview code;
Country			
Organization/MDA			
Title/position			
Gender	1. Male	2. Female	

3.0 The survey

Please circle the number that fairly describes the statement as presented in this questionnaire. Key to the numbers are: 1. Not achieved 2. low achievement 3. Satisfactory achieved 4. Highly achieved 99. Don't know						
1.	International and regional legal instruments (protocols) for countering terrorism have been signed/ratified/domesticated by the state.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.

IGAD SSP Impact Assessment Report



2.	The state has a comprehensive institutional framework at national and community levels for combating terrorism.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
3.	The state has a developed legislative framework that supports in combating terrorism.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
4.	IGAD SSP promotes and supports capacity of institutions in legal matters relating to counter terrorism.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
5.	This State reports regularly to the Joint Regional Counter Terrorism Center (RCTC)	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
6.	Archival data on demarcation and delimitation of the State borders has been compiled through IGAD SSP interventions.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
7.	Inter-ministerial forums and cooperation exists among senior security chiefs, organized to consolidate counter terrorism efforts in the country.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
8.	The state has supported the centralized information Grids with information linked to Income tax, access to immigration Counter Terrorism Centers (CTCs) and police: i.e.					
	i. national identification details	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
	ii. driving license	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
	iii. pin numbers	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
	iv. registration of coded cell phones	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
9.	IGAD SSP's interventions have contributed to enhanced border security and integrated border management of IGAD Member State.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
10.	IGAD SSP has contributed to the State's increase and improved human capacity building activities and evidence-based intervention areas for fighting terrorism in the IGAD region.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
11.	The State has functional early warning and alert systems for counter terrorism.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
12.	Training teams have been set up to implement common training syllabus including community-based counter radicalization initiatives	1.	2.	3.		99.
13.	The State promotes and supports development of research on terrorism including counter radicalization studies	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
14.	Which of these terrorism areas has IGAD SSP provided on support the most? (circle one option) a) radicalization b) re-integration c) cybercrime d) Terrorism financing					
15.	Which terrorism intervention areas should IGAD SSP provided MORE support for your state? (circle the option) a) radicalization b) re-integration c) cybercrime					

d) Terrorism financing

What are some of the challenges experienced during the implementation of IGAD SSP?

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What are the lessons learnt and best practices from the role or how IGAD SSP has been implemented?

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What would you recommend to further improve the implementation of IGAD SSP?

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Your Response is highly appreciated,

Thank you.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT SECURITY SECTOR PROGRAM (IGAD-SSP): PROJECT: IPPSHAR – 6545-01/2017 IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON PREVIOUS IGAD-SSP INTERVENTIONS

COUNTER TERRORISM IN THE IGAD REGION

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII) GUIDE

1.0 Introduction

A consortium of researchers has been hired by IGAD to conduct Impact Assessment on Previous IGAD-SSP Interventions in all Member States including Inventories of Rendered Capacity Development Tasks and the Achievements. SSP Program intervention focuses on combating trans-national security threats in the IGAD region encompassing traditional security challenges such as intra (and inter) state warfare, boundary disputes, resource conflicts as well as contemporary threats including terrorism, organized crime, piracy and cross border trafficking

The purpose of this interview is to capture information about IGAD SSP Program activities being implemented in IGAD states. As part of the exercise, you have been selected to participate in this Impact Assessment processes. Please help us answer the following questions in order to achieve the program objectives.

2.0 General information.

Name of Respondent (Optional)			Interviewee code.
Country			
Organization/MDA			
Title/Position			
Gender	1. Male	2. Female	

3.0 The interview guide

1	Briefly describe the national status in relation to the international and regional security conventions and protocols on counter terrorism that have been developed/signed/ratified/domesticated
2	Elaborate on the existing frameworks that have been influenced by IGAD SSP at national and community levels that are used to combat terrorism.
3	<p>What impact has IGAD SSP had in its role of combating terrorism in areas of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • radicalization • re-integration • cybercrime • Terrorism financing

4	Are there systems in place to allow for criminal Intelligence exchange on terrorism with other member states in the IGAD region? If yes, how effective is/are the system (s)?
5	Have any regional institutions for coordinating counter terrorism been established, how effective are they?
6	How would you describe the states' legislation capacity to support the efforts to combat terrorism in this country?
7	Does the country have early warning (vulnerability assessment) and alert systems for counter terrorism? How has this helped in the fight against terrorism?
8	On a scale of 1 to 4 [1(Bad) 2(Fair) 3(Satisfactory) 4(Very good)]: How would you rate the IGAD SSP current capacity building methodology? What is the reason for your rating? How can this be further improved/strengthened?
9	What kind of support/role would you recommend for IGAD SSP to take on in combating terrorism?

What are some of the challenges experienced during IGAD SS Program implementation?

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What are the lessons learnt and best practices during the implementation of IGAD SSP in Counter terrorism interventions or overall?

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What would you recommend to improve in the implementation of IGAD SSP in Counter terrorism interventions or overall?

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Your Response is highly appreciated,

Thank you.

IGAD SSP Impact Assessment Report



INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT SECURITY SECTOR PROGRAM (IGAD-SSP): PROJECT: IPPSHAR – 6545-01/2017 IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON PREVIOUS IGAD-SSP INTERVENTIONS

SECURITY INSTITUTIONS CAPACITY BUILDING IN IGAD REGION

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII) GUIDE

1.0 Introduction

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2.0 General information.

Name of Respondent (Optional)	Interviewee code.	
Country		
Organization/MDA		
Title/Position		
Gender	1. Male	2. Female

3.0 Interview guide

1	Which technical areas were short of skills before the capacity building interventions of IGAD SSP in 2011?
2	IGAD SSP'S mandate was to enhance the capacity of human resource to counter and combat security threats in the region, what additional capacities or skills have been acquired by the different trainees in the IGAD region?
3	Elaborate how IGAD-SSP's capacity building interventions have contributed to the positive change on the performance of all the stakeholders?
4	Have the trainees in security and other government institutions been able to put their acquired skills to practice? Elaborate
5	What are some of the organized initiatives to combat terrorism from the perspective of human capacity development in key public places?

6	Does the state currently have adequate human capacity for fighting terrorism in the IGAD region?
7	On a scale of 1 to 4 [1(Bad) 2(Fair) 3(Satisfactory) 4(Very good)]: How would you rate the IGAD SSP current capacity building methodology? What is the reason for your rating? How can this be further improved/strengthened?
8	What kind of support/role would you recommend for IGAD SSP to take on in security institution capacity building?

What are some of the challenges experienced during security institution capacity building intervention implementation?

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What are the lessons learnt and best practices in the interventions of security institution capacity building?

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What would you recommend for IGAD SSP to improve in the interventions of security institution capacity building?

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Your Response is highly appreciated,

Thank You.

**INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT SECURITY SECTOR PROGRAM
(IGAD-SSP): PROJECT: IPPSHAR – 6545-01/2017
IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON PREVIOUS IGAD-SSP INTERVENTIONS**

SECURITY INSTITUTIONS CAPACITY BUILDING IN IGAD REGION

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII) GUIDE

1.0 Introduction

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2.0 General information.

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Country			
Organization/MDA			
Title/Position			
Gender	1. Male	2. Female	

3.0 Interview guide

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4	Have the trainees in security and other government institutions been able to put their acquired skills to practice? Elaborate
5	What are some of the organized initiatives to combat terrorism from the perspective of human capacity development in key public places?

6	Does the state currently have adequate human capacity for fighting terrorism in the IGAD region?
7	On a scale of 1 to 4 [1(Bad) 2(Fair) 3(Satisfactory) 4(Very good)]: How would you rate the IGAD SSP current capacity building methodology? What is the reason for your rating? How can this be further improved/strengthened?
8	What kind of support/role would you recommend for IGAD SSP to take on in security institution capacity building?

What are some of the challenges experienced during security institution capacity building intervention implementation?

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What are the lessons learnt and best practices in the interventions of security institution capacity building?

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What would you recommend for IGAD SSP to improve in the interventions of security institution capacity building?

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Your Response is highly appreciated,

Thank You.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT SECURITY SECTOR PROGRAM (IGAD-SSP): PROJECT: IPPSHAR – 6545-01/2017 IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON PREVIOUS IGAD-SSP INTERVENTIONS

SECURITY INSTITUTIONS CAPACITY BUILDING IN IGAD REGION

THE SURVEY

1.0 Introduction

A consortium of researchers has been hired by IGAD to conduct Impact Assessment on Previous IGAD-SSP Interventions in all Member States including Inventories of Rendered Capacity Development Tasks and the Achievements. SSP Program intervention focuses on combating trans-national security threats in the IGAD region encompassing traditional security challenges such as intra (and inter) state warfare, boundary disputes, resource conflicts as well as contemporary threats including terrorism, organized crime, piracy and cross border trafficking

The purpose of this interview is to capture information about IGAD SSP Program activities being implemented in IGAD states. As part of the exercise, you have been selected to participate in this Impact Assessment processes. Please help us answer the following questions in order to achieve the program objectives.

2.0 General information.

Name of Respondent (Optional)			Interviewee code.
Country			
Organization/MDA			
Title/Position			
Gender	1. Male	2. Female	

3.0 The Survey

Please circle the number that fairly rates the statement as presented in this questionnaire. Key to the numbers are: 1. Not achieved 2. low achievement 3. Satisfactory achievement 4. Highly achieved 99. Don't Know						
1	Human capacity to counter security threats in the state was adequate before IGAD SSP in 2011	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.

IGAD SSP Impact Assessment Report



2	The human capacity has improved since the commissioning of IGAD SSP trainings in the country.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
3	The state promotes and/or supports the human capacity building in institutions with matters relating to counter transnational threats	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
4	The state supports Research on transnational threats within the IGAD region.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
5	There is a matrix on regional capacity needs for security institutions.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
6	There is an existing common curriculum on counter terrorism within the IGAD region.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
7	The state commissioned studies on national training needs for all Security Institutions in the country.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
8	Regional security training programs are in existence to improve human resource effectiveness.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
9	IGAD SSP has regional training materials and manuals for security institutions in the IGAD region.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
10	IGAD Member States have enhanced capacity to counter transnational threats as a result of IGAD SSP interventions.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.

11. a	On a scale of 1 to 4, How would you rate the IGAD SSP current capacity building methodology used in training interventions?	1. Bad 2. Fair 3. Satisfactory 4. Very good
11.b	Briefly what is your reason for the rating given in 11.a above?

What are some of the challenges experienced during security institution capacity building intervention implementation?

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What are the lessons learnt and best practices in the interventions of security institution capacity building?

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What would you recommend for IGAD SSP to improve in the interventions of security institution capacity building?

IGAD SSP Impact Assessment Report



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Your Response is highly appreciated,

Thank You!

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT SECURITY SECTOR PROGRAM (IGAD-SSP): PROJECT: IPPSHAR – 6545-01/2017 IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON PREVIOUS IGAD-SSP INTERVENTIONS

MARITIME SECURITY IN THE IGAD REGION

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII) GUIDE

1.0 Introduction

A consortium of researchers has been hired by IGAD to conduct Impact Assessment on Previous IGAD-SSP Interventions in all Member States including Inventories of Rendered Capacity Development Tasks and the Achievements. SSP Program intervention focuses on combating trans-national security threats in the IGAD region encompassing traditional security challenges such as intra (and inter) state warfare, boundary disputes, resource conflicts as well as contemporary threats including terrorism, organized crime, piracy and cross border trafficking

The purpose of this interview is to capture information about IGAD SSP Program activities being implemented in IGAD states. As part of the exercise, you have been selected to participate in this Impact Assessment processes. Please help us answer the following questions in order to achieve the program objectives.

2.0 General information.

Name of Respondent (Optional)			Interviewee code.
Country			
Organization/MDA			
Title/Position			
Gender	1. Male	2. Female	

3.0 Interview guide

1	Overall, has the maritime security situation in state currently improved? Elaborate
2	How does this compare with the situation before the establishment of IGAD-SSP in 2011?
3	Briefly describe the national status of maritime security in relation to the international and regional maritime security protocols, codes and standards that have been developed, signed, ratified and domesticated.
4	What role has IGAD played in enhancing the capacity of State to deal with maritime security threats of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. piracy ii. illegal fishing iii. toxic waste

IGAD SSP Impact Assessment Report



5	What measures has the state put forward in strengthening the institutional legal framework aimed towards improving maritime security on: i. piracy ii. illegal fishing iii. toxic waste
6	What are the existing gaps in the security institution with respect to containing maritime insecurity?
7 a.	Which of these Maritime security areas has IGAD SSP provided on support the MOST? (circle one option) i. piracy ii. illegal fishing iii. toxic waste
7 b.	Which Maritime security area should IGAD SSP provide MORE support for your state? (of the options above)
7 c.	What kind of support/role would you recommend for IGAD SSP to take on the Maritime security area mentioned above?

What are some of the challenges experienced during IGAD SS Program implementation?

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What are the lessons learnt and best practices during the implementation of IGAD SSP in Maritime security or overall?

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What would you recommend to improve the implementation of IGAD SSP in Maritime security or overall?

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Your Response is highly appreciated,

Thank You.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT SECURITY SECTOR PROGRAM (IGAD-SSP): PROJECT: IPPSHAR – 6545-01/2017 IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON PREVIOUS IGAD-SSP INTERVENTIONS

MARITIME SECURITY IN THE IGAD REGION THE SURVEY

1.0 Introduction

A consortium of researchers has been hired by IGAD to conduct Impact Assessment on Previous IGAD-SSP Interventions in all Member States including Inventories of Rendered Capacity Development Tasks and the Achievements. SSP Program intervention focuses on combating trans-national security threats in the IGAD region encompassing traditional security challenges such as intra (and inter) state warfare, boundary disputes, resource conflicts as well as contemporary threats including terrorism, organized crime, piracy and cross border trafficking

The purpose of this interview is to capture information about IGAD SSP Program activities being implemented in IGAD states. As part of the exercise, you have been selected to participate in this Impact Assessment processes. Please help us answer the following questions in order to achieve the program objectives.

2.0 General information.

Name of Respondent (Optional)			Interviewee code.
Country			
Organization/MDA			
Title/Position			
Gender	1. Male	2. Female	

3.0 The Survey

Please circle the number that fairly rates the statement as presented in this questionnaire. Key to the numbers are:

- 1. Not achieved
- 2. low achievement
- 3. Satisfactory achievement
- 4. Highly achieved
- 99. Don't Know

1	The state has ratified the International and regional maritime security related protocols/codes/standards	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
2	There has been joint actions by UN/AU seeking:					
	i. to stop illegal fishing in the IGAD member states waters.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
	ii. to stop chemical dumping in the IGAD member states waters.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
3	The state promotes maritime security infrastructure	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.

IGAD SSP Impact Assessment Report



4	The state is utilising the training manuals commissioned and developed by IGAD SSP aimed to enhance the States' legal and prison institution's capacity in handling maritime security related crimes.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
5	The state is/has participated in the in the Parliamentary Committees on Defence and Foreign Affairs (PCDFA) awareness forums established by IGAD SSP.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
6	The Development partners and AU are providing enhanced capacity support and cooperation assistance to state in counter maritime security threats.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
7	The state plays a role on the established joint maritime security committees on IGAD waters.	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
8	IGAD SSP has enhanced the human resource capacity of the state on:					
	i. Piracy security	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
	ii. Illegal fishing security	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
	iii. Security on toxic waste dumping	1.	2.	3.	4.	99.
9	Which of these Maritime security areas has IGAD SSP provided on support the most? (circle one option)					
	a) Piracy					
	b) Illegal fishing					
	c) Toxic waste					
10	Which Maritime security area should IGAD SSP provided MORE support for your state? (circle the option)					
	a) Piracy					
	b) Illegal fishing					
	c) Toxic waste					

What are some of the challenges experienced during the implementation of IGAD SSP?

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What are the lessons learnt from the role or how IGAD SSP has been implemented?

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What would you recommend to further improve the implementation of IGAD SSP?

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Your Response is highly appreciated,

Thank You!

SECTOR PROGRAM (IGAD-SSP): PROJECT: IPPSHAK – 6545-01/2017 IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON PREVIOUS IGAD-SSP INTERVENTIONS

ORGANISED CRIME IN THE IGAD REGION

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII) GUIDE

1.0 Introduction

A consortium of researchers has been hired by IGAD to conduct Impact Assessment on Previous IGAD-SSP Interventions in all Member States including Inventories of Rendered Capacity Development Tasks and the Achievements. SSP Program intervention focuses on combating trans-national security threats in the IGAD region encompassing traditional security challenges such as intra (and inter) state warfare, boundary disputes, resource conflicts as well as contemporary threats including terrorism, organized crime, piracy and cross border trafficking

The purpose of this interview is to capture information about IGAD SSP Program activities being implemented in IGAD states. As part of the exercise, you have been selected to participate in this Impact Assessment processes. Please help us answer the following questions in order to achieve the program objectives.

2.0 General information.

Name of Respondent (Optional)			Interviewee code.
Country			
Organization/MDA			
Title/Position			
Gender	1. Male	2. Female	

3.0 Interview guide

1.	IGAD SSP's mandate was to strengthen capacities of the IGAD member states to implement comprehensive policies for countering organized crime. What influence has the strengthened policy implementation on organized crime had in this country?
2.	Did IGAD SSP interventions support and promote the coordination to counter organized crime by facilitating criminal Intelligence exchanges, within and outside the states in the IGAD region? If yes, how has criminal Intelligence exchanges, within and outside the states in the IGAD region helped counter organized crime?
3.	Have Standard Operating Procedures been developed and operationalized for investigating trans-national organized crime through the influence of IGAD SSP interventions? If yes, what has been the implication of operationalizing Standard Operating Procedures on organized crime in this country?

IGAD SSP Impact Assessment Report



4.	Has the country been engaging the public to raise awareness and build support for a long-term security solution? If yes, What are some of the changes or milestones observed? In which areas of organized crime?
5.	Have the IGAD SSP trainees in organized crime been able to put their acquired skills to practice? Elaborate focusing on the various areas in organized crime
6.	Which area of organized crime has IGAD SSP provided MOST support on for your state?
7.	Which area(s) of organized crime would you recommend for IGAD SSP to provide more support on for your state?
8.	What kind of support/role would you recommend for IGAD SSP to take in the suggested area above?

What are some of the challenges experienced during IGAD SS Program implementation?

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What are the lessons learnt and best practices during the implementation of IGAD SSP?

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What would you recommend to improve this program?

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Your Response is highly appreciated,

Thank You.

DISCLAIMER The Assessment Report and this book was conducted and produced with the financial support from the European Union Trust Fund (EUTF) through the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) under the IPPSHAR Program. The contents and findings of the report do not reflect the views of the partners.



ABOUT US

IGAD Security Sector Program (IGAD SSP) of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) was established pursuant to the regional peace and security strategy to address the Emerging, Evolving and Existing Transnational Security Threats (EEE -TSTs).

The overall objective of IGAD SSP is to promote and strengthen regional and national capacities to better predict, prevent and counter TSTs and thereby contribute to regional peace and stability in the IGAD region.

IGAD SSP strives to enhance and enable member states' security sector capacities to address common threats, thus, engendering sustainable economic development. It has the following three Strategic Priority areas:

- Strengthening regional cooperation and coordination;
- Enhance member states' and IGAD's institutional and human capacities; and
- Promote and support the signing, ratification and domestication of relevant regional and international instruments

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