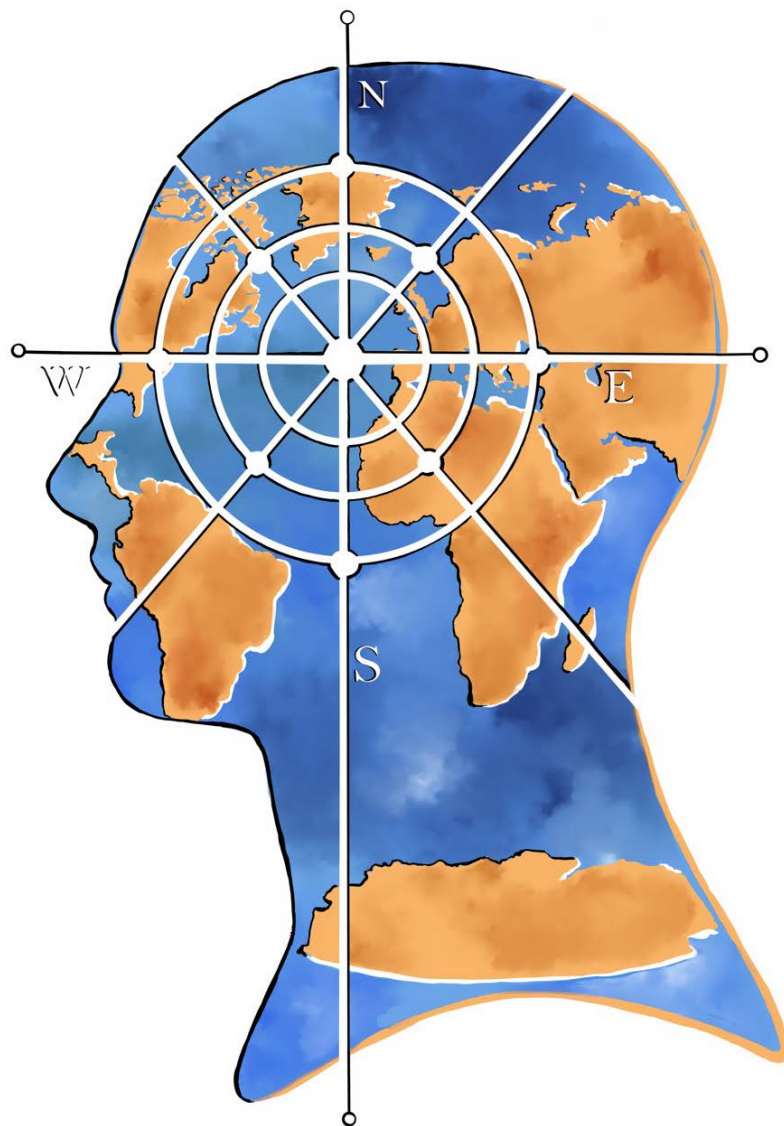


Journal of European and American Intelligence Studies

New Perspectives
on Africa's Evolving Intelligence Field



Guest Editor: *Philani Dhlamini*

JOURNAL of EUROPEAN and AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE STUDIES

AN INTERNATIONAL PEER-REVIEWED JOURNAL

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The Journal of European and American Intelligence Studies (JEAIS) – former Journal of Mediterranean and Balkan Intelligence (JMBI) –, is published by the Research Institute for European and American Studies (RIEAS). The Journal is an international academic-led scholarly publication that focuses on the field of intelligence and related areas of study and practice - such as (counter-)terrorism, homeland and international security, geopolitics, international relations. Its rationale is driven by the global society we live today, where it is important more than ever to communicate and work together to solve our common problems. Thus, it aims at promoting an international dialogue between diverse perspectives and experiences, based on original research on the broader European and American practice and study of intelligence.

The Journal of European and American Intelligence Studies (JEAIS) is an all-inclusive academic platform that allows junior and senior scholars and practitioners from both the public and private sectors, to share their knowledge, ideas and approach to intelligence studies. By crafting each journal issue through a rigorous and highly selective screening process of potential contributors and an exhaustive review process, the JEAIS mission is three-fold: to provide an equal opportunity for academics and practitioners of intelligence to discuss and challenge ideas, to address existent knowledge gaps by creating new knowledge, and to shape future new debates in intelligence beyond traditional communities of research.

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La Réforme des Services de Renseignements en République Démocratique du Congo : Le Cas de l'Agence Nationale de Renseignements (ANR)

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Guest Editor's Note

This special issue aims to address the progressive evolution of Intelligence Studies by looking at the way intelligence is practiced, studied, and theorized from an African perspective. Africa's intelligence literature remains under-developed, often featuring standalone contributions that only cater to historical accounts of intelligence dynamics in a handful of countries, the human-rights centred narrative as it pertains to intelligence agencies and democratic governance, or, in a limited and minimalistic sense, advocates for the prospects of intelligence cooperation for continental peace and security.

However, the advent of the African Union and its African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) has propagated continent-wide intelligence cooperation frameworks and overlapping networks. Therein lies an unprecedented opportunity for academic scholars, practitioners, and high-level policy and decision makers in Africa to posit theoretical and methodological contributions to the intelligence studies discipline. Taking into consideration the challenges of Africa's intelligence literature and the overwhelming prevalence of Western Perspectives in intelligence studies, there is a keen interest in the perspectives of intelligence practitioners in Africa, especially insofar as understanding how they frame their collection philosophies and operational principles in relation to their direct experience.

This special issue is a practitioner-driven effort featuring authorship with prime insider and operational perspective, thus bringing forth the more technical issues and policy-oriented observations. Prior to this journal issue, only one academic work had been dedicated to the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA), the prime cooperation mechanism for the continent which is unique in its membership spanning more than 50 security or intelligence agencies. Therefore the article presented herein offers a more thorough account of the historicity of "The Committee" and its current challenges. The second article focusing on Social Media Intelligence in South Africa brings a more policy oriented advisory, excavating the existence of intelligence gaps with a deeply interrogative proposition for how the country's intelligence community should develop a distinct methodological appreciation for SOCMINT. The article is in itself an exemplary highlight of SOCMINT being arguably the most important focal area, in terms of institutional capacity and operational methodologies, that intelligence services across the continent are grappling with.

All of the literature on African intelligence affairs has mostly garnered perspectives on the English speaking countries of the continent, therefore critically excluding a considerable number of countries on account of a very heavy language barrier. This special volume has sought to penetrate this barrier by allowing for the publication of one article in French for two reasons: the first being that the original language of composition is best preserved in order to avoid translational misinterpretation (linguistic gaps and subtleties acknowledged); and secondly to enable accessibility for non-Anglophone audiences for whom this article pertains to. The article is a review of intelligence sector reform efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, delivered by a member of the team of experts that initiated these complex processes.

The contemporary intelligence landscape as is presented by the authorship in their articulation of different intelligence organizations and their affairs is evidence of an evolving Continental sphere with its own unique set of transnational aspects. It is even more clear that the knowledge and scholarly authorship does exist, but is often hindered by the lack of

academicisation of intelligence in Sub-Saharan Africa which is accompanied by the secondary problem of a language barrier between “Anglophone” , “Francophone,” and “Lusophone” speaking populations. As a result the prime purpose of this special issue has been to bridge this divide via an openness to accommodate these particulars, in furtherance of the cause to expand Africa focused literature in the Intelligence Studies domain.

Philani H. Dhlamini
Guest Editor, JEAIS

Philani Dhlamini is an intelligence analyst with the private sector and a program-coordinating member of the African Intelligence Studies Collective. He also serves as a senior Instructor for the Intelligence Professional’s Immersion Program (IPIP), delivering trainings on Political-Security Risk Assessments for analysts in the private sector.

Multilateral Intelligence Cooperation in Africa within the Framework of the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA)

Blessed Mangena¹

Abstract

The Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA) was established in 2004. It is the first of its kind in Africa and has provided a unique platform for constructive multilateral intelligence cooperation on the Continent, thereby enhancing continental integration on security and intelligence issues. CISSA was born out of the realization that in the complex web of today's security threats occasioned by globalisation, the traditional distinction between internal and external threats had become blurred. Consequently, national strategies alone were inherently inadequate in dealing with threats that cut across multiple borders and jurisdictions and this precipitated the largest reorganization or reorientation of intelligence structures in Africa in the form of CISSA to collectively address these intricate transnational threats. CISSA has reduced the culture of excessive secrecy or need to know principle that previously guided intelligence cooperation in Africa. Despite the monumental achievements that CISSA has recorded over the years, the Organization has faced a number of operational challenges associated with multilateral intelligence cooperation. This article will show how the creation of CISSA enhanced intelligence cooperation in Africa and elucidate counter measures put in place to address some of the challenges affecting multilateral intelligence cooperation on the Continent. Little has been written on multilateral intelligence cooperation within the CISSA framework, yet the organisation has radically transformed the way intelligence services in Africa works in order to adapt to the redefined and fluid threat environment brought by globalization. CISSA's achievements have not been fully documented. This article therefore attempts to address some of the information gaps in this regard. As an intelligence practitioner working for CISSA, most of the information for this article is first hand.

Keywords: Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa, Multilateral Intelligence Cooperation

Traditional Intelligence Paradigm in Africa

Transnational intelligence cooperation in Africa existed since the formation of the nation state. However, just like in the case of other countries, cooperation was guided by the culture of excessive secrecy or need-to-know principle and a strict regime of information classification. Sharing of intelligence was mostly conducted with close allies. Cooperation was commonly bilateral in nature and paid particular attention to the participants' protection of their intelligence. The key reason had to do with the protection of intelligence sources and methods, according to the principle that "the wider the dissemination of information, the greater the chance of its unauthorized disclosure"². Intelligence shared during bilateral exchanges was mostly of a sensitive nature. However, even allies could spy on each other if certain crucial matters were not disclosed³ during bilateral meetings. At the same time, international intelligence cooperation was characterized by the old fashioned concept of absolute sovereignty of the nation-state. Most, if not all bilateral exchanges, were subject to the third part rule, which means that intelligence supplied by a part to another cannot be

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² Lefebvre, S. (2003) The Difficulties and Dilemmas of International Intelligence Cooperation, *International Journal of Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence*, 29:3, 527–542

³ Ibid

Social media intelligence (SOCMINT): A South African perspective

Dr. Johanna Isabella Stegen¹

Abstract

The complexity of the international security landscape has increased since the end of the Cold War, mainly as a result of globalisation and the increased pace of technology development. One of the most important technological developments related to information technology is the emergence of the internet, which brought with it an information revolution. This development has profound implications for society as a whole and for intelligence communities in particular. It is specifically the emergence of social media that presents the intelligence community with challenges. This communication tool is characterised by high levels of access and quick pace of global transmission. It has increased the availability of and access to information. A new source of information has developed from social media, known as social media intelligence (SOCMINT). Social media poses threats to, but also provides opportunities for national security. While some intelligence communities around the globe are already using this source of information with great success, this source is not used to its full potential within the South African context. It is thus of great importance to highlight how SOCMINT can find its rightful place within the South African intelligence environment. This article focuses on a framework for how SOCMINT can be incorporated in the intelligence process.

Keywords: Intelligence, social media, SOCMINT, intelligence cycle

Introduction

By the end of the Cold War, globalisation had started to diminish the political, economic and social boundaries between countries or groups. This trend was quickened by communication technology developments, particularly the internet and its applications. It changed the nature of social interaction to such an extent that social activities increasingly take place in cyber space where rules and regulations are difficult to enforce. The current global landscape is characterised by social, technological and cultural change, which Lister et al. refer to as the “techno-culture”².

A key goal of intelligence is to understand and interpret human behaviour in an effort to determine its possible effects on national security. One of the most fundamental human needs is to socialise and communicate. Communication has been revolutionised over the past 20 years due to ICT developments such as the internet and social media. Social media platforms have created new ways of communicating and interacting with people. This widespread use and access to the internet and wireless communications have increased people’s awareness and access to information. Furthermore, it created new challenges for organisations and the public at large with regard to the safeguarding of information.

According to Wark, there has been an “intelligence revolution” in the 20th century, mainly driven by communication technology development which has played a crucial role in raising intelligence organisations’ profile and productivity³. This revolution started during World War I and II with SIGINT (signals intelligence), and continued to the computer and the internet. The age of the internet and the subsequent information explosion have increased the

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² Martin Lister, et al., *New media: A critical introduction*, (Oxon: Routledge, 2003), p.11.

³ Wesley K. Wark, ed., *Espionage: past, present and future?* (Oxon: Frank Cass & Co, 1994), p.2.

La Réforme des Services de Renseignement dans la République Démocratique du Congo : Le Cas de l' Agence Nationale de Renseignements (ANR)

The Reform of Intelligence Agencies in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: The National Intelligence Agency (NIA)*

Symphorien KAPINGA K. NKASHAMA, Emmanuel KABENGELE KALONJI¹

INTRODUCTION

L'Agence Nationale des Renseignements (ANR) est l'un des services de sécurité mis à la disposition du Gouvernement pour défendre les intérêts sécuritaires et stratégiques de la République², à côté des Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) et de la Police Nationale congolaise (PNC). Elle a été créée officiellement par le Décret-Loi n° 003-2003 du 11 janvier 2003 du Président de la République Joseph Kabila Kabange³. Considérée généralement dans l'opinion publique comme un instrument de répression du peuple et des opposants entre les mains des politiques, l'ANR a fait l'objet de vives critiques de la société civile et de la Communauté internationale suite aux multiples allégations de violations des droits de l'Homme mises à sa charge surtout pendant la période de contestation de la légitimité de l'ancien Président de la République Joseph Kabila entre 2015 et 2018.

Dans son discours d'investiture du 24 janvier 2019, le 5^{ème} Président de la République Démocratique du Congo (RDC), Félix-Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO s'était engagé à changer l'image de ce service de sécurité en le mettant au service du peuple⁴. De même, le nouveau Premier Ministre, Sylvestre ILUKAMBA, a inscrit dans son programme d'action présenté à l'Assemblée nationale le 3 septembre 2019, la réforme des services de renseignements dans le pilier du renforcement de l'autorité de l'Etat⁵.

*** The authors of this articles and the JEAIS editors decided to publish this article in French in support of the cultural diversity of the African continent reflected not only in the emerging scholarship and literature , but also in the intelligence tradecraft.**

¹ Symphorien KAPINGA K. NKASHAMA is Chef de Travaux à l'Université de Mbuji-Mayi et Chercheur au Centre de Recherches et d'Etudes sur l'Etat de droit en Afrique (CREEDA). Emmanuel KABENGELE KALONJI is a lawyer at Barreau du Kasai Oriental et Coordonnateur National du Réseau pour la Réforme du Secteur de Sécurité et Justice.

² Voir l'article 93 alinéa 3 de la Constitution du 18 février 2006 telle que modifiée et complétée par la Loi n° 11/002 du 20 janvier 2011, *JORDC*, Numéro spécial, Kinshasa - 5 février 2011.

³ Article 1 du Décret-Loi n° 003-2003 du 11 janvier 2003 portant création et organisation de l'Agence nationale de renseignements, disponible sur <http://www.leganet.cd/Legislation/Droit%20Public/Ordre/DL.11.01.2003.htm>, consulté le 03 novembre 2019. Voir Les Codes Larquier, Tome VI, Droit public et administratif, Vol.1, Droit public, Bruxelles, Larquier, p.386.

⁴ Voir le Discours d'investiture du Président Felix Antoine TSHISEKEDI, prononcé au palais de la Nation le 24 janvier 2019.

⁵ Voir pilier 2, point a du Programme du Gouvernement Sylvestre Ilunga Ilunkamba disponible sur : https://www.7sur7.cd/2019/09/02/rdc-le-programme-du-gouvernement-ilunga_consulté_le_10_janvier_2020.

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