

“Development of peaceful and friendly relations”  
 ...promoting conditions of stability and well-being”...

## WEEKLY SECURITY READINGS SUMMARY

**Dates: 11 to 17 October 2018**

DATE	SOURCE	TITLE	SUMMARY
17-Oct-18	International Crisis Group	<a href="#">Preventing Boko Haram Abductions of Schoolchildren in Nigeria</a>	In February, a faction of the jihadist Boko Haram movement, seized 113 children from Dapchi in north east Nigeria. It later released 107 of them
17-Oct-18	International Crisis Group	<a href="#">Watch List 2018</a>	Crisis Group's early-warning Watch List identifies up to ten countries and regions at risk of conflict or escalation of violence. In these situations, early action, driven or supported by the EU and its member states, could generate stronger prospects for peace
17-Oct-18	Global Affairs	<a href="#">Cyber-diplomacy: the making of an international society in the digital age</a>	Cyber espionage, cyber-attacks, hacktivism, internet censorship and even supposedly technical issues such as net neutrality are now making the headlines on a regular basis.
17-Oct-18	International Centre for Counter-Terrorism	<a href="#">Prosecuting (potential) foreign fighters: legislative and practical challenges</a>	This research paper is the first publication based partly on the foreign fighter cases incorporated and analyzed in the International Crimes Database (ICD).
17-Oct-18	Netherlands Institute of International Relations	<a href="#">International arms flows: monitoring, sources and obstacles</a>	This paper discusses the current monitoring of arms flows to conflict areas. While underlining the great variety of information, it discusses the limitations and biases of the most commonly used sources and methods for compiling and analyzing data on arms flows
17-Oct-18	Gulf Research Centre Cambridge	<a href="#">Energy transitions in the Gulf: key questions on nuclear power</a>	Despite being among the world's top oil producers, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the Gulf's largest economies, have ambitious plans to invest in nuclear power.
17-Oct-18	German Council on Foreign Relations	<a href="#">In the triple threat to Tunisia's democracy, corruption is king</a>	As austerity protestors clash with security forces in Tunisia, the country's young democracy is threatened by a triple challenge: Insecurity, a lack of socioeconomic development and persistent corruption...
17-Oct-18	The Oxford Institute for Energy Studies	<a href="#">Saudi Arabia's energy pricing reforming a changing domestic and global context</a>	Economic Reform in a Rentier Context
17-Oct-18	Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies	<a href="#">EU cooperation with regional organizations in Africa</a>	As neighbours, Europe and Africa share a long history that extends far beyond the origins of the regional integration processes on either continent
17-Oct-18	German Development Institute	<a href="#">African economic development: what role can the G20 compact play?</a>	Under the German Presidency of the G20 in 2017, the G20 Africa Partnership was launched “in recognition of the opportunities and challenges in African countries as well as the goals of the 2030 Agenda” (G20 Germany, 2017)
17-Oct-18	UN Migration	<a href="#">Protection of Migrants at Sea</a>	In September of 2015, images of three-year old Aylan Kurdi lying lifeless on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea shook the conscience of the world
17-Oct-18	Notes international's CIDOB	<a href="#">Socio-political situation in Libya from the urban perspective</a>	Libya is experiencing continuing political division and widespread insecurity which in turn has contributed to societal tensions and an array of economic challenges. The civil war that erupted. Power is wielded by armed and political factions (which sometimes overlap), a number of “city-states” which are key actors in their own right and -particularly in eastern and central Libya tribes.
17-Oct-18	EuroMesco Policy brief	<a href="#">Terrorism in the Sahel region: an evolving threat on Europe's doorstep</a>	This article will first explore the roots of instability in the region. It will then examine the causes of militancy in the region, as well as mapping the principal terrorist organizations there. Lastly, it will provide some recommendations on what policies and strategies should be developed in order to address the growing threats in the Sahel.
17-Oct-18	FEPS and IAI	<a href="#">The security-migration development Nexus revised: a perspective from the Sahel</a>	This research aims at re-conceptualizing the migration–development security nexus through the analysis of this linkage in the Sahel region, and in particular vis-à-vis three case countries: Niger, Senegal and Sudan. The publication also recasts the European Union and the United States approaches to these dynamics and explores current and potential partnerships in the region.
17-Oct-18	EuroMesco Policy brief	<a href="#">Fragile states and the issue of foreign intervention in the Sahel</a>	EU policy on the fragile states of the Sahel – more supportive of US/NATO efforts than Independent –was either a failure or mixed success for the following reasons: bad practices, limited capacities, divisive interests (or even non-interest on the part of some member states) and structural challenges. Burden sharing among member states did not work and most tried to avoid a more robust –and costly– intervention. The reluctance of some member states was the result of past experiences in former EU state-building missions and operations, as well as the constantly changing complex environment in its neighbourhood.
17-Oct-18	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	<a href="#">Connections between Jihadist groups and smuggling and illegal trafficking rings in the Sahel</a>	The Sahel has been and remains a hub of transit and trade between North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa. Several communities coexist within the States, which have some difficulty controlling their borders. The Sahel also contains vast areas that escape State control entirely. Within these spaces, Jihadist groups flourish and multifaceted illicit trafficking rings, with connections to transnational crime in Europe, Asia and Latin America.
17-Oct-18	Notes international's CIDOB	<a href="#">Bahrain's Economy: Oil Prices, Economic Diversification, Saudi Support, and Political Uncertainties</a>	Bahrain is a crucial ally and client state of Saudi Arabia, which fears growing influence of Iran among the Shiite majority population of the country. Bahrain's economic stability is important for its political stability. It is closely connected to oil prices, Saudi transfers, diversification efforts and economic reform.
17-Oct-18	International Centre for Counter-Terrorism ICCT	<a href="#">ISIS child soldiers in Syria: the structural and predatory recruitment, enlistment, pre-training indoctrination, training, and deployment</a>	Existing research on ISIS indoctrination and deployment of children is largely extrapolated from obtained ISIS documents and disseminated propaganda. Although previous research efforts have provided invaluable insights into ISIS child soldiering and traumatization, their utilized data was associated with multiple caveats, and thus, left major elements and phases of child recruitment and deployment unexplored.

17-Oct-18	Observer Research Foundation.	<a href="#">Indian Investments in Africa: scale, trends, and policy recommendations</a>	This paper undertakes a disaggregated analysis of Indian foreign direct investment outflows to Africa from 2008 to 2016. This paper also finds, the correlation between India's development initiatives and its investments in Africa is currently weak. It recommends the establishment of an institutional vehicle to promote development friendly Indian investments in Africa.
17-Oct-18	SIPRI	<a href="#">Integrating Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure: National, Regional and International Approaches</a>	Discussions of the cyber-threats to infrastructure have become more frequent in the wake of the cyberattacks against Ukraine's power grid in 2015. While there seems to be a general consensus that cyberattacks resulting in damage to critical infrastructure are a common threat, there is a great deal of disagreement on how to define the parameters of and escalation within this arena. This volume reveals that much of the discussion at the national, regional and international levels continues to be disconnected and even conflicting.
17-Oct-18	United Nations	<a href="#">The Challenge of returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters: Research perspectives</a>	The present report was prepared by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate in accordance with SC resolution 2395 (2017). This reaffirms the essential role of CTED within the UN to identify and assess issues, trends and developments relating to the implementation of Council resolutions
17-Oct-18	Humanitarian Policy Group	<a href="#">Exploring the Links Between Chinese Foreign Policy and Humanitarian Action</a>	This paper outlines key elements of Chinese foreign policy and its sources; the evolution of China's humanitarian assistance; current funding volumes and flows; and decision-making and implementation structures
17-Oct-18	RAND Corporation	<a href="#">Testing the Value of the Postwar International Order</a>	This report is based on a RAND project, entitled "Building a Sustainable International Order," that aims to understand the existing order, assess its status and current challenges, and recommend future U.S. policies.
17-Oct-18	World Economic Forum	<a href="#">The Global Risks Report 2018</a>	Encouraging signs suggest that we have put the worst financial crisis of the post-World War II period behind us. Globally, people are enjoying the highest standards of living in human history.
17-Oct-18	Centre for the Response to Radicalization and Terrorism	<a href="#">Terror Overseas</a>	Terrorism has found an increasingly fertile breeding ground in the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council. Terrorist groups, such as ISIS and their affiliates, as well as external states, such as Iran, have sought to exploit this potential for geopolitical reasons.
17-Oct-18	McAfee	<a href="#">Economic Impact of Cybercrime - No Slowing Down</a>	Cybercrime is relentless, undiminished, and unlikely to stop. It is just too easy and too rewarding, and the chances of being caught and punished are perceived as being too low.
17-Oct-18	SIPRI	<a href="#">European Regional Organizations and Climate-Related Security Risks</a>	Climate-related security risks are unavoidably transnational in character, and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) are instrumental in developing policy solutions and enhancing international cooperation.
17-Oct-18	CATO Institute	<a href="#">Public Opinion and Counterterrorism Policy</a>	Although there are multiple reasons to have expected an erosion of concern about terrorism since 2001, poll data suggest that the fear of terrorism has shown little sign of waning in the United States.
17-Oct-18	Real Instituto Elcano Royal Institute	<a href="#">NATO and the South: Opportunities for Coherence and Integration</a>	The evolving security environment to Europe's South poses important challenges to NATO, demanding coherence between projecting stability and collective defense.
17-Oct-18	International Centre for Defence and Security	<a href="#">Hacking for Influence</a>	Cyber-attacks constitute one tool among diverse subversive activities carried out during peacetime. The vast majority of nation-states' activity in cyberspace has remained below the level of high-end cyber-attack.
17-Oct-18	GLOBSEC	<a href="#">Of Concerns and Image: The Alliance and Its Southern Flank</a>	NATO has a track record of policies and statements which demonstrate its commitment to what is often dubbed the Southern flank, i.e. the MENA region. Consequently, one could expect the Alliance to develop a firm set of policies aimed at this flank.
17-Oct-18	Finnish Institute for International Affairs	<a href="#">Russia's propaganda war about Syria</a>	Since Russia directly entered the Syrian war in 2015, the Kremlin has been keen to exploit Syria for domestic propaganda purposes. Most importantly, Moscow seeks to portray its involvement as proof that Russia's great power status has finally been restored. By shifting Russians' focus to Moscow's foreign policy adventures, the Kremlin also attempts to distract its citizens from serious domestic problems, chiefly the dire economic outlook for the country.
17-Oct-18	Netherlands Institute of International Relations	<a href="#">China and the EU in the Horn of Africa</a>	The Horn of Africa is one of the most geo-strategically important regions of the world. On the one hand, it is economically significant: its coastal opening on the Red Sea positions it along an important maritime trade artery linking Europe and Asia; it provides access to emerging markets that have attractively low labour costs; and it is home to natural resource deposits.
17-Oct-18	Netherlands Institute of International Relations	<a href="#">Malian customary justice and international human rights</a>	Since the beginning of the 2012 security crisis, the conflict in Mali has deepened, leading to international concern over the deterioration of security and consequent violations of human rights. The people of northern Mali have fallen victim to international crimes, including murders, summary executions, rapes, forced disappearances and torture. In central Mali, radical groups have perpetrated attacks and other violent actions against state officials, peacekeepers and local populations.
17-Oct-18	RAND Corporation	<a href="#">Modern Political Warfare Current Practices and Possible Responses</a>	The United States today faces a number of actors who employ a wide range of political, informational, military, and economic measures to influence, coerce, intimidate, or undermine U.S. interests or those of friends and allies. The objective of this study is to provide a clearer view of these adversarial measures short of conventional warfare and to derive implications and recommendations for the U.S. government and U.S. military.
17-Oct-18	RAND Corporation	<a href="#">New Challenges in Cross-Domain Deterrence</a>	United States has been confronted with successful actions on the part of Russia and China to revise the territorial status quo in Ukraine and the West Pacific. Both countries employed "gray zone" or "hybrid warfare" tactics in pursuing these goals. After its 2001 and 2003 invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq, the US was challenged by a significant increase in activity on the part of transnational groups of nonstate actors employing terrorist tactics of warfare as well.
17-Oct-18	Feinstein International Center	<a href="#">Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania</a>	Since independence in 1961, the population of Tanzania has grown steadily, with the latest census figures for the country showing a population of 53.47 million in 2015. Unfortunately, figures are not available as to how much of this population change is a result of refugees, as no nationwide survey has been conducted to date on the refugee population. Dar es Salaam is the largest city in Tanzania with an annual growth rate of 5.6%.

17-Oct-18	International Crisis Group	<a href="#">Iran's Priorities in a Turbulent Middle East</a>	Iran is ascendant in the Middle East, spreading its influence in a contiguous geographic arc from Tehran to Baghdad, Damascus and Beirut. Its rise, which began with the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq and accelerated when civil wars erupted in Syria and Yemen, has generated a perception that Iran aspires to be the region's hegemonic power. To the U.S. and its allies – Israel, Saudi Arabia and the UAE – such an ambition constitutes an intolerable threat. Iran, however, sees itself as breaking out of prolonged isolation and stifling sanctions – precipitated by the 1979 Revolution – that it perceives as historic injustice.
17-Oct-18	International Crisis Group	<a href="#">Between Sudan and South Sudan</a>	A UN mission has largely succeeded in keeping the peace in Abyei, an oil-rich area claimed by both Sudan and South Sudan. But there has been less progress made on the mission's work in aiding political mechanisms to determine the final status of Abyei and demilitarise and demarcate the border. As the UN Security Council debates the mission's scope, these mechanisms deserve ongoing support.
17-Oct-18	Istituto per gli studi di politica internazionale	<a href="#">Gulf Powers: Maritime Rivalry in the Western Indian Ocean</a>	For the Gulf powers, maritime politics enters a new protagonist season: the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) is its basin. The Gulf "pivoted to East" since the 2010s, in terms of energy export, trade and market routes, investments, and infrastructures. Gulf monarchies' strategies of economic diversification, as the Saudi "Vision 2030", have further enhanced this trend: would-be post-oil economies need Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and partners for infrastructural projects. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) pursue a new interventionist and military-driven foreign policy: this pro-active posture has to be supported by maritime power and sea expertise, as demonstrated by the military operation in Yemen. On the other shore of the Gulf, Iran seeks economic modernization and recovery after years of international sanctions: Iranian port throughput increased after 2015. Asian markets can boost trade and investments in Teheran, helping the Islamic Republic to develop a new set of alliances since Iran also aims to upgrade its naval power.
17-Oct-18	Transparency International	<a href="#">The Egyptian Military and Abuse of Power</a>	Egyptians are sick and tired of being corrupted and when you live on 300 [Egyptian] pounds a month you have one of two options: you either become a beggar or a thief. The people sent a message: 'We are not beggars and we do not want to become thieves.' "

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