WATCH: Cele: Instigators of the looting are known and will be arrested

With criticism that South Africa's intelligence agencies failed to prevent the recent violence and destruction in the country, President Cyril Ramaphosa defended the country's intelligence services.

Intelligence failures carry the largest blame for the recent violence and destruction in South Africa.

If we had a functional and professional intelligence service, much of the damage of the past two weeks could have been prevented. Whether they like it or not, South Africa's intelligence services have to be held accountable for their failures.

SAPS needs more than increased numbers of public order police to protect South Africa from violent unrest.

In the wake of the July unrest, other options are needed to ensure better handling of large-scale public violence.

South Africa: Riots catch law enforcers sleeping on the job

On the 5th day of widespread violence and looting in various areas of South Africa, police in some areas were found sleeping, leading to questions about the country's readiness for public order management.

Agencies by surprise, following the imprisonment of their leaders, the South African police, South Africa's intelligence services, and its other security agencies were found to be ill-prepared for the violent unrest.

South Africa's Security Sector Is in Crisis - Reform Must Start Now

National security. Each of these factors, as well as others, is important. But we must also ask, why have we not been able to prevent this? They must be answered.

The failures of South Africa's intelligence services and police, and the uninspiring performance of the military, reveal the absence of a coherent approach to national security.

The Southern African Development Community must begin to address the issue of national security in the region. We must work to ensure that each country in the region has a functional intelligence service.

Field Intelligence targets 11 African cities to expand its pharmacy inventory-management service

Pharmacies in Africa struggle with access to finance, but inventory management is really what bogs them down. Field Intelligence is digitizing this supply chain process to help African pharmacies sell more medicines.

The policies will be imp...
A recipe for the perfect riot: Intelligence community under scrutiny

This is a nod to South Africa's infamous apartheid states ... There are a number of individuals inside the ANC and the country's intelligence services with much to lose should accountability ... South Africa Zuma riots: What's behind the violence and looting?

Dlodlo pointed out that intelligence agents, working with the South African Police Service, had averted "much more than was seen". Over the past few days, SA descended into chaos and violence ...

South Africa urged to tap into big data to prevent future unrest

Failure of intelligence In his Friday address ... "Such a failure would be unsurprising, as time and again, South Africa's security services have shown themselves to be at their weakest ...

Government moves to stop 'next phase' of insurrection in South Africa: report

The SANDF will work in support of the South African Police Service (SAPS). "Their deployment will be supported by the intelligence coordinating committee, which will include intelligence ...

South Africa: KZN Tables Plan to Counter Violent Protests

I have today authorised the deployment of Defence Force personnel in support of the operations of the South African Police Service." "The National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure ...

Ramaphosa deploys army to fight looting and restore order in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG — (AP) — Standing before a looted mall and surrounded by soldiers, South ... intelligence minister. "This unrest is coming to be seen by government and intelligence services ...

Leader backs order in South Africa, vows to catch plotters

JOHANNESBURG, July 7 (Reuters) - When Jacob Zuma bowed to pressure to quit as South Africa's president in 2018 ... hero Nelson Mandela's memorial service in 2013, lampooned in the media and ...

Anti-apartheid veteran Zuma casts shadow over South Africa

The failures of South Africa's intelligence services and police, and the uninspiring performance of the military, reveal the absence of a coherent approach to national security. Each of these ...

This book is the first full history of South African intelligence and provides a detailed examination of the various stages in the evolution of South Africa's intelligence organizations and structures. Covering the apartheid period of 1948-90, the transition from apartheid to democracy of 1990-94, and the post-apartheid period of new intelligence dispensation from 1994-2005, this book examines not only the apartheid government's intelligence dispensation and operations, but also those of the African National Congress, and its partner, the South African Communist Party (ANC/SACP) – as well as those of other liberation movements and the 'independent homelands' under the apartheid system. Examining the civilian, military and police intelligence structures and operations in all periods, as well as the extraordinarily complicated apartheid government's security bureaucracy (or 'securocracy') and its structures and units, the book discusses how South Africa's Cold War 'position' influenced its relationships with various other world powers, especially where intelligence co-operation came to bear. It outlines South Africa's regional relationships and concerns – the foremost being its activities in South-West Africa (Namibia) and its relationship with Rhodesia through 1980. Finally, it examines the various legislative and other governance bases for the existence and operations of South Africa's intelligence structures – in all periods – and the influences that such activities as the Rivonia Trial (at one end of the history) or the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (at the other end) had on the evolution of these intelligence questions throughout South Africa's modern history. This book will be of great interest to all students of South African politics, intelligence studies and international politics in general.

Very little has been written about the South African secret intelligence, but revelations to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the new culture of confessions now make that possible. James Sanders has gathered classified documents and interviewed ex-operatives since 1997 and has pieced together an extraordinary, unsavoury picture of the Intelligence Service, both inside South Africa and overseas. He reveals evidence of state-sponsored murder not only to intimidate the ANC but also to allow hard men within the police and the armed forces to let off steam. He reveals that Republican political candidates in the US were assisted in elections against anti-Apartheid Democrats. He shows that South Africa supplied Argentina with weapons during the Falklands War and that Harold Wilson's surprising outbursts, when he claimed that South African intelligence agents were trying to bring down his government, were based on hard evidence. At operational level, South African Intelligence had intimate links with counterparts in the CIA, British Intelligence, and other agencies worldwide. Apartheid's Friends not only provides an insight into a dark area of South Africa's past, it is also an important contribution to the international history of secret service.
In the murky world of espionage few rules apply. Everything is permitted in the name of state security— even talking to the country’s Enemy No. 1. This is exactly what Niel Barnard, then head of the National Intelligence Service (NIS), did in the late 1980s, conducting top-secret talks with Nelson Mandela in prison—the precursor to Mandela’s release and the democratic elections. The book also sheds light on the daily lives of spies during NIS’s heyday in the 1980s and contains several revelations about the organisation’s accomplishments.

The intelligence community (IC) plays an essential role in the national security of the United States. Decision makers rely on IC analyses and predictions to reduce uncertainty and to provide warnings about everything from international diplomatic relations to overseas conflicts. In today’s complex and rapidly changing world, it is more important than ever that analytic products be accurate and timely. Recognizing that need, the IC has been actively seeking ways to improve its performance and expand its capabilities. In 2008, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) asked the National Research Council (NRC) to establish a committee to synthesize and assess evidence from the behavioral and social sciences relevant to analytic methods and their potential application for the U.S. intelligence community. In Intelligence Analysis for Tomorrow: Advances from the Behavioral and Social Sciences, the NRC offers the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) recommendations to address many of the IC’s challenges. Intelligence Analysis for Tomorrow asserts that one of the most important things that the IC can learn from the behavioral and social sciences is how to characterize and evaluate its analytic assumptions, methods, technologies, and management practices. Behavioral and social scientific knowledge can help the IC to understand and improve all phases of the analytic cycle: how to recruit, select, train, and motivate analysts; how to master and deploy the most suitable analytic methods; how to organize the day-to-day work of analysts, as individuals and teams; and how to communicate with its customers. The report makes five broad recommendations which offer practical ways to apply the behavioral and social sciences, which will bring the IC substantial immediate and longer-term benefits with modest costs and minimal disruption.

These days, it’s rare to pick up a newspaper and not see a story related to intelligence. From the investigations of the 9/11 commission, to accusations of illegal wiretapping, to debates on whether it’s acceptable to torture prisoners for information, intelligence—both accurate and not—is driving domestic and foreign policy. And yet, in part because of its inherently secretive nature, intelligence has received very little scholarly study. Into this void comes Reforming Intelligence, a timely collection of case studies written by intelligence experts, and sponsored by the Center for Civil-Military Relations (CCMR) at the Naval Postgraduate School, that collectively outline the best practices for intelligence services in the United States and other democratic states. Reforming Intelligence suggests that intelligence is best conceptualized as a subfield of civil-military relations, and is best compared through institutions. The authors examine intelligence practices in the United States, United Kingdom, and France, as well as such developing democracies as Brazil, Taiwan, Argentina, and Russia. While there is much more data related to established democracies, there are lessons to be learned from states that have created (or re-created) intelligence institutions in the contemporary political climate. In the end, reading about the successes of Brazil and Taiwan, the failures of Argentina and Russia, and the ongoing reforms in the United States yields a handful of hard truths. In the murky world of intelligence, that’s an unqualified achievement.