PART II

Profiles of Regional Organizations
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Regional Organizations and the PoA

Name
African Union (AU)

Headquarters
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Web site
www.au.int

Short description
The AU seeks to promote political and socio-economic integration, peace and security, democratic principles and institutions, sustainable development, and respect for human rights among African states, and to raise the living standards of Africans.

Membership
54 members (53 are UN member states)

Notes
The AU began in 1963 as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) with 33 members. It became the AU in 2002. With South Sudan joining the organization in July 2011, the AU’s membership has grown to 54. The SADR is the only AU member that is not also a UN member. It joined the OAU in 1984, which resulted in Morocco choosing to withdraw from the organization. As of June 2012 three AU members were under suspension: Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, and Mali.

Funding
In 2010 the AU budget amounted to USD 250 million. The AU–EU Partnership makes the EU the largest external contributor. The Decisions of the 14th AU Summit (2010) requested member states to increase their contributions to the Peace Fund from 6 to 12 per cent over a three-year period beginning in 2011. Germany (through its international development agency, GIZ) and the United States are among other bilateral donors also providing assistance to the AU.

Overlapping memberships with other ROs
AU members represent:
- 9 of 22 LAS members (Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, and Tunisia are LAS members)

PoA-related activities
The OAU adopted the Bamako Declaration in December 2000 in order to develop a common position and generate political support for the 2001 UN Conference on Small Arms that led to the PoA. The AU has since called on its members to take concrete steps to implement the Bamako Declaration and the PoA, e.g. via the CSSDCA (2002) and Windhoek Common Position (2005), and has recognized the links among illicit trafficking of small arms and terrorism, corruption, and drug trafficking. More recently, the AU established the AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms in 2008. The committee, made up of 10 RECs and two observers (see below), seeks to enhance capacity, and harmonize and coordinate the efforts of the AU, RECs, and other regional bodies with small arms mandates. In 2011 member states adopted the AU Strategy on the Control of Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons. This strategy calls on the AU to grant the Steering Committee on Small Arms the status of a standing committee and sets out responsibilities in such areas as coordination and information sharing, and engaging civil society across the continent.

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Responsibility for implementing the strategy is at three levels: states at the national level, RECs and regional bodies at the regional level, and the AU Commission at the continental level. The Steering Committee on Small Arms, with the regional police organizations and civil society, also monitors implementation of an EU-funded (EUR 3.3 million) project administered by RECSA. The AU engages in peace dialogue via its diplomatic prevention mechanisms (Panel of the Wise), has a continental early warning system, and conducts some small arms collection and destruction activities through its peace support operations (e.g. AMISOM).

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

The AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms consists of CEEAC, CEN-SAD, COMESA, EAC, ECOWAS, IGAD, the ICGLR, RECSA, SADC, and UMA. The EU is an observer, as is UNREC. RECSA administers the above-mentioned EU-funded project.

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- None

**Other official documents of interest**

- African Union Strategy on the Control of Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (2011)

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**PoA-related programmes and initiatives**

- **Current members**
  - Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, CAR, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, DRC, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, SADR, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- **Bold:** founding member
- **Yellow:** suspended member
- **Former members:** Morocco
- **Membership pending:** None

*Information accurate as of 2 July 2012*
Name
Central African Police Chiefs Committee (CCPAC)

Headquarters
Yaoundé, Cameroon

Web site
None

Short description
CCPAC focuses on a range of issues related to cross-border crime, including trafficking in women, children, and human body parts; ivory and drugs smuggling; armed robbery; terrorism; environmental crime; car theft; and cyber crime.

Membership
8 members (all UN member states)

Notes
CCPAC is a specialized body of CEMAC; however, it has two more members than CEMAC, i.e. the DRC and São Tomé and Principe. The eight members established CCPAC by resolution in Brazzaville in 1997.

Funding
Although CEMAC provides some funding, the amount does not cover all operational activities. The 9th CCPAC meeting recommended that the respective national budgets include CCPAC’s operational activities. Members of CEMAC direct their contributions through that organization; however, the two non-CEMAC countries (the DRC and São Tomé and Principe) must do so separately, but have not done so regularly. There is reportedly always a discrepancy, sometimes significant, between the amounts budgeted by CEMAC and the amount effectively disbursed—the monies are never made fully available, although there is no official reason why this is the case.

Overlapping memberships with other ROs
CCPAC members represent:
- 6 of 6 CEMAC members
- 8 of 10 CEEAC members
- 1 of 19 COMESA members
- 3 of 11 ICGLR members
- 3 of 15 RECSA members

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PoA-related activities
In 2000 CEMAC made CCPAC one of its specialized bodies. The INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Yaoundé, Cameroon, serves as its Permanent Secretariat. It is the smallest of the four police chiefs organizations in Africa. Focusing on regional transnational crime, it has prepared instruments related to terrorism and the handing over of suspected criminals from one police service to that of another country. CCPAC planned information sharing and the coordination of activities as part of a concerted pan-regional effort to address the illicit accumulation and trafficking of firearms and explosive materials; however, this activity has not yet taken place. The region faces significant challenges because of a large influx of weapons from Libya to the Sahel region and related to the 2012 coup in Mali. In terms of weapons, there have been very limited successes.

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs
CCPAC has planned to undertake joint operations with EAPCCO under a pan-African initiative to
strengthen regional cooperation on combating the illicit accumulation and trafficking of firearms and explosives in Africa; however, these have yet to take place. Recent attempts have been made to reinforce cooperation with ECOWAS.

Legally binding regional instruments

Other official documents of interest
- 11th African Police Chief Committee (CCPAC) Annual General Meeting of Ministers in Charge of Security, prepared remarks by INTERPOL secretary-general, Libreville, Gabon, 15 October 2010
- Règlement N° 07/05-UEAC-057-CM-13 portant adoption de la Convention créant un Centre de Formation spécialisée en matière d’Enquête criminelle (2005)
Regional Organizations and the PoA

Name
Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)

Headquarters
Libreville, Gabon

Web site
www.ceeac-eccas.org

Short description
CEEAC's main objective is to promote regional economic cooperation in Central Africa. It aspires to achieve collective autonomy, raise the standard of living of its populations, and maintain economic stability through harmonious cooperation.

Membership
10 members (all UN member states)

Notes
CEEAC owes its origins to two separate entities, UDEAC and CEPGL. Established in 1983, CEEAC originally included São Tomé and Príncipe plus the nine members of UDEAC and CEPGL. Angola became a full member in 1999. Rwanda withdrew from the organization in 2007.

Funding
Payments by member states are not always regular. In 2011 the budget was made up of contributions of about USD 30 million by member states, almost USD 9 million of arrears, plus USD 56 million from foreign partners. These foreign partners are (in decreasing order of the amount contributed) the EU, France, and the United States. The AfDB and Canada have also provided financial support. The EU funds CEEAC through the African Peace Facility (APF) programme and the Peace and Security Programme (PAPS). Funding of PAPS I (2007–11) amounted to EUR 4.8 million, while a second phase for 2011–14, PAPS II, is estimated at EUR 11.9 million.

Overlapping memberships with other ROs
CEEAC members represent:
- 8 of 8 CCPAC members
- 6 of 6 CEMAC members
- 5 of 11 ICGLR members
- 4 of 15 RECSA members

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PoA-related activities
In 1999 CEEAC identified ‘peace, security and stability’ as among its main priorities and established the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX). Within the CEEAC Secretariat, PoA-related activities are conducted by the Department for Human Integration, Peace, Security, and Stability (DIHPSS). A major step forward in the region was the adoption of the Kinshasa Convention in 2010, which was proposed by UNSAC and signed by ten CEEAC members plus Rwanda. This legally binding instrument establishes measures to control the production, trade, and use of small arms. The UNSG is the guardian of the Kinshasa Convention, while CEEAC is responsible for its implementation. CEEAC has notably held awareness seminars with different stakeholders and organized training programmes to facilitate the establishment of national commissions. The EU-funded PAPS project mainly aims to reinforce structural and institutional capacities, as well as supporting cross-border and small arms activities. These activities include: (a) harmonization of national legislation; (b) SSR training; (c) implementation support of the Kinshasa Convention; and (d) assistance to the Central African Action
Network on Small Arms (RASALAC), a regional civil society network launched in 2010, which provides CEEAC with specialized support. The APF Border Programme focuses on cross-border security, targeting small arms proliferation.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

CEEAC, ECOWAS, and the Gulf of Guinea Commission work on a common strategy to suppress piracy, armed robbery, and other illicit maritime activities. In the elaboration of the Kinshasa Convention, ECOWAS assisted CEEAC with its expertise from the Nairobi Protocol. CEMAC and CEEAC have overlapping member states; to avoid duplication, CEEAC took the lead on peace and security, including some DDR activities, and CEMAC on regional integration (see CEMAC profile). CEEAC and RECASA have organized joint seminars on small arms through the EU-funded Pan-Africa Project of RECASA with the AU Steering Committee on Small Arms.

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- Treaty Establishing CEEAC (1983)
- Non-aggression Pact between Members States (1996)
- Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition, Parts and Components that Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair or Assembly (‘Kinshasa Convention’) (2010)

**Other official documents of interest**


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**Current members**

Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Congo, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé and Príncipe

**Bold:** founding member

**Former members:** Rwanda

**Membership pending:** None

* Information accurate as of 31 May 2012
**Name**  
Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)

**Headquarters**  
Bangui, Central African Republic

**Web site**  
www.cemac.int

**Short description**  
CEMAC aims to create a customs and monetary union among the former French Central African countries.

**Membership**  
6 members  
(all UN member states)

**Notes**  
CEMAC superseded UDEAC in 1999—although the establishing treaty was signed in 1994—to promote the entire process of sub-regional integration.

**Overlapping memberships with other ROs**  
CEMAC members represent:
- 6 of 8 CCPAC members
- 6 of 10 CEEAC members
- 2 of 11 ICGLR members (CAR and Congo are ICGLR members)
- 2 of 15 RECSA members (CAR and Congo are RECSA members)

**Funding**  
Funding is ensured by contributions from member states, the community integration tax, development funds, and additional funding from external partners. When the FOMUC mission was deployed to CAR, France provided substantial financial and logistical support, but the EU covered most of the costs. Germany also funded the purchase of equipment.

**PoA-related activities**  
CEMAC typically focuses strictly on economic issues. However, it deployed the regional peacekeeping force to CAR (FOMUC) from January 2003 to July 2008, replacing the CEN-SAD mission. This temporary shift in focus was based on the belief that development was a prerequisite for a peaceful and safe environment. FOMUC's tasks were to ensure security and fight armed groups in northeast CAR. Although FOMUC's mandate did not explicitly include disarmament, over the course of its duties the peacekeepers recovered around 100 weapons and more than 1,000 rounds of ammunition. What happened to the weapons recovered during post-conflict operations has remained unclear. Given CEMAC's overlapping membership with CEEAC, and to eliminate duplication, with the (financial) encouragement of the EU it was decided that CEEAC would lead on peace and security, while CEMAC would focus on regional integration. As of 12 July 2008 CEMAC is no longer in charge of security-related issues in Central Africa. The FOMUC mission was replaced by MICOPAX under CEEAC's authority. Nevertheless, CCPAC,

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**Notes**  
CEMAC superseded UDEAC in 1999—although the establishing treaty was signed in 1994—to promote the entire process of sub-regional integration.
which focuses on regional trans-border crime, is a specialized body of CEMAC (see CCPAC entry).

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**
In 2000 CEMAC made CCPAC one of its specialized bodies.

**Legally binding regional instruments**
- Treaty Establishing CEMAC (1994)
- Pacte de Non Agression, de Solidarité et d’Assistance Mutuelle entre les Etats Membres de la CEMAC (2004)
- Acte Additionnel N° 21/08-CEMAC-CCE-09 Autorisant le Transfert de l'Autorité de la FOMUC de la CEMAC à la CEEAC (2008)

**Other official documents of interest**
- Règlement N° 07/05-UÉAC-057-CM-13 portant adoption de la Convention créant un Centre de Formation spécialisée en matière d’Enquête criminelle (2005)

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**PoA-related programmes and initiatives**

**Current members**
- Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon

**Bold:** Founding member

**Former members:** None

**Membership pending:** None

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* Information accurate as of 22 May 2012
Name
Community of Sahel Saharan States (CEN-SAD)

Headquarters
Tripoli, Libya

Web site
www.cen-sad.org

Short description
CEN-SAD works to strengthen peace, security, and stability, and achieve global economic and social development for its members. Among its objectives is the promotion of free trade and the free movement of people.

Membership
28 members (all UN member states)

Notes
When CEN-SAD was established in 1998 it had six members: Burkina Faso, Chad, Libya, Mali, Niger, and Sudan. By the end of 2002 its membership had tripled. Ten additional countries joined CEN-SAD during the years 2004–08, bringing its membership to 28. It includes many states outside the Sahel-Saharan region, including most notably the island states of São Tomé and Príncipe and Comoros. In 2009 Cape Verde was nominated to join CEN-SAD. It has enjoyed observer status since 2010.

Funding
All CEN-SAD members’ dues are assessed on an annual basis to contribute to the organization’s operating budget (which was USD 9.3 million for the organization’s 2009–2010 financial year). Libya provides additional support to the Secretary General above its assessed dues. CEN-SAD has received some EU support via AU.

Overlapping memberships with other ROs
CEN-SAD members represent:
- 7 of 19 COMESA members (Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Kenya, Libya, and Sudan are COMESA members)
- 14 of 15 ECOWAS members (Cape Verde is not a CEN-SAD member)
- 5 of 8 IGAD members (Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Uganda are not CEN-SAD members)
- 4 of 5 UMA members (Algeria is not a CEN-SAD member)

PoA-related activities
CEN-SAD undertook a peace operation in CAR from December 2001 to January 2003. (It subsequently authorized a mission along the Chad–Sudan border to help reduce tensions between those two CEN-SAD members and improve human security in Darfur, but this operation was never deployed.) CEN-SAD addressed the problem of the illicit trafficking of small arms at the 10th Meeting of Ministries in Charge of Security of CEN-SAD Member States in March 2009. It gave the Small Arms Survey an opportunity to formally address the Experts Meeting that preceded the ministerial conference. That said, most of CEN-SAD’s work has had an economic and development focus. In January 2012, however, CEN-SAD member Morocco announced that Rabat would take the lead in reorganizing CEN-SAD, with security themes such as terrorism, hostage taking, and illicit trafficking becoming prominent concerns. The CEN-SAD Executive Council convened in June to discuss ways forward. CEN-SAD expects that its members will formally adopt a revised treaty before the end of 2012 that will include explicit references to security promotion and tackling the proliferation of weapons.

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PoA-related activities
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PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs
CEN-SAD is a member of the AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Legally binding regional instruments
- None

Other official documents of interest
- None

PoA-related programmes and initiatives

Current members*
- Benin, Burkina Faso, CAR, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia

Bold: founding member

Former members: None

Membership pending:
- Cape Verde

* Information accurate as of 22 June 2012
Regional Organizations and the PoA

Name
Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)

Headquarters
Gisenyi, Rwanda

Web site
http://41.186.5.236/index.html

Short description
The CEPGL was created to ensure the security of its members and their populations, to promote trade and the free movement of people and goods, and to cooperate closely on a wide range of socio-economic and politico-military concerns.

Membership
3 members (all UN member states)

Notes
The CEPGL was established in September 1976 by Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire (now the DRC). It became dormant in 1994 due to the genocide in Rwanda and was effectively relaunched in 2007.

Funding
All three members are currently contributing to the organization and working toward addressing arrears. The EU, which allocated EUR 50 million, is by far the largest donor to the CEPGL. Other donors include France and UN Women. (Potential donors include the African Development Bank, Belgium, the Netherlands, UNECA, and the World Bank.)

Overlapping memberships with other ROs
CEPGL members represent:

■ 2 of 10 CEEAC members (Rwanda is not a CEEAC member)
■ 2 of 5 EAC members (the DRC is not an EAC member)
■ 3 of 11 ICGLR members
■ 3 of 15 RECSA members

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PoA-related activities
The 1976 convention establishing the CEPGL (which entered into force in 1978) explicitly covered many non-economic concerns, including ‘military’ matters (art. 2). Since the organization was resurrected in 2007 after a 14-year hiatus, it has explicitly focused on peace and security issues. Secretariat officials took part in the January 2008 Goma peace-building conference. Its members’ defence ministers and military chiefs have met annually since 2009. And the CEPGL convened a two-day workshop in November 2011 that brought together the three members’ demobilization commissions.

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs
UNECA’s regional office in Kigali routinely convenes meetings at which the CEPGL shares information with other regional organizations, including CEEAC, COMESA, and EAC.

Legally binding regional instruments
■ Convention Establishing the Community of the Great Lakes Region Countries (1976)

Other official documents of interest
■ None
**PoA-related programmes and initiatives**

- Current members: Burundi, DRC, Rwanda
- Bold: founding member
- Former members: None
- Membership pending: None

*Information accurate as of 2 July 2012*
Regional Organizations and the PoA

**Name**  
Indian Ocean Commission (COI)

**Headquarters**  
Mauritius

**Web site**  
www.ioconline.org

**Short description**  
The COI is an inter-governmental organization aimed at promoting economic development in the areas of trade, tourism, and cultural solidarity, as well as sub-regional interests in international and regional forums, the preservation of natural resources and the environment, social development, regional stability, and good governance.

**Membership**  
5 members  
(all UN member states)

**Notes**  
The five members of the COI established the organization in 1984.

**Funding**  
Similar to previous years, in 2011 the operating budget of the COI General Secretariat, consisting of 27 permanent staff, was EUR 540,000, contributed by Réunion (France) (40 per cent), Madagascar (29 per cent), Mauritius (20 per cent), Comoros (6 per cent), and Seychelles (5 per cent). It has been managing multi-annual projects with a value of nearly EUR 83 million, mostly from external assistance and primarily for natural resource conservation. Between 2005 and 2011 the EU supported 68 per cent of the projects with a significant contribution from France (EUR 12 million) and additional contributions from Greece, China, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the Commonwealth Bureau, and other international organizations: UNICEF, UNDP, UNAIDS, WFP, ITC, and OIF. The COI does not have a budget for regional security and thus its supportive actions in this area are limited. Several activities are undertaken through the partnership it established with UNODC in 2009.

**Overlapping memberships with other ROs**  
COI members represent:
- 4 of 19 COMESA members
- 3 of 15 SADC members
- 3 of 15 SARPCCO members

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**PoA POC**

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**PoA-related activities**  
The COI identifies its main regional security concerns as terrorism, money laundering, maritime piracy, mercenaries, trafficking (most notably drugs, precious stones, and sexual tourism), and illegal fishing. Its main area of work centres on implementing its Regional Security Convention (2006). In 2010, as part of the IRCC, COI agreed a regional strategy and action plan on piracy and maritime security, which covers information exchange, cooperation, joint action, and capacity-building measures. One project may be a future EU-funded regional maritime security programme to be led by IGAD (2013, EUR 25 million). The project will strengthen national and regional capacities related to such areas as the arrest, transfer, holding, prosecution, and imprisonment of pirates; combating money laundering; and improving coordination and information exchange. Small arms trafficking is not seen as a particular threat; however, it is addressed by national coordinators (sometimes in collaboration with other members) on a per need basis within its maritime security and regional
stability framework implemented with UNODC in a partnership that was cemented in 2009.

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The COI forms part of the overall Eastern and Southern Africa–Indian Ocean regional grouping with COMESA, EAC, and IGAD. These, in addition to SADC and the EU, comprise the Inter-Regional Coordination Committee (IRCC), established in 2001. The IRCC also serves as the Secretariat for the implementation of the Regional Strategy and Action Plan on Piracy and Maritime Security for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean.

Legally binding regional instruments


Other official documents of interest

- Joint Communiqué from the Eastern and Southern Africa–Indian Ocean Ministers and European Union High Representative at the 2nd Regional Ministerial Meeting on Piracy and Maritime Security in the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Region, Mauritius, 7 October 2010

PoA-related programmes and initiatives

- Current members*:
  Comoros, Réunion (France), Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles

- Former members: None

- Membership pending: None

* Information accurate as of 11 April 2012
**Name**  
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

**Headquarters**  
Lusaka, Zambia

**Web site**  
www.comesa.int

**Short description**  
COMESA works to attain a fully integrated, internationally competitive regional economic community. It promotes economic prosperity and peace to achieve political and social stability, and a high standard of living for its people.

**Membership**  
19 members (all UN member states)

**Notes**  
COMESA consisted of 21 member states when the 1993 treaty establishing the organization was ratified in 1994. It replaced the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA), which had entered into force in 1982. Five of these founding members have since left the organization and three others have joined, the most recent being Libya. In April 2012 South Sudan was preparing the relevant instruments to attain membership. (Somalia, a PTA member, lacked a functioning government when COMESA was established and it was therefore not eligible to join the new organization.)

**Funding**  
COMESA receives its funding from its member states, with fees calculated on the basis of their relative wealth and population size. External partners fund the Programme on Peace and Security. The European Commission has been the largest external contributor, either directly or through the AU, with additional support from USAID and DFID, among others.

**Overlapping memberships with other ROs**  
COMESA members represent:
- 4 of 5 COI members (France is not a COMESA member)
- 4 of 5 EAC members (Tanzania is not a COMESA member)
- 6 of 8 IGAD members (Somalia and South Sudan are not COMESA members)
- 10 of 15 RECSA members (CAR, Congo, Somalia, South Sudan, and Tanzania are not COMESA members)

**PoA POC**

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**PoA-related activities**  
Peace and security is central to the COMESA regional integration agenda and it is highlighted in the COMESA Treaty as one of its six broad objectives (Chapter Three, Article 3). COMESA actively turned its attention to addressing armed conflicts in 1999 when it established its Programme on Peace and Security, which became operational in 2000. The programme focuses on the economic dimensions of conflicts, including the illicit trade in small arms. Respective authority decisions have expanded the organization’s peace and security architecture to include various programmes and structures such as the Inter-Parliamentary Forum for COMESA, the Committee of Elders, and a body of accredited civil society and private sector organizations to assist COMESA in its preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution work. (As of April 2012 the Programme on Peace and Security had accredited 20 such bodies from ten COMESA member states.) In 2010 at the organization’s 14th Summit in Swaziland, COMESA members decided to task the Secretariat to undertake a comprehensive and results oriented DDR.
programme … craft a tailored strategy to address [small arms] proliferation … including a survey on Transport of SALW across borders … [and] consider both supply and demand side of SALW in its programme on Peace and Security’. Moreover, COMESA’s Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development Agenda covers numerous PoA-related activities (e.g. addressing legislation to control the arms trade).

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

COMESA, through the IRCC, collaborates with the COI, EAC, and IGAD on several programmes (including DDR concerns, brokering legislation, and cross-border cooperation to reduce armed violence and illicit small arms proliferation). RECSA supported COMESA’s Inter-Parliamentary Forum in 2006 on sensitization to the problem of illicit small arms proliferation and the importance of legislative oversight to counter this threat.

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- COMESA Treaty (1993)

**Other official documents of interest**

Regional Organizations and the PoA

**Name**

East African Community (EAC)

**Headquarters**

Arusha, Tanzania

**Web site**

www.eac.int

**Short description**

EAC aims to widen and deepen cooperation among its members in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields for their mutual benefit.

**Membership**

5 members
(all UN member states)

**Notes**

EAC was first established in 1967. It was dissolved ten years later and re-established in 2000 after a new treaty was signed the previous year. Its original membership consisted of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Burundi and Rwanda joined in 2007. Sudan formally submitted an application to join in June 2011, but its submission was declined. South Sudan formally applied to become an EAC member in November 2011. Somalia formally applied in February 2012.

**Funding**

Each of the five EAC member states is assessed an equal contribution to the regular budget (currently USD 6.7 million each), which covered a little more than 50 per cent of the 2012 annual budget. As of 1 March 2012 all members had paid at least 50 per cent of their dues, with one having paid in full. The EU has contributed significant financial support for EAC’s PoA-related activities. German Technical Cooperation (GTZ, now GIZ) has also provided additional funding and technical support.

**Overlapping memberships with other ROs**

EAC members represent:
- 4 of 19 COMESA members (Tanzania is not a COMESA member)
- 5 of 12 EAPCCO members
- 5 of 11 ICGLR members
- 2 of 8 IGAD members (Kenya and Uganda are IGAD members)
- 5 of 15 RECSA members

**PoA-related activities**

The 1999 treaty re-establishing the EAC recognized that the promotion of peace and security was a prerequisite for social and economic development (Article 124). The treaty entered into force in July 2000. In 2007 the EAC Council of Ministers elaborated a 15-goal regional security strategy that explicitly identified the need to ‘establish measures to combat proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons’ (Goal 12). Many other goals support PoA objectives. In October 2009 EAC convened a three-day Peace and Security Conference with dozens of government officials from numerous ministries, as well as parliamentarians and civil society representatives, to review the architecture and help attain the goals set forth. EAC has concentrated its PoA-related activities on civilian weapons recovery and surplus destruction, as well as stockpile management. By 2010 the five EAC members had, with EAC support, destroyed more than 12,000 illicit small arms in public ceremonies. With EU support, EAC has provided each member with one marking machine as well as a vehicle and other equipment. GIZ has provided funds for training on...
how to use these systems. EU funds allowed EAC to procure 50 locally made armoury boxes for remote police and military outposts, while GIZ support has enabled EAC to furnish Tanzania with ten 20-foot containers to secure seized weapons. EAC, benefitting from commissioned research entrusted to civil society, has helped develop firearms legislation in Zanzibar and harmonize small arms legislation in Rwanda and Burundi. Moreover, EAC regularly convenes meetings with civil society organizations and government officials on small arms issues.

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs
EAC works with IGAD and COMESA as part of an Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee to implement funding provided by the EU Conflict Prevention and Management Resolution programme. EAC also works closely with RECSA and has provided funding to that organization to procure additional marking machines for its members, and used its own funds to support training for RECSA members that are not EAC members.

Legally binding regional instruments

Other official documents of interest
Regional Organizations and the PoA

Name
Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO)

Headquarters
Nairobi, Kenya

Web site
www.interpol.int/Public/ICPO/SRB/EAPCCO.asp

Short description
EAPCCO was founded as a regional response to fight transnational and organized crime.

Membership
12 members (all UN member states)

Funding
Member states are to provide financial contributions; however, these are typically not sufficient to cover the operational costs of the organization. INTERPOL provides some in-kind support, including having the INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Nairobi serve as the EAPCCO Secretariat, as well as sponsoring training (in coordination with the EAPCCO Training Sub-committee) and providing equipment. EAPCCO has not received other donor financial assistance; however, it receives good cooperation and support from partners (see below).

Notes
EAPCCO was established in 1998. South Sudan was the most recent member to join, doing so in September 2011.

Overlapping memberships with other ROs
EAPCCO members represent:
- 2 of 3 CEPGL members (Burundi and Rwanda are CEPGL members)
- 9 of 19 COMESA members
- 5 of 5 EAC members
- 6 of 11 ICGLR members
- 8 of 8 IGAD members
- 12 of 15 RECSA members (CAR, Congo, and DRC are not EAPCCO members)
- 2 of 15 SADC members

PoA-related activities
EAPCCO supports the implementation of the Nairobi Protocol in those aspects related to Article 3 of its constitution, such as joint strategies for the management and joint monitoring of cross-border related crimes, the management of criminal records, and training on crime and small arms-related matters. It investigates arms trafficking in cooperation with the INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Nairobi, Kenya. It receives good cooperation and support from partners such as RECSA in fighting firearms proliferation and the South African Institute for Security Studies (ISS) in dealing with environmental crimes and promoting gender balance, and also cooperates with UNODC and IGAD. In particular, EAPCCO has in the recent past undertaken the Mifugo Project (mifugo is the Kiswahili word for livestock), which focused on small arms from a cattle-rustling perspective and related criminal activities. In partnership with the ISS, EAPCCO spearheaded the implementation of the Protocol on the Prevention, Combating and Eradication of Cattle Rustling in Eastern Africa through the Mifugo Project (2008, not yet ratified). The protocol enhanced

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uniform training, information exchange, and collaboration on joint operations in the cattle-rustling-prone areas of East Africa. However, the project closed due to lack of funding after the initial three-year period (2008–10) funded by Germany. A second project, known as Silaha Haramu, was to take place over six months in 2007. It was aimed at investigating arms trafficking in Kenya, South Africa, and Tanzania in partnership with organizations such as the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC, RECSA, UNDP, and the WCO. This project, however, is not active and, according to EAPCCO, needs to be revived. EAPCCO is a steering committee member of the three-year EU-funded project to support the fight against the proliferation of firearms and explosive materials in Africa.

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

EAPCCO collaborates with RECSA (through a memorandum of understanding with INTERPOL signed in 2010), which is the depository of the Nairobi Protocol, as well as EAC and IGAD. Inter-regional cooperation was profiled as an agenda item at the 13th EAPCCO Annual General Meeting (2011).

Legally binding regional instruments

- Agreement in Respect of Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in the Field of Crime Combating
- Agreement in the Field of Combating Terrorism

Other official documents of interest

- Briefing document, ‘Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO)’

PoA-related programmes and initiatives

- Current members*:
  - Burundi
  - Djibouti
  - Eritrea
  - Ethiopia
  - Kenya
  - Rwanda
  - Seychelles
  - Somalia
  - South Sudan
  - Sudan
  - Tanzania
  - Uganda
- Bold: founding member
- Former members: None
- Membership pending: None

* Information accurate as of 25 April 2012
Name
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Headquarters
Abuja, Nigeria

Web site
www.ecowas.int; www.ecosap.ecowas.int/

Short description
ECOWAS’s objective is to promote cooperation and integration, including economic and monetary union, in order to stimulate growth and development in West Africa. It has also been mandated to promote peace and security in the region.

Membership
15 members (all UN member states)

Notes
Mauritania was one of the original members of the organization when it was founded in 1975 with the signing of the Treaty of Lagos, but it withdrew in 2000. Cape Verde is the only state to have joined ECOWAS after its formation, having done so in 1977.

Funding
ECOWAS member states finance ECOWAS through a community levy (0.5 per cent of customs revenue) and support from development partners, among which are the EU, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the African Development Bank. The budget covers the functions of the ECOWAS Unit and core activities. Partner funding primarily covers infrastructure, peace and security, agriculture, migration, etc. Activities have an annual budget based only on the plans for the next year. Over the period 2006–11 donors provided about USD 8.5 million to small arms projects implemented by ECOSAP, a small arms capacity-building programme of UNDP and other partners aimed at ECOWAS members. ECOSAP donors include UNDP, the EU, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway, as well as a financial contribution of USD 500,000 from ECOWAS.

Overlapping memberships with other ROs
ECOWAS members represent:
- 14 of 28 CEN-SAD members
- 15 of 16 WAPCCO members.

PoA-related activities
ECOWAS is the only regional body to have adopted a moratorium on the import, export, and manufacture of small arms in its region. Established in 1998, the moratorium was planned for a renewable period of three years and was renewed in both 2001 and 2004. Poor monitoring and weak government structures, and the fact that the moratorium was not legally binding, undermined its effectiveness. As a result, states signed the ECOWAS Convention in 2006 and it entered into force on the ratification of the ninth member state in 2009. The ECOWAS Small Arms Unit was established to assist in the implementation and monitoring of the ECOWAS Convention. ECOSAP, which took the place of PCASED, the implementation unit put in place to support the 1998 small arms moratorium, is a five-year (2006–11) transitional capacity-building programme of UNDP and other development partners. It supports the small-arms-related activities of ECOWAS members. ECOSAP’s main activities have been to provide institutional capacity to national commissions on small arms and WAANSA and to conduct national surveys, develop national

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Regional Organizations and the PoA
action plans, and implement quick-impact activities. Having just completed its five-year mandate, the role, if any, of ECOSAP remains unknown (as of March 2012). On issues related to small arms, GIABA is a specialized agency of ECOWAS addressing anti-money laundering (AML) and the counter-financing of terrorism (CFT) and working with member states to ensure compliance with AML/CFT standards.

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs
ECOWAS is one of eight regional economic communities that are members of the AU Steering Committee on small arms, which was set up as part of the EU–AU continental Small Arms Project managed by RECSA on behalf of the AU. In June 2011 ECOWAS organized a meeting in Freetown, Sierra Leone, on Cross Border Cooperation and Cross Border Initiatives, at which delegations endorsed the MRU to serve as the sub-regional organization to coordinate ECOWAS cross-border programmes among MRU member states.

Legally binding regional instruments
- ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials (2006)

Other official documents of interest
- Declaration of a Moratorium on Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons in West Africa (1998) (predecessor of the ECOWAS Convention)
Name
International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

Headquarters
Bujumbura, Burundi

Web site
www.icglr.org

Short description
ICGLR seeks to create conditions for security, stability, and sustainable development among its members by promoting regional cooperation towards these ends.

Membership
11 members (all UN member states)

Notes
ICGLR has retained its current membership since it was formally established in December 2006 when these 11 countries signed the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region (the Pact), which followed from the 2004 Dar es Salaam Declaration.

Funding
ICGLR receives more than 60 per cent of its total annual funding from its members’ assessed contributions (based on their relative economic capacities). The rest is provided by partners through either direct support to project activities and programmes or donations to the Secretariat. As of 31 December 2011 ICGLR members had paid 85 per cent of their assessed contributions. External support has come from Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and parts of the UN system.

Overlapping memberships with other ROs
ICGLR members represent:
- 5 of 10 CEEAC members (Angola, Burundi, CAR, Congo, and the DRC are CEEAC members)
- 7 of 19 COMESA members
- 5 of 5 EAC members
- 3 of 8 IGAD members
- 9 of 15 RECSA members

PoA-related activities
The ICGLR December 2006 Pact, which entered into force in June 2008, includes 10 protocols, 4 programmes, and 33 projects. Within the Secretariat, the Peace and Security Programme has two full-time staff (one of whom is seconded from the Government of South Africa). This programme, which consists of seven projects, prioritizes counteracting small arms proliferation, disarming illegal armed groups and armed nomadic pastoralists, and promoting conflict prevention and peace-building initiatives. ICGLR does not implement projects, but coordinates the activities of member states and partners. For example, ICGLR has raised awareness among border communities on the dangers of small arms proliferation through mobilizing member states and partners to implement a disarmament and development programme and support for cross-border peace meetings in Karamoja. In cooperation with the South African Institute for Security Studies (ISS), it has supplemented these efforts with research and analysis on previous disarmament efforts and causes of arms proliferation. In 2010–11 ICGLR provided technical support to

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PoA-related activities
The ICGLR December 2006 Pact, which entered into force in June 2008, includes 10 protocols, 4 programmes, and 33 projects. Within the Secretariat, the Peace and Security Programme has two full-time staff (one of whom is seconded from the Government of South Africa). This programme, which consists of seven projects, prioritizes counteracting small arms proliferation, disarming illegal armed groups and armed nomadic pastoralists, and promoting conflict prevention and peace-building initiatives. ICGLR does not implement projects, but coordinates the activities of member states and partners. For example, ICGLR has raised awareness among border communities on the dangers of small arms proliferation through mobilizing member states and partners to implement a disarmament and development programme and support for cross-border peace meetings in Karamoja. In cooperation with the South African Institute for Security Studies (ISS), it has supplemented these efforts with research and analysis on previous disarmament efforts and causes of arms proliferation. In 2010–11 ICGLR provided technical support to
RECSA in the development of its Best Practice Guidelines on Practical Disarmament and helped secure ministerial-level endorsement for the guidelines. Regarding armed negative forces, ICGLR is engaged in ongoing political and diplomatic efforts to disarm the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA). In September 2011 ICGLR defence ministers decided to establish a Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre in Goma in the DRC to collate and assess information on the region’s armed groups. The centre is expected to be fully operational by the end of June 2012.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

Besides collaborating on the disarmament guidelines noted above, RECSA has provided ICGLR members with weapons-marking machines and associated training. ICGLR, EAC, IGAD, and RECSA are members of the Karamoja Regional Disarmament Committee. ICGLR is an active member of the AU Steering Committee on Small Arms (along with eight AU regional economic communities) tasked with developing a continental small arms strategy.

**Legally binding regional instruments**


**Other official documents of interest**

- Programme of Action for Peace and Security (2006)
- Project on Enhancing Capacities for Fighting Proliferation of SALW in the Great Lakes Region (2006)
Name
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

Headquarters
Djibouti, Djibouti

Web site
www.igad.org; www.cewarn.org; www.icpat.org

Short description
IGAD undertakes a full spectrum of initiatives intended to promote regional peace and prosperity, including regional trade and investment integration, food security, communal resilience to climate change, and coordinated infrastructure development.

Membership
8 members (all UN member states)

Notes
IGAD originated from the IGADD, which was formed in 1986 with six members: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda. Eritrea joined IGADD in 1993. In 1996 the seven members decided to drop the first D for ‘Drought’ and to expand the organization’s mandate to also address peace and security. In 2007 Eritrea suspended its IGAD membership. South Sudan joined the organization in 2011.

Funding
IGAD members contribute financially and with in-kind support to the operations of the organization’s headquarters in Djibouti and its programme offices in Addis Ababa. Additional support for the Addis-based Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) and the IGAD Security Sector Program (ISSP) has come from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United States, among others.

Overlapping memberships with other ROs
IGAD members represent:
- 6 of 19 COMESA members (Somalia and South Sudan are not COMESA members)
- 2 of 5 EAC members (Kenya and Uganda are EAC members)
- 8 of 12 EAPCCO members
- 8 of 15 RECSA members (Burundi, CAR, Congo, the DRC, Rwanda, Seychelles, and Tanzania are not IGAD members)

PoA-related activities
IGAD supported the dialogue and negotiations that led to the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement between Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement, and the extensive negotiations that led to the Somalia Transitional Federal Government. In 2002 IGAD members established CEWARN to strengthen regional stability by preventing conflict through the collection and dissemination of credible and timely information and analysis. Key to this effort is formally bringing together government and civil society actors. CEWARN’s efforts to tackle small arms proliferation focus mostly, but not exclusively, on demand factors. It supports robust community-led local early warning systems and local peace dividend projects. CEWARN’s initial focus was on conflicts between pastoralist communities and competition for scarce resources. Its new 2012–19 strategy expands significantly to focus on small arms and conflicts driven by factors that include environment/climate, natural resource competition, migration, ethnic and religious identity, electoral competition, and borders. Apart from CEWARN, the IGAD Capacity Building Program against Terrorism
(ICPAT), established in 2006 and succeeded by the ISSP in 2011, promotes PoA-relevant commitments such as enhancing border security, promoting information exchange, and developing best practices to counter transnational crime, piracy, and terrorism. Indeed, ‘illicit arms control’ is one of the ISSP’s pillars.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**
CEWARN works closely with the AU’s Conflict Early Warning System and is a constituent part of this aspect of the continental peace and security architecture. IGAD’s ISSP/ICPAT initiative has worked closely with EAPCCO on the training of law enforcement officials in the region.

**Legally binding regional instruments**

**Other official documents of interest**
- None

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**PoA-related programmes and initiatives**

- Current members
  - Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda
- Bold: founding member
- Former member: None
- Membership pending: None

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* Information accurate as of 14 June 2012
Name
Mano River Union (MRU)

Headquarters
Freetown, Sierra Leone

Web site
www.manoriveruniononline.org

Short description
The MRU fosters economic cooperation among its members in addition to focusing on the peace, security, and stability of its member states.

Membership
4 members (all UN member states)

Notes
The MRU was initially established in 1973 with Sierra Leone and Liberia as the founding members. Guinea joined in 1980 and Côte d’Ivoire in 2008.

Funding
Member states pay yearly contributions to the operational costs of the Secretariat. The Secretariat, which is undertaking a restructuring and revitalization process (March 2012), coordinates projects and programmes supported by development partners. The main financiers include the AfDB, World Bank, African Capacity-Building Foundation, and UN Food and Agricultural Foundation.

Overlapping memberships with other ROs
MRU members represent:
- 4 of 54 AU members
- 4 of 28 CEN-SAD members
- 4 of 15 ECOWAS members
- 4 of 16 WAPCCO members

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PoA-related activities
At least one member of the MRU has been involved in some level of conflict for the last 20 years, with such instabilities hindering its progress. In 2000 members agreed on the 15th Protocol to the MRU Declaration entitled ‘Cooperation on Defence, Security, Internal Affairs, and Foreign Affairs’, which gives the MRU Secretariat an inter-governmental role in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The protocol calls for the creation of a joint security committee and other mechanisms, such as one for early warning, and a technical committee to monitor and investigate border security and related issues. Several attempts to implement the protocol have been made, most recently with a series of meetings held in November 2011 that included the subject of small arms. In January 2012 member states adopted a framework for cross-border cooperation. In March 2012 the Secretariat began establishing Joint Border Security and Confidence Building Units in five identified borders. These units will hold monthly meetings and report to the MRU Secretariat. In March 2012 the Joint Border Security and Confidence Building Unit comprising...
border security personnel and community members (which includes civil society members) of Sierra Leone and Guinea was established. The chiefs of defence staff endorsed an operational plan on peace and security at their meeting in Abidjan in March 2012. Members approved the establishment of the Peace and Security Unit within the Secretariat. The AfDB is supporting the Secretariat in a capacity-building programme to develop terms of reference for the Peace and Security Unit and member states will second security officers on a rotational basis to run the unit.

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

In June 2011 ECOWAS organized a meeting in Freetown on Cross Border Cooperation and Cross Border Initiatives, where delegations endorsed the MRU to serve as the sub-regional organization to coordinate ECOWAS cross-border programmes among its MRU member states.

Legally binding regional instruments

- None

Other official documents of interest

Regional Organizations and the PoA

**Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (RECSA)**

**Headquarters**
Nairobi, Kenya

**Web site**
www.recsasec.org

**Short description**
RECSA’s principle objective is to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and Nairobi Protocol, which relate to the prevention, control, and reduction of illicit small arms.

**Membership**
15 members (all UN member states)

**Notes**
RECSA, created in 2005, has its origins with the Nairobi Declaration of March 2000, and the Nairobi Secretariat was created to assist its ten signatories to attain their objectives. Five countries have since joined: Seychelles (2004), Somalia (2005), Congo (2009), CAR (2011), and South Sudan (2011).

**Funding**
Most of RECSA’s funding comes from external donors, in particular (but not limited to) the EU, Japan, and the United States. For the year ending June 2010 RECSA members contributed less than 3 per cent of the organization’s operating funds, with most dues-paying members being in arrears.

**Overlapping memberships with other ROs**
RECSA members represent:
- 10 of 19 COMESA members (CAR, Congo, Somalia, South Sudan, and Tanzania are not COMESA members)
- 5 of 5 EAC members
- 12 of 12 EAPCCO members
- 9 of 11 ICGLR members (Angola and Zambia are not RECSA members)
- 8 of 8 IGAD members

**PoA-related activities**
In March 2000 ten RECSA founding members signed the Nairobi Declaration to address the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms in their region. In April 2004 these countries, together with the Seychelles, supplemented this political document with a legally binding document known as the Nairobi Protocol (which entered into force in May 2006). The Nairobi Declaration and Nairobi Protocol cover many of the same objectives covered within the PoA and several RECSA members’ NFPs also serve as NFPs for the PoA. Although the Nairobi Protocol does not specifically call for national action plans, RECSA has assisted numerous members to develop them (as part of its wide-ranging Best Practice Guidelines) to help meet their commitments under both the Nairobi Protocol and the PoA. It has also convened a series of regional meetings (2005–09) to help its members harmonize their national small arms legislation with the objectives laid out under the Nairobi Protocol. RECSA has convened regional meetings to help counter the threat from MANPADS.

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proliferation (in 2008) and to develop members’ capacity to control small-arms-brokering activities (in 2009). Moreover, RECSA has raised funds to procure machines to mark members’ small arms and trained members in how to use them. RECSA has routinely created space for civil society organizations to share their expertise with government officials.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

RECSA’s cooperation with other ROs is far ranging and long-standing. For example, it has provided marking machines and training on their use to the three ICGLR members that at the time were not RECSA members (although two have now joined RECSA). It has also shared lessons learned in this area with ECOWAS, the OAS, and SADC, and has provided machines to four ECOWAS members.

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (2004)

**Other official documents of interest**

- Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (2000)
- Best Practice Guidelines on the Implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and Nairobi Protocol (2005); Regional Harmonization of Legislation on Firearms and Ammunition (2005); and Practical Disarmament (2011)

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**RECSA members**

**Current members**

- Burundi
- CAR
- Congo, DRC
- Djibouti
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Rwanda
- Seychelles
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Tanzania
- Uganda

**Former members:** None

**Membership pending:** None

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Information accurate as of 16 May 2012
Name: Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Headquarters: Gaborone, Botswana

Web site: www.sadc.int

Short description: SADC’s mission is ‘to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems, deeper co-operation and integration, good governance, and durable peace and security’.

Membership:
15 members (all UN member states)

Notes:
Nine states formed the Southern African Development Coordination Conference in 1980 with the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration. The nine founding members plus the newly independent Namibia signed the SADC Treaty and Declaration in 1992. The remaining five states joined SADC in the 1990s, with Seychelles leaving in 2004 and rejoining in 2008. As of May 2012, Madagascar remained suspended (which began in 2008).

Funding:
Member states provide equal financial contributions to SADC that are meant to cover the organization’s administrative arrangements; however, there are limitations due to inadequate resources and staffing provided by members. SADC is to mobilize resources for SARPCCO, which is an affiliated SADC structure (see SARPCCO entry) responsible for coordinating and implementing SADC’s small arms activities. However, these have been primarily supported and administered by the ISS and other partners.

Overlapping memberships with other ROs:
SADC members represent:
- 15 of 54 AU members
- 1 of 3 CEPGL members (the DRC is a CEPGL member)
- 8 of 19 COMESA members
- 4 of 11 ICGLR members
- 3 of 15 RECSA members
- 15 of 15 SARPCCO members

PoA-related activities:
Agreed in 2001, the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials entered into force on November 2004. It was the first African regional small arms agreement to become legally binding. The Regional Coordinating Committee was established under the auspices of SARPCCO in 2007. The committee is composed of NFPs and is responsible for implementing the SADC Protocol (see SARPCCO entry). With respect to peace support operations, SADC established the Organ for Politics, Defence and Security in 1996, under which SADC members have undertaken peacekeeping training and other capacity-building initiatives. For instance, SADCPOL is a regional pool of police officers who can be deployed in peace support operations. Member states second officers to SADCPOL for three years. SADCPOL also coordinates with SARPCCO. In 2008 SADC parliamentarians met at a two-day conference to discuss parliamentary oversight of the security sector, focusing in particular on the subject of small arms.

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PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

SADC is a member of the AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms. SADCPOL often coordinates with the APF. It additionally collaborates with RECSA. In 2010 cooperation between SADC and EAC led to shared lessons learned and best practices in the areas of stockpile management and destruction.

Legally binding regional instruments

- SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials (August 2001)

Other official documents of interest

- SADC Statement at the Fourth Biennial Meeting of States to the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (2010)

PoA-related programmes and initiatives

Current members*:
- Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

- Bold: founding member
- Yellow: suspended member
- Former members: None
- Membership pending: None

* Information accurate as of 17 May 2012
Name
Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO)

Headquarters
Harare, Zimbabwe

Web site
www.sarpcco.org

Short description
An affiliated structure of SADC and based in the INTERPOL Regional Bureau, SARPCCO retains its own policy and executive structures to promote cooperation among its members and foster joint strategies for the management of all forms of cross-border and related crimes, to make recommendations to governments for effective policing, and to formulate systematic regional training policies and strategies.

Membership
15 members (all UN member states)

Notes
The police chiefs of 11 countries founded SARPCCO in 1995. Its membership is restricted to SADC member states. The Seychelles joined automatically as a result of its integration into SADC in 2006. The DRC applied to SARPCCO in 2005 and began attending annual general meetings in 2007. Madagascar is suspended from SADC and in principle is suspended from SARPCCO. However, SARPCCO has not released an official statement on the matter and continues to invite Madagascar to participate in meetings, although it does not attend.

Funding
INTERPOL provides in-kind support to SARPCCO in the form of training and equipment, and by hosting it at its Regional Bureau in Harare. Small arms activities depend on external funding (in particular from the ISS and other cooperating partners) and the partners manage the funding aspects. GIZ (Germany) Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden and United States have been important contributors.

Overlapping memberships with other ROs
SARPCCO members represent:
- 1 of 3 CEPGL members (the DRC is a CEPGL member)
- 8 of 19 COMESA members
- 4 of 11 ICGLR members
- 3 of 15 RECSA members
- 15 of 15 SADC members

PoA-related activities
SARPCCO is the operational arm of SADC for the implementation of the latter’s Firearms Protocol. It promotes the joint monitoring of borders, information sharing, and the management of criminal records on small arms. It has a dedicated desk officer responsible for assisting states with the implementation of the Firearms Protocol. At its 12th Annual General Meeting (2007), SARPCCO established the Regional Coordinating Committee (RCC) on small arms, which meets at least twice a year, and adopts and monitors two-year action plans for implementing the Firearms Protocol. The 2010–12 action plan includes implementing courses, workshops, and seminars on various issues such as law enforcement, train-the-trainers, database management, brokering, and marking; marking state and civilian firearms; undertaking regional dialogue on MANPADS and initiating best practice guidelines; establishing public awareness and education programmes; and continuing with cross-border operations. One of its leading achievements includes the development of SOPs for the national implementation of the Firearms Protocol in 2008, established with the support of the ISS. By 2012 approximately 46,000 small
arms and close to 25 million rounds of ammunition had been collected and destroyed. Joint operations have thus far taken place with Angola, Mozambique, and, more recently, Namibia. SARPCCO has assisted states to reform and harmonize firearms legislation. The United States (through the ISS and SARPCCO) has provided marking machines and capacity building. A three-week training course for police officials in firearms control, firearms identification, and crime scene investigation was piloted in South Africa in 2010 and the first official course followed in June 2012 in Zimbabwe.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

SARPCCO is an affiliated structure of SADC. RECSA and SARPCCO became official cooperating partners after the RCC made this recommendation at its 8th Meeting (2011). RECSA, in its capacity as the Secretariat for the AU Steering Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons, has agreed to assist Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe to develop their small arms National Action Plans.

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials (2001)

**Other official documents of interest**

- SARPCCO Firearm Public Awareness and Education Strategy (2011)

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**PoA-related programmes and initiatives**

- Current members:
  - Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

- Former members: None

- Membership pending: None

*Information accurate as of 16 May 2012*
**Name**
Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)

**Headquarters**
Rabat, Morocco

**Web site**
www.maghrebarabe.org

**Short description**
UMA is a trade agreement aimed at achieving economic development, political unity, and regional peace in North Africa.

**Membership**
5 members
(all UN member states)

**Notes**
UMA was established in 1989 by Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia. Given regional rivalries, UMA has never been very active. Recent political changes in the region and within its members suggest that it may become more active.

**Funding**
The UMA annual budget is slightly below USD 2.5 million. In principle, member states contribute equally to the budget.

**Overlapping memberships with other ROs**
UMA members represent:
- 4 of 54 AU members (Morocco is not an AU member)
- 4 of 28 CEN-SAD members (Algeria is not a CEN-SAD member)
- 5 of 22 LAS members
- 1 of 16 WAPCCO members (Mauritania is a WAPCCO member)

**PoA-related activities**
The objectives of the UMA Treaty (1989) are primarily economic. Initially, member states envisaged UMA as a viable forum for negotiating peace, enhancing security and cooperation, and resolving existing conflicts and tensions among signatory states. In 1991 UMA created an informal body called the Council of Common Defence; however since 1994 the union has never convened at heads of state level. UMA is not active on small arms-related issues and has declined to participate in various meetings on this issue organized by the AU. It nevertheless attended a regional seminar on the Arms Trade Treaty in 2011. In February 2012 UMA foreign ministers held a meeting in Rabat at which member states agreed to hold a UMA summit by the end of the year, which represented a significant step towards the reactivation of the union. At the Rabat meeting members recognized the need to boost cooperation in order to fight terrorism and trans-border organized crime. They also agreed to hold a meeting in Algiers to discuss these points, thus demonstrating at some level a renewed interest in addressing security at the regional level.
PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs
UMA is a member of the AU-RECs Steering Committee.

Legally binding regional instruments
- Treaty Establishing the Arab Maghreb Union ('Marrakesh Treaty') (1989)

Other official documents of interest
- None

PoA-related programmes and initiatives

Current members:
Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia
Bold: founding member
Former members: None
Membership pending: None

* Information accurate as of 13 June 2012
**Regional Organizations and the PoA**

**Handbook**

**Name**
West African Police Chiefs Committee (WAPCCO)

**Headquarters**
Abuja, Nigeria

**Web site**
N/A

**Short description**
WAPCCO, a specialized ECOWAS institution, is tasked with identifying trends and patterns of crime, organizing regional conferences and meetings, establishing and maintaining contacts with different law enforcement authorities, and assisting in the sharing of best practices.

**Membership**
16 members (all UN member states)

**Notes**
All of the members are also ECOWAS members. Mauritania, however, is a member of WAPCCO, but left ECOWAS in 2000.

**Funding**
ECOWAS has financed WAPCCO’s statutory meetings since 2008. Members contribute to the operations they participate in. The INTERPOL Regional Bureau typically provides in-kind and technical support.

**Overlapping memberships with other ROs**
WAPCCO members represent:
- 16 of 54 AU members
- 15 of 28 CEN-SAD members
- 15 of 15 ECOWAS members

**PoA POC**
Name: Changes annually
Title: Chief of police of the country hosting the ECOWAS presidency

**PoA-related activities**
The ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Strategy (2008) refers to ECOWAS’s commitment to transfer expertise and financial support to WAPCCO and other security networks for the coordination of information sharing, cooperation, and networking among the police, gendarmerie, intelligence services, and other security agencies. Efforts have emerged to transform it into an autonomous institution. With respect to small arms, some small operations have been conducted, but none of significant size. The police chiefs of ECOWAS member states, as well as ECOWAS Commission officials and representatives of INTERPOL, met for a three-day meeting of Technical Sub-committees in March 2012. The meeting, which will feed into the WAPCCO General Assembly planned for July 2012, called for operations on small arms, piracy, and terrorism, among other regional security issues (notably trafficking of humans and drugs, and vehicle theft). In particular, Niger and Nigeria have been selected to support an anti-crime operation on small arms. Through the INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Côte d’Ivoire,
WAPCCO has had extended access to INTERPOL databases. The Regional Bureau has also provided training, and supports the preparation of joint operations, meetings of the technical sub-committees on operations, and the harmonization of legislation. The Regional Bureau, however, has closed its office in Côte d’Ivoire due to post-election violence in 2011. Secretariat support has thus been redirected to the INTERPOL General Secretariat in Lyon, France, until the office reopens (anticipated June 2012).

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

The ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (2008) sets out ECOWAS support for WAPCCO. The March 2012 Technical Sub-committee meeting called for a joint CCPAC/WAPCCO Technical Sub-committee meeting to take place with a view to laying the groundwork for the signing of a cooperation agreement between the two regions.

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- Convention Entre les Etats Membres Du Comite des Chefs de Police de L’Afrique Centrale en Matiere de Lutte Contre le Terrorisme (2005)

**Other official documents of interest**

- ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework, Regulation MSC/REG. 1/01/08 (2008)

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**PoA-related programmes and initiatives**

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**Current members**

- Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

- **Bold:** founding member

- **Former members:** None

- **Membership pending:** None

* Information accurate as of 31 May 2012

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