PART II

Profiles of Regional Organizations
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>AFRIPOL</td>
<td>African Mechanism for Police Cooperation</td>
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<td>AU</td>
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<td>CCPAC</td>
<td>Central African Police Chiefs Committee</td>
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<td>CEMAC</td>
<td>Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa</td>
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<td>CEN-SAD</td>
<td>Community of Sahel-Saharan States</td>
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<td>COMESA</td>
<td>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
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<td>EAC</td>
<td>East African Community</td>
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<td>EAPCCCO</td>
<td>Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization</td>
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<td>ECCAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of Central African States</td>
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<td>G5 Sahel</td>
<td>G5 Sahel</td>
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<td>GGC</td>
<td>Gulf of Guinea Commission</td>
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<td>ICC</td>
<td>Interregional Coordination Centre</td>
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<td>ICGLR</td>
<td>International Conference on the Great Lakes Region</td>
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<td>Intergovernmental Authority on Development</td>
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<td>MRU</td>
<td>Mano River Union</td>
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<td>RECSA</td>
<td>Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States</td>
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<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern African Development Community</td>
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<td>SARCOM</td>
<td>Sub-Regional Arms Control Mechanism</td>
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<td>SARPCCO</td>
<td>Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation</td>
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<td>WAPCCO</td>
<td>West Africa Police Chiefs Committee Organization</td>
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AFRIPOL is a continental police cooperation mechanism to promote coordination at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels through the assessment of threats, analysis of criminal intelligence, planning, and implementation of actions.

**Membership**
54 members (53 UN member states)

**Notes**
In January 2014 the AU Specialized Technical Committee on Defence, Safety and Security (STCDSS) welcomed Algeria’s offer to host a Conference of Police Heads. The meeting considered recommendations highlighting the need for a continental police coordination mechanism made by both African regional police organizations (at a May 2011 meeting in Kigali) and the African Regional Conference of INTERPOL (at a September 2013 meeting in Oran). Subsequently, the first African Conference of Directors and Inspectors General of Police was convened in February 2014. The conference adopted the Algiers Declaration establishing AFRIPOL under the aegis of the AU, to be based in Algiers. The AU subsequently approved an ad hoc committee (chaired by Algeria and Uganda) that met four times between July 2014 and June 2015 to develop the requisite documents. The African Chiefs of Police endorsed the documents at a December 2015 meeting in Algiers. These documents include the AFRIPOL draft statute, and the organization’s structure, programme of work, three-year work plan, and funding modalities. The STCDSS met in January 2016 in Addis Ababa and requested the AU Commission to submit the AFRIPOL Statute to the Specialized Technical Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs in 2016, before submission to and adoption by the AU Assembly.

**Funding**
AFRIPOL is to be funded on the basis of the AU scale of assessment for its 54 member states.

**POA-related activities**
The Declaration on the Establishment of AFRIPOL sets out the organization’s aim to help harmonize police methods, strengthen African police capabilities, and enable the exchange and extension of best practices and training, including in the areas of prevention, investigative techniques, and expertise. It will enable better networking and faster flows of information when dealing with criminality in Africa. Small arms, light weapons, and munitions are prioritized areas of work. Other priorities include terrorism and organized transnational crime, trafficking (in drugs and people), maritime piracy, cybercrime, counterfeit medicines, environmental crimes, serious disturbances of public order and social peace. Algeria and Uganda have co-chaired an ad hoc committee tasked with concluding a three-year action plan that includes specific activities, timelines, and programmes, while also defining the administrative structure and budgeting to enable AFRIPOL to become fully operational in 2016.
PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

AFRIPOL will be a specialized branch of the AU. The AU Commission is serving as the organization’s interim secretariat because AFRIPOL’s director and staff have not yet been appointed.

Legally binding regional instruments
- None

Other official documents of interest
- Decision of the 25th Ordinary Session of the AU Executive Council on the establishment of AFRIPOL (2014)

PoA-related programmes and initiatives

Current members
Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, CAR, Chad, Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, DRC, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, RoC, Rwanda, SADR, STP, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Bold = founding member

Former members: None
Membership pending: None

Profile updated April 2016
**Name**
African Union (AU)

**Headquarters**
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

**Website**
www.au.int
www.peaceau.org

**Short description**
The AU seeks to promote political and socioeconomic 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 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 February 2016 CAR, Somalia, and STP were under sanctions for failure to pay their arrears. CAR was also formally suspended from the organization for political reasons, but after the successful February 2016 elections, on 31 March 2016 the AU Peace and Security Council decided to lift CAR’s suspension and readmit it.

**Funding**
The AU’s budget for 2016 is USD 417 million. Assessments from AU member states cover about 40 per cent of this amount, which essentially covers the organization’s operating budget. Programming funds come almost entirely from international partners (more than 90 per cent). The EU is the AU’s largest external contributor.

The AU engages in peace and security affairs via APSA. APSA outlines the roles, instruments, and procedures by which the AU, RECs, and regional mechanisms for conflict prevention, management, and resolution (RMWs) fulfill their mandates. It embraces a comprehensive agenda for peace and security, including early warning and preventive diplomacy, peace-keeping and building, promoting democratic practices, intervention, humanitarian action, and disaster management. The AU conducts

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**PoA-related activities**
The OAU adopted the Bamako Declaration in 2000, aiming to develop a common position and generate support for the 2001 UN Conference on Small Arms, which led to the PoA. In 2008 the AU established the AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms, made up of the AU, the 8 RECs, RECSA, ICGLR and observers. The committee seeks to enhance capacities, and harmonize and coordinate initiatives to address small arms-related issues. In 2013 the committee’s mandate expanded to include DDR. Responsibility for implementing strategy is at 3 levels: states, RECs and regional bodies, and the AU. The AU engages in peace and security affairs via APSA.
PoA-related programmes and initiatives

small arms collection and destruction activities through its peace support operations. In the 2016–2020 APSA Roadmap, the AU Commission plans to support members in areas to include: legislation, developing of NAPs, establishing national commissions, and arms marking and tracing. The AU Commission is developing guidelines on arms and explosives management for peace support operations and the ASF. The AU is implementing the Silencing of the Guns: Prerequisites for Realising a Conflict-free Africa by the Year 2020 initiative, aiming to tackle the SALW issue and African ratification of the ATT. The AU plans to commission research on arms marking and record keeping, and craft-produced small arms.

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and DDR consists of ECCAS, CEN-SAD, COMESA, the EAC, ECOWAS, IGAD, the ICGLR, RECSA, SADC, and UMA. (The AU has approached SARCOM to engage in this process, but SARCOM has not yet responded formally.) The EU is an observer (as are the UN and the WB). The AU and RECSA administer relevant EU-funded projects together.

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 (2013)
- Silencing the Guns, Owning the Future: Realising a Conflict-free Africa (2015)

Profile updated April 2016
Name
Central African Police Chiefs Committee (CCPAC)

Headquarters
Yaoundé, Cameroon

Website
N/A

Short description
CCPAC aims to improve cooperation among regional police services and to enhance their effectiveness in preventing and combating cross-border crime. It 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; theft; intellectual property; maritime piracy; economic and financial crime; lost or stolen travel documents; false identity and travel document; and cybercrime.

Membership
8 members (all UN member states)

Notes
CCPAC is a specialized body of CEMAC. It has two more members than CEMAC, however: the DRC and STP. The eight members established CCPAC by resolution 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. The two non-CEMAC countries (the DRC and STP) must make their contributions separately, but have not done so regularly.

RO members and the ATT
♦ States parties: 25%
(2 states)
✓ Signatories: 50%
(4 states)
✗ Not yet joined: 25%
(2 states)

Notes
CAR and Chad are states parties. Cameroon, Gabon, the RoC, and STP are signatories. The DRC and Equatorial Guinea have not yet joined.

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. CEMAC is the smallest of the four police chiefs’ organizations in Africa. Focused 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. These activities are yet to take place, however. The region faces significant challenges due to the large influx of weapons from Libya to the Sahel region, as well as the 2012 coup in Mali. In terms of weapons, CCPAC’s successes are limited successes. In 2015 it issued a set of 21 recommendations focusing on highway robbery, armed banditry, hostage taking, piracy, and terrorism—particularly the threats posed by the Boko Haram terrorist group.

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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

- Convention sur la coopération judiciaire et policière entre Etats membres de l’Afrique centrale (1999)
- Convention on the Creation of a Specialized Criminal Investigation Training Centre in Africa (2008)

Other official documents of interest

- Agreement on Cooperation in Criminal Police Matters between the Central African States (1999)
**Name**
Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)

**Headquarters**
Bangui, Central African Republic

**Website**
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. CEMAC staff left Bangui in 2014 due to the political and security situation in CAR. Despite speculation about a possible return to Bangui in May 2015, CEMAC’s Council of Ministers decided to temporarily relocate the organization to Equatorial Guinea. The move is anticipated in early 2016, although no date has been set (as of February 2016).

**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.

**RO members and the ATT**

- **States parties:** 33% (2 states)
- **Signatories:** 50% (3 states)
- **Not yet joined:** 17% (1 state)

**Notes**
CAR and Chad are states parties. Cameroon, Gabon, and the RoC are signatories. Equatorial Guinea has not yet joined.

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**PoA-related activities**
CEMAC typically focuses strictly on economic issues. From January 2003 to July 2008, however, it deployed a regional peacekeeping force (FOMUC) to CAR, 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 north-east CAR. Although FOMUC’s mandate did not explicitly include disarmament, in the course of its duties peacekeepers recovered around 100 weapons and more than 1,000 rounds of ammunition. What happened to the weapons recovered during early post-coup operations remains unclear. To eliminate the potential duplication of efforts (given the overlapping membership between CEMAC and ECCAS), and with the (financial) encouragement of the EU, it was decided that ECCAS would lead on peace and security, while CEMAC would focus on regional integration. The FOMUC mission was thus replaced by MICOPAX under ECCAS authority. As of 12 July 2008 CEMAC is no longer in charge of...
security-related issues in Central Africa. It continues to engage on small arms issues, however, mainly through the CCPAC, which is a specialized body of CEMAC (see the CCPAC entry). CEMAC maintains a focal point on small arms, and participated in a seminar organized by UNODC (September 2015) on counter-terrorism and the proliferation of small arms in Central Africa. Two other activities on small arms—a planned workshop on women and small arms co-organized with a civil society group in northern Cameroon and a module on small arms circulation in CEMAC—have not transpired due to lack of funds (the workshop) and CEMAC’s evacuation from Bangui (completing the module).

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

In 2000 CEMAC made the 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-UEAC-057-CM-13 portant adoption de la Convention créant un Centre de Formation spécialisée en matière d’Enquête criminelle (2005)

Profile updated March 2016
Name
Community of Sahel Saharan States (CEN-SAD)

Headquarters
Tripoli, Libya

Website
www.censad.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 are 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 during the years 2004–08, bringing its membership to 28. CEN-SAD includes many states outside the Sahel-Saharan region, including the island states of São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) and Comoros. (Media reports of Cape Verde having joined CEN-SAD could not be confirmed and its status remains one of an observer with its membership pending.)

Funding
CEN-SAD members are all assessed on an annual basis to contribute dues to the organization’s operating budget. (For the fiscal year 2009-1010, the budget was USD 9.3 million). Libya has provided additional support to the Secretary General above its assessed dues. CEN-SAD has received some EU support via the AU.

RO members and the ATT

- **States parties:** 50% (14 states)
- **Signatories:** 21% (6 states)
- **Not yet joined:** 29% (8 states)

Notes
Burkina Faso, CAR, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo are all states parties. Benin, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, and STP are all signatories.

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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. In 2012 Morocco announced that Rabat would take the lead in reorganizing CEN-SAD, with security-related themes such as terrorism, hostage taking, and illicit trafficking becoming prominent concerns. The CEN-SAD Executive Council subsequently met in the same year to discuss ways forward. In February 2013 CEN-SAD heads of state and government met in N’Djamena to formally adopt a revised treaty. One element of this treaty is the creation of a Peace and Security Council. According to the AU, in December 2014 CEN-SAD reported that it was in the process...
of developing a draft code of conduct for a collective response to the problem of illicit SALW. The draft code addresses control over the production of SALW, including craft production, civilian possession and ownership, intra- and inter-state transfers, arms marking, PSSM, surplus destruction, brokering, and regional and international cooperation. In Sharm El-Sheikh in March 2016 CEN-SAD convened its Fifth Ministerial Meeting to address these issues as part of a broad and ambitious counter-terrorism agenda. (The previous ministerial-level meeting was held in 2011 in Tripoli.) Members agreed to create a counter-terrorism unit in Egypt and to enhance their information sharing and cooperation (including joint border controls) to address terrorist threats. CEN-SAD plans to hold a meeting of heads of state and government in Morocco in the second half of 2016.

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

CEN-SAD is a member of the AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons and DDR and regularly participates in these meetings. Representatives of the AU, ECCAS, and ECOWAS (as well as the OIC) attended the February 2013 summit mentioned above and expressed a willingness to develop their relations with CEN-SAD.

Legally binding regional instruments

- Revised Treaty of CEN-SAD (2013)

Other official documents of interest

- Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration (2016)
Name
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

Headquarters
Lusaka, Zambia

Website
www.comesa.int

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

Membership
19 members (all UN member states)

Notes
COMESA had 22 member states when the treaty establishing the organization was ratified in 1994. COMESA replaced the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA), which had entered into force in 1982. (Somalia, a PTA member, lacked a functioning government when COMESA was formally established and was therefore not eligible to join the new organization.) Five of the founding members have since left the organization and two have joined: Egypt (1998) and Libya (2005). South Sudan’s membership was still pending in February 2016.

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 a large portion of the Programme on Peace and Security. The European Commission is the largest external contributor, either directly or via the AU, with additional support from USAID and DFID, among others.

RO members and the ATT
States parties: 11% (2 states)
Signatories: 53% (10 states)
Not yet joined: 37% (7 states)

Notes
Mauritius and Seychelles are states parties. The DRC, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda have not yet joined.

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PoA-related activities
Peace and security are central to the COMESA regional integration agenda and are highlighted in the COMESA Treaty as constituting one of its six broad objectives (chap. 3, art. 3). Its Programme on Peace and Security, which has been operational since 2000, includes three PoA-relevant initiatives: 1) the COMESA Early Warning System (COMWARN); 2) the Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) measures being implemented through the Trading for Peace (TfP) project; and 3) the Maritime Security (MASE) project. COMWARN is an early warning system that provides weekly information and analysis on the security situation throughout the COMESA region. These assessments support the peacemaking activities of COMESA’s Committee of Elders, as well as election observation missions and various mediation efforts. The PCRD provides funding to cross-border areas of COMESA members that are emerging from conflict. It has focused on the Great Lakes Region and has supported trade and the development of infrastructure and markets to improve the livelihoods of these vulnerable communities.
with the aim of reducing the likelihood of a return to conflict. MASE was established in 2014, making it the newest of the three projects. COMESA’s current focus is on money laundering. It hopes that this focus will indirectly reduce illicit activities, including trafficking in drugs, people, and guns, as well as terrorism. In December 2014 COMESA hosted the 4th Meeting of the AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and DDR, which identified areas for cooperation, and included recommendations to strengthen and expand interventions on small-arms- and DDR-related issues. Challenges encountered in mobilizing the necessary resources have hampered COMESA’s ability to implement this agenda.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

COMESA collaborates with the IOC, EAC, and IGAD on several programmes, including DDR concerns, brokering legislation, and cross-border cooperation to reduce armed violence and illicit small arms proliferation. COMESA, through COMWARN, works with the AU and its Continental Early Warning System (CEWS).

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- COMESA Treaty (1993)

**Other official documents of interest**

Name
East African Community (EAC)

Headquarters
Arusha, Tanzania

Website
www.eac.int

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

Membership
6 members
(all UN member states)

Notes
The EAC was first established in 1967. It was dissolved ten years later and re-established in July 2000 after a new treaty was signed in 1999. Its membership consisted of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Burundi and Rwanda joined in 2007. Sudan formally submitted an application to join in June 2011, but was declined. South Sudan formally applied to become an EAC member in November 2011 and Somalia formally applied in February 2012. In early March 2016 South Sudan was accepted as a member, while Somalia’s application was rejected.

Funding
Each of the six EAC member states is assessed an equal contribution to the regular budget (currently USD 8 million each). This covered a little over 50 per cent of the 2015–16 budget. The EU has contributed significant financial support for the EAC’s PoA-related activities. GIZ (formerly GTZ) has also provided funding and technical support.

RO members and the ATT
States parties: 0%
(0 states)
Signatories: 50%
(3 states)
Not yet joined: 50%
(3 states)

Notes
Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania have signed the ATT.

PoA-related activities
The treaty re-establishing the EAC explicitly recognized that promoting peace and security is a prerequisite for social and economic development (art. 124). In 2007 the EAC developed a 15-goal regional security strategy that identified the need to ‘establish measures to combat proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons’ (Goal 12). Many other goals in the strategy support PoA objectives. The EAC concluded a Peace and Security Protocol in 2013 that committed its members ‘to jointly develop policies, measures, mechanisms, strategies and programmes to control the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons’ (art. 11). (The protocol will enter into force when all five members have ratified it. As of February 2016 two members had yet to do so.) The security strategy was revised in 2014 to incorporate other contemporary challenges such as transnational organized crime. The EAC has concentrated its PoA-related activities on civilian weapons recovery, surplus destruction, and stockpile management. With EU support, the EAC has provided each member with one marking machine, a vehicle, and other equipment, and GIZ has provided funds for training on...
how to use these systems. EU funds allowed the EAC to buy 50 locally made armoury boxes for remote police and military outposts in Uganda, and ten 20-foot containers for use by Tanzania to secure seized weapons. The EAC, benefitting from commissioned research by CSOs, has helped develop firearms legislation in Zanzibar and harmonized small arms legislation in Burundi and Rwanda. Moreover, the EAC regularly convenes meetings with CSOs and government officials on small arms issues. In 2010 EAC ministers established a standing committee of NFPs and mandated them to meet at least twice a year to address matters relating to the implementation of SALW control initiatives and advise the ministers on further policy interventions.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

The EAC works with the IOC, IGAD, and COMESA to help ensure smooth implementation of EU-funded projects. It also works closely with RECSA, has provided funding to that organization to buy additional marking machines for its members, and has also 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 Handbook

**Name**
Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO)

**Headquarters**
Nairobi, Kenya

**Website**
N/A

**Short description**
EAPCCO acts as a regional response to fight transnational and organized crime.

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

**Notes**
EAPCCO was established in 1998. South Sudan joined in 2011 and Comoros (the most recent member to join) in August 2013.

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

**RO members and the ATT**

- **States parties:** 8% (1 state)
- **Signatories:** 38% (5 states)
- **Not yet joined:** 54% (7 states)

**Notes**
Seychelles is a state party. Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Rwanda, and Tanzania are signatories.

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**PoA-related activities**
EAPCCO supports the implementation of those aspects of the Nairobi Protocol related to Article 3 of the organization’s constitution, such as joint strategies for the management and joint monitoring of cross-border and 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. EAPCCO receives good cooperation and support from partners such as RECSA in fighting firearms proliferation, and from the South African Institute for Security Studies (ISS) in dealing with environmental crimes and promoting gender balance. It also cooperates with UNODC and IGAD. EAPCCO undertook the Mifugo Project (2008; *mifugo* is Kiswahili for livestock), focusing 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 this project. The protocol enhanced uniform training,
information exchange, and collaboration on joint operations in the cattle-rustling-prone areas of East Africa. The project closed due to lack of further funding after the initial three-year period (2008–10) funded by Germany. In June 2015, 11 of 13 EAPCCO members (all but Eritrea and Seychelles) held a four-day computer-assisted exercise in Rwanda to help counter terrorism, the narcotics trade, and human trafficking through greater understanding and cooperation. (This initiative was the second joint exercise under EAPCCO auspices. The first occurred in 2012, also in Rwanda, with 60 police from 12 EAPCCO members participating.)

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**
EAPCCO collaborates with EAC, IGAD, and RECSA (through an MoU with INTERPOL, the depository of the Nairobi Protocol, which was signed in 2010). Inter-regional cooperation was profiled as an agenda item at the 13th EAPCCO Annual General Meeting (2011).

**Legally binding regional instruments**

**Other official documents of interest**
- Agreement in Respect of Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in the Field of Crime Combating
- Agreement in the Field of Combating Terrorism (2004)
- Briefing document, ‘Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO)’

Profile updated March 2016


**Name**
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

**Headquarters**
Libreville, Gabon

**Website**
www.ceeac-eccas.org

**Short description**
ECCAS’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**
11 members (all UN member states)

**Notes**
ECCAS owes its origins to two separate entities: UDEAC and CEPGL. Established in 1983, ECCAS originally included São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) plus the nine members of UDEAC and CEPGL. Angola became a full member in 1999. Rwanda withdrew from the organization in 2007, but rejoined in 2015.

**Funding**
ECCAS is funded by contributions from member states. Funding is challenging. In 2011, for example, the ECCAS budget was approximately USD 95 million, including USD 30 million from member states, USD 9 million in contributions from member states to settle arrears, and USD 56 million from foreign partners. The largest foreign partners are the EU, France, and the United States, with the AfDB and Canada also providing support. The EU’s contributions are made through its Africa Peace Facility (APF) programme and the Peace and Security Programme (PAPS). As of March 2016 ECCAS and the EU were exploring the possibility of additional support.

**RO members and the ATT**
- States parties: 18% (2 states)
- Signatories: 64% (7 states)
- Not yet joined: 18% (2 states)

**Notes**
CAR and Chad are states parties. The DRC and Equatorial Guinea have not yet joined.

**PoA POC**
Name: Missak Kasongo Muzeu
Title: Department for Human Integration, Peace, Security, and Stability (DIHPSS)

**PoA-related activities**
In 1999 ECCAS identified ‘peace, security and stability’ among its priorities and established the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX). In 2008 ECCAS took over the CEMAC led a PKO in CAR with five of its members contributing police and troops. In 2013 a UN PKO replaced it. In 2010 ECCAS adopted the legally binding Kinshasa Convention, which establishes measures to control the production, trade, and use of small arms. UNSAC proposed its establishment, while the UNSG is its guardian, and ECCAS is responsible for its implementation. The convention will enter into force upon the sixth ratification. Five states (Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Gabon, and the RoC) have done so. Angola is expected to ratify it in 2016. ECCAS holds awareness seminars and organizes training programmes to facilitate the establishment of national commissions. Overall funding shortages and the slow pace of the Kinshasa Convention’s entry into force have adversely affected progress. The EU-funded PAPS project has focused on reinforcing structural and institutional capacities on cross-border and small arms activities, including:
1) harmonizing national legislation; 2) SSR training; 3) implementation support of the Kinshasa Convention; and 4) assistance to the civil society network RASALAC. The APF Border Programme focuses on cross-border security, particularly regarding small arms proliferation. ECCAS heads of states met in April 2013 and May 2015 to discuss security challenges and DDR processes in the region.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**
ECCAS, with GGC and ECOWAS, is developing a regional strategy to fight piracy, armed robbery, and other illegal maritime activities, and adopted a Code of Conduct and an MoU related to addressing transnational organized crime at sea. ECOWAS assisted ECCAS in preparing the Kinshasa Convention. ECCAS and RECSA have organized joint seminars through the EU-funded Pan-Africa Project of RECSA with the AU Steering Committee on Small Arms.

**Legally binding regional instruments**
- Treaty Establishing ECCAS (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, not yet in force)

**Other official documents of interest**

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**PoA-related programmes and initiatives**

**Current members**
Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, RoC, Rwanda, STP

**Bold** = founding member

**Former members:** None

**Membership pending:** None

Profile updated March 2016
**Name**
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

**Headquarters**
Abuja, Nigeria

**Website**
www.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 also has a mandate 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 withdrew in 2000. Cape Verde is the only state to have joined ECOWAS after its formation in 1977. ECOWAS comprises its main body—the Authority of Heads of States and Government—and the Council of Ministers, the Commission, the Community Parliament, the Community Court of Justice, and other specialized technical committees and institutions.

**Funding**
ECOWAS member states finance its activities through both a community levy (0.5 per cent of customs revenue from non-ECOWAS states) and support from development partners, including China, the EU, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United States. The budget covers the functions of the ECOWAS Commission/institutions 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.

**RO members and the ATT**
- States parties: 73% (11 states)
- Signatories: 20% (3 states)
- Not yet joined: 7% (1 state)

**Notes**
Benin, Cape Verde, and Guinea-Bissau are signatories. Gambia has not yet joined.

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**PoA POC**
**Name:** Sani Adamu Mohammed  
**Title:** Head of Small Arms Division, Directorate of Peacekeeping and Regional Security, Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security, ECOWAS Commission  
**Contact:** +234-816-645-8404, amsani@hotmail.com

**PoA-related activities**
ECOWAS is the only RO that adopted a moratorium on the import, export, and manufacture of small arms (1998, renewed 2001 and 2004). The moratorium was supported by an implementation unit (PCASED) but poor monitoring, weak government structures, and the fact that it was not legally binding undermined its effectiveness. As a result, states signed the ECOWAS Convention in 2006, which entered into force in 2009. The ECOWAS Small Arms Division was established to assist in implementing and monitoring the ECOWAS Convention. ECOSAP replaced PCASED (1006-11) providing capacity-building to national commissions and WAANSA, conducting national surveys, developing national action plans, and implementing quick impact activities. ECOSAP’s programme is part of the ECOWAS Small Arms Division. The EU is providing EUR 5.6 million for a joint project focused on development-oriented community arms collection in the six MRU countries, Niger and Mali. ECOWAS is also developing a five-year plan for
continued implementation of the ECOWAS Convention. It focuses on automating exemption procedures, and establishing a regional database on small arms and a register on peace support operations. Further, with its strong engagement with the ATT, there is a call to review regional institutional arrangements so that national structures on small arms control include the full scope of the ATT in concert with the ECOWAS Convention and PoA.

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

ECOWAS is one of eight REC-members of the AU Steering Committee on Small Arms, set up as part of the EU–AU continental Small Arms Project managed by RECSA. The EU financially supports and collaborates with a community arms collection project focused on the MRU countries, Niger, and Mali. It is also among the RECs committed to the AU’s ‘Silencing the Guns by 2020’ initiative.

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)

Profile updated March 2016
**Regional Organizations and the PoA**

**POC**

**Name:** AbdoulSalam Diagana  
**Title:** Communications Officer  
**Contact:**  
- Phone: +222-4525-7730  
- Email: contact@g5sahel.org  
- N/A

**PoA-related activities**

The G5 Sahel was established in large part to address the growing security concerns among Sahel countries, particularly the ongoing instability in Libya, the activities of Boko Haram, and other events such as the November 2015 extremist attacks in Bamako. The organization has specifically expressed concern over terrorism, radicalization, transnational crime, and the proliferation of weapons, highlighting them as priority areas of work. At its Second Summit of Heads of State (N’Djamena, November 2015) member states agreed to establish a joint regional military force, a committee on defence and security, and a cooperation platform on security. Various donor governments, as well as regional, international, and civil society organizations, are undertaking several small-arms-related activities in the region. Recognizing the scope of actors and activities on the issue, the G5 Sahel intends to foster effective coordination. The organization’s specific small-arms-related activities will be elaborated as it finalizes its programme of work.

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**Membership**

5 members  
(all UN member states)

**Notes**

The G5 Sahel was established in February 2014. Its founding members are Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger. Technical assistance to establish a permanent secretariat in Nouakchott is under way, with the secretariat reporting directly to the Council of Ministers thereafter.

**Funding**

In 2014 the Council of Ministers adopted the Priority Investment Programme (PIP) with an estimated budget of USD 14.8 billion (2015–17). PIP was developed in collaboration with donor institutions, including the AfDB, France’s Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the EU, the UN, and the WB. Member states’ contributions are expected to be EUR 8 billion until 2020. The EU has pledged EUR 5 billion to the organization, but the total will amount to EUR 8 billion if bilateral aid to member countries is included. The EU is thus considering developing a trust fund to help coordinate the substantial financial assistance provided to the region. A second meeting with donor institutions will take place in early 2016.

**RO members and the ATT**

- **States parties:** 100% (5 states)  
- **Signatories:** 0% (0 states)  
- **Not yet joined:** 0% (0 states)

**Notes**

All G5 Sahel members are states parties.

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**Name**

G5 Sahel

**Headquarters**

Nouakchott, Mauritania

**Website**

www.g5sahel.org

**Short description**

The G5 Sahel was established to foster economic development in the Sahel through effective cooperation on security, economic resilience, infrastructure development, and the management of water resources.

---

**Name**

G5 Sahel

**Headquarters**

Nouakchott, Mauritania

**Website**

www.g5sahel.org

**Short description**

The G5 Sahel was established in February 2014. Its founding members are Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger. Technical assistance to establish a permanent secretariat in Nouakchott is under way, with the secretariat reporting directly to the Council of Ministers thereafter.

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**RO members and the ATT**

- **States parties:** 100% (5 states)  
- **Signatories:** 0% (0 states)  
- **Not yet joined:** 0% (0 states)

**Notes**

All G5 Sahel members are states parties.
PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

The G5 Sahel works closely on security related issues with the AU, ECCAS, ECOWAS, the EU, and international organizations. A meeting in Brussels between the EU and G5 Sahel (2016) confirmed that cooperation between the two organizations will be deepened in the priority areas identified in the EU's Sahel Regional Action Plan such as preventing and fighting radicalization, creating development conditions that help young people, and combating illegal trafficking and transnational organized crime.

Legally binding regional instruments


Other official documents of interest

- Déclaration de Niamey sur la sécurité (2015)

PoA-related programmes and initiatives

- Current members
  Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger
  Bold = founding member
- Former members: None
- Membership pending: Egypt

Profile updated March 2016
Name
Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC)

Headquarters
Luanda, Angola

Website
www.cggrps.org

Short description
The GGC promotes cooperation among the countries bordering the Gulf of Guinea in order to defend common interests and promote peace, security, and socio-economic development.

Membership
8 members
(all UN member states)

Notes
The GGC was established with the signing of the Libreville Treaty in July 2001 by Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria, the Republic of the Congo (RoC) and São Tomé and Príncipe (STP). However, it remained largely dormant until March 2007, when its Secretariat was established in Luanda. Cameroon and the DRC joined in 2008. Ghana applied for membership in 2013.

Funding
Funding in 2010 amounted to an estimated USD 3.6 million and was reported to be around USD 4 million in 2011.

POA POC
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Title: N/A
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cgg@cggrps.org
☎ +244-222-337-661

PoA-related activities
GGC members signed the Luanda Declaration on Peace and Security in the Gulf of Guinea Region in 2012, which called for cooperation and non-aggression in the settlement of disputes among members, efforts to address transnational crime, and the development of common policies to fight the illicit traffic in and proliferation of SALW, among other issues. In June 2013, 24 heads of state from western and Central Africa signed the Yaoundé Declaration, which called for ECOWAS, the GGC, and ECCAS to develop and adopt a regional strategy to fight piracy, armed robbery, and other illegal maritime activities. The summit also led the three organizations to adopt: 1) a Code of Conduct related to transnational organized crime at sea (maritime terrorism and hostage taking, illegal fishing, etc.); and 2) an MoU covering technical cooperation, training and capacity building, information management and data collection, the mobilization of resources, the coordination of joint activities, and the management of sea borders. The MoU further called for the creation of an Interregional Coordination Centre (ICC) for the implementation...
of a regional strategy (see the ICC profile). Since the Yaoundé Summit, ECOWAS, ECCAS, and the GGC are working to set up an interregional working group to establish the details of implementation and how this should be funded.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

As noted above, the GGC, ECOWAS, and ECCAS have agreed to develop a regional strategy to fight piracy, armed robbery, and other illegal maritime activities, and adopted a Code of Conduct and MoU related to addressing transnational organized crime at sea.

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- Libreville Treaty (2001)

**Other official documents of interest**

- Luanda Declaration on Peace and Security in the Gulf of Guinea Region (2012)
- Yaoundé Declaration (2013)
Name
Interregional Coordination Centre (ICC)

Headquarters
Yaoundé, Cameroon

Website
www.cicyaounde.org

Short description
The ICC fosters cooperation among its members to counter piracy, armed robbery, and other illicit activities at sea. It aims to implement a common strategy for maritime safety and security by promoting the coordinated exchange of information on maritime security issues, as well as improved law enforcement capacities and interoperability to conduct joint activities.

Membership
26 members (all UN member states)

Notes
In June 2013 member country heads of state signed an MoU on Maritime Safety and Security in Central and West Africa, agreed on a Code of Conduct, and established the mandate for the ICC. ECCAS, ECOWAS, and the GGC signed an Additional Protocol in June 2014 to establish the ICC, which was inaugurated on 11 September 2014, in Yaoundé, Cameroon. The ICC is expected to be operational in July 2016.

Funding
In February 2016, a high-level meeting was held to draw up the ICC’s consolidated budget and develop a work plan for 2016. At the meeting, a total maximum budget of XAF 930 million (about USD 1.6 million) was set. ECOWAS and ECCAS are expected to cover about 60 per cent and 40 per cent of the costs respectively.

RO members and the ATT
 States parties: 50% (13 states)
 Signatories: 38% (10 states)
 Not yet joined: 12% (3 states)

Notes
Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, the RoC, Rwanda, and STP are signatories. The DRC, Equatorial Guinea, and Gambia have not yet joined.

PoA-related activities
The 2013 MoU that ECCAS, ECOWAS, and the GGC concluded identified six specific areas of cooperation for the ICC’s 26 member states: 1) technical cooperation; 2) training and capacity building; 3) information management and data collection; 4) the mobilization of resources; 5) the coordination of joint activities; and 6) the management of sea borders. In order to implement the Regional Strategy on Maritime Safety and Security in Central and West Africa, the ICC coordinates the activities of two regional coordination centres for maritime security—CRESMAC and CRESMAO—which cover activities along the African coastline from Angola to Senegal, as well as the territorial waters of Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, and STP. Given the multitude of initiatives and the overlapping memberships among ECCAS, ECOWAS, and the GGC, the ICC aims to facilitate overall coordination and minimize the duplication of efforts at the strategic level. This includes the exchange of information on maritime security issues, best practices, and cooperation on capacity building, as well as contributing to countering piracy, armed robbery, fisheries
crimes, and other illicit activities at sea. Regarding small arms, the ICC is designed to support the fight against all illicit trafficking through law enforcement at sea and capacity building. It will serve as a permanent coordination mechanism for national and regional structures. The ICC’s operationalization is ongoing. Member states will designate national POCs to engage with the ICC in order to foster cooperation and avoid the duplication of efforts related to the ICC’s core missions.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

The ICC received its mandate and financial support from ECCAS, ECOWAS, and the GGC. It also receives financial assistance from the EU (as part of the EU’s Strategy for the Gulf of Guinea and its Action Plan 2015–2020).

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- None

**Other official documents of interest**

- Memorandum of Understanding among the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC) on Maritime Safety and Security in Central and West Africa (2013)
**Regional Organizations and the PoA**

**Name**
International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

**Headquarters**
Bujumbura, Burundi

**Website**
www.icglr.org

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

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

**Notes**
The ICGLR was formally established in December 2006, when 11 countries signed the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, which followed from the 2004 Dar es Salaam Declaration. South Sudan became the 12th member in November 2012. The ICGLR works closely with four countries that it describes as ‘Co-opted Members’: Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Africa. Although none of these states has formally applied for membership, all participate actively in ICGLR meetings, given their interest in the organization’s work.

**Funding**
ICGLR members fund the organization’s operating costs fully. (The assessments are calculated based on the AU formula for African states’ GDP.) Foreign donors support ICGLR projects and have included Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and parts of the UN system. The JIFC, for example (see below) is funded entirely from assessed contributions, with the DRC supplementing its dues with in-kind support (office space, transport, the provision of security).

**RO members and the ATT**

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<tr>
<th>Not yet joined</th>
<th>42%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(5 states)</td>
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**Notes**
CAR is a state party. Angola, Burundi, the RoC, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zambia are signatories.

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**PoA POC**

**Name:** Wilson Twinomugisha Kajwengye

**Title:** Director for Peace and Security

**Contact:**
- +257-22-256824/5
- wilsonkajwengye@ymail.com
- +257-22-256828

**PoA-related activities**
The ICGLR December 2006 Pact, which entered into force in 2008, includes 10 protocols, 4 programmes, and 33 projects. The Peace and Security Programme has three staff positions. ICGLR coordinates (but does not itself implement) programmes to counter small arms proliferation, disarm illegal armed groups and armed nomadic pastoralists, and promote conflict prevention and peacebuilding. For example, ICGLR raised awareness among border communities of the dangers of small arms proliferation through a disarmament and development programme and cross-border peace meetings in Karamoja as part of the Regional Disarmament Committee (REDICOM). In cooperation with the ISS it researched and analysed past disarmament efforts and causes of arms proliferation. In 2010–11 ICGLR provided technical support to RECSA for its Best Practice Guidelines on Practical Disarmament and helped secure ministerial-level endorsement for the guidelines. Regarding non-state armed actors, ICGLR supports political and diplomatic efforts to disarm the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA). In 2011 ICGLR defence ministers established a Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre (JIFC, launched in 2012) in
Goma to collate and assess information on the region's armed groups. Each ICGLR member provides up to two JIFC staffers. Also in 2012 ICGLR set up the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism (EJVM) comprising military officers from ICGLR members to investigate cross-border security incidents. With AU and UN support, ICGLR leads mediation efforts between the DRC and the M23 rebels, including a DDR programme. Since 2015 ICGLR (working with the UN, AU, EAC, and COMESA) has supported conflict resolution efforts in Burundi.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

RECSA has provided ICGLR members with weapon-marking machines and associated training. ICGLR, the EAC, IGAD, and RECSA are members of the Karamoja REDICOM. ICGLR is an active member of the AU Steering Committee on Small Arms. ICGLR, which advocated a more robust UN engagement in eastern DRC, provides political support, together with SADC and the UN, for the Force Intervention Brigade as part of MONUSCO.

**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

**Website**
www.igad.int
www.cewarn.org
www.igadssp.org

**Short description**
IGAD promotes regional integration including peace and security, regional trade and investment, food security, communal resilience to climate change, and coordinated infrastructure development.

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

**Notes**
IGAD originated from 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. Eritrea unilaterally suspended its membership in 2007 and decided to re-engage in 2014. IGAD did not formally recognize Asmara’s actions and always considered it an ‘active’ member. 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, Nairobi, Khartoum, Juba, Mogadishu, and Kampala.

**Additional support for the Addis-based Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), and the IGAD Security Sector Programme (ISSP)** has come from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United States, among others. IGAD also oversees the overall coordination of the MASE programme (maritime security), which is funded by the EU (EUR 37 million).

**RO members and the ATT**
- **States parties:** 0% (0 states)
- **Signatories:** 12% (1 state)
- **Not yet joined:** 88% (7 states)

**Notes**
Djibouti is a signatory.

**PoA POC**
**Name:** Camlus Omogo
**Title:** Acting Director, CEWARN
☎ +251-116-614-488
✉ cewarn@cewarn.org
☎ +251-116-614-489

**PoA-related activities**
IGAD’s supported the establishment of Somalia’s Transitional Federal Government (2004) and the signing of the Sudan–SPLM Comprehensive Peace Agreement (2005), which led to South Sudan’s independence. Since 2013 IGAD has addressed that country’s political crisis. In 2002 IGAD established CEWARN to strengthen regional stability and prevent conflict by collecting and disseminating information/analysis. CEWARN’s small arms proliferation initiatives deal mainly with demand factors by supporting local community-led early warning systems and peace dividend projects. CEWARN initially focused on conflicts between pastoralist communities over scarce resources. Its 2012–19 strategy focuses on small arms proliferation and conflicts driven by factors like the environment, natural resource competition, migration, ethnicity and religion, electoral competition, and border demarcation. Priorities for 2015 were better data processing; enhanced ICT; improved responses; and expanded civil society networks and partnerships. The 2011 IGAD Security Sector Programme (ISSP) promotes PoA-relevant commitments such as enhancing border security; information and intelligence sharing; and developing
strategies and practices to counter transnational crime, piracy, and terrorism. ‘Illicit arms control’ is one of its pillars. In 2015 the ISSP organized activities on specialized themes, and drafted a Regional Integrated Maritime Safety and Security Strategy, which includes establishing the IGAD Maritime Council and permanent anti-piracy training facilities.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

CEWARN works closely with the AU’s CEWS. The ISSP has helped EAPCCO to train regional law enforcement officials. IGAD, the EAC, the IOC, and COMESA jointly implement the MASE project. MASE aims to strengthen capacities to deal with piracy, combat money laundering, and improve coordination and information exchange. It plans to establish a regional surveillance and control mechanism for East Africa’s coastal states. These same Ros and SADC are involved with the EU-funded (EUR 1.3 billion) towards a Regional Indicative Programme (2014–20). IGAD participates in the ‘Silencing the Guns by 2020’ initiative.

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- IGAD Conventions on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition (2009, not yet entered into force)

**Other official documents of interest**

Name
Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)

Headquarters
Ebène, Mauritius

Website
www.coi-ioc.org

Short description
The IOC focuses on the promotion of small island developing states’ issues and interests and undertakes activities in four major areas: 1) diplomacy and political cooperation; 2) the economy and trade; 3) the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources; and 4) human development.

Membership
5 members (all UN member states)

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

Funding
In 2015 the operating budget of the IOC General Secretariat (27 permanent staff) was EUR 831,800. Similar to previous years, the budget was derived from contributions by member states: Réunion (FR) (40 per cent), Madagascar (29 per cent), Mauritius (20 per cent, not including an in-kind contribution of EUR 375,000 for rent of the headquarters), Comoros (6 per cent), and Seychelles (5 per cent). The IOC manages multi-year projects with a value of nearly EUR 83 million. The projects are primarily for natural resource conservation and their budget comes largely from external assistance. Between 2010 and 2015 the EU supported more than two-thirds of IOC projects. France contributed EUR 12 million, with additional contributions from the AfDB, China, the Commonwealth, the WB, and other international organizations, including UNICEF, UNDP, UNAIDS, WFP, ITC, and OIF.

RO members and the ATT
- States parties: 60% (3 states)
- Signatories: 40% (2 states)
- Not yet joined: 0% (0 states)

Notes
Mauritius, Seychelles, and Réunion (FR) are states parties. Comoros and Madagascar are signatories.

PoA POC
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PoA-related activities
The IOC identifies its main regional security concerns as terrorism, money laundering, maritime piracy, mercenaries, trafficking (including drugs and precious stones), sexual tourism, and illegal fishing. Its main area of work centres on implementing its Regional Security Convention (2006). The IOC agreed to a regional strategy with COMESA, the EAC, and IGAD in 2010. The agreement included an action plan on piracy and maritime security, capacity building for law enforcement, maritime information exchange, anti-money laundering activities, and alternative livelihoods in Somalia. This led to the formulation and implementation of a major Maritime Security Programme (MASE) implemented by the four ROs, funded by the EU (EUR 37 million). The project aims to strengthen national and regional capacities in areas that include the arrest, transfer, holding, prosecution, and imprisonment of pirates; combating money laundering; and improving coordination and information exchange. It also brings the coastal states of eastern Africa together to establish a regional surveillance and control mechanism.
PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

Until 2015, the IOC—along with COMESA, the EAC, and IGAD—was part the Eastern and Southern Africa–Indian Ocean regional grouping of an of an Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee (IRCC) established in 2001. The High Level Group (HLG) replaced the IRCC in 2015, after SADC and the EU joined, thus establishing a new platform for coordination and interaction among the neighbouring ROs and the EU. Projects initiated by the IRCC continue under the previous terms. The HLG serves as the platform for the formulation and implementation of regional projects of the EDF in order to avoid duplication and to make best use of available resources, continuing the role of the IRCC. This structure is due to the fact that most states represented in the former IRCC were members of two or more ROs. This is also why MASE is implemented collectively by the ROs of the former IRCC.

Legally binding regional instruments


Other official documents of interest

Name
Mano River Union (MRU)

Headquarters
Freetown, Sierra Leone

Website
www.manoriverunion.int

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

Membership
4 members (all UN member states)

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

Funding
Members pay yearly contributions to the Secretariat’s operational costs. The Secretariat coordinates projects and programmes supported by development partners. The main development partners include the AfDB, CARE, ECOWAS, the WB, IOM, STEWARD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNOWA, and USAID.

RO members and the ATT
- States parties: 100% (4 states)
- Signatories: 0% (0 states)
- Not yet joined: 0% (0 states)

Notes
All MRU members are states parties.

PoA POC
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PoA-related activities
All MRU members have experienced some level of conflict in the past 20 years. In 2000 members agreed on the 15th Protocol to the MRU Declaration. Entitled ‘Cooperation on Peace, Security, Internal Affairs, and Foreign Affairs’, the protocol gave the MRU Secretariat an inter-governmental role in conflict prevention and peace building. The protocol was amended in 2011 to address additional security concerns and the amendment was formally adopted by the heads of state and government in 2012. The revised protocol calls for the creation of a joint security committee, a technical committee to monitor and investigate border security and related issues, and other mechanisms, including one dedicated to ‘early warning’. In January 2012 member states adopted a framework for cross-border cooperation; and in March 2012 the MRU Secretariat began establishing joint border security and confidence-building units. To date, 22 units have been established in the MRU region. Each unit comprises border security personnel and community members, including civil society organization representatives. The units hold
monthly meetings and report to the MRU Secretariat. (In 2014, as a result of the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease (EVD), the units suspended their monthly meetings. Later, however, through the support of the MRU’s development partners, the units engaged in community education and awareness campaigns, and distributed hygiene kits in their areas of operation. The units successfully collaborated with their cross-border counterparts and helped to stop the spread of EVD across regional borders. Members of the MRU Secretariat’s Peace and Security Unit worked with the border units in their efforts against EVD.)

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

In June 2011 ECOWAS organized a meeting in Freetown on cross-border cooperation and initiatives, where delegations endorsed the MRU to serve as the sub-regional organization to coordinate ECOWAS cross-border programmes among its MRU member states. The MRU continues to work closely with ECOWAS on cross-border security concerns.

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- None

**Other official documents of interest**

- Framework for Cross Border Cooperation (2012)
Name
Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (RECSA)

Headquarters
Nairobi, Kenya

Website
www.recsasec.org

Short description
RECSA coordinates the implementation of the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control, and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States.

Membership
15 members (all UN member states)

Notes
Created in 2005, RECSA has its origins in the Nairobi Declaration of March 2000. The Nairobi Secretariat was created to assist the ten signatories to meet the organization’s objectives. Five countries have since joined: Seychelles (2004), Somalia (2005), the RoC (2009), CAR (2011), and South Sudan (2011).

Funding
The statutory source of RECSA’s funding comes from member states’ contributions. In addition, RECSA has received funding from various external donors, in particular the AfDB, the EU, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States. (For example, the EU provided more than EUR 5 million for a multi-year small arms project coordinated by the AU and implemented in part by RECSA.) In recent years RECSA member states have increased their contributions to the organization’s operations.

RO and the ATT

States parties: 13% (2 states)
Signatories: 33% (5 states)
Not yet joined: 53% (8 states)

Notes
CAR and Seychelles are states parties. Burundi, Djibouti, the RoC, Rwanda, and Tanzania are signatories.

PoA-related activities
In March 2000 the 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 deal with many of the same objectives covered by the PoA. 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 PoA. It has also helped its members to harmonize their national small arms legislation and counter the threat from MANPADS proliferation, and has developed members’ capacities to control small-arms-brokering activities. RECSA raised funds to procure machines to mark members’
small arms, trained members in how to use them, and developed the RECSA Small Arms Tracing Software System (RSTSS). RECSA has routinely created space for civil society organizations to share their expertise with government officials in the region, and has published its own research on small-arms-related issues.

**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 three ICGLR members. It has also shared lessons learned with ECOWAS, the OAS, and SADC, and has provided marking 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); Practical Disarmament (2011)
Name
Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Headquarters
Gaborone, Botswana

Website
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. Madagascar was suspended from 2008–2014.

Funding
Member states provide equal financial contributions to SADC to cover the organization’s administrative arrangements. SADC’s activities are limited, however, owing to inadequate resources and staffing provided by members. SADC mobilizes resources for SARPCCO, which is an affiliated SADC structure (see SARPCCO entry) responsible for coordinating and implementing SADC’s small arms activities. To date, these activities have been primarily supported and administered by the ISS and other partners.

RO members and the ATT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States parties:</th>
<th>27% (4 states)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signatories:</td>
<td>60% (9 states)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not yet joined:</td>
<td>13% (2 states)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes
Lesotho, Mauritius, Seychelles, and South Africa are states parties. Botswana and the DRC have not yet joined.

PoA-related activities
The SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials (agreed in 2001) entered into force on November 2004. It was the first African regional small arms agreement to become legally binding. As of 2015 all member countries had signed the SADC Protocol. In accordance with Article 17 of the protocol, a Regional Coordinating Committee (RCC) was established under the auspices of SARPCCO in 2007. The committee is composed of NFPs and is responsible for implementing the SADC Protocol. The RCC meets twice a year to report to the SARPCCO Secretariat on the progress made in implementing the SADC Protocol. Updates cover the status of current legislation, firearms marking, firearms destruction, statistics on arrests, and ongoing joint investigations. 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 SARPOCO. 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.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

SADC is a member of the AU-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and DDR. SADCPOL often coordinates with the APF and RECSA. In 2010 cooperation between SADC and EAC led to shared lessons learned and best practices in the areas of stockpile management and destruction. In 2013 the AU and EU funded a two-day workshop on best practices in firearms marking for SADC member states. SADC has participated in the ‘Silencing the Guns by 2020’ initiative, with the executive secretary and seven other African RECs participating in an AU high-level brainstorming meeting in May 2015. The executive secretary also participated in a high-level event and media roundtable in New York in October 2015.

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials (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)
Name
Sub-Regional Arms Control Mechanism (SARCOM)

Headquarters
Khartoum, Sudan

Website
www.sarcomsd.org

Short description
SARCOM works to control small arms and light weapons proliferation within and across its member states by strengthening information-sharing networks among its members through confidence- and capacity-building activities, as well as better coordination of cross-border efforts to curb arms movements.

Membership
5 members
(all UN member states)

Notes
SARCOM was founded in May 2012 when CAR, Chad, the DRC, Libya, and Sudan signed the Khartoum Declaration. In the following year South Sudan joined as an observer. South Sudan was in the process of becoming a full member, but this process has been delayed owing to the ongoing conflict that started in the country in December 2013.

Funding
Member states are supposed to fund SARCOM through their contributions, although these have thus far not been forthcoming. SARCOM has received in-kind support from Sudan, which hosts the organization in Khartoum, where office space and infrastructure have been provided for the de facto SARCOM Secretariat. SARCOM has received support from the German Federal Foreign Office through its implementation partner BICC, as well as from UNDP, in order to conduct activities such as annual meetings and requested training programmes.

RO members and the ATT
States parties: 40% (2 states)
Signatories: 20% (1 state)
Not yet joined: 40% (2 states)

Notes
CAR and Chad are states parties. Libya is a signatory. The DRC and Sudan have not yet joined.

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PoA-related activities
Member states established the framework for SARCOM with the Khartoum Declaration (May 2012), which committed members to develop joint initiatives for regional strategy formation, border security, information sharing, and specialist training with regard to small arms. The signatories also created a draft protocol to the declaration, and agreed to have it ratified by their countries within six months of its signing. Since its inception SARCOM has received technical support from BICC through the permanent presence of technical advisors at the Sudan DDR Commission, which, together with the Interior Ministry, serves as the joint NFP for arms control in Sudan. A meeting of SARCOM member states’ arms control NFPs was convened in Khartoum in November 2013 to identify specific areas of intervention and share each country’s local experiences. Participants signed a Joint Communiqué aimed at identifying priorities and operationalizing joint activities such as tailored PSSM training programmes and locally led arms registration and marking processes. After a request for cooperation, BICC and the German Federal Foreign Office organized a training workshop in Khartoum in November 2014 on
PSSM practices and the effective national implementation of regional and international regulatory frameworks on arms control such as the PoA and ATT. The team of trainers included specialists from the Austrian and German militaries, including experts from the Bundeswehr Verification Centre (BwVC), as well as University of Coventry and RECSA personnel. BICC also ensured the presence of SARCOM member states at key negotiations on arms control, such as the BMS-5 in New York in June 2014. From 2013 to 2015 BICC, RECSA, and the BwVC organized a week-long annual PSSM training programme at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Nairobi as part of a training-of-trainers initiative (which included police officials). The programme aimed to equip representatives from nine African countries with the PSSM skills to conduct training in their own countries. In November 2015 BICC and the BwVC organized a five-day PSSM workshop in Geilenkirchen, Germany, to share national experiences.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

SARCOM works closely with the AU, LAS, and RECSA.

**Legally binding regional instruments**

- None

**Other official documents of interest**

- Khartoum Declaration on the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons across the Neighboring Countries of Western Sudan (2012)
Regional Organizations and the PoA Handbook

Name
Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO)

Headquarters
Harare, Zimbabwe

Website
www.sadc.int/themes/politics-defence-security/police-sarpcco

Short description
SARPCCO fosters joint strategies for the management of all forms of cross-border and related crimes. It makes recommendations to governments for effective policing, and helps to formulate systematic regional training policies and strategies.

Membership
15 members (all UN member states)

Notes
SARPCCO was founded in 1995 by the police chiefs of 11 countries. It is an affiliated structure of SADC, but retains its own policy and executive structures to promote cooperation among its members. SARPCCO is based in the INTERPOL Regional Bureau and its membership is restricted to SADC member states. The Seychelles joined automatically when it joined SADC in 2006. The DRC applied to SARPCCO in 2005 and began attending annual general meetings in 2007.

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. Germany (GIZ), the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States have been important contributors.

RO members and the ATT
- States parties: 27% (4 states)
- Signatories: 60% (9 states)
- Not yet joined: 13% (2 states)

Notes
Lesotho, Mauritius, Seychelles, and South Africa are states parties. Botswana and the DRC have not yet joined.

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PoA-related activities
SARPCCO is the operational arm for implementing SADC’s Firearms Protocol. It promotes the joint monitoring of borders, information sharing, and the management of criminal records on small arms. At its 12th Annual General Meeting (2007) SARPCCO established the Regional Coordinating Committee on Small Arms (RCC) in compliance with Article 17 of the SADC Protocol. The RCC meets at least twice a year, and adopts and monitors two-year action plans, that include capacity building for law enforcement, training of trainers, database management, brokering, and marking state and civilian firearms. It also promotes regional dialogue and prepares best practice guidelines on MANPADS, establishes public awareness and education programmes, and carries out cross-border operations. In 2008 with ISS support, SARPCCO developed national-level SOPs for implementing the Firearms Protocol. In 2013, 152,833 firearms and 272,869 rounds of ammunition were discovered, 3,571 firearms were surrendered, 4,648 firearms were reported either stolen or lost, and 59,322 firearms and 88,271 rounds of ammunition were destroyed. Fostering regional harmonization of fire-
arms legislation, SARPCCO developed a regional model law. Members are slowly enacting or amending existing legislation with SARPCCO help. The United States provided marking machines and aided in capacity building. SARPCCO piloted a three week training course for police officials in firearms control, identification, and crime scene investigation in South Africa (2010). The course is now held annually. Members have also begun to conduct simultaneous operations every quarter; while challenges exist, these operations have proven useful in reducing illicit firearms in the region.

**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**

RECSA and SARPCCO became official cooperating partners in 2011. RECSA, through its collaboration with the AU Steering Committee, continues to assist SARPCCO members Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe to develop 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)
- SARPCCO Model Law on Firearms (2013)
Name
West African Police Chiefs Committee (WAPCCO)

Headquarters
Abuja, Nigeria

Website
N/A

Short description
WAPCCO is tasked with identifying trends and patterns of crime, organizing regional conferences and meetings, establishing and maintaining contacts with various law enforcement authorities, assisting in the sharing of best practices, and building the regional capacities of members’ police forces.

Membership
16 members (all UN member states)

Notes
WAPCCO is a specialized ECOWAS institution that was established in 1997. All WAPCCO members were members of ECOWAS. Mauritania, which formally left ECOWAS in 2000, has remained an active member of WAPCCO.

Funding
ECOWAS has financed WAPCCO’s statutory meetings since 2008. Members contribute to the operations in which they participate. INTERPOL provides financial support to its Regional Bureau, which is responsible for WAPCCO’s operational activities.

RO members and the ATT
States parties: 75% (12 states)
Signatories: 19% (3 states)
Not yet joined: 6% (1 state)

Notes
Benin, Cape Verde, and Guinea-Bissau are signatories. Gambia has not yet joined.

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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, and other security agencies. Although the WAPCCO Secretariat is based at the ECOWAS Security Division, the INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Abidjan is the regional hub for coordinating operations, training, and technical support for PoA-related activities in West Africa. WAPCCO has extended access to INTERPOL databases through the INTERPOL Regional Bureau, which has also provided training, support for the harmonization of legislation, support for meetings of the technical sub-committees on operations, and help in the preparation of joint operations. Some minor operations have been conducted with respect to small arms, but none of significant size. The Regional Bureau and ECOWAS have developed a fruitful partnership in hosting and supporting all WAPCCO’s capacity-building initiatives. In 2015 the Regional Bureau organized
training programmes and workshops focused on the main threats to the peace and security of the region: human and arms trafficking, drug trafficking, and terrorism. Two of these courses, which focused on small arms, took place in Benin (March 2015) and Niger (August 2015) and involved over 60 law enforcement agencies.

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs

WAPCCO members are reviewing the terms of an MoU with CCPAC that was drafted to promote cooperation between the two organizations. This MoU aims to increase inter-agency cooperation and information exchange, particularly in terms of the handing over of criminals operating in one region to the other. It is expected to be approved by WAPCCO heads during the 2016 Annual General Assembly.

Legally binding regional instruments

- None

Other official documents of interest

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