



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

**TREATY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY**

CHAPTER 23 INSTRUMENTS



CONTENT

- Protocol on Cooperation in Defence Affairs (*Article 125*), *fully ratified*
- Protocol on Peace and Security (*Article 124*), *fully ratified*
- EAC Protocol on Foreign Policy Coordination (*Article 123*), *partially ratified*
- Protocol on Combatting Illicit Drug Trafficking (*Article 124*), *fully ratified*
- Strategy on Regional Peace and Security
- Regional Strategy Against Piracy and for Maritime Security in Eastern & Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION IN DEFENCE AFFAIRS



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PREAMBLE

We, the Heads of State of the Partner States of the East African Community;

TAKING COGNISANCE of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community;

DESIRING to establish a framework for Co-operation in Defence in accordance with Article 125 of the Treaty;

COMMITTED to the establishment of a framework for close co-operation in defence affairs for the promotion of peace, security and stability within and good neighbourliness among the East African Community Partner States (hereinafter referred to as "the Partner States") in accordance with the objectives of the Community;

RE-AFFIRMING our faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Constitutive Act of the African Union and our desire to live in peace with all peoples and governments;

RECOGNIZING the principles of strict respect of sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, political independence, good neighbourliness, interdependence, non-aggression and non-interference in each Partner State's internal affairs;

CONVINCED that peace, security and strong political relations are critical factors in creating a conducive environment for regional co-operation and integration;

CONSCIOUS of the fact that close co-operation, mutual understanding and collaboration in matters of defence will be to the mutual benefit of our countries;

DESIROUS of establishing and consolidating further ties of friendship and fraternity between our countries and our Armed Forces;

INSPIRED by the need to establish an effective mechanism of cooperation in defence affairs;

HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1

INTERPRETATION

In this Protocol, except where the context otherwise requires:

“Armed Forces” means all forces, which fall under the jurisdiction of the Defence Chiefs of the Partner States.

“Community” means the East African Community established under Article 2 of the Treaty.

“Council” means the Council of Ministers of the Community provided for under Article 9 of the Treaty.

“Consultative Committee” means Consultative Committee on Cooperation in Defence Affairs established under Article 10 of this Protocol.

“Defence Experts Working Group” means Defence Experts Working Group established under Article 10 of this Protocol.

“defence affairs” means all activities which may be performed pursuant to this Protocol.

“disaster management” means decisions and operational activities to prevent, minimize, mitigate or recover from the impact of natural or manmade hazards.

“joint exercises” means exercises, activities and rehearsals, conducted jointly by the Armed Forces of the Partner States.

“joint operations” means operations involving the combination of any of the Armed Forces of the Partner States.

“military training” means any training involving the Armed Forces of the Partner States.

“Partner States” means the Republic of Burundi, the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of Uganda, and any other country granted membership to the Community;

“Peace Support Operations” means Peace keeping and Peace enforcement operations;

“Protocol” means this Protocol on Co-operation in Defence Affairs and any Annexes hereto;

“search and rescue” means any operation undertaken to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea;

“Secretary General” means the Secretary General of the Community provided for under Article 67 of the Treaty;

“Sectoral Committee” means Sectoral Committee on Cooperation in Defence Affairs established under Article 10 of the Protocol.

“terrorism” means-

- (a) any act which is a violation of the criminal laws of a Partner State and which may endanger the life, physical integrity or freedom of, or cause serious injury or death to, any person, any member or group of persons or causes or may cause damage to public or private property, natural resources, environmental or cultural heritage and is calculated or intended to:
 - (i) intimidate, put in fear, force, coerce or induce any government, body, institution, the general public or any segment of any of these, to do or abstain from doing any act, or to adopt or abandon a particular standpoint, or to act according to certain principles; or
 - (ii) disrupt any public service, the delivery of any essential service to the public or to create a public emergency or create general insurrection in a Partner State;
- (b) any promotion, sponsoring, contribution to, command, aid, incitement, encouragement, attempt, threat, conspiracy, organising, or procurement of any person, with the intent to commit any act referred to in sub paragraphs (a), (i) and (ii);

“Treaty” means the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community.

ARTICLE 2

SCOPE OF CO-OPERATION

1. The Partner States shall cooperate in all defence affairs and collaborate with international and regional organisations to promote peace, security and stability in the Community.
2. Without prejudice to the generality of this Article, the Partner States agree, to *inter alia* cooperate in the following areas:
 - (a) military training;
 - (b) joint Operations;
 - (c) technical Co-operation;
 - (d) visits and exchange of information.

ARTICLE 3

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Protocol are to:

- (a) develop, promote and pursue policies and programmes aimed at widening and deepening cooperation among the Partner States in defence affairs for their mutual benefits.
- (b) promote peace, security and stability within, and good neighbourliness among Partner States in order to guarantee the protection and preservation of life and property, the wellbeing of the people in the Community and their environment as well as the creation of conditions conducive to sustainable development.
- (c) anticipate and prevent conflicts. In circumstances where conflicts have occurred to undertake Peace Support Operations and Peace Building functions for the resolution of such conflicts.
- (d) promote and implement peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction activities to consolidate peace and prevent the resurgence of violence.

- (e) coordinate and harmonise regional efforts in the prevention and combating of international terrorism in all its aspects.
- (f) undertake such other activities ancillary to cooperation in defence affairs that are calculated to further the objectives of the Community, as the Partner States may from time to time determine.

ARTICLE 4
FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The fundamental principles that shall govern the Partner States in the achievement of the objectives under this Protocol shall include:

- (a) mutual trust, political will and sovereign equality;
- (b) peaceful co-existence and good neighbourliness;
- (c) peaceful settlement of disputes;
- (d) good governance including adherence to the principles of democracy, the rule of law, accountability, transparency, social justice, equal opportunities, gender equality, as well as the recognition, promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights in accordance with the provisions of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;
- (e) equitable distribution of benefits; and
- (f) cooperation for mutual benefit.

ARTICLE 5
OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES

1. The operational principles that shall govern the practical achievement of the objectives of this Protocol shall include:

- (a) the provision by the Partner States of an adequate and appropriate enabling environment, such as conducive policies and basic infrastructure;
 - (b) principles of subsidiarity with emphasis on multilevel participation and the involvement of wide range of stakeholders in the process of integration;
 - (c) the principle of variable geometry which allows for the progression in cooperation among groups within the Community for wider integration schemes in various fields and at different speeds.
 - (d) the equitable distribution of benefits accruing or to be derived from the operations of the EAC and measures to address imbalances that may arise from such operations;
 - (e) the principle of complementarity; and
 - (f) the principle of asymmetry.
2. The Partner States undertake to abide by the principles of good governance, including the adherence to the principles of democracy, the rule of law, social justice and the maintenance of universally accepted standards of human rights.

ARTICLE 6

MILITARY TRAINING

The Partner States agree to cooperate in military training. For this purpose, the Armed Forces of the Partner States shall:

- (a) offer vacancies at each other's military training institutions and facilities for training of personnel and for any other military duties related to training as may be jointly decided upon;
- (b) endeavour to have joint conferences and training seminars;
- (c) exchange students and directing staff at their training colleges;

- (d) undertake training in joint Peace Support Operations as may be jointly agreed and shall endeavour to harmonise their syllabi and guidelines in regard to peace support operations; and
- (e) as and when agreed, conduct joint training exercises in disaster management, anti or counter terrorism and search and rescue operations.

ARTICLE 7

JOINT OPERATIONS

The Partner States agree to undertake joint operations. For this purpose, the Armed Forces of the Partner States shall cooperate in:

- (a) handling disasters as well as search and rescue operations, develop and implement necessary mechanisms in support of civil authorities and such other related matters as may be mutually agreed.
- (b) joint formulation of mechanisms for the operationalization of Peace Support Operations within the contexts of the United Nations Charter and the Constitutive Act of the African Union.
- (c) aid to civil authority in disarmament, maritime patrol and surveillance establishing an early warning mechanism and in combating terrorism and cattle rustling.

ARTICLE 8

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The Partner States agree to undertake joint technical cooperation. For this purpose, the Armed Forces of the Partner States shall cooperate in:

- (a) the supply and acquisition of spares, use, repair and maintenance of military equipment;
- (b) military research and development and to this extent offer each other research facilities;

- (c) establishing and maintaining reliable and secure communication facilities between the Chiefs of Defence of their Armed Forces and shall encourage general communication at different levels in order to foster co-operation in defence;
- (d) support of the joint utilisation of each other's defence industries and facilities.

ARTICLE 9

VISITS AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

1. The Partner States agree to cooperate in visits and exchange of information.
2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, the Armed Forces of the Partner States shall cooperate in visits, information and cultural exchanges, rifle ranges and sports competitions in order to enhance co-operation and spirit of comradeship amongst the Armed Forces of the Partner States.

ARTICLE 10

INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The institutional coordination organs of the EAC Partner States' Armed Forces are hereby established as follows:

1. The Sectoral Council on Cooperation in Defence Affairs;
2. The Consultative Committee on Cooperation in Defence Affairs;
3. The Sectoral Committee on Cooperation in Defence Affairs;
4. Defence Experts Working Groups.

ARTICLE 11

COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTORAL COUNCIL

1. The Sectoral Council shall consist of the Ministers of the Partner States responsible for defence affairs.

2. The functions of the Sectoral Council shall be to:
 - (a) make decisions and develop policies as directed by Summit of the Heads of State; and
 - (b) implement decisions of the Summit of Heads of State.
 - (c) review and consider reports from the Consultative Committee and coordinate their activities.

ARTICLE 12

COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

1. The Consultative Committee shall be composed of the Permanent Secretaries of the Partner States responsible for defence affairs and Chiefs of Defence Forces.
2. The functions of the Consultative Committee shall be to:
 - (a) monitor and constantly review the implementation of the decisions of the Sectoral Council; and
 - (b) review and consider reports from the Sectoral Committee and coordinate their activities.

ARTICLE 13

COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTORAL COMMITTEE

1. The Sectoral Committee shall be composed of senior officers of the Armed Forces and such other officers as each Partner State may determine.
2. The functions of the Sectoral Committee shall be to:

- (a) prepare comprehensive implementation programme and set out priorities with respect to cooperation in defence affairs.
- (b) submit from time to time reports and recommendations to the Consultative Committee on the implementation of the Protocol.

ARTICLE 14

DEFENCE EXPERTS WORKING GROUPS

1. The Defence Experts Working Groups may from time to time be formed by the Sectoral Council on Cooperation in defence affairs to discharge such responsibilities as may be deemed necessary by the Sectoral Council.
2. The Defence Experts Working Groups in discharge of their duties shall determine their own procedures.

ARTICLE 15

COORDINATION OFFICES

1. The coordination offices are hereby established as follows:
 - (a) the Defence Liaison Office;
 - (b) East African Community Desk in each Armed Forces Headquarters;
 - (c) any other office as may be established by the Sectoral Council.
2. The Defence Liaison office at the Secretariat of the East African Community shall be:
 - (a) manned by senior officers not below the rank of Colonel seconded from the Armed Forces for a renewable term of three years who will be classified as professional officers of the Community;

- (b) responsible in the Sectoral Committee on cooperation in Defence Affairs matters of the Community except in respect to defence matters of an operational nature.
3. The functions of the Defence Liaison Office shall be to:
- (a) provide the coordination link between the Armed Forces of the Partner States and the Secretariat;
 - (b) undertake research work on all agreed military issues; and
 - (c) perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Secretary General of the Community.
4. Each Defence Liaison Officer shall:
- (a) be answerable to the Secretary General of the Community on administration matters and to the Armed Forces headquarters of their respective Partner States on all defence matters;
 - (b) be bound by Staff Rules and Regulations of the Secretariat in addition to being subject to the military law of their respective countries;
 - (c) ensure that classified documents in his or her custody are not handled by unauthorized staff.
5. In the event of misconduct by a Defence Liaison Officer, the Secretary General will report to the Armed Forces Headquarters of the Partner State concerned and make appropriate recommendations, including the withdrawal of the Officer.
6. There shall be a Chair of the Defence Liaison Officers who shall be appointed in accordance with the practice of the Community.
7. The Chair shall be responsible for:
- (a) coordination between the Defence Liaison Officers and the Secretary General.
 - (b) coordination and implementation of the Defence sector programmes and decisions within the Community Secretariat.

(c) performance of any other duties as may be assigned by the Secretary General.

8. There shall be a Desk at the Armed Forces Headquarters of each Partner State to be called the East African Community Desk.
9. The East African Community Desk shall provide liaison between the Armed Forces Headquarters and the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 16

ACCESS AND MOVEMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES

1. The Partner States shall cooperate in the areas of Access and Movement of their Armed Forces
2. For purposes of paragraph 1, the Armed Forces of the Partner States shall as mutually agreed from time to time :
 - (a) use each other's military airfield, seaports and land-based facilities for visits, training, exercises, refuelling, navigation and for other acceptable military purposes;
 - (b) access each other's military facilities in accordance with such procedure as shall be agreed;
3. The Partner States shall exempt from compulsory insurance, registration licensing, testing or payment of levies, fees, charges and tolls to visiting vessels, vehicles and aircraft which belong to the Armed Forces of any of the Partner States;
4. The Partner States shall grant entry to members of the Armed Forces of one Partner State into the territory of another Partner States on production of valid travel documents and shall be subject to such statutory provisions on tax as apply to members of the Armed Forces of the host Partner State.

5. The Partner States shall regulate the status of their Armed Forces during visits in each other's territory in accordance with the Status of Forces Agreement hereto attached as Annex "A".

ARTICLE 17

MUTUAL DEFENCE PACT

The Partner States undertake to negotiate and conclude a Mutual Defence Pact within one year upon entry into force of this Protocol.

ARTICLE 18

IMPLEMENTATION

1. The Partner States undertake to ensure that necessary domestic regulatory or administrative measures are initiated in their respective territories to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this Protocol.
2. The Partner States shall establish, maintain and review the strategy and plan of action for the implementation of the Protocol.

ARTICLE 19

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The Partner States agree to share expenses arising from all joint training, operational and technical co-operation as shall be mutually agreed.
2. The costs of training of personnel at each of the Partner States training institutions shall be agreed upon separately and paid for accordingly.

ARTICLE 20

CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

1. The Partner States agree not to disclose any classified information obtained under the operation of this Protocol other than to members of their own staff to whom such disclosure is essential for purposes of giving effect to this Protocol.
2. The Partner States shall ensure that such staff shall at all times maintain strict secrecy.
3. The Partner States shall not use any classified information obtained during any multilateral co-operation among them to the detriment of any of them.

ARTICLE 21

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

1. In the event of a dispute between two or more Partner States concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol, the Partner States concerned shall seek the settlement of the dispute through negotiations and other alternate dispute resolution mechanisms.
2. If the Partner States concerned do not reach agreement as provided for in paragraph 1, the Partner States or the Secretary General may refer such dispute to the East African Court of Justice in accordance with Articles 28 and 29 of the Treaty.
3. The decision of the East African Court of Justice on any dispute referred to it shall be final.

ARTICLE 22

AMENDMENT

This Protocol may be amended by the Partner States in accordance with the provisions of Article 150 of the Treaty.

ARTICLE 23

ANNEXES

1. Annexes to this Protocol shall form an integral part of it.
2. The Partner States agree to conclude such other annexes on other areas of cooperation in defence affairs covered under this Protocol as they may deem fit and necessary.

ARTICLE 24

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THIS PROTOCOL AND OTHER PROTOCOLS UNDER THE TREATY

1. This Protocol takes cognisance of the existence of other Protocols on other areas of co-operation that affect co-operation in defence affairs within the Community.
2. The Partner States shall consult and co-operate on other Protocols with a view to ensuring the achievement of the objectives of this Protocol and avoiding any interference with the achievement of the objectives and principles of those instruments or any inconsistency between the implementation of those instruments and this Protocol.

ARTICLE 25

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THIS PROTOCOL AND OTHER REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The provisions of this Protocol shall not affect the rights and obligations of any Partner State deriving from any existing regional and international arrangements

except where the exercise of those rights and obligations would be detrimental to the realization of the objectives of this Protocol.

ARTICLE 26

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Protocol shall enter into force upon ratification and deposit of instruments of ratification with the Secretary General by all Partner States.
2. Upon entry into force, this Protocol shall supersede the Memorandum of Understanding on Co-operation in Defence signed by the Partner States on 30 November 2001.

ARTICLE 27

DEPOSITORY AND REGISTRATION

1. This Protocol and all instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary General who shall transmit certified true copies of the Protocol to all Partner States.
2. The Secretary General shall register this Protocol with the Secretariat of the African Union, United Nations and such other organisations as the Council may determine.

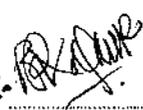
ARTICLE 28

SAVING PROVISION

Institutions and programmes of cooperation in defence affairs existing prior to this Protocol shall be accommodated under the institutional framework of this Protocol.

DONE AT ARUSHA, TANZANIA this 28th day of April 2012.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE undersigned have appended their signatures hereto:

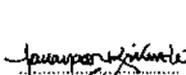


HE Mwai Kibaki
President

THE REPUBLIC OF
KENYA

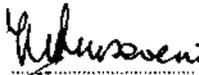
HE Paul Kagame
President

THE REPUBLIC OF
RWANDA



HE Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete
President

THE UNITED REPUBLIC
OF TANZANIA



HE Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
President

THE REPUBLIC OF
UGANDA



HE Thérèse Siumunguruzi
First Vice President

THE REPUBLIC OF
BURUNDI

Annex "A"

**STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE PARTNER STATES OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY**

The Partner States have reached the following understanding relating to the status of the armed forces during the operation in military training visits and other related matters authorized by the protocol.

Areas of co-operation

1. The Partner State agree to inter alia cooperate in the following areas:
 - a. military training
 - b. joint operations
 - c. technical co-operation
 - d. visits and exchange of information

Access and movement

2. (a) Members of visiting armed forces on official visit shall be granted freedom of entry into and exist from the territory of the host Partner State upon production of an official service identification card and valid travel document.

(b) Competent authorities of the armed force will ensure that particulars of personnel and equipment entering or existing are provided in advance to appropriate host Partner State authorities for ease of administrative clearance.

(c) Members of visiting armed forces may use each others military airfield, seaport and land -base facilities for visits, training, exercise, refueing navigation and for other acceptable military purpose.

(d) Members of the visiting forces of the armed forces of Partner State will access each others military facilities in accordance with such procedure as will be agreed;

(e) The Partner States shall exempt from compulsory insurance, registration licensing, testing or payment of levies, fees, charges and tolls to visiting vessels, vehicles and aircraft which belong to the armed forces of any of the Partner States.

(f) The host Partner State shall ensure physical security of the members of the visiting Armed forces and their equipment.

Uniforms and Arms

3. Members of the armed forces on official visits or training assignments may wear their respective service uniforms and insignia. They may possess and carry arms when authorized to do so by their competent authorities after consultation with and subject to any restriction and direction on security and such related matters imposed by the host Partner State acting through its competent authorities.

Costs

4. The costs of visits for purpose of this Agreement will be borne by the sending States or as may be otherwise agreed by the Partner States.

Protection of the Laws

5. While on training, visits or other recognized military duties in the host Partner States, Armed Forces personnel will be in entitled to the protection of the law of that state

Jurisdiction and enforcement of the law

6. In addition to the provisions on general protection of the law stipulated in the foregoing clause the following provisions will apply-
 - (a) Armed Forces in charge of visiting member of a force may exercise in the host Partner State disciplinary jurisdiction conferred on them by the law of the sending Partner States of a member of its force.

- (b) The courts of law of the host Partner State may exercise jurisdiction over members of visiting Armed Forces with respect to offences committed in its territory and punishable under its law.
7. In cases where the right to exercise jurisdiction is concurrent, the visiting Armed Forces will have the primary right to exercise jurisdiction if:
- (a) the offence is against the property or security of the visiting Forces State or against the property or person of another member of that forces; or
 - (b) the offence arises out of an act or omission in the course of official duty and the host Partner State confirms that there is no overriding public interest in the trial of the offence by its courts.
8. In any other case the courts of the host Partner State will have primary right to exercise jurisdiction with respect to offences committed in that state and punishable under its law. Where a trial in respect of such offence takes place the accused will be entitled to all basic right of a fair and speedy due process of the law.
9. The host Partner State and the visiting Armed Forces will assist each other in the arrest of offenders for the purpose of handing them over under the provisions of clause 6 of this Agreement. They will in addition assist each other in the investigation and obtaining of evidence in relation to offences committed by members of a visiting force in the host Partner State.

Claims ad liabilities

10. Each Partner State undertakes to waive any claim it may have against the other Partner State, or any officer, serviceman, servicewoman, servant or agent of the other Partner State for injury (including injury resulting in death) suffered by its service personnel, servants and gents or for damage to or loss of property owned by the Partner State if such injury, death, damage or losses is caused by the acts or omissions of the other Partner State or any officer, serviceman, servicewoman, servant or agent of that Partner State whilst in the performance of official duties in connection with the Protocol.

11. (a) The Host Partner State will deal with and settle in accordance with its law, all third party claims arising out of activities involving members of Visiting Armed Forces except those of a contractual nature.

(b) Where any such claim arises due to an act or omission of the Visiting Armed Forces or any of its personnel which results in injury, death, loss or damage done in performance of official duties related to this Agreement, the Host Partner State will subsequently charge 50% of the cost of the settlement to the Visiting Armed Forces. For the purposes of this clause "cost shall include all sums of money incurred by the Host State in settling the claim.

12. With regard to claims arising out of tortious acts or omissions occasioned outside the course of official duties in connection with this Agreement, the host Partner State will consider the claim in a fair and just manner taking into account all the circumstances of the case the laws and practice prevailing in its territory and will submit a report to the Visiting Armed Forces Partner States for consideration and payment of compensation. If the offer of such compensation in full satisfaction of the claim is made and accepted, the Partner State of the visiting Armed Forces will, through the host Partner State, make the payment.

Nothing in this clause will affect the jurisdiction of the courts of any of the Partner States to entertain claims against Governments, their service personnel, servants or agents for both contractual and tortious claims unless there has been payment in full satisfaction of the claim.

Taxation

13. Members of the visiting Armed Forces will be exempted from income tax and any other form of direction levied under the laws of the host Partner State on their pay, allowances and other emoluments and benefits paid to them as such members. Remittances of such official and personal funds between a host and any Visiting Armed Forces of a Partner State will be freely permitted.

Imports and Export

14. Each Partner State will allow Armed Forces personnel on visits exceeding three months to import into the host Partner States free of duty their personal equipment and material as well as household effects and any furniture and one private motor vehicle for their personal use. Such goods imported free of duty may be re-exported freely and without payment of duty. Any disposal of these goods in the host Partner State by sale or otherwise will be subjected to the payment of duty in accordance with the law applicable.

Driving Licenses

15. The Partner State will accept as valid current driving license international driving license or service driving permits issued by each respective Partner State to members of its Armed Forces.

Health Facilities

16. The visiting armed forces' Partner State will be responsible for the cost of medical, optical, dental and hospital treatment for members of its Visiting Armed Forces and for arranging evacuation in the event that suitable medical treatment is not available. The host Partner State will, however, provide treatment for minor complaints at military medical reception centers free of charge.

Dispute settlement

17. (a) Any dispute regarding the interpretation or application of this Agreement will be resolved through consultation among the Partner States.

(b) If the Partner States concerned do not reach agreement as provided for in paragraph I, either Partner State or the Secretary General may refer such dispute to the East African Court of Justice in accordance with articles 28 and 29 of the Treaty.

(c) The decision of East African Court of Justice or any dispute referred to it shall be final.

Amendment

18. The Partner States may at any time review and amend any of the provision of this Agreement upon the request of any of them.
19. Any amendment of this agreement under the provisions of the preceding subparagraph will take effect upon the signature of an addendum to this Agreement incorporating such amendment.



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

PROTOCOL ON PEACE AND SECURITY



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Preamble

WHEREAS the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda signed the Treaty Establishing the East African Community on the 30th day of November 1999;

AND WHEREAS the Republic of Burundi and the Republic of Rwanda acceded to the accession Treaty on the 1st day of July 2007;

AND WHEREAS in order to promote the achievement of the objectives of the Community set out in the Treaty the Partner States agreed under Article 5(3)(f) to promote peace, security, and stability within, and good neighborliness among themselves;

AND WHEREAS under Article 124 of the Treaty the Partner States agreed that peace and security are pre-requisites to social and economic development within the Community and vital to the achievement of the objectives of the Community;

AND WHEREAS the Partner States further agreed to foster and maintain an atmosphere that is conducive to peace and security through cooperation and consultations on issues pertaining to the peace and security of the Partner States with a view to the prevention, better management and resolution of disputes and conflicts between them;

AND WHEREAS under Article 151 of the Treaty, the Partner States undertook to conclude such protocols as may be necessary in each area of cooperation which shall spell out the objectives, scope of, and the institutional mechanisms for cooperation and integration ;

NOW THEREFORE the Partner States;

RE-AFFIRMING their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the desire to live in peace with all peoples and governments;

RECOGNIZING the principles for the respect of sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, political independence, good neighbourliness, interdependence, non-aggression and non-interference in the internal affairs of each Partner State;

AWARE that peace, security and strong political relations are critical factors in creating a conducive environment for regional co-operation and integration;

CONSCIOUS of the fact that close co-operation, mutual understanding and collaboration in matters of peace and security will be to the mutual benefit of the Partner States;

DETERMINED to establish a regional mechanism for the effective implementation of decisions made in areas of peace and security, and to consolidate further ties of friendship and fraternity amongst the Partner States;

AGREE as follows:

ARTICLE 1 - Interpretation

In this Protocol, except where the context otherwise requires-

“combined operations” means any operation carried out by the forces of the Partner States under one command;

“Community” means the East African Community established by Article 2 of the Treaty;

“Council” means the Council of Ministers of the Community provided for under Article 9 of the Treaty;

“counter-terrorism” means practices, tactics, techniques, and strategies that Governments, militaries, police departments and corporations of Partner States adopt in response to terrorist threats or acts, both real and imputed;

“cross border crime” means a crime committed across Partner States which share a common border;

“disaster management” means strategies for managing disasters which help to ensure that loss of life, property and environmental degradation is at a minimum and includes strategies for the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, situation and risk analysis, and the planning and the implementation of plans or programs, and for monitoring and evaluation;

“early warning” means the process of collecting, verifying and analysing information for the purpose of identifying threats to peace and security and communicating the information to the responsible authorities;

“genocide” means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national ethnical, racial or religious group as such:

- (a) killing members of the group;
- (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to the members of the group;
- (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group;

“joint operations” means operations, which involve multi–Sectoral agencies of the Partner States engaged in peace support operations, disaster management, search and rescue, counter-terrorism, transnational and cross border crimes and any other operations which may be mutually determined by the Partner States;

“terrorism” means:

- (a) any act which is a violation of the criminal laws of a Partner State and which may endanger the life, physical integrity or freedom of, or cause serious injury or death to, any person, any member or group of persons or causes or may cause damage to public or private property, natural resources, environmental or cultural heritage and is calculated or intended to:
 - (i) intimidate, put in fear, force, coerce or induce any government, body, institution, the general public or any segment of any of these, to do or abstain from doing any act, or to adopt or abandon a particular standpoint, or to act according to certain principles; or
 - (ii) disrupt any public service, the delivery of any essential service to the public or to create a public emergency or create general insurrection in a Partner State;
- (b) any promotion, sponsoring, contribution to, command, aid, incitement, encouragement, attempt, threat, conspiracy, organising, or procurement of any person, with the intent to commit any act referred to in paragraph (a)(i) and (ii);

“transnational crime” means a crime committed across the border of Partner States which do not share a common border.

ARTICLE 2 - Scope of Cooperation

1. The Partner States shall cooperate in peace and security matters and collaborate with international and regional organisations to promote peace and security in the region.
2. The Partner States shall where necessary develop common measures, strategies and programmes and enter into agreements for the effective implementation of this Protocol.
3. Without prejudice to the generality of this Article, the Partner States agree to, *inter alia* cooperate in the following areas:
 - (a) conflict prevention, management and resolution;
 - (b) prevention of genocide;
 - (c) combating terrorism;
 - (d) combating and suppressing piracy;
 - (e) peace support operations;
 - (f) disaster risk reduction, management and crisis response;
 - (g) management of refugees;
 - (h) control of proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons;
 - (i) combating transnational and cross border crimes; including drug and human trafficking, illegal migration, money laundering, cyber crime and motor vehicle theft;
 - (j) addressing and combating cattle rustling; and
 - (k) Prisons and Correctional Services including exchange of prisoners, detention, custody and rehabilitation of offenders.
4. For purposes of paragraph 3, the Partner States agree to establish an early warning mechanism to facilitate the anticipation, preparedness and early responses to prevent, contain and manage conflict and crisis situations in the areas of cooperation.

ARTICLE 3 - Objectives

1. The objective of this Protocol is to promote peace, security, and stability within the Community and good neighbourliness among the Partner States.
2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, the Partner States undertake to:
 - (a) protect the people and safeguard the development of the Community against instability arising from the breakdown of law and order, intra-and inter-state conflicts and aggression;
 - (b) co-ordinate and co-operate in matters related to peace and security in the Community;

- (c) prevent, contain and peacefully resolve conflicts and disputes among and within the Partner States;
- (d) observe and encourage the implementation of the United Nations, African Union and other international conventions and treaties on arms control, disarmament and peaceful relations between Partner States;
- (e) develop peacekeeping capacity and co-ordinate the participation of Partner States in international and regional peace support operations;
- (f) enhance the capacity of the Community with respect to disaster management and co-ordination of international humanitarian assistance;
- (g) enhance the capacity of the Partner States in the management of refugees;
- (h) enhance the capacity of the Partner States in combating terrorism and piracy;
- (i) cooperate in exchange of prisoners, detention, custody and rehabilitation of offenders; and
- (j) implement the East African Community Strategy on Regional Peace and Security.

ARTICLE 4 - Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution

1. The Partner States undertake to develop an East African Community conflict prevention, management and resolution mechanism.
2. For purposes of paragraph 1, Partner States shall manage and seek to resolve any dispute or conflict within and between two or more Partner States or with foreign countries by peaceful means.
3. The Community may, in consultation with the United Nations Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, offer to mediate in disputes or conflicts within and between two or more Partner States or with foreign countries.

ARTICLE 5 - Prevention of Genocide

1. The Partner States undertake to cooperate in the prevention of genocide within the Community.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the Partner States undertake to:
 - (a) prevent any act intended to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group; and
 - (b) develop a joint mechanism for the prevention of genocide and take appropriate measures against the perpetrators.

ARTICLE 6 - Combating Terrorism

1. The Partner States agree to cooperate in counter terrorism measures within the Community.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the Partner States undertake to:
 - (a) jointly formulate strategies and mechanisms for the operationalisation of counter-terrorism measures;
 - (b) jointly formulate strategies and mechanisms to combat terrorism;
 - (c) jointly formulate strategies on how to conduct joint operations; and
 - (d) conduct combined operations or joint operations within the context of the Community, the African Union and the United Nations.

ARTICLE 7 - Combating and Suppressing Piracy

1. The Partner States agree to cooperate in combating piracy in the Community.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the Partner States undertake to:
 - (a) jointly formulate mechanisms for the operationalisation of anti piracy measures;
and
 - (b) jointly formulate mechanisms to fight piracy;
 - (c) jointly develop strategies on how to fight and suppress piracy; and
 - (d) conduct combined operations or joint operations within the context of the Community, the African Union and the United Nations.

ARTICLE 8 - Peace Support Operations

1. The Partner States shall formulate a joint mechanism for the operationalisation of peace support operations within the context of the Charter of the United Nations, the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Treaty.
2. The Partner States shall conduct peace support operations within the Community under a conflict prevention, management and resolution framework.

ARTICLE 9 - Disaster Risk Reduction, Management and Crisis Response

1. The Partner States shall develop mechanisms to provide mutual assistance in disaster management and crisis response
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the Partner States shall:
 - (a) develop and early warning and response system for common disasters within the Community;
 - (b) establish the database for disaster management; and
 - (c) develop capacity to manage disaster situations.

ARTICLE 10 - Management of Refugees

1. The Partner States undertake to establish common mechanisms for the management of refugees.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the Partner States shall:
 - (a) harmonize their policies, laws, strategies and programmes on the management of refugees;
 - (b) incorporate the provisions of the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees and 1969 OAU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa in their national legislation;
 - (c) establish and harmonise asylum procedures;
 - (d) network and share information regarding asylum seekers and refugees;
 - (e) institute mechanisms to facilitate family re-union;
 - (f) establish systems for agencies involved with refugees within the Community to share views and exchange experiences; and
 - (g) develop joint training modules for stakeholders in refugee management.

ARTICLE 11 - Control of Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons

The Partner States undertake to jointly develop policies, measures, mechanisms, strategies and programmes, to control the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons.

ARTICLE 12 - Combating Transnational and Cross Border Crimes

1. The Partner States shall undertake joint operations in controlling and preventing transnational and cross-border crimes including:
 - (a) the theft of motor vehicles;
 - (b) the smuggling of goods;
 - (c) illicit drug trafficking;
 - (d) human trafficking;
 - (e) illegal migration;
 - (f) trade in counterfeit goods;
 - (g) intellectual property piracy; and
 - (h) any other transnational and cross – border crimes.

2. For purposes of paragraph 1, the Partner States shall develop appropriate mechanisms, policies, measures, strategies and programmes to combat cross-border crimes including:
 - (a) the establishment of regional databases on cross-border crimes;
 - (b) the enhancement of technical capacity for criminal intelligence;
 - (c) the enhancement of the exchange of criminal intelligence and other security information between the Partner States central criminal intelligence information centres;
 - (d) the strengthening of cross border security;
 - (e) the training of personnel and sharing information on the *modus operandi* being used by criminals;
 - (f) the enactment of laws on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters; and
 - (g) the establishment of cross border and inter state communication.

ARTICLE 13 - Preventing and Combating Cattle Rustling

1. The Partner States that do not have policies and laws to prevent and combat cattle rustling agree to develop and adopt policies, law and strategies to achieve this.
2. The Partner States agree to harmonise their policies, laws and strategies to prevent and combat cattle rustling.

ARTICLE 14 - Cooperation in the Exchange, Detention, Custody and Rehabilitation of Prisoners and Offenders

1. The Partner States agree to cooperation in the exchange, custody and rehabilitation of prisoners and offenders.
2. For purposes of Paragraph 1, the Partner States agree to, *inter alia* cooperate in the following areas:
 - (a) the governance and management frameworks of prisons and correctional services;
 - (b) penal reform agenda; and
 - (c) research, data collection, information exchange and the enhancement of regional standards, policies and practices.
3. The Partner States agree to harmonise their training programmes and practices in relation to the management of penal and rehabilitation institutions.

ARTICLE 15 - Institutional Arrangements

The Council shall determine the institutional arrangements for the implementation of this Protocol.

ARTICLE 16 - Relationship with Regional and International Organisations

The Partner States shall foster cooperation with regional and international organizations whose activities have a bearing on the objectives of this Protocol.

ARTICLE 17 - Confidentiality of Information

1. The Partner States undertake not to disclose any classified information, obtained under this Protocol or as a result of their participation in the Community, other than to their own officials to whom such disclosure is essential for purposes of giving effect to this Protocol or any directive taken by the Summit.
2. Partner States shall ensure that the officials referred to in this Article shall at all times maintain strict secrecy.
3. Partner States further undertake not to use any classified information obtained during any multilateral co-operation between and or among them to the detriment of any Partner State.
4. A Partner State shall remain bound by the requirement of confidentiality under this Article even after withdrawal and expulsion from the Community.

ARTICLE 18 - Dispute Settlement

Any dispute between the Partner States arising from the interpretation or application of this Protocol shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty.

ARTICLE 19 - Amendment of the Protocol

This Protocol may be amended by the Partner States in accordance with the provisions of Article 150 of the Treaty.

ARTICLE 20 - Entry into Force

This Protocol shall come into force upon ratification and deposit of the instruments of ratification with the Secretary General by all Partner States.

ARTICLE 21 - Depository and Registration

1. The original text of this protocol shall be deposited with the Secretary General who shall transmit certified true copies thereof to all Partner States.
2. The Secretary General shall register this protocol with the African Union, United Nations and such other organisation as the Council may determine.

DONE at Dar es Salaam Tanzania this**15th**....., day of **February**, 2013.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned have appended their signatures hereto:

For and on behalf of the
Republic of Uganda



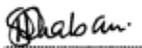
CRISPIN O.W.
RWIGYEMA
MINISTER OF
DEFENCE

For and on behalf of the
Republic of Burundi



CPP GABRIEL
NIZIGAMA
MINISTER FOR
PUBLIC SECURITY

For and on behalf of the
Republic of Kenya



HON. DR NAOMI
SHAABAN
MINISTER FOR
GENDER,
CHILDREN AND
SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT

For and on behalf of
the United Republic of
Tanzania



BERNARD
KAMILLIUS MEMBE
MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

For and on behalf of the
Republic of Rwanda



SHEIKH MUSA FAZIR
HARERIMANA
MINISTER OF
INTERNAL
SECURITY



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAC PROTOCOL ON FOREIGN POLICY COORDINATION



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PREAMBLE

WHEREAS the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda signed the Treaty Establishing the East African Community on the 30th day of November 1999;

AND WHEREAS the Republic of Burundi and the Republic of Rwanda Acceded to the Treaty on the 1st day of July 2007;

AND WHEREAS under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 151 of the Treaty, the Partner States undertook to conclude such Protocols as may be necessary in each area of Cooperation which shall spell out the objectives and scope of, and institutional mechanisms for cooperation and integration;

AWARE THAT the provisions of sub paragraph (h) of paragraph 1 of Article 142 of the Treaty saved the Memorandum of Understanding on Foreign Policy Coordination between the Partner States signed on 22nd January 1999;

RECOGNISING the provisions of Articles 5, 6 and 123 of the Treaty;

RE-AFFIRMING the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the desire to live in peace with all peoples and governments;

AWARE that foreign policy coordination is a critical factor in creating a conducive environment for regional cooperation and integration;

CONSCIOUS of the fact that close co-operation, mutual understanding and collaboration in matters of foreign policy coordination will be to the mutual benefit of the Partner States;

DETERMINED to establish a functional structure for effective implementation of decisions taken by the Partner States in areas of foreign policy coordination;

DESIROUS of jointly promoting the East African cooperation and ensuring harmonisation and coordination of the foreign policies of the Partner States abroad;

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY PARTNER STATES AGREE as follows:-

ARTICLE 1

INTERPRETATION

For purposes of this Protocol, the expressions hereunder shall have the following meanings-

“Community” means the East African Community established by Article 2 of the Treaty;

“consulate” means a consular post established in accordance with the **Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963**;

“consular services” refers to consular functions as contained in the **Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963**;

“Council” means the Council of Ministers of the East African Community;

“Diplomatic Mission” means the office of the representative of a Partner State in a foreign country and which enjoys extraterritorial status;

“foreign policy coordination” means the pursuit of strategic objectives and options of the Partner States in relating with foreign countries, regions and international organisations;

“Partner States” means the Partner States of the East African Community;

“Treaty” means the Treaty establishing the East African Community.

ARTICLE 2

SCOPE OF COOPERATION

The Partner States undertake to co-operate in foreign policy co-ordination and to promote and articulate Community policies and strategies for the purposes of-

- (a) collaboration in diplomatic and consular matters;
- (b) collaboration in multilateral diplomacy;
- (c) collaboration in economic and social activities; and
- (d) collaboration in capacity building.

ARTICLE 3

PRINCIPLES

1. The Partner States shall cooperate and coordinate in matters of foreign policy in accordance with Articles 5, 6, 7, 123, 124 and 125 of the Treaty.
2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, the Partner States undertake to observe, among others, the following principles of foreign policy-
 - (a) promotion of mutual national interests and economic well-being of the peoples of the Partner States;
 - (b) defence of justice, human rights, equality, good governance, the rule of law and democracy;
 - (c) mutual respect, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Partner States;
 - (d) promotion of peaceful co-existence and good neighbourliness, regional cooperation and integration;
 - (e) promotion of regional peace and security;
 - (f) promotion of tourism, investment and building of international partnerships; and
 - (g) respect for international law.

ARTICLE 4

OBJECTIVES

1. The objectives of this Protocol are to-
 - (a) promote development and harmonization of policies and strategies to support foreign policy co-ordination;
 - (b) safeguard the common values and interests of the Community;
 - (c) develop and promote the consolidation of democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms within the Community and with foreign countries;
 - (d) preserve peace and strengthen security among the Partner States and with foreign countries;
 - (e) provide operational mechanisms within which to fully effect the coordination of the foreign policies of the Partner States;

- (f) strengthen co-operation in order to promote and market the Community abroad;
- (g) promote the participation of the peoples of the Partner States in the diaspora in the development of the Community; and
- (h) enhance cooperation in the fight against international crimes.

ARTICLE 5

COLLABORATION IN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MATTERS

1. The Partner States shall collaborate in diplomatic and consular matters through their diplomatic missions abroad.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 the Partner States shall collaborate in the following areas-
 - (a) the holding of regular joint briefings and presentations;
 - (b) mobilising support for Community projects;
 - (c) coordination of programmes for Community delegations abroad; and
 - (d) provision of visa and consular services on behalf of the Partner States that do not have diplomatic missions or consulates in a foreign country.
3. For the purposes of paragraph 2(b) and (c), the Partner States shall involve their diplomatic missions in the development and follow-up of Community programmes.
4. The Partner States undertake to develop a framework for the implementation of paragraph 2 (d).

ARTICLE 6

COLLABORATION IN MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY

1. The Partner States undertake to collaborate in multilateral diplomacy, with a view to harmonising their positions at the regional and international fora.

2. For purposes of paragraph 1 the Partner States undertake to harmonise their positions in matters pertaining, inter alia, to-
 - (a) the regional economic communities of the African Union, regional integration institutions and other organisations under the Abuja Treaty
 - (b) for the Establishment of the African Economic Community and the Constitutive Act of the African Union;
 - (c) the Non-Aligned Movement, the Group of 77, the African Caribbean and Pacific countries and the Commonwealth Group of Nations;
 - (d) collaboration with other regional blocs such as North America Free Trade Area, the European Union and the Association of South East Asia Nations; and
 - (e) meetings of international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and other agencies of the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and other fora in which the Partner States have an interest.
3. The Partner States agree to jointly present and support candidates and candidatures for competitive positions in international organisations.
4. For the purposes of paragraph 3 the Partner States shall-
 - (a) consult each other before presentation of candidates to international organisations for vacancies that are zoned or political in nature;
 - (b) avoid competition between and among themselves for international posts or vacancies that are zoned or political in nature;
 - (c) handle the matter of candidates and candidatures through the diplomatic channels and through the mechanism established by the Community or candidatures for international jobs;
 - (d) jointly mobilise support at the regional and international levels in respect of the candidates and candidatures agreed upon by the Partner States ; and
 - (e) harmonise the positions of Partner States in respect of the candidates and candidatures of foreign countries and regions that seek support.

ARTICLE 7

COLLABORATION IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

1. The Partner States shall collaborate in promotional activities of the Community in foreign countries and regions.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 the Partner States shall collaborate in the following fields-
 - (a) trade;
 - (b) investment;
 - (c) tourism;
 - (d) culture;
 - (e) education;
 - (f) science and technology;
 - (g) health;
 - (h) agriculture; and
 - (i) environment.
3. The Partner States shall hold joint fairs and fora within and outside the Community for the promotion of activities in the areas mentioned in paragraph 2.

ARTICLE 8

COLLABORATION IN CAPACITY BUILDING

1. The Partner States shall collaborate in matters pertaining to capacity building and joint use of training and other facilities including information and communication technology in order to achieve cost efficiency and to maximise the advantages of combined efforts.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 the Partner States shall-
 - (a) jointly seek sponsorship for training of personnel of the Community;
 - (b) promote the utilisation of the centres of excellence of the Partner States;
 - (c) support capacity building of the centres of excellence of the Partner States;

- (d) harmonise the human resource development policies of the Partner States;
- (e) facilitate and promote exchange programmes for training in different fields;
and
- (f) seek support of development Partners for capacity building for identified training institutions.

ARTICLE 9

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Council shall determine the institutional arrangements necessary for the implementation of this Protocol.

ARTICLE 10

ROLE OF HEADS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

1. The Heads of Diplomatic Missions of the Partner States shall collaborate and hold regular joint meetings on matters of common interest to the Community in their respective countries of accreditation.
2. The Heads of Diplomatic Missions of the Partner States shall present joint special reports to the Ministries responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Partner States, on matters which are of common interest to the Community.
3. The Heads of Diplomatic Missions of the Partner States shall prepare joint briefs for delegations to and from the Partner States.

ARTICLE 11

RELATIONSHIP WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS

The Partner states shall honour their commitments in respect of other multilateral and international organisations to which they belong.

ARTICLE 12

AMENDMENT OF THE PROTOCOL

This Protocol may be amended by the Partner States in accordance with the provisions of Article 150 of the Treaty.

ARTICLE 13

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Protocol shall come into force upon ratification and deposit of instruments of ratification with the Secretary General by all the Partner States.

ARTICLE 14

DEPOSITORY AND REGISTRATION

This Protocol and any instrument of ratification shall be deposited with the EAC Secretary General who shall register the Protocol with the African Union, the United Nations, and such other organisations as the Council may determine.

DONE AT Arusha, Tanzania, this *3rd December* day of 2010

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned have appended their signatures hereto:

For the United Republic of
Tanzania



Hon. Bernard K. Membe,
MP,
Minister for Foreign
Affairs and International
Co-Operation.

For the Republic of
Burundi



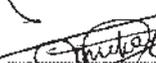
Hon. Augustin Nsanzu,
Minister for External
Relations and International
Co-Operation.

For the Republic of Kenya



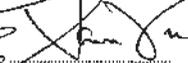
Hon. P.W. George
Saitoti, B.G.H., MP,
Minister of State for
Provincial Administration
and Internal Security and
Ag. Minister of Foreign
Affairs.

For the Republic of
Rwanda



Hon. Muzungu
Mazarurira,
Minister of East African
Community Affairs.

For the Republic of
Uganda



Hon. Sam K. Kutesa, MP,
Minister of Foreign
Affairs.



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

**PROTOCOL ON
COMBATING ILLICIT DRUG
TRAFFICKING IN THE
EAST AFRICAN REGION**



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PREAMBLE

The United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Uganda signatories to the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community.

CONSIDERING the provisions of Article 124(5)(e) of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community;

COMMITTED to the establishment of a regional institutional framework in combating illicit drug supply, demand and related corruption in Partner States through legislative and social policies;

CONCERNED about the magnitude of and the rising trend in, the illicit production, use and abuse of, demand for, and traffic in drugs in the East African region;

CONCERNED that such illicit use of and traffic in drugs poses a serious threat to the health and welfare of the peoples of East Africa and adversely affects the economic, cultural and political foundations of society;

CONSCIOUS that funds derived from illicit drug trafficking might distort the economies of the region;

CONSCIOUS of the fact that illicit drug trafficking is a serious international problem;

AWARE that the region is being increasingly used as a conduit for illicit drugs for international markets and that illicit drug trafficking and related corruption often complement each other and generate large financial gains and wealth enabling trans-national criminals and organisations to penetrate, contaminate and corrupt the structures of governments, legitimate commercial and financial business and society at all levels;

CONVINCED that co-operation between Partner States is necessary to eradicate illicit drug production and trafficking;

CONVINCED that such co-operation can only be effected through implementation of co-ordinated, comprehensive and integrated drug control and prevention programmes that address both supply and demand and involve the public, the private sector, businesses and Non-Governmental Organisations;

DETERMINED to combat the root causes of drug related crime by adopting and strictly enforcing legislation against illicit drug production, trafficking, drug abuse, money laundering and diversion of precursor chemicals;

DETERMINED to stop the use of the region as a conduit for drugs destined for international markets and to deprive those who are engaged in illicit drug trafficking of the proceeds of their criminal activities; and

DESIROUS of making a joint effort to achieve the above mentioned aims and objectives;

HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1

Definitions

In this Protocol, unless the context otherwise requires:

“community prevention” means any activity undertaken at the level of a community designed to reduce the underlying causes of drug abuse peculiar to the community;

“controlled delivery” shall have the meaning assigned to it in Article 1 of the UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;

“corruption” means abuse or misuse of any office for private gain or benefit or the giving or receipt by any person of any benefit of whatever nature which is not legally due;

“Council” means the Council of Ministers of the East African Community;

“demand reduction” means those measures that aim to deter the use of illicit drugs and help people who use illicit drugs to stop using them and limit or minimise some of the worst effects of disease and harmful behaviour;

“drugs” means any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance;

“illicit drug trafficking” means the offences set forth in Article 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 of The UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;

“Interstate Security Committee” means the Interstate Security Committee of the Community;

“money laundering” means engaging directly or indirectly in a transaction that involves money or property which is the proceeds of illicit drug trafficking or receiving, processing, concealing, disguising, transforming, converting, disposing of, removing from, bringing into any territory, money or property that is the proceeds of illicit drug trafficking;

“narcotic drugs” means any of the substances, natural or synthetic, referred to in Schedules I and II of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961;

“Partner State” means the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Uganda and any foreign country granted membership to the Community;

“precursor chemicals” means substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances as defined in Article 12 and Table I and II of the UN Convention Against Illicit Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;

“proceeds of illicit drug trafficking” means any property derived from or obtained directly or indirectly, from drug trafficking;

“property” means any asset whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible and legal documents or instruments evidencing title to, or interest in, such assets;

“psychotropic substance” means any substance, natural or synthetic, or any natural material referred to in Schedules I, II, III and IV of The Convention on Psychotropic substances, 1971;

“region” means the geographical area of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Uganda and any country granted membership to the Community;

“Secretariat” means the Secretariat of the East African Community; and

“Treaty” means the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community.

ARTICLE 2

Objectives

The main objectives of this Protocol are:

- 1 to reduce and eventually eliminate illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, related corruption and the illicit use and abuse of drugs through co-operation among enforcement agencies and demand reduction through co-ordinated programmes in the region;
- 2 to eliminate the production of illicit drugs; and
- 3 to protect the region from being used as a conduit for drugs destined for international markets.

ARTICLE 3

International Conventions

Partner States which have not acceded to or ratified the undermentioned United Nations Conventions shall do so as soon as possible:

- (a) The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961;
- (b) The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and
- (c) The UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

ARTICLE 4

Domestic Legislation

- 1 Partner States shall promulgate and adopt domestic legislation which shall satisfy the provisions of the Conventions referred to in Article 3 of this Protocol.
- 2 Subject to paragraph 1 of this Article, the legislation shall, *inter-alia*, make provisions for:
 - (a) drug trafficking, money laundering, diversion of precursor chemicals, conspiracy, incitement and instigation and drug abuse to be illegal;

- (b) custodial sentencing which will serve both as punishment and as a deterrent and would include provision for rehabilitation;
 - (c) the destruction of drugs seized both in bulk and in respect of any retained samples;
 - (d) prevention and detection of laundering of proceeds of illicit drug trafficking;
 - (e) effective measures for dealing with the proceeds of illicit drug trafficking including the tracing, freezing and seizure, confiscation and forfeiture of the said proceeds, including instrumentalities;
 - (f) rendering of mutual administrative and legal assistance in respect of illicit drug trafficking including tracing, freezing and seizure, confiscation and forfeiture of the said proceeds, including instrumentalities;
 - (g) approximation of extradition laws between the Partner States; and
 - (h) controlled delivery in conformity with the UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 and International practices.
- 3 Partner States shall approximate penalties applicable in the domestic laws with those of other Partner States in so far as their respective laws allow.

ARTICLE 5

Mutual Legal Assistance

- 1 Partner States shall co-operate with each other to afford mutual legal assistance to provide evidence and assistance in the investigation and prosecution of illicit drug trafficking.
- 2 Mutual legal assistance shall, *inter alia*, include the following:
- (a) requests for and communication of statements, exhibits, photographs, transcripts and reports for use as evidence;
 - (b) investigation and detection of offences;
 - (c) execution of searches and seizures;

- (d) inspection of sites or examination of subjects and/or documents;
 - (e) request for judicial documents;
 - (f) service of judicial documents;
 - (g) identification or tracing of suspects and identification, tracing, freezing and confiscation of the proceeds of illicit drug trafficking or related corruption; and
 - (h) subject to their consent, the transfer of prisoners between jurisdictions to give evidence.
- 3 Partner states may further agree upon any other form of mutual legal assistance consistent with their domestic laws.
- 4 Partner States shall designate a competent authority, the name of which shall be communicated to the Secretary General, which shall have the responsibility and power to administer and monitor requests for mutual legal assistance.
- 5 Requests for mutual legal assistance shall be in writing to the competent authority and shall contain:
- (a) the identity of the authority making the request and a recitation of its authority for making such a request;
 - (b) the subject matter and nature of the investigation or prosecution to which the request relates;
 - (c) a description of the assistance sought; and
 - (d) any other relevant information available to the requesting Partner State that may be of use to the requested Partner States.
- 6 The requested Partner State may request any such additional information which might be necessary for the execution of the request in accordance with its domestic law.

ARTICLE 6

Law Enforcement

- 1 Partner States shall establish appropriate mechanisms for co-operation among their enforcement agencies to promote effective enforcement including the following:
 - (a) establishment of direct communication systems and focal points to facilitate free and fast flow of information among the law enforcement agencies in the region, to combat illicit drug trafficking, money laundering and related corruption;
 - (b) establishment of an effective infrastructure to enhance effective drug law enforcement, including suitable facilities at all designated points of exit and entry;
 - (c) establishment of special multi-disciplinary drug law enforcement units in each Partner State for combating of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering and diversion of precursor chemicals;
 - (d) establishment of joint training courses to equip law enforcement agencies/units and prosecutors with appropriate skills for carrying out their tasks effectively;
 - (e) promotion of co-operation with international organisations such as International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL), United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), World Customs Organisation (WCO) and International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and to utilise existing data bases;
- 2 Partner States shall establish a regional drug data base which will be serviced by the Sub-committee of Experts established under Article 8 of this Protocol.

ARTICLE 7

Drug Demand Reduction

Partner States shall:

- (a) develop, implement and evaluate policies and strategies aimed at establishing a comprehensive and integrated demand reduction programme that will include the development of community prevention, public and school education and research activities so as to address the underlying causes of drug abuse;

- (b) establish mechanisms to co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate the demand reduction efforts of Government and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);
- (c) co-operate with the public, the private sector, business and NGOs to give higher priority in their programmes to combating drug abuse and the demand for drugs;
- (d) establish appropriate facilities for the treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration of drug dependent persons and make these available to Partner States;
- (e) promote the establishment of employee assistance programmes in all work situations regarding drug abuse;
- (f) provide and share systematic information and research data on drug abuse, drug trafficking and demand reduction programmes in order to facilitate regional co-operation and co-ordination;
- (g) ensure the availability of adequate training opportunities for personnel involvement in all aspects of demand reduction programmes and to share those opportunities within the region; and
- (h) provide adequate human, financial and technical resources for the implementation of the activities to combat drug abuse.

ARTICLE 8

Institutional Arrangements

- 1 The Council shall establish a multi-disciplinary Sub-Committee of Experts which shall be chaired, on a rotational basis, by the Directors of Criminal Investigation of the Partner States.
- 2 The Sub-Committee of Experts shall meet at least once annually.
- 3 The Committee of Experts shall be responsible to the Interstate Security Committee, for, *inter alia*, the following:
 - (a) receiving drug-related information from Partner States;
 - (b) organising training programmes;

- (c) evaluating programmes required to be put in place and a programme of co-operation for the implementation of this Protocol;
- (d) providing assistance to Partner States as and when appropriate; and
- (e) generally overseeing the implementation of this Protocol.

ARTICLE 9

Settlement of Disputes

The Parties to this Protocol shall strive to amicably settle any disputes or differences between them arising from, or connected with this Protocol by mutual understanding.

ARTICLE 10

Amendment

- 1 An amendment to this Protocol may be effected by mutual consent of the Partner States in accordance with Article 150 of the Treaty.
- 2 Subject to paragraph 3 of this Article, a proposal for the amendment of this Protocol shall be submitted to the Secretary General by any Partner State for preliminary consideration by the Council.
- 3 The Secretary General shall submit the proposal for amendment to the Council under paragraph 2, after:
 - (a) all Partner States have been duly notified of the proposal; and
 - (b) three months have elapsed since the notification.

ARTICLE 11

Ratification

This Protocol shall be ratified by the Partner States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

ARTICLE 12
Entry into Force

This Protocol shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification with the Secretary General by all the Partner States.

ARTICLE 13
Depository and Registration

- 1 This Protocol and all instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary General who shall transmit certified true copies thereof to all the Partner States.
- 2 The Secretary General shall register this Protocol with the Organisation of African Unity, the United Nations, and such other organisations as the Council may determine.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned have appended their signatures hereto:

DONE at Arusha, Tanzania this 13th day of JANUARY 2001 in three originals all done in the English language and all of them being equally authentic.

For the Republic of Uganda

For the Republic of Kenya

For the United Republic of
Tanzania



Hon. Amama Mbabazi, MP
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
(Regional Co-operation)
Uganda



Hon. K N K Bivott, EGH, MP
Minister of Tourism, Trade
and Industry
Kenya



Hon. J M Rikwete, MP
Minister of Foreign Affairs and
International Co-operation
Tanzania



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

STRATEGY ON REGIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY





THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY STRATEGY ON REGIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Article 124 of The Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community, recognises that peace and security are pre-requisites for Social and Economic development within the Community and vital to the achievements to the objectives of the Community. The article spells out wide-ranging approaches for implementation in order to have a stable and secure environment within the region. This kind of environment is geared towards promoting development and harmonious living of the people of East Africa.

This strategy goes a long way in enhancing the East African Community spirit of co-operation in regional peace and security, which brings into reality the collective responsibility in provision of security by the Partner States. It covers collaboration on combating cross border crimes, auto theft, drug trafficking, terrorism, money laundering and other crimes. This will provide a good and conducive environment in which peace will flourish security of persons and property guaranteed hence fostering development.

The East African Community Strategy on Regional Peace and Security has a Vision “**A SECURE AND PEACEFUL ENVIRONMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT**” and the Mission, for which this co-operation exists, is “**TO PROVIDE SECURITY WITHIN THE REGION THROUGH ENHANCED CO-OPERATION**”. In order to achieve the stated mission and realise the vision, there are Twenty Three goals formulated with a number of strategic objectives geared at fulfilling the goals.

Vision: A secure and peaceful environment for development.

Mission: To provide security within the region through enhanced co-operation

2.0 GOALS FOR REGIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

There are Twenty Three (23) goals, which the regional strategy aims to achieve. Each of these goals has a number of objectives and strategies for implementing them. These goals are:

- I. Enhance the exchange of criminal intelligence and other security information amongst partner states;
- II. Enhance joint operations and patrols;
- III. Install common communication facilities for border and interstate security;
- IV. Adopt the U.N model law on mutual assistance on criminal matters;
- V. Implement protocol on combating illicit drug trafficking;
- VI. Exchange visits by security authorities;
- VII. Exchange training programs for security personnel;
- VIII. Establish common mechanisms for the management of refugees;
- IX. Establish regional disaster management mechanisms;
- X. Formulate security measures to combat terrorism;
- XI. Establish measures to combat cattle rustling;
- XII. Establish measures to combat proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons;
- XIII. Develop mechanisms to combat security challenges on EAC shared Inland waters;
- XIV. Develop a mechanism for Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution;
- XV. Develop a mechanism for Early Warning System;
- XVI. Enhance Cooperation within Prisons/Correctional Services in the Region;
- XVII. Prevention of Genocide;
- XVIII. Combat and Suppress Piracy for Maritime Safety and Security;
- XIX. Enhance measures to Detect, Prevent and Combat Cyber Crime;
- XX. Enhance measures to Combat Human Trafficking, Illegal migration and Smuggling of migrants in the East African Community Region;
- XXI. Enhance Co operation in Combating Environmental Crimes;
- XXII. Strengthen Co-operation amongst Partner States on Anti Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) initiatives;
- XXIII. Prevent, Control and Eradicate Motor Vehicle (MV) Theft in East African Community Partner States.

3.0 DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRATEGY FOR REGIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The goals, objectives and strategies for the regional peace and security are stated in the proceeding sections. Each goal contains identified objectives, supported by background information and strategies for implementing the objective and the set goal.

4.0 GOAL 1: ENHANCE THE EXCHANGE OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND OTHER SECURITY INFORMATION AMONGST PARTNER STATES

4.1 Objectives

- i. Establish databases by Partner States;
- ii. Enhance technical capacity for production of criminal intelligence; and
- iii. Exchange criminal intelligence/information among partner states.

4.1.1 Establish Databases by Partner States

Background

The collection and collation of criminal intelligence and information is an integrative process. The appropriate use and appreciation of existing information and intelligence may require the establishment of a multi-disciplinary forum to take stock of existing intelligence and information. This is imperative because intelligence and information capable of being useful to one agency may be in the possession of another agency not capable of putting it to appropriate use. Inter-agency sharing may therefore remedy this shortcoming.

Establishment of a computer Network between the headquarters and other units throughout the Country would improve the management of Criminal intelligence. Establishing databases that are shared by Partner States would facilitate the exchange of criminal intelligence among these states. Databases that need to be established include Finger print, National ID, Driving Permit and Passport Management, motor vehicle theft, anti-money laundering. All the databases need to be linked or connected to facilitate tracking of criminals.

4.1.1.1 Strategies

- i. Partner States jointly design the appropriate databases;
- ii. Establish computer network to link all Police Units in the Partner States;
- iii. Jointly train personnel to handle the daily operations of the databases at the levels of Databases Administrators, Programmers and Data entry clerks;
- iv. Standardisation of crime data by the Partner States;
- v. Resource mobilization for security projects; and
- vi. Conduct border communities' security meetings.

4.1.2 Enhance Technical Capacity for Production of Criminal Intelligence

Background

A Crime Information System is the backbone of every professional Police Agency. A successful system allows for the collection of information, its evaluation and development till it reaches the stage where it becomes intelligence, which is of value to policing. To do this requires utmost care in the gathering and handling of such information. This finally allows Partner States to deploy Police more effectively in their efforts to combat crime.

Capacity for production of criminal intelligence is low due to inadequate funding and technical equipment. It is imperative that Partner States prioritise funding of criminal intelligence. Indeed, this area needs to be strengthened to avoid being caught unawares, in case of incidences such as terrorism among others.

4.1.2.1 Strategies

- i. Strengthen gathering of information;
- ii. Acquire surveillance equipment and facilities;
- iii. Partner States to jointly train their manpower in analysis and handling of crime intelligence; and
- iv. Employ appropriate crime management information system design, which is technically and operationally feasible.

4.1.3 Exchange Criminal Intelligence/Information among Partner States

Background

For any operation to be successful it must be intelligence led. Local operations mounted by Police officers are largely successful due to optimal use of intelligence. Information on criminals is usually gathered and analysed to identify links between crimes, associations among criminals, individuals' roles in criminal activity and the relationship between crime and other factors such as unemployment etc, and then disseminated to the end users.

The end users are field officers carrying out operations or policy makers. The advantage here is that analysis is done using uniform structured methods and techniques easily understood by all analysts and can easily be demonstrated to everyone by visualisation. Exchange of information on criminals is of mutual interest among Partner States and should be encouraged, if joint operations are to succeed.

4.1.3.1 Strategy

Partner States to establish network connectivity

5.0 GOAL 2: CONDUCT JOINT OPERATIONS IN SEARCH AND RESCUE

5.1 Objective: Enhance joint operations in combating crime in the Region

Background

Partner States are encouraged to develop co-ordinated joint operations and share intelligence on search and rescue. During the Fifth Sectoral Council on Interstate Security, the Partner States were directed to enhance collaboration and install common communication system at established border posts for quick information flow. A rapid and dedicated communication system between the security agencies of Partner States will greatly enhance Search and Rescue operations.

5.1.1 Strategies:

- i. Conduct joint search and rescue operations;
- ii. Identify, procure and install communication gadgets to facilitate search and rescue; and
- iii. Operationalize regional centre for Search and Rescue.

6.0 GOAL 3: INSTALL, COMMON COMMUNICATION FACILITIES FOR BORDER AND INTERSTATE SECURITY

6.1 Objective

Establish a common communication system to enhance inter-state exchange of information to combat international organised crimes.

Background

During the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Conference held in Nairobi Kenya from June 15th - 16th 1999, a resolution was passed to achieve the installation of common radio communication system at established border posts for quick flow of information and response in curbing crime along the common border. The three East African Chief Signals Officers meeting held in Nairobi in July 1999 that charted the best ways of implementing the resolution made.

Thereafter Burundi and Rwanda joined the Community and adopted the resolutions which were initially agreed by the three Partner States. A rapid and dedicated communication system between the police agencies of East Africa will remain a vital instrument in the fight against sophisticated cross-border criminality as well as other forms of international crime. Cross-border criminals use a variety of communication systems to pursue their criminal objectives. Of particular significance in this regard is the exploitation of information and communication technology (ICT) by cross-border criminals as well as domestic criminals.

There is need to have consistent information flow between the Headquarters of the Partner States. This necessitates installation of an independent and common communication system in place.

6.1.1 Strategies

- i. Identify and procure common interstate communication system;
- ii. Link up the five Police Head Quarters by fax, email and Establish a website; and
- iii. Conduct joint operations in hot pursuit of criminals.

7.0 GOAL 4: ADOPT U.N. MODEL LAW ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ON CRIMINAL MATTERS

7.1 Objective

Enhance mutual legal assistance in criminal matters

Background

The UN Model Law on Mutual Assistance, which is in conformity with the UN Convention against Transnational Crimes (the Palermo Convention), is an important instrument in harnessing international cooperation among the world's law enforcement agencies, in the fight against transnational crimes. It provides for assistance in relation to evidence, the identification of witnesses and the forfeiture of property.

7.1.1 Strategies

- i. Partner States to legislate on the U.N. Model Law on Mutual Assistance; and
- ii. Enact EAC Law based on UN Model of mutual assistance on criminal matters.

8.0 GOAL 5: IMPLEMENT EAC PROTOCOL ON COMBATING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

8.1 Objective

Eliminate illicit drug production and trafficking and related crimes in the region.

Background

The problem of drug trafficking has not only increased in the East African region, but also in the whole world at large. The role played by the East Africa Partner States in combating illicit drug trafficking is wanting and the region is used as a conduit to other destinations.

There have been a number of measures taken by the Partner States aimed at combating this problem. On the international scene, the Partner States have partially complied with the requirements of the relevant International Conventions. The convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, which was amended by the 1972 protocol, the UN Convention on Psychotropic substances of 1971 and the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic

drugs and psychotropic substances 1988, have been ratified by all the Partner States. On the national scene, each Partner State has established anti-narcotic department/units. There are a number of joint operations and meetings aimed at addressing the problem. The effective and sustainable implementation of the protocol on combating illicit drug trafficking may have to take into account the evolution of various mechanisms aimed at making illicit drug trade unprofitable. Such mechanisms may include reviewing of the Anti-money laundering strategies, asset forfeiture (criminal or civil forfeiture) where domestic legislation so allows and oversight mechanisms of the banking and money exchange industry.

8.1.1 Strategy

Partner States to implement the EAC Protocol on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking legislation

9.0 GOAL 6: EXCHANGE OF VISITS BY SECURITY AUTHORITIES

9.1 Objective

Confidence building and sharing of information amongst Partner States Security Officers

Background

Good partnership involves free exchange of ideas in order to enhance relationship and confidently deal with challenges for the mutual benefit of the parties. Regular exchange visits by security officers offers a platform for sharing ideas and experiences on matters of Regional peace and security.

In this regard, sporting activities and cultural events further encourage integration and sharing challenges and experiences among all levels of security officers.

9.1.1 Strategies

- i. Organize periodic and reciprocal visits for security officers; and
- ii. Organise joint cultural and sports events once every two years for security officers.

10.0 GOAL 7: EXCHANGE OF TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR SECURITY PERSONNEL

10.1 Objective

Harmonize training syllabi and standard operating procedures

Background

Aware of the fact that Partner States have established training institutions offering similar training, there is need to harmonize the syllabi in order to benefit from each other. To improve standards and co-operation within the region, Partner States need to support each other in relation to training their staff. By improving training and exchanging experiences, the policing standards are improved and developed among the Partner States to enhance performance.

While considering the harmonization of the syllabi, it is imperative that security training institutions of the Partner States endeavour to achieve nationally and internationally recognized standards. Professional recognition may be attained through a process of accreditation of security training institutions by relevant institutions or bodies charged with such functions.

Once so accredited, not only do the programs offered by the training institutions become nationally and internationally recognized, but also the certificates or other forms of award gain professional status commensurate with those awarded by other national/international institutions of higher learning. The accreditation of security agency training institutions is now a common practice in a number of African countries as well as other parts of the world. Partner States could take advantage of this emerging trend and best practices.

10.1.1 Strategies

- i. Harmonize Partner States training syllabi;
- ii. Conduct specialist trainer exchange;
- iii. Conduct study visits within the Partner States;
- iv. Work out modalities to have Partner States security training institutions accredited by relevant national accreditation authorities;
- v. Designate and operationalize various centres of excellence in Partner States; and
- vi. Develop specialized trainers Cadre.

11.0 GOAL 8: ESTABLISH COMMON MECHANISMS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF REFUGEES/ASYLUM SEEKERS

11.1 Objective

Harmonize mechanisms for handling Asylum seekers/refugees

Background

Experience has shown that the region is beset with an influx of refugees from neighbouring countries due to political turmoil. The large numbers of refugees in the region pose social, immigration and security problems to the law enforcement agencies in the region. This puts a heavy burden on the Partner States in various aspects.

It is noteworthy that Partner States are signatories to the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees and its 1967 protocol. These same countries are also signatories to 1969 OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa. There is therefore need to harmonize national legislations governing refugee matters in the region.

11.1.1 Strategies

- i. Address the problem of refugees/asylum seekers using a multi-disciplinary approach;
- ii. Harmonize refugee legislation and Incorporate provisions of 1951 Geneva Convention and 1969 OAU Convention in the region;
- iii. Harmonize asylum procedures;
- iv. Network and share information regarding asylum seekers and refugees;
- v. Harmonize mechanism to facilitate family re-union; and
- vi. Develop joint training modules for stakeholders in refugee management.

12.0 GOAL 9: ESTABLISH REGIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

12.1 Objectives

- i. Identify potential disasters;
- ii. Establish disaster management centres; and

- iii. Develop efficient and rapid disaster response teams to ensure timely response

Background

Partner States are potentially faced with natural, man-made disasters and complex emergencies such as drought, floods, landslides, famine, disease outbreaks; accidents, conflicts, fire, terrorism, Tsunami among others.

The occurrences of disasters pose severe negative impacts on livelihood and the environment. The dangers to human life and development are so great and cannot be underrated. The features, which distinguish disasters from severe events, need to be clearly stated to attract attention from those outside the affected areas in order to mitigate the outcomes. It is imperative that measures be undertaken towards disaster management from the perspective of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

12.1.1 Strategies

- i. Develop an early warning mechanism for commonly occurring disasters in the region; and
- ii. Establish national databases for disaster management.

12.2 Establish Disaster Management Centres

Background

Aware of the fact that disasters respect no boundaries, there is need to have a multi-disciplinary approach in addressing the problems. The main focus therefore should be establishment of regional disaster management mechanisms, which will harmonize technical co-operation and support.

Disaster threats are almost common to every country among the Partner States in the region. This therefore calls for the need to develop a comprehensive approach to disaster management. This approach should cover all aspects of the disaster risk management cycle i.e. prevention, mitigation, preparedness, rapid response, recovery and reconstruction.

12.2.1 Strategies

- i. Partner States to establish and operationalise disaster management centres;
- ii. Develop robust national disaster management and contingency plans;

- iii. Establish and operationalise EAC Centre of Excellence in Disaster Management; and
- iv. Integrate the national disaster management centres to the regional disaster management co-ordination centre;

12.3 Develop efficient and Rapid Disaster Response Teams and Ensure Timely Response

Background

Effective and efficient disaster management and timely response mechanisms is an important ingredient in Disaster management and depends on policy in place and understanding the priorities of the disaster challenges. This entails improving on the existing capabilities prior to the threats. An effective policy entails interdisciplinary collaboration among the government, non-governmental organizations, research and training institutions, commercial sector and the public likely to be affected by the disasters. To achieve this, local, national and regional co-ordination is required.

12.3.1 Strategies

- i. Promote public awareness on Disaster Management;
- ii. Develop capacity to manage disasters;
- iii. Develop efficient and rapid response teams;
- iv. Develop Standing Operating Procedures; and
- v. Conduct joint exercises to enhance interoperability.

13.0 GOAL 10: FORMULATE SECURITY MEASURES TO PREVENT AND COMBAT TERRORISM

13.1 Objective

Develop and operationalize mechanisms to prevent and combat terrorism

Background

There is an apparent large gap between political commitment, policy and legislations and practical implementation of legislation between member states in the region. This is seen in light of the UN resolution 1373 on Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism Financing, (to check on other UN resolution on Terrorism) of which the African Heads of State and Governments adopted in 1999 and the “Algiers convention on the prevention and combating of terrorism”.

This, followed by “Plan of Action on the prevention and combating of terrorism” of September 2002 reflects African realities

13.1.1 Strategies

- i. Enact EAC legislation on preventing and combating terrorism;
- ii. Enhance institutional capacity to combat terrorism;
- iii. Exchange information on terrorism;
- iv. Operationalise the regional forensic referral centre;
- v. Enhance security of borders and entry points;
- vi. Countering Radicalization; and
- vii. Conduct joint operations to combat terrorism.

14.0 GOAL 11: ESTABLISH MEASURES TO COMBAT CATTLE RUSTLING

14.1 Objective

Establish mechanisms and strengthen capacity to combat cattle rustling.

Background

Cattle rustling and stock theft are a threat to peace and security in the Eastern African Region in particular in the border areas. It often involves organized cattle raids using Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWS) with concomitant violent skirmishes, loss of life and properties. The practice of cattle rustling in some ethnic groups is culturally ingrained while in modern times it has taken economic motives dimensions through organized raids. On the basis of its threats on peace and security in the region several initiatives at national and regional laws have been taken including making it a serious criminal act, instituting legislation and mechanisms to stop and eradicate it.

Some of these initiatives need to be adopted and implemented by all Partner States and their neighbouring countries. The EAC Protocol on Peace and Security under Article 13 urges Partner States to develop and adopt policies, strategies, legislation and mechanisms to prevent and combat cattle rustling as well as harmonize these laws and strategies. This augurs well with the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Coordination Organization (EAPCCO) Protocol on the Prevention, Combating and Eradication of Cattle Rustling in Eastern Africa that is yet not ratified by any of the Partner States. Partner States have different laws that deal with cattle rustling separately. Legislative bodies from Partner States should therefore harmonize policies, laws and strategy to address cattle rustling.

14.1.1 Strategies

- I. Ratify and domesticate the EAPCCO ‘Protocol on the Prevention, Combating and Eradication of Cattle Rustling in Eastern Africa’;
- II. Harmonize policies, laws and strategies to prevent and combat cattle rustling ;
- III. Establish and/or strengthen Stock Theft Prevention Units in Partner States;
- IV. Develop and implement harmonised livestock identification and traceability systems as a tool to discourage and prevent cattle rustling;
- V. Institute alternative means of livelihood of livestock dependent communities to discourage cattle rustling practice; and
- VI. Implement measures to control and manage cross-border livestock movements and trade

15.0 GOAL 12: ESTABLISH MEASURES TO COMBAT THE PROLIFERATION OF ILLICIT SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

15.1 Objective

Improve management and control of SALW

Background

The Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa and other International and Regional instruments mandate Partner States to establish National Focal Points as co-ordinating agencies to provide institutional mechanisms to promote and co-ordinate implementation of comprehensive measures to tackle illicit small arms and light weapons.

The Regional and International instruments/obligations require Partner States to develop and implement National Action Plans that guide national interventions towards tackling problems of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons. These will include development of the national policies guide strengthening the management and control of SALW.

15.1.1 Strategies

- i. Develop and implement National Action Plans;
- ii. Harmonise laws relating to small arms and light weapons;
- iii. Establish national databases; and

- iv. Create public awareness through political, civic and clan leaders.

16.0 GOAL 13: DEVELOP MECHANISMS TO COMBAT SECURITY CHALLENGES ON EAC SHARED INLAND WATER BODIES

16.1 Objectives

- I. Institute measures to combat smuggling and thefts on the shared inland water bodies; and
- II. Establish mechanisms to control pollution and promote sustainable utilization of natural resources on the shared inland water bodies.

16.2 Institute measures to combat smuggling and thefts on the shared inland water bodies

Background

Under Article 12 of the EAC Protocol on Peace and Security, Partner states are urged to put in place measures to combat transnational and cross border crimes that also occur on the shared inland water bodies. Smuggling, thefts and robberies activities take place on the shared inland water bodies and pose threats to peace and security. In smuggling, smugglers are using the lake to bring in goods and merchandise from neighbouring countries to evade taxes causing the governments to lose a lot of revenue as well as failing genuine importers to market their commodities. In addition to smuggling there are reported incidences of fish boats thefts and boat passengers being robbed.

These felonies not only threaten peace and security but also impact negatively on investment climate on and around the shared water bodies' areas of the Partner States. The need for joint operations among the Partner States on the shared inland water bodies is paramount and will go a long way in ensuring security on the lake. At the moment Partner States are operating independently and uncoordinated, a situation the criminals are finding very easy to exploit. Joint surveillance by Partner States will lead to sharing of information, as criminals on the lake tend to operate across the borders.

It will also ensure a cost effective monitoring system. Also, Partner States have not fully established inter-agency security committees to handle security on the shared water bodies as such security agencies are operating in isolation of one another and yet their roles are complimentary. Combating smuggling and thieving on shared water bodies through addressing these concerns will ensure peace and security and thereof provide a good and conducive environment for development where all the Partner States will benefit.

Other challenges include reducing fishing pressure and incidences of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) through putting in place and implementing mechanisms and measures that will promote sustainable utilization of natural resources abounding in the shared inland water bodies.

16.2.1 Strategies

- i. Strengthen surveillance and monitoring of peace and security on the EAC shared Inland water bodies;
- ii. Establish inter agency cooperation committees for security organs; and
- iii. Combat smuggling theft and robberies on shared inland water bodies.

16.3 Establish mechanisms to control pollution and promote sustainable utilization of natural resources abound in the shared Inland Water bodies

Background

Sustainable availability of fish resources in the shared water bodies in East Africa is an important factor and concern for peace and security in the region. It is important to maintain and ensure sustainable availability of fish resources in the shared water bodies by balancing reproduction, production (growth) and harvesting of fish through regulating fishing efforts and capacity. Depleted fish resources in the shared water bodies are threats to food security, poverty alleviation, standard of living and peace and security.

Partner States, therefore, should put in place mechanisms to manage and control fishing pressure in the shared water bodies. Such mechanisms include harmonizing fishing policies and laws, developing and strengthening community involvement in management of fisheries resources through Beach Management Units, strengthening mechanisms to regulate fishing efforts, promoting alternative sources of income for the fishing dependent communities and promoting fish farming (aquaculture) to reduce pressure on capture fisheries.

16.3.1 Strategies

- i. Harmonize pollution control and fisheries policies and legislation;
- ii. Establish mechanisms to control and reduce pollution and environmental degradation;
- iii. Establish measures to reduce fishing pressure; and
- iv. Institute public awareness and education campaigns.

17.0 GOAL 14: OPERATIONALISE THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY CONFLICT PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION MECHANISM

17.1 Objective

Prevent, manage and resolve disputes or conflicts within and between/amongst Partner States or with foreign countries.

Background

The Partner States have witnessed several conflicts internally, regionally and globally. This calls for a mechanism for peaceful resolution of disputes and conflicts within and between Partner States and a forum under which the EAC can participate in resolution of disputes within and between Partner States and with foreign countries.

An effective mechanism for consultations and co-operation geared towards peaceful settlement of disputes in order to maintain and consolidate peace and this leads to improved well-being of the people of East Africa.

17.1.1 Strategies

- i. Develop capacities to anticipate, mediate, negotiate and mitigate disputes and conflicts;
- ii. Develop modalities for peace support operations;
- iii. Develop framework for facilitation of post-conflict recovery and sustainable peace, security and development;
- iv. Sensitize and popularize EAC CPMR initiatives and promotion and enhancing peaceful social co-existence in the region, including women, youth, civil society, private sector and other interest groups;
- v. Establish similar mechanisms for conflict management at national, sub-national and local community level;
- vi. Operationalise the EAC Peace Facility;
- vii. Use traditional mechanisms of preventing and resolving conflicts; and
- viii. Cooperate and collaborate and alliances with other bilateral, multilateral organizations and countries in conflict management within EAC.

18.0 GOAL 15: OPERATIONALIZE THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY EARLY WARNING MECHANISM

18.1 Objective

Facilitate the anticipation, preparedness and early responses to prevent, contain and manage conflict and crises.

Background

In order to prevent, mitigate and manage conflicts and threats in the region, there is need to ensure timely collection of data and relevant information that decision makers and other stakeholders can use. This calls for a sound mechanism that will facilitate collection, verification and analysis of such information and communicate the results to decision makers.

18.1.1 Strategies

- i. Develop indicators and other analytical tools for the Early Warning;
- ii. Gather, verify, analyze and disseminate information on potential areas that may pose threat to peace and security and recommending timely and appropriate measures, strategies and policies;
- iii. Establish National Early Warning Centre's and Focal Points and promote collaboration and cooperation among Partner States on Early Warning and Response on issues affecting peace and security in the region;
- iv. Conduct research on potential security threats in the region and build regional data base;
- v. Develop capacities including human resources and installation of appropriate communication and data analysis equipment both at national and regional level; and
- vi. Collaborate with the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS).

19.0 GOAL 16: ENHANCE COOPERATION WITHIN PRISONS / CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN THE REGION

19.1 Objectives

- i. Develop a governance and management Framework;
- ii. Enhance Technical Cooperation;

- iii. Enhance Human Resource Management and development (HMRD);
- iv. Strengthen Education and training;
- v. Promote Research, enhance data collection and information sharing on prisons/ correctional services;
- vi. Enhance Learning and knowledge exchange; and
- vii. Enhance Confidence building initiatives

19.2 Develop a Governance and Management Framework

Background

Currently there exist different standards, philosophies and strategies in regard to governance, management of institutions and treatment of inmates/offenders/juveniles. As a result there are no commonalities in management and governance of Prisons/correctional services. The development of governance and management framework, therefore, entails the establishment of common standards on the governance, management of Services and treatment of inmates/offenders/juveniles in view of continental and global mandates pertaining to Prisons/Correctional Services; and the dictates of the EAC regional environment.

19.2.1 Strategies

- i. Ensure Partner States harmonise/approximate their laws and policies relating to prisons/correctional services;
- ii. Develop Common Prisons/Correctional Services Operating Procedures;
- iii. Establish joint planning and operations for Prisons/Correctional Services;
- iv. Design common approaches to participation of Prisons/Correctional Services in peace support operations; and
- v. Establish collaboration mechanisms between agencies within the criminal justice system and other stakeholders.

19.3 Enhance technical cooperation

Background

There exist bilateral cooperation arrangements as opposed to regional arrangements among Partner States. There is a need to develop a technical cooperation framework which will involve identification of common

operational matters that would need the establishment of frameworks, approaches and methodologies for joint action, particularly in the current penal/corrections reform agenda.

19.3.1 Strategies

- i. Develop modalities for sharing experiences, skills and expertise;
- ii. Establish a framework for regional offender integrated management information system (IMIS);
- iii. Develop a framework for collaboration in modern technology for Prisons/Correctional Services;
- iv. Design a common approach to reduction and management of infectious and contagious diseases including, disasters, epidemics and emergencies; and
- v. Partner States to harmonise prisoners' / offenders' /juveniles' regimes and utilization of resultant outputs

19.4 Enhance human resource management and development (HRMD)

Background

Partner states have continued to operate different schemes of service and standards in human resource management and development. Consequently there is lack of common career path. The aim of this objective is to establish standards for HMRD within the Prisons/Correctional Services. It will entail investigative research and comparative analysis work of career development across different systems/countries as well as analysis of good practices that can be replicated /adapted.

19.4.1 Strategy

Establishment of common standards for HRMD within Prisons /Correctional Services

19.5 Strengthen education and training

Background

To date each Partner State has different training curriculum for Prisons/correctional services staff. This has led to disparities in approaches in management and treatment of prisoners / offenders / juveniles. This has thus created a need for development of a common training curriculum,

establishment of regional academies and collaboration with other stakeholders to address emerging serious crimes. This will build overall management capabilities within the Prisons/Corrections terrain with a view to inculcating universal standards and norms.

19.5.1 Strategies

- i. Ensure Partner States develop a common training curriculum, establish Regional Academies; and identify Centre's of Excellence; and
- ii. Develop modalities to address emerging serious crimes.

19.6 Promote research, enhance data collection and information sharing on Prisons/ Correctional services

Background

Currently there is no framework for joint research, data collection and sharing of information within the region under the Prisons/Correctional services. As a result, there is no common data on crime trends and prisoners/offenders/juveniles' profiles which are important prerequisites in crime prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration. This objective will, therefore facilitate cross regional information exchange and the enhancement of regional standards, policies and practices within the sector through research and the collation of data on prison population, facilities, financial resources and personnel.

19.6.1 Strategies

- i. Establishment of a Regional website link and data bank; and
- ii. Develop a cooperation framework for joint research and information sharing

19.7 Enhance learning and knowledge exchange

Background

There is currently no framework for shared learning and knowledge exchange between Partner States. Consequently there is no knowledge and skills transfer that would enable the institutions jointly identifies and solves common problems that affect them. Identifying and collating best practices and experiences for sharing would alleviate this gap.

This objective entails organization of workshops and seminars for the exchange of experiences, enhancing learning in particular areas of regional concern, use of print and electronic media, including collective observation of global trends. The development of regional website/portal for systemic storing and accessing valuable historical and current documentation on the sector is a key component in this area of focus.

19.7.1 Strategy

Ensure Partner States develop mechanisms for sharing best practices and experiences

19.8 Enhance confidence building initiatives

Background

The historical perspectives of the first East African Community and the negative consequences that later followed after its break up make confidence building a necessity in the processes of the EAC integration with its ultimate goal of Political Federation.

19.8.1 Strategy

Ensure Partner States develop a framework for confidence building within the Prisons / Correctional services.

20.0 GOAL 17: DETECTION, PREVENTION, MITIGATION AND STOPPING OF GENOCIDE

20.1 Objective

Develop appropriate mechanisms to detect, prevent, mitigate and stop genocide.

Background

Genocide is defined as a crime under international law in the Genocide Convention of 1948¹. The Convention makes it a crime to commit genocide, plan or conspire to commit genocide, incite or cause other people to commit genocide or be complicit or involved in any act of genocide.

¹ Adopted by Resolution 260 (III) A of the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1948

The need to prevent genocide and punish those responsible is inevitable and this has been of concern to the international community since the end of the Second World War. Preventing genocide is a collective obligation; therefore Partner States are bound to develop mechanisms aimed at preventing any possibility of occurrence of genocide.

20.1.1 Strategies

- i. Designate a regional documentation centre of excellence on Genocide;
- ii. Exchange relevant information and intelligence on tendencies of genocide;
- iii. Carry out national and regional sensitization campaigns against genocide and genocide ideology;
- iv. Ratify International conventions, treaties and protocols pertaining to Genocide;
- v. Establish a research team on genocide within EAC;
- vi. Set up a national fund for the support of the victims of genocide to improve their living conditions;
- vii. Establish and promote counseling and victim support centers;
- viii. Establish, re-enforce structures and processes for protecting victims and witnesses of Genocide; and
- ix. Organize commemoration ceremonies of genocide victims at regional level.

21.0 GOAL 18: COMBATING AND SUPPRESSING PIRACY FOR MARITIME SAFETY AND SECURITY

21.1 Objective:

Enhance Safety and Security in the Maritime Domain

Background

Piracy has continued to undermine the socio-economic development in the region. The threat has the potential of compromising development and regional integration.

Piracy undermines the security of the region and its ports and their continued development as a commercial hub in the global economy. It weakens the integration of the region by reducing the competitive advantage of its wealth and natural resources. Piracy increases the costs of insurance and transport, hence the costs of doing business in the region.

Despite the above situation, the region is lacking an effective maritime security strategy and deep-water maritime surveillance capability to protect commerce and shipping. The threat has also increased the risks of human and drugs trafficking, arms proliferation, money laundering and terrorism. It is against this background that EAC Partner States are compelled to collectively develop strategies to combat the threat since no single country in the region is able to tackle the problem alone.

21.1.1 Strategies

In addressing the MSS threats in the region, the following strategies need to be adopted;

- i. Mobilize Resources for Maritime Security and Safety;
- ii. Create awareness on Maritime Domain;
- iii. Develop an Institutional Maritime Governance;
- iv. Protect Maritime Economy;
- v. Build Maritime Institutional Capacity; and
- vi. Enhance Cooperation, coordination and collaboration.

22.0 GOAL 19: ENHANCING MEASURES TO DETECT PREVENT AND COMBAT CYBER CRIME

22.1 Objective

Develop mechanisms to detect and combat cyber crime

Background

The development and adoption of ICT technologies within the region have tremendously grown. With this growth, risks of cyber attacks have also become imminent and the challenges of cybercrime continue to rise. It is a transnational threat affecting people and their rights, generating large amounts of crime proceeds, causing major damage, and targeting economic, social-economic and security interests of societies within the region and worldwide.

In order to ensure safety in the cyber space, partner states need to develop measures to protect infrastructure against or prevent intentional and non-intentional cyber incidents and attacks.

22.1.1 Strategies

- i. Increase public awareness on safety and security on the internet;
- ii. Ratify and implement relevant International Conventions on Combating Cyber Crime;
- iii. Enact and/or harmonize laws relating to cyber crime among partner states;
- iv. Build capacity for law enforcement agencies and Judiciary by ensuring appropriate tools and skills are put in place;
- v. Enhance International Cooperation through sharing of information and intelligence on cyber crime; and
- vi. Enhance Intra and Inter-Agency cooperation in Partner States.

23.0 GOAL 20: ENHANCE MEASURES TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING, ILLEGAL MIGRATION AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS IN THE REGION

23.1 Objective

Eradicate human trafficking, illegal migration and smuggling of migrants in the EAC region.

Background

The world over, there are people who fall victim to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in countries which act either as source, transit or destination. Various studies have assessed the extent of human trafficking, illegal immigration, and smuggling of migrants in East Africa Partner states and have confirmed that are not only prevalent, but also rampant. The region has been a source, point of transit and destination for trafficked and smuggled men, women and children.

Virtually, every country in the world is affected by these crimes. The challenge for all countries, rich and poor alike is to target criminals who exploit desperate people and to protect and assist victims of trafficking and smuggling many of whom endure unimaginable hardships in their bid for better life.

Internationally there are initiatives that have been undertaken to combat these crimes. United Nations has enacted the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplement Protocols on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants of 2000. These pieces of legislation which EAC Partner states are signatory are international instruments addressing this phenomenon. The part played by East Africa partner States is still limited in a way states are acting as destination or conduit point to other destinations.

The partner states partly comply with the requirements of the relevant international protocols to tackle these challenges. Each state has established its own mechanism of fighting transnational crimes. However, the mechanisms established are ineffective and unsustainable for successful fighting against those crimes. It is from that background that organized efforts are needed for the states to be able to wage a timely battle against the foregoing crimes in our region

23.1.1 Strategies

- i. Prevent human trafficking, illegal immigration and smuggling of migrants;
- ii. Protect and assist victims of human trafficking and smuggling; and
- iii. Promote coordination in counter human Trafficking, and smuggling of migrants within the region.

24.0 GOAL 21: ENHANCE CO OPERATION IN COMBATING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES

24.1 Objective

Jointly protect the environment.

Background

An environmental crime can be defined as a grave act against the environment that results in the infringement of the right of citizens to a clean and healthy environment. For such an act to constitute a crime, it must contravene laid-down legislation in the various sectors of the environment, such as forestry, water and wildlife. Environmental offences have, for a long time, been treated as misdemeanors, and not felonies.

Environmental crime is a serious and growing concern, leading to the near extinction of valuable wildlife species, and significantly impacting on the biological integrity of the planet.

It contributes to environmental degradation, which in turn affects the quality and quantity of environmental resources. By doing so, it leads to unhealthy competition for these scarce resources, and subsequently to volatile situations and even resource-use conflicts. As such, environmental crime impacts on human livelihoods.

Environmental crimes include illegal fishing, illegal harvest of the forest, poaching either for the purpose of eating or selling, bush burning, electronic (e-waste), radioactive, industrial waste and other forms of waste dumping.

For effective management of environment there is need for EAC to harmonize the laws. An example, the usage of polythene paper and other related material in one of the Partner State is illegal where as other Partner States the usage of polythene is legal and more other examples hence necessitating the harmonization of the legislation.

Some environmental crimes are trans-boundary in nature for example the importation and exportation of e-wastes and pollution of water bodies thus the need for collaborative monitoring and enforcement of the laws among EAC Partner States.

24.1.1 Strategies

- i. Harmonize Partner States environmental laws;
- ii. Develop a coordination mechanism among environmental authorities within the EAC Partner States;
- iii. Information sharing on best practices for environmental protection and cross border waste control;
- iv. Develop and implement awareness/sensitization programmes;
- v. Strengthen security at border posts and check points to prevent and localize environmental crimes; and
- vi. Establish and/or strengthen mechanism to safe guard inland water bodies and the sea from environmental pollution.

25.0 GOAL 22: STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AMONGST PARTNER STATES ON ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING AND COUNTER FINANCING OF TERRORISM (AML/CFT) INITIATIVES

25.1 Objective

Eradicate money laundering and financing of terrorism in the region.

Background

Money laundering is fundamentally a means to process proceeds of crime to disguise its illegal origin. Terrorist financing is also a major concern. Terrorism may be financed by dirty money (proceeds of crime) as well as clean money. The war against terrorism has two components. The first component concerns having strategies and measures in place to prevent acts of terrorism, and this component are usually handled by security and armed forces.

The second component concerns the financing part of terrorism. This involves having strategies and measures in place to prevent terrorists from transacting and financing their acts of terrorism. This component is usually handled by Financial Intelligence Units and regulators of reporting person such as central banks, regulators of NGOs and Accountants and auditors. This is all in line with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) forty Recommendations.

In this regard, Partner states need to have in place a policy, legal and institutional framework to fight money laundering and the financing of terrorism, taking into account international AML/CFT standards and best practices.

Fighting money laundering and terrorism financing need concerted efforts since perpetrators of these crimes use sophisticated methods, which most of the time spread across countries. In order to be able to deal with these crimes effectively, there is a need for regional and international cooperation.

25.1.1 Strategies

- i. Develop standard capacity building programs on AML/CFT for FIUs, law enforcement agencies, Judiciary and Regulators;
- ii. Develop a regional policy framework for combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism;
- iii. Harmonize Partner States laws on AML/CFT;
- iv. Ratify and implement relevant International Conventions and Resolutions on AML/CFT;
- v. Strengthen International Regional and Inter-agency cooperation;
- vi. Enhance surveillance controls and reporting systems at border and all entry points to deter illicit activities and intercept flows of dirty money; and

- vii. Establish and enhance mechanisms for information sharing among Partner State

26.0 GOAL 23: PREVENT CONTROL AND ERADICATE MOTOR VEHICLE (MV) THEFT IN EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY PARTNER STATES

26.1 Objective **Strengthen measures to prevent and control MV theft in the Partner States**

Background

Partner States being a non motor vehicle (MV) manufacturing region imports its MVs from outside the region, however, there is Inter State MV trade among the Partner States. The MV trade has been facing major challenges such as MV theft, car hijacking and importation of reportedly stolen MV from within and outside the region.

Motor Vehicles are stolen from as far as Asia and Europe and sold within the EAC region or in neighboring states to unsuspecting buyers. Such MVs are tracked down in Security Operations and sometimes the owners end up being innocent victims. At worst, MVs have been stolen at gun points and at times occupants killed. In some instances, the stolen MVs are dismantled and sold as spares or used in committing other crimes and abandoned. MV theft is still on-going and therefore constitutes a major security problem. As Partner States, there is a need to come up with practical mechanisms to end the problem.

26.1.1 Strategies

- i. Develop uniform MVs importation procedures;
- ii. Develop stolen MVs tracking system;
- iii. Adopt international practice on combating MVs theft; and
- iv. Awareness/sensitization programmes on MVs theft.



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

**REGIONAL STRATEGY
AGAINST PIRACY AND FOR MARITIME
SECURITY IN EASTERN & SOUTHERN
AFRICA AND THE INDIAN OCEAN**

7 October 2010



REGIONAL STRATEGY AGAINST PIRACY AND FOR MARITIME SECURITY IN THE ESA-IO REGION

1.0 Context

For some years the States of the Eastern and Southern Africa, including the West Indian Ocean and its island States, have been increasingly subject to security challenges linked to piracy, maritime insecurity and organised crime. This is the subject of increasing concern in the region from a political, social and economic perspective, especially in the economically vulnerable small island states.

The Regional Strategy has been prepared following the decision of the 1st Regional Ministerial Meeting, held on the 21 May 2010, taking into consideration the following:

- Impact of Piracy in the ESA-IO region;
- The conclusions of the International Symposium and regional workshop held in July 2010 in Seychelles to assess needs as the basis for a regional framework for coordinated action within a comprehensive approach against piracy and for maritime security;
- The conclusions of the AU Summit in Kampala in July 2010;
- The last COMESA Summit, August 2010 approval of the Regional Action Plan against piracy as developed at the Seychelles workshop in July 2010;
- ESA-IO Regional Policies;
- Existing initiatives and actions for counter-piracy and maritime security; and
- The commitment of the EU and international partners to combat piracy in the region.

Details regarding the above are provided in Annex.

The above initiatives, though important and significant, have not been sufficient to contain piracy in the region as they are not accompanied by necessary capacity building activities in the ESA-IO region to ensure their effective use and implementation.

Adopted by the 2nd Regional Ministerial Conference, Grand Bay, Mauritius, 7 October, 2010

2.0 Strategic Framework

The objective of the Regional Strategy is to provide the ESA-IO Regional Organisations and Member States with a comprehensive framework for capacity building and an effective Regional Plan of Action to address piracy and maritime security in the immediate, short, medium and long-term.

To achieve this objective the strategy includes the promotion of intra-African and international partnerships and regional cooperation, the protection of sovereignty, countering criminality across regional waterways and associated infrastructure, and ensuring environmental governance.

This ESA-IO Regional Strategy is consistent with and complementary to the existing international and regional maritime policies and specifically, it supports the AU African Maritime Transport Charter Plan of Action and Durban Declaration on Maritime Safety and Security adopted by the Heads of State and Government in October, 2009. The RS and RPA are in line with the Djibouti Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden from January 2009.

Additionally, they are linked with the efforts of the UN Security Council and the mandated Contact Group against Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) to address cooperation, coordination and exchange between stakeholders along with resource mobilization, human resources development, action against money laundering, and development of harmonized legislation, procedures and instruments for dealing with piracy.

The RPA will have immediate, short, medium and long term action to fight piracy and improve maritime security in the region and to establish and sustain conditions in the maritime domain to improve the political, social and economic conditions of the region. This Regional Strategy will be implemented in a 4-phase action plan. The time frame is defined as follows:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. immediate term | : | 0 – 1 years |
| 2. short-term | : | 2 – 5 years |
| 3. medium-term | : | 6 – 10 years |
| 4. long-term | : | 11 – 15 years |

Adopted by the 2nd Regional Ministerial Conference, Grand Bay, Mauritius, 7 October, 2010

The RS will be based on the principle of complementarity of national and regional action and effective and fair burden sharing in the region. The RS should provide a framework for cooperation among countries, e.g. on hot pursuit in the territorial waters of another country. The RS will demonstrate to the population of the region that a joint effort is being undertaken by the countries of the region and the regional organisations.

It is important to ensure that all the ESA-IO Member States are involved in the implementation of this RS. The countries which engage should be provided with appropriate technical and financial support.

3.0 Specific Priority Strategies

The long term solution to many of these maritime security and piracy challenges resides in the reconstitution and the strengthening of State institutions, reconstruction and restoration of the rule of law in Somalia. Tackling the root factors of piracy requires collective, comprehensive action, and persistent advocacy for action.

The need for coordinated, multi-sectoral approach has been strongly endorsed by all stakeholders from numerous consultations on the matter. Applying it will require reinforced cooperation and effective coordination of all maritime-related policies at the different decision-making levels. Actions undertaken will be, to the extent possible, complementary to existing initiatives.

Priority strategies are:

1. Develop, agree and implement a Somalia Inland Action Plan to counter and prevent piracy and in support of the on-going coordination agreements of the TFG, Puntland and Somaliland governments (“Kampala process”).
2. This Plan will have three planks: (i) promoting inter-Somali dialogue, (ii) reconstruction of key Somali Institutions (an immediate priority is prison capacity in Somalia to allow convicted Somali pirates to be returned home to serve their sentences), (iii) dialogue with International Community and partners.
3. Encourage countries in the region to undertake prosecution with the financial and technical support of the international community. In order to achieve this a five-pronged approach will be undertaken;

Adopted by the 2nd Regional Ministerial Conference, Grand Bay, Mauritius, 7 October, 2010

- (i) develop/harmonize legal framework/s to adequately deal with piracy, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, (IUU fishing) and dumping of toxic wastes, arms and drugs trafficking, human trafficking, oil bunkering, armed robbery at sea, and related maritime offences, as well as to combat money laundering and illicit financing activities;
 - (ii) strengthen criminal Justice Systems in these States of the region to develop where necessary the capacity for capture, arrest, detention, investigation, prosecution and imprisonment of convicted pirates; and
 - (iii) strengthen the capacity of the States and its institutions and all the stakeholders to address crimes related to piracy;
 - (iv) make arrangements for the transfer of convicted pirates and the repatriation of unconvicted pirates to the country of origin or any other country; (v) develop prison capacity in the prosecuting countries pending the transfer of convicted pirates to serve the remainder of the sentence to country of origin, subject to the country having the capacity to hold the convicted prisoners until the end of their sentences in line with the applicable international human rights standards.
4. Strengthen capacities of all the States in the region to secure their maritime zones of responsibility and adjacent international waters for all seafarers and for the effective pursuit of a viable Maritime Transport sector. There is a need to (i) develop deep water patrol capacity, (ii) address gaps in maritime regulation and to ensure that activities of security forces cooperate and operate in a coordinated way under a transparent maritime regulatory framework; and, ESA-IO ROs in coordination with the AU need to exploit the on-going initiative on maritime education and training with a greater focus on the growing risks of piracy and terrorism.

4.0 Implementation, Coordination and M&E Framework

The RPA will be implemented jointly by IGAD (for Inland Somali Action), COMESA, EAC and IOC and the ESA-IO Member States based on the principle of complementarity and subsidiarity.

Adopted by the 2nd Regional Ministerial Conference, Grand Bay, Mauritius, 7 October, 2010

A Network of Contact Points on Piracy (NCP) of the RECs and ESA-IO countries will be set up in order to ensure effective coordination and implementation of the RS and RAP.

Though each of the RECs and their member States will report on progress on the implementation of the RS and RPA within its own Policy Organs, it is important to have a platform to oversee and validate the overall direction and re-orientation of the RS and RPA. The ESA-IO configuration which includes Member States and RECs will be used for the timely and effective implementation of the RS and RAP.

The IRCC shall serve as the secretariat of the platform. This will take the form of an annual ESA-IO Regional Ministerial Meeting against Piracy (ERMMP) and will also include participation from key stakeholders such as the AU, the UN, and the IMO, the CGPCS, the PMAESA, INTERPOL, EUNAVFOR and a representative of the IRCC Secretariat. Representatives of other relevant partners and key actors may be invited as observers. This platform will also be used as a permanent coordinating mechanism, for monitoring and assessment of progress and evaluate the effects of the RS and RPA.

ANNEX

BACKGROUND

Impact of Piracy in the ESA-IO region

The IMO reported in 2009 that the ESA-IO region has become the most pirate-infested waters in the world. Somalia pirates have been attacking vessels in the marine areas of Kenya, Tanzania, Seychelles, and Madagascar and further off into the Indian Ocean.

Piracy is the practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea, sometimes demanding ransom for the ship, its content and the crew and sometimes involving total loss. An insecure marine area adversely affects trade, food security, income from exploitation of fisheries, other marine resources and tourism. It is reported that tourism revenues in the Seychelles alone have declined 30% over the past few years affected by piracy, security threats and damage.

Adopted by the 2nd Regional Ministerial Conference, Grand Bay, Mauritius, 7 October, 2010

Piracy undermines the security of the region and its ports and their continued development as a commercial hub in the global economy. Trade costs and insurance have increased; cruise ships are avoiding the regional ports, some shipping companies are now avoiding the region using longer routes to gain access to European and Mediterranean markets. 90 per cent of ESA-IO regional trade by volume went by sea in 2008. Additionally, lack of effective maritime security increases the risks of smuggling of people, weapons, drugs and terrorism.

Lack of maritime security adds to high transport costs in the region and undermines the regional integration processes. Efficient and secure port facilities are a vital maritime element for an integrated transport network embracing road, rail and air services. Piracy weakens the integration of the region's commercial infrastructure, reducing the competitive advantage of its wealth of natural resources. Piracy increases not only the cost of commerce, but undermines economic and social development in the region.

The ESA-IO coastline and marine area are too extensive to be permanently patrolled individually by countries. At present the region itself does not have sustained deep-water maritime surveillance and relies heavily on outside forces to protect maritime commerce and shipping. As a result much of this area is in effect, ungoverned and vulnerable to piracy, smuggling, terrorism and unlicensed and illegal fishing.

Piracy in the Indian Ocean is not new. Its long history shows that for states to take effective action they must defend their shipping, apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of each crime and also attend to the underlying causes of the crime itself. Urgent effective action is essential in the interests of all states in the region and their trading partners. This requires effective policing on land, efficient and secure port facilities, safety of passage, and probity of customs personnel.

Conclusions of the 1st Regional Ministerial Meeting, the International Symposium and Regional Workshop, May- July 2010

Seychelles, one of the most severely hit countries, initiated a first Regional Ministerial Meeting, held on the 21 May 2010, which resulted in a Joint Communiqué with the following conclusions:

Adopted by the 2nd Regional Ministerial Conference, Grand Bay, Mauritius, 7 October, 2010

- Piracy in the Indian Ocean has again become a menace affecting international trade, security, the region's economy and, social development. Piracy is today an international problem which requires a comprehensive, multilateral solution with an integrated short, medium and long-term strategy;
 - In the short term, continuing deterring and capturing pirates remains a priority, with a crucial role for the EU-NAVFOR Atlanta Operation but additional requirements for improvements in policing on land and in the legal, judicial and penal systems in the region;
 - In the medium term, there is a need to strengthen the capacities of all the states in the region to secure their maritime zones of responsibility and international waters for all sea-farers and to prosecute and imprison pirates;
 - For the long term a comprehensive approach must address the underlying causes of maritime insecurity, including piracy as well as embed the fight against piracy in a regional Maritime Safety and Security Strategy in line with continental efforts by the African Union.
 - The partners agreed to enhance their domestic action plans and formulate a more comprehensive, coherent and sustainable regional maritime security strategy, including against piracy to be agreed at a further early ministerial level conference.

Further to the Regional Ministerial Meeting, in May 2010, an International Symposium and a regional workshop were held to assess needs. These meetings concluded on the need for a regional framework for coordinated action within a comprehensive approach to maritime security. The Regional Workshop on Piracy which took place on 12-13 July 2010 in Seychelles concluded on the need to stabilize the situation in Somalia to eradicate piracy in the region;

To establish a more coordinated approach to international cooperation to catch pirates and to penalize those who gain from piracy and those who finance it; to establish a regional ESA-IO strategy and related programme for short, medium and long term action against maritime piracy in the region; and accepting that the TFG is the internationally recognized authority in Somalia, it should be supported to conduct delineation of its EEZ so as to prevent illegal fishing and the dumping of hazardous and toxic waste.

Adopted by the 2nd Regional Ministerial Conference, Grand Bay, Mauritius, 7 October, 2010

The conclusions of the AU Summit in Kampala in July 2010

The AU Summit in Kampala in July 2010 reiterated its deep concern over the spread of maritime piracy and called on the AUC to further elaborate a continental strategy on the basis of the recommendations of the recent workshop on Maritime Security and Safety held in Addis. It stressed the importance of adequate protection of the African maritime domain against organized crime, as well as illegal fishing and dumping of toxic waste. Finally, the Summit called for the convening, within the framework of the UN, of a conference to develop an international convention on Piracy.

This strategic proposal, which builds on the recommendations emerging from these consultations and on existing regional international commitments, is aimed at providing a framework for effective action in support of maritime security and against piracy in the ESA-IO region.

ESA-IO Regional Policies

The African Union and the ESA-IO Regional Organisations have piracy high on their agenda. The outcome of the consultation within the IRCC sets the scene for a comprehensive Regional Strategy and immediate, medium and long term Regional Action Plan against piracy and maritime security. The Regional Organisations of the Eastern and Southern and Indian Ocean region within the Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee (IRCC), participated actively in the consultations to develop a regional Strategy and Action Plan against maritime piracy and its adverse economic impact in the region.

African Union and ESA-IO Regional Organisations have piracy high in their agenda. The outcome of the consultation within the IRCC sets the scene for a comprehensive Regional Strategy and immediate, medium and long term Regional Action Plan against piracy and maritime security. These resolutions, policies and provisions include the following:

- **AU Summit.** The AU Heads of State adopted the Maritime Transport Charter together with an Action Plan in January 2010. Now, the issue is to see its implementation; more action specifically related to:

Adopted by the 2nd Regional Ministerial Conference, Grand Bay, Mauritius, 7 October, 2010

- establishment and support of maritime and ports' authorities;
 - establishment and support of shippers' councils and national and regional shipping lines;
 - increased interaction among Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and specialised organisations;
 - promotion of cooperation in training, seafarer education, international maritime standards, capacity building and exchange of best practices;
 - implementation of the UN Convention of the Law on the Sea (UNCLOS) and updating of maritime legislation to make it compatible with the promotion of safe and secure shipping;
 - Encouragement of private initiatives in maritime security investment.
- **COMESA Summit.** In June 2009, the 13th Summit of COMESA registered its deep concern on the rising incidence of piracy off the Coast of Somalia and the Mozambican Channel that has a significant negative impact on the economies of COMESA Member States and constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region, adding a new dimension to the vulnerability of States in the region, adversely affecting the main economic sectors such as trade, tourism and fisheries. COMESA condemned these acts of piracy in the strongest terms. The Summit called upon the international community to adopt a coordinated approach to tackling the issue of Piracy through the United Nations. In addition, at the last COMESA Summit in August 2010, COMESA endorsed the Regional Action Plan against piracy developed at the Seychelles workshop in July 2010 and set out a five point plan as follows:

- 1) The formulation of a sound maritime policy and the implementation of a comprehensive strategy at the regional level, with the involvement of the African Union and Regional Groupings;

- 2) The enactment of appropriate laws at the national level to fight piracy effectively;
- 3) The continuing support for capacity building institutions and agencies and appropriate facilities at the national level for the prosecution of and imprisonment as appropriate of pirates;
- 4) The effective coordination and collaboration by states at the regional levels; and,
- 5) Efficient collaboration with the international community.

➤ **IGAD Council.** The IGAD Council denounced piracy along the coast of Somalia during its 14th Extraordinary Summit held in Nairobi on 29th October 2008 and on 30th June 2009 in Sirte during the AU Summit. The Summit also acknowledged the UNSC resolutions 1815, 1816, and 1838 of 2008 that authorized the use of force to combat piracy and called upon states and international organizations to be active against piracy. The Council of Ministers convened a Ministerial Conference on '*Piracy in Somali waters*' in December 2008. The Council also unanimously considered that the increasing piracy, along the coast of Somalia, is a symptom of overall economic, political, security, and social problems affecting Somalia in the last 19 years and that a sustainable solution can only be achieved through addressing the root causes, in particular by establishing institutions for the better governance and protection of the people of Somalia. Member states also committed themselves to enact enabling legislation to combat piracy. The IGAD Capacity Building Programme against Terrorism (ICPAT) commissioned a study and presented a report on the fight against piracy along the coast of Somalia.

- **IOC Council.** The IOC adopted a resolution against piracy and maritime security at its 25th Council in April 2009, in Comoros, and high level meeting followed in July 2009 and set out recommendations for the exchange of information and closer partnership with UNODC and among Member States to reinforce cooperation on security and justice.

- **EAC Ministers of transport** expressed strong commitment to fight piracy early in 2010.

- **IRCC.** The Interregional Coordinating Committee regrouping the Regional Organisations of the ESA-IO region (COMESA, EAC, IGAD, IOC and SADC) and AU, ACP and the EU agreed to take forward a concerted process. The 19th IRCC meeting endorsed an IOC proposal for a concerted regional effort in order to counter the piracy/maritime security issues. The EC as an IRCC member circulated a Reflection Paper providing the main elements of a regional action on the basis of following challenges, to:
 - Establish a closer interregional collaboration and increase regional ownership in the fight against piracy;
 - Develop elements of attractiveness for the beneficiary countries;
 - Address the issue of “burden-sharing” amongst countries prosecuting and imprisoning suspect pirates;
 - Counterweight ATALANTA Naval Operation with an “onshore” response;
 - Ensure long-term sustainability of current efforts.

The Regional Organisations of the Eastern and Southern and Indian Ocean region within the Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee (IRCC), participated actively in the consultations to develop a regional Strategy and Action Plan against piracy and for maritime security maritime piracy and its adverse economic impact in the region.

Existing initiatives and actions for counter-piracy and maritime security in ESA-IO region

The political, economic and social challenges of maritime insecurity, including piracy, in the region have been recognised by all major regional organisations as shown in the previous section, including the Ports Management Authority of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA) and the new Djibouti Code of Conduct under the International Maritime Organisation (IMO). This has already led to a series of separate concrete proposals to build the capacity in the region, including the Djibouti training centre and the Yemen information centre.

Other initiatives against piracy include the AU African Maritime Transport Charter and Plan of Action, the AU Durban Declaration on Maritime Safety and Security, the Djibouti Code of Conduct Concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden, January 2009, the EU lead Naval Force (EUNAVFOR) Operation ATALANTA, the IMO Guidance to ship-owners and ship operators, shipmasters and crews on preventing and suppressing acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships, and UN Security Council mandated Contact Group against Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. Other relevant UN/IMO Conventions which provide a context for this action include:

- United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), December 1982. This convention, largely the codification of customary international law, which gives a clear and universally accepted definition of the offence of piracy and states' jurisdiction to deal with it.
- Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA), March 1988
- International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS), 2004.

However, these instruments are not accompanied by necessary capacity building activities in the ESA-IO region to ensure their effective use and implementation.

International responses

The International Community has supported and continues to promote international alliance building and law development against piracy, in particular under the auspices of the United Nations. Initiated by Seychelles, an International Symposium was organised in July 2010.

NATO, UNODC, IMO are also very much involved in the fight against piracy. Major countries such as Russia, India, China, and Japan having active naval military capacity are also operating against pirates in the region.

The EU remains strongly committed to countries in the region, with the other international partners to enhance maritime security and to combat piracy. The EU is a leader in its effort to combat piracy by providing maritime protection. It has undertaken initiatives in the area of maritime security in the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean.



THEME
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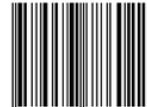
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