



REGIONAL PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR PEACE AND SECURITY

SUB-PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE COOPERATION ON PEACE AND SECURITY

PROJECT NUMBER 1.2.2

FIGHTING TRANSNATIONAL CRIME AND TERRORISM

Final Version: 19 September 2006

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Introduction

The UN Report on Terrorism states at paragraph 25 “International terrorism and transnational organized crime are often closely interrelated and connected, for example, through the trafficking of drugs and arms, and money-laundering. Therefore, a comprehensive programme to counter international terrorism will be more effective if it is coordinated with the struggle against transnational organized crime. As the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime enters into force, the United Nations Office at Vienna (where the secretariat of the Convention is located) will have an important role to play in further exploring the links and in promoting such co-ordination”.

Despite the existence of the twelve (12) International Conventions Against Terrorism, there is no internationally accepted definition of terrorism as states continue to disagree about such a definition. The African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism however, defines a Terrorist act as (a) “any act which is a violation of the criminal laws of a State Party and which may endanger the life, physical integrity or freedom of, or cause serious injury or death to, any person, any number 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 thereof, 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 (iii) create general insurrection in a State; and (b) any promotion, sponsoring, contribution to, command, aid, incitement, encouragement, attempt, threat, conspiracy, organizing, or procurement of any person, with the intent to commit any act referred to in paragraph (a) (i) to(iii)”.

1. Analysis of the Situation

Terrorism remains one of the main threats to the security, stability and well-being of nations globally. Terrorists have the determination and capability to strike high profile targets anywhere, using any of the repertoires of methods available to them. Terrorists seek opportunities to undertake operations that would communicate their message. No country is immune from acts of terrorism, but it is clear that they will seek to carry out operations where conditions favour their objectives, and where the impact would be devastating. Terrorism and transnational organized crime thrives in Africa inclusive of the Great Lakes Region. According to a report from the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)¹ Report, the following factors are contributing to this situation:

Accessibility: This is a vast geographical region in close proximity to the Middle East and South Asia, which are considered to be the major centres for planning, training and funding of terrorism as well as the sources of hard drugs that find their way into the lucrative markets through Africa.

¹ “Why fighting crime can assist development in Africa”, UNODC, May 2005

Income Inequality: According to the UNDP World Development Report 2004, Africa is second to South America on this socio-economic contributor to crime. Africa however has the most unequal countries where the richest 10% earn 31 times more than the poorest 10%. Poverty has made populations vulnerable to monetary inducements and recruitment, wittingly or unwittingly, into terrorist organizations. Besides, humanitarian agencies with a focus on addressing the problem of poverty have in some cases been used to provide cover for terrorist operatives and for other activities such as money laundering. Businesses have sprung up within the liberalized investment environment, amongst them companies fronted by possible terrorist and criminal organizations.

Preponderance of Western Interests: The region has out of historical and economic reasons become the hub of Western countries' economic, diplomatic and humanitarian activities in both the Horn and the wider Great Lakes regions. Thus the many western facilities including diplomatic missions and business investments present attractive hard as well as soft targets for terrorist attacks.

Regional Conflicts: The collapse of the Somalia state in 1991 and subsequent lack of central authority and functional institutions occasioned a tremendous security impact in the region like the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Conflicts have substantial overlaps with organized crime. Smuggling of natural resources is a means of laundering money for criminal and terrorist activities

Under-funded Criminal Justice Systems: The shortage of funding has a significant relationship on the suppression, deterrence, incarceration and rehabilitation of criminal activities and their perpetrators. Africa has the lowest per capita of police and judges. Many criminal activities may therefore go undetected and unpunished.

Political and Legal Capacity: Enacting anti-terrorism legislation and judicial penalties, has in some member countries, caused disaffection to sections of the population. Interested stakeholders argue that provisions in the proposed statutes infringe on the enjoyment of fundamental human rights. A typical example is the Kenyan Counter Terrorism Bill, which has not been approved since it was first introduced in parliament in 2003. Training of parliamentarians on these aspects will be essential.

Governance: Poor governance, endemic mismanagement of resources, official corruption, human rights abuses, gender abuse and violence, and lopsided judicial practices are some the sources of disaffection and catalyse tendencies for internal and/or externally supported criminal and terrorist activities.

Some of the major terrorist attacks that have occurred in the region include:

The Norfolk Hotel Bombing. On the 31st December 1980, a bomb went off at the Norfolk Hotel in Nairobi leaving 14 people dead. Of the dead were two Americans, two British, one French, one Belgian, one Columbian, one Dutch and one Italian. Foreign and regional components were demonstrated in planning, coordination and execution of these attacks.

Bombing of US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. On 7th August 1998 the US Embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam were bombed. This left 257 people dead, 5047 injured and property worth U.S.\$ 40 million destroyed.

Bombing of Paradise Hotel. On 28 November 2002 terrorists bombed Paradise Hotel near Mombasa. 13 Kenyans and 3 Israeli Nationals were killed in the attack. A large portion of the hotel was destroyed. Simultaneous with this was an attempt to down an Israeli passenger flight upon taking off in Mombasa.

1.1. Political Context

The Dar-es-Salaam Declaration of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR) seeks to strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation in the area of defence and security and promote confidence building through policies, measures and mechanisms aimed at reaching a regional Non-Aggression Pact and a regional Protocol on Good Neighbourliness and enhancing multi-sectoral cooperation. The Dar-es-Salaam Declaration raises the deep concern of the Heads of State and Government about endemic conflicts and persistent insecurity caused or aggravated by economic stagnation, poverty, mistrust and suspicion between governments, policies of marginalisation, violations of human rights use of violence to attain and retain power, crimes of genocide, war crimes, illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, illegal exploitation of natural resources, organized crime, terrorism, trafficking in human beings, drug trafficking and money laundering among other transnational crimes. The Declaration highlighted the need to intensify the fight against transnational crime and terrorism under the thematic area of Peace and Security as outlined in its paragraph 26.

1.2. Existing instruments on transnational crime and terrorism

The IC/GLR process recognised that numerous conventions and protocols already exist and to which countries of the GLR have signed individually or within the context of collaboration in their various sub-regional organisations (SADC, EAC, IGAD, COMESA).

These include: The UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2003) and its protocols; The UN Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism under which Article 4 urges member countries to establish criminal offences and punishment under respective domestic law; The International Convention for the suppression of financing of terrorism (1999), The International Convention for suppression of terrorist bombings; Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) to “Deny terrorists tools of their trade particularly finance, secrecy, arms and shelter”.

Regional and sub-regional agreements to which member countries of the GLR subscribe are those of the AU, particularly the Heads of State and Government First Standing Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA) July 2002 in Durban, South Africa where a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa was signed; the OAU Convention for the Elimination of Mercenarism in Africa (1977); the mechanism on peace and security council of Central Africa (COPAX) on conflict prevention, management and resolution, to which six of the IC/GLR members are

signatories but is not specific on transnational organized crime and terrorism; the Nairobi Declaration and protocol on Small Arms Light Weapons (SALW) and the SADC protocol on SALW; the Nanyuki Memorandum of Understanding on the Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy co-sponsored by the United States Government and signed by thirteen regional states eight of which are in the IC/GLR; A senior level annual forum (Symposium Golden Spear) on the creation and enhancement of regional disaster management capacities, involving eleven countries (Burundi, Congo Democratic Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania and Uganda). It is also co-sponsored by the United States Government and has since inauguration established skeletal (Focal Points of Contact) structures in member countries. This process is still being developed with the ultimate aim of establishing collective regional disaster response capacities.

1.3 Specific Problems to be addressed

Several factors contribute to the incidence of transnational crime and terrorism. National and regional strategies need to be developed and implemented in phases to resolve or eliminate the incidence of these vices. There are however specific problems to be addressed in the formulation of strategies and forums for actualisation of a collaborative regional fight against terrorism and transnational crime. These include:

Porous Borders. Countries across the region have long porous borders that are impossible to police effectively against the perpetuation of terrorism and transnational crime. Strategies to reduce incidences, which are the subject of the “Joint Border Security Management” project in this thematic cluster, need to be formulated and implemented both bilaterally and multi-laterally. There are examples of working arrangements within the region that could be further developed and expanded to cover wider membership such as the East African Community and the Kenya/Ethiopia joint inter-ministerial border commission. Where such arrangements have been successful, they should be emulated and further strengthened.

Drug Trafficking. This challenge features prominently among the responses to questionnaires received from country experts². Drug trafficking is difficult to combat effectively due to the enormous instant financial returns it offers the perpetrators which, in turn, are used to corrupt government structures, legitimate trade and the society at large.

Money Laundering. Organized crimes including terrorism are often funded through money laundering. All the 11 member states of the IC/GLR have signed the Convention against Transnational Organised crime and only a regional monitoring mechanism for harmonised legislation and implementation is necessary.

Trafficking in Human Beings. Data on the trafficking of human beings is still scanty in the region. Trafficking in humans, particularly women and children is for purposes of perpetuation of conflict (women combatants and child soldiers), prostitution and other sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery and removal of

² The Ugandan answer to the questionnaire indicates an increasing trend in the number of drug seizures across her national borders not only of the local herbal cannabis but also of hard drugs like cocaine and heroine

organs. According to a UNICEF survey, trafficking is not only to Europe and the Middle East, but also between countries in the region; while the ILO reports that 200,000 to 300,000 children are trafficked each year for forced labour and sexual exploitation in West and Central Africa.

Trafficking in Firearms. Although the proliferation of illicit arms is a subject of a separate project it is a feature of transnational organized crime. Apart from their use in major regional conflicts, illegally held weapons are increasingly used in urban crime, cross-border skirmishes and cattle rustling. Rebel groups in the DRC conflict are armed by weapons from within the region and from foreign businessmen interested in the illegal plunder of natural resources.

Illicit Exploitation and use of Natural Resources. The Great Lakes Region is rich in natural resources including diamonds, gold, oil, other strategic minerals, timber, wildlife etc. The illegal exploitation of natural resources whether in war and in peace is a transnational crime that is at times used to fuel conflicts within the region. Meeting in Durban in July 2002, the AU Heads of State and Government resolved that the Peace and Security Council should develop by 2005, a framework for addressing the problem of illegal exploitation of resources in Africa and combating, in a concerted manner, all networks plundering the resources of Africa and using them to fuel conflicts. This sub-regional project will reinforce this determination.

Mercenaries. The provision of security lies with the Nation State. However mercenaries and private security companies still find a demand for their services within countries with weak and unrepresentative governments. The DRC has experienced the brunt of mercenary activities. The changing nature of mercenarism has seen the emergence of security companies in mineral rich areas and warlord mercenaries in weak states.

1.4 Major Challenges

The Heads of State and Government recognised some shortcomings for a collective approach in the fight against transnational organised crime and terrorism. The major challenges are therefore:

- **Sub-regional Co-operation:** Although members of the IC/GLR subscribe to various existing sub-regional organisations, there is need to formulate mechanisms for cooperation among the interdisciplinary institutions available in each state for cohesive response.
- **Institutional Framework:** Member states are signatories to international and regional conventions and protocols on the fight against transnational organised crime and terrorism. However, there is the need to ensure that these instruments are ratified and domesticated uniformly in national laws. An institutional framework is therefore necessary to co-ordinate and monitor this activity without the need for new structures.
- **Legislatures and Judicial Systems:** There is need to harmonise legislation and judicial punitive measures against these two vices and to address the lack

of mechanisms for expedient extradition and forfeitures of resources acquired through criminal acts.

- **Exchange of Intelligence and Information:** Inculcate the timely exchange of intelligence and information between and among member states, on criminal and terrorist groups within and external to the region.
- **Sensitization:** The absence of, or weak sensitisation and confidence building of local authorities, border communities and vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, on their responsibilities and support in curbing transnational crime and terrorism need to be addressed.
- **Weak Capacity:** Apart from the meetings of the Chiefs of Police within Central Africa, East Africa and Southern Africa, there is absence of joint regional capacity building mechanisms for the multidisciplinary response organisations i.e. the police, military, security intelligence, customs, immigration, civil service and non-governmental and voluntary organisations. Coupled with this is the lack of common training institutions and joint exercises.

2. Objectives and Strategy

The Dar es Salaam Declaration sets the broad objective as being to identify and implement measures against impunity through regional mechanisms set up to monitor the enforcement of relevant international conventions to intensify the fight against trans-border crime and terrorism. This project specifies objectives and concrete strategies and obligations under which member states will cooperate in fighting terrorism and transnational crimes.

Overall Objective :

The countries in the Great Lakes Region jointly and efficiently combat transnational crime and terrorism through a regional mechanism aiming at enhancing regional and communities' security through involvement of all stakeholders.

Specific Objective:

OBJECTIVE 1: To promote the signing and ratification of international and regional conventions and protocols, and their domestication into national laws.

OBJECTIVE 2: To build the capacity of a regional coordination mechanism issued from the Nanyuki Memorandum of Understanding on the Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy.

2.1. Strategy :

Rationale for merging Transnational Crime and Terrorism:

Terrorism is by its very nature and application a transnational criminal act. It features both local and transnational components in its planning and execution. The UN Report on Terrorism recognises that terrorism and transnational organised crime are inter-related and connected. Other transnational crimes such as money laundering, illicit proliferation of SALW, corruption, and drug and human trafficking are some of the means by which terrorist acts are funded and effected. It is therefore, logical to merge these two aspects of peace and security into a single project because of their over-arching factors.

In general terms, the regional project strategy will take into consideration the existing national capacities when proposing the forums for coordinated prevention, response and mitigation of the effects of transnational organized crime and terrorism.

2.1.1. Structural and enforcement level

Senior level representatives from thirteen (13) African countries namely Botswana, **Burundi**, Comoros, **Democratic Republic of Congo**, Djibouti, Egypt, **Kenya**, Madagascar, **Rwanda**, **Sudan**, **Tanzania**, **Uganda** and **Zambia** participated in the 1st Regional Counter Terrorism Conference at Nanyuki, Kenya on 2nd – 6th August 2004. Eight (8) of these states (**highlighted above in bold print**) are members of the IC/GLR. The members reaffirmed their commitment to existing regional, continental and international conventions, protocols and mechanisms in the fight against terrorism; and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in which they resolved to:

- ***Improve Counter Terrorism Cooperation*** through wider consultation; coordinated approaches at national and regional levels; Establish a Regional Centre to coordinate regional efforts, capacity building, coordinate national legislations, exchange permanent liaison officers, coordinate resource mobilisation and build & maintain a regional data bank; accede to all conventions and assist each other in their implementation and further enter into bilateral and multilateral agreements on collection of evidence.
- ***Improve Exchange of Information*** between and among security agencies on suspect persons and organisations; exchange research studies and expertise on terrorism and establish secure communication links in each member country.
- ***Improve Capability and Capacity Building*** in specialised fields; enhance governments investigative and response capabilities; training focused on critical skills and exchange of skills between and among member states.
- ***Curb Financing of Terrorism*** by enacting appropriate statutes to prevent financing of terrorism and further exchange information on illegal transfer of funds by suspect persons, groups or organisations.

- **Enact Counter Terrorism Legislation and Enforcement** focusing on harmonisation within the region in the areas of money laundering; manufacture, import/export, trade, transport of material intended for terrorist acts; immigration and identification documents; security measures at entry and exit points; and, mutual extradition arrangements.
- **Enhance Diplomatic Efforts** to gain political will to support the mechanism and gain collaboration of international partners.
- **Enhance Border Security** through secure identification and travel documents; prevent proliferation of illicit SALW and other dangerous material and substances; exchange of operational information; and training of border control customs, security and immigration officials.
- **Integrating Technology in Counter Terrorism Efforts** to improve national and regional detection systems while degrading those of known terrorist groups.
- **Enhance Public Awareness** by sensitising communities and civil societies on the impact of terrorism and eliminate misconceptions through the mass media and other channels.
- **Annual Regional Conference** will be convened to share ideas and experiences. The chair will be rotational among member states.

Most the countries in the IC/GLR are members of other sub-regional organisations whose institutional arrangements include organs in key sectors that have roles in the fight against transnational crime and terrorism. Police cooperation organisations are operational within the region such as the East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (EAPCCO), the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO), and the Central Africa Chiefs of Police Committee (CCPAC). Most IC/GLR countries are also members of Interpol whose regional bureau is in Harare, regional offices in Zambia and Kenya, and have representation in every country. The East African Community holds regular meetings of Principal Customs and Immigration officers. The proposed Counter Terrorism mechanism described above will have representation from all institutional organisations that are actors in the fight against terrorism.

Aspects of prevention and/or mitigation of transnational organised crime and terrorism are being addressed particularly through sub-regional organisations. Bilateral and multilateral arrangements for prevention are highly recommended between member states. Existing sub-regional forums that are operational could be further expanded to accommodate more members³. The EAC has gone further in

³ Good examples of prevention mechanisms are the existing sub-regional meetings between chiefs of police in Eastern Africa (EAPCCO), Southern Africa (SARPCCO) and Central Africa (CCPAC). At one such meeting of EAPCCO that concluded in Mombasa on 25th August 2005, the sub-regional ministers in charge of security authorised the Chiefs of Police to implement their plan of action in combating cross-border crimes in areas including motor vehicle thefts, cattle rustling, illicit trafficking in drugs and firearms, trafficking in human beings, particularly women for sexual exploitation, joint operations and continuation of training for the global threat posed by terrorism.

aspects of prevention through the joint Exercise Trend Marker held in Nairobi on 1 – 10 September 2005 and whose theme is on proactive response to terrorism.

In view of the Regional Interministerial Committee's (RIMC) directive that this project should not generate new structures and, having established the close linkages between transnational crime and terrorism it is imperative that the capacity for transnational crime be built into the proposed mechanism in the above regional counter terrorism strategy. The modalities for implementation will be sequential thus:

- The three IC/GLR member states namely, Angola, Central Africa Republic and the Republic of Congo, that are not signatories to the Nanyuki protocol are encouraged to join the process.
- Member states nominate National Focal Points, preferably with the ministries of interior as lead agent, to take inventory of national capacities and feed into the regional centre.
- Arising from the observations made by the Regional Preparatory Committee (RPC) and the RIMC at their Lusaka meeting, this project is to be implemented and co-ordinated in accordance with the spirit of the Nanyuki Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).
- Pursuant to the Nanyuki MOU on the Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy (see above), the Kenyan Government has constructed a new facility that is designated as the "Regional Fusion Centre". This new centre is open to member states and will be manned by a multinational staff, as determined at the September 2005 Khartoum Conference and in subsequent meetings. This Centre will draw expertise from across the region and will in due course have the capacity to coordinate this project.

2.1.2. Community participation as a important part of the project strategy

The fight against transnational crime and terrorism by the law enforcement agencies cannot succeed without the active participation of the populations concerned. The population has a twofold relationship with those criminal activities, first as perpetrators spent a certain amount of time living within the communities, or second as community members could turn themselves into perpetrators or facilitators. Therefore, the project will ensure that the emphasis in its planned activities will not be put on the establishment of structures for law enforcement and operations to the detriment of community participation in security issues.

An exclusion of community participation and furthermore ownership of the project would in addition create strong resentment or resistance among people when confronted with "collateral effects" of increased control on legitimate and customary cross-border movements of community members. In order to mitigate such effects, the project foresees the introduction of simplified immigration procedures and paperwork for the members of border communities.

Feelings of ownership and participation will be fostered by the empowerment of local opinion leaders to conduct cross-border consultations with other communities on security issues and engage with security organs as well as inter-governmental organisations/structures. Such “people involvement” will be supported by the provision of technical means allowing communities to monitor and report illegal activities to the authorities on the extensive porous frontiers that are not effectively policed by government officials

2.2. Expected results of the Strategy

The project has two expected results (see also annual action plan and budget in annex), namely:

- That all relevant international and regional conventions and protocols are signed, ratified and implemented by member states of the IC/GLR.
- To enhance regional cooperation to fight terrorism and transnational crime and utilize the Kenyan Fusion Centre facilities.

2.3. Project beneficiaries

The fight against terrorism and transnational crime is multi-faceted in nature. Key beneficiaries of this project are the existing national and regional implementing organisations that will benefit from improved regional cooperation and increased capacity of institutions involved. These include the police, military, security intelligence, customs, immigration, civil service and non-governmental and voluntary organisations and border communities.

Increased security at entry points and across national borders will benefit communities and provide disincentives for transnational crime and terrorism while providing incentives for increased investment and legitimate trade in the Great Lakes Region.

3. Project Financing and Management

3.1. Mechanisms of Financing and Roles of Partners

Project financing particularly for regional activities will primarily be through contributions by member states of the IC/GLR as a measure of national commitment and ownership of the project. Where it is imperative, member countries will enter into bilateral arrangements with development partners and/or international financial institutions.

Partnership will further be sought through the concerted efforts of Development Partners for training, financial and technical support; and relevant UN Agencies such as UNODC, UNICEF, UNDP; and from the African Union Centre for Study and Research on Terrorism that was inaugurated in Algiers on 13 August 2004, who will provide assistance in the formulation and implementation of policies, laws and

criminal justice measures. Private sector and civil society will be sensitised for active participation as direct beneficiaries of a sanitised environment for their activities.

3.2. Implementation Timeframe

The implementation timeframe is expected to be five years where upon its continued sustainability will have been determined and resources defined and allocated annually. The first year will be devoted to diplomatic initiatives to ensure that all the IC/GLR members sign and ratify the relevant conventions and protocols. This will include meetings with IC/GLR non-signatory states of the Nanyuki MoU on the Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy to also sign in. Collection and analysis of critical information on national capacities will be carried out simultaneously. Seminars will be necessary at this stage for close consultations. The second and the following years will be devoted to the support of national committees, national capacity building, establishing communication linkages to the Kenyan Fusion Centre, which will act as a Regional Centre and harmonisation of procedures through Seminars for close coordination

3.3. Coordination and Supervision Activities

Member countries will appoint a national Coordinator/Project manager who will be the focal point for project implementation. He will be responsible to the national government and the Regional Coordinator/Director for organising and implementing capacity building measures and marshalling national resources for regional response. The Regional Director will be based at the Nairobi Regional Centre with a multinational staff of multi-sectoral experts. The Director will coordinate periodic specialised technical meetings e.g. police, intelligence, defence, customs and immigration etc. The next level of coordination and supervision will be the Council of Ministers meeting, which provides policy guidelines for project implementation and sustainability. The Regional Heads of State and Government will be the highest decision making body.

4. Project Monitoring and Evaluation

The Project Director will be responsible for periodic evaluation and appraisal to ensure that the project implementation indicators and activities at the national and regional levels are being achieved according to the set timelines and resource allocation. The Director will compile the sectoral committees' reports for the six monthly meetings of the Council of Ministers.

Arrangements for regional ad hoc consultations may be necessary when critical implementation factors change drastically. An annual project report will be presented to the regional Heads of State and Government Summit.

List of Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|---|
| AU | African Union |
| CCPAC | Central Africa Chiefs of Police Committee |
| COMESA | Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa |
| COPAX | Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa |
| CSSDCA | Standing Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| EAC | East African Community |
| EAPCCO | East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation |
| GLR | Great Lakes Region |
| IC/GLR | International Conference on the Great Lakes Region |
| IGAD | Inter-Governmental Authority on Development |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| RIMC | Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SALW | Small Arms and Light Weapons |
| SARPCCO | Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNODC | UN Office of Drugs and Crime |
| US | United States |
| USD | United States Dollar |

5. Result Framework, work plan and budget (as of 19 September 2006)

| Project Title: Fighting Transnational Crime and Terrorism in the Great Lakes Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|----------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|---|---------|
| Project Objectives: The countries in the Great Lakes Region jointly and efficiently combat transnational crime and terrorism through a regional mechanism aiming at enhancing regional and communities security through involvement of all stakeholders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intended Outcome: A regional MoU on transnational crime and terrorism implemented in the GLR without the need for new structures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator: National legislations harmonized and a reduction in transnational crime and terrorist activities in the GLR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partnership Strategy: The project does not introduce new regional structures but reinforces the existing Memorandum of Understanding on the Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy. National commitment and ownership will attract financial, training and technical support from the private sector and international development partners and relevant UN agencies. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OBJECTIVE 1: To promote the signing and ratification of international and regional conventions and protocols, their domestication into national laws | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Expected results | Indicative Activities | Calendar | | | | | | | | | | | | Resp. Partner | Foreseen budget (19'772,335 USD) | |
| | | | 2007 | | | | 2008 | | | | 2009-11 | | | | | Description of Budget | Amount |
| | | | Q 1 | Q 2 | Q 3 | Q 4 | Q 1 | Q 2 | Q 3 | Q 4 | Q 1 | Q 2 | Q 3 | Q 4 | | | |
| 1.1.1 | Support the implementation, ratification and domestication of relevant international conventions and protocols Benchmark indicators ➤ Signing and ratifying relevant international conventions on terrorism. ➤ Signing the UN | Simultaneous enacting and implementation of National legislation uniformly in all member states | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 GLR Legal drafting experts for 4 days + 1 international expert for 15 days; Travel and accommodation expenses (12 experts) for 33 days; Translation; 2 days Workshop for 55 regional parliamentarians Communications | 173,400 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|
| | and AU conventions against international organized crime. ➤ Relevant AU conventions and protocols signed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sub total | 173,400 |
| 1.1.2 | ➤ Three additional member states of the IC/GLR, (Angola, Centralafrican Republic and the Republic of Congo) sign on the Nanyuki MoU | Promote signing of a MoU between the Nanyuki MoU and Angola, CAR and DRC. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Consultative meeting with one government official and one legal expert per country: 6 participants | 20,950 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sub total | 20,950 |

| OBJECTIVE 2: To build the capacity of the regional coordination mechanism issued from the Nanyuki Memorandum of Understanding on the Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|-----------|
| 2.1.1 | Enhance regional cooperation and utilize the Kenyan Fusion centre facilities. <u>Benchmark indicators</u> ➤ National committee in place | Promote creation of national committees for implementing measures to combat cross border crime. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Workshops on national level | n/a |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sub total |
| 2.1.2 | ➤ A functional regional co-ordination mechanism ➤ Regional and national data bases improved. | Organize annual regional consultative meetings. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Annually: two participants per country + 2-3 Experts (Three days)@64,100 per year | 320,500 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sub total |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|-----|
| 2.1.3 | Communication linkages for regional coordination established | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Utilization of existing equipment in countries | n/a |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sub total | n/a |
| 2.1.4 | Enhance identification of and link up with relevant national, regional and international organizations for prevention, response and mitigation particularly in those countries which are not member of the Nanyuki MoU. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Activities which are directly carried out by the Fusion Centre are incorporated in a budget, which must be negotiated with the Fusion Centre. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sub total | |
| 2.1.5 | Promote exchange of information and lessons learned. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Part of Fusion Centre activities and budget. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.6 | Promoting the involvement of civil society. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | This should be part of the national committees activities and budget. | Nil |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sub total | Nil |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|---|---|------------|
| 2.1.7 | Undertake fundraising activities. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Kenya fusion centre budget | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sub total | |
| 2.1.8 | Improving facilities and providing modern laboratory materials in existing both criminal and financial forensic laboratories. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Tender for a contract of not more than 17 million USD | 17,000,000 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sub total | 17,000,000 |
| 2.1.9 | Implementing measures to combat trafficking in women and children. | | | | | | | | | | | | | UNIFEM UNICEF | Consultant (1) to prepare and run 2 day seminar for (33) gender, security and legal experts from member states | 10,500 51'800 | |
| 2.1.10 | Capacity building in protection of human rights, democracy, social and economic justice | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Travel expenses for seminar participants (50 persons) Accommodation expenses for 3 days Interpreters and material for 3 days Communications for 1 month Seminar consultants (2) for 1 Month | 196,700 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sub total | 196,700 | |
| 2.1.11 | Sensitizing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Concept | 201,,000 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---------|
| | | communities and win their support in combating terrorism and transnational crime. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | development of the program and preparation of material (1 expert) for 3 months. Allowances and accommodation (1 expert) for 30 days Meetings with community opinion leaders from 11 countries for 3 days Communication for 1 month Propagation by radio, TV and print media | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sub total | 201,000 |
| Total 17'974'850 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plus 10% des sous totaux pour les imprévus 1'797'485 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL GENERAL 19'772,335 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Detailed Budget

Microsoft Excel
Worksheet

ANNEX 1 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES MATRIX

| Project Objectives | Gender | Human Rights | Human Settlements | HIV/AIDS |
|--|---|---|-------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relevant International Conventions and protocols ratified, domesticated and implemented ➤ Fusion and co-ordination of regional mechanisms to fight transnational crime and terrorism into the existing Kenyan counter terrorism centre. ➤ Competent, professional and efficient authorities and institutions established | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Formulate laws that empower women involvement in the fight against transnational crime and terrorism. ◆ Ensuring women involvement in income generating activities to eliminate their Implement measures to mitigate the effects of conflict on women and children. ◆ Measures to eliminate poverty and equal access to income generating activities to reduce women vulnerability to criminal and terrorist agents. ◆ Ensuring gender balance in co-ordination mechanisms. ◆ Ensuring civic education and sensitisation is gender sensitive. ◆ Presence of women in cross border security committees. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ensuring national and regional mechanisms and legislation against crime and terrorism does not infringe on the enjoyment of basic human rights. | | |