



International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security

Original English

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Executive Summary

1. The Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security of the International Conference on the Great Lakes (IC/GLR) describes the objectives, strategy, institutional mechanisms and priority projects adopted by the eleven Member States of IC/GLR in order to create, reinforce and sustain peace and security in the Great Lakes Region. In accordance with the vision expressed by the Heads of State and Government in the Dar Es Salaam Declaration (DD), the purpose of the programme is to transform the Great Lakes Region into a space for sustainable peace and security (DD, § 19) through joint and coordinated efforts and within a regional framework for the prevention, management and peaceful settlement of conflicts.

2. The design of the Regional Programme reflects two principle concerns: 1) Existing structures and mechanisms to promote peace and security in the GLR must be utilized and strengthened; 2) Specific issues must receive special attention and should be subject of priority projects under the Pact on Security, Stability and Development. As a result of intensive and wide consultations among the Member States two sub-programmes and the necessary institutional mechanisms and cooperation structures have been defined.

3. Sub-programme 1 aims at joint security management of common borders defined through an umbrella project, based on an innovative concept, which foresees joint activities in 12 border zones identified by the Member States. Each zone will benefit from systematic efforts of the respective neighboring countries to manage and improve security on common borders and to promote joint economic development. The umbrella project provides a general approach for a border security architecture in the GLR. Based on this approach are four specific projects that have been identified under the sub-programme:

- Management of Border Zones and Promotion of Human Security in the Great Lakes Region;
- Disarmament and Repatriation of all Armed Groups in Eastern DR Congo;
- Disarmament of Armed Nomadic Pastoralists and Promotion of Sustainable Development in Zone 3 (North-western Kenya, South-eastern Sudan and North-eastern Uganda);
- Demining and Mine-Action in the Great Lakes Region.

4. Sub-programme 2 aims at promoting inter-state cooperation on general security issues, which affect the security of all countries in the region and where a joint and harmonized approach will add value to the existing efforts of individual countries and other subregional initiatives. The sub-programme consists of two projects:

- Combating illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons;
- Fighting transnational crime and terrorism;

5. The implementation of the Regional Programme for Action for Peace and Security is a long-term effort comprising of a wide scope of actions on different levels and involving many stakeholders. Its strategy is based on the following elements: 1) A regional perspective must be maintained as a guiding principle for all projects; 2).Due to the sensitive and political nature of issues its implementation and supervision are entrusted to the highest organs of the IC/GLR follow-up mechanism. 3) Appropriate institutional

structures must be established to ensure efficiency in the programme implementation; 4) Immediate and sustained contributions and commitments of Member States and stakeholders are necessary for the swift implementation of projects; 5) Close cooperation with existing institutions and mechanisms dealing with peace and security in the GLR and beyond must be established and maintained; 6) Efforts must be undertaken and maintained to ensure participation of all citizens and stakeholders in the Member States.

6. The institutional framework for the implementation of the Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security consist on the one hand of the follow-up mechanism of the IC/GLR and on the other of various specialized implementing structures. The follow-up mechanism has three overriding functions: 1) Supervising/ overseeing programme implementation; 2) Carrying out functions related to conflict prevention, management and peaceful settlement of conflicts; 3) Keeping close links with high level institutions related to peace and security issues in the Great Lakes Region and beyond such as the African sub-regional organizations, AU and UN. The responsibility for the implementation of certain individual projects under the Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security has been entrusted to various structures:

- Border Security projects will be implemented in each zone by the respective structures as established by the relevant neighboring States and in the case of demining and mine-action by involving specialized institutions such as APOPO (TAN) and IMATC (KEN);
- The project to combat illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons will be implemented by the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons;
- The project to fight transnational crime and terrorism will be implemented by the Kenyan Fusion Centre

7. The estimated costs for the implementation of the Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security are approximately 225 Million USD (for a five year period except for project 1.1.1 with a two-year duration). This will require considerable resources and assets from Member States and the international community. However, this amount constitutes an affordable investment when considering the benefits of all kind generated by a sustainable peace and security in the Great Lakes Region.

1. Introduction

8. The greater Great Lakes Region (GLR) continued to constitute over the last 15 years the region in the world being most affected by violent conflicts and wars. These caused unspeakable suffering and destruction to its people, the infrastructure and its environment. Although various efforts were made in the past to bring an end to these wars and violent conflicts in the region - some of them successful, others less so - it became more and more imperative to embark on a comprehensive and concerted effort for the creation of a sustained peace and security framework in the region. While fully acknowledging these efforts, the Heads of State and Governments of the eleven Member States when signing the Dar Es Salaam Declaration (DD) on 20 November 2004 expressed their conviction that there is need for “reestablishment of interstate and intrastate relations based on trust, revitalization of cooperation and integration, within the framework of a regional and inclusive vision for the promotion of sustainable peace, security, democracy and development (§ 13). For that purpose the DD in § 19¹ calls “for the establishment of a framework for conflict prevention, management and peaceful settlement of conflicts.”.

9. The Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security together with the Protocol on Non-Aggression and Mutual Defence among the States seek to develop such a framework in the Great Lakes Region. In this effort two basic concerns have to be taken into consideration: First: existing structures and mechanisms should be used and strengthened, and second: specific issues must receive special attention and should be addressed through priority projects to be implemented immediately in the framework of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development. These relate specifically to the reinforcement of border security, the fight against illicit small arms and light weapons, transnational crime and terrorism. This document describes the Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security, which consists of two sub-programmes and the necessary institutional structures and cooperation mechanisms that accompany them. The first sub-programme is focusing on border security, including efforts to disarm armed groups which undermine security in the region. The second sub-programme aims at improving inter-state cooperation for peace and security.

2. Common Vision and Programme Purpose

10. The common vision for peace and security in the Great Lakes Region is clearly set out by the Heads of State and Government in § 14 of the DD where it reads: “...transform the Great Lakes Region into a space of sustainable peace and security..”. To substantiate such a vision, they have adopted a number of priority policy options and guiding principles, some of which, as listed below, will be dealt with through the Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security:

- Strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation, through the adoption and effective implementation of Non-Aggression and Common Defense Pacts (§ 18);
- Establish an effective regional security framework for the prevention, management and peaceful settlement of conflicts. (§ 19)

¹ DD § 19: “Establish an effective regional security framework for the prevention, management and peaceful settlement of conflicts, and to this end evaluate ...relevant sub-regional initiatives and mechanisms and adapt them while encouraging appropriate traditional structures.”

- Promote common policies to put an end to the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons, as well as anti-personnel mines and, in that regard, harmonize and ensure the implementation of existing agreements and mechanisms (§ 22);
- Ensure security at common borders within the context of trans-border proximity management strategies, in consultation with the populations of these areas (§ 23);
- Intensify the fight against trans-border crime and terrorism...” (§ 26);

11. Implementing this vision and priorities underscored by the Member States, the objective of the Regional Programme for Action on Peace and Security is defined as follows:

The Great Lakes Region through joint and coordinated efforts and within a regional framework for the prevention, management and peaceful settlement of conflicts is transformed into a space for sustainable peace and security.

12. Indicators of achievement of this far-reaching objective are the following²:

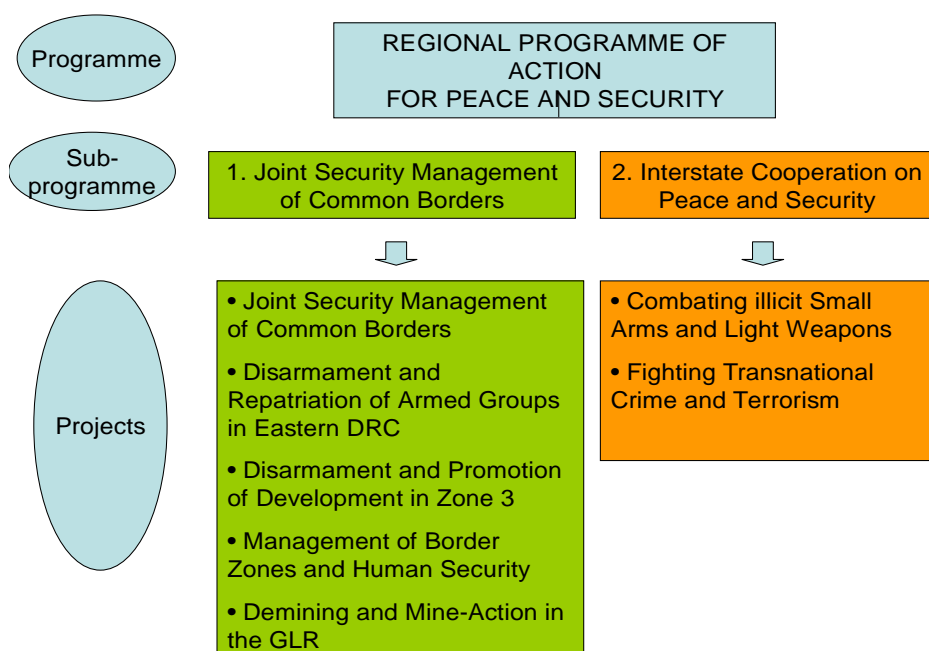
- ❖ No violent conflicts considered as interstate or intra-state wars are taking place in the GLR by 2015;
- ❖ Formerly marginalized border areas in the GLR have caught up with other parts of IC/GLR member countries in terms of human development indicators;
- ❖ Number of victims of violent crimes committed with illicit small arms and light weapons has reduced significantly;
- ❖ Number of incidents related to transnational crime and terrorism has reached low levels on a comparative international scale;
- ❖ Conflict potentials in the GLR are contained and peacefully dealt with through existing mechanisms for conflict prevention and management established among the IC/GLR Member States

3. Regional Sub-Programmes, specific objectives and components

14. The Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security consists of two sub-programmes reflecting on the one hand high priorities for action in the GLR and on the other the fact that the IC/GLR seeks to complement existing and ongoing peace and security mechanisms. Following these principles two sub-programmes have been identified as shown in the following graphic:

² Proposed sources for information to measure the indicators could be to consult reports of independent research institutions and international and national bodies e.g. national country statistics, international conflict research institutes, organizations dealing with international crime and terrorism statistics, annual reports of the IC/GLR conference secretariat, the AU, EU and UN.

Graphic no. 1: Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security



As graphic 1 shows the Programme of Action focuses on issues of regional concern, which have a high relevance for peace and security in the Member States not replacing or substituting national efforts, but complementing them by collective initiatives for achieving common objectives. With that focus the Regional Programme of Action is filling gaps in the existing regional peace and security architecture, while heavily building on existing mechanisms and institutions.

15. All projects under the Regional Programme were designed taking into consideration and incorporating cross-cutting issues namely human rights, gender, environment, human settlement and HIV/Aids. Further to that all projects were conceived with the due care that cross-references and links to other projects of the same Programme of Action as well with those in other thematic area namely, Democracy and Good Governance, Economic Development and Regional Integration, and Humanitarian and Social Issues are established. Thus, reflecting the intention to assure maximum coherence and compatibility of regional programmes of action under the Pact on Security, Stability and Development.

3.1 Sub-Programme on Joint Security Management of Common Borders

16. The joint security management of common borders by member countries in the Great Lakes region is an innovative initiative to promote peace and security in the region. An umbrella project has been developed, which focuses on joint activities in 12 border zones identified by the Member States. Each zone will benefit from systematic efforts of the respective neighbor countries to manage and improve security and to promote common economic development in this zone, thus contributing to region-wide peace and security. The umbrella project provides a general approach for a border security architecture in the GLR and a blueprint for sub-projects in individual zones. The main objectives/ components of the umbrella project concept are:

- The promotion of a common legal framework for border security;
- The development of a regional institutional framework for border security;
- The enhancement of capacity in dealing with border security.

Following this approach four sub-projects have been identified, which form part of the Border Security concept under the IC/GLR.

3.1.1 Disarmament and Repatriation of all Armed Groups in Eastern DR Congo

17. The project addresses the most acute security concerns in zone 1 and 10 and includes the countries of these two zones: Burundi, DRC, Rwanda and Uganda. Its concept is considered to be distinctively complementary to existing and ongoing efforts by the countries concerned, AU and UN. Its main objectives/ components are:

- Intensified and sustained political/ diplomatic support of the IC/GLR to ongoing efforts on forced and voluntary disarmament of armed groups in the zone;
- Addressing state and community capacity enhancement needs in dealing with security management;
- Promoting security enhancing economic activities in the zones concerned.

3.1.2 Disarmament of Armed Nomadic Pastoralists and Promotion of Sustainable Development in Zone 3 (Northwestern Kenya, Southeastern Sudan, Northeastern Uganda)

18 The project addresses the need to promote peace, stability and development in a region which for decades has been severely affected by violent cattle rustling and its devastating effects. The violence and the insecurity emanating from it constitute an outstanding example of regional security threats, which can only be contained and overcome through joint and coordinated efforts of the countries concerned. The project has five main areas of interventions in the border regions of zone 3:

- Coordinated disarmament operations;
- Mobilization, sensitization of communities and deployment of troops;
- Efforts to establish law and order in the areas of operation;
- Reconstruction and rehabilitation of social and physical infrastructure;
- Support to the development of alternative means of livelihoods.

3.1.3 Management of Border Zones and Promotion of Human Security in the Great Lakes Region

19. The project touches on key issues in the GLR since it aims at transforming areas of violent conflicts into areas of stability and development. The project provides a blueprint for the improvement of security in border zones, which often constitute marginalized areas by embarking on security enhancing economic activities. The project concept distinguishes three specific approaches, which are to be operationalized by the countries in the respective zones:

- Construction of border security roads across common borders thereby creating employment and additional income-generating activities for border communities;
- Building of market areas to promote communication, trade and small business across borders, irrigation schemes, valley dams as well as reforestation and joint environmental protection;
- Construction of social infrastructure including schools, health facilities, and water bore holes and housing facilities for security personnel and other citizens.

3.1.4 Demining and Mine-Action in the Great Lakes Region

20. Anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance as leftovers of previous wars constitute a fatal heritage of past wars and continue to be a threat and danger to populations, particularly in border areas. This project promotes mine-action in border areas. It basically consists of two complementary approaches:

- Mine detection using the vapor detection technology “APOPO” using trained rats which is developed by Tanzanian People’s Defense Forces, Sokoine University of Agriculture, and a Belgian humanitarian demining organization;
- Capacity building and training for demining and mine-action through the Kenyan International Mine Action Training Centre (IMATC).

3.2 Sub-Programme on Promotion of Inter-State cooperation on relevant security issues

21. The sub-programme addresses issues which affect the security of all countries in the region and where a joint and harmonized approach will add value to the existing efforts of individual countries or some group of countries. This particularly applies to the problems of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons and Transnational Crime and Terrorism.

3.2.1 Combating illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)

22. SALW are seen as a major factor in sparking off, intensifying and prolonging violent conflicts. The project provides a new focus on the most affected countries of GLR, thus complementing achievements made already by some Member States in implementing the Nairobi and SADC Protocols, as well as the UN Programme of Action. The project will be implemented by the Regional Centre on Small Arms for the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (RECSA), mandated to coordinate the implementation of the Nairobi Protocol, and of existing national action plans on Small Arms and Light Weapons. The project has three main objectives/ components:

- Promotion of a cooperation framework within the IC/GLR member countries through the RECSA;
- Improve coordination among IC/GLR member countries to implement SALW related protocols and national programmes;
- Strengthening capacities of member countries to implement national small arms control and reduction programmes.

3.2.2 Fighting Transnational Crime and Terrorism

23. Terrorism by its very nature and application is often a transnational criminal act. The project on transnational crime and terrorism strongly builds on existing initiatives and structures: On the one hand it subscribes to the Nanyuki Memorandum of Understanding on the Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy where already 8 out of the 11 member countries are signatories, encouraging the remaining three countries to join. On the other hand it is planned to have the “Regional Fusion Centre” located in Nairobi as the institution to coordinate its activities. Major objectives of the regional project are:

- Promotion of signing and ratification of international and regional conventions and protocols, their domestication into national laws as well as the enforcement of such legislation;

- Strengthening the regional mechanism emanating from the Nanyuki Memorandum of Understanding on the fight against terrorism;

4. Strategy

24. The implementation of the Regional Programme for Action for Peace and Security is a long-term effort aiming at a wide scope of actions on different levels and involving many stakeholders. It needs to be highlighted that the programme deals with issues of an explicit political nature therefore both the implementation strategy as well as the institutional structures have to reflect these specific conditions. The strategy to implement the Regional Programme of Action will be based on the following elements:

1. **Political will:** The agenda defined for this Regional Programme of Action touches the very core issues for which the IC/GLR was created. Therefore its implementation needs to be promoted and supervised by the highest organs of the IC/GLR follow-up mechanism, which is the summit level of Heads of State and Government. Only their involvement will ensure the necessary political will and sustained commitment from all Member States. Their involvement will also facilitate mobilization of resources from Member States and international partners.
2. **Ownership and Participation:** An important and necessary element of the strategy is to disseminate information and promote knowledge among the citizens and stakeholders in the Member States to participate in the process. Only if people in the region e.g. in border zones know, understand and are aware of these efforts will they contribute from their respective level and will local administration be able to mobilize local support for such measures. Therefore the Regional Programme of Action must be accompanied by public information and sensitization efforts, meant to disseminate information to the Member States and mobilize the support of their citizens.
3. **Institutional structures:** These must assure high level political representation of Member States to garner the necessary support, but also entail the necessary technical know-how to promote and maintain links between sub-programmes as well as involvement of stakeholders on various levels. These structures shall largely be the same as the follow-up mechanism for the PACT, both, to avoid additional structures and to utilize the political significance of these structures. There is need to define specific functions attached to the follow-up mechanism related to peace and security in general and conflict prevention, management and resolution functions in particular.
4. **Resource mobilization:** While the IC/GLR process is already a well recognized initiative and is met by considerable interest and support worldwide, more efforts have to be undertaken to assure that assistance and funds are mobilized to cover the costs related to the Programmes of Action and the required institutional mechanisms. Starting point will be substantial contributions from the Member States³. Further to that there may be a need of direct budget allocations to some of the regional projects from national budgets. In addition international partners

³ Examples for such contributions are: committing national institutions to support projects, and providing funds and personnel for the establishment as well as running costs of joint administrative units in zones or endorsing to utilize military engineering units for border area infrastructure development.

have to be mobilized to align their regional and bi-lateral assistance programmes with projects from the relevant (ICGLR) programmes. This refers to initiatives supported by multi-lateral as well as bi-lateral development partners.

5. **Links and strategic Partnerships:** The institutional structures and cooperation mechanisms required to implement the Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security have to be linked to and aligned with existing institutions and mechanisms dealing with peace and security in the GLR and beyond. This applies to UN, AU, African Regional Economic Communities and others. It should include links to relevant mechanisms, which they have developed such as AU, COMESA and IGAD Early Warning Systems or institutions of the AU such as Peace and Security Council, African Standby Force, Peace and Security Desks and the UN Peacebuilding Commission.
6. **Regional vision and short-, medium- and long-term perspectives:** Projects within the Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security differ in their degree of urgency. Some of them such as the project on *Disarmament of All Armed Groups in Eastern DRC* require immediate action and must be expedited without further delay. Others can be seen in a more medium and long-term perspective. A regional perspective must be maintained as a guiding principle for all projects and their activities under the Regional Programme of Action. This will foster and strengthen a spirit of regionalism among states and the peoples of the Great Lakes Region.

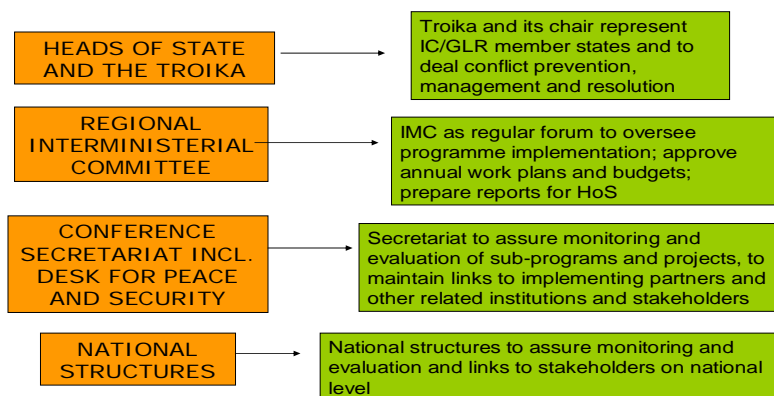
5. Institutional Framework and Mechanisms

25. The institutional framework and its mechanisms for the implementation of the Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security are determined on the one hand by the IC/GLR Ministers decision to take into consideration the planned follow-up mechanism of the IC/GLR and to avoid the creation of parallel or additional structures, where possible. Second, additional elements within that institutional framework are determined by the choice of implementing institutions for each of the projects within the sub-programmes. The following graphic 2 shows the agreed IC/GLR follow-up mechanism and attaches certain peace and security related functions to it:

As graphic 2 shows the IC/GLR follow-up mechanism serves three overriding functions:

- Supervising/ overseeing programme implementation;
- Carrying out functions related to conflict prevention, management and peaceful settlement of conflicts;
- Keeping close links with high level institutions related to peace and security issues in the Great Lakes Region and beyond such as the UN, AU and African Regional Economic Communities etc.

Graphic 2: Institutional structures of IC/GLR follow-up mechanism and proposed peace and security related monitoring and supervision functions



26. The responsibility for the implementation of projects under the Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security has been entrusted to various other institutional structures which are depicted in table 1.

Table 1: Institutional structures for the implementation and supervision of the projects under the Regional Programme of Action

		Projects under the Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security		
		Border Security projects	Combating Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)	Fighting Trans-national Crime and Terrorism
Institutional structures and the respective responsibilities	Heads of State level	Oversee programme/ project implementation based on reports from IMC		
	IMC ⁴ level	Z-Con-Sec ⁵ = (Minister from zone countries)	IMC oversees through its regular meetings the implementation of sub-programmes and projects based on reports from implementing institutions and the Permanent Secretariat	
	Implementation level	A-Con-Sec ⁶ Demining and Mine-Action: APOPO and IMATC	Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons	Kenyan Fusion Centre

Institutional structures for the implementation of projects are shown in the last row of the table. While the implementation of the Joint Security Management of Common Borders is based on the assumption that area- and zone-cooperation structures manage project activities on behalf of the three or four states being part of a zone, the implementation of

⁴ IMC = Inter-Ministerial-Committee as an element of the IC/GLR follow-up mechanism.

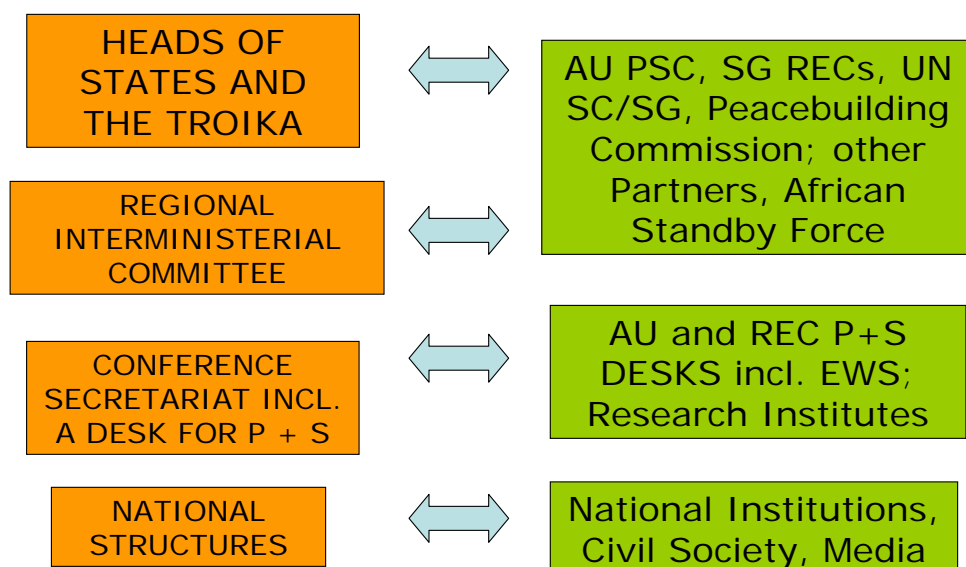
⁵ Z-Con-Sec stands for Zone Conference for Security, which is a key structural element in the Joint Security Management of Common Borders. It is composed of representatives from the respective countries which constitute a zone.

⁶ A-Con-Sec stands for Area Conference for Security, which is a bi-lateral cooperation structure between two countries within a zone.

the projects on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Transnational Crime and Terrorism is entrusted to existing organizations as shown in the table.

27. Another third important element in the design of the institutional framework is determined by the Ministers decision to establish and assure links to existing mechanisms and structures dealing with peace, security and CPMR. This particularly refers to the African Union, the United Nations and all relevant African Regional Economic Communities, some of which maintain mechanisms such as e.g. Early Warning Mechanisms (EWS) and the African Standby Force.

Graphic 3: Institutional structures of IC/GLR follow-up mechanism and proposed links to existing mechanisms and structures:



Legend: AU PSC = African Union Peace and Security Council; SG RECs = Secretary Generals of African Regional Organisations; UN SC/SG = United Nations Security Council/ Secretary General; P+S = Peace and Security; EWS = Early Warning System

6. Cost of implementing the Regional Programme of Action

28. The figures depicted on the following table 2 are tentative estimates for a maximum period of five years of programme implementation for all but one project, no. 1.1.1, which has a duration of only 2 years..

Table 2: Summary of preliminary cost estimates for priority projects

No.	Name of sub-programme/ project	Estimated costs in US\$ ⁷
1.1	Sub-Programme on Joint Security Management of Common Borders (General project)	55.695.319

⁷ The budgets reflecting details of the cost estimates per project are included in the individual project documents.

1.1.1	Disarmament and Repatriation of All Armed Groups in Eastern DRC	60,629,250 ⁸
1.1.2	Disarmament of armed Pastoralists and Promotion of Sustainable Development in Zone 3	11,529,650
1.1.3	Development of Border Zones and Human Security	59,562,635
1.1.4	Demining and Mine-Action in the GLR	15,281,835
	Sub-Total Border Security	202,698,689
1.2	Sub-Programme on Promotion of Inter-State cooperation on peace and security issues	
1.2.1	Project to fight the proliferation of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons	2'422'657
1.2.2	Project on Transnational Crime and Terrorism	19'772,335
	Sub-Total Inter-State Cooperation	22,194,992
	Grand Total	224,893,681

Although the figure may appear immense at the first glance, it is modest if compared to other regional programmes in the region such as the proposed WFP Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for the Great Lakes Region amounting to 350 Million US\$, which is a three year programme covering just three of the IC/GLR countries. Therefore it is recommendable to put the figure into context to see it as an future investment into peace and security in the GLR.

7. Positive Factors, Challenges and Risks

29. The challenges to promote peace and security in the Great Lakes Region are manifold and immense. All Member States are faced with a wide range of internal issues which may at times interfere or compete with regional objectives. These challenges may be compounded by external interests, interfering with national and regional processes and goals. Therefore it will require the determination and perseverance of political leaders and the people in the GLR to pursue their common vision as laid down and materialized in the Pact on Security, Stability and Development.

30. Acute risks to the IC/GLR efforts and peace building in the region in particular continue to exist through armed groups, which are still causing havoc and destabilization in some of the member countries. Addressing this threat will constitute a first reality test of the IC/GLR process and the Pact to yield. Yet, rather than succumbing to the continued threats in the region, the IC/GLR should be seen as a historic and unique chance and opportunity to create and foster trust, confidence and cooperation among the countries in the region to overcome these obstacles by joining forces for the betterment of living conditions for all people in the region.

31. Never before the current process of the IC/GLR have the eleven countries entertained and sustained such close, intensive and regular consultations among each other. This is the strong point in the ongoing process and it shows that IC/GLR process has already built the foundations of a strong and successful partnership in the region. With the implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in general, and the Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security in particular this

⁸ This does not yet include the costs for the operations planned by the AU, but those calculated by the Government of the DR Congo regarding costs related to the FARC.

partnership will grow stronger and become a cornerstone for a sustainable peace and security in the Great Lakes Region.

8. Annex

The Annex contains the all final project documents including result matrixes and budgets which form the:

Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security:

1.1 Sub-Programme on Joint Security Management of Common Borders (General project concept)

- 1.1.1 Disarmament and Repatriation of All Armed Groups in Eastern DRC
- 1.1.2 Disarmament of armed Pastoralists and Promotion of Sustainable Development in Zone 3
- 1.1.3 Management of Border Zones and Human Security
- 1.1.4 Demining and Mine-Action in the GLR

1.2 Sub-Programme on Promotion of Inter-State cooperation on peace and security issues

- 1.2.1 Coordination of activities and reinforcement of capacities in the sub region to fight the proliferation of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons
- 1.2.2 Fighting Transnational Crime and Terrorism