



**ISS Presentation at
East African Police Chiefs Co-operation Organisation
(EAPCCO)**

9th AGM

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Dr. Jakkie Cilliers, Executive Director

Chairperson, ladies and gentlemen.

Thank you very much for once again inviting me to participate at the 9th AGM of EAPCCO – I think that this is the third AGM that I am attending and it is heartening to see the growth and development of the SRB over this period.

The Institute for Security Studies (ISS) is a regional non-profit research institute operating across sub-Saharan Africa with offices in South Africa, Ethiopia and Kenya. In South Africa, where I am based, the Institute is registered as a non-profit trust. In Kenya the ISS is registered as a company limited by Guarantee with no Share Capital under the Companies Act, Chapter 486, Laws of the Republic of Kenya and I would like to acknowledge the presence of the director of our Nairobi office, Mr Peter Edopu. In Ethiopia the Institute is registered as a research association with the Ministry of Justice and please allow me to convey to you the best wishes of our director, Mr Kenneth Mpyisi, as well as that of the president of our Advisory Council, HE Dr Salim Ahmed Salim.

As a leading African human security research institution, the ISS works towards a stable and peaceful Africa characterised by sustainable development, human rights, the rule of law, democracy and collaborative security. The ISS realises this vision by:

- Undertaking applied research, training and capacity building;
- Working collaboratively with others;
- Facilitating and supporting policy formulation;

- Monitoring trends and policy implementation;
- Collecting, interpreting and disseminating information;
- Networking on national, regional and international levels.

The mission of the ISS is to conceptualise, inform and enhance the debate on human security in Africa in order to support policy formulation and decision-making at every level. ISS primary focus is to help in building the capacity of the state to perform its duties, for little can be achieved without an effective, accountable and well governed state that respects the rights of its citizens and responds to their needs. Building the capacity of the criminal justice system, nationally and regionally, is an important part of that process. To this end we have been collaborating with the Nairobi SRB/EAPCCO and your counterpart in Southern Africa, SARPCCO, as well as with the African Union, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) over several years. Earlier this year I also had the opportunity to visit Interpol in Lyon and to obtain, at first hand, detailed briefings about the extensive scope and depth of Interpol's engagement in Africa. Technical support to Interpol through work with SRB's and NCB's at regional and national level.

From Nairobi we currently work on the criminal justice system on a project that serves to compliment the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) by undertaking a parallel review in five countries, of the conformity of the criminal justice system to commitment made to the APRM. This project is already reviewing the criminal justice system in Tanzania and will provide crucial information on crime and criminal justice in that country.

From the onset the Nairobi SRB/EAPCCO and the ISS have realised that they work towards a common goal of ensuring peace and security in Africa. To this end we already collaborate on a number of aspects.

One significant achievement was the inception and proclamation of the Nairobi Declaration for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa of March 2000. This history, as well as ISS collaboration with other partners such as the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA) was a major consideration in the decision by the ISS to open up a regional office in Nairobi, Kenya in 2005 – our second office in Eastern Africa after that in Addis Ababa.

Our work in cattle rustling with EAPCCO was originally facilitated through this earlier work on arms control and disarmament issues in eastern Africa. That programme on small arms continues to undertake policy-oriented research, and has provided training and capacity building to key government and civil society stakeholders in the region over several years. In the process the Institute has also facilitated meetings, workshops, seminars and conferences that relate to disarmament and arms control processes in Africa.

Our collaboration on small arms was intensified with the proposed Protocol on the Prevention, Combating and Eradication of Cattle Rustling in Eastern Africa, whose implementation awaits the approval at the political level. If the AGM approves our planning in this regard, we hope to collaborate with EAPCCO and to commence with the implementation of a draft implementation plan that was discussed at technical level by the legal sub-committee yesterday. That project is called Mifugo, Swahili for 'livestock', and is a partnership between EAPCCO and ISS, Nairobi, and will also bring in member states to manage and oversee it.

The primary objective of the Mifugo Project is to facilitate the ratification and full implementation of the Protocol on the Prevention, Combating and Eradication of Cattle Rustling in Eastern Africa. The objectives of that Protocol are to:

- Prevent, combat and eradicate cattle rustling and related criminal activities in the Eastern Africa region;
- Systematically and comprehensively address cattle rustling in the region in order to ensure that its negative social and economic consequences are eradicated and that peoples' livelihoods are secured;
- Enhance regional co-operation, joint operations, capacity-building and exchange of information;
- Promote peace, human security and development in the region.

While the project covers the Eastern African region it will focus on Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, and Tanzania as the countries most affected by stock theft. The initial duration of the project is three years but depending on progress and need it could be extended. Tentative discussions with potential international partners are encouraging and future progress now awaits your stamp of approval.

The Mifugo project will increase and sustain co-ordination and co-operation between EAPCCO and the ISS and develop a knowledge base on the nexus of conflict, illicit cross-border arms trafficking, cattle rustling and insecurity in the region. As such it will also feed into and contribute to a second major proposed collaboration – a project to enhance Eastern Africa's regional law enforcement of environmental crime. Similar to the Mifugo Project the details of this project was also discussed in the legal sub-committee earlier this week and it has the following key objectives:

- To provide in-depth analysis of the extent and nature of illicit trade in timber, plants and animals in selected Eastern Africa countries.
- To provide a method of capturing such information that will be replicable in future and therefore will provide a tool to monitor trends.
- To enhance capacity among inter-governmental and national agencies who are working to combat environmental crime.

- To analyse the role of non-governmental organisations in assisting law enforcement in the region and to identify ways in which this collaboration may be strengthened.
- To publish research findings and raise awareness of the issues, particularly at the level of senior state and inter-state policy making.
- To facilitate community participation in management of natural resources through building partnership with communities neighbouring forest and game reserves, and mining sites.
- Based on the capacity needs assessment, to build capacity of law enforcement agencies and communities to address wildlife related crime.

This project intends to cover all EAPCCO members who have forests and wildlife parks. Initial work shall be done in four countries and then rolled out to the rest during the second year of implementation.

But apart from our intention to support EAPCCO in these two areas, combating cattle rustling and environmental crime, and the work that we are already engaged with in the region on small arms and the like, selected countries are also benefiting from other ISS engagement. Working for IGAD, our Addis Ababa office implements the ICPAT programme – which stands for the IGAD Capacity Building Programme Against Terrorism. This project gives practical effect to the IGAD Heads of State Counter-Terrorism Implementation Plan that was approved at the IGAD Summit in Uganda on 24th October 2003. This is a comprehensive programme that was launched in June 2006 and is to run for five years. ICPAT is divided into five components, namely:

- Enhance Judicial Measures
- Optimize Inter-Departmental Cooperation
- Enhancing Border Control
- Information Sharing, Training and Best Practices
- Enhancement of Strategic Cooperation (Project Management, Collaboration and Coordination)

Of course not all EAPCCO members are members of IGAD – but we are conducting a considerable amount of our training under the auspices of the EAPCCO training sub-committee and also working with the legal subcommittee on various aspects. For example, recently ICPAT concluded a month long training course on counter-terrorism for 25 senior persons from the Ugandan police. The course was run at the Ugandan Management Institute in Kampala, from 16 July – 10 August 2007 and was opened by the Ugandan Inspector General of Police, Major General Kale Kayihura.

Another area of substantive and growing engagement with EAPCCO is the training that we provide to police participation in peacekeeping. We have for example, facilitated the first High Level UN Police Officers Course (UNPOC) for EAPCCO, in Nairobi, Kenya, from 10-14 April 2006. This was followed by a Trainers' Course in Kigali, Rwanda, from 20 November – 2 December 2006. The training programme aims to assist in enhancing the capacity of EAPCCO member police services to undertake UN and AU peace support operations. Originally, two UNPOC trainers' courses were planned for 2007. However, owing to difficulties in the hosting arrangements, only one course will be run in Tanzania from 19-30 November. It is planned to run the course in conjunction with a Task Team meeting that will serve to update, revise and adopt the existing training materials into an EAPCCO product. In 2008, a high-level regional police peacekeeping seminar is being considered for the senior leaders and managers of peacekeeping operations, training and management.

As part of our work in support of peacekeeping we have also been supporting the establishment of the Eastern Africa Region Standby Brigade (EASBRIG) – one of the five brigades that will establish the African Standby Force (ASF). The ASF was established in 2003, as part of the emerging African security architecture to deal with devastating conflicts within the continent. EASBRIG was originally established under the coordinating authority of IGAD. Since EASBRIG member states now include 13 countries, the region in January 2007, established an Independent Coordination Mechanism, or EASBRICOM, as the permanent coordination structure for Eastern Africa in place of IGAD. Subsequently in June of this year, EASBRICOM signed an MoU with the Institute. Within the framework of this MoU, the ISS recently provided considerable policy and technical support for the meetings of the EASBRIG Organs, in Nairobi, Kenya, from 13-17 August 2007.

Peacekeeping is not a military matter – despite the importance of armed forces as part of peacekeeping. For example in accordance with UNSC resolution 1769, UNAMID in Darfur will include to 19,555 military personnel, including 360 military observers and liaison officers, and an appropriate civilian component including up to 3,772 police personnel and 19 formed police units comprising up to 140 personnel each. The Police Component of UNAMID will play a crucial role in the protection of the civilian population and it is important that the police prepare for these and other peacekeeping duties. In the near future police members of Eastern Africa police services will therefore be invited to participate in discussions to look at the inclusion of non-military aspects within the Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF).

Our work on understanding organised crime and money laundering is run from our office in Cape Town that has undertaken quite a bit of desk and field research in Eastern Africa. For example are currently busy with a bi-annual monitoring of money laundering in Eastern and Southern Africa and in the process of completing some research on the extent to which countries such as Kenya and Somalia suffer from the exploitation of fish stocks.

We have also been discussing, with some of the countries present here, the establishment a unit in the region that will collate, document, analyze, consolidate

and disseminate data on crime and the capacity of the criminal justice system to combat the same. Among others the project will equip and develop training programmes on crime intelligence for the police. While the project covers the Eastern African region initially it will focus on Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. It is hoped that depending on the outcome of the pilots the programme shall be rolled to the rest of the EAPCCO members.

I hope that this short presentation has allowed me to highlight some of the more important aspects of our regional and bilateral collaboration. Allow me therefore to conclude by expressing my appreciation to Mr Awad Dahia and his predecessors for their enthusiastic collaboration with the ISS.

Working together we can make a difference where it matters – to ordinary people in villages, towns, cities and across Eastern Africa.

Thank you.