



International Peace Support Training Centre
Nairobi, Kenya

IPSTC RESEARCH AGENDA 2015



Changing Trends of Conflicts and Response Strategies in Eastern Africa



International Peace Support Training Centre

Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD)

IPSTC RESEARCH AGENDA 2015

*Changing Trends of Conflicts and Response
Strategies in Eastern Africa*

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Foreword

The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is a research and training institution focusing on capacity building in Peace Support Operations (PSO) at the strategic, operational and tactical levels within the framework of African Peace and Security Architecture and has developed to be the regional Centre of Excellence for the African Standby Force (ASF) in Eastern Africa. The research conducted at IPSTC covers a broad spectrum ranging from conflict prevention and management, to post conflict reconstruction. The Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) has made considerable contribution in research and training on peace support issues in the Eastern Africa region through production of high quality research products and training manuals.

The theme of this year's Research Agenda is "*Changing Trends of Conflicts and Response Strategies in Eastern Africa*" which captures a broad spectrum of peace and security issues currently daunting the Eastern Africa region which the Centre intends to research on and collate information that will inform policy makers and enable IPSTC to design appropriate training interventions.

Some of the themes covered are: Statehood and national identity crisis, election related conflicts, disaster management, migration, resource based conflicts, community participation in peace and security, women, peace and security, evaluation of the response strategies of PSO, role of regional organizations in conflict resolution in Eastern Africa, youth radicalization, security sector reforms, children and conflict. Gender and youth are cross-cutting issues in all the research topics bearing in mind the specific impact that conflict has on these groups.

The research will cover Kenya, South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). These research topics are informed by survey of felt peace and security needs in the region and discussions among stakeholders.

These topics will be further enriched by a proposed Research Agenda Workshop 2015.

Brigadier Robert Kabage

Director

IPSTC

Preamble

The Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) at The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), is charged with the responsibility of conducting research on peace and security issues in Eastern Africa. The department has produced a number of Occasional Papers and Issue Briefs over the last 5 years. The publications focus on Conflict Prevention, Conflict Management and Post Conflict Recovery.

The PSRD prepares an annual Research Agenda to achieve the following objectives:

- To guide activities carried out by the research department
- To align the activities of the research department with the strategic plan of IPSTC
- To provide a structured response to the development partner's priorities
- To provide a basis for evaluating the performance of the department and to provide a basis for soliciting partner's input in selecting priority areas of research focus

The theme of 2015 is '*Changing trends of conflicts and response strategies in eastern Africa*'. The research agenda is comprised of 28 topics covering conflicts in Eastern Africa, specifically, Kenya, South Sudan, Eastern DRC, Somalia and Ethiopia. The topics also address the response mechanisms and strategies being employed to prevent and manage the conflicts. These topics will be subjected to review during the 2015 Research Agenda Workshop. The researchers will select topics for Occasional Papers and Issue Briefs from the approved list.

Target Audience

The Target audience for IPSTC publications are the decision makers in key national and regional peace and security institutions. These include policy makers in the African Union Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), the East African Standby Force (EASF), National Security Sector such as Internal Security, Defence, Judiciary and Parliament and Regional Institutions dealing with conflict prevention and management such as Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), Regional Peace and Security Research Institutions, African Peace Support Trainers Association (APSTA), Embassies of key development partners with special interests in regional peace and security issues and the United Nations agencies in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa

GLOSSARY:

Peace Support Operations (PSO)

The International community may respond to crisis by deploying military, police and civilians to perform multiple functions. Such complex emergency response initiatives are known as Peace Support Operations (PSO) and may be coordinated under the auspices of UN, AU or regional organizations such as Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and IGAD.

Peace Support Operations (PSO) is a development of the traditional Peacekeeping approach. Championed by Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson and UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, peacekeeping served international peace and security with mixed success up to the end of the cold war in 1989. Among the first PSO missions were the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in Sinai (1956), the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia and the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM I) in 1989.¹ The publication of UN Secretary General's Report of 1992 titled; *'An Agenda for Peace'*, saw peace keeping expanded and redefined to accommodate the peace and security demands of the Post-Cold War Era and to overcome limitations of the previous approach. In the complex emergency situations that later engulfed Liberia, Sierra Leone, DRC and Sudan among others, the UN required to do more than peace keeping to re-establish authority for good governance and political stability.²

Eastern Africa

Eastern Africa region is the easterly region of the African continent. IPSTC covers the member countries of Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASF.COM). According to the above criteria Eastern Africa refers to the following 11 countries: Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan and South Sudan, Ethiopia, Seychelles, Somalia, Comoros and Djibouti.

Great Lakes Region

The African Great Lakes region refers to the 12 countries near Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, other Rift Valley Lakes and adjacent countries that have a significant bearing on peace and security in Eastern Africa. These countries include: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Central Africa Republic (CAR), Angola, Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Sudan and Zambia. This delineation is adapted from the membership of International Conference of the Great Lakes Region.

Horn of Africa

The Horn of Africa refers to the countries at the Eastern most section of Africa; Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Somalia. This is the classification of Horn of Africa adapted by UNDP, apart from Eritrea. However, Eritrea is included in this category due to its effect on peace and security in Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia.

1 Lester B. Pearson and Dag Hammarskjold authored the first UN Mission (UNEF – Sinai) in 1956, www.un/depts/dhl/dag/time1956.htm, accessed April 28
2 Henry Anyidoho, Political Control and Guidance of Peace Support Operations in Africa: A UN Commanders View, Boundaries of Peace Support Operations, 2000, Monograph. No. 44

Somalia

Somalia is used to refer to the country that gained independence in 1960 after uniting former British and Italian Somaliland. Somaliland, Puntland and other autonomous regions are recognized as independent entities and analysed within the Somalia national framework. South Central Somalia is the central point of focus due to its protracted conflict and being the centre of current AMISOM efforts to bring security stabilization in the region.

Introduction to the Research Agenda 2015

The IPSTC research agenda 2015 features women, peace and security and understanding emerging conflict trends, dynamics and the response strategies and mechanisms. A number of topics address the conflict in South Sudan and its impact on vulnerable groups. Some of the sub-themes addressed by the agenda are; statehood and national identity crises, election related conflicts, disaster management, resource based conflicts, migration related conflicts, community participation in peace and security, youth radicalization, role of regional organizations in conflict prevention, security sector reforms and disarmament, demobilization and re-integration (DDR).

This is the first research agenda to address issues that will also be featured in the IPSTC Amani Journal of Peace and Security. The IPSTC and UN Women entered into a partnership in 2014 to support capacity building of women in Kenya. This project seeks to build capacity of women in peace and security in Kenya through gender based research and training design. It is envisaged that this will assist in informing policy, providing knowledge and options for addressing some of the challenges still facing the country. These challenges include: Continued inter-communal and cross border conflicts; the influx of small arms and light weapons; limited participation of women in peace processes and peace building; natural resource related conflicts and lack of gender sensitive models for conflict analysis; environmental insecurity and weak security institutions.

Though inclusion of women in peace support operations is a central theme among PSO training institutions, there are still a number of hurdles against proper integration of women in peace support operations. The topics will advance understanding of how women are integrated into the national security sector in the military and police. The PSRD will conduct research and feed the findings to national policies, practices and training programmes dealing with peace and security.

Research Methods

The Applied Research in peace and security at IPSTC is informed by the vision, mission and mandate of IPSTC. The Research Agenda for the year defines the thematic and geographic scope of the research. Research designs at IPSTC encompass qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods. The researchers collect data using various techniques such as key informant interviews, questionnaires and focus group discussions. By capturing multiple and disparate voices and perspectives about the conflict situation, researchers would most likely deduce the salient features of the phenomenon under inquiry. This information is complemented by facts and figures from other documented sources.

1. Emerging Peace and Security Threats in Eastern Africa

1.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

The study will survey the emerging peace and security threats in Eastern Africa. The Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa have been experiencing different types of conflicts in the recent past. Trans-national terrorism bred by the conflict in Somalia has spread to Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda. Identity based conflicts continue to plague Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Ethiopia and South Sudan. Researchers will seek to understand the nature of these conflicts and their dynamics so as to create effective conflict prevention measures.

This study will provide the necessary information to enable governments and regional organizations to prepare adequately for prevention, early response and mitigation.

1.2 Objectives

- To survey the nature and dynamics of current conflict threats
- To identify challenges of addressing emerging conflicts threats
- To assess appropriate strategies and measures for responding to the conflicts

1.3 Research Questions

- What is the nature and key players of current emerging conflict threats in Eastern Africa?
- What are the challenges of addressing these conflicts?
- What are the appropriate strategies and measures for addressing these conflicts?

1.4 References

Brookings Institution (2008) Managing Global Insecurity: Combating International Terrorism, A Managing Insecurity Brief

DFID (2005) Conflict Trends in Africa: 1946-2004, A Macro-Comparative Perspective, CPP, and Government of the UK

Ministry of Defense (UK) (2013), Strategic Trends Programme: Future Character of Conflicts

Munyua, David (Maj.) (2011) Combating Terrorism: A Uganda Perspective, UPDF

USAID, 2012, East Africa Regional Conflict Assessment (Final Report)

2. A Review of Anti-Terrorism Strategies in Eastern Africa

2.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

This study will review the current counter terrorism strategies in place in Eastern Africa with special reference to Kenya and Ethiopia.

Terrorism has become a serious challenge to peace and security in the world. Eastern Africa has experienced a number of terrorist attacks and threats. While Kenya has been severely affected by Al Shabaab and Al Qaeda attacks, Ethiopia has managed to prevent and foil a number of terrorist attempts.

Though both countries have their armed forces in Somalia, it is Kenya that has borne the heaviest impact of terrorism. Given the enormous political, economic and social costs of terrorism, Kenya can learn lessons for effective terrorism prevention and management strategies from Ethiopia. This study will bring out the salient features of effective counter terrorism strategies.

2.2 Objectives

- To compare counter terrorism strategies employed in Kenya and Ethiopia
- To assess challenges faced by counter terrorism strategies employed in both countries
- To identify the most effective counter terrorism strategies

2.3 Research Questions

- What are the similarities and differences between counter terrorism strategies employed in Kenya and Ethiopia?
- What are the challenges for establishing effective counter terrorism strategies in both countries?
- What kind of counter terrorism strategies would be most effective in both countries?

2.4 References

Brookings Institution (2008) Managing Global Insecurity: Combating International Terrorism, A Managing Insecurity Brief

CIA (2003) National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, USA

CIMIC (2005) Report of Counter Terrorism Seminar, 15-16, November, 2005

Government of Norway (2006) Foreign Policy Strategy for Combating International Terrorism

Munyua, David (Maj.) (2011) Combating Terrorism: A Uganda Perspective, UPD

3. Transnational Insurgency in Africa: A Review of Al Shabaab, Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) & Boko Haram

3.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

This study seeks to understand the nature of transnational insurgency in Africa focusing on Al-Shabaab, LRA of Uganda, and Boko Haram from Nigeria. The paper will explain the limitations of current counter-terrorism strategies and how these strategies might be improved.

The terrorist threat is growing in Africa, with the likes of Al Shabaab and Boko Haram exploiting Africa's vulnerabilities to expand their operations. A number of different factors have converged to create new and worrisome openings for terrorist organisations in the Sahel, West Africa and the Horn of Africa.

The turmoil associated with the ousting of the former Libyan regime has reverberated across borders and profoundly impacted part of West and East Africa. Across the continent, the porous borders and limited resources to control them provide the opportunity for terrorist groups to expand their communication and training and to export their terrorist tactics, further increasing regional instability.

Lord's Resistance Army is an organisation that survived many international and regional campaigns and continues its activities till today. It is important to assess political milieu that possibly made LRA survive that long.

In Nigeria, long-standing grievances in the North led to the re-emergence of Boko Haram while in Somalia Al Shabaab, while weakened, continues to frustrate efforts to establish a legitimate government and to threaten countries in East Africa. At the same time, traditional responses to terrorism, with their primarily military focus and privileging of the state, seem incapable of stopping this menace. This is evident in the fact that there are currently three terrorist attacks per day on the continent. To compound matters further, while these various terrorist organizations are co-operating, little co-ordination is taking place among the various African states despite the existence of the African Union and its counter-terrorist framework. This study will look for a more holistic approach, with greater emphasis on development and improved socio-economic governance. Explaining both the limitations of current counter-terrorist strategies and how these strategies might be improved.

3.2 Objectives

- To identify and analyse the structures of Al-Shabaab, Lord's Resistance Army and Boko Haram
- To determine the key factors that fuel the proliferation of transnational insurgencies in Africa
- To identify capacities and opportunities for regional response to transnational insurgencies like Al-Shabaab, Lord's Resistance Army and Boko Haram

3.3 Research Questions

- What are the terrorism strategies employed by Boko Haram and Al Shabaab?
- What are the driving factors of transnational insurgencies in Africa?

- How can national government and regional organisations best respond to the challenge of transnational insurgency?

3.4 References

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Cordesman, Antony H (2001), Asymmetric warfare versus Counterterrorism: Rethinking CBRN and CIP Defence Response, Centre for Strategic and International Strategies Studies, Washington DC

Chothia, Farouk, (2012) "Who are Nigeria's Boko Haram Islamists?" BBC News.

Cook, David, (2012): "The Rise of Boko Haram in Nigeria," Combating Terrorism Centre,

Ezirim, G. (2010), Transnational Organized Crimes and West African States: A Focus on Nigeria's External Relations, 1989-2006. Germany: Lambert Academic Publishing

Zambernardi, Lorenzo, (2013), Counterinsurgency's Impossible Trilemma," The Washington Quarterly

4. Illegal Cross border Migration and its Impact on Security in Eastern Africa: The case of Kenya and Somalia

4.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

This study will examine the interplay between illegal cross border migration and security in Eastern Africa. East Africa is subjected to intense migration. According to The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) statistics, Kenya is the sixth biggest hosting country for refugees in the world, while neighbouring Ethiopia is ranked eight. As refugees are particularly vulnerable to smuggling, human trafficking and other criminal activities, their presence alone has impacted security in the region. Also, other varieties of migration, like human trafficking, human smuggling, or economic migration are not neutral to security in the region. For example, numerous reports link terrorist activities with illegal migrants. There is a need to understand the dynamics of relationship between migration and security in East Africa.

4.2 Research Objectives

- To identify the forms of illegal cross border migration that bear impact on security in East Africa
- To analyze and explain the interlink between illegal cross-border migration and security in East Africa
- To propose measures that will address negative effects of illegal cross border migration on security in East Africa

4.3 Research Questions

- Which types of illegal migration have an impact on security in East Africa?
- In what way does illegal cross border migration interact with security in East Africa?
- How can the negative effects of illegal cross border migration in East Africa be mitigated?

4.4 References

- Horwood, C. (2009). In Pursuit of the Southern Dream: Victims of Necessity. Assessment of the Irregular Movement of Men from East Africa and the Horn to South Africa. Geneva: IOM.
- International Organisation for Migration (2008). Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa., Research Assessment and Baseline Information in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, and Burundi. Geneva: IOM Press.
- Johnson, D. (2010): When Boundaries Become Borders: The Impact of Boundary Making in Southern Sudan's Frontier Zones. Contested Borderlands. London, Nairobi: Rift Valley Institute.
- Musumba, B. (2008). Inter-state and intra-regional cooperation on migration management in the IGAD region. Addis Ababa, Djibouti: Intergovernmental Authority on Development.
- Mwagiru, M. (2004). African Regional Security in the Age of Globalisation. Nairobi: Heinrich Böll Foundation, Regional Office, East and Horn of Africa.

5. Human Security and State Security in Kenya and South Sudan

5.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

This study will examine the contemporary challenges and new trends in relationship between state security and human security in Kenya and South Sudan. Since the end of the Cold War Era there has been a paradigm shift in the field of security. The traditional understanding of security was enriched by emergence of human security concept. While the former was centred on state and military threats the latter was focused on human being and threats to its wellbeing. Ideally the improvement in human security should also result in state security, however in practice the relationship between the two is very complex. There is a need therefore to examine the notion of human security and its relation to state security using the comparative study of Kenya and South Sudan.

5.2 Objectives

- To assess the notion of human security and state security in Kenya and South Sudan
- To analyse correlation between state and human security in Kenya and South Sudan
- To suggest ways in which enhancing human security will strengthen state security

5.3 Research Questions

- What is the current state of security and human security in Kenya and South Sudan?
- What is the correlation between state security and human security in Kenya and South Sudan?
- In which ways can strengthening of human security have a positive impact on state security?

5.4 References

- MacLean, G. (2006). 'Human Security and the Globalization of International Security. *The Whitehead Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations*. Vol 7, No. 1 Winter/Spring 2006: 89-99.
- Smith, J. (2006). *Fighting Fear: Exploring the Dynamic between Security Concerns and Elite Manipulation in Internal Conflict*. Peace Conflict and Development, Issue 8.
- Stoett, P. (1999) *Human and Global Security: An Exploration of Terms*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Tadjbakhsh, A. (2007). *Human Security: Concepts and Implications*. London: Routledge
- UNDP Report. (1994). *United Nations Development Program, Human Development Report, 1994*. New York: Oxford University Press

6. An Assessment of Response Mechanisms to Climate Change Related Conflicts in the Horn of Africa

6.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

This study will assess responses and strategies to climate change related conflicts in the Horn of Africa. Climate change is considered one of the root causes of conflict in the Horn of Africa. Food shortage, forced migration, cattle rustling, banditry and civil upheaval are examples of different effects of climatic change on conflict. As the above phenomena are persistent and seemingly never ending it is imperative to identify and assess the relevant policies in the region that attempt to address the symptoms and root causes of climate change related conflict.

6.2 Objectives

- To identify response mechanisms and strategies on climate change related conflicts in the Horn of Africa
- To evaluate the effectiveness of response mechanisms and strategies on climate change related conflicts in the Horn of Africa
- To propose more effective ways of addressing climate change related conflicts in the Horn of Africa.

6.3 Research Questions

- What are the response mechanisms and strategies on climate change related conflicts in the Horn of Africa?
- To what extent are response mechanisms and strategies on climate change related conflicts in the Horn of Africa effective?
- In which way can response mechanisms and strategies on climate change related conflicts in the Horn of Africa be enhanced?

6.4 References

- Afifi, T. (2012) Climate change, Vulnerability and Human mobility: Perspectives of Refugees from the East and Horn of Africa, Report no. 1, United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, Bonn.
- Brock, L. (1996). Conflict and the Environment. Dordrecht Holanda: Kluwer academic.
- Calderone, M. (2014). Enhancing Resilience to Climate Induced Conflict in the Horn of Africa. Washington: IFPRI.
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- Kälin, W. and Schrepfer, N. (2012) Protecting People Crossing Borders in the Context of Climate Change – Normative Gaps and Possible Approaches. UNHCR Legal and Protection

7. Managing Resource Based Conflicts in the Eastern Africa Region

7.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

This paper will focus on trans-border water and mineral Resource Based Conflicts (RBC) within the eastern Africa Region. Numerous resource based conflicts have emerged in Africa involving the management, ownership and control of natural resources. In eastern Africa, some of these resources, for instance, Lakes, rivers and the ocean waters, and minerals like gold and diamonds have been common instigators of cross border conflicts that have affected multiple states within this region. The Nile Treaty is another example of outdated political arrangement that is a potential source of conflict in the region.

The Indian Ocean water boundary issue with the Federal State of Somalia is another example of water based natural resource based conflict. The Federal State of Somalia claims an over 200 nautical mile coastline that lie within Kenya's waters. Kenya and Ethiopia also tussle over water as the Omo River in Ethiopia became a bone of contention as a result of Ethiopia's construction along it. Consequently, there is need for the management of resource based conflicts which are a source of inter-state conflicts in eastern Africa, and the continent as a whole.

7.2 Objectives

- To identify and document water and mineral Resource Based Conflicts (RBCs) in Eastern Africa
- To identify existing strategies and mechanisms for managing water and mineral resource based conflicts in Eastern Africa.
- To identify the best strategies for dealing with the water and mineral RBCs in the future

7.3 Research Questions

- What are the existing water and mineral resource based conflicts in eastern Africa?
- What are the existing strategies and mechanisms that can help manage resource based conflicts in eastern Africa?
- Which are the best strategies for enhancing the management of resource based conflicts in eastern Africa?

7.4 References

- Arieff, A (2014). Democratic Republic of Congo: *Background and US Policy*. Congressional Research Service. <http://www.crs.gov>
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8. The Role of Police in enhancing the Rule of Law in Peace Support Operations (PSO) in Eastern Africa

8.1 Focus, Scope, and Justification

This paper aims to analyse the police component in PSOs and its role in strengthening the rule of law. The rule of law is indispensable component of any stable society. The keys to any effort at reestablishing a working society after a destructive conflict are the guarantees of personal safety and the safety of property, and the restoration of the public's trust that order and stability will be maintained. This, among other can be achieved via the police component of the Peace Support Operations. As the role of police in PSOs has become more significant in the past decades, there are still challenges that affect the effectiveness of international policing in PSO like incompatibility between the international police forces (composed from the different police forces) and the body of local laws. This paper will analyse the challenges as well as opportunities for the most effective engagement of police in establishing the rule of law in PSO in Eastern Africa

8.2 Objectives

- To identify the current roles of police in enhancing the rule of law in PSOs in the Eastern Africa
- To analyze challenges faced by the police component in PSO
- To propose ways of the more efficient engagement of police in enhancing the rule of law in PSOs

8.3 Research Questions

- What are the current roles of police in enhancing the rule of law in PSOs in the Eastern Africa?
- What are the challenges faced by the police component in PSO?
- In what ways can the police component of PSO enhance the rule of law in a more efficient way?

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9. Electoral Management in Eastern Africa: An Analysis of Election Related Conflict Resolution

9.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

The research paper aims to identify and analyse different electoral management systems in Eastern Africa and their capacity for managing election related conflicts. Electoral Management Systems have become a keystone of the process of democratization in Eastern Africa countries. Different Electoral Management Systems can aggravate or moderate tension and conflict in a society

9.2 Objectives

- To identify different systems in place for managing elections in Eastern Africa.
- To assess the role and capacity of Election Management Systems for handling election related conflict.
- To identify challenges and propose best practices for Election Management in Eastern Africa.

9.3 Research Questions

- Which different systems are in place for managing elections in Eastern Africa?
- What is the role and capacity of Election Management Systems in handling election related conflict?
- What are the challenges and best practices for Election Management in Eastern Africa?

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10. Facilitating State Stabilization through UN Electoral Assistance : Lessons Learnt from Burundi and DR Congo

10.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

Transitional elections carry a high risk of violence and social divisions in a country that is going to the polls. Burundi elections benefited from international support, including the UN Operation in Burundi (ONUB, 2005-2010). In DR Congo, the UN Security Council Resolution 1493 (2003) and 1925 (2010) provided technical support for the organization of national and local elections. This study examines the role of UN assistance in electoral management in post-conflict elections, and how they contribute to peace and stability

10.2 Objectives

- To examine the nature and scope of UN electoral assistance in Burundi and DR Congo
- To evaluate successes, failures and gaps in electoral assistance and their implications on peace and stability
- To analyse options for effective UN electoral assistance

10.3 Research questions

- What is the nature and scope of UN electoral assistance in Burundi and DR Congo?
- What are the successes, failures and gaps of electoral assistance and what are their implications on peace and stability?
- What are the best options for effective UN electoral assistance?

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11. Comparative analysis of AU and UN interventions in Somalia

11.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

This study will analyse comparatively UN and AU interventions in Somalia since 1991 when the civil strife broke out. The interventions under focus will be UNOSOM I, II and other UN efforts and currently, AMISOM. The UN response to situations of conflict around the world has, over the years since the end of Cold War, varied considerably. In addition, the UN Security Council which is the only legal authority responsible for mandating peace support and humanitarian intervention missions has increasingly come under close scrutiny in this regard. Some of the issues raised have to do with a cumbersome UN structure, the lack of any uniform interpretation of the UN Charter and an inability to circumvent the self-interest of individual member states in enforcing the human rights ideals of its legal instruments among others (Williams, 2014). The Somali people have also demonstrated misgivings with UN interventions; given the experiences of UNOSOM I and II in the early 1990s.

In contrast, regional actors, e.g. NATO, ECOWAS, IGAD and the African Union, as well as coalitions involving loosely aligned self-motivated allies, because they have a higher stake in ensuring peace and security close to their own borders, have been highly effective interventionists. Using a case study of Somalia, this study will comparatively analyse UNOSOM and AMISOM interventions with a view to highlighting the successes and failures and lessons to be learnt from the two.

11.2 Research Objectives

- To describe the structure and processes of UN and AU interventions in Somalia since 1991 up to present
- To assess the successes and failures of both UN and AU interventions in Somalia
- To identify and document lessons learnt from both UN and AU in the pursuit of a peaceful Somalia and how they can be replicated in the region

11.3 Research Questions

- What are the structures and processes of UN and AU interventions in Somalia since 1991 up to present?
- What are the successes and failures of UN and AU interventions in Somalia?
- Are there lessons that can be learnt from both AU and UN interventions which can be replicated in other missions in the Eastern Africa region?

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12. An Assessment of Alternative Models of Peace Support Operations (PSO)

12.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

This study will assess the nature and dynamics of emerging alternative models of peace support operations in Africa and Eastern Africa in particular. Since the emergence of peacekeeping operations soon after the establishment of the United Nations in 1945, the nature and dynamics of peace support operations has changed. Alternative models of peacekeeping operations in Africa and Eastern Africa have emerged. Given the dismal performance and success of some peacekeeping operations, it is important to understand to understand what these different models portend for peace and security in Eastern Africa.

After a period of multiple large-scale deployments to respond to crises in the 1990s, multilateral peacekeeping in Africa is entering a period of change and contraction driven by a number of factors such as; changes in conflict trends, the need for fiscal austerity in countries that typically finance the bulk of peacekeeping deployments, the recognition that heavy footprint model of peacekeeping has not worked well in supporting a strong political process in some states, and the development of a broader range of tools to respond to crises.

The risks in these changing strategies are manifold, and are often driven by rapidly unfolding situations rather than a strategic or coherent vision. In examining the changing dimensions in international peace operations, the study will seek to contribute to greater understanding of the challenges and impacts, in order to strengthen the international community's engagement in conflict and post-conflict countries in Africa.

12.2 Objectives

- To identify the nature and dynamics of alternative models of peace support operations in Africa and Eastern Africa in particular
- To explore the challenges and opportunities presented by these models
- To identify best practices and lessons learnt from alternative peace support operations models

12.3 Research Questions

- What are the nature and dynamics of alternative models of peace support operations in Africa and Eastern Africa in particular?
- What are the challenges and opportunities presented by these models?
- What are the best options for effective alternative peace support operations models?

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13. Implementation of the Code of Conduct in Peace Support Operations (PSO):

Case Study of AMISOM & MONUSCO

13.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

This study seeks to conduct a comparative analysis on the practical aspects of ethical principles in complex scenarios of Peace Support Operations. This is with particular emphasis on moral justification of peace operations, basic principles, legal frameworks, new developing concepts and emerging norms applicable in AU and UN.

Modern day conflicts trends demonstrate a blurring between the lines of war and politics, peace and conflict, soldier and civilian, battlefield and safety. Nevertheless, the challenges presented by insurgent conflicts, terrorism and asymmetric warfare give rise to a widespread and growing concern as to whether the existing ethical considerations will continue to provide an authoritative ethical framework for PSOs. While the principles of war remain applicable to a greater level as far as intervention in concerned, there are additional, specific principles for the conduct of peace operations. Peace operations must be guided by these principles so that their actions do not unwittingly or unknowingly escalate the operations.

Furthermore, the credibility of the mission is dependent on the core values and UN set standards of conduct. Peacekeepers are required to have a critical ethical attitude at all times. All peacekeeping personnel have an obligation in the implementation of the UN/AU mandate, to maintain the highest standards of integrity and observe professionalism as established by the UN/AU in their line of duty.

The intention of this study is to raise conscious awareness of implications of ethical malpractices and violations in PSO. The study also seeks to stimulate discussions on the fundamental issue of ethics within the AU and UN. The ultimate intention is to improve professionalism in peace operations. It is important for peace operations to reflect and practice the principles for which UN/AU stands. This will shape conflict society leading to sustainable peace.

13.2 Research Objectives

- To analyze the ethical principles in UN and AU PSO
- To assess the application of PSO principles in AMISOM and MONUSCO
- To determine factors affecting observation of ethics in PSOs.
- To propose ways of re-enforcing viable PSO principles

13.3 Research Questions

- What are the ethical principles in UN and AU PSO?
- How is the application of PSO principles in AMISOM and MONUSCO?
- What are the factors affecting observation of ethics in PSO?
- How can viable PSO principles be re-enforced?

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14. Assessing Responses to Youth Radicalization in Kenya

14.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

This study will assess the effectiveness of current responses to youth radicalization problem in Kenya. The prevalence of a large and dynamic youth population is impacting East Africa's security landscape. The region's population, including Kenya, is already one of the youngest in the world and is projected to grow younger over the coming decades. As research on conflict and political violence indicates that young populations are more prone to conflict than older ones, and that youth are more likely to join radical organizations than adults it is imperative to address those negative tendencies before they become a major sources of conflict and destabilization in the region. Government, Faith Based Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations initiatives indeed tried to respond by creating new ways of youth engagement in peace initiatives. It is therefore important to analyse the scope and effectiveness of those initiatives, together with identifying better ways of involving youth in peace-building initiatives.

14.2 Research Objectives

- To identify de-radicalization responses in Kenya
- To assess the challenges and effectiveness of multi-dimensional responses to the problem of youth radicalization in Kenya
- To identify ways of enhancing radicalization responses in Kenya

14.3 Research Questions

- What are the main drivers of youth radicalization in East Africa?
- To what extent are the current responses to the problem of youth radicalization effective?
- In what way can radicalization responses in Kenya be enhanced?

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15. Maritime Security in Eastern Africa: Ensuring Safety and Security on the coast of Somalia

15.1 Focus, Scope and Justification

The sea has always made contact and trade between various people across the world possible, while at the same time providing vast resources for human beings. Maritime insecurity is a significant threat to security in Eastern Africa, specifically to fishing, maritime trade, and shipping of humanitarian aid along the coast of Somalia. Geographically, Somalia is located in the Horn of Africa and has been without an effective central government since 1991. The humanitarian situation has been in constant deterioration since the beginning of the Somalia conflict. Over 1.5 million Somalis depend on humanitarian aid, 80% of which is delivered via ocean waters from Kenya.

This study will examine the current state of the maritime security challenges in the coast of Somalia and explore the evolution of some key factors of insecurity. It will also identify what solutions and strategy might be used to ensure safety and security on the coast of Somalia.

15.2 Objectives

- To assess the situation³⁴ and factors of maritime insecurity on the coast of Somalia
- To identify actions undertaken and challenges to enhance maritime safety and security on the coast of Somalia
- To suggest strategies to enhance safety and security on the coast of Somalia

15.3 Research Questions

- What is the current situation of Maritime Security in the coast of Somalia?
- What are the driving factors of maritime insecurity in the coast of Somalia?
- What are national, regional and multilateral initiatives and responses that have been undertaken to enhance maritime security and safety in the coast of Somalia?
- What strategies can be used to enhance safety and security on the coast of Somalia?

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16. Women, Natural Resource Management and Peace building in Turkana County

16.1 Focus, Scope and Justification

The study will assess the participation of women in natural resource management and peace building in Turkana County. The target is 40 women and 35 men from four sub Counties of Turkana County.

Kenya has experienced a number of resource based conflicts at the national level and in the Counties. The County of Turkana has faced insecurity based on cattle rustling from neighbouring West Pokot County, Ethiopia and South Sudan. This region also experiences problems of proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and resource scarcity such as pasture and water. Women and children usually bear the greatest burden of such conflicts.

In the recent times violent resource based conflicts especially involving pastoralists have become widespread and increasingly severe. These conflicts have adverse effects on vulnerable populations particularly women and children. Women have been affected by the conflict in specific ways and they have also responded to the conflict in various ways.

Women are yet to be properly integrated in natural resource management and peace building in Kenya, despite the various national frameworks that call for a gender perspective in all national initiatives including in peace and security matters. Women continue to be largely missing in natural resource management and peacebuilding for various reasons such as lack of awareness, knowledge and skills in natural resource management and peace building. In order to fully implement UNSCR 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889 in Kenya, it is essential to examine the participation of women in peace building efforts at various levels. This examination will provide information on women's roles, contribution, constraints hindering their contribution and participation and provide recommendations for enhancing their participation. Such information is crucial for policy makers and training institutions concerned with promoting women participation in natural resource management and peace building policies. In this respect, IPSTC is conducting a research on women participation in natural resource management and peace building in Turkana County. IPSTC will then utilize the findings to design future interventions.

16.2 Research Objectives

- To assess the extent to which women participate in natural resource management in the context of peacebuilding in Turkana County?
- To identify barriers of women participation in natural resource management in the context of peace building
- To examine opportunities for enhanced women participation in natural resource management
- Establish whether there is correlation between women, Natural Resource Management and peace building.

16.3 Research Questions

- To what extent do women participate in peacebuilding in Turkana County?
- To what extent do women participate in natural resource management in the context of peace building in Turkana County?
- What are the factors hindering women participation in natural resource management and peace building in Turkana County?
- What opportunities exist for enhancing effectiveness of women participation in natural resource management and peace building in Turkana County?
- What intertwining lessons can be drawn from women participation in natural resource management and peace building in Turkana county

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17. Women's Capacity in Peace-building: A Case of Marsabit County in Northern Kenya

17.1 Focus, Scope and Justification of the Study

This study will investigate the capacity of women peacebuilders, in terms of knowledge and skills, in Northern Kenya with a special focus on Marsabit County. All over the globe, women's role in violent conflicts has been minimized to be that of innocent victims while men have profoundly been considered active fighters and defenders of the community (Odongo, 2004). As a result, this perspective has concealed the active role played by women as peace-makers and peace-builders in the society. It is this bias among other factors that informed the formulation and implementation of international frameworks such as United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) No. 1325 of 2000 to fight for the participation of women. However, understanding and acknowledging women's participation in peace-building is not enough.

Therefore, it is important as well to establish if these women have the capacity primarily in terms of knowledge and skills to actively and effectively participate in peace-building. Unfortunately this aspect has largely remained unexplored in the research arena. In particular, despite the presence of women peace builders in Marsabit County, no empirical study has been done to establish their knowledge and skills in peace building. Therefore, it is unclear whether the women have the capacity to participate effectively in peace-building or require training to strengthen their efforts and efficacy. It will be the aim of this study to unearth this and fill the gap in knowledge. It is hoped that the findings and recommendations will guide governments and other pertinent stakeholders in strengthening the capacity of women peace builders to engage significantly in peace building. It will particularly enable PSO training institutions to initiate, design or improve training curriculums for women peace-builders.

17.2 Research Objectives

- To establish women knowledge in peacebuilding in Marsabit County
- Establish the skills in peace building and existing training gaps
- Determine the factors that hinder participation of women in peace building

17.3 Research Questions

- What is the knowledge of women in peace-building in Marsabit County?
- What are the skills and existing training gaps in the women of Marsabit County?
- Which factors hinder women participation in peacebuilding?

17.4 References

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18. Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Interventions in South Sudan: Interplay between Formal and Informal Mechanisms

18.1 Focus, Scope and Justification

This study will evaluate the formal and informal prevention and response mechanisms implemented in South Sudan by different actors to address the problem of sexual and gender based violence.

Around the world, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) impacts the lives of thousands of women, girls and their families. Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) is one of the most challenging issues for populations affected by armed conflict and humanitarian emergencies such as South Sudan. There are few places in the world where it is more dangerous or disempowering to grow up female than in South Sudan. In South Sudan, the vast majority of women and girls will survive at least one form of SGBV, be it rape, sexual assault, physical assault, forced/early marriage, denial of resources, opportunities or services, or psychological/emotional abuse. Many categories of SGBV are pervasive and engrained in the fabric of society. All tribes and geographical regions have some differences in terms of prevalence, but the thread of SGBV runs throughout the country. After December 2013, the International Rescue Committee has conducted an assessment in Yida, an informal camp of some 25,000 refugees who have fled the Nuba Mountains, across the border in South Sudan. In this assessment, women and girls reported that rape, domestic violence, and forced or early marriage were common, both during their flight and in the camp. This study therefore seeks to look at the formal and informal prevention and response mechanisms currently in place to address this menace of SGBV in South Sudan and the extent to which they are working or not.

18.2 Research Objectives

- To describe the formal SGBV prevention and response mechanisms implemented by various actors in South Sudan
- To identify and document the traditional/informal mechanisms and processes currently in place to prevent and respond to SGBV
- To evaluate the extent to which formal and informal mechanisms have contributed to successful prevention and response to SGBV
- To analyse the interaction between the formal and informal mechanisms in preventing and responding to SGBV in South Sudan

18.3 Research Questions

- What are the formal SGBV prevention and response mechanisms implemented by various actors in South Sudan?
- What are traditional/ informal mechanisms and processes in place to prevent and respond to SGBV and how do they work?

- To what extent have the formal and informal mechanisms contributed to successful prevention and response to SGBV?
- How do the formal and informal mechanisms interact to prevent and respond to SGBV in South Sudan?

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19. Experiences of Girls Involved with Armed Forces and Groups in South Sudan.

19.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

The focus is to assess the experiences of girls associated with armed forces and groups. Further, establish the underlying concerns which the community may be experiencing and the response measures undertaken in peace operations and the community to protect girls associated with armed forces and groups in South Sudan.

Recruitment and use of children in armed conflict is a major child protection concern and involves gross violations of children's right. Violence and armed conflicts exacerbates existing vulnerabilities of girls in the society. In situations deeply marked by violent conflicts like South Sudan, the most vulnerable group; the girl child, is exposed directly or indirectly to attacks and violations from armed groups. According to (Drumbl, 2012), girls suffer from alarmingly high rates of sexual violence and sexual slavery torture as well as forced marriages. In South Sudan, girls have served both voluntarily and involuntarily in armed groups playing different roles yet, they display resilience and independence despite horrifying situations surrounding their lives. However, there is largely a systematic silence on the experiences of girls has made girl child remain invisible and absent in Peace Support Operations (PSO) processes.

The experiences of girls associated with armed groups need to be assessed, understood, addressed and included in decisions affecting communities in peace operations processes. Recruitment of girls into the armed groups is only one of the various abuses of their rights in conflict situations and war-affected communities. Therefore it needs to be addressed together with other rights issues. The intention of this study is to highlight the experiences of girls associated with armed conflicts in South Sudan. This is intended to raise awareness to the community to understand the needs of girls associated with armed groups and respond to these needs.

19.2 Research Objectives

- To examine the role of girls involved with armed groups in South Sudan.
- To assess the effects of armed conflicts on girls involved with armed groups in South Sudan.
- To identify the needs and protection concerns for girls associated with armed forces and groups.
- To assess the measures undertaken to respond to the needs of girls associated with armed groups in South Sudan.

19.3 Research Questions

- What is the role of girls involved with armed groups in South Sudan?
- What are the effects of armed conflict on girls involved with armed groups in South Sudan?
- What are the needs of girls associated with armed forces and groups in South Sudan?
- What measures have been undertaken to respond to the needs of girls associated with armed groups in South Sudan?

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20. An Evaluation of Child Oriented Peace Initiatives in Northern Kenya and Uganda

20.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

This research will explore meaningful child participation in peace initiatives and seek to unravel how peace initiatives can change the lives of children experiencing and recovering from conflict, as well as the futures of their communities. Child participation is a concept and a practice which has been researched and implemented through different projects across the world for years. However, although it is recognised that involving children in the decisions and actions that affect their lives is a positive shift in programming, and a step forward in the attainment in children's rights, it is not always as straightforward in practice as in the case of Northern Uganda and Northern Kenya peace initiatives are concern.

“Despite many significant peace initiatives for children, their protection is not consistently prioritized in emergencies and post conflict regions, and good practices are not widespread.” Furthermore one of the most difficult contexts to involve children in making lasting changes in their lives is in areas of conflict and instability, and such contexts further compound the challenges that are found in child protection programming. As a result, child participation during and following a conflict is a prospect which has often been considered with uncertainty.

Even though children undoubtedly most affected by the war both as the primary victims and the primary actors, little evidence exists on the current situation of children in Northern Ugandan and Northern Kenya and what actions have been taken by both government and development organizations to ensure successful recovery of this “lost generation”. There is also little understanding of the magnitude, incidence, and nature of the violence, trauma, and suffering of children in northern Uganda and northern Kenya.

Through meaningful participation, children can have the opportunity to develop their sense of agency, while gaining skills which they can apply when responding to challenges throughout their lives. However, questions such as; ‘How does this work in practice for the affected communities of Northern Uganda and Northern Kenya?’, ‘How effective is child participation in peace initiatives?’, and ‘How can children be engaged during a conflict when they may already be severely traumatized and overburdened?’ need to be addressed to make participation a practicality. Nevertheless, the biggest question to be asked in favour of child participation is; how can children be protected from further trauma, violence, abuse and conflict if they are not given a say in the approach adopted to prevent and respond to peace and security?.

20.2 Research Objectives

- To describe the structures and processes of these initiatives
- To examine the initial goals and objectives, and the extent to which they have been achieved.
- To determine the extent to which these initiatives have contributed to peacebuilding
- To determine the potential for replicating the child oriented peace initiatives in Eastern Africa

20.3 Research Questions

- What are the benefits and challenges involved in enabling children to participate in oriented peace initiatives within the humanitarian settings and how is child participation perceived?

- What is the relationship between child participation in peace process, child protection and psychosocial wellbeing? How can child participation in peace process successfully contribute to regional peace and security within Eastern Africa?
- How effective were the reintegration programmes for children affected by wars in northern Uganda, how could they have been improved and how have they impacted on the situation as in the case of Northern Kenya?
- To what level is child participation in peace initiatives utilized to prevent and respond to sexual violence against children in Northern Uganda and Northern Kenya, and what have been the outcomes, and how can we move forward as region?

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21. Protection of Children in Armed Conflict: A Case Study of South Sudan

20.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

This paper will focus on the protection of children in the Post-independent South Sudan conflict. Emphasis will be laid to the vulnerability of children in armed conflict while analyzing the strategies in place to protect these children.

Children are the most vulnerable victims in any armed conflict hence they need to be protected under the existing laws on the protection of children including the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The conflict in South Sudan has had significant negative impact on children and therefore protection of children is required. This conflict has deprived many children of their rights thus leaving many of them orphaned, displaced and destitute. This has left them vulnerable to attacks, abuse and exploitation with many facing Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), and forced recruitment into the armed forces and militias. Children in the South Sudan conflict have also been exposed to death and injuries arising from the conflict, where international law on protection of children is disregarded. Recent statistics from the United Nations show that over 600 children were killed while thousands more were affiliated to either state or non-state armed groups.

According to the Report of the United Nations Secretary General on children and armed conflict in South Sudan, six grave violations were meted on children. These violations included killing and maiming, recruitment and use, abduction and rape as well as other forms of sexual violence. Despite of concerted efforts and progress to prevent and end recruitment of child soldiers by Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in the period 2011-2013, especially through the implementation of the Action Plan, the re-emergence of the conflict in December 2013 reversed these gains. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that 380,000 children have been displaced by the ongoing armed conflict since December 2013 with over 4,000 children taking refuge in in one UN camp alone in the capital Juba.

21.2 Research Objectives

- To determine the level of child vulnerability to the South Sudan conflict
- To identify successes, failures, and gaps in child protection mechanisms
- To assess the successes, failures, and gaps of child protection actors as per the UN
- To analyze the Declaration on Protection of Children in Armed Conflict

21.3 Research Questions

- What are the protection mechanisms in place to shield children from the effects of the conflict in South Sudan?
- Are there any challenges or successes that exist that can be used to enhance protection of children in the South Sudan conflict?

- Are child protection mechanisms in place effective with respect to UN Declaration on Protection of Children in Armed Conflict?

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22. Pandemics and National Security in Eastern Africa

22.1 Focus, Scope and Justification

This study will examine the relationship between disease outbreaks (pandemics) and national security with a focus on Eastern Africa

Traditionally, national security has been narrowly defined as the preservation of the State from physical threats. Still, emerging diseases and their pandemic potential pose perhaps an even greater national security threat, particularly in this era of globalization when disease can spread more rapidly than in previous eras. Thirty four percent of all deaths worldwide are now attributable to infectious disease, while war only accounts for 0.64 percent of those deaths (World Bank). Emerging and re-emerging diseases, and their pandemic potential, pose a challenge to national security in the 21st century that cannot be ignored. The growing HIV/AIDS epidemic and recent outbreaks of viruses like influenza H1N1 (2009) are just a few examples of diseases that can profoundly threaten the physical integrity of a state.

According to Singer (2002), the impact of HIV/AIDS on armed forces represents the most direct link or primary connection between the disease and national security. This is because armed forces and their operational capabilities are considered a primary element of a state's national security. Anything that affects the capabilities of armed forces including HIV/AIDS will rank as a serious threat to national security. There is also a long history of infectious diseases impacting on military operations. In addition, diseases can threaten the national security by increasing the rates of morbidity where people die and get sick putting huge strains on public health and the nation's workforce. This leads to political instability, class strife, and economic volatility.

In today's globalized society therefore, preparedness not prevention is the solution to this escalating problem. National security must be redefined for a new era where conventional war is no longer the primary physical threat to a state; instead the focus must shift to include threats from disease that challenge the interests of states and the safety of their citizens.

22.2 Research Objectives

- To identify ways in which disease outbreaks can threaten national security in Eastern Africa
- To analyse the link between pandemics and national security
- To suggest ways in which enhancing the preparedness to respond to pandemics can promote national security

22.3 Research Questions

- What are the ways in which disease outbreaks can threaten national security in Eastern Africa?
- What is the link between pandemics and national security?
- What are the ways in which enhancing the preparedness to respond to pandemics can promote national security?

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23. Disaster Response Management (DRM) in Complex Emergency within the Context of PSO in Eastern Africa

23.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

Most Peace Support Operations (PSO) today are deployed with complex mandates in countries that have experienced lengthy conflicts. This includes MONUSCO in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), UNAMID in Darfur (Sudan), UNMISS in South Sudan, and UNISFA in Abyei (South Sudan). Increasingly, peacekeeping has been used to address complex emergencies. This includes humanitarian disaster that occurs in a conflict zone and is complicated by, or results from conflicting interests by warring parties. The life cycle of prolonged conflicts is a recipe to humanitarian crisis that follows human suffering and human rights violations.

Complex emergencies are situations of disrupted livelihoods and threats to life produced by warfare, civil disturbance and large-scale movements of people, in which any emergency response has to be conducted in a difficult political and security environment. Complex emergencies combine internal conflict with large-scale displacements of people, mass famine or food shortage, and fragile or failing economic, political, and social institutions. Often, complex emergencies are also exacerbated by natural disasters. Complex emergencies are typically characterized by Extensive violence and loss of life, Displacements of populations, Widespread damage to societies and economies, the need for large-scale, multi-faceted humanitarian assistance, the hindrance or prevention of humanitarian assistance by political and military constraints, and Significant security risks for humanitarian relief workers in some areas.

The study will assess the present Disaster Response Management (DRM) systems in the context of in Eastern Africa with specific focus on the coordination and integrated response mechanism. This research argues that the practice of DRM is a defining characteristic of resilient societies, and should therefore be integrated or 'mainstreamed' into all aspects of development. Mainstreaming DRM in development planning can reverse the current trend of rising disaster impact in the Eastern Africa (EA) region. The East African countries needs an efficient and effective response mechanism for complex emergency disaster in PSO. Interventions in this area will aim to build capacity as recent events have highlighted the need for disaster planning by leaders in all types of organizations, civilian and military.

23.2 Research Objectives

- To examine existing DRM national and regional institutional structures in Eastern Africa
- To determine the nature of the PSO complex emergency in Eastern Africa in the last five years
- To evaluate the response strategies undertaken to address the complex emergencies in PSO.
- To assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the DRM in responding to complex emergency in PSO

23.3 Research Questions

- What are the existing DRM national and regional institutional structures in Eastern Africa?
- What is the nature of the PSO complex emergency in Eastern Africa in the last five years?
- What are the response strategies undertaken to address the complex emergencies in PSO?
- How effective and efficient is the DRM in responding to complex emergency within PSO

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24. Emergency Preparedness and Response to Drought in Eastern Africa

24.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for Study

The eastern part of Africa is recognised as one of the regions which has suffered severe drought for a number of years. Countries well known as being at high risk of drought conditions include Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan. The areas worst hit have been on the border between Ethiopia-Djibouti, northern-Kenya, central and south Somalia and parts of Eritrea. The worst drought experienced since 1951 was in 2011. Drought has affected over 13 million people, including 3.75 million Kenyans, 3.7 million people in Somalia (half the population). The eastern Africa region accounts for 41% of natural disasters that have occurred in Africa for the past 30.

Drought is one of the causes of loss of human lives, livestock and economic activities. Drought can fuel violent conflict and migration. This natural phenomenon has a negative impact on peace and security of the region. The concept of emergency preparedness and response particularly relates to the aspects of drought preparedness, resilience enhancement, sustainable food security, and livelihood diversification. Promoting resilience is a new focus for many development actors, especially in the Horn of Africa. This stems largely from increased recognition of the need for drought related policies and plans that emphasize on risk reduction (prevention, mitigation and preparedness) rather than reliance on drought relief.

There is a need of early actions from both governments and donors to make local long term investments that can build the capacity of people and communities to respond proactively to extreme weather. It is vital to have emergency plans in place so that the effects of drought on people can be mitigated and a coordinated response may be launched as effectively and efficiently as possible when drought or other crises strike.

This study seeks to examine challenges and opportunities for disaster management strategies, particularly preparedness and response to drought in Eastern Africa. Drought is one of the most common disasters which can undermine livelihoods and well-being despite the use of various mitigation strategies (Mogotsi et al, 2012). It is a creeping phenomenon whose effects accumulate over time before they are felt and lingering on, long after the actual event, while problems associated with it can have economic environmental and social impacts.

24.2 Research Objectives

- To identify the level of vulnerability to drought in Eastern Africa
- To assess and analyse existing drought emergency preparedness policies, and response programs in Eastern Africa
- To explore possible solutions for effective drought emergency preparedness and response in Eastern Africa

24.3 Research Questions

- What is the level of vulnerability to drought in Eastern Africa?

- What are the existing preparedness and responses to drought in Eastern Africa?
- What challenges and opportunities exist for effective emergency preparedness and response in drought in Eastern Africa?

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25. Community Based Dispute Resolution Mechanism (DRM): A case study of Ethiopia

25.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

Growing attention has thus been paid in recent years to the adoption of Community Based Approaches (CBA) to address the extensive needs in conflict affected and fragile context. Community Based Approaches (CBA) seek to empower local communities by giving them direct control over peace and security investments, decisions making processes, and project planning through a process that emphasizes inclusive participation and management. The basic premise for demand-led approaches is that local communities are better placed to identify their shared needs and the actions necessary to meet them. Taking charge of these processes contributes to a sense of community ownership, which can contribute to the sustainability of interventions.

Philosophies and procedures for dealing with conflicts have been part of the human heritage, differing between cultures and societies. Traditionally communities have tried throughout history to manage conflicts in order to minimize the negative and undesirable effects. Traditional Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (DRM) have gained widespread acceptance among both the general public and the legal profession in recent years. Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (DRM) can contribute to building an effective dispute settlement system and bridge the gap between the formal legal system and traditional modes of African justice

Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (DRM) have been used as practical tools to foster peace-building and conflict resolution at both the interpersonal and community levels. It is also a potentially valuable mechanism for stabilization and state-building efforts. The notion of DRM fits comfortably within traditional concepts of African justice, particularly its core value of reconciliation. The study will focus on established community based dispute resolution mechanisms in Ethiopia. The study will analyse the existing the authority that drives community based strategies,

25.2 Objectives

- To examine the existing traditional DRM mechanisms Ethiopia
- To evaluate the authority that drives traditional DRM Ethiopia
- To assess the capacity of the traditional DRM mechanisms in responding to conflict
- To analyze the effectiveness of DRM in conflict prevention mechanisms

25.3 Research questions

- What are the existing traditional DRM Ethiopia?
- What is the authority that drives traditional DRM Ethiopia?
- What is the capacity of the traditional DRM in responding to conflict?
- How effective is traditional DRM in conflict prevention?

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26. An assessment of Security Sector Reform (SSR) Processes in Post-Conflict States in Eastern Africa:

A case study of Rwanda and Burundi

26.1 Focus, Scope and Justification the Study

Since the late 1990s, security sector reform (SSR) has emerged as a key concept, which has become widely accepted by development practitioners, security experts and, to a lesser extent, democracy advocates. SSR is now widely recognised as playing a vital role beyond improving the delivery of security and justice services to the population. The transformation of security and justice institutions to be more accountable and more effective is a critical element for post-conflict peace building and development, contributing to both short-term stabilisation and long-term stability. Related to the reform of the elements of the public sector charged with the provision of external and internal security. SSR is essentially aimed at the efficient and effective provision of state and human security within a framework of democratic governance with emphasis being laid on Rwanda and Burundi.

Experience of SSR across Eastern Africa has been mixed and countries display some striking differences. For instance, in the early 1990s Ethiopia, Uganda and Eritrea launched far-reaching SSR and reorganisation programmes for their security institutions. Successful SSR requires many synergies. DDR initiatives have had varying degrees of success in Ethiopia, Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda. The proliferation of Small Arms & Light Weapons (SALW), and their contribution to instability in the region, has also made this a key area for SSR. Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Somalia are all signatories to the Nairobi protocol for the prevention, control and reduction of small arms and light weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa.

Although the security-development nexus has become a key influence of donor policy in conflict-affected countries in recent years, many obstacles to SSR exist in Eastern Africa. The SSR process needs to be situated within the framework of development policy for the country. World Bank's 2011 development report highlights the connections between security, development, rule of law and job creation. For a long time, SSR and DDR have been considered and treated as separate processes in PSO with different priorities, actors, timelines and functions. This resulted in disjointed approaches that eventually led to establishment of unviable security sector. Recently, however, practitioners have established that SSR and DDR are interdependent and mutually reinforcing.

This study will investigate the security sector reform processes in Eastern Africa and assess how they influence state stabilization. This study will assess the implementation and effectiveness of SSR-DDR integrated approach in Eastern Africa with a particular focus in Rwanda and Burundi

26.2 Research Objectives

- To establish security sector reforms that have been achieved so far in Rwanda and Burundi
- To examine the relationship between SSR, DDR and state stabilization
- To identify challenges and best practices during the SSR process

- To identify ways in which the SSR approach has been effective for in addressing peace and security needs.

26.3 Research Questions

- What are the security sector reforms that have been achieved so far in Rwanda and Burundi?
- What is the relationship between SSR, DDR and state stabilization?
- What are the challenges and best practices during the SSR process?
- Has the SSR approach been effective in addressing the peace and security needs in Rwanda and Burundi?

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27. Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and Conflict in Africa

27.1 Focus, Scope and Justification.

The presence of, and activities of the western Multinational Corporations (MNC) in Africa has a nascent historical dimension. This has roots in the Berlin Conference of 1885 and the start of the ‘Scramble for Africa’. The rest is history as exemplified by the notoriety of the Belgium in the plunder of ‘The Congo and the Genocide of the Herero people by the Germans in Namibia. Today, the plunder of the continents’ resources is continuing. Global corporations are taking over water, oil, gas, minerals and land. Extractive industries are set against local communities sometimes using illegal paramilitary groups to protect their wealth and keep local communities down.

As a consequence of this communities in resource rich Africa are suffering forced displacement, human rights violations, poverty, and environmental degradation. All this in favour of the multinational corporations. As a consequence of the above, African countries including East Africa are undergoing serious loss of revenues to the western corporations, that could otherwise be development capital. (Mbeki, AU report, 2015). This has been and is today the tragedy of African development.

There is little doubt that MNCs play a key role in conflicts on the continent. They have been shown to fuel and motivate armed conflicts, sustain armies and unpopular political regimes and are an obstacle to peace in the long run. There is a firm link between illegal exploitation of resources in Africa, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation of trafficking in arms that have been shown to fuel conflicts in Great Lakes Region (GLR) and in particular, Democratic Republic of Congo.

In studying the Multinational Corporation and Conflict in Africa, knowledge will be generated that will not only go towards establishment of a more just engagement between Africa and the MNCs, but also to support work by communities against African Resource abuse.

27.2 Objectives

- Analyse the historical role of MNCs and how they affect conflict, peace and security in Eastern Africa.
- Identify factors behind the contribution of MNCs to Conflicts in Eastetrn Africa.
- Recommend an African led process of resource utilisation that prevents illegal exploitation and conflict in Eastern Africa.
- Pinpoint channels of capital flight from Africa and how it can revert to development activities in general and in post-conflict situations in Eastern Africa.

27.3 Research Questions

- What is the historical role of MNCs and how do they affect conflict, peace and security in Eastern Africa?
- Which are the factors behind the contribution of MNCs to conflict in Eastern Africa?

- Are there any African led processes of resource utilization that prevents illegal exploitation, and conflict in Eastern Africa?
- Which are the avenues available that can help revert capital flight back to Africa for development activities in post conflict situations in eastern Africa?

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28. The Peace Process in Post-independent South Sudan: Prospects and Challenges

28.1 Focus, Scope and Justification for the Study

This study will examine the ongoing peace negotiations in South Sudan and the extent to which they are likely to produce an effective strategy towards resolution of the crisis. Several months have passed since IGAD mediators led the South Sudan peace process with the aim of building consensus on the way forward for the country.

The process which has been protracted and severally faced with stalemates has made many to believe that a solution is far out of reach. The impasse has been attributed to the large number of stakeholders, local and international, involved in the process with each one of them having their own interests. The local delegation of stakeholders constitute the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement/Army (In Opposition), the SPLM Leaders (Former Detainees), the Civil Society Organizations and the Faith-Based Organizations. Some of the issues for negotiation include transitional governance arrangements; parameters of permanent constitution; transitional security arrangements; resource, economic and financial management; and transitional justice and reconciliation. So far the stakeholders have failed to reach an enforceable ceasefire agreement or a negotiated political settlement, leaving many people with unanswered questions. Thus, this study seeks to investigate why the stakeholders have been unable to reach an agreed solution and what this means to the South Sudanese citizenry. It also seeks to determine the extent to which the process could eventually lead to an amicable and effective solution.

28.2 Research Objectives

- To examine the divergent interests and their influence in the peace process
- To identify ways in which the prolonged peace process affect the South Sudanese
- To determine the extent to which the peace process is likely to result in an effective solution to the South Sudan crisis

28.3 Research Questions

- What are the divergent interests and how do they influence the peace process?
- How does the prolonged peace process affect the South Sudanese?
- To what extent is the peace process likely to result in an effective solution to the South Sudan crisis?

28.4 References

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