

Proceedings of the IPSTC 2013 Somalia Research Agenda Workshop



Theme: Enhancing Capacity For Peace Building in Somalia

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**International Peace
Support Training
Centre**

Peace & Security Research
Department
(PSRD)

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1. Acknowledgement

The International Peace Support Training Centre Director, Brigadier R. Kabage, thanks you for attending and participating in the IPSTC 2013 Somalia Research Agenda Workshop held on 29 April 2013. Our primary goal of seeking your input in developing a coherent working document was largely achieved.

The comments gleaned from your participation in the plenary and breakout sessions were invaluable and will go a long way to improve our research agenda. Your enthusiasm and positive spirit helped make our time together both productive and fun.

We appreciate your comments and suggestions on the research agenda and I assure you that each and every idea that you presented will be given due consideration so that our research agenda addresses the regional peace support operations needs effectively.

IPSTC will continue reaching out to you to enhance the quality and dissemination of the research products in future. Our doors will remain open for further suggestions on collaboration and partnership.

Thank you once again for being our partners in the research agenda development process.

2. List of Abbreviations

| ABBREVIATION | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| IPSTC | International Peace Support Training Centre |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| PSO | Peace Support Operations |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| DDR | Disarmament, Demobilisation and Rehabilitation |
| EAC | East African Community |
| APSTA | Africa Peace Support Trainers' Association |
| USIU | United States International University |
| RECSA | Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender Based Violence |
| IGAD | Intergovernmental Authority on Development |
| JCCP | Japan Centre for Conflict Prevention |

3. Foreword

This report presents the outcome of the proposed Somalia research agenda for 2013. The International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC) appreciates the contribution of the participants to enrich the final research agenda. The research department incorporated on the suggestions from the participants and a number of changes were made as indicated below.

- a. The topics were streamlined to be more attuned to the mandate of IPSTC. More emphasis was put on Peace Support Operations (PSO) as opposed to general peace and security issues.
- b. The target group was defined in a more specific way to provide a clear direction of the intended beneficiaries of our research.
- c. There were thirteen (13) topics, out of which two (2) were removed and six (6) new topics were added per the workshop recommendations.
- d. A brief background of the Somalia conflict in perspective was developed.
- e. The topic, *Lost Childhood: Reintegration of Child Soldiers in Somalia* was removed.
- f. The topic, *State and Nation building*, was edited to reflect suggestions of the participants.
- g. The topic, *Impact of armed conflicts on women in Somalia*, the concern about presenting women only as victims was noted.
- h. The topics, *The Business Sector in Somalia: A Potential Dynamo of Post Conflict Recovery*, *Somalia and Diaspora: Window of Opportunity for Post Conflict Reconstruction* were omitted.
- i. The topic, *Counter Piracy in the Horn of Africa Sea board: The AMISOM Contribution* was changed to read: *Maritime Security in the Horn of Africa Sea board: The Role of Peace Support Operations*, the objectives, focus, scope and justification of the topic were also edited to reflect these changes.
- j. The topic, *A Ray of Hope: AMISOM in Somalia*, Objectives Focus and Scope were edited to focus more on recovery and security stabilization in Somalia.
- k. Attempt was made to make a clear distinction between objectives and focus in No. 6 and No. 10 but they still look similar.
- l. New Topics were developed as follows:
 - (1) Security Sector Reforms / Development for Somalia.
 - (2) Role of Ideology in Somalia Democratic Republic
 - (3) The Role of the Media in Stabilization of Somalia.
 - (4) Local Capacities for Peace as Building Blocks of Peace in Somalia

(5) Protection of Somali Refugees and IDPs: The role of PSO.

(6) Environmental Security in Peace Support Missions: Case of Somalia

The research agenda has been improved through these changes and the researchers have selected topics for four Occasional Papers and four issue Briefs as follows:

Occasional Papers

- (1) Drivers of Insecurity in Somalia: Mapping the Contours of Violence.
- (2) A Ray of Hope: AMISOM in Somalia.
- (3) Protection of Civilians in Protracted Conflicts: Case of IDPs in Somalia.
- (4) Security Sector Reforms/Development for Somalia?

Issue Briefs

1st Quarter

- (1) State and nation Building in Somalia
- (2) Cooperation of Humanitarian actors and peace support operations.

2nd Quarter

- (1) The Impact of Armed Conflict on Women in Somalia
- (2) Maritime Security in the Horn of Africa Sea Board: the Role of peace Support Operations(PSO)

3rd Quarter

- (1) The Role of Media in Stabilization of Somalia
- (2) Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration in Somalia: Lessons from Uganda

4th Quarter

- (1) Environment Security in Peace Support Missions: Case of Somalia.
- (2) Children at Risk: Protection of Children in Somalia

I would like to thank the Government of Japan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for supporting the workshop and the proposed Somalia research agenda.

Brigadier R.G. Kabage

Director

IPSTC

4. Executive Summary

The Research Department of the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) undertakes research for two main purposes: to design of training curricula to support peace operations, and to contribute to the debate towards the enhancement of regional peace and security.

On April 29th 2013, the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) hosted the fifth research workshop to develop a Somalia research agenda for 2013. The theme of the Somalia research agenda 2013 was “**Enhancing Capacity for Peace building in Somalia.**”

This forum provided the IPSTC's researchers an opportunity to present their research agenda and to analyse the crucial areas of focus with a selected panel of experts and participants through plenary discussions and breakout sessions to consolidate emergent view points and issues.

The workshop was aimed at fulfilling the following objectives:

- Developing pertinent research agenda questions.
- Consolidating views from stakeholders including but not limited to practitioners, and academia to inform IPSTC's Somalia Research Agenda for 2013.

The workshop was intended to have three major outcomes:

- To provide critical input to the research agenda in order to improve substantive output.
- Strengthen networks of collaborations with different organizations, institutions and partners in peace and security.
- Serve as a platform for sharing a prioritized set of research topics, and harness objective contributions.

The workshop largely contributed to the strengthening of the Somalia research agenda for 2013 in that there was a lot of critical and substantive input for the researchers to reflect and work on. The pool of participants from diverse backgrounds also enabled IPSTC strengthen its network for future collaborations with various organizations.

5. Participants' Profile

The workshop affirmed a meeting point of divergent backgrounds, voices, views and positions on various peace and security issues. Substantive contributions were made to improve coverage, framing and focus of the research agenda.

The diversity of representation at the workshop was indicative of an institution searching for common solutions to the many challenges confronting peace and security in Somalia.

There were twenty three (23) participants comprising the following:

- Civil society (including social movements and International NGOs).
- Professionals from various fields, including law, peace and security.
- Academia.
- Researchers.
- Military representatives.
- Private sector and business leaders.



6. Workshop Design

The workshop was structured into the following sessions:

Session 1: Official opening ceremony.

Session 2: Reflecting on key topics for discussion- IPSTC presentations.

Session 3: Setting the Somalia research agenda.

Session 4: Review changes that have been addressed by participants.

Session 5: Plenary session.

Session 6: Bringing together workshop lessons and perspectives.

Session 7: Closing statement.

Roundtable questions were used to further process emerging issues and arrive at common positions on each research topic.

7. Introduction

7.1. Highlights from speech by Brigadier R.G. Kabage

The Director of IPSTC, Brigadier Kabage, welcomed all participants to the International Peace Support Training Centre and to the second 2013 Research Agenda workshop which specifically focused on Somalia. He observed the critical role of IPSTC in training and research as well as the importance of the Centre's research at informing regional policy.

He emphasized that the research process placed special attention on the input of the stakeholders in crafting each year's agenda and that this was the idea behind the workshop. Its aim was to discuss the development of a coherent research agenda for the Centre that resonated with the real peace and security concerns in Somalia.



The Director added that during the workshop, the IPSTC Research Department would present a set of research questions that could form part of the agenda for 2013. These questions were informed by analysing the challenges facing Somalia.

He informed participants that thirteen (13) research topics had already been developed to be critiqued by them.

The director encouraged all participants to get fully involved in the research workshop and assist IPSTC to refocus the research agenda to address the most pertinent issues in Somalia.

He also observed that there are other key events focusing on Somalia: a Workshop on Somalia National Dialogue and another on Security Sector Reform in Somalia within the year 2013.

He thanked the participants for honouring the invitation to attend the workshop. Finally, he thanked the Government of Japan through UNDP for supporting IPSTC research activities aimed at the attainment of global peace and security.

7.2. Highlights from Speech by Lt Col Sitienei



Lt Col Sitienei, the Head of the Applied Research Department, then formally welcomed the workshop participants. She outlined the mandate and focus of the International Peace Support Training Center.

In her remarks, Lt. Col Sitienei highlighted the significance of the workshop, and stated role of the research department to be as follows:

- To develop the research agenda.
- To perform the actual research exercise.
- Validate the research done.
- Produce research products e.g. Issue briefs

and occasional papers and conduct workshops and symposiums.

She also noted that the IPSTC Research Agenda captured a broad- spectrum of peace and security issues daunting the Somalia, thus the research department's goal was to gather information and knowledge that would help influence or inform policy for peace and security in the Horn of Africa state.

Lastly, Lt. Col Sitienei introduced the department researchers who were to table thirteen (13) research topics which covered the entire conflict spectrum (prevention, management and recovery).

8. Researchers' Presentations

8.1. Mr Joseph Mbugua

Mr Mbugua presented the first five (5) topics, namely:

8.1.1. Drivers of Insecurity in Somalia: Mapping Contours of Violence

The aim was to understand the various forms of violence in Somalia and their drivers. It entails both human and national security dimensions and also addresses violence against vulnerable groups.

8.1.2. State and Nation Building in Somalia

The objective is to assess opportunities for, and identify challenges to state and nation building in Somalia. It also serves to assess the role of different actors in state and nation building.



8.1.3. Cooperation of Humanitarian Actors and Peace Support Operations: The Case of Somalia

The aim was to examine the evolution of the nature and dynamics of civil-military cooperation in Somalia with the two broad objectives of analysing the nature of civil-military relationship in Somalia as well as identify opportunities for enhancing civil-military cooperation.

8.1.4. Impact of Armed Conflict on Women in Somalia

The objective was to examine how violence and war has affected the lives of women in Somalia region and also to identify the challenges faced by women in peace-building and the role of civil society and international organizations in protection of women in conflict situation. It was also aimed at assessing the capacity of national government and international community to prevent and manage violence against women.

8.1.5. Children at Risk: Protection of Children in Somalia

The objective was to provide an update on the child protection system in Somalia and also to assess the capacity of specific child protection actors in Somalia. It was further meant to assist in identification of obstacles to child protection and opportunities for effective participation of PSO actors in child protection in Somalia.

8.2. Donatien Nduwimana

Lt Col. Nduwimana presented the following four (4) research topics:

8.2.1. **A Ray of Hope: AMISOM in Somalia**

The aim was to identify the key factors for AMISOM success in Somalia and examine the contribution of AMISOM in the reconstruction strategies of Somalia.

8.2.2. **The Business Sector in Somalia: A potential dynamo of post conflict recovery**

The objective of this was to map the contribution of the business sector in post conflict recovery, identify challenges and opportunities of mainstreaming the business sector in peace building as well as identify the space of business sector in post conflict reconstruction.

8.2.3. **Somalia Diaspora: Window of opportunity for Post Conflict Reconstruction**

The objective was to map the contribution of diaspora in post conflict recovery in Somalia and to identify challenges and opportunities of mainstreaming the diaspora in reconstruction and peace building as well as to identify the right policies and strategies for effective participation of the diaspora in post conflict reconstruction.



8.2.4. **Counter-Piracy in the Horn of Africa Seaboard: The AMISOM contribution**

The objective of this was to examine the state of piracy in Somalia Coast and to identify the main drivers of on-going piracy in the Gulf of Aden and in addition, to analyse the AMISOM counter-piracy strategies.

8.3. Martin Okwir

Mr Okwir presented the last four (4) topics, namely:

8.3.1. Peace Support Operations in Complex Security Situations: The Case of Somalia

The aim was to understand the problems and challenges of peace operation in complex security situations. The study also seeks to assess the capacity of different actors in addressing PSO in Somalia as well as to examine the key needs of the peacekeeping missions.

8.3.2. Lost Childhood: Reintegration of Child Soldiers in Somalia

The objective of this was to identify the nature of the problem of Child soldiers in Somalia and to examine the capacity of AMISOM and other actors to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers in Somalia as well as identify the opportunities of effective reintegration of child soldiers in Somalia.



8.3.3. Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration in Somalia: Lessons from Uganda

The objective was to examine how the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of the former combatants can be implemented for peaceful transition in Somalia; to examine how disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants in Uganda can be lessons for Somalia's future DDR which could be a viable strategy for healing and reconciliation. It was aimed at analysing how different forms of DDR strategies can be applied in Somalia.

8.3.4. Feeling the Pinch: Impact of conflict on Civilians in Somalia

The objective was to evaluate the factors that hinder effective community based conflict management in Somalia and also to examine how conflicts can be prevented or managed through civil-military interventions at the grassroots levels.

9. Setting the Research Agenda for 2013

This session was chaired by Prof Macharia Munene of United States International University who was assisted by Dr Farah of the University of Nairobi. They highlighted pertinent guidelines that the participants should consider while reviewing the research agenda.

The following questions were highlighted:

- There are two questions that arise with regard to enhancing capacity for peace building; first, “is it a mental challenge?” and second, “is it a material/technical problem?” Or “is it both lack of mental and attitudinal capacity?” which leads to lack and shortage of material and technical ability.
- Exactly what is meant by Somalia? Is it the geopolitical entity that was admitted to the UN in 1960 or is it the two major colonial components of British and Italian Somaliland?
- Where is the legitimacy of Somalia derived from, Internal or external? If internal do all the people living in Somalia accept the authority of the Somali state? If external, what do other countries think of it – “a failure in the international system?” Or “an opportunity to reshape geopolitics in Africa?”
- In relation to the competing senses of sovereignty, “where do the people in Puntland, Somaliland, and other fragmented mini-states claim authority or sovereignty lies?” How much of their sense of sovereignty are they willing to sacrifice for the sake of the larger state?
- What will it take to restore the sense of legitimacy for the Somali state in the eyes of the Somali people? Can there be a new unifying ideology, other than the irredentist and expansionist Pan-Somalism that failed and led to the fragmentation of the Somali state?
- Why is it that Somalia has not been able to realize peace and stability despite numerous interventions over a period of time?
- What is missing in Somalia? “Is it lack of capacity of Actors to enhance *real* peace or is it that Peace Actors fear being rendered jobless by a stable and peaceful Somalia?”
- Are there powerful internal and external beneficiaries of Somali piracy? Is piracy not a legitimizing excuse to international thieves and toxic waste mongers to exploit the coast of Eastern Africa? If so, these are obstacles to enhancement of capacity for peace building.
- Need for Somalia's neighbouring Eastern Africa states to pay attention to maritime security through investment in boat and ship building industry.
- Could Somalia, and Eastern African countries, be suffering from the NGO and civil society Syndrome of a flourishing “aid” industry and permanent dependency?



The following suggestions were highlighted:

- To include a section that will cover a background for the thirteen (13) research topics that will focus on the Somalia crisis, prospects for sustainable peace, good governance, among other issues
- Dr Farah suggested that the first topic be reviewed to reflect focus on Somalia as one rather than focus on South and Central Somalia alone. He further stressed the need to look at 9/11 and its effects in terms of policy and operations on Somalia and its environs.
- On topic 2: *State and Nation building in Somalia*, Dr Farah suggested a definition of the problem, analysis of issues such as federalism and centralization aspects for Somalia governance. The Kenyan scenario on devolution of power could serve as reference for Somalia to ensure decentralization of services to village level. The other question that could be considered was “what kind of a constitution should Somalia have – should it be *Shariah based*? Could the current constitution be based on UNDP, does it resemble the national will of the Somali people?
- Topic 3 (*Humanitarian and Peace Support Operations: The case of Somalia*) and topic 10 (*Peace support operations in complex security situation: The case of Somalia*) addresses closely related issues hence the need to merge them.
- Since both topic 5 (*Children at risk: Protection of children in Somalia*) and topic 11 (*Lost childhood: Reintegration of Child soldiers in Somalia*) deal with children, they could be merged into one.
- Topic 6 should look at AMISOM as a success story as well as re-examine the work of AMISOM in Somalia by looking at the challenges or human rights accusations levelled against it. There need for AMISOM to have a long term orientation i.e. to assist Somalia security forces to be sustainable and independent could also be considered.
- Topic 7 and 8 can be merged. Look at the business sector and diaspora role on peace building, focus on private- public partnerships and the formation of Somalia diaspora trust fund as well as to include a subsection on definitions.
- Topic 9 to also focus on other pirate actors in Somalia e.g. actors involved in illegal fishing and dumping of toxic wastes.
- The need for AMISOM to train a Somalia coastal guard can be a legacy and long-term strategy for Somalia.
- Uganda offers a good classical example on DDR as opposed to southern Sudan which lacks substantive lessons. Other lessons on DDR can be extracted from both Puntland and Somaliland.
- The impact of conflict with regard to conduct of operations should be considered in topic 13. Emerging issues of environmental, Somalia in the East African joining EAC, and possible of dialogue with Al-Shabaab, among others, should be considered.

There following three areas need to be looked at critically:

- The theme of the research should not only be informed by IPSTC mandate but also by government mandate.
- Strengthened level of engagement of Somali people is necessary at finding home grown solution to the Somali quandary.
- There is need to re-focus the topics such that overlapping issues are merged.

10. Participants Feedback

After the presentation of the research agenda topics, the participants raised the following observations:

- There is need for the research to be directed at a specific target audience.
- Relevance of topics: It is important for the research topics to be related to the training conducted by the Centre.
- Research topics should be narrowed down and be made more specific and pragmatic.
- Addressing the issue of refugees and IDPs separately with a focus on effects of conflict on education and healthcare.
- Caution should be exercised not to portray women as vulnerable groups as shown by past research. Instead, there is need to look at the role of women in peace building initiatives (i.e. look into women's contribution to formation of Puntland).
- On state and nation building in Somalia, it is important to Compare and Contrast the top- down and the bottom -up peace building models to see how they complement each other.
- It is pivotal to examine community initiatives (grassroots responses) contributing to DDR in Somalia. DDR should include female Somalia combatants who participated in the Al-Shabaab network.
- The existence of conflicting interests between Somalia residents and Somalia diaspora should not be ignored. The diaspora is often perceived as ripping the fruits of a war-torn Somalia without feeling the pinch.
- The role of small/undeclared /contracted western military companies can be considered a topic for research.
- The role of other actors in Somalia piracy should form part of the counter piracy research topic to make it have a holistic approach. On the same note, the relationship between Al-Shabaab and other terror networks could be studied. There is also need to look at the role of other international criminal elements towards piracy in Somalia.
- Environmental issues should form part of the research agenda for Somalia. As such illegal fishing and dumping within Somalia waters should be examined separately.
- The problem of unemployment should be researched separately. Empowerment of the Somalis is necessary for realizing human security in Somalia. There is need to look into ways of enhancing the capacity of Somalia National Army to provide security.
- The need to differentiate norms from real problems (.e.g. if over 90 % Somalis undertake FGM then it should not be perceived to be a problem).
- Need to examine other successful diaspora Programmes as case studies on the contribution of diaspora to post conflict reconstruction (e.g. the case of Israel).
- On state and nation building in Somalia, "Republic of Somalia" should be corrected to "Somali Democratic Republic".
- Lack of pressure groups on contribution to peace and security in Somalia.
- Merge topic 6 (*A ray of hope: AMISOM in Somalia*)with topic 10 (*Peace support operations in Complex Situation: The case of Somalia*)

- Merge topic 5(*Children at risk: Protection of children in Somalia*) with topic 11(*Lost Childhood: Reintegration of child soldiers in Somalia*).
- Topic 7(*Business sector*) and 8 (*Somalia diaspora*) should be brought at the end of the research topics as they inform the solution for a post conflict situation.
- The research should take note of the existence of diverse and conflicting interests by different parties involved in the Somalia environment.
- Topic one (*Drivers of insecurity in Somalia*) should be rephrased to “*Understanding the conflict in Somalia*” to make it broader to set a good background for the other research topics.
- Ensuring the end product of PSO in Somalia, AMISOM, will be an independent Somalia Force capable of handling the peace situation after AMISOM exit. Hence the importance of examining such dynamics.
- Addressing concerns of women and men alike, as men are the main actors of Somalia conflict. There is need to look at issues from a gender perspective rather than from a feminist/masculine's approach.

11. Bringing together workshop Lessons and Perspectives

After the syndicate discussions the teams came up with their recommendations as a way forward for the 2013 Somalia research agenda.

11.1. Group A: Conflict Prevention

- The group agreed that topics cover most of the pertinent issues however it was recommended that emphasis be made on the wide spectrum of conflict and its drivers and thus transcend the violence aspects focus.
- The group observed the position that the starting point of the research studies is the assumption that looking at the thematic area Conflict Prevention then 'there is no conflict in Somalia' and/or at least the idea is to prevent the relapse to violence situations.
- It is strongly recommended to consolidate some of the topics as well as re-categorize them under the three general thematic areas (Conflict prevention, Conflict management and post conflict recovery).
- Besides at some point of the reports, it will be important to justify the categorization method even if it is by simply stating that it the standard IPSTC approach.
- The following new topics were suggested:
 - War and Environment and in particular, focusing on the dumping of toxic wastes, over fishing, charcoal burning, among others.
 - Radicalization of the Society with particular emphasis on the youth.
 - Analysis of the existing structures of conflict prevention and peace building in Somalia.
- Prioritization of the research topics be reviewed in the following order:
 - Drivers of insecurity in Somalia: Mapping contours of violence (1).
 - Analysis of the existing structures of conflict prevention and peace building in Somalia.
 - State and nation building in Somalia (2).
 - War and Environment and in particular focusing on the dumping of toxic wastes, over fishing, charcoal burning among others.
 - Radicalization of the Society with particular emphasis on the youth.
 - Feeling the Pinch: Impact of conflict on Civilians in Somalia (13).
 - Impact of armed conflict on women in Somalia (4)
- Topics where organizations can collaborate with the IPSTC were suggested as follows:
 - **Life and Peace Institute:**
 - State and nation building in Somalia (2).



- Radicalization of the Society: The Youth factor.
- **National Research Academy:**
 - Drivers of insecurity in Somalia: Mapping contours of violence.
 - War and Environment and in particular focusing on the dumping of toxic wastes, over fishing, charcoal burning among others.
- **South Link Consultants:**
 - State and nation building in Somalia (2).
 - Radicalization of the Society: The Youth factor.
- **United States International University (USIU):**
 - Being a university, any topic is as good as the other.
- **Africa Peace Support Trainers' Association (APSTA):** APSTA's focus is in Conflict Management and would specifically be interested in the following:
 - Humanitarian and peace support operations: The case of Somalia (3).
 - Peace Support Operations in Complex Security Situations: The Case of Somalia (10).
 - A Ray of Hope: AMISOM in Somalia (6).

Additional observations:-

- On page 7 under 1.2 Objectives bullet 3: Analyse the patterns of different forms of criminality. Consider recasting this as the assumption therein is that the entire of Somalia is 'criminal' which is not the case.
- As regards the issue of consolidating the research topics, it was observed that the IPSTC's obligation to the development partner is four (4) Occasional Papers and four (4) Issue Briefs. If this is the case then there is no need to embark on such a wide spectrum of research agenda that will either stretch un-necessarily and/or might compromise on quality assurance and hence the strength of IPSTC brand?

11.2. Group B: Conflict Management

The group made the following suggestions:

- Merge topic 3 (*Humanitarian and peace support operations: The case of Somalia*) with topic 10 (*Peace support Operations in Complex Security Situation: The case of Somalia*).
- Include a topic on security sector reform in somalia.
- Topic 5 (*Children at risk*) should also focus on the violators of Children Rights and Child Soldier Recruitment within criminal networks. It should be merged with the topic on Child Soldiers. The research should also examine the role of civil rights groups in Child Protection as well as assess local capacity to address the problem.
- Include a topic on youth unemployment problems in Somalia with a view to address human security challenges.
- Include a topic on the role of different humanitarian actors in stabilization of Somalia.
- Topic 9 (*Counter-piracy in the Horn of Africa*), the group proposed a broader analysis of the problem to include causes, impact, consequences and solutions. The topic should examine role of actors behind the scene-who benefit from piracy, and look into local initiatives to tackle piracy not forgetting the role of AMISOM in training a Somalia Coastal guard.
- Topic 6(*A ray of Hope: AMISOM in Somalia*), should not only consider the success factors but also the challenges faced as well as opportunities for enhanced capacity of the Somali government forces.



11.3. Group C: Post Conflict Recovery

The group proposed changes as follows:

- Rephrase topic 7 (*The business sector: A potential dynamo of post conflict recovery*) to “*Investment and business opportunity (Post conflict Recovery)*”. The topic to address issues such as investment, education, fishing, infrastructure, employment/jobs creation as critical factors that affect peace and stability in Somalia.
- Merge topic 8 (*Somalia diaspora: Window of opportunity for post conflict reconstruction*) with topic 7 (*The business sector: A potential dynamo of post conflict recovery*).
- Merge topic 11 (*Lost Childhood: Reintegration of child soldiers in Somalia*) with topic 12 (*DDR: Lessons from Uganda*). Uganda offers a good case for the study. Puntland and Somaliland can also offer lessons for the study. It is also important to look at cases where DDR failed.
- Need to examine other areas such as the local governance structures capacity (police, military and judiciary) as well as the role of effective institutions as a foundation for post conflict recovery.
- The topics are pertinent and therefore important for research.
- On priority, Business Sector in Somalia should take precedence over DDR.



12. Revised Somalia Research Agenda Topics

The original 13 topics were edited during the workshop where two topics were removed and five more topics were added. Below is the final list of the sixteen (16) approved topics and the research topics selected for Occasional Papers:

a. Conflict Prevention

- (1) Role of Ideology in Somalia Democratic Republic.
- (2) Drivers of Insecurity in Somalia: Mapping Contours of Violence.

b. Conflict Management

- (3) Maritime Security in the Horn of Africa Sea board: The Role of Peace Support Operations (PSO).
- (4) Feeling the pinch: The Impact of Conflict on Civilians in Somalia.
- (5) The Role of Media in Stabilization of Somalia.
- (6) Cooperation of Humanitarian actors and peace support operations.
- (7) Environment Security in Peace Support Missions: Case of Somalia.
- (8) Children at Risk: Protection of Children in Somalia.
- (9) A Ray of Hope: AMISOM in Somalia.
- (10) Peace Support Operations in Complex Security Situations: The Case of Somalia.
- (11) Protection of Civilians in Protracted Conflicts: Case of IDPs Somalia.

c. Post Conflict Recovery

- (12) Security Sector Reforms / Development for Somalia.
- (13) Local Capacities for Peace as Building Blocks of peace in Somalia.
- (14) State and Nation building in Somalia.
- (15) Impact of armed conflict on women in Somalia.
- (16) Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration in Somalia: Lessons from Uganda.

d. The following topics have been selected for Occasional Papers:

- (1) Drivers of Insecurity in Somalia: Mapping the Contours of Violence.
- (2) A Ray of Hope: AMISOM in Somalia.
- (3) Protection of Civilians in Protracted Conflicts: Case of IDPs in Somalia.
- (4) Security Sector Reforms/ Development for Somalia.

The remaining topics will be used to generate quarterly Issue Briefs.

13. Closing Statement

13.1. Brigadier R. G. Kabage Remarks

The Director of IPSTC, Brigadier Kabage, thanked the participants, for attending the workshop, whose focus was on the Somalia research agenda for 2013 and reiterated that the contributions would enable IPSTC to realize her objectives. He observed the need to focus on Somalia owing to the impact of the study on regional peace and security.

The Director went on to say that IPSTC was going to incorporate the participant contributions in the agenda, and looked forward to inviting them back again in September 2013 in order for them to enrich the research products before coming up with the final publications.

He encouraged them to continue communicating with the research team on the issues discussed and other ideas for future research. He also welcomed suggestions and assistance that would enable IPSTC achieve the mission of providing relevant research products, training and education in all aspects of peace operations for improved effectiveness and response to complex emergencies.

Finally, he thanked The Government of Japan for supporting the Centre in her research efforts. He invited The UNDP Director Ms Maria-Threase Keating to address workshop participants and officially close the event.

13.2. Ms Maria-Threase Keating, Country Director of UNDP (Kenya)

Country Director of UNDP, Ms Maria-Threase Keating, told participants that Somalia is well endowed with natural resources but is unfortunate that it lacks peace. She reiterated the importance of the workshop in finding solutions to the modern-day conflict bedevilling Somalia.

She observed that Somalia has recently been experiencing resumption of normalcy thereby allowing UNDP and other NGOs to redeploy their staff from Nairobi into Somalia; however she noted that there is still a challenge on how to bring Somalia to an acceptable level of peace and security.

On DDR, she observed that it is a challenging area to work with former fighters; nevertheless, she noted that peace building and creation of a national peace and security architecture can be done through local initiatives. She observed the challenge posed by reintegration of former combatants who have earned their entire life by the gun.

She emphasized the need for the research to focus on SGBV in Somalia with a view to analysing gender violence and violence against children within Somalia.

She exuded confidence that despite the fragility of the peace and security situation in Somalia, the sudden changes currently being experienced were largely unexpected.



She emphasized the role of UNDP as supporting and facilitating development and stabilization process and not to replace the will of the government in place. She highlighted the need to preserve the gains made, and manage expectations to avoid relapse into conflict.

She observed the need to fully address the triggers of Somalia conflict, including:

- The need to put in place a functioning rule of law system.
- The need to put in place a functioning police system.
- The need to train government information officers/journalists to manage hate speech by the media.
- The need to involve the diaspora and private sector in Peace building.

Finally she thanked the Government of Japan and all participants for making the workshop a success and urged them to continue being advocates of peace building and conflict mitigation for realization of social and economic benefits to the society. She officially closed the workshop at 1640 hours and proceeded to launch the Centre's research products for 2012.

14. Annex: Participant List

| PARTICIPANT NAME | EMAIL ADDRESS | ORGANIZATION |
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