

PEACE BUILDERS



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NEWS

A Quarterly Newsletter of International Peace Support Training Centre, Nairobi, Kenya

A word from the Director



This publication comes at a critical moment in the development of IPSTC. At the Annual General Meeting of African Peace Support Trainers' Association (APSTA) in February 2010, IPSTC was given the Presidency and in this position, we set three priorities for the year 2010: the delinking of APSTA from one of its member institutions, the revision of APSTA draft constitution and the development of a strategic plan for APSTA. These priorities saw IPSTC host several representatives of member states to a two day workshop between June 14 and 15, 2010.

The different departments within IPSTC have made major progress in different areas: The Curriculum Design and Development has designed new courses including: Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), Preventive Diplomacy Course (PD), among others.

The Applied Research wing since its establishment in January 2010 is already doing research in many other areas related to peace and security in the Eastern African Region. This quarter thus, saw the first publication of issue briefs which marks a major step towards subsequent publications including further issue briefs, occasional papers, reports, country profiles, situation reports at IPSTC. Starting with this Issue, IPSTC newsletters will benefit in that, now different issues as they emerge in the region, can be published.

Another major leap forward during this quarter was evidenced in the training department, where, for the first time new courses in the Centre were offered including: Rights Issues in Peace Operations, with participants carefully selected from a very fine mix of different disciplinary and institutional backgrounds; Civil Military Co-ordination Course (CIMIC), which attracted a wide range of actors including: Civilian, Military and Civilian Police (CIVPOL). This is one course that sent participants thinking about their real identity in relation to one another and asking critical questions like – such “who are we” in the field of peace keeping operations? IPSTC in partnership with the United Nations State Department also conducted a course on the African Contingency Operations Training and assistance Peace Operations staff (POSC - ACOTA) and military and police officers, civilians drawn from ten African countries attended.

Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) also hosted major courses including: the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd United Nations/African Union Police Course and the Tactical Operations Staff Course (TOSC).

Externally, IPSTC staff got involved in different activities with one member of staff being an instructor in the UN Military Observer Course (UNMOC II), another participating in the African Union Summit in Kampala, Uganda, and others having work-related visits to countries like Sweden and Austria and even taking part in the activities of different centres of excellence like Kofi Annan International Training Centre.

As we now look confidently towards the last quarter of the year 2010, one major event at IPSTC will be the Open Day, meant to market IPSTC in every aspect, including involving more partners in the enhancement of Peacekeeping and peacebuilding. I ask all involved in the preparations of this event to soldier on so that we can bring the year 2010 to majestic close.

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Rights Issues in Peace

Guinea Pigs or Pioneers!

I am one of the beneficiary participants of the first Rights Issues in Peace Operations Course (RIPOC) at the International Peace Support Training Centre. This was the first course of its kind to be held at the centre which made its first participants either as guinea pigs or pioneers for testing its relevance to the different actors in peace support operations. The two weeks training was aimed at enhancing the capacity of the participants in understanding of the various rights issues and how these influence the planning and conduct of a peace operations.

The course pulled down its curtains on 28 May 2010 after a rigorous 10 days of residential training. The participants comprised of a strong contingent from different institutions involved in peace support operations in the region. These comprised representatives from civil society organizations, peace keeping missions, government administrators, humanitarian organizations and donor institutions. At the end of this course the participants were expected to be familiar with issues related to Human Rights, Humanitarianism, Gender Rights, Child Rights, and the Law of Armed Conflict issues on Peace Operations.

My personal observation is that, this course exceeded our expectations as participants given that it was the first course of its kind at the centre. From the outset, the participants seemed to have been carefully selected with a very fine mix of different disciplinary and institutional backgrounds. There was an almost 50:50 gender balance and the facilitators were carefully picked with a wealth of both theory and practical experience.

The sessions were run in a very professional manner and the delivery style was replete with attractive packages to capture the interest and attention of the participants who were completely fixated and glued to the sessions throughout the ten days. The sessions were also very interactive and at times challenging to the facilitators especially when difficult questions were asked for which there were no quick answers. There was also influence of modern technology. Participants were exposed to the most current information on the issues at hand



Mr. David N C Azotoru and Ms. Ruth B Awuor, Rights Issues on Peace Operations Course Participants

and it was not lost to everyone that participants could quickly “Google” the internet to find answers to difficult questions.

The most important feature worth noting was how the course coordinators organized themselves and the sessions. This was a case of well organized system which functioned efficiently to the last day. The support staff, the IT staff and the catering staff were helpful throughout the course. This course would not have been successful without the valuable input of these staff.

Finally this course brought out the other dimensions of Rights Issues in Peace Support Operations which pose a challenge to all peace operation missions. Five practical examples that happened during the 10 days period of the training are worth mentioning:

UN Security Council passes a resolution that all the peacekeeping forces in Chad and CAR will be pulled out at the end of the year (2010). The Human Rights groups argue that this move will jeopardize the security of the civilians but UN nevertheless has to pull out because they can only be in a country if the national authorities consent to their presence in which case Chad has said NO.

The MONUC mandate was coming to an end by 31 May 2010 and it was apparent that MONUC operations had to close in Central and Western DRC which

seriously reduces MONUC’s capability even if it gets some extension in the Eastern DRC which seems likely. This again is a serious challenge in a country which has recently been touted as the world’s greatest in sexual violations against women.

Uganda is carrying out a military training for some Somali Military and in one of the trainings attended by BBC, the instructions are given in five different languages: English, Kiswahili, Spanish, French and Somali. This according to the BBC reporter is confusing the trainees who are likely to come out of the training “half baked” and these are potential soldiers in peace keeping operations in future.

Rtako Miladic’s family have requested the International Court Tribunal on Yugoslavia to declare him dead since he has not been seen for the last seven years so that they can claim compensation from his insurers. Ratko Miladic, was a military commander who played the leading role in Srebrenica massacre and siege of Sarajevo. He was one of the de jure persons in command wanted by ICC for crimes against humanity.

Elections were held in both Ethiopia and Burundi and in both cases, the opposition has disputed the outcome. In Ethiopia, the Human Rights Watch has declared the elections unfair and infringement on the democratic rights of the voters but the same voters poured into Addis Ababa streets in their

Peace Operations Course

“The paradigmatic shift from interstate to intrastate conflicts has seen a sharp rise in the hostilities against civilian population at any given time.”

A Remarkable Achievement Indeed!



Ms. Eva Taha and Mr. Anton Hookes, participants during Rights Issues on Peace Operations Course



Rights Issues on Peace Operations Course Participants, Kamal Thapa (left) and Ms. Nelly Sarbathes

hundreds of thousands to protest against Human Rights Watch and accusing them of interference and not respecting the verdict of Ethiopians.

All in all, the entire training course achieved its objectives and the planners need to think of how to build on and improve future trainings for the similar course. I will hereby give a few of my personal recommendations:

Real life cases to be employed where possible, for example, why not invite General Opande, to give an insight into the challenges and opportunities in disarming of child soldiers.

Let institutions present an entire course on its own instead of mixing many institutions to deliver the same topic in bits which ended up duplicating some units.

Let facilitators meet to plan how they will deliver their units to avoid repeating similar areas by different facilitators who are not aware of what the other facilitator had delivered.

The academic background of the participants also need to be researched well so that the facilitators know exactly what level of education, skill and experience they are handling.

Facilitators should also be advised to avoid giving too many examples and case studies from a particular country. If one facilitator has given a case for one country, other facilitators should pick on other countries instead of repeating the same case.

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We look back six months and seven courses have gone by; a remarkable achievement given the fact that most were pilot courses. The latest of these was the Rights Issues on Peace Operations course which brought together participants from 12 countries namely: Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, Djibouti, Rwanda, Burundi, Nigeria, Benin, Nepal, Norway, France and the United Kingdom. The target audience was well met with civilians being the majority. Not to forget to mention that the gender balance was commendable. For the first time in the history of the courses conducted at PCSS, there was 43% representation of female participants.

With the Protection of Civilians now top on the UN agenda, there is need for more and more civilian experts on board. The paradigmatic shift from interstate to intrastate conflicts has seen a sharp rise in the hostilities against civilian population at any given time. Statistics show an increase of civilian casualties from 10% during the cold war to 90% in the present times. This implies more suffering for the vulnerable groups like children and women. It came out clearly during the course that in the contemporary conflicts civilians go through untold suffering. It is important to note that Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) is no longer committed against women only; in the DRC even men suffer rape as was shared by course participants. With the breakdown of law and order and lack of government presence, in a conflict situation, the challenge is how to put the human sense of morality back on track once it is lost. Even more worrying is the fact that perpetrators cut across government agents, to peacekeepers, to the civilians.

The thought of running a course that covers all the Rights Issues in an armed conflict situation in ten days caused anxiety for a bit but this was overcome as we were raring to go. Rights Issues is about looking at all aspects of Human Rights and other rights in a peace operations setting. This amounts to considering all aspects of life of a people in the armed conflict situation: rights of all civilians/non combatants, specific rights of women and children, refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), to name some.

The course content ranged from international human rights law, international humanitarian law, refugee law, humanitarian assistance, to protection and response to women and children's rights in peace operations. This time round it would be a disservice not to commend the United Nations Peace Missions, UN Agencies and International organizations for their support with subject matter expertise and facilitation of the course: UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC), UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), UN Africa Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), UNOCHA, UNHCR, International Committee on the Red Cross (ICRC), Japan Centre for Conflict Prevention (JCCP) and Oxfam Novib. Participants benefited from the practical experiences shared by the practitioners and had the opportunity to discuss pertinent issues that face them in their day-to-day work.

We feel more confident by day as the courses turn out to be relevant, useful and commendable. We strive for better days and to score even higher as a Centre of Excellence in the region.

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United Nations/African Union Police Courses a

The aim of the UN/AU Police Courses is to equip participants with relevant knowledge and skills to enable them serve as police in any Peace Operation missions.

19th course...

The 19th United Nations/African Union (UN/AU) police course was conducted at Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) under Pre-Deployment Training (PDT) wing at Embakasi from 15 to 26 February 2010. It was comprised of 58 students drawn from both the EASBRIG Region and the rest of Africa.

The course was represented by 11 countries as follows: Ghana 7, Nigeria 9, Uganda 9, Comoros 1, Rwanda 1, Ethiopia 1, Burundi 1, Seychelles 1, Tanzania 26, Sudan 1, and Kenya 1. It was comprised of 30 male and 28 female participants. Within the participants were 24 for AMISOM and 25 for UNAMID mission specific.

The course addressed strategic and operational level issues. It also addressed those cross-cutting issues which all



EASF senior police advisor, Mr. Hareide and Deputy Special Rep to AMISON, Mr. Wafula Wamunyinyi during an opening ceremony of UN/AU police course

peacekeeping personnel must know in order to implement their mandate effectively at the operational level to ensure sustainable peace and eventual handover to local actors and the UN country team, and also policies and procedures related to individual peacekeeping personnel. Lieutenant Colonel Frumentius Kiriago was the Course Director while Major Elphaz Kinyua was the Course Coordinator, assisted by Major William Kipruto. A vast

experience was brought in by external lecturers especially on matters pertaining to HIV/AIDS, UNAMID and AMISOM mission experiences among others.

The participants were very excited during the driving exercise when they drove the 4x4 vehicles on wet and steep terrain which was very challenging. This enabled them to learn new skills of handling 4x4 vehicles. Apart from military instructors who handled lectures like stress management, mine awareness and 4x4 driving, other instructors were from Nordic countries and those from Eastern African region trained by Institute of Security Studies (ISS).

The course successfully ended on 26 February 2010 and the Closing Ceremony was graced by the AMISOM Police Commissioner, Mr. Hudson Benu, in the presence of the HPSS Commandant, Colonel Boniface Ngulutu, and the EASBRICOM Senior Police Advisor, Mr. Bjorn Hareide.

20th course...

The 20th United Nations/African Union (UN/AU) Police Course was conducted at Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) under Pre-deployment Training (PDT) wing at Embakasi from 15 to 26 March 2010.

It was comprised of 58 participants drawn from both EASBRIG region and the rest of Africa. The course was represented by 11 countries as follows: Ghana 4, Nigeria 15, Uganda 8, Comoros 1, Ethiopia 1, Burundi 1, Sudan 1, Norway 2, Tanzania 14, Rwanda 10, and Kenya 1, comprised of 29 male and 29 female participants. Within the participants were 26 for AMISOM and 24 for UNAMID mission specific.

The participants were able to practice driving the 4x4 vehicles on wet and steep terrain which was very challenging. This enabled them to learn new skills of



A demining exercise during a UN/AU police course

handling 4x4 vehicles. Besides military instructors who handled lectures like stress management, mine awareness and 4x4 driving, there were other instructors from Nordic countries and those from Eastern African region trained by Institute of Security Studies (ISS).

The course successfully ended on 26 March 2010 and the closing ceremony was graced by the Norwegian Ambassador to Kenya, Ambassador Elisabeth Jacobson, in the presence of the HPSS Commandant, Colonel Boniface Ngulutu, and EASBRICOM Senior Police Advisor, Mr. Bjorn Hareide.

at a glance

21st, 22nd and 23rd course...



A theory class during a UN/AU police course

The United Nations/African Union Police Courses serials 21, 22 and 23 were conducted at Humanitarian Peace Support School on 03 – 14 May, 31 May - 11 June and 28 June - 09 July 2010 respectively. These are two weeks courses tailored to equip selected officers with knowledge and skills to enable them serve in a Peace Support mission. A total no of 167 Police Officers were trained. Of these 82 were Male and 85 were Female. The instructors for the courses were from Kenya, Norway, Uganda, Rwanda, Denmark, Finland and Sweden. The course content was delivered through a series of lectures, demonstrations, practicals and field exercises.

The 21st Police Course comprised of 58 Participants. Of these Rwanda had the highest number of female participants with 20 in attendance, Kenya had 11 participants, Nigeria 9, Tanzania 9 while Ethiopia, Burundi, Uganda and Sudan had one participant each. 30 Female and 28 Male officers attended the course. The Team leader was SP Tone Baerland from Norway. The closing ceremony was graced by the Director EASBRICOM, Mr. Cyrille Ndayirukiye. The 22nd Police Course had 59 participants with Kenya having 18 participants, Uganda 8, Tanzania 4, Rwanda 25, Norway 2, Ethiopia and Sudan each having one participant. The course had 28 Female and 31 Male

participants. The Team leader was SP Palle Redder from Denmark. The closing of the course was presided over by the UNHCR Regional Manager, Mr. Thomas Albrecht.

The 23rd Police Course had a total of 60 participants and again Rwanda had the biggest representation of female participants with a total of 26 where all except one, was a male officer. Kenya had 18 participants, Uganda 8, Tanzania 4 while Norway, Ethiopia, Sudan, Burundi had one representative each. The course had 27 Female and 33 Male officers. The Team leader was SP Marit Ellingsen from Norway. The closing of the course was graced by Deputy Special Representative of the Chairmanship of the African Union Commission, Honourable Wafula A Wamunyinyi.

During the conduct of 23rd Police Course, there was one observer (ACP Kari Kjellstand) from Norway. The Course Director for all the courses was Lieutenant Colonel Frumentius Kiriago while the course coordinator was Major Elphas Kinyua assisted by Major William Kipruto. The 24th AU/UN Police Course is scheduled to be conducted in the months of August/September 2010.

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15th Tactical Operations Staff Course



A role play during the course

The 15th Tactical Operations Staff Course (TOSC) was conducted at the Humanitarian Peace Support School from 17 May to 4 June 2010. The 3 week long course was aimed at providing junior and field level officers of the ranks ranging from Captain to Lieutenant Colonel from African Union countries with staff skills and knowledge to enable them operate at Sector and Division headquarters level, so that they may function in a multi-national peace support operations environment. The fifteen-day course equips the participants with the basic skills necessary to effectively participate in mid to high intensity “battle rhythm” operations centre.

The course had a total of 28 participants with two each from Burundi, Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia and one and seven from Botswana and Kenya respectively. The instructors were from Canada and Kenya and were eight in number, besides three administrative personnel from Canada. The instructors were Lt Col Steinke, Lt Col Hampson, Lt Col McManus and Maj Eustace from Canada and Maj Kipruto, Maj Kinyua and Maj Kishoiyian from Kenya. External instructors were also called in to deliver lectures on DDR, Human Rights, Civil Military Co-ordination, Media, CIVPOL and UN Logistics.

The concept of training for the course was based on the thorough understanding of command post operations which is crucial to the smooth conduct of peace support operations while ensuring timely and appropriate reactions to a variety of threatening and non-threatening situations that involve technical and tactical proficiency, operational experience, ability to visualise the ebb and flow of the mission, mastery of time and space, mastery of the common operational language and culture, ability to employ and deploy military resources through subordinate headquarters and the ability to use the decision making process efficiently.

The scope of the course covered Briefings, Battle Procedure, Doctrine, Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield, Law of Armed Conflict, Military Map Symbols, Operations Centre, Operational Planning Process, Standing Operation Procedures and Time Management. It culminated in a 3 day exercise code named “Ex Blue Bonnet” based on the Carana scenario.

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APSTA Strategic Planning Workshop



Col Cunliffe of BPST chats with Amb. Mahmoud, Dr. Alla Aziz and Dr. Gani during the APSTA strategic planning workshop at IPSTC

At the Annual General Meeting of the African Peace Support Trainers' Association (APSTA) in February 2010, the IPSTC Director, Brigadier Robert Kibochi, was elected President. He took over this responsibility from Ms Yvonne Kasumba of the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), and in doing so, Brigadier Kibochi set three priorities for the year 2010: the delinking of the APSTA Secretariat from one of the member institutions; the revision of a draft constitution for APSTA; and, the development of a strategic plan for APSTA.

Setting the pace for these priorities is the development of a strategic plan for APSTA and it was in this regard that a workshop was convened on 14 and 15 June 2010. More specifically, IPSTC hosted several representatives of member institutions for this two day workshop which had as its aim to develop a draft strategic plan for APSTA. This draft plan was to elaborate APSTA's background history, objectives, mandate, core values, activities, current status, strengths, opportunities, and its accomplishments. It was to further detail its focus, uniqueness, and evolving from this

were the necessary policies, procedures and structures to support APSTA operations.

By all accounts this workshop was a success and the draft strategic plan that was developed will benefit all the member institutions and organizations of APSTA including those that work with APSTA member institutions in different capacities. The draft strategic plan will ensure the reduction of duplication of activities and efforts, especially between APSTA and its member institutions, and the intent is for this draft strategic plan to move forward to a consultative meeting to be held in Cairo at the beginning of July. The draft strategic plan will be discussed and revised with a view to the final draft being tabled at the Annual General Meeting to be held in Nairobi at the end of 2010.

If adopted by the Annual General Meeting, the strategic plan will chart a way forward for APSTA and ensure that it remains relevant to both its member institutions and its stakeholders. More information on APSTA can be found at www.apsta-africa.org.

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Drivers of Water Poverty IPSTC Researcher Publishes with German Firm

A German-based book firm has published Onditi's (a researcher at IPSTC) human security research work after a vigorous vetting exercise over several pieces of work written by various global researchers on issues affecting Less Developed Countries ranging from poverty, security, human trafficking as well as urban development.

The decision to publish this work according to the publishing agent was made due to the ability of the author to articulate fundamental issues that influence development with focus on water security. Also, an important yardstick to the selection of the book for publication was based on the fact that the author exposes the reader to the issues of water governance which is one of the key aspects that Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is addressing and most countries are yet to achieve their indicators.

Onditi who works in the Peace and Security Research Department as a Researcher has

traversed in his career as an academic and budding researcher in areas that touches on human security, natural resource governance and regional development frameworks. The book that is titled 'Drivers of Water Poverty; Water Security Coping Strategies among the Luo People of Western Kenya' is a product of mixed research methodologies critically examines the irony of geographical proximity verses social distance in which the population under discussion suffers from water poverty and yet is closest to the fresh water lake Victoria. Based on this argument and observation the author introspects that there could be other deep-seated issues that affect water security other than the distance to the water source. Factors discussed in the book range from politics of regional development, social axioms and lopsided development policies in Kenya. Success stories are also drawn from recently emerging giants of development on the continent of Africa such as Ghana and South Africa. The author believes that conflict researchers and analysts

“The author hopes that this piece of work will draw attention of readers and analysts who can then synthesis the information to policy makers in diverse fields of development such as regional development, water politics as well as Natural Resource Governance.”

could explain what he calls the 'viscous cycle of insecurity' within the continent using the model and variables outlined in the book. The recommendations provided in this book are relevant to wide readership including human security experts.

The author hopes that this piece of work will draw attention of readers and analysts who can then synthesis the information to policy makers in diverse fields of development such as regional development, water politics as well as Natural Resource Governance.

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Curriculum Design and Development

The main responsibilities of Curriculum Design and Development include designing the Curriculum and Curriculum Evaluation and Validation which is included in the IPSTC Training and Education Framework. Our work is guided by the IPSTC Systems Approach to Training (SAT) and within that system, our Department takes the lead in the Design and the Evaluation and Validation stages.

In terms of Curriculum Design we do this work through a rigorous writing board process which sees participation from the potential users, subject matter experts and adult education specialists. The end result of this effort is a comprehensive Learning Plan.

We have designed courses such as the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Course (DDR) and Preventive Diplomacy Course (PD). These courses are scheduled to be conducted at HPSS and PCSS respectively.

The Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Course (DDR) Writing Board was made up of IPSTC internal and external subject matter experts as follows: **Major Joyce Sitienei** – Design and Evaluation, Team Leader (Chair); **Leah Kimathi** – Research Analyst; **Capt. Catherine N Barasa**



DDR Curriculum Design in Process...

– Design and Evaluation; **Francis Onditi** – Researcher; **Florence Oduor** – Training Coordinator; **Vladimir Erokhin - MONUC**; **Al Saeed Ibrahim-UNMIS**; **Yusuf Ibrahim, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre**; **Rumiko Seya-Japan Centre for Conflict Prevention**; **Adaremi Adekoya-UNAMID**.

The Preventive Diplomacy Course Writing Board had external subject matter experts and the IPSTC team as shown below:

Captain Catherine N Barasa – Chair; **Jason Steeves** – Head of Research Department; **Dr. Constancia Mumma-Martinon** – Research Analyst; **Florence Oduor** – PCSS; **Julius Kiprono** – Researcher; **Legawork Assefa - Intergovernmental Authority on Development**; **Josphat K Maikara- Ministry of Foreign Affairs**; **Andrews Attah-Asamoah- Institute for Security Studies**.

In order to assist in the continuous improvement of our products we also conduct internal evaluation and external validation of these products. More specifically we conduct an evaluation of both the conduct and content of our courses as they are being delivered and then revisit the participants after they have returned to their work to determine the relevance of the material presented on the course. The courses that have been conducted include; Conflict Analysis and Prevention, Regional Security Studies, Rights Issues on Peace Operations and Civil-Military Cooperation and are yet to be revised in accordance with the evaluation report.

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Applied Research

In the second quarter of 2010 (April to June), the different researchers came up with a Research Agenda with an overarching theme “The Impact of Sub Regional Organizations (RECs) and Regional Mechanisms (RMs) on Peace and Security in the Eastern African Region. The RECs include: The East African Community (EAC), International Conferences of Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)” and EASBRIG as a regional mechanism. The overarching theme covers three sections: Conflict Prevention, Conflict Management and Post Conflict Recovery. Each section has specific research questions. The second quarter 2010 (April to July) saw the researchers refining their research topics, collecting literature review and preparing for fieldwork research.

Other Research Areas

The researchers are also working on different issues as they emerge in the Eastern African Region to inform the issue briefs. The themes are diverse including: Water related conflicts:

Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, Development and security within the East African Community, Quest for Energy Security in the Eastern Africa.

The team also recognizes the fact that there is need to have a data base on country profiles in relation to security issues in the Eastern African Region. To achieve this goal, they have embarked on data collection of the following country profiles: Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan and Rwanda.

Current Status of Applied Research

Currently, the researchers are in the field collecting data for the different research questions. Within the country, the areas of fieldwork include: Nairobi, Naivasha, Kajiado, Turkana, Isiolo, Rift Valley, Kisumu, Namanga and Sio Malaba, just to mention a few. Specifically, individual researchers are also visiting different Ministries including: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Northern Kenya and Arid Lands, Ministry of Water, National Oil Co-operation, Non Governmental Organizations, think tanks and research institutions like: International

Crisis Group, Institute of Security Studies, African Peace Forum, Nairobi Peace Initiative and individuals from specific institutions and organizations.

Regionally, the researchers intend to interview personnel from sub-regional organizations including: East African Community (EAC), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), International Conferences of Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and personnel from Eastern African Standby Brigade (EASBRIG)

The Intended Actions

Towards achieving the above, individual researchers intend to have round table workshops of subject matter experts. Here the researchers will present their research findings. These will be followed by a symposium at the end of the year to present the finding on the Research Agenda Questions. The symposium discussions will be published as conference proceedings and the other papers will be published as working documents or on the website.

C A MUMMA-MARTINON

The Paradox of Peace

In a world full of chaos and hatred, it is tempting to ask if the quest for peace is morbid and suicidal, utopian and abstract, the sole preserve of peace workers. Is the idea of peace a mistake? Can it ever be practiced by human beings as a value? Could man, who has become a tool of his own tools, still hope to find inner harmony in the jungle of skirmishes that our world has become? These are some of the questions in every one of us at IPSTC and by the wider constituency of people of goodwill involved in the peace work.

The idea which informed my reflections was borne out of my involvement in peace work so far as well as from a personal encounter with the devastation brought out by conflict and war in visits for example to Somalia, Sudan and Sri Lanka as well as from the experience of Kenya's 2007 post-election violence. From these experiences, I think it is prudent to look at what I would call, the five dimensions of peace: individual peace through meditation, peace in the family between man and woman child and parent, peace in society, peace between various communities; peace in the nation and peace on the planet and among nations.

In his book, *The Dynamics of Culture*, Prof Pitirim Sorokin writes that in the past 800 years, most of the world's countries had involved in warfare 50 percent of the time. Fighting, according to him, seems so natural to the human temperament that no amount of education can cure this universal malady. History vindicates him. About 700,000 years ago, man's brain doubled in size; he left his hunting gathering days behind him, tilled the land and started living in villages and towns. Religion and culture came, and yet aggression survives in us till today. If peace had been a characteristic of the educated mind, the so-called cultured races of our time would not have produced men like Hitler for example.

"Happiness," said Freud, "is no cultural value." In a letter to Einstein he wrote: "Conflict of interests among mankind is mainly usually decided by the use of force. This is true of the whole animal kingdom from which mankind should not be excluded." Freud's analysis seems apt; in the sense that people normally believe in *bellum ominu bellum contra omens* (every body is against everybody). Since the basis of survival is struggle, it is not strange that people fight for existence. But what is strange is that even after attaining

the maximum possible security, people still cannot live peacefully. Technology enhances this illusion further. Mass media has rendered every human situation so absurd and abstract that a civilian can never sense the real horror of war. Reading the news from Somalia next to an advertisement, or watching the Rwandan genocide reports sandwiched between TV commercials, it is hard to believe that the people being killed are made of flesh and bone. Therefore people's senses have been dulled by the specter of violence, crime and bombings on screen. In a sense technology has sanitized war.

“Technology enhances this illusion further. Mass media has rendered every human situation so absurd and abstract that a civilian can never sense the real horror of war. Reading the news from Somalia next to an advertisement, or watching the Rwandan genocide reports sandwiched between TV commercials, it is hard to believe that the people being killed are made of flesh and bone. Therefore people's senses have been dulled by the specter of violence, crime and bombings on screen. In a sense technology has sanitized war.”

In a society based on the supply and demand principle, goodness, love and kindness are social products like any other commodity, the excess of which might reduce their value. Similarly, the production of arms in an industrialized society cannot be stopped, particularly because it supports a complex system of economy and international trade. In the midst of all these comes the value of an individual. Collective peace can be achieved by first making a conscious effort to attain individual peace and inner harmony within oneself. It is then that one is able to work for peace in a very authentic manner. This is not easy



by any stretch of imagination but needs a conscious attempt at individual level to work towards self-improvement focusing on the key values goodness, love and kindness which will therefore lead us to peace. In any case working for peace should be seen or taken as a calling. Peace work is a noble profession in order to attain this call we need to strike a good balance between what an individual can do versus the paradox of group thinking.

The paradox of groupthink presupposes that the individual seldom suffers from a sense of guilt. In spite of the risks and massive killings involved, members of the group feel that they are moving in the right direction and it is this barrier that we need to address. The post-election violence in Kenya could be seen an example of the tragedy of group thinking. In this scenario, values and Ideals were either forgotten or put on the backburner, for the private use of the individual. Now, since faith has in most cases been replaced by reason, religion by politics, conscience by military strategy, personal courage by mechanical adventure, God by party boss and the individual by group-thinking, we had better focus our fight against these vices as we embark on our daily work in the noble profession of peacemaking.

Einstein in his reply to Freud had pinned his hope on some international league or legal body that would prevent the tragedy of war in future. Despite numerous challenges, the United Nations (UN) has done commendable job as does the African Union (AU) now through the Peace and Security Council and finally so do IPSTC particularly within the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) set up and its numerous stakeholders. The culture of peace is very much within us at IPSTC and we should let it be the main concern of the program areas within the center but also as conscious effort across all members of the staff.

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Civil Military Coordination Course

The Civil Military Course was run between 14 and 25 May, 2010. Target audience for Civil Military Coordination (CIMIC) course are officers of the rank of Captain to Lieutenant Colonel and equivalent for civilian and police CIMIC officers to be deployed in a mission, CIMIC officers of EASBRIG (FTX, all levels) and officers of Eastern Africa armies. This course was conducted at PCSS and participants drawn from the Eastern Africa region and internationals working with the UN missions in the region, UNMIS and UNAMID. These were men and women from different fields of experiences; military, civilians and civil police reflecting the realities of modern day Peace Support Operations (PSOs) which is a makeup of integrated mission and coordination of various functions of each group.



Closing ceremony of the CIMIC course on the left is the Director of IPSTC, Brig Kibochi and the UNDP Peace and security Advisor, Dr Ozonnia Ojielo.

Civil-Military Coordination involves a wide range of actors including civilian, military and civilian police (CIVPOL) officers working with the UN, AU and regional economic communities, and involved in other hybrid operations, as well as international and local humanitarian/development workers, and unpredictable non-state and even state actors in complex emergencies. Such a terrain presents varied and complex challenges that require a good understanding of the nature of conflict to facilitate effective coordination among the various actors for optimum field-level operations.

Key issues such as the need of integrated missions; UN/AU integrated missions structure; UN/AU humanitarian policy; coordination in UN/AU integrated missions; and CIMIC as part of that coordination were articulated in a very elaborative context prompting the need for more training for more persons from various organizations deployed and to be deployed. As it is currently many people have served the integrated missions without training and others were in the field and this course was an eye opener to all of us to the challenges faced daily in PSO and more so within the hybrid and integrated missions.

The most interesting session was that of “who are we?” The military, the police and the civilians have a different professional

culture stretching back to their roles. It is necessary to understand the others’ point of view to enhance the capacity to coordinate and cooperate with him/her. This provided a warm up session for participants to identify and assess different perspectives, the military, the police and the civilians have of each other, and themselves breaking by it the ice as well.

The entire overview of the relationship of the CIMIC function and the military civilian and police components in a UN/AU integrated mission. The different cultural sensibilities of different human communities to cultural issues and make it clear the importance that CIMIC members understand it and respect it, both not to offend the local population and to improve its liaison skills. Code of Conduct every peacekeeper has to respect to stress its importance, and to explain as well its relationship with the CIMIC function, the importance of the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC), what it is and how to get its information, Human Rights, its importance and the vulnerable groups to be protected, Gender Issues both to protect Human Rights and to develop a society and to present clearly the absolute prohibition of sexual exploitation and the role of the CIMIC function to prevent it and impact of the media in Peace Support Operations. These were some of the many modules of the course.

After this training personnel deployed in peace operations missions in Africa as

CIMIC Officers will have contact with the UN/AU integrated mission components and structure.

A general understanding of integrated mission, structures and mechanisms will enhance the CIMIC Officer’s capacity to negotiate, cooperate and coordinate, with reference to the core functions of CIMIC (Liaison and Information Management, Community Support, Mission Support not forgetting the principles of CIMIC – Do No Harm, Interdependence, avoid competition and the humanitarian policies, humanity, neutrality and impartiality).

Blended with movie clips i.e. (use of interpreters), movies on (Shake Hands with the Devil, Blood Diamond and Taking Guns from Boys) and discussions, the message was clear on the realities and more so of the challenges. The course ended with a wrap up exercise that engaged participants in syndicates and presentations. With all these said it is good to note that the course aim was achieved as course participants acknowledged that they came in empty but were leaving as rich and more informed people.

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Ubuntu Indeed Alive and Well!



occurs, then it is indeed a time to celebrate and reflect on who we really are, football fans or not.

The philosophy of Ubuntu is about the essence of being human. It is the philosophy of a shared humanity in which we define ourselves through our relations with other people. It is based on respect, both of those above and below us, genuine friendship and a sense of community.

At IPSTC, Ubuntu teaches us that we cannot as an organization succeed if we do not work together as a team. It tells us that our interactions and relations must be based on mutual respect across all ranks and fields of expertise and that each of us, no matter how high or low has something to contribute for the good and welfare of our community.

As an institution, we acknowledge that issues of peace and security in the Eastern African region can only be tackled collectively as opposed to individual countries grappling with their security challenges. It is the same spirit that is behind regional cooperation at the African Union (AU) and sub regional organizations level. While it is good to look to the likes of Barry Buzan and Ole Weaver¹ for the logic of acting at a regional rather than a country level, it wise to remember that our forefathers, long before the formation of the modern state systems had seen the wisdom of acting communally and therefore, it would be more natural to look into our selves and learn from our history which has always taught us that “I am because we are” and that the solitary individual acting in

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isolation is a contradiction to the greater good.

Regional integration in this sense is therefore not a new phenomenon borrowed from other parts of the world but mutual interdependence that has always been part of our world view. On the first of July beckons the artificial international boundaries that have continued to divide brothers and sisters of the five East African states collapsed, it is hoped that the suspicions and mistrust that have characterized the journey towards integration, both now and in the former East African Community (EAC) can be resolved in the spirit of brotherhood and community and in the realization that the current challenges of globalization cannot be faced by individual states. Just like the former EAC was a world model of integration in the 1970s, we hope that the current process can illuminate the way for the rest of the continent towards the fulfillment of the golden dream of a United States of Africa spanning from Cape to Cairo.

In the fulfillment of this dream, the region and the continent will no doubt be counting on the support of centers like IPSTC to offer courses on and carry out relevant research into a coordinated integration process. While a course like Regional Security Studies (RSS) has broken ground in demystifying the integration process, relevant research especially into autochthonous notions of democracy and governance in this transitional period will go a long way in grounding the nascent community.

The belief that one’s humanity is inextricably caught up and bound in that of others has for centuries been Africa’s gift to the world. It has always been behind the open door policy that Africans have accorded outsiders in the continent from the era of mercantile trade to the present day age of partners and technical experts. While it has not always worked in the continent’s favor, it has none the less not dampened the hope that someday, the peoples of the world will come to realize and appreciate their shared humanity.

Meanwhile, even if waka waka may not have been performed by Eric Wainaina or Youssou N’dour and we may not have won the world cup, we still continue to dance to the rhythm of the African drums because it is indeed, a great time to be African.

LEAH KIMATHI

The World Cup was finally being staged in Africa, 80 years after the first tournament was held in Uruguay. One would be forgiven for thinking that Africa is one big country, going by the football fans both diehards and recent recruits like some of us who have had to undergo crash courses on offside, free kick, red card (and why it’s not green) and other technicalities associated with the game. Unlike the elite leagues of Europe that have a fanatical following largely among the male under 40s, this time round, the World Cup has elicited passions across gender and generational divides and especially so among the aged who are proud that in their lifetime, at least the game has been staged on our home soil. Thus when South Africans, Algerians, Cameroonians, Ghanaians or even Ivoirians take to the field, it is our boys, our win or our defeat. Momentarily the oppressive divides on the continent of the Maghreb, Africa South of Sahara and Africa North of Limpopo seem to have disappeared even if just for a month and the African philosophy of Ubuntu is indeed being lived today. If the founding fathers of the continent like Kwame Nkrumah, Léopold Senghor or Eduardo Mondlane were to visit Africa today from the other side, they would witness a momental fulfillment of their lifelong dream.

The recent history of the continent has been a sad one, defined by unequal interactions and relations with the rest of the world beginning with slave trade, onto the era of ‘legitimate’ trade, then into colonialism and the current post colonial era that has been characterized by all forms of governance contradictions both from within and without. Therefore, when a singular event like the World Cup which has the effect of rekindling and reminding us of our pride in being African

Rethinking Regional Security

First of July 2010 marks an important watershed in the history of East Africa. It is the date that the common market made up of the five countries of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi becomes operationalized. The East African Community, comprising of 126 million people and with a landmass of 1.8 million square kilometers effectively becomes a single market. No doubt this is indeed a milestone in the region's drive towards economic self sufficiency and also in its continued efforts to mitigate the adverse effects of globalization.



Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohamed from IGAD making a presentation on IGAD during the Regional Security Studies Course

However, the good news comes with a caveat. The five countries of EAC are part of the wider Eastern African region. This region has over the years experienced serious security challenges including military coups, genocide, slavery, gross violations of human rights and adverse climatic conditions. These challenges have easily traversed state borders due to the organic nature of societies of the region as well as the porosity of the boundaries. If unchecked, these security challenges will from now on impact even more negatively in a borderless East Africa. Therefore, the only way to tackle these challenges is systemic; countries of the region coming together as a group, otherwise, piecemeal solutions will create vacuums, instabilities and new markets for the same.

The Regional Security Studies (RSS) Course that was carried out between 19—30 April 2010 here at IPSTC was aimed at enhancing this systemic understanding of peace and security within the Eastern African region. More specifically, the course aimed at equipping the participants with knowledge and skills to enable them analyze the emerging peace and security architecture in Eastern Africa with a view to enhancing organizational decision making and policy formulation through a mutual understanding of the dynamics, roles and responsibilities of regional actors. These participants were drawn from sub regional organizations, civil society, missions within the region as well as specific organs of the member states dealing with peace and security.

Unlike other courses that have almost a standardized curriculum internationally, RSS is a very region specific and political course; a conscious effort is made to isolate the peace and security needs of a region which may vary considerably from region to region. Thus while in Eastern Africa one of the key challenges may be the proliferation of small arms, Southern Africa may have xenophobia as one of its top security priorities. Piracy and maritime security, an emerging threat in the region would obviously be alien in a landlocked region elsewhere.

The pilot RSS course revolved around analyzing and understanding the emerging Eastern Africa peace and security architecture against the continental AU's peace and security architecture, which like the regional one is still in the process of defining. Within this context, the roles of sub regional organizations, external as well as state actors were interrogated. In the final analysis, various opportunities for regional peace and security were identified, integration being key.

In delivering the course, we hope to see more synergy generated among the various regional peace and security actors including state authorities, sub regional organizations, external partners and the civil society.

We at IPSTC acknowledge that the peace and security challenges facing the Eastern Africa region are enormous and only a systemic approach both at an actors and a geographic level would positively impact on the security agenda.

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Peace Operations Staff Course— ACOTA

Military officers, police officers and civilians drawn from ten African Countries attended the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance Peace Operations Staff (POSC ACOTA) Course from 14 June to 02 July 2010. The course was conducted by the United States State Department in partnership with the International Peace Support Training Centre-Kenya and was attended by 27 Military officers, 5 police officers, and 4 civilians from Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Kenya, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Rwanda.

The training was aimed at providing the Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) staff with the skills and knowledge of Command Post Operations in global peace support operations.

The training would enable military officers, police officers, and civilians to plan and operate in a multidimensional peace support operation. In addition, the training would enable the military, police, and civilians to understand the duties of a staff officer in an international multidimensional peace support environment, within a deployed peace support mission. The training would prepare the EASF 36 members the basic skills necessary to effectively participate in peace keeping operations in mid to high intensity conflict environments in Africa.

The African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program is a key instrument of the United States of America to promote self sufficiency for the continent of Africa and assist with building capacity within the Eastern Africa region. ACOTA trainers were assisted by International Peace Support Training Centre facilitators, and Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) mentors.

The course content covered a variety of interactive peace support lessons, which required participants to break out in smaller staff groups in order to provide solutions to complex peace support issues. The culmination of the course was a Staff Map Exercise (MAPEX) with the preparation and presentation of an Operations Plan for a Peace Support Mission. The course was successfully ran and the objectives were met.

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A Time to Take Stock - UNDP/Japan Project



The Japanese Embassy representative, Ms. Kaoru Yokotani meets IPSTC team before the Preventive Diplomacy Course Graduation. On the left is Lt. Col Kombo, the Commandant of PCSS

Seasons go and seasons come, it's another season when we have to take stock of what we have achieved within the few months that the UNDP/Japan project has been running at IPSTC. A time we need to ask ourselves the big questions, to what extent have we achieved the intended objectives of the project? Or more precisely, are we on track, can we see any road signs, pointing to our intended goal, if the answer is yes, then we continue and intensify the walk- towards that goal. If not, let's all take a deep breath and put our heads together to re-strategize! That is what the modern gurus of strategic management tell us.

So here we are, on 15 July, 2010 as we re-phrase the questions, what did we plan and how far we have moved towards achieving the same? The PCSS team, Lt Col Kombo, Florence and Major Tum reminded us that they have delivered over 10 courses in few short months and reached over 270 participants. They emphasized that the courses covered the whole spectrum of peace and conflict. During these months, IPSTC was a melting pot of different cultures, languages and nationalities- from the EASF region to ECOWAS, from up North and down South and a few from far afield, from Afghanistan and Nepal, Belgium and USA, meeting they did, and learning they had to, to ensure there is peace in this region, Africa and the world.

Then the researchers led by Dr. Mumma and Capt Nekesa interjected ! communicators, yes they are, and highlighted that during the same period, they had designed and developed the ten (10) courses the PCSS team had talked about; prepared 4 issue briefs and in addition had been out to Arusha, Ethiopia and Uganda conducting researches that had the capacity to influence peace and security policies in this region as well as the content and quality of training delivered at IPSTC. The HPSS

team led by Lt Col Kiriago and the able Major Sokobe, reminded us that a sizable portion of police officers deployed in peace missions in the region pass through their hands, where they introduce them to the peace mission environment, their roles, the dos and don'ts and the survival techniques to remain alive in adversity. Indeed they reported that under the project, they have trained over 298 police officer and 110 of them were women. There was aloud of applause for the higher number of the women trained, as indeed IPSTC is living her commitment towards building capacity to ensure there is adequate protection of all and especially women caught up in armed conflicts, a commitment which is echoed by UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

The Plan and programmes, reminded everybody present that they needed to create some little time, from their busy schedule, to give their input on the Training Management System Data Base (TMS-DB) that they were spearheading, to automate the IPSTC business process. Capt Bertelsen emphasized that this system will transform IPSTC's modus operandi because training management, from planning to budgeting, to 'calling' participants will not only be automated but also web enabled. And if you like, you could simply carry out your research right on your desk, when the archiving of documents of IPSTC is completed. In addition, he reported, one does not need be windy and wordy, explaining to everyone what IPSTC is about, as some new brochures and booklet and some banners too, had been developed for each school and the department to share with the world what IPSTC is about. Very good development indeed courtesy of UNDP/Japan Project!

What else to add, other than ask about challenges they had encountered on this journey. Some said some activities did take

place as per the plans as their success was contingent to external factors. Others felt there was room to use innovative ways to overcome such challenges such as use of social capital within the team in organizing activities such as the symposium. The PCSS felt they did not achieve the 50/50 gender parity in course participation as they had envisaged. Perhaps because there could be less women in the peace and security arena, but then had they tried hard enough? There were also challenges on resource allocation, which were not sufficient to run the courses or design and development the curricula to completion.

But in all this, the synergy among the schools, the research department, plans and programme, the project management unit and the Director's office was something to be proud of by all. Many felt they were supported in various initiatives, and could not selfishly own the result, in isolation of the IPSTC family. But well, while a journey like ours may not be devoid of mishap, there was only greater appreciation that with the right tools, attitudes and team spirit, IPSTC can climb to even greater heights as one unique institution committed to building the capacity for peace and security in the region and indeed of one important peace and security actor in the Eastern African region- the East Africa Stand by Force (EASF).

What more to say, than to recall the words of the Ambassador of Japan to Kenya in a recent interview for a documentary for IPSTC... IPSTC is well placed to build capacity for peace and security in this region as it is situated in Kenya a peaceful country and Japan, is ready and willing to continue supporting IPSTC in this venture!

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IPSTC Visitors and Visits

The quarter started with a visit by the Italian Ambassador to Kenya, His Excellency Ambassador Pierandrea Migistrati on 07 April 2010. The Ambassador shared with the staff his interest in the courses offered at the Centre and the challenges that we face in the delivery of PSO related training. The Ambassador also expressed a keen interest in the areas which Italy could be of assistance to the IPSTC.



IPSTC director meets visitors in his office

Next a delegation from Pakistan National Defence University (NDU) visited the Centre on 28 April 2010, as part of their curriculum in Regional Studies. The delegates were briefed on the “Role of IPSTC in Enhancing Peace and Security in Eastern Africa through PSO Training”.

A team of experts from Africa Command, (AFRICOM) visited the Centre on the 27 May 2010. The aim of the visit was to explore areas of common purpose and ways that AFRICOM might assist IPTSC and its research endeavors in future. The team was comprised of four members from AFRICOM’s Social Science Research Centre.

The Director of SADC Regional Peace Keeping Centre, Colonel Mulanzi, in the company of four other officers visited the Centre 07 through 09 June 2010. The group was on a familiarization tour to learn how IPSTC is structured as well as how it conducts research and training. They visited the two School campuses, HPSS and PCSS and had the opportunity to see a UN/AU Police Course conducting field training in Embakasi. Additionally, fruitful discussions

were held on areas of cooperation between the two institutions.

The Royal Danish Defense College visited the Centre on 18 June 2010 and received a brief on the IPSTC Strategic Plan, roles and missions and course offerings with particular emphasis in the area of research. In recognition of the success of the visit, the Nordic Advisory and Coordination staff on behalf of the Danish Defence College presented their compliments to IPTSC for the warm welcome and job well done.

To close the quarter, new students and staff from the Kenyan National Defence College (NDC) were welcomed for an orientation tour of the IPSTC Library and other facilities. The participants consisted of Senior Military

Officers drawn from Kenya Police, Kenya Wildlife Services, National Security Intelligence Services (NSIS), Kenya Forestry Services, National Youth Service, State Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Education and their equivalence from selected allied countries namely Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Malawi, South Africa, Namibia, Burundi Zambia and Botswana. These officers are receiving training at the Defence College for future responsibilities in the management of national defense, security sector reform and other areas related to public policy.

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United Nations Military Observers Course II in Germany

The International Peace Support Training Centre was honored to be invited by the German Armed Forces UN Training Centre, Hammelburg to provide an instructor (Major Tum) in the United Nations Military Observers Course (UNMOC II) from 07 June 2010 to 2 July 2010.

The course attracted 29 participants and 11 instructors from all the continents. UNMOC

II was 70% practical with the final exercise 4PCE (For Peace Central Europe) being conducted by Austria, Netherlands, Germany, and Switzerland around Lake Constance. Such cooperation and networking is critical as issues of peace support operations are cross cutting.

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Syndicates Preparing to go out for Practical Training in Bonnland Training Area. On the right is Major Mark Tum of IPSTC

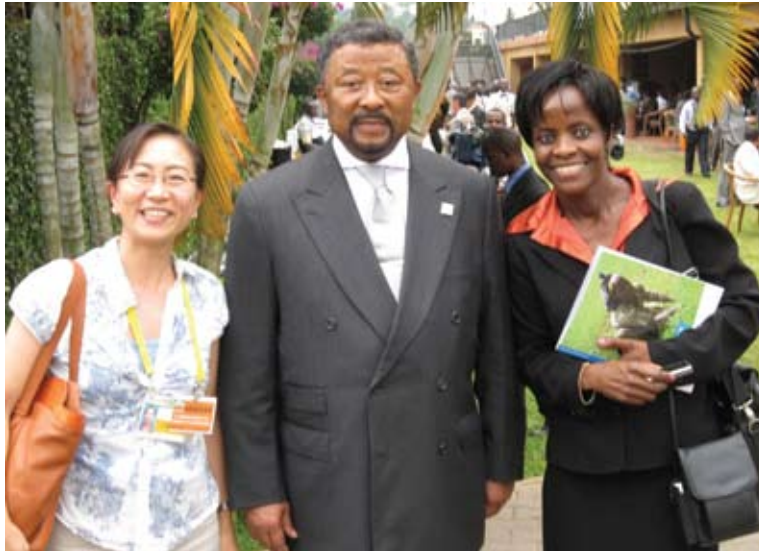
The Nile Treaty-what is at stake?

The Nile River Basin is shared by Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, and Egypt. It has been considered by Egypt as a source of life because they depend on it for everything. Severally, Egyptians have stated that they would die fighting for the Nile if any country interfered with its flow. This way of life is under threat as the majority of the Nile countries are battling for the Nile waters, as well. In 1959, Egypt and Sudan signed a treaty which excluded all the other countries of the Nile from using the waters apart from the two. However, on the 14 May 2010, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda moved ahead with their plans and signed a framework agreement in Entebbe, Uganda that would allow them a more liberal management of the Nile waters for irrigation and other developmental projects. Kenya later joined the four and signed the treaty on the 19 May 2010.

Kenya feels that such a treaty will give better guidelines on how to co-operate with other countries while sharing the Nile. It will set a level ground to mobilize for more resources, an opportunity to develop its share of the Nile through building of dams. Thus, improving its Hydro Electric production at Masinga, Kamburu, Gitaru dams, which has suffered a lot due to lack of regular rains. Kenya can also regulate the flow from River Nzoia to Lake Victoria that causes perpetual flooding, put the water under a dam to be used for: irrigation, domestic water supply and hydropower generation and plan the settlement of people who every year are being destroyed by floods. Such developments will also attract investments, as they will be within an agreed framework, thus fewer conflicts.

Ethiopia: The development of dams will be the biggest benefit under this arrangement. Ethiopia contributes over 85% of the Nile Waters from the Blue Nile, which is abundant only for three months each year. Within this agreement, such a massive flow can be controlled and used consumptively, for hydropower generation for the whole region, including Egypt and Sudan. Ethiopia has a massive plan on how to develop the hydropower which is non consumptive.

Uganda: 90% of the country is within the Nile basin. Jinja now has two hydropower stations:



Ms. Yoko of UNDP, the chairman AU Commission Mr. Jean Ping and IPSTC analyst, Dr. Mumma, during an AU summit in Uganda

Kira and Nalubale. Uganda is thinking of developing another one at Bujugali, 80 kilometers downstream. They have several sites up to Lake Albert where they can develop more hydropower stations using the same water several times. Without the new agreement such development plans are not visible since no donor would like to invest in what they consider risky ventures.

Tanzania: The newly opened goldmines in the lower part of Tanzania are growing very fast. Investment in those areas was not possible before because of lack of money for development. Within the new arrangement, Tanzania will bring the same proposal to the table and might be considered for funding.

If you look at River Kagera the Rusumo Falls could have been dammed much earlier and part of Uganda to generate hydropower. This could not be done before because other countries thought this could affect the flow of Lake Victoria which then forms the White Nile.

Rwanda and Burundi: The Rusumo falls on River Kagera could have been dammed much earlier, but Rwanda and Burundi could not source funding to build Rusumo falls. With the new framework, this is possible, without affecting Lake Victoria which forms the White Nile.

Main Challenges

First, Egypt and Sudan has vehemently protested against the new Treaty, causing tensions between them and those countries that have signed it. The main challenge for the five countries is how to explain and demonstrate that the new Treaty is the way out; it will not affect the other riparian countries and will be able to maintain sustainable development of the Nile.

Second, presently, no one is quite sure which countries will be aligned politically to Egypt, Sudan and other riparian states. As a result many development partners are sending mixed signals.

Countries that have signed the Treaty must have a clear message to the international community and those countries opposing the framework how they intend to make this treaty workable for all the riparian states. According to John Nyaoro, the Director of Water Resources, Ministry of water, presently, Kenya, for example is in the process of meeting representatives from the European Union, the Norwegian, the Belgians, the Netherlands to give them clear intentions of this Treaty. The international community support of the treaty will depend on whether they will accept the explanation of the five countries or not. According to John Nyaoro, "The good news is that those people who have been talked to are starting to see the sense".

Way forward

All the countries concerned should continue with dialogue and critically analyze article 4, which states that the riparian states have a right to develop their equitable shares of the Nile basin waters within their territories in an equitable and reasonable manner and clearly lists factors that shall be used to determine what is reasonable and equitable; Article 5 which states that, any development should not cause any significant harm to other riparian countries. It is only through dialogue that an equitable use can be negotiated for each country. Through negotiations countries can still negotiate for more shares of the Nile, agree on bilateral sharing, where one country can give some of its water to another as it prepares for a development plan.

Countries should continue educating and sensitizing their population on what equitable utilization really means, and why it is important that the Nile is shared equitably by all concerned.

In order for the new framework to be accepted, the international community and development partners have to be given time to discuss with the five countries and at the same time sort out their interests with Egypt and Sudan.

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SOII Training Officer

Major Mark Ricahrd Tum was born in Kericho, Kenya on 10th Aug 1971. He attended Kipsirichet Primary School and Moi High School – Kabarak. He later joined Kenyatta University where he graduated with Bachelor of Education (Arts). He was employed by Teachers Service Commission for 1 year. Currently, he is pursuing Master of Arts in International Conflict Management at the University of Nairobi.

Maj Tum was commissioned into the Kenya Armed Forces (Kenya Army Corps of Transport) in 1998 as a platoon Commander. He later served as the Unit Adjutant. He was later posted to Kenya Army School of Transport as Administrative Officer.

From March 2002 to March 2003, he served in United Nations Mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE).

In 2003, Maj Tum was posted to Western Command as the Aide-de-Camp to General Officer Commanding and later Deputy Army Comd. He was promoted to Captain in 2004.

Maj Tum has undergone various military/civilian courses after the initial cadet training including: Certificate in Military Science, Peace Support Operations Command Group Training Course, Transport Management, Platoon Commanders, Training of Trainers Course in Peer Leadership (UNMEE HIV/AIDS Task Force), Officers VIP Protection Course, East Africa Community Counter Terrorism Command Post Exercise, EAC Peace Support Operations Command Post Exercise, Capacity Building Course for African



Union Forces, Conflict Analysis, Company Commanders Course, Grade 3 Staff Course, Peace Operations Staff Course, Peace Support Operations Logistics Course, United Nations Civil – Military Coordination (UN-CMCoord) Training Course, Basic Tactical CIMIC Course, Defence Instructional Techniques, Overview of Collection Management, Computer Forensic Technology, Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation, Facilitators Development Course and Peace Operations Planning Course.

Maj Tum has also completed all the 22 courses offered formerly under UNITARPOCI: E - Learning for African Peacekeepers (ELAP) - (Peace Operations Training Institute) as follows : An Introduction to the UN System, United Nations Military Observers, Ethics in Peacekeeping, Global Terrorism, Principles of Peace Support Operations, Security Measures for United Nations Peacekeepers, The Conduct of Humanitarian Relief Operations, International Humanitarian Law and Law of Armed Conflict, Mine Action: Humanitarian Impact, Technical Aspects, and Global Initiatives, Logistical Support to

UN Peacekeeping Operations, Operational Logistical Support, Peacekeeping and International Conflict Resolution, History of UN Peacekeeping 1945-1987, Peacekeeping in Yugoslavia: Dayton – Kosovo, History of UN Peacekeeping 1988-1996, Commanding UN Peacekeeping Operations, Advanced Topics in UN Logistics: The Provision of Troops and Contingent – Owned Equipment (COE) and the Method for Reimbursement, United Nations Civilian Police: Restoration of Order Following Hostilities, Civil – Military Coordination (CIMIC), History of UN Peacekeeping 1997-2006, Gender Perspectives in UN Peacekeeping Ops and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR): Principles of Intervention and Management in Peacekeeping Operations.

Maj Tum served with AU Observer Mission from January 2006 to March 2007 (African Mission in Sudan (AMIS) in Darfur. On completion of his tour of duty, he was posted to Armed Forces Memorial Hospital as Adjutant.

He was posted to IPSTC in July 2008 as Officer Commanding Training Support.

He is currently the SO2 Training & Delivery at PCSS. He has also conducted training in Germany, Austria, Netherlands and Switzerland under the For Peace Central Europe (4PCE) programme.

Major Mark Tum enjoys going places and watching football. His favorite team lost in the just concluded World Cup (He won't reveal which one for obvious reasons).

MARK TUM RICHARD (Major)
SOII Training—PCSS, IPSTC

Training Support Senior Non Commissioned Officer

Senior Sergeant Elias Murira was born in Meru District on 30 May 1964. He went through basic education and high school and completed his Secondary education in 1983. In April of the following year, he was enlisted in the Armed Forces (Kenya Air Force) as a recruit, graduating from the basic military training from the then Armed Forces Training College (AFTC) Lanet in October 1984. He was posted to the Kenya Air Force Central Supply Depot as an untrained supplier where he went through training in Supply Logistics at the KAF Supply Training School graduating with a Certificate in the Purchasing and Supply chain.

Having worked in the Kenya Air Force Logistics Branch, he underwent through various courses commensurate with the ranks and rose to the rank of Senior Sergeant. Among the courses he has attended are the Junior and Senior Leadership and Management, Total Quality Customer Care, Computer



Operations and Maintenance, the Senior NCO's (Non Commissioned Officers) Logistics Management to mention but a few.

It is against this background that in the year 2002, he was sent to the then Peace Support Training Centre, (now the International Peace Support Training Centre) for a course in Janus System Simulation sponsored by the United States of America (USA) government under the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) programme as the

System Administrator (Technical and Data Base Management) and later was attached as the SNCO In Charge (I/C) Simulation Centre at the IPSTC an appointment he holds up to date. Additionally, he was later deployed in at the Peace and Conflict Studies School (PCSS) Training Department, Coord Cell as the Coord SNCO and later assumed over as the Training Warrant Officer. He has trained as a Network Support Specialist at the Institute of Advanced Technology (IAT) and hence works as the IT assistant among other duties.

His is married to Lucy Karimi and they have two children, Caxton Mwenda and Paula Gatwiri, and his hobbies are reading and listening to music (golden oldies/zilizopendwa).

ELIAS MURIRA (Ssgt)
Training Support, SNCO—PCSS, IPSTC
coordssgt@ipstc.org

IPSTC 3rd Quarter Events Calendar

CAMPUS	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCE
PCSS KAREN	Child Rights Course (Save the Children) 02—13 Aug 10	Two week Child and Human Rights course conducted at IPSTC Karen and funded by Save the Children (Sweden).	Regional military and civilian personnel nominated for employment on UN or AU missions.
PCSS KAREN	Preventive Diplomacy Course 16—27 Aug 10	Two week course conducted at IPSTC Karen to equip participants with relevant knowledge and skills in Preventive Diplomacy and to enable them to effectively participate in conflict prevention and other peace initiatives in the region. Funded by Japan/UNDP.	Top and middle level practitioners who are working with relevant government institutions, international, regional and sub-regional organizations and Peace Support Operations in general.
PCSS KAREN	Core Pre Deployment Training Material Course (Trainer of Trainers) 30 Aug—19 Sep 10	Two week course run and funded by Department of Peace Keeping Operations Integrated Training Service (DPKO ITS) for Trainer of Trainers (TOTs).	Selected members of Eastern African regional organizations with portfolios dealing with peace and security (EASBRIG, EAC, IGAD), international organisations (UN, AU, etc) conducting peace operations in the Eastern African region and member states.
PCSS KAREN	Dialogue, Negotiation & Mediation Course 06—17 Sep 10	Two week course for practitioners of conflict resolution. Funded by Japan through UNDP.	IPSTC partners, foreign and regional Embassies, Kenya Government ministries, Kenya Police department, academic institutions, regional economic communities, regional organizations and international NGOs.
HPSS EMBAKASI	IPSTC Open Day (TBC)	One day event made to show case/market IPSTC in order to importune more partners in the enhancement of Peacekeeping and Peace Building.	EA Police officers nominated for deployment.
HPSS EMBAKASI	24 UN/AU Police Course 23 Aug—03 Sep 10	Two week course conducted at IMATC Embakasi for preparing multinational police officers for deployment with the UN. Funded by IPSTC.	EA Police officers nominated for deployment.
HPSS EMBAKASI	25 UN/AU Police Course 18 Sep—01 Oct 10	Two week course conducted at IMATC Embakasi for preparing multinational police officers for deployment with the UN. Funded by IPSTC.	AU Captains and Majors.
HPSS EMBAKASI	Tactical Operations Staff Course-MTCP 20 Sep – 08 Oct 10	Three week course conducted at HPSS to develop staff skills and knowledge of command post operations up to divisional level, work in a headquarters and carryout the Operational Planning Process. Funded by Canada through Military Training and Cooperation Programme (MTCP).	Regional peace and security policy makers of regional organisations (EASF, IGAD, ICGLR, EAC, and RECSSA), sector heads in field missions dealing with SSR and member states (legal policy makers, national security agencies— defence, internal security and state departments).
PEACE & SECURITY RESEARCH DEPARTMENT	Security Sector Reform Course Writing Board 03-06 Aug 10	A four day Writing Board held at IPSTC. Funded by Japan/UNDP.	



Top: Mohamed K. Sitina from Comoros presents a plaque to the director, IPSTC, during the CIMIC Course

RECOGNITIONS



The commandant HPSS, Col Ngulutu presents a group photo to a guest during a UN/AU Police Course at Embakasi

Right: The director Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) presents a certificate to a participant of EASF Foundation course

