

Capacity Building PSO Field Operations



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COVER PICTURES: Explosive Ordnance Disposal operators taking Primary School children through a Mine Risk Education session

Let me take this opportunity to thank all of you for the cooperation and efforts exhibited during this ending year of 2012. The year was busy with numerous events and activities that were necessary for our institution to realize her targeted objectives.



Among the key achievements of 2012 was the conducting of Senior Mission Leaders' Course in October and attainment of the research agenda for the year which culminated in a symposium on South Sudan Peace and Security in November. The tremendous increase in the number of courses conducted during the year (72 to 95) is a positive indicator of our efforts to build capacity in the Eastern Africa region. This was made possible by the support from within as well as from outside the centre. I thank all our partners for their continued support.

At this juncture, it is my pleasure to introduce the 4th Quarter, 2012 issue of our Peace Builders Newsletter. The running theme of this issue is Capacity Building in PSO Field Operations.

The IPSTC curriculum has incorporated the critical issues of field operations in PSO environment by undertaking diverse training on a broad spectrum of issues: personal safety and security, mine action training, rule of law, human rights, governance and diplomacy, and on more managerial issues such as physical security and stockpile management among others. All these disciplines combined form critical components of field operations and make up the bedrock of international peace support operations.

This current issue has drawn its input from the composite establishments within the IPSTC structure to bring on board a well balanced product that will hopefully meet the demand of our target readers.

IPSTC recognizes and highly appreciates the contribution and commitment of the staff towards the attainment of the center's objectives for the year. As 2012 draws to a close I urge all of you to keep focus on our agenda for the coming year and be ready to take on the challenges of 2013.

Merry Christmas and happy 2013 to all!

Brig R G Kabage
Director
IPSTC

Human Security and National Security

National security is a state's ability to defend itself against external threats. It is the requirement to maintain the survival of the state through the use of economic power, diplomacy, power projection and political power. It is based on employment of military and other instruments of national power to ensure territorial integrity and sovereignty and focuses on foreign and defence policy mechanisms to avoid, prevent and, if needed, to win interstate military disputes.

Harold Brown, U.S. Secretary of Defence from 1977 to 1981, enlarged the definition of national security by including elements such as economic and environmental security: "National security then is the ability to preserve the nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain its economic

relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to preserve its nature, institution, and governance from disruption from outside; and to control its borders."

The measures taken to ensure national security include: using diplomacy to rally allies and isolate threats, marshalling economic power to facilitate or compel cooperation, maintaining effective forces, implementing civil defence and emergency preparedness measures, using intelligence services to detect and defeat or avoid threats and espionage, and to protect information, using counterintelligence services or secret police services.

Human security on the other hand, denotes individual freedom from basic insecurities. This concept looks

to individuals rather than to states and state boundaries. The Commission on Human security Report, May 2005 has defined the objective of human security as being "to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and fulfilment."

Insecurity is generated by several factors such as military conflict between states, internal conflict, ineffective state structures, authoritarian regimes and human rights violations. It also emanates from violence and abuse by non-state actors: terrorist acts, violence between rival groups, and an environment of random violence which law and order agencies are unable to control.

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Participants being taken through mines awareness session during their Academic tour at HPSS - Embakasi on 27th Nov 2012.

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Thousands of people taking shelter outside a UN peacekeepers base in Kwanja as the M23 rebels advanced. (Peter Greste/Al Jazeera.)

The concept of human security is related to human rights in that denial of human rights contributes to human insecurity which generates further violations of human rights. Nevertheless, human security is a wider concept than human rights and encompasses physical security, economic security, legal security, political security, food security, gender security and relational security.

Human security thus goes beyond and supplements state security. The commission on Human security Report, May 2005 explains that human security complements state security by being people-centred and by addressing insecurities that have not been considered as state security threats. It includes the insecurity generated by international armed conflict. In post conflict situations, forms of violence range from direct effects of armed conflict into criminal violence such as murder, looting, abductions, kidnappings, and organized crime. Forms of human insecurity include genocide and gross violations of human rights that constitute crimes against humanity as defined by the Rome Statute that established the International Criminal Court, 1998.

It is important to underscore the vital input of IPSTC to human security. This is evident through training on rule of law, human rights and governance. It also plays a key role in promoting human security by building capacity on personal security and safety in

the field. The focus, expertise and skills developed by IPSTC platforms through their activities linked with peace support operations training and research enhance its unique contribution to human security.

Rule of law training forms the legal and political framework for successful peacekeeping. It is paramount to the attainment of sustainable peace and security in post conflict situations. It is necessary at strengthening police, justice, and corrections institutions. This coupled with corrections course significantly contributes to the human security agenda.

Human security's focus on gender issues aims to address the security concerns of both women and men equally. Women and children are often victims of violence and conflict: they form the majority of civilian deaths; the majority of refugees; and, are often the victims of cruel and degrading practices, such as rape and child labour. Human security in a PSO environment seeks to protect women and children who do not take active part in conflict.

Human security is highly relevant within the area of humanitarian intervention, as it focuses on addressing the deep rooted and multi-factorial problems inherent in humanitarian crises, and offers more long term resolutions. Some of the main principles for the human security approach are:

- The protection of individual welfare is important to reinforce state security. If the security of individuals is threatened internally by the state or externally by other states, state authority can be overridden.
- Addressing the root causes of humanitarian crises is a more effective way to solve problems and protect the long-term security of individuals.
- Prevention is the best solution. A collective understanding of the deeper social issues along with a desire to work together is necessary to prevent humanitarian crises, thereby preventing a widespread absence of human security within a population.

In general human security has not substituted state security but has added value through making it more customized in addressing the security challenges of modern day world. Subsequently, human and national securities are not mutually exclusive concepts. Thus, without human security, traditional state security cannot be attained and vice-versa.

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The 2012 Symposium on Peace and Security in South Sudan

The 2012 Symposium took place at the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), on 1st November 2012. This event was the third of its kind to be hosted and organized by IPSTC. It provided IPSTC's researchers an opportunity to present their findings and to analyse them with a selected panel of participants through plenary discussions.

The symposium was meant to enhance research knowledge by harnessing the views and suggestions generated during the forum. The key research findings were presented by the respective researchers, and then discussed by two discussants for each paper. This was followed by moderated plenary discussions.

The Director of IPSTC, Brigadier Robert Kabage, noted the importance given to research activities as part of the mission of the Centre. Minister Yoichiro Yamada – Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Japan in Nairobi, opened the forum, noting its significance in the quest for peace and security in South Sudan.

The 2011 theme was: Opportunities and Challenges of Peace and Security in South Sudan. It was dedicated to the challenges related to the aftermath of the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the subsequent independence of South Sudan, and the prospects for peace and stability in the country and their impact on regional security. In this respect, the

Symposium reflected the interest of the international community and of the Government of Japan, which was the main sponsor of this event.

The main objective of the Symposium was to discuss and finalize the findings of IPSTC's researchers so as to eventually publish four occasional papers. But more importantly, it was also a platform for dissemination of the results of the research conducted in 2012 and an opportunity for consolidating views from stakeholders including – but not limited to – practitioners and academia. It was intended to have two major outcomes: to provide critical input to the research substantive output; and to strengthen networks of

collaboration with different regional organizations, institutions and partners in peace and security.

The following thematic areas formed the central topics of discussion based on regional field research findings by the IPSTC researchers:

- Role of Resources in Conflict in South Sudan, by Joseph Mbugua, IPSTC Researcher.
- Transition and Transformation of the South Sudan National Defence and Security Services, by Philip Mwanika, IPSTC Researcher.
- Security and Organized Crime Challenges and Dynamics in South Sudan, by Joseph Mbugua.



Participants during the IPSTC 2012 Symposium.

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Joseph K. Mbugua Making a Presentation during the Symposium.

- Reintegration and Post-conflict Reconstruction in South Sudan, by Philip Mwanika.

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

Distinguished guests and actors of the peace process in South Sudan provided some insights. Ambassador Colonel (Rtd) Elijah Matibo, Director of the Kenya South Sudan Liaison Office, gave a brief background on the functions of the Kenya-South Sudan Liaison Office (KESSULO). With regard to capacity building and technical assistance, he expressed the concern that the South Sudanese populace –including Members of the Parliament –

do not seem to capture and measure the achievements being made in South Sudan.

The Kenyan government is committed to move together with South Sudan with regards to development. From 2005 to June 2012, the KESSULO has spent over USD 10 million on capacity-building and technical assistance through various forms, including institutionalising connections between the Government of South Sudan Cabinet and their counter parts in Kenya. Training of government civil servants has also been undertaken at the Kenya School of Government.

To aid in judicial assistance, Judges including the Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice are also being attached to the Kenyan courts. A Kenyan judge is currently assisting judiciary reforms in South Sudan. The Liaison office is also mandated to assist investors such as banks to setup their

business in the country.

Mr. William Deng (Chairman of the South Sudan DDR Commission), gave a historical background of the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) process in South Sudan, which came about as a result of the CPA, and the complexities involved in running the government, taking into consideration the institutional development and the lack of infrastructure in the country. He also highlighted the impact of DDR on the East African Region, with regard to human security and hampering regional peace and security.

Lieutenant-General Lazarus Sumbeiywo, a former Kenya Army Commander, and a leading negotiator in the peace process for Sudan, paid glowing tribute to the Centre for hosting the Symposium and noted its significance contribution to the road

to peace and security in South Sudan. Having been closely associated with the genesis of the CPA document, General Sumbeiywo reflected on the complexities of how South Sudan came to be, including the CPA and how it was crafted.

The symposium brought together distinguished representatives from different Ministries, Institutions of Higher Learning, Regional Economic Communities, Regional Mechanisms, Regional Think Tanks, and Non-Governmental Organisations.

The researchers have incorporated the input from the symposium into the occasional papers that are scheduled for publication before the end of the year.

Joseph Kioi Mbugua
Researcher, IPSTC

How the 20/40/80 Rule of Adult Training Works

The Experience of Corrections Course for the Republic of South Sudan

Volume 5, Issue 3 of this Newsletter edition exposed the readers to the dynamics of training facilitation in regard to the previous courses that was run with support of UNDP/Japan. The article reminded the readers of the importance attached to the fifteen principles of adult learning. The most referenced principle in that article was the 20/40/80 Rule. The rule reminds adult facilitators that setting an experiential environment for learning is inevitable for effective training delivery. Simply, a facilitator should not just utilize the audio facility but endeavour to apply visuals while at the same time planning to execute activities and events that would allow participants to engage their psychomotor abilities.

This premise does not necessarily appeal to professionals whose duties require more of physical input such as soldiers and police but it is essential because training adult learners is a long life exercise that should implant problem-based learning (PBL) techniques. In this case therefore, the facilitator would be required in addition to making participants feel and do, provoke ability to think critically, analyze issues and solve complex issues and delve into real-world problems. This will happen both theoretically and practically to allow for a combination of stimuli. For peace support operation (PSO) professionals, this is an obligatory task. The peacekeepers must know and understand what works and what does not work in missions and other peace operations arena.

It was against this background that, during the 2012 UNDP/ Japan Corrections Course it was planned to test the applicability of the 20/40/80 Rule. In this trial, the participants (prison officers-South Sudan) formed part of the object while the prison set-up, a subject of the quasi-experiment. The roles and activities of each stage were laid down to derive logical conclusions about the assumptions that surround the 20/40/80 Rule.

In order to operationalize the three aspects of the rule, objectives for the trip to the prisons were developed.

The specific modules to be tested were: prisons management; prisons Administration; and prisons security. Subsequently the following three objectives were developed to guide this trial:

- To enable participants understand structures and procedures for managing new entry and regular inmates.
- To enable participants interact with the Kenyan prison operations.
- To enable participants carry out simple procedures for admitting prisons as part of their duties.

In order to achieve these objectives, a visit to the prisons was mandatory. While delivering the module theoretically shortly before field work with participants, the DS established that most of the Conventions and universal frameworks that govern operation of prisons were fairly known to the prison officers. Most of the officers in fact had attended several courses organized internationally on various aspects of prison operation and management. But this was as far as the first element of the rule (20-hearing) is concerned. Based on this confidence in the participants level of understanding of relevant concepts, the next step involved field trial of the remaining elements (40/80-seeing and

doing respectively). Free interaction between South Sudan's prisons officers with their Kenyan counterparts in the various prison units was encouraged. .

Some of the short-comings in the trial were mitigated by prior experience with the participants among the DS. There were a mix of events and activities organized by the prison officers (courtesy of Ms Olivia), including prison-dance, kite play and speeches. Some participants were very excited about the operation of the Kenyan prison while senior officers among them begun to imagine of marshal plans to change prison management in South Sudan. But these were marginal to the main objective.

There were several findings observed and inferred. Based on the post-field analysis, the DS made the following conclusions in respect to the trial on the 20/40/80 Rule: First, achievement of the first element in the rule (hearing) is relatively easier given the right subject matter experts for delivering the various modules; Secondly, while it is natural to see, seeing being referred to by the proponent of this rule include the ability of the adult trainer to use a combination of facilitation techniques including careful use of multimedia; Finally, the last element on the other hand can only be achieved over a reasonably longer period of time on the real task. Assisting participants during training to 'do' is simply a 'shadow' of the actual working environment and therefore adult facilitators are advised to clarify the different contexts that certain aspects exist and operate.

In conclusion, to execute an effective adult facilitation it is necessary to have thorough knowledge of the subject area; consequently, this implies an interactive experience with the subject at hand and more importantly the facilitator must either be inherently multitalented or seek to acquire such qualities in order to apply several methods of instructions.

Francis Onditi (fonditi@ipstc.org).



Kenyan prisons officers and participants in a demonstration on prison procedures during the course at IPSTC.

Behind-The-Scene

On entering the IPSTC, one cannot fail to notice the well-kept gardens with freshly mowed and well-manicured lawns. Many of our guests, be it course participants or visitors in general appreciate the opportunity of being at IPSTC by taking memorable photographs to serve as reminders that they once set their feet in this great institution. The compound matches the reputation of IPSTC as a centre of excellence.

The clean appearance of the facility as well as its serenity is a key factor for intellectual concentration and effective training.

IPSTC attracts participants from all over the world. It takes a lot of effort to ensure that the courses and seminars run smoothly to achieve the intended objectives. Apart from the high profile trainers and resource persons who are always in direct contact with the participants, several teams of people, most of whom you may not meet when you visit the centre, work tirelessly behind-the-scene to ensure the success of our training.

These include the Finance, Procurement; and IT departments; Course Administration teams; and Facilities, Accommodation and catering departments. These sections offer invaluable support towards the operations of the centre. By being committed to their jobs, these workers ensure that the centre receives the very best from them.

The Finance Team ensures accountability in the centre. It serves the critical role in the initiation of projects with the donors as well as providing the necessary financial information to the stakeholders. The team also ensures that donor reports are accurate and presented on time, suppliers are paid on time and the staff are remunerated on time.

The Procurement Team ensures that suppliers are selected competitively in order to use the resources available efficiently. The suppliers have to be scrutinised before acceptance of bids to ensure that high standards are observed. Judith, the HPSS accountant states;



"I have to be quick in ensuring that we at HPSS and the headquarters at Karen read from the same script, otherwise we would not be able to present accurate reports."

The IT department provides the participants and staff with the necessary IT support they need. These include computers; audio-visual equipment; internet and connectivity for the free flow of information. The department also advises on new and more efficient technologies that may be valuable for operations at the centre.

The Course Administration Teams are responsible for coordinating travel arrangements and reception of participants joining the centre or departing upon completion of a programme. They also provide the participants with the requisite reading material and stationary. The PCSS Course Clerk, Ms Dolphine Awuonda says:

"When participants are coming from different countries and arriving at the airport at different times, we have to ensure that they are all picked on time and dropped on the day of departure. Sometimes it happens that there is a flight delay or the guest loses his/her way at the airport. This has happened severally but we always manage to go-round the situation."

Facilities, Accommodation and Catering department staff comprises of room attendants; laundry attendants; lecture halls, syndicate rooms and offices attendants; grounds staff; artisans and kitchen staff. The facility manager has to work hand in hand with the catering service provider to ensure that meals are not only of high standards but that they are also served in hygienic conditions. They also ensure that dietary requirements of course participants are taken care of accordingly. Meals provided are of different cuisines that cut across different cultures and are appealing to all.

IPSTC remains committed towards offering quality services. IPSTC has the right teams both in the visible aspects of the core business, and most importantly, the behind-the-scenes team who play the supporting role, requisite to moving this centre to even greater heights of achievement.

IPSTC Catering Staff during a function
Joanne Kaitany
Facilities Manager
Margaret Thuo
Budget Manager
IPSTC

The 2012 Pretoria's CAPMATCH

Can the New Innovation Connect Peacekeeping Training Output to Deployment in Conflict Situations?

In the previous edition of this Newsletter series, Volume 5 Issue 2, It highlighted how the International Peace Support Training Centre's (IPSTC) training programs have maintained the high standards of a centre of excellence. It was argued that the system approach (utilizing several units including applied research, curriculum development, design, evaluation and practical training) to capacity building for peacekeepers nominally solves the puzzle of protracted conflicts in Africa and specifically in the Horn of Africa (HoA).

The African Regional Consultative Workshop which was held in Pretoria, South Africa between 19-20 July 2012, was aimed at convincing diplomats and other peace and security experts to adopt a new model for mobilizing, managing and coordinating trained personnel for peace operations in Africa. The workshop was jointly organized by the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), Civilian Capacities Project of the United Nations, African Union, the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Republic of South Africa.

The conference was attended by a mixture of individuals ranging from diplomats, policy makers, academics and researchers drawn from various institutions. While emphasizing the need to strengthen partnerships for civilian capacities, the workshop focused on how best states emerging from conflicts could harness existing

opportunities for balancing supply and demand for civilian capacities across the continent. Indeed, the outcome of the workshop unanimously approved a tool that could easily connect peace support operation (PSO) training institutions such as IPSTC to other key players in peacekeeping arena. The tool is referred to as CAPMATCH.

In order to understand how the CAPMATCH system works, this article answers three tied questions: What is CAPMATCH? Why CAPMATCH? and What CAPMATCH is not. It should be understood that the main justification for this system is based on the premise that states emerging from conflict often face critical shortage of capacities needed to secure sustainable peace.

While helping the participants to allay the notion that CAPMATCH was a UN recruitment site or a new modality for partnership, the head of Civilian Capacities Project pointed out that he had a message from New York to clear the misconception. The Civilian Capacities team in their seminal presentation reiterated that the system was better understood when viewed in three basic elements: that CAPMATCH is a self-service online platform whose purpose is to better match the demand and supply of specialized civilian capacities for countries emerging from conflict; Secondly, CAPMATCH aims to benefit government and peacekeeping training institutions to balance the specialized peacekeeping labour market; therefore, CAPMATCH was not an employment opportunity for individuals, but, a tool for building knowledge about sources of experience and expertise in five critical

capacity gaps. During the workshop the five critical capacity gap areas identified ranges from safety and security to justice and rule of law, government functionalities, economic revitalization as well as political revitalization.

These thematic areas are obviously relevant to PSO training centres. Before we examine how training institutions would benefit from the CAPMATCH, there are salient questions that may require attention. One of the questions could be how does the CAPMATCH system work? As already mentioned in this article, many countries and organizations may wish to both provide and exchange experiences generally in peacekeeping and peacemaking processes. In this case, CAPMATCH will then offer one or more possible "matches". On the other hand, the system could suggest possible sources of services/expertise/experience or capacities that match identified needs. It may be noted that capacities registered may include domestic experience of reform as well as experience in supporting other countries overseas.

It is widely acknowledged that training, mobilizing, managing and coordinating peacekeeping personnel particularly the civilian component is a major challenge to peace building activities. Policy studies have indeed hinted that it is even fundamentally challenging among peace and security institutions to embrace collaboration in policy, standardization, doctrine development, integrated planning, training and knowledge management. In many cases duplication, disjointed

operations and lack of effective coordination have been witnessed, yet synergy among concerned organizations would yield greater results.

Based on this description of what and how CAPMATCH system works and the proceedings of the conference, this article identifies two practical ways through which PSO training institutions could benefit from this new innovation:

- Linking training institutions to the CAPMATCH, efforts would be made to match the supply of trainees to the real demand in the current missions. For instance, if the AMISOM mission requires more of civil affairs personnel, then an advisory will be adopted by PSO training institutions to invest more resources in thematic areas such as community policing, gender issues, effective governance, amongst others.; and
- Adopting the concept by PSO training institutions would mean building partnerships and making specialized capacities available to support post-conflict recovery programs, democratic transition as well as conflict prevention.

In conclusion, it is important to note that no single model or system on matters of peace operations is perfect, but practitioners and researchers are advised to continuously provide feedback on this emerging system so as to make it more effective and productive.

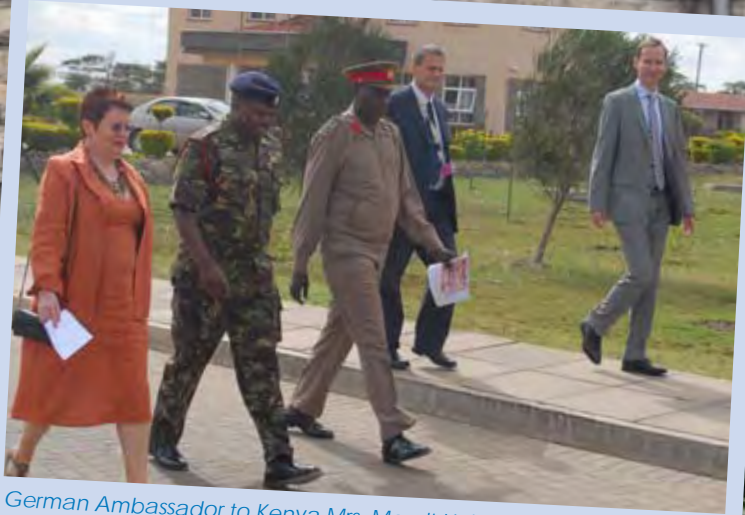
Francis O. Onditi
IPSTC (fonditi@ipstc.org)

Key Events and Visits during the 4th Quarter of 2012

During the last quarter of 2012, the International Peace Support Training Centre was engaged in diverse activities and events. They included visits by VIPs and diplomats from across the globe, as well as the symposium on South Sudan peace and security on 1st November 2012. To conclude the year, IPSTC held an end of the year party to consolidate the gains made during the year and recognize the efforts of members of staff.



British High Commissioner to Kenya; HE Dr. Christian Turner is taken on a tour of the centre by the Director, Brigadier Kabage during his visit on 5th October 2012.



German Ambassador to Kenya Mrs. Margit Hellwig-Boette is accompanied by Col Lojore (Col Plans and Programmes) and Lt Col Orina (Commandant HPSS) to the Rule of Law course opening ceremony at HPSS on Monday 8th October 2012.



Former IPSTC Director (Brig Kibochi) and the current IPSTC Director (Brig Kabage) chat with Lt Col Kombo before a Joint Control Board meeting on 15 November 2012.



The Kenya Army commander Lt Gen Kasaon addressing RSML participants on the 24th October 2012



Maj Gen Eddy Testelmans from the Military Intelligence Service in Belgium with Brigadier Kabage at the IPSTC library on 13 November 2012 during a visit to the centre.



Mr. Brad Bergshand (left) Head of Finance, Directorate Military Training & Cooperation, DMTC with Colonel Ikiara, Commandant PCSS during his visit to the IPSTC on 8th November 2012.



Honourable Kazuya Shimba (left) Japan Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs watching a demonstration on Protection of Civilians with Brigadier Kabage, Director IPSTC during an official visit to HPSS on 4th December 2012.



Maj Gen Mussa Hassen Ebrahim, Director of the Ethiopian International Peacekeeping Training Centre walks with Brig Kabage, Director IPSTC on the 31st October 2012 during a visit to the IPSTC.



Director EASFCOM, Maj Gen (Rtd) Cyrille Ndayirukiye, Director IPSTC, Brig Kabage, Kenya VCDF, Lt Gen Mwathethe and Commandant DSC - Kenya, Lt Gen Waweru at the opening ceremony of the 6th Regional Leaders' Course on 15 Oct 2012.



Col Kenga awards a member of the catering department for exemplary performance during the centre's end of year award ceremony and Christmas celebration at IPSTC on 17th Dec 2012.

UNDP Safe and Secure Approach to Field Environment (SSAFE)

The Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) has hosted a number of UNDP courses on Safe and Secure Approach to Field Environment with the most recent one being the 98th Course. All these Courses were funded by UNDP, which has been the leading course sponsor. UNDP Courses are aimed at enhancing the understanding of the significance of the complex operational environment involving various UN organs, and developing approaches and skills to integrate these challenges into development. The SSAFE course is aimed at transforming the attitudes of the course participants towards issues relating to the difficult operational environment which involves a lot of risks such as carjacking and presence of mines.

The SSAFE training curriculum is designed and structured in such a way

that it can be easily customized and adopted in different working contexts and realities.

The course is usually conducted through lectures, discussions and simulated practical scenarios involving basic life support, mass casualty incidents, personal security, hostage taking, weapons and mine awareness. The course has also been enriched through incorporation of communication skills, gender based issues, and stress management due to the nature of the working environment.

In as much as HPSS plays the role of hosting the course by providing administrative and logistics support, it is worth noting that the school staff plays a key role in facilitating weapons and mine awareness lessons and practical's.

The school also has an exceptional practical training area i.e. PSO Amani village where exercises are simulated to course participants in order to give them a real life practical experience. Most participants appreciate this value addition, hence the reason why UNDP SSAFE is leading in terms of courses conducted here at HPSS so far.

During the month of November, UNDP SSAFE conducted a unique training which was tailored to suite the audience of UN staff operating in Somalia. The lessons involved hostage survival and counter IED which are now common phenomena in Somali.

J M Mutabari
SO2 Coord,
HPSS



Participants being taken through a practical session on mine awareness

HPSS Hosts High-Profile Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Training



DRR course participants and visitors after the official opening ceremony of the course on 22nd October 2012.

The Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) hosted a DRR workshop for planners and other key government officers from 22nd to 26th October 2012. The highly successful workshop was sponsored by UNDP and aimed at enhancing the understanding of the significance of disaster risk reduction to sustainable development, and developing approaches and skills to mainstream or integrate these concerns into development. It also aimed at transforming the attitudes of the participants towards issues relating to mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in development initiatives.

During the opening ceremony, HPSS commandant, Lt. Col. Orina thanked the UNDP for sponsoring the workshop. He welcomed the Director of Disaster Risk Reduction at the Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MOSSP), Mr. Vincent Matioli to the activity. Mr. Matioli represented the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry

during the event. He emphasized that the ministry took issues of DRR seriously and was happy that the course would empower key government decision makers to assist in mainstreaming of DRR in their operations. He thanked the UNDP for the continued support. The UNDP representative, Mr. Samuel Akera explained the potential contribution of mainstreaming DRR in Kenya. "This would protect the gains made in development", he explained. Capt. Salim Wamukoya of HPSS ensured smooth coordination of the course.

The course facilitators led by Dr. S. Omuterema from Masinde Muliro University led participants through the programme that



DRR course participants in a syndicate discussion.

was conducted through discussions, lectures and group exercises. Some of the most interesting areas covered included the achievements of the government in pursuit of the pillars of the Hyogo Framework for Action. The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA) - Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, is the inspiration for knowledge, practice,

implementation, experience and the science for disaster risk reduction. The realization by participants that existing gaps in implementation of the framework could be improved is a milestone. It marked the genesis of dealing with DRR issues with new approaches and different attitudes.

Major S W Wamukoya
OIC, DMT

The Shifting Humanitarian Context of Conflicts and Complex Emergencies

Gains Made from the Integrated Crisis Management (ICM) Course

The increase in civil conflicts in the post-Cold War era has led to a dramatic increase in death and suffering among civilians. This shift in the profile of victims of war, along with the expansion of peace-keeping and peace enforcement operations, has brought humanitarian workers out from the periphery and into the heart of conflicts.

The dynamics of international intervention around the world shifted in the wake of 9/11 and the ensuing war on terror. One outcome of this shift has been increased targeting of humanitarian workers: not only are humanitarian actors working closer to conflicts — they are now being intentionally targeted and the humanitarian space has been consequently diminished.

A consensus emerged during the Integrated Crisis Management (ICM) course held at HPSS from 9-14 Dec 12 by the Finnish Center of Expertise in Comprehensive Crisis Management (FINCENT) that humanitarian actors must apply more innovative thinking and approaches in their work to establish a wider and more predictable humanitarian space.

The experts emphasized that engagement in today's complex emergencies, with their socio-political and cultural dynamics, has a profound impact on the perceptions of agencies and personnel on the ground. At the same time, recipient and donor states have become increasingly sophisticated in creating anti-humanitarian space by manipulating humanitarian personnel, making access for humanitarian groups selective and controlling the flow of information to humanitarian actors and the media. States are quick to subordinate humanitarian agendas to political agendas, for example in the now partially discredited "war on terror" and the immediate humanitarian crisis in Eastern Congo further exacerbated by the M23 Rebel group crimes (as demonstrated by the M23 Rebel member in the picture).



And on the humanitarian side, agencies are often too willing to concede on humanitarian principles or muffle their advocacy to ensure continued access to vulnerable areas — a strategy that may yield immediate benefits but be harmful in the long term.

Trends in Conflict and Complex Emergencies

Today's internal conflicts are mostly motivated by struggles for control of power and resources rather than the

more historical goals of state-building and state control over resources. With more and more civil wars relative to international wars, the number of internally displaced people has significantly increased; and the majority of deaths in these new wars are civilian.

Humanitarian assistance will continue to be shaped by civil conflicts amidst proliferation of armed groups. Presenters predicted that insurgency groups vying for the support of civilians and control of territory — and their tactics, which include the burning of villages, forced migration and terror tactics such as suicide bombing — will become more common in the future, particularly in fragile states. New drivers of conflict such as climate change are also likely to emerge. The international system will struggle to respond to more frequent sudden-onset emergencies caused by extreme weather, but the cumulative effects of climate change and resource scarcity such as decreased availability of water for agricultural production, disease and mass migration could be more detrimental, for example through kindling or exacerbating conflicts, even if they are less immediately perceptible.



Colonel Makenga, leader of M23 rebel group, speaking during an interview with Reuters in BUNAGANA (Reuters).



M23 rebel fighters advance on Goma (Reuters).

The consensus among the presenters was that the need for humanitarian action will be greater in the future and that humanitarian actors will need to be better prepared for the combination of conflict and natural disaster and the increasing complexity of conflict.

Humanitarian Space and Humanitarian Action

The changing nature of conflicts has immediate repercussions for the humanitarian operating environment. As one presenter noted: "... gone are the days of the pristine emergency such as the famines in Ethiopia and Sudan in the mid 1980s: we're now in what one could call second-generation emergencies that are complex in every sense."

In the context of these new complex emergencies, the presentations highlighted three factors that have

contributed to the shrinking of humanitarian space, including:

- The sophisticated strategies of governments and rebel groups in carving out anti-humanitarian space;
- The subordination of humanitarian activities to political agendas; and
- The shortcomings of humanitarian agencies in defending their space.

Characteristics of Complex emergencies

Based on the discussions during the International Crisis Management (ICM) course, the following characteristics with regard to complex emergencies were evident:

- Emergencies are normally based on civil conflicts.
- Typical to complex emergencies is the lack of authority and security.

- Disruption of infra-structure and economic system are likely to occur.
- Because of lack of "responsible" authority, flagrant violations of human rights and massive displacement are the result.

Crisis Management is thus an umbrella term that encompasses all activities involved when an organization prepares for and responds to a significant critical incident. An effective crisis management program should be consistent with the organization's mission and integrate plans such as Emergency Response, Business Continuity, Crisis Communications, Disaster Recovery, Humanitarian assistance amongst many other activities.

Captain Y D Kilimo
HPSS

Weapon Contamination briefs

Causes of Unexploded/ Abandoned Weapons

- **Ordnance failure** caused by
 - Poor design
 - Production-related deficiencies
 - Improper storage and handling
 - Improper use of munitions
 - Use of certain types of weapons which hold high failure rate
 - Environmental factors etc.
- **Impact of Weapon Contamination**
 - **Direct Impact**
 - Death/injury caused by accidental explosion
 - Restriction on the access to land, return of refugees/ internally displaced people
 - Hindrance of humanitarian and peace-keeping activities
 - **Indirect Impact**
 - Potential environmental contamination
 - Re-use of Mines, ERW

Obligations of State Parties

- Obligation to Clear
- Obligation to Protect
- Obligation to Record
- Obligation to Cooperate and Assist
- Generic Preventive Measure
- General International Humanitarian Law

Fostering More Stringent Regulation

- Emphasis on the generic preventive measures.
- Broader risk awareness, education
- Information sharing
- Establishing mechanism for victims affected by landmines and ERW to seek redress.

(Source: Kurimoto, A. *Weapon Contamination and Its impact on Post-conflict reconstruction* University of Tokyo).

ICRC Weapon Contamination Training

The Weapon Contamination Training is a course run by the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) Training Department for the ICRC Senior staff working in various parts of the world within ICRC. The purpose of the course is to provide knowledge to the staff in situation awareness. In order for the staffs who are working in different departments within ICRC to appreciate the important role the organization plays in the recovery of land for human utilization through Land mine clearance.

According to an ICRC Film; *Weapon Contamination*, (Ref. V-F-CR-F-01072), long after the last shot in a conflict is fired, unexploded and abandoned weapons continue to kill and maim. In the last decade alone, they took more than 17,000 lives and injured over 70,000. People can't work their land when explosive remnants of war threaten life and limb so that whole communities become paralysed by well justified fear. Therefore Weapon Contamination is important to save the world from environmental damage and human suffering. Hence the trained Senior Staff are going to be the multipliers of the efforts by organization to achieve worldwide sensitization and actions to create a safer environment for human habitation and activities.

HPSS is a suitable environment for training in weapon Contamination because the school is adequately equipped with training aids and training field to facilitate the attainment of their objectives. The students are expected to learn Mine Risk education, First aid, Land Service

Ammunitions and Live Field Range Demolitions among other modules. To further support their field exercises the school also has well trained and experienced staff in Humanitarian Mine Action Spectrum. Due to the state of facilities in the school and instructional capacity the course participants are able to have fun as well as enhanced learning.

Their most enjoyable and interesting module is the Live Field demolition in Athi River Range Demolition Area. The course participants are exposed to the effects of demolitions generated by various sizes of charges to different targets. The climax is always the single and bulky demolitions of Live Ammunitions. The ammunitions range from Grenades, Projectiles, Mortars and Mines. The explosion generates loud bangs, light, smoke and heat. These effects are what are expected when a target is fired with the ammunition. Therefore it reinforces to students the understanding of the dangers posed by uncleared ammunitions in the land to human beings and properties.

Weapon Contamination Training is conducted once in a year and the school is looking forward to host the course in the month of April 2013. The course is very important to the institution as it provides the instructors in Mine Action and Disarmament Wing to share knowledge and experiences with their counterparts from ICRC who are also mainly retirees from Military.

Maj. Kiplagat J Chelelgo, SI, Mine Action and Disarmament Wing (HPSS).



The scene of live field demolition exercise.

The 6th Rule of Law Training Held at HPSS

Training is essential in strengthening the knowledge and expertise of actors involved in the rule of law work. The Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) hosted the sixth Rule of law training for United Nations Judicial affairs officers from Sunday 7th October, 2012 to Saturday 13th October, 2012. The course was officially opened on Monday 8th October, 2012 by German Ambassador to Kenya Her Excellency Margit Hellwig-Boette.

The training program was delivered jointly by ZIF and the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). The Program was funded by the Centre for International Peace Operations (ZIF), Germany. This training aimed at enhancing the capacity of the judicial affairs officers in the United Nations Peacekeeping operations that assist post-conflict societies re-build and strengthen their judicial and legal systems.

Since 2004, there has been increased recognition that strengthening the rule of law requires more than technical expertise and programmatic support. Expressions of political will and increased leveraging of collective interests through coherent and coordinated action by a wide range of actors at multiple levels are essential. As evidenced by a multitude of thematic resolutions and country-specific mandates, the Security Council is playing an increased role in promoting the rule of law. Since 2004, the Council has made references to the rule of law and transitional justice in well over 160 resolutions, a marked increase over the same period prior to the 2004 report of the Secretary-General. The Council has also mandated support for the rule of law in many peacekeeping and special political missions, including in Afghanistan, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and the Sudan.

As the United Nations Secretary-General stated in his 2004 report on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies, strengthening the rule of



German Ambassador to Kenya, Her Excellency Margit Hellwig-Boette, with IPSTC Col plans & programs, Col. Lojore and Rule of Law Course facilitator, at HPSS Comdt's office moments before course opening ceremony on 8th October 2012.

law is a Key element of post-conflict peace building. There are currently nine United Nations Peacekeeping operations with over 200 judicial affairs officers mandated to assist national actors in re-establishing and/or strengthening their local legal and judicial systems. In order to carry out such mandates, DPKO judicial affairs officers must possess highly specialized technical knowledge and excellent diplomatic skills to be able to work in challenging contexts and promote international norms and standards effectively and sustainably. The capacity of UN Judicial affairs is enhanced through training sessions such as one conducted at HPSS among others.

The sixth Rule of law training at HPSS was delivered by legal experts from Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS), Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI), United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Centre for International Peace Operations (ZIF), Germany. The training was delivered by a total of fourteen facilitators led by the project leader Leopold Von Carlowitz. The training targeted UN judicial affairs officers working in missions within Africa. The course consisted of twenty four (24) participants; 19 males and 5 females.

Key topics and issues were highlighted during the training including:

Rule of Law in Peacekeeping and United Nations Structure, The Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service, International Law, Domestic Justice Systems, Transitional Justice, Immediate Effectiveness of the Justice System, Mapping and Assessing the Justice System, Assisting in the Development of National Justice Strategies, Independence and Integrity, Diplomatic Skills, Legislative Reform and Constitution-Making, Legal Education and Professional Training, Informal Justice, Gender Justice, Justice for Children.

Besides strengthening the professional competencies of United Nations judicial affairs officers, the Program also helps to foster the analytical and operational capacities of the training facilities such as IPSTC in developing countries where the courses and workshops are held. In addition, a limited number of lawyers and other relevant professionals from developing and conflict countries participate in the training courses as possible future providers of international rule of law assistance. With practice-oriented expert workshops and analysis products, the Program also contributes to a better understanding and more sustainable implementation of international rule of law assistance efforts.

Major P S Eshitemi
SO2 Coord, HPSS

Governance and Diplomacy for Peace and Security (GDPS) Course



A participant Mr. David Azutor presenting IPW.



IPSTC Training Coordinator in a plenary session.



A participant presenting to his colleagues.

Governance and Diplomacy for Peace and Security (GDPS) is a four week course developed jointly by International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) and German Development Cooperation (GIZ) support project for the Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM). This was the first training of its kind in the region and it was conducted in IPSTC, Karen, Kenya from Monday, 19 November to Friday, 14 December 2012.

Applications for this course were from all over Africa with an emphasis on the East African Region, the (EASFCOM) accepted participants who met eligibility criteria as there was only a limited number of positions.

The specific aim of GDPS is to prepare participants to meet current and future challenges in regional governance, diplomacy, peace and security and to strengthen their ability to improve the impact of systematic analysis, effective communication, dialogue and cooperation. To fulfill this objective, participants were taken through three main training phases:

- One month preparation at home countries through advanced on-line mentoring and coaching period.
- Four weeks training period at IPSTC Karen that consist of several didactic elements e.g. thematic modules, case studies, study tour to a neighboring Eastern African Member State, On-site visits to relevant institutions in Nairobi that deal with some thematic issues taught in the classroom set-up; and ongoing coaching to fulfill the participants Individual Practical work.
- One month follow-up at home countries to assess participants' application of knowledge and skills imparted during the entire course and assist on any difficulties encountered.

The target audience for this course comprised middle level management and practitioners who are working with Government Institutions, Regional and Sub-regional organizations and Peace Support Operations. Potential participants targeted were meant to be able to influence policy and decision making processes of their respective organizations.

Lt Col. M. Kombo
Chief Instructor, PCSS

The 6th Regional Senior Mission Leaders Course 2012



Director IPSTC Brig Robert Kabage briefing UNAMID Force Commander (FC) Lt Gen Patrick Nyamvumba before he delivered his lecture to the 6th RSML on 17 Oct 2012.

The 6th Regional Senior Mission Leader Course (RSML) was conducted at International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), Kenya from Monday, 15th October to Friday, 26th October 2012.

The RSML course was previously conducted in the region under the auspices of the United Nations and African Union. IPSTC has led the East African region and the rest of Africa in initiating the regional mission leader's course series since 2008. Other regions are now also conducting their regional RSML courses. IPSTC collaborated with BPST to champion this noble idea of building capacity of the regional leaders to be able to deal with conflicts in their specific context.

As alluded to earlier on, the aim of the course was to strengthen the capacity of senior leadership within the Eastern African Peace and Security Architecture. In order to do so, the course, provided a forum in which participants were exposed to the aspects of leadership and management at senior levels that are critical to both the planning and conduct of peace operations.

The course followed the general guidelines set forth in the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations Senior Mission Leader syllabus.

The course was funded by the EU through AU to support RM/REC in enhancing PSO capacity in cooperation with

regional centres of excellences; this included flights, accommodation, feeding, and incidentals for the duration of the course.

The course was limited to 27 participants and EASF as usual had the lion share of the slots totalling fourteen. Participants were drawn from the military, police and civilian counter parts. Eligible candidates were personnel of the rank of Colonel/Brigadier, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police (SACP)/Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP) and the corresponding Civilian equivalent.

So far the total number participants who have attended the RSML courses is approximately 127.

COURSE	TOTAL	STARTED	ENDED
1 st RSML	18	31/03/2008	11/04/2008
2 nd RSML	25	09/03/2009	20/03/2009
3 rd RSML	23	01/02/2010	12/02/2010
4 th RSML	26	07/02/2011	18/02/2011
5 th RSML	28	13/02/2012	24/02/2012
6 th RSML	25	15/10/2012	26/10/2012

Lt. Col. M. Kombo
Chief Instructor, PCSS

2013 1st Quarter Calendar of events



Peace and Conflict Studies School (PCSS)

S/NO	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCE
1.	Facilitator Development Course 7 th -11 th January 2013	Five day course funded by IPSTC	New members of staff
2.	AMISOM LOGS 14 th -25 th January 2013	Twelve day course funded by UK-UNSOA	Selected staff officers from Eastern Africa to serve in AU missions
3.	Ex-evaluation 21 st -25 th January 2013	Five day course funded by GIZ	Selected officers to participate in EASF FTX
4.	PSO logistics 28 th January-8 th February 2013	Ten day course funded by DMTC	selected officers to be deployed as logisticians in peace keeping missions
5.	Regional Senior mission leader course 11 th -22 nd February 2013	Twelve day course funded by UK	senior officers for potential deployment to UN/AU missions
6.	Crisis information management 24 th February -2 nd March 2013	Seven day course funded by ICT4 PEACE	Hosted activity
7.	Protection of civilians 25 th February -8 th March 2013	Twelve day course funded by EU	Selected individuals to serve in staff positions within regional organisations and missions
8.	Kenya PSO LOGS 6 th March-15 th March 2013	Ten day course funded by UK	Selected officers from Kenya to serve in AU missions
9.	Child protection wk 25 th -29 th March 2012	Five day event Sponsored by UNDPKO	Staff from Mission ,UN agencies, and other international organisations.

Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS)

10.	Security Management Course 21 st -25 th January 2013	Five day course funded by REDR UK	RED R staff
11.	MIDOGA 23 rd January-20 th March 2013	Nine weeks course funded by AFRICOM	AMISOM Troop contributing countries
12.	SSAFE - 99 28 th -31 st January 2013	Four days course sponsored by UNDSS	UN staff being deployed to mission
13.	EOD 14 th January -1 st February 2013	Two weeks course funded by AFRICOM	Qualified combat engineers and civilian deminers
14.	DRIVE 10 th -12 th February 2013	Six days course funded by RED R	RED R staff
15.	SSAFE -100 18 th -21 st February 2013	Four days course funded by UNDSS	UN staff being deployed to mission
16.	Advanced Field Training 3 rd -10 th Feb 2013	Eight day course funded by Save The Children UK	Save The Children UK Staff
17.	Exercise 3D 11 th -22 nd March 2013	Twelve day course funded by DMTC	EASFCOM

Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD)

18.	Workshop to discuss research Agenda for 2013 28 February 2013	One day event	Development partners, diplomatic community, research institutions, representatives from universities
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