

PEACE BUILDERS NEWS



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Peace building within Eastern Africa: IPSTC's Contribution in stabilizing Fragile Contexts



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COVER PICTURE: H.E. Tatsushi Terada, Ambassador of Japan to Kenya cuts the tape to officially open the Research Agenda workshop and launch the IPSTC 2013 research publications.

Africa: IPSTC's Contribution in Stabilizing Fragile Contexts



Happy New Year and welcome to the IPSTC First Quarter Peace Builders' Newsletter in 2014. The year 2014 provides IPSTC with the opportunity to build on the gains made in 2013 towards enhancing PSO capacity through research and training. Although remarkable progress has been made to stabilize the Eastern Africa Region, challenges regarding states' capacity and ability to provide security and development are still daunting in some countries.

The fragility of the conflict situation in Eastern DRC, South Sudan and Somalia is a major concern and therefore the need to address is urgent.

This situation has informed the theme of the First Quarter Peace Builders Newsletter 2014: "Peace building within Eastern Africa Region: IPSTC's Contribution in Stabilizing Fragile Contexts".

So far, the IPSTC through its two training platforms, the Peace and Conflict Studies School (PCSS) and Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) has conducted 22 courses which are geared towards peace building within the Eastern Africa Region.



RSML course participants in a syndicate room

2014 02 10

The courses brought together the military, police and civilians who are the key players in peace building. The courses included; Professional Development Training, Regional Senior Mission Leaders (RSML), Civilian Military Cooperation (CIMIC), Conflict Analysis and Prevention (CAP), Counter Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED), AMISOM Force Headquarters (AMISOM HQ), AMISOM Logistics (AMISOM LOG), AU/UN Staff Officers (AU/UNSOC), Child Protection (CP), Exercise Planning Process (EPP), Gender, Rule of Law (RoL), Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) and Safe and Secure Approach to Field Environment (SSAFE), among others. During the first quarter, the Peace

and Security Research Department (PSRD) hosted the IPSTC Research Agenda Workshop on 27 February 2014.

The theme of the workshop: "Effective Strategies for responding to Contemporary Conflicts in Eastern Africa", captured a broad spectrum of peace and security issues currently facing the Eastern Africa region which the Centre intends to undertake research and design appropriate training interventions.

During the workshop, H.E. Tatsushi Terada, Ambassador of Japan to Kenya launched the IPSTC 2013 research publications and the UNDP Kenya Country Director, Ms Maria-Threase Keating, officially closed the workshop. Towards

this end I wish to acknowledge the work of entire IPSTC staff who have contributed towards the achievement of IPSTC mission: "To conduct applied research, training and education of military, police and civilian personnel in all aspects of peace operations in order to help improve the effectiveness of the international response to complex emergencies". I also appreciate the support of our research partners and friends especially the government of Japan through UNDP and the European Union for their continued funding. This has really enabled the centre to execute its mandate.

Asanteni sana!

**Brig R G Kabage
Director, IPSTC**

Building Capacity of Fragile States



The major peace and security issues facing Eastern Africa can be grouped into three broad and interrelated areas: The first is insecurity and conflict associated with a fragile peace as exemplified by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia and South Sudan; and fragile state institutions and governance structures that face various forms of instability and armed conflict, including coups, armed rebellion and insurgency.

Political crises of this nature remain a significant source of threats to peace and security. This lead us to the theme of first quarter newsletter: "Peace building within Eastern Africa: IPSTC's Contribution in Stabilizing Fragile States."

The second major peace and security issue involves transnational threats, which often assume the form of terrorism, banditry and organized crime. The third area covers crises induced by deficits in democratic governance and human rights protection.

These mainly take the form of electoral violence, unconstitutional

changes of government, and popular protests and riots. Additionally, ethno-cultural and regional disparities, not only in terms of participation in political decision-making but also in socio-economic development and access to resources, remain a major governance issue in many Eastern African societies.

In the first quarter, Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) organized a research agenda 2014 workshop entitled "Effective Strategies for Responding to Contemporary Conflicts in Eastern Africa". During the workshop, 32 research topics were presented and discussed. The topics focused on regional peace support capacity building and were tailored to cover the above areas of conflict.

These topics included the UNSOM and AMISOM partnership in Somalia, security and development nexus in Eastern Africa, terrorism in Eastern Africa, conflict early warning and response systems, environmental insecurity, youth radicalization and terrorism, traditional structures in peace and security in Somalia, among others. Cross-cutting issues on gender and youth were also well covered.

The workshop was attended by academia, individuals and organizations dealing with a broad spectrum of problems currently affecting the region.

The workshop was intended to provide critical input to the research

agenda in order to improve substantive output, strengthen networks of collaborations with different organizations, institutions and partners in peace and security, and harness objective contributions.

The PSRD will then conduct field research of selected topics from the research agenda 2014, and publish Occasional papers, Issue briefs that give knowledge and skills on critical issues of peace and security concern in the region.

The department together with personnel from EASFCOM and GIZ will continue to conduct mobile evaluation and training needs assessment in line with standards of PSO.

The department will also continue to design curriculum to fit the needs of PSO, produce training materials to ensure effective harmonized training. Mobile training will be conducted in Somalia and South Sudan.

This year's research agenda has been supported by the Government of Japan through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The European Union (EU) is supporting four regional researchers, who will be instrumental in the achievement of the 2014 agenda. The department is very grateful for the funding support and it is hoped that this will continue.

Col P O Otiemo
Head of Research, IPSTC

Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordinating Mechanism (EASFCOM) Reaches out to Member States

Head of Applied Research,
Lt Col Joyce Sitienei



The African Union's Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) has undertaken to establish five regional standby forces to be fully operational by 2015. One of them is the Eastern Africa standby Force (EASF) made up of 13 member States namely; Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania as an observer.

A key strategy of EASF's progress towards full operational capacity has been, among others, the training of military, police and civilian elements earmarked for deployment in line with the Africa Standby Force (ASF) requirement that each regional arrangement produce the right calibre of personnel (civilian, police and military) sufficiently trained and ready at the right time for ASF operations.

The key principles as highlighted by the ASF include: improvement of operational readiness and responsiveness; training delivery in an economic way adapted to ASF goals and objectives; logical, interactive and progressive training plans; training plans defining

resources needed for each training activity; training based on AU guidelines and on UN Standard Generic Training Manuals (STGMs); training that is multidisciplinary to address

the needs for multidimensional nature of PSOs and training that is related to contemporary events in the international environment and training that might include international participants.

With these as guiding principles each Region has the responsibility to compliment national training in PSO and specialised training through Relevant Centres of Excellence.

On their part member states have the primary responsibility for training of national contingents and staff officers; providing initial military, police and civilian training; imparting basic Peace Support Operations training; carrying out field training; conducting International exchange activities and undertaking training necessary for force readiness.

The **EASFCOM** has so far developed a training strategy that has been implemented according to ASF requirements.

EASFCOM's second step was the conduct of a capacity and capability assessment of the existing training centres within the

region with a view to determining how they might contribute to an EASF training strategy. So far seven training centres within the various member states have been visited and assessed.

The idea is that centres with the ability to carry out training will be provided with technical support from EASFCOM and other regional centres to train personnel on behalf of EASF.

It is believed that this arrangement will bring EASFCOM closer to the member states while at the same time allowing for more interaction among them.

Member states determine the component (military, Police or Civilian) they feel best suited to train and offer their training centres for EASFCOM's assessment. In 2011 seven training centres in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Seychelles, Sudan, Rwanda and Uganda were assessed, five of which met the stipulated criteria.

In December 2012 a team was sent to Djibouti to assess the Idriss Farah Abaneh Police Academy. If this academy meets the EASFCOM criteria it will have the benefit of being recognized as an EASF training centre and can host police training courses for officers from the thirteen member states.

The academy trainers may also benefit from an EASF capacity building programme.

Lt Col Joyce Sitienei
Head of Applied Research

The 9th Regional Senior Mission Leaders



Peace operations are becoming increasingly complex. United Nations and African Union missions are being deployed into countries where the national infrastructure has collapsed and where international personnel – military, civilian and police, international agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) – must work closely in a multi-disciplinary and multi-cultural environment. This underscores the need for continuous learning and improvement.

The 9th Regional Senior Mission Leaders (RSMI) Course was conducted at the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) in Karen, Nairobi from 10th to 21st February 2014. The purpose of this course was to strengthen the Senior Leadership within Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) and the African Standby Force (ASF). This course provide a forum in which participants from the region were exposed to the aspects of leadership and management at the senior levels that are critical to both the planning and conduct of African Union and United Nations

peace operations. Some of the course objectives were:

- Train 23 senior mission leaders for possible leadership in AU or UN missions
- Increase awareness of PSO actors at the strategic and political level
- Understand strategic leadership and management issues in peace operations including responsibilities of the Senior Leadership Team (SLT)
- Understand coordination, cooperation, consensus, communication and integration for effective functioning of the mission leadership
- To understand capacity and operations of multi-disciplinary peace support operations.

The two week's course followed the general guidelines set forth in the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) Senior Mission Leaders syllabus and aimed to strengthen the senior leadership within the Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) as contained in the African Standby Force (ASF) and the

African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

The course was facilitated by 4 mentors from 3 countries. The training attracted twenty three (23) participants from the rank of Colonel upward drawn from Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Seychelles, Uganda and Tanzania made up of the civilian, military and police components. The course participants were exposed to the various aspects of leadership and management at senior levels that are critical to both the planning and conduct of peace support operations.

The course focused on leadership and management within the planning and conduct of a peace operations and included such topics as: Africa Peace and Security Architecture, ASF vision and concept, AU Decision making process, EASF vision and concept, military operations, UN/AU policing, mission support, partnerships and UN/EU support, among others.

**Lt Col Beneti,
Chief Instructor, PCSS**

Curriculum Design Section of PSRD



FDC participants group photo

One may wonder what the Curriculum Design section has been up to for these past few months. The section has continued to evolve but with the arrival of the New Year personnel movements also occurred. The section lost two curriculum designers; Ms Laura Muriithi and Mr Evans Muriungi as their contracts came to a close.

As they departed we also welcomed the new section 2IC Maj Elizabeth Omollo, who quickly adapted to the program and started to work at enhancing the sections output. One of the first projects for the team to address was to conduct a Facilitator Development Course (FDC) which was delivered to the nine newly arrived officers at the institution.

The course provided a common understanding and framework for all newly posted officers and facilitators in order to standardize the approach to delivering training at either of the two schools.

After some trials and tribulations with respect to printing, the training material section produced four facilitator guides

with the assistance of numerous Subject Matter Experts; including Protection of Civilians, Child Protection, Disaster Response Management and Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Our newly appointed section 2IC, Maj Elizabeth Omollo, took on the responsibilities as the primary focal point for the development of Disaster Risks Management (DRM), jointly with US AFRICOM and the Booz Allen Hamilton Institute.

The first step in any development of curriculum is to define the training need. In order to do this she was deployed to Tanzania to work with the BAH Institute to map out the training needs from a Regional perspective. The information collected from countries in the region will directly contribute to the development of curriculum in the DRM field.

The section is looking forward to synchronizing some of the tasks on the horizon and supporting the development of future training for the institution.



Above: Facilitators' guides produced by the dept

Maj Jeff Allen
Head of Curriculum & design

Conflict in South Sudan: From Liberation Movements to Ruling Political Parties



IDPs moving in a UN Camp

The ongoing conflict in South Sudan is neither a sudden outburst nor an unforeseen scenario as some observers would have us believe. It was meticulously written in events that have been taking place in South Sudan since independence in 2011. The signals were well sent when the president sacked all members of the cabinet including the Vice President whose forces were incorporated into SPLA. A flash back to pre-independence Sudan can offer guide posts for analysis of the current conflict.

In 1955, a year before independence of Sudan, southern members of the Sudanese army mutinied in the Eastern Equatoria town of Torit for fear that independence would usher a period of northern domination. This first rebellion (popularly referred to as Anyanya) would last until 1972 after the signing of Addis Ababa Accord. The northern government removed the autonomy accorded to the South in 1983, thereby abrogating the accord.

In 1983 at Bor, the hotspot of the

current conflict, South Sudan soldiers led by Col. John Garang mutinied and began a war that would last until 2005. South Sudan became independent in 2011 but without its chief architect John Garang, who died in a plane crash in July 2005. The reign of power was handed over to his long time deputy, Salvar Kiir Mayardit, a career rebel leader with limited academic background.

The death of John Garang left two centers of power with ethnic undertones. Salvar Kiir would figuratively lead the Dinka faction of SPLM that had spearheaded war of independence, while Dr. Riek Machar would lead the Nuer faction. Members of former South Sudan Defence Forces (SSDF) led by the late Major General Paulino Matiep and supporting Khartoum were mostly drawn from the Nuer and were incorporated into the SPLA after independence. Dr. Riek's current rebellion was assisted by the fact that the pro-Garang section of the Dinka leadership was sacked alongside the Vice President.

Though these two factions have different motives, they are united against Salva Kiir. Riek Machar expressed his interests to vie for elections in 2015 in the SPLM party and the presidency openly. This was the precursor of the current conflict.

The trigger of the conflict took place on December 14th, 2013, a day before the rebellion. There was high level SPLM political bureau meeting that ended without any tangible agreement on the way forward.

Like many African presidents before him, Salvar Kiir wanted to have a strong grip on power in South Sudan. This position was not supported by the fact that the military drew its members from different factions that were fighting before the peace agreement.

The SPLM party was also a coalition between former arch rivals Garang led wing and Riek Machar faction. Riek Machar's personality and character also informs the current conflict.

A fiercely independent, educated (Ph.D), courageous, and master politico-military strategist pitted against less educated, politically insecure, decorated military field commander, with less political and strategic sophistication.

The oil factor in the Nuer dominated regions of Jonglei and Upper Nile states (largest oil deposit in Africa after Angola and Nigeria) is also a motivating factor of the conflict since South Sudan government depends largely on oil revenue (95%). Over 55% of the budget was earmarked for defence and security issues at the expense of other vital sectors such as infrastructure, education and health. Machar forces can exercise significant power against the central government if they can control the oil rich areas.

The political transition and succession in South Sudan informs the current conflict. The new constitution must define power distribution between the centre and periphery.

The executive should not have power to determine electoral outcomes as it happened during the 2010 gubernatorial elections. Term limits for the president is necessary to forestall armed contest for the office. Real devolution of resources and governance is necessary to manage ethnic diversity.

There have been perceptions of skewed allocation of resources and corruption in government. South Sudan can learn from two African examples.

In South Africa where the African National Congress (ANC) managed to successfully merge with the former South Africa

National Defence Forces and in Ethiopia where former rebels, Tigrean Peoples Liberation Front (TPLF) and other armed groups managed to transform from rebel into a national army incorporating all ethnic groups in the country (Ethiopian National Defence Force – ENDF).

Ethiopia also managed to separate the military from politics where ENDF and Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) political party are two independent entities.

Countries that emerged from rebellion always have a herculean task of defining the space of the military after it has won political power – Rwanda, DRC, Uganda, Burundi have gone through similar trajectory with different outcomes.

Kenya has strategic interests in peace and security in South Sudan, having facilitated the Comprehensive Peace and Agreement (CPA) and technically supporting establishment of government institutions with training and capacity building.

Kenya's private sector has invested in Juba and other urban areas and there are significant exports of Kenya's manufactured goods to South Sudan. The security sector has received training from Kenya including the military, police and correctional services.

Kenya can assist South Sudan to develop a professional army that is not linked to individual politicians, political parties or regions. The envisaged LAPPSET project and the planned new railway line are also highly dependent on a stable South Sudan, though the planners must take the fragility of the new nation into consideration.

The influx of South Sudan refugees and jobless Kenyans back to the country also come with additional socio-economic and political costs. Any country assisting one faction militarily is a fait accompli.

Members of the international community should help both parties to reach an agreement and start implementing political reforms. The current mediation efforts of IGAD require strong African Union support and Western powers should lend their support to this African initiative rather than supporting independent and often counter-productive contact groups.

Protection of civilians should be a key responsibility of UN and AU since the line between combatants and civilians is very thin in that country. Like the cursed mineral rich DRC, South Sudan can hardly survive controversial loss of its founding father and suspected foreign supported internal rebellion.

Beyond personality and ethnic conflict, there is a political problem of establishing power equilibrium among political elites, military and regions, which as I have suggested requires constitutional engineering, rejuvenation of party politics, establishment of an independent electoral management body, separation of SPLM from the military and good governance that can deliver the long awaited peace dividend. The upcoming elections of 2015 cannot be held in an environment devoid of these reforms, otherwise it will be a sure trigger of another round of violence.

Joseph Kioi Mbugua
Peace and Security Researcher

Understanding Conflict

Conflict Analysis and Prevention Course group photo



A story is commonly told of two women who went to the market to buy oranges. Unfortunately, there were only three oranges left and each one of them wanted the three oranges and the seller would only sell the oranges to either one of them. The women argued that they both deserved the oranges as they had arrived at the same time. So, the seller had difficulty in deciding whom to sell the oranges to.

In attempt to resolve this, the seller asked them what they wanted to do with the oranges. One of them said she wanted to make orange juice while the other wanted to make marmalade. All was now clear; each of the women would definitely get what she wanted.

One would have the orange peels for the marmalade, while one would have the orange flesh for the juice! That is how the conflict was resolved. It looked hard at first but when the needs

were expressed by both women, a common understanding was reached at. By stating their interests and positions, a solution agreeable to all was found.

This is similar to what is experienced every day in our personal lives, in the work environment, at homes, in countries, etc.

Conflict usually occurs primarily as a result of a clash of interests in the relationship between parties, groups or states, either because they are pursuing, opposing or incompatible goals. Although the term war is sometimes used as a synonym for conflict, it is more usual to restrict the meaning of war to violent conflict, involving armed forces. But like war, conflict is and has been throughout history a normal way of conducting disputes between political groups within human society. According to John Lederach (1988), conflict situations are times when our definitions clash, when suddenly we come to realize that what we assumed and

took for granted is not shared by others.

That is when we recognize the existence of multiple realities and negotiate the creation of a common meaning. Dennis Sandole (1993), views conflict as a situation in which at least two actors or their representatives try to pursue their perceptions of mutually incompatible goals by undermining directly or indirectly, the goal seeking capacity of one another.

Is there a nexus between conflict and peace? Peace is not merely the absence of war or manifest violence. It includes something more than the absence of war (negative peace). Johan Galtung insists on positive peace, where society is characterized by democracy and absence of structural conflict. Peace is equated to human rights, retributive punishment for past offences and equality of treatment of all groups.

He further argues that the responsibility of the conflict analysts begins with the recognition of the symptoms, diagnosis of the problems, then prognosis through to treatment.

Therefore knowledge about peace emanates from knowledge about conflict. Jean Bethke Elshtain in her article, "The Problem with Peace" argues that peace never appears alone; where you talk of peace, it is indeed true that violence or conflict is lacking somewhere. Peace is not harmony but an utopian view of peace where conflict is banished. This view which was popular in the 1950s and 1960s described people as living in a state of mystical existence.

Over time, the changing dynamics of conflicts in the post-cold war era reflects intrastate and not interstate conflicts as was common previously. Conflict is seen to be endemic, inevitable and necessary.

Additionally, people have basic human needs expressed through competing values and interests. Conflict therefore provides a catalyst for social change, processes and progress. Hence, knowledge and skills on how to manage conflict and prevent its destructive effects through analysis and prevention strategies is needed. Conflict analysis has received increasing attention and consideration in the recent past, as it has shown that effective assessments increase the quality and impact on the efforts put in place during conflict and post conflict periods.

Conflict analysis is a fundamental process that seeks to provide an understanding of the causes and

consequences of conflict (positive and negative), the conflict dynamics and how best to come up with solutions to the challenges faced in attaining peace. Furthermore, conflict analysis is a very important aspect of conflict prevention and peace building work. It provides objective criteria for setting priorities and contributes to the evaluation of the impact of preventive and peace consolidation programmes.

At the same time, conflict analysis is the basis for any peace making intervention, since good conflict assessments help peace negotiators and mediators best to address the needs and interests of the diverse stakeholders involved in a conflict.

The pacific settlement of disputes is provided for in Chapter VI, Article 33 of the United Nations (UN) Charter where in the likelihood of international peace and security being endangered, the parties shall first seek solution by peaceful means. These include solutions through negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies/ arrangements or other peaceful means of their choice.

The adaption of Resolution 2033 (2012) shows the UN's cooperation with the African Union (AU) and commitment to enhance relationship with regional bodies in conflict prevention, management and resolution. It recognizes the efforts of regional agencies or arrangements as per Chapter VII in the maintenance of peace, security and stability in Africa.

The African Union Peace and Security Council employ preventive diplomacy and has demonstrated

that conflicts can be prevented and managed by peaceful means through negotiation and mediations. This has included working with sub regional bodies like ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC among others in order to achieve this.

The Conflict Analysis and Prevention Course was conducted at the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) for ten training days from 13th to 24th January 2014 with a course loading of twenty eight (28) participants from Burundi, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda. The course was made up of nine (9) military officers, five (5) police officers and fourteen (14) civilians with eighteen (18) male and ten (10) female participants.

The purpose of the course was to enhance participants' understanding of conflict and equip them with tools and competencies to be able to identify and interpret issues in conflict systems that inform and influence decision making processes in their work environment/ respective organizations and make programming recommendations in a multidimensional context. The participants widely discussed and engaged the subject matter experts on the causes of conflict in Africa and what more needed to be done to minimize the number of conflicts in the region.

Emerging challenges faced like terrorism, human trafficking, poaching, piracy, proliferation of small arms and light weapons need common approaches and initiatives in the region to combat them. Let us celebrate diversity, practice acceptance and choose peaceful options to conflict.

Ms Catherine Cherotich
Directing Staff, IPSTC

Managing Stress in Humanitarian Aid Workers



Humanitarian aid workers are exposed to a variety of intense stressors. The sources of stress described by many humanitarian aid workers include physically demanding and unpleasant working conditions, long hours, separation from families, and constant exposure to danger and uncertainty.

A number of accounts have described the negative emotional consequences of exposure to these stressors including job burnout, compassion fatigue, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and self-destructive behaviors. Studies indicate that the use of pre-deployment and post-deployment interventions will significantly assist the humanitarian aid worker cope with the emotional impact of their work.

Humanitarian aid in disasters is commonly provided by many local and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), national governments, and United Nations agencies. In addition to individuals with necessary technical skills, catastrophic and humanitarian disasters also provide an environment that draws individuals and agencies with little or no disaster experience or training and exposes them to situations that often overwhelm all of their coping skills.

It is hard to imagine what could prepare one for the altogether overwhelming experience of, for instance, being a teacher, in a school one day, with a routine schedule, comforts and security of an environmentally controlled work area with telephones, computers and a private office and then two days later being responsible for the provision of services in an Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) or refugee camp to hundreds or thousands of traumatized displaced individuals who may have been inhumanly brutalized, suffering from starvation and threatened by machete or gun toting soldiers.

Humanitarian relief efforts are increasingly associated with a rising number of civil conflicts and with countries suffering from prolonged poverty and disasters. During these complex emergencies, humanitarian aid workers are at risk of staff experiencing acute potentially traumatic stressors and ongoing cumulative daily stresses.

Health consequences facing aid workers include death, physical illness, and psychological distress.

There has been a documented rise in mortality rates of humanitarian aid workers over the past decade, which has indicated the serious risks humanitarian staff face.

Intentional violence related to the use of weaponry, infectious disease, and accidents have accounted for the majority of reported deaths in humanitarian aid staff. Physical illness among humanitarian aid workers can have serious consequences in countries where the availability of health services may be limited. Preventable infectious diseases and accidents have been reported as the main medical problems and account for the majority of medical evacuations. Increasing evidence indicates that humanitarian relief workers are at risk of developing significant mental health problems.

Recent studies have revealed that a significant percentage of as high as 30 of sampled returning relief workers had developed Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Reports from multiple sources have repeatedly documented the related distress, culture shock and burnout that humanitarian staff experience.

Resource poor environments, such as desolate refugee camps, seem to cry out for technical assistance such as food, medicine, shelter, machinery, sanitation and the expertise to provide them. However, those who provide such assistance are often seen simply as the conduits of international aid.

Most research has not addressed the impact relief services delivery has had on humanitarian aid workers though there is significant evidence suggesting that individuals, rather than simply

the materials they are associated with, determine the success of an aid project. It is well known that working cross-culturally can be a stressful experience.

For expatriates, seven factors have been identified as key stressors for aid workers. They are related to the degree of stress experienced, distance from home, how similar the new country of residence is to home, how similar the new job is to the previous one, the quantity and quality of social support in the new environment, how secure the person's job is at home, and to what extent individuals have moved on a voluntary basis. These stressors can be a strong indicator that an individual's placement in personal, social and geographical terms is very important for coping with cross-cultural transitions.

Recognition of the key stressors can help agencies understand the need to provide greater assistance to humanitarian aid workers as they interact with their new environment, and recognize that their social and personal relationships are key factors in adjusting to their current situation.

Studies strongly indicate that the provision of care to the aid worker can be divided into three specific stages; pre-deployment; deployment; and post deployment.



WO II Gitau demonstrates on how to handle Mines and Explosives

And it in this back ground that UNDSS conducted a **UNDP SSAFE Course NO 114.2014/15** at HPSS from 3-7 February 2014 which comprised forty five (45) participants drawn from different nationalities. The aim of the course was to provide knowledge and expertise to UN staff on how to identify and respond to direct and indirect threats and incidences jeopardizing their lives and the ability to serve the targeted populations.

Maj D Y Kilimo
HPSS

Disaster Response Mechanism Course



Thick smoke caused by an explosion

This course is in its Review stage with the help of US Africa Command (AFRICOM), which has hired consultants from Booz Allen Hamilton firm in the USA. The consultants in conjunction with International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) are undertaking Training Needs Assessment (TNA) in East Africa to identify the gaps especially at the local level so as to develop a curriculum that is best suited for their needs instead of using a Generic one. The TNA also outlines the existing state, if any of training/performance within the target audience.

The review started in September, 2013 with a consultative meeting in Nairobi, Kenya. The objective of the meeting was to charter the way forward of what is to be done, at what stage and method to be used. It was agreed that for every TNA to be carried out, 2 representatives from Booz Allen Hamilton Associates and 1 representative from IPSTC were to be present. The countries considered included; Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Ethiopia. A uniform questionnaire will be used in all the target countries. Comprehensive interviews to support priority identification were to be arranged with the relevant agencies at National, Regional, District, Ward,

and Village level as well as other UN agencies, International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and national NGOs.

The first TNA was done in Kenya between 19 and 26 November, 2013 while the second one was done in Tanzania

between 9 and 14 March, 2013. The other remaining countries will be covered by end of April. The process of writing the curriculum will start soon and the launch will possibly take place towards the end of 2014.

Once TNA is completed and data extrapolated, a Writing Board team will be set up to develop curriculum based on the findings. The writing board will comprise of the Consultants, Subject Matter Experts (SME) and curriculum design team from IPSTC. Upon completion of the curriculum, the stage will be set for Pilot launch and Training of Trainers (TOT) course to facilitate effective handover, implementation and ensure standardization of Facilitation Guide. The programme will be owned by IPSTC who will in turn offer In House training or send out Mobile Training Teams to the various Stakeholders.

This initiative by US AFRICOM is

aimed at enabling IPSTC offer Disaster Management Training as an integral part of its curriculum which will further support its peace support operations issues in East Africa in line with the Vision and Mission of the Institution. Some of the Key Concepts in Disaster Management includes:

Disaster manager's role - the person who has the day-to-day responsibility for disaster management programs and activities. The role is one of coordinating all aspects of a jurisdiction's mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery capabilities.

Emergency Operations Center

-- the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management activities normally takes place.

Incident Command System

-- a standardized organizational structure used to command, control, and coordinate the use of resources and personnel that have responded to the scene of a disaster.



Maj Omollo (centre) with officials from Tanzania and Booz Allen Hamilton Consultants during TNA exercise

Operational Communications

-- communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by any and all means available between affected communities in the impact area and all response force.

Public Information and Warning

--communications delivered in coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.

All Hazards Planning -- planning for any incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, public health or safety, and minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.

Exercises and Simulations - a planned, staged implementation of a critical incident plan to evaluate processes that work and identify those needing improvement.

Continuity of Operations - Procedures to ensure the continued performance of core functions and/or critical government operations during any potential incident.

Coordination - Synchronize the activities of all relevant stakeholders to achieve a common purpose
Logistics -- operational activities concerned with supply, handling, transportation and distribution of materials.

Relief Distributions - Delivery of essential relief goods either food and/or non-food items to disaster-affected populations.

Damage/Needs Assessments - Determination of the effects of disaster on human, physical, economic, and natural resources; determination of humanitarian response priorities (shelter, water/sanitation, etc.)

Cash Transfer Programs - Cash or voucher programs that can be implemented solely or in conjunction with non-food item or food distributions.

Maj E A Omollo
Curriculum & Design

Role of Eastern Africa Military as Agents for Development

Background

"One major concern of mankind in general is development, we are currently living in what is, by UN reckoning, the third decade of development, yet not much progress has yet been made. Thus a new discourse in thinking: why not channel the funds being spent on military effort (reportedly some US\$ 650 billion annually) into development, thus killing two birds with one stone? Lack of funds potentially curbs military aggression, while availability of greater investment funds would be an impetus to development". Johan Galtung - Special Consultant [UNEP, 2009].

Building from this idea, we can change our Eastern Africa's military policies to allow them to act as agents for national development especially now that developing countries in sub-Sahara Africa are reeling under hard economic times. This calls for its leaders to re-evaluate their development strategies so as to meet the changing demands of globalisation. Cowen and Shenton (1996) identified the 'problem of development' as one of 'trusteeship'- who will take on the task of acting on behalf of others in promoting improvement (intentional development).

Can the Eastern Africa military be trusted with the responsibility of promoting this improvement? Allen and Thomas (2000) assert that for more than 200 years the state has been the main actor playing the role of (trusteeship) because of lack of alternatives, but in the 21st Century the state is no-longer a monopoly actor but other agencies both local and foreign have come up to promote development. The question we need to ask

ourselves is 'Can the military promote development leading to a developmental state?' Gordon (1965) in his writings points that there are five key roles of the military and one of them is the fact that military acts as an agency for modernisation and development; and this role is important in developing countries especially in Eastern Africa where military services may be the most efficient way of imparting skills efficiently to the people who would otherwise never acquire even rudimentary acquaintance with reading and writing or even the use of simple tools such as a screw driver.

One outstanding feature of military forces worldwide is that they have a long tradition of living under unsympathetic environment. This environment exists in every state and people live and get their livelihoods there, therefore these people have rights to enjoy access to goods and services as other human beings.

The Eastern Africa governments can utilise the military capability to promote development in this areas. The military can perform non-political and non-operative tasks that can benefit society and which will produce results that have direct relevance to national development. Many noted writers view the military as a modernizing agent and a vigorous champion of change and development in some countries. Further observation in many underdeveloped countries and even in the industrialized west, armies play an important role in providing technical training in the development of their industries. Military is also trusted with integrating diverse ethnic groups into a national community, teaching skills

for economic development and providing elements of a modern and democratic society.

The Non-Political Role of the Military

This paper proposes a new approach with seven major components or pillars: First, Civil Assistance aims to develop the people's confidence in the military. Through this mechanism, the military extends assistance to the people during calamities, disorders and other emergencies. The second pillar, Civil Relations, is designed to gain the hearts and minds of the people, and gain their support for the attainment of military objectives. Activities to be performed by the military under this category are strategic psychological operations, public information, and the well-known civic action. Military Economic Development Activities is the third pillar. Its purpose will be to cause the use of idle military reservations and public fund for food production and reforestation. To carry this out, military units will conduct rain-making projects, flood moderation, and pest control, all of this will support the agricultural industry. The fourth final

component with direct relevance is Mass Barracks Operations which should be conducted in support of tactical operations. In conjunction with local civic leaders, military units should undertake community projects useful to the populace. These activities will develop a sense of partnership between the soldiers and the civilian community.

Equally important is the military's contribution to health and welfare program. In Eastern Africa, the health and welfare systems are inadequate and cannot reach out to the people in remote areas. Modern hospitals are found only in big towns. Military medical personnel can be helpful in rural areas. The result of their going into the countryside is far more reaching than the effect of the one-time treatment that is usually given to the people. Through this, medical and dental civic action will be conducted and the sympathy of the people will be won. The government will be made more visible and the military will create a good image.

Finally, it is in the field of engineering

where the military can play the most active role in national development. Military engineers are resourceful in comparison to their civilian counterparts especially in a pioneering job in areas where the civilians cannot go because of security reasons. Also, Military can be useful in food production and 'Green Revolution' programs to be used to mitigate climate change and to boost rainfall.

The military can perform non-political and non-operational tasks that can benefit society and which will produce results that have direct relevance to national development. I therefore hope that this article will serve as a modest contribution in this field of study and as a preliminary groundwork for more intensive and scientific studies in the future. I expect that as the military gains more professionalism and as more acceptable forms of civil-military relations evolve, society will learn to welcome the men in uniform to participate more in development activities.

Cpl Victor Kibet
Research Department, IPSTC

The Exercise Planning Process Course: A Part in the Jigsaw Puzzle?



Africa has in the recent past faced a crisis after a crisis. From the strife in Central African Republic which is threatening to turn to a religious war

to the upheavals in Mali. The tumult has reached its peak in almost all parts of our beloved continent. The big question is where is the Africa Standby Force (ASF) which is designed to provide the African Union (AU) with military capability to respond to outbreaks of violence? Have we not learnt from the lessons of the Rwandan genocide in 1994? Or is the AU the proverbial barking toothless dog?

These questions require deep soul searching for all peace loving Africans and friends from the other continents. While it is true that the

five regional Standby Brigades making the ASF have been at best publicity stunts lacking in posture and presence; the capabilities of the AU cannot be described as moribund.

The AU through Africa Peace Support Trainers Association (APSTA) has sought to address the dearth of capabilities through training. The year 2015 is a culminating point for both the East Africa Standby

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Key Visits and Events at IPSTC

During the first quarter of 2014, the International Peace and Security Training Centre welcomed key personalities across the globe to various events such as 2014 research workshop agenda, Regional Senior Mission Leaders course, among others.



Amb. Bethuel Kiplagat addressing RSML Course in Feb 2014 at IPSTC- Karen



H.E. Tatsushi Terada receiving reserch publication from Col Otieno and Lt Col Siteni



H.E. Tatsushi Terada, Ambassador of Japan to Kenya, at the VIP lounge with Col Muthui, Col Otieno and Lt Col J C Deletraz on 27th Feb 2014



French Ambassador to Kenya Rémi Maréchaux chatting with Commandant (HPSS) Colonel G M Gitonga



H.E. Remi Marechaux French Amb. To Kenya signs the visitors book on 3 Feb 2014



CJTF HOA Deputy Commander RDML (Maj Gen) Alexander Krongard Planting a Commemorative tree at HPSS



RSML Course participants chatting during the tea break



Dr. Barbara Sotirin US AFRICOM signs the visitors book at IPSTC on 20 Feb 2014



Maria-Threse Keating UNDP Country Director during the opening address of IPSTC Research Agenda 2014



Brig Joel Rode, Commander French Forces in Djibouti during RSML Course on 12 Feb 2014

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EPPC course participants in class



Force (EASF) and the ASF as it is the envisaged date of attaining full operational capability. Till then, APSTA through its regional centres of excellence are to assist in this endeavour through training of peacekeepers.

The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), the Eastern Africa's Regional Centre of Excellence, has taken the onus of developing the capabilities of the ASF through training.

The Exercise Planning Process Course (EPPC) held at the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) at Embakasi between 20th and 30th January, 2014 can be viewed as a step in developing these capabilities.

The EPPC was co-sponsored by the Canadian government through the Directorate of Military Training and Cooperation (DMTC) and the Federal Republic of Germany through the Germany International Cooperation Agency (GIZ).

The aim of the course was to equip selected officers with relevant

knowledge and skills to enable them to participate in the design, development, delivery and subsequent follow up of exercises.

The course was designed in a generic fashion to allow for wider replication hence develop interoperability amongst the various components (military, police and civilians) in peace support operations.

Examples were drawn from: Exercise Amani Africa 2 Exercise Specification, Exercise Njiwa and EASF Field Training Exercise (FTX) 2013.

African Union Policy and Decision Making Process amongst others were built into the practical exercises of the course.

The course had 34 participants. The participants were primarily military officers of the rank of Captain to Colonel, with four police officers and two civilians. Countries represented were Kenya (4), Uganda (5), Rwanda (1), Botswana (4), Sierra Leone (2), Namibia (2), Comoros (1), Senegal (2), Burundi

(1), Nigeria (2), Djibouti (1), Cote d'Ivoire (2), Benin (1), Zambia (2), Tanzania (1), Sudan (1), and Ghana (2).

The course had seven Directing Staff (DS). The DS were drawn from the Canadian Forces Directorate of Military Training and Cooperation (DMTC) - 2, the IPSTC - 2, GIZ - 1, EASF - 1, and Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) - 1. This healthy mix of facilitation staff enabled the course participants to benefit from different perspectives drawn from the different countries represented by the DS.

The EPPC was a step in codifying and formalizing the building of capacity in the area of exercise planning so as to build capacity for future exercises and especially Exercise Amani Africa 2 (set for Lesotho in October 2014) and to enable design, development, delivery and evaluation to be done through utilising African Staff and competencies.

It is imperative to note that exercises form a critical part in any organisation as they are designed to prepare units and organisations for operations. The EPPC is one of the courses that the APSTA seeks to help the AU in its quest to operationalize the ASF through baby steps.

Through the EPPC, the missing parts are falling into place and the vision of African Union shall soon be realized.

Maj S D Mwachinalo
Curriculum & Design

Gender in Peace Support Operations

African Nations teamed up with Spain, the Netherlands and AFRICOM to promote a new perspective on gender.

On 20 Jan 2014, the issue of gender in peace support operations took a front row seat as dozens of representatives from across the African continent gathered in Kenya at the International Peace Support Training Centre for a weeklong conference.

Forty students from 11 different African nations attended the "Gender Perspective in Peace Support Operations Course". This was a comprehensive course meant to increase operational effectiveness by equipping students with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively operationalise the gender perspective in international peace support operations.

"Relationship with the population requires respect, empathy, and training as we do our best for them," said General Alberto Asarta of the Spanish Army who emphasized the importance of adverse perspective in PSO.

Also in attendance was IPSTC Director Brig. Robert Kabage, Deputy Ambassador of Spain, Ricardo Losa, Deputy Ambassador



MS Lorraine, US AFRICOM, Gender Perspective in Peace Support Operations Course Director during introduction session

of the Netherlands, Marielle Geraedts as well as Dr. Barbara Sotirin, AFRICOM's Deputy J5 Director.

Throughout the conference internationally renowned experts on peacekeeping, international humanitarian law, security sector reform and protection of civilians shared their expertise and engaged in dialogue with the students who also shared their own experiences in African peacekeeping.

"The International security community is increasingly realizing that recognizing the complex gendered realities of armed conflict is essential for sustainable mission success and peace," said Ann Stieglitz, AFRICOM Global Peace Operations Program Manager. "This trend is evidenced by several UN Security Council

the course in Kenya is a unique partnership between AFRICOM, the IPSTC, the Netherlands and Spanish bilateral initiative. "Comprehensiveness is all about building on diverse views," said Deputy Ambassador Geraedts.

In the spirit of that comprehensiveness, students were comprised of men and women, military and civilians, government and non-government.

The week-long course was built on the work of the award winning European Security and Defense College course developed by a bilateral initiative of the Netherlands and Spain held twice annually in Madrid and Amsterdam.

Since 2012, AFRICOM has partnered with the Netherlands and Spanish governments and their militaries to develop and promote the course. The IPSTC is an International Center of Excellence for peace support operation training at all levels as well as peace and conflict research.

"We are excited to be collaborating with US AFRICOM," said Deputy Ambassador Geraedts.

**Maj Machangoh
OC Admin, PCSS**



Course participants during tea break

resolutions and an increasing number of National Action Plans that address gender concerns," she added.

Tailored for the African audience,

Peace Support Operations Logistics Course

Thirty three Officers from rank of Captain to Colonel from Botswana, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia descended on the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) to take part in the Peace Support Operations Logistics Course. The Canadian Forces Director of Military and Training Cooperation (DMTC) put out the call for candidates through Canadian Defence Attaché Offices to the African and Middle Eastern countries.

DMTC's Logistic Officer posted to IPSTC, Major Daniel Martimbeault, acted as the Course Coordinator for this course. During the course, we had the opportunity to bring back with tremendous pleasure, our very own Major Rod Little who acted as the Lead Facilitator for the course.

He brought his knowledge, his experience and most of all; he brought back his love for Kenya. This course is the seventh course, sponsored by Canada.

What is important in a PSO Logistics Course is to bring back knowledgeable and experienced people and instructors. This course is a Logistics course, so evidently the most important factor is to understand how maintenance transport and supply work in a United Nations and an African Union mission. But we sometimes forget that an essential part of a course is the networking part.

As such, we had the opportunity to have alumni from IPSTC to come and teach some of the lessons. Lt Col Mike Fiafor of Ghana gave us an insightful perspective of what it is to be an infantry officer and his logistics comprehension as a logistics officer in mission. He shared his experience in UN missions in the Middle East as well as Africa.

For the first time ever on our Logistics side, we had a directing staff deployed on a mission at the time. His HQ was generous enough to let us have Squadron leader K.K. Atiemo participate in our course as directing staff. His mission experience was not only beneficial for the students but also for all of the teaching staff on this course.

He was extremely professional and did his job with a high degree of determination. He was also always available during syndicate work to help students who were struggling with some of the work to be done.

Also employed as directing staff was Major Kenny Miriti from IPSTC. Major Miriti, exemplifies to us at every course, what a good professional officer of the Kenyan Defense Force should be.

Lastly, we had the opportunity to have a directing staff from the Norwegian Defense International Centre, Major Eystein Skangvoll.

He was highly professional and had an incredible knowledge of the United Nations Department of Field Support Services. He had a tremendous amount of teaching experience in his domain which facilitated the knowledge sharing. He is a good teacher as he is able to vulgarize complex subjects and make them easy for the students to understand easily.

For this course, we decided to change some of the previous lessons. We wanted to create cohesion amongst the students. That said, we decided to introduce a new team building exercise. It was greatly appreciated by all the students as well as the staff that never had the opportunity to experience such an activity. It helped immensely to give the students the chance to work together fast as they started to know each other faster than they would have had in the past.

After being given a very good basic introduction in logistics planning, reconnaissance, and Reception Staging Onward movement and Integration (RSOI), each syndicate was asked, to produce six complete briefs to the mission command team, represented by the DS and controlled by the Course Director. Each syndicate was given detailed feedback on all the elements of the planning they did and presentations where they could see an improvement. This resulted in good progress all along the course with finishing results of very good RSOI briefs for the final in the fictional country of Carana. It was evident that each student met the course objectives and could return to their home countries with a perfect understanding for logistics planning, not only PSOs, but for any military tasking.

Not all the course was study and serious activity. The course was taken to the Bomas of Kenya for a cultural outing on the Saturday between the two-week study to view traditional Kenya villages, shopping and finally dancing displays. Sunday was a trip to downtown Nairobi to take in the sights.

Colonel Muthui, the Commandant of PCSS was the key guest and speaker at the closing ceremony. Each student was awarded a course certificate, CD, course report and class photo from the Commandant. The course senior presented a beautiful plaque with the entire student and facilitators' names superimposed on the African continent, to the Commandant. He also thanked Canada for funding the course as well as all the participating countries' governments for allowing the Officers to come to Kenya for this training.

Maj Dan Martimbeault
So2 Logs & Training

Addressing Terrorism Risk Factors in Eastern Africa



WOII Gitau builds capacity on IED risks at HPSS

Kenya lies on a highly fertile ground for the spread of international terrorism given its strategic position in Eastern Africa. The Indian Ocean brings with it threats of piracy and terrorism as well. This is further heightened by the country's neighboring war torn Somalia.

International terrorists find an unstable Somalia to be a good training ground and launching pad for terrorism in Eastern Africa. It is thus in the interests of all Eastern Africa member states to have peace and stability restored in Somalia.

Amorphous definition of 'terrorism' and 'a terrorist'

There is no single adopted world definition of these two terms. Western definition of terrorism differs from the Eastern definition of the same. Arguably, one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter.

There is no concurrence on what exactly terrorism is. This confusion and ambiguity has led to blame games and pin pointing accusations against certain groups. It is a challenge that has never been resolved yet. This has

brought about real and perceived human rights abuses and made it difficult to enact and fully implement anti-terrorism law and policies. Agreement and or lack of concurrence and acceptance of postulated definitions are still debatable. There is need to have a clear and globally accepted definition.

Unemployment

With more than 70% of youth unemployed, this stands as a **high risk** factor. Socioeconomic disadvantages leading to poverty, youth desperation and dissonance have made the youth a vulnerable target group for easy recruitment into criminal networks with the sole aim of getting money, getting out of poverty and becoming rich.

Perhaps, this is their defense mechanism in the struggle for survival to meet their livelihoods. There is need for the society to address gaps in unemployment amongst the youth. Both inadequate and lack of employment skills and education (employability factor) exclude youth from gainful employment. Building

capacity for self employment through entrepreneurship training and education should be top priority for the state. It is paramount to de-popularize old perceptions and mentality of youth seeking formal employment after college.

In this century and millennium more emphasis should be on building and producing highly innovative youth who can venture into self employment. Efforts to adopt training curricula to fit modern day economic and business environment should be pursued by all training and educational institutions.

The national and county governments should map out of school youth in order to provide them with the necessary vocational and skill based training. The county governments should capitalize on enhancing better and affordable youth training in village polytechnics. There is need for county and national authorities to promote increased involvement and integration of the youth in decision making and leadership positions.

Influx of Refugees

This is a **very high risk** factor. Undoubtedly, several terrorist incidents are connected to refugees presence in North Eastern and Northern Kenya. Control and management of refugees is critical to national security. Corruption should not be allowed to undermine state security. Undercover terrorists have a chance of posing as refugees.

Proximity to the conflict in Horn of Africa state, Somalia becomes a challenge in addressing cross border movement of refugees. This requires tight border and immigration controls otherwise porous borders will provide a

catalyst and good breeding ground for transnational terrorism. Working closely with UNHCR to ensure all security procedures are followed and due diligence exercised will be key to addressing these bottlenecks. Vetting of refugees should be thorough and uncompromised. Checks and balances are necessary to prevent the gains of humanitarianism being compromised by breaches of national security.

Radicalization of the youth

This is a **very high risk** factor. There is need for civil society and the government to conduct research to identify the root causes of radicalization in Eastern Africa.

This is an issue that has not escaped the minds of peace scholars and conflict analysts in recent times. This is an emerging debate in peace and security dynamics in the region.

Researchers have associated it with many factors such as radical and divergent religious perspectives, the feeling of marginalization and political exclusion of some communities, exclusion of minority groups, counter-productive state reactions to international terrorism, need for revenge, and, external/foreign militants influence exacerbated by porous borders and globalization of terror. Some security analysts portend that tackling radicalization involves

addressing many issues including security sector reforms, socio-economic reforms, legal-political reforms as well as cultural tolerance, addressing historical and emerging injustices, national inclusivity policies and reconciliation programmes, amongst others. By and large, this is a new and pertinent problem area for research.

Unregulated Cyber space/ World Wide Web/ Internet

Internet platforms have enabled terrorists to upload obnoxious content that propagates hatred. The social media platforms such as tweeter and facebook are particularly high risk platforms very prone to abuse. Internet platforms have enabled easy recruitment of new members into terrorist cells all over the world; it has expedited terrorist planning activities and enhanced planning and coordination of terrorist activities. The modern day highly digital youth are more easily trapped through the internet than by face to face interactions. Information technology like a double edged sword has paradoxically allowed the spread and globalization of terror as well as enabled monitoring of terror activities by intelligence agents. There is need for enhanced watch of the electromagnetic and cyber space by intelligence services.

Modern and emerging terror groups are claiming prominence at the

cyber space and recruiting many desperate people.

It is important for peace and security actors to understand these risk dynamics with a view of taking appropriate action to eliminate or minimize them. Policy frameworks should be more aimed at preventing than reacting to terrorism.

Monitoring and reporting of portent fragile situations should be fast tracked and seriously conducted. Eastern Africa states need to invest more into research and training to feed into their early warning and prevention systems against international terrorism. Conduct of applied research into terrorism and piracy should be able to inform regional policy as well as contribute to training in order to address identified gaps.

State security agents should utilize research findings provided by various organizations to the benefit of the state social development; otherwise this expensive investment will be an exercise in futility.

Unless full implementation of peace and conflict research and commissions of inquiry reports are undertaken to the uttermost, there will be need to interrogate the level of regional will and commitment to this global effort.

Capt. M H Mwaiha
Assistant Researcher, IPSTC

Peace Building and State Fragility

Whilst there is no internationally-agreed definition of the term 'fragile states', or 'fragility', most development agencies define it principally as a fundamental failure of the state to perform functions necessary to meet citizens' basic needs and expectations. Fragile

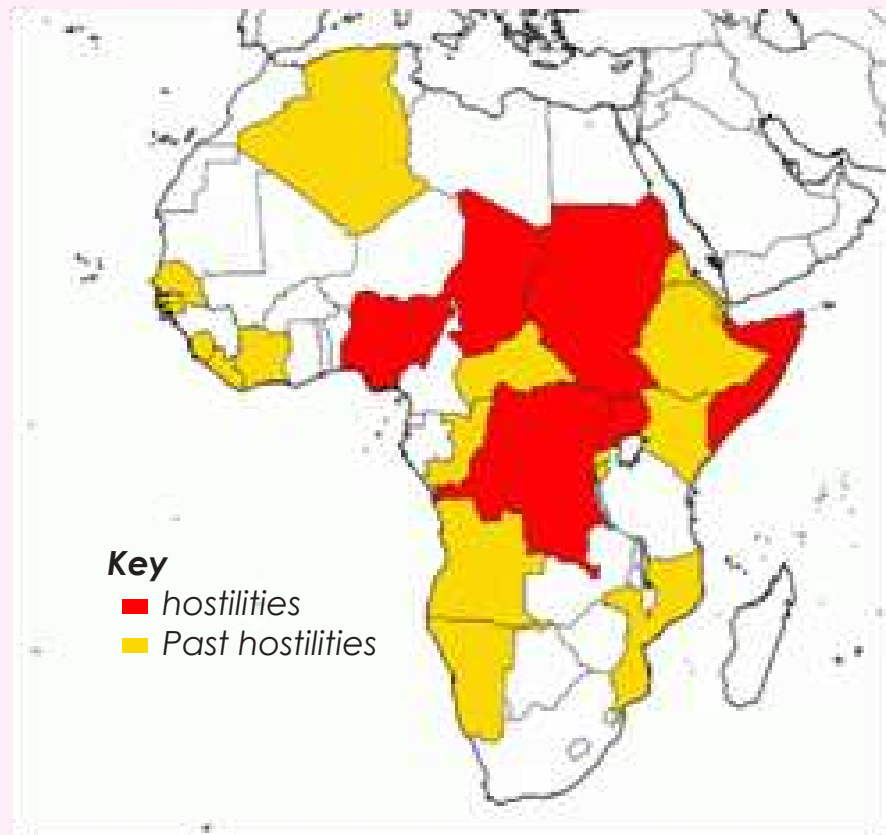
states are commonly described as incapable of assuring basic security, maintaining rule of law and justice, or providing basic services and economic opportunities for their citizens. Accordingly, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) recently characterized fragile states as: unable to meet their population's expectations or manage changes in expectations and capacity through the political process (OECD, 2008).

Of the 47 fragile states identified throughout the world, 25 are African countries. African countries suffer the majority of conflicts worldwide, with almost 80% of conflicts taking place in countries with incomes below the global median. Within this group, some of the conflict has direct effects on neighbouring countries and even on international security system.

Stabilizing fragile states is an important security challenge in Africa. While these states may seem marginal on the global geopolitical sphere, when ignored, the threat to international community and neighboring countries is heightened and the problem they pose become seemingly intractable. The case of Somalia has demonstrated enough how fragile states constitute serious security challenge to regional and international levels. Refugees from South Sudan are disseminated in neighbouring countries with their huge needs in terms of health, security, education and protection.

To stabilize such states require integrated efforts which include a long range of activities related to building capacity in security, political and economic development. The socio-economic systems of these countries are almost destroyed by conflicts and need a lot of integrated efforts to be stabilized. Somalia and South Sudan are among these countries where East African countries, AU and UN are gathering their efforts to overcome their problems.



In this context, the International Peace Training Centre has played an important role to stabilize Somalia and South Sudan.

The contribution of IPSTC is in capacity building for all kind of leaders, specifically from fragile states to adequately deal with all kind of challenges within their countries. Through diverse military, police and civilian training on Peace Support Operations to disaster management; a good number of people have been empowered to face these kind of challenges at national, regional and international levels

This recognizes that stabilizing fragile states is, in most cases, a long term state-building process that must redress a long period of deterioration overseen by

illegitimate leadership that has fostered deep inequities in a society. While opportunistic spoilers emerge in such contexts and can cause great devastation, by and large these insurgencies are fairly weak. They are a symptom of the state's fragility and not normally the cause. Accordingly, while stabilization efforts must address organized violence, they should keep their focus on the overarching challenge: building legitimate and effective states that can earn and maintain the support of their populations which is the main objective of the United Nations and African Union Peace Support Operations and by extension the work of the International Peace Support Training Centre.

Lt-Col NDUWIMANA Donatien
Researcher, IPSTC

Interns Corner

What do they say?

My Experience as an Intern in the Finance Department



My sincere gratitude goes out to the management of IPSTC and the finance department for giving me an opportunity to learn from them and more so for creating an ample environment that makes me feel needed and accepted as part of the team.
My scope of work mostly entails: To develop and utilize

spreadsheets, databases and other computer application; assist in the preparation of monthly and weekly financial reports; receive and verify payment claims and supporting documents; prepare relevant vouchers as required and with all supporting documents; maintain accounting records within set standards and also perform other minor administrative duties. Every working day in IPSTC is a learning experience not only in my area of specialty but also socially. Applying practically what I learnt in class is very motivating and fulfilling because I not only become very good at my work but also more confident especially when faced with a challenging situation. My supervisors are very supportive and always ready to teach me how to become a better accountant and at the same time to observe professionalism. Team work drives

the accounting team therefore making it the best department to be in. IPSTC is the most unique and diverse institution I have worked with. The staff entails a mixture of both military and civilians. Relating with both worlds has given me a positive insight that I never knew of and how the military goes to a greater length to promote peace and development not only in Kenya but also internationally. I have not only grown career wise but also at a personal and social level thanks to IPSTC. I would love to be part of the team working for IPSTC when opportunity arises and if that does not happen, I can only hope that my future employer will be as caring and supportive as IPSTC has been. God bless IPSTC.

Alice Wanjiru Gichuki
Intern, Finance Dept

My Procurement



I am extremely grateful for my procurement internship at IPSTC as it has been a great way to put the procurement and supply chain management skills I have acquired in school to good use. I also appreciate

the opportunity to meet other procurement professionals. At IPSTC I have worked with welcoming, passionate, talented people and with high ethical standards where everyone is excited to teach new concepts, answer questions, or hear my inputs, leading to a culture of openness where each person can be creative and innovative.

This spirit of teamwork and professionalism, which I believe applies to the rest of the organization as well, is a great source of encouragement for me in doing my work, and is likely to stick with me to guide my future professional career. This internship is an eye-opening experience through the various

jobs I perform like; Sorting and analyzing of quotations, creating and filling local purchase orders for goods and local service orders for services, conducting market surveys and getting proforma invoices for goods required in the organization and even dealing with suppliers. My communication skills have also improved greatly by interacting freely to not only the members of my department but also to other employees of the organization. I immensely enjoy my work here and can only hope that any future jobs I have will be in an environment as supportive and enriching as IPSTC.

Loise Njambi Kanyingi
Procurement Intern

Interns Corner

Finance Department

I am so gratified to International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC) for my internship at Finance department. Your consideration for me as an intern at (IPSTC) has been so incredible. The personnel are well organized and eager to fulfill the goals of the organization.

As an intern in the finance department of the organization, I gained immense knowledge and skills applicable to day to day activities of professional finance personnel. The impressive experience gave me what it takes to be a successful person in the field.

Unity is strength and for sure I testify that at IPSTC, I have learnt this. I have worked with a very reliable team comprising of people of diverse personality, cultural backgrounds, religion, and in maximizing our teamwork power we achieved more than we could ever do as individuals.

Each day spent in the organization is makes me better and better as it moulds me to be accurate, confident and more articulate. Being an intern at IPSTC is a milestone in my academic and career life.

I would like to take this humble opportunity to appreciate the



management for offering me the opportunity to work with them and gain from them. It is my hope that according to my supervisor, I was able to return the favour by giving total cooperation.

Tom Bundotich
Finance Intern

IT Department

The Department of Information Technology (IT) at IPSTC is strategically placed to support the administration, training and research wings through development and maintenance of IT resources and services. The IT department provides guidance on technical matters to departments, vetting IT projects and provides the infrastructure for automation, the governance for the use of the network and operating systems, and provision of IT back up to operational units.

The IT team has been able to realize the following achievements:

- Increase of bandwidth from 4Mbs to 8Mbs.
- Implement firewall to control and enforce internet network access.
- Acquire more UPS for lecture halls and server room.
- Service & Repair of Local area networks.

Future endeavors

The team is working on the following future activities;



- Implementation of an enterprise resource planning software.
- Development of an E-learning software.
- Wide area network including HPSS- Embakasi and IPSTC- Karen.
- Offsite backup of data to enforce fault tolerance.

Ken Bundotich
Intern, IT Department

Importance of Network Security in Maintaining a Safe and Secure Environment



SSAFE Participants in a practical session

Network security has become more important to personal computer users, organizations, and the military. With the advent of the internet, security became a major concern and the history of security allows a better understanding of the emergence of security technology. The internet structure itself allowed for many security threats to occur. The architecture of the internet, when modified can reduce the possible attacks that can be sent across the network.

Knowing the attack methods, allows for the appropriate security to emerge. Many businesses secure themselves from the internet threats by means of firewalls and encryption mechanisms. The

businesses create an "intranet" to remain connected to the internet but secured from possible threats. The entire field of network security is vast and evolutionary.

The world is becoming more interconnected with the advent of new networking technology. There is a large amount of personal, commercial, military, and government information on networking infrastructures worldwide.

Network security is becoming of great importance because of intellectual property that can be easily acquired or infringed through the internet. There are currently two fundamentally

different networks, data networks and synchronous network comprised of switches. The internet is considered a data network. Since the current data network consists of computer-based routers, information can be obtained by special programs, such as "Trojan horses," planted in the routers. The synchronous network that consists of switches does not buffer data and therefore are not threatened by attackers. That is why security is emphasized in data networks, such as the internet, and other networks that link to the internet.

System and network technology is a key aspect for a wide variety of applications. Security is crucial

to networks and applications. Although, network security is a critical requirement in emerging networks, there is a significant lack of security methods that can be easily implemented.

There exists a "communication gap" between the developers of security technology and developers of networks. When considering network security, it must be emphasized that the whole network is secure.

Network security does not only concern the security in the computers but also each end of the communication chain. When transmitting data the communication channel should not be vulnerable to attack. A possible hacker could target the communication channel, obtain the data, decrypt it and re-insert a false message. Securing the network is just as important as securing the computers and encrypting the message.

When developing a secure network, the following need to be considered:

- **Access** – Authorized users are provided the means to communicate to and from a particular network.

- **Confidentiality** – Information in the network remains private.
- **Authentication** – Ensure the users of the network are who they say they are.
- **Integrity** – Ensure the message has not been modified in transit.
- **Non-repudiation** – Ensure the user does not refute that he used the network.

The types of attacks through the internet need to also be studied to be able to detect and guard against them. Intrusion detection systems are established based on the types of attacks most commonly used. Network intrusions consist of packets that are introduced to cause problems for the following reasons:

- To consume resources uselessly.
- To interfere with any system resource's intended function.
- To gain system knowledge that can be exploited in later attacks.

Network security is an important field that is increasingly gaining attention as the internet expands. The security threats and internet protocol were analyzed to determine the necessary security technology. The security

technology is mostly software based, but many common hardware devices are used. The current development in network security is not very impressive. Originally it was assumed that with the importance of the network security field, new approaches to security, both hardware and software, would be actively researched. It was a surprise to see most of the development taking place in the same technologies being currently used. The embedded security of the new internet protocol IPv6 may provide many benefits to internet users.

Although some security issues were observed, the IPv6 internet protocol seems to evade many of the current popular attacks. Combined use of IPv6 and security tools such as firewalls, intrusion detection, and authentication mechanisms will prove effective in guarding intellectual property for the near future. The network security field may have to evolve more rapidly to deal with the emerging threats now and in the future.

Major D Kilimo
So2 Coord, HPSS

Children's Rights Perspective in Armed Conflict: Machel's Study

The changing nature of conflicts over time has led to children becoming targets of war during armed conflicts. For instance, when civilian institutions like schools and hospitals are indiscriminately targeted, children are some of the victims. During such incidences, children face some of the six grave violations of their rights as highlighted in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1216. These include; killing and maiming

of children, recruitment or use of children as child soldiers, sexual violence, denial of humanitarian access and abduction of children.

One of the great milestones that led to the re-examination of the effect of armed conflict on children was initiated by Graca Machel. She does not only make history having been the first lady of two different African countries, serving as the First Lady of Mozambique from 1975

to 1986 and the First Lady of South Africa from 1998 to 1999 but she also presented a groundbreaking report on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children, (A/51/306) in 1996 to the United Nations General Assembly. As an expert of the Secretary-General and former Minister of Education of Mozambique, she carried out an intensive report that described the devastating impact of war on girls and boys.

Ms Catherine engaging the participants



The study explains how the nature of armed conflicts has changed in recent years and how the impact of war on children and young people has become worse than ever.

Next to women, children have become the most vulnerable group in a given conflict.

They suffer the direct consequences of armed conflicts: small arms proliferation and recruitment by armed groups, landmines, aerial bombings, as well as terrorist attacks.

Girls and boys are recruited as combatants, targeted during attacks against schools and hospitals, or illegally detained. Apart from this, in many cases, they face sexual violence. Their development and well-being is also at risk.

Girls and boys who live in conflict areas often do not have access to education and are likely to live in poverty and suffer from malnourishment and disease.

The report also highlighted the priorities and the responses required with a number of concrete recommendations for the protection of children in armed conflict. The recommendations aim to;

- Achieve universal adherence to international norms and standards
- End impunity for violations against children
- Prioritize children's security
- Strengthen monitoring and reporting
- Promote justice for children
- Ensure access to basic services
- Support inclusive re-integration strategies
- End gender based violence
- Improve capacity and knowledge for quality care and protection of children
- Ensure complementarity among key actors and mainstream children and armed conflict concerns
- Operationalize the engagement of regional bodies
- Ensure that funding matches children needs and priorities Consolidate the role of United Nations peacekeeping in child protection
- Increase the participation of and support of children and youth
- Integrate children's rights in peacemaking, peace building and preventive actions.
- These recommendations would ensure universal implementation

of international norms and end to impunity. These measures are also used as advocacy and policy tools by member states, humanitarian actors and protection of children especially during armed conflict.

The Machel Report seeks to create awareness among the public about the dire effects of war and conflicts on children's rights. This report led to the creation of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAAC) in 1997.

The Special Representative serves as a moral voice and independent advocate for the protection and well-being of boys and girls affected by armed conflict.

Through the strategic ten year review there have been significant achievements since the original report, such as the solid international child protection standards, the active involvement of both the General Assembly and the Security Council in making the issue a top priority and the enhancement of strategies and programmes to protect war-affected children.

Many resolutions seeking to ensure children's concerns are addressed during armed conflict have been adopted. These include: UNSC 1261 (1999), UNSC 1314 (2000), UNSC 1379 (2001), UNSC 1460 (2003), UNSC 1539 (2004), UNSC 1612 (2005), UNSC 1882 (2009), UNSC 1998 (2011), UN Security Council Resolution 2068 (2012), among others.

Seeking to understand child protection issues for the effective prevention and protection of children in Peace Support Operations, the third child protection course was held at the

Course participants in syndicate room



Peace and Conflict Studies School (PCSS) in Karen, Nairobi from 24th February to 7th March 2014. The

course had a loading of twenty four (24) participants from six (6) countries; Burundi (4), Egypt (1),

Kenya (10), Rwanda (3), Sudan (1) and Uganda (5).

The course also comprised of military, police, correction officers and civilians.

Participants were able to recognize and understand the vulnerability of children as well as their role in conflicts. The efforts of individuals, communities, States, Civil society, the Non State Actors, regional organizations and international organizations are of utmost importance because children embody the future and therefore need protection.

Catherine Cherotich
Directing Staff, IPSTC

Responsibilities and Rule of Law

"Were it to be our wish, this particular Course on Rule of Law should be extended by two weeks, we really enjoyed the course content and had a fantastic time with the seasoned facilitators."

These were the words of the participant's representative during the official closing ceremony carried out at Aberdares Hall at Humanitarian Peace Support School in Embakasi. The closing ceremony was graced by the Deputy Head of Mission, Japanese Embassy in Kenya Mr Mikio Mori assisted by the IPSTC Director, Brigadier Robert Kabage.

Also present during the occasion was the 2nd Secretary in the Japanese Embassy in Kenya, Ms Atsuko, the Deputy Commandant HPSS, Lt Col J N Muinde and other IPSTC staff. The ceremony was one of its kind since the HE Mr Mikio Mori was making his first public appearance in Kenya after his posting.

The 1st Rule of Law course took place at HPSS from 13th to 24th January 2014. The timing of the training could not have been better given the ongoing conflict dynamics in South

Sudan, Central African Republic and Somali Republic among other countries that seek to stabilize after expiring protracted conflicts. The Lead Facilitator, Ruth Bolline equated the time the course came as, "significant to the regional peace making activities".

The Rule of Law Course attracted a total of 25 participants from the Eastern African Region. Eight of the participants were female with a dominance of seventeen male.

During the closing ceremony the participants were also informed about the forthcoming Masters Programme at IPSTC in partnership with Bradford University. They were invited to register, train and get certification on the said programs.

Several participants immediately took the challenge and were willing to be part of the program. In his closing Remarks, the Japanese Deputy Head of Mission in, Kenya, H.E Mr Mikio Mori congratulated the participants for having worked hard and for having successfully accomplished the two weeks course. He also thanked IPSTC for the great

partnership that has grown over time. He promised that the government of Japan, through United Nations Development Program (UNDP) intended to avail more financial support for courses at IPSTC in the year 2014. He also reiterated the importance of individual, governmental and regional commitment to peace processes in Africa and beyond.

During the two weeks a mix of high regarded facilitators, were invited and gave the best of facilitation, lectures and exercises. They employed adult-centered approaches in their session deliveries. They also offered real time value by presenting case scenarios that were more practical to their work environment.

The aim and objectives of the Rule of Law Course were perfectly met. The spirit of Rule of Law and understanding was adequately realized and understood. Kudos to all who gave their support to enable the success of the Course!

Kennedy Kibisu
Directing Staff, IPSTC

ONE on ONE

With
**COL EDWARD
EKIDORLOJORE**



Colonel Plans/Programmes - IPSTC

Q. Sir, my name is Warrant Officer I Maina, the librarian International Peace Support Training Centre. Thank you for granting me this audience in my endeavour to find out how your office has contributed to making IPSTC the institution it is today.

A. Thank you WO I Maina for granting me an opportunity to undertake this interview. My office has been at the centre of coordinating training activities. My office also conducts liaison with Embassies and other interested persons. Training of the IPSTC staff is also one of the roles of my office. Sourcing of participants in liaison with Chief of Staff also falls under my office. I can generally say that my office plays a crucial role in IPSTC's training.

Q. When did you join the International Peace Support Training Centre?

A. In June, 2012.

Q. How different is IPSTC from other institutions that you have worked in before?

A. Well, let me say that it is more like an Embassy due to the high level of interactions with high profile personalities from different Embassies. The course participants come from different

countries; hence, it requires one to interact with both the course participants and the Institutions' staff in a diplomatic way. It is indeed a busy institution.

Q. What does the office of the Colonel Plans and Programmes entail?

A. It entails coordination, liaison, and training of the centre's staff.

Q. In reference to your office, what is the main difference between planning and programming?

A. Planning means forecasting for future activities while programming is ensuring that planned activities are coordinated in a sequential manner. Indeed programming is the art of ensuring that planned activities are followed to a logical conclusion in a systematic manner without losing focus of achieving them as desired by the centre.

Q. Sir, have you heard of the saying that, "If you fail to plan you are planning to fail?"

A. Yes, I have heard of it and it is true that those who fail to plan, plan to fail.

Q. How relevant is this saying in the IPSTC context?

A. This saying is true of IPSTC as it cannot afford to fail to plan due to the nature of activities, the level of interaction especially with external partners and the focus from higher headquarters; hence, the need to have a proper plan with sober minded and focused staff at the centre all the time.

Q. Have you encountered any challenges in the course of work in your office?

A. I can say not much. I have cordial working relations with the staff at the IPSTC Headquarters. The Director in particular is very supportive. I do my work according to terms of reference and sometimes I do undertake duties assigned by the Director. The main challenge that I have had was that of undertaking a Degree Programme (BA in Peace and Conflict Studies) at the African Nazarene University. This constrained me in attainment of my duties as I was required to be in class at 5:30 pm every working day. This sometimes made me leave the office at 3:30 pm so as to be in class on time.

Q. Wasn't this a bit challenging? Managing the enormous work in your office coupled with your studies?

A. I had to delicately balance between work, family, and

University studies. I ensured that my pending office work was completed on Saturdays and Sundays.

- Q.** Sir, for any institution to function properly, it must have a focus on its strategic plan. Does IPSTC have a strategic plan in place?
- A.** Yes, it has.
- Q.** It is a strategic plan cycle of how many years?
- A.** Five years.
- Q.** What does the IPSTC strategic plan endeavor to achieve?
- A.** That IPSTC meets its objectives for the planned five years. The strategic plan keeps IPSTC focused on its mandate of, "building capacity on Peace and Security in the Eastern Africa Region". The strategic plan is a road map that clearly stipulates what the centre should achieve at specific timeframe as planned. All IPSTC's achievements I can say are due to strict adherence to its strategic plan.
- Q.** Sir, do you think the institution will achieve what it has stipulated in its strategic plan within the five years?
- A.** Absolutely. The IPSTC management particularly under the guidance of Brigadier Robert Kabage, who is the Director, has always been keen on ensuring that the objectives of the strategic plan are followed conclusively. Reviews are conducted on yearly basis with a view to ensuring that the objectives of the strategic plan are attained as stipulated.
- Q.** How does IPSTC benefit from being a member of African Peace Support Trainers' Association (APSTA)?
- A.** IPSTC's main benefit from APSTA is on training coordination. APSTA seeks to standardize IPSTC's training with those of other Peace Support Operations training institutions in Africa. This I think might take some time as IPSTC seem to be ahead of the rest in this area. APSTA has also been instrumental in provision of Subject Matter Experts whenever the centre has requested for assistance.

- Q.** PSO training is becoming a competitive entity among countries. It is my earnest belief that for an institution to attract and keep the interest of donors and sponsors, then it ought to prove its worth. In view of this sir, what is the IPSTC doing to maintain high level of confidence among its donors and sponsors?
- A.** IPSTC has been ahead of the pack due to transparency in financial accounting. The presence of the International and Regional staff and the cordial relations at the Centre are what has made the partners maintain confidence with IPSTC. The wide range of Peace Support Operations programmes offered at IPSTC is another area that has made IPSTC a favored institution for PSO training in Africa. IPSTC is like a one-stop-shop whereby both strategic and tactical training are undertaken unlike in other Centres of Excellence which take these programmes in different institutions. IPSTC needs to capitalize on the use of "Amani PSO Village" as other Centers of Excellence do not have such a facility for conducting real-live PSO training. IPSTC has also gained prominence from its experienced staff. The centers' strategic location has also played well for the centre. The Mobile Training Team concept is another area that will give IPSTC prominence and confidence from the partners.
- Q.** Sir, IPSTC has been in existence for over a decade now. What major achievements or contributions has it made in the PSO training?
- A.** IPSTC has trained over 17,000 participants globally. This is quite an achievement considering that the centre has been in existence since 2001. The Centre has grown in terms of facilities, staff, and the number of programmes undertaken. The centre produces Occasional Papers and Issue Briefs which are shared with various governments' organizations and I believe the contents in these research products have touched lives of many people. The "Amani PSO Village" can be said to be a major achievement of the centre as well.
- Q.** Where do you see IPSTC in the next five years?

- A.** I see IPSTC continuing to expand in terms of facilities, staff, and gaining more prominence regionally, continentally and globally. I see IPSTC remaining the most preferred centre of excellence regionally, although there are other upcoming centres which are trying to rival and out-stage the IPSTC.
- Q.** From your experience as Colonel Plans and Programmes, What is the one area that you would like the Centre to improve so that it becomes more responsive to the needs of the regional Peace and Security issues?
- A.** The Centre should seek to expand in terms of facilities, staff, and training programmes so that more participants can attend training.
- Q.** Sir, is there anything else that you would like us to know about IPSTC?
- A.** IPSTC is an institution that has gained respect internationally. If you happen to be in a gathering of Peace and Security trainers in Africa or globally, every participant wishes to hear more about IPSTC. The institution has benefited a lot from the peaceful Kenyan climate as well.
- Q.** Thank you for granting me this interview sir. It is indeed fulfilling to have a glimpse of how your office contributes to the overall functioning of the IPSTC. I wish you all the best in your future endeavours. Thank you very much sir.
- A.** I also take this time to thank all the IPSTC staff for being cooperative and making my work easy at the centre. I urge that they remain focused on their work for the betterment of the centre. Every individual should support one another and above all, observance of good discipline should be maintained all the time. As I leave the IPSTC family to join the civilian world, it is my prayer that all the centre's activities will be guided by the Almighty God. Thank you.

WO I FREDRICK MAINA KANYI
Librarian – IPSTC

E-mail: fmaina@ipstc.org

IPSTC Second Quarter Course Calendar 2014



PEACE & CONFLICT STUDIES SCHOOL			
S/No	Event	Description	Target Audience
1	Security Sector Reform 14-25 April 12	12 days course funded by Denmark	TARGET AUDIENCE Middle level practitioners who are working with International, Regional and Sub- Regional organizations and PSO in general
2	Protection of Civilians 14- 25 April	12 days course funded by Denmark	Multi-dimensional staff to deployed to missions
3	Rule of Law 5-16 May	12 days course funded by Denmark	Participants from IGAD member states
4	AMISOM Logistics 2-13 June	12 days course funded by Denmark	AMISOM staff

HUMANITARIAN PEACE SUPPORT SCHOOL

5	UN Staff Officers 7-25 April	19 days course funded by AFRICOM	Multi-dimensional staff to be deployed in PSO
6	SSAFE 7-10 April	4 days course funded by UNDSS	EASF
7	SSAFE 14-17 April	4 days course funded by UNDSS	EASF
8	Law of Armed Conflict seminar 15-17 April	3 days seminar funded by KUSLO	Military officers of the ranks of major and above
9	Weapon Contamination 27 April- 1 May	5 days course funded by ICRC	ICRC
10	SSAFE 28 April- 2 May	5 days course funded by REDR (UK)	EASF
11	AMISOM Force Headquarters 5-30 May	26 days course funded by ACOTA	AMISOM staff
12	Personnel Safety and Security 5-9 May	5 days course funded by REDR (UK)	RED R staff
13	EOD AMISOM 5-16 May	12 days course funded by UNMAS	RED R staff
14	SSAFE 12-15 May	4 days course funded by UNDSS	EASF
15	Security Management 19-23 May	5 days course funded by REDR (UK)	RED R staff
16	EOD 21-30 May	10 days course funded by Danish	Qualified combat engineers and civilians working with demining agencies as Demines
17	HEAT 28-31 May	4 days course funded by World Vision	Selected individuals deployed or to be deployed in mission Demines
18	SSAFE 2-5 June	4 days course funded by UNDSS	EASF
19	HEAT 2-6 June	5 days course funded by World Vision	Military and civilian officers likely to serve in PSO as civilian-military liaison Officers
20	CIMIC 2-13 June	12 days course funded by US	Military and civilian officers likely to serve in PSO as civilian-military liaison Officers
21	UN Staff Officers 2-20 June	19 days course funded by AFRICOM	Multi-dimensional staff to be deployed in PSO Officers
22	SSAFE 9-12 June	4 days course funded by UNDSS	EASF

PEACE AND SECURITY RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

23	IPSTC Research Workshop 23-25 April	4 days course funded by UNDSS	EASF
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