

PEACE BUILDERS NEWS



A QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE SUPPORT TRAINING CENTRE

VOLUME 7, ISSUE 2 (01 APRIL - 30 JUNE 2014)

Improving Capacity and Effectiveness of Peace Support Operations through Research and Training



IN THIS ISSUE:

- Message from the Director
- Capacity building in PSOs: Contribution of PSRD
- Director IPSTC visits Mali and Egypt peace keeping training schools
- IPSTCs participation in the Viking 14 exercise in Sweden
- Characteristics of complex emergencies
- Dialogue, Negotiation and mediation
- Curbing sexual and gender Based Violence
- Promoting Rule of Law is a never ending effort
- Human Rights
- UN Security council's commitment on protection of civilians
- Understanding Dengue fever
- Key Visits and events at IPSTC
- Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) Response force for TCC Participants in AMISOM
- Personal Safety and Security Guidelines
- Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation in religious related conflicts
- Importance of Gender Mainstreaming in conflict intervention
- Drums of peace over Rusizi River
- Poetic Corner
- SADC Road to maintaining peace and security in the region
- Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation training in Addis Ababa
- Staff Updates
- IPSTC Third Quarter Course Calendar 2014

Table of Contents

Message from the Director2

Capacity building in PSOs: Contribution of PSRD4

Director IPSTC visits Mali and Egypt peace keeping training schools5

IPSTC's participation in the Viking 14 exercise in Sweden6

Characteristics of complex emergencies8

Dialogue, negotiation and mediation9

Curbing sexual and Gender based violence10

Promoting rule of law is a never ending effort12

Human rights13

UN Security councils commitment on protection of civilians14

Understanding Dengue fever16

Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) response force for TCC participants in AMISOM17

Key visits and events at IPSTC18

Personal Safety and Security Guidelines21

Dialogue, negotiation and mediation in religious related conflicts23

Importance of gender mainstreaming in conflict intervention25

Drums of peace over the Rusizi River26

Poetic corner28

SADC Road to maintaining peace and security in the region30

Dialogue, negotiation and mediation training in Addis Ababa32

IPSTC Capacity building of AU member states EPCC34

Staff Updates35

COVER PICTURE: Group photo of Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation course Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation MTT course participants in a syndicate room in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Improving capacity and effectiveness of PSOs through Research and Training

Welcome to the second Quarter issue of the IPSTC 2014 Peace Builders' Newsletter. The centre has had a busy quarter with a number of activities geared towards capacity improvement of PSO in the region. In the same breath the centre has conducted a number of courses at

our two training platforms; the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) and Peace and conflict Studies School (PCSS).

This Quarterly newsletter highlights key activities of training and research which have been undertaken by IPSTC staff.

The guiding theme for the issue is improving capacity and effectiveness of PSO through Research and Training. It's important to note that properly trained staff contributes to the success of the mission. The standard of training required for one to function in a current complex mission environment is high and requires that any developed training module incorporates lessons learnt from the field. To this end the centre conducts research in the field to identify gaps that need

to be addressed through training.

During the period under review, researchers from the Peace and Security Department conducted research in the field in the Great Lakes region: Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda,

It's important to note that properly trained staff contributes to the success of the mission.

Uganda and Burundi. The product of this research will be critical in the development of future curriculum thus adding value to the training offered at IPSTC.

In Addition, the centre conducted Mobile Training on Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation Course

in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and Exercise Planning Process course at RPTC in Harare, Zimbabwe which contributed to development of capacity in Peace Support Operations.

I wish to thank all the partners for their generous support that enables IPSTC to fulfil its mandate. Most importantly is the Government of Japan for supporting the publication of the newsletter.

I also wish to thank IPSTC staff for their selfless dedication and support to the centres activities.

Shukrani

**Brig R G Kabage
Director, IPSTC**

Capacity building in PSOs: Contribution of the Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD)

The International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC) has a vibrant research department that produces annual occasional papers and issue briefs touching on key peace support operations themes in Eastern Africa. The Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) also has a curriculum design section where learning plans and facilitator guides on various PSO themes are produced.

In line with the mandate of the PSRD; to produce and disseminate knowledge of emerging peace and security issues, the department carried out tasks that were meant to improve the capacity of various components of Peace Support Operations (PSOs).

As the region experiences various challenges of conflicts that



are being resolved by various regional bodies, the department endeavoured to carry out research that will inform policy. Researchers in the month of May went to DRC, Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi while other researchers will be

carrying out field research in Somalia, Sudan and Northern Kenya on a broad range of issues on security and Peace Support Operations. The products are expected to provide some insights and recommendations that will contribute to the enhancement of regional peace and security.

Some of the research recommendations are incorporated into the training curricula of International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) to enrich what is learnt by the participants, thus improving their capacity in performing their duties.

To keep up with the changing times, the department also revised some of the courses run by the two IPSTC platforms (the Humanitarian Peace Support School and the Peace and Conflict Studies School), in order to incorporate current developments.

All said and done, it's worth mentioning that research could not have been possible without the funding by the Government of Japan through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women.

**Col Paul Otieno
Head of Research,
IPSTC**



IPSTC research team

Director IPSTC (Kenya) visits EMP Bamako and CCCPA Peace Keeping Training Schools in Mali and Egypt



Director Brig R G Kabage with Staff of EMP Bamako Peacekeeping Centre led by Gen Toure (Middle)

The Director of IPSTC, Brig Robert Kabage, made very successful familiarization visits to EMP Bamako Peace Keeping Training School in Mali and the CCCPA Peacekeeping Centre in Cairo Egypt, from 12-16 May 2014.

The visit to Mali was conducted from 12-13 May 2014. The director was hosted by a team led by the Chief of Staff of the Mali Armed Forces, Maj General Toure, who is also the Director General of EMP Bamako Peacekeeping School.

The two delegations discussed issues of mutual interest to include areas of possible collaboration in PSO training and research. As Centres of Excellence in their respective regions, they both agreed on the need to exchange course participants, facilitators, research topics, research publications, and possible use of MTT capability in both Institutions to reduce on training costs when need arises.

From 15-16 May 2014, the Director made a similar visit to

the Centre for Conflict Prevention and Resolution (CCCPA) in Cairo. Here he was hosted by a high powered delegation led by Mr Ashraf Swelam, the Director of the centre and his senior staff.

In their deliberations, the two agreed on the need to foster closer cooperation between the two centre's activities in the spirit of

finding African solutions to African problems. Observing that the two centre's need to continuously compliment each others' efforts of building PSO capacity in their respective regions within the framework of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), the directors agreed to work closely in future to harmonize their training and research activities as they endeavour to enhance regional peace and security. As a first step, they agreed to start exchanging course participants, exploring ways of virtual research on cross cutting issues and also supporting each other's position on PSO issues of common interest.

The two directors commended the initiative taken by the Director IPSTC to visit and share the centres' experiences with them and they both promised to reciprocate the visits at an opportune time in future.



Brig R G Kabage with Director of CCCPA Cairo

IPSTC'S Participation in the Viking 14 Exercise in Sweden



Participants at the Viking 14 Exercise

The Exercise Viking is a series of major multifunctional civil-military exercises organized by Sweden. 14 Viking Exercises have been run over the past thirteen years and the series has grown to be the largest recurring civil-military relations exercise in the world. The latest exercise, the VIKING 14 series, was conducted in April 2014 and saw the participation of more than 1700 participants representing over 52 countries and organizations. Among the organizations was the Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) represented by individuals from nine member states of EASFCOM.

Of these, there were 22 military officers, three police officers and three civilians. International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), as a centre of excellence for EASF, was represented by Lt Col Joyce Sitienei, who played the role of gender adviser.

The aim of the exercises was to train and educate participants - civilian, military and police - to cooperate effectively and meet the challenges of future multidimensional chapter VII peace operation in an

unstable environment, based on a comprehensive approach, focusing on co-operation and co-ordination with all relevant actors and understanding their interdependencies and relations.

In order to achieve this aim, the exercise had four objectives that included developing an understanding and applying a comprehensive approach to international Peace operations, including the role of the host nation; Promoting mutual understanding, confidence, co-

operation and interoperability among all contributing and affected forces, organisations, officers and personnel; Understanding and applying mission command/management, staff roles and functions, procedures and structures and co-ordinated planning processes; and understanding and applying current operational concepts reflecting present and future challenges in international peace operations.

The exercise was built around the fictitious troubled state of Bogaland which reflected challenges in peace operations that are prevalent in Africa and the Middle East. The exercise was able to maximize civil-military interaction through mandates, themes and incidents that triggered multifunctional interaction. The scenario also presented complicated conflict dynamics that allowed for

simultaneous gaming on national and regional level.

The interesting element added to the Viking exercise was the conscious inclusion of a gender perspective in all its activities. Not only did it have a reasonable number of female participants in all three dimensions but also required participants to look at all situations presented through a gender lens.

Over the nine days of the exercise, exercise players reacted to several injects and the EASF team focused mainly on planning for deployment into a peace operation. Under the guidance of the outgoing EASF brigade commander, Brigadier Jack Bakasumba from Uganda an alumni of the IPSTC's Senior Mission Leaders Course, the staff offices presented a well received deployment plan to the exercise Force Commander.

The officers were able to apply the Military Component Planning Process (MCP) they had gone through during the pre-exercise training period at the Swedish Armed Forces International Centre (SWEDINT) few days before.

At the end of the day it was evident that the exercise players had grasped the need for interaction between military, police and civilian actors in a PSO environment, increased their knowledge concerning contributors to a PSO, promoted information sharing and simulated cooperation and effective mandate implementation, all meant to ensure coherence in responding to crisis while respecting humanitarian principles.

Lt Col Joyce Sitienei
Head of Applied Research



Brig Bakasumba (then a Col) Receives his RSML Certificate at IPSTC in April 2008



Course participants during Safe and Secure Approach to Field Environment

Characteristics of Complex Emergencies

What are complex Emergencies?

Complex emergencies are situations of disrupted livelihoods and threats to life produced by warfare, civil disturbances and large scale movements of people in which any emergency response has to be conducted in a difficult political and security environment (Environmental Health in Emergencies and Disasters: A practical guide, (WHO, 2002).

1. Emergencies are normally based on civil conflicts

Since the end of the cold war, the nature of emergencies has changed dramatically. Conflicts are increasingly of an internal nature, exacerbated by uneven social and economic development, religious identities, lack of democratic space, and ethnic versus national identity.

In the past when most armed conflicts were international, i.e. between states, armies fought each other, not individuals. While situation has changed, the international legal frameworks

still reflect the situation as it were during the two World Wars. At that time, it was clearly a question of an international war between several states and therefore a matter that could easily be referred to the international arena.

It has been much more challenging to "internationalize" civil wars. Some call the trend "privatization" of war and relief, not only because private actors rather than states are involved, but because it is hard to distinguish between political and criminal violence. In today's internal conflicts, not only are individuals victims of warfare, but they are also perpetrators of violence and genocide.

2. Typical to complex emergencies is the lack of authority and security

National authorities, where they exist, are normally not in effective control of the territory, or control only part of the territory. As a result, there is lack of security both for the civilian population and the humanitarian community. Working in complex emergencies means

dealing with government authorities as well as non-state entities, i.e. rebel movements and insurgent groups, and this causes legal and political dilemmas.

In some recent crisis it has become a rather difficult task to keep track of which party to deal with. In some situations there are so many different warring parties and authorities to deal with, and the situation is so extremely volatile that there may be different authorities for different days.

3. Because of lack of "responsible" authority, flagrant violations of human rights and massive displacement are the result.

The type of emergencies that are evolving today, are particularly horrific in that human rights are being increasingly violated and the erosion of humanitarian space is endemic. For example, humanitarian agencies are being denied access to groups of people who are in need of their assistance. Women and children are

not only the victims of war; they have become the deliberate targets of warfare. As a result, the numbers of displaced and victims of armed conflicts are enormous, and humanitarian actors face not only financial hurdles, but also legal, moral and political dilemmas. It has been estimated that more than 80% of the victims of today's conflicts are women and children.

It is clear that in today's conflicts we are dealing with erosion of traditional values. For example, in all societies children are accorded some sort of special protection, but during an internal conflict, those values are eroded by the circumstances.

4. Disruption of infrastructure and economic system are likely to occur.

Political aspects give complex emergencies their unique characteristics. Some situations that are described as complex emergencies could also be argued to be, in effect, deep and protracted political crisis engendered by profound social change, or sometimes even the lack of it. Most emergencies stem from the complex interaction among a wide variety of social, economic and political factors.

Instability is extremely disruptive to any effort in maintaining an infra-structure that supports society. Roads, movement of services and goods, cash flow, etc. – all are affected by warfare. In some emergencies, it may even be the humanitarian community which lays the basis for an infra-structure and an economic system. This fact carries with it certain responsibilities and duties to act so that the affected population can benefit in the longer term perspective as well.

Maj Kilimo
So2 Coord HPSS

Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation (Your gateway to peace)

Peace Support Operations increasingly expect their experts to have knowledge of mediation and negotiation skills. Mission members are often confronted with all kinds of conflicts regardless of their area of expertise or whether they work at the headquarters or the field offices. Developing joint solution strategies, facilitating meetings between conflict parties, and analyzing conflict situations are some of the core responsibilities of a peace support operation. Thus, experts are required to be able to guide and develop creative conflict resolution processes that lead to sustainable solutions.

The Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation course at the International Peace Support Training Centre provides an introduction to the complex subjects of dialogue, negotiation and mediation. Use of different facilitation techniques such as role plays, case studies and group work allow the participants to directly apply theoretical approaches presented by the trainers and share with their peers from diverse cultural/ethnic backgrounds from Africa and the rest of the world.

Mediation and dialogue are the most established strategies of conflict resolution. Grounded in the principle that the conflict parties need to resolve the conflict themselves with procedural assistance from a neutral and impartial third party, mediation and dialogue appear to be a fair, humanistic, cost-

effective and democratic means of conflict resolution, as opposed to arbitration or military intervention by a third party. However, mediation and dialogue cannot be contained in an ivory tower and need to be placed in a real-life conflict context characterized by violence, mistrust, political opportunism, vengeance and systemic injustice.

"You can't always get what you want / but if you try, sometimes you might find / you get what you need", (The Rolling Stones).

Negotiation is a basic means of getting what you want from others. It is back-and-forth communication designed to reach agreement when you and the other side have some interests that are shared and others that are opposed. Consequently the persons involved in the negotiation process must have a mandate and the power to enter into agreement.

Mediation also aims to reach agreement among the parties through dialogue and negotiation processes. The difference lies essentially in the fact that mediation involves an additional party who is responsible for directing and supporting the flow of communication. Naturally, the mediator needs to be accepted by the parties, which usually implies some measure of neutrality or multi-partiality.

Maj Machango
HoD Training Support Wing



The Commandant - Peace and Conflict Study School (PCSS), Col S N Muthui, IPSTC Staff, Facilitators and Course Participants

Curbing Sexual and Gender Based Violence

Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Articles 1 and 2 of the United Nations General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) and Recommendation 19, paragraph 6, of the 11th Session of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), SGBV is defined as violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty. While women, men, boys and girls can be

victims or survivors of gender based violence, statistics have in the past revealed that women and girls are the major victims.

In conflict situations, sexual violence may be politically motivated when, for example, mass rape is used as a weapon of war. Sexual and gender based violence can occur during all phases of conflict leaving particular groups of individuals more vulnerable. For example, boys, girls, women, refugees, internally displaced and the elderly may be more prone to such attacks. Women for instance, may have to travel long

distances in search of food, water and firewood and in the process, they may be subjected to sexual abuse. Furthermore, lack of police protection and lawlessness also contribute to an increase in sexual violence.

Sexual and gender based violence is an issue of concern because some cases usually go unreported even in normal situations. The factors contributing to under reporting can be because of fear of retribution, shame, powerlessness, lack of support, breakdown or unreliability of public service



SGBV participants in a group discussion



SGBV Course participants listening carefully to a presentation

and the dispersion of families and communities which are exacerbated in conflict situations. Preventive measures should be established and appropriate protective, medical, psychosocial and legal responses put in place.

Peacekeepers are needed to assist those already victimized by sexual violence and to promote an atmosphere of protection against further incidents of violence. Other necessary steps for prevention and protection against sexual violence include developing a code of conduct in response to sexual violence, proper response and follow up for victims and capacity building for future reform. It is thus essential to deploy more female police, military and civilians in the peacekeeping environments for the main purpose of interviewing survivors of gender-based violence, providing a greater sense of security to local populations, especially to the women and children. Peace support operations thus have a critical role to play in protecting civilians because sexual violence is sometimes used as a method of warfare as mentioned

before and it must be seen as an imminent threat that demands immediate response through the provision of more effective physical protection in areas where women and children are most at risk.

This should involve a coordination of a multi-sectoral response in which health care providers, security personnel, legal/justice actors and the community work together in responding to SGBV. It is for the simple reason that not one actor or group can do this alone and therefore requires a joint effort by all components. Apart from ensuring care for survivors, there should be advocacy on behalf of victims or survivors, enhancement of protection, holding the perpetrators accountable and ensuring justice to the victims. For the implementation of these measures and the eradication of SGBV in peace and conflict times, resources must be devoted to enable significant progress in ending SGBV.

For better understanding of SGBV, the Sexual and Gender Based Violence Course funded by the Government of Japan through the United Nations

Development Programme was held at the Peace and Conflict Studies School in Karen Nairobi from 5th to 16th May 2014. There were twenty two (22) participants from the military, police, corrections, and civilian components and drawn from seven (7) countries i.e. Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan and Uganda. The aim of the course was to enhance the participants' understanding of the international legal standards and mechanisms for the prevention and response of sexual and gender based violence and to ensure its centrality in planning, implementing and conducting peace support operations with a view to significantly reducing its prevalence. Sexual violence is not only about individuals, it also seriously affects countries' security and stability. As once stated by Hillary Clinton, the former United States Secretary of State, Senator and First Lady, ending SGBV in conflict requires persistence, commitment, cooperation and innovation.

Catherine Cherotich
Directing Staff, IPSTC

Promoting Rule of Law is a Never ending Effort



"The rule of law is better than that of any individual." Aristotle

Development of the current Rule of Law has been undertaken for many millenniums. The concept of rule of law is deeply linked to the principle of justice, involving an idea of accountability and fairness in the protection and vindication of rights and the prevention and punishment of wrongs. Promoting the rule of law at both the international level and the national levels is at the heart of the United Nations' mission and is incorporated in the United Nations (UN) Charter. Establishing respect for the rule of law is fundamental to achieving a durable

peace, effective protection of human rights, and to sustain economic progress and development in the aftermath of conflict. The conflicts in Syria, Libya, South Sudan and the re-emerging of conflict in Iraq have underlined the need for an ongoing and continuing effort to promote the Rule of Law as a vital principle in any state or organization.

IPSTC conducted a "Rule of Law" course 5th – 16 May 2014. The aim of the course was to provide the participants with an understanding of the principles and spirit of the Rule of Law and the role of democratic institutions in the East African region. This would enable the participants to work and train according to the

international laws, human rights and international standards in the future. The course which was sponsored by the Government of Denmark had 24 participants from military, police and civilian authorities drawn from 8 African countries. These included Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles and Uganda.

The target audience for this course comprised of participants who anticipated being potential trainers in training branches, units or organizations. The cadres of participants were middle level and senior level managers from military, police and civilian entities. The participants had a basic background and

work experience in this field and were ideally occupying positions that provided input into the overall decision making process of their respective organizations.

For the UN, the Secretary-General defines the rule of law as "a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards. It requires, as well, measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy

of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency." (Report of the Secretary-General: The rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies" (2004))

The principle that everyone at all levels – from individual to state level - are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, is a fundamental concept for the Rule of Law. Only by working close to the principles of "Rule of Law" based on a constitution and a set of national regulations, norms and laws it can be assured that decision makers on all levels work in a transparent and legal manner.

IPSTC will conduct the third "Rule of Law" course in the end of June 2014 sponsored by the European Union (EU) and IPSTC, both of which regard this course as high priority. IPSTC finds that the promotion of Rule of Law to decision makers at all levels is a never ending effort and obligation in order to contribute to a more stable Eastern African region.

Lt Col Peter Sangiorgio
HoD Training and Education



Human rights training in session

Human Rights

The protection and promotion of human rights are key aspects of peace operations. Human rights cut across the security, the humanitarian, and the development dimensions. Consequently, all UN entities – the military, police, and civilian components of peace operations, along with the UN agencies working with the United Nations country team in the host country – are expected to integrate human

rights approaches in their strategies and activities. Human rights represent both a responsibility and an opportunity of today's peace operations. Peace operation's personnel must avoid committing violations or harming the population by abusing their power or simply by not observing peace operations' guidance. By applying human rights in their work, they can protect the conflict-affected population, particularly individuals and groups most at risk; "build the capacity of national actors; and empower civil societies and marginalized groups".

The United Nations today, faces a serious dilemma when carrying out peacekeeping operations. It must weigh its responsibility to protect human rights against the practical need to act with local partners to conduct peacekeeping operations. While these are not mutually exclusive, this tension has given way to criticisms and concerns about both the efficacy of peacekeeping operations and the UN's commitment to upholding human rights.

When egregious violations of human rights take place, conflict becomes inevitable. Therefore, any effort to build a lasting peace must incorporate actions to repair the effects of violations, protect from new abuses, and enable the population to exercise their rights and freedoms. Today's multidimensional peace operations are complex tools designed to preserve peace and restore just and equal living conditions. They do that through a phased implementation responding to the realities

on the ground, different functions and tasks, and different actors working together to pursue the same goals.

The Centre of Excellence, "International Peace Support Training Centre" (IPSTC) for the Creation of an Inclusive Society that Values and Respects Human Rights and Peace Capacity building through targeted short courses, offers students the opportunity to study the history, philosophy and critiques of human rights, examine themes of human rights and justice in their local and international contexts, and apply philosophical, social, scientific and ethical reasoning to real-world problems related to "human rights in peace support operations". The course examines the cross-cutting principles and obligations concerning human rights within the specific context of armed conflicts and United Nations peace operations.

Maj Machango
HoD Trg Sp Wing

UN Security Council's Commitment to Protection of Civilians

The Protection of Civilians (POC) in armed conflict continues to occupy a prominent place in the Security Council's agenda especially after the Genocide in Rwanda and Srebrenica. Protection encompasses all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law according to definition by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). Fourteen years after the adoption of its first thematic United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1265 in 1999, the concern for the protection of civilians has increasingly featured in the Security Council's country-specific deliberations and decisions.

Protection of civilians is now at the forefront of the responsibilities of the international community with a strong norm that civilian populations

should be protected from violence. Through a broadened security agenda including human security, the legitimacy and the credibility of the United Nations (UN), the Security Council (SC) hinges on its ability to act as a guarantor of civilian protection. The results show that the likelihood of a UN peace support operation is higher in conflicts with high levels of violence against civilians. Conflicts with high levels of violence against civilians are also more likely to get operations with robust mandates.

In a Presidential statement (Document S/PRST/2014/3), the council reaffirmed that parties to armed conflict bore the primary responsibility to take "all feasible steps" to ensure the protection of affected civilians, urging them to meet the basic needs of affected civilians, especially women and children, refugees, internally

displaced persons and others who might have specific vulnerabilities. Additionally, the council recalled that states bore the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as of all individuals within their territory. It reaffirmed the responsibility of each State to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

Reiterating its strong condemnation of all violations of applicable international law, the council demanded that parties to armed conflict comply strictly with obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. Stressing the need to end impunity for human rights abuses, it reaffirmed that those responsible for such acts must be brought to justice. In that context, it recalled its determination to



A participant making a contribution during a session of POC

upgrade the strategic oversight of peacekeeping operations, mindful of their important role in the protection of civilians, reaffirming support to the Secretary-General's (SG's) efforts to review those operations and provide enhanced planning.

The Council stressed the importance of further engagement by senior mission leadership, with a view to ensuring that all levels of the chain of command are involved in the protection mandate. It also encouraged coordination between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional institutions, as appropriate, on issues relating to the protection of civilians in peacekeeping operations. Finally, it recognized the contribution of the updated Aide-Memoire for the consideration of issues pertaining to civilian protection.

The Security Council reaffirms its commitment regarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict and to the continuing and full implementation of all its previous relevant resolutions including 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738

(2006), 1894 (2009), as well as all of its resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, Children and Armed Conflict and Peacekeeping and all relevant statements of its President.

At the normative level, significant progress has been achieved with respect to the protection of civilians, but this progress has not consistently translated into more effective and better-coordinated protection efforts on the ground. To this end, the SG identified five core challenges in his 2009 POC report to the SC: Namely:

- Enhancing compliance of parties to the conflict with their obligations under international law, in particular the conduct of hostilities
- Engagement with Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs)
- Protecting civilians through UN peacekeeping and other relevant missions
- Humanitarian access
- Enhancing accountability for violations

This should culminate to a range of durable solutions for internally

displaced persons and refugees, housing, humanitarian assistance and preparedness, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reform and specific measures on children and women affected by armed conflict and conflict-related sexual violence.

Seeking to enhance understanding of the protection of civilians, the Government of Denmark funded the Protection of Civilians Course for ten (10) training days at the Peace and Conflict Studies School from 14th to 25th April 2014. The course had a loading of twenty six (26) participants from eleven (11) Countries i.e Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. The course participants learned from various subject matter experts. They also engaged in discussions and exercises that exposed them to a near real planning and response of the protection of civilians' activities.

Catherine Cherotich
Directing Staff, IPSTC



POC participants in a syndicate photo

Understanding Dengue Fever

Between 06 and 09 May 2014, AMISOM medical staff training on Dengue Fever was run at the Humanitarian Peace Support Training School in Embakasi. It was sponsored and facilitated by UNSOA. The course had Thirty Two (32) participants who were all at the time, deployed in Somalia under AMISOM.

This training was informed by the need to explore urgent measures and interventions to promote the recognition of dengue fever and improve the understanding of factors involved in prevention, surveillance and control of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, the principal mosquito vector of dengue virus.

The main purpose of the workshop was to accelerate learning and development of an effective Dengue prevention and control response plan. The learning objectives include; discussions on effective prevention and risk reduction strategies, practical application of field research in the management and control of the Dengue fever in deployment areas and analysis of the interdisciplinary team approach to achieving success with prevention and control programs among health workers.

Dengue Fever is an acute febrile disease caused by a family of viruses that are transmitted by an

Aedes aegypti mosquito that has been infected with any one of the four Dengue viruses. It is also known as "Breakbone" or "Dandy" fever. Breakbone name was given because of the contortions that result from intense joint and muscle pain while Dandy name originated from the postures and gait of the West Indian slaves who contracted the virus. It is predominant in the tropical and sub tropical areas.

The training employs different delivery strategies but focus is given to Case Studies as a teaching methodology as it provides a realistic scenario to the participants. The theme of the presentations is

awareness and learning. The general nature of a dengue fever outbreak threat and the resultant need for a well-designed preparation response and recovery create a demand for services and resources that cuts across an array of responsible and affected stakeholders.

In the course of the 4-day training, participants were expected to be fully conversant and equipped with the following aspects of Dengue Fever:

1. The general epidemiology, burden of disease and transmission
2. Clinical assessment, evaluation and diagnosis
3. The vector of Dengue and its control
4. Dengue surveillance
5. Dengue outbreak preparedness

There is no cure or vaccine for the Dengue fever and therefore the only control method is preventing the bites from mosquitoes. Conducting such workshops that provide continuous training to health care workers and massive awareness campaigns will play a major role in contributing to the decline of reported cases of dengue fever.

Capt B Eyanae
Operations Officer
DMT Wing, HPSS



Commandant HPSS Col Gitonga with AFRICOM Staff

Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) Response Force for TCC participants in AMISOM

IED Threat in Somalia

In Somalia IEDs are used to target soldiers and civilians alike. IEDs play an increasingly important role and will continue to be part of the operating environment for future AMISOM military operations. IEDs are one of the main causes of casualties among troops and exact a heavy toll on local populations. With the aim of reducing the risks posed by IEDs, AMISOM and partners are working together in developing AMISOM C-IED capabilities, with a particular emphasis on education and training, doctrine development and improving counter-measure technologies.

IEDs in Somalia are commonly Home Made Bombs which ranges from Explosively Formed Projectiles to include Victim actuated and Remote controlled IED. IED incidents

are almost daily occurrences which has affected the credibility of AMISOM operations. Most of the incidences occurs in urban areas and has affected to a great extent human activities in Mogadishu and Kismayu. Apart from casualties caused to Somalis, the AMISOM troops have also suffered the consequences of IED explosions.

C-IED is not just about stopping or neutralizing an IED once it is already in place, but also about identifying and disrupting the networks that create and initiate IEDs. AMISOM is focused on reducing the frequency and severity of IED attacks, while also targeting the networks that facilitate them. Understanding the various threat networks at the tactical to strategic levels is vital to success in current and future

operations where battle lines are no longer linear. There must be concerted, integrated and sustainable counter IED measures by the Multidimensional AMISOM with support from international partners in devising effective means to both defeat and neutralize the menace. Such cooperation enhances capacity to save the region from the proliferation of IEDs and terrorism so that development momentum is not curtailed.

HPSS SUPPORT IN IED RESPONSE COURSE TRAINING

Due to the current situation in AMISOM, USAFRICOM designed a training package to enhance Troop Contributing Countries capacities

continued on page 20



AMISOM Medical Staff

Key Visits and Events at IPSTC

During the second quarter of 2014, the International Peace Support Training Centre welcomed key personalities across the globe to various events such as hosting the Joint Defence Committee meeting, a farewell party for the Japanese Embassy Second Secretary among others.



Maj Gen Ludvisgen of Denmark Visit to IPSTC



IPSTC Director Brig Kabage exchanging a gift with Brig Grigsby Jr of CJTF- HOA during a visit on 5 May 14



Ambassador Terada of Japan with Miss Kashiwaguchi Atsuko during her farewell party on 8 May 14 at IPSTC



Air force Commodore Harque Shamshi of Pakistan accepting a plaque from Col Muthui commandant PCSS



Maj Gen Ipanda of Tanzania Defence college on a tour at IPSTC on 24 April 14



Maj Fischer course director KAIPTC with IPSTC staff on a visit to IPSTC on 4 June 14



Miss Atsuko Kashiwaguchi receiving an appreciation certificate from IPSTC Director Brig Kabage on 8 May 14



Gen (Dr) Karangi CDF Kenya with other committee members of the Joint Defence Committee on 29 April 14



Group photo of delegation of Royal Danish Defence Academy at IPSTC on 9-10 June 14



Group photo of course participants and instructors (AFRICOM and Kenya)

continued from page 17

in the fight against IEDs training. HPSS was chosen as the appropriate training facility to host the course. HPSS is an established institution in the field of Mine Action and has overtime acquired experience, training capacity as well as adequate training equipments and materials to support EOD, CIED and Humanitarian demining courses.

The course was designed to prepare above average soldiers to reduce (not render safe) suspected IEDs, with the objectives as ;equip participants with the skills in IED/ UXO recognition, participants to be familiarized with Explosive theory, participants to acquire awareness of explosives used in Somalia, participants to understand and practice with the use of detection equipment, participants to understand and apply appropriately demolition procedures, participants to be practiced on demolition practical exercises, participants to acquire and practice skills on post blast exploitation and participants to be sensitized on site exploitation.

The participants who attended the course were drawn from TCC to AMISOM namely Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Djibouti and Sierra Leone.

The course prepared troops for future assignments in AMISOM predominately on tactical level. The course equipped the participants with adequate knowledge that will be reflected in both short and long term tasks related to counter improvised explosive operations, additionally, however it will call for practical implementation of the skills and knowledge that they acquired to shape the future of peace processes in strategic, operational and tactical levels.

The 54 participants qualified and were awarded with the certificates in C-IED, making a total of 84 personnel who have been trained on the CIED techniques since the first course was run last year. USAFRICOM is planning to conduct one more course before the end of the year. The institution appreciate efforts by USAFRICOM to be in the fore front in enhancing regional capacity with the tactics, techniques and procedures to both defeat the IED devices and disrupt the IED network.

The Chief Guest during the closing ceremony was Rear Admiral Alexander KRONGARD (CJTF-HOA Deputy Commander). It was an

honour to have Rear Admiral, presiding over the ceremony and conducting the presentation of the certificates to the graduates. His presence was an indication of the importance the US government has in the security stabilization of the region. The sponsorship of the Course is one among other efforts in terms of capacity building of the Government of Somalia. The Rear Admiral assured the IPSTC that USAFRICOM will continue sponsor the course to enhance AMISOM operations in all aspects of Peace and Security spectrum.

IED threat within the region is real and present. IED is terrorist weapon of choice. International efforts have been made to reduce their impact, however it is distressing to realize that the few incidents occurring are very destructive. But this should not discourage the actors from doubling their efforts to eliminate IED threat. With more education, training and cooperation among partners of goodwill there is bound to be success at the end of the tunnel.

Major Kiplagat J Chelelgo
Senior Instructor Mine Action and Disarmament Wing

Personal Safety and Security Guidelines

CONVOY SAFETY

Travelling by convoy in two or more vehicles is often the safest way to travel in areas of conflict or high crime. Having more than one vehicle can deter attack or provide assistance during breakdown. It may be possible to coordinate travel with other aid organizations in the area to create convoys or accompany security force convoys already scheduled. Each individual should examine transportation security procedures to determine if convoy travel is recommended. In addition to the basic guidelines for transportation safety listed elsewhere, convoy travellers are Travelling, participants were advised to consider the following:

- Identify a leader for each vehicle as well as an overall team leader to follow regarding all safety issues.
- Use a pre-planned intended route, have an alternative

route, and ask local authorities about the feasibility of those routes. Ensure availability of accommodations along the route in the event of delay.

- Leave behind a description of the intended and alternate routes and expected arrival times.
- Maintain communication between vehicles, ideally via radio, particularly between the lead and rear vehicles. Agree on manual signals in the event of radio failure.
- Do not transmit the names of destination and convoy routes when communicating by radio; use code words.
- Maintain an agreed-upon convoy speed.
- When necessary, notify local authorities of movements to alleviate suspicion.
- Follow in the tracks of the vehicle ahead while maintaining a

distance of two to three car lengths. The vehicle behind should always be in view.

- If required to turn back, start with the last vehicle first, and drive in reverse until it is safe for all vehicles to turn around.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Traffic accidents involving staff can be minimized by implementing defensive driver training and other precautions, but they can never be avoided entirely. When an accident is mishandled, it can quickly change from an unfortunate occurrence into a security risk. In extreme situations, it can trigger violence or threats of Retribution. The following procedures are useful when involved in an accident.

- Quickly discern the attitudes and actions of people around the accident site to ensure that the staff member is not at risk by staying.



Participants briefing prior to practical exercise on convoy control



Course Participants at check point

- Do not leave the site unless staff safety is jeopardized and then only to drive to the nearest police or military post.
- Provide care and assistance as appropriate. As appropriate, contact local authorities immediately and cooperate as required. Contact the Head Office as soon as practical.
- If feasible, take pictures of the scene and record the names and contact information of witnesses, responding authorities, and those involved.
- When approaching an accident involving other vehicles consider safety and security, taking care not to become involved in a second accident while responding.

SECURITY AT CHECKPOINTS

Checkpoints are manned by personnel with varying degrees of experience, education, or training. Regard all checkpoints with caution, especially in the evening. All staff

should receive specific training on identifying and navigating the variety of checkpoints encountered in a given area.

- Avoid checkpoints whenever possible. Increase attentiveness when approaching checkpoints or possible threat areas.
- Consider later departure times to ensure others have travelled the route. When approaching a checkpoint or threat area, if possible allow others to pass through the area and observe from a safe distance.
- Approach slowly with window slightly opened.
- At night, switch to low beams and put on the interior light.
- Be ready to stop quickly, but stop only if requested.
- Keep hands visible at all times. Do not make sudden movements.
- Show ID if requested, but do not surrender it unless it is insisted.

- Leave the vehicle only if requested. If the checkpoint is not judged to be an attempted carjacking, turn the vehicle off and take keys. Remain close to the vehicle if possible.
- Do not make sudden attempts to hide or move items within the vehicle. High theft items, such as radios, cameras, and computers, should always be stored in nondescript containers or kept out of sight.
- Comply with requests to search the vehicle. Accompany the searcher to ensure nothing is planted or stolen.
- Use judgement about protesting if items are removed. Do not aggressively resist if something is taken. Request documentation if possible.
- Do not offer goods in exchange for passage. This can make it more difficult for later travellers.

Maj D Y Kilimo (SO2 COORD HPSS)

Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation in Religious-Related Conflicts

International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) recently carried out two Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation (DNM) trainings. One of the trainings was held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) while the other was held in Karen (Kenya). In the course of the two trainings one main gap of knowledge was identified. Although conflicts linked to religion have significantly increased worldwide over the past years, stakeholders involved in Peace Support Operations (PSO) have modest knowledge

on how to effectively facilitate DNM in religious-related conflicts. Such conflicts are normally very controversial and the mediation process can be complex to facilitate mainly because the parties to conflict not only have different positions, interests and needs but also are guided by different but strong religious values and beliefs. This article argues that the gap of knowledge identified can be best filled by training all the key personnel involved in PSO on how to successfully carry out DNM in such conflicts. The

main stakeholders who should be trained include religious leaders who, in most times, are likely to be called to facilitate DNM in religious-related conflicts. Apart from religious leaders, other stakeholders involved in PSO but lack adequate knowledge on religious conflict dynamics should also be targeted.

Based on existing literature, it is clear that most religious-based conflicts are found in developing countries. Some of the commonly reported ones include the conflict between Christians and

Muslims in Central African Republic in which Islamic Rebel Alliance commonly known as "Seleka", attack Christians, which led to formation and retaliation from Christian militia ("anti-Balaka"). The violence between Muslims and Coptic Christians in Egypt is also another conflict with religious aspects. Boko Haram group in North-Eastern Nigeria which abducted around 200 school girls between April and May this year is also said to be motivated by Islamic religion. According to available

continued on page 24



DNM Participants keenly following a presentation in IPSTC Central Lecture Hall

continued from page 23

documents Boko Haram's proper name is Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad which means 'people committed to the propagation of the prophet's teachings and Jihad'. The meaning of this name explains why some people might link Boko Haram to the Islamic religion. Boko Haram has also been associated with the world's known terrorist group Al Qaeda which, with its other subsets such as Al Shaabab, believes to be fighting Islam's holy war (Jihad). In Kenya specifically, religious extremism has been reported in coastal town of Mombasa where radicalized Muslim leaders are alleged to hold meetings in Mosques with the intention of propagating jihadist ideologies as well as recruiting youth into terrorist groups.

To appreciate the complexity of relationship between conflict and religion, PSO stakeholders must be trained on the dual legacy that religion has in regards to peace and conflict.

This means that religion can not only be seen as a main cause/trigger of conflict but also as a critical tool for conflict prevention, management and resolution. For instance, major world religious groups including Christians, Hindus, Jews, and Muslims have, through their leaders, condemned violence and expressed their commitment to peace and stability. Some religious bodies such as the Quakers, Mennonite and Catholics are playing an increasingly important

role in managing and resolving conflicts in Africa, Asia and Latin America by mainly establishing non-violent grassroots peace movements. In addition, most religious groups have clear-cut principles and values that encourage population to observe peace, such as; empathy, adherence to human rights, forgiveness, love, repentance and acceptance. Religious leaders and other PSO stakeholders need to be trained to appreciate this side of religion and strategize how to use such values in enhancing the effectiveness of the DNM process.

All PSO stakeholders should also be trained on multi-faith DNM largely because they need to understand how religious beliefs and values may influence the behaviour and interests of conflicting parties. This will enable them to deeply comprehend and empathize with the conflicting parties and hence help them reach a mutually beneficial solution. Furthermore, PSO stakeholders should also be taught that even though roots of a conflict might be economic or political in nature, people can always use religious language and symbolism to revolt against the status quo. As a PSO stakeholder one should be conversant with relevant religious texts such as the Qur'an and the Bible and the extent to which they might influence peace or violence. This is because textual foundations of religious positions can offer crucial insights into what generates, sustains or prevents violence in life. For instance, a PSO

stakeholder should be able to outline sacred texts, laws or principles that guide believers who are prone to violence as opposed to those who advocate for alternative dispute resolution methods.

Training PSO stakeholders on the values, beliefs and laws of various religious groups further enables them to employ appropriate and effective conflict resolution strategies where the parties involved have different religious backgrounds. For instance, in mediation involving devout Christians and Muslims, the mediator can frame the discussion in terms of emulation of God's empathy as a vehicle towards understanding each party's needs and interests. This is because throughout the Qur'an Allah is referred as 'the compassionate and the merciful' while the Bible in the New Testament illustrates how Jesus empathized with the suffering of others. Nevertheless, PSO stakeholders should also be trained on the fact that religious values on peace and justice may sometimes contradict. When this happens, conflict interventionists should be prepared to design resolution strategies accordingly.

Stakeholders of PSO need to be trained on the relationship between universal principles of peace and various religious beliefs. Normally, it is assumed that most PSO stakeholders are aware of the universal code of conduct and guidelines especially those

outlined by the United Nation. These guidelines are standard universal framework for human rights protection and enhancement of global peace and stability. It is however reported that some religious groups may not share the same argument as they see these guidelines as so liberal and secular that they clash with their own beliefs. Some religions also take such guidelines as impositions from West with total disregard of their own value-system (For more information see; Religion, Violence and Conflict Resolution Journal by Marc Gopin, 1997). Therefore, PSO stakeholders should be trained on such dynamics and that in times of crisis good conflict resolution strategy requires appropriate methods that reach out to even the most intractable and parochial religious positions.

In summary, given the diversity of world religions and the rise of religious-related conflicts, PSO stakeholders and religious leaders need to be trained on multi-faith DNM. Such trainings will enhance stakeholder's capacity and effectiveness in intervening conflicts in which the parties hold different and strong religious beliefs and positions. Research and training institutions have the mandate of ensuring PSO stakeholders are knowledgeable about conflict-religion interplay and are able to employ the best conflict prevention, management and resolution strategies.

Margaret Cheptile
Curriculum Designer, IPSTC

Importance of Gender Mainstreaming in Conflict Intervention

Gender can be defined as the socially constructed differences between men and women. These roles are formed by cultural, social, economic, and political conditions driven by expectations and obligations at household, community and national levels. The experiences, perspectives and concerns of men, women, boys and girls before, during and after wars and armed conflicts are shaped differently by their gendered social roles, (Moving beyond rhetoric to practice, 2002).

Experience and lessons learned have shown that fully integrating gender perspectives into PSOs and other conflict intervention strategies increases their effectiveness by enhancing the security and capacities of local women and men, by providing a better interface with affected populations and promoting and upholding international standards, particularly those related to equality and non-discrimination. Significant progress has been made in contemporary PSOs such as in East Timor. Through supporting transitional



administrations with gender-aware strategies, women have been integrated into formal decision-making positions in government and security forces to a higher level than before.

Women and men, girls and boys have unique experiences, needs and perspectives of conflict situations. In particular, women are vulnerable to sexual violence, trafficking and mutilation, whether at home or as refugees. Women and men suffer economic dislocation, loss of land, families and homes, and resulting

poverty, and are at risk from multiple forms of violence.

The impact of this may differ for men who may have other work opportunities away from the household and women, who often have restricted mobility owing to their role as 'carers' at the household level. The history of traditional peacekeeping forces and responses has revealed that conflict situations have been further exacerbated when PSOs fail to consider such gender based dynamics.

Understanding the gender dimensions of armed conflict enables peacekeeping personnel to better understand the conflict and communities they are working in. This is partly because paying attention to gender requires acknowledging that communities are heterogeneous and that people have different needs, priorities and resources. Examining the gender perspective also reveals that men and women have different strategies and means to meet these needs and that one of the most influential factors affecting their options is their gender.

Through an improved understanding of the situation and by employing a gender perspective, peacekeeping personnel can strengthen their relations with local populations, enhance their ability to respond to their specific protection needs, bolster their planned responses and further their role in upholding international standards and fundamental human rights. In turn, these actions help to achieve the operation's objectives and increase the probability of sustainable peace.



Participants during a KUSLO seminar

continued on page 26

continued from page 25

Women have much to contribute to conflict prevention, building sustainable peace and post-conflict reconstruction. They play a vital role in holding communities together in times of conflict in their varied and numerous roles as carers, leaders, counsellors, negotiators etc. They have a unique understanding and knowledge of their communities, the complexities of the conflict and constructive coping strategies and solutions.

The inclusion of women's perspectives, expertise and lessons learnt within PSOs is therefore critical, to ensure that operations are maximizing their potential and effectiveness in contributing to the sustainable peace, development and reconstruction within societies.

As PSOs increasingly incorporate forms of democracy building into their mandates and activities, it is important to realize that empowering women in public and political spheres is an effective way to advance internal processes of democratization and stability. Outside the PSO itself, women and men peacekeepers working together as equals reportedly has a positive impact on the local communities' perceptions of women's rights and contributes to an improvement in the perceived status of women. Moreover, local people, especially women, appear to be more comfortable approaching female peacekeepers, especially about issues of sexual assault, domestic violence or with requests for assistance.

In summary, recent practice and research illustrates that PSOs that can identify and act on the gender dimensions of conflict and post-conflict periods increase their potential for success. This indicates that PSOs should be able to implement strategies that better address the immediate needs of the local populations, as well as contribute to longer-term issues of peace building, reconstruction, and development.

Maj D Y Kilimo

Drums of Peace over the Rusizi River

Our second coming along the troubled eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Great Lakes Region was met with renewed hope and latent fear of what the future holds for the entire region.

When IPSTC researchers visited Goma in May 2013, there were fears that an attack on M-23 would only attract more Rwandan and Ugandan involvement into the Congolese conflict. Remembering the atrocities committed during the little African civil war (1998-2003) that pitted DRC, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia on one side against Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi; the residents of Goma were not ready for another round of war. Thanks to the commitment of ICGLR/SADC and UN, the new force was legitimately composed of troops from Tanzania, Malawi and South Africa. Dubbed the UN Force Implementation Brigade (UNFIB), the force managed to remove M-23 from eastern DRC.



Author on the shores of Lake Kivu

This time the diplomatic complexity involved in the commitment of Rwanda and Uganda in Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework (PSCF) of DRC and the Great Lakes region, prevailed upon them not to provide assistance to M-23 or send troops across the border.

Coming to the region again in May 2014, we find new political and conflict atmosphere. Though the other organized armed groups such as FDLR and the Mayi Mayi are still operational, there is relative calm around Goma but a few kilometers outside the town, the villagers continue to live in fear, government security agencies are few and far between and armed groups call the shot. The DRC military (FARDC) is sometimes accused of committing atrocities against civilians. So civilians have nowhere to run between rebels and the military.

The Tanzanian commanded UNFIB is still keeping the peace in eastern DRC especially in Beni. There are rumours that M-23 might regroup under a new name and identity as they have done since the days of RCD-Goma. The DRC government has provided amnesty to leaders of M-23 accused of committing gross human rights abuses as agreed during the Nairobi Declaration of 2012. The planned resettlement of disarmed and demobilized members of M-23 is going on very slowly and it is fraught with uncertainty.

The Rusizi River literary and symbolically link Burundi, Rwanda and DRC. Between the Bafuliro of Uvira and Barundi living along the Rusizi River; the latter symbolizes frosty relationship and conflict over the boundary between Burundi and DRC. The same river provides electricity to DRC, Burundi and Rwanda. Rusizi symbolizes the complex conflict in the region

about shared resources, shifting identities and changing power centers.

Implementation of the Peace Security and Cooperation Framework (PSCF) of DRC and the Great Lakes region is also slow but it is still providing a unified global platform for peace keeping and peace building in the region. It is politically expensive for the parties to renege on their commitments, but there are many ways of circumventing the commitment. Like many peace agreements for the DRC and the Great Lakes region before, the PSC framework requires constant rejuvenation and political energy to keep the wheels of peace in motion.

According to a leading DRC international scholar, Nzongola Ntalaja, the onus of bringing stability in the DRC belongs to sons and daughters of Congo. Much as the international community may be willing to lend a helping hand, the Congolese must be ready to bear the burden of pacifying and bringing development to their beloved country. Nzongola also takes exception to externally developed peace processes meant to provide solutions to the Congolese quagmire. He asserts that any peace process for the Congo must be led by the Congolese and Congolese leaders should not sign peace pacts imposed from outside. However he implores the DRC government to respect agreements once it has signed them in order to gain respect as a committed member of international community.

Many Congolese conflict analysts are also of the view that the ICGLR led peace process is preferable to other external processes. They argue that ICGLR brings together DRC friends and foes alike on the same table and it is therefore possible to engage in genuine consultation. There is a general



Researcher appreciating culture

view in the DRC that the UN is generally captive to powerful countries within the Permanent Five (P 5) veto wielding powers and therefore it is not genuinely concerned with stabilization of the Congo.

Conflict analysts outside DRC often find decentralization as one of the ways out of the Congo conflict. The current political dispensation in the Congo has adopted some degree of decentralization but there is a strong and fervent fear for balkanization of the Congo, perhaps informed by the fears of past Katanga secession attempts. Compared to Rwanda and Burundi, the DRC is a sleeping giant, with vast amounts of land and forests, rivers and minerals. Given the high population density in both countries, the DRC comes handy as one of the breathing valves for Rwandan and Burundian population tinder box.

The PSC framework and many Congolese experts recommend joint and formal exploitation of the DRC minerals. However the private sector is still unable to operate freely due to lack of security, infrastructure and rampant corruption. Organized armed groups provide security to

the mineral exploiting companies working in that hostile environment. Therefore organized armed groups acquire means of buying weapons to sustain their activities.

Civil society in the DRC is weak and fragmented. The weakness of the DRC has militated against emergence of a strong middle class that often accommodate civil society. This weakness undermines democratic transition and temporary makes the holder of the gun, the legitimate ruler of DRC. The recent peace efforts cannot change this situation any time soon. Though the guns are relatively silent in eastern DRC, the country is not yet on a sound footing for political and economic take off. The new peace agreements provide some hope for lasting peace in eastern DRC but the foundation for sustainable peace is yet to be established.

Therefore our conclusion in the second journey in DRC is still foggy. There is some light at the tunnel but the journey is still underground in the partially lit tunnel.

Joseph Kioi Mbugua
Researcher, IPSTC

Homage to the Peace Bird

Hey the hallowed peace bird
Icon of peace across the globe

In the words of Leo Nikolayevich Tolstoy, 'Is war and peace two sides of the same coin'?

I have seen peace workers dressed in many colours - white, black, green, grey and red

I have seen peace workers bearing the syringe, bandage, food, medicine and water

Some bear guns, mortars, grenades and bombs

Some carry pens, notebooks, laptops, Ipads and Tablets

The Japanese know that not every bird flying on the sky is a messenger of peace

Certainly the American Enola Gay over Hiroshima in 1945 was not an icon of peace

Does societal evolution/revolution need be violent?

Why the incessant cries of the little babies, widows, men and women in Bangui, Mogadishu and Beni?

In the words of Bhabani Bhattacharya, why are there 'So Many Hungers!'?

You the messenger of *Nkulunkulu* what do the stars hold for Africa's future?

Shall Africa remain an unfathomed territory where human life is worth not a penny more?

A land where thousands of peoples death is collateral damage for power hungry leaders?

A land where generations after generations reap John Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*?



Where the newly free South Sudan dashes all the Singaporean dreams in Africa and opts for the cursed path of Lumumba's Congo

How long shall lamentations of Allan Paton; 'Cry My Beloved Country', remain relevant long after the funeral of apartheid?

In the words of Ama Ata Aidoo...is there sweetness here anymore?

When will Ayi Kwei Armah's beautiful ones be born in Africa?

I can see the silver lining in the dark clouds hanging over the cursed battle grounds

Long walk to freedom...peace, echoes the shadows of African peace icon, Nelson Mandela

Rainbow Nation ... rings the melodic voice of legendary peace worker, Desmond Tutu

As the ghost of Julius Nyerere incessantly reminds Africans of undugu, ujamaa na kujitegemea

As the humility of Mother Theresa touches the war heroes who expose children to hunger and death

Let new icons be born to shed the light for the new generation

To illuminate the pathway to peace

To turn curses into blessing

To fly with the true African peace bird.

Joseph Kioi Mbugua
Researcher, IPSTC

Lamentations of the War Ravaged African Woman

Oh my Africa, my homeland

Why do we shed so many tears?

Why do we suffer so much?

Why do we face so many tribulations in the hands of those meant to protect us?

Those meant to fight for our plight?

From the east to the west, north to south

We suffer the plunder of our bodies, the plunder of our dignity

We live in fear for our daughters, their innocence snapped at tender age

Declared unclean, unmarriageable, isolated and ostracized

Their education no more

Their self esteem injured

Oh my Africa, my homeland

Why do we shed so many tears?

Why do we suffer so much?

They say the African woman is resilient.

Is that so?

We will forever carry the pain

Our bodies may heal but the scars remain

We carry illnesses forced upon us

A reminder of what we wish to forget

Who will be our voice?

Oh my Africa, my homeland

Why do we shed so many tears?

Why do we suffer so much?

We love you our homeland

The land of song and dance

We long to sing and dance again

To the drums of peace, freedom and happiness

To till our land in peace and watch our families thrive

Oh my Africa, my homeland

Why do we shed so many tears?

Why do we suffer so much?

Women and men of Africa

Arise and shun this destruction of the African mother

This desecration of motherhood

Protect our women and children

Shun the perpetrators of such heinous acts

Let them walk on our land no more

Let the spirit of a free girl child fly across the Savannah

Unfettered from man or pain

Unbowed to reach the heavenly stars

This time tomorrow

Lt Col Joyce Sifienei



Kenyan peacekeepers keenly listening to a resident in a peacekeeping mission

SADC Road to Maintaining Peace and Security in the Region

Peace, stability and security form the basis of sustainable social, economic and democratic development. Thus, the African Union (AU) encourages regional cooperation of their member states to prevent violent conflict. Through its Peace and Security Architecture, the AU mandated its pillars, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), to set up instruments and mechanisms to maintain peace and stability in their regions.

To this end, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), along with four other regional groupings, is establishing its own Standby Force. The SADC Standby Force, as part of the African Standby Force, is to be sent to peace support operations and missions under the auspices of the AU, thereby adhering to the principle "African Solutions to African Problems".

SADC builds up a pool of civilians, police and military staff for the deployment in peace operations. In order to guarantee an appropriate preparation of the persons to be deployed in ongoing or future missions, SADC established an own training centre for the region, the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (SADC-RPTC), based in Harare (Zimbabwe).

Specifically, the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre objectives are:

- a. To promote regional cooperation in peace and security amongst SADC Member states;
- b. To build capacity in conflict prevention and conflict management including Peace Support Organ;
- c. To train peacekeeping practitioners and provide

training, enabling all SADC Member States to take part in Peace Support Organs;

- d. To assist planning for SADC peacekeeping exercises and operations;
- e. To develop and deliver peacekeeping training in line with the Southern African Development Community, African Union and United Nations (UN) standards; and
- f. To implement the objectives of the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO) and the SADC development agenda related to Peace and Security.

The main objective was for SADC-RPTC to become a Centre of Excellence for peacekeeping training in the southern African region. It is the RPTC's particular objective to enable future African peacekeepers, consisting of civilians, police officers and military staff, to perform according to UN and AU standards during their future deployment in peace support operations. GIZ has been jointly committed to this cause with SADC and has been supporting the latter since 2011 in three areas:

- a. Institutional and personal capacity development.
- b. Development of curricula and actual running of training courses for different aspects of peace support operations.
- c. Infrastructure support, such as purchasing of equipment and maintenance works.

Long term advice is offered for research and curricula design. Furthermore, the project encourages peer learning from other Peacekeeping Training Centres with regard to course design as well as monitoring and evaluation, leading to exchange



Course participants in a group photo

visits and co-development of certain training courses or modules.

Recently, a Mobile Training Team (MTT) from the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) in Nairobi, Kenya fielded an Exercise Planning Process Course at SADC-RPTC from 2-13 June 2014. The Team Comprised four facilitators and the course drew twenty eight (28) participants from twelve (12) SADC member countries. The training came at an opportune moment owing to the fact that the region was preparing to host and conduct a Field Training Exercise (FTX) dubbed Amani Africa II in Maseru, the Capital city of the Kingdom of Lesotho in the months of October and November 2014.

The EPPC aimed at providing the necessary Knowledge, Skills and Attitude (KSA) to the participants by providing an understanding of the exercise cycle, the fundamentals and tenets of the process with a view to empowering the participants to lead and/or be an active and contributing member of an exercise planning team.

The training targeted military, civilian, police and correctional officers nominated by their respective SADC member states, who would potentially participate in Amani Africa II Field Training Exercise.

A regular exchange with national training centres in SADC Member States helps to avoid potential duplications and ensures that Member States' training needs are met. The main support of the project mainly lies in the area of training course development and implementation. A number of multidimensional courses have been held, comprising Civilians, Police, Correctional and military officers. The training courses are mainly held by experts from the SADC region and are attended not only by representatives from SADC Member States, but also from academia and non-governmental organizations including the other centres of excellence in the continent.

In addition, the project supports the SADC-RPTC in the modernization

of its accommodation facilities and offices, through procurement of modern infrastructure and renovation measures, for the Centre to be able to provide adequate training infrastructure for conferences, workshops and training courses.

Growing impact

Through its work, GIZ has significantly strengthened the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre. Regular exchange with national and regional training centres has contributed to the expertise of the Centre's staff, leading to better curricula and professionally held training courses.

A visit to SADC-RPTC at the end of May 2014 by the Director, International Peace Support Training Centre in Nairobi, Brigadier Robert Kabage prior to the Conduct of the Exercise Planning Process Course, underscored this mutual partnership

Maj D Y Kilimo
Administrative and Training
Coordinator HPSS



IPSTC MTT course facilitators

Dialogue Negotiation and Mediation (DNM) Training in Addis Ababa

International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) Mobile Training Team (MTT) carried out Dialogue Negotiation and Mediation (DNM) training in Addis Ababa from 19th to 29th, May, 2014. The course was conducted in Bellevue Hotel and SPA. The purpose of the course was to enhance the effectiveness of dialogue in response to conflict and more specifically negotiation and mediation processes as conflict prevention and resolution tools. The course had 5 specific expected outcomes from the participants: to demonstrate an enhanced understanding of the contemporary peace support operations; be familiar with the various concepts of conflict and how they apply to their daily duties; understand the components of communication and processes; apply the knowledge gained in conflict situations.

The aim of the training was to enable the participants to be more effective and actively participate in a low/medium level dialogue, mediation and negotiation process in conflict prevention and resolution at both the international (PSO) and / or national level. There were four facilitators all from Kenya. The course had 31 participants, majority (21) were from Ethiopia, the rest were from Egypt, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Equatorial Guinea each having one participants. The participants comprised military, police and civilian components.

Ethiopia is one of the founding members of the UN, the Group of 24 (G-24), the Non-Aligned Movement, G-77 and the Organisation of African Unity, with Addis Ababa serving as the headquarters. The politics of Ethiopia takes place in

a framework of a federal parliamentary republic, whereby the Prime Minister is the head of government. Ethiopia is divided into nine ethnically based and politically autonomous regional states. According to the IMF, Ethiopia was one of the fastest growing economies in the world, registering over 10% economic growth from 2004 through 2009, (IMF, 2012). It was the fastest-growing non-oil-dependent African economy in the years 2007 and 2008. Ethiopia's main health problems are said to be communicable diseases caused by poor sanitation and malnutrition. These problems are exacerbated by the shortage of trained manpower and health facilities.

In Ethiopia, just like in many other Eastern African societies, potential and actual conflicts are experienced. Ethiopia is engaged in a number of armed conflicts both within and outside the country with periodic border conflicts between Ethiopia, Somali, Kenya and Eritrea (Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian, 2014). Ethiopia has a long history of participation in United Nations (UN) peace operations dating back to the 1950s, and is leading contributor of female peacekeepers to UN missions. Given fact that Ethiopia has become one of the top peacekeeping contributing countries, the need for skills in DNM is timely (Institute for Security Studies, Addis Ababa (2013).

Although some potential conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms exist in Ethiopia, traditional and modern conflict management institutions, have many constraints. Given the above background, there is need for training formal conflict resolution

processes. In particular, identifying and training a wide range of actors involved in conflict resolution.

Given that the DNM MTT was the first in Ethiopia and targeted national and regional military officials, there is need for the Ethiopian International Peace Keeping Training Centre (EIPTTC) in collaboration with IPSTC to roll out the DNM MTT at all levels (e.g. federal, regional, district), as well as among local communities and traditional leaders, in developing comprehensive strategies for conflict prevention and resolution.

In the last two decades mediators have laboured to end deadly conflict in Burundi, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The stakes are very high in these situations; the success or failure of the mediation determines whether

the country remains locked in strife or is able to embark on a path of reconciliation and reconstruction. Against this background, international mediation has suffered from an acute lack of professionalism, expertise and rigour, (Crisis States Research Centre, 2013).

As an International Centre of Excellence in the Eastern Africa region, IPSTC is mandated to carry out capacity building in international Peace Support Operations (PSO) for military, police, and civilian personnel. There is a need to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of DNM in the region through: equipping more senior and junior peacemakers with mediation techniques; developing a learning culture ; reviewing active mediations periodically in order to analyse the changing dynamics of the conflict; evaluating the efficacy of the mediation

strategies and deciding whether adjustments should be made.

Because national conflicts have common features and challenges, much can be learnt from comparative research with a thematic focus. Detailed mediation case studies can also be extremely useful as they enable a close examination of the complexities of the process. For the reviews, evaluations and research outputs to be productive, they must be written and disseminated in a way that is helpful to mediators and their political principals. Most importantly, it is necessary to set up systems which ensure that the identified lessons lead to changes in strategy, techniques and procedures. This needs to be done with an aim of improving the DNM course.

Dr Eunice Njambi
Curriculum Designer, IPSTC



Visit to AU HQs by facilitators and participants



Kenyan Ambassador to Ethiopia with DA and IPSTC team

IPSTC Capacity building of African Union member states: Exercise Planning Process Course



Participants following a presentation in IPSTC Amani Hall

Continuing with its support to security stabilization in Africa and building of capacities, the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) hosted the Exercise Planning Process Course (EPPC), at its headquarters in Karen, Nairobi from 16-27 June 2014. The course, fully funded by British Peace Support Training (BPST-EA) through the East African Standby Force Coordinating Mechanism (EASFCOM) was

in preparation for a Command Post Exercise (CPX) by EASFCOM to be held in November 2014 in Addis Ababa Ethiopia. It drew participants from Burundi, Comoros, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan and Uganda with an objective that was twofold, namely:

1. To provide course participants

representing the Civilian, Police and military components with an understanding of the Exercise Cycle, the fundamentals and tenets of the Exercise Planning

2. In the longer term to develop institutional capacity through rostering of trained facilitators within Africa to facilitate in future EPPCs.

Exercises in general and exercise planning in particular form critical parts of programs designed to prepare test and validate readiness for operations, peace support or otherwise. IPSTC thus aims to develop capacity in this area so that future exercises more specifically Amani Africa II which will provide an opportunity to ensure greater

multidimensionality, as well as better interoperability between capacities in various regional components of the African Stand by Force (ASF), progresses well. The EPPC is therefore a step in codifying and formalizing the building and empowerment of capacities in this area.

The course instruction outlook considered gender and equal representation of the different components with regard to multidimensional peace support operations. With this in mind, the facilitation team comprised two civilians and four uniformed personnel from IPSTC, Uganda Peoples Defense Forces (UPDF) and Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), respectively.

The conduct of the course was in such a way that it was participatory with adult teaching methodologies utilized. Participants were divided into three (03) syndicates and these together offered solutions to fifteen (15) different activities.

The EPPC has become a collaborative effort within the African continent used to validate policies and processes, which are utilized in the African Stand by Force (ASF) within the broader African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). In line with this, on 2nd -13th June IPSTC sent a Mobile Training Team (MTT) to Zimbabwe, Harare, to conduct a similar training for the benefit of the South African Development Cooperation (SADC) region in preparation for a Field Training Exercise

(FTX) code named Amani Africa II to be carried out by October /November 2014.

Indeed Africa has slowly moved from the principle of non-interference to non-indifference in the quest to present African Solutions to African problems. It is in recognition of this shift of mind set that IPSTC maintains its commitment of standing with member states of the African Union (AU) in the realization of concepts that support peace operations for the security of Africa. The EPPC therefore is a kind of vehicle that enables empowerment of member states through its participants, enabling them become



Participants offer solutions to activities in respective syndicates

active members in comprehensive exercise planning regimes which are of particular significance, more

specifically with reference to maintenance of peace and security in Africa.

Catherine A. Onekalit
Curriculum Designer, IPSTC

Staff Updates



Mr Martin and Mrs Margaret Okwir wedding photo

On 15 May 2014 the centre witnessed a colourful wedding celebration between two members of staff, We wish them a long and happy marriage.

Fare Thee Well

The centre lost a dedicated photographer Sgt Stanley Samoei on 22nd Jun 2014 who had served IPSTC since 2012 and contributed to the centres newsletter through his photographic skills.

He will be greatly missed by all.



IPSTC Third Quarter Events Calendar 2014



PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES SCHOOL

S/No	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCE
1	Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) 7-11 July 2014	5 days course funded by Denmark	Selected individuals deployed or will be deployed in mission in charge of security and safety of stock piles.
2	Sexual and Gender Based Violence(SGBV) 14-25 July 2014	12 days course funded by UK-BPST	Selected individuals serving or will be serving within regional organizations. They include military, police and civilian.
3	Child protection 28 July- 8 August 2014	12 days course funded by Denmark	Selected individuals serving or will be serving in senior and middle level positions within PSO. They include military, police and civilians.
4	AMISOM Logistics (AMISOM LOG) 1- 12 September 2014	12 days course funded By UK- BPST	Selected individuals will be logistic officers serving or will be deployed in mission HQ.
5	Governance and Diplomacy for Peace and Security (GDPS) 15 September- 10 October 2014	26 day course funded by GIZ	The advanced training is aimed at mid-career staff of the national Ministries and regional organisations of Eastern Africa who deal with peace and conflict issues. Relevant departments include foreign relations, regional and domestic security cooperation, Planning, peace-keeping, and conflict prevention and management.
6	PSO Logistics COE and Supply (Pilot course) 15- 26 September 2014	12 days course funded by DMTC	Selected individuals will be serving in senior and middle levels as logistics officers.

HUMANITARIAN PEACE SUPPORT SCHOOL

7	Supply Emergency Workshop 6-13 July 2014	8 days workshop funded by UNHCR	Government partners who second staff to UNHCR mainly in emergencies and also national staff of UNHCR.
8	Explosive Ordnance Disposal AMISOM 7-18 July 2014	12 days course funded by UNMAS	Qualified combat engineers and civilians working with demining agencies as deminers in AMISOM.
9	Safe and Secure Approach to Field Environment (SSAFE) 14-17 July 2014	4 days course funded by UNDSS	UN staff being deployed to mission.
10	Security Management 21-25 July 2014	5 days course funded by REDR(UK)	RED R staff.
11	AMISOM Force Headquarters 4- 29 August 2014	26 days course funded by ACOTA	Selected individuals who are serving or will be serving as staff officers at the Mission HQ in AU/UN multinational force.
12	SSAFE 4-7 August 2014	4 days course funded by UNDSS	UN staff being deployed to mission.
13	PSSM 11-22 August 2014	12 days course funded by AFRICOM	UN Staff being deployed to mission.
14	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Level 1(EOD level 1) 25August -12 September 2014	24 days course funded by IMAS/AFRICOM	Qualified combat engineers and civilians working with demining agencies as deminers.
15	SSAFE 8-11 September 2014	4 days course funded by UNDSS	UN staff being deployed to mission.
16	SSAFE 15 -18 September 2014	4 days course funded by UNDSS	UN staff being deployed to mission.
17	Personnel Safety and Security 15-19 September 2014	5 days course funded by REDR(UK)	RED R staff.

PEACE AND SECURITY RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

18	Field Research July 2014	Funded by UNDP/ Japan	IPSTC Staff.
19	National Dialogue and Reconciliation Workshop for Somalia 26-28 August 2014	3 days workshop Funded by UNDP/ Japan	IPSTC research staff, regional research institutions, Government of Somalia officials, leaders of devolved governments, lawyers, journalists, teachers, human rights defenders, social workers, media, civil society, academia, development partners, and others dedicated to ensuring their societies engage in reconciliation dialogues that contribute to community and national healing.



© Published by **The International Peace Support Training Centre**
 P.O. Box 24232 Westwood Park, Karen - 00502, Kenya
 Phone: 00254 (0) 20 3883157/8, Fax: 00254 (0) 3883159
 Email: info@ipstc.org

Find us on the web @
www.ipstc.org

Designed and printed by Noel Creative Media Ltd