

PEACE BUILDERS NEWS



A QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE SUPPORT TRAINING CENTRE

VOLUME 7, ISSUE 3 (01 JULY- 30 SEPTEMBER 2014)

Addressing the Changing Dynamics of Peace Operations in Africa through Training and Research



INTHISISSUE:

• Message from the Director • Rapid Urbanization: A Threat to Kenya's National Security • Youth Radicalization in Kenya • Integrating Women into Peacebuilding Process • UNMAS Operations/Quality Assurance Training/Workshop • Rule of Law: Not a Western Preserve for State Stabilization. Physical Security and Stockpile Management Course. The Nexus between environment and security in Kenya • Somalia: Federation at the crossroads • The Shattered Glass: What National Dialogue and Reconciliation mean to Somalia • Explosive Ordinance Disposal Training: Countering Al-Shabaab in Somalia • Surviving a Hostage Situation • Key visits and events at IPSTC • Protection of Civilians: Mobile Training Team in South Sudan • Responsibility to Protect (R2P) • Ebola Viral Disease: Challenge to African Peacebuilding • Poetic Corner. Interns Corner • Challenges Facing AMISOM in Somalia • Human Rights Abuses and Management in Somalia • IPSTC Fourth Quarter Course Calendar 2014

Table of Contents

Message from the Director	2
Rapid Urbanization: A Threat to Kenya's National Security	4
Youth Radicalization in Kenya	6
Integrating Women into Peacebuilding Process	8
UNMAS Operations/Quality Assurance Training/Workshop	9
Rule of Law: Not a Western Preserve for State Stabilization	10
Physical Security and Stockpile Management Course	11
The Nexus between environment and security in Kenya	12
Somalia: Federation at the crossroads	14
The Shattered Glass: What National Dialogue and Reconciliation mean to Somalia	15
Explosive ordinance Disposal Training: Countering Al-Shabaab	17
Key visits and events at IPSTC	18-19
Surviving a Hostage Situation	20
Protection of Civilians: Mobile Training Team in South Sudan	22
Responsibility to Protect (R2P)	24
Ebola Viral Disease: Challenge to African Peacebuilding	25
Poetic Corner	27
Interns Corner	29
Challenges Facing AMISOM in Somalia	30
Human Rights Abuses and Management in Somalia	32
Policy to practice: Peace operations workshop in Africa	34
IPSTC Fourth Quarter Course Calendar 2014	36

COVER PICTURE: Participants keenly listening to a presentation during Amani Lecture held at IPSTC Karen



Addressing the Changing Dynamics of Peace Operations in Africa through Training and Research

I wish to welcome readers to the IPSTC Third Quarter Newsletter for the year 2014. This issue highlights major peacekeeping and peace building seismic shifts as peace operations actors redefine the mode of peacekeeping. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) enters into a road of hope, South Sudan struggles to overcome internal schism and Somalia sees light at the end of a long tunnel.

Peacekeeping missions in sub-Saharan Africa have changed significantly since the first large operation in the Congo crisis (ONUC, 1960). Apart from shifts in the nature and set up of United Nations (UN) peacekeeping, the remarkable move from the principle of non-intervention to "non-indifference" in Africa and the emerging African Union's (AU) African Peace and Security

Architecture (APSA) have attracted much attention. In addition, the scope, decision and implementation of peacekeeping missions require balancing interests of international, regional and national actors.

With this in mind, IPSTC held an Amani lecture with the theme: "Changing Dimensions of International Peacekeeping in Africa" on 21st August 2014.

The lecture focused on the current trends in international peacekeeping in Africa with emphasis on two distinct dimensions: the nature of the current and upcoming transitions in peacekeeping operations and alternative models of peacekeeping. During the lecture, speakers observed that African peacekeeping actors must rise to the occasion to redefine the future course of UN/AU peacekeeping.

While acknowledging the changes taking place in Peacekeeping Operations the centre embarked on a

number of activities during the period that were geared to address the theme of this newsletter: "Addressing the changing dynamics of Peace Operations in Africa through Training and Research." Among the activities done was field research in various parts of the region, more notably, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) that assessed two parallel frameworks, The Peace and Security cooperation and the UN Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) Frameworks focused on bringing peace to the DRC. The research is significant for the centre since the findings and recommendations are based on a first time ever UN authorised brigade to fight rebels with a mandate that challenges many of the core tenets of peacekeeping which could redefine how the landscape of UN peacekeeping evolves.

In the months of July and August, the centre sent Mobile Training Teams (MTT) to Juba in South

Sudan to deliver a Protection of Civilians course to an audience of government security sector actors and to Mogadishu in Somalia to conduct a National Dialogue and Reconciliation workshop to Somali nationals from the government and Civil Society.

During this period several courses have also been run at the centre key being the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) Logistics Course, the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Course and the Sexual and Gender Based Violence Course among others.

It has indeed been an eventful quarter for us and I wish to thank our development partners, Government of Japan and UNDP, for continued support to the work of IPSTC.

Asante Sana

Brig R G Kabage
Director, IPSTC



Catherine Cherotich, DS IPSTC guiding a syndicate discussion during a POC course in Juba, South Sudan

Rapid Urbanization: A Threat to Kenya's National Security

There are 2 theoretical perspectives that are pertinent to the topic at hand, 'Rapid Urbanization in Kenya: A Threat to Security';

The first is a systemic perspective that posits that four systems must interact in order to influence how urban areas evolve and how humans arrange themselves around them. These systems are population, environment, organization and technology (David Sly, et al 1982).

The first of these that has to be in place is the environment. Humans will settle in any physical space, but in order to master it, they need or use technology to tame it. Before technology is extensively developed and used to impact an environment, the space is usually in its natural state and life is very basic. These areas are still 'rural areas'. When technology impacts an area, it starts turning urban. This is clearly demonstrated by the growth of our own cities especially Nairobi that has for the last Century evolved from a 'place of cold water' to the sprawling metropolis it is today. One of the major technologies that have impacted Nairobi is the railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria; that not only spurred

peoples' movement into the city, but also brought other technologies that impacted the city further. People will always follow technology and generally tend to populate places of high technology concentration rather than those with lower technologies. As they migrate to urban centres as hubs of high technology, they will organize themselves variably. This completes the interaction pattern of the four systems.

Although the settlement of people in cities or centres of high technology can take many forms, e.g. as central business districts, satellite centres and peri-urban areas, two forms of settlement are most obvious and most visible; the slums and the affluent suburbs. These two tend to have a jaw to jaw relationship in the sense that as the affluence in urban centres rises, so do the slums. This is mainly due to the fact that they are perfectly interdependent. They do not necessarily follow each other in time, and the slum dweller can sometimes foresee where affluence is headed, and settle there before affluence arrives. The social dynamics that go on in these two social systems that have an almost symbiotic relationship is best described by the second perspective. This thinking argues that as people migrate to areas

of high technology and human density increases, the physical density itself leads to 'social density'. This is an increase in interactions between the humans who live in a given environment. These interactions between humans, if too intense are themselves not all pleasant or convenient. This then forces humans to intense competition between them and to specialize into many skills and professional areas. This then equips them to further migrate and set up new technology centres where humans start multiplying again.

In these two urban scenarios, national populations of societies like Kenya are growing at an alarming rate. Kenya is now able to add up to 1 million new humans to its population each year and has the potential to add more. As a result, the population has a wide base of youths; that the national economy, with all good intentions cannot maintain. The economy cannot adequately cater for their education, employment, their health or even their food. As a result, there is a budding population of young men and women, who are sometimes well educated, but live mendicant lives, often in the slums of the city. They live in an age of rising expectations and rising frustrations. Yet they see everyday that the good life they wish and strife for is possible. They see it in affluent Kenya. This mass of youth form what has often been referred to as the lumpen or the social scum. This is material for social insecurity in any society. This phenomenon will escalate as more and more rural areas of Kenya turn into cities and as more and more young people migrate to the cities.

The lumpen youth have a number of avenues of dealing with their frustrations in life. One of them is crime. The security of every law abiding citizen is daily at risk from this group, not because the slums are inhabited by criminals, but because it has the potential to generate any



Nairobi, Aerial view.

(Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nairobi_Aerial_Photo.jpg)

form of criminal activity imaginable. The other avenue is alcohol and drug consumption in general. The ruined lives of youths in urban centres; through drug consumption, produces youths who have no value for life, and who do not value their own. This is material for all kinds of vice emanating from such youths. But frustrated youths also turn to religion and fanatical ideologies as a way of pacifying their frustrations. In this last posture, they become

their rural counterparts. Urbanisation itself provides the means to deal with disillusionment and frustrations that many face in life.

Secondly, the education system must as a matter of urgency de-emphasise the elitist model of education that gives youth false hopes, and assures them that a diploma or a university certificate is all that one needs in life. They need to start understanding that all work is respectable, and there is nothing wrong

are engaged in, by providing not just skills but also the relevant infrastructure. Kiosks by the road side can be improved and supplied with proper sanitation and clean water, and locating them appropriately rather than demolishing them.

The urban centres are the new jungles, sometimes referred to as urban jungles. In these jungles new forms of terrorism that defy modern warfare has emerged. It is not only physical war, but



Nairobi, Kibera.

(Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kibera>)

material for political manipulation and radicalization. Radicalized youth have no limits and are capable of any excesses. Due to this state of affairs in the urban centres of Kenya and Nairobi being the global metropolis it is, the youths are an easy target for recruitment by global terrorist ideologists, that not only harm Kenya but the world as well.

Is there hope for a reversal or at least some form of amelioration of this state of affairs in the urban centres that threatens national security? A number of options are possible.

First, urbanization is not all bad. People come to urban centres to better their lot socially and economically and many manage to live better lives than

at all in baking bread for a living rather than being a clerk in a government office. Society can start encouraging its youth to develop trades and be proud of it. They need to know that there is everything good about growing cucumber while wearing an overall, rather than selling insurance cover in a suit.

In tandem with this, skill building institutions is what the country needs for now more than ever. Youths in every society know what they want to do for survival and they are already doing it. Society must take advantage of this and jerk up the works that the youth

also ideological. Old forms of security have to continuously reform in order to cope with the new terror war that is thriving in the urban jungle.

Finally, ideological education should not be forgotten in the national curriculum. If religious institutions can radicalize the youth, how much more can a school system such as Kenya's achieve, in directing the youths in appropriate ideologies? If society does not wish to do so, others will and the nation will suffer humiliation, under an insecure system of life.

Prof Timothy Gatara
Senior Researcher, IPSTC

Youth Radicalisation in Kenya

The fact that there is an emerging trend of religious radicalisation in Kenya and East Africa region as a whole is not in doubt. Somalia, which has experienced various forms of conflict since 1991, has often been seen as the source of extremism in the region, especially following the attacks on the US embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam on 7th August 1998. However, closer investigation reveals that Somali nationals are not behind most of the terrorism incidents outside Somalia's borders. Somalia provides a safe haven, training camps and opportunities for extremists to fight the 'enemies of Islam', but Al-Qaeda and later Al-Shabaab have executed attacks in the region by relying on local assistance and support. At the same time, Al-Shabaab has managed to recruit Kenyan, Ugandan and Tanzanian nationals to its ranks in Somalia.

Kenya is home to approximately 4.3 million Muslims, or about 9-10% of the country's population, and they predominantly live in North Eastern, Coast and Nairobi regions. Many Muslims in Nairobi live in Eastleigh. Eastleigh, often called little "Mogadishu" is mostly home to Somali refugees who, over the years, have fled the violence and instability in their home country. Just like the rest of the Kenyan society, the larger part of the Muslim population is young with 65% of members aged between 18 and 35.

In Kenya, the history of community radicalism in the post-independence era is perhaps longest at the coast, attributed chiefly to historical grievances. For instance, most people at the coast feel that not only have successive governments systematically marginalised them but there has also been a deliberate process of disempowerment through such processes as lack of proper education, displacement from locally generated jobs such as those at the port, as well as lack of support in their livelihood sources such as agriculture. These grievances have made the youth in the coast vulnerable to recruitment by radical elements.



Extremist flag on a Mosque, Coastal Kenya. (Source: [www: saveourseafarers.com](http://www.saveourseafarers.com))

In North Eastern region, similar perceptions of historical injustices make the youth susceptible to radical elements that capitalise on their longstanding grievances against the central state. In addition, Somalia's growing Islamist radicalism is spilling over to the region. In Eastleigh, Nairobi, a large and unknown number of Somali refugees have obtained

Kenyan identity registration illegally, largely due to corruption, but also because it is often difficult to distinguish between Kenyan indigenous Somalis from others. Eastleigh has been known to harbour terrorists and facilitate the spread of Jihadist radicalisation. No place has as many madrasas per square km in Kenya as Eastleigh. The Muslim Youth Centre (MYC) in the same area (Pumwani) has developed a strong network of young members and sympathisers from across the country. The centre advocates an extreme interpretation of Islam and prepares members to travel to Somalia for Jihad. In Majengo (an old informal settlement in Nairobi's Eastland's), some youth have also been linked to Al-Shabaab activities. The majority of the inhabitants are detribalised Muslims with low standards of living due to lack of economic opportunities.

This area attracted the attention of security agencies after it was reported that a large number of Kenyan Muslim youths who had joined Al-Shabaab came from Majengo.

Youth radicalisation in Kenya occurs at two levels: first, at the local level precipitated by local grievances and the second, at the regional level, driven by international religious factors especially the ongoing 'Jihad'



Flag displayed by youth. (source: [www: saveourseafarers.com](http://www.saveourseafarers.com))



Youth arrested during security operation in Mombasa. (source [www. saveourseafarers.com](http://www.saveourseafarers.com))



Al-Shabaab fighters training session. (Source: www.thetimes.co.uk)

in neighbouring Somalia. Because of the historical grievances, feelings and perceptions of marginalisation, unemployment for the youth and lack of economic opportunities, extremists whether affiliated especially to Islam or just conveniently using religion, are able to recruit young people to join their cause. Most of the targets of this recruitment are the young converts who do not have a grasp of Islamic theology. They are recruited mostly from among those attending mosques, and then trained at a number of centres in Mombasa and even Nairobi, and later sent to fight in Somalia. In the course of their recruitment, they are not only promised money to support their families back home but also told that they are fighting for the holy cause, the Jihad, since they claim that Somalia has been invaded by infidels from the West. Because of their limited understanding of Islamic teaching, they easily fall prey to this line of teaching.

In addition, like many Muslims in various parts of the world, young Kenyan Muslims have been indoctrinated into the belief that the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and the Palestinian- Israeli crisis are part of a broader global campaign against Islam. This ideology which preaches universal Muslim brotherhood

led to the recruitment of young people as mujahideen from various parts of East Africa to fight in Afghanistan against the Soviet occupation. For the past two decades, Kenya has also witnessed the rapid growth and spread of Wahhabi strain of Islam after the return of Muslim students who went for religious studies in Saudi Arabia.

The funding of Muslim charitable organisations has also played a part in youth radicalisation in Kenya. This is however, not an unfamiliar strategy as more and more indigenous people in Africa are turning towards Islam, not always as a result of religious convictions, but to benefit from Islamic education institutions, social welfare and mobile clinics which cater for people of all faiths. People with socio-economic problems need help, a factor used by humanitarian organisations of all faiths, but it can also lead to the acceptance of an ideology that will give meaning and purpose to the lives of such people. Through the distribution of financial assistance from middle-Eastern backed charity organisations driven by individuals with an extremist agenda, ordinary people become important targets of the drive to spread extremism. By fulfilling the

basic needs of ordinary people, these institutions and individuals in effect 'buy' support and loyalty.

A variety of counter measures involving multiple actors are required to successfully counter the message of extremists in Kenya and Eastern Africa as a whole. For example, there is need for addressing the factors or circumstances that enable radicalisation such as poor socio-economic circumstances and unemployment for the youth. There is also need for increased vetting of religious leaders (mosques) and teachers in madrasas. In addition, the leaders of Council of Imams and Preachers of Kenya (CIPK) and Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM) need to come together and solve the problem of radicalisation. The youths are exploiting the differences between the two and lastly, open discussions and dialogue forums should be established at the community level to oppose underground networks. It is essential that the government supports religious authorities and community members to take centre stage in order to enhance their legitimacy and impact.

Carolyne Gatimu
Researcher, IPSTC

Integrating Women into Peace building Processes

Despite the great strides that have been made in cementing peace in Somalia, women remain marginalized from such processes. As such, the forgotten heroines of peace building need to be further empowered to play a greater role in conflict transformation.

Article 7 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) reiterates the importance of women's representation in the political life of their countries. The role of women in democratic processes is further emphasized in the UN General Assembly's 2011 resolution on Women's Political Participation (UN, 2013). It reasserts that there is a greater need for women to actively participate on an equal basis at all levels in order to achieve equality, sustainable development, peace and, most of all, democracy.

Despite these normative advances and as universal as these goals are, they nevertheless remain elusive for many women. Women are still under-represented in elected positions and most countries are far from reaching the 30% critical mass proposed by the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action (Nussbaum, 2005). The lack of access to democratic institutions and processes for women is most evident in post-conflict settings.

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 calls on member states to increase the representation of women at all levels of decision-making. In response, the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Department of Field Support (DFS) intervenes 'to facilitate women's participation in political processes and women's inclusion in governance structures in countries where peacekeeping operations are deployed

Integration Programmes

Integrating women into socio-economic and political processes is one of the main ways of empowering them. Coordinating global and national efforts to integrate women into poverty reduction, democratic governance, crisis prevention and sustainable development is therefore of prime importance. There is a need to ensure that women have a real voice in a

variety of domains – from the judiciary to the civil service, as well as the private sector and civil society, so that they can participate equally in public dialogue. Focusing on gender equality and women's empowerment is therefore an important pathway to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

The importance of including women and women's voices in peace negotiations, transitional governments and political processes is critical to the stability of emerging democracies, and is indispensable for the affected woman to help shape peace building in the country.

Increasing Security Effectiveness

Rebuilding a country after war is about far more than just repairing damaged buildings and re-establishing public institutions.

Fundamentally, it is about restoring people's trust and confidence in governance systems and the rule of law, rebuilding relationships at all levels, and providing the population with greater hope for the future. These processes are all critical to the consolidation of peace and security in fragile post-war situations.

According to the Institute for Inclusive Security (2013), women make fundamental contributions that help achieve broad mission objectives within security institutions. There is evidence that uniformed women are more likely than their male colleagues to de-escalate tensions, and less likely to use excessive



UN-Women-Peacekeepers. Source: www.wikiprogress.org

force. Female police, border guards and military officers can also perform critical duties that may be difficult for men due to cultural reasons. Such duties may include searching women at security checkpoints (Institute for Inclusive Security, 2013; Ramsbotham et al, 2011).

Women are often uniquely able to reach out to and communicate with women in the local community, police and military, allowing them to gain a fuller picture of the entire community's needs. They can learn about the nature and extent of gang violence and recruitment, human trafficking, intimidation and extortion by organized crime groups, drug use in schools, and many other challenges (Ramsbotham et al, 2011). Increasing the number of women police officers also improves responses to crimes involving domestic and sexual violence; amongst the most prevalent crimes in post-war societies (Institute for Inclusive Security, 2013).

Even though women and girls have been disproportionately affected by armed conflict, whilst their efforts to mitigate these conflicts have been fundamental, they have been side-lined from formal peace negotiations. In this light, women all over have been viewed as the cornerstone of peace building processes for a considerable time now. Therefore, to ensure they realize their potential there is a need to enhance their political, social and economic empowerment, particularly in conflict transformation and peace building initiatives. Women should be further encouraged to work closely with international and national partners on the UN's global policy agenda on Women, Peace and Security, supporting implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325. If these opportunities are provided, women will leave a discernible mark on peace building processes.



Women Demonstrating. Source: www.wikigender.org

Major D Y Kilimo
SO2 Coord, HPSS



UNMAS instructor Andre Atto (Left) taking one of the participants through a mine detection practical exercise

UNMAS Operations/Quality Assurance Training/Workshop-2014

United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) is responsible for ensuring an effective, proactive and coordinated United Nations (UN) response to landmines and explosive remnants of war through collaboration with 13 other UN departments, agencies, funds and programmes. In peacekeeping and emergency settings, UNMAS establishes and manages mine action coordination centres in mine-affected countries, plans and manages operations, mobilizes resources and sets mine-action priorities in the countries and territories it serves. It is in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions and is the focal point for mine action in the UN system.

UNMAS conducted an OPS/QA/Workshop in Humanitarian Peace Support Training School (HPSS) from 7th to 18th July, 2014. The aim of the

course was to provide knowledge and expertise to UNMAS OPS/QA Officers on the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) relevant to the organization. The course content was relevant to UNMAS OPS/QA Officers. The target audience was UNMAS staff from their various programme duty stations. The course consisted of eight (8) participants and four (4) facilitators drawn from Mali, Lebanon, Sudan Afghanistan and South Sudan.

HPSS provided the required administrative and training support during the entire duration of the course to the satisfaction of both the course participants and facilitators. The participants reported that the choice of the venue was excellent. They were impressed with the general infrastructural set up of the institution and the facilities within it.

They felt that HPSS staff were not only dedicated but also professional. They applauded the excellent cooperation

shown by the HPSS fraternity; making them feel 'home away from home' thus enabling them to complete their workshop and achieve all the desired goals. Mr Doug Ware, the lead facilitator who is also the Chief of Operations-UNMAS Uganda said:

"The Instructors believe that the IPSTC/HPSS was a suitable venue for the UNMAS OPS/QA Training/Workshop and could be used for similar courses in the future. The support received from the IPSTC/HPSS staff was excellent."

It was through this good partnership that the Lead Facilitator requested to run another similar course from Sunday 14 to Saturday 27, September 2014 and the HPSS fraternity is looking forward to hosting them and shall endeavor to provide the best support to enable successful delivery of the course.

Captain J Charo
Training Officer MADW- HPSS

Rule of Law: Not a western preserve for state stabilization



For some Rule of Law (RoL) learners, the initial perception is that it is a Western tool for domination especially in lieu of contemporary issues emerging in the field of peace and security. This view is informed by consideration of African customary practices, rights records, transitional justice agenda and overall security agenda where different constituents find themselves at odds with the law. Indeed, RoL is tied and traced to Anglo-American and European ideologies of justice as derived from an independent judiciary and constitutionalism. Among Asians and Confucians, RoL is linked to accountability between subjects and rulers.

In the African context, however, the notion is often recognized from fundamental breaches relating to rights issues, abuse of office and impunity. Thus, the African understanding and application of rule of law in varying

contexts is marred by contradictions. Therefore RoL approach should not be generalized but understood contextually from distinct viewpoints. This notwithstanding, there is consensus across the divide in developed and developing countries on the need for justice, fairness and equality whose realization is pegged on accountability and transparency within existing governance institutions including the traditional institutions.

Emerging reflections from the RoL Course held in July 2014, showed that governance institutions including the state (executive, legislature and judiciary), media, civil society organizations and the community have distinct obligations aimed at adherence, safeguarding, and protecting its citizen. Ironically for fragile countries, this is not the case. During conflicts and in post-conflict periods, the current and would be

custodians of the state are notoriously the main perpetrators of human rights abuse. In such cases, institutions weaken through systemic flaws and some collapse, therefore, becoming dysfunctional in administering law and order. This in the long run creates a state of anarchy or a semblance of it leading to significant and grievous implications in the society. In fragile and other post-conflict countries anarchy bears death, destruction of property and abuse of fundamental rights.

In the past two decades, this has been evident in most of the African countries including, Central Africa Republic, Cote de Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Libya, Liberia, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Somali, and, South Sudan to mention but a few. The reverse becomes desirable for only peace is



ROL participants in a syndicate room

considered progressive. For anarchy to be addressed and peace to be realized, laws should be enacted and institutions of governance established to facilitate RoL regime.

As such, the 21st century has been marked by investment of colossal resources by relevant agencies in state reconstruction and stabilization but with little progress. In most post-conflict countries, the situation is precarious as evidence shows that most countries especially the developing countries involved in conflicts are likely to relapse within the first 5 years of a crisis and during peace support operations.

Scholars, policy makers and practitioners working in state-building processes especially in Africa, continue to grapple with this unchanging state of fragility. The underlying concern being the incessant failure of governance institutions especially the state and its agents from police to judiciary which fail to deliver effectively on commitments pertaining to functionality in post-conflict situations. Paradoxically, while some states perform dismally in post-conflict situations, others are progressively making strides towards societal transformation via existing laws and governance institutions. Indeed, there is no absolute approach nor formulae, save for the need to respect the rule of law and not the rule of man.

In post-conflict countries, not everything can be achieved at a go. The rule of law is a gradual process cutting across individuals, communities, institutions and those in positions of power within divergent contexts. While there is a threshold of justice, fairness, transparency and accountability, each society evolves differently within defined limits and peculiar circumstances which require the different military, police, and civilian components to take up individual and collective responsibility. When such actors and institutions play their critical and strategic role enshrined in the laws, states can move from the phase of conflict, mistrust and bad governance to an era of accountability, transparency, stability and development for future generations.

Ruth B. Aluoch
Directing Staff, IPSTC

Physical Security and Stockpile Management Course



Participants during PSSM session

IPSTC conducted a Physical Security and Stockpile Management course in July 2014 funded by the Danish Government. The purpose of this course was to train executive managers from military and police to assess national stockpiles, operational procedures, and infrastructure and provide ways for potential improvements to security and safety management, based on the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) and the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) which were released by the United Nations in 2012.

Secure management of national small arms stockpiles is very important in curbing small arms proliferation. Poor stockpile security is a prime means through which arms and ammunition are diverted from the legal to the illicit markets. Ineffective security makes theft and smuggling very easy. Corrupt officials may sell or otherwise transfer weapons under their care to criminal groups or rebel forces. Stockpile security is especially precarious in states suffering from violent conflict or weak governance.

In some cases, small arms stockpiles greatly exceed immediate and projected future needs. Surpluses arise for a wide variety of reasons: the end of armed conflict, changing perceptions of threat, the reduction or restructuring of armed forces, changed military doctrines, and the acquisition of new weapons. While it is increasingly acknowledged that surplus small arms are best disposed off through destruction,

this remains the exception rather than the rule. In practice, surpluses that are not sold are improperly stockpiled, sometimes for decades.

The stockpiles should also be constructed in a way that prevents break in by criminals. Solid construction of buildings, the use of secure doors and locks and adequate guarding of the facilities will also contribute towards decreasing proliferation of small arms. Another aspect is security in the depots in order to avoid accidents. This is especially the case when storing explosives. If not stored and handled properly explosives can cause unintended detonations which can cause destruction of buildings and loss of lives.

The Physical Security and Stockpile Management course was conducted by the Multinational Small Arms and Ammunition Group (MSAG). The purpose of MSAG is to build capacity on Physical Security and Stockpile Management, exchange best practices with regards to Small Arms and Light Weapons and Conventional Ammunition, and orchestrate destruction and disposal, in order to reduce accidents and the number of SALW in circulation. In addition to the MSAG instructors, there were eight regional African instructors teaching the 20 students from the region about how to store and manage small arms and explosives. The next course is planned to take place in November this year.

Lt Col Peter Sangiorgio
HoD Training and Education, IPSTC

The Nexus between Environment and Security in Kenya

There has been heightened global concern on the effects of climate change that has already affected the climate and resources in Africa. There is a growing acceptance among scientists, politicians and policy makers that climate change threatens to exacerbate existing drivers of conflict in a way that could roll back development across many countries. In 2004, the British government's top scientist, Sir David King, suggested that the effects of climate change were; 'far more dangerous than international terrorism'. A group of top American military leaders issued a statement in 2007 arguing that; 'Climate change will act as a 'threat multiplier'; that will make water scarcity and food insecurity more intractable and threaten American national security interests'.

It has also been noted that less than 25% of peace agreements address environmental management. The conflict in Darfur has in part been driven by climate change and environmental degradation. A report of UNEP, 2007 notes that rainfall in the Sahel has declined by 30% over the last forty years and that the Sahara desert has been expanding by a mile every year.

Environmental degradation and scarcity brings about conflict over resources such as land, water and pasture. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA, 2003) argues that 'environmental stresses heightens tensions', leading to possible conflict. James Lee identified 70 modern conflicts related to environmental issues while James Gleick identified 17 conflicts that are associated with environment from 1945-1997.

Climate change/Global warming

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate change refers to, 'any change in climate over time whether due to natural variability or human activity.' It has been stated that, 'Africa is one of the most vulnerable continents to climate change and climate variability, due to multiple stresses and low adaptive capacity'. Effects of climate change such as change in weather patterns, loss of livelihoods, declining rainfall, increased drought and famine have a bearing on social and political stability.

Projections of warming in Africa are placed between 0.2 and 0.5 degrees centigrade per decade. Though there has been increased rain in East Africa, it is irregularly

distributed both geographically and season wise, therefore it is unreliable for crop farming. The International Union of Conservation Networks (IUCN) has predicted that crop yields of wheat, rice and maize will drop by 30% across the Sahel region by 2030.

In Kenya, rainfall pattern in the Tana Delta has changed over the last decades thereby bringing about decline in water and pasture. The water in the River Tana recedes severely during the dry season. It has been projected that annual average resource scarcity has been mentioned as a cause of conflict in Rwanda and Kenya. These conflicts are said to be precipitated by scarcity of renewable resources. Decreasing access to resources creates frustration and escalates grievances against the state thereby creating suitable conditions for insurrection. Ecological marginalization may occur when groups migrate in fragile ecosystems thereby causing conflicts with host communities.

Impact of Environmental Insecurity

Today, the most notable environmental security problems in Kenya include water pollution contributing to human health problems, desertification, loss of species, increasing urban and industrial wastes, among others. Environmental insecurity has significant impact on women, children and men, both connected with economic securities (for those economically dependent upon the sea and land) as well as with health securities and cultural securities, among others. The lack of basic human necessities in fragile countries partly due to population pressure and deforestation now contributes to regional insecurity.

Role of the Peace Support Operations in Environmental Security

Peace Support Operations (PSO) have a long term goal of promoting regional security and preventing/reducing conflicts or mitigating adverse impact of environmental change. In most cases there are no national strategic



Floods associated with changing rainfall patterns



documents outlining the challenges posed by environmental security and how to address them. Under the Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), the role of peace support operations in promoting environmental security is recognized.

Most environmentally related courses delivered by PSO training institutions focus on Unexploded Ordnances (UXO), Improvised Electronic Devices (IED), Demining, Safe and Secure Environment. Peace support operations are not designed to support measures to prevent global warming, deforestation, soil erosion, dumping of toxic waste or urbanization. It is a high time that environmental effects of peacekeeping operations in host countries are audited and the mission obliged to have a strategy for assisting the host countries in the prevention of environment based conflicts.

Towards Effective Environmental Security Management

Recognition of the role that the environment and resources play in national security would increase political recognition and their factoring in development planning. Environmental conservation in Kenya requires a broad political, social and economic approach that factors environmental contribution in national development, thus setting a durable foundation for peace and security. Making conservation part of community livelihood activities enhances capacity of traditional mechanisms of resource management.

The National Environment Strategy and Action Plan (NEAP) and National Bio-diversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) will enhance national economic development and conservation. New international regulatory regimes have been put in place to prevent environmental degradation. Kenya is a signatory of a number of international conventions that regulate use and management of natural resources including International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). It is important to bring on board women in environmental management, given their size in society and their engagement with the environment in the process of meeting family livelihood needs.

Like other developing countries Kenya is faced with serious environmental security challenges. Though a number of measures have been put in place to manage environmental insecurity, there is need for a more comprehensive linkage between environmental change and security risks management preparedness. There is a need to promote environmental awareness and intensify environmental conservation efforts. Conservation of water catchment areas, including management of river basins is vital to improve water retention and vegetation cover. PSO should incorporate environmental security in conflict analysis, training and planning field operations.

Joseph Kioi Mbugua
 Researcher, IPSTC

SOMALIA: Federation at the Cross roads

From the famous Ridley Scott's movie *Black Hawk Down* to the recent Al-Shabab activities in Northern Kenya, Somalia has a marquee of a very insecure place on the map of the African continent. Inter-clan conflicts, humanitarian crisis, insurgent activities that spill over to the neighbouring countries, lack of rule of law and terrorist attacks are the common pictures that do not startle anybody anymore. Actually many people got so used to the war torn image of Somalia that once they see the signs of stabilization and development; the first reaction is that of surprise and doubt. Since we entered the third decade of conflict in Somalia, many wonder whether the country will ever recover from the damage caused.

However, not all is lost as there are signs of hope that could foster a potential start of a normalization process. First, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) established its base in the capital, Mogadishu, and maintains its presence there to date, despite incidents of hostile attacks on its institutions. Coca Cola company factory is also a ray of hope, so are the images of the people in Mogadishu taking a relaxing swim in the Indian Ocean the same way that Nairobians do in Mombasa or Malindi. So are we on the right path to peace in Somalia? Is the chapter of prolonged conflict coming to an end? Or are we just having some sort of break in the war, when adversaries are gathering arms ready for the new wave of violence and chaos?

The above questions are legitimate as there are indicators that life in Mogadishu is far from being branded normal. Every morning heavily armed AMISOM convoys leave their base in



Deserted street in Mogadishu

order to patrol the city. Foreigners are confined to closed and heavily secured areas where they are shielded from being kidnapped. And if any of them is determined to move around, the hotel must organize an armed convoy similar to the one that accompanies Bank/ATM cash transfers

Somalia is in a peculiar and fragile moment, where overt conflict significantly diminished but this does not mean that peace is achieved.

in other African cities. However, even this is not always enough, as there are constant stories of kidnapped foreigners for the purpose of ransom. Last, but not least frequent gunshots sound like Christmas fireworks, and

what is more, none of the citizens seems to be bothered.

Indeed, Somalia is in a peculiar and fragile moment, where overt conflict is significantly diminished but this does not mean that peace has been achieved. Right now it is difficult to predict whether the stabilization process will continue or the country will reverse to the civil war scenario. Theorists of conflict depending on the school they represent; can argue that this is a ripe moment for peace process, or that there is a shift in power among the actors involved in conflict opening a window of opportunity for change. As for the common Somali people, especially the young generation, they present a careful, cautious optimism that things will continue getting better. That the slow stabilization will reach the moment after which descending into war will not be an option. Finally, that the Somali state is at last getting it right.

Radek Malinowski
Researcher, IPSTC

The Shattered Glass: What National Dialogue and Reconciliation mean to Somalia

It is a well known fact that the protracted conflict in Somalia is one of the longest running instances of civil wars in post-colonial Africa. Almost over two decades now, the nature of the Somali conflict as well as the global context within which it is occurring has been constantly changing. The crisis has metamorphosed from civil war in the 1980s, through state collapse, clan factionalism, and warlordism in the 1990s, to a globalized ideological conflict in the first decade of the 21st century. It is without doubt that this changing nature of the Somali conflict poses a number of challenges for peace-keeping and peace-building actors. A number of Dialogue or Talks, peace Negotiation and Mediation processes for Somalia have been convened by international actors but without success.

The consequence of the conflict in Somalia to its citizens is even more devastating. The frequent violent incidences in the country have caused multiple waves of displacement over the years. As of December 2013, there were more than 1.1 million Somalis displaced internally and nearly one million refugees living in neighbouring countries such as Kenya, Ethiopia, and Yemen (Refugeesinternational.org). In addition, thousands of Somalis have also lost their lives while others have lost their properties and livelihood sources. As a result, this situation has led to reduced productivity and income as well as intensified poverty to the extent that a good proportion of Somalis are reported to depend on food aid from the international community and organizations of good will. Moreover, some Somalis only survive

on remittances from their relatives and friends in the Diaspora. To this extent, it is safe to say that the humanitarian situation in Somalia is wanting and one that requires urgent attention.

Nevertheless, not all is lost. A number of stabilization efforts are currently ongoing in Somalia. For instance, among other organizations, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) in conjunction with the Federal Government of Somalia seem to be contributing highly to the stabilization process of the country. The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is also not left behind in Somalia's stabilization process. Through its training and research initiatives, the Centre plays a crucial role in ensuring that the situation in Somalia as well as in

other conflict-affected Eastern African states is greatly improved.

IPSTC acknowledges that for a constructive change to occur in a post-conflict nation in terms of stability, economic, social and political development, there is need for a comprehensive national dialogue and reconciliation process. The Centre with the support of the Government of Japan through UNDP conducted a National Dialogue and Reconciliation Workshop in Somalia. The workshop took place in Mogadishu between 26th and 28th of August 2014, and it was facilitated by 4 Kenyans and 3 Somali nationals who had adequate knowledge and experience on the topic. In total, there were 46 participants (all Somali nationals); 11 were females and 35 males.

continued next page



NDR Workshop participants in a discussion

continued from page 15

The main subject that informed the workshop was what national dialogue and reconciliation meant to Somalia. As literature documents, any violence or conflict situation results in deep psychosocial trauma and often times individuals or communities find themselves stuck in the traumatic experience even during the post-conflict era. Therefore, without some measures of dialogue or closure, social repair and psychosocial healing, it will be difficult for these individuals or communities to move on with their lives. The Somali people in particular have undergone protracted suffering and trauma due to the conflict in their country. As such, there is need for them to come together and address the critical issues facing the country with the aim of coming to terms with all that they have gone through over the years as well as to define the way forward for their country. This was the main reason why IPSTC found it prudent and apt to have a National Dialogue and Reconciliation Workshop in Somalia. This step was also acknowledged and appreciated by the workshop participants.

One of the participants went on to explain why national dialogue and reconciliation process is important for Somalia and why the IPSTC initiative was timely. As a people who like expressing themselves through songs and poetry, the participant explained the need for national dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia through an analogy of a 'shattered glass.' He said that the situation in Somalia can be likened to a shattered glass. The protracted conflict in Somalia has destroyed the social, political, economic and cultural fabric of the country and hence everything has fallen apart. What the Somalis had known from time immemorial as their home has been damaged by the conflict. According to the participant, the only way that

Somalia could get back to its feet is through the efforts of everyone in the society. Somalis from all walks of life, be it from the government, Non-governmental Organizations and private sector need to team up and mend the shattered glass.

The shattered glass analogy brings to light valuable lessons for national dialogue and reconciliation process. For this process to be effective it has to be all inclusive and employ a bottom-up approach. For instance, the Somali national dialogue and reconciliation processes need to engage Track one, two and three stakeholders given that each one of them has a role to play in the process. Track one which includes government officials and other high level actors have a crucial role in promoting and sustaining peace by providing legal, policy and institutional frameworks while Track two and three give voice to the concerns of citizens at the local levels that might otherwise go unnoticed.

Conflicts are often rooted in individual and group grievances which left unaddressed may escalate to large-scale conflicts. Therefore, aggrieved individuals and groups can easily be recruited into violent extremism or become spoilers to peace processes. This situation is in fact true for Somalia. As such, Track two and Track three voices should contribute to the early warning system in conflict management process. Nonetheless, the three Tracks do not work in isolation. Their efforts must always be connected and interlinked, a process known as multi-track in Conflict Management. Critical also to national dialogue and reconciliation process is the fact that the community affected must own the process, goal and content. The main role of external experts is to only support and enhance local capacity to ensure sustainability of the processes when they leave.

Margaret Cheptile
Curriculum designer, IPSTC

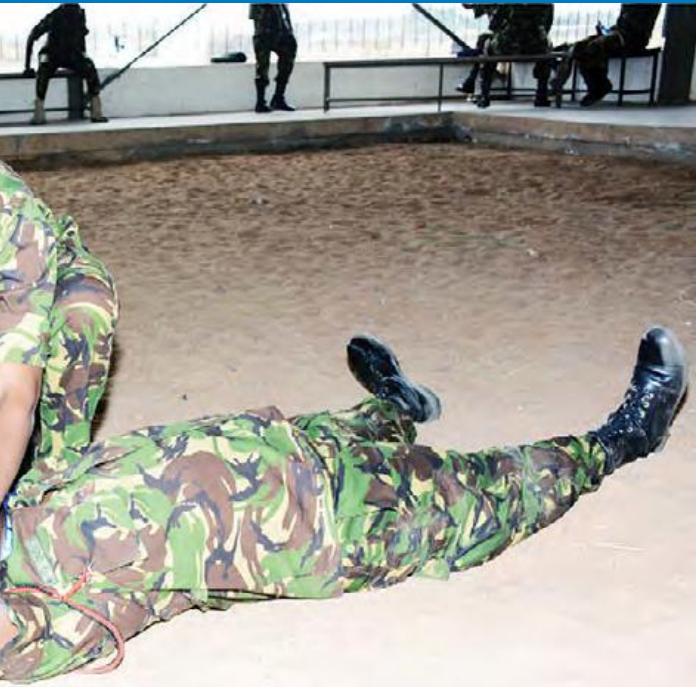


The 31 course participants reported to the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) with one resolution, that is, to train in Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) in order to counter the menace of Al-Shabaab in Somalia. Participants were drawn from the Engineer Squadron that is due for deployment in Somalia for AMISOM duties, newly posted staff in HPSS in order to enhance their instructional capabilities and from the Canine Regiment. The course facilitators were qualified instructors from AFRICOM led by EOD Chief O'Leary Travis of EOD Mobile Unit 8 (EOD MU8), assisted by HPSS instructors.

The threat in the world today is manifested in the use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) in order to kill, destroy properties, incapacitate or disfigure personnel, harass and distract human activities. An Improvised Explosive Device is an explosive device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals. The explosives used in the making of IEDs may be sourced from the military stores Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), commercial explosives or Home Made Explosives like Ammonium Nitrate Aluminium (ANAL).

It is due to the presence of the ERW in Somalia that the Sappers had to undertake the course before deploying

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training: Countering Al-Shabaab



A course participant undertaking First Aid

into Somalia. Of late the Al-Shabaab has gained access to these ERW and they have continued to use them in the making of IEDs that they have used to terrorize both the locals and the international staff both within and outside their border.

The following are the course learning objectives that were achieved by the participants during the four weeks period:

a. Enable participants to conduct identification, adhere to safety precautions, instill safe practices in handling/transportation of hazardous materials and disposal procedures.

b. Enable participants to be equipped with medical first responder techniques.

During the classroom lectures, the participants were taken through First Aid to enable them to be the first responders to incidents in the theatre of operations.

The culmination of the training was the field demolition Exercise at Ngong Demolition Range on 03 Sept 14 followed by EOD task management

in the School training area. Prior to practical evaluation students were to sit and pass a theoretical exam. In addition, participants were exposed to several practical exercises to enhance their EOD skills. This involved examining participants in their effectiveness to positively identify UXOs, safely handle and dispose the UXOs. The students were expected to conduct themselves in demonstrating high degree of consciousness to personal safety and other participants.

The emphasis on one task one individual could not be overemphasized as this is the only way to reduce the number of casualties in a theatre of operation. During the range demolition exercise, the course participants ensured that they exhibited this in their placement of charges.

In his course closing remarks, the Commandant HPSS Col G M Gitonga thanked the facilitators and the participants for their effort that had been put to ensure that the course objectives were met. Further, the commandant quipped that the IED threat within the region is real and present as terrorists have chosen the use of IEDs as their weapon of choice. He emphasized on the need for all to enhance the safety of the contingent as well as their own while in mission area.

The Course was successfully conducted as the students benefited from the experienced AFRICOM EOD experts and our HPSS instructors. The course Participants also enjoyed the support of excellent training facilities in the school. In general there was a very good interaction between the facilitators and course participants. The school is looking forward to host more EOD courses in future.

Maj W N Omas
Senior Instructor, Mine Action -HPSS



Course participant arranging the ERW for demolition

Key Visits and Events at IPSTC

During the third quarter of 2014, the International Peace Support Training Centre welcomed key personalities across the globe to various events such as Ambassadors of different countries, UN Women Country Director and various delegations among others.



Germany Ambassador to Kenya HE Andreas PESCHKE receiving a commemorative plaque from the Director IPSTC, Brig Kabage on 07 July 2014



Col Willem VERWEIJ Defence Attache, Netherlands, during a book donation and MoC Signing on 11 July 2014



UN Women Country Director Ms Zebib S. KAVUMA being welcomed by IPSTC director to an opening Ceremony for SGBV course funded by UK on 14 Jul 2014



Rear Admiral Simon ANCONA Ministry of Defence, Assistant Chief of Defence Staff UK with Commandant PCSS while paying a Visit to IPSTC on 14 Aug 2014



Ambassador Raychelle Omamo, CS Defence, Kenya, with IPSTC Director Brig Kabage during a visit to the centre



HE Mr Remi MARECHAUX, French Ambassador to Kenya during an MOU Signing ceremony at IPSTC, Karen



Chief of the Army Staff of Nepalese Army (COAS) Gen G S J Rana (middle) heading a delegation to IPSTC, Karen on 10 September 2014



Group photo of representatives of Nordic international Training institutes with Commandant HPSS Col Gitonga

Surviving a Hostage Situation

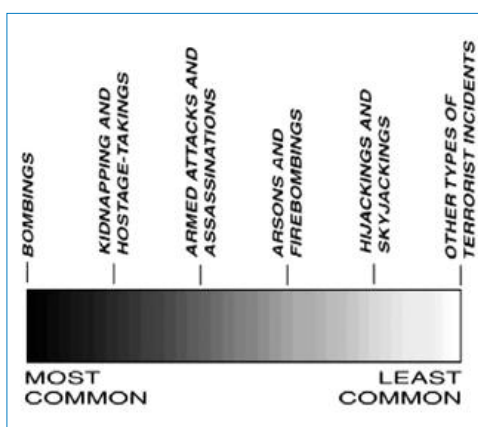
Safe and Secure Approach to Field Environment (SSAFE) trainings are regularly conducted at HPSS throughout the calendar year. Such courses are aimed at providing knowledge and expertise to UN staff deployed across the world on how to identify and respond to direct and indirect threats and incidences jeopardizing their lives and the ability to serve the targeted populations. One such course was the SSAFE 123 which was held at HPSS from 4-7 August 2014 and whose conduct was generally a success in that the training objectives were well achieved.

The target audience was UN staff from UN Agencies, Departments, Funds and Programmes operating in Somalia. The course consisted of forty one (41) participants drawn from various UN agencies and countries.

There were twenty six (26) male and fifteen (15) female civilian participants who actively participated and completed the four-day training.

Several modules were covered during the training but hostage survival was the one that indeed caught my eye hence my desire to share with you some hostage survival concepts in this article.

Hostage taking is one of the most common types of terrorist incidents across the globe as illustrated in the following spectrum of terrorist incidents.



The Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, defines terrorism as "the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological."

Hostage-taking involves the seizure of a facility or location and the taking of hostages. Unlike a kidnapping, hostage-taking provokes a confrontation with authorities. It forces authorities to either make dramatic decisions or to comply with the terrorist's demands. Hostage-taking is overt and designed to attract and hold media attention. The terrorists' intended target is the audience affected by the hostage's confinement, not the hostage himself.

Hostage situations can generally be described in two basic ways. One is the traditional situation, in which the



Demonstration during SSAFE Course

hostage-taker tries to utilize hostages as leverage to negotiate something else.

The other situation, which is becoming more prevalent, occurs when the hostage-taker is bent on death and destruction to "make a statement" and has no other goal in mind. As a situation develops, a potential hostage needs to immediately assess the intruder's intent-- negotiation or murder.

Phases of Hostage situations

Generally, hostage situations have three phases. Recognizing the phases and knowing what to do in each is fundamental to surviving the situation.

Phase I: Capture

This is the most dangerous phase and the one during which the intruder is trying to take control. Victims need to assess the intruder's intent rapidly, avoid attention, and stay low. If the intruder's intent appears to be detaining people and/or controlling a facility for negotiation purposes, victims will most likely move through phases two and three. If, however, the intruder is actively shooting or using a weapon to kill, immediate action is recommended.

As the victim, you have two basic options:

Get Out – Escape any way possible-- through doors, windows, or stairs-- and run until you are safe.

Take Out– Disarm and disable the intruder as quickly as possible with as much force as needed. Consider that the people on your side probably outnumber the lone gunman. Remember flight 93. Don't give the intruder an opportunity to fire multiple shots and reload by hiding or playing dead.

Phase II: Internment

Assuming that you are dealing with someone intent on negotiating for what they really want, an internment period will follow. This may last a few hours, a few days, or even weeks. This is the time when negotiations are taking place and the time to do some planning for various contingencies. During this time, hostages should employ the "3 C's."

Calm – Stay as calm as you can. When hostages panic, hostage-takers panic, and the situation can escalate



Hostage behaviour training. Source: www.leontraining.eu

beyond the hostage-takers original intentions. You can appear calm by following directions and avoiding sensitive topics in any conversation with the hostage-taker.

Connect – By appearing to empathize (not sympathize) with your captor, you will become a person to them rather than a brokering chip. In some cases, by creating a bond, hostages have reversed the Stockholm syndrome, making captors unwilling to harm their captives. By connecting, you buy yourself time by slowing things down. Encourage the negotiation process and keep the focus on outside contact.

Capitalize – While encouraging a negotiated release or some other peaceful conclusion, remain alert to rescue efforts and escape opportunities.

Phase III: Resolution

Research indicates that 80 percent of all hostages worldwide survive their ordeal one way or another. Resolutions are typically characterized by one of three options:

Negotiated Release – A negotiated release is the safest and sometimes longest outcome, requiring patience and calmness from all involved.

Rescue – Success of a rescue operation depends on the rescuer's ability to distinguish between the hostages and the hostage-taker. Cooperation of the hostages is critical. Avoid being misconstrued as the criminal by avoiding threatening posture. Do not grab and hold on to the weapon, and make sure the rescuers can see your empty hands (sometimes the good guys have to put their hands up. Remember Columbine). If you are not sure of what to do, stay low until instructed to proceed.

Escape – Escape is the most risky resolution. If an opportunity presents itself and the risk of not escaping is greater, take it. Recognize that you are betting with your life. If at any time your hostage-taker develops into a shooter (killer), refer back to the Phase I instructions to get out or take out.

The information above has been compiled from two sources:

The National Hostage Survival Training Center guide and the Individual's Guide for Understanding and Surviving Terrorism

Major D Y Kilimo
SO2 Coord - HPSS

Protection of Civilians: Mobile Training Team in South Sudan

The Republic of South Sudan is a landlocked country in the North Eastern Africa bordered by the Republic of the Sudan to the North, Ethiopia to the East, Kenya to the South East, Uganda to the South, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the South West and the Central African Republic to the West. The country is agriculturally rich and has plenty of water from the White Nile also locally known as the Bahr al Jabal which is a tributary of the River Nile.

South Sudan gained independence on 9 July 2011 following a Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) referendum on 9 January 2011 that overwhelmingly voted in favor of secession from the North. The United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) wound up its mandated operations the same day South Sudan gained independence with the completion of the interim period agreed on by the Government of Sudan and Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) in the CPA earlier signed on 9 January 2005. Thereafter, the Security Council established a successor mission to UNMIS which is now the current United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) on 9 July 2011 for an initial period of one year with the purpose of supporting the newest nation in the world. This was based on the

Security Council's consideration of the situation faced by South Sudan which constituted a threat to international peace and security in the region and hence the need of the mission to consolidate peace and security and to help establish conditions for development. In order to realize this goal, there was a further renewal of various mandates such as; UNSCR's 2046 (2012), 2057 (2012), 2109 (2013) and 2132 (2013), 2086 (2013).

Following the crisis which broke out in South Sudan in December 2013, the Security Council, by its Resolution 2155 (2014) of 27 May 2014, reinforced UNMISS and reprioritized its mandate towards the protection of civilians, human rights monitoring and support for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and for the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. The stated UNMISS Mandate includes:

- Support for peace consolidation and fostering long term state building and economic development.
- Support of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution and protection of civilians.



Participants keenly following a presentation



Group photo of POC participants

- Support of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in developing its capacity to provide security, establishing the rule of law and strengthening the security and justice sectors.

UNMISS mandate in UNSCR 2155 4a. (v) specifically provides for confidence building and facilitation in support of the mission's protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, including facilitation of inter-communal reconciliation in areas of high risk of conflict as an essential part of long term State building activity. In regards to this, a Mobile Training Team (MTT) from the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) conducted a pilot Protection of Civilians (POC) Course in Juba, South Sudan in support of confidence building. The course was funded by the Government of Japan through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and was conducted for ten training days from 4th to 15th August 2014.

IPSTC's mission is to conduct applied research, training and education of military, police and civilian personnel in all aspects of peace operations in order to help improve the effectiveness of the international response to complex emergencies.

The IPSTC training team made up of Lt Col M Kombo, Mr Mark Tum and Ms Catherine Cherotich set out to achieve the course objective which was to provide knowledge and expertise on the protection of civilians in the Republic of South Sudan through an understanding and explanation of the various national, regional and international legal frameworks for protecting civilians from adverse effects of conflicts. The two week training course was held at the United Nations Mission in

South Sudan (UNMISS) Base. The content included the background of POC, the emergence of a protection agenda, role of different actors in POC, legal frameworks, protection of vulnerable groups and mission activities related to POC among others.

The twenty five (25) course participants working with government security sector; the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the South Sudan National Police Force (SSNPF) enthusiastically exchanged ideas and experiences with the training team and other subject matter experts on POC matters. During the training there were extensive discussions on possible areas of cooperation between the national and international actors on protection of civilians' activities. The course participants deliberated on existing gaps in civilian protection and how they are supposed to embrace the responsibility to protect norm.

The South Sudan national constitution states that the Government bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory which is also provided for in the current UNMISS mandate. There is optimism vested in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) mediators to reach long lasting solutions that will safeguard the interests and aspirations of the people of South Sudan. This is a process that requires patience and collective support by the neighbouring countries, sub-regional, regional and the international organizations who are already giving the support needed for durable peace and stability in the Republic of South Sudan.

Catherine Cherotich
Directing Staff, IPSTC

Responsibility to Protect

The norm Responsibility to Protect (R2P/RtoP) came about after the tragedies witnessed in the Rwandan genocide of 1994 and the massacre in Srebrenica in 1995 where civilians faced mass atrocities. This led to resolute efforts by the international community to respond to such incidences proactively. Since 1999, the UN peacekeeping missions have been explicitly mandated to protect civilians under imminent threat. The Security Council has issued mandates incorporating the requirement to protect civilians to 13 peacekeeping operations to date, including nine current missions. Guidance and structures have been developed to support protection of civilians' activities under the umbrella of a three tier operational concept focusing on protection through a political process, protection from physical violence and the creation of a protective /safe and secure environment.

It has been a long walk towards notable standards in the protection of civilians over the years. The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) formed in September 2000 and sponsored by the Government of Canada had the goal of developing a global political agreement about how and when the international community should respond to emerging crises involving the potential for large scale loss of life and other widespread crimes against humanity. The ICISS report released in 2001 with the norm, "Responsibility to Protect" detailed that state sovereignty entails responsibility for the protection of the state's population. It further emphasized that it is the secondary responsibility of the international community to intervene for protection purposes:

"Where a population is suffering serious harm, as a result of internal war, insurgency, repression or state failure and the state in question is unwilling or unable to halt or avert it."

In 2005, there was a World Summit, where the largest number of Heads



Participants listening to a presentation

of State and Government convened in New York and thereby unanimously adopted the Responsibility to Protect norm. While the outcome was close to the ideas of the ICISS report, there were some notable differences. The R2P applies to mass atrocities like genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing rather than human rights violations. The UN Security Council was recognized as the only body with the mandate to authorize interventions in that framework. It also stressed the importance of regional organizations like the African Union and the role they can play through Chapter VIII of the UN Charter and the need for stronger early warning mechanisms.

The three pillars of the responsibility to protect, as stipulated in the Outcome Document of the 2005 United Nations World Summit (A/RES/60/1, para. 138-140) are as follows;

- Pillar Two addresses the international community's commitment to help states build capacity to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity and help those under stress before crises and conflicts break out.
- Pillar Three focuses on the responsibility of international community to act in a timely and decisive way to prevent and stop genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes and crimes against humanity when a state manifestly fails to protect its populations.

The international community has ever since supported these principles with prevention being a priority as reaffirmed in the UN Security Council's commitment to the R2P in several resolutions. The first such resolution came in April 2006, when the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) reaffirmed the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 in Resolution 1674 which formalized the support for the R2P. Further in 2009, the Council again recognized states' primary responsibility to protect and reaffirmed paragraphs 138 and 139 in resolution 1894. This was also

ct (R2P)



formulated in the Secretary-General's 2009 Report (A/63/677) on Implementing the Responsibility to Protect. The report was the first comprehensive document from the UN Secretariat on the Responsibility to Protect, following the Secretary General's stated commitment to turn the concept into policy. The Secretary General's report set the tone and the direction for POC. The Security Council has mentioned the Responsibility to Protect in several country-specific resolutions like;

- Darfur: Resolution 1706 in 2006
- Libya: Resolution 1970, Resolution 1973 in 2011, Resolution 2016 in 2011 and Resolution 2040 in 2012
- Côte d'Ivoire: Resolution 1975 in 2011
- Yemen: Resolution 2014 in 2011
- Mali: Resolution 2085 in 2012 and Resolution 2100 in 2013
- Sudan and South Sudan Resolution 1996 in 2011 and Resolution 2121 in 2013
- Central African Republic Resolution 2121 in 2013, Resolution 2127 in 2013 and Resolution 2134 in 2014.

Seeking to enhance knowledge on the protection of civilians' matters, the third protection of civilians' course funded by the Government of Denmark was held at the Peace and Conflict Studies School (PCSS) in Karen for ten training days from 16th to 27th June 2014. The course had twenty seven (27) participants made up of civilians, correction, military and police officers from eight (8) Countries, namely; Burundi, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

Catherine Cherotich
Directing Staff, IPSTC

Ebola Viral Disease: Challenge to African Peace building



Electron micrograph of an Ebola virus virion (from the Centers for Disease Control and Preventions, Public Health Image Library, made available on Flickr Commons by Global Panorama)

Ebola Viral Disease (EVD) has been ravaging West African countries since a case was reported in March 2014 in Sierra Leone, spreading to Guinea and Liberia. As at August 2014, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated the cumulative number of cases attributed to EVD in the three countries to stand at 3069 including 1512 deaths. Liberia has the highest fatality at 694 deaths contrary to the monthly report of July. It is also reported that at least 20,000 people are at risk if the control methods are not effectively administered as there lacks a reliable and tested cure.

EVD has been reported before in Congo, Sudan and Uganda, but the current strain proves to be different. The extent of afflicted area, rapid spread and the degree to which control measures have been frustrated; characterise the current epidemic. Previous attacks occurred in remote villages isolated from each other and larger surrounding communities both geographically and communication wise, thus remaining largely localised and easy to contain. The current epidemic is characterised by intense migration from rural to urban centres. Sadly, the immigrants occupy urban peripheries exacerbating growth of slum centres which lack basic services such as health, water and sanitation. WHO has identified three facets of EVD transmission: in rural communities which is facilitated by strong cultural practices and traditional beliefs;

densely populated peri-urban areas of Conakry, Guinea and Monrovia, Liberia; and cross border transmission among the communities in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia.

Liberia, whose death toll is rising very fast as a result of ebola, has declared the epidemic a national disaster. Beyond health control measures, the Liberian National Police (LNP) and Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), have been deployed in a mission dubbed Operation White Shield. This marks the first time AFL is on public display internally after the civil war of 2003. The LNP and AFL have received training on use of force (police), rules of engagement (military), human rights, and less lethal munitions and tactics. The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) is also expected to draw down its activities. In the parlance of a peacekeeping trainer, EVD epidemic presents the opportunity to measure the success of training and capacity building programmes conducted over eleven years and provide justification for UNMIL drawdown. Firstly, is the security sector well equipped and trained to handle citizen unrest in the face of the deadly epidemic? One small accident such as shooting at the crowd has the potential to destabilize

continued next page 26



continued from page 25

A Liberian Army soldier threatens a local resident while enforcing the quarantine in West Point, a congested seaside slum of 75,000, on Wednesday 3rd September 2014

peace. Secondly, is it well trained to deal with emerging security risks?

The use of security forces should be to support health workers control panic stricken crowds and be a deterrent to errant groups. During early days of EVD, a lot of true and false information was being peddled leading to isolated anti-government protests especially regarding the disposal of loved ones. This changed as the situation got worse. In August, citizens from a village of Bo Waterside in Grand Cape Mount County threatened to riot to compel health officials collect dead bodies thereby imposing self quarantine. The Police Support Unit in coordination with UNMIL Formed Police Unit responded, aiding the health workers and normalising the area. However, Operation White Shield has received mixed feelings among the citizens with some being very fearful of the repercussions.

In September this year, things came to naught when citizens of West Point, a slum in the capital Monrovia rioted against a government quarantine order. The security forces have been accused of using open fire on unarmed citizens leading to injuries and the death of a young boy. The forced isolation has left citizens with little choice as they grapple with possibility of starvation and death or skipping quarantine, further spreading the disease. The epicentre villagers

have acquired the medieval name 'plague villages' due to the imposed quarantine. Moreover the government had issued a 'shoot on sight' order to those attempting to illegally cross the border from neighbouring Sierra Leone but which was rescinded. The use of security forces has increased fear and suspicion fuelling health refugees from rural and slum areas.

The use of such tactics can be attributed to the Security Sector Reform (SSR) process that was focused on traditional physical security and laid very little emphasis on emerging human security issues. This is given credence by the fact that countries with peacekeepers in Liberia such as Philippines announced their withdrawal due to the epidemic. Humanitarian organizations have also withdrawn their staff in the recent past. This points to the fact that LNP and AFL may not be well prepared to deal with security risks arising from epidemics and may use measures that may further exacerbate the problem.

There is need to develop curriculum that equips security forces with capacity to deal with such emerging issues. Recently International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) conducted a course aimed at enhancing the capacity of peacekeepers to identify,

monitor and deal with Dengue Fever as is common in the Horn of Africa. More of such trainings should be conducted periodically. Capacity building should aim at equipping security forces to collaborate with health workers in order to supplement their work. The understanding of the disease, how it spreads and mechanisms of control are very critical at this stage. Security forces would become useful to spread information and assist communities in understanding how to deal with the disease. The mechanism to deal with the outbreak within military and police ranks is also not discernible. This begs the question if an outbreak were to occur, what measures are in place to safeguard the lives of the security forces?

For any state emerging from conflict the line between peace and violence is very thin. The epidemic further complicates matters. As a matter of priority UNMIL should continue to provide assistance to the security forces of Liberia at this critical moment. The United Nations along with its agencies has continued to provide assistance but more needs to be done. Such efforts will ensure global health security as EVD is fast becoming an international problem.

Joyce Gichuru
Researcher, IPSTC

Poetic Corner

To Save Mankind from the Scourge of War

*I know not with what weapons WWill will be fought
but WWIV will be fought with stones and sticks (Albert
Einstein)*

*Those who don't remember the past are condemned
to repeat it (George Santayana)*

From 1945 the UN saves succeeding generations from the
scourge of war

The UN has saved many a hungry and desolate souls

UN has provided shelter to those who fled from their
homeland

UN has prevented many wars across the four corners of
the globe

UN has re-united families, made and rebuilt countries
shattered by wars

70 years since the signing of UN Charter, wars - violence
abound

Untold sorrow and suffering among mankind continues

Men walk without dignity - their human rights abused

Weak nations have no space for peace as big brother
reigns supreme

International law is broken at will

As irregular forces unleash terror on military and civilian
targets

There is no larger freedom as poverty and disease nibs
the freedom of millions

UN – A man made organ cannot abolish wars

UN was not created to take us to heaven but to save us
from hell!

1950-3 witnessed the Korean War

The Battle lines are still drawn in the Koreas

Seeds of war waiting for the rains to nourish the scourge
of war

Lessons of Vietnam were quietly buried in Iraq and
Afghanistan

Is Germany's Sudetenland the Crimea of today?

Never again shouted the powers after the Jewish
holocaust

Perestroika, Glasnost - Gorbachev turned the wheels of
Cold War

While Clash of Civilizations beckons on the horizon

The Guns of Balkans are now silent as the ones of Ukraine
light up

Rwanda of 1994 and Darfur of today provide no respite
for the end of violence

The Kagera River is never short of body bags

Of mysterious people whom the gods have cursed up the
thousand hills

Congo's women tears' fills the Congo River since the
death of Lumumba

South Sudan turn brother against brother as the cake
becomes too big to share

African war heroes are forever engraved on the rocks of
Adwa and Isandhlwana

Celebrating battle victories to save motherland and to
preserve honour

The world's modern arsenal would send Henry Dunant
back to the grave

While hunger rises, armaments increases

I hear the Drums of war in Central Africa

I hear the Horns/trumpets of war in Somalia and South
Sudan

There is a time of war and a time of peace

Like seasons they come one after the other since time
immemorial

May be wars purify the soul and bring heaven closer

May be wars are inevitable agents of change

May be wars make heroes of men and women

May be wars heal injured souls and bring honour to men
and women

Men and women of goodwill have shed blood for global
peace

Dag Hammarskjold's soul lives among the troubled waters
of the Congo

Olof Palme's blood on the streets of Stockholm drives the
Swedish heritage of peace

Hooray to the Peace makers of the Century - Woodrow
Wilson, Boutros Ghali, Mahatma Ghandhi,

Franklin Delanor and Eleanor Roosevelt, U Thant, Ralph
Bunche, Nelson Mandela, Kofi Annan

Which oracles might predict the next war?

How long will the season of peace last?

How long will the altar of war be nourished by human
blood?

How long will the gods of war demand of human blood?

May be peace is such a boring maiden

May be peace maketh cowards of men

May be peace is the last refuge of the scoundrel!

Long live the United Nations

Long live the dream

To save mankind from the scourge of war

Joseph Kioi Mbugua



The Blue Helmet

I am called upon
To don the blue helmet
The helmet of honour
The headdress of responsibility
For global peace

I don the blue helmet
With pride I wear it
For I have joined
The group of warriors
That hunger for peace

I don my blue helmet
Fully aware
That I make a sacrifice
For I may not return
From this voyage of peace

I don my blue helmet
To tread dangerous grounds
To fight for justice
In distant lands
With hope for peace

I don the blue helmet
To walk in shattered lands
Whose hollow eyed people
Look to my helmet
With hope for peace

I don the blue helmet
With a pledge to serve
With honour and pride
That all may remember
The warrior of peace

Lt Col J Sitienei

The Tree of Peace

For years you and I have raised arms against one another
We have killed, maimed and plundered
In the name of liberation
The carnage has gone on too long
We no longer remember what we were fighting for in the first place
Don't you think it is time?
To sit under the tree of peace
To open our souls
To heal the land

Our land cries out in anger and pain
The people we claim to fight for
Have fled our land, to seek refuge
In foreign lands
They watch from a distance with hope waiting for us
To sit under the tree of peace and talk

Our fore fathers fought too
But they always hearkened
To the call of that tree
That put them in a joint circle
My brother, it is time
To sit under the tree of peace
and talk

You face east and I west
Our backs straight and stiff
In arrogance and pride
Holding positions
We need to find a common
ground
To sit under the tree of peace and talk
To plead with the gods
To swim in the hallowed waters of our ancestors

That Tree
That sacred tree
That listens in silence to tormented souls
That abode of ancestral spirits
Judges not
Its shade a reprieve
Saving mankind from this senseless turmoil
Let us hearken to this age old call
To sit under the tree of peace and talk



Lt Col J Sitienei

Peace and Security Research Department

When I joined The International Peace Support Training Centre in June 2014, I had objectives that I wanted to achieve at the end of my internship. They included; learning about African conflicts and the interventions undertaken both regionally and internationally to resolve them and learn the process of research; data collection, analysis and reporting.

In my internship, I have been carrying out desktop research on topics that I have been tasked to do with the assistance of my supervisor, Dr. Eunice Njambi, with whom we are doing an occasional paper. As a research assistant I was involved in a study on Women participation in peace and security in Northern Kenya. I supervised all the research process in Marsabit County and was involved in the field logistics, getting ethical approvals, data collection, entry and analysis.

IPSTC has greatly improved my interpersonal skills on how to relate with the people you work with, how to work as a team, the support needed in a working environment and on a lighter note it has changed the perception that I had about the military. I have been able to interact with military personnel and their code of conduct; an experience that I have really enjoyed. Their good time



Felix an intern PSRD in IPSTC library

keeping and the level of organization is impressive. Also working with older people has helped me have a different perspective of the working environment and life in general and the presentation of oneself to other people.

For the remaining duration of my internship at the centre, I would like to contribute more in the areas of research and training, while at the same time further improve my skills in research; proposal writing, data

analysis, presentation of papers and learn more on conflicts in Africa.

Finally I would like to thank the Director IPSTC, Brig Kabage, the Head of Applied Research, Lt Col Sitienei, Dr. Eunice Njambi and the entire department for giving me the opportunity to be a member of the research department for my internship period. God bless

Felix Kipng'etich Ruto
Research Department Intern

Procurement Cell

The procurement cell at IPSTC HQs is in-charge of handling all procurement issues for IPSTC. I could not be more humbled to be attached to this cell where I have been for the last 6 months.

Working with colleagues who embrace teamwork, integrity and are very conversant with the procurement process and principles has made me gain knowledge, virtues and a very positive attitude towards a career I gladly chose.

My professionalism has been heightened by procurement professionals as well as various suppliers' who work with IPSTC.

This has also helped me socially and increased my confidence in dealing with people of all levels.

I had never worked before in an organisation with a diverse group of people who include civilian and military personnel. I am so gratified that IPSTC gave me the opportunity.

I have learned a lot from the institution and its staff. The duties I performed included sorting and analysing quotations, preparing contract documents for successful suppliers, conducting market surveys and getting proforma invoices, creating and filling local purchase orders for

goods and local service orders for services among others.

Most importantly I was given the opportunity to be part of the committee for amending the IPSTC procurement manual where we reviewed several manuals for the purpose of updating them to conform to current practices.

I thank IPSTC for giving me an opportunity to improve my career prospects and hope that any future organisation I work for will be as supporting and enriching.

God bless.

Agnes Muchiri
Procurement intern

Challenges facing

Introduction

The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) is an active, regional peacekeeping mission operated by the African Union (AU) with approval of the United Nations. It was created by the African Union's Peace and Security Council on 19th January 2007 with an initial six month mandate. AMISOM replaced and subsumed the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)'s Peace Support Mission to Somalia or IGASOM, which was a proposed IGAD protection and training mission in Somalia approved by the AU in September 2006. IGASOM was also approved by the United Nations Security Council.

The AMISOM mandate authorises it to take all necessary measures, as appropriate, and in coordination with the Somalia National Defence and Public Safety Institutions in order to reduce the threat posed by Al Shabaab and other armed opposition groups. Furthermore, the Security Council has authorized the AU mission to take all measures, as appropriate, to carry out support for dialogue and reconciliation by assisting with free movement, safe passage and protection of all those involved in a national reconciliation congress involving all stakeholders, including political leaders, clan leaders, religious leaders and representatives of civil society. The troops are deployed under chapter VII.

Military Component

The Military Component is the largest of the three components of the AU Mission in the country. The component is mandated to conduct peace support operations in Somalia and seeks to stabilize the situation in the country, create the necessary conditions for the conduct of humanitarian activities and an eventual handover of the Mission to a United Nations Peacekeeping Operation. Kenyan forces are responsible for Sector 2 comprising Lower and Middle Juba.

AMISOM has been a unique mission especially for the Kenyan contingent in that Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) moved into Southern Somalia to pursue insurgent group (Al-Shabaab), after a series of kidnappings of tourists along the Kenya-Somalia border. One month later Kenyan government agreed to redeploy its forces under AMISOM. The troops were later integrated into AMISOM to operate in Sector 2.

Challenges

AMISOM forces in Somalia face various challenges ranging from administration, poor infrastructure, vast areas of coverage, faceless enemy, cultural diversity to poor coordinations among the Troop Contributing Countries (TCC).

Administration

AMISOM troops in Somalia are being assisted by the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA). The main areas of support include fresh and dry food stuff, ration, kitchen equipment, tentage, fridges

and freezers, generators, construction of permanent buildings in sector headquarters, water supply, POL supply, medical supply and limited air transport. UNSOA has had its share of challenges in supporting AMISOM.

First, is that AMISOM occupies vast areas with poor road network meaning that UNSOA can only supply up to the sector level. This has resulted in the troops in the field sharing resources like water with the locals. In some cases, AMISOM secures the available waterholes for security purposes meaning that the locals have difficulty in accessing the waterholes. This has resulted in animosity and mistrust between the AMISOM and the locals.

The second challenge facing UNSOA is the lack of accountability of supplies by AMISOM. UNSOA claims that some AMISOM personnel sell supplies especially fuel and food resulting in lack of accountability.

Thirdly, is the maintenance of equipment. Most TCC signs a wet list



AMISOM in Somalia

agreement with AU but when they reach Somalia they are unable to maintain their equipment due to lack of qualified technicians. This has forced UNSOA to assist in the maintenance of this equipment from time to time.

Fourthly, is lack of sufficient qualified technicians and medical personnel. Most TCC's don't provide qualified technicians and mechanics to accompany their troops. Equipment given to AMISOM by UNSOA will require regular maintenance and repair by qualified technicians. UNSOA has tried to assist AMISOM in training some of the technicians. However, once these technicians/mechanics are trained they only serve for a short time in AMISOM before being rotated. This according to UNSOA is uneconomical. Another issue is the fact that UNSOA is a civilian organization as such it is not authorized to repair military equipment.

Fifth, is the provision of health care. Most Contingents don't have sufficient qualified medical staff. UNSOA is willing

to build level 1 or level 2 hospitals within the sector headquarters but the Contingents are unable to provide sufficient staff to handle the hospitals. Also UNSOA don't have enough aircraft for medical and casualty evacuation. They only have eight helicopters to serve the whole AMISOM.

Lastly, is the expansion of AMISOM which has greatly extended the lines of communication of UNSOA. A larger AMISOM means more UNSOA personnel who are civilians hence must be provided with security.

Vast Areas and Poor Road Network

UNSOA can only provide supplies up to the sector headquarters. This means that Battalions have to organize convoys to collect supplies from the sector HQs and companies from Battalion HQs. Due to the vastness of the area these convoys travel long distances through poor terrain. These convoys have become easy targets of Al Shabaab through ambushes and IEDs. To lessen the chances of attacks these convoys are escorted. These means that personnel and vehicles which could have been used somewhere else are devoted for escort duties.

Faceless Enemy

AMISOM troops in Somalia are facing a faceless enemy, Al Shabaab. Al Shabaab is a terrorist group which is using asymmetric warfare against the AMISOM forces who have been trained in conventional warfare. The main weapons of choice for Al Shabaab are the IEDs and suicide bombing which are very difficult to detect. Some of the challenges when dealing with Al Shabaab includes: when they are captured how are they going to be treated? Will they be POWs or just criminals? Another challenge is that Al Shabaab can easily fit within the local population hence very difficult to identify without the

cooperation of the locals. Although SNA is working alongside AMISOM in fighting Al Shabaab, some of the SNA members are sympathizers of Al Shabaab. This poses a big security challenge to AMISOM especially during planning of operations.

Cultural Diversity

Somalia is a country of people with the same religion and same ethnicity but belong to several clans. What divides the Somalis is the issue of clannism. In order to win the hearts and minds of the population, AMISOM need to understand the culture of the locals. AMISOM need to understand the uniqueness and differences among the clans and assist them in such a way as not to antagonize them.

Lack of Cooperation among the TCCs

AMISOM sectors in Somalia sometimes work independently due to different interests of the TCC. This has sometimes led to lack of information sharing which is paramount in any Peacekeeping Operation. In order for the Mission to be a success there should be only one interest and that is the interest of AU/UN stabilization of Somalia.

Conclusion

AMISOM is a unique mission due to the type of enemy and challenges the troops are facing. AMISOM forces in Somalia face various challenges ranging from administration matters, poor infrastructure, vast areas to cover, faceless enemy and cultural diversity to poor coordination among the TCC. It is therefore necessary for the troops to undergo pre-deployment training prior to their deployment in Somalia so as to understand the challenges awaiting them and how best they can overcome them. Pre-deployment training provides the troops with knowledge and tools for them to operate safely and effectively during Peacekeeping Operations.

Major W Keter
HPSS



Human Rights Abuses and Management in Somalia

An AMISOM Force Headquarters Staff Officers' Training for Somalia was held at HPSS from 4-29 August 2014. The course aimed at reinforcing and refining the skills that the military officers from the AMISOM Troop Contributing Countries about to be deployed to the mission area already have and ensuring that they are fully trained in Peace Support Operations (PSO) aspects particularly at Force Headquarters to facilitate the successful execution of the AMISOM mandate with Professionalism, Competency and Efficiency.

One of the modules that was discussed in depth during the four week training comprised the violation of human rights by different actors within Somalia.

The Islamist armed group Al-Shabaab has continued to wreck havoc in several parts of Somalia. Civilians continue to suffer serious human rights abuses as the new Somali government struggles to extend its control beyond the capital, Mogadishu, and to some key towns in South-central Somalia. Parties to Somalia's long-running armed conflict are responsible for serious violations of international law; abuses include indiscriminate attacks, sexual violence, and arbitrary arrests and detention.

The Islamist armed group, Al-Shabaab, maintains control of much of southern Somalia, and the group has in the recent past increased attacks on high-profile civilian locales in Mogadishu, including the courthouse, a popular restaurant, and the United Nations compound, killing scores of civilians. Those fighting against Al-Shabaab; a combination of Somali government armed forces, African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), Ethiopian government troops and allied militia are also reported to have committed human rights abuses.

The new government's human rights record has been mixed. Despite public

pledges to tackle rights violations, implementation has been poor. The government and its security forces has continued to undermine these commitments.

Nevertheless, the government has given priority to justice and security sector reform, essential to improving human rights, but insecurity in Mogadishu and other government-controlled areas remains a serious challenge. The unresolved implementation of the proposed federalism plan led to open conflict and abuses, notably in the contested port town of Kismayo.

Fighting which broke out in June 2013 between rival militia included abuses in Government controlled area where civilians were killed and wounded by crossfire and infighting between government soldiers over control of roadblocks.

In June 2013, fighting between rival clan militias in Kismayo and apparent indiscriminate attacks on civilian buildings caused dozens of civilian casualties.

In government-controlled areas, targeted killings which included those of traditional elders, civilian officials, and



A Participant receiving a certificate on completion of the Staff Officers' Course

journalists increased. The perpetrators are usually unknown, although Al-Shabaab is often believed to be responsible.

Abuses by Al shabaab

Access to, and information about, Al-Shabaab areas is severely restricted, but credible reports indicate that Al-Shabaab has committed targeted killings, beheadings, and executions, particularly of individuals it accused of spying. Al-Shabaab continues to forcibly recruit adults and children, administer arbitrary justice and restrict basic rights.

Al-Shabaab supporters have often carried out attacks with Improvised Explosive Devices and grenades and suicide bombings that target civilians, particularly in Mogadishu. On April 14, Al-Shabaab attacked Mogadishu's main court complex leaving at least 30 civilians dead, including three lawyers and a judge.



In its most high-profile attack outside Somalia, Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for a major attack on the Westgate shopping mall, an upscale shopping centre in Nairobi, Kenya, on September 21, 2013 that killed 67 people.

Sexual Violence

Women and girls face alarming levels of sexual violence throughout Somalia. Internally displaced women and girls are particularly vulnerable to rape by armed men including government soldiers and militia members. In January, a displaced woman, who alleged that she was raped by government soldiers, and a journalist who interviewed her were prosecuted in a deeply flawed and politicized judicial process. Security forces have also threatened individuals who have reported rape, and service providers.

Reports of sexual exploitation and abuse by AMISOM have increased. In a March 2013 resolution, the UN Security Council called on AMISOM to take measures to prevent sexual abuse and exploitation and address allegations of abuse.

Recruitment of Children and Other Abuses

All Somali parties to the conflict continue to commit serious abuses against children, including recruitment into armed forces and arbitrary detentions. Al-Shabaab in particular has targeted children for recruitment, forced marriages and attacked schools. Government authorities have committed to implementing an action plan against child recruitment.

Displaced Persons and Access to Humanitarian Assistance

According to the UN, at least 870,000 people, many of them displaced persons, are still in need of emergency humanitarian assistance. Tens of thousands of displaced people remain in dire conditions in Mogadishu and are subjected to rape, forced evictions, and clan-based discrimination at the hands of government forces, allied militia, and private individuals including camp managers known as "gatekeepers."

Gatekeepers and militias controlling the camps have also diverted and stolen food aid intended for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

Humanitarian agencies face challenges accessing populations in need due to ongoing attacks and restrictions imposed by parties to the conflict. On April 14, a car bomb exploded on the airport road in Mogadishu hitting cars carrying Turkish aid workers. On August 14, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) ended its 22-year operation in Somalia, citing continuing attacks by armed groups and civilian leaders on health workers. Before its departure, MSF had treated about 50,000 people per month and the World Health Organization estimates that close to 2 million people may lack basic health care services

Attacks on the Media

Somalia remains one of the most dangerous countries in the world to be for a journalist. Five journalists and media workers were killed in 2013, four of them in Mogadishu. On April 21, Mohamed Ibrahim Raage, a journalist working for the governmental Radio Mogadishu and Somali National Television who had recently returned to Mogadishu from exile in Uganda, was killed outside his home. A number of other journalists were also attacked, including those in the town of Kismayo.

Key International Actors

In a series of high-profile pledging conferences hosted by the United Kingdom and the European Union, international donors pledged significant funds to the new government's reform agenda. The plans included human rights components but with no rights monitoring framework.

In November 2013, the UN Security Council authorized the African Union to increase the number of AMISOM forces from 17,731 to 22,126 and approved the provision of non-lethal support to the Somali forces. Following the September 2013 attack on Kenya's Westgate mall, the United States claimed responsibility for at least one operation against Al-Shabaab inside Somalia.

Major D Y Kilimo
SO2 Coord - HPSS

Policy to practice: Peace operations workshop in Africa

On 10-12 July, 2014, a workshop on Peace Operations in Africa which was sponsored by African Centre for Strategic Studies (ACSS) in partnership with United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) was held in Lilongwe, Malawi. The workshop brought together 45 participants from Africa including the representatives from Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), African Peacekeeping professionals, International Peacekeeping experts and the United States Military. The participants were drawn from Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. Kenya in particular had 5 participants and International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC)

was privileged to be represented by Lt Col J C Sitienei as a Facilitator and Maj (now Lt Col) E A Omollo as a participant.

The workshop was guided by four (4) main themes which included; robust peace operations; protection of civilians (including the situations in Mali, Eastern DRC) and Gender mainstreaming); the challenges of transitioning African-led missions to United Nations (UN); and lastly the transfer of UN peacekeeping security responsibilities to civilian authorities. The objectives of the workshop were:

- Deepening an understanding of protection of civilians mandate.
- Conveying lessons learned to improve protection of civilians.

- Appreciating the challenges of operationalizing a robust peace operation.
- Understanding the challenges to effectively transitioning African-led peace operations to UN missions.
- Developing a framework for responsibly drawing down a mission.

The workshop was designed to address the need for robust peace operations, their mandates and support structures to reflect Africa's complicated security landscape. The workshop was divided into plenary session and small discussion groups to enable participants share their views on the various topics of discussions.



It is no doubt that Africa has the most number of Peace Support Operations. This includes UNAMID (Darfur), UNISFA (Abyei), UNMISS (South Sudan), AMISOM (Somali), MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of Congo-DRC), UNOCI (Cote D'Ivoire), UNMIL (Liberia), MINUSMA (Mali), MINUSCA / AFISMA (Central Africa Republic-CAR) and MINURSO (Western Sahara). It is important to note that African countries have decided to take lead in security-related issues of their neighbouring states, since conflict has an effect even on the peace and security of a stable nation.

Overall, the workshop's main theme was to bring out participants experience to the fore on how best to improve peace support operations in Africa. Interestingly, what came out was that African countries in turmoil have various reasons for fighting; including fighting for resource-control and control of power based on religious belief. In some cases, the participants noted that there was interference from neighbouring states which were believed to be supporting

a warring faction. The need for African solutions to African problems was advanced but there was an agreement that African countries cannot fully support these operations without the effort of friendly western countries. For instance, African countries may lack the resource capacity for deployment. Nevertheless, the fact that African countries were willing to intervene instantly like in the case of Mali, CAR and South Sudan was a sure step towards setting their own agenda.

The Protection of Civilian (POC) Mandate was another thorny issue during the workshop. It was stated that during war it is difficult to determine who is a civilian that needs protection. The definition of who a civilian is, was a challenge especially where the warring faction hides within the civilians after committing crimes. The responsibility of the Government of the day to protect its civilian population physically as well as to provide humanitarian support was also questioned given that the government sometimes can be partisan

and may have inadequate resources. The general agreement was that the mission mandate on POC has to have the Government backing. However, it was noted that some Peace-keeping Troops may not assist due to their training doctrine; which the participant thought there was a need to harmonize doctrines used in peacekeeping to complement that of Troop Contributing Countries (TCC).

Africa through African Union (AU) and its Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) has divided the continent into 5 regions, West Africa, North Africa, Eastern Africa, South Africa and Central Africa, for ease of intervention in case of war. Each region is required to produce a standby Force for Rapid Deployment by 2015. This was done with the expectation that Africans will be able to respond fast to war-like situations before they escalate to a point of destabilizing the country and affecting the civilians. This is also done to minimize the effects of war on the neighbouring countries especially in terms of refugee influx.

The challenges of effectively transitioning from African to UN led peace operation was discussed by the participants given that most missions in African war torn countries which started as African led missions are now being transformed to UN missions. The challenges were highlighted to include host Government's refusal to accept other TCCs from outside Africa and lack of adequate resource among others. The effectiveness of having an intervention Brigade like the one in Eastern Congo was discussed at length and the intervention brigade Commander who was also present at the workshop shared with the participants on the use of force to counter the Militia. It was recommended that there was need for the UNSC to give more powers to the TCCs for them to effectively respond to militia attack besides protecting the UN compound, case in point the capture of Goma.

For UN to win the hearts and minds of the civilians they must be seen to have the teeth to bite. The effectiveness of using intervention brigade is still debatable, but it achieved some truce. However, more needs to be done beyond the truce because it might just be a lull before a storm.

Lt Col E A Omollo
Curriculum designer, IPSTC



Workshop participants with the US Ambassador to Malawi and CDF Malawi

IPSTC Fourth Quarter Course Calendar 2014



PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES SCHOOL

S/No	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCE
1	Protection of Civilians(PoC) 29 Sept – 10 Oct 2014	12 days course funded by UNDP Japan	Multi-dimensional staff to be deployed to missions.
2	Regional Senior Mission Leaders (RSML) 13-24 October 2014	12 days course funded by UK-BPST	Selected members of Eastern African Regional Organisations and Member states.
3	Gender in PSO 27-31 October 2014	5 days course funded by AFRICOM	Military, police and civilian officers to be deployed as planning officers, training officers, operations officers CIMIC and Legal officers in mission environment.
4	Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) 3-7 November 2014	5 days course funded by Austria	Selected individuals deployed or will be deployed in mission in charge of security and safety of stock piles.
5	Election Monitoring and Management (EMM) 15 September- 10 October 2014	12 days course funded by UNDP Japan	Comprises of participants who should be assigned to, or possibly assigned to operational positions for a peace operation mission (AU or UN)
6	Exercise Planning Process 17-28 November 2014	12 days course funded by DMTC	Selected individuals to be deployed in future Exercise planning roles in EASF and other regional organisations.
7	AMISOM Logistics (AMISOM LOG) 17-28 November 2014	12 days course funded By UK- BPST	Selected individuals who will be logistic officers serving or will be deployed in mission HQ.
8	Sexual and Gender Based Violence(SGBV) 1 -12 December 2014	12 days course funded by UK- BPST	Selected individuals serving or will be serving within regional organizations. They include military, police and civilian.

HUMANITARIAN PEACE SUPPORT SCHOOL

9	Personnel Safety and Security 6-10 October 2014	REDR (UK)	RED R Staff
10	PSO Logistics COE and Supply (Pilot course) 6-17 October 2014	12 days course funded by DMTC	Selected individuals who will be serving in senior and middle levels as logistics officers.
11	Safe and Secure Approach to Field Environment (SSAFE) 13-16 October 2014	4 days course funded by UNDSS	UN staff being deployed to mission.
12	Integrated Mission Planning (IMP) 13-24 October 2014	12 days course funded by EASFCOM	Comprises of "planning practitioners" who are working with peace and security related organizations in general and "Planning Elements" more specifically.
13	Security Management 20-24 October 2014	5 days course funded by REDR(UK)	RED R staff.
14	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Level 1 and 2 (EOD Level 1 and 2) 20 October – 7 November 2014	21 Days course funded by AU	Qualified Combat Engineers and Civilians working with demining agencies as deminers.
15	Counter Improvised Explosive Devices (C-IED) 11-22 August 2014	25 days course funded by AFRICOM	Selected individuals who are serving or will be serving in staff positions with INGOS, Regional Organisations and peacekeeping missions.
16	SSAFE 25 August -12 September 2014	4 days course funded by UNDSS	UN staff being deployed to mission.
17	AMISOM Force Headquarters 8-11 September 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.
18	SSAFE 10-13 November 2014	4 days course funded by UNDSS	UN staff being deployed to mission.
19	Exercise Planning Process (EPP) 15-19 September 2014	12 days course funded by DMTC	Selected individuals to be deployed in future exercise planning roles in EASF and other regional organisations.
20	SSAFE 1-4 December 2014	4 days course funded by UNDSS	UN staff being deployed to mission.

PEACE AND SECURITY RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

18	Research Agenda Symposium 2 29 October 2014	1 day event funded by UNDP/Japan	Regional Organisations within Eastern Africa, government officials from the gender, peace and security and administration sectors, gender experts, civil society, the diplomatic corps and security sector
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