



International Peace Support Training Centre
Nairobi, Kenya

IPSTC RESEARCH AGENDA 2016 WORKSHOP REPORT



12th February 2016, at AMANI HALL Westwood Park Road, Karen Nairobi, Kenya

"Creating an Enabling Environment for Peace and Security in Eastern Africa"



REPORT
IPSTC Research Agenda 2016 Workshop

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	1
1. The Workshop Concept.....	2
1.1 Objectives of the Research Agenda.....	3
1.2 Expected Outcome.....	3
1.3 Participants.....	3
1.4 Venue and Date.....	3
1.5 Methodology.....	3
2. Opening Remarks.....	4
3. Welcome Address.....	5
4. Key Note Speech.....	7
5. Launch Of Ipstc 2015 Publications.....	9
6. Presentation Of Proposed Research Topics.....	11
6.1 Kenya Defence Forces in Somalia: Drawing Lessons in Emerging Frontiers of Peacekeeping.....	11
6.1.1 <i>Justification</i>	11
6.1.2 <i>Objectives</i>	11
6.2 AMISOM: Prospects for Security Stabilization in Somalia.....	13
6.2.1 <i>Justification</i>	13
6.2.2 <i>Objectives</i>	13
6.3 AMISOM and Complex Operations in Somalia: An Assessment of Pre-deployment Training.....	13
6.3.1 <i>Justification</i>	13
6.3.2 <i>Objectives</i>	13
6.4 Capabilities and Limitations in Field Support: An Assessment of AU Peace Support Operations.....	14
6.4.1 <i>Justification</i>	14
6.4.2 <i>Objectives</i>	14
6.5 UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS): Role in Post 2015 IGAD Led Peace Agreement.....	14
6.5.1 <i>Justification</i>	14
6.5.2 <i>Objectives</i>	14
6.6 Participation of Eastern African Island States in Regional Peace and Security.....	14
6.6.1 <i>Justification</i>	15
6.6.2 <i>Objectives</i>	15
6.7 Protection of IDPs and Refugees in Conflict Situations: A Case of South Sudan.....	15
6.7.1 <i>Justification</i>	15
6.7.2 <i>Objectives</i>	15

6.8	Sexual Exploitation & Abuse (SEA) in Peacekeeping: A case of CAR.....	16
	6.8.1 Justification.....	16
	6.8.2 Objectives.....	16
6.9	Enhancing PoC in PSO in Eastern Africa: Case of AMISOM.....	16
	6.9.1 Justification.....	16
	6.9.2 Objectives.....	17
6.10	Repatriation and Reintegration of Refugees in East Africa: A comparative analysis of Rwandan and Somali Refugees.....	17
	6.10.1 Justification.....	17
	6.10.2 Objectives.....	17
6.11	Radicalization and Violent Extremism and Disaster Risk Management.....	18
	6.11.1 Justification.....	18
	6.11.2 Objectives.....	18
6.12	The Role of Social Media in Youth Radicalization & Violent Extremism in Kenya.....	18
	6.12.1 Justification.....	18
	6.12.2 Objectives.....	19
6.13	New wave of International Terrorism and its implications on PSO in Africa.....	19
	6.13.1 Justification.....	19
	6.13.2 Objectives.....	19
6.14	Implications of Refugee Camps to Peace and Security in Host Country.....	20
	6.14.1 Justification.....	20
	6.14.2 Objectives.....	20
6.15	Evaluating the UN and AU PSO Disaster Management Framework.....	20
	6.15.1 Justification.....	20
	6.15.2 Objectives.....	21
6.16	Evaluating Implementation of the IGAD Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Strategy (2005-2015).....	21
	6.16.1 Justification.....	21
	6.16.2 Objectives.....	21
6.17	African Peace and Security Architecture: Capabilities and Limitations in Responding to Conflicts in Eastern Africa.....	22
	6.17.1 Justification.....	22
	6.17.2 Objectives.....	22
6.18	Integration and Implementation of Peace and Security Issues in the Global and Regional Development Agenda.....	23
	6.18.1 Justification.....	23
	6.18.2 Objectives.....	23

6.19	Elections in Eastern Africa: Implications on Peace and Security.....	23
	6.19.1 Justification.....	23
	6.19.2 Objectives.....	24
6.20	Assessing the Role of Non-Military Interventions (Sanctions) in Preventing and Responding to Conflicts in Eastern Africa.....	24
	6.20.1 Justification.....	24
	6.20.2 Objectives.....	24
6.21	Human rights abuses in conflict: Case of South Sudan and Burundi.....	24
	6.21.1 Justification.....	25
	6.21.2 Objectives.....	25
6.22	Why Are Guns Falling Silent in Northern Uganda? A Review of DDR in the Karamoja Cluster.....	25
	6.22.1 Justification.....	25
	6.22.2 Objectives.....	26
6.23	Cross Border Insecurity and Implication on Local Communities: The Case of Kenya – Ethiopia Border.....	26
	6.23.1 Justification.....	26
	6.23.2 Objectives.....	26
6.24	Cultural Institutions in Contemporary Peace Processes: A Case of Marsabit County.....	26
	6.24.1 Justification.....	26
	6.24.2 Objectives.....	27
6.25	Transitional Justice in South Sudan: Is There Hope?.....	27
	6.25.1 Justification.....	27
	6.25.2 Objectives.....	27
6.26	Transitional Justice in DRC: An Interrogation of the Specialized Mixed Courts.....	27
	6.26.1 Justification.....	28
	6.26.2 Objectives.....	28
7.	Discussant Remarks.....	29
	7.1 - Thematic Area 1.....	29
	7.2 Thematic Area 2.....	31
	7.3 Thematic Area 3.....	35
8.	Summary Of Plenary Session.....	37
9.	Closing Remarks.....	40
10.	Attendance List.....	41

Executive Summary



The mission of the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is to be an independent research, training and education centre in Eastern Africa that is responsive to peace operations training needs of the African Peace and Security Architecture. The research conducted at IPSTC covers a broad spectrum ranging from conflict prevention, conflict management, and post Conflict Reconstruction.

Each year, IPSTC focuses on a Research Agenda that will not only inform but also enhance the promotion of peace, security and stability in Eastern Africa and Africa as whole. This year the Research Agenda is “Creating an Enabling Environment for Peace and Security in Eastern Africa”.

Creating an enabling environment for peace, security and stability in Eastern Africa through prevention, management and resolution conflict within and between states is essential and critical for human and economic development in Eastern Africa. It is for these reasons that the 2016 research agenda features issues on Peace Support Operations, Protection of Civilians, Radicalization and De-radicalization, Governance and Disaster Response.

The workshop, which took place on the 12th of February 2016, was held with the aim of presenting various proposed topics for research that underlined the research agenda of IPSTC. The topics were peer reviewed by a panel of distinguished discussants as well as invited guests who made recommendations on the topics that would inform the research agenda. This report succinctly documents the activities of the workshop.

1. The Workshop Concept

The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is a training and research institution whose focus is capacity building at strategic, operational and tactical levels for peace operations within the context of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). The research at IPSTC contributes to capacity building of Peace Support Operations (PSO) and responds to the PSO needs in the region.



The Peace and security Research Department (PSRD) at IPSTC is charged with the responsibility of conducting research on peace and security issues in Eastern Africa. The department has produced a number of Occasional papers and Issue Briefs over the last seven years. The publications focus on conflict prevention, conflict management and post conflict recovery.

The Research Department at IPSTC undertakes research for two main purposes:

- a.) Design of training curricula to support peace operations; and
- b.) Contribute to the debate towards the enhancement of regional peace and security.

Every year the PSRD begins its calendar by formulating an agenda to inform its activities as one of its key responses to emerging issues in conflict, peace and security in the Greater Horn of Africa. This is done through a Research Agenda workshop. The IPSTC Research Agenda 2015 featured thematic areas related to women, peace and security and understanding emerging conflict trends, dynamics and the response strategies and mechanisms.

In 2016, the Centre has undertaken to conduct research on various proposed topics as part of the 2016 Research Agenda, whose overarching theme is: “Creating an Enabling Environment for Peace and Security in Eastern Africa”.

The research agenda is comprised of 30 topics covering conflicts in Eastern Africa, specifically Kenya, South Sudan, Central Africa Republic, Somalia and Ethiopia. These topics will be subjected to review during the 2016 research agenda workshop. The researchers will then select topics for Occasional papers and Issue briefs from the approved list.

1.1 Objectives of the Research Agenda

The symposium was aimed at fulfilling the following objectives:

- a.) To guide activities carried out by the research department;
- b.) To align the activities of the research department with the strategic plan of IPSTC;
- c.) To provide a structured response to the development partner’s priorities;
- d.) To provide a basis for evaluating the performance of the department; and
- e.) To provide a basis for soliciting partner’s input in selecting priority areas of research focus.

1.2 Expected Outcome

The workshop was intended to have three major outcomes:

- a.) To provide critical input to the proposed research products in order to narrow down the topics to the most relevant;
- b.) To strengthen networks of collaborations with different organizations, institutions and partners in peace and security; and
- c.) To serve as a platform for sharing ideas on emerging issues on peace and security.

1.3 Participants

The workshop brought together distinguished representatives from different institutions of Higher learning, Regional Economic Mechanisms, Regional Think Tanks, and Non-Governmental Organisations.

1.4 Venue and Date

The workshop took place at the International Peace Support Training Centre on Westwood Park Road in Karen, Nairobi, Kenya on the 12th of February 2016.

1.5 Methodology

The Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) researchers presented 26 topics covering conflicts and disaster management in Eastern Africa. The topics were then critically analysed by the discussants of the research agenda and thereafter peer reviewed and recommendations made by members of the Audience.



Lieutenant Colonel Joyce Sitienei, the IPSTC Head of Applied Research, introduced Colonel Modest Kombo, the Head of Research to briefly highlight the functions of the centre as well as its objectives and desired outcomes. Col Kombo welcomed guests and briefly highlighted the significance of the workshop and the strides that the centre had made in developing as a leading research centre, by outlining the history of the research centre.

He stated that the mission of IPSTC was to conduct applied research, training and education of military, police and civilian personnel in all aspects of peace operations. In addition, Col Kombo highlighted the history of IPSTC in order to enable the audience to better understand its mission and objectives.

Lt Col Sitienei then highlighted the objectives of the centre and the expected outcomes of the research agenda for 2016. She pointed out that the significance of the workshop was to ensure that the centre focused on issues that were not only relevant but that would influence future research and policymaking. This was because peer reviewed topics enabled researchers to have better insight on the weaknesses of the topics and on the direction that would best complement the year’s research agenda. Lt Col Sitienei concluded by introducing the moderator of the symposium Professor Timothy Gatara.

Professor Gatara provided greater insight into the proposed topics of discussion and encouraged the need for active participation in evaluating the relevance of the proposed research topics and the research questions and objectives of each paper. He informed the audience that the centre focused on twenty-six areas of research from which Occasional Papers and Issue Briefs would be developed. As the moderator of the workshop, Prof Gatara would later guide the events of the workshop.

Lt Col Sitienei finally invited the Director, Brigadier Patrick Nderitu to make his welcoming remarks and to officially declare the workshop opened. Once the Director declared the workshop opened, he then invited the guest of honour Commander Tomohiro Tomimatsu (Japan’s Defence Attaché in Kenya) who was representing his Ambassador Tatsushi Terada (Japanese Ambassador to Kenya) to launch the centre’s publications for the year 2015 that included the Africa Amani Journal. The publications were promptly distributed to the guests present before the commencement of the workshop activities.

3. Welcome Address



Brigadier Patrick Nderitu – Director, IPSTC

H.E Tatsushi Terada, Ambassador of Japan to Nairobi, Commander (LTC) Tomohiro Tomimatsu, DA Japan, Discussants, Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen.

I am delighted and honoured to host this Research Agenda Workshop that is themed “Creating an Enabling Environment for Peace and Security in Eastern Africa” and to welcome you to IPSTC.

I wish to extend a warm welcome to all delegates from various countries and organisations. Today’s deliberations are principally designed to analyse our 2016 Research agenda with a view to ensuring that we address pertinent peace and security issues in our region. This annual gathering enables us build productive dialogue between IPSTC and experts from a variety of backgrounds such as you. It also provides an invaluable opportunity for networking and fruitful contacts among workshop participants.

I am pleased that you were all able to attend today’s workshop. Present here today are representative of Regional Organisations such as EASFSEC and APSTA, the diplomatic corps, international and local universities and organisations supporting peace efforts in our region.

We are also pleased to welcome our three discussants, Prof Maurice Amutabi of Kisii University, Dr Connie Mumma- Martinon of University of Nairobi (UoN), and Dr Martin Kimani of the Africa Peacekeeping Trainers Association (APSTA). Thank you for taking time out of your busy schedules to support this important process.

As a regional centre of excellence for peace support operations research and training, the IPSTC places special importance on understanding regional peace and security dynamics as this enables us better understand the issues at hand. The proposed research agenda focuses on several areas among them Peace Support Operations, Protection of Civilians, Radicalization and Terrorism, Disaster Response Management, Governance, inter-communal/cross border Conflicts and Transitional Justice.

As you are all aware Eastern Africa has faced a myriad of governance issues, which have had substantial impact on the state of peace and security in the region. In fact, all the conflicts experienced by countries in the region (South Sudan, Somalia, Burundi, Central Africa Republic, and Democratic Republic of Congo among others) are governance-related. To this end, it is critical to investigate and understand the governance issues facing the region and the impact for the same on peace and security. This will enable us to establish effective strategies for addressing the outlined conflicts in a more sustainable manner.

Further, there is growing recognition that peace and security are fundamental for socio-economic development. Peace and security are a pre-requisite to sustainable development. Peace can be attained within the context of a structured security arrangement that can create the right environment. Creating an enabling environment for peace, security and stability in Eastern Africa through conflict prevention, management and resolution within and between states will be conducive to economic and social development in region. These are issues I would like you to interrogate.

Ladies and Gentlemen, our centre has directed its efforts towards improving its research products and outreach. This is the seventh workshop of this kind being held at our Centre, the last being held in February last year. The products of last year’s workshop will be launched today and issued to you to take away. I hope that our work will be useful to your institutions. I request that you read the documents and provide us with feedback through our website or through a letter directly to my office.

In closing, I wish to express my gratitude to you all for accepting our invitation to participate in this workshop. I take this opportunity to thank the government of Japan through UNDP, UN Women- Kenya and the European Union for providing the necessary funding for last year’s research and publications. I also thank the government of Japan for supporting this event.

*I wish you a very fruitful and productive workshop.
Thank you*

4. Key Note Speech



Commander Tomohiro Tomimatsu, the Japanese Defence Attaché to Kenya

Brig. Patrick Nderitu of IPSTC, Col. Kombo, Head of Research, Prof Maurice Amutabi of Kisii University, Dr Connie Mumma- Martinon of Nairobi University, Dr Martin Kimani, the Africa Peacekeeping Trainers Association (APSTA), Ladies and Gentlemen. Good Morning.

It is indeed my great honour to be able to give opening remarks at IPSTC’s Research Agenda Workshop. I genuinely hope that, today, with the support of distinguished professors in the academic field, the researchers of IPSTC will be able to have a fruitful discussion in formulating research topics. As the Japanese Ambassador to Kenya, I feel responsible to contribute to maintaining peace and stability in Africa, and I am glad that the government of Japan is able to assist in the lofty cause of IPSTC, an institution which is increasingly taking a lead role both in research activities as well as trainings for Peace Support Operations.

Indeed, the theme of the research agenda, “Creating an Enabling Environment for Peace and Security in Eastern Africa”, is very fitting and timely, considering the current security environment in East Africa. Providing an appropriate answer for this theme is crucial for the sustainable development of eastern Africa. There is a series of problems associated with internally displaced persons (IDP) and refugees, human rights abuses, lack of rule of law, poverty, child soldiers, and attacks against vulnerable groups- especially children and women in eastern Africa. In this regard, IPSTC’s intention is to correctly analyse the changing trend of conflicts through research activities is truly admirable. Knowing the nature of threats and formulating the best strategies and tactics to address them are the basis of all peace support operation activities I genuinely hope that every researcher would be able to conduct fruitful research and the products would help key policy makers across the world form proper policy to maintain peace in east Africa and the world at large.

Now, let me talk briefly about the recent development co-operation between Japan and IPSTC. As some of you know, the training of African Rapid Deployment of engineer capability (ARDEC) took place at IPSTC last year. ARDEC is a triangular-partnership project led by Japan and the UN department of field support, which intends to build up the engineering capability of peace support operation officers. This would enable the swift deployment of PSO forces to conflict zones as it helps set up infrastructure such as roads. Last year, it was a trial training. The long-term training will commence from this year. Although an official decision is yet to be made, I sincerely expect that IPSTC Embakasi will be chosen to be the training site as we did for trial training.

This year, Japan will host an important international development forum called TICAD VI (Tokyo International Conference on African Development). It will be held in Nairobi in August. In this regard, it is most certain the Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe will visit Kenya to co-host the conference. As peace and security would be one of the key topics of the conference, it is expected that the Prime Minister Abe will present the Japanese contribution to peace and security in the African continent. I am very much certain that the prime minister would play at japan’s contribution through ARDEC as well as its close association with IPSTC in maintaining security in the East Africa region.

To conclude on behalf of the government of japan, I am truly grateful that IPSTC is taking the right approach in enhancing the capacity of the region in responding to conflicts, and it is a great honour that Japan supports the research activities of IPSTC. I sincerely hope that today’s research agenda workshop proves to be beneficial, ultimately contributing to enhancing the region’s peace support operation capability.

Let me thank Director Nderitu, and the staff of IPSTC again for inviting me to open the Research Agenda Workshop. I believe that Japan’s continued friendly relationship with IPSTC will pave way for the long-term peace and security of the region. I truly wish all the best for the future of our mutually beneficial co-operation.

Thank you

5. Launch of IPSTC 2015 Publications



Commander Tomohiro Tomimatsu, the Japanese Defence Attaché to Kenya launching IPSTC 2015 Research publications as the Director-IPSTC (Left) looks on

The Peace and Security Research Department is responsible for among other things, the production of applied research products related to peace and security issues in Eastern Africa.

Applied Research is one of the major branches of the Peace and Security Research Department at IPSTC, which seeks to provide intellectual input to inform theory and practice through training, and policy on peace and security.

The Centre has made considerable contribution in training and research on peace support operations issues in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa. This has been through designing of training curriculum, field research and publication of Occasional Papers, Issue Briefs and most recently the publication of the Africa Amani Journal.

Occasional papers are the centre's research products aimed at informing IPSTC's training as well as policy on regional peace and security. The Occasional papers are produced annually and consist of research papers developed by the centre's researchers using field data to conceptualize gaps in their research findings.

The Centre's *Issue Briefs* are short discussion papers which are demand led and aimed at shedding more light on current peace security issues in the region. Much of the findings in these publication is based on desktop research.

The Africa Amani Journal launched in December 2014, anchored on the strong desire of the IPSTC to share findings of peace and security research, as a way of diversifying and improving the centre's research products. The Journal is heavily backed up by the research in peace that the centre continues to undertake through its Research Department.



Lt Col Sitienei the Head of Applied Research giving a brief description of the various research products launched.

The purpose of the journal is to report on critical research findings that continue to impact peace and security in the region. The journal also expands the Centre’s horizons in sharing knowledge and best practices in peace and security. IPTSC seeks to ensure that the Journal will be the key medium for scholars in Africa to exchange cutting edge knowhow on emerging peace and security trends and dynamics. The sharing of knowledge will boost the IPSTC standards of research in peace and security.

The Centre strongly encourages all relevant stakeholders in peace and security and those from related disciplines to contribute to the development of this very crucial academic instrument.

6. Presentation of Proposed Research Topics

Five researchers of the Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) at IPSTC presented 26 topics which sought to cover issues within the eastern African conflict spectrum. More specifically, the topics covered overarching issues such as Peacekeeping Operations, Protection of Civilians, Terrorism and Radicalization, Disaster Response Management, Governance, transitional Justice and Community and cross border conflicts.

Each presenter highlighted the scope, justification and objective of each research topic in order to provide the audience with greater insight and understanding as to the necessity of the various topics. The topics were divided into three thematic areas that included:

- a.) Peace Support Operations (PSOs) and Protection of Civilians (PoC);
- b.) Radicalization, terrorism and disaster response; and
- c.) Governance, Communal/Cross-border conflict and Transitional Justice

Professor Timothy Gatara (Moderator)



Members of the audience were requested by Professor Gatara to keenly make observations and note the important issues raised by the presenters, in order to effectively critique each presentation during the plenary session.

Thematic Area 1: Peace Support Operations (PSO) and Protection of Civilians (PoC)



By Joseph Kioi Mbugua & Lt Col Donatien Nduwimana

6.1 Kenya Defence Forces in Somalia: Drawing Lessons in Emerging Frontiers of Peacekeeping

The study will evaluate Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) peace enforcement performance in Somalia.

6.1.1 Justification

The Collapse of peace and security in Somalia since the ouster of President Siad Barre in 1991, brought formidable challenges to the Somali people and neighbouring countries. Kenya suffered immense effects on its economic, political and security fronts. After bearing the burden for more than 20 years and with its tourism industry at stake, Kenya decided to enter Somalia in 2011 (through an operation code named: “Operation Linda Nchi” translated to mean “Protect the Nation), to secure its border and stop terrorists’ infiltration on its soil. The mission was later incorporated into AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

There are generally mixed opinions about the success of the KDF mission in Somalia, given the heavy blowback experienced in the country, with examples such as the Westgate mall attack, the Garissa University raid and the recent ambush on Adde, a military camp in Somalia. The future of KDF in Somalia is still foggy given the complex, cultural, religious and nationalism dynamics in Somalia. Understanding whether KDF operations are pushing the country towards peace and security stabilization is necessary in order to improve its political and military contribution in Somalia and in order to justify the heavy price imposed on the Kenya citizenry in the quest for durable peace in the country. The KDF intervention in Somalia can offer lessons on asymmetrical warfare and counter terrorism, from the strategic, operational to tactical level and can inform long-term security policy and strategic planning.

6.1.2 Objectives

- To assess the achievements and limitations of KDF peacekeeping mission in Somalia
- To identify socio-economic, political and military challenges encountered in Somalia
- To draw lessons for evolving strategies and practices of peacekeeping

6.2 AMISOM: Prospects for Security Stabilization in Somalia

This study will review the current counter terrorism strategies in place in Eastern Africa with special reference to Kenya and Ethiopia.

6.2.1 Justification

There have been mixed results on the achievements of both UN and AU peacekeeping operations in Africa. Peacekeeping scholars have identified a number of variables necessary for mission effectiveness such as cooperation of belligerents and nature of mandate among others. The African Union collaborates with the UN for the maintenance of peace and security as provided in the UN Charter, VIII (Article 52), AU PSO missions are authorized in conformity with both UN Charter and AU Charter.

AMISOM brings together military and police from Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Sierra Leone. Though significant areas of Somalia have been liberated from Al Shabaab, there still remain challenges to peace and security stabilization in Somalia. Questions have been raised about the role of AMISOM in security and political stabilization, given the myriad of activities of Somali National Army (SNA), UN, Bilateral and Multilateral partners and international NGOs, whose activities may not be in tandem with AMISOM work. It is also essential to understand the role of peacekeeping vis-à-vis nation and state building. In addition, it is important to note that the people of Somalia do not necessarily see AMISOM as a blessing, therefore depicting a mismatch between regional security intervention objectives and the requirements of Somali people. Can this bridge be closed for the success of the mission and stabilization of Somalia?

6.2.2 Objectives

- To assess the current contribution of AMISOM to stabilization of Somalia in relation to other actors
- To identify socio-economic, political and military challenges encountered in Somalia
- To identify peacekeeping operations reforms required for security stabilization in Somalia

6.3 AMISOM and Complex Operations in Somalia: An Assessment of Pre-deployment Training

This study examines the nature of pre-deployment training that Kenya, Ugandan and Burundian troops receive before being deployed to Somalia.

6.3.1 Justification

Pre-deployment training makes a critical component of peacekeeping operations. Understanding the nature of the enemy, their terrain, fighting techniques, equipment and culture is important for effective operations. Assessing the nature of curriculum and delivery methodology can establish whether the troops are receiving all the instructions they need and whether the training matches the evolving dynamics of conflict. Given the heavy casualty borne by AMISOM troops in the recent past, the need for boosting pre-deployment preparedness is urgently required.

6.3.2 Objectives

- To evaluate the nature of curriculum, training and delivery methodology used in preparing troops for deployment in Somalia
- To assess the gaps and challenges that troops experience in Somalia despite the training
- To identify strategies and methods of enhancing effectiveness of the training

6.4 Capabilities and Limitations in Field Support: An Assessment of AU Peace Support Operations

This study examines the capacity of AU Peace Support Operations (PSOs)

6.4.1 Justification

The AU began sending its peacekeeping troops to various parts of Africa including Burundi (AMIB 2003-2004), AU Military Observers Mission in the Comoros (MIOC), AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS 2004-2007) and most recently AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Questions have been raised about the field support capacity, funding, training, management capacity, tactical, operational elements and strategic airlift capabilities to raise agility of troops and information management. Evaluating the capacity of PSOs and other logistical support will assist to identify gaps in the field support capacity of AU Missions.

6.4.2 Objectives

- To assess the field support capacity of past and current AU PSO
- To identify key logistics limitations facing AU PSO
- To evaluate how AU PSO have managed field support capacity challenges

6.5 UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS): Role in Post 2015 IGAD Led Peace Agreement

This study will assess the preparedness of UNMISS in assisting South Sudan achieve peace and security consolidation after IGAD Led Peace Agreement of 2015.

6.5.1 Justification

The UNMISS has had a difficult experience in dealing with conflict in South Sudan. During and after the 2013 internal war, it was perceived as leaning towards the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLM/A-IO) and it was therefore not included in peace negotiations.

The fragile peace in the country requires a supportive and impartial UN mission to implement the delicate agreement negotiated under the IGAD support. Identifying sources of weakness in the past years and understanding the current political dynamics is crucial to positioning the organisation to deliver effective services towards stabilization of the country. Lack of a supportive international community may create room for political elites to renege on their commitments thereby jeopardizing the fragile peace.

6.5.2 Objectives

- To assess UNMISS preparedness to promote peace and security consolidation in South Sudan
- Identify limitations faced by UNMISS in supporting implementation of post IGAD-Led peace agreement of 2015
- To Assess options for effective peacekeeping in South Sudan/fragile states

6.6 Participation of Eastern African Island States in Regional Peace and Security

This study seeks to examine the participation of the Eastern African Islands states in peace and security in Eastern Africa focusing on Seychelles and the Comoros.

6.6.1 Justification

Peace and Security has been acknowledged as critical to creation of the right environment upon which regional integration in all aspects can be fostered. This is a formidable challenge that the eastern Africa region grapples with and should be addressed for effective peacekeeping operations. The Eastern African seaboard faces significant maritime challenges such as piracy, arms and human trafficking, illegal and unregulated fishing and dumping of toxic waste.

Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) has island member states like the Comoros and Seychelles, which have the common concern of maritime safety because the Indian Ocean is the primary route of international trade. Ensuring peace and stability in the region creates opportunities for harnessing the vast potential of these Island States..

Securing Eastern African coastline face challenges of interstate rivalry, poor internal states governance, weak institutional capacity, non-strategic security conceptualization and extra regional involvement in security matters. The region has a great potential in establishing a dynamic peace and security infrastructure. However the East African Standby Force (EASF) has made significant strides towards full operational capability and is poised to be a point of call for peace support operations in the region.

6.6.2 Objectives

- To assess Eastern African islands states participation in peace and security in Eastern Africa
- To identify factors influencing Eastern African islands states participation in peace and security in Eastern Africa
- To identify options for effective islands states participation in regional peace and security

6.7 Protection of IDPs and Refugees in Conflict Situations: A Case of South Sudan

This study aims at identifying factors that prevent effective protection of IDPs in South Sudan. The study analyses the legal framework that supports IDPs protection regime within the current South Sudan conflict.

6.7.1 Justification

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and Refugees are the broader civilian population that needs protection and assistance because of conflict and human rights abuses or due to natural disasters. Forced from their homes, IDPs experience specific forms of deprivation, such as loss of shelter, and often face heightened or particular protection risks. These risks may include armed attack and abuse while fleeing in search of safety; family separation, including an increase in the number of separated and unaccompanied children; heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence, particularly affecting women and children; arbitrary deprivation of land, homes and other property; and displacement into inhospitable environments, where they suffer stigmas, marginalization, discrimination or harassment.

Since the outbreak of the conflict in South Sudan in December 2013, the multiplicity of armed elements throughout South Sudan greatly exacerbated the challenge of re-establishing the civilian character of IDP camps in several parts of the country. This affected the protection environment with the erosion of law and order in IDP camps as well as in surrounding communities.

6.7.2 Objectives

- To review the Protection frameworks for IDPs
- To identify the protection needs of IDPs in the South Sudan conflict
- To identify opportunities for enhancing protection of IDPs in South Sudan

6.8 Sexual Exploitation & Abuse (SEA) in Peacekeeping: A case of CAR

This study will identify actions undertaken by the UN and the troop-contributing countries to address the problem of SEA in Central Africa Republic.

6.8.1 Justification

The problem of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by peacekeepers is not new. Allegations of peacekeepers’ SEA arose in the Balkans, Cambodia and Timor-Leste in the 1990s and in West Africa in 2002. In 2003, the UN Secretary-General issued a bulletin outlining a zero-tolerance policy, prohibiting all forms of transactional sex and sexual activities with persons below 18 years, as well as strongly discouraging sexual relationships between UN staff and the host population. However, instances of exploitation and abuse continued. In 2004, the media reported on SEA of Congolese women and girls in the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC).

In 2014, allegations came to light that international troops serving in peacekeeping mission in the Central African Republic (“CAR”) had sexually abused a number of young children in exchange for food or money. When allegations of sexual abuse by peacekeepers are reported to the UN, two distinct policy frameworks may apply. The first framework consists of policies adopted by the Secretary-General specifically to respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) by UN staff and related personnel, including troops under UN command.

According to this policy the matter is handed over to the TCC and from there the UN has a limited role to play. They do not confer on the UN any authority to hold the perpetrator accountable. Because TCCs often fail to advise victims or the local civilian population of any measures they have taken to prosecute the perpetrators or, indeed, if any measures have been taken at all it often appears to victims that peacekeepers can act with impunity, regardless of their criminal conduct. This perception is damaging not only for the individual victim, but also to the relationship between the civilian population and the UN.

The second policy framework derives from the UN’s human rights mandate, which is rooted in the UN Charter and operationalized through a number of Security Council resolutions and UN policies. Whereas the SEA policies are centred on the perpetrator, the human rights policies look at the victim first. The human rights policy framework becomes operative where the UN receives a report of a victim who has suffered a human rights violation, regardless of the affiliation of the perpetrator.

6.8.2 Objectives

- To assess the causes and magnitude of SEA by peacekeepers in Central African Republic;
- To assess mechanisms that have been put in place to address the issue of SEA in CAR
- To determine strategies that can address the issue of SEA in peacekeeping missions

6.9 Enhancing PoC in PSO in Eastern Africa: Case of AMISOM

This study aims at identifying factors that prevent effective protection of civilians in Somalia. What are the strategies that AMISOM has used to provide protection of civilians in Somalia?

6.9.1 Justification

The protection of civilians is a critical issue in African security for many reasons. First, the human cost of Africa’s wars is enormous. Civilians are the main victims in these conflicts, and although most succumb to disease and the effects of malnutrition, a significant number are slaughtered.

For the case of Somalia, civilian victims are common. The Islamist armed group Al-Shabaab abandoned several towns after military offensive by the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) and the Somali National Armed Forces.

However, Al-Shabaab maintains control of large areas of south-central Somalia, where it administers public executions and beatings and restricts basic rights. Al-Shabaab carried out deadly attacks in government-controlled areas such as Mogadishu, targeting civilians, including lawmakers and other officials. According to the UN, over 1 million people, many of them displaced persons, face acute food insecurity and 120,000 Somalis have been newly displaced since the beginning of 2014, as a result of on-going military operations.

6.9.2 Objectives

- To establish the status of the protection of civilians in Somalia
- To assess the AMISOM capacity to protect civilian
- To identify obstacles and opportunities for effective protection of civilians in Somalia

6.10 Repatriation and Reintegration of Refugees in East Africa: A comparative analysis of Rwandan and Somali Refugees

This study aims to draw historical examples of Repatriation and Reintegration of Refugees using Rwandan and Somalis refugees. It will address different motives that govern the repatriation and rehabilitation process and their consequences (Host States, UNHCR, and States of origin).

6.10.1 Justification

Three options are available to refugee camps at the time of its closure: Resettlement to a third country, Repatriation to their home country and Integration into the host country.

Living in a camp for many years, these refugees often develop semi-attached lives between the memory of their home country and their daily existence in their host country. The international community, under the guidance of the UNHCR, has seemingly chosen voluntary repatriation as the most politically viable and durable option, but its timing and applicability remain in question. Integration is rarely a welcome option in the eyes of the host country, for reasons of political and economic friction.

Resettlement, equally, is rarely explored, as it is not often seen as a ‘solution’ but rather as another displacement, and difficult to implement, given the high degree of policy and logistical coordination between host countries and the UNHCR, who facilitates the process. Again, the needs are colossal, with most refugees going back to devastated areas and the risk of a cycle of displacement after return.

This study seeks to clarify the effectiveness of as well as the interplay between the three solutions, and the conditions under which they are applied, as well as whether their application is fair towards the refugees.

6.10.2 Objectives

- To analyse the Repatriation and Reintegration Processes of Rwandan and Somali Refugees
- To analyse frameworks on Repatriation and Reintegration of Refugees
- To determine strategies for successful Repatriation and Reintegration of Refugees

Thematic Area 2: Radicalization and Violent Extremism and Disaster Risk Management



By Dr Eunice Njambi

6.11 Radicalization and Violent Extremism and Disaster Risk Management

The paper will also investigate original research on pathways and processes associated with radicalization and extremism amongst Muslim communities that borders Kenya and Somalia.

6.11.1 Justification

Distance decay is a complex concept of where individuals and communities experience a feeling of marginalization as a result of vulnerabilities that may arise from unfavourable environmental, cultural, social, political and economic factors. Although most discussions of marginality deal with distressed economic and ecological conditions of life, the concept of marginality can also be applied to cultural, social and political conditions of disadvantage (Mehretu and Sommers, 2002).

Radicalization is a complex matter that has not been defined uniformly in the social sciences. It can be seen as a phenomenon of people embracing views which could lead to terrorism, and is closely connected to the notion of extremism. European countries are faced with the most serious and enduring threat from domestic radicalization. Radicalization is a serious threat to internal security in EU Member States, who retain the main competence in this matter. The measures taken at EU level contribute to the fight against radicalization by offering common strategies, EU-wide cooperation networks and coordination of Member States' efforts. In 2003, British authorities become increasingly concerned about several cases of domestic radicalization, the counter-radicalization policy that would become known as Prevent was launched.

6.11.2 Objectives

- To evaluate the conditions constituting distance decay in Kenya
- To assess the correlation between distance decay and radicalization
- To explore effective measures that can be used to counter distance decay and radicalization

6.12 The Role of Social Media in Youth Radicalization & Violent Extremism in Kenya

This study will assess and analyse on how extremist groups are radicalising the Kenyan youth through use of social media, the measures that are being carried out to eradicate and fight radicalization and extremism.

Radicalization drives exploit

6.12.1 Justification

The term “radicalization” has various meanings. Definitions of radicalization most often center around two different foci: (1) on violent radicalization, where emphasis is put on the active pursuit or acceptance of the use of violence to attain the stated goal, and (2) on a broader sense of radicalization, where emphasis is placed on the active pursuit or acceptance of far-reaching changes in society, which may or may not constitute a danger to democracy and may or may not involve the threat of or use of violence to attain the stated goals.

“Extremism can be used to refer to political ideologies that oppose a society’s core values and principles. In the context of liberal democracies this could be applied to any ideology that advocates racial or religious supremacy and/or opposes the core principles of democracy and universal human rights, (Neuman, 2010).

Social Movement Theory has shown how ideologies may develop a life of their own that transcends the boundaries of any particular group. It also has helped to emphasize the importance of process, not just transformation, including critical distinctions that may exist between the processes underlying one’s entry into a movement and those driving the nature and level of participation.

The Internet has become a strategic tool for enhancing the visibility and influence of groups advocating for sectarianism and thriving as virtual communities.

Social media create on-line communities with global reach, in which violent extremist views and behaviour can be encouraged, thereby contributing to processes of radicalization.

6.12.2 Objectives

- To assess the magnitude of social media usage in youth in radicalization and violent extremism
- To analyse the process of youth radicalization and violent extremism through social media
- To examine factors influencing youth usage of social media in relation to radicalization and violent extremism
- To explore strategies that will address youth radicalization and violent extremism through social media

6.13 New wave of International Terrorism and its implications on PSO in Africa

.This study seeks to identify the new wave of international terrorism as well as highlight the implications they have on Peace Support Operation in Africa.

6.13.1 Justification

The wave concept of is a cycle of activities given in specific time period, has specific similar international characteristics, predominant energy that shapes the participating group.

Terrorism undermines the core values of the Peace Support Operations, the rule of law, respect for human rights, protection of civilians, tolerance among people and nations, and overall development. Countries in East Africa and Horn of Africa are being confronted by operations of terrorist groups like Al-Shabaab face major counter-terrorism challenges.

Significantly increased efforts are necessary to overcome these challenges. Rule of law-based and human rights-compliant criminal justice measures are an essential element of an effective counter-terrorism strategy.

Due to several terror attacks affecting stability in eastern African countries, it is important to explore this subject matter further as most research materials obtained mainly address PSO and terrorism on a global scale rather than focusing on specific regions such as East Africa. Terrorism is dynamic; therefore it is crucial to have updated research for the purpose of efficiency. This research intends on identifying the new wave of international terrorism; highlight the implications international terrorism has on PSOs and finally propose new strategies for PSO’s in preventing terrorism.

6.13.2 Objectives

- To analyse the nature and dynamics of the new wave of terrorism in Peace Support Operations (PSO).
- To examine the implications of the new waves to terrorism in PSO in Africa.
- To evaluate strategies of preventing terrorism in PSO

6.14 Implications of Refugee Camps to Peace and Security in Host Country

This study will assess the nature and dynamics of how Dadaab refugee camp in Northern Kenya can be a haven of peace and den of terrorism at the same time.

6.14.1 Justification

A refugee camp is a temporary settlement built to receive refugees. Refugee camps generally develop in an impromptu fashion with the aim of meeting basic human needs for only a short time some refugee camps exist for decades and people can stay in refugee camps for decades, both of which have major implications for human rights. Refugees are often seen as a security threat to the host community and influence the local economy in a variety of ways. In general, the influx of a great number of refugees causes an increase in communicable infectious diseases in the surrounding areas.

At the same time, this increase is often accompanied by the improvement of health and sanitation services in the area. At some camps, locals are allowed to utilize the health services at the refugee camp. Dadaab camps Dagahaley, Hagadera and Ifo were constructed in 1992. The more recent Ifo II and Kambioos camps were opened in 2011 after 130,000 new refugees, who fled Somalia due to severe drought, arrived.

The Ifo II camp extension was originally constructed in 2007 by the Norwegian Refugee Council, in response to major flooding that destroyed over 2,000 homes in the Ifo refugee camp. However, legal problems with the Kenyan Government prevented Ifo II from fully opening for resettlement until 2011.

In 2015, Hagadera was the largest of the camps, containing just over 100,000 individuals and 25,000 households. Kambioos, on the other hand, is the smallest camp with fewer than 20,000 refugees; refugees from the civil war in Somalia first settled Ifo camp, and later efforts were made by UNHCR to improve the camp.

6.14.2 Objectives

- To analyse threats to peace and security in relation to Dadaab refugee camp.
- To evaluate the impacts of peace and security threats to the host country
- To explore strategies to manage the threats posed by Dadaab refugee

6.15 Evaluating the UN and AU PSO Disaster Management Framework

This study seeks to assess the United Nations (UN) and African Union (AU) disaster management frameworks (2014–2017). How they are formulated, managed and applied within the Eastern Africa region looking at available national, regional and international frameworks.

6.15.1 Justification

Mega disasters continue to occur more frequently and with more devastating effects in rich and poor countries. Humanitarian crises continue to grow in scale and complexity, and the humanitarian system needs to adapt to keep pace. Over the past decade, the number of people affected by humanitarian crises has almost doubled and is expected to keep rising, with top-level emergencies disasters being recorded in, Burundi, South Sudan, Central African Republic, Sudan, Somalia and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Given the growth in disasters related to humanitarian needs and pressures on capacity and funding, effective frameworks are required to address disasters in PSO environment.

6.15.2 Objectives

- To analyse the frameworks used by the UN and AU in disaster management in PSO
- To determine capacity of the UN and AU institutions related to disaster management in PSO
- To effectiveness of the UN and AU institutions in disaster management in PSO

6.16 Evaluating Implementation of the IGAD Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Strategy (2005-2015)

This study will evaluate the disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and national institutional implementation strategies of IGAD National institutions dealing with DRR management in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Kenya.

6.16.1 Justification

The Sendai Framework is the first major agreement of the Post-2015 development agenda, with seven targets and four priorities for action. Disaster risk and resilience received insufficient emphasis in the original Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agenda.

IGAD Member States adopted and have been supporting in principle the integration and implementation of DRR & management in line with the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) and Programme of Action (PoA) since 2015. At sub-regional level, the RECs were to lead the process of capacity building by organising the knowledge based training for national government officials in their member countries, to enable them to better understand Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and management, to mainstream disaster risk reduction in development, and to replicate training for government officials at local level in their respective countries.

However IGAD member countries are at still at risk from a wide range of natural, technological and environmental hazards that can lead to disasters. Member countries have, in their limited capacities, followed separate strategies to respond to these disasters. Experiences have shown that DRR & Management strategies and response mechanisms have been have not reached the desired level yet, limiting progress in of HFA and PoA.

6.16.2 Objectives

- To assess IGAD Member State national policies, strategic plans and programmes on DRR & management
- To analyse the national institutions capacities for DRR & management implementation built at the country levels
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the IGAD DRR & Management Strategy

Thematic Area 3: Governance, Communal/Cross-border Conflicts and Transitional Justice



By: Carolyne Gatimu & Margaret Cheptile

6.17 African Peace and Security Architecture: Capabilities and Limitations in Responding to Conflicts in Eastern Africa

This paper seeks to interrogate the AU’s framework on peace and security, otherwise known as the Africa peace and security architecture (APSA) and its ability to respond to emerging conflicts in Eastern Africa.

6.17.1 Justification

APSA was established by the African Union in collaboration with Africa’s Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts in Africa. APSA has 5 pillars: Peace and Security Council (PSC); Continental Early Warning System (CEWS); Africa Standby Force (ASF); Panel of the Wise; and the Peace Fund. PSC is APSA’S core organ and is mandated to do among the following: anticipate and prevent disputes and conflicts as well as policies that may lead to genocide and crimes against humanity; undertake peace-making and peace-building functions in order to resolve conflicts where they have occurred; authorize the mounting and deployment of peace support missions among others (AU, 2010; Dersso, 2010).

Given the on-going conflicts in the region such as in Somalia, South Sudan, and Burundi among others, this framework has come under criticism over its ability to effectively respond to such conflicts (Karock, 2014). So far the ASF has not deployed, although defined and considered as a rapid deployment capability. CEWS has not been successful in preventing conflicts in both South Sudan and Burundi and the Peace Fund remains largely underfunded. Issues of sustainability, resources/funding, coordination, subsidiarity, coherence and partnerships are contentious within the framework. This paper is therefore going to focus on all these dimensions in establishing the capabilities and limitations of the framework.

6.17.2 Objectives

- To assess the capabilities of the framework in anticipating and responding to emerging conflicts in eastern Africa
- To analyse the challenges and limitations of APSA
- To determine ways in which the framework can be strengthened so as to effectively address conflicts in the continent

6.18 Integration and Implementation of Peace and Security Issues in the Global and Regional Development Agenda

The focus of this paper is the global and regional development goals and frameworks, initiatives and agreements (including MDG/SDGs, AU’s Agenda 2063, and the EAC) and the extent to which they integrate and address emerging issues and/or dimensions of peace and security.

6.18.1 Justification

In recognition of the impact of violence and insecurity on development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for example have included peace as a cross-cutting issue as well as SDG no 16, to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.” This is a major achievement; however, a strong commitment to implementation is necessary in order for the new framework to help prevent violence and insecurity (Safer world, 2015).

There are also other frameworks such as AU Agenda 2063, East African Community (EAC), among others whose focus is on development and economic integration (ADB, 2011). This paper will also assess how these frameworks and initiatives have defined and implemented issues of peace and security.

6.18.2 Objectives

- To review the global and regional development goals, economic arrangements and initiatives such as MDGs/SDGs, AU’s Agenda 2063, and the EAC
- To assess how these goals, frameworks, and initiatives have recognised and integrated issues of peace and security
- To evaluate the implementation process of peace and security issues in the global and regional development agenda

6.19 Elections in Eastern Africa: Implications on Peace and Security

This paper will focus on elections in East Africa and the implications of the same on regional peace and security.

6.19.1 Justification

Elections in most African countries are characterised by uncertainties, due to the possibility of election-related violence. The incidence of election-related violence in Africa is so high that even an election considered free and fair in electoral outcome may not have been free of violence before, during or after the election. In Africa, a number of factors are responsible for weakness in the electoral system, and the lack of independence and capacity of election management bodies to deliver on their constitutional mandate.

Election-related violence threatens the development and consolidation of democracy. In countries where violence is a regular feature of the democratic process, democratic values and institutions are prevented from developing because power is gained and retained through violence. Where a government is perceived to have come to power through irregularities, its legitimacy is then questionable, and it will likely have problems with forging national unity. Apart from the effects of election violence on the legitimacy of the electoral process, it also impacts voter turnout and the eventual outcome of the electoral process. Since voter turnout determines the results of elections, election violence can distort the outcome of an election.

Election violence can also impact negatively on existing social relations. The prevalence of identity politics in most African countries makes it more feasible for election violence to assume identity dimensions and polarize groups along ethnic lines. Election violence can also escalate into larger scale, protracted conflicts. In Rwanda,

Burundi and Côte d’Ivoire, widespread conflicts were preceded by disputes over the electoral process and election results, among other factors. In post-conflict states, election related violence or disputes over election results can derail peace processes.

6.19.2 Objectives

- To Assess the relationship between electoral processes and peace and security in Eastern Africa
- Identify indicators of potential electoral-related violence in the region
- Determine effective ways of preventing and mitigating electoral-related conflicts in the region

6.20 Assessing the Role of Non-Military Interventions (Sanctions) in Preventing and Responding to Conflicts in Eastern Africa

This paper will analyse the effectiveness of political and economic sanctions (non-military measures/interventions) in preventing and ending conflicts in Africa. The question posed is which sanctions work or not, and under which conditions and whether they are still relevant tools for intervention in deadly conflicts in Africa.

6.20.1 Justification

Civil and interstate violence around the globe has continued since the cold war’s end, dashing hopes for a peaceful post-cold war world. Since the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989 new wars have erupted in the former Yugoslavia, the Caucasus, Tajikistan, the Persian Gulf, Algeria, Rwanda, Burundi, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, and older conflicts continued or intensified in Somalia, Sudan, Afghanistan, Guatemala, Peru, Colombia, Sri Lanka, Burma, and elsewhere. These wars threaten the interests of the industrialized states as well as the developing world. They also comprise a humanitarian disaster that the advanced industrialized countries and international organisations have a moral responsibility to address. They impose the cost of providing for refugees on the UN, neighbouring states, the US and Western Europe. They threaten Western commerce in the Third World and finally pose the risk that their violence could widen to engulf others, eventually ensnaring states far from the area of the initial conflict (Rogers, 1996).

This therefore gives all members of the international community an interest in preventing regional wars before they expand. Increasingly, the use of force does not offer a practical remedy for these conflicts. The general argument is that economic sanctions will enjoy some success at preventing deadly conflict and should be used for that purpose. However there is the problem of identifying and isolating targets of sanctions and the difficult nature of the conflict prevention task. Some of these sanctions include freezing assets, multilateral political aid conditionality, travel advisories, trade embargoes among others.

6.20.2 Objectives

- To review available political and economic sanctions as well as other policy instruments
- To assess the extent to which the use of these sanctions have either prevented or stopped violent conflicts in Africa
- To identify challenges associated with the implementation of sanctions
- To determine ways of implementing political and economic sanctions in order to maximise their effectiveness

6.21 Human rights abuses in conflict: Case of South Sudan and Burundi

This paper is going to assess the magnitude of human rights abuses in conflict, the responses to this problem so far, and whether these responses have been successful or not in the context of South Sudan.

6.21.1 Justification

In South Sudan, thousands of civilians have been killed, often because of their ethnicity or perceived political alliances in the ongoing conflict. An estimated 2 million people have been forced to flee their homes. Large parts of key towns and essential civilian infrastructure such as clinics, hospitals, and schools, have been looted, destroyed, and abandoned. Tens of thousands of people are still sheltering in United Nations compounds, too afraid to return home. Military and political leaders on all sides have failed to make any serious attempt to reduce abuses committed by their forces, or to hold them to account (Human Rights Watch, 2015). This paper is therefore going to interrogate these human rights violations in South Sudan.

6.21.2 Objectives

- To assess the extent and magnitude of human rights abuses in South Sudan
- To evaluate the mechanisms put in place to address human rights abuses and their effectiveness
- To determine ways of effectively addressing human rights abuses in South Sudan.

6.22 Why Are Guns Falling Silent in Northern Uganda? A Review of DDR in the Karamoja Cluster

This study seeks to understand the Disarmament, Demobilization and Disintegration process in Northern Uganda vis-à-vis what is happening in other parts of the Karamoja cluster. The IGAD’s Karamoja cluster comprises parts of Northern Kenya, Northern Uganda, Southern part of South Sudan and Ethiopia. The study will interrogate the success story of the DDR process in Northern Uganda and reasons why DDR has not worked in others parts of the Karamoja cluster.

6.22.1 Justification

Karamoja region in Northern Uganda is one of the poorest and remotest areas in Uganda. It is located in the north-eastern part of Uganda and it borders Kenya to the east and Sudan to the north. The conflict in Karamoja is characterized by pastoralist type of violence where cattle are at the centre of inter-tribal violence (Akabwai and Ateyo, 2007). The most common occurrences of violence are attacks between different tribes, the army and warriors but sometimes there are attacks within members of the same community. The causes of violence are many and intertwined in a complicated and cyclical manner, but the major causes are the need to acquire cattle for food, meat, milk and above all bride wealth (Lomo and Hovil, 2004).

Since early 2000, the Government of Uganda, assisted by the international community, spearheaded the disarmament and rehabilitation of northern Uganda in a program dubbed ‘the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Program (KIDDP)’. The KIDDP program has largely succeeded in its objective to disarm, demobilize and disarm communities in Northern Uganda (Government of Uganda, 2007). However, given that the whole Karamoja cluster (Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and South Sudan) form a conflict system, it is critical to understand how DDR can effectively be implemented in all other sub-clusters of Karamoja to enhance holistic interventions of conflicts within the system. The assumption is that, disarming only one part of the cluster will not yield sustainable conflict intervention and peace.

6.22.2 Objectives

- To Analyse the DDR processes in Karamoja cluster.
- Identify factors that led to the success of DDR in Ugandan sub cluster.
- Establish the reasons why DDR were not successful in the other sub clusters.
- Explore options for enhancing effectiveness of DDR in other parts of the Karamoja cluster.

6.23 Cross Border Insecurity and Implication on Local Communities: The Case of Kenya – Ethiopia Border

The study seeks to examine the insecurity along the Kenya-Ethiopia border and its implication on local communities on both sides of the border.

6.23.1 Justification

The Horn of Africa is blessed with vast wealth of natural and human resources, but it is also plagued by a series of historical, socio-political, economic and climatic challenges. Over time, these challenges have left sovereign border regions and those areas far flung from regional and national capitals in the throes of chronic instability and vulnerability.

Viewed from a regional perspective, the spillover effects of conflict from neighbouring countries have a wide impact on peace and stability. But on the positive side, some of the national and regional peace and development initiatives suggest ways of resolving or at least mitigating conflicts.

Historically, the communities between the Kenya and Ethiopia border have fought over resources such as pasture and water for their livestock and research shows that the violence has recently become more deadly and communities and their leaders now seek to achieve control over these resources through the political system.

In 2015, the Kenya and Ethiopian Government signed a peace agreement to end border conflict. The signing of the peace initiative spearheaded by the UN agencies and other development partners showed African countries could cooperate for mutual good. Kenya and Ethiopia on Monday signed a Sh20 billion five year deal that will spur development and end conflict along border of the two countries.

6.23.2 Objectives

- To Assess the sources and magnitude of insecurity along the Kenya-Ethiopia border
- To Investigate ways in which cross border insecurity affects communities living along both sides of the border
- To Identify and evaluate strategies put in place to address the cross-border insecurity.
- Establish challenges faced and ways in which cross border insecurity can be addressed effectively.

6.24 Cultural Institutions in Contemporary Peace Processes: A Case of Marsabit County

The study will analyse the place of cultural/traditional institutions in present day peace processes in Marsabit County.

6.24.1 Justification

Almost all the 15 ethnic communities in Marsabit County have cultural/traditional institutions for resolving conflicts. It is unclear whether these traditional institutions are involved in National and County Initiatives and mechanisms spearheaded to ensure peace and security and to curb the use and infiltration of small arms and light weapons. If indeed the traditional institutions are involved, it is imperative to establish the level of involvement in national and county initiatives and the impact of the same. It is also imperative to investigate on whether or not these traditional institutions have improved peace and security more than national and county governments and how both all mechanisms can be effectively merged.

As a county we have almost 15 ethnic groups.... But then in Kenya we have both National and County initiatives and mechanisms to spearhead peace and security...do they work together and if so, how is the relationship, what is the space in terms of SALW and all other issues of peace processes? We want to achieve a holistic intervention prospect.

6.24.2 Objectives

- To Identify cultural and national/county peace mechanisms in Marsabit County
- To Identify their roles in contemporary peace processes
- To Determine and analyse the interface between cultural and national/county mechanisms in peace processes
- Establish challenges faced and ways in which they can be addressed for equal and holistic participation.

6.25 Transitional Justice in South Sudan: Is There Hope?

This study will interrogate the suggested transitional justice mechanisms for South Sudan in the IGAD-led agreement (17 August, 2015). The aim is to examine their practicality and prospect in realizing truth, justice, reconciliation and healing following the 2013 conflict. The proposed mechanisms are probed vis-à-vis the existing national mechanisms for transitional justice (led by South Sudan Human Rights Commission) as well as traditional justice systems that the South Sudanese have been using since time immemorial.

6.25.1 Justification

Despite the optimism for South Sudan’s future during its independence in 2011, the young nation was quickly engulfed in political and ethnic conflicts. Members of the national army and rebel groups have been reported to kill civilians, loot and destroy livelihoods, recruit child soldiers and sexually assault women among other crimes. In particular, Human Rights groups have documented numerous massacres in which children, men and women were killed in hospitals, churches and their homes among other places. Hitherto, there are about a million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and more than 400,000 South Sudanese have fled to other countries (International Crisis Group, 2015).

In search for sustainable peace in South Sudan, it is critical to investigate its quest for transitional justice. The study will assess the place and value that the proposed mechanisms will add to the transitional justice process in South Sudan. The question is, what will these mechanisms offer to the South Sudanese people that the existing national and traditional justice mechanisms do not?

The findings, conclusions and recommendation will aid the development and implementation of effective mechanisms for transitional justice, reconciliation and healing amongst the people of South Sudan. This will be a good start towards attaining long lasting peace and security throughout the country.

6.25.2 Objectives

- To Review the existing and proposed transitional justice mechanisms for South Sudan
- To assess the practicality and capacity of the proposed mechanisms to facilitate truth, justice and reconciliation in South Sudan.
- To determine options for realizing an effective transitional justice process in South Sudan
- To determine the extent to which the peace process is likely to result in an effective solution to the South Sudan crisis.

6.26 Transitional Justice in DRC: An Interrogation of the Specialized Mixed Courts

This study will focus on the proposed specialized mixed courts in DRC as avenue for transitional Justice. The aim will be to assess the extent to which the mechanism could fill the legal vacuum in DRC, bring justice to victims of human rights violations and end the cycles of violence.

6.26.1 Justification

The DRC has a long history of violence, which is notorious for serious human rights violations including mass killings, sexual violence, forced displacement, and conscription of child soldiers among other crimes. Members of government forces, foreign and national armed groups and armies commit these crimes. State institutions including the military and civilian courts tasked with prosecution of culprits remain too overwhelmed, weak, incapacitated and ineffective (Amnesty International, 2011). Following subsequent failed attempts by the national institutions to prosecute perpetrators, in 2010 United Nations (UN) with support from civil society, Congolese government and other actors proposed the establishment of ‘Specialized Mixed Court’ to try war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity since 1990 (UN Mapping Exercise Report, 2010).

There is a mixed feeling on the capacity and potential of the court to enhance justice in DRC. While majority of the local and international organizations view its establishment as crucial step in ending impunity, improving victims access to justice, strengthening the national judicial system’s capacity to prosecute grave international crimes others perceive it as an infringement of the country’s sovereignty. What is clear is that conflict continues in Eastern DRC and prosecution of perpetrators remain low.

It is therefore important to investigate the specialized mixed courts and the extent to which they are likely to provide a possible solution of transitional justice in DRC. The findings, conclusions and recommendations of this study will enhance understanding of the court; its structure, process of implementation, roles and capacity.

6.26.2 Objectives

- To assess the progress with regards to the implementation of the mixed court.
- Examine the structure and processes of the mixed court.
- Assess its role and capacity to enhance access to justice in DRC.
- Establish its gaps and ways of addressing them to enhance the court’s capacity

7. Discussant Remarks

After the Centre’s researchers had made oral presentations on the proposed topics for research, Prof. Gatara invited the discussants to comment on the proposed topics. The discussants were:

- a.) Dr Muiruri J Kimani
- b.) Dr Connie Mumma-Martinon; and
- c.) Prof Maurice Amutabi

7.1 Thematic Area 1

Dr Muiruri J Kimani



To begin with, it is imperative to have a critical understanding of Peace Support Operations and Protection of Civilians. Framing these two components should then make it easier to outline the topics that are essential to achieving the 2016 research agenda.

Peace and Support Operations are mechanisms used by the UN and the AU to assist countries in or emerging from violent conflict to end the conflict, restore peace; and facilitate peace-building interventions that ensure that the affected countries do not relapse into conflict.

Either the UN or AU mandates PSOs as peacekeeping operations under Chapter VI (Pacific Settlement of Disputes) or Peace Enforcement Operations under Chapter VII (Action with Respect to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression) or Chapter VIII (involvement of regional arrangements/agencies in international peace) of the UN Charter

PSOs are different from traditional peacekeeping that was mainly military operations and diplomatic efforts to reach political settlements to complex and multidimensional interventions that includes traditional military functions as well as police and civilian interventions as integral parts of the operation.

The three components (military, police and civilian) are tasked with different functions including conflict resolution efforts, restoration and practice of the Rule of Law, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs, security sector reforms, election monitoring, observance of Human Rights and security and management of refugee issues among others.

To understand and internalize the protection of civilians (PoC) one needs to interrogate issues such as what protection is needed and from whom, why the protection is needed, how the protection is provided and who is responsible for the protection.

In achieving and maintaining Peace and Security the concept of human security can be used as a framework. The concept of human security is broad and embraces the security of the state and its people, respect of human rights, the rule of law, and economic, ecological and social security.

How then, do we define the protection of civilians in peace support operations? No commonly accepted operational definition of Protection of Civilians but generally agreed to refer to “full respect for the rights of individuals and responsibility of authorities in accordance to the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law”. Protection of civilians is an important yardstick for the success of peace missions whose primary objective is to end violence and restore peace for people and facilitation of humanitarian work.

Under the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) the AU underscores the important and central role of Protection of civilians in its peace and security interventions.

Despite efforts to ensure the protection of civilians, various challenges still hinder this in peace support operations. They include:

- ***The nature of conflict:*** Conflicts are volatile and transform rapidly while the techniques of combat constantly evolve. In addition, the divergent stakeholders in peace support operations may affect the processes of protecting civilians.
- ***The mandate of peace support operations:*** the protection of civilians is not expressly mandated in peace support operations and sometimes there are different interpretations of the mandates. In addition, PSOs often face the challenge of transitioning from peace enforcement to peacekeeping to peace building responsibilities. It is also important to note that PSOs lack adequate funding in order to effectively handle and implement the protection of civilians. Lastly, there is often hesitation to use force by the mission for fear of individual culpability if force used is considered excessive or where the success of the initiative is in doubt.
- ***Practitioners:*** Lack of an agreed operational definition allows different practitioners to interpret PoC to suit their mandates (needs) or that of their sponsors (geo-politics). There is also a lack of proper coordination, collaboration and collaboration among practitioners.

The topics presented are significant to the enhancement of peace and security in Africa, especially because they shed light on issues that impact negatively on human security in the continent.

The prevalence of these factors like refugees, IDPS, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) directly impact on other aspects that contribute to insecurity.

The centre should also seek to advance various topics that are significant to enhancing peace and security in Africa such as the role of Refugees in Africa and how they are a resource to the continent. The centre can also focus on sexual exploitation and abuse and how it is used as a strategy to execute violent conflict. Moreover, light should be shed on the under reporting of SEA for fear of victimization.

In addition, research can focus on innovation in the creation and execution of PoC mandates within the agreed Principles guiding PSOs, the policies, laws, guidelines in place used to address PoCs, resourcing these interventions and how best to enhance collaboration, coordination and cooperation among practitioners in PoC and counter negative propaganda. Another area that needs to be focused on is how best to ensure sharing of lessons, comprehensive documentation and dissemination of lessons learned.

7.2 Thematic Area 2

Dr Connie Mumma-Martinon



Though the topics are relevant, current and touching on pertinent issues, they lacked clarity in a number of areas. To begin with, they lacked action words. It is imperative that a researcher indicates what he or she wants to do with the research. Does the researcher want to evaluate, interrogate, examine, discuss, assess or investigate? Action words set the mood of research, delineate the scope and help a researcher ask the right questions.

A lot of research has been conducted in areas of terrorism and radicalization. It is therefore imperative that research on this area is conducted more creatively and is made more attractive to policy makers. The researchers should move beyond the theoretical discussions contained within the literature and to consider policy approaches that would help us deal with issues at stake in a viable manner.

Researchers undertaking these topics should ensure that they do not give the impression that they are repeating topics already previously covered.

a.) Distance Decay and Radicalization

The topic is relevant, but a case study is needed, so that lessons can be drawn and focus made clear. The topic is currently open, too general too wide and at a glance might look more academic and less attractive to policy makers. In addition the researcher can seek to interrogate the following:

- The main catalysts and dynamics of the radicalization process and home grown terrorism
- Why is it that the youth are more likely to be radicalized than other groups?
- Which counter radicalization strategies are likely to reduce the attractiveness of entering the radicalization process and ultimately, home grown terrorism?
- Is there a difference between the individuals planning a violent act and the ones actually performing one?
- Are social networks and group processes in themselves sufficient to radicalize?
- Why go for counter radicalization measures rather than counter terrorism measures.

The researcher could also focus on the religious aspect of radicalization and analyse the following:

- Why and how do some apparently well-integrated youths that live in affluent families and are well educated become attracted to radicalization?
- What explains the move from discussion of political/religious violence to violent action?
- Why are some individuals moved to this form of violence, whereas the vast majority of others exposed to the same influences and generating conditions are not?
- Can religious fundamentalism by itself be the root cause of radicalization and terrorism?
- Could the causes more social than religious, with radicalized ideology merely an organizing principle?

The researcher may encounter a number of challenges while exploring this topic. Some challenges include:

- How do you measure and conceptualize the terms radicalization and decay?
- Once radicalized, what can be done to ‘de-radicalize’ or to disengage young people from this process?
- How does one determine the right moment and stage of de-radicalization?
- How do we re-integrate the radicalized youths back to the society?
- How will you access members of the radical groups and the environment?
- How do we deal with a radicalized society?

The researcher can also explore other areas of research such as existing mechanisms within communities that can be used to address issues of radicalization, de-radicalization and reintegration or how to deal with radicalized communities.

b.) The role of social media in youth radicalization and violent extremism in Kenya

The topic is too descriptive. Of importance would be to study the patterns of radicalization and examine the role of the media at each stage. When analysing youth and media in Kenya, it would be helpful to explore and ask the following questions:

- News: What kind of news do the youths watch?
- Propaganda: Perhaps the most important role of virtual forums is the uncensored publication and dissemination of the ideology and cultures leading to radicalization.
- Training: Aside from propagating ideology, virtual forums also provide the means through which those with the inclination may actualize their radical aspirations.
- Expression: The relationship between some users of media and the pursuit of violence or terrorism related activities should be examined.
- Are there any feedback loops to radicalization from media coverage?

- What are the different religious biases and stereotypes when reporting issues of war on terror and radicalization?
- Are there instances where mainstream media has facilitated negative discussions of extremism, radicalization and religious intolerance?
- Do media sometimes emphasize the dramatic, most violent, and conflicting accounts on war against terror, and ignores historical, cultural, and social explanations for terrorism and radicalization

c.) **New wave of international terrorism and its implications on PSO in Africa**

- How does one measure new wave of international terrorism?
- In terms of research, the term wave will be very difficult to conceptualize.
- What gaps is the researcher trying to fill or what contribution would the researcher like to make in this debate?
- What does the researcher mean when referring to PSOs in Africa? Are there selected cases or is it all PSOs?
- If the researcher continues with this topic, case studies may need to be included and the research narrow down to specific PSOs.

d.) **Implications of refugee camps to peace and security in host countries: a case of dadaab refugee camp in northern Kenya?**

- Is the researcher studying the refugee camps or refugees within these camps? What about if there were refugee camps without refugees in it, a scenario that is possible, could the researcher still conduct the same study? The focus can completely change the dynamics.
- Does the researcher want to study the impacts in terms of peace and security of these refugees or refugee camps on the host countries or what exactly is the focus?
- The researcher might want to examine ways host countries can deal with the security threats by refugees etc.

e.) **Evaluating the UN and AU PSO disaster management framework: its application in Eastern Africa**

- The title seems to suggest that there is one UN and AU framework. Is that the case or are they different? Was the researcher referring to hybrids such as UNAMID? The researcher needs to clearly explain this.
- Area of focus is on the PSO. Only brief mention of PSO in the last sentence. What is the time period of study? The link between UN developing the OCHA's strategic framework (2014 – 2017) yet the study is not clear at all on this.
- The researcher seems to confuse evaluating and analysing and needs to clearly differentiate the two.
- Lack of clarity in topic might make objectives difficult to achieve.

f.) Evaluating implementation of the disaster risk reduction and management strategy (2005 -2016)

- Mention of IGAD in the topic is important
- The researcher talked of IGAD supporting in principal the integration and implementation of DRR and Management in line with HFA and PoA since 2015. Is it not too early to evaluate this?
- Does the centre have the capacity to fully carry out the research in each country within the timeframe required?
- Assessment of national policies and strategies of implementation over ten years and within each IGAD countries might pose major methodological challenges.
- The researcher talks of IGAD and at the same time EAC, which is which? Clarity is required here.
- What is the link between the Sendai Framework, the Hyogo framework, RECs and Sub- Regional Organizations?

Some suggestions and recommendations on additional and future areas of research

The Linkages and connections among the different terrorist organizations and groups:

- Who sponsors them? Are their goals the same? What are points of differences and how can these be used as an advantage to come up with strategies to prevent their activities?
- Assessing the Effectiveness of Legal frameworks of AU on Counter terrorism. Many have been put in place. Why are they not effective, what are the limitations and challenges? Are they being harmonized with the different countries frameworks on counter- terrorism?
- How can we differentiate terrorists groups and other violent groups? And at what stage do we determine that this is no longer an ordinary violent act, but an act of terrorism. Should Terrorism be treated as a criminal matter or a military threat?

Some Important facts to note about terrorism and radicalization

- While terrorism is a deadly security challenge, Radicalism is primarily a political threat against which non-coercive measures should be given a chance. All terrorists, by definition, are radicals. Yet all radicals do not end up as terrorists. In fact, only a few radicals venture into terrorism.
- It is clear that most terrorists start their individual journey towards extremist violence first by becoming radicalized militants. Since radicalism is often a precursor to terrorism, focusing on radicalism amounts to preventing terrorism at an earlier stage, before it is too late for non-coercive measures.
- Radicalism, unlike terrorism, has social dimensions. There are radicalized societies where acts of terrorism find some sympathy and degree of support. Such radicalized societies are permeated by a deep sense of collective frustration, humiliation, and deprivation relative to expectations. Terrorists easily exploit this radicalized social habitat.

This is why focusing on the collective grievances behind radicalism is probably the most effective way of addressing the root causes of terrorism. This effort at prevention can be conceived of as a first line of defence against terrorism.

The goal thus, is to reduce the social, economic, and political appeal of terrorism by isolating terrorists and winning over potential recruits.

7.3 Thematic Area 3

Prof Maurice Amutabi



a.) Elections in Eastern Africa: Implications for peace and security

While the topic is interesting and will more likely contribute to the important dialogue of elections and peace in Africa, it was unclear whether the research would focus on electoral outcomes or processes. The research also needs to clearly highlight whether the focus is on problems of regime transition in the region or with resistance to term limits such as the case of Uganda and Rwanda.

The research should also seek to explore the following issues:

- Are elections a panacea to peace and security problems in the region?
- Is it possible to have free and fair elections where people live in poverty? MIC more successful
- In what ways does ethnicity drive elections and electoral process in Eastern Africa?
- How can we ensure free and fair elections?
- Is merit important? Can a minority become president in some of the countries in the region?

b.) **Assessing the role of non-military interventions (sanctions)**

The research should also seek to explore whether or not sanctions are effective in Africa, using case studies such as Zimbabwe. The research should also highlight the importance and effectiveness of efforts in intervention by internal and external agencies e.g. Kenya after the post-election violence.

c.) **Human Rights Abuses in Conflict: Case of South Sudan and Burundi**

Human rights issues in South Sudan and Burundi are rampant – is it a question of lack of democracy? The research should seek to interrogate this further. The research should also seek to analyse exclusion and ethnic politics in South Sudan as well as issues of displacement and violence in Burundi under Nkurunziza. Is the case of abuse of human rights related to the type of regime in place? This is a question that would greatly aid this research if interrogated.

d.) **Why guns are falling silent in Northern Uganda**

Some areas the research should focus on in order to be more effective and relevant includes:

- Why did the guns begin to fire, and have these issues been resolved?
- Are guns really falling silent in northern Uganda?
- Indigenous approaches in peace-making
- The role of the Church and other stakeholders

e.) **Cultural institutions in contemporary peace processes: A case of Marsabit County in Kenya**

There is need for clarity and conceptual focus. It is unclear whether the research shall focus on all the ethnic groups or shall sample a few. This needs to be determined in order to guide the research.

f.) **Transitional Justice in South Sudan: Is there hope?**

- The topic is interesting due to the past recent developments in South Sudan. It is important for the research to determine the following:
- Is transitional justice a panacea?
- The issue of democracy is important
- Is SPLM inclusive?
- Is there an ethnic problem?
- The issue of those who stayed back and ‘returnee’ South Sudanese

g.) **Transitional Justice in DRC: An Interrogation of the Specialized mixed courts**

While the topic is interesting, it is unlikely tenable as a research issue. The research should instead seek to focus on studying the indigenous models in Rwanda and northern Uganda. The research should also explore whether specialized mixed courts are a response to foreign judicial systems in Africa, which have failed to work.

Transitional justice is a mechanism for sustainable peace through reconstruction, rehabilitation and healing. It is therefore imperative to interrogate if the objectives of transitional justice have been achieved.

8. Summary of Plenary Session

After the presentation of the proposed topics by the centre’s researchers and the remarks by the discussants analysing those topics, the attendants were divided into groups of three for purposes of further critiquing the proposed topics. The feedback generated by these three groups on the proposed topics occasional papers would enable centre to improve on the overarching theme as well as the topics proposed by taking into account the responses of anticipated readers.



The audience were expected to answer the following pertinent questions:

- Do these topics cover the most pertinent issues of peace and security in Eastern Africa?
- What other important topics have been left out?
- Which topics should be prioritized as the most important for advancing peace and security?

Plenary discussions centred on questioning not only the topics but their relevance, their link to the overarching theme and the research gaps that needed to be filled. Some of the issues raised included:

1. The research agenda should be tailored to focus on the intended outcomes of the research. If it is for military, police and civilians, then the applied research should be related to that and steered towards that specific direction. The concepts should be precise in order to avoid a lack of clarity and focus.
2. Some of the topics should focus on risk analysis in order to inform policy making in the region
3. There was an overlap of some topics and it would be much more prudent to combine these topics in order to effectively address the issues at hand.
4. Some of the topics lacked the gender dynamic. What is the role of women in peace and security in Eastern Africa?
5. Radicalization and terrorism: generalization and lack of focus in terms of case studies or comparative analysis may lead to unnecessary generalizations. What role does the community play in eradicating radicalization?
6. What is the role of Civil Society, Community based organisations and faith based organisations in enhancing peace and security in the region?
7. Who are radicalizing the youth? What are the trends? The gender? Why are the girls radicalized easier than boys? Go beyond the traditional concepts of radicalization. Go beyond jihad. How do we incorporate the youth and women in countering terrorism?



8. It would be very interesting to have a comparative approach on the UN and AU disaster management framework. These frameworks have been regularly mentioned in the topics, and it would aid the topics if both frameworks were clearly understood.
9. Protection of civilians-protection in this case does not confine itself to physical protection. Social protection is very important. Is there a correlation between access to social security and the absence or presence of war and conflict?

10. The Concept of distance decay is centred on social welfare and this should be tailored to fit into the discussion on peace and security. Distance decay and political and social welfare distance could affect the peace and security infrastructure in countries.
11. The media: the researchers dig deep into content that is in social media, analyse that content and interpret it to show how it is influencing the thinking of that content. Look into the content and classify it. Is it actually radicalising or not.
12. Is there much we can gain from IGAD? Is it still a relevant framework? Pick a country or two instead and focus on the disaster response framework of each.
13. Do not look at elections and how they lead to violence. Instead look at political socialisation. The mind of the voter, the promises and utterances of politicians. Is there a correlation between the attitude and expectations of the voter and the casting of the vote?
14. How can we address the issue of the returnees who are citizens of Somalia but refugees in Kenya?
15. In the context of peace and security, specific definitions are very important and the operationalization of those key definitions is significant in terms of indicators that will be used in the research, especially in relation to terrorism.
16. The mandate of the AU had not been properly addressed in any of the suggested topics.
17. Is there a framework that enables PSOs to operate flexibly outside the International Humanitarian law framework?
18. The research should also address the challenge of overlapping agendas in the PSOs. For example the NGOs and Countries who come in the name of supporting the peace process but have a hidden agenda. How can this challenge be addressed?
19. The importance of pre-deployment training: There is need to interrogate and re-evaluate the training received by the national troops before joining PSOS. There is also need to harmonize and standardize the training. AU has a role to carry out training needs analysis upon an agreement that should be reached by the member states.
20. It would be important to interrogate the external and internal factors that influence terrorism and ways in which the region can best prepare against terrorist attacks.
21. How can states reintegrate people who have been radicalized? Are there mechanisms in place and if so, are they effective?
22. Sharing of interstate resources should feature as a major topic and should address the sharing of water and pasture especially for nomadic communities such as the Kenya-Ethiopia border.
23. What is the role of IDPs in peace and security in the region? How do they influence the stability of the region?
24. What role does governance play in the enhancement of peace and security in the region?
25. How are children involved in conflicts? How are they recruited and trained and what are the effects of this?
26. Is there a correlation between environmental degradation and its contribution to a lack of peace and in security?
27. How does ethnicity affect peace and security in the region?

9. Closing Remarks



Lt Col Sitienei summarised the issues discussed during plenary and gave the audience feedback on the steps that the centre would take in reviewing the suggestions made by the discussants and the audience. Lt Col Sitienei then invited Col Modest Kombo, the Head of Research Department to give the closing remarks on behalf of the Director, Brigadier Patrick Nderitu.

Col Kombo began by congratulating the audience for their invaluable support towards making the workshop a success and more so the discussants who helped the centre communicate and consolidate its ideas.

He acknowledged that the workshop had benefited greatly from the rich contribution and various views from policymakers, researchers, practitioners and INGOs on the peace and security challenges plaguing the East African region. Those present interrogated issues related to election management, resource-based conflicts, terrorism and counter-terrorism strategies, youth radicalization, disaster response preparedness and management, DDR-SSR linkages, sexual and gender-based violence, ethical and legal principles in PSO, women, youth, children in peace and security among others.

In his evaluation, the objectives of the workshop were substantially attained. This was because those present gave the centre a clear direction on the areas that it needed to focus on in 2016.

Colonel Kombo reiterated his appreciation to the centre’s researchers who were under the very able leadership of Lt Col Sitienei.

He then officially closed the workshop by inviting guests for a cocktail at the Peace Banda.

10. Attendance List

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