



PEACE BUILDERS NEWS

A Quarterly Newsletter of International Peace Support Training Centre, Nairobi, Kenya

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A WORD FROM THE DIRECTOR



This is the first publication in the year 2011 and it highlights some of the major activities in the last quarter of 2010. For this year, different departments of International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) have set high goals, with an equally high enthusiasm to match towards the achievement of the set goals.

The Research Department plans to design new courses on Protection of Civilians, Election Monitoring, Community Policing, Rule of Law, Disaster Management and Small Arms and Light Weapons. The Department is also in the process of refining its Research Agenda for 2011 and hopes to publish a total of ten papers by the end of the year. These will be three papers more than those published in 2010.

The Peace and Conflict Studies School (PCSS) is geared to conducting several courses in the year, with the IPSTC flagship course, "the Senior Regional Mission Leaders Course" starting on 07 February 2011, followed closely by the Conflict Analysis and Prevention Course. In addition, several new courses are

lined up for delivery. In the Last Quarter, among the courses delivered were; the 6th African Union Senior Mission Leaders Course-(AUSMLC), Media in Peace Operations, DDR, Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation, and Security Sector Reform.

The Humanitarian Peace Support School on the other hand hosted major courses including, the United Nations Corrections and Probation Officers' Course, the 17th United Nations Military Observers Course, the 26th UN/AU Police Course, Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) and Tactical Operations Staff Officers Course (TOSC).

In order to achieve the set goals for this year, I urge everyone to work towards enhancing quality in all dimensions.

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UNAMID STAFF TRAINING IN ENTEBBE



Instructors Consult



Part of the Instructor Team



Part of the Instructor Team



A Class in Session at Entebbe

The UNAMID Staff Training for Section Chiefs and Staff Officers was conducted from 22 November to 17 December 2010 at Entebbe Support Base. This training was preceded by the Initial Planning Conference in Stuttgart Germany involving instructors from Germany, UNDPKO, AU and USA. The Exercise Scenario was based on hypothetical state of Uraka.

One IPSTC staff Major Mark Tum represented the AU. The Course had the following objectives:

- To have an overview of the mission headquarters, roles of various mission components including the UNCT, identify the roles and responsibilities as the SOs in the Force/Sector Headquarters including the relationship among the military staff branch and the supporting organizations.
- To orient with the Military Decision Making Process (MDMP) and UN Integrated Mission Planning Process (IMPP) at various level, identify the roles and responsibilities of the Integrated Mission Task Force (IMTF) and Integrated Mission Planning Team (IMPT).
- To enhance understanding on the basic staff routine works including roles and

responsibilities of JOC, JMAC and JLOC and, familiarize with the contents and structure of the key mission SOPs.

- To develop an enhanced understanding about the peacekeeping mission and the operational activities within the mission involving staff work/ procedures.
- Building confidence and raise performance level of the SOs by conducting a mission specific scenario based exercise focusing primarily on planning and operational staff works.

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SECURITY SECTOR REFORM COURSE

Security Sector Reform Course, commonly referred to as SSR was conducted by IPSTC, Peace and Conflict Studies School from 18-29 October 2010. SSR is a concept to reform or rebuild a state's security sector which ironically can be a source of widespread insecurity in itself. In this regard therefore, there is need to train staff members of the relevant national and regional governments, institutions and organizations. The place of security sector reform in peace support operations and in the post conflict dynamics in Eastern Africa cannot be overemphasized. The Course is aimed at enhancing participants' understanding of Security Sector Reform objectives, the frameworks and processes in order to contribute effectively to Security Sector Reform initiatives in the region.

The security sector refers to institutions and entities that have the authority, and capacity to use force or coercion to protect the state and its inhabitants. The sector is made up of three components namely:

- Groups with the authority and instruments to use force like the military, police, intelligence services, private security firms, private military companies etc;
- Institutions that monitor and manage the sector like government ministries, parliament, and the civil society, the media, the academia etc;
- Structures and institutions responsible for maintenance of the rule of law like the judiciary, prisons/correction services, human rights commissions, local and traditional justice mechanisms etc;
- In states affected by armed conflict, the security sector also includes non-state actors such as armed opposition groups/movements and the militias.

The reform of this sector is crucial in promoting peace and good governance. It is important that the sector (including leadership structures) is fully transformed so as to gain credibility, legitimacy and trust in the public eye. This, in essence, informed the content delivered during the Course

that will in turn inform decisions related to interventions, actions, and skills that would otherwise be a hurdle to the promotion of sustainable peace, development, and democracy.

The Course covered topics ranging from the evolution of SSR, national and regional challenges to security, gender and security sector reform, democratic control systems and how they impact on the security of a nation, the link between Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and SSR and partnership influence on security sector reforms. Participants comprising military, police and civilians were drawn from various countries in the region namely: Uganda, Sudan, Kenya, Burundi, Ghana, Nigeria, Gambia, and Germany. Some of the participants were drawn from the Peacekeeping Missions in the region namely: United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), Africa Union United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), and MONUSCO-DRC.

The Course participants benefitted from a range of subject matter experts with vast experience. The delivery team included experts from IPSTC, United Nations Operations in Cote d' Ivoire, African Union Commission-Peace and Security Department, UNDP Somalia, IGAD, Japan Center for Conflict Prevention (JCCP), Institute for Security Studies (ISS) and consultants from relevant organizations.

The deliberations during the Course were a pointer to the importance of SSR and the fact that this is a relatively new area that requires regional capacity building. A continuous training of personnel in the region will enhance awareness in this sector. Security sector is vast with multiple actors; there is need for well coordinated resource mobilization and accountability as reforms take place. There is need to have states own the processes if the reforms will have impact.

As an institution we look forward to delivery of more courses on security sector reform for the benefit of the Eastern Africa Region and Africa at large.



Daniel Ladouceur of UNDP Somalia Demonstrating a Point

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STAFF PROFILE - MAJOR ROD LITTLE



Major Rod Little joined the International Peace Support Training Centre 01 August 2010 as the Logistics Training Officer replacing fellow Canadian Major Jim Soros who returned to Canada to work at National Defence Headquarters.

Major Rod Little was born in Magog, Quebec, Canada 27 November 1963 and is married to Yvette. They have three children Amanda (21), Bryan (17) and Sara (15). He is a Logistics Officer specializing in Human Resources and Finance. He commissioned from the ranks in November 2000 from Warrant Officer, Resource Management Support Clerk.

Major Little has moved around within Canada as well as outside. His career to date began on enrolment in August 1984 to begin training. He then went to 1 Canadian Brigade Group Headquarters, Calgary 1985 to 1988, Canadian Forces Base Baden, Germany 1988 to 1992, Canadian Forces Recruiting Centre Kamloops 1992 to 1993, and 2 Service Battalion, Petawawa 1993 to 1995. From

1995 to 1996, Major Little learned to speak Arabic at the Ottawa Language School in preparation for a three year posting as the Assistant to the Canadian Forces Defence Attaché Cairo, Egypt. In 1999 Major Little returned to Canada to work at the Base Orderly Room Halifax from 1999 to 2002, then Land Forces Atlantic Area Headquarters in personnel management and Comptroller at Halifax from 2002 to 2010. Major Little completed an Operational Tour with the UN Canadian Logistics Battalion Croatia, in 1994/1995.

Major Little's employment as an Officer includes Training Officer, Area Comptroller, Financial Management Officer, Service Investigations, Staff Officer to the Chief of Staff, Army Personnel Services Officer, and Base Personnel Administration Officer. As a non-commissioned officer, he has been a Training Warrant Officer, Defence Attaché Assistant, Chief Clerk of a Logistics Company, Chief Clerk of a Recruiting Centre, Base Orderly Room Clerk, Brigade Clerk and Logistics Operations Chief Clerk with CANLOGBAT Croatia.

Major Little feels his career highlights to date include a tour with a Canadian Embassy and the challenges associated with working with foreign forces/industry, being a senior leader in an operational environment, and being employed in the field of recruiting.

In December 2006, Major Little completed the Army Operations Course at the Canadian

Land Forces Staff College in Kingston, Ontario. Other Officer qualifications include Advance Logistics Operations Course, Financial Services, Human Resources, and Army Logistics Phase 4 training; all with Canadian Forces School of Administration and Logistics Borden, Ontario. As a Non-Commissioned Member, Major Little completed Senior Leadership Training, Qualification Level 6A Administrative Clerk Training, and the Middle Management Course in St Jean, PQ.

Major Little speaks English, French and Egyptian Arabic. He enjoys all sports, especially hockey, and all physical activities despite his kids emphasizing that he is an "old man". Most of his free time is usually dedicated to family, coaching hockey and soccer, and being the major entertainment in all kitchen parties as a singer/guitar player. His most recent love is motorcycling but, unfortunately, that hobby as been put on hold until such time as he returns to Canada.

At IPSTC Major Little hopes become a contributing member of IPSTC in a variety of functions as well as carry on the excellent progress Major Soros made in the development and execution of PSO Logistics training.

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APSTA: NAVIGATING THROUGH CHALLENGES TO A FORTIFIED PROFESSIONAL BODY



Above: Delegates in the 8th APSTA AGM signing the New Association's Constitution in Jacaranda Hotel, Nairobi Kenya. From left to right, Brig Gen Obidah Ethan; Nigerian Army Peacekeeping Training School, Brig Gen Marcel Chirwa; Executive Secretary APSTA, Brig Robert Kibochi; Director IPSTC and Outgoing APSTA President, Amb Soad Shalaby; CCCPA, Cairo, and Incoming APSTA President Col JM Botha; PMTC, South Africa and Ms. Bongie Ncube, AFDEM Zimbabwe.

The 8th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the African Peace Support Trainers' Association (APSTA) took place on 06 - 07 October 2010. The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) had the privilege of hosting the AGM under the presidency of Brigadier Robert Kibochi. The eventful AGM saw the adoption of the APSTA's Constitution among other vital strategic directives intended to revitalize the Association. We could say this is value addition to the Association that brings together peacekeeping experts in Africa. The historical AGM was one of its kind since its establishment in 2002 through the efforts of the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Dispute (ACCORD) and Institute for Security Studies (ISS). The count of achievement was evident within the wider APSTA's mandate of coordinating training, and setting standards for the same.

It is close to a decade since its formation and the Association has seen 16 membership progressively expanding boundaries. The upshot of these developments has witnessed an improvement in respect to both internal management systems and networking abilities of the Association that owes its origin in the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC). Several achievements have also come forth. For instance, the establishment of a coordination framework for member institutions emerging from the February 2010 Durban AGM, provides an opportunity for exchange of experiences from different regions. The fact that APSTA is able to profile lessons learnt within its jurisdiction also heightens her ability to perk up effectiveness of service delivery within member institutions dedicated to building capacity among

peacekeeping fraternity.

Another prospect at its disposal is the fact that APSTA emerges as the only organization on the African continent that brings together all peace trainers. The five African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are therefore what entrepreneurs call social capital for the Association to harness for resource mobilization. The move by sub-regional organizations to consolidate peacekeeping personnel and data base for civilian peacekeepers is therefore an impetus for APSTA to build internal and self sustaining resource capacity.

Despite this firm anchorage that the Association enjoys, there exist challenges of diverse nature. For instance the 2011-2013 Draft Project Proposal seeking fiscal independence might elicit different repercussions on the APSTA Secretariat. The ability of member institutions to financially sustain the Association, tramp on a slim balance, considering the challenges that accompany transition and physical relocation of an organization. Anyway, the decision taken by the members of the Association to become financially independent remains outstanding because of the inherent dividends that come with this ability to sustain African development agenda. The oiling contrivance to this otherwise daunting situation is the newly adopted APSTA's Constitution and the governance structure. Both of which spell out modalities for marshalling resources and donor engagement.

If you thought collaboration among mega organizations is fluff, then you are hastily off beam. What is the working relationship between APSTA and AU? While strategic

engagement of APSTA with African Union is a pointer to its ability to legitimize its activities and exert herself in the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), one sees double-edged situation. On one hand the AU recognizes the Association in her role to the operationalization of ASF, conversely the relationship is seen to be limited to the ASF and not the entire APSA. The binding node being the MOU, implications can sometimes be distressing. Of course the impact rests on the motivation enormity of the secretariat. Furthermore, inadequate technical staff for spearheading the secretariat is yet another obstacle at a glance. It sounds pessimistic, but the reality is that repercussions of such an arrangement might cascade into realization of the APSTA's ambitious 2010-2013 Strategic Plan.

In spite of the quandary, opportunities for APSTA's strategies are numerous. First, the rising number of peacekeeping training institutions in Africa is an assurance of local ownership by member institutions. Secondly, the willingness of development partners to establish joint ventures for capacity building activities in Africa is a grim cursor to fiscal and material stability of the Association. Also, the renewed wave of regionalism in Africa is a panorama for APSTA. In order to reap from these prospects, the Association might need to rise to the occasion and respond to the inevitable change. Consequently, four platforms for APSTA's improvement arise from this chat:

- The need to perk up coordination process by embracing principles of engaged governance so as to decentralize costs and benefits of the Association.
- Inserting Training Standards and redefining PSO Training whether it is a professional or technical façade.
- Identify and strength bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation for monitoring and competitive funding as well as redefining functional relationship with African regional organizations.
- Explore possibilities of redefining structural relationship with training institutions vital for fulfilling the projected governance structure as embedded in the APSTA's 2011-2013 Project Proposal.

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STAFF PROFILE

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JEAN-BENOÎT BEAUDOU



Aged 49, Lieutenant Colonel Jean-Benoît Beaudou joined the French Army in 1980, was commissioned in 1985 and has belonged to

the French Marine Corps all his career. Over the fifteen years, he served in Marine Infantry Battalions and worked as an Instructor at the Infantry School for two years. He completed tours in French Guyana (Jungle Training Centre), Central African Republic (Operation Barracuda), Lebanon (Multinational Force for Security in Beyrouth), Chad (Operation Epervier), New Caledonia and Senegal (Exercise Njambour V). He was also appointed for a two-year cooperation mission in the Comoro Islands, and commanded a Marine Infantry Company in Tahiti for two years.

After this operational part of his career, he joined the Ministry of Defence, International Relations, where he specialized in geopolitical issues in Africa and was notably posted in the

French embassies in Comoro Islands (1999), Democratic Republic of Congo (1999-2002) and in Algeria (2004-2007). He returned to the Security and Defence Cooperation Department in July 2010 and was appointed to the International Peace Support Training Centre (Kenya) in August 2010.

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TWO IN ONE



The Amani Hall was refurbished recently and this included partitioning of the main hall to create two separate rooms.

The two rooms are convertible for use individually as large breakout rooms or as one large seminar hall. Each room can accommodate up to a maximum of 30 participants at a time depending on the arrangement desired, be it the u-shaped/ conference style, horseshoe or cluster style. The theatre/lecture style is an exception as this can accommodate up to 40 chairs at any given time.



This new facility came in handy during the recent African Union Senior Mission Leadership (AU SML) Course which used the two large rooms as breakout rooms and was able to accommodate the language translation facilities as per their initial requirement. Based on the feedback received so far, this new arrangement went a long way in contributing towards the success of the Course.

This should be seen as a step in the right direction in ensuring that IPSTC training facilities adequately cater for the needs of



a wide and diverse range of participants coming from within and outside the sub-region. Specifically, this improvement will significantly increase our throughput as well as enhance capacity of the centre in terms of being able to enhance the delivery of our training biligually.

“Based on the feedback received so far, this new arrangement went a long way in contributing towards the success of the Course.”

Looking at the future, continued expansion of the training as well as accommodation facilities will enable the Centre to run more than two courses at any given time, which has been a challenge in the past. In the process, the Centre will be able to enhance the peace support training needs of the region in terms of its ability to train a large and diverse number of target participants at the strategic level training.

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CONFERENCE ON THE AFRICAN UNION SUPPORT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DJIBOUTI PEACE PROCESS FOR SOMALIA

15 – 18 NOVEMBER 2010, BUJUMBURA, BURUNDI

Introduction

The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) convened a conference on the theme "The African Union (AU) Support to the Implementation of the Djibouti Peace Process for Somalia". This Conference was hosted by the Government of the Republic of Burundi in Bujumbura, from 15 – 18 November 2010.

The Conference participants were drawn from the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia, USA, AU, IGAD, UN, civil society organizations, think-tanks, research institutions, peace support training institutions, the media, the women groups, youth groups from across the continent and AMISOM current and potential personnel contributing countries.

The Conference, discussed broadly the following: The AU's support to the Somalia peace process; the lessons learnt from its implementation; specific mechanisms and actions to the TFG of Somalia and other Somali stakeholders with a view to broadening dialogue and reconciliation. Further, it discussed expanding TFG's control over Somalia territory; enhancing its legitimacy and its broad based acceptance both locally and internationally. In addition, the Conference deliberated on the possible options for the post-transitional (20 August 2011) period.

Key Recommendations

The Conference recommended, among others, the following:

- Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia should make the conclusion of the constitution making process a priority, in order to ensure the promulgation of a new constitution in the shortest time possible.
- TFG of Somalia should continue its dialogue and reconciliation efforts in line with the Transitional Federal Charter (TFC) and the Djibouti Peace Process (DPP).
- Consultation is important in the constitution making process and should be used for national dialogue when considering possible options for the post 20 August 2011 dispensations.
- The international community, especially the UN should provide adequate and predictable financial and material (personnel and equipment) resources to AMISOM and to the TFG of Somalia in order for them to effectively discharge their respective mandates.

The Outcome

The outcome of the conference were the conference deliberations, which will be tabled and discussed before the relevant organs of the United Nations (UN), African Union (AU), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the High Level Committee (HLC) between the TFG of Somalia and the international community. It was clear in the discussions that the participants were happy by the fact that this conference gave everyone the opportunity to interact with the TFG of Somalia, AU, IGAD, UN and civil societies, among others and by the fact

that different stakeholders gave critical and important insights that would serve as a positive contribution to AU's peace efforts in Somalia.

The Conference Participants encouraged AMISOM, working with UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), the IGAD Office of the Facilitator for Somalia Peace and National Reconciliation Committee of Somalia, to continue this kind of interaction by convening similar fora in different regions of the continent. It is only in this way that people can be made more aware on the Somalia conflict.

The continued efforts by AU, UN and IGAD, the commitment and sacrifice of the governments and peoples of Uganda and Burundi, who have deployed troops in Somalia under AMISOM since its inception in 2007, were praised.

The conference ended on 18 November 2010 and the participants appealed to other AU member states to contribute personnel and other necessary resources to AMISOM in order to meet the new manpower requirements as approved by the AU Peace and Security Council.

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6TH AFRICAN UNION SENIOR MISSION LEADERS COURSE - (AUSMLC)



Training Session during 6th AUSMLC Course

Established on 09 July 2002, the African Union (AU) was formed as an intergovernmental organization consisting of 53 African states. Among the objectives of the AU's leading institutions are: to accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent; to promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples; to achieve peace and security in Africa; and to promote

democratic institutions, good governance and rights. The effectiveness of the African Union cannot be measured by its objectives or intentions; rather its capacity to execute its mandate is a necessary condition.

The challenges confronting African peace keeping operations and specifically African Union integrated missions are considerable. Conflict management/resolution, peace building, and humanitarian intervention are what drives the need for the African Union Senior Mission Leaders Course (AUSMLC). This course was conducted at the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) Nairobi, Kenya from 22 November to 3 December 2010. This was an organized effort by the African Union Commission in collaboration with United Nations Department of Peace Keeping Operation (UNDPKO), EASBRICOM, and governments of Kenya and Canada.

The aim of the Course is to provide standardized integrated peace keeping leadership at the strategic and political levels for senior civilian, police and military mission leaders. The Course addresses the African Peace Security Architecture (APSA), Rule of Law, Human Rights, and leadership challenges in the conduct of UN and AU peace operations missions among other issues. The key Course outcome is to enhance leadership capability for African Union and regional peace support operations whose construct is based on the principal tasks of the mission senior leadership team for:

- Leading the mission,
- Implementing the AU peace and Security Council mandate of the mission,
- Relationships with national authorities and other agencies already in mission,
- Conducting integrated operations,
- Managing mission business, and

- Responsibility for managing mission personnel.

To achieve the above, the key issues highlighted during the course were as follows:

- The challenges facing Africa and how the African Peace and Security Architecture is responding to those challenges, particularly in respect of the development of the ASF,
- The importance of cooperation, communication, consensus and integration that is required for effective functioning of the Senior Leadership Team,
- The capabilities and limitations of the various components within multi-disciplinary peacekeeping operations,
- The underpinning legal framework of AU/ UN peace operations and the attendant Integrated Mission Planning Process,
- The working systems of AU/UN and various agencies in the field as they relate to strategic coordination,
- The role played by international partners,
- Responsibilities and roles of the Senior Leadership Team in effective leadership of personnel employed in peace support operations,

- The importance of addressing gender issues and implementing them in the field through sound leadership and administration.

The AUSMLC is a mentored activity representing the three mission components which are senior military, civilian and police who were drawn from the following countries in the continent; Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Uganda, Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho, Libya, and Nigeria. The course was delivered by a highly experienced group of mentors and facilitators who have held senior positions in UN and AU. Mentors included General Henry Anyidoho, General Joseph Owonibi, General Martin Agwai, General Michael Fryer, Mr. Hocini Medile and Mr. Jean Baptist Natama. Participants were divided into multi-disciplined syndicates each with mentors. The syndicates focused on specified case studies, lectures, exercises and plenary discussions.

The challenge for Africa is confronting the call for 'thinking the unthinkable' and being creative in responding to these challenges. Other regions can provide lessons and parallels but Africa has to develop its own collective institutions through its own

political will. The much maligned slogan 'African Solutions to African Problems' does not mean that Africa is an island untouched by global forces, but is a call for African ownership and originality in this matter. Africa capacity building process—particularly African institutional human resource capacity and coordination among the various players involved.

Finally, establishing capacity-building priorities in terms of peace operations, military operations, security reforms, the right to protect, governance, and other issues facing Africa African Union will help fulfill the regional dream for stability for Africa and its people. Enhancing leadership is crucial for the success of UN and AU integrated missions. This guarantees the attainment of sustainable peace both at national and regional levels and is especially critical because of regionalized conflicts in Africa.

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DEFORESTATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE REGION



IPSTC Staff on Environmental Soldier Programme at the Ngong Forest



The Science Daily of 27 November 2006 – Africa is the continent that will suffer most under the global warming. Past history gives us lessons on the effects of future climate change. Of greatest concern are the 'large infrequent disturbances' to the climate as these will have the most devastating effects. Drawing back to the drought that coincided with harrowing period of Maasai history at the end of the 19th century termed as "Emutai" meaning to wipe out.

Kenya's forest cover stands at less than 2% way below the recommended 10% per country. The Aberdares used to be covered by thick forests that did perform many functions including cool temperatures, and plentiful rainfall to the area. Massive deforestation has since taken place in the Aberdare ranges and other wooded areas over

the past few decades. This has come about from people clearing the land for farming timber merchants over-logging, and massive settlement hence massive loss of species and biodiversity as a result of harsh climatic conditions in the region and also experiencing unpredictable weather patterns. Many streams and rivers feeding Lakes Nakuru, Naivasha and others have shrunk or dried up, leading to a drop in water levels in the lakes. There is also less rain in the affected areas.

A region that has of decades experienced phases and cycles of conflict, the climate change presents another hurdle to the struggle towards peace and stability in the region. Experts predict that in many Sub-Saharan African countries, climate change could mean more frequent droughts and

floods; water scarcity and increased health challenges like malnutrition. The challenge could also threaten some of the progress already made in fighting extreme poverty and diseases.

An epic drought has been cast upon countries like Kenya and others in the Eastern Africa region. Kenya has a delicate climate, already so hot, that further increase in temperature can throw whole ecosystems out of balance. This has led to a humanitarian crisis, severe drought, that now occurs year after year which has brought upon severe shortages of not only water, but food and livestock too. The climate change reports provide the first startling details of the devastating impact of climate change could have on development in the region. Projected impacts include:

- Decline in agriculture productivity.
- Increased water stress.
- Rising sea levels.
- Risks to human health.
- Threats to ecosystems and biodiversity.

Tackling the problem is complex and needs coordinated effort to tackle from both locals and international bodies. Kenya has also commenced an aggressive reforestation campaign to conserve the country's natural forests. It is in this spirit that the Kenya Ministry of State for Defence (KMSOD) has

UPDATES FROM APPLIED RESEARCH DESK

– THE YEAR 2010

The Year 2010 saw the IPSTC researchers publishing 7 Occasional Papers. This production was enhanced by the fact that the researchers conducted intense fieldwork research, which was followed by round table workshops where the researchers presented their research findings and got suggestions and critiques by subject matter expert. This was followed by a symposium on the 16 December, 2010. The Occasional Papers published included:

1. Efforts by Sub-Regional Organizations and Regional Mechanisms in Conflict Prevention

The intention of the paper is to explore challenges and opportunities that exist within Sub-Regional Organizations in preventing conflict. The author argues that responses to the challenges have basically been state-based and have tended to generate security dilemmas and complexities. Moreover, the synergy between Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional Mechanisms (RMs) is pertinent while responding to regional peace and security challenges.

2. A Common Agenda of Post conflict Reconstruction: Exploring the Challenges.

The paper ventures into the challenges at the base of post-conflict reconstruction activities in the East African region. It is pitched on the understanding that interdependence among countries is key to their success in implementation of post-conflict reconstruction activities.

3. Promoting Democracy as a Means of Post-Conflict Peace Building

The paper affirms that countries emerging from violence and war might find principles of democracy useful as they grapple with the reconstruction processes. In this context, the paper interrogates the role of Sub-Regional Organizations in the promotion of democracy and good governance within the Eastern African Region. Experiences are drawn from EAC, IGAD and ICGLR.

4. Development or Security? The Dilemma of Policy Prioritization within the EAC

The paper focuses on status of regional integration by evaluating the achievement within the East African region in enhancing peace and security interventions. The findings that inform this paper reveal that the forms and sequencing of integration applied by the EAC is a radical departure from the ideal approach that promotes integrated development. The paper points out that viewing development and security issues as separate entities poses both internal and external challenges to any effort towards peace and stability.

5. The Search for Energy

The paper examines the current energy exploration and how the quest could impact on the regional peace and security in East African region. The paper assesses current efforts being pursued to satisfy the growing energy needs in the region. It argues that in the absence of adequate mechanisms to govern energy sector, abundance of energy resources might end up being a curse instead of a blessing. In the light of this development, tensions in the oil exploration areas are evident.

6. Water – Related Conflicts in the Eastern African Region

The different authors in this book argue that water is very critical in human life and does not respect territorial or political boundaries. It fluctuates in both space and time, and has multiple and conflicting demands on its use. The book draws the relationship between increasing water demand, reducing supplies and the occurrence of tensions in the eastern African region.

7. Whose Truth, Justice and Reconciliation

The paper that attempts to unravel the place of TJRC in post-conflict Kenya is anchored on the belief that African countries confront past human rights abuses underpinning the need for sustainable democracies. The paper investigates the perceptions and expectations of communities affected by the 2008 post election violence towards the composition and work of the TJRC.

Apart from the Occasional papers, the researchers also produced 8 issue briefs entitled:

1. [The Newly Signed Nile River Treaty: What Are The Real Issues At Stake?](#)
2. [The Role of Non Formal Justice Institutions in Post Conflict Reconstruction in Eastern Africa](#)
3. [African Union's 2010 Year of Peace and Security in Africa" What Are the challenges, threats, opportunities and prospects for AMISOM?](#)
4. [The Transboundary Rebel Movements; Exploration of the Bilateral Cooperative Security Arrangements in the Region within the Eastern Africa Region.](#)
5. [Sudan's Referendum: What does the Future Hold?](#)
6. [Is Kenya Strategically Positioned to Take Lead in Stabilizing The Horn of Africa?](#)
7. [Regional Security versus the Common Market: Thinking Beyond Economic Value of the Border-less East African Community.](#)
8. [The Need of Preventive Diplomacy in Preventing Conflicts in the Eastern African Region.](#)

I take this opportunity to call upon the IPSTC and HPSS staff, the collaborating partners and friends of IPSTC to get a chance to read some of these Occasional Papers and Issue Briefs which I believe have to a major extent unravelled some of the issues related to peace and security in the Eastern African region and would be useful in providing policy guidance and intellectual input to the policy makers in this region. The Research Department would also appreciate very much your input and suggestions on the future publications.

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DEFORESTATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE REGION

adopted the Environmental Soldier Programme launched in 2003 as part of the military participation in and support for a national cause towards environmental conservation and management. This concept is a deliberate effort to sensitize and create awareness amongst military staff for total national defence through deterrence against environmental and foreign aggression.

The programme is a successful collaborative initiative between the military and the Green Belt Movement through Professor Wangari Maathai, the 2004 Nobel Prize Laureate. The programme activities are soldier driven, where personnel are voluntarily engaged in planting and nurturing trees to sustainable levels. The climax periods for the programme are March - April and October - November periods which coincide with local rainy seasons. It is with IPSTC motto (Towards Global Stability and Peace) and achieving sustained development in mind, which must be done in conjunction with tree planting and forest conservation to sustain a healthy planet.

IPSTC Staff on Environmental Soldier Programme at the Ngong Forest.

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END OF 2010 GIFT FOR PEACEKEEPERS; CIVILIANS FEATURE IN THE DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION & RE-INTEGRATION COURSE



A Syndicate discussion session during DDR Course

Demobilization, Disarmament Re-integration (DDR) are three terms that sounds militant from the face value, yet so civil that the pilot training course conducted at IPSTC attracted 19 civilians (79%) out of the total (24) participants. The Course that ran from 06-17 December 2010 demonstrated a balanced mix of participants (EASBRICOM, Civil Society, ICGLR, UNAMID, and UNMIS). The Kenya Ministry of State for Defense (KMOSD) was also represented in the Course that was facilitated by experienced personnel ranging from academia to peace and security adult trainers. The team was led by a DDR practitioner, senior mission official, top ranking military personnel and subject matter expert (SME) drawn from Japan Centre for Conflict Prevention (JCCP), United Nation Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), Nigerian Defence College (NDC) and IPSTC respectively.

So, why DDR Course? The initial thought for the Course was to expose policy makers and middle-level officers to the understanding of mechanisms and different approaches to DDR processes, including and not limited to decisions related to interventions and actions in addressing DDR programmes. Then, how do you measure this anticipated outcome? As indicated by the enthusiasm of participants, their active participation in training activities and feedback reports, there is no doubt that the overall goal of the Course was achieved. In fact, among the participants, there were designated DDR officers (mainly from UNMIS); who in my view the Course had a direct impact by imparting relevant skills and knowledge for their day to day running of DDR programmes.

But, how did you ascertain the relevance of the Course? The diversity of Course content is another asset that benefited the participants immensely. For instance, training in units

such as DDR approaches, responsibilities of various Peace Support Operation personnel and cross-cutting issues, obviously creates fertile ground for addressing some of the challenges born by multi-dimensionality of PSO environment; more so in Africa. The well packaged Course saturated with conceptual subject matter of DDR, exhibited more of what educational psychologists call cognitive realm as opposed to psychomotor domain. Nevertheless, Mister Mwalimu, how did you achieve this seemingly teething end? For sure, training environment at PCSS was even more ultimate given the robust combination of civilian and military personnel sandwiched by Research Department and vibrant training coordination office.

What else was unique to the African issues? A part from the core areas of the DDR, the Course was modeled to suit emerging peace and security concerns of the African region. The inclusion of issues such as special needs groups, risk analysis, cross border population, HIV/AIDS and gender were some of the pertinent subjects that participants felt were topical not only to PSO setting, but useful in addressing some of the root causes of conflicts in Africa.

So, in which sense was the Course strategic? The anticipated wider impact of the course was evident from the regional representation; participants were drawn from Burundi, Sudan, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Pakistan, South Africa, Rwanda and Zambia. Most of which have running programmes in post-conflict reconstruction.

How did you deal with diverse perceptions? During the same week of training, as I (author of the article) was driving off the IPSTC compound at the sunset, a well dressed soldier standing up-right by the main-gate whispered at me! When I decelerated the car and positioned my ear-cartilage, I heard

him ask, Sir, how is your training useful to the problems of Africans? (With slim-begging voice). His body posture and facial expression depicted memory-lanes of a typical soldier hardly a year after an endured peacekeeping mission in one of the troublesome conflict regions of the world.

Bravo for this disciplined soldier because the answer for his question is right here. There are several ways in which the course contributes to the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). More vividly, DDR Course could be reflected in the Civilian Component Roster envisioned by the AU's Peace Support Operation Division (PSOD). Unfortunately, one of the challenges the Division grapples with in the 21st Century surrounds civilian personnel; including ability to retain the trained individuals, identification of the right people for PSO, recruitment of the civilians and ensuring effectiveness of deployment.

Well, it appears unpractical and too philosophical to convince anyone that DDR is the answer to all these questions! But stretch your eyeball a little-bit more; I had an opportunity to interact with participants during the DDR course and some of their views are exactly what we (peacekeepers) need so as to move the course a niche higher;

- Extend the training front to include legislators/parliamentarians, and bureaucrats; thus the need to repackage the Course to be delivered through short-term workshops and seminars;
- Adopt mobile-training kit method of training in which trainers and subject matter experts(SMEs) from IPSTC carry out on-site training to mission centres and other peacekeeping units of both AU and UN missions;
- Develop the Course to respond to at least two levels of skill-set; strategic and tactical levels and define time and resource requirements for each level;
- Establish network of DDR experts, trainers and policy makers for sharing emerging information from missions, governments, and civil society; and
- Enhance effectiveness of validation and evaluation; this could be achieved through interval field visits so as to track application of skills gained during training for DDR.

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CURRICULUM, DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

MEDIA ROLE IN THE PEACE PROCESS

The conflict dynamics and the emerging new dimensions to peace keeping operations (integrated or multidimensional missions) public and political nature of peace operations have made it essential for peace keepers to make effective operational use of the mass media in order to achieve the mission objective. To do so, the peace keepers must have a thorough understanding of the Media's historical and potential role in the peace processes, an appreciation for the operational value of the media reporting and, most important of all, sufficient focused guidance to permit them integrate media relations and management into operational plans.

Although significant progress has been made in developing a good working relationship between the media and peace keepers, it is recognized that much work remains to be done. To adequately address the means by which media relations can lead to best operational effect in a multidimensional mission, media management must answer the operational concerns regarding operational security, bad press, mission interference due to the media's presence in theatre. Furthermore it must outline the operational contribution of the media to the achievement of mission objectives. In a real Peace Support Operation, the media will be present and you should be prepared to meet them.

It is from this point that IPSTC has established /identified a training need that will address the media related challenges that are experienced during peace operations in the Eastern Africa region and has an overall implication on the mission objectives.

A Curriculum Design team comprised of Major E H Otieno, Major R O Gekara

Captain C N Barasa and Major Julius Using conducted on 13 –15 October 2010 to design a Media Course in Peace Support Operations.

This team worked towards giving a peace operation outlook for the media course that will address the critical media related issues in peace support operations context. The Course is aimed at equipping participants with relevant skills and knowledge to competently handle media related matters in Peace Support Operations. Various modules were identified among them: Media Strategies and Executions, Host Country Environment, Media and Conflict, Public Information Officers IN PSO, Information Analysis, Media Campaigns, Public Relations and Image, and Media Interviews.

Another Course developed in this Quarter was the Middle Level Leadership and Management Course and. The Course's Aim being enhancement of participants' understanding of the Principles of Leadership and the Application of Management tools in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of middle level management skills of the Civilian component in EASF.

The Course Writing Board was conducted on 27-28 October 2010. The participants included Lieutenant Colonel Joyce Sitienei, Florence Oduor, EASBRIG Subject Matter Experts (Mr Andualem Admassie, Professor Badeg Bekele, and Ambassador Hassan A Gibril).

Among the key topics identified were: Understanding Leadership, Understanding the Concept of Management, Effects of Culture on Leadership, Communication Tools, Personal Development, Interpersonal and Relationship Challenges, Project Management Cycle and Quick Impact Projects.

The final work from the Writing Boards is documented as Course Learning Plans, attached with the Course Specification Sheets, and a Block Syllabus that are vital in the conduct of the Course. The Course is conducted in 10 training days where each day contains 9 x 45 minute periods. Further to this, IPSTC has value assessment measures for the worth of courses and products offered. These performance measures are carried out by the Peace and Security Research Department which is responsible for institutionalizing a Systems Approach to Training (SAT) working together with the training schools using the Training Performance Measurement System.

The SAT system allows the organization to carry out rigorous analysis and consultation to ensure that its training products meet the expectation of the trainees in terms of skills and knowledge transfer. It also allows the organization to in-build efficiency and effectiveness when selecting specific training and education products prior to designing, developing and delivering training and education options.

In addition IPSTC is able to ensure that there is continuous improvement in the delivery of its training and education products in the market place. This is critical in ensuring that the organization remains a market leader in its chosen area of specialty in Peace and Security training and education.

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THE MORAL DILEMMAS IN SOMALI INTERVENTION:



ARMS SUPPLIES REVISITED

International responses to the protracted instability and violence in Somalia have included both general restrictions on arms supplies to the country and arming specific actors. A United Nations embargo imposed in 1992 bans arms supplies to non-state actors. Since late 2006, the UN has supported the use of military force by and in support of the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and did not hinder or formally protest at a military intervention by Ethiopian forces in late 2006 intended to bolster the TFG. Recent arms supplies to Somalia and to African external actors involved in the conflict have increased the risks associated with supplying arms to TFG and to Armed Opposition Groups.

Somalia has experienced several years of instability and intrastate conflict of varying intensity. The many active armed groups in Somalia range from non-state actors with clearly political agendas to local militias and criminal gangs. Alliances between the groups and their factions shift frequently. The main armed Somali opposition groups is the al-Shabaab (the Youth), which controls much of the country. Both TFG forces and non-state actors have been accused of indiscriminate and targeted violence against civilians. In January 1992 the UN Security Council imposed a 'general and complete' embargo on the provision of arms and military equipment to Somalia, which was extended to include military training and assistance in 2002.

In 2006 the arms embargo was amended to permit the supply of arms, training and military assistance 'intended solely for the support of or use by African-led peacekeeping mission to Somalia, the AMISOM. The most significant modification to the arms embargo was made in February 2007, when states were explicitly permitted to supply arms to TFG security forces. Such supplies must have the prior approval of the UN Sanctions Committee on Somalia. In response to persistent violations of the embargo, the Security Council decided in November, 2008, that an arms embargo could be imposed on entities involved in such violations.

However, judging by reports of the UN Monitoring Group on Somalia, non-state actors in Somalia have acquired arms and ammunition from a variety of sources and by a variety of channels. In general, such acquisitions have involved low volumes of ammunition, small arms and light weapons (SALW) and a few heavier, infantry weapons such as portable anti-aircraft and anti-tank

weapons. Some supplies are believed to be provided by neighbouring states that are sympathetic to armed groups in the country. In the recent past, commercial arms markets in Somalia have flourished openly despite the embargo and are important sources of arms and ammunition for non-state actors and criminal groups. Captured TFG and AMISOM stockpiles are another source of arms and ammunition for opposition groups.

It should be noted that, arms had already been supplied to the TFG before the UN Security Council formally lifted the embargo for supplies to government forces in 2007.

When weapons are supplied as part of efforts to achieve stability and peace, it is hard to ensure that it is done in such a way as to reduce the risks of unintended consequences related to the conflict

Some supplies since then have been in technical violation of the embargo as they have not been approved by the Sanctions Committee. In July 2005, a country in the Horn, stated that it had supplied 5000 'personal arms' as aid to the TFG, in response to a request from the Somali President, Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed. In 2006, the Monitoring Group also reported that arms had been delivered to the TFG from another neighbouring country.

The background which informed the lifting the embargo in relation to the TFG in 2007

was that, the move was considered crucial for the survival of the TFG following the Ethiopian Forces' expected withdrawal, as its forces were badly under-equipped. In July 2009, when the TFG once again looked likely to be overrun by opposition forces, the UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, went further and called on the international community to provide urgent military support, including arms, to the TFG and in June 2009, the US Government announced that it was facilitating the supply of small arms and ammunition to the transitional Government. The USA strategy was that it would provide limited military support to the TFG in 'the firm belief' that the TFG seeks to end the violence in Somalia that is caused by al-Shabaab and other extremist organisations.

The increase in arms being supplied to Somalia raises ethical questions as far as arms transfers are concerned. How can the international community guarantee the survival of the TFG, bearing in mind that it is difficult to control the flow of arms to the country? When weapons are supplied as part of efforts to achieve stability and peace, it is hard to ensure that it is done in such a way as to reduce the risks of unintended consequences related to the conflict, be diverted to other conflicts, or used in a manner that could cause Human Rights abuses. These are some of the dilemmas which continue to confront the regional as well as international responses to the situation in Somalia.

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DECONSTRUCTING MASCULINITIES IN SECURITY SECTOR REFORMS



Johnson Okello, a Legislative Drafting Expert Facilitating in the SSR Course.

The importance of Security Sector Reforms (SSR) in a post conflict situation cannot be overemphasized. SSR is critical to

the consolidation of peace and stability, promotion of poverty eradication, rule of law and good governance, extending legitimate state authority and preventing a relapse into conflict. For the full benefits of reforms to be realized, SSR must be carried out in all organizations, both state and non-state that are involved in providing security or oversight. These include among others the military, militia groups, intelligence services, private security firms, the police, judiciary and prisons.

While undertaking SSR, it is important for actors to consider how reforms will impact on the various segments of society as the impact is never uniform. Failure to disaggregate

society may create unintended consequences like marginalization and/or victimization. The differentiation is made on the basis of age, gender, and disabilities among others.

Gendered differentiation is especially crucial. This is because the forms of insecurity experienced by men and women are not only different, but so are the social processes and structures within which men and women live. As a result, women will be more susceptible to certain crimes like rape while most victims of armed violence are men. Gender considerations in SSR is also a recognition that historically, most key security institutions have been male

dominated, serving as essential vehicles for the production of masculinity in the modern state. By extension, during conflict, mass rape and gender based violence have been widely deployed as a military strategy to terrorize the 'enemy' by use of the female body.

In post conflict SSR therefore, women's needs through gender considerations must be part of the reform process. UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security commits member states to involve women in all aspects of peace-building processes at national, regional and international levels. While there is no specific mention of SSR, the resolution explicitly refers to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the need to take into account the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and the needs of their dependents.

However, the existing SSR programmes in post conflict countries run the risk of reproducing the traditional notions of patriarchal dominance in the security sector. The prevailing reform perspectives include; increasing the number of women employed in mainstream security structures; inclusion of women in bureaucratic structures by bringing on board gender experts, or ensuring that

women are represented in various reform committees and processes; ensuring civilian oversight of security expenditure, with gendered budget analysis of SSR processes and providing gender training for security personnel. The curricula of such training packages vary from an introduction to gender and its conceptual and practical links to security structures, to a narrow focus on sexual and gender based violence and the role of security structures in preventing and combating this.

An inherent weakness in these approaches is their basic premise on the inclusion of women in security systems and processes. Like in the 1970s when the adoption of women-in-development model in development led to proliferation of women's projects that did not necessarily address unequal gender relations, so will the current efforts in security reforms that are adding women onto already existing structures.

Women are treated as an appendage or an inclusion that will enhance the work of security structures especially by introducing femininity into these institutions. The emphasis on women supporting women is wrong and so is the assumption that female

officers once co-opted will be peaceful and less likely to engage in masculine abuses and exploitation. Research has shown that once women are co-opted into existing structures, they tend to take on masculine roles resulting in an entrenchment rather than a transformation of the traditional sexist ideologies.

To achieve transformation in the security sector, there is need to interrogate existing notions of militarism and the cultures of masculinity, embedded and sustained within the security institutions. Merely adding women into the existing structures only serves to entrench patriarchal dominance in the security sector and falls far short of comprehensive reforms that would sustain peace in society.

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UNITED NATIONS CORRECTION AND PROBATION OFFICERS' COURSE

The Course was conducted from 08 to 19 November 2010 at Humanitarian Peace Support School, Nairobi, Kenya. This was the first course of its kind to be run by the United Nations using the Human Rights training package for Prison officials. This package contains four components as follows:

- a. **The Manual – provides in-depth information on sources, systems and standards for human rights relating to the work of prison officials, practical recommendations, topics for discussion, case studies and checklists.**
- b. **The Compilation - includes excerpts from and full texts of selected international human rights instruments concerning the administration of justice.**
- c. **The Trainer's Guide - provides instructions and tips for trainers to be used together with the Manual in conducting training courses for prison officials.**
- d. **The Pocketbook of International Human Rights Standards - designed to be a readily accessible and portable reference for prison officials, containing a comprehensive collection of point-form standards organized according to prison**

officials' duties and functions, and topics, and referenced with detailed footnotes.

The Course is intended for staff who work within prison administration, particularly those who work directly with prisoners and other detained individuals. In addition, it may also assist various intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations in carrying out effective training activities for prison personnel. It mainly focuses on international Human Rights standards and therefore needs to be supplemented in the light of the particular national requirements and legal systems in which the related training programme is taking place. The main objectives of training were:

- a. **To provide information on international Human Rights standards relevant to the work of prison officials.**
- b. **To encourage the development of skills necessary to transform the information into practical behaviour.**
- c. **To sensitize prison officials of their particular role in promoting and protecting human rights, and to their own potential for affecting Human Rights in their daily work.**

- d. **To reinforce prison officials' respect for, and faith in, human dignity and fundamental Human Rights.**
- e. **To encourage and reinforce an ethos of legality, and of compliance with international Human Rights standards, within prisons.**
- f. **To equip trainers of prison officials to provide effective Human Rights education and training.**

The training covered the following topics: A Strategic Level Overview of UN Peacekeeping, Establishment and Functioning of Peacekeeping Operations, Correction in Peacekeeping, SSR/RRR, Different Legal Systems, Human Rights Approach to Prison Management, Code of Conduct, Cooperation and Coordination, Mine Awareness, Culture Awareness and Diversity, Radio Communication – UN Property, Resolution 1325 – Gender, Project Management, Personal Security Awareness, Monitoring and Advising, Stress Management, Report Writing, Desktop Exercises, and Field Exercises.

The Course brought on board 25 participants from 6 countries namely, Kenya, Ghana, Namibia, Sweden, Uganda and Zambia. It

17TH UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVERS COURSE

The 17th United Nations Military Observers Course was conducted at Humanitarian Peace Support School's Pre-Deployment Training Wing from 22 November to 10 December 2010. The Course was unique in its design, implementation and composition. It was unique in the sense that it was the first course to be run under the Specialised Training Materials for Military Experts on Mission (MEoM) developed by United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Integrated Training Service, through consultation of member states. It was unique in implementation in the sense that apart from the International Peace Support Training Centre staff, we had subject matter experts coming on board to blend the Course in areas of speciality.

The need for the development of Specialized Training Materials for MEoM arose due to the current UN peacekeeping missions, especially those mandated to address multidimensional challenges in a deteriorating or fragile security environment, present complicated and often dangerous working environments for UN Military Experts on Mission. Where there are insufficient UN or multinational security forces to establish a safe and secure environment for the execution of the traditional roles of a Military Expert on Mission (observation, monitoring, investigation, verification, liaison and other tasks), these personnel are often reassigned

to other roles within the mission that do not require exposure to the insecure environment. Such situations will normally result in critical gaps in the mission capability to gather information and liaise with actors on the ground.

In order to clarify the assignment of tactical level tasks for UN Military Experts on Mission in peacekeeping missions, and facilitate the training of UN Military Experts on Mission, this Training Standards provides an overview of the common and core roles of UN Military Experts on Mission as described in several policy guidance documents. As the professional and personal requirements for successful work in a peacekeeping operation are continuously increasing, Member States are mandated to provide their selected military officers with the UN pre-deployment training standards consisting of the Core Pre-Deployment Training Material (CPTM) and the Specialized Training Material (STM) for Military Experts on Mission.

The aim of the Course is to support pre-deployment training of military officers going to serve in UN/AU peacekeeping operations. The Course targets all military personnel selected by Member States to be individually deployed as Military Experts on Mission in UN/AU peacekeeping operations.

The Course objectives are generally to prepare the participants for duties in a peacekeeping operation so that they can:

- Fulfill military aspects of UN peacekeeping mandates in accordance with DPKO/DFS principles and guidelines.
- Perform their military functions in an effective, professional and integrated manner.
- Demonstrate the core values and competencies of the United Nations.

The Course had twenty one participants initially, including 6 Kenyans and the rest from other African countries as follows; one from Egypt, two from Burundi, two from Sudan, two from Uganda, two from Rwanda, two from Ethiopia, and one each from Zambia, Sierra Leone, Djibouti, and Comoros. However, one participant from Kenya, Lieutenant Colonel Hans Nyange, could not complete the course since he was involved in a road traffic accident on Day Seven of the Course which saw him hospitalised through the end of the Course. The knowledge, experience and multi diverse cultural exchanges seen were motivating and this helped to give the participants more insight of what happens in other diverse cultural diversities, particularly as Military Observers in Peace Keeping Operations.

The practical part of the Course included 4x4 motor vehicle driving and a field exercise which practiced the participants on all the areas which they had learnt in class. The most interesting part of the field exercise was the hostage taking part followed by the minefield awareness. The activities were designed to reinforce and illustrate lessons taught in class. It was conducted in a 'round-robin' method with participants reacting to events at each of the eight stands. It was also the first United Nations Military Observers Course to use the Amani Peace Support Training Complex (PSO Village), where they effectively used the MILOBs house within the village.

The Course Director was Lieutenant Colonel Frumentius Kiriago while the Course Coordinator was initially Major Kipruto who was later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and transferred, hence, Major Elphas Kinyua took over the duties of Course Coordinator. The Course Opening and Closing Ceremonies were graced by HPSS Commandant, Colonel Boniface Ngulutu.

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UNITED NATIONS CORRECTION AND PROBATION OFFICERS' COURSE

was directed by Mr Jacques Mwepu from Sweden and co-directed by Ms Olivia L A Obell from Kenya. A diversity of Instructors from Kenya, Canada, Sweden and UN DPKO made the Course wonderfully conducted. The Opening Ceremony was graced by the Commissioner, Kenya Prison Services, Mr Isaiah Samwel Osugo, and the Closing Ceremony was graced by the Permanent Secretary, Office of the Vice President, Dr Ludeki Chweya.

The Course is likely to impact on the correctional services within the region especially those participating countries because it was an eye opener to the participants on the way the UN views correctional services as opposed to individual countries' view.

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The Course targets all military personnel selected by Member States to be individually deployed as Military Experts on Mission in UN/AU peacekeeping operations.

EXPLOSIVE AND ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) COURSE



Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) have continued to pose a lot of challenges during post conflict and recovery. It is therefore imperative to dispose off these explosive remnants of war in order to make the land safe for use by the local population. One of the programmes to address these is Mine Action particularly through Humanitarian Demining.

In view of this, HPSS has been conducting Explosive Ordnance Disposal courses

to equip participants with with relevant knowledge and skills and to enable them effectively dispose off these dangerous items. HPSS has also continued to collaborate with other partners to ensure effective training delivery.

Participants for this Course were mainly drawn from the Kenya Army Corps of Engineers who will be readily available to undertake Mines and Explosive Remnants of War Disposal. The Course was sponsored by AFRICOM and was meant to enhance the capacity of the Kenya Armed Forces to deal with Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

The 3-week Course was conducted from 07-23 October 2010 and was based on the following learning objectives:

- 1) To successfully Dispose off UXO and mines using explosives.

- 2) Electronic detection techniques.
- 3) To identify various types of Mines and other Explosive Remnants of War.
- 4) To Render Safe UXO and mines.
- 5) To dispose off Stockpile and single items using explosives.

The training covered lectures, demonstrations, practicals and audiovisual presentations with key emphasis on safety. The class was very committed and enthusiastic audience who we hope will strive to utilize the knowledge acquired to bring the deserved change in peace and security in the Region.

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26TH UN/AU POLICE COURSE



Relaxing after Being Released from a hostage situation

The 26th United Nations/African Union Police Course was conducted at HPSS under Pre-Deployment Training Wing at Embakasi Nairobi, from 18 to 29 October 2010 and was officially opened by the Acting Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel F Kiriago. The aim of the Course was to equip participants with relevant knowledge and skills to enable them serve as UN/AU Police in any PSO Mission. It was comprised of 59 students drawn from both EASBRIG Region and the rest of Africa. The composition included the numbers as indicated against each nationality; Kenya 31, Rwanda 25 and one each from Burundi, Ethiopia, and Sudan.

The objectives of the Course are to prepare the participants for duties in a peacekeeping operation so that they can:

- a. Fulfill police aspects of UN peacekeeping mandates in accordance with DPKO/DFS principles and guidelines.

- b. Perform their police functions in an effective, professional and integrated manner.
- c. Demonstrate the core values and competencies of the United Nations.

A lot of experience was brought in by external lecturers especially on matters to do with HIV/AIDS, UNAMID and AMISOM Mission experience among others. The Course Director was Major W Kipruto and Course Coordinator was Major Elphas Kinyua.

During the driving exercise the participants were very excited when they drove the 4x4 vehicles on wet and steep terrains which were very challenging. This enabled them to learn new skills of handling 4x4 vehicles. Apart from Military instructors who handled lectures like stress management, mine awareness and 4x4 driving, other instructors were from Norway, Denmark, Burundi and Kenya Police. All the instructors and staff

were very instrumental in lecture delivery and outdoor exercises. The Course successfully ended on 29 October 2010 and the Closing Ceremony was graced by the Acting Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel F Kiriago. The diversity of instructors from Kenya Armed Forces, Kenya Police, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, and Burundi brought on board a wide experience and culture which helped the diverse participants' body to understand one another with ease. The most interesting part of the training was the field training which was the talk of the day especially the hostage taking stand.

First Aid Practice in the Field
Relaxing after Being Released from Hostage

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First Aid Practice in the Field

UNDERSTANDING CONFLICT



Intensity of Conflict

Conflict is a very fluid and ambiguous concept. The word conflict usually has negative connotations: people often think that conflict is a destructive and undesirable process to be avoided, contained, or eliminated. In this sense, it is perceived as the opposite of cooperation, harmony, or peace. Conflict is much more complex; it is a multi-dimensional social process which is a common and essential feature of human existence. When expressed and handled constructively, conflict can act as a catalyst for personal, social and political change and transformation. When it is expressed destructively, conflict fosters the violence and damage that is familiar in wars and violent

security is the ultimate and overriding goal, and force is the principal instrument. This is a situation where states maximise their own power while neutralising or minimising the power of opponents. In this paradigm, a hierarchy of states has been created in the international system based on power where World Order is guarded by states at the top of the power hierarchy, hence, hegemonic states. Strategies are therefore about manipulating threats to maintain status quo of relationships and therefore a belief that aggression is central and inherent which cannot be eliminated but only managed through threats and sanctions. However, there has been a shift in post Cold War due to an

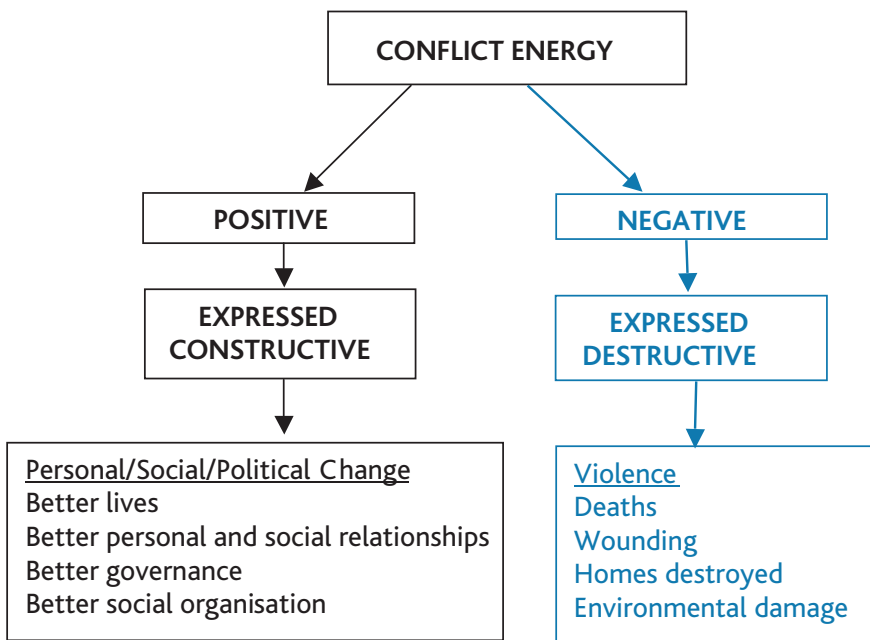
describes structural violence as existing in those conditions where human beings are unable to realise their full potential, that it is the difference between the potential and the actual. This manifests the existence of social injustice. It is worth noting that Galtung developed a distinction between direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. He was also the first to make an analytical distinction between three tasks that could be undertaken by international community in response to conflict: peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peace building, which were later used in a revised edition by Boutros Boutros Ghali's 'Agenda for Peace'. Adam Curle of the Peace Studies, University of Bradford, UK (1973), also visualises a situation which is neither peace nor war, that although there is no overt conflict, there may be absence of peace, hence, the society is 'unpeaceful'.

The conceptual basis of conflict research paradigm, according to John Burton of the Centre for the Analysis of Conflict, London, the imperative of war does not rise from the nature of state or its external relations but from the way the environment acts on the individual. It is argued that conflictual behaviour is learnt behaviour, and that conflict arises due to diverse levels of decision-making centres where it is normal to accept that decisions reached may be incompatible with each other, breeding conflict.

On the other hand, World Society framework focuses on the world as a cobweb where the importance of non-state actors such as multinational corporations and International Non-Governmental Organizations is recognised. The question of whether the state is the most important actor becomes an empirical one.

There lies a fundamental fact that conflict zones are highly charged arenas. Peacekeeping environments therefore have their own internal political and cultural dynamics which peacekeepers often ignore at their peril. In a concentrated atmosphere of protracted violent conflict, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel are often confronted by unwelcome ethical dilemmas, including whether the intervention is improving or worsening the situation for the beneficiaries.

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conflicts. In simplest terms, conflict is the pursuit of incompatible goals by individuals or groups. Conflict can therefore be viewed from different dimensional paradigms. Each school of thought represents the nature of human beings, the type of creature human beings are within social relationships, and the reaction of human beings in a wider setting.

The strategist approach is inspired by realist thought such that international politics is seen as a struggle for power where national

increase in intra-state conflicts which are sometimes internationalised.

In the Structuralism paradigm, reality is defined in terms of relationships between elements by referring to the nature of underlying structure. It is a basis of centre-periphery theories that seeks to explain the relationship between the rich and the poor states, hence, incompatible interests. This is the pillar of Peace Research. Johan Galtung of International Peace Research Institute Oslo,

IPSTC IST QUARTER EVENTS CALENDAR			
SERIAL	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCE
PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES SCHOOL (PCSS), KAREN			
1.	Counter Human Trafficking Course 20-22 Jan 11	Three day Course conducted at IPSTC and funded by <i>International Organization for Migration (IOM) Italy</i> .	Training of Trainers on awareness on Counter-Trafficking for international peacekeepers.
2.	PSO Logistics Course 24 Jan-04 Feb 11	Two week Course conducted at IPSTC. Including a Carana Exercise. Funded by <i>Directorate of Military Training and Cooperation DMTC (Canada)</i> .	Selected officers of the rank of Captain to Lieutenant Colonel or civilian/police equivalent employed as logisticians in their national forces or civilian component expectant of being deployed in a peacekeeping mission.
3.	Regional Senior Mission Leaders' (RSML) Course 07-18 Feb 11	Two week Course funded by <i>British Peace Support Team - Eastern Africa (BPST-EA)</i> .	Individuals serving or likely to be serving in senior level positions such as Force Commanders, Police Commissioners or Advisors, Special Representatives to the Secretary General, Brigade or Sector Commanders, Country Coordinators, Chief Military Observers, Heads of Missions, etc.
4.	Conflict Analysis and Prevention Course (CAPC) 21 Feb-04 Mar 11	Two week Course conducted at IPSTC. Funded by <i>United Nations Development Fund (UNDP/Japan)</i> .	Regional military and civilian officers of the ranks of Major and Lieutenant Colonel or their civilian equivalents likely to serve in PSO missions.
5.	AMISOM Logistics Course 07-18 Mar 11	Two week Course funded by <i>British Peace Support Team - Eastern Africa (BPST-EA)</i> .	Selected officers of the rank of Captain to Lieutenant Colonel or civilian/police equivalent employed as logisticians in their national forces or civilian component expectant of being deployed in a peacekeeping mission.
6.	Protection of Civilians Course 07-18 Mar 11	Two week Course funded by <i>British Peace Support Team - Eastern Africa (BPST-EA)</i> and conducted at IPSTC.	Selected individuals who are serving or will be serving in staff positions with regional organizations (EASF, IGAD, ICGRL and EAC) and missions (AMISOM, MONUSCO, UNAMID and UNMIS). Participants may be military, police, and/or civilian and be of the equivalent rank of Colonel to Brigadier.
7.	Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Course 21-25 Mar 11	Five day Course funded by <i>British Peace Support Team - Eastern Africa (BPST-EA)</i> and conducted at IPSTC.	Selected individuals from civil, military and police with the rank or equivalent of Captain to Colonel, who are serving or will be serving in various positions within EASBRIG, EAC, IGAD, ICGRL, AMISOM, UNAMID, UNMIS and IPSTC.
HUMANITARIAN PEACE SUPPORT SCHOOL (HPSS), EMBAKASI			
1.	KENBATT Command Group Training 07-25 Feb 11	Three week Course conducted at Embakasi.	Officers, men and women of Kenyan military contingent serving as contingent or staff officers.serving at Battalion or Sector in any PSO mission.
2.	Military Observers (MILOBS) Course 14 Feb-04 Mar 11	Two week Course conducted at Embakasi. Funded by <i>Directorate of Military Training and Cooperation DMTC (Canada)</i> .	Junior commissioned officers of the rank Captain and senior officers, likely to be serving in PSO missions as MILOBS within EASBRICOM, UN DPKO, HQ AU/ASF.
3.	27th UN/AU Police Course 14-25 Mar 11	Two week Course conducted at IMATC Embakasi for preparing multinational police officers for deployment with the UN. Funded by IPSTC.	EA Police officers nominated for deployment.
4.	20th Hodari Sapper Demining and Explosive & Ordinance Disposal (EOD) Course 28 Feb-21 Apr 11	Four week Course with weekend study conducted at IMATC, Embakasi for EOD/UXO clearance operators up to (International Mine Action Standards) IMAS Level 3 capability,	Members of the Kenyan Engineers or other national equivalents qualified as Combat Engineers are eligible to attend the training. Civilians working with demining agencies as deminers also qualify for the Course.
5.	Counter Improvised Devices Course (ToT) 7- 11 Mar 11	A three day Workshop conducted at IPSTC jointly with <i>African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA)</i> .	Selected staff officers who may be serving in Brigade level headquarters within EASBRIG or other AU/UN missions.
PEACE & SECURITY RESEARCH DEPARTMENT (PSRD)			
1.	Research Agenda Workshop 20 -21 Jan 11	Two day Workshop conducted at IPSTC and funded by <i>United Nations Development Fund (UNDP/Japan)</i> .	IPSTC's Research Department, research institutions and academia Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) for Kenya's National Defence College (NDC) and Defence Staff College (DSC).
2.	Curriculum Review Workshop 26-28 Jan 11	Three day Workshop conducted at IPSTC and funded by <i>Japan/United Nations Development Fund (UNDP/Japan)</i> .	IPSTC staff and training/curriculum design Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) from related institutions to review, share and improve curriculum designed products supported through UNDP/J.
3.	Protection of Civilians Course Writing Board 08-10 Feb 11	Three day Writing Board to be held at IPSTC. Funded by <i>United Nations Development Fund (UNDP/Japan)</i> .	Regional military and civilian personnel nominated for employment on UN or AU missions.