PEACE BUILDERS NEWS

Upscaling Gender Responsiveness in Peace Support Operation Research and Training

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COVER PICTURE: Amb. Raychelle Omamo, CS Defence Kenya following a presentation by IPSTCs Gender Specialist Ms Catherine Njeru

I welcome our readers to the first quarter, 2015 edition, of the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) Peace Builders Newsletter. It is the beginning of another year that is full of activities geared towards enhancing the regional capacity for Peace Support Operations (PSOs). The year is exciting for IPSTC fraternity as we embark on the implementation of the first ever fully fledged programme on gender.

Armed conflicts have always impacted men and women in different ways; this is especially true in contemporary conflicts. This fact was acknowledged by the United Nations Security Council in 2000 when it adopted the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR1325) on Women, Peace and Security. The land mark resolution acknowledged the disproportionate negative impact of conflict on women; the importance of their participation and inclusion of gender perspectives in peace processes.

The resolution strives to have an impact on how international and regional organizations design, plan and implement peace and security strategies including Peace Support Operations. Consequently, the resolution calls for gender-sensitive training for mission personnel (military, police and civilian); the incorporation of a gender perspective in processes of negotiating and implementing peace agreements; the carrying out of more research and the improvement of gender-specific reporting on issues related to gender mainstreaming in peace-keeping missions.

In response to UNSCR 1325, modern peacekeeping mandates have incorporated a gender component. For example, in the current seven peacekeeping missions in Africa, five missions - UNOCI, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNMIL and UNMISS – have gender-specific references in their mandates.

Peace Support Training Institutions such as IPSTC have a bigger responsibility in ensuring UNSCR 1325 and gender mandates in different missions are effectively implemented by providing mission actors capacity to perform their roles through training.

IPSTC, as a centre of excellence is conscious of this responsibility and has over time offered training programmes emphasising on aspects of gender, human rights promotion, and protection of civilians.

To consolidate gender gains made over the years, in October 2014, the centre with support from UN Women Kenya launched a fully-fledged programme on gender dubbed Integrating gender in Peace Support Operations.

Through the programme the Centre will among others review 16 training curricula for gender responsiveness, develop an institutional gender policy, engender its research process, develop a women specific curricula to address women capacity needs in peace and security.

All these will contribute to gender responsive Peace Support Operations in the region.

It is in view of the above that I present the newsletter *"Up scaling Gender Responsiveness in PSO Research and Training,"* the first newsletter with a gender theme.

Finally, I wish to appreciate the work done by all IPSTC staff in the year 2014 and look forward to their commitment and contribution towards the various activities projected for the year 2015. I acknowledge with gratitude the continued support of our partners.

Karibuni.

Brig R G Kabage
Director, IPSTC

IPSTC Team led by Col Lusaala (fourth from left) visit Rwanda to learn on gender best practices

The UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

A group photo for Open Day Workshop: "Partners for Peace; Implementation on UNSCR 1325" held on 4 December 2014

The phrases 'UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, the ground breaking resolution, and the land mark resolution,' are common among peace actors. This is especially so when the subject of discussion is 'gender and conflict'. It is however, not surprising if participants of such a discussion are found to be clueless when asked to shed more light on the provisions or content of UNSCR1325. So, what is UNSCR 1325?

The UNSCR 1325 (United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325) was unanimously passed on 31 October 2000. The Resolution is based on previous initiatives, such as provisions in international humanitarian and human rights law (Geneva Conventions of 1949 and 1977), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 1979) among others.

The resolution on women, peace and security acknowledges the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women and girls and emphasizes the importance of women's contribution and active participation as agents of peace in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution, and peace building.

It further calls for the adoption of a gender perspective and consider the special needs of women and girls during conflict, repatriation and resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction.

The resolution was the first formal document from the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) that required parties in a conflict to prevent violations of women's rights, to support women's participation in peace negotiations and in post-conflict reconstruction, and to protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict.

The resolution was also the first resolution to specifically mention women in conflict situations. As a result the resolution is regarded as the ground breaking / the land mark resolution. It has since become an organizing framework for the women, peace and security agenda, as well as a global tool for mainstreaming gender in peace and security.

In a nutshell, the provisions of UNSCR 1325 have mainly been classified into three pillars by many. The pillars are commonly known as 3Ps as elucidated herewith;

- Protection of women and their rights during and after armed conflicts in which the Resolution calls on States and parties in conflicts to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence.

- Participation refers to increasing the numbers and involvement of women in decision-making at all levels (national, regional, international and local) and in all mechanisms for the prevention and management of conflict including all peacekeeping and peace-building measures.

- Prevention focuses on preventing sexual and gender-based violence, as well as gender awareness in conflict prevention and early warning systems. This includes preventing sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeeping forces.

In all pillars, gender mainstreaming is a crosscutting principle that requires all actors to adopt a gender perspective in designing, planning and implementing peace and security strategies, so as to better understand the special needs of women, girls, men and boys and ensure their protection.

To achieve this, the Resolution envisions gender-sensitive training for mission personnel (military, police and civilian); the incorporation of a gender perspective in processes of negotiating and implementing peace agreements; the carrying out of more research; and the improvement of gender-specific reporting on issues related to gender mainstreaming in peace-keeping missions.

To date, six additional UNSC Resolutions on women peace and security have been adopted to enhance the intentions of UNSCR 1325. These will be discussed in the next Newsletter.

Catherine Njeru
Gender Specialist, IPSTC

Living up to UN Security Council Resolution 1325: The IPSTC's Journey

The IPSTC is cognizant of the provisions of UNSCR 1325 on Women Peace and Security and it understands the role it can play in increasing women voices as the excluded gender in peace processes. Aware of this, the centre is in a reform journey; bringing together resources and action platforms so as to build upon its response to the gender agenda.

The IPSTC recognizes that the participation of all stakeholders, including women and men, is a good leverage to improve the management and sustainability of peace and security initiatives in the Eastern Africa region. Looking at gender participation in IPSTC project activities especially in training offered since 2013, more men than women have been the beneficiaries. Out of the total 7,374 participants trained from 2013 to 6th March 2015, the gender participation has averaged 22% female and 78% male. The IPSTC staffs are equally skewed to having more male personnel at about 77%.

Gender Participation in IPSTC Trainings
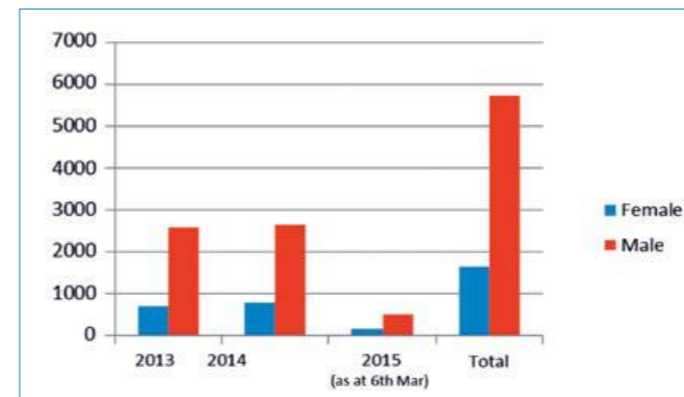
Although the gender analysis chart above shows minimal increase in female participation in the trainings in the last two years, IPSTC is not only proud of this gradual rise, but also has put in place mechanisms to ensure gender equity with the ultimate goal of further closing the gap. This is in line with the UNSCR 1325 that acknowledges the changing nature of warfare, in which civilians are increasingly targeted, and women continue to be excluded from participation in peace processes.

Within its Project Management Cycle, IPSTC has embarked on key strategies that will focus on increasing gender integration in its programmes and administrative processes. Key among them is the recruitment of a Gender Specialist to spearhead the incorporation of a gender lens in its systems, policies, plans, training curriculum and all operations. Once concluded, it will be the backbone on which IPSTC programmes and activities will be based.

This is being addressed through research, training and developing a gender strategy that will guide institutional gender mainstreaming. In Research for instance, the centre has been engaged in field assessment that fed into its Sexual and Gender Violence (SGBV) training focusing on the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The assessment intended to identify gaps, knowledge and skills of SGBV training with regard to the DRC.

In 2015, the Centre has planned to conduct through its Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) field research focusing on gender namely; Women's Capacity in Peace Building:

The case of Marsabit County; Women, Natural Resource Management and Peace Building in Turkana County; An Assessment of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Response Mechanisms in Southern Sudan; An Evaluation of Child Oriented Peace Initiatives in Northern Kenya and Uganda; and Community Based Peace and Security Strategies: A Case Study of South Sudan among others. During the planned research activities, IPSTC will engage with different stakeholders including women and men. The research products will inform the design of additional learning plans in support of gender specific trainings for instance in the field of Gender and Natural Resources and/or Women in Peace Building.

In addition to this, the Centre has collaborated with UN Women Kenya, a UN agency responsible for gender equality and women's empowerment to holistically mainstream the gender agenda in IPSTC programmes and processes. Through the partnership, IPSTC is implementing a number of projects including development of an IPSTC gender strategy that will guide IPSTC gender mainstreaming; reviewing IPSTC courses to ensure gender is a crosscutting principle in all trainings offered at IPSTC. The project will also ensure all IPSTC officers are trained on gender mainstreaming. This will provide officers with the necessary capacity and tools to integrate gender in their daily duties.

With such initiatives having commenced, the Centre's journey that begun with a single step undoubtedly is taking the right course. The humble beginnings are paying off, the ground breaking of the gender agenda and living up to UNSCR 1325 is being realized and lived. While there may be challenges ahead, it is hoped that the initial impulse of the Centre to live up to UNSCR 1325, will be re-ignited and re-energized with devotion too strong to stumble. It is factual when one says that a musical note once struck, its vibrations cannot change into that of another note. Evidently, this is the journey IPSTC has taken and there is no about turn.

Eucabeth Katana, Catherine Onekalit and Catherine Njeru
IPSTC

A Dialogue with the Women in the Security Sector: Challenges and Opportunities

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women peace and security recognizes the importance of women's contribution and active participation in all peace process.

It calls UN Member States to promote full and equal participation of women in all peace and security initiatives. This includes women participation in national security organs such as military and police.

It is over fourteen years since the adoption of UNSCR 1325, alarmingly little has changed in terms of women's participation in peace processes and security sector leadership globally. In Kenya, the Government has taken necessary steps to domesticate UNSCR 1325 by developing the Kenya National Action Plan (NAP) on women, peace and security. The action plan seeks to mainstream UNSCR 1325 principles in national development, promote gender equality and women's affairs among others. However, although we have women holding powerful positions such as the Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Defence and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, women participation in the security sector in Kenya remains low.

This is the background in which IPSTC in partnership with UN Women and the Kenya Defence Forces hosted a first of its kind 'women in the security sector dialogue forum' on 4th December 2014. The forum was unique in that it brought security sector leadership into the dialogue table with the uniformed women from the Kenya Defence Forces; the Kenya National Police Service, the Forest Service, Kenya Prisons Service and the National Youth Service.

Uniformed women had a chance to speak of their achievements, barriers and recommendations for enhancing women participation and leadership in the security sector.

The forum noted that the security sector in Kenya is highly patriarchal and women are poorly represented as evidenced by the low numbers in recruitment, deployment and in decision-making positions. However, positive progress has been achieved including having women appointed into senior security positions, deployment of women in peace support operations and the deliberate application of 2/3rd gender rule in recruitment that has seen more women joining the security sector.

However, persistent barriers to women participation and leadership in the security sector have persisted among them being;

1. Cultural barriers and negative socialization

Culturally, the Kenya society assigned the role of providing security to men. This cultural assignment penetrated the formal security sector influencing the design of the security sector policies, administrative procedures and facilities that had the male in mind. So by the 21st century, when women begun joining the sector, male focused attitudes, practices and policies were already formed and entrenched. These attitudes view women as incapable of providing security and so are regarded as un-useful officers. For instance, women explained how female officers are regarded as half officers when posted to a station.

The same culture has also made women view the security sector as a male dominated field and few women are interested in joining the sector. To overcome this cultural barrier, sensitization, formulation and implementation of gender responsive policies in the security sector is required.

2. Lack of adequate policies to support women in security sector

Women explained the lack of adequate policies that support women's active involvement in security issues, in terms of training, career progression, facilities including housing.

The finalization and full implementation and monitoring of the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) was emphasized as a means of promoting women's active and meaningful participation in peace and security. The importance of finalizing the document was reiterated, and the need to develop gender sensitive policies that will guarantee women protection, inclusion and representation of women in all spheres of conflict resolution and peace building is documented.

3. Capacity building and Training

The need for women in the sector to build their capacity through training and mentorship programmes to enable them qualify and perform effectively in positions of leadership in the sector was highly emphasized. However, it was noted that in some instances, training policies and career development have not favoured women and policy makers were called upon to ensure this is addressed. For instance, it was noted that within the KDF, women officers are not allowed to start a family in the initial three years of employment. During this period, they are required to undergo training and examination to pass proficiency tests before they can be properly deployed.

4. Lack of resources

Participants also found that there is a challenge when it comes to the availability of human and financial resources to implement some of the policies and legislations on gender such as specialized uniform for expectant police officers and crèche services for nursing officers. It was noted that Kenya Prisons is doing a lot of work in incorporating gender parity in their operations but lacks resources to implement these fully. It was emphasized that there is need for the various agencies to creatively mobilize resources and advocate for budget allocation for the implementation of gender related initiatives.

In conclusion, the forum provided women in the security sector an opportunity to assess their roles in peace, security and reconciliation processes. It acknowledged that women have special rights in this sector; they experience unique challenges that should be addressed in the current security sector reforms.

Catherine Njeru
Gender Specialist, IPSTC

Research intern (Ms. Sarita) collecting data during a TNA Field research in Marsabit, Kenya

Engendering of Curricula:
No More Guests in Peace Processes?

Correctional officers during a UN Women Open day Workshop at IPSTC on 4th December 2014

Over and over again, women have been considered guests at the negotiation table and in peace processes in general. A table that is often male-dominated despite the fact that women are more than half of the population in every census. Most notable male-centred peace processes in Eastern Africa include Naivasha talks for Sudan, Arusha talks for Burundi and Nairobi talks for Kenya to mention just a few.

The Kenyan mediation process following the post-election violence of 2007/08 is a classic example. The Kofi Annan-led process had only two Kenyan women both of whom were affiliated to political party systems. The two women obviously represented their party interests as well as those of the elite. By now, this gives you the idea that women are not homogenous. Consequently the mediation process was regarded as exclusive as it failed to represent many voices especially those of subaltern women. For certain, the narrative for Sudan, Burundi and even the on-going South Sudan process is not different. Men have been the hosts of negotiations and superpowers of peace processes with little or hardly any regard to women's vital contribution.

Based on experience, the problem of being a guest is that you are at the mercy of the host. Some hosts may treat you with five-star hospitality while others may be outright cruel. Notwithstanding this incongruity, at the end of the day, as a guest, you depend on the host to show you where the kitchen, bedroom, and ablutions are as well as the location of other essentials that you might require during your stay. If you are lucky, kind-hearted hosts may even show you around the neighbourhood, help you familiarize with the best restaurants, pubs, sports clubs, and shopping malls and still warn you of any eminent danger. However, the story is different when you are in your own house. You take control by making decisions and giving directions that you deem fit. Unfortunately for most women, patriarchy has largely made them guests at home as well as at work; resulting in a double tragedy. This dilemma is worse for women who work in the field of peace and security.

My interest as a curriculum designer in this field has been how to change the position of women from 'guests' to 'partners' in peace processes.

In an attempt to ensure that women gain some form of 'partnership' status in peace processes, the IPSTC is engendering its curricula and

Col Ahmed making her contribution during a UN Women Open day Workshop at IPSTC

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courses. I count myself lucky to be part of this process. Guided by UNSCR 1325 and other international protocols, the expectation of engendering the IPSTC curricula is to build women's capacity to engage intellectually and meaningfully with their male counterparts and subsequently increase their participation in all levels of peace processes. Overall, the notion of engendering curricula is rooted in the awareness that we live in a gendered world and that the concept of gender is relational. Meaning that the stronger the capacity of both women and men in peace and security, the greater the peace processes and their outcomes thereof.

Even so, caution must be taken in the fact that engendering curricula alone will not result in enhancing women's capacity in peace processes as well as transform their status to partners. The engendered curricula must be implemented effectively. It is therefore the primary responsibility of the facilitator to sell the idea to the participants that both women and men play a crucial role in peace processes. Sometimes

this calls for women-specific training whose main objective would be to strengthen their knowledge and skills in peace and security for effective participation.

Nonetheless, gender sensitive trainings alone will not cut it. Institutions concerned must create opportunities for women to participate in peace processes. This means that the criteria for selecting representatives of peace processes ought to be transparent and ensure that women who have been trained and have experience in the field are included. Furthermore, women involved in peace and security especially at the community level may lack the resources direly needed for their operations. This is worsened by the fact that conflict-prone areas are often remote, have low economic status, weak institutions and poor infrastructure (such as road network). In addition, the fact that women own 1% of world's property and one-tenth of world's income still stands. Given this scenario, it is important to support women resource-wise so as to boost their participation in peace processes.

In Africa specifically, most of our socialisation is based on patriarchal

system. In most cases, this system has reinforced the belief that women's place is in the kitchen and that they should not participate in peace processes since they are often not involved in fighting/war. However, the proponent of this preposterous theory miss the fact that women add value to peace processes and express experiences and ideas that men may overlook. Thus, this calls for the need to re-socialise and sensitise the society on the great role that women play in conflict resolution. Women should be involved in core areas of peace processes from inception to implemention stage. With consideration of the local culture, they should be present to discuss and make decisions on significant issues such as genocide, impunity, justice, constitution making, and security reforms among others if sustainable peace is to be realized. Women's inclusion in peace processes is particularly critical as it is a great step towards addressing other social injustices against women in the social, political and economic arena.

Margaret Cheptile
Curriculum Designer, IPSTC

Women's Quest for Gender Equality and Political Representation in Somaliland

Somaliland is a self-proclaimed, internationally unrecognised state that emerged after the collapse of the former Somali government in 1991. The country has been relatively peaceful for the past 23 years owing to its hybrid political system where the modern and traditional mechanisms are integrated. The modern is represented by the elected representatives forming the lower house of parliament while the traditional is represented by the house of elders (Guurti), who constitute the upper house and the highest organ of the state. Since this political system was engrained in Somaliland, no single woman has been selected to join the house of elders and currently only one woman is serving as a member of the House of Representatives.

Somaliland's political leadership lacks gender and diversity balance and discrimination against women is continuously and increasingly seen as an ordinary part of life. Leadership rights, opportunities and roles are discriminatively availed on the basis of gender, clan based system and economic endowment. This political framework accounts for

gender imbalance, abuse of human rights and exclusion of women in political processes and ineffective leadership. Indeed, the overall under-representation of women in key areas of decision making (at all levels) has had a direct negative impact on achievements in all the critical areas of concern to women. Thus, the marginalization of women in the current political dispensation raises critical concerns. Not to mention increased poverty, lack of basic needs, gender based violence and violation of basic rights due to dismal representation in decision-making areas. Therefore, in their absence, the development policies are not gender responsive rendering women to be "second-class" citizens.

Though Somaliland's constitution grants women and men equal rights, the structure of the multiparty system present impediments to women political representation. This political structure is profoundly influenced by the clan culture, particularly the political parties. Traditionally women are not recognised as full members of their clans unlike men and political positions are dependent on clan support. A clan will not support a

female candidate, as they believe women are not full members of their birth clan because upon marriage a woman's clan allegiance will transfer to the clan she marries into. The logic is that, a woman will ultimately look out for the interests of her children and their clan thus neglecting the interests of her birth clan. Thus, the birth clan believes that supporting a woman candidate is a waste of resources. In addition, the clan that the woman marries sidelines her too as they believe that her allegiance lie with her birth clan and supporting her political ambitions is not beneficial to the clan. As a result, women are left in a limbo.

In the house of elders (Guurti) where members are selected, it is argued that traditionally, male elders have been occupying the house and therefore female candidates do not have a place in the house. Consequently, female participation is seen as a disturbance to the system. The word Guurti itself connotes a male elder and this causes a threat to women's participation. There are currently 82 male elders in the House representing all clans and sub-clans in Somaliland. Only in one instance where a woman joined the house after she inherited the position from her deceased husband. After some time however, although the woman's participation was appreciated and her efforts were well recognised, a binding decision of her resignation was made by the same Guurti.

However, all is not lost for the women of Somaliland. Nagaad Network, an umbrella body for women organisations in Somaliland is relentless in bringing about true participation of women in decision-making processes of the country. This has taken a long time due to constitutional and cultural rigidity of the region but Nagaad has sustained its struggle on the issue. It has managed to raise women's awareness of their need to participate in politics,

Somaliland women participate in voting in Hargeisa in June 26, 2010.
Source: www.somalilandpress.com

Field Travel Safety: Training Needs for Staff Operating in Conflict Environments

Flagging off Field Training vehicles

Most NGOs operate in risk prone environments. Their staffs undertake a lot of travelling in their daily operations hence are exposed to dangers such as kidnappings, carjacking, abductions, mines and UXOs, rebel attacks, convoy attacks and health risks. Most of these workers often operate in small groups unaccompanied by their security officers.

Most of these environments are either reeling from conflicts or facing common criminal actions and the local security agencies are either inefficient or unavailable. These organisations are mainly involved in humanitarian assistance and as such are, by policy or law, prohibited from carrying arms. In conflict areas where rebels operate, they form a 'soft target' for negotiation of ransoms. Yet in all these circumstances, personal safety and security is of paramount importance. The human instinct for self-defence at times override safety. The irony is that most of these staff are professionals trained in separate fields and might have little or no understanding of the field travel safety. Training aptly fills the gap. The training appreciates that engaging individual staff is a more effective and proactive safety approach. The security officers have the responsibility to advise the staff based on assessment of the area of interest. The staff usually take

the expert advice seriously since they will be on their own in the field. The training should have modules that focus on key areas that would help them maintain safety.

The planning for any field trip is an important aspect in field travel safety. Planning for the trip helps to enunciate the possible risks and threats. This enables one to put in place mitigating measures. The planning for the travel involves assessment of both safety and security matters. The training assists the participant to monitor and identify the possible measures while staying aware of the environment.

The cases of aid workers being taken hostage have substantially been on the increase. The training on hostage situation is important. The training focuses on the rules on behaviour, hostage survival, coping with hostage situation and post release reactions. The training gives participants the psychological preparedness for hostage situation. The training is complemented with practical exercise on the same.

Most organizations operating in hostile environment use convoy of vehicles in their operations. The convoys move in areas that are usually far from settlements and most of the roads in

such areas are dilapidated. These convoys are prone to accidents and attacks. The response or preparedness for convoy attacks is a crucial aspect of field travel safety. The training on the convoy management is a way to mitigate on the risks resulting from such attacks.

Staff in such environment are exposed to a lot of stressors. The long cross country travels, the living conditions, long stays away from family and the nature of interactions in conflicts where there is a lot of human suffering can take a toll on the humanitarian workers. Stress in such situation is considered as a health and safety issue which should be addressed. Stress management therefore becomes a crucial component of training needs for workers operating in the field. The training should seek to address the factors that can predispose the workers to stress and ways and methods of preventing and managing stress.

The workers in the field may be involved in road accidents, bitten by insects and snakes or get injuries in the process of execution of their duties. The violent attacks on them at times result in grisly incidences. These cases require immediate response to save life. First Aid skills become very handy in such cases. The training of such workers should focus on the various aspects of First Aid. The aspects include patient assessment, management and stabilization. The training on First Aid should involve more practical sessions than theoretical concepts.

The role of these organisations is as crucial as the security and safety of their staff. Their safety and security should be a primary concern and a personal responsibility while all the necessary measures are put in place by the organisation to ensure their safety and security. The first and most crucial approach to this is to train such workers on safety and security matters.

**Capt Vincent Oyier,
HPSS**

Hostile Environment Awareness Training (HEAT): Ensuring the Safety and Security of Humanitarian Staff

Humanitarian staff members routinely travel to or work in dangerous environments such as war zones and areas affected by natural disasters. In order to promote the safety of their staff, several organizations worldwide ensure that safety protocols are in place and implemented. This often is done through routine training of their employees to impart the necessary best practices and mitigate against hazards in the field.

World Vision International is one such organization whose staff members routinely travel to or work in dangerous environments. In order to keep the staff safe at all times, World Vision conducts Hostile Environment Awareness Training (HEAT) in different locations across the world so that the staff members can embrace the safety protocols.

Arising from the aforementioned, World Vision International conducted a HEAT Training at the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) in Embakasi-Nairobi, Kenya from 26-30 January, 2015. The training was residential and all participants remained within the precincts of HPSS throughout the duration of the course.

The aim of the course was to enhance participant's knowledge and understanding of minimum behavioural field requirements when working as a team member of an international field operation irrespective of one's national or professional background. It also enables World Vision Staff to deal effectively with risk-associated and emergency/critical situations while deployed in hostile environments. The training was also designed to simulate real-world dangers that aid workers habitually face, and prepare participants on how to best respond to these dangers.

A dedicated in-house team delivered the training after a two-day Training of Trainers session that preceded the participants' training. It involved two days of classroom-based learning and two days of field-based simulation exercises. The field exercises were structured in such a way that groups

A mentor facilitating a syndicate session

of participants were moved from one simulated exercise to another and would experience an event in each serial to which they were expected to respond and then learn from the same.

In order to ensure that participants were able to recall potentially life-saving information while experiencing the stress of real-world threatening situation, exercises were designed to simulate stressful situations while learning. Psychological studies have demonstrated that different parts of the brain are triggered when people learn under stress. To this end therefore, World Vision employed the use of special-effects professionals to make use of blank firing weapons and stage pyrotechnics.

Role players dressed appropriately for their role; either military uniform, paramilitary uniform or civilian dresses are used for delivery of exercises.

The exercise serial that brought practicality was the Night/Morning attack that was conducted at the crack of dawn on the fourth day. Role players simulated a military force overrunning the student accommodation and operations room

in the early morning. Students were then expected to organize themselves for a rapid foot evacuation. Several blank shots were fired at a distance, then gradually moved closer and closer to the accommodation to simulate an aggressively approaching force. They would release several volleys of blank automatic gunfire to simulate increased aggression and danger, and would eventually go block to block to clear any remaining students from the accommodation.

The exercise was marked with a lot of aggression with the aim of simulating a high level of intensity, and disorientation of the students.

Two to three small stage pyrotechnic charges were released to simulate explosions and some white smoke was released from canisters. The instructors who role played the aggressive military force were dressed in military uniforms and carried blank-firing firearms.

In a nutshell, "Hostile Environment Awareness Training" is an invaluable training for all agencies that often deploy staff members to hostile or potentially hostile environments.

**Maj D Y Kilimo
S02 Coord, HPSS**

conflict resolution and peace building and economic development. In this regard, in 2010, Nagaad submitted a concept note to the President on increasing women's participation in decision-making. The purpose of the concept note was to raise awareness to the President on the challenges and the opportunities facing women in Somaliland. It is assumed that once the Office of the President understands and appreciates the needs and requirements of women, it will either develop a new range of services that directly target them or put in place special accommodations that will enhance their participation.

At the same time, the Guurti recommended a national consultation on women's participation in governance. They proposed to the president to lead an initiative to specifically consider it. Part of the recommendation to the President was to consider a legal provision of women's quota (8%), of women in the House of Representatives and 15% in the local councils – to be enacted by parliament. The President forwarded the same to parliament for consideration but it was turned down by the House of Representatives in 2012. The women have not given up regardless. Taskforces/caucuses were created in 2013 to advocate and lobby for women's quota in parliament. The visits to the Office of the President have been increased and the President is consistently encouraging parliament to amend the constitution and enact the women quota. For more information on Guurti and Women inclusion or lack thereof refer to IPSTC Occasional Paper Series 5 No. 7 of 2014

**Carolyne Gatimu,
Researcher, IPSTC.**

The Concept of Intelligence in Peace Support Operations

Intelligence operations is a cyclic concept of information collection, processing, analysis and dissemination. Intelligence experts are in a situation of 'permanent war' where their operations are taken in peacetime and wartime. The very core of intelligence is the processed information that is of critical importance to the success of any operation. Intelligence operations intersect a triad of operations; offensive operations, defensive operations and stability operations. In the past decades, there has been an astronomical increase in Peace Support Operations (PSOs). According to the NATO Doctrine, *'PSOs are multi-functional operations, conducted impartially, normally in support of an internationally recognised organisation such as the UN, involving military forces and diplomatic and humanitarian agencies. PSOs are designed to achieve a long-term political settlement or other specified conditions. They include Peacekeeping and Peace Enforcement as well as conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace building and humanitarian relief.'* These recognised organisations can also include both regional and continental bodies and blocs like AU, ECOWAS, and NATO.

PSOs involve commanders and/or Mission leadership at strategic, operational and tactical level. The commanders and the leadership require synthesized information to make informed decisions and plan robust and successful operations. This cannot be achieved without an intelligence structure dedicated to Mission mandate. Yet 'the subject matter is not only complex, but also controversial'. The UN has been hesitant on the official use of the term. In 1996, the then Secretary General-elect Kofi Annan in a press conference was candid about this: "*we have learned, contrary to the past hesitation, that intelligence is necessary and that we need to have solid political analysis to be able to, if not determine, then envision how the crisis is likely to develop and how we would act if it went in one direction or another*".

In 2001, the famous Brahimi report was critical. It recommended more robust mandates with a scope and capability, including intelligence capability, to be able to react to the situations on the ground.

In all these high voltage pleas, there has been the problem of intelligence in UN-sanctioned PSOs. Intelligence has been associated with covert, secret and at times clandestine operations. On the contrary, the UN operates an open and transparent manner that seeks to gain and retain the confidence and trust of the parties and players in a conflict.

Intelligence has over the Cold War and even in post-Cold War eras been associated with 'espionage'. Intelligence has also been viewed to insinuate an existence of enemy or rival which contradicts UN approach to conflicts. The UN finds itself in a 'Catch-22' situation; the necessity of intelligence operations against contravention of its own principles, values, policy and doctrine!

What then are the reasons that have been given for the justification of intelligence in PSOs? The current UN mandates are complex. The Missions are required to monitor human rights violations; monitoring and verification of ceasefire agreements; interim administration and to monitor buffer zones or demilitarized zones. The Missions have somewhat become 'governments within government'. These Missions require immaculate planning for robust and successful PSOs. These plans can only be as sound as possible if they are intelligence-based. The Mission leadership, in these complex mandates, needs to make decisions out of the hard choices from competing interests and goals. These decisions can never be appropriate unless they are based on a thorough assessment of information in the areas of operation. In military parlance, information is for the commander.

The early warning is a very common concept in PSOs. It is appreciated that preventing the conflict before it occurs is much easier than resolving the conflict. The purpose for early warning is to facilitate conflict prevention or response mechanism. This role has been played by Military Observers and troops on patrol. Those involved in this are expected to identify the conflict indicators and cues. The early warning is to ensure timely and effective response to conflict and crisis situation. The use of drones in such activities has also served to complement the traditional mechanisms. The crucial role played by early warning mechanism has to an extent been effective in PSOs. This function can be more effectively fulfilled with an intelligence capability embedded within a mission. The monitoring should not only involve military indicators but also non-military indicators such as political, social, and economic.

The contemporary threat in most of the PSOs is another factor for the justification of intelligence operations. The threats of genocide, crimes against humanity, rape, and even terrorism dominate the landscape of contemporary conflicts. While in the past decades it was easy to identify the belligerents. Armed groups are more amorphous, diffuse and harder to identify.

The groups are integrated, assimilated and dissipate easily into the civilian population. These groups target the unarmed civilian population especially children, women and the aged. The Protection of Civilian (POC) has become a pronounced task of any Mission. These groups also target the PSO force. The POCs, Force Protection and other contemporary threats require the Missions to get into the decision cycle of these groups.

A robust media role is ambivalent to the peace support mission. Media has the ability to produce results that support the Mission or work against the Mission through its publicity and ability to set the agenda and influence public opinion. The media can be a crucial point of open source of information gathering. It can equally engage in propaganda warfare that alienates the populace from the Mission. Information operations is an area in modern day PSOs that cannot be left to the public relations departments and the public information officers alone. A concerted analysis of the information from the media would require a dedicated intelligence and information mechanism that would engage in such operations as psychological operations. No any other person(s) can play this noble role better than intelligence experts.

Thus far, progress has been made: In 2005, the UN Joint Mission Analysis Centre and Joint Operations Centre were created. According to UN DPKO Policy Directive, 2006, the centres are to ensure integrated operations, monitoring, and reporting and information analysis to support the more integration of mission-wide situational awareness, security information and analysis for decision making. The directive further appreciated that the operations are conducted in fluid and unpredictable environments, and therefore there is need for understanding the operations environment on a continuous basis. Missions must be able to identify, prevent and/or respond to threats, the directive contended. This 'too-close-yet-too-far' situation has appreciated that a more robust 'traditional' intelligence operations need to be embedded with policy guidelines and directives that are in tandem with UN values.

A concerted intelligence operations answers the; who, what, where, when and why of the belligerent's activities. PSOs cannot attain their mandates if they remain in 'the dark' for long. The prevailing contemporary threats, robustness of the Mandates, the need to protect civilians and mission Forces are overwhelmingly demanding of robust intelligence operations. The tough balancing act is to demystify intelligence operation to allow such operations to work within the confines of UN values.

Capt. Vincent Oyier

Disaster Response Management – Exercise Design Pilot Training

A Disaster Response Exercise is a simulated emergency in which players carry out actions, functions, and responsibilities that would be expected of them in a real emergency. Exercises can be used to validate plans and procedures, and to practice prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities. Well-designed and executed exercises are the most effective means of:

• Testing and validating plans, policies, procedures, training, equipment, and interagency agreements

• Training personnel and clarifying roles and responsibilities, as supported by plans and procedures

• Improving interagency coordination and communications

• Identifying gaps in resources and training, and identifying areas for improvement

• Improving individual and organizational performance through practice

• Demonstrating provincial, community, and organizational resolve to prepare for emergencies as part of due diligence

IPSTC with the support of US Africa Command (AFRICOM) and consultants from Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) undertook a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) in Eastern African countries of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Ethiopia and

based on the TNA findings, five (5) training packages were developed. These were Table-top Exercise Design (TTX), Incident Command Systems (ICS), Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), All Hazard Planning and DRM Communication.

The lessons learned from the TNA have been identified to enhance future curriculum development for the Centre. In this regard a Table Top Exercise Design Course was conducted between 02, February to 13, February 2015 at HPSS.

A Table-Top Exercise is a planned activity in which participants are presented with simulated emergency situation in exercise maps, photographs, plans models or written scenarios are used to simulate the scene and environs of an emergency. They are a cost effective and flexible means of testing plans, procedures and people.

DRM course participants in a syndicate discussion

Table-Top Exercises can be used for a single organization or with a multi-disciplinary response in mind. The intent of Table-Top Exercise Design (TTX) is to assist course participants who represent various ministries, communities, and other organizations in the development of an exercise program, from the initial phases of foundation, design and development, through to the improvement planning process. Rather than presenting a prescriptive process on exercise design, this course seek to provide a standardized process, consistent terminology, and a framework that is practical and flexible for all exercise planners, and all sizes of communities, ministries, and other organizations.

The course comprised twenty one (21) participants, drawn from the Eastern African countries of Tanzania, Rwandan, Ugandan, Ethiopia and Kenya. This group had female and male participants from civilian organizations, police and military. The essence of the Disaster Management Wing at HPSS is to build regional capacity to handle the emergencies that occur within the region through empowering regional participants with the relevant knowledge concerning disasters.

Recognizing that the range of experience with exercise design and development may vary widely amongst ministries, communities, and organizations, this course presented a standardized and straightforward process that is adaptable to a wide range of exercise types, scenarios and resources. Because capability to prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from an emergency will require resources and expertise from various organizations and levels of government, an exercise should assess the capacity of multiple organizations and the effectiveness of interagency cooperation and interoperable communication.

The organizations involved in an exercise may be public, private or volunteer, from any level of government, and from disciplines ranging from public health to fire, as long as they reflect the type of exercise and scenario. Exercises are developed in phases. The five major phases of an exercise are as follows:

- Foundation
- Exercise Design and Development
- Exercise Conduct

Presentation of a certificate of appreciation by Col Gitonga (Comdt. HPSS) to Mr Howard Foard

- Exercise Evaluation and Reporting
- Corrective Action Plan/Improvement Plan

When planning for emergency exercises, the following are very crucial for the success of any exercise:

- Exercise planning team
- Exercise Planning Conferences
- Exercise Planning Timelines.

The exercise planning team is responsible for assisting the Exercise Coordinator in developing exercise content and procedures, including exercise planning, conduct, and evaluation. The planning team determines exercise objectives, tailors the scenario to jurisdictional needs, and develops documents used in exercise simulation, control, and evaluation.

Exercise Planning Conferences and Meetings help lay the foundation for the type of exercise, the scope, objectives, and the purpose of the exercise. The scope, type (operations-based or discussion-based), and complexity of an exercise should determine the number of meetings necessary to successfully conduct an exercise.

Planning conferences should occur in the following chronological order:

- Concept and Objectives (C&O) Meeting,
- Initial Planning Conference (IPC), Mid-Term
- Planning Conference (MPC), and
- Final Planning Conference (FPC).

Exercise planning timelines establish target timeframes for attaining significant, exercise-related milestones, such as planning conferences, training, exercise conduct, and after-action reporting. Timelines will vary based on exercise scope and complexity. For example, exercise planners generally employ longer timelines for table top exercises (TTXs) than for workshops and seminars, and longer timelines for full-scale exercises (FSE). Timelines may also vary based on the experience that an organization may have in conducting exercises, the resources that are available, and the size of the planning team.

Planning, training, and exercising are the only feasible recommendations. If an integrated emergency management system is to be utilized and effective in future disasters, all levels of government must be on the same page of the book. Effective coordination cannot be achieved during the chaos following any disaster. Relationships must be established, plans written and tested, and procedures agreed upon. Regardless of what our particular role is, our mission is the same: to provide effective response and recovery through coordinated logistics, communications, and information support systems.

Participation in regional and international exercises is a crucial aspect of emergency preparedness for many organizations. Communities need to plan with their neighbours for emergencies that cross municipal or provincial borders. Disasters do not stop at political borders, and neither should preparedness activities. Inter-provincial and international resources should be incorporated into plans and used as appropriate. Communities should familiarize themselves with the resources available from potential regional and international partners and share their response concepts and standard operating procedures and emergency operating procedures with these groups.

Major L.N. Nandasava
Instructor Pre-deployment Training, HPSS

Convention on the Rights of the Child

Etymologically, the term "child" comes from the Latin word infans which means "the one who does not speak". For the Roman, this term designates the child from birth, up to the age of 7 years. This notion has evolved a lot through centuries and cultures to finally designate human being from birth until adulthood (about 18 years). But this conception of the child was wide and the age of the majority varied from one culture to another.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 defines more precisely the term 'child' as "any human being below the age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier". The idea, through this definition and all the texts concerning child welfare, is that the child is a human being with rights and dignity. What characterizes the child, is development and vulnerability. Indeed, the child is growing into a future adult, who has no means to protect himself/herself and that is why they need specific protection. As human rights, children's rights are constituted by fundamental guarantees and essential human rights.

Human rights are the basic standards that people need to live in dignity. All human beings are entitled to enjoy human rights which are based on the principles of universality, indivisibility, participation, accountability, transparency and non-discrimination. In addition to the rights that are available to all people, there are rights that apply only to children. Children need special rights because of their unique needs and they need additional protection that adults do not. In this perspective, texts proclaiming the protection of the child and his rights were adopted.

Children's rights were recognized after the 1st world war, with the adoption of the Declaration of Geneva, in 1924. The process of recognition of children's rights continued, with the adoption of the UN Declaration of children's rights in 1959. The recognition of the child's interest and his/her rights became real in 20 November 1989 with the adoption of the International Convention on

the Rights of the Child which is the first international legally binding text recognizing all the fundamental rights of the child. This is based on the notion that children's rights are human rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international document that sets out all of the rights that children have. The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention and opened it for signature on 20 November 1989 (the 30th Anniversary of its Declaration of the Rights of the Child and came into force on 2 September 1990). The Convention on the Rights of the Child has 54 articles with the full list of rights for children and young people under the age of 18 and is the most accepted standard

Children today are the world tomorrow.
Source: http://www.ifco.info/ 25th-anniversary uncrc

on children's rights in the world. It acknowledges the primary role of parents and the family in the care and protection of children, as well as the obligation of the State to help them carry out these duties.

Children's rights include the right to health, education, family life, play and recreation, an adequate standard of living and to be protected from abuse and harm. Children's rights cover their developmental and age-appropriate needs that change over time as a child grows up. The UN Convention includes four articles that are given special emphasis. These are also known as 'general principles'. These rights are the bedrock for securing the additional rights in the UN Convention.

There are four general principles that underpin all children's rights:

Firstly, Non-discrimination means that all children have the same right to develop their potential in all situations and at all times. All the rights guaranteed by the UNCRC must be available to all children without discrimination of any kind (CRC, Article 2). For example, every child should have equal access to education regardless of the child's gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, disability, parentage, sexual orientation, and others

Secondly, best interests of the child must be a primary consideration in all actions and decisions concerning a child, and must be used to resolve conflicts between different rights. (CRC, Article 3). For example, when making national budgetary decisions affecting children, Government must consider how cuts will impact on the best interests of the child.

Thirdly, the right to survival and development underscores the vital importance of ensuring access to basic services and to equality of opportunity for children to achieve their full development. This include the child's right to life and the needs that are most basic to existence, such as nutrition, shelter, education, an adequate living standard and access to medical services. For example, a child with a disability should have effective access to education and health care to achieve their full potential. The CRC talks about the right to education, play, leisure, cultural activities, access to information, and freedom of thought, conscience and religion, the right to life, survival and development (Article, 6). Provision and compliance of these rights will ensure that children are safeguarded against all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation, including special care for refugee children, safeguard for children in the criminal justice system; protection for children in employment, protection and rehabilitation for children who have suffered exploitation or abuse of any kind.

Head of Applied Research presenting on Applied Research

Mr U Wissenbach the first counsellor and Head of political section for the EU Delegation to Kenya opening a plaque to commemorate the launching of CCTV at Amani PSO Village

Dog handler of the Canine Unit using a mine detection dog to locate a mine

Amb. Raychelle Omamo, CS Defence Kenya, following a presentation by IPSTCs Chief of Staff Lt Col Deletraz

IPSTC library resource presentation by Maj Misiani

Invited guests listening to opening speeches

Key Visits and Events at IPSTC

During the First Quarter of 2015, the International Peace Support Training Centre welcomed key personalities across the globe to various events. This included Ambassadors /High commissioners of different countries and Defence Attachés among others.

Director IPSTC (Brig R G Kabage) during a plenary discussion of an RSML Course (16-27th Feb 2015)

Director IPSTC (Brig R G Kabage), presenting a gift pack to Commander T Tomimastu the Japanese Defence Attaché to Kenya on 5th February 2015

Peace and Conflict Studies School Display of materials used for training
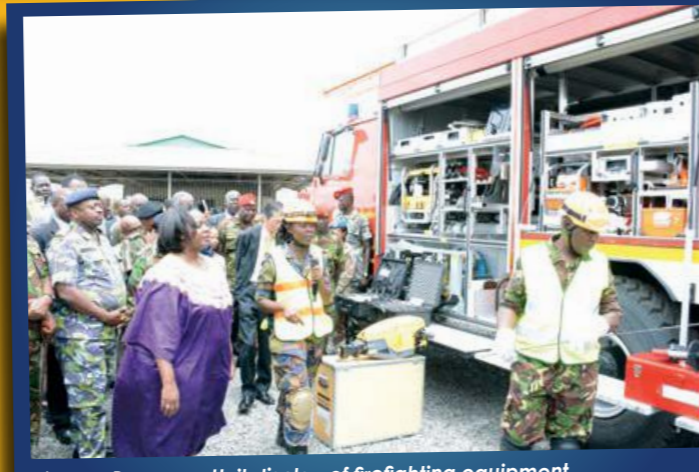
Disaster Response Unit display of firefighting equipment

Guests watching a Protection of Civilians Demonstration

Maj Omao explaining how demining is undertaken in the field

HE M Ziolkowski, the Polish Ambassador to Kenya and the Director IPSTC, Brig R G Kabage, on 5th March 2015

HE G A Andersen, the Danish Ambassador to Kenya, planting a tree on 25th February 2015

Director IPSTC, Brig R G Kabage, presenting a certificate to a Child Protection course participant on 30th Jan 2015

IPSTC Marks Successful Second Open Day

The Launch of MTT/MET initiatives by Amb. Raychelle Omamo, CS Defence Kenya and Canadian High Commissioner HE David Angell

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Lastly, the views of the child mean that the voice of the child must be heard and respected in all matters concerning his or her rights. This encompasses children's freedom to express opinions, to have a say in matters affecting their own lives, to join associations and to assemble peacefully.

As their capacities develop, children should have increasing opportunity to participate in the activities of society, in preparation for adulthood. For example, those in power should consult with children before making decisions that will affect them. The child's view must be considered and taken into account in all matters affecting him or her (Article, 12).

So far, the Convention on the Rights of the Child is the most rapidly and widely ratified international human rights treaty in history. The Convention changed the

way children are viewed and treated. The unprecedented acceptance of the Convention clearly shows a wide global commitment to advancing children's rights. Governments can decide whether they will ratify the Convention, which means that the government agrees to make sure that all of these rights are available to children. The Convention on the Rights of the Child has been ratified by every country in the world and currently, 194 countries are party to it, except for the United States and South Sudan. South Sudan has started its domestic process to become a party to the treaty. On 20 January 2015, Somalia ratified the convention and the process will be finalized once the Government of Somalia deposits the instrument of ratification at UN Headquarters in New York. In Somalia, parliamentary approval and presidential assent of the ratification act was obtained "without the articles of 14, 20 and 21 due to Somali culture, religion

and the provisional constitution. By ratification, the Horn of Africa country has become the 194th state party to ratify the Convention as the world enters into the 26th year of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Fifth Child Protection Course funded by the Government of the United Kingdom (UK) was held at the Peace and Conflict Studies School (PCSS) for ten (10) days from 19th to 30th January 2015. The course had twenty eight (28) participants from seven (7) countries that included Kenya, Burundi, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and Comoros. The aim of the course was to enhance the participants' understanding of child protection issues for the effective prevention and protection of children in Peace Support Operations (PSOs)

Catherine Cherotich
Directing Staff, IPSTC

The IPSTC held a successful open day on 25 March, 2015. This was the second open day after the first debut in 2011. The main purpose of the event was to update the public and development partners about the current activities, products and services that IPSTC is offering. The theme of the open day was; 'IPSTC's Research and Training Initiatives: Towards Addressing Emerging Challenges to Regional Peace and Security', to highlight the centre's main focus for the day.

According to the Director, IPSTC:

"The IPSTC Open Day 2015 is designed as an event to bring together peace and security actors and stakeholders from within Eastern Africa so that they

can experience and appreciate the work IPSTC has done in contributing to regional peace and security. It also acts as a platform for capacity-building and exchange of experiences and good practices among the African Union Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) actors."

Visitors sampled the training and research products displayed, ranging from policy making level services at the headquarter, training at Peace and Conflict Study School (PCSS), publications and innovative products at Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) and the humanitarian practical training at the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS).

The event was graced by the presence of Ministry of Defence Cabinet Secretary, Amb. Raychelle Omamo. She lauded the contribution of IPSTC towards the achievements of AU's African Standby Force (ASF) through support for the realization of full operational capability of East African Standby Force (EASF). She said that the Centre has trained more than 19,000 Peace Support Operations (PSO) personnel from Africa; conducted Mobile Training in Ethiopia, South Sudan, Zimbabwe and Somalia and introduced Evaluation and Training Needs Assessments (TNA) to improve training delivery. She also appreciated introduction of CCTV to

improve performance of the AMANI village and the support provided to Rwanda Peace Academy (RPA) and Ethiopia International Peacekeeping Training Centre (EIPKTC) by the IPSTC.

The Cabinet Secretary paid tribute to international partners who have walked along with IPSTC. This includes members of the Joint Control Board (JCB) who continuously provide excellent multi-lateral partnership for peace and security. She cited IPSTC milestones in PSO as a mark of innovation and courage, and also noted that IPSTC services are not only valuable to the country but also to the region. Other organizations were advised to emulate performance of the Centre. She expressed optimism the UN Women supported project to integrate gender in all IPSTC activities, observing that other marginalized groups such as the youth should also be fully incorporated.

Brigadier Robert Kabage, Director, IPSTC, highlighted the purpose of the occasion and indicated the link between this event and the overall IPSTC's strategic plan, 2012-2015 that seek to transform the Centre into a world-class and internationally recognized institution. He cited the timely completion of the Research Complex as an indication of the Centre's commitment to the realization of the set goals. The Director also revealed the new innovative products, Mobile Training Teams (MTT) which had widened outreach and Training Management System (TMS) which connects IPSTC alumni for better feedback. He revealed that new courses have been introduced to cover Election Monitoring and Management (EMM), Governance and Gender to reflect country's specific requirements, culture and PSO working environment. The Director informed participants about the renovation of HPSS's accommodation block to provide better facilities. He paid tribute to the commitment of partners, Embassy of Japan in Kenya, UNDP, United States of America, United Kingdom, Embassy of Netherlands, UN Women, among others for their invaluable support to the Centre.

The Canadian High Commissioner to Kenya, HE David Angell, expressed his country's appreciation of Kenya's contribution to regional peace and security and promised to continue strengthening partnership with the Centre.

The Representative of Nigeria's National Defence College (NDC), Dr. Christian Ichite noted commonality of the conflicts challenges in Africa and the need for PSO institutions to collaborate in solidarity, share knowledge, skills and experiences to resolve the conflicts. He cited participation in the Africa Peace Support Trainers Association (APSTA) and the leading role played by IPSTC in advancing the course of African peace and security agenda. He expressed Nigeria's commitment to collective peace and security. He observed that the change in AU's stand from OAU's non-interference in domestic political affairs to 'non-indifference' in article 4 H of the AU Charter and the new APSA mechanism had provided an impetus for robust and effective PSO.

The Director of East African Standby Force (EASF), Ambassador Ismaail Chanfi, expressed satisfaction and appreciation of IPSTC's contribution towards EASF reaching its full operational capability. He cited IPSTC as a flagship institution for peace and security work in the region, noting its contribution in pre-deployment training. He reminded the audience that EASF recognized IPSTC as a Centre of Excellence in 2011 and referred it as a source of pride in the region. He urged IPSTC to support other upcoming PSO training institutions in the region.

The representative of Joint Control Board (JCB) and head of UNDP in Kenya, Ms Maria Threase-Keating, saluted IPSTC for opening the world to what it does. She highlighted the various types of conflict that have engulfed the region and brought about loss of lives and properties. She identified climate change as a continuous life threatening occurrence in the region, noting the 2011/12 drought in Kenya in which UNDP was involved in mitigation

initiatives. She applauded the Kenyan government seriousness in consideration of environmental issues and lauded Kenya's president's presence in Sendai, Japan, to discuss about disaster management.

Ms Keating also mentioned the UN 'Deliver as One' human security project in Turkana and Marsabit and the good support provided by the Kenya government. She also observed IPSTC's adherence to world standards of high integrity, accountability and values in implementation of projects. She reiterated the UN position that sustainable development can only be achieved in peace and security and commended IPSTC for its various efforts to improve outreach through open forums, documentaries and publications.

The Japanese Ambassador to Kenya, Tatsushi Terada, reiterated Japan's value in promoting global peace and security. He said that after WWII Japan came up with a proactive policy of promoting international cooperation and global peace and security. He also mentioned growing recognition of effective conflict deterrent measures through military cooperation, noting that Japan had sent a military attaché to Kenya for the first time in 2015.

The Ambassador also noted that IPSTC was a key institution in promoting the Eastern Africa peace and security. He appreciated the partnership with the Centre and the innovative products displayed. He cited Kenya's President's visit to Sendai, Japan as a further indication of the cooperation between the two countries in global peace and security. He affirmed Japan's commitment to fighting global terrorism through collective global cooperation in improving living standards of the youth and building capacity of PSO. He expressed hope that IPSTC will continue to scale new heights with increased innovative products.

Joseph Kioi Mbugua
Researcher, IPSTC

Plight of Women Refugees in Flight

In line with the IPSTC's research focus and theme, this article seeks to highlight the problems refugees face with a great emphasis laid on women who are rendered refugees. It is aimed at highlighting the dire conditions they encounter during flight, and within the confines of the refugee camps within the Eastern Africa region. This is meant to bring out the consequences of the existing, and emerging armed conflicts in this region, and from a gender perspective.

A Refugee refers to someone, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his/her nationality and is unable or owing to such fear is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country. Due to intra-state armed conflict in the Eastern Africa region especially Somalia and South Sudan, women refugees have become the most vulnerable to various forms of direct and structured violence. As a result, UNHCR states that they face numerous risks due to a breakdown of community support structures brought on by conflict, hence exposing them to discrimination and, gender and sexual based violence. This is as a result of their gender roles in society as well as the gendered position they are placed in society by the community. The risks they face are most evident in flight as they escape armed conflict from their respective home countries. Given that these women and young girls are on many occasions unaccompanied, they also face one form of disability or another, as well as other life events like pregnancy hence heightening their vulnerability. The elderly women in flight also face hurdles

and are adversely affected due to the movement refugees have to endure in their bid to escape any conflict.

According to The International Rescue Committee (July 2011), Somali refugees continue to trickle into overcrowded refugee camps in Daadab most of whom are women. Daadab hosts five camps, Ifo, Ifo 2 Dagahaley, Hagadera and Kambioos. These camps were meant to host 90,000 refugees but now host over 450,000 men, women and children. As the camps expand, newly arrived refugees especially women and girls find their way into the fringes of Daadab camp; where there is minimal security, and amenities like healthcare.

The UNHCR reports that Women and girls make up the majority of refugees consisting of up to half of those displaced over international borders. In addition, women refugees are the most affected by violence than any other population of women in the world. The most common form of sexual abuse is rape accompanied by other forms of Gender Based Violence (GBV) which are mostly under reported due to the void left by the civil society as a result of armed conflict. This is replicated in refugee camps where the majority population is comprised of women left to double up on their gendered roles with those of the head of the household. The social structure of women refugees is completely turned upside down as they settle to refugee life, mostly in a camp. Access to vital services like healthcare facilities exposes women rendered refugees to the risk of serious complications especially during pregnancy or delivery for what would be an otherwise routine birth.

Furthermore, access to income generating activities is diminished in refugee camps as the women cannot travel off to long distances in search of work and still uphold their gendered roles in their household. In many instances, it is the man of the house, or the sons, who move away in search of better economic opportunities with the hope of supporting the family back in the camp. This exposes women to situations that make them resort to relying on the available male support in order to supplement their efforts in providing for their dependants. In this case, women are likely to be exposed to potential Sexual and Gender Based Violence scenario. Cases of humanitarian workers subjecting women to sexual violence for favours have been documented by Amnesty International. In addition, women and young girls also face these violence from host communities when they venture outside the camps in search of firewood and income generating activities. This situation is worsened as some men perceive this risk as less in comparison to that of the men, who might face death as opposed to 'just' rape. Sexual and Gender Based Violence against women refugees has reproductive health implications. Reproductive health problems for example unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, are some of the complications that women refugees face.

Women refugees from Eastern African countries like South Sudan have to grapple with the harsh climatic conditions such as drought along the refugee corridor that leads them into Kenya. Their special needs as women and girls makes them more vulnerable than men to this rugged terrain due to their biological make up in terms of reproductive health. In addition, pregnant and lactating mothers endure a torrid time in these conditions due to lack of enough dietary needs and a secure environment for resting. The young girls and other women face the risk of abuse and hunger due to lack of food and security. As a result of this, lack of food and water leads them to a dangerous tactic of tying their stomach with rope to reduce the likelihood of feeling hungry, a practice that can be fatal when the stomach is unbound and food ingested.

Women need protection due to their special needs and the international, regional, and local mechanisms available should ensure that at least food, healthcare, and security are availed within the camps.

Women from a communal water tap in the outskirts of the Dagahaley settlement at Kenya's Dadaab Refugee Camp. Source: www.unhcr.org retrieved 3rd April 2015

Watson Karuma, Intern, PSRD

Towards Gender Equity in Turkana County

From an aerial view, the vast plains, valleys of Turkana County and the glittering waters of the lake present magnificent geographical features to behold. The songs, dances and beaded attire speak of a culturally rich and diverse society. Travelling from Lokichar to Kakuma, a distant of more than 300 Kilometres, provides one with a glimpse of varied lifestyle, topography, vegetation and livestock.

The IPSTC conducted a field survey on "Women, Natural Resources Management and Peacebuilding in Turkana County." in February, 2015. This project was undertaken in line with project activities agreed upon between IPSTC and UN Women. The two institutions have partnered to boost women participation in peace support operations (PSO) through research, policy making, curriculum design and training.

The research was based in four sub - counties of Turkana namely; Loima, Turkana South, Turkana West and Turkana Central. The study assessed the participation of women in Natural Resource Management (NRM) and peace building (PB) in Turkana County. The target was 75 respondents (75% women – 30 Key Informants and 45 participants in Focus Group Discussions).

There are many resources found in Turkana but the study focused more on land, water, pasture, forests, oil and gas. Climate change, spread of arid lands and desertification, pollution of marine and fresh waters and destruction of forests all contribute to change in natural resources that people depend on for survival and increases their vulnerability; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, (IFRCS).

A number of research publications have established relations between natural resources and conflict. The position of women in this complex relationship is more precarious due to their reproductive and socio-economic gender roles. There is more emphasis in global policy regime to promote equal sharing of resources and improve access to the poor and marginalized groups.

Research in pastoralist communities in Kenya show that men and women are made vulnerable through cattle raids which are mostly caused by droughts. Desertification, unsustainable use of natural resources and drought can cause conflicts among communities whose livelihoods depend on limited resources such as water and pasture. The local governance structures, community based approaches and traditional leaders are

Researcher during a Field Research in Turkana on 10 Feb 2015

important in managing natural resource-based conflicts in developing countries. It is important to understand the challenges and contributions of women in NRM and PB in Turkana to appropriately implement projects that can empower them to be in the mainstream of peace building in the County.

Women are yet to be properly integrated in NRM and PB at the global level. Despite the various national frameworks that call for a gender perspective in all national initiatives including peace and security matters, women are largely missing in NRM and PB for various reasons such as lack of awareness, knowledge and skills in NRM and PB.

As users and grass root managers of resources in many conflict affected areas, women have a significant role to play in natural resource management. However, all over the world they remain marginalized from land ownership and control and in decision making about NRM in general. Sustainable peace and development calls for equitable participation of both men and women in NRM.

This study provides information on women's roles, contribution, barriers of participation, opportunities and recommendations for enhancing their participation. Such information is crucial for policy makers and training institutions concerned with promoting women participation in natural resource management and peace building policies.

This study explored traditional and modern natural resource management and peace building frameworks and how they impact on women peace and security. The study established that women are not effectively included at the decision making level in County

government resource management sector and community based resource management and peace building systems. However, women participate more in the latter (39%) than the former (38%). Women contribution can be seen in institutions and projects such as Land Use Planning and Management Committees (LUPC), Water Resource Management Committees (WRMC), Social Audit Committees, Sub County Peace Committees (SCPC), Livestock Marketing Associations (LMA), Rural Initiative for Participatory Agricultural Transformation (RIPAT), County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), that are providing opportunities and training for women participation.

The study also confirmed that there was inadequate knowledge of NRM and that women are not adequately represented in County Security Committees; however they participate in Usalama and Nyumba Kumi initiatives but not in leadership positions. The education status of respondents and especially women is also low.

The research provide a number of recommendations including assessing land rights and tenure systems and economic opportunities that can enhance women participation in resource management and peace building. Other intervention tools may be legal aid, access to micro-credit and assistance to form cooperatives.

IPSTC and UN Women will utilize the findings to design future interventions that will seek to enhance women's meaningful participation in decision making of NRM and PB in Turkana County.

Joseph Kioi Mbugua
Researcher, IPSTC

Counter Terrorism Strategies in Kenya

An AMISOM Force Headquarters Staff Officers' Training was conducted at HPSS from 2nd to 27th February 2015. The training was funded by Africa Contingency Training Assistance (ACOTA) in conjunction with US Department of State through Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA).

The course was to reinforce and refine the skills that the military officers from the AMISOM Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) and to ensure that they were fully trained in Peace Support Operations (PSO) aspects particularly at Force Headquarters level in order to facilitate the successful execution of the AMISOM mission mandate with Professionalism, Competency and Efficiency.

Terrorism is a vice that affects various countries in the world and the training provided a rich platform to discuss possible counter terrorism strategies. In fact, development of strong counterterrorism strategies has been a particular priority in Kenya. The key factors contributing to this prioritization include Kenya's general International counterterrorism obligations pursuant to the relevant UN Security Council resolutions; its geographical proximity to Somalia and previous terrorist attacks on US and Israeli interests in Kenya; and the identification of Kenya as a key strategic partner in The implementation of the US-led 'war on terror'.

As a result of Kenya's geographical proximity to Somalia and previous bombings in Nairobi and Mombasa, Kenya is often considered to be at a heightened risk of terrorism. In August 1998, the US Embassy in Nairobi was bombed, killing over 200 people and injuring a further 5000. An Israeli-owned hotel in Kilifi - the Kikambala Paradise Hotel - was also bombed and two surface-to-air missiles were fired at an Israeli commercial airliner on 28 November 2002. On 21 September 2013, there was another terror attack at West Gate Shopping Mall in Nairobi that shocked the world where more than 67 innocent lives were lost.

In addition, to previous attacks on Kenyan soil, the border Kenya shares with Somalia is also perceived to heighten the risk of terrorist attacks in Kenya due to the political instability in Somalia as discussed above. The situation has been complicated since

Kenya Defence Forces moved into Somalia in October 2011 to Commence "Operation Linda Nchi". Nevertheless, more towns previously under the control of the Al Shabaab militant group have been liberated hence consolidation of the gains made.

To understand the challenges in the management of border security in Kenya, it is necessary to appreciate that Kenya is one of the three countries in the world, alongside Ethiopia and Djibouti; that share a border with a country without a Government for over sixteen years. This situation negates the entire approach to border security, and has impacted adversely on Kenya's internal security; a fact that is quite often forgotten by many.

Kenya has closed its border with Somalia on a number of occasions. Other states, such as the UK and the US, have also taken the position that the shared border increases the threat of terrorism in Kenya not only as a result of the instability in Somalia but also on the basis that Somalia may provide a base and potential shelter for Al-Qaeda operatives.

As a result of the attacks against US interests in Kenya and its geographical proximity to Somalia, the US has identified Kenya as a key strategic ally in its "war on terror" and has provided Kenya with substantial funding in this regard. Kenya receives a range of assistance from the US to pursue its counterterrorism strategies, including: "military training for border and coastal security, a variety of programs to strengthen control of the movement of people and goods across borders, aviation security capacity-building, assistance for regional efforts against terrorist financing, and police training.

Arising from the training discussions, Counter terrorism measures in the country still continue to face the following challenges:

- Lack of awareness among the members of the public on their role in counterterrorism measures, which amongst others entails, detecting and reporting suspicious persons/activities.

US Senior Representative to Somalia Mr Mc Anulty presenting a certificate to AMISOM course participant

- Politicization of crackdown against illegal aliens, especially Somalia nationals who have invested heavily in Nairobi, Mombasa and Garrisa.

- Identifying and locating the numerous Al-Shabaab returnees and Amniyat (intelligence) operatives in the Country. These operatives enter the Country at various times to plan attacks, settling at varied locations. Some of them are only identifiable through Christian names and aliases, while others have no form of identification at all.

- The operatives have adopted strict operational security measures including reducing use of mobile phones, communicating through encrypted messages, using e-mail draft boxes such as Dead Letter Boxes and adopting use of such applications as WhatsApp. They have also minimized interactions with non-members, thus reducing opportunities for recruitment against them.

- Corruption as is evident in the fraudulent issuance of public documents and handling of terrorism-related cases.

- The lack of a concerted and coordinated counter terrorism mechanism impedes investigations as competing interests take precedence over cases.

- The efficacy of the Prevention of Terrorism Act Strengthen the National Intelligence Service Act, (2012), which contains numerous deterrent provisions, is yet to be fully tested.

Counter Terrorism Strategy Recommendations include:

- Hasten the decimation of the Al-Shabaab terrorism infrastructure in Somalia by launching a diplomatic offensive to mobilize Regional and International support for a military solution.

- Mobilize public support for the war on terrorism and sustain security operations especially in North Eastern, Coast and Nairobi regions to dismantle the terrorist infrastructure;

- Urgently review and implement the national counter-terrorism strategy;

- Tackle corruption, enhance security vigilance and counter-terrorism efforts;

- Beefing up security in all key vulnerable points and social places;

- Ensure strict enforcement of relevant legislations;

- Strengthen the National Intelligence Service Act 2012.

- Allocate adequate resources to enhance the capacity of the various security agencies addressing the threat of terrorism; and

- Engage Muslim leaders, elders and Islamic scholars to counter radicalization by terrorist operatives.

Major D Y Kilimo
So2 Coord HPSS

United Nations Mission in South Sudan Pre-deployment Training

Pre-deployment training course aim at preparing Kenya military personnel who are in the process of deployment to an international crisis management mission. The course provide the Battalion Comand Group with the basic knowledge and soft skills required for deployment in an international crisis management mission, irrespective of the specific functions they are to accomplish in the field.

The aim of the course is to equip participants with knowledge about specific conflicts and actors, as well as the political background and the role of the mission. The course familiarizes officers on the challenges of mission work and life and security issues. It also raises awareness for inter-cultural issues, gender affairs, and personal conduct.

Other important issues relevant are addressed when deploying to a post-conflict environment such as the security situation on the ground, stress management, code of conduct, and living and working conditions are critical for safety and security of personnel.

In essence, training prepares newly recruited personnel for their upcoming assignments so that they can start working effectively on arrival in the mission area.

The Pre-deployment course was conducted from 2 -13, February, 2015 and comprised of participants drawn from the Battalion Command Group. The command elements are part of the larger battalion that is to be deployed to South Sudan from 2015 under the umbrella of United Nation Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). The training was conducted at the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS), a platform of the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) which is mandated to conduct the pre deployment training for troops to be deployed to both AU and UN Mission.

History of Conflict in South Sudan

South Sudan became independent on 9 July 2011 after a long period of 21 years of civil war. This new nation is amongst the poorest countries in the world and has been struggling to achieve lasting peace, unity, development and prosperity while engaged in a nation building process. However, some political and financial crisis has put the country's stability at risk and badly affected its development and reconciliation process.

Kenya Involvement in Peacekeeping Mission

Kenya's first peacekeeping deployment was to UNTAG in Namibia in 1989. This was followed by UNPROFOR former Yugoslavia between 1991 and 1995. From 1999, Kenyan troops took part in UN mission in UNAMSIL in Sierra Leone and INTERFET and UNTAET in East Timor. This was followed by participating in UNMEE in Ethiopia and Eritrea. The recent major mission was in Sudan where Kenya participated in UNMIS. Now, the country is engaged in UN mission in Southern Sudan, (UNMISS), not forgetting the AMISOM mission in Somalia.

Since Kenya begun sending troops in the mission abroad, so far the country has committed Eight Battalions to Southern Sudan. This is from KENBATT 15 up to KENBATT 22. This is the Ninth Battalion to be deployed in Southern Sudan.

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) is the newest United Nations peacekeeping mission in the world. South Sudan became independent after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005. UNMISS was established on 8 July 2011 by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1966 (2011). UNMISS is headed by Special Representative of the Secretary-General Ellen Margrethe (Denmark). It is composed of 11,433 total uniformed personnel: 10,251 troops 164 military liaison officers, 1,018 police (including Formed Police Units), 834 international civilian personnel, 1,372 local civilian staff, 411 United Nations Volunteers whose headquarter in the South Sudan capital Juba.

The Kenyan contingent to UNMISS, KENBATT 22 has so far performed well in Southern Sudan and this is due to the intensive Pre deployment training that the officers and men undergo at the IPSTC before deployment. The Battalion has frequently reached out to assist the people of Northern Bahr El-Ghazal. The peacekeepers have provided force protection for humanitarian aid agencies that furnished assistance to internally displaced persons fleeing from violence in the northern parts of the state last year.

Major L.N. Nandasava
Instructor Pre-deployment Training, HPSS

Syndicate discussion of Pre Deployment Course participants on 9th Mar 2015

Self-Defence in the Field

Personal safety and security in both the work place and the field is of paramount importance. It is because of this reason that a Security Management and Personal Safety and Security concurrent courses were held at the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS), at Embakasi from 16-20 February 2015 by REDR UK in Conjunction with OXFAM International.

The training was designed to put individuals under stressful conditions while preparing them for the worst case scenarios. Essential classroom theory was complemented with real life simulation confronting key issues such as road blocks, abductions, weapons, mines and crossfire. The training was meant to help field workers to reduce security risks and enable them to deal with situations that could compromise their safety and that of their colleagues.

The process of protecting yourself begins long before a confrontation develops.

Words like 'self-defence' mean different things to different people, so we will draw a distinction between self-defence and self-protection for the sake of clarity.

- 'Self-defence' refers to the skills of fighting; evasion and fleeing that are used to thwart an attack that is imminent or already taking place.

- 'Self-protection' on the other hand encompasses many layers, one of which is the act of self-defence. Self-protection also includes alertness, target hardening, confrontation management and a host of other skills used to avoid, deter or prevent attacks – or to deal with them if they do happen.

For any crime to take place you need: a victim or target, a criminal or aggressor and an opportunity hence the famous 'crime triangle'. If any of the three is removed, then no crime can take place. An attacker, of course, brings himself and his willingness to attack you to the situation. You have at least some control over the other two sides of the triangle. By your actions and habits you can ensure that a potential attacker is presented with few opportunities to carry out his attack.

If at all possible, you should try to ensure that the 'crime triangle' remains incomplete by implementing the avoidance, deterrence and evasion measures. Simply put, this means that if you are not there, you cannot be attacked. Even if you and a potential attacker are both in the same place, there may not be an opportunity to attack you on the terms that he wants. Depriving him of an opportunity can be as simple as making sure you can see him, not turning your back, being aware of your surroundings or determinedly maintaining your personal space.

Even if the triangle is completed, an attack is by no means a certainty. Whether you are subjected to violence or not depends upon his willingness to attack you. You do have a small measure of control over this as you can manipulate the situation or his perception of it to reduce the possibility

Stretching session in class to enhance attention

of attack – but only if you know how to do it!

Often the deciding factor in whether or not you get attacked is how you handle the situation. For example, if you are facing a threatening situation and you behave like a victim – that is, you show fear and generally fit into the potential assailant's 'script' for events, then you are more likely to be attacked than someone who acts calmly and confidently and breaks the 'script'.

It might seem that faced with three tough-looking thugs, you have little choice in the matter, but in fact you do. Preparation plays an important part. Knowing that you have at least some idea of what to do when under attack can be a great help when putting on a commendable performance of confident assurance. But there are other factors too. In order to assure your safety, you must not be embarrassed to take simple defensive measures. Most decent people will respect you for bluntly stating that you don't want to go with them – and most would be upset and apologetic at having made you nervous. Thugs might not be pleased, but they will probably decide to look for an easier victim, and if they do decide to go for you, at least your position is better than if you'd let them take you where they wanted to go.

In conclusion, someone who knows that an attack is about to take place chooses not to assume a defensive posture (mental or physical) because they are embarrassed to, or because they simply cannot believe that this is happening to them. Caught flat-footed and mentally out of gear, they are an easy target. These things happen all the time, yet they are so easily avoided. Don't be a victim!

Major D Y Kilimo
So2 Coord HPSS

Incident Command Systems (ICS): Capability, Planning and Response Actions for East Africa

Background

In 2011, US AFRICOM initiated dialogue with the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) to develop a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Curriculum. At that time, the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) Disaster Risk Management (DRM) wing was responsible for DRM training within the IPSTC. A US Subject Matter Expert (SME) was the focal point for delivery of basic DRM training inclusive of the North American Incident Command System (ICS). Though relevant not only to Kenya but also the rest of the Eastern African region, the courses were being delivered dependent on the availability of a SME at HPSS. However once such SME departed, the training in essence ceased. Therefore between 2012- 2013 there has been little activity in the DRM wing.

Subsequently, AFRICOM contracted Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) Institute to assist with the development of training material that could be transferred to the IPSTC as the managing authority. As part of the process BAH, supported by AFRICOM and IPSTC conducted a TNA, which formed the baseline of identifying the priority areas for training. The TNA was conducted in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda between November 2013 and April 2014. It identified priority needs throughout the region

specifically focusing on DRM Exercises, ICS, and All Hazards Operations Planning, Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), Strategic Communications and Early Warning Operations.

IPSTC as a regional centre of excellence through , the DRM wing at HPSS will enable regional bodies national institutions of learning, government and public safety agencies to adopt the national Incident Management System, Incident Command System, which is a framework that provides a consistent approach to respond and recover from national, domestic incidents regardless of size or complexity.

In Eastern Africa, emergency response awareness continues to be an area of focus and concern for military personnel, police, civilians government officials, healthcare providers, public safety personnel and taxpaying citizens. The IPSTC Disaster wing at HPSS has enhanced its commitment to Disaster management trainings by undertaking its first Pilot Course in Incident Command Systems.

Therefore, DRM Courses will support and assist local, state and national agencies in their efforts to fulfil their designated roles in emergency management response. Citizens within Eastern Africa must be protected in the event of man-made or

A facilitator guiding a syndicate discussion during Incident Command Systems Course

natural disasters or possible terrorist incidents. IPSTC will continue to offer training for disaster ministries and agency personnel who are responsible for appropriate response.

What is ICS?

ICS is a model tool for command, control, and coordination of a response and provides a means to coordinate the efforts of individual agencies as they work toward the common goal of stabilizing the incident and saving life, protecting property, economy and the environment. In short, ICS is a standardized on scene all hazard management approach. It also allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

In East Africa, many people believe that ICS is a "big-one" while others consider it an "overkill" for small responses. ICS is built on the concept that is comparable to unity of command. It is an organized, systematic approach designed to help bring order to chaos. It uses time proven methods and techniques in a dynamic, ever-changing world of response. If used correctly, it can help mitigate disaster incidents in an effective and efficient manner.

The ICS DRM Course was designed as a one week pilot course, with a variety of

A group photo of ICS course participants

activities to emphasize and demonstrate key enabling objectives. The course opened with a quick review of the key features of the Incident Command System. The students identified those ICS positions that would most likely be filled during an initial response to a moderately complex incident and discussed the roles and responsibilities of these positions. Working in teams, students responded to a simulated incident as an initial response. The Pilot Course was designed to improve the mutual understanding and collaborative unity of purpose of different partners, in order to affect and improve response to and recovery from disasters that is envisioned in HPSS Disaster Wing's whole Community approach to national preparedness.

The purpose is to equip participants with requisite skills, knowledge, tools and an enhanced cordination in disaster operations to work effectively with national government, county government, local / district, volunteer agency, private sector, and other governent agency partners, as a unified team to conduct more effective disaster operations.

Participants of the course included military, Police and Civilians, most of who had only cursory expirence in DRM with representatives from Rwanda, Uganda ,Ethiopia ,Tanzania and Kenya.

Each country nominated two female representatives.

The course incorporated conceptual understanding of ICS, transfer of command, Incident Action Planning Processes and Incident Resource Management including resource deployment and mobilization. This would enable participants to serve as members of all hazard incident management team. Participants are immersed in a curriculum that will promote development of their abilities to evaluate the threat, identify and prioritize probable targets, measure required capabilities, and discuss Incident Action Plan (IAP) processes. The course culminates with a real-time, scenario-driven practical exercise that requires participants to apply concepts learned during the course to plan for and manage emergency response resources.

Finally, the ICS pilot course, training and organizational structure and procedures enable emergency response personnel to work safely together to take control of a critical incident. The course will assist National government, regional districts, counties and different organizations to effectively and efficiently manage the aftermath of a critical incident.

Martin Okwir
Curriculum Designer, IPSTC

Gender and Illegal Migration

In February 2015, there was a workshop on the IPSTC 2015 Research Agenda – an event that prepares thematic areas for research to be conducted. One of the proposed areas related to PSO was the issue of gender and its impact on Peace Support Operations (PSO). As the participants agreed on the importance of research related to gender and peace, there was a strong feeling, that each research should tackle the various gender dimensions wholesomely. In other words Researchers should not simply do research on gender, rather they should always keep the gender issue in their minds, whether researching on PSO, peacebuilding Security Sector Reforms (SSR) or Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR).

One of the topics that Research Department is currently working on is Migration, specifically Illegal Migration and its impact on security. Even if we briefly scan through available reports on this thematic area, we realize gender related issues are at the center of the problem.

For example, when the international law against human trafficking (a type of illegal migration) was passed in 2000, titled: *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons:* Especially Women and Children which was supplementing the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*, it seemed that all states party to the protocol had a doubt who the main victims were. Of course, men are also subject to illegal migration, it is however evident that women and children prevail among the victims due to the vulnerable nature which exposes them to additional abuses. As traffickers and smugglers organize the transport for their victims, they often take advantage of the susceptibility of the smuggled/ trafficked persons. This was evident in the report given by RMMSS on *mixed migration in Kenya* which gives us horrendous stories of the ordeal women in the Kenya –Somalia border go through during trafficking.

"Three of us, a man, a young girl about ten years old, and I, ran in one direction and two gunmen chased us and caught me. They were not wearing uniforms and had what I know were AK 47s. They spoke English and Somali. Both of them hit me with the butt of their guns in my lower abdomen and then they both raped me. They took everything I had and then they left me."

Another lady, involved in illegal migration testified:

"I encountered many different problems coming over the border from Somalia, but the most painful was the moment when we were attacked by bandits, and all the girls in my group were raped. I was one of them. There was nothing we could do about it. Later we found our way to the hospital in Hagadera camp and got some medication."

Worldwide Migration Trend

Figure I.1: Numbers of international migrants by origin and destination, 1990-2013 *(millions)*
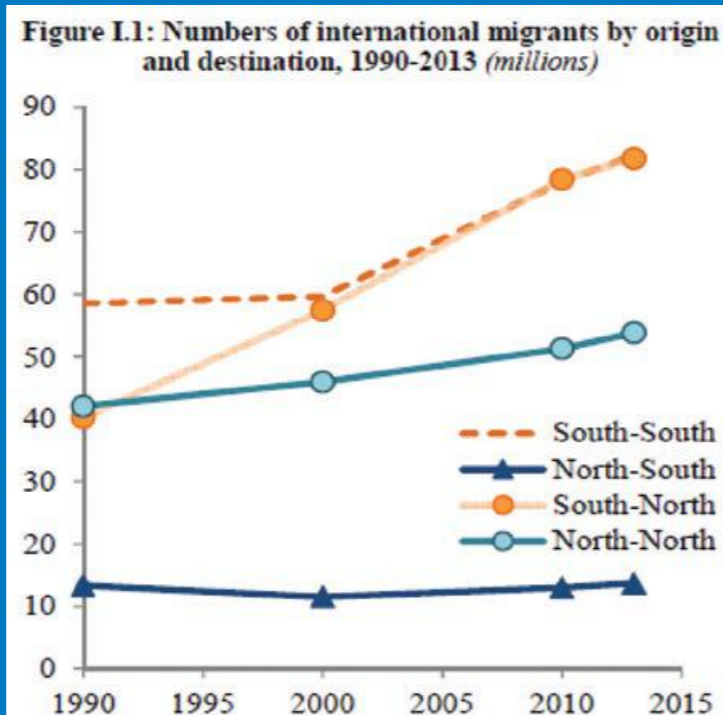
Source: UN Report on International Migration

Stories such as above are not an exception, as it is very common for criminals who organize smuggling and trafficking to work together with bandits in the smuggling process which can be highly dangerous and insecure.

The research on migration attempts to analyse the underlying causes fuelling illegal migration and its impact on security. By doing this, the study will identify possible ways through which the negative correlation between security and migration can be improved. The study will also shed light on the migrants who participate in this type of migration. The intention of the IPSTC is also to contribute to better understanding of the impact that illegal migration has on gender equality and propose practical remedies that could address this issue and contribute (through better understanding of illegal migration) to knowledge that will in turn inform praxis.

Radek Malinowski
Researcher, IPSTC

Counteracting State Building Fatigue in Post-conflict Countries

The nature of most African states depicts a state of fragility owing to a number of factors. These states are either weak, failing, or failed notwithstanding the existence of institutions of governance, territorial boundaries and population. These states are categorized as such following distinctive degrees of fundamental failure to perform functions necessary to meet citizens' basic needs and expectations in relation to provision of basic security, respect for the rule of law, delivery of justice, public services and provision of economic opportunities for development. In addition, they display inability to meet public expectations through fair and credible democratic processes.

Despite the presence of countries that are considerably stable and secure, today no sub-region and regime can claim to be free of state building fatigue among electorates and political leaders. State building here refers to the construction of a functioning state which denotes three critical tenets; the organisational competence of state agencies; the territorial reach of state institutions and challenge of armed non state actors. Defined in this way, state capacity is indifferent to the particular goals it is used for. States, or particular state agencies, may employ their societal links, coordination facilities and geographical coverage to deliver inclusive development through economic transformation or redistribution. On the contrary, they may equally use their capacities for repression and exploitation of the masses in breach of law. Empirical evidence denotes African states as skewed to the latter hence public exasperation.

While many employ the defeatists and escapist attribution of colonial and neo-colonialism to state failure, evidently this problem is a result of bad governance, corruption and disregard for the rule of law which stains the complex space in which stability and development is meant to thrive. The latter is so entrenched in the system such that there is a need for holistic approach from various security sector actors at all levels; local, national and international to reform the state.

Trends across the region show that state building premised on the rule of law is almost an unattainable project. In the Eastern Africa region for instance Somalia, Southern Sudan, including the relatively peaceful states like Kenya and Uganda are still on the journey of state building. Countries like Egypt, Libya and Central Africa Republic following deposition of strong men and external intervention have left electorates and political leaders from both divides fatigued and even disillusioned on what really needs to be done.

The rise of insurgency groups in Eastern Africa, West Africa and the Maghreb region coupled with ensuing wars in Libya and South Sudan, poses an array of questions. How can the region and international community counteract the state building fatigue that is slowly encroaching on these countries? Is the situation complex beyond repair? Could it be a case of wrong diagnosis or wrong prescription? What and where is the role of law and institutions? Why, despite there being legal regimes, institutions and persons of authority, is rule of law undermined systemically especially by its' would be guardians? Why

are institutions both local and international not delivering on their promise on accountability and curbing impunity?

These and many more reflections emerged from the two post recovery courses conducted at the IPSTC on Elections Management and Monitoring and the Rule of Law. In both discussions, there was a tacit consensus on contradictions of democracies in post conflict states and generally a leadership crisis. Arguably many opined that the region today had many leaders by virtue of positions but very few exercised leadership by way of being responsive to the needs of their populations, accountable in the use of resources and commitment in safeguarding the Rule of Law in all aspects. For these fragile states, the missing link is thus a leadership that pulls the electorates and political class towards a vision aimed at strengthening the state and reinstating the rule of Law across all sectors and in all levels.

Unlike in developed jurisdictions where Rule of Law reigns supreme and safeguards the interest of at least every electorate, the same cannot be said of most fragile countries in Africa. In the latter, the rule of man takes precedence in what George Powell's Animal Farm terms as 'some animals are more equal than others'. For post conflict countries rule of law, democratization process and strengthened security and justice institutions counteract fatigue in state building but their success is premised on effective and accountable leadership.

Ruth Bolline
Directing Staff, IPSTC

Poetic Corner

Fever

A fever runs high
In the lands from whence the sun rises
The rivers pulsate
As the temperatures rise and fall
This cyclic fever has come again

A fever runs high
Cold shivers, headaches, sweating spread across the lands
As political foes size each other out
In dangerous games that heighten the fever

A fever runs high
Cities that hold the chief's Kraal
Throb in anticipation and fear
In anxiety and dread of what the ballot box might bring

A fever runs high
As the temperatures fluctuate who will ally this
recurring fever so it ends
Without debilitating damage

The fever must pass
As it always does
But at what cost?
A cure must be found
So the land may never suffer damaging
consequences
Of a fever so high

Lt Col Sitienei
Head of Applied Research, IPSTC

Scanning the Horizon for the Lurking Omen

Is the world more dangerous than it has ever been?

Or is it a figment in the fertile mind of dooms day prophets?

Is it a time for stress inducing foreboding or a time of hope?

Has a 'piecemeal' World War III already began?

Does the clash of interests between the West and Russia pose more danger?

Than the perils of World War I and II, the Cold War?

Than the numerous wars that have engulfed Africa and Asia?

Are wars nature's hydraulic pressure release devices or a historical aberration?

From communism and capitalism to

A time for the clash of civilizations and remaking of a new world order

The Church, the Mosque, the Cross and the Crescent

Wars of the hearts and minds

Is it a time of violence to feed the evening news?

Are these perceptions informed by superstition, media or research?

Should we follow the 'trend lines or the headlines'?

As callous as it would seem, a quantitative researcher would ask;

Is the world churning out more corpses than before?

Is the value of life measured in numbers?

Is the world in an economic depression and hard times that herald wars and violence?

Or is it a time for the 'wars of choice and honour'?

Mary Kaldor talked of 'the New Wars' and the 'Coming Anarchy'

Is it in Africa or Eastern Europe?

Are they new wars or old wars in new skins?

Will they be cold or hot wars?

Is it a time for fewer wars but less peace?

Are armed non state actors democratizing militaries and peace?

Governments no longer have monopoly of force

Is the world any wiser in handling conflicts than before?

Or do the medieval gods of war and peace call the shots?

What are the lessons of the past wars?

Appeasement – Never again?

Rapprochement, constructive engagement, double speak or diplospeak?

Where are nature's better angels of peace?

To say no more wars

No more violence

No more oil wars, sanctions and the narrowing options

The grass shall suffer no more at the foot of the elephants

ISIS, Boko Haram, the Caliphate, Al Shabaab shall be things of the past

Islam, Christianity and Judaism shall rejoice in one deity

In a time of self-control and self-restraint

A time of celebrating human dignity and fundamental freedoms

Joseph Kioi Mbugua
Researcher, IPSTC

I am extremely grateful for my internship at IPSTC. It has been a great way of putting the skills and knowledge I acquired in school into practice. I am also grateful to the finance department staff since I got the opportunity to learn new things from them and for making me feel accepted as part of the team.

My scope of work mostly entails receiving and verifying payment claims and supporting documents, preparing relevant vouchers and maintaining accounting records within the set standards and performing other administrative duties.

Team work drives the accounting team therefore making it the best department to be in. My supervisors are supportive and always ready to teach me how to become a better accountant while observing high standards of professionalism.

IPSTC is the most unique organisation I have worked with due to the composition of the staff that brings both a mixture of military personnel and civilians. This has enabled me to grow not only career wise but also at personal and social levels. My communication skills have also improved greatly by interacting freely with all the employees of the organisation.

I would like to thank the organisation for giving me the opportunity to work with and gain from them. Other than that I can only hope to work for IPSTC in future if the opportunity arises or hope that my future employer will be as caring and supportive as IPSTC has been. God bless IPSTC.

Mercy Kang'ethe
Intern, Finance Department

Working at IPSTC is an interesting experience because I get to work alongside personnel who form a very important and vital core of Kenya's National Security against internal and external aggression. Of importance also is the fact that the institution works to enhance Applied Research in Peace Support Operations (PSO) in the Eastern Africa Region, which in turn influences the international system. Furthermore, the Centre looks into the plight of women, peace and security, and the gender issues that hamper this. I am happy to see both civilians and soldiers work in a cohesive manner and diligently, in all their endeavours to propel IPSTC to higher standards. I have had the pleasure of working with the researchers and gaining a great deal on the various issues that affect the Eastern Africa region in terms of peace and security and how this can be resolved through existing or new mechanisms and strategies.

Under the Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD), I have been involved in internal and external symposia and workshops focusing on terrorism and the conflict in Somalia, peace building in Eastern Africa as a whole and problems that plague women working in Kenya's Security Sector. My highlight was being a part of the annual IPSTC Symposium which exposed me to the rich research content our researchers had on promoting avenues for sustainable peace and security in this region. The Open Day and workshop under the Partnership for Peace initiative on addressing gender disparity within the Security Sector in Kenya and promoting the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women participation in peace building was another learning curve in understanding options that exist in enhancing women participation in peacebuilding.

In addition, being a part of the research team that organised the 2015 Research Agenda exposed me to approaches in which one can identify, formulate and research on the numerous issues on peace and security. I am honoured to have assisted in the publication of the Research Agenda 2015 and further being part of the IPSTC Open Day that was held on 25 March 2015.

I wish to thank the Institution, and in particular the PSRD for the opportunity and for the support I continue to enjoy from the various departments that I have interacted with. This is an incredibly conducive place to work in as the ambience is vital and conducive for a relaxed and serene atmosphere in a busy working environment.

Watson Karuma,
Intern, PSRD

IPSTC Second Quarter Course Calendar 2015

PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES SCHOOL

S/No	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCE
1	**Human Rights** 30 March-10 April 2015	10 days course funded by EU	Participants from EASF
2	**Election Monitoring and Management (EMM)** 30 March -10 April 2015 04 – 15 May 2015	10 days course funded by EU 10 days course funded by UNDP Japan	Comprises of participants who should be assigned to, or possibly assigned to operational positions for a peace operation mission (AU or UN).
3	**Gender in PSO** **13-17 April 2015**	5 days course funded by AFRICOM	Military, police and civilian officers to be deployed as planning officers, training officers, operations officers, CIMIC and Legal officers in mission environment.
4	**Sexual and Gender Based Violence(SGBV)** **04 – 15 May 2015**	10 days course funded by UNDP Japan	Selected individuals serving or will be serving within regional organizations. They include military, police and civilian.
5	**Protection of Civilians(POC)** **18-29 May 2015**	10 days course funded By Denmark	Multi-dimensional Staff to be deployed to mission.
6	**AMISOM Logistics (AMISOM LOG)** 01- 12 June 2015	10 days course funded By UK- BPST	Selected individuals will be logistic officers serving or will be deployed in mission HQ.
7	**Governance and Diplomacy in Peace and Security (GDPS NSC)** 15 June- 10 July 2015	25 days course funded by GIZ	Middle level management and practitioners working with government institutions, Regional and sub-regional organizations and peace support operations.

HUMANITARIAN PEACE SUPPORT SCHOOL

S/No	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCE
8	**Safe and Secure Approach to Field Environment (SSAFE)** 21-24 April 2015 27-29 April 2015 05-08 May 2015	10 days courses funded by UNDSS Funded by IMF Funded by UNDSS	UN Staff being deployed to mission.
9	**Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM)** 20-24 April 2015	5 Days funded by DENMARK	UN Staff being deployed to mission.
10	**DRM Command Post** 04-08 May 2015	5 days course funded by AFRICOM/ACOTA	Selected national disaster managers, district/county-level disaster managers, national civilian leaders, police, and representatives from national disaster operations centres, National Red Cross Society, military and youth services.
11	**AMISOM Force HQ (AMISOM HQ)** 04-29 May 2015	26 days course funded by AFRICOM	Selected individuals who are serving or will be serving as staff officers at the mission HQ in AU/UN multinational force.
12	**Hostile Environment Assistance Training (HEAT)** 11-15 May 2015	4 days Courses funded World Vision	World Vision Staff working in various parts of the world.
13	**Personnel Safety and Security in the Field (PSSF)** 18-22 May 2015	5 days course funded by REDR(UK)	RED R UK.
14	**Exercise Planning Process (EPP)** 08- 19 June 2015	10 days Course funded by DMTC	Selected individuals to be deployed in future Exercise Planning roles in EASF and other regional organisations.
15	**Disaster Management and Preparedness Seminar** 02-06 June 2015	5 days course funded by KMOD	Selected KDF Officers.
16	**Security Management (SM)** 22-26 June 2015	5 days course funded by REDR(UK)	RED R staff.

PEACE AND SECURITY RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

S/No	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCE
17	**Amani Lecture Series** June 2015	1 day event funded by IPSTC	Selected stakeholders active in the field of peace and security within Eastern Africa and based in Nairobi.

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