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Assessing the Milestones Towards Regional Peace and Security



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COVER PICTURE: A section of participants at a research symposium on 28 May 2015



Assessing the Milestones Towards Regional Peace and Security

The series of emergencies that have hit the Eastern Africa region, amidst a period of crises and rapid global changes, calls for great attention towards stabilization. The complex tasks of Peace Support Operations (PSO) do not only apply to the crisis affected countries, but also to the regional and international communities as the occurrences unfold.

Regional concerted training and research are appropriate options to address the unfolding and emerging aspects inherent in the majority of conflicts and crises in the region. This will ensure widespread understanding of the dynamic nature of today's conflicts with a view to developing effective interventions. Through research and training, the concept of security has been broadened and given a comprehensive perspective that goes beyond military dimension of security. This includes addressing socio-political issues encompassing: Sexual & Gender Based Violence (SGBV), human rights, rule of law, security sector reform and elections among others. It should be noted, however, that implementing strategies to accomplish such tasks requires sizeable resources.

Given the tasks and broad perspective on issues of regional security, the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) and its partners set specific goals and objectives in the strategic plan of 2012-2015. The core goal in the plan is to build capacity through training of military, civilians and police for multidimensional peace operations. This has been done by ensuring that courses conducted in the two IPSTC's training platforms consist of participants from the three components. This is because the Centre acknowledges that the three components working in tandem in a PSO environment is a necessary condition for successful stabilization of fragile societies.

The Centre's Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) has remained critical in defining the research activities and agenda of emerging issues in peace and security in the region. Indeed, guided by the universal norms for peace operations, the two sections of the Applied Research and Curriculum Design (PRCD) have been instrumental in translating emerging peace and security aspects into training. By and large they have determined the critical path that IPSTC has undertaken in scheduling its PSO training mandate. During the period of April to June 2015, PSRD conducted research in Northern Kenya, Sudan, Uganda and Rwanda. The studies focused on diverse aspects of peace and security. This culminated in two symposia held in May 2015, where peace and security experts reviewed and discussed the research papers.

Working in partnership with other key players in peace and security, valuable Mobile Training Team (MTT) programmes such as the Mobile Evaluation Team (MET) and Training Needs Analysis (TNA) have been initiated by the Centre. METs conducted have helped in ascertaining

the degree to which the training offered has achieved the desired objectives. They have also ensured that the training offered is effective and of value to practitioners' work and the society. They further aid in identifying emerging training needs in PSO. On the other hand, MTT enables the Centre to reach more personnel and practitioners of PSO outside the Centre. This way, the trainings are contextualized to specific settings, and aids in directing resources to areas of greatest demand. This leads to increased capacity to deliver training beyond any physical confines. For example in line with the MTT concept, the centre in collaboration with Cairo Centre for Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (CCCPA) conducted a series of i Training of Trainers courses in Cairo, Egypt. The facilitators delivered three, one week-long Exercise Planning Courses (April 25th to May 14th 2015) and a one week Training of Trainers (17-21 May 2015).

Lastly, the centre is working hard towards narrowing the gender gap in peace and security issues. It has shown its commitment on gender mainstreaming through research activities and programme delivery. Further the centre is engendering its training programmes to ensure that men, women, girls and boys from the region all benefit from activities we undertake. More importantly, a gender policy for the Centre is being developed by a team of experts. This will ensure that gender differences are acknowledged, appreciated and addressed appropriately.

Thank you.

Brig R G Kabage
Director, IPSTC



Director IPSTC, Brig Kabage with, facilitators and participants of Trainer of Trainers course at CCCPA, Cairo Egypt

The IPSTC Road Map Towards Regional Peace and Security

"If you fail to plan, you are planning to fail!" – Benjamin Franklin

This article highlights the strides that the 2012-2015 Strategic Plan has made towards regional peace and security and especially now that the plan is soon coming to a close. Further, the article provides the key strategic directions for IPSTC for the period 2016 to 2019.

An excerpt from Alice in Wonderland below, where there is an Exchange between Alice and the Cat, portrays the significance of having a roadmap.

"Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?"

"That depends a good deal on where you want to get to," said the Cat.

"I don't much care where—" said Alice.

"Then it doesn't matter which way you go," said the Cat.

"—so long as I get SOMEWHERE," Alice added as an explanation.

"Oh, you're sure to do that," said the Cat, "if you only walk long enough."

All reputable organizations ought to have a clear direction as to how to achieve their goals. Such organizations must have a strategic plan, to provide a roadmap, communicate and set priorities, focus energy and resources, strengthen operations, and ensure that employees and other stakeholders are working toward common goals. The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) whose main focus is to enhance operational capacity for PSOs through training, education and research is one such organization that agrees with the above quote by Benjamin Franklin and disagrees with Alice's response

of not knowing where she wants to go so long as she gets somewhere. To have a clear roadmap, IPSTC developed its first strategic plan for the period 2012 to 2015. This strategic plan was internally used to guide the development of the institution while externally it provided indication to potential investment opportunities in cooperation and collaboration with other institutions and partners. The plan is also consistent with the Africa Standby Force (ASF) Roadmap III whose objective is the development of the ASF to its full operational capability by 2015. The 2012 – 2015 Strategic Plan was therefore intended to contribute to the full operationalization of the ASF, focusing principally on the Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF).

The 2012-2015 Strategic Plan had four broad strategic objectives namely, Strategic Engagements and Partnerships; Applied Research and Curriculum Development; Education and Training in PSO and Resource Management.

In developing active collaborative mechanisms with relevant partners, IPSTC enhanced engagements and linkages with several PSO training institutions namely Cairo Centre for Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa in Cairo, Egypt, Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre in Harare, Zimbabwe, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Ghana, Ecole de Maintien de la Paix in Mali, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) in Tanzania, Peace Support Operation Training Centre in Malawi, ACCORD In South Africa, Institute of Security Studies (ISS) in Pretoria, South Africa, Rwanda Peace Academy (RPA) and Ethiopia International Peacekeeping Centre (EIPKTC) amongst others. To maintain and improve this advantage,

the Centre's focus is to prioritize a systematic engagement with partners and stakeholders such as the AU, UN, and EASF-SEC, partners, INGOs, academic institutions, field missions, peacekeepers and researchers. The IPSTC has retained membership in Africa Peace Trainers Association (APSTA) and the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers (IAPTC), giving it more visibility which has allowed it to expand its network. Partnerships with more Universities in Eastern Africa region have been established, enabling the IPSTC to organize research symposia on geostrategic issues and workshops with academic and operational partners. Collaboration with International Academia in Peace and Security which included University of Bradford (UK) and Danish Defence College were developed and enhanced and a post-graduate training program is in the process of being developed within IPSTC.

The strategic engagements and partnerships have resulted in: The recognition of the IPSTC as regional Centre of Excellence in PSO; The signing of a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with thirteen partners, up from seven; The usage of a comprehensive training and education framework that addresses the issues that cut across the entire Conflict Spectrum; The Joint Control Board (JCB) and the Centre Management Board (CMB) that efficiently runs the Centre; The usage of the process of Systems Approach to Training that guides the development and delivery of education and training; Cutting edge research products that inform policy on regional peace and security and increased internal capacities to generate sufficient funding in support of the Centre for Research and Training.



IPSTC's Current Partners

The Applied Research and Curriculum Design of the region.

The PSRD is now able to run a full research cycle, enabling IPSTC to develop new programmes and enhance the evaluation process.

The IPSTC has increased its training portfolio not only to cover the entire conflict spectrum but also to include the three military, civilian, and police dimensions. There has been a remarkable increase in the number of courses delivered and overall training output averages 3,200 participants per year, which constitutes 75% of full capacity. A sizeable proportion of this training has fed into capacities in the various peace missions within the Eastern African region which include AMISOM, UNMISS, UNAMID and MONUSCO (about 1/3 of the trainees were immediately deployed to regional missions). Further, most of the trainees are employed in regional organisations that are engaged in peace and security matters, including IGAD, EAC, EASF Secretariat and ICGLR.

To deliver on its key mandate of capacity building in PSO training and facilitating collaborative research on peacekeeping in Africa, IPSTC achievements were complemented by the improved infrastructure in three areas. The administrative infrastructure grew with the development of modern buildings, hence creating adequate office spaces for augmented staff, adequate storage spaces, and the Research and Simulation Complex that houses the Peace and Security Research Department facilitating delivery of research activities. Training infrastructure broadened with the creation of additional syndicate rooms and lecture rooms, and the AMANI PSO Village simulation set up which has created an environment for the enhancement of realism in training for complex operations. The efficiency of the administrative and training infrastructure has further been complemented by the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Infrastructure. The CCTV Monitoring System at the

AMANI PSO village has opened up more innovative ways of conducting PSO training. The enhancement of voice and internet connectivity across the IPSTC's two training platforms through a virtual network has enabled online inter campus communication including the interconnection of the QuickBooks financial platform across the two Campuses. This has led to a major reduction in communication related costs. The improvement on wireless internet in the two campuses has also led to ease of internet access by participants while in training.

Coupled with this has been the revamping of classrooms and syndicate rooms with the introduction of Video Teleconferencing (VTC) system linked to large television screens, which has enhanced course delivery. The Training Management System (TMS) which relies heavily on information technology has not only been useful in tracking the alumni, but also in the validation of training programme that IPSTC offers. Further,



IPSTCs new conference facility

the institutional Website now provides more content on peace and security matters.

These achievements could not be possible without a strong human and finance structures. The human resource capacity improved in quality and quantity over the last four years. The improved capacity cuts across the military and civilian dimensions and, is categorised as national, regional and international. The competencies range from researchers, trainers, curriculum designers and other support professionals. The good mix of human resource has not only resulted into delivery of quality products but also high level of professionalism. This has also resulted in a reduction of over reliance on costly Subject Matter Experts (SME) with savings being channelled to support other peace and security initiatives.

A fully functional finance and administration department has also contributed to prudent management of financial resources. The department has been reinforced through the adjustment of Financial and Procurement Policy manuals and a three-year Business Plan that guide the budgeting process and allocation of financial resources amongst the various platforms.

The attainment of Full Operational Capability (FOC) by the EASF which was realized in 2014 places new requirements on the IPSTC to come up with new strategies and expertise to meet the growing needs and challenges of both the Region and the EASF. While strengthening the 2012-2015 strategic objectives to sustainable levels, the Strategic Plan running from 2016—2019 which will be approved by the Joint Control Board, has been developed with

the ASF Roadmap III in mind and will focus on increasing course delivery to 90% of full capacity; This will contribute towards enhancing deployment of IPSTC trainees; developing internal Subject Matter Experts, strengthening IPSTC's consultancy capacity; undertaking research in-country Points of Contact in the region; establishing training partnerships; optimizing usage and improving infrastructure at the Centre; increasing owned courses; developing IPSTC Masters Programme and University to full capacity and enhancing Partnership. Ultimately, this plan will lead to the maintenance of FOC status of the EASF and development of expertise and skills to address the emerging peace and security challenges in the region.

**Eucabeth Katana
Project Manager, IPSTC**

Ethiopia Inaugurates a Peace Support Training Centre (PSTC) in Addis Ababa



Director IPSTC Brig Kabage at the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopian Peace Support Training Centre (FDRE PSTC) in Addis Ababa Ethiopia

On the 27 June 2015, the Director of IPSTC was among the guests invited to witness the inaugurations of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopian Peace Support Training Centre (FDRE PSTC) in Addis Ababa Ethiopia. The occasion which was attended by many dignitaries was graced by the FDRE President Dr Mulatu Teshome. While declaring the official opening of the Centre, the President applauded Ethiopia Peace Keepers for their contribution to regional and international Peace and Security.

He also hailed the leadership of the Ministry of Defence for implementing the Vision of building a Peace Support Training Centre to enhance the capability of national and regional peacekeepers. He thanked the

many partners who had contributed to the successful completion of the Centre, among whom were the Government of Japan which sponsored the training block, the UK government for sponsoring the auditorium block and the Ethiopian government for sponsoring the dining facility. Others who made significant contribution included the government of France, Netherlands, Germany and Denmark.

The occasion was also attended by the Ethiopian Minister of Defence, The Chief of Defence Staff of Ethiopia, Members of Diplomatic Corps and Heads of other PSO training institutions in Africa. When fully operational, the Centre desires to enhance institutional capacity for applied research, conflict analysis

and training design that addresses regional PSO needs, as well as peace and security policy development at a regional and global level. It also aims to build the capacity of personnel to be deployed to PSO's and sustain Ethiopia's continued commitment to stabilization at the regional and global level. The Centre will also provide Ethiopia with a forum to share its long years of experience and good practices in PSO with other partners in the region and the continent.

The next phase of the Centre will involve the construction of the accommodation block which is expected to be completed in the next one year.

Maj G O Misiani
Assistant Researcher, IPSTC

Institutional Gender Policies as a means of achieving Institutional Gender Equality

The ultimate goal for gender mainstreaming is gender equality. Gender equality is achieved when men and women enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation, decision making, equality before the law, access to education, health and factors of production. It also means that the different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men are equally valued. In this view, men and women should receive fair treatment and should not be discriminated against based on gender.

Gender equality is in line with the objective of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights which seeks to create equality in law, social and economic institutions. Under Kenya laws, gender equality is one of the many provisions guaranteed by the Constitution of Kenya. Article 27 of the Constitution recognizes that every person is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law, ensuring freedom from discrimination.

The goal of gender equality will be achieved through gender mainstreaming which is the globally accepted strategy. Gender

mainstreaming is defined by the United Nations as the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action in all areas and at all levels. That means making both the concerns and experiences of women and men an integral dimension of all development efforts.

Developing gender policy is usually the first step in mainstreaming gender in any institution. Gender policies are important because they provide direction towards building gender related agenda and provide a framework for effectively integrating gender concerns into the organizational agenda and policy domain. The process of developing the policy is as important as its implementation. Whether developed from the scratch or as a review of an existing policy, the gender policy development process provides an opportunity to engage senior managers and staff on ultimate achievements of the policy, as well as overall staff responsibility for policy implementation. It is therefore a gender awareness raising process and consensus building on factual and perceived gender related issues that need to be addressed for the purpose of achieving gender equality.

As part of its new strategic direction towards gender equality, IPSTC has made gender mainstreaming central to its training, research and administration processes. The centre has committed itself to develop a gender policy to guide its gender mainstreaming process. Towards this commitment, the centre has undertaken an extensive, participatory and transparent process in developing its gender policy. The process consists of auditing the institution policies and processes from a gender perspective. This entailed: desk review of its current strategic plan, the Joint Control Board minutes, the Memorandum of Cooperation, human resource policy, procurement policy, the charter, and research and training reports. The extensive review was followed by a comprehensive consultation process with the centre's highest governing body – the Joint Control Board members - the Centre Management Board and members of staff at all levels. The climax of this process was compilation of a gender assessment report that forms the basis of the IPSTC gender policy. The drafting of the policy is at an advanced stage and will be launched in the next quarter.

Catherine Njeru
Gender Specialist, IPSTC



IPSTC staff and other participants following a presentation during a gender workshop on 7 May 2015

Exercise Planning Training in Cairo

Since the inception of the concept of Mobile Training Teams (MTT) by the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), geographical location ceased to be a barrier in the delivery of training for this Centre of Excellence. The MTT concept has enabled the centre to export training to North of Africa.

In collaboration with Cairo Centre for Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (CCCPA), IPSTC sent a team of trainers to Cairo, Egypt to facilitate a series of courses, which culminated in a Training of Trainers course. The facilitators delivered three one week-long Exercise Planning Courses, from April 25th to May 14th 2015, and a one week Training of Trainers (TOT) course, from 17-21 May 2015. The participants of the courses were expected to come from all members of North Africa Regional Capability, although only Egypt and Libya sent participants.

The North African Regional Capability took this opportunity to familiarize the course participants with its current status and its projected roadmap towards full operational capability.

This was the 7th of the IPSTC MTT since others were conducted in 2013 in Ethiopia and in 2014 in South Sudan, Somalia, Zimbabwe and Rwanda. The training further marked the cementing of IPSTC/CCCPA collaboration, which began in 2014. Since then, CCCPA has sent two courses to be held at IPSTC.

The TOT closing ceremony was officiated by Brigadier General Kabage, Director IPSTC, and the Deputy Director of CCCPA, Counselor Hatem Elatawy. In his remarks, Brigadier General Kabage assured CCCPA and other institutions within and beyond Africa that IPSTC is willing and ready to work with them to enhance response to complex PSO emergencies in the African continent. This will be through sharing of research and training, and availing IPSTC facilities and facilitators as and when required.

Since 2002, the African Union has been working towards realizing the vision of



Director IPSTC Brig Kabage and Deputy Director CCCPA presenting a certificate to a course participant

African solutions to African problems. One of the primary components of this vision within the framework of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) is the establishment of the African Standby Force (ASF). The ASF supports the implementation of a collective security agreement meant to enhance Regional security and to provide a common approach for responding to emerging conflicts within the continent. A series of Road Maps, I, II and III, have been designed to achieve that strategic objective. This was projected to climax at the end of 2015, with the AU declaring its Full Operational Capability (FOC) on completion of the Exercise Amani Africa II. The planning timeline for Exercise Amani Africa II is on course, and is expected to take place in South Africa in November 2015.

As a component of this AU strategic goal, each Regional mechanism is expected to generate forces prepared to contribute to the ASF. Each region is

expected to train a Rapid Deployment Capability, thus each training authority within the Regional mechanisms initiated a program to train and confirm their capabilities. This involved the conduct of successive confirmatory exercises to build regional capacity. The Exercise Planning Process Course (EPPC) was designed to standardize the approach to exercise planning while empowering the Regional mechanisms on the road from Initial Operation Capabilities to their declaration of Full Operational Capability.

Both Brigadier Kabage and Counselor Hatem emphasized, during the TOT, the importance of the trainings. The participants were henceforth to be important training and evaluation specialists within their countries/regions and would also be expected to export their expertise to other regions if and when called upon.

**Maj D Y Kilimo
So2 Coord, HPSS**

Incident Command Systems Training

For years the realities of the dark skeletons and indomitable forces of disasters have made great nations bow down to their destruction. The great forest fire of California (1970s), the Twin Tower bombing in New York (2011), the American Embassy bombing in Kenya (1998), acts of terror, Earthquakes and other natural disasters are some of the tragedies that have befallen humanity. In all these incidents the safety and lives of responders and people of goodwill have always been put on the line. Lack of accountability and ineffective resource mobilization, overloaded leadership structures, poor communication, lack of prior planning processes and inter-agency integration have always begged one big dominant question, what is the solution?

For the American people, disaster preparedness and after action review has been a case for spearheading of disaster mitigation. Down the annals of history, the catastrophic fires of California where property damage run into millions and many people died and several others injured was the mother of invention. As a result of that disaster, plenty of resources



and most sophisticated tactics were ruined. In the light of a new dawn however, a new wheel was invented, the Incident Command System (ICS).

ICS is a standard on-scene, incidents management concept designed specifically to allow responders to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to complexity and demands of any incident. Regardless of the nature of incidents, ICS provides a seamless co-ordination response mechanism. From technological to natural and man-made hazards including planned events, ICS has proved to be the diamond that scratches every other stone.

Globally however, Incident Command System faces major challenges in conducting its operations. This includes the following among others:

- a. Communication breakdown
- b. Lack of finances
- c. Lack of experience and skills
- d. Bureaucracy in resources mobilization

Thanks to ICS, The Disaster Research Unit (DRU) in Kenya can safely run its objective where we can emphasize much on its advantages such as the shift in disaster management and timely management of incidents. The Environmental Protection Agency of America obligates states to use ICS in all HAZMAT incidents. But after all is said and done, how many Africans have the knowledge and skills in ICS? When the National Integration Center endorses the use of ICS, it means that all government officials, incident managers and Emergency Organizations at all jurisdictional levels must adapt to ICS.

As part of the solution, The Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) has ventured into yet another ground breaking initiative in quenching the thirst of the masses and soothing the worries of a disaster torn nation. Its modules prioritize on equipping the nation with skills. This is done under the umbrella of International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC), with support from United States African Command, which organizes seminars for all disaster responders and other sectors that are crucial in the wheel of development. IPSTC crosses boundaries without limitation to bring together people from different nations for joint training on disaster management both at the National and regional level.

Maj L Nandasava
HPSS



ICS Course participants listening to a presentation by Maj Nandasava

Combating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in South Sudan

There are few places in the world where it is more disempowering to grow up female than in South Sudan. The vast majority of women and girls in South Sudan will survive at least one form of gender based violence – be it rape, sexual assault, physical assault; forced/early marriage, denial of resources, opportunities or services, and emotional abuse among many others. Many forms of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) are pervasive and engrained in the fabric of South Sudan society. Though there are some differences in tribes and geographical regions in terms of prevalence, sadly the thread of SGBV runs throughout the country.

With the eruption of violence in December 2013, just less than three years after gaining independence from Sudan, South Sudan has been shaken to its core. According to various human rights reports, surveys and rapid assessments, women and girls have faced tremendous violence including rape and murder within their communities or, in the bushes where they have fled, and other places where they have sought shelter, including hospitals and churches. Prior to December 2013, SGBV was a widespread concern in South Sudan, but now it is a crisis with far reaching and long term effects which will impact future generations.

In spite of the immense challenges, the Government and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working in South Sudan have put in place various mechanisms and processes to address SGBV. Most incidents of SGBV are, however, discussed and solved through customary mechanisms, either at the family level or in the customary courts. Yet, customs or customary law in most cases conflict with international human rights principles and the rights of women and children.

At present, there seems to be some political will by the government to address SGBV in the country, especially conflict-related SGBV. Following the visit by the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Mrs. Zainab Bangura in South Sudan in October 2014 and subsequent signing of a joint communiqué with the President, a few steps have been taken. The president has established a joint working group and set up five task forces which are already meeting to work on the implementation modalities of the agreement.

At the policy level, the government has developed a National Gender Policy whose implementation strategy came to effect in 2013. The policy provides guidelines for mainstreaming gender and integrating women empowerment principles in the national development process, with the goal of making gender equality an integral part of all the laws, policies, programs and activities of all government institutions, the private sector and civil society. In addition, the government has initiated the process of drafting the family and sexual offences laws which were not in existent previously. This is a good gesture, but it remains to be seen how effective such laws are likely to be, given that implementation of majority of the laws and



Women celebrating the opening of safe spaces for victims of SGBV. Source: www.unmultimedia.org retrieved on 16 May 2015

the constitution is still poor. National and State Ministries of Gender, Child and Social Welfare are also doing a lot of awareness raising on SGBV and offering psychosocial support to victims through their social workers stationed in Ministry offices, hospitals and police stations.

Civil society, however, seems to be the most active in addressing SGBV in South Sudan working in all parts of the country, including the emergency areas. Interventions by CSOs are ongoing in all the key SGBV sectors including: health, psychosocial, legal, justice, security and protection of civilians. In addition, most of, if not all CSOs addressing SGBV are involved in some form of sensitization and/or awareness raising targeting men, women and youth. The health sector seems to be the most developed while the legal, justice and security sectors are performing poorly.

A national Gender Based Violence (GBV) sub-cluster has also been formally established by CSOs working on SGBV in South Sudan since 2010. The sub-cluster meets bi-weekly to get overview reports and updates from all areas of the country. In these meetings, members are able to discuss the challenges, gaps in their interventions and come up with collective solutions to address SGBV. The introduction of clusters aims to provide a coordination mechanism for all actors working to address similar issues such as SGBV, Education, Health, and Protection among others.

There are many challenges facing those organisations trying to address the problem of SGBV in South Sudan. They include, among others, negative deep rooted cultural practices and traditions that enhance GBV; culture of silence due to shame and stigma which discourages reporting of sexual violence; weak law enforcement (police, judiciary) institutions which do not take matters of GBV seriously; and impunity of perpetrators among others.

On the main, the services offered by all the institutions are inadequate and have only reached a small population, leaving out a large majority who are in need of the same. These interventions have only "scratched the surface" and we are only starting to see a "ray of hope". There is therefore much more that needs to be done to address SGBV in South Sudan

Carolyn Gatimu
Researcher, IPSTC

IPSTC Joins the International Community in Commemorating the International Day of the Peacekeepers

The International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers is observed each year on the 29th of May. The day has been reserved to salute the peacekeepers who dedicate their time, energy and skills to bring peace in most dangerous environments. It is also a day to mourn fallen peacekeepers. The year 2015 is an eventful and a year of reflection within the UN. For instance it is the final year for implementing the Millennium Development Goals adopted in 2000; assessing the impact of the ground breaking resolution on women peace and security, the –UNSCR, 1325- of 2000, and reviewing UN peacekeeping. The review is considering issues facing peace operations, including the changing nature of conflict, evolving mandates, good offices and peace building challenges, managerial and administrative arrangements, planning, partnerships, human rights and protection of civilians among others.

2015 being a year of reflection within UN and with the coincidence of the UN peace keepers day with the 70th anniversary of the UN, the peacekeepers day theme was crafted in a way that

allowed reflection on achievements, progress and milestones in the UN peacekeeping. Thus the theme was: UN 70 and UN Peacekeeping: past, present, and future.

In Kenya, the commemoration was coordinated by the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Regional Office in Eastern Africa in Nairobi, in partnership with other stakeholders including the security sector, universities, and youth organizations among others. The theme was further customized to reflect on youth and peace keeping.

The commemoration in Kenya was marked with an interactive panel discussion on the 27th May focusing on Peacekeeping in Perspective: Reflections from Africa on the Past Five Decades and on Youth and peacekeeping. This was a prelude to the actual celebration on 29th May in which IPSTC made a presentation on Youth and peacekeeping.

The Head of Applied Research (IPSTC) Lieutenant Colonel Sitienei candidly

presented on how KDF acknowledges the importance of young people in its ranks and file. Consequently the KDF places special importance on selecting youthful, energetic, disciplined and enthusiastic men and women into the service ensuring that they are nurtured into the KDF values and work. She informed members that Kenya first participated in UN peacekeeping mission in 1989 at the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia and since then, Kenya has participated in over twenty six UN Missions in various capacities. In all these missions, the KDF has ensured military youth officers participation.

In these missions, Kenyan youth peacekeepers participate in roles such as: Camp setting, Operations Planning, Guarding UN Installations, Vehicle and Foot Patrolling, Escorts, evacuation among others.

Ms. Catherine Njeru Gender Specialist (IPSTC) expanded on the topic by first observing that the youth have been defined variously. For instance, the United Nations (UN) defines youth as those between 15 and 24 years of age while the African Union (AU) refers the youth as people between the ages of 15 and 35 years and under the Kenya constitution the youth are those who have attained the age of 18 years but have not attained the age of 35 years. She noted that Policy discussions on youth and peace keeping has identified youth as both a threat to peace and a force for peace globally. However, most programmes have primarily focused on youth as a threat. She then observed that this view, especially youth unemployment has shaped the policies established to address youth and peace keeping.

For instance, Ms. Njeru explained that the African Union (AU) declared the period 2009 to 2018 as the "Decade on Youth Development in Africa" as a way of combating insecurity, while



UN Correctional officers sampling IPSTC research products at Gigiri on 29 May 2015

the ICGLR adopted the Declaration "Fight against Youth unemployment through Infrastructure development and Investment promotion," in 2014 as a way of curbing insecurity caused by youth unemployment. The Kenya government on the other hand has initiated youth programmes to empower youth to counteract their vulnerability to crime and conflict. Such initiatives include Educational policies, Establishment of special youth funds (Uwezo Fund and Youth Enterprise Fund) and setting up of a national youth council among others.

Ms. Njeru concluded by noting that Youth, both male and female, are key actors in peace and security and stressed on the need to refocus Peacekeeping/ security policies on the role of the youth as promoters of peace; promotion of programmes that can foster youth engagement and participation in peace process. In all these, she outlined the importance of undertaking a gender analysis



Head of applied Research, Lt Col Sitienei, with pupils who visited the IPSTC stand at Gigiri 29th May 2015

by looking at different experiences, contribution and roles of male and female youths in order to promote gender equality in peacekeeping and peace building processes.

On the day of the celebrations at Gigiri, wreaths for four fallen Kenyan peace keepers were laid.

**By Catherine Njeru
IPSTC Gender Specialist**

The Green Lights are on: Building Peace in Northern Kenya

The IPSTC is ready for Northern Kenya. In fact, it has been getting ready for quite some time. In my modest opinion, the recent focus is long overdue but as the old adage goes 'better late than never'. Furthermore, being late is worthwhile if it means taking time to identify, prioritize and implement the most effective strategies for intervention.

The IPSTC is a regional Centre of Excellence with an overall aim of building the capacity of military, police and civilians in peace and security through training and research. For an extended period of time, however, most of its programs including Training Needs Assessment (TNA) and Mobile Training have primarily focused on South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia to mention but a few. Indeed, this is quite understandable and commendable given the fragile nature of these countries. What is even more laudable

is that despite the sizeable effort that is required of IPSTC in these states, the centre and its partners have intentionally created a chance for Northern Kenya.

It is no secret that Northern Kenya has been experiencing conflicts since time immemorial. Based on the fact that the area is primarily arid and semi-arid, the conflicts have traditionally been between pastoralist communities attributable to competition for limited pasture and water. However, a recent study done by the centre revealed that the nature of conflicts is transforming to that of competition for political power and control. It was reported that since devolution was implemented in the country, various ethnic communities in Northern Kenyan have been fighting over political seats and public offices at the county level. As a matter of fact, some notable county leaders have been accused of nepotism and corruption. The situation in the north is

however not different from other parts of Kenya.

Given the conflict dynamics in Northern Kenya, efforts have been and continue to be made by the IPSTC and its partners to ensure that the situation is improved. One of the efforts includes three consecutive researches that were conducted in the counties of Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir and Garissa over the last 10 months. In general, these studies were situation analyses that uncovered levels of participation of different stakeholders in peace and security among other aspects of development. Specifically, the studies investigated the participation level of both men and women in peace building. It was found that the level of participation of women was low when compared to that of their male counterparts. The main reasons for this were lack of adequate knowledge and skills in peace building as well as

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Research Interview Session in Laisamis, Marsabit County on 19th February 2015

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cultural constraints. The reality that most of the women in Northern Kenya lack the skills and know-how to carry out effective peace building, calls to mind the words of Jessie J's song 'Flashlight':

"When tomorrow comes I'll be on my own,

Feeling frightened at the things I don't know..."

We can all agree that the feeling of not knowing what to do is bloodcurdling. It makes one powerless and helpless and there is nothing as worse as having such a feeling. For this reason, a lot needs to be done to ensure that local communities have the capacity and power to take control of their own lives. In light of the above, those experiencing conflicts and instability need help and guidance to make this happen. This is exactly what the IPSTC has chosen to do for Northern Kenyan communities.

Guided by the aforementioned researches, the centre will build the capacity of both men and women peace builders from Northern Kenya. This will mainly be done through training and creating awareness on the importance of peace building and the role of each stakeholder in the process. In collaboration with other organizations, the centre will also sensitize the local populace

and their leaders to change their attitudes and mind-set from that of conflict instigation to peace building. Particularly, one of the objectives of this exercise will be to get more women on board in peace and security at community, county and national levels. Experience shows that peace building is effective when women are involved in the process. This is because women are half the population of any community, are affected differently and disproportionately by conflicts, and are caretakers of the family, which could either promote peace or instigate conflict. One of the key social roles of women is socialisation and enculturation of family members to cultural values and norms. It is thus critical to build the capacity of women and urge them to use their position as caretakers for public good.

At the moment, the curriculum for the above mentioned training is under development and largely encompasses gaps of knowledge and skills identified by the three studies. The training will be a week long, with an overall aim of equipping participants with the right competence required to successfully build peace. Of course, caution will be taken to ensure that the training is adapted to the Northern Kenya milieu. The pilot training, scheduled for end of July 2015, will draw participants from Marsabit County,

after which the curriculum will be reviewed and the training rolled out to the rest of Northern Kenya. It should be noted that this will not be a one or two-off event. Successive follow up evaluations will be conducted not only to ensure that trainees apply the acquired knowledge and skills in peace building, but also to assess the extent to which the training enhanced participant's effort in building peace.

As we conclude, what the IPSTC and its partners are doing for and with Northern Kenyan communities and the Eastern African region at large is commendable. The centre is a classic example of a change catalyst that empowers the public to take control of their lives. To this end, the principles of participatory development and local ownership form the core of the centre's activities. Certainly, if communities in the region could describe IPSTC's contribution to peace and security, there could not be a better way than what Jessie J says in the rest of her lyrics:

"...I am stuck in the dark but you are my flashlight,

I see the shadows long beneath the mountain top,

I'm not afraid when the rain won't stop because you light the way..."

Margaret Cheptile
Curriculum Designer, IPSTC

The Role of Organizations in Enhancing Peace, Security and Development in Marsabit County, Northern Kenya

Marsabit County is a vast region in Northern Kenya, rich in various resources such as land, wind, and livestock. It is also a major contributor to the tourism industry through Mt. Marsabit, the Chalbi Desert and cultural heritage. Additionally, with the help of the Lamu Port Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) project, Marsabit County has a lot of potential for development. However, the region continues to face grave challenges to peace and security since it is conflict prone.

The conflicts mainly revolve around pastoralism grievances: cattle rustling, cross border issues, tribal clashes, resource sharing, drought and the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) just to mention a few. The main causes of underdevelopment in Marsabit are high illiteracy levels, severe poverty, and institutional weaknesses that contributes to insecurity.

The people of Marsabit County, though comprised of diverse ethnic backgrounds are eager to coexist in

a harmonious nature and embrace the virtue of togetherness towards development and sustainable peace. As a result, the government, and many organizations including Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have made numerous peace efforts to address conflict in the region. Some of these organizations are Marsabit women groups, World Vision, Melako Conservancy, Pastoralist Integrated Support Programme (PISP), Catholic Peace and Justice Commission (CJPC), Pastoralist Community Development Organization (PACODEO) and the government itself through District Peace Committees (DPC) among others.

These organizations are a symbol that there are means in place towards peace building in Marsabit County. For example, there are a number of women groups that have established themselves to solely empower one another to actively participate in peacebuilding, organize peace

forums and advocate for women representation in governance. For instance, Marsabit Women Advocacy and Development Organization (MWADO) was established in 2000 by iron lady Nuriah Gollo to address human rights issues for women affected by conflict and other socio-economic and political upheavals. It has since expanded to cater for the rights of men as well.

Another CBO that stands out in Marsabit County is PACODEO which oversees community development projects, facilitates the formulation of agreements and declarations between conflicting parties in the region which include compensations and penalties. The organization offers a platform for dialogue in the community, rehabilitates conflict affected communities through reconciliation and healing as well as advocates for women empowerment beyond traditional cultures.

The CJPC is one of the major contributors in enhancing peace and

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A family outside their homestead in Laisamis, Marsabit County

Key Visits and Events at IPSTC

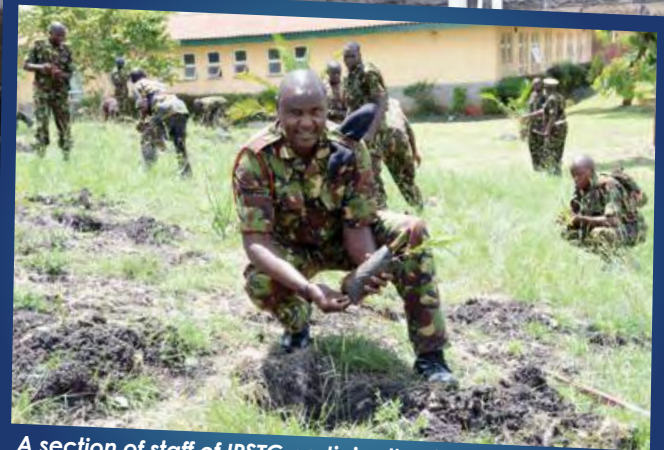
During the Second quarter of 2015, the International Peace Support Training Centre welcomed key personalities across the globe to various events. This included Ambassadors / High commissioners of different countries and Defence Attachés among others.



Director IPSTC, Brig R G Kabage, during a tree planting exercise on 23 April 2015



Turkish Defence Attaché Col Mustafa Ucak signing a visitors book during his visit on 24 April 2015



A section of staff of IPSTC participating in a tree planting exercise at HPSS on 23 April 2015



Deliberations at a Joint Control Board of the Centre on 30 April 2015



Senior Kenya Defence Forces officers attending a symposium on terrorism organised by National Defence College at IPSTC on 27 April 2015



Finland Ambassador to Kenya HE Sofie From-Emmesberger and Commandant PCSS Col Ofulah listening to a briefing by IPSTC staff during a visit on 14 May 2014



A visit by Lt Gen Gordon Messenger of UK Ministry of Defence 18 May 2015



Director IPSTC, Brig R G Kabage, presenting a commemorative plaque to Lt Col Ryan during his farewell party on 29 May 2015

The Nexus between Irregular Cross Border Migration and Security in Eastern Africa: Case of Somali – Kenya and Ethiopia – Kenya Borders

Professor Makumi Mwangiri developed a concept of the Horn of Africa conflict system where he argues that the countries in the region are connected, therefore war in one place (e.g. Somalia) is likely to affect other neighbouring countries as well. Irregular migration from Somali and Ethiopia to/through Kenya are good examples of Mwangiri's concept. Migrants enroute to Kenya, South Africa and other destinations are pushed by war, lack of security, poverty and lack of prospects for better future in the countries of origin. It can be argued that they are the visible demonstrations of lack of peace and stability in the country of origin. As they are pushed by war and lack of stability on one hand they are lured by economic prospects, peace and stability in countries of their destination.

own (which is possible given the fact that many immigrants are members of the ethnic groups living on both sides of the border, for example Borana or Gabra). At the same time, others are associated with terrorism, robberies, gangs and insecurity in general. These two opposed views are difficult to reconcile. What is then the influence of irregular migration on security in Kenya? Are the immigrants' outposts of terrorism or are they rather scapegoats for intrinsic security failures in Kenya? To answer this question, we need to identify types of migration as irregular migrants are composed of different streams of migrants) and types of security threats (both human and state security).

accommodated. This does not mean that there are no tensions and animosities between the immigrants and locals. The thinking of "Us versus them (outsiders)" tends to antagonise the two. This however does not prevent immigrants from settling in and even obtaining the Kenyan Identity cards, often through fraudulent means.



Major migration routes in Eastern and Horn of Africa (source: Horwood, 2009)

Subsequently, when they arrive in Kenya, immigrants from Somalia and Ethiopia are perceived with mixed feelings. Some are welcomed and embraced by the locals as their

Migrants from both countries can be divided into two types: those who are on transit to South Africa and other destinations and those who are aiming at settling in Kenya. The first group is typically surrounded by a cloud of mystery – the transit migrants restrain from interacting with local people, and the language barrier prevents them from socializing with Kenyans. Often, they are subjected to abuse, for example demanding money in exchange of not reporting to police, by some local people, as their illegal status in Kenya is rather obvious.

The second group is very different than the previous one. Because immigrants often belong to ethnic groups that partially live in Kenya, they easily "blend in". Since it is difficult to distinguish between them and their members of local population, they are largely accepted and



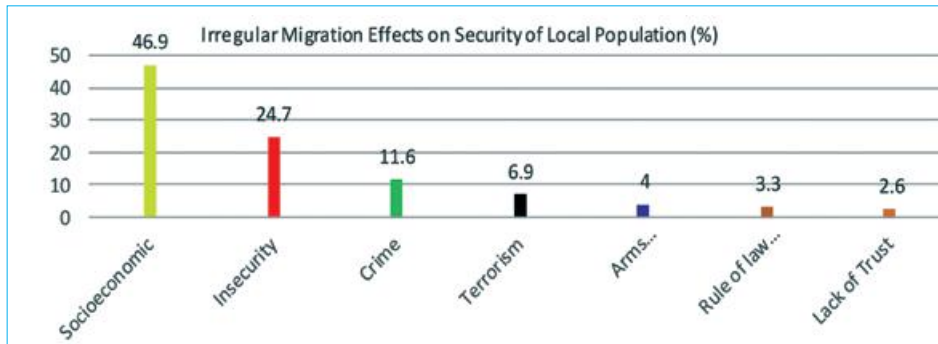
Irregular Migration patterns in Kenya:
Red: Somalis and Ethiopians on transit to other destinations
Blue: Ethiopians arriving and settling in Kenya
Green: Somalis arriving and settling in Kenya

Still, both types of migrants are often perceived as a security threat. The question is: are they?

To answer the question, we need to examine types of security that immigrants supposedly affect. Interestingly, as IPSTC research established, immigrants are typically perceived as perpetrators of different crimes (like robberies), but at the same time, as victims of the same criminal activities. It transpires that crime is an independent phenomenon that engages immigrants as both perpetrators and victims.

Overall, migrants are perceived as a threat to socioeconomic wellbeing - they are perceived to compete for the limited jobs available, crowd social services like hospitals, among others. A typical perception of immigrants is (them) and (us) by local population, a phenomenon that is common not only in Kenya but also in other parts of the world, (see the example of South Africa and atmosphere that led to xenophobic attacks against immigrants).

Therefore, as the point of irregular migration impacting security depends on whether Organized Criminal Groups engage in it or not, efforts should be made towards combating criminals engaging in irregular migration. Smugglers and traffickers are able to operate rather freely, using the high level of corruption, ignorance and often support by some members of the public. Better implementation

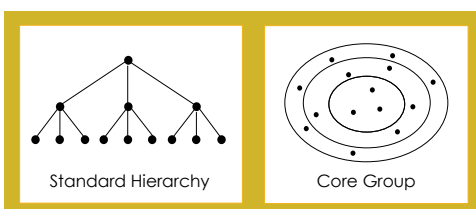


Perception of immigrants impacting security in at the local community level

In addition, when we analyse the patterns of migration and compare them with the security situation, it becomes evident, that while migration per se has a minimal negative impact on security, if irregular migration merges with Organized Criminal Groups, the impact on security becomes more significant. It is therefore the mixture of migration and Organized Crime that pose a challenge to security in Kenya. Criminals who engage in irregular migration (either traffickers or smugglers) often engage in smuggling drugs, weapon and other goods. In addition, if we combine this with the fact that terrorist groups like Al - Shabaab started treating irregular migration as a source of income (as they engage in smuggling and trafficking people), we will have the picture of the irregular migration that is quite a challenge to security.

of relevant law such as Counter Trafficking Act 2010, raising awareness at the grassroots level and community policing are possible steps that should counteract the proliferation of Organized Criminal Groups engaging in irregular migration.

International migrants are not just present in Eastern Africa alone - in fact they are a part of a global village and their numbers are steadily growing. Many countries like USA has made numerous efforts to stop their flow, but so far all those measures have failed. At the same time, migrants are not only a challenge to hosting countries. Usually they contribute enormously to economic growth of their host countries. The task that lies ahead is not necessarily to stop their flow, but rather to address the operations of Organized Criminal Groups, as they make migration have negative impact on security. Undoubtedly this is a demanding task, but it seems there may not be a better alternative.



Types of Organized Criminal Groups engaging in irregular migration. Source: UNODC, 2006

Radoslaw Malinowski
 Researcher, IPSTC

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security in Marsabit. It deals with the integration of communities for peaceful coexistence and also formulates strategies for settling communities affected by conflict. They also have youth programmes, workshops to teach the communities on peace and unity and also host peace rallies that involve women in peace building process.

Melako Conservancy, a huge organization that works closely with World Vision - Marsabit, has established boreholes all over the region to curb water scarcity, they also sensitize morans, who are the young men directly involved in conflict which in a way also addresses the loopholes in theft of domestic animals and acquisition of stolen and illegal firearms and also help in stabilizing peace by returning cattle to their rightful owners.

Moreover, the government through DPCs has put in place peace structures and agreements to curb conflict among the communities by imposing peace declarations to deal with cattle raiders and tribal killings. This includes heavy penalties for people in breach of the agreement.

They also disarm communities charged with manslaughter and host peace meetings to educate the society on resource sharing and the importance of peace and development. The government also closely works with chiefs and elders of the community to host barazas for peace and has appointed women in offices to address women issues.

Nevertheless, a lot still needs to be done to deal with conflict in Marsabit County effectively. Issues of education, health and politics as well as the need to harness and harmonize synergies of all stakeholders involved in peace building needs to be tackled to ensure sustainable peace, security and development. However, it is commendable that Marsabit County has marked milestones towards peace and security and that is a step in the right direction.

Sarita Ikenye
 Intern IPSTC

Logistics in Peace Support Operations (PSOs)

Peacemaking and peacekeeping operations, to be truly successful, must include comprehensive efforts to identify and support structures, which will tend to consolidate peace and advance a sense of confidence and well-being among people. Peace operations are becoming increasingly complex. United Nations (UN) and African Union (AU) missions are being deployed into countries where the national infrastructure has collapsed and where international personnel – military, civilian police, UN civilian staff, UN agencies, international agencies, and non-government organizations – must work closely together in a multi-disciplinary and multi-cultural environment. The provision and coordination of logistical support has become a complex operation requiring specific knowledge to manage limited resources in a timely and efficient manner. Thus it is paramount that personnel working as logisticians in mission area understand the processes and procedures established by the UN and/or the AU.

In Peace Support Operation (PSO), some materials and services are sourced locally in order to reduce transportation costs or to complement supplies coming in from the home country or from international suppliers. For example, in a peace support operation in Lebanon, a local supplier sold bottled water to the Swedish unit. The bottles were of a well-known European brand. It was discovered that the supplier refilled used bottles from his own well behind the store. This incident raises the following questions: From which markets should the UN or AU Mission source for logistic supplies? Is it the domestic, global or local market? The problems with the decision from where to source can be many, from not getting the products needed to getting the wrong products. The consequences can be anything from minor interruptions in deliveries to a temporary stop of all activities in PSO. The economic and humanitarian consequences can be serious with the outmost consequence being escalation of the military conflict. Accordingly, the logisticians will be



PSO logistics course group photo

blamed for not knowing how to do their work.

To bring the discussion home, The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is an institution dedicated to enhance operational capacity for peacekeeping through training, education and research for the benefit of military, police and civilian personnel in all aspects of peace operations. The centre through its Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) conducted a peace support operation course. It was a two weeks course that comprised participants from across Africa as well as the United States of America. The objective of the course was to provide participants with the knowledge and skills they need to be more effective logisticians in traditional or complex peace operations, as support officers in their national headquarters, logisticians within a deployed unit, or as mission headquarters logistics staff officers. Priority was placed on combining education and practical application in the form of theoretical presentations and small group staff exercises. Course procedural and implementation guidelines along with take-away references for independent national course development were provided, for further developing national logistic officer education and training capacity.

Military logistics in PSOs are about supporting the operating units with supplies, services, and transportation.

The main differences between military logistics and logistics in the business or humanitarian fields are the higher degree of complexity in military logistics and uncertainty in the PSO context requiring contingency plans in case of hostile activities or changes in the operational requirements. The military logistics system contains a greater number of different product groups, ranging from drinking water to complex fighter airplanes, and services from basic camp management to medical or technical specialists services. A judicious planning of the logistic support provided for the national military contingents earmarked for multinational peace support operations must take into consideration the number of contingents to be deployed, their area of responsibility, their mission length, the facilities provided in the theater of operation and their providers.

All PSOs emanate from the engagement of the international society. Therefore, PSOs build on the participation from several nations, both small and large. For small nations' military forces, this means that they will participate as a partner in large-scale operations. These operations vary both in location and in scope. The varying types of operations require a flexible and agile logistics system.

Maj Luke Nandasava
HPSS

Mobile Device Forensics

Mobile device forensics is a branch of digital forensics related to recovery of digital evidence from a mobile device. The phrase mobile device refers to mobile phones as well as any digital device that has both internal memory and communication ability. Mobile devices – cell phones, Blackberries, Androids, iPods – are everywhere. People use them to take photographs, send texts and emails, update social media profiles, consult maps, search the web and the list goes on. As they do this, however, their mobile devices make records and generate evidence of those activities and in doing so, this makes mobile devices the richest source of evidence about the people that use them. Mobile device forensics is best known for its application to law enforcement investigations, military intelligence, criminal and civil investigations.

Mobile devices generally can store information in several locations.

One is internal memory. The internal memory on a mobile device consists of its RAM ("Random Access Memory") - the memory space that the mobile device can use to temporarily store information when the device is performing tasks. Once the device is powered off, all data in RAM generally is lost. ROM ("Read Only Memory") on the other hand is pre-programmed information or instructions embedded onto computer chips, often designed to perform specific discrete tasks.

The process of mobile forensics includes three stages: Seizure, Acquisition and Examination and analysis. Mobiles will often be recovered switched on, as the aim of the seizure is to preserve evidence, and the device will often be transported in the same state to avoid a shutdown, which would change files if it occurs. Acquisition refers to the retrieval of material from a device. Due to the proprietary nature of mobiles, it is often not possible to acquire data when it's powered

off; most mobile device acquisition is performed live. In addition, the investigator or first responder would risk user lock activation. In examining and analyzing the evidence, different software tools are used to extract the data from the memory image which include specialized and automated forensic software products or generic file viewers.

In conclusion, we note that mobile devices are everywhere, and contain more evidence about their users than perhaps any other source. The technology is constantly changing, making forensics a challenge. Handled properly, however, a forensic examination of a mobile device can yield evidence that cannot be found anywhere else, including communications and geographic location data that can change the course of an entire case or investigation.

Capt S L Waswa
Provisioning officer, IPSTC



Dance troupe entertaining PSO Logistics course participants at HPSS

African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) Force Headquarters Training of Staff Officers



AMISOM force headquarters participants at tea break

The execution of any military mission requires meticulous planning. The plans are usually made in the headquarters at various levels. AMISOM, like any other military operation relies on the plans made by the Force Headquarters (HQs). The planning process is systematic and involves consideration of a number of factors. The staff officers make these plans, which are translated to operation orders to be executed by the field commanders. To be an effective planner, one needs training.

The training at HPSS that was sponsored by the USA for the regional military personnel who are likely to be deployed in the Force HQs sought to fulfil these skills and knowledge requirements. The training popularly known as African Contingency Operations Training Assistance (ACOTA) Force Headquarter training was focused on the Somali situation.

The planning on any military operation requires information. To achieve this, the training began by a comprehensive overview of the Somali situation. It delved into the history of the conflict and how it has metamorphosed into what it is today. The participants were informed of the deployment of AMISOM with a major emphasis on its mandate. It was noted that AMISOM was a peace enforcement mission operating under the auspices of the AU supported by the UN. The participants further noted that the United Nation Support Office

for AMISOM (UNSOA) provides support to the mission on training and logistics.

The participants were taken through the cells in any headquarter / command post and their importance within the force HQs. There are a number of cells that were considered crucial such as intelligence, operations and logistics. It was appreciated that a mission can have as many cells as possible depending on the needs of the operation. It was also noted that all the cells in a HQ work closely and make a significant input in the planning of the operations. Intelligence cell, for example, is charged with the responsibility of collection, analysis and dissemination of information. This cell is considered crucial since nothing can be done without the necessary information to make decisions.

The main aim of planning is to aid in decision making. The participants were taken through the seven-step process popularly known as the Military Decision Making Process (MDLP). The seven steps include situation analysis, mission analysis, course of action development, course of action analysis (war gaming), course of action comparison, course of action approval and orders production, dissemination and transition. The MDLP is a systematic process which is conducted at levels above battalion. This process involves preparation of map overlays as aids to the planning process. The map exercise

were realised to be very crucial during the training.

Intelligence operations were also covered in the course. While the concept of intelligence as known in the 'traditional' military operations is not akin to peace support operations, the Somalia mission cannot operate without robust and actionable information gathered by the intelligence networks. The participants appreciated the importance of intelligence operation through a clear understanding of the intelligence cycle. The main focus was on how the participants can make use of the intelligence in their planning process. It was noted that the intelligence would help in matters such as targeting, allocation of troops and equipment. The application of Rules of Engagement (RoEs) was also considered as a planning aspect which staff officers need to know. The RoEs influence the targeting and how the operation plans are executed.

As a well-known fact, the Somali situation has an insurgency dimension. The participants were taken through the counter insurgency operation. The participants acknowledged the nature of Al-Shabaab that seeks to destabilize the existing government and impose their will on the population. The issue of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration was highlighted given the lawlessness and proliferation of small arms in Somalia. The final phase of the training was on the Command Post Exercise. The aim of this was to expose the participants on how a command post is managed in operations. It was noted that the management of the command post was a primary responsibility of the staff officers.

The training ended with the participants satisfied with the delivery and they exhibited confidence that the training was helpful and relevant. The training on such areas contributes significantly to addressing the conflict problems in the region. The training also ensures efficiency in the management of peace support operations.

Capt Vincent Oyier
Course Coordinator for ACOTA AMISOM Force HQs training at HPSS.

The Military Component Planning Process in UN Peace Support Operations

The contemporary peace support operations are multi-dimensional, and the military components are multi-national. The Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) architecture is a clear example of the nature of the peace support operation forces in place. These forces from different countries with different equipment and doctrine are expected to conduct successful operations together. The EASF is no exception. Like any other operation, the success of these operations depends on meticulous and deliberate planning.

The training by Swedish Armed Forces International Centre (SWEDINT) under the auspice of Nordic Defence Corporation (NORDEFECO) to the EASF Member States on United Nations Military Component Planning Process provided the opportunity for the participants to understand the dynamics of planning for UN military operation in Mission areas. The training began with an overview of the EASF peace and security strategy.

It was clear from the training that the planning process for the military operations is systematic. The peace support force either at the Brigade/Sector or Division/Force Headquarters has a number of branches. This therefore means that the planning process is an integrated one. All the branches have an input into the outcome of the planning process.

It was noted that the planning process involves a number of steps. The first step is a review of the situation. The review of situation involves the overall situational awareness, the weather and terrain conditions, and the information on the belligerent force including their anticipated course of action. The review of the situation is crucial as it gives the background on which the operation is to be conducted. The information acquired would inform crucial decisions to be made for the success of the operation.

The participants became aware that mission analysis is also a crucial aspect in the planning process. The mission



Maj Gen Tai signing a visitors book at HPSS

is primarily driven from the Security Council's or General Assembly's resolution which gives the Mandate from where the Military Component of the Mission defines its Concept of Operation. This concept of operation gives tasks, both specified and implied, to the various military units in the mission area. The mission analysis also includes an assessment of the limitations and constraints that result from the resources, operational timings and legal documents like Rules of Engagement (ROEs) and Status of Force Agreement (SOFA). The limitations and constraints analyses are important as they inform configuration of the force and the entire planning process on such matters as targeting.

It was realized from the training that the other crucial stage is the operational analysis and design. This includes risk assessment in the operational areas in the form of information gaps that need to be filled. This stage also includes the estimation of a force required to accomplish a given task. A course of action development is also crucial at this stage as it gives the force a number of options to choose from.

Like any other military planning process, the training had a number of map exercises. The exercises were meant to give a clear illustration

of graphical representation of the planning processes. The map exercises involved simulation of a conflict situation in a hypothetical country.

The participants noted, with guidance of facilitators, that this planning process was bound to face certain challenges. The issue of different doctrines of the various militaries of the EASF member states was cited as one of the challenge. The other challenge highlighted was technical aspect that there is no standby force for UN, and the limited time for coordination and planning. Lastly, the political challenges raised during the training included issues such as the expectations of the locals against the force capability, host nation limitations and troop contributing country limitations. Political goodwill was also considered a major implementation challenge of the military plans.

The training was well received by the participants. At the end of the training, the participants agreed that the training was of great importance and relevant to the EASF peace and security strategy. The participants as well as the facilitators were confident that the training would enable them participate in operational planning in any peace support operations.

Capt Vincent Oyier
Coordinator UNMCP Course, HPSS

Training of United Nation Police Officers

United Nation's Police was first deployed to UN peacekeeping operations in the 1960s. Since the first deployment, UN police has become a central component of UN's efforts to bring peace and security to conflict-torn environments. From the 1990s onwards, calls for the engagement of UN Police in support of the local police have increased and its mandates have become complex and multidimensional moving beyond traditional monitoring. Advisory, mentoring and training functions have become core duties in order to reform, restructure and rebuild the host country police agencies with the ultimate aim of capacity enhancement.

UN Police officers are contributed by a large number of countries, with

differing policing systems, training and specializations. In order to support the individual police officer to adjust to the challenges of new and different living and working conditions in a peacekeeping operation, United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO), and the Integrated Training Service developed pre-deployment training standards for UN Police. These UN Pre deployment Training Standards are part of the UN's commitment to ensuring that all peacekeeping personnel are properly prepared for peacekeeping operations as outlined in General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/49/37) and the Selection Standards and Training Guidelines for United Nations Civilian Police (1997).

As the professional and personal requirements for successful work in a peacekeeping operation are continuously increasing, Member States are mandated to provide their selected police officers with the UN pre-deployment training standards consisting of the Core Pre-Deployment Training Material (CPTM) and the Specialized Training Material (STM) for Police.

Without leaving gender considerations behind, the UN also deploy female police officers to attend the course and to participate in the UN peace keeping operations. The female officers' deployment shows that women have a role to play in global peacekeeping and security, by actively engaging and utilizing the network. The aim of including

Human Rights Applicability in

Human rights are at the core of the work of the United Nations system as reflected in the UN Charter and its purpose of maintaining international peace and security while simultaneously promoting and encouraging respect for human rights. Seeking to enhance understanding of the various human rights issues and their centrality in planning, analyzing and conducting peace support operations, the Human Rights Course funded by the European Union (EU) was conducted at the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), Peace and Conflict Studies School (PCSS) in Nairobi, Kenya from 30th March to 10th April 2015. This saw the interaction of twenty two participants from eleven countries including Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Kenya, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, and Sudan made up of civilians, correction officers, military officers and police officers who learned a wide range of human rights issues.

One of the key foundations in understanding human rights is that every person should live in equality, dignity and freedom. The global community recognized that it had to go beyond simply prohibiting genocide, but instead develop a vision which protects the civil, political, economic, social and

cultural rights of all people. From this understanding emerged the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948 which is the most translated document in the world that embodies core human rights values and standards to this day. The UDHR was also the predecessor to international human rights treaties such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Together, these three documents make up the "International Bill of Rights". Unlike customary international law, human rights obligations contained in treaties are binding only upon ratification or accession. Ratification is the process by which a state expresses its consent to be bound by a treaty it has already signed. Accession is the method by which a state becomes a party to a treaty it has not signed. It is noteworthy that in international human rights conventions or treaties, signature alone is insufficient to create binding obligations.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) reflects core human rights principles such as being universal, interdependent, inalienable and indivisible. Human rights also constitute a set of rights and duties necessary for the protection of human



dignity, inherent to all human beings, irrespective of nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. Everyone is equally entitled to human rights without discrimination. As such, human rights are often expressed and guaranteed by law in the form of treaties, customary international law, general principles and other sources of international law. Human rights law lays

female peace keepers in the course was to empower them so that they in turn, can empower other women. The UN police officers course that was conducted at the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) from 18th-19th May 2015 was to prepare police officers from different countries for assignments in integrated peacekeeping operations missions.

The United Nations resolution 2085 of 2014 recalls its resolutions 2151 (2014) on security sector reform, 2167 (2014) and 2086 (2013) on United Nations peacekeeping operations, 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians, 1325 (2000) and all subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security, 2143 (2014) and previous resolutions on children and armed conflict, 2117 (2013) on small arms and light weapons, and the statements of its President (21 February 2014) on the rule of law (S/

PRST/2014/5) and 20 December 2012 on post-conflict peace building (S/PRST/2012/29), as well as other relevant resolutions and statements of its President.

The United Nations recognizes that host-state policing institutions are often the primary link between the government and communities on security issues. The UN also reiterates that professional, effective, accountable, and accessible law enforcement, corrections, and judicial institutions are necessary to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and national development. This again is outlined in the UN Security Council resolution 2085 of 2014.

We also acknowledge the significant growth in the role of Police Components as an integral part of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, and the increasingly

diverse and complex policing-related tasks in the mandates of such operations and missions. It was also noted that Police Components can include both uniformed United Nations police officers and civilian policing experts due to the distinct roles performed by Individual Police Officers (IPOs) and Formed Police Units (FPUs) and the increasing demand for these different capacities. We also stress that the use of these capacities should be based on the situation and the needs of the host State, noting the necessity of aligning tasks of United Nations police components with missions' mandated tasks. United Nations policing-related work makes an invaluable contribution to peacekeeping, post-conflict peace building, security, the rule of law, and the creation of a basis for development.

Maj Luke Nandasava
HPSS

Peace Keeping Operations



Human rights course participants in a syndicate discussion

down rights and duties for individuals, and corresponding obligations for governments in order to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups. However, obligations may be modified or suspended. A State party may make specific reservations on ratification, or when a public emergency

that threatens the life of the nation arises, may derogate from a number of rights. Certain rights, however, such as the right to life, are non-derogable, and they apply in all situations.

Conflicts in recent years have grown more complex. The drivers of conflict have multiplied and the participation of non-state actors have increased.

Over the past year, member states and regional and sub-regional organizations have taken steps to establish national and regional early warning and prevention mechanisms. The use of an array of diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful measures by the same organizations to prevent and respond to threats against populations has highlighted their growing role in protecting populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

Genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity lie at the extreme end of the spectrum of human rights violations and the responsibility to protect and prevent genocide are central concerns of the regional and international organizations. The protection of populations from crimes against humanity and the risk of other crimes and violations relate to the

responsibility to protect on which the UN Security Council authorized measures under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. The United Nations Security Council has recognized that the realization of human rights is essential for building and keeping peace, as evidenced by the Security Council's consistent inclusion of robust human rights mandates for peace missions. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) partners with the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and Department of Field Support (DFS) to ensure that Human Rights Components of UN peace missions are adequately staffed, resourced and provided with the policy, tools and guidance they need to operate in increasingly complex environments and deliver on Security Council mandates. To this end, in 2011 OHCHR, DPKO, DPA and DFS concluded a policy on the integration of human rights in UN Peace Operations and Political Missions.

In July 2011, the organizations adopted the human rights due diligence policy, which sets out the principles and measures to mainstream human rights in the work of all United Nations actors supporting non United Nations

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Reflecting on the Democratic Processes in Eastern Africa

In Africa today at least all the 54 countries are in some form of democracy evident through electoral processes. This has on the one hand stabilized some states and on the other, owing to the nature of politics and end results, amounted to divided nations. In this past two years, the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) has conducted several courses on Rule of Law and Elections and Monitoring Management, which provided a platform for discussions on the electoral and democratic process exploring intricacies that result into crises in democratic countries. Unfortunately for Eastern Africa, irrespective of existing gains made at legal frameworks and at institutional level, leadership interests have negatively impacted on the institutional gains achieved to enhance stability.

regional gains in peace and security.

Incumbents once they ascend to office have a tendency of pursuing own interest at the expense of the population. The electoral process is an avenue that has been used to gain mileage in all fronts. Democratization via elections has earned countries in a stalemate political mileage thus appeasing the international actors and democratic peddlers irrespective of the quality of the process and paradoxically legitimates repressive measures aimed at maintaining a status quo for self-preservation.

Currently the Eastern Africa region is engulfed in an electioneering milieu that has undercurrents of injustice and violations of democratic principles. Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, South

elections has seen war-torn countries turn around to more progressive states with values on citizen participation and inclusivity at all aspects highly regarded, elements of discontent persists. This should be an avenue to address the gaps for strong democratic institutions that are accommodative. Additionally, electoral processes by themselves are inadequate and may be choked from the point of party formation, ideological synchronization and visioning. This call for an overhaul of the systems of governance and the institutional frameworks which if left unchecked is a recipe for regional instability.

For instance, what does the removal of term limit and/or interpretation of the constitution on a term spell for a regime and the region? Focus for revolutionary leadership should be defined by service delivery as opposed to limits for the latter seeks to instill accountability in systems and processes. Also as societies evolve, so should the leadership. While the gains made by the current regimes are not in contestation; electoral processes should provide an avenue for regimes to groom others across the divide through the generations for smooth transitions based on fairness, credibility and accountability. Thus, the removal of term limit going by trends in North Africa and parts of Sub-Saharan countries is not an ideal path.

Burundi finds herself between a rock and a hard place; a constitutional provision whose interpretation has the magnitude of breaking a nation. Does this point to gaps in the rule of law? Conclusively, the rhetoric's and practices in the sub-region on good governance that symbolizes rule of law, democracy and elections leaves a lot to be desired. In a broader perspective the election mood in the region is an indicator on the peace, security and stability for the region. Today the Eastern Africa is more fragile than ever before. While Somalia with its security complexities is yet to hold elections, South Sudan has since postponed her election, Burundi is on the brink of chaos.

These and others are a pointer that the rule of law, democratic and electoral processes are fragile hence the need for consistency by sub-regional and regional bodies.

Ruth Bolline Aluoch
Directing Staff, IPSTC



EMM course participants in a syndicate discussion

Critical to democratic tenets espoused by the United Nations, European Union, African Union, and Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), electoral processes are aimed at facilitating smooth transition via fairness and credibility hinged on the rule of law. In most jurisdictions, the law defines the term limit of office and prescribes the modalities of electoral processes. The recently concluded process in Sudan, ongoing crises in Burundi, proposed referendum in Rwanda seeking for the removal of term limit are just but a few cases which also pose concerns on the regions' commitment to normative values relating to good governance, and democracy. The situation in these young democracies including postponed South Sudan elections and the eagerly awaited Somali elections if not well handled may be a setback to

Sudan and Somalia are countries with forthcoming elections. However, the Burundi case warrants interrogation by scholars and practitioners in electoral and democratic governance. With this lies the nexus of leadership and integrity as governed within the available institutional frameworks. Where does the society revert to when the rule of law fails to meet the expectations of the people? The events in Burundi continue to stir debate on the subject. The narrative today is whether what matters is service delivery or term limits? Arguably, these cannot be delinked because the social contract between the citizenry and office holder is to deliver services within prescribed timelines. However, in human civilization, change is inevitable in all aspects including governance space. Although, the transitional phase of presidential

Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation: A Gender Perspective

United Nation's (UN) peacekeeping operations are generally deployed to support a ceasefire or peace agreement, but they also play a role in peace making and early peace building efforts. They do so through several interrelated activities like conflict prevention, peace keeping, peacemaking, peace enforcement and peace building. Conflict prevention as one of the pacific settlement to disputes involves the use of diplomatic measures or other tools to prevent intrastate tensions from turning into violent conflicts where peaceful measures are adapted to the particular source of the dispute or tension.

This is entrenched in the fact that conflicts can most effectively be dealt with at an early stage before they escalate into violence and become complex or entrenched. In the early phase of an emerging conflict, Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation can be effective, as they are flexible and relatively cost effective tools that can bridge the gap between early warning and preventive actions. In

the maintenance of international peace and security and as stipulated in the UN Charter, Chapter VI, Article 33 Para 1, "The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice." Today, Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation are widely recognized as some of the most effective means for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts both in terms of costs and results. Faced with the emergence of new conflicts and the persistence of protracted conflicts, international and regional organizations have always resolved to strengthen their capabilities for effective intervention. Over and over again, it has been recognized that Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation need to be approached as a professional activity requiring specialized knowledge, expertise, operational guidance, as

well as sustained political, financial and administrative support.

In understanding the terms that do not often seem to have clear distinctions, Negotiation refers to the process in which two or more parties attempt to reach a joint decision on a matter of common concern in situations where they are in actual or potential disagreement or conflict. On the other hand, Mediation is third party assisted or third party-initiated and led, and tries to bring about communication between representatives of conflict parties, in order for them to directly talk with each other, discuss issues, reach an agreement and make decisions together. Similarly, Dialogue is an open-ended communication between conflict parties that is facilitated or moderated by a third party, in order to foster mutual recognition, understanding, empathy and trust. Dialogue and Mediation are the most established strategies of conflict resolution that requires the conflict parties to resolve the conflict themselves

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DNM Course participants during a role play session

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security entity. The policy provides operational guidance and will contribute to the effective delivery of mandates and more coherent approaches across operations. The policy states that no UN entity should support, train or finance, even indirectly, any army or police force likely to engage in serious human rights violations. Strong link between United Nations peace operations and human rights was further strengthened by the endorsement of a policy on human rights in United Nations peace operations and political missions. In early 2013, the United Nations (UN) Secretary General formulated a UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, which has already been taken up by the Security Council in the context of mandates for UN peacekeeping forces. The new policy aims at preventing UN support to state and non-state actors alike used for the commission of grave violations of international humanitarian law, human rights and refugee law. This policy can be seen as a faithful implementation of existing legal obligations of the UN, in particular in the light of the rules on complicity in the law of international responsibility. Its potential for innovation lies in its procedural mechanism which requires a balancing on the part of UN entities whether there are substantial grounds for believing that there is a real risk of the receiving entities committing grave violations of the law. In this respect, the policy goes beyond what international law would require of the UN. It also needs cooperation by Non- state actors on ground.

Awareness is not sufficient. Action is needed. Through our everyday actions we need to thrive towards the respect of human rights and the values they represent. As Gandhi stated: "we need to be the change we wish to see in the world". These can only be a medium to improve the respect of human rights.

Catherine Cherotich
Directing Staff, IPSTC

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with procedural assistance from a neutral and impartial third party. They are both grounded in conflict resolution through controlled communication by the conflict parties. These strategies serve different purposes and are guided by distinct rules. In comparing the two, the aim of mediation is usually to reach a resolution or settlement of a dispute whereas the goal of dialogue is usually simply improving interpersonal understanding and trust.

Containment of the warring factions may result in a short term cessation of violence, but will not ensure lasting peace unless the institutions and attitudes that caused and aggravated the conflict are addressed and transformed. Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation are necessary strategies for conflict resolution and conflict transformation, but will not build peace if they are the only strategies used. They have to be part of a larger process, addressing issues such as transforming institutions, governance structures, alleviating poverty and demilitarization. The interweaving of Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation into multi-issue, multi-strategy interventions results in a more promising peacemaking and peace building approach. It should be noted that earlier preventive efforts undertaken ensure better chances for successful prevention but the success or failure of Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation facilitation largely depends foremost on the conflicting parties themselves. Also of utmost importance is that for any peace agreement negotiated by the conflicting parties with the help of mediators is the need to respect relevant international legal obligations, especially international humanitarian law, international human rights and refugee law.

Recently a Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation course was conducted by the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) in Karen, Nairobi under the conflict prevention Programme where twenty five (25) course participants from twelve (12) countries drawn from Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda deliberated on employing peaceful means in settling conflicts. The components consisted of military officers, police officers, correction officers and civilians made up of both genders. The course provided participants with necessary skills and knowledge that will enable them to address conflicts in order

to prevent escalation or destruction, and come up with innovative and creative ideas to resolve them when faced with such.

During the training the participants underscored the need to involve women and men (as well as boys and girls) as agents of change in conflict and peacemaking as their roles, experiences, needs and interests tend to be different. This echoes the United Nations Security Council Resolution (S/RES/1325) on women, peace and security adopted on 31 October 2000 which reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, peace processes, and humanitarian response in post-conflict reconstruction. It emphasizes the need to include women leaders, gender experts and women organizations at all levels and in all phases of the mediation process to help in identifying the gender dimension of substantive issues on the agenda and to incorporate inclusivity in all aspects. This resolution shows the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and further urges all actors to increase the participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all United Nations peace and security efforts.

It similarly highlights the importance of women's equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution. Hence states are encouraged to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institution or mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict. Therefore, if mediators and conflict parties do not adopt a gender perspective, the process and its outcome will not be sustainable. It is therefore important that mediators embrace a gender perspective from the beginning and throughout all phases of the process. What still remains a challenge is the minimal representation of women appointed as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices even at the global level. The journey of a thousand miles should begin now with a single step.

Catherine Cherotich
Directing Staff, IPSTC

Women's Participation in Peacekeeping Forces

"If women are to play their full part in negotiating peace accords, mediating disputes, creating new governments, rebuilding judicial and civil infrastructures, and the many other activities that support peace, the world needs to make an investment in building up their skills for doing so. This will require both political will and a much larger pool of funding." (Kofi Annan, NY 28 Oct 02).

The international experience regarding women's participation in Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) is positive. One would thus expect a correlation between the growing numbers of peacekeepers and the percentage of women participating in peacekeeping forces. To the contrary, there is no correlation. The number of female military serving in PKOs is so insignificant that

a statistical comparison will not indicate any meaningful tendency.

Currently 48,545 people serve in UN PKOs of which 4,186 (8.6%) are civilians. Even if the civilian percentage of women serving in peacekeeping increases to 50% the bulk of the personnel is still military (91.4%) with less than 3% women amongst them. Currently 27.6% (1157) of the 4,186 civilians serving in UN PKOs is women. This is much more positive than the less than 3% women in uniform (Bertolazzi, 2010). The vision of a 50-50 gender balance cannot be attained if the armed forces around the world do not develop specific strategies to increase the number of women in their forces. Women's participation

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SGBV Course participants all in smiles during a session

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in peacekeeping forces lies at the heart of the challenge as well as the solution. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women establishes legal standards for gender equality.

The score card of women in positions of decision-making to-date is only one female Special Representative and three Deputy Representatives. Not a single female Force Commander, Deputy Force Commander and Chief Military Observer has ever been appointed. It is not only numbers but also the level of decision-making that needs to be addressed. The Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) should respond to the Secretary General's appeal and provide Department of Peacekeeping Operation with military suitable candidates to serve in high-level positions. Reasons for the failure to attain a gender balance vary and not enough research has been done to arrive at specific conclusions. Women are seen as a threat to stability in these organizations and men prefer to recruit men. The AU, UN and its peacekeeping missions are classical examples of static and hierarchical organizations. If the general culture holds that membership to a peace keeping force is a job intended only for men, then women are not expected to succeed and it is feared that women will bring unwanted changes.

A shortage of women who are trained to lead men is suggested. Many women have the academic and leadership qualifications but lack the opportunity to experience the practical realities of such appointments. Women are not seen as "bread-winners." Men are seen as the primary providers in most cultures.

A former Special Adviser to the SG on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women, R. Green, stated that:

"Peace is a human aspiration, yet peacemaking and peace-building have largely been the affairs of men and carried out through a male perspective".

Again, in contrast to the "old boy's network", an internationally military "network of women" is still absent. It is also known that men in the military rely on mentors to deal with the challenges of new appointments/environments. Women need to create mentorship programmes for identified positions. Traditionally male military are not trained to deal with large numbers of women in their working environment. Specific strategies should therefore be developed to educate, train and prepare enough women to perform critical tasks. It

is important that women participate in the design, writing and inception of mandates. Male dominance is a product of the gender stereotyping shaped and developed at the individual, national and international level.

In this regard, the International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC) conducted an African Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) course on 29th June to 10th July 2015 supported by the Government of the United Kingdom (UK). Specifically, as course participants, the Uganda Formed Police Unit gained knowledge and skills in planning for and preventing violence against women and girls, men and boys and ensuring that all participate equally in peace and security before reporting to the mission area on 19th July 2015. The peacekeepers were reminded about the principles of highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, zero tolerance policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and accountability for this in Command who may fail to enforce the standards of conduct and discipline. The participants came from Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Comoros, Seychelles, United States of America (USA), Ethiopia, Sudan, Rwanda and Somalia.

In a video recorded message for the AMISOM SGBV Closing ceremony, the United Kingdom Prime Minister's Special Representative on preventing sexual violence in conflict and Member of Parliament, Mr. William Hague, highlighted the importance of specialized training in implementing the international protocol, documentation and investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict. This, he said, would help battle the culture of impunity to ensure that perpetrators of these crimes face justice. He also observed that he would like to see women included in all peace and reconciliation processes, including survivors and human rights defenders projects in affected countries supported by the UK. Mr. Hague also stressed the importance of women peacekeepers in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) processes. He urged all peacekeepers to make a difference to individuals and communities they serve. The outcomes of the course were to empower peacekeeping personnel to stop Sexual Violence in Conflict. Specialized training was highly recommended on International Legal Frameworks and investigation skills to ensure timely prevention and response.

Leah Barasa
Directing Staff, PCSS

Poetic Corner

Africa's Unsung Queens

I sing a song of praise to the
queens of Africa
Strong, fearless, diplomatic
Forerunners of today's woman
So majestic, yet unsung

To the West
Seh-Dong-Hong-Beh, leader of
the Dahomey Amazons
Amina, Queen of the Zaria
Great warriors, Great leaders
So dynamic, yet unsung

To the East
Taytu Betul, Empress of Ethiopia
Forteen years she reigned,
fought and negotiated peace
Christened Addis Ababa,
So great, yet unsung

To the North
Hatshepsut of Egypt
Brokered peace with Kush
Sent diplomatic missions far
and wide
So wise, yet unsung

To the South
Nzinga Mbande of the
Ndongo and Matamba
Kingdoms
A fearless and clever freedom
fighter
Never relenting
Poised and courageous, yet
unsung

Today we celebrate
Funmilayo Anikulapo-Kuti,
Winnie Mandela
Wangare Mathai, Ellen
Johnson Sirleaf
Many more
So inspirational, yet unsung

Lt Col Sifienei
Head of Applied Research,
IPSTC

In the Name of God

Man has fought in the past and today
For race and ethnicity
For nationalism and the homeland
For class, ideology and religious beliefs

Many wars have been fought on earth
in the name of God
The Christians crusades from the 10th,
Century
The Islamic jihad from as early as 600
C.E
All seeking to advance the Kingdom
of God on earth

Many prophets and religious leaders
have trotted the earth
With ground breaking revelations and
fundamentalism
Calling followers to kill in the name of
God
Faith-healing fanatics cure with violent
exorcisms
Abdicating modern medicine for
prayers
Facilitating human and child
homicides

Many religions hold principles that are
incompatible with violence
Christians, Jews and Muslims know
God as compassionate and just
Mosaic commandments prohibits
murder (Exodus: 20:13)
People are made in the image of God
(Genesis 1:26-27, 9:6)
The Qur'an maintains that 'there is no
compulsion in religion' (2:256)
Many great men and women of faith
have advocated for social justice
Many religious believers from all
faiths are appalled and sickened by
terrorism
They repudiate the mass murder of
innocent people

Paradoxically the same religions have
produced people waging holy wars
Willing to annihilate innocent people
in the name of God

Joshua's army killed everyone in
Jericho (Joshua 6:21 and 10:40)
Muslims fought in Arabia, Palestine,
Syria, Iraq, Africa, India, Spain and
Balkans
Violence against 'infidels' and the
heretics
Violence against blasphemers

Can all religions imbibe absolute
pacifism?
An obligation among all mankind not
to kill people?
Many Christian, Jewish and Islamic
nations maintain capital punishment
May be those who commit highest sins
lose their 'right to live'
Punishing those guilty of crimes
Deadly force is maintained to protect
people from the killers
But why collective punishment and
indiscriminate killing?

Though wars may not be abolished
Attacks of innocent civilians
Killing of surrendered soldiers and
prisoners of war
Indiscriminate weapons and tactics
can stop

Can believers across religious faiths re-
examine interpretation of their beliefs
and principles?
In pursuit of inter-religious harmony
and peace
Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King
Jr., Budhists believed in non-violence
Winning the enemy's hearts and minds
through non-violent actions
Compassion and justice inform the
secular justice system across the globe
As Leo Tolstoy's question of war and
peace remain unanswered
And man fights in the name of God in
the 21st, Century

Joseph Kioi Mbugua
Researcher, IPSTC

IPSTC Third Quarter Course Calendar 2015



PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES SCHOOL

S/No	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCE
1	Governance and Diplomacy in Peace and Security (GDPS NSC) 01 July- 24 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.
2	AMISOM Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) 01 – 12 July 2015	12 days course funded by BPST	Selected Military, police and civilian officers serving or will be serving in AMISOM.
3	Community Peace Building Course 13 – 24 July 2015	12 days course funded by UN Women	Selected men, women and youth involved in Community Peace Building activities.
4	Conflict Analysis and Prevention (CAP) 03 – 14 August 2015	12 days course funded by Denmark	Practitioners working with peace and security issues in general and conflict prevention more specifically.
5	Sexual and Gender Based Violence(SGBV) 03 – 14 August 2015	12 days course funded by Denmark	Selected individuals serving or will be serving within regional organizations. They include military, police and civilian.
6	Election Monitoring and Management (EMM) 17 –28 August 2015	12 days course funded by Denmark	Comprises of participants who should be assigned to, or possibly assigned to operational positions for a peace operation mission (AU or UN).
7	AMISOM Logistics (AMISOM LOG) 01- 12 September 2015	12 days course funded By UK- BPST	Selected individuals who will be logistic officers serving or will be deployed in mission HQ.
8	Protection of Refugees and IDPS 01- 12 September 2015	12 days course funded By Japan	Multi-dimensional Staff to be deployed to mission.

HUMANITARIAN PEACE SUPPORT SCHOOL

9	Safe and Secure Approach to Field Environment (SSAFE) 07-10 July 2015 04-07 August 2015 08-11 August 2015	4 days courses funded by UNDSS	UN Staff being deployed to mission.
10	DRM ICS 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 PDT HQ Training 20-31 July 2015	12 days course funded KMOD	Selected members of Kenya Defence Forces to serve in AU Mission.
12	PSO Logistics 13-24 July 2015	12 days Course funded by DMTC	Selected individuals who are serving or will be serving in senior and middle levels as logistics officers.
13	AMISOM Force HQ (AMISOM HQ) 03-28 August 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.
14	Personnel Safety and Security in the Field (PSSF) 07-11 September 2015	5 days course funded by REDR (UK)	RED R UK.
15	Security Management (SM) 21-25 September 2015	5 days course funded by REDR (UK)	RED R UK.

PEACE AND SECURITY RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

16	Amani Lecture Series July 2015	1 day event funded by IPSTC	Selected stakeholders active in the field of peace and security within Eastern Africa and based in Nairobi.
17	Security Sector Reforms (SSR) Workshop August 2015	3 days workshop funded by UNDP /Japan	Selected individuals from Core security institutions, Management and Oversight bodies, Justice and Rule of Law, Non-statutory security forces, Civil Society Actors and Community-Based Organisations.



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