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Changing Trends of Conflicts and Response Strategies in Eastern Africa: *Interrogating SALW Control*



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COVER PICTURE: Hon Maj Gen (Rtd) Nkassery Interior and National Coordination Cabinet Secretary at VIP room waiting to open Amani lecture series on 16 July 2015



Changing Trends of Conflicts and Response Strategies in Eastern Africa: Interrogating SALW Control

Globally, the illicit trade and misuse of SALW presents devastating impacts on human security and development in various regions. The proliferation and accumulation of SALW in eastern Africa particularly, pose a major threat to peace, security and development in the region. The widespread circulation of SALW in recent past decades intensified violent conflicts, impacted on crime; hampered socio-economic development and social stability, democracy and good governance. Although, many countries in the region have developed legal and institutional mechanisms for the management and control of SALW, the problem persists. It is important to recognize that present actions to tackle these problems in Africa and in eastern Africa remain inadequately developed and often ineffective. Awareness of the severity of the problem still needs to be increased in some quarters to realize the global post-2015 development agenda.

According to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), there are about 875 million illicit arms in circulation at the global level and between 530 000 to 680 000 illicit SALW in circulation in Kenya. At the global level about 740,000 people are killed by illicit arms annually.

The beginning of discussion on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) control systems in Eastern Africa begins with the 'Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa', of 2004 that binds 15 countries. There are SALW control national focal points in all these countries.

The establishment of Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) in 2000 provides an institutional framework for effective management. Given the problems faced by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in DR Congo (MONUSCO) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in the protection of civilians amidst proliferation of SALW, peacekeeping missions or training institutions need to understand the dynamics of illicit trade in SALW and the evolving institutional, legal, policy and praxis framework.

Most recent addition to these regimes is the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) which entered into force on 24th, December, 2014. This is an international treaty that spells out, for the first time, robust global rules to stop the flow of weapons, munitions and related items to countries when it is known they would be used to commit or facilitate genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and serious human rights violations, (Amnesty International)

In line with the aforesaid, IPSTC conducted an Amani lecture series on 16 July 2015 whose overall aim was to foster synergies and strengthen co-operation among

selected stakeholders active in the field of peace and security within Eastern Africa. More specifically, the forum gave an opportunity to not only share experiences of peacekeeping and SALW management in the current African context but to also discuss the current state of SALW control regimes so that options are explored for sustainable armed control. The occasion was graced by the Hon. Maj Gen (Rtd) Joseph Nkaiserry, Cabinet Secretary, Interior and Coordination of National Government of Kenya who affirmed that the proliferation of small arms is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that affects the lives of many worldwide. He went on to say that in the Eastern Africa sub-region, the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons is a major security challenge since the wide availability and trafficking of these weapons fuels instability, conflict and poses a threat, not only to human security, regional stability, but also to sustainable development.

This issue of the newsletter whose theme is **Changing Trends of Conflicts and Response Strategies in Eastern Africa: Interrogating SALW Control** is specifically dedicated to various aspects and activities that are undertaken by IPSTC to address challenges that arise from SALW proliferation.

As a follow up to the April to June 2015 PSRD research sponsored by UN Women that was conducted in North Eastern region of Kenya, the Centre developed a pilot Community Peace Building course that was conducted between 13-23 June 2015. Another one on Protection of Refugees and IDPs is planned to be run later to address the changing trends of conflicts. The two are among the many courses that are run by the two platforms of IPSTC that try to address the dynamic changes of conflicts that are happening in the region. In addition, the Centre carried out a Security Sector Reforms workshop in Mogadishu, Somalia on 25-27 August 2015 and continued its efforts to engender other curriculums that were remaining.

Finally let me take this opportunity to thank all the staff of IPSTC who have continued to contribute articles that have led to the publication of the newsletter. I wish also at this juncture like to pay my gratitude to our partners for the continuous support they have provided to the Centre.

Thank you.

Brig P M Nderitu
Director, IPSTC



Small Arms and Light Weapons Removal

Source: www.magamerica.org retrieved 2 October 2015

The IPSTC Amani Lecture Series

The proliferation of small arms is a worldwide complex and multifaceted phenomenon that affects the lives of many. It has been estimated that at the global level, around 44% of all violent deaths are caused by fire arms, most of which are illegally acquired, transferred, held or used in violation of national or international law.

In the Eastern Africa sub-region, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons is a major security challenge. The trafficking and wide availability of these weapons fuel instability, conflict and pose a threat, not only to security, but also to sustainable development. The widespread proliferation of small arms is contributing to alarming levels of armed crime in both rural and urban areas, which exacerbates armed cattle rustling and conflicts in pastoralist areas.

Management of SALW is a critical pillar of achieving the post Millennium Development Goals (MDG) currently being drafted by the UN as Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Goal 16 of SDG proposes among other issues that steps be taken to 'significantly reduce illicit arms flows by 2030' (UNDESA, 2014). This is a recognition that for sustainable development to be achieved, arms flow must be controlled. The current international Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) commits states to specific criteria and processes regarding the regulation of international arms transfers (UNGA, 2013). Instruments for arms control such as the Nairobi Protocol, UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (UNPoA), Kinshasa convention, International Tracing Instrument (ITI), the SADC protocol and the ECOWAS Convention play an important role in setting frameworks for SALW control.

It is against this background that IPSTC Amani Lecture series for 2015 held on the 16 of July chose "Changing Trends of Conflicts and Response Strategies in Eastern Africa: Interrogating SALW Control" as its theme for the day. The Amani Lecture series is a



biannual forum that provides an insightful platform for Peace Support Operations (PSO) stakeholders and experts to share and gather knowledge on topics covering various issues relating to regional policies and practices on PSO.

The 2015 forum gave participants an opportunity to discuss the current state of SALW control regimes, avenues for exploring options for sustainable armed control systems and policies, and finally to share experiences of peacekeeping and SALW management in the current African context.

To open the event, the Director, IPSTC gave an opening speech, which was followed by the Key Note Address by The Chief Guest, Honourable Major General (Rtd) Joseph Nkaisery, The Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. The Guest speakers included His Excellency, Mr Michal Mlynár, Ambassador Slovakian Embassy in Nairobi whose lecture was on International Frameworks for the Control of SALW. In the area of Arms Regimes in Eastern Africa, the lecture was delivered by Mr. Théoneste Mutsindashyaka, Executive Secretary at the Regional Centre on Small

Arms (RECSA). James Ikumbu Ngului from the Kenya National Focal Point (KNFP) on Small Arms lectured on Practical Disarmament while Dr Solomon Njenga, the Chairman of the Peace and Conflict Department at the Africa Nazarene University, gave an Academic Perspective of Small Arms and light Weapons. All the discussions were moderated by Prof Timothy Gatara.

During the discussion, it was reiterated that the Eastern Africa region is faced by SALW problems occasioned by terrorism, armed violence (homicide, armed robbery and gender based violence), persistent operations by rebel groups causing perennial wars, poaching and cattle rustling. There are two regimes of SALW which include legally owned firearms weapons and illicit weapons which are undocumented. The United Nations programme of action to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all aspects, together with other international instruments enable states identify and trace illicit SALW in a timely and reliable manner. To further address this, an arms trade treaty is under consideration as state parties seek to tighten the grip on the sale of these weapons.

To ensure that implementations are adhered to, National Focal Points for SALW have to be implemented and development of National Action Plans by countries initiated. Three countries within East Africa have harmonized their SALW legislations. These include Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania with Kenya and Uganda yet to follow up on the process. To ensure that all SALW are tracked, the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) implemented a tracing system software which is in use in Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania, and soon to be rolled out in Kenya.

Practical Disarmament was also discussed as an avenue for preventing and ending conflicts through the collection and management of stockpiles as an important SALW control strategy. This is done in a



A group photo of the Amani Lecture series participants

people-centered manner where all stakeholders in the society come together in order to establish a society free from violence and SALW. Through this, the rule of law is strengthened and public safety and security safeguarded and promoted. In some cases, this can be done through Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) in times of armed conflict. Practical Disarmament is not only confined to the physical removal of illicit SALW, but also addresses initiatives and actions meant to achieve peace such as social-economic transformation, and improvements in political governance and human security.

There are a number of challenges facing SALW control in the Eastern Africa region that can be traced to the weak institutional capacity at national levels of governments. In addition, lack of resources to adequately address this issue hampers the required mobilization and prevention strategies that are key

to enabling the tackling of illicit SALW.

Participants observed that many countries don't go beyond the signing of treaties or agreements. SALW policies and agreements suffer lack of implementation either due to lack of capacity or resources, political will or both; others detest the small arms agenda or do not see it as top priority. The debilitating economy, failure of state to deliver the basic necessities of life, security, and rising rate of unemployment, and above all corruption are some of the major internal factors that are obstacles to any meaningful effort at combating proliferation of small arms in the region.

It was also noted that there is need to explore gender perspectives on the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. It is known, for example, that while firearm casualties among women and children are significant both in conflict situations and in peace, the vast majority of victims of

gun violence are men. At the same time women are targets of certain types of violence involving small arms, particularly domestic violence. A gender analysis draws attention to people, and raises questions about who distributes, who owns, who uses, and who is killed and wounded by small arms. Such an analysis highlights human rights aspects of small arms proliferation and use.

The Amani Lecture ended on the note that the existence and enforcement of comprehensive legislative and regulatory frameworks are critical for the control of SALW. Many States, however, have legislation that is out-of-date or limited in scope, which reduces the effectiveness of efforts undertaken. In this context, the review and strengthening of the legislative and regulatory frameworks should become a priority for East African governments.

Lt Col Sitienei
Head of Applied Research

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Proliferation in Eastern Africa: Implications on Peace and Security

The proliferation of small arms and light weapons in East and Horn of Africa pose a major threat to peace, security, and development in the region. Although they do not themselves cause the conflicts and criminal activities in which they are used, the wide availability, accumulation and illicit flows of such weapons tend to escalate conflicts; undermine peace agreements; intensify violence and impact on crime; impede economic and social development; and hinder the development of social stability, democracy and good governance.

Since the end of the 1990s, small arms have been in the spotlight as the “new weapons of mass destruction”. The end of the Cold War released an abundance of portable and easy-to-use firearms at dumping prices on poor and volatile regions of the world. Instability and internal conflicts increased as fewer regimes were propped up by external powers for ideological reasons. In response to increasing demand, organs of the state security sector in affected countries became important suppliers of weapons and ammunitions, sometimes openly supporting a particular faction, sometimes providing undercover support, and sometimes through a loss of control as corrupt officials became involved in weapon and ammunition transfers. The widespread misuse of small arms ruined lives and set back development by decades, a problem that continues up to the present.

Due to porous and expansive borders in East and Horn of Africa, weak governments and ineffective national security systems, SALW are difficult to control or account for as they move within the region from once conflict area to another. They filter far beyond armies and police forces to criminal organisations,



private security forces, vigilante squads, and individual citizens. For example, among cross-border pastoralist communities in Kenya and Uganda, arms are acquired overtly for security purposes, but become facilitating instruments in traditional practices of livestock raiding. The use of such modern weapons has turned such traditional practices into lethal warfare. Also, as pastoral areas get saturated with arms, pastoralist themselves become suppliers of arms to non-pastoral rural areas and urban centres. Inadequate policing makes it easy for these illegal arms to circulate without being detected by law enforcement authorities. As a consequence, armed criminality in urban, rural and border areas is on the increase. Given that the greater horn of Africa region is one of the most politically volatile in Africa, it may be safe to assume that the bulk of SALW circulating in Africa has found its way there. These existing weapons, plus those that are produced through local cottage industries, could fuel conflicts in the region for decades to come. All these factors complicate efforts to alleviate human suffering and bring peace and security to the people in this region.

In 2001, the United Nations approved the “Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and

Light Weapons in all its Aspects” which set the global agenda to address the problem. In 2004, East African States identified priorities for regional Programme of Action implementation in the mutually agreed “Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control, and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa.” Consequently, in June 2005, the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (RECSA) was established. It is an inter-governmental organisation mandated to coordinate the implementation of the “Nairobi Protocol” among member states. So far it has 15 member states which include: Burundi, Central Africa Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania. National focal points have already been established in five countries and the same countries have developed National Action Plans for the management and control of SALW.

Going forward, the above 15 countries need to: integrate SALW control programmes into the wider national development agendas; work to address driving factors of civilian armaments; strengthen the national institutional capacity on SALW control, possibly through setting of national commissions or semi-autonomous directorates; enhance regional cooperation in small arms control; and enhance coordination in small arms control at continental level so as to improve the peace and security of their citizens.

Carolyne Gatimu
Researcher, PSRD

Status of Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the World and Eastern Africa

The ceaseless flow of small arms and light weapons has remained a grave threat to peace and security efforts in the globe. Their presence afflict countries in either conflict or peace in equal measure. In particular, it is a huge security challenge currently facing numerous countries in Eastern Africa region. Although small arms do not directly cause conflict, their illicit flow, wide availability, and accumulation fuel conflicts, violation of human rights and other severe crimes. As a result, they undermine socio-economic development, peace efforts and post-conflict reconstruction. SALW has been described as a central element of contemporary conflicts that facilitate engagement of civilians, especially children, as active belligerents.

In fragile States of Africa, small arms have been used in fatal conflicts including in Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Central African Republic (CAR), and Somalia among others. Needless to say, the bulk of these countries are in Eastern Africa region. The increased SALW availability in these countries is chiefly attributed to porous borders and weak national security systems which challenge effective control and management. Hence, SALW are often recycled from one country to another by combatants and war profiteers. For example, weapons from Chad have been used in Darfur and CAR, and those from Djibouti have been used in Somalia. Civil wars in Eastern Africa have in fact motivated illegal market in SALW and illicit use.

Though statistics on the distribution, trade and use of illegal SALW are rare and unreliable, conservative estimates indicate that 90% of all deaths and injuries in extant global

conflicts are linked to SALW. In addition, more than 500,000 people globally are killed by SALW annually, with the majority being civilians. Global trade on illegal SALW is thriving; it is estimated that its black market trade range from USD 2-10 Billion yearly, and that at least 1,134 companies in 98 countries worldwide are involved in production of SALW. Globally, about 7.5 - 8 Million SALW are estimated to be produced annually and civilians are reported to purchase more than 80% them. It is further reported that there are at least 639 Million small arms currently in circulation around the world and almost 60% of them are owned by private operators and civilians.



Child soldiers

Source: <http://religionsforpeace.org>

In mid-2000, close to 80% of small arms in Africa were owned by civilians. This is risky because if lost, these arms can flow into the black market and contribute to the pool of unregistered and illicit weapons. In fact, it is documented that at least a Million firearms are stolen or lost worldwide per year. SALW circulation in Africa is stated at more than 100 Million, majority of which are found in the Greater Horn of Africa and Eastern Africa region.

With the unfolding changes in the patterns of supply and demand of small arms, the stated statistics

are likely to rise. The first change is that there has been an increase in the transfer of weapons to non-state actors such as insurgency groups and paramilitary companies. Second, SALW's black market is booming and is controlled by rebel factions and crime groups with illicit involvement of State organs. Finally and most importantly is that the small arms industry is becoming increasingly globalized and consequently the arms are diverted more easily to countries with poor management and control policies.

After all is said and done, unfortunately, SALW will remain an omnipresent problem and weapon of choice in developing countries, including those in Eastern Africa. This is largely attributed to their very nature. They are cheap, durable, available and easy to use, transport, conceal and maintain. These features ease SALW smuggling, transfer and ownership processes.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that there is an inadequate action plan to control and manage flow of SALW in Eastern Africa and Africa in general. To formulate and implement an effective structure for their control, there is need for a comprehensive and co-ordinated action at the national, regional, continental and global levels. This can be attained by establishing information exchange mechanisms in various levels and among key stakeholders. Nonetheless, a recent increase in the awareness of SALW problem globally is hereby acknowledged.

Margaret Cheptile,
IPSTC, Curriculum Design

Cross Border Dynamics and Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Karamoja Region-Uganda

Karamoja region is located in the northeastern Uganda, inhabited by a large tribe of pastoralists and its drought prone with frequent inter-tribal clashes and cattle rustling episodes that make the region insecure and lagging behind in development. Karamoja region borders Uganda and Kenya and is incongruent with the ethnic boundaries in the area. The Pokot are scattered between Pokot North district in Kenya and the recently created Amudat district in Uganda, while neighbouring Nakapiripirit district is populated by Karamojong mostly belonging to the Pian sub-clan. Until 1972, when Uganda and Kenya agreed to exchange portions of their territories, Pokot North district was a Ugandan territory. Except for a limited agricultural zone, pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities inhabit most of the Karamoja region.

Conflict and insecurity

The region suffered widespread interpersonal disputes, large-scale cattle raids and counter raids, commercial attacks, and violence between the Karamojong and state forces. The culture and proliferation of small arms and light weapons is strongly perceived as the source of pastoral security, identity, status and livelihood. This is exacerbated by the weak traditional and modern justice, law and order systems and the climate of impunity for criminals. As a result of the conflict, Uganda government initiated a number of disarmament programmes in Karamoja, for instance the 1970 adhoc disarmament, the 2006/7 Cordon and Search Operation and the recent Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme/Plan (KIPP). For decades, the government of Uganda has marginalized the region.

In 1986, both the government and civil society organisations (CSOs) invested in preventing and resolving conflicts in Karamoja. The government preferred

a militarized disarmament while the CSOs continued to advocate for a peaceful resolution of the conflicts. The ongoing forced disarmament policy in Karamoja, in parallel with the Kenyan government voluntary disarmament process. This has also created a power imbalance between conflicting groups. In an effort towards integrated cross-border programming, different NGO's working in the region reviewed their strategy so as to directly and comprehensively address the crossborder dynamics in the region. The disarmament programme in Karamoja has helped curb road ambushes and large-scale raids. Government and international efforts to support livelihood recovery and adaptation have also increased.

New initiatives

A new phenomenon in the region is the replacement of traditional kraals with the concept of protected kraals. Most animals are in centralized kraals protected by the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces (UPDF) and Local Defence Units (LDU). The emergence of protected kraals has caused a shift in power dynamics from the warriors and kraal leaders to the military. The ramification of restriction on the movement of men by the military is associated with increased burden on the women and girls to provide for their families, especially during times of poor



The 'ere' (kraals) in Karamoja; Cattle sleep in the centre surrounded by the households. Source: ACTED Uganda(2009)

harvests. There is also re-emergence of the role of traditional authority of elders and newfound power for the political elites especially in the newly created districts. This is attributed to good leadership, good infrastructure, and political advantage due to the location of the presidents palace in Napak and regional military command in Moroto.

Karamoja can now safely be characterized as a post-conflict region. The most noticeable changes brought about by the relative peace include; increase in government programmes, availability of economic activities, increased presence of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and improved access to health and education. Evidence from NGOs, community and district officials indicate that Karamojong are now preoccupied with rebuilding their livelihoods and the community peace structures to maintain the peace. The NGOs have revived the role of elders and promoted the role of women in peace building. The local capacities for peace include; the existing peace committees, the council of elders, the military, the police, and the local councils. Despite some challenges, these structures are vital in maintaining the current peace. Women are represented in the peace committees although their participation needs to be strengthened beyond their traditional roles of composing songs and dancing, to include leadership and decision making in the peace committees.

Improved security. The ongoing disarmament programme in Karamoja has helped to curb road ambushes and large improvement in security has resulted in improved road safety, freedom of movement and interaction of people. There has been an influx of traders and job seekers from all over the country to Karamoja, something that never used to happen. The loss



Thriving Karamoja: Creating possibilities together. Source: UNICEF –Uganda:A Workbook for Action. October 2010

of traditional kraals and the advent of protected kraals in military barracks has removed the risk of large-scale inter-ethnic cattle raids and associated high death tolls and highway banditry. Women, children, and the elderly were the most vulnerable during raids and ambushes. In addition, women were prone to rape and even death as they travelled long distances in search of firewood, water, charcoal, wild fruits and vegetables. This has reduced as a result of government programs such as bore halls, dams and the restriction on the movement of men by the military as part of the government disarmament programme.

Increase in government programmes: The second most significant positive change linked to improved security in Karamoja is the availability of government programmes in the region. The government and the international efforts to support livelihood recovery and adaptation have increased in number. The government of Uganda (GoU) designed the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Programme (KIDDP) with the aim of promoting peace and stability by disarming the local population, supporting alternative livelihoods, providing basic social services and establishing law and order. The current

government programmes include: Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda, Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (PRDP/ NUSAF under KIDDP), National Development Programme (NDP), Karamoja Development Agency (KDA), Karamoja Action Plan for Food Security (KAPFS), and the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS). These programmes are designed to improve the livelihood options, create necessary conditions for development, and increase economic opportunities in the region.

Economic opportunities: The main income generation and private sector initiatives emerging in Karamoja are the establishment of Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) and Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA). These initiatives provide small-scale micro-finance loans to members of the associations. The SACCOs are government initiatives while VSLA are initiated by NGOs. The availability of the micro-finance support centers at the district has widened the people's economic base and has encouraged them to borrow for business ventures. The community has reported that a lot of small scale businesses are now mushrooming as a result of improved security. Some NGOs are now

supporting communities in nursery bed formation and the seedlings to avert the impact of climate change in the region. The seedlings are sold for cash.

NGO'S in Karamoja: The presence of NGO's has helped in the promotion of peace through trainings, group formation and creation of employment for the youth. NGO's place skillful youths in positions of employment. For example, it is a requirement by the district that NGOs operating in Moroto district have placements for the Karamojong youths. This is a precautionary effort by the district to address the criticism of NGOs who go to Karamoja with staff and workers recruited from out of the region. Some district staff decried the practice of some NGOs coming with cooks, drivers, and administrative staff yet these skills are available locally in Karamoja.

Access to education: Karamoja communities have attributed increase and access to education and health to improved security in the region. Education enrolment is attributed to the increase in the number of schools including Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja (ABEK) centers, as well as to the willingness of the parents to send

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children to school and the government policy of education for all. In some communities, the Local Councilors are given the mandate of ensuring that parents take their children to school. However, this initiative is only for primary school children under UPE. Access to secondary education is still a major challenge in the region. The communities see increased access to health and education as a good indicator of change. Most of the children have enrolled in school as a consequence of collecting animals into protected kraals during the disarmament campaign. In the past only two out of 10 boys of school-going age (8-15) went to school. School enrollment for the girls has risen from none to about three out of every ten girls. Most parents are now encouraging their children to go to school to benefit from the government's free universal primary education (UPE) and free secondary education.

Police and military. The police apprehend and keep culprits, keep law and order and community policing. The anti-stock theft units (ASTUs) guard cattle while local defence units (LDUs) are involved in tracking armed culprits, recovery, grazing and guarding animals. The increased presence of intelligence in the communities is also a crucial factor in the reduction of violence. Both the police and the military are represented in the district peace and reconciliation team (DRPT).

Finally, too often Karamoja region is at best perceived, both by policy makers and in the popular imagination, as a community that has suffered from conflict, dependent and passive, and at worst, as either a "problem", or a totally ignored region. But the truth is that most Karamoja community living in poverty are striving and working to improve their livelihoods, and the prospects for their children, in very difficult circumstances which they have not chosen. Children in Karamoja are eager to attend school, when it is made feasible for them; pastoralists across the borders work hard, improving their environment and livelihoods, when they have the security.

Martin Okwir,
Curriculum Design, IPSTC

Managing complexity and inclusion in ongoing peace processes

Why do individuals take up arms in conflict and post-conflict situations? The arms trade is the only trade whose products are designed exclusively to kill and destroy. It is also a trade that is uniquely supported by governments. The arms trade is a huge transnational industry. It employs hundreds of thousands of men and women who make a living and bring up their children on the proceeds of arms sales. This means that they depend on the misery, and the deaths, of people they do not know, people in unfamiliar countries who are also trying to earn wages and rear their children. The income many pensioners in developed countries and charities receive comes from investments in arms manufacturing companies - the bigger the sales, the better the income. Many arms sales are made to poor developing countries whose governments choose to spend their limited resources on weapons rather than on their people's essential needs. The arms trade at the very least makes us all poorer: Money that could be spent on beneficial things is spent on weapons and on other equipment of war.

In his 1988 article 'Anarchy and the Limits of Cooperation', Joseph Greico writes:

"....For realists, international anarchy fosters competition and conflict among states and inhibits their willingness to cooperate even when they share common interests....."

The desire for more power is rooted in the flawed nature of humanity, which extends itself into the political world, and leads states to continuously struggle to increase their capabilities. The very causes of underdevelopment come to light as seen in most of the African countries

who struggle for power, projecting aspects of bad governance, poor state capacity, corruption and social cleavages. The development of militias and alternative state is common crisis in Africa.

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) has become an integral part of post-conflict and peace consolidation phases, featuring prominently in the mandates of peacekeeping operations for over two decades. The objective of the DDR process is to contribute to security and stability in post-conflict environments so that recovery and development can begin. The DDR activities are therefore crucial components for the initial stabilization of war-torn societies and long term development, which must be integrated into the entire peace process from the peace negotiations through peacekeeping and follow-up peace building activities.

In engaging with armed groups as a mediator, one faces a variety of challenges and options - including considerations on whether it is wise to engage at all. The focus in this regard is on the dilemmas, challenges and risks involved in a mediator's early contacts with an armed group and subsequent engagement as interlocutor that may precede and accompany formal negotiation between parties to a conflict. The arguments for engagement today are rooted in principle and pragmatism. They can be broadly summarised as follows:

The persistence of armed conflict and a belief that engaging armed groups is the preferred means to bring it to an end, not least because military options against insurgents on their own rarely succeed in creating conditions that will foster sustainable peace. Despite an



A syndicate discussion for Conflict Analysis and Prevention course participants

overall trend toward a reduction of violence since the end of the Cold War, there were 36 active armed conflicts in 2009 in Africa. Secondly, the imperative to protect local populations from continuing violence even in circumstances in which engagement may not lead to a resolution can address human rights and other humanitarian concerns, secure a presence in a conflict zone to monitor humanitarian conditions, and save lives.

The need to ensure that those armed actors (or their representatives) who have had primary roles in pursuing the conflict and have the capacity to reach – or undermine – agreements that will facilitate its end, are included in processes towards peace and are present at the peace table. Armed groups may represent sizeable constituencies; when they have grievances and the ability to sustain armed action, they will have the ability to spoil any settlement from which they are left out.

An opportunity to develop a channel of communication to an armed group has various benefits, even in circumstances in which a peace process seems remote. A channel may prove useful to defuse a crisis or emergency, or address an issue such as a kidnapping, with discretion. If maintained by a third party rather than a government, it also offers the possibility of deniability. Over time such a channel might be activated for the pre-negotiation of terms for meetings between the parties.

Engagement is also a means to acquire greater understanding of the armed group and its motives and capacities for engagement, as greater understanding will provide the basis for analysis of the challenges and risks specific to engagement with each particular group. It may also allow the mediator to identify the group's interests and thus the issues on which the group and government might find common ground. The opportunity to build trust with the armed group may

allow the mediator to build an armed group's capacity for negotiation, both in advance of, and in parallel to, peace talks.

In his closing remarks, the Director IPSTC observed that it is important to create an enabling environment for political and peace processes by dealing with security problem that arises when ex-combatants are trying to adjust to normal life. Building resilient national institutions and capacities in the aftermath of conflict is crucial to consolidation of peace. But in a peacekeeping environment, a successful DDR programme depends heavily on the ability of the United Nations System to plan, manage and implement a coherent and effective strategy alongside the host country. Despite the enthusiasm shown by Governments to promote DDR at the end of war, there is still much to be desired in terms of the impact on post-conflict stabilization.

Leah Barasa
Directing Staff, IPSTC

Conflict Analysis and Prevention: Reflecting on the United Nations Reform Agenda

The end of cold war has been marked by a change in conflict dynamics from being interstate to intra state. Significantly, in the last two decades, the world has been faced with mounting challenges emanating from intra-state conflict and systemic violence. Conflict analysis has received increasing attention and consideration, based on the fact that effective assessments increase the quality and impact of the work done in the conflict and post conflict situation.

Conflict analysis is a fundamental process that aims to provide an understanding of the causes and

consequences of violent conflict, as well as the dynamics supporting or undermining peace efforts in a transition situation. While it seeks to arrive at a common understanding of the causes and consequences of violent conflict, it also tries to encourage preventive initiatives in managing and resolving conflicts. To note is that conflict analysis is a key aspect of conflict prevention and peace building work. It provides objective criteria for setting priorities, and contributes to the evaluation of the impact of preventive and peace consolidation programmes. At the same time, conflict analysis is the basis for any peacemaking intervention,

since good conflict assessments help peace mediators best address the needs and interests of the diverse stakeholders involved in a conflict.

Recognizing the limitations of peacekeeping, especially as such efforts were becoming prevalent in the early 1990s, the UN Security Council convened in 1992 in a first-time meeting of Heads of State. The UN Security Council requested Boutros Ghali to give analysis and recommendation that could strengthen peacemaking and peacekeeping during the post-cold war period especially in response to conflicts. The findings were contained



A syndicate discussion for Conflict Analysis and Prevention course participants

in a report titled; An Agenda for Peace: Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping, more commonly known simply as An Agenda for Peace. Some of the recommendations included the need to use preventive diplomacy, a term that most people often refer to as having originated from Boutros Ghali. Preventive diplomacy seeks to resolve disputes before violence breaks out whereas peacemaking and peace-keeping are required to halt conflicts and preserve peace once it is attained. If successful, they strengthen the opportunity for post-conflict peace-building, which can prevent the recurrence of violence among nations and peoples.

As he defined it, Preventive diplomacy is action to prevent disputes from arising between parties, to prevent existing disputes from escalating into conflicts and to limit the spread of the latter when they occur. The distinction between peace keeping and peace making are often terms that requires clear definition. In the report, Peacemaking is defined as actions that bring hostile parties to agreement, essentially through such peaceful means as those foreseen in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations and also the Constitutive Act of the African Union Article 4(e) which call for peaceful resolution of conflicts. Peacekeeping refers to the deployment of a United Nations presence in the field, hitherto with the consent of all the parties concerned, normally involving United Nations as well as the African Union military and/or police personnel and civilians. Peacekeeping is a technique that expands the possibilities for both the prevention of conflict and the making of peace.

In summary, Boutros Ghali's report also called for reforms in dealing with conflicts which include:

- Seeking to identify at the earliest possible stage situations that could produce conflict, and to try through diplomacy to remove the sources of danger before violence results
- Engaging in peacemaking aimed at resolving the issues that have led to conflict; Where conflict erupts
- Carrying out peacekeeping, to work to preserve peace, however fragile, where fighting has been halted and to assist in implementing agreements achieved by the peacemakers
- Being ready to assist in peacebuilding in its differing contexts: rebuilding the institutions and infrastructures of nations torn by civil war and strife; and building bonds of peaceful mutual benefit among nations formerly at war; and
- Addressing the deepest causes of conflict: economic despair, social injustice and political oppression. It is possible to discern an increasingly common moral perception that spans the world's nations and peoples, and which is finding expression in international laws, many owing their genesis to the work of this Organization.

As highlighted, the report emphasizes on the need to address related concept of post-conflict peacebuilding, actions to identify and support structures that will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. Subsequent to this, is the famous "Brahimi Report" named after Lakhdar Brahimi, the Chair of the Panel, who called for renewed political commitment on the part of Member States, significant institutional change, and increased financial support.

The Panel noted that in order to be effective, UN peacekeeping operations must be properly resourced and equipped, and operate under clear, credible and achievable mandates for long-term conflict prevention.

In October 2014, the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon established a High-level Independent Panel on UN Peace Operations to make a comprehensive assessment of the state of UN peace operations today, and the emerging needs of the future. Announcing the decision, the Secretary-General said that "the world is changing and UN peace operations must change with it if they are to remain an indispensable

and effective tool in promoting international peace and security." The 16 member Panel considered a broad range of 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.

As part of capacity building, the second conflict analysis and prevention course was conducted at the Peace and Conflict Studies School (PCSS) in Karen, Nairobi from 3 to 14 August 2015. The course brought together participants working in the conflict, peace and security domain from the Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF), Economic Community of Western Africa States (ECOWAS), North Africa Regional Capability (NARC) and Southern African Development Cooperation (SADC) Member States. The course comprised twenty four (24) participants made up of the military, police, corrections and civilian components from ten (10) countries including; Burundi, Comoros, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Rwanda, Seychelles and Sudan.

The course was sponsored by the Government of Denmark and aimed to enhance the participants' understanding of conflict and equip them with tools and competencies to be able to identify and interpret issues in conflict systems that will inform and influence decision making processes in their work environment/ respective organizations and make programming recommendations in a multidimensional context. The course enhanced their capacity in conflict analysis for both preventive and peacebuilding purposes.

As stated by the former US president, Ronald Reagan, "Peace is not absence of conflict; it is the ability to handle conflict by peaceful means." There is need to employ peaceful methods where applicable before resorting to use of force.

Catherine Cherotich
Directing Staff, IPSTC

Governance and Diplomacy in Africa

Functionality of African states is often determined by the status of governance, and its interconnection with diplomacy among various societal constituents. This further defines the state of peace and security within and beyond territories. The assertion by conservative groups therefore, that issues of governance i.e. accountability, transparency and utility of resources for the populace is a preserve of the political class and activists promoting foreign ideals; is a fallacy. Diplomacy, also known as dialogue or the art of communication has been a preserve of diplomats, and in the traditional set up associated with those considered elders in the society. In contrast, globalization and security complexity is such that all have to be involved in the business of governance and diplomacy albeit at different levels. Good governance and dialogue ensures participation, cohesion and healthy criticism of systems and processes of the state.

Today, the narrative of colonialism and contradictions of liberal policies, is no longer responsible for ignorance, disease, poverty and inequality of opportunity in the continent. In most of African countries and most significantly the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa, the challenge today is one of governance and diplomacy which in spite of the mixed fortunes, is increasingly failing. Post-conflict peace remains precarious, and governance uneven in a region which is central not only to Africa's geography but also to continental security and global governance. Contrary to the aspiration of the founding fathers, today's poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity, reign supreme all because of autocratic influences in the politics of the nation albeit them being democracies. This is a culture that hinders mutual participation in state building processes.

As at present, the region is more militarized and citizens are threatened both by armed and militia groups, sometimes including the security forces of their own governments, and by breakdowns in the ability of states to provide public services and protection from common crime. Regimes and parties to conflicts in Africa manipulate

state apparatus and institutions to safeguard individual, ethnic and religious interests. Constitutional amendments aimed to check on executive are changed now and again to suit the incumbents through executive order operations, prescribe life presidency of some sort, while elections are manipulated. Meanwhile, opposition is oppressed, civil societies and liberties are suppressed, vast territories are controlled by militia and armed groups and in other regions corruption is systemic. This dire picture resonates with most African countries at different scales with exception of a few.

The classical case of Burundi and South Sudan are illustrative of these issues posing concern as to whether governance and diplomacy is failing in the region. As such the concern is, who should drive this agenda; is it the leadership or the institutions? What recourse does the citizenry have when both governance and diplomacy fails to function? The recourse probably is a resort to war, instability and chaos.

For Burundi, following an apparent loophole in the constitution of Burundi for the President to run for a third term, in violation of the 2000 Arusha agreement, it was envisaged that the regime of the day would live by the spirit of the law. Yet the interpretation of the law by the courts and other bodies has not helped the situation either. Today, the international community, regional bodies and internal actors have failed to prevail over a regime whose performance has been dismal in the decade it has been in office. As a fragile state with a history of civil war of 1993 that killed an estimated 300,000 people, it would be prudent for the regional leaders to engage proactively in dialogue with political incentives to avert the looming crises characterized by chronic mistrust, lack of dialogue and untold suffering. Even with the passage of elections and commencement of a third term, the situation in Burundi indicates deeper problems of governance to unfold in the coming years.

Another example is that of oil rich country; South Sudan, a country whose independence in 2011 was greatly celebrated due to the prospects it held as the world's youngest nation.

With its history of five long decades of war within Sudan, it was envisaged that South Sudan had learnt lessons including those from her neighbours, thus would endeavor to build the state on a clean slate. Four years down the line, the country is in a state of chaos characterized by violence, death and underdevelopment. Diplomatic talks by regional leaders under the auspices of IGAD continue to move at a snail's pace with neither parties ceding their ground, both clamoring for power, position and dominance with minimal consideration on the peoples welfare. All social economic facets are on the verge of collapse making the future grim. A detailed review of these two countries points to governance and lack of genuine engagement/dialogue at the various levels as being the crux of the matter.

Realization of a better future for Africa's bulging and youthful generation calls for deliberate resolve where regional leadership, institutions and actors, in the words of Jawaharlal Nehru recently echoed by President Obama during his Speech at the AU is to...

'...step out from the old to the new when an age ends and the souls of a nation long suppressed finds utterance in the.... how, when, who and what things are to be conducted. At that solemn moment a pledge of dedication to the service of the nation and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity reigns highest.'

This perceived ideal set India on a remarkable journey on governance hinged on freedom, power and responsibility. When Africa normative measures are not backed by practice, sustainable peace, security, governance and dialogue remains elusive. The security realities that societies face cannot be confined to board room discussions whose end result is dissent, but must be shaped by sustained participation of the African state and global actors; the African state and the leaders, as well as with the communities. It is this, that can jointly address issues emerging from the complex dichotomy of peace and security.

Ruth Bolline
Directing Staff, IPSTC

Enhancing AMISOM Capacity to Handle Gender and SGBV Cases in Somalia

In modern times, there is consensus that the conflict management and peace building efforts by the United Nations (UN), African Union (AU) and Regional Economic Communities (REC/RMs) should promote and encourage human rights of all-women, men, boys and girls by advancing key UN and AU policies. It is in line with these policies, the Security Council Resolutions on women and children, and the operational environment in AMISOM that this course was developed.

The AMISOM Gender and SGBV Course was conducted from August 3 - 14 2015 at the Peace and Conflict Studies School (PCSS), IPSTC, Karen, Nairobi. This course was specifically designed for AMISOM personnel and was funded by the Norwegian Government through Training for Peace (TfP) programme in collaboration with Institute for Security Studies (ISS). A total of twenty (20) participants drawn from ten (10) countries attended the course. These included Burundi,



A group photo for gender and SGBV course for Somalia

Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sierra Leone and Uganda. In respect of gender composition, twelve (12) participants were female while eight (8) were male. The course comprised of police and military personnel from AMISOM, two participants from IPSTC and three participants from EASF.

This course provided the participants with foundational knowledge, skills and personal qualities to enable them effectively support the women, peace and security mandate of the AMISOM. It introduced the participants to legal and regulatory frameworks surrounding gender equality, women's rights and women empowerment and how it relates to their work. The course further provided the participants with realistic

insights on how to conduct basic SGBV analysis to help identify the forms, root causes, consequences, victims, and perpetrators of SGBV.

In the past, there were some allegations from certain quarters that some members of AMISOM personnel were involved in acts of sexual exploitation of Somali women and called for investigations into these allegations. In this regard, the significance of this course could not be under-estimated. It is hoped that the participants will apply the knowledge and skills acquired to prevent and eliminate all cases of gender and SGBV in their mission areas.

Mr Chege Gathogo
Police Advisor, IPSTC

Filling the Gap in PSO Management

In the past, both the UN and the AU have been preparing the Senior Leadership Team of the various missions, for example, Head of the Mission, Police

Commissioner, Force Commander, among others, by organizing Senior Mission Leadership courses for them to impact knowledge and skills on mission

management at that level. However, most integrated missions conducted by the UN and AU depend on the police officers deployed in the operational and tactical levels for efficient and effective implementation of the mission mandate.

From the lessons learnt and experiences on the ground, it was found out that there is also dire need for training the police officers deployed at the two levels on the managerial skills to enhance successful implementation of the mandate and particularly, the police responsibilities and tasks. Thus a second course for police in middle level management was run to bridge that gap. It focused on building competencies and knowledge for middle level managers in any peace support operation.

Mr Chege Gathogo
Police Advisor, IPSTC



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

Key Visits and Events at IPSTC

During the Third quarter of 2015, the International Peace Support Training Centre welcomed key personalities across the globe to various events. This included various delegations of partners, parliamentary committee and other dignitaries.



Honourable Members of the National Defence committee of Foreign Relations (Kenya) keenly listening to a demonstration at HPSS by Maj Omao on 15 July 2015



Brief to the National Counter Terrorism Centre Director Isaac Ochieng during a visit to IPSTC on 17 July 2015



Outgoing Director Brig R Kabage handing over the leadership of IPSTC to the incoming Director Brig P Nderitu on 14 August 2015



A group photo with the Head of DFID-Kenya Lisa Phillips on a visit to IPSTC on 2 September 2015



Defence Cabinet Secretary Raychelle Omamo Inaugurating the Triangular Partnership Project at HPSS on 7 September 2015



A delegation of Save the Children International led by Mr Njoka having a discussion with the Director during a visit on 14 September 2015



A Delegation of WOs and SNCOs of CJTF HOA / KDF during a visit to IPSTC on 16 September 2015



Capt James A Litsch Jr – CJTF HOA during a Courtesy Call to the Director IPSTC on 16 September 2015



WOI Osew Showcasing IPSTC activities at the Nairobi International Trade fair 28 September - 04 October 2015

IPSTC Addressing the Factors Affecting the Devolution of Disaster Management in Kenya

Effective emergency and disaster response and preparedness for Kenya is important in achieving the goals of Vision 2030 and the Millennium Development Goals. The 2009 National Policy for Disaster Management in Kenya indicated that the country's disaster profile is dominated by droughts, fires, floods, terrorism, technological accidents, diseases and epidemics that disrupt people's livelihoods. Disasters destroy the infrastructure, divert planned use of resources, interrupt economic activities and retard development. Communities in Kenya are predisposed to disasters by a combination of factors such as poverty, aridity, settlement in areas prone to perennial flooding and landslides, or areas with poor housing, infrastructure and services, among others.

Kenya has a draft National Disaster Risk Management Policy which integrates disaster risk management in planning and budgeting. The policy is to provide leadership in the development of risk reduction measures and disaster management for sustainable development in Kenya. IPSTC has been running disaster risk management courses that sensitize the regional Governments on the need to come up with County Disaster Risk Management Policies and also plan for disaster risk reduction funds. Meanwhile the National Government is at the helm of devolving funds for disaster management to all counties in Kenya.

Challenges and opportunities for improvement

The challenges affecting the devolution of disaster management in Kenya could be categorized as strategic, operational, institutional and funding-related. Strategic risks are perceived to be those that adversely affect the future shape and form of devolution in Kenya, especially in terms of their effect on the anticipated outcomes, in relation to the provisions of the Constitution. These include misinterpretation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 provisions in relation to devolution, political posturing and the electioneering processes as well as inadequate stakeholder understanding of the provisions and implications on devolution. On the other hand, operational risks relate to those that impact on the efficiency of the implementation of identified provisions in relation to the devolution processes. These include lack of capacity, poor public communication interventions, ill-

hearted implementation efforts and poor networks amongst others.

From the onset, the lack of understanding of key issues around devolution has generated a great deal of mistrust between stakeholders with some, especially the opposing forces in both houses of parliament, believing that the national government is seeking to frustrate devolution. Some Counties have contested the piecemeal transfer of functions that has taken place so far, arguing that all powers provided in the Constitution Schedules be transferred at once. This demand is partly driven by the belief on the part of County Governments that officials of the National Government and local government structures being phased out remain indignant about the invasion of their previous scope of authority. While this may be true, the reality on the ground is that many County Governments, lack the capacity to absorb all such powers within such a short period of time.

Primarily, the success of the devolution of disaster management will require huge resources, public awareness, capacity building initiatives and highly committed personnel, institutions and organizations, founded on the national values as enshrined in the Constitution. The essence of devolution is that at the local level, the people are allowed a certain flexibility within which they can make decisions that are unique to themselves and their locality. They are at liberty for a measure of self-governance at this level but at the national level, decision-making is shared.

National and County governance are vital in enhancing the effectiveness of these two-level governments, yet this cannot wish away the numerous challenges that this system attracts. These include:

- **Capability/capacity building:** There are possible challenges regarding capacity should the preparedness and response services be devolved to county levels and overall training of personnel to serve at county levels through training institutions.
- **Transformative management:** The Constitution has changed the ways of doing things in Kenya including business. Devolved governments across counties face diverse situations due to the different socio-economic conditions and cultural setups including the people's mindset in favour of great development with increased people's participation. It

shall be instrumental for the civil society organizations to continue building linkages and oversight partnerships with governments, development partners, the judiciary and legislature, to ensure that systematic change management takes place.

- **Transition:** Kenya's devolution is a massive transition and requires taking stock of the current situation and making decisions about staffing counties and appropriately phasing the functions/resources; but there has been very little attention to strategy.
- **Foresight:** many counties today do not have an idea of how to prepare, mitigate or manage disasters due to lack of foresight.

IPSTC stands as the only institution that is offering fully sponsored courses on disaster management ranging from Incident Command Systems to exercise planning on disaster risk management in order to put known theoretical concepts into practice. Following the arguments and concerns from many of the local participants which sends a clear warning signal to our regional friends who at one time may adopt this kind of government, the following came out as the main challenges that need to be addressed prior to imagining a devolved DRM.

- Lack of adequate funding to devolve DRM structures to the county level, and strategies to address root causes still remain a challenge. Priority for response and poverty eradication has continued to supersede risk reduction and preparedness.
- DRM is a cross cutting issue in development planning in Kenya, so it is not easy to plan for it as a stand-alone sector or to attach budgets to it. Instead, budgets are allocated to relevant mainstream sectors like agriculture, water, health, etc. Consequently, it has not been easy to seek funding for it as a standalone sector. The frequency and severity of the disasters being experienced in Kenya attract most of the funds available towards response, leaving little or none for risk reduction.
- The most notable challenge is resistance, more so in marginalized counties. Resistance to change is a common phenomenon for individuals and organizations. One reason for resisting change is the absence of an obvious need for it. Change will be resisted if the current way of doing things has been successful in the past



DRM training group discussion session at HPSS

and there is no clear evidence of serious problems. Incommensurable beliefs, or strong and definitive disagreement among groups about the nature of the problem and its consequent alternative solutions, deep rooted values and emotional loyalty are key contributors to resistance during transition period.

- Lack of a unified and comprehensive disaster management policy has affected coordination on disaster management both within government and among other stakeholders. However, with the expected approval of the DRM and Environmental Management System policy, an umbrella coordination mechanism will be put in place which will harmonize all the existing ad hoc policies on DRM
- A shift in mindset from response to risk management is yet to be fully realized even within the political circles. This has resulted into low prioritization of risk reduction matters when it comes to allocation of national budgets.

Way forward

IPSTC as a regional centre of excellence identifies this gap and in its contribution to the regional and national disaster management is fully prepared to work with the partners for a continued enrollment of key county, sub-county and locational disaster management committees established in most parts of the country to impart knowledge on DRM. Most of them have received some form of training courtesy of NGOs and government initiatives, following the post-election violence in 2008.

The main objective of the disaster management wing of IPSTC is to contribute to lessening of community vulnerability to disasters, improve their disaster preparedness, response capabilities and recovery mechanisms

while enhancing human resource and capacity through training and research. It establishes international, regional and national networking and cooperation, sharing lessons and achievements and carries out research and consultancy in DM related issues.

We have gone an extra mile to practically demonstrate to our participants on how to take part in preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery in all phases of disaster. IPSTC stands as the best placed institution, and is ready to collaborate with the National Government through the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government in creating awareness to hazards through its disaster management wing at Humanitarian Peace Support School based in Embakasi.

IPSTC with its well-equipped training facilities will work with the disaster risk reduction sector, ministries such as devolution and planning, interior and coordination of national government, agriculture and fisheries development, and environment, water and natural resources to have key components of their budgets dedicated to disaster risk management. Our advice to most of the county representatives attending courses at IPSTC is to have County Governments setting aside budgets for disaster risk reduction training and actual implementation.

The Kenya Meteorological Services would play a great role to devolve their early warning services to the county levels so as to strengthen risk assessment and early warning systems in the counties where we have the first disaster responders. In addition, all major disasters need to be monitored by the existing lead ministries/agencies. National Disaster Operation Center (NDOC) should monitor all forms of disaster such as fires, accidents and floods at village level. The information

should be relayed through the provincial administration from the village elders, to the local chiefs who in turn can send regular reports to divisional officers, and to the county commissioners for collating and onward reporting to the NDOC.

Government officers from key ministries and key humanitarian agencies can be earmarked for training by IPSTC with the aim to mainstream DRR within their respective sectors. Also, key national institutions for disaster risk management in place must be strengthened and a few more should be established. Human resource development in the area of disaster risk reduction for example has picked up in some key universities such as Masinde Muliro while IPSTC is taking the lead role in training on disaster related issues.

The main objectives and goals of disaster response wing at HPSS

While the wing's core functions are to train and produce experts in DM and routinely evaluate and adjust quality of training so as to remain relevant to the needs of the community, the country and the region, the disaster management wing endeavors to:

- Improve emergency and disaster response and preparedness for sustained resilience of vulnerable communities to hazards through diversification of measures and coping strategies.
- Educate on measures to prevent disasters and minimize the disruption they cause by suggesting mitigation structures to be put in place.
- Enhance existing capacities by improving the measures that are already in place and those put in place by the national government through the Kenya Defence Disaster Response Unit.
- Build the capacity of institutions to act appropriately in the face of disasters by providing practical platforms for interns training on disaster management in local universities
- Build a well-managed disaster response system through incident command courses.
- Build community awareness on the government of Kenya readiness to respond to national disasters through prompt action by KDF Disaster Response Unit.
- Work with the regional and national communities to reduce people's vulnerability to disasters by ensuring that disaster policy intersects with development policy and poverty reduction.

Col G M Gitonga
Commandant HPSS

Winning the war on Al-Shabaab

A military officer's mind must at all times be razor sharp. Split second decisions mean life or death in combat. Training plays an indispensable role in keeping the military officers focused, and sharpen their skills and abilities. Decisions made in combat must conform to the Law of War, the Rome Statutes, and all other legal, political and socio-economic guidelines in any theatre. It is in view of these that the Kenya Defence Forces strive at all times to train its personnel before deployment to the specific operating environment.

During the AMISOM V pre-deployment training conducted at HPSS from 17-28 August 2015, sixty-five KDF officers were trained on the Somalia operating environment. The gruelling two-week course saw the officers discuss the most current issues and emerging trends of the Al-shabaab.

Confirming and strengthening the background information that informs all decisions is key to the success of any military operation. Within the training, the officers looked at the actors in Somalia, existing Rules of Engagement, the AU Mandate, Protection of Civilians, SEA as well as working with other mission partners, and their roles in the theatre.

It is not possible to understand the terrorist threat the Kenyan troops would be facing without understanding a few concepts including: **Radicalization**, which is a process of adopting an extremist system of values combined with expressing approval, support for, or use of violence and intimidation as a method of achieving changes in society or encouraging others to such acts (Szlachter, 2012). Two things stand out despite the many definitions

of radicalisation among different authors; Radicalisation is a process, and radicalisation does not necessarily translate into either extremism or terrorism. However, extremism and terrorism cannot exist outside radicalisation.

Radicalism is often equated with extremism, and can be described in terms of distance from moderate, mainstream or status quo positions. The term radical is not a derogatory term at all, except maybe in the US. Sometimes groups use it in their description of themselves or their ideals.

Extremism on the other hand is not used by groups to define themselves. It is considered derogatory and its use is mainly by an individual or group describing an individual/ group radicalised with differing ideologies from theirs.

Both radicalism and extremism share a common spectrum, ranging from Mild interest, Obsession, Fanaticism to Extremism. This spectrum casts light on the difference between the two terms. Extremism is thus the greatest willingness or readiness of a radicalised individual or group to perform extreme actions short of mass violence in the preservation of their ideologies or further their cause.

Terrorism is when radicalised individuals or groups come to approve of and/ or ultimately participate in the use of violence (Newmann, 2007). Terrorism is thus the last stage in the radicalisation scale/spectrum. Despite lots of people getting radicalised, very few approve of or participate in the use of violence (terrorism). Terrorism is thus not the norm in radicalisation.

Understanding that the particular

actions, beliefs, attitudes, feelings, and strategies determine what a group/ individual should be termed as, governments are not exempt from being called 'radical or extremist'.

World opinion, leadership, historical accounts and other factors may change depending on situations. Our views of current and historical extremist events are thus dependent on many factors. Examples of extremists 'turned' heroes are Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and Nelson Mandela of South Africa.

Aspects of peace building necessary to prevent radicalisation in society today

Eventually, AMISOM intends to free Somalia and the neighbouring countries of the Al-shabaab terrorist threat. Structural and individual changes have been embraced in this struggle. AMISOM approaches the issue in a holistic way, which has been proved most successful.

The statement 'psychology drives individuals' attitudes and behaviours' has been used to put more efforts into the Individual aspect of peace building as a way of preventing radicalisation in society today. However, no single cause of radicalisation has been unanimously agreed upon.

The provision of support services to all victims of past violence (who are at risk of becoming perpetrators of future violence) ensures that they develop coping mechanisms and their trust in other individuals and institutions is reinforced.

These individuals who have undergone traumatic experience feel helpless and vulnerable. They perceive themselves as out of control in a world that is unpredictable. Their therapy must be accessible and sufficient in terms of quantity and quality. The mental health practitioners must be sufficiently trained. This is provided by AMISOM.

All measures aimed at the individual fall under the individual aspect of peace building. They include measures to ensure the identification of victims, availability (distance, cost, quality) of support systems, and follow up till complete recovery after trauma.

The individual aspect must not be given too much priority, forgetting the other aspects, as they contribute immensely to resolving issues at the grassroots level.

Maj S M Makau
Instructor Pre-deployment Training, HPSS



Commandant HPSS Col Gitonga receiving a PSO course photo from a participant

Dry Lease, Wet Lease and Other Logistics Concepts in Peace Support Operations

The fact that logistics is crucial to any operation cannot be downplayed. Napoleon Bonaparte known for his ability to mobilize troops aptly captured this in one of his famous quotes "... the army marches on its stomach..." While Napoleonic wars were a clear contrast to pursuit of peace, his perception of logistics was eternal. Logistics involves all aspects of supply, transport, engineering and maintenance. Peace support operations like any other operations require a concerted logistics support. It is in this light that training on logistics issues is paramount.

The Peace Support Operations Logistics training at HPSS brought to fore a number of crucial concepts and guidelines. The training was sponsored by the Directorate of Military Training Cooperation in Canada. It was clearly noted that the UN peace operations involve agreements with troop contributing countries on how to manage and provide logistics support to troops in mission areas. The issue of reimbursement to the member states by the UN was salient during the deliberations.

A Memorandum of Understanding is signed between the Troop Contributing Country (TCC) and the UN to provide troops, equipment and services from their respective countries. The agreement contains two broad aspects- the dry lease and the wet lease. The dry lease is where the TCC provides equipment, and the UN or a third party is responsible for maintenance. The UN pays dry lease rate to the TCC and retains the maintenance rate or pays the third party as is the case. Wet lease on the other hand is an arrangement where the TCC provides equipment and is responsible for the maintenance. The UN pays for the dry lease and maintenance rates. The TCC has a responsibility to deploy with serviceable equipment and all the minor equipment and consumables associated with the major equipment.

The participants noted the support provided by the host nation popularly referred to as Host Nation Support (HNS). The HNS can be in two areas: the transit country or mission area. The UN can enter into agreements with the host nation. However, this is usually not common since most of the items are covered in the Status of Force Agreement (SOFA) especially in mission areas. SOFA involves utilization of local contractors or contractors from the neighboring states. It comprises such fields as engineering/construction, airfield/seaports,

medical support, communication, energy, security and infrastructure/accommodation. This concept has a number of merits. The HS has the best knowledge of the available resources. It provides smaller logistics footprint. It is the quickest way to the available resources which at times makes access to these resources cheaper. The HNS equally faces a number of bottlenecks. It runs the risk of monopolizing limited resources in poor countries and there can be loss of flexibility and responsiveness.

The provision of logistic support to the troops, the participants observed, requires systematic and coordinated processes. All these processes are preceded by logistics recce. Logistics recce is a site survey to gather information in relation to the area of operation with specific attention to logistics aspects. The outcome of the recce helps in the planning and preparation for the provision of the logistics. The four processes involved include reception, staging, onward movement and integration (RSOI). Reception is the process of receiving, offloading, marshalling, recording and transporting personnel, equipment and materiel through the port of disembarkation (POD). Staging involves assembling temporary holding and organizing arriving personnel, equipment and materiel prior to their onward movement and further activities. Onward movement involves moving units, personnel, equipment, and materiel from the reception or staging area to their operational deployment location. Integration is the synchronized transfer of operationally ready units into the deployed force.

The training also involved syndicate exercises on the specific modules and relevant presentation by the syndicate members. The exercises provided the participants with simulated planning for the provision of the logistics support.

The immense role that logistics play in peace support operations cannot be overlooked. Therefore logistics is a primary component to the success of any mission. Professional and deliberate planning in this area is mandatory and necessary. The training in logistics serves towards achievement of this proficiency in logistics.

Capt Vincent Oyier
Course Coordinator
PSO Logistics Course

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Emergency Operation Centre

During the last few years, the world has experienced unprecedented disasters that have forced Nations and States to create frameworks within which they can reduce their vulnerability to threats/hazards and cope with these emergencies and associated humanitarian situations. Disaster Management is better understood as a joint enterprise between government, community, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector.

In order to effectively address the mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery phases of disasters, a layered and integrated approach should be employed. One of the ways to achieve this objective is to have structures that facilitate the coordination of the response efforts, information and resources. Positioned at the operational level, the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) becomes the appropriate link between Strategic Inter-agency Coordination and the on-scene Incident Command System based at the tactical level.

An EOC is therefore a central location from which a government

at any level can monitor and support emergency operations (including incident response) by providing, first and foremost, for an integrated cross-functional multiagency coordination and secondly, a platform for executive decision making.

Ideally, the EOC should be located in a permanent facility so that its internal arrangement and space usage plan is pre-set before an emergency situation develops. But, in many cases, it is co-located with other local government jurisdictional headquarters or first-responder organizations to facilitate coordination, information sharing, communications, security, facility services and decision support.

The major role of the EOC is to support the on-scene response during an escalating incident by relieving the incident commander at the scene, of the burden of external coordination and securing additional resources. It is thus staffed with personnel trained for and authorized to represent their agency/ organization possessing the power to commit resources on behalf of these response organizations.

Equipped with the means for communicating with the incident site and for obtaining resources, the EOC plays a key role in determining the type, quantity, priority and distribution of additionally required resources to support incident response. Efficient functioning of EOCs most frequently depends on the existence of mutual aid agreements and joint communication protocols among participating agencies.

The following are the primary functions of the emergency operations centre:

- **Situational Awareness**

Involves acquiring and employing particularly relevant and timely-focused information to provide an accurate status of key capabilities and resources while comprehending salient past, current and future developments

- **Reporting**

This incorporates receiving required reports from the on-scene incident commander (IC) and then generating its own reports to forward to higher government levels or to the IC, based on extensive but focused information collection and evaluation. It also



Participants of a PSO Logistics course keenly following a presentation

ensures that the contents of various reports it generates or receives are shared with all those individuals or entities on a need to know basis.

- **Decision Support**

An EOC is required to alert agency representatives of decisions they have to make and the timeframe of the needed decision. In this aspect, it provides key information and analysis that informs the decisions to be made and further identifies and assesses a range of feasible options or courses of action to support the decision making process.

- **Coordination**

Coordination entails organizing, communicating and de-conflicting joint efforts in a manner to enable participants and organizations to work together harmoniously and with unity of effort in the pursuit of common goals and objectives.

- **Resource Management**

This involves setting resource allocation priorities and orchestrating the distribution or re-distribution of existing or incoming materials and supplies among participating parties according to these priorities.

- **Communications**

Establishing and sustaining reliable communications with supporting agencies at a higher level as well as with any of its representatives sent to incident areas to support the response.

A great deal of time is required to cope with an emergency. Often striking at the most inopportune time, emergencies can mean days or even weeks of intense involvement and operation. The EOC must therefore identify and economically use available resources to meet its mission objectives. This is why essential personnel, equipment, materials and supplies should be designated in advance. When activated for a response, the EOC can accommodate up to 230 personnel per 8-hour shift to handle situations ranging from small emergencies (type 4 and 5) to complex emergencies (type 1 and 2).

Major Bernadette Eyanac
HPSS

Basic understanding for disaster preparedness

The recurrent occurrences of various natural and manmade disasters like the bomb blasts in 1998, the December 2004 Tsunami, and many such incidences have shifted our focus towards safety of one's own life. Disaster management is the creation of plans through which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Disaster management does not avert or eliminate the threats; instead it focuses on creating plans to decrease the impact of disasters. Failure to create a plan could lead to damage of assets, loss of life, and lost revenue.

Emergencies come in many forms, and they may require anything from a brief absence from your home to permanent evacuation. Each type of disaster requires different measures to keep ourselves safe. A proactive rather than reactive approach to disaster preparation is the best means of mitigating damage from natural disasters or other forms of destruction. However, despite systematic planning efforts, when emergencies do occur — whether they are small scale or catastrophic — they can be overwhelming. There are nine tips on disaster preparedness that people both at home and within organizations must know in order to reduce the effects of disasters. These include the following:

- **Know what you will face**

Part of preparation is knowing exactly what kind of disasters you might face and knowing what to do in each situation. This would be useful in developing the disaster preparedness plans that are adequate and resources pre-planned to enable quick response.

- **Learn your area's evacuation routes and shelter locations**

The time to figure these things out is simply not there while a hurricane is bearing down on your home, or after a tsunami warning has been issued. Evacuations are actually pretty common, so it will serve you well to know the details ahead of time. You should also know the escape routes



from your own home, including the more obscure ones, like that ground-level window in your bathroom. If you have kids, draw them a map and post it near their door.

- **Know how you'll reconnect with people who matter**

If cell networks aren't working, you don't just need to worry about how your next of kin will be affected. Consider how you will contact your family or your roommates. How will you let others know you are alright? Figuring this out ahead of time can make everything so much easier in a difficult situation. The Red Cross recommends using an out-of-area emergency contact to have family members check in with, since it may be easier to make long distance calls. Everyone should also have a list of emergency contacts and local emergency numbers.

- **Sign up for emergency alerts and know how officials will communicate with you during a disaster**

Always have emergency contacts in your phone or sign up for emergency response with organization such as St. Johns and Red Cross, among others who can be called immediately as well as have the nearest police station contact details. We know the blaring noise overtaking the silent mode on your phone can be annoying, but this is probably the best way to learn about emergencies if you are

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Active shooter and hostage survival training participants listening to a presentation



Active shooter and hostage survival training participants listening to a presentation

The current security threats have changed the 'traditionally' known approaches to security matters. Security issues are no longer the preserve of the security officers in organizations. Contemporary threats have necessitated a need for a robust and proactive approach. Organisations like UNDP operate in hostile environments either in the fields or while in office locations. The UNDP Active Shooter and Hostage Survival training held in June in HPSS sought to enable their staff in field or office locations to be security conscious and reduce the risks associated with certain threats. The training had a total of one hundred participants working in United Nations Office in Nairobi from various countries. The participants were grouped and training was spread through four days with each day used to train a different group of participants.

The training covered five broad areas: security awareness; active shooter training; hostage survival; mine/improvised explosive devices (IED) awareness; and field exercise. The

first three sessions entailed classroom activities while the last two were field and actual demonstrations based on the classroom activities. The course participants directly participated in the field exercise together with the role players.

The participants noted the threats associated with active shooter scenarios in offices, shopping malls, religious centres, learning institutions or even in homesteads. The session gave case studies of the Westgate incident, the Mumbai attacks and Garissa University attacks. They noted that the intent of an active shooter was to cause mass murder and to instill fear as a means to achieve his/her ends. It was noted that the profile of an active shooter involves individuals using personal firearms/rifles like AK 47, G3, knives and hand grenades. The active shooter situation can result from a terrorist attack, mentally unstable individual, disgruntled employee or domestic violence spill over. The underlying message was that in such situations, one had either to run, hide

or fight. It therefore calls for a state of situational awareness, alertness, use of intuition or common sense.

Security awareness was one of the sessions during the training. The participants were reminded of the importance of situational awareness wherever they are. This sense of logic appreciates that the security threats can emanate from any environment at any time. It was noted that much of this involve sound judgment, intuition and at times even common sense. A thorough awareness would minimize the risks associated with the threats since in most of the cases the victims can respond appropriately. The first approach in this is to conduct threat assessment and thereby minimize the threats and subsequent risks. The common threats that were noted amongst the participants included carjacking, abductions, hostage-taking, violent robbery and hostile groups. The participants identified basic guidelines such as being alert and methodical, avoiding routine and never being complacent.

The UNDP staff working in hostile environments are likely to come into contact with hostile groups and rebels. In their homes and private lives, they are not spared either, for they are perceived to have a lot of money and therefore guaranteed ransoms. The hostage takers do this for various reasons. The session noted that the threat indicators for hostage situations included: suspicious vehicles parked; suspicious individuals; sudden detours through isolated areas; unusual activities; unusual phone calls; informant-selected meeting areas among others. The hostage-takers can be terrorists, criminals or emotionally distraught individuals. The coping measures during hostage were also highlighted. They include: regaining and maintaining composure; following captors' rules; saying as little as possible when questioned; trying to earn captors' respect; keeping your mind active and designing escape strategy where feasible. It was noted that it is crucial that the victim takes all measures to ensure his/her survival. The

participants were also informed of what they ought to do during rescue like lying flat on the ground, cooperating with the rescuers and never attempting to help fellow hostages.

IEDs have become weapons of choice for terrorists. Mines and unexploded ordinances (UXOs) are strewn in most areas recovering from conflicts. Awareness on these three has become crucial especially for organisations like UNDP operating in volatile areas. The training took the participants through steps on identification of these devices. It also elaborated on ways of handling mines, IEDs or UXOs situations. 'If you didn't place it, don't pick it!' mantra was clearly emphasized. They were also taken through actual fire simulations and on ability to identify the direction of fire.

The climax of the training was the exercise at the AMANI PSO Village. The exercise was in two parts - the active shooter and hostage situation. The participants were taken through a simulation of active shooter in an

office scenario. The participants were expected to respond to this based on the lessons learnt in class, intuition and common sense. The hostage situation involved the participants 'taken on hostage' by the role players and exposed to conditions similar to an actual hostage situation through arrests, harassment, manhandling and interrogations. The objective of the hostage situation was to psychologically prepare the participants for an actual hostage situation.

The training proved beneficial to the participants. In the evaluation, there was an almost unanimity on the relevance of the training. The prevailing security situation has created a paradigm shift in approaching the security issues. While the security experts and agencies have a responsibility to reduce and eliminate threats, individuals have a responsibility to reduce the risks emanating from the various threats. Nothing achieves this more than an attitude change and such training.

Capt Vincent Oyier, HPSS

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constantly attached to your phone. The emergency alert systems are also broadcasted over the radio and television. Tune in on social media as well, but don't expect to rely on it exclusively as you may not keep your internet connection in an emergency.

• Learn what to do if you're caught away from home

Obviously you may not be at home when disaster strikes. In the case of an unexpected emergency, you should be prepared to react from different locations, including your workplace or car. Most of this is pretty basic stuff -- again, know your evacuation routes, communication plan and how you'll receive emergency notification. Have a plan for reconnecting with kids who may be at school, daycare or after-school activities. Talk to schools to see how they will communicate with families in an emergency, if they have a shelter-in-place plan, and where they will go if they are forced to evacuate.

• Have a kit and know how to use it

This includes food, water, basic first aid supplies and other emergency

equipment that you might already have (think flashlights and duct tape). The key is to have this assembled and ready to use, not scattered all over your house. Make sure everything is in working order and that no one sneaks snacks from your finished kit. Some kits are available for purchase pre-packed, but remember, if you don't know how to use what you have, it could be useless.

• Keep in mind people who may need special preparation

Kids, infants, people with disabilities and seniors may all need special considerations while planning for an emergency. If you or a family member need medication or special equipment, make sure you have a plan to bring it with you. Talk to your neighbors about how you can help one another in a disaster, and check on each other in case of an emergency.

• Learn emergency skills that can always come in handy

Make sure you know little things that can make a huge difference, like how to use a fire extinguisher or perform basic first aid. Get trained in

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) or the even simpler hands-only CPR, which could help save someone's life even when you least expect it. You can also learn how to shut off utilities in your house or organization in case of a disaster that may damage gas, water or electrical lines.

• Find out how to help your community during a disaster

Every person has a responsibility within our community to assist in preparation and response to emergencies. Within the community or organization, each person can help in developing awareness among people on how to respond to emergencies in case they happen.

Disaster preparedness and response are designed to minimize loss of life and damage, for example, by removing people and property from a threatened location and by facilitating timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation. Preparedness is the main way of reducing the impact of disasters.

**Maj Luke Nandasava
HPSS**

Security Sector Reform (SSR) in Somalia: The 3Ps for Success



A syndicate group discussion and a group photo for SSR workshop course participants

You must be wondering whether the word 'reform' in the above title is misplaced. Well, you are not alone. Many people do not agree that 'reform' and 'Somalia' can appear in one sentence. Actually, they may be right, though this largely depends on their school of thought. Let's see. Somalia has faced protracted and devastating civil conflict over two decades now. The conflict has not only destroyed livelihoods, caused massive deaths and displacements, but has also obliterated all forms of socio-economic and political institutions in the country. Of particular mention is an annihilation of those institutions that are officially mandated to provide State and human security.

Currently, therefore, as it emerges from conflict, many people prefer to say that the Somali security sector is 'developing' rather than 'reforming'.

As it develops, experts suggest that it has to do so in line with the country's specific needs and context. On the other hand, others agree that the Somali security sector is actually reforming. Their main point of argument is that the Federal Government of Somalia which has been in place since 20th August, 2012 in collaboration with other development partners has put in place structures, institutions and personnel charged with the management, provision and oversight of security. In this case therefore, they have preferred using the term 'reform' in describing Somali's security sector process. To them, the focus in Somalia is on standardization of what already exists in the security sector. A third school of thought takes a more accommodative and hybrid standpoint. The proponents outline that the activities presently undertaken in Somalia are meant to reform as well as further develop the security sector.

Do the semantics really matter? I think not. In fact it is not the main point here. As far as I know, security sector processes are constantly evolving and hence the related concepts are also evolving. Given this dynamism, the debate on the exact scope of security sector processes will be an ongoing one. What matters then is getting Somalia to a positive end-state with regards to security sector. The resultant end-state will be where the security sector is managed and operated in a manner that is accountable to the State and its people, effective, efficient, affordable

and respects international norms and standards as well as human rights and rule of law. The overall objective, hence, should be to create a secure environment that is conducive for sustainable peace and development.

With an aim to contribute to an improved security sector in Somalia, the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) in collaboration with the Government of Japan through UNDP conducted a Security Sector Reform (SSR) workshop in Somalia from 25 to 28 August, 2015. The aim was to engage Somali policy makers, peace and security experts, academicians and other stakeholders in highlighting the current attempts at reforms in Somalia, identify key capabilities to promote future SSR processes and discuss opportunities for holistic development of the sector in the country. Attended by 39 Somali security sector stakeholders, the workshop brought to light a number of opportunities and challenges in the country's security sector. I would like to highlight a key discussion that stood out for me.

In his lecture on United Nation's approach to SSR in Somalia, a United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) representative reiterated during the workshop that many challenges face SSR in Somalia. Some of the common ones that he elucidated include lack of trained security personnel; lack of resources including vehicles, uniforms, salaries for personnel, stationary and furniture for security sector; lack of infrastructure; weak structures and systems; corruption at all levels; donor fatigue and hopelessness; old leadership and thinking; strong clan influence; and insurgent war among others. Therefore, to overcome these challenges, he argued, SSR stakeholders working in Somalia must have three important features; patience, persistence and perseverance (3Ps). The implication is that, the SSR stakeholders, internal or external to Somalia, must understand and accept that the process will be long, tiring and will require sizeable resources, dedication and commitment. Hence, upon reaching an impasse, the stakeholders are advised to keep pushing and never give up. It is only then that they will be successful in this noble endeavour.

Margaret Cheptile
Curriculum Design, IPSTC

Community Peace Building Course: Are We Stepping Outside Our Mission?

My colleagues and I have had an endless debate on whether the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is mandated to train and build capacity of local peace builders from the so called 'non-mission environments'. These are countries without an official peace keeping mission such as Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda in Eastern Africa among others. Recently, the Centre in collaboration with the UN Women-Kenya developed and successfully delivered a rather unusual course for community peace builders from Marsabit County in Northern Kenya.

The course was not your typical IPSTC course. First, it did not comprise a full set of the three peace keeping components; the police, military and civilians. Second, all the participants were from Marsabit County in Kenya which, though a conflict-prone region, is a non-mission setting. Third, the participants were drawn from community based and non-governmental organizations engaged in grass-root peace work. This fact exemplified the practical nature of local peace building and was further reinforced when one of the female participants had to bring her new-born child to the course (nicknamed baby Amani). This probably illustrates that mothers involved in and committed to peace work often carry their young ones with them during their daily peace building activities. Fourth, none

of the participants were earmarked for a peace keeping or enforcement operation. Fifth, the language of instruction was purely Kiswahili, a feature that was, until then, unheard of in IPSTC. Lastly and more exciting is that the opening and closing ceremonies as well as lectures and health breaks were filled with Marsabit folk songs and dance. These uncommon features made the course famous at the Centre for weeks after.

Given the outlined peculiar characteristics, the course received constructive criticisms and mind boggling discussions. Some of our colleagues wondered whether this marked a paradigm shift in IPSTC's Mission while others questioned whether IPSTC was stepping outside its Mission. A number of staff, however, argued that it was neither a paradigm shift nor was IPSTC stepping outside its Mission. The Centre was merely expanding its outreach and diversifying its approach towards achieving its Mission and Vision. I concur with the latter school of thought and I will justify my position.

The IPSTC Mission is to conduct applied research, training and education of military, police and civilian personnel in all aspects of peace operations in order to help improve the effectiveness of the international response to complex emergencies. Though it may not be clear to many, communities

and local peace builders have a role to play in the achievement of this Mission. Local peace builders from conflict prone areas, which might not necessarily be your common peace operation theatre, play a critical role in preventing small scale conflicts experienced in such areas. The aim is to curb the conflicts from escalating into complex crises. In this case, the hypothesis is that there will be no need for international response.

In addition, the influence of what may appear as small scale conflicts, including pastoralist conflicts, on humanitarian crisis cannot be overemphasized. For example, pastoralist conflicts in Northern Kenya have been reported to influence food shortage, access to healthcare, education and other social amenities. Local peace builders from such areas are known to support agencies in ensuring that humanitarian services reach people in need. Thus, the role of local peace builders is critical as it complements those of other organizations related to peace support in promoting sustainable peace and stability. It is a fact that community peace builders have adequate understanding of their society, the people and the environment within which other external organizations may be operating.

The work of local communities in peace building reminds me of a bottom-up peace building approach by John Paul Lederach (1995). The approach presents conflict transformation and peace-building efforts in three tracks. Track one constitutes dialogue and negotiations between official and high level leadership such as governments, diplomats, regionally and internationally recognized bodies. Track two comprises non-official, mid-level individuals, organizations such as civil society agencies while track three involves grass-root level individuals and groups such as council of elders, community based organizations and other local interventions which affect the context in which peace negotiations and talks occur.

In particular, the approach stresses the significance of grass-root organizations or individuals in peace efforts. It suggests that for peace efforts to be



Community Peace Building Course participants on a group discussion

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effective, they must involve the affected population. Though their activities only entails a portion of conflict intervention efforts, local peace builders complement track one and track two processes and hence ensure a lasting peace that is embedded in the local communities. Again, to reiterate, with lasting peace and prosperity there will be hardly any need for external/international response.

Nonetheless, for community peace builders to be effective in preventing conflict or supporting other agencies in building peace, they must have the required skills, knowledge and attitude. This was what IPSTC considered when it decided to train community peace builders from Marsabit County. This is an argument that has been emphasized and clearly highlighted in one of the IPSTC's research papers, in fact, from which its findings recommended the said training. This course was relevant in promoting peace building efforts in Kenya and the region at large. For example, at the end of the course the participants made personal commitments towards peace building. In addition, representatives of the seven sub-counties of Marsabit County present in the course developed a three month peacebuilding action plan. A monitoring and evaluation exercise for the various action plans is currently being considered. The evaluation will help in checking the effectiveness of the course on peacebuilding efforts in Marsabit and also on the achievement of the IPSTC Mission and Vision. Additionally, the monitoring and evaluation results will also determine whether it is feasible for the course to be rolled out to the entire Northern Kenya. In other words, the appraisal might help to further clarify the subject of debate.

Margaret Cheptile
Curriculum Design, IPSTC

Review of Protection of Civilians: Are we there yet?

Protection of civilians is a top agenda of the United Nations (UN) and has been the yardstick by which the success of the international community is measured. Through a broadened security agenda including human security, the legitimacy and the credibility of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) hinges on its ability to act as a guarantor of civilian protection. However, conflicts continue to have negative impact on the civilians who bear the greatest brunt of violence. Yet, there is a strong international norm that civilian populations should be protected from imminent threat. Displacements, sexual violence, killings and other significant violations of international humanitarian law, human rights and refugee law continue to be key features in conflict prone regions. According to the definition by the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC), protection broadly encompasses activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of all individuals in accordance with international law (international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law) regardless of their age, gender, social, ethnic, national, religious, or other background. In 1999, the Security Council (SC) first requested a report by the UN Secretary-General dedicated to the protection of civilians (POC) in armed conflict. It was followed by the adoption of a Security Council (SC) resolution (S/RES/1265) to highlight ways to protect civilian populations in armed conflict. The main challenge has always been to ensure effective civilian protection because during armed conflict, all parties to the conflict are required to be responsible in ensuring that the rights of the civilian population are respected and protected, but this is often breached by some of the parties.

It is important to note that the host government has the primary responsibility to protect her population and where she is unwilling or has failed to do so, the international community will intervene. Resort to military measures comes as the last option when peaceful means have been exhausted. At the normative level, significant progress has been achieved with respect to the protection of civilians over the past one and a half decade, as reflected in the POC strategic frameworks and guidelines (for example S/Res/ 1674 and 1894) that guide the United Nations Department of Peace Keeping Operations (UNDPKO) / Department of Field Support (DFS). This includes: protection of civilians' mandates; definitions on responsibilities of different actors and inclusion of Chapter VII regarding the use of force which was not included before in the UN mandates. Despite the existence of these guidelines, progress has yet to be fully translated into more effective and better coordinated protection efforts on the ground.

Since the first POC mandated mission in Sierra Leone, (UNAMSIL/270 of 22 October 1999) there have been UN reviews and assessments on the missions which explicitly undertakes POC mandates. For instance, the setbacks and challenges of protecting civilians through peacekeeping operations were captured in the comprehensive report commissioned by the UN Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in 2009. The report examined actions from Security Council mandates to UN mission planning and deployment to the activities of peacekeeping operations in the field. It found dramatic gaps that undermine the ability of peacekeeping missions to



Syndicate discussion of POC participants

protect civilians, reporting that the chain of events to support POC was broken. In review of the recent progress on protection of civilians, the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on 7 March 2014 published a report that evaluated the implementation of protection of civilians' mandates in United Nations peacekeeping operations. Eight out of the ten current UN peacekeeping operations with POC mandates were evaluated. These include the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI). It excludes the two youngest missions namely; the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) which begun in March 2013 and April 2014 respectively.

The findings of the report revealed that there is a persistent pattern of peacekeeping operations not intervening with force when civilians are under attack. This was attributed to various factors ranging from lack of clear commands, different interpretations of protection mandates among Council members and troop contributors on potential consequences on use of force, perceptions within peacekeeping operations that the necessary resources to respond to use of force are not available, and a lack of understanding that peacekeeping operations are obliged to act when host governments do not fulfill their responsibilities to protect civilians. Some of the recommendations given included strengthening the command and control of peacekeeping missions over national contingent, providing improved tactical guidance to peacekeepers in the field about what is expected of them with regard to protecting civilians and enhancing relations between peacekeeping operations and humanitarian actors on protection issues.

This was followed by a High-level Independent Panel on a comprehensive assessment of the United Nations peace operations on 31 October 2014, on Peace Operations with one of its areas of focus being the protection of



civilians and how it can be made more effective, efficient and responsive to the changing conflict dynamics. On 16 June 2015, the Panel delivered its report (A/70/95-S/2015/446) after extensive consultations with Member States, other organizations and civil society groups. Subsequently, in the report, A/70/357-S/2015/682, the obligation to advocate for the protection of civilians as a mission-wide task by UN peace operations today is highlighted.

Many non-military tools are available, including protection through a political process, monitoring, reporting and liaison with communities. Many missions support national authorities in carrying out their protection responsibilities, including through support to police, rule of law and security institutions and national action plans to better protect children as well as women and address sexual violence. This calls for mission-wide strategies and coherent monitoring and reporting arrangements to be put in place to reinforce the collective impact of critical protection activities. Where missions have an explicit mandate to protect civilians, uniformed personnel must play their part, including, where necessary, through the use of force. This has been defined to mean preventive, pre-emptive and tactical use of force to protect civilians under imminent threat from physical violence. Missions must have the capabilities and command structures required to respond effectively, and uniformed personnel must comply with orders to prevent, deter and protect civilians against attacks.

Despite the challenges contained in the reviews conducted, there have been significant improvements over the past 15 years ranging from clearly defined policies, guidelines, manuals, POC mandates and rules of engagement and trainings to afford protection of civilians on the ground. Wide and universal participation in missions is vital to their effectiveness and credibility. Within Member States lie capabilities that can improve mission

presence on the ground, risk assessments, communication, mobility and agility.

The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) in Nairobi, Kenya, in collaboration with the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Peace Support Training Centre (FDRE PSTC) conducted a protection of civilians' course from 14th to 25th September 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The training sponsored by the Government of Denmark equipped the participants with knowledge to be able to effectively and actively participate in a tactical or operational level of protection of civilians, both at the continental peace support operations and/or the United Nations level. The training brought together participants from the region, namely; Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan. The course created a forum to understand protection of civilians' aspects, legal bases, role of different actors, conduct of POC activities, challenges in the conduct and implementation of protection of civilians' aspects among others.

Apart from broadening the participants' view on POC and equipping them with the required knowledge on peace support operations, especially for those earmarked for deployment, the course also ensured promotion of peace and stability in the region. As they contribute to peace operations, they will be better prepared to handle POC issues because POC has become a very visible indicator of how well the entire United Nations and African Union organization is able to protect civilians. To realize protection of civilians as an end state where threats are reduced and the plight of suffering civilians is alleviated, requires cooperation, coordination and communication by all actors in the field whether military, police, civilians, humanitarian actors and local government.

Catherine Cherotich
Directing Staff, IPSTC

Small Arms and Light Weapons

Small arms and light weapons
 A doubled edged sword in our society
 Useful to establish security
 Detrimental in the wrong hands
 A source of pain and suffering
 To the weak and vulnerable
 Caught in the middle of warfare
 As a gusty wind carries fertile soil
 Are instruments that erode innocence
 Stripping it from naïve children
 Recruited as Child Soldiers
 A tool employed by the cowardly
 To deter the kindhearted and charitable
 Relief workers falling victim to their scourge
 Students falling victim to their scourge
 Church goes falling victim to their scourge
 Mosque goes falling victim to their scourge
 Security personnel falling victim to their scourge
 Crippling nation's economy
 Instilling fear to tourists
 Who can finally bring an end to the illegal arms trade?
 Fuelled by spreaders of wanton destruction
 To pursue their personal interests
 A double edged sword in our society
 Small arms and light weapons

Eucabeth Katana
 Project Manager, IPSTC

Words Like Arrows

Words Like Arrows

As one looks into that TV screen
 Or turns the radio on.
 Or peruses through the newspapers
 To the pages there upon.
 Then the eyes see so much ugliness
 Within those skilful words
 Used by cunning journalists
 To keep the truth all blurred.

This makes me take the pen in hand
 And pour out how I feel.
 {So many people destitute
 So many people killed}
 I'd like to tell the whole damned
 world
 It doesn't have to be this way
 If every one would change their
 thoughts
 Then the world would be okay.

Let my words be like an arrow
 From a trusty archers bow.
 Let the truth ring out from deep
 within
 It through the air must go.
 And hit the board of wisdom
 In the centre circle there.
 It be the point of justice too
 Where everything is fair.

If there's one person in this world
 Who yearns for harmony.
 If there is one person anywhere
 Who has need to be free
 And my words can start them
 thinking
 Then the arrow's hit the ball.
 Then I know, it's all worthwhile
 Someone's listened to this fool.

Peter Duggan

A Boy's World

The world was made for little boys
 With infinite wonders and myriad joys
 As he explores the source of brooks
 Or recorded lore in interesting books.
 As he trails fierce bears imaginary
 Or listens quietly for the wild canary,
 There are trees to climb--birds to hear,
 Animals to greet with love--not fear.
 He tramps the woods, fields and streams
 Dreaming those wondrous boyhood dreams,
 Of conquering worlds--as yet unknown
 In that far off day when he is grown,
 To manhood stature with noble goal
 Imbued with nature's gentle soul.
 In the cool of evening or midday sun
 Knowing that all of life is one--
 Knowing with all its strife and noise
 The world was made for little boys.

Rea Williams

Proud Associate of IPSTC

Dating back to the Victorian era of 1837 to 1901, the principle held that "children should be seen but not heard". However, for the last four months at IPSTC I have observed that the principle does not hold, rather, "interns are seen, heard and their input highly valued". When I first came to this centre of excellence I easily adapted to working with military personnel and fellow civilians whose hospitality and warmth surpassed my expectations.

The hands-on aspect of my internship has accorded me a truly valuable experience. It is both thrilling and motivating working with professionals from diverse backgrounds who embrace teamwork, integrity and diligence. Working in the Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD), and particularly the Curriculum Design Wing I have gained invaluable knowledge and skills. Over the course of my internship, I have engendered curriculums, edited reports, did data entry, and worked on learning plans and facilitator guides. In addition, I attended writing board meetings, participated in the Amani lecture, as well as created valuable networks. Moreover, I participated in IPSTC sports day and was part of the winning PSRD team. Not only have I improved my writing, presentation and computer skills during my stay at the Centre but also had the opportunity to hone my research skills by learning from the best researchers. Additionally I was able see, meet and even sometimes interact with dignitaries, top-brass military personnel, and different scholars who visited the Centre. Who gets to see and sometimes feel the red carpet that often?

My internship has given me a better understanding of how to behave in a workplace environment. By observing how the military personnel meticulously organizes their day-to-day activities, I have learnt to have work done in the most effective and efficient manner. The e-learning facility at the IPSTC library has for the most part helped me in doing research. The centre provides conducive working and learning atmosphere.

At this point, I am half way through my internship. For the remaining period at the Centre, I am looking forward to complete working on the curriculum design handbook, editing a facilitator guide as well as carrying out desktop research on a topic I have been tasked to do among other tasks.

This internship has extensively contributed to both my personal and professional growth and development. The experience has served as a good stepping stone from being an intern to someone ripe to nurture a career. I would like to truly appreciate everyone at the Centre, especially colleagues at the PSRD department for the ample guidance throughout my internship period. I will

be forever indebted to the fruitful learning experience and rewarding exposure IPSTC has accorded me. I feel sincerely appreciated.

Nelly Kibet
Intern, Curriculum Design

During the period that I have been an intern at International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), I have grown on a personal and professional level. The past six months have been very educational for me. I was placed under the curriculum design department and got to know more about what happens within the department. I have been able to engender courses, attend writing boards, write reports and even update Carana Scenarios. My fellow colleagues made me part of the team, providing me with massive amount of responsibilities.

The experiences have been captivating and abundant in shaping me as I progress into my career. This experience has also made me more aware of my strengths and weaknesses. I came to understand that communication is usually an essential aspect to success. It is also important for an individual to be able to multi-task during working hours. On the other hand, I also realized that it is important to be punctual at work and other work-related stations. Another key to success entails that an individual has to be assertive in order to fit in the competitive job market. At the same time, one should have the ability to network with people in the field of his or her profession.

Working at IPSTC has given me the chance to develop my public speaking and writing skills. Visiting different departments has helped me gain knowledge in fields that I didn't study in school. I believe that IPSTC has educated me in a way that has made me all-rounded and will allow me to stand out from others. This internship was definitely helpful for me and I am extremely grateful and thankful that I got to experience and learn many new things. I do feel that IPSTC has prepared me for my future career.

My advice to future interns is to be proactive, take initiative and get involved with as many activities as you can. It is up to you to make the most out of your experience. Be assertive and get out of your comfort zone. Don't be afraid to ask questions; try to make the most out of your experience. The more you do during your internship, the more equipped you will be when you graduate from University or College and get a job in the real world.

Michael Nandwa

IPSTC Fourth Quarter Course Calendar 2015



PEACE & CONFLICT STUDIES SCHOOL

| S/No | EVENT | DESCRIPTION | TARGET AUDIENCE |
|------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Regional Senior Mission Leader Course (RSML) 05 -16 October 2015 | 12 days course funded by UK-BPST | Selected members of Eastern African Regional Organisations and Member States |
| 2 | Gender in PSO 26 -30 October 2015 | 5 days course funded by AFRICOM | Military, police and civilian officers to be deployed as planning officers, training officers, operations officers, CIMIC officers and legal officers in mission environment. |
| 3 | Governance and Diplomacy in Peace and Security (GDPS NSC) 02- 22 November 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. |
| 4 | Election Monitoring and Management (EMM) 16 –27 November 2015 | 12 days course funded by EU | Comprises of participants who should be assigned to, or possibly assigned to operational positions for a peace operation mission (AU or UN). |
| 5 | Security Sector Reforms (SSR) 01 –11 December 2015 | 12 days course funded by Switzerland | Selected individuals who are middle level practitioners working with International, Regional and Sub-Regional organizations, member states ,ministerial directors and PSO in general |
| 6 | Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation (DNM) 01 –11 December 2015 | 12 days course funded by EU | Multi-dimensional Staff to be deployed to mission. |
| 7 | Protection of Refugees and IDPS 01- 11 December 2015 | 12 days course funded By Japan | Multi-dimensional Staff to be deployed to mission. |

HUMANITARIAN PEACE SUPPORT SCHOOL

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|----|--|--|---|
| 8 | Safe and Secure Approach to Field Environment (SSAFE) 13-16 October 2015 02-06 November 2015 07-11 December 2015 | 4 days courses funded by UNDSS | UN Staff being deployed to mission. |
| 9 | DRM ICS 26-30 October 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. |
| 10 | Exercise Planning Process (EPP) 02-13 November 2015 | 12 days Course funded by DMTC | Selected individuals to be deployed in future Exercise Planning roles in EASF and other regional organisations. |
| 11 | AMISOM Force HQ (AMISOM HQ) 02-13 November 2015 | 12 days course funded by AFRICOM/ACOTA | Selected individuals who are serving or will be serving as staff officers at the mission HQ in AU/UN multinational force. |
| 12 | AMISOM Force HQ (AMISOM HQ) 02-13 November 2015 | 12 days course funded by AFRICOM/ACOTA | Selected individuals who are serving or will be serving as staff officers at the mission HQ in AU/ UN multinational force. |
| 13 | UN Staff Officers Course 23 November- 11 December 2015 | 19 days course funded by AFRICOM/ACOTA | Selected officers who may be serving in a Brigade level headquarters within EASF or AU/UN Missions. |
| 14 | Personnel Safety and Security in the Field (PSSF) 01-04 December 2015 | 5 days course funded by REDR(UK) | RED R UK. |
| 15 | Security Management (SM) 16-20 November 2015 | 5 days course funded by REDR(UK) | RED R staff. |

PEACE AND SECURITY RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

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| 16 | 5th Regional Security Roundtable Workshop 20-23 October 2015 | 3 days event funded by ACODE | Selected senior military and other security agencies officers' from the region and the rest of the world. |
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