

PEACE BUILDERS NEWS



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Promoting Peace and Security through Research and Training

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Message from the Director • **The Amani Lecture Series 2017: Addressing Security Sector Reforms in Post-Conflict Settings** • Evolving Strategies of Counter Violent Extremism • In Search of Peace: The Process of Conflict Analysis • Key Visits and Events at IPSTC • **Training of Women: A Vessel for Gaining Space in the Peace Table** • Protection of Civilians: From words to Practice • **Building Community Resilience** • Security Dynamics for Civilian actors in PSO Environment • **Building bridges, crossing boundaries: Inter-ethnic Peacebuilding between Turkana and West Pokot Communities** • ONE on ONE • **Poetic Corner** • IPSTC Second Quarter Course Calendar 2017.

Table of Contents

Message from the Director.....2

The Amani Lecture Series 2017:
Addressing Security Sector Reforms
in Post-Conflict Settings.....3
Evolving Strategies of Counter

Violent Extremism5

In Search of Peace:
The Process of Conflict Analysis.....7

Training of Women: A Vessel for Gaining
Space in the Peace Table.....9

Key Visits and Events at IPSTC.....10

Protection of Civilians: From
words to Practice.....12

Building Community Resilience.....13

Security Dynamics for Civilian
actors in PSO Environment.....14

Building bridges, crossing boundaries:
Inter-ethnic Peacebuilding between
Turkana and West Pokot Communities.....15

ONE on ONE.....17

Poetic Corner.....19

IPSTC Second Quarter Course
Calendar 2017.....20

**COVER PICTURE: Participants heartily
applauding a presenter during an
Amani Lecture Series held on
19 January 2017**

Promoting Peace and Security through Research and Training



BRIG P M NDERITU 'reds' (UK) 'psc' (GH)
DIRECTOR IPSTC

International Peace Support Centre (IPSTC) wishes our esteemed stakeholders and development partners a happy new year 2017. The New Year offers great hopes and expectations as numerous activities and events are slated for implementation by the Centre. These activities are geared towards

promoting peace and security in the Africa region. That notwithstanding, it is my sincere hope that IPSTC, the donors and our staff will work diligently towards ensuring what has been planned for the year is achieved.

The theme of Peacekeeping is one among a range of activities undertaken by the United Nations to maintain international peace and security throughout the World. In support of this, IPSTC as a Centre of Excellence in the region endeavours to conduct trainings on different courses towards building the capacity for member states on East Africa Standby Force. Thus, the personnel are equipped with Knowledge and skills that are to be used during deployment in mission and even during their day to day engagements at the duty stations. In addition the centre conducts 'Applied Research' on issues that cut across the spectrum of peace and security. The guiding theme for this first issue of January - March 2017 is **"Promoting Peace and Security through Research and Training"**.



Monitoring of Marsabit WLPS Course, 21-24 March, 2017

In its Training platforms of Peace and Conflict Studies School (PCSS) and Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS), IPSTC has conducted numerous courses that have brought together the military, police and civilians whom are considered as key players in peace building initiatives in the region, for the period under review. The courses already administered by IPSTC aimed at promoting peace and security in the region. The courses include; Regional Senior Mission Leader, Community Peace Building, Gender in PSO, Physical Security and Stockpile Management, Sexual and Gender Based Violence, Protection of Civilians, Leadership and Preventive Diplomacy emphasis on Women, Security Management, UN Staff officers Course, AMISOM Force Headquarter, AMISOM Logistics, Dialogue Negotiation and Mediation, Election Monitoring and Management, Conflict Analysis and Prevention, Child Protection among others (indicate date administered in each),

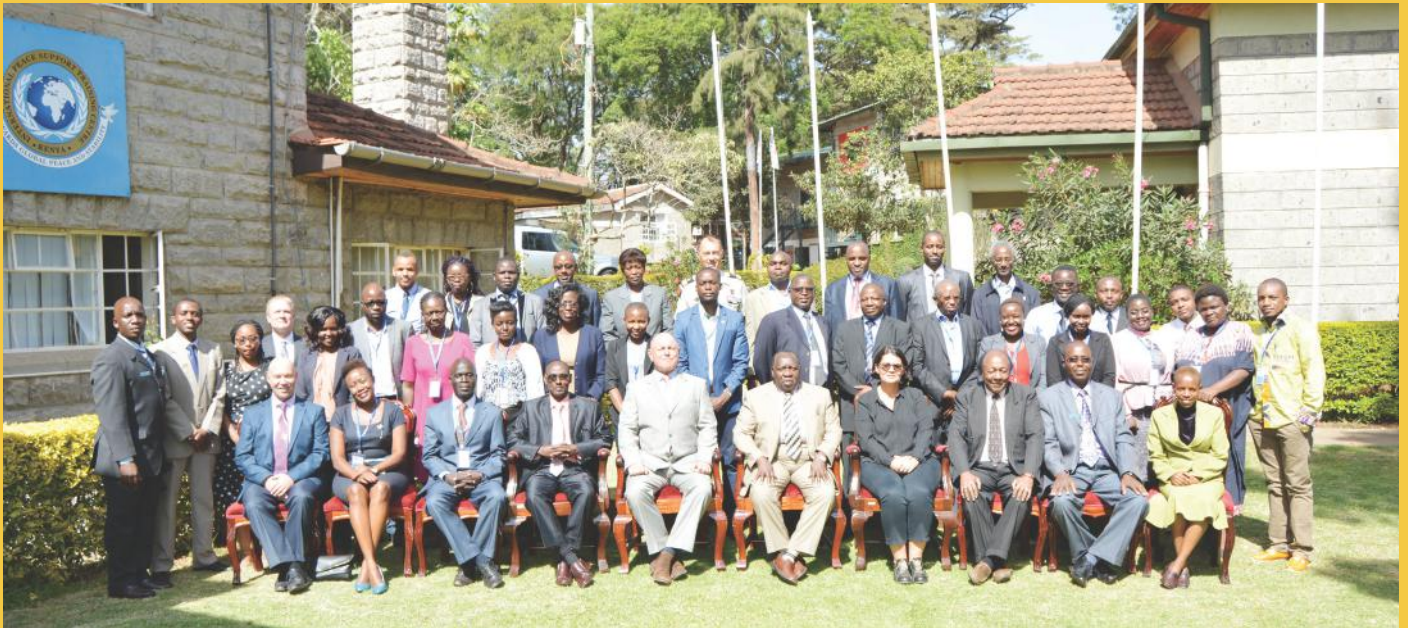
The Centre also held its Bi-Annual AMANI lecture titled: 'Addressing Security Sector Reforms in Post Conflict Settings', on 19 January 2017 that was organised by the Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) of IPSTC. The lecture focused on three critical roles of Security Sector Reforms (SSR) in post-conflict environment in order to reinforce peace and stability namely (i) poverty reduction, (ii) rule of law and good governance and (iii) legitimacy of state authority. This event was geared towards contributing knowledge for preventing countries from relapse into conflict in context of Peace Support Operations (PSO)

Looking forward to another productive and eventful year 2017.

Thank you.

Brigadier Patrick M Nderitu
Director, IPSTC

The Amani Lecture Series 2017: Addressing Security Sector Reforms in Post-Conflict Settings



Participants Group photo for the Amani Lecture Series held on 19 January 2017

The International Peace support Training Centre (IPSTC) held its first Amani Lecture Series for 2017 on 19th January, at the Karen Campus, on Westwood Park Road. The Lecture brought out major issues that contribute to challenges facing Security Sector Reforms (SSR) in post-conflict settings in African Peace Support Operations (PSO). The deliberations and lectures brought new insights for building foundations to sustainable peace and development in Eastern Africa.

The theme for the Amani Lecture was addressing Security Sector Reforms in Post-Conflict Settings within Eastern Africa. There were forty-five participants in attendance borrowed from the field of professionals in the realm of peace and security, and the academia related to studies in International Relations, and Peace and Conflict Studies. The French Embassy in Nairobi, and the High Commission of Rwanda in Nairobi represented the Diplomatic Corps. In addition, international and regional organizations were represented including the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), The United

Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Research Institute for Peace, Policy and International Affairs, Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Save the Children, and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). Meanwhile, the institutions of higher learning brought together Professors and University students whom among them came from Hekima Institute of Peace Studies and International Relations (HIPSIR), and United States International University – Africa (USIU-A).

The Keynote Speech was delivered by Amb. David Kikaya, the Director for RIPPIA and anchored his presentation on the challenges and opportunities facing SSR in Africa. At the top of these challenges was that since SSR has been viewed as a preserve of the disciplined forces, there is a clear lack of inclusion of other vital actors and policymakers

outside the purview of the forces. He said that an expansion of the debate and action on the development of SSR should be accommodative as security matters greatly impact civilians as well and more so to those recovering from a post-conflict situation.

He also observed that the opportunities for enhancing SSR as highlighted in the keynote speech was the foundation laid by the Africa Union (AU) and need to be cultivated through the AU Policy Framework on SSR.

The framework according to Amb Kikaya was drafted by AU member states, Regional Economic Communities (REC), civil society organizations, and assisted by the Department of Peacekeeping heralded an inclusive process. This Framework was adopted in 2013 by the AU Heads of Government and has since improved the cooperation and synergy between the disciplined forces and the civilian population and organizations towards achieving SSR.

The United Nation's vital role and assistance towards enhancing SSR was lauded by the Kenote speaker as it has helped build accountability in the security sector institutions which has in turn built better frameworks and legislations on the rule of law and Human Rights.

As much as these efforts have been set, Amb Kikaya pointed out that national ownership on building SSR is important and should be amply supported by the political leadership for a better oversight, management and accountability. Therefore, the importance of SSR is compounded by the fact that it is an essential peacebuilding tool as well as a stabilization instrument.

The Amani Lecture also revolved around the Conceptualization of SSR and its role of missions in supporting this processes. This area was handled well by Dr Kizito Sabala, a guest speaker who pointed out that SSR is an evolving process that emerged as a concept in the 1990s and continues to generate interest to date from scholars, security experts, practitioners, and pro-democracy advocates. Dr Kizito further noted that some major historical events have continued to set the pace for the emergence of SSR. He mentioned the most significant ones as the fall of the Berlin wall (November 1989), the collapse of the USSR (December 1991), and the fall of many dictatorial regimes in Africa especially Eastern Africa's President Siad Barre's Somalia regime (1991) and President Mengistu Haile Mariam's Ethiopian regime (1991). In addition to this, the rise of political pluralism in Africa compounded the need for emergence of a vibrant civil society which advocated for SSR. This emergency called for the transparency and accountability of how resources, both personnel and financial were to be utilized towards enhancing SSR. Due to the aforementioned, he mentioned that

there is a great nexus between state security and human security and this should be met at an equilibrium. It was also observed that, for human



Amani Lecture series speakers following the key note address

security to thrive, the state must be secure and conducive for its citizens to enjoy fundamental freedoms aimed at enhancing development and growth. The above presentation from Dr Kizito attracted many valuable responses. Mrs Leila Boucheboubba, who presented on the role of missions in supporting SSR added that the national government must safeguard the policies, programmes and plans that enhance its provision of security, safety and justice to its citizens through the democratic principles of legitimacy, transparency and accountability.

A case of Somalia was presented by Brigadier Anthony Howie who said that the role of the UN and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in supporting SSR has been instrumental in improving its statehood. He observed that Somalia has been steadily transitioning from a failed to an emerging state and though she continues to grapple with various challenges including violent extremism, human security issues like drought, famine and displacement of persons, there has been significant political development in

Somalia since 2012. The promulgation of a provisional constitution in 2012 and the growth of the parliament have been key representation of the

people of Somalia where legislative of such has been vital.

He further added that the main security challenges that continue to haunt the Government of Somalia is the lack of enough resources to equip, maintain and remunerate the Somali National Army (SNA).

Lack of resources as stated above has made it hard to police Somalia's vast maritime border which has been a source of illegal activities ranging from contraband importation, illicit trade in small arms & light weapons, piracy, and material support for the terrorist group Al-shabaab but on a positive note, the United Nations, United States of America, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and the European Union has continued to bridge this gap by giving material support like training, and uniforms to the SNA. Also, Africa Union through AMISOM has also bolstered support for the internal security of Somalia. AMISOM has about 22, 126 personnel in the country and this is a great achievement. A glimmer of hope continues to ember towards a positive ray of hope especially with recent successful and peaceful general election held in 2016.

The lecture ended with closing remarks from the IPSTC Commandant, Colonel Isako Jaldesa. The Commandant on behalf of the IPSTC Director stated that the proceedings were quite insightful given that any matter relating to SSR is of great importance to Kenya and the region as a whole.

The Amani lecture was quite informative and invigorating towards enhancing SSR in post-conflict settings. The presenters and participants contributed widely and meaningfully and bridged the gap between peace and security practitioners and theorists. Dr Kizito gave the participants a great insight on the emergency and evolution of SSR. He also brought out the urgency of ensuring that there is an efficient use of resources that enhances effectively the provision of security within a framework of democratic governance. Brigadier Howie added to this by highlighting that a lot need to be done to ensure that emerging states like Somalia attain a well trained and skilled SSR's personnel and institutions. This was echoed by Mrs Leila who encouraged a greater support in ensuring that assistance to SSR projects in emerging states is prioritized in both local and regional planning and policies. Amb Kikaya on his part hinged on use of existing policies, guidance and tools to enhance a positive influence on a sound implementation of tangible gains in peace-building. The lecture was in deed a timely event towards achieving stability, development and sustained peace in post-conflict settings.

Watson Karuma
PSRD

Evolving Strategies of Counter Violent Extremism



Group photo with Canadian National Security Programme participants visiting IPSTC on 5 April 2017

According to the United Nations (give source), terrorism and violent extremism are among the most serious contemporary threats to global security. Many countries in Africa and especially East Africa have borne in the recent past a number of attacks and though there is no generally agreed definition of terrorism and violent extremism, the UN, 2005 define it as deliberate killing and targeting of non-combatants.

Though terrorism is an age old phenomenon, it has acquired a new impetus with multiple challenges of the post-Cold War, International power distribution and associated dynamics. The emergence of Al Qaeda as an Islamic fundamentalist group, the international terror network raised the profile of these groups after the September 11, 2001 attack in the United States. In eastern Africa, the fragility of the state in Somalia enabled the growth of the former Union of Islamic Courts (UIC) youth wing into a strong terrorist group (Al Shabaab) that continues

to resist the global pacification of Somalia.

In Africa, Kenya has also borne numerous attacks from these groups, a factor that informed the entry of Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) in Somalia and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). This neighbourhood instability has had a significant impact on Kenya's security and economy. Among the few successes are that security forces have unearthed local citizens who act as conduits of radicalization and recruitment cells for Al Shabaab. This development combined with domestic socio-political and economic grievances has informed emergence of local violent extremism.

Due to the stalemate situation on the emergence of radicalists in Africa, academic and policy makers have been concerned with the efficacy of traditional approaches to Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) that relied more on military hardware and repression.

In the recent past during the reign of President Barack Obama in the United States, security policy makers adopted a modern approaches that were more participatory and sensitive to local context. Dubbed Counter Violent Extremism (CVE), the strategies have registered mixed results so far. In some parts of Africa CVE is still perceived as a Western concept that is least understood in Africa and not well differentiated from terrorism and given that there is no generally agreed meaning of the two terms/ concepts. So? Finish the statement-its hanging somehow!

Meanwhile, CVE approaches have continued to attract much attention despite the few challenges on the implementation. In the recent past, the Global Counter Terrorism Forum (GCTF) was established in 2011 by 29 member countries including European Union (EU) to spearhead coordination of CVE activities. The group has registered several achievements including establishment of a center of excellence in Hedayah (Abu Dhabi) which specializes in training and capacity building on CVE matters.

The African Union (AU) also established the African Center for Study and Research of Terrorism (ACSRT) based in Algiers in 2004. In Eastern Africa, regional policies and institutions such as IGAD have developed CVE programs. IGAD has a CVE hub dubbed IGAD Capacity building Program against Terrorism (ICPAT). This center has been supported by development partners to assist member states in improving CVE practices and this is very encouraging

In Kenya, a Kenyan approach to CVE has been spelt out in the National Strategy for Counter Violent Extremism which was developed by the National Counter Terrorism Center (NCTC) in 2016 and is much influenced by the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (2012). The Kenyan version has put more emphasis on rule of law

and human rights and this is very commendable because it goes beyond the hardware approach by incorporating inter agency cooperation, communities, non-state actors, private sector and international organizations as key partners.

In a broader perspective of CVE, the UNGCT strategy identifies four pillars for effective CVE strategy namely: addressing structural conditions, prevention and combating terrorism, building states capacity and strengthening partnership with UN, promotion and protection of human rights.

Indeed, CVE strategies should get at the root causes and factors that contribute to terrorism/VE by actively engaging with individuals, communities and international partners. Research is also critical to better understanding of these factors and how to counter them. There is a need to increase understanding on the drivers of radicalization among the youth in Eastern Africa. Strategies for countering violent extremism that are not well informed by research can erode democratic principles and social cohesion, increase radicalization and incite conflict and violence.

At IPSTC, the institution has so far published a number of Issue briefs and Occasional papers on topics related to terrorism/VE/CVE that its believed have gone way much to contributing to the CVE agenda. During the annual research agenda development in January 2017, specific topics on CVE were proposed which researchers are currently working on.

In conclusion to this and given the presence of AMISOM in Somalia, it is important to understand the drivers of radicalization, recruitment and funders for al-Shabaab in specific

vulnerable counties. Apparently, understanding role of the youth in preventing violent extremism, effects and interface of violent extremism on/and maritime security, social and political context of radicalization and the space for participatory engagement among stakeholders in CVE, bears significant potential for informing effective policy and implementation of CVE programs.

Joseph Kioi Mbugua
Researcher, IPSTC

In Search of Peace: The Process of Conflict Analysis



Conflict Analysis course participants following a presentation

According to Ronald Reagan, Peace is not absence of conflict, it is the ability to handle conflict by peaceful means.-Ronald Reagan

on the otherhand, conflict is the interaction of interdependent people who perceive incompatible goals and interference from each other in achieving those goals (Folger, Poole and Stutman, 1997).

Conflict analysis is a process, which examines and answers questions on the background and history of conflict situation, identifying the parties to the dispute, cultural background of the parties' relationship as well as factors responsible for such conflict and the trends of the conflict situation and the relative power of the parties.

Since the end of the Cold War, the nature of international conflict has

become more complex. Political alignments among states are increasing, and non-state actors such as militant movements and international criminal networks increasingly fuel conflict. At the same time, other non-state actors, such as Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and corporations, have emphasized preventing and managing violent conflict.

The 1990s saw no decrease in the number of conflicts in Africa which had its share in inter- states wars with majority of its conflict being internal. However, these conflicts have not only caused casualties and refugees but also contributed vastly to the spread of diseases, malnutrition and starvation, social and economic decline and moral deterioration. Insurgency is one of

the deadliest conflicts that Africa is currently experiencing and has also started spreading to the neighboring countries.

Conflict analysis is a structured way that examines the causes and potential direction of a conflict. It seeks to identify opportunities for managing or resolving disputes without occurrence of violence. The global security environment is likely to become even more complicated over the next generation, and conflict analysis is an essential skill for practitioners whose work is affected by these complex challenges.

The choice of analytical methods to use in a given situation will depend on the needs and objectives of those who are conducting the analysis.

However, conflict analysis uses different tools which help in providing first data and identifying regions at greater risk of conflict. The different conflict approaches help in identifying specific drivers and potential options for conflict mitigation strategies like conflict assessment frameworks, scenario-based planning, situation analysis and conflict prevention plan among others. Individuals have different points of view which brings about misunderstanding within or among us. There are **conflict management styles** to be followed according to Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode Instrument, which is an assessment used globally in conflict handling. He specifies five strategies that addresses the conflict and helps to come up with an ideal resolution to the problem.

Accommodating: This involves having to deal with the problem with an element of self-sacrifice; an individual sets aside his own concerns to maintain peace in the situation. It might come as an immediate solution to the issue; however it also brings about a false manner of dealing with the problem

Avoiding: In this approach, there is withdrawal from the conflict. The problem is being dealt with through a passive attitude. Avoiding is mostly used when the perceived negative end outweighs the positive outcome.

Collaborating: It aims to find a solution to the conflict through cooperating with other parties involved, communication is an important part of this strategy. Also, effort is exerted in digging into the issue to identify the needs of the individuals concerned without removing their respective interests from the picture. The parties aim to come up with a successful resolution creatively, without compromising their own satisfactions.

Competing: It involves authoritative and assertive behaviors. In this style,

the aggressive individual aims to instill pressure on the other parties to achieve a goal. It includes the use of whatever means to attain what the individual thinks is right. It may be appropriate in some situations but it shouldn't come to a point wherein the aggressor becomes too unreasonable.

Compromising: It is about coming up with a resolution that would be acceptable to the parties involved. Thus, one party is willing to sacrifice their own sets of goals as long as the others will do the same. Hence, it can be viewed as a give-and-take scenario where the parties submit the same amount of investment for the problem.

In support of more awareness on conflict, two conflict analysis and prevention courses were conducted at Peace and Conflict Studies

School (PCSS) for ten (10) training days from 27th February to 10th March 2017 and 20th March to 31st March 2017 respectively. The courses were funded by the Government of the United Kingdom (UK) through the British Peace Support Team - Eastern Africa (BPST-EA) and they comprised of 27 and 30 participants drawn from nine (9) and eleven (11) countries respectively.

The objective of the conflict analysis course was to enhance the participants understanding of conflict and its context and equip them with knowledge, tools and skills to identify, analyze and interpret conflict dynamics that will inform and influence decision making processes in their respective working environment and organization.

Esther Kuria
Intern, PCSS



Participants for the Conflict Analysis and Prevention course following proceedings during a lecture

Training of Women: A Vessel for Gaining Space in the Peace Table



Monitoring of Mombasa Community Peace Building Course, Kisauni 6-10 March 2017

The concept of peace table has been written and explained by various scholars throughout peace and security literature. It basically describes the participation of stakeholders in peace processes, including but not limited to peace dialogue, negotiation and mediation. The concept has majorly been used when advocating for women's participation in peace process. This is partly because women have highly been reported to be underrepresented in peace and security arena. While some women advocates have relentlessly sort to expand the space for women's participation in peace tables (which are principally occupied by men), many have proposed that women should create their own tables for addressing peace and security concerns. Other scholars, however, have entirely questioned whether a peace table exists or is necessary in the first place.

Through both experience and research, it has become clear that joint collaboration between men and women is a necessary condition for effective and sustainable peace efforts. The implication of this is that, whether or not there is a peace table, all those affected by conflict should be part and parcel of the process

for building peace. This can be achieved by ensuring that men and women participate at every level of peace process and also, their needs and perspectives are fairly integrated. It also calls for inclusive of men and women before, during and after conflict. To this end, training is one of the pertinent ways of enhancing awareness of gender inclusiveness, peace process and protection.

In particular, the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) has over time developed and delivered several courses that aim to promote women's inclusion in peace processes. In 2016 alone, a series (how many series) of Community Peace Building (CPB) and Women Leadership for Peace and Security (WLPS) courses were designed for this goal. The former targeted participants from Ethio-Kenya (Marsabit) cross border region, Turkana, Pokot and Mombasa Counties. The latter focussed on three levels; that is, County (Marsabit), National (Kenya) and Regional (Eastern Africa) levels. Majority of the participants in these courses were women (80%). This was pegged on the fact that women are often underrepresented in peace

and security and hence enhancing their knowledge and skills would boost their participation in peace processes.

True to the above rationale, the monitoring and validation findings of Marsabit WLPS course, highlighted that women's level of participation in peace and security had been transformed largely due to the training. The participants in their various constituencies also lobbied and agitated for women's inclusion in formal and traditional peace structures that were predominantly occupied by men and elders. As a result, 3 out of 5 female course alumni from Saku Constituency of Marsabit County were selected as heads of Nyumba Kumi initiatives in their Manyattas (homestead). In addition, women and youth were integrated in Council of Elders. For example, 16 women and 16 youth were included in the Gabra Council of Elders in Moyale Constituency while the number of women in council of elders in Saku Constituency increased from 1 to 8 source of this info?). Additionally, women in other parts of the county had taken up higher membership positions in County Peace Committees (CPC); this includes as chairpersons or vice-chairpersons. To this end, it was reported that women's integration of this magnitude had not been observed before in Marsabit County. Most of the participants argued that, besides the training, the male alumni of the course consisted of key elders who were able to lobby and open up spaces for women's participation in cultural and peace structures.

The monitoring exercise further established that women alumnuss had become more vocal and aware of their rights to participate in leadership and decision making levels of peace and security.

CONTINUES ON PAGE 12

Key Visits and Events at IPSTC

During the First quarter of 2017, the International Peace Support Training Centre welcomed key personalities across the globe to various events. This included various delegations from other institutions, partners and other dignitaries.



The Danish Chief of the Army Staff Maj Gen H C Mathiesen being shown around IPSTC during a visit on 19 January 2017



A group photo of IPSTC Staff with a delegation from Bosnia and Herzegovina Peace Support Operations Centre during a visit on 28 March 2017



Commandant PCSS Col Jaldesa receiving computer donation from a Chinese delegation 02 February 2017



Her Excellency the Barones Analey in a photo with IPSTC staff after planting a commemorative tree during a visit to UK Sponsored courses on 13 February 2017



A group photo of SADC delegation with IPSTC and EASF Staff during a visit on 02 February 2017



A group photo with Daisaku Higashi (Ph.D) of Sofia University Japan and IPSTC staff during a visit on 16 February 2017

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

It was stated that women had been able to question decisions made by men and elders that seemed to discriminate women's involvement. Consequently, women's concerns and views in peace and security had fundamentally been incorporated and taken seriously by community members and relevant bodies.

In addition to enhancing their knowledge and skills, the training enabled the women to be recognized by formal structures such as local government institutions and peace initiatives. This strengthened the partnership and collaboration women had with the formal structures. This was critical not only in ensuring that more women were engaged in peace and security decisions but also in promoting the sustainability of their work.

In conclusion, the alumni underlined that integration of gender perspectives in the course was largely responsible for the resultant increase of women's involvement in peace and security. They admitted that lessons on gender perspectives opened their minds on the potential of women and their leadership roles in peace and security sector. They argued that this realization was contrary to the cultural belief where they believed that peace and security is a male domain. As a result, women gained confidence, which increased their performance level in peace and security. By extension, this attracted recognition and support from the rest of the community members and stakeholders of peace and security.

**Margaret Cheptile,
Curriculum Designer, IPSTC**

Protection of Civilians: From Words to Practice

The protection of civilians (PoC) has been a central concern in the international peace and security realm. While multiple efforts have been made by United Nations (UN) and its partners to integrate the protection of Civilians Principles and Policies, it is not evident how the principles have contributed to enhance civilian security and safety on the ground.

The enormous humanitarian suffering resulting in Rwanda and Bosnia in the presence of UN peacekeeping troops demonstrated enough the need for change. In response to that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Service (DFS) have developed courses, as well as the Operational Concept on the Protection of Civilians in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

Different Regional Centres of excellence like the International Peace Training Centre (IPSTC) use these concepts to enhance the capacity of peace keepers to protect civilians more effectively.

Despite these efforts (PoC) still has a long way to go to effectively deal with protection concerns of civilians in conflicts and political instability. The broad acceptance that the protection of civilians relates to violations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Human Rights Law (HRL) as well as encompassing a broader spectrum of human security and human dignity (HPG 2011: 2), has widened the protective and challenging context. Civilian populations still face grave security threats in different parts of the world (Syria, South Sudan, Burundi,

Central African Republic, Mali...). Coupled with the belief that failures to protect civilians is a story of the time of Rwanda and Srebrenica is currently contradicted by the continued systematic violence against civilians. Genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity are still being committed in different parts of the world in the presence or not of peace keepers.

We are aware that each state has the responsibility to protect its population but also the international community, through the United Nations, has the responsibility to use diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful means to protect populations from war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. It is stated that the international community is always prepared to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council, on a case-by-case basis and in cooperation with relevant regional organisations as appropriate, when national authorities have failed to protect their populations. However, as demonstrated in UNSC meetings (which meeting in particular?) , when it comes to taking decisions on international interventions to protect civilians, there is no unified understanding of what PoC means and entails in practice (Lie and de Carvalho 2010). The world had recently witnessed the horrible reality of the Syrians, South Sudanese, Burundians, and Central Africans; where hundreds of civilians continue to deliberately or recklessly kill, maim, torture or abduct civilians, with less or no concrete action from the divided UN Security Council.



UN peacekeepers in South Sudan assisting civilians caught up in the violence in Wau, the capital of Western Bahr El Ghazal state. Source: UNMISS

While western democracies support the protection of civilian as a mandate which defines the core role of the UN, others maintain that the concept must be more clearly defined and should never be used as a pretext for interference in the domestic affairs of States. Therefore, every time there is a need for the UN to establish a protection strategy including the use of force to protect civilians, principles of sovereignty and independence are raised to oppose any coercive action especially against governments accused of failing to protect their people.

Another obstacle to the protection of civilian is the lack of concrete operationalization of PoC. Troop country contributors and peacekeepers have not yet mastered how to effectively protect civilians. Some people still view the presence of peacekeepers as a factor that implies the protection of civilians. This static approach to the protection of civilians is still being used despite the experience of 1994, where more than a million people were killed during the genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda in the presence of peacekeepers. Others, however, adhere to a more proactive approach to the protection

of civilians' mandate.

This sounds like a repetition from the above already well articulated areas.

In order to support all efforts done to conceptualise the protection of civilian principle and to train peacekeepers, the international community needs to clearly and confirm what it entails, particularly when the threat to civilians may arise from governments or groups that claim to be affiliated to the government. In such contexts, which can affect the international peace and stability, the international community must be able to act boldly, strategically and flexibly, applying tailored approaches to the specific context.

Col Donatien Nduwimana,
Researcher, IPSTC.

Building Community's Resilience

Resilience is essentially about the ability of a community to respond to shocks and stresses source?. Such ability depends on the availability of key enabling factors including leadership, knowledge and skills, material resources, a responsive system of governance, and coherent support underpinned by effective government coordination. Efforts to build community resilience often focus on growing the capacity to "bounce back" from disruptions, like those caused by climate change. But climate change is not the only crisis we face, nor is preparing for disruption the only way to build resilience. Truly robust community resilience should do more. It should engage and benefit all community members, and consider all

the challenges the community faces—from rising sea levels to a lack of living wage jobs. And it should be grounded in resilience science, which tells us how complex systems—like human communities—can adapt and persist through changing circumstances.

Building resilience means intentionally guiding the community's process of adaptation in an attempt to preserve some qualities and allow others to fade away, all while retaining the identity of the community. In a human community, identity is essentially determined by what people value about where they live. However, what a community of people collectively value is open to interpretation and subject to disagreement. This suggests that people are necessarily at the center of community resilience building. Local decision-making doesn't always lead to equitable outcomes, however; one of the weaknesses of decentralization is that parochialism and local prejudice can flourish if unchecked. There are two requirements for building community resilience if it is indeed to be organized at the local level:

1. The responsibility for resilience building and the power to decide how it is done must rest with community members.

2. The process of resilience building must equitably address both the particular situation of the community and the broader challenges facing society.

Resilience building cannot turn a blind eye to the political and economic processes that determine what gets done, how it gets done, who decides, and who benefits. People of all interests and means must be able to participate in and benefit from resilience building; indeed, if they are to build true resilience, communities must embrace dissent and diversity. Resilience building is most effective when stakeholders are engaged and invested—and in communities, the primary stakeholders are the people who live there. The people living within a community are the key to the crucial resource of social capital—essentially; the local relationships that make things happen. They are often the most knowledgeable about the community's opportunities and challenges, and best-suited to act on them through existing economic, political, and social relationships.

When communities are resilient in the face of disruption, it is because they have the capacity to adapt to changing circumstances thanks to community characteristics like diversity, modularity and openness. In human systems, resilience-building efforts aim to cultivate such characteristics—but if those efforts themselves don't adapt to changing circumstances, they may unwittingly cultivate the resilience of things that aren't desired such as poverty and drought that can all be resilient in their own ways.

Major Luke Nandasava,
Pre deployment Instructor, HPSS

Security Dynamics for Civilian Actors in PSO Environment



UN Civilian staff in a Mission area
Source: www.impactpool.org

Traditionally, security courses were offered to the military and police. These courses were geared at preparing the forces for the complex challenges and dangers they were to face in the field. Indeed, the trainings were very helpful for the troops. With the increase of actors in a humanitarian setting including civilians, with no prior security training, a need arose for equipping them with necessary skills to reduce their exposure to risk now that they have become part and parcel of the humanitarian efforts. The ill prepared civilians in humanitarian missions often in hostile environment makes them unable to meet the challenges of their mission.

Deployment of civilians in a humanitarian capacity in any part of the world exposes them to potential dangers such as attacks, hijacking and kidnapping. These tactics are world renown and are used by terrorist groups such as Al Shabaab, Boko Haram, ISIS etc. the option to kidnap and cause harm to civilians causes a high international outcry than doing the same to soldiers who are trained. These fundamentals are the backbone of security courses.

With the uncertain political environment around the world, lack of resources and prevalence of natural calamities, the probability of fighting between different

parties has increased tremendously. This gives a negative impact on the humanitarian organizations that try to alleviate the problem. In an attempt to reduce this impact, training has been one of the pillars for preparing the force against this threat. 'Safer Edge Training' is an example of such efforts.

HEAT course provides personnel working in foreign land with another level of security and safety education. In many parts of the world, cultures are different as are climate and languages however; civilians working in humanitarian capacity are often targeted due to their value in the hands of the abductors. It is therefore critical that the training provides preparedness and surviving critical situations. Topics included in the training include but not limited to; hostage taking, firearms awareness, counter improvised explosive devices, cultural awareness, first aid, personal security etc.

The objectives of the course ensures that students are exposed to the replication of the dangers likely to be faced in the field, the stress and after action review.

The safer edge security course was delivered by the school with participants eager to learn. The modules of the course comprised of theory, practical's and group discussion sessions. The course run for five days after which it was succeeded with a security management course for two days.

At the end of the course, the students attested that they had been prepared well for meeting the challenges of insecurity around the world.

Capt Asaph Mbugua,
HPSS.

Building Bridges, Crossing Boundaries: Inter-ethnic Peacebuilding between Turkana and West Pokot Communities



Peace Builders end of course celebration function

The United Nations Agenda 2030 states "there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development." Anchored on this, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 16 is the main goal for "fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence". Closer home, the overall ambition for the security sector under Kenya's Vision 2030 is "a society free from danger and fear". This underscores the fact that security is the foundation of good governance, individual social welfare and economic development. It goes without saying that peace, which seems elusive, must be pursued between the Turkana and Pokot ethnic communities in Kenya's North Rift lest it dents the ideals of Vision 2030.

Kenya, like any other major region of the world, has communities separated along ethnic lines. Intra and inter-ethnic relations involve cooperation, inter-dependence and sometimes conflict in its diverse forms. Leone (1998) notes that ethnic conflicts represent one of the oldest scourges

of humanity that continue to plague the world even today. Gurr (1994) sees ethno-national groups as being responsible for the declining ability of various governments to govern effectively, making political and social peace a problematic exercise.

The Turkana and Pokot are both pastoral communities inhabiting the extreme North Rift region of Kenya with historic conflict and clashes over livestock, pasture and protracted violent ethnic oriented conflict. The complexity and frequency of the pastoral border conflicts between the two communities bothers peace and development lovers. The frequency has changed from the competition over scarce resources, ethnic animosity and poverty to conflict entrepreneurs who profit from war.

Peace building, which is defined as any activity undertaken with the purpose of preventing, alleviating, or resolving conflict, is a regular practice amongst the warring communities. There are two distinct schools of thought

on peacebuilding - top-down and bottom-up. These adopt diametrically opposed views on who should build peace in post-conflict societies. Top-down approaches place emphasis on the role of elites in peacebuilding. The downside of this is that too often elites dismiss the experiences and voices of those at the grassroots level, where the conflict has had the most devastating impact.

Bottom-up (grassroots) approaches constitute conflict resolution developed by the affected people on the ground. There is a growing recognition of the significance of locally-led peacebuilding initiatives. Local peacebuilding programmes are usually designed to include a clear understanding of the social, religious, cultural, philosophical, economic and political dynamics of indigenous communities. Local initiatives are accorded high priority by citizens and investment in them is often cost effective as they build on what already exists locally.

The grassroots model has been adopted by the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) through the training needs assessment, mobilization of participants and the numerous community peace building trainings mounted since 2016. These trainings have seen local men and women from the two communities come together and learn the basics of peace building in a relaxed atmosphere. The participants have always been drawn from local peace committees, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and low tier administrative units (Chiefs and their Assistants). It has been very interesting seeing peace builders from the two traditionally feudal communities live, train together and draw work plans on how to ensure sustainable peace between them. An important output of this engagement has been the formation of a cross-border Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) to pursue a road map of peacebuilding within the two communities.

From the interaction with local peace-builders from the two communities during the trainings executed, valuable insights have emerged as follows:

First, peace builders must be aware of the needs and fears of the people on the ground in order to create an environment conducive to building trustworthy relationships between former enemies. Reconciliation, therefore, must be holistic in its

approach to reconciling ethnic groups in conflict. Envisioning a future of ethnic interdependence is crucial to the process of reconciliation. This potentiality provides former adversaries with a common goal for moving into the future. In our case this common identity is a shared pastoral identity.

Second, training alone cannot resolve systemic issues that exacerbate destructive conflict. However, training may build capacity and social relationships for democratic, inclusive, just and transformative peacebuilding. Further, training can increase local people's understanding of the nature and extent of conflicts, their negative consequences especially for weaker parties, and the possibilities for change thereby motivating and equipping people to act, to shift power away from un-peaceful politics and social patterns.

Third, effective community peace-building training should aim at reducing inter-group enmity through "inter-group contact" dialogue. The best contact to reduce ethnic tension is close, prolonged contact, cross-group cooperation toward common goals and institutional environments that support prejudice reduction. The formation of a Turkana- Pokot peace NGO by IPSTC alumni, cross border peace meetings and joint training forums

and festivals among the Turkana and Pokot communities are geared towards this.

Fourth, local peace building does not mean 'local only'. The most effective interventions must involve a partnership between local and external actors. Synergy must therefore be sought with donors, national and international Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and corporate players. Such partnerships, however, must be carefully crafted so that they do not destroy the local capacities but instead build on already existing structures.

Finally, women, men, youth, and children experience violent conflict in different ways. Applying a disaggregated "gender and age-set lens" to understand these differences can ensure that special needs are met and constructive roles are played when designing peacebuilding initiatives. The different peacebuilding potential of each age and gender category must be recognized in order to take full advantage of a range of intra and inter-community conflict prevention and peacebuilding opportunities.

In conclusion, it suffices to point out that local peacebuilding advocates in Turkana and Pokot have become harbours of peace despite the many challenges and obstacles placed in their way. Their efforts are bringing visible changes and positive outcomes, as Turkana – West Pokot residents are shown how to live in harmony by members of their own community rather than through the involvement of external "experts". By undertaking the peacebuilding activities all by themselves the communities are embracing the initiatives and the benefits accruing from them.

Daniel M. Wathome
Directing staff, PCSS



Group photo for Turkana and Pokot Community Peace Builders course participants with a Japanese delegation

ONE on ONE with Col G M Gitonga (Outgoing Commandant, Humanitarian Peace Support School)



Q. Good morning sir.

A. Good morning to you WO1 Osew.

Q. Thank you sir for allowing me to have this moment of interview out of your busy schedule.

A. You are welcome.

Q. Sir, highlight to me your history as a career officer

A. I joined the KDF as a cadet in 1984 and commissioned on 8th August 1985. I was then posted to 10 Engineers as troop commander where I rose to become squadron commander and finally the Battalion

commander from 2007 to 2010, which makes me so proud having been one of the field commanders of Kenya's fighting Battalions. I have also worked in other offices such as Staff Officer incharge of contracts at Defence headquarters. Also worked as a trainer

at Kenya Military Academy (KMA) close to two intakes of cadets. I have also instructed at Defense Staff College (DSC) for close to two years.

Q. When did you join IPSTC sir?

A. I joined IPSTC in December 2012 as commandant Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPPS), a position I have held for the last four years.

Q. Have you worked before in Peace Support Environment?

A. I served in Eritrae for one and half years under UNMIS as a staff officer incharge of maintainance where I was again deployed in Joint Operations Logistic Centre where I gained a lot of valuable experience coordinating different sectors .

Q. How different do you find IPSTC from other institutions that you have worked in before?

A. Since HPSS trains both at strategic and at tactical level and the multi dimensional nature of the institution training both the military, police and civilians at the same time has been unique and interesting. Having to work with different countries as partners and sponsors to our courses has also brought unique and very excellent experince. IPSTC has a name in the region for its excellence and every other institution in the world is seeking to work close with IPSTC. This is very positive and i can confidently say has come because of the hospitality and professional way we undertake training in this institution.

Q. How does your office connect with PSRD and PCSS?

A. The relationship has been very cordial. Initially Peace and Conflict Studies School (PCSS) was very distinct but with the coordination with the commandant, we have ensured very close working relations that today you may not differentiate the two platforms and even the research department.

Q. You have been very instrumental in promoting training of our officers and men in order to build internal capacity. What informs your passion for this?

A. As a training institution, its only in order that you build internal capacity to ensure we manage the information and resources that we have. The military today have very intelligent and knowledgeable officers and men. Its only by exposing them to adequate training and giving them exposure that you can be able to tap from their vast knowledge and expertise to continue to train and empower others. This also stimulates ownership and even the civilians enjoy being taught by the military officers.

Q. What major achievements or contributions has your office made in the IPSTC's PSO training?

A. Since i joined HPSS, we have expanded from the initial mine action training to more elaborate and diversified fields. We have also increased our courses from initial twelve courses per year to over one hundred courses in a year. This has been very fulfilling and i highly thank my staff for the tireless work that they have done to keep the institution growing.

Q 8. Sir, in the course of your work, have you encountered any challenges that have hindered your achievement as expected?

A. Challenges are always there. One challenge has been lack of sufficient

resources. We however appreciate the immense support we have received from our partners that has enabled us to grow this far. With more resources, we intended to grow even further and continue to improve more on our capacity to train within our mandate. The other challenge is having people who are ready to sacrifice in order to deliver. Most of the time people look at the monetary value they will earn before they do the work.

Q. What future plan does your office have for HPSS?

A. I would endeavour to make everybody get involved and realize their purpose to be able to move forward together. Also to continue to build more partnerships all over the world and to make IPSTC remain indeed a centre of excellence.

Q. In your assessment, where do you see IPSTC in the next five years?

A. IPSTC is heading to be the regional and continental icon of Africa where all the references will be made. IPSTC is already exporting facilitators to train in the rest of the centres of excellence in Africa.

Q. From your vast experience, is there anything you may recommend to IPSTC to improve on so that it becomes more responsive to the needs of the regional peace and security ?

A. We are already developing a Counter Improvised Explosive Divises (CIED's) wing which is going to bring with it new fronts and partnerships since IED's are the current weapon of choice by the terrorists today. We are also on the fore front of developing a counter IED doctrine which even the UN will depend on.

Q. Given the chance to come back to IPSTC, would you?

Ans. I have enjoyed my time at IPSTC and would be glad to join IPSTC again if given a chance.

Q14. Where are you heading to from here

A. I have been posted to Defense Headquarters in the office of training and doctrines.

Q. I wish you well in your new appointment and thank you again for allowing me time to talk to you sir.

A. Thank you

**WO1 Michael Osew
Librarian, PSRD**

Poetic Corner

From time immemorial great leaders
have come and gone

They emerge to face the challenge of
the time

When the world was poised to face
severe global confrontation - 'Cold
war'

Mikhail Gorbachev put a reverse gear
by dissolving communist empire

By reducing weapons of mass
destruction and opening political
space

The emerging global power pattern
threatens post Gorbachev world order

Signs of new arms race can be seen
over the horizon

A new Russia is born with expanding
satellite of like minded republics

NATO maintains the cold war posture

Swallowing former Soviet republics as
if the cold war ended not

And a militarily strong Russia with a
historical tsar stands up to face the
confederacy

Whence will another Gorbachev
come?

When race, ethnic identity, religion
have divided nations and the world

Great ones have been born

Mandela spoke of a rainbow nation

A nation where black and white
flourish in durable peace

Martin Luther saw a peaceful America

Where all are judged by the content
of their character not the colour of
their skin

Nyerere saw a nation where ethnic

languages can flourish in one uniting
voice, Kiswahili

A voice of brotherhood, undugu

A voice of dignity, unity,
independence and pride in one's
heritage – Ujamaa na Kujitegemea

Have the last beautiful leaders been
born?

In the era of wanton deaths,
displacement and destruction in
South Sudan?

In the wake of unending wars
in Somalia, Yemen, Syria and
Afghanistan?

In the dramatized drums of war in
the Korean peninsular?

In the protracted Middle East wars
and rumours of war?

In the silence of the lambs as the
carnage unfolds?

As time and the stars have always
predicted

As Shamans, Griots, Laibons,
Abashigantahe have always
foretold

There is a white horse across the
mountains

There is a red star upon the skies

Beckoning the return of a messenger
of peace

Enlightenment of the world leaders

Abhorrence for human carnage for
a pound of silver

And bottomless pride of honour

Hatred for those who look different

Those who believe in a different god

Those who rule in a different way

Those who dance in their own style

Is peace a product of the big stick?

A result of a bigger gun and most
virulent poison?

A result of a big purse?

A big territory?

A large united armed states and
groups?

A large and fire/brimstone spitting
army?

Or a voice of reason amidst drums of
war?

A non violent expression of grievances?

A calm, impartial character

In the search for peaceful pathway at
the height of security threats?

Standing up for injustice while risking
one's own life?

In sincerity of spirit and compassion in
the service of mankind?

Working in communities/fellowship of
peace at the hour of need?

Forsaking honour, title, privilege in the
search for enlightenment?

In seeking spiritual liberation rather
than utilitarian happiness?

In forgiving and loving one's enemy?

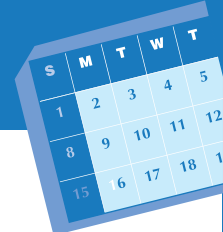
In seeking unity of world religions and
spiritual nirvana?

The poet bears not the ultimate
answer but a passionate quest for the
right way?

The elusive road to peace where saints
and heroes' footprints lead...

Joseph M Kioi,
Researcher IPSTC

IPSTC Second Quarter Course Calendar 2017



PEACE & CONFLICT STUDIES SCHOOL

S/No	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCE
1	Election Observers Course 24 April -05 May 2017	12 days course funded by Denmark	Comprises of participants who should be assigned to, or possibly assigned to operational positions for a peace operation mission(AU or UN)
2	Protection of Civilians /IDPS(POC) 08 -19 May 2017	12 days course funded by UK-BPST	Multi-dimensional Staff to be deployed to mission.
3	Dialogue Negotiation and Mediation 23 May -02 June 2017	12 days course funded by Denmark	Multi-dimensional Staff to be deployed to mission.
4	Child Protection (CP) 05-16 June 2017	12 days course funded by Denmark	Selected individuals who are serving or will be serving in senior and middle level positions within PSO. They include military, police and civilian.
5	Child Protection (CP) 07-16 June 2017	12 days course funded by Denmark	Selected individuals who are serving or will be serving in senior and middle level positions within PSO. They include military, police and civilian.
6	Sexual and Gender Based Violence Train The Trainers 19 -30 June 2017	12 days course funded by UK-BPST	Selected officers/men/women who are trainers/be deployed as trainers.
7	Human Rights Course 19 -30 June 2017	12 days course funded by UK-BPST	Multi-dimensional Staff to be deployed to mission.

HUMANITARIAN PEACE SUPPORT SCHOOL

8	AMISOM Force HQ (AMISOM HQ) 02 – 31 May 2017	30 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.
9	Hostile Environment Assistance Training (HEAT) 15- 19 May 2017	4 days course funded by RSM	Staff working in various parts of the world.
10	Personnel Safety and Security in the Field (PSSIF) 05-09 June 2017	5 days course funded by REDR(UK)	RED R UK.
11	Hostile Environment Assistance Training (HEAT) 19-23 June 2017	4 days course funded by SE	Staff working in various parts of the world.

PEACE AND SECURITY RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

12	Field Research June -October 2017	Funded by UNDP/JAPAN	IPSTC Staff.
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