

Peace and Security Research Department 2013 Research Agenda



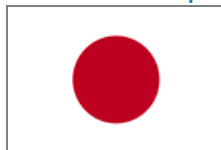
**International Peace
Support Training
Centre**

Peace & Security Research
Department
(PSRD)



**Theme: Enhancing Capacity
For Conflict Management
in Eastern Africa & Somalia**

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Table of Contents

Foreword	14
Preamble	15
Target Audience	16
 SECTION 1	
Overview of the Conflict in Somalia Democratic Republic	17
1. Drivers of Insecurity in Somalia: Mapping Contours of Violence	18
1.1 Focus and scope	18
1.2 Objectives.....	18
1.3 Main guiding research questions.....	18
1.4 Justification.....	18
1.5 References.....	18
1.6 Source and method of data collection	19
1.7 Timeframe (phasing)	19
1.8 Resources (including external consultancies)	19
2. State and Nation-building in Somalia	20
2.1 Focus and scope	20
2.2 Objectives.....	20
2.3 Main guiding research questions.....	20
2.4 Justification.....	20
2.5 References.....	21
2.6 Source and method of data collection	21
2.7 Timeframe (phasing)	22
2.8 Resources (including external consultancies)	22
3. Cooperation of Humanitarian Actors and Peace Support Operations: <i>The Case of Somalia</i>	23
3.1 Focus and Scope	23
3.2 Objectives.....	23
3.3 Main guiding research questions.....	23
3.4 Justification.....	23

3.5	References.....	24
3.6	Source and method of data collection	24
3.7	Timeframe (phasing)	25
3.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	25
4.	Impact of Armed Conflict on Women in Somalia	26
4.1	Focus and Scope	26
4.2	Objectives.....	26
4.3	Main guiding questions	26
4.4	Justification	26
4.5	References.....	27
4.6	Source and method of data collection	27
4.7	Timeframe (phasing)	27
4.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	28
5.	Children at Risk: Protection of Children in Somalia	29
5.1	Focus and Scope	29
5.2	Objectives.....	29
5.3	Main guiding research questions.....	29
5.4	Justification	29
5.5	References.....	30
5.6	Source and method of data collection	30
5.7	Timeframe (phasing)	30
5.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	31
6.	A Ray of Hope: AMISOM in Somalia	32
6.1	Focus and Scope	32
6.2	Objectives.....	32
6.3	Main guiding research questions.....	32
6.4	Justification	32
6.5	References.....	32
6.6	Source and method of data collection	33
6.7	Timeframe (phasing)	33

6.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	33
7.	Maritime Security in the Horn of Africa Sea board: <i>The Role of Peace Support Operations (PSO)</i> ..	34
7.1	Focus and scope	34
7.2	Objectives.....	34
7.3	Main guiding questions	34
7.4	Justification.....	34
7.5	References.....	34
7.6	Source and method of data collection.....	35
7.7	Timeframe (phasing)	35
7.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	35
7.9	Estimated budget.....	35
8.	Peace Support Operations in Complex Security Situations: <i>The case of Somalia</i>	36
8.1	Focus and Scope	36
8.2	Objectives.....	36
8.3	Main guiding questions	36
8.4	Justification.....	36
8.5	References.....	36
8.6	Source and method of data collection.....	37
8.7	Timeframe (phasing)	37
8.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	37
9.	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration in Somalia: <i>Lessons from Uganda</i>	38
9.1	Focus and Scope	38
9.2	Objectives.....	38
9.3	Main guiding research questions.....	38
9.4	Justification.....	38
9.5	References.....	39
9.6	Source and method of data collection.....	39
9.7	Timeframe (phasing)	39
9.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	40
10.	Feeling the Pinch: Impact of conflict on civilians in Somalia	41

10.1	Focus and Scope	41
10.2	Objectives.....	41
10.3	Main guiding research questions.....	41
10.4	Justification.....	41
10.5	References.....	42
10.6	Source and method of data collection	42
10.7	Timeframe (phasing)	42
10.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	43
11.	Role of Ideology in Federal Republic of Somalia	44
11.1	Focus and Scope	44
11.2	Objectives.....	44
11.3	Main guiding research questions.....	44
11.4	Justification.....	44
11.5	References.....	44
11.6	Source and method of data collection	44
11.7	Timeframe (phasing)	45
11.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	45
11.9	Estimated budget.....	45
12.	Security Sector Reforms / Development for Somalia.	46
12.1	Focus and Scope	46
12.2	Objectives.....	46
12.3	Main guiding research questions.....	46
12.4	Justification.....	46
12.5	References.....	46
12.6	Source and method of data collection	47
12.7	Timeframe (phasing)	47
12.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	47
13.	The Role of Media in Stabilization of Somalia.....	48
13.1	Focus and scope	48
13.2	Objectives.....	48

13.3	Main Guiding Research Questions	48
13.4	Justification	48
13.5	References.....	49
13.6	Source and method of data collection	49
13.7	Timeframe (phasing)	49
13.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	50
14.	Local Capacity for Peace as Building Blocks of Peace in Somalia	51
14.1	Focus and scope	51
14.2	Objectives.....	51
14.3	Justification	51
14.4	References.....	51
14.5	Source and method of data collection	52
14.6	Timeframe (phasing)	52
14.7	Resources (including external consultancies)	52
15.	Protection of Civilians in Protracted Conflicts: Case of IDPs in Somalia?	53
15.1	Focus and Scope	53
15.2	Objectives.....	53
15.3	Main guiding research questions.....	53
15.4	Justification	53
15.5	References.....	54
15.6	Source and method of data collection	54
15.7	Timeframe (phasing)	55
15.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	55
16.	Environmental Security in Peace Support Missions: Case of Somalia	56
16.1	Focus and Scope	56
16.2	Objectives.....	56
16.3	Main guiding research questions.....	56
16.4	Justification	56
16.5	References.....	57
16.6	Source and method of data collection	57

16.7	Timeframe (phasing)	58
16.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	58

SECTION 2

Overview of Conflict in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa 59

1. Democracy at Risk: Electoral Conflicts and Violence in Africa 60

1.1	Focus and scope	60
1.2	Objectives.....	60
1.3	Main guiding research questions.....	60
1.4	Justification	60
1.5	Reference	60
1.6	Source and method of data collection	61
1.7	Timeframe (phasing)	61
1.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	61

2. Protection of Civilians in the Eastern Region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)..... 62

2.1	Focus and scope	62
2.2	Objectives.....	62
2.3	Main guiding research questions.....	62
2.4	Justification	62
2.5	Reference	63
2.6	Source and method of data collection	63
2.7	Timeframe (phasing)	63
2.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	63

3. One Song or Different Strokes: Peace building Architecture in Eastern Africa 64

3.1	Focus and scope	64
3.2	Objectives.....	64
3.3	Main guiding research questions.....	64
3.4	Justification	64
3.5	References.....	65
3.6	Source and method of data collection	65
3.7	Timeframe (phasing)	65

3.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	66
4.	Achieving Human Security in the Horn of Africa: The Role of Peace Support Missions	67
4.1	Focus and scope	67
4.2	Objectives.....	67
4.3	Main guiding research questions.....	67
4.4	Justification	67
4.5	References.....	68
4.6	Source and method of data collection	68
4.7	Timeframe (phasing)	68
4.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	68
5.	The Hidden Hand: Environmental Insecurity in the Karamoja Cluster.....	69
5.1	Focus and scope	69
5.2	Objectives.....	69
5.3	Main guiding research questions.....	69
5.4	Justification	69
5.5	References.....	69
5.6	Source and method of data collection	70
5.7	Timeframe (phasing)	70
5.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	70
6.	Women, Peace and Security: Contribution of Women Peace Keepers in MONUSCO (DRC)	71
6.1	Focus and scope	71
6.2	Objectives.....	71
6.3	Main guiding research questions.....	71
6.4	Justification	71
6.5	References.....	72
6.6	Source and method of data collection	72
6.7	Timeframe (phasing)	72
6.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	73
7.	Reintegration of Child Soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Challenges and Prospects	74

7.1	Focus and scope	74
7.2	Objectives.....	74
7.3	Main guiding research questions.....	74
7.4	Justification.....	74
7.5	References.....	75
7.6	Source and method of data collection	75
7.7	Timeframe (phasing)	75
7.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	76
8.	Inter-Communal Conflicts in Kenya: Real Issues at stake in the Tana Delta.....	77
8.1	Focus and scope	77
8.2	Objectives.....	77
8.3	Main guiding research questions.....	77
8.4	Justification.....	77
8.5	References.....	77
8.6	Source and method of data collection	78
8.7	Timeframe (phasing)	78
8.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	78
9.	The Impact of Ethiopia and Eritrea Conflict on Regional Peace and Security.....	79
9.1	Focus and scope	79
9.2	Objectives.....	79
9.3	Main guiding research questions.....	79
9.4	Justification.....	79
9.5	References.....	80
9.6	Source and method of data collection	80
9.7	Timeframe (phasing)	80
9.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	80
10.	Reconciliation or Impunity; The Role of PSO in Transitional Justice	81
10.1	Focus and scope	81
10.2	Objectives.....	81
10.3	Main guiding research questions.....	81

10.4	Justification.....	81
10.5	References.....	81
10.6	Source and method of data collection.....	82
10.7	Timeframe (phasing)	82
10.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	82
11.	Cross border insecurity in the Eastern Region of DRC	83
11.1	Focus and scope	83
11.2	Objectives.....	83
11.3	Main guiding research questions.....	83
11.4	Justification.....	83
11.5	References.....	84
11.6	Source and method of data collection.....	84
11.7	Timeframe (phasing)	84
11.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	84
12.	Role of International Negotiations in Ending Conflicts in Burundi and Sudan	85
12.1	Focus and scope	85
12.2	Objectives.....	85
12.3	Main guiding research questions.....	85
12.4	Justification.....	85
12.5	References.....	85
12.6	Source and method of data collection.....	86
12.7	Timeframe (phasing)	86
12.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	86
13.	Promoting Peace Education through Peace Support Operations in Eastern Africa	87
13.1	Focus and scope	87
13.2	Objectives.....	87
13.3	Main guiding research questions.....	87
13.4	Justification.....	87
13.5	References.....	87
13.6	Source and method of data collection.....	88

13.7	Timeframe (phasing)	88
13.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	88
14.	Role of the Military in Disaster Management: The Case of Bududa Landslide in Eastern Uganda ...	89
14.1	Focus and scope	89
14.2	Objectives.....	89
14.3	Main Guiding Research Questions.....	89
14.4	Justification.....	89
14.5	References.....	90
14.6	Source and method of data collection.....	90
14.7	Timeframe (phasing)	90
14.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	91
15.	Mitigating Natural Resource Based Conflicts: Oil and Gas in Eastern Africa	92
15.1	Focus and scope	92
15.2	Objectives.....	92
15.3	Main guiding research questions.....	92
15.4	Justification.....	92
15.5	References.....	93
15.6	Source and method of data collection.....	93
15.7	Timeframe (phasing)	94
15.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	94
16.	Eastern Africa Contribution to African Union Peace and Security Agenda	95
16.1	Focus and scope	95
16.2	Objectives.....	95
16.3	Main guiding research questions.....	95
16.4	Justification.....	95
16.5	References.....	96
16.6	Source and method of data collection.....	96
16.7	Timeframe (phasing)	96
16.8	Resources (including external consultancies)	96

17. Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR) in Peace Support Missions: Western Equatoria State of South Sudan	97
17.1 Focus and scope	97
17.2 Objectives.....	97
17.3 Main guiding research questions.....	97
17.4 Justification	97
17.5 References.....	98
17.6 Source and method of data collection	98
17.7 Timeframe (phasing)	98
17.8 Resources (including external consultancies)	99
18. The Role of Media in Peace Support Missions	100
18.1 Focus and scope	100
18.2 Objectives.....	100
18.3 Main Guiding Research Questions.....	100
18.4 Justification	100
18.5 References.....	101
18.6 Source and method of data collection	101
18.7 Timeframe (phasing)	101
18.8 Resources (including external consultancies)	101

Foreword

The research agenda 2013 is comprised of two parts, namely; the Japan/UNDP regular funds supported research in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa and the Japan/UNDP supplementary fund supported research specific to Somalia.

The IPSTC Research Agenda 2013 captures a broad spectrum of peace and security issues currently daunting the Eastern Africa region. The IPSTC research is meant to gather information and knowledge that will inform policy and programming for the United Nations agencies, African Union (AU), Governments in Eastern Africa, East African Standby Force (EASF), and other institutions dealing with peace and security issues.

Some of the topics covered are protection of civilians, reintegration of child soldiers, environmental security, women peace and security, international negotiations, inter-communal conflicts, electoral violence, peace support missions, peace education, conflict sensitive media, disaster management and alternative disputes resolution mechanisms. Gender, youth and people with disabilities are cross-cutting issues in all the research topics bearing in mind the specific impact that conflict has on these groups. The research will cover the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia and Eritrea.

IPSTC carried out baseline survey to establish research needs in South Sudan and is set to do the same for Somalia. The current research topics are informed by previous surveys of felt needs in the region. The overall theme of the research changes every year. In 2012 the research agenda theme was *'opportunities and challenges of peace and security in South Sudan'*. The two themes of this year's agenda are: *'Enhancing Capacity of Conflict Management in Eastern Africa and Enhancing Capacity for Peace building in Somalia'*.

The role of IPSTC is to contribute to the preparedness of the Eastern Africa region in addressing peace and security issues. The Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) has made considerable contribution in research and training on peace support issues in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa through production of high quality research products and training manuals.

Special thanks go to the Government of Japan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for supporting this research agenda. Gratitude also goes to the European Union for supporting four regional researchers in 2013, who will be instrumental in the achievement of this agenda.

This research agenda was enriched by development partners and subject matter experts during the workshop held in February 2013 and another one specifically for Somalia held in April 2013. The Centre remains indebted to them.

Preamble

The Peace and Research Department (PSRD) of the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is charged with the responsibility of conducting research on peace and security issues in Eastern Africa. The department has produced a number of Occasional papers and Issue Briefs over the last 3 years. The publication focuses on conflict prevention, management and post conflict recovery.

The PSRD prepares annual research agenda to achieve the following objectives:

- Guide activities carried out by the research department.
- Align the activities of the research department with the strategic plan of IPSTC.
- Provide a basis for evaluating the performance of the department.
- Provide a structured response to the development partner's priorities.

The themes of 2013 research agenda are; *'Enhancing Capacity of Conflict Management in Eastern Africa'* and *Enhancing Capacity for Peace building in Somalia*. The first part of the Research agenda is comprises eighteen (18) topics focusing on conflict prevention, conflict management and post conflict recovery in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region. The Somalia specific agenda is comprises sixteen (16) topics. `

The views expressed during the February and April 2013 workshops have been incorporated in the research agenda. Some topics were removed and others were added to the agenda.

The following topics have been selected for Occasional Papers (highlighted in the document):

- Cross border insecurity in the Eastern Region of DRC.
- Reintegration of Child Soldiers in the DRC.
- Drivers of Insecurity in Somalia: Mapping the Contours of Violence.
- A Ray of Hope: AMISOM in Somalia.
- Security Sector Reforms or Development? What Works for Somalia?
- Protection of Civilians in Protracted Conflicts: Case of IDPs in Somalia

The remaining topics will be used to generate quarterly Issue Briefs.

Target Audience

The Target audience for IPSTC publications are the decision makers in key peace and security institutions. These include policy makers in national security sector such as internal security, defence, judiciary and parliament and regional institutions dealing with conflict prevention and management such as East African Standby Force (EASF), East African Community (EAC), Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), International Conference of the Great Lakes region (ICGLR), Regional Centre for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSEA), African Union, Embassies of key development partners with special interests in regional peace and security issues and the United Nations agencies in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa.

Section I

Overview of the Conflict in Somalia Democratic Republic

Having plunged into anarchy with the overthrow of Siad Barre in 1991, Somalia remained without a central government for over 20 years, prompting skeptics to classify it as a failed state. Somalia had been colonized by different powers including Britain, France and Italy. This heritage has informed evolution of the state with French Djibouti stabilizing and separating from Somalia and Somaliland seceding after the chaos of early 1990s. Somaliland has not received international recognition as a separate state. Puntland followed suit and thus the two regions became zones of peace. This perhaps set a precedent for block by block stabilization in Somalia.

Many attempts have been made by neighbouring countries and the international community to bring law and order in the Somalia with mixed results. The current political establishment is a product of Djibouti and Kenya based negotiations that established transitional federal government and transitional national government of Somalia.

The Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG) was restored in 2006. The UN Security Council authorized the African Union to create a peacekeeping mission for Somalia in February 2007 to support stabilization of the country. Encouraged by the progress of this mission, Ethiopia and Kenya joined the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and launched attacks on the terrorists from the west and the south respectively; capturing Al-Shabaab's last remaining strongholds in southern Somalia in 2012.

Despite the recent successes of combined international efforts, security remains a huge concern in Somalia. The continued presence of AMISOM is critical to the success of the Somali peace process and Somalia's new government, since the transfer of power from TFG to Somalia's current government in August 2012.

South and Central Somalia have remained in conflict to date though the recent democratic change of government is sending signals of a new order in the country. AMISOM has also provided the necessary ground for the relatively weak administration to operate.

It is in light of this window of opportunity that members of the international community are providing various kinds of assistance to the country to support emerging pillars of peace and security consolidation in Somalia. This research agenda is meant to contribute in informing policy makers on the right approaches to the reconstruction of the state and consolidation of peace and security.

1. Drivers of Insecurity in Somalia: Mapping Contours of Violence

1.1 Focus and scope

This paper aims at understanding the various forms of violence in Somalia and their drivers. It will include human security and national security dimensions and will also address violence against vulnerable groups.

1.2 Objectives

- Examine the underlying causes of the conflict in Somalia.
- Examine the various drivers and multipliers of conflict in Somalia.
- Analyse the patterns of different forms of criminality.

1.3 Main guiding research questions

- How do the various levels of conflicts influence each other (e.g. how does political insecurity influence or affect human insecurity)?
- What are the factors and multipliers of the various forms of insecurity?
- Are there underlying or structural causes of insecurity (Socio-economic and political structures, religion, clan/Culture)?

1.4 Justification

Despite the presence of conflict in Somalia today, a lot has been done by the interim administration, the current government, the African Union and the United Nations to stabilize the country. There are still many organized armed groups that threaten peace in the country and hinder post conflict stabilization. For durable peace and security in the country, there is a need to understand the dynamics of political violence and its effects on human security and the multipliers of the various forms of insecurity in the country. There is also need to understand causes of violence, other forms of criminality and the role of identity and religion in the conflict.

Sustainable solutions to the challenge of insecurity in the country can only be achieved through understanding the underlying causes and drivers of insecurity in the country. As long as the citizens experience physical insecurity, livelihoods insecurity, poor health and education services, Somalia will be far away from peace.

1.5 References

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1.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations;
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UN officials, Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials and members NGOs operating in remote areas.
- Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.
- Method:
 - Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
 - Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
 - As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

1.7 Timeframe (phasing)

First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks).

Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).

Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

1.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

2. State and Nation-building in Somalia

Since the collapse of the Republic of Somalia in 1991, Somalia has disintegrated into other small states and regions. Though Somaliland and Puntland have established a modicum of authority and stability, Central and Southern Somalia have remained fragile.

2.1 Focus and scope

This paper will survey the prospects for consolidation of gains made by local and international actors towards peace and security stabilization in Somalia. The paper will examine role of the traditional mechanisms and emerging civil society. The on-going post conflict reconstruction including the drafting of a new constitution and security sector development, UN and AU sponsored peace support initiatives will be assessed. The paper will also identify opportunities and threats to Somalia's state and nation building process.

2.2 Objectives

- Assess opportunities for state and nation building in Somalia.
- Identify the challenges to state and nation building.
- Assess the role of different actors in state and nation building.

2.3 Main guiding research questions

- What are the driving factors for state and nation building in Somalia?
- What hinders state and nation building in Somalia?
- What is the role of traditional mechanisms in state and nation building in Somalia?
- To what extent do external interventions advance or hinder peace and security consolidation in Somalia?

2.4 Justification

The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) has made commendable strides in stabilizing the country. However peace is yet to be felt in most parts of the country. There have been a number of transitional authorities in Somalia. There is not yet a central government that can exercise authority over all the regions of the country. There has been progress in the electoral process where the President and Prime Minister have been changed through the ballot. The security sector is still challenged in most parts of the country. The justice system and correctional facilities are not yet reliable, and the government cannot provide health and education services. The international community has provided support to the interim administration through provision of security, training local security personnel, financing the constitutional development process and coordinating external assistance. It is important to examine whether the efforts provided by AMISOM, UN, IGAD, the Kenya Defense Force (KDF), US, UK, EU, Arab League, Eritrea and other development partners are advancing or hindering the course of peace and security stabilization in the country.

Long term peace in Somalia requires establishment of legislations, policies and institutions to oversee implementation of the new constitution. For external support to have a strategic impact it must be leveraged on local institutions that advance the course of state and nation building in the country.

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2.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

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Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UN officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials and members NGOs operating in remote areas.

Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
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- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

2.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

3. Cooperation of Humanitarian Actors and Peace Support Operations: *The Case of Somalia*

3.1 Focus and Scope

This study aims to examine the evolution of the nature and dynamics of humanitarian cooperation in Somalia.

3.2 Objectives

- Analyses the nature of humanitarian relationship in Somalia.
- Identify opportunities for enhancing humanitarian cooperation.

3.3 Main guiding research questions

- What is the value of military and humanitarian workers cooperation?
- What are the risks of that cooperation in Somalia?
- Is AMISOM well prepared to add value to such cooperation?

3.4 Justification

In many of the most difficult operating environments, the relationship between humanitarian and peace support actors has been fraught with many difficulties and it has been unproductive. The literature suggests that this is linked to a number of factors including differences in terminology, cultures and concepts. However, the principal problem is the fundamental difference in the motivations, goals and approaches of military and humanitarian actors in their engagement in humanitarian action. These differences impact on interaction at the policy, strategic and operational/tactical levels, as evidenced in all the major theatres in which these actors have been deployed, from Kosovo in the 1990s to Libya in 2011. The humanitarian community has largely focused on highlighting the ideological implications of these differences, but without sufficiently explaining the operational relevance of humanitarian principles and the impact that linking military and humanitarian objectives or the direct engagement of military forces in humanitarian action may have for humanitarian operations, and for the populations in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. The case of Somalia will highlight the current situation on the ground on how the humanitarian community could improve its approach to military actors.

The relationship between "humanitarian and military" is not new: the Military Health Service worked in Africa for several years and on several occasions like in Biafra, in the South China Sea, Lebanon, and Chad. The actors had been asked to develop and perform fraternal relationships. However, this question has been raised since the end of the Cold War, and more seriously since the attacks of 11 September 2001. There is a need for rigorous analysis of the practical conditions in which these actors are called upon to act in the case of Somalia. It is known that humanitarian-military relationship is redefined with the new international realities. These are characterized both by the emergence of new actors in the international arena (NGOs, international economic actors, mafias, among others)

by the emergence of new issues across world (environment, international justice, oil, health, among others) and new forms of conflict.

3.5 References

Alex de Waal (1997), *Famine Crimes: Politics and the Disaster Relief Industry in Africa*, African Rights, International African Institute, James Currey and Indiana University Press, Oxford and Bloomington ILL

UN Report (2011), *Report of the Secretary General of the United Nations – African Union Cooperation in Peace and Security*, S2011/805

S. O Agada (Commander), 2008, *The Challenges of United Nations Peace Keeping in Africa*, Case Study of Somalia, Certificate Thesis, Nigerian Navy

Michael Paugh (2001), *Civil-Military Relations in Peace Support Operations: hegemony or emancipations*, University of Plymouth, ODI, London

Ted A. van Baarda (2001), 'A Legal Perspective of Cooperation between Military and Humanitarian Organizations in Peace Support Operations', *International Peacekeeping*, (forthcoming) Vol. 8, No. 1

Marc Gorie (2013), *UN Secretary General Recommends Coordination over Integration in Somalia*, Foreign Policy Association

3.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations;

Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM well as UN officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials and members NGOs operating in remote areas.

Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

3.7 Timeframe (phasing)

First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks).

Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).

Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

3.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

4. Impact of Armed Conflict on Women in Somalia

4.1 Focus and Scope

This study will seek to address the key factors that threaten peace and security of women in the Somalia region. The paper will address the impact of violence on women and the role of government, civil society and the international community in addressing women in conflict situations.

4.2 Objectives

- Examine how war and violence has affected the lives of women in Somalia region.
- Identify the challenges faced by women in peace –building and the role of civil society and international organizations in protection of women in conflict situation.
- Assess the capacity of national government and international community to prevent and manage violence against women.

4.3 Main guiding questions

- What is the impact of the armed conflict /violence on the lives of women in Somalia?
- How has the national Government, civil society and the International community responded to these challenges?
- How can violence against women be overcome to meet the UN Security Council resolution 1325 on women and peace?

4.4 Justification

As the nature of warfare has changed, the Security Council recognizes that international peace and security are advanced when women are included in decision-making and when they contribute to peace building.

In October 2000 the first UN Security Council Resolution on Women and peace and security was passed unanimously. The Resolution 1325 that emerged from the leadership of supportive governments, the advocacy of a coalition of NGOs and technical assistance from the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and other gender advocates in the UN system.

Upon this background, it is crucial that women's voices are heard and their work on the ground is recognized, Valued and supported. Women's Decisions should be made with them and not for them.

Violence against women is still a major obstacle to women's participation in peace and democracy processes in Somalia and East African region. Violence takes many forms and is present at different levels and in all parts of society, from the domestic sphere to the national political arena. This includes domestic violence, sexual violence, threats and violations of human rights.

This research will provide the necessary background materials to enrich the course on the nature of impact of armed conflict on women in Peace-building in Somalia.

4.5 References

Saadia Ali Aden (2013), Freelance Contributor, PUFFWORLD

NGO Working Group on Women Peace and Security (2013), Monthly Action Points on Women Peace and Security, womenpeaceandsecurity.org, Accessed April 11, 2013

Lisa Shanon (April 12th, 2012), The Worst Place in the World to be a Woman, The Economist

Judith Gardner (2007), Gender Profile for Somalia, An Executive Summary, EC Somali Unit, Kenya and NORAD

Club De Madrid (2009), Women's Leadership for Peace and Security in the Greater Horn of Africa

4.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations;

Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UN officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials) and members of NGOs operating in remote areas.

Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

4.7 Timeframe (phasing)

First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks).

Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).

Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

4.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

5. Children at Risk: Protection of Children in Somalia

5.1 Focus and Scope

This research will assess the system for protection of vulnerable children in Somalia

5.2 Objectives

- Provide an update on the child protection system in Somalia.
- Assess the capacity of specific child protection actors in Somalia.
- Identify obstacles to child protection and opportunities for effective participation of PSO actors in child protection in Somalia.

5.3 Main guiding research questions

- What prevents children from accessing protection in Somalia?
- How has the National Government responded to the right to basic needs for children?
- How are different actors coordinating their activities for effective protection of children?
- What is the role of PSO actors in child protection?

5.4 Justification

In 2011, the United Nations documented 948 cases of recruitment of children, mostly by Al-Shabaab. There were also documented cases of recruitment and use by the Transitional Federal Government and allied militia. Separately, the Transitional Federal Government forces inadvertently recruited 86 children, who were identified and repatriated from Bihanga military training camp in Uganda in April and August 2011. While 11 of these children joined a United Nations-supported reintegration programme, a number of them were reportedly released without undertaking a formal release process.¹ In 2011, 127 cases of abduction were reported. Most abductions and detentions were carried out by Al-Shabaab in South Central zone.

In 2006, Africa accounted for 40% of the world's 300 000 child soldiers (Kielland and Tovo, 2006: 113).

Research findings are expected to inform IPSTC and other international organizations on the measures that are required to provide effective protection of children's in post conflict areas within Eastern Africa. This report will be based on a review of relevant programme documents and interviews with development agencies and non-government organization (NGO) staff within the affected areas.

- _____

¹ Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (A/66/782-S/2012/261) issued on 26 April 2012

5.5 References

Clar Ni Chonghaile (2012), Control and Dignity: Making the case for social protection in Somalia, Nairobi, guardian.co.uk, accessed April 11, 2013

Sheema Sen Gupta, Moderator (2012), Child Protection System Programming – Somaliland, Report of Conference on child protection systems strengthening in Sub Saharan Africa, Promising Practices, Lessons Learned and the Way forward, UNICEF Somalia

ILO (2012), Decent Work Programme 2012-2015: Somalia (Southern Somalia and Puntland)

IOM (2012), Support to Combating Piracy through Capacity Building and Enhanced Social Protection, IOM Somalia

Lamii Kromah (2010), The Role of AMISOM's Civilian Component, Conflict Trends, 21, ACCORD

5.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations;

Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UN officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials) and members of NGOs operating in remote areas.

Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

5.7 Timeframe (phasing)

First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks).

Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).

Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

5.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

6. A Ray of Hope: AMISOM in Somalia

6.1 Focus and Scope

This research will identify the factors that explain the perceived success of AMISOM in Somalia and examine its contribution in the reconstruction strategies of Somalia.

6.2 Objectives

- Evaluate the challenges and success of AMISOM security operations.
- Identify challenges of effective peace support operations in the country
- Identify opportunities for enhancing peace and security consolidation in Somalia.

6.3 Main guiding research questions

- What factors have informed strategies and success of AMISOM in Somalia?
- What are the challenges and opportunities for AMISOM to enhance peace and security in Somalia?
- What are the challenges and opportunities for peace consolidation in Somalia?

6.4 Justification

With the support of the international community, AMISOM has made significant progress in the restoration of peace and freedom of movement in Somalia. The force (AMISOM), which includes Kenyan, Ugandan, Djiboutian, Burundian and Sierra Leonean forces, has forced out Al-Shabaab, the Al Qaeda-affiliated terror group from its positions in many towns of Somalia. This ushered the longest sustained period of relative peace that the Somali capital has had since the collapse of central government in 1991. Al-Shabaab is now being marginalized in many areas of Somalia as they have lost ground and the support of the Somali population.

Several countries concerned with the growing of Al-Qaeda presence in the Horn of Africa have welcomed the AMISOM mission. "What we've seen here is a marked increase in African countries' capacities and willingness to successfully address challenges," said Matt Goshko, an official at the Somali Affairs Unit in the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi.

The example of AMISOM operations in Somalia can therefore be a reference for other African regional forces in their interventions and strategies against terrorist threats.

6.5 References

AMISOM (2010): The AMISOM bulletin, February

UNSC (2006), Report of the Secretary General on the Situation in Somalia, S/2006/122, 21

Williams, Paul D (2009), Into the Mogadishu Maelstrom: The African Union Mission in Somalia, International Peacekeeping 16, No .4

Mugisha, Nathan (2011), The Way Forward in Somalia, The RUSI Journal 156, No. 3

Murithi, Tim (2008), The African Union's Evolving Role in Peace Operations: The African Union Mission in Burundi, the African Union Mission in Sudan and the African Union Mission in Somalia, African Security Review 17, No. 1

6.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations.
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UN officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials) and members NGOs operating in remote areas.
- Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

6.7 Timeframe (phasing)

First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks).

Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).

Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

6.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

7. Maritime Security in the Horn of Africa Sea board: *The Role of Peace Support Operations (PSO)*

7.1 Focus and scope

The paper aims to understand the various forms and drivers of maritime insecurity in the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden and identify the policies, strategies and tactics that have been taken by various stakeholders to address the problem.

7.2 Objectives

- To examine the state of maritime security in Somalia coast
- To identify the main drivers of on-going insecurity in the Gulf of Aden
- To analyse the strategies, policies and tactics that have been adopted by PSO

7.3 Main guiding questions

- Who are the actors and drivers of maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Aden?
- What are the effects and consequences of maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Aden?
- What is the contribution of AMISOM and other actors in enhancing maritime security in the region?

7.4 Justification

The security situation on the coast of Somalia has been a threat to international shipping since the beginning of Somali Civil War . Many international organizations, including the International Maritime Organization and the World Food Programme, have expressed concern over the rise in acts of attacks on sea vessels. Maritime insecurity has impeded the delivery of shipments and increased shipping expenses, costing an estimated \$6.6 to \$6.9 billion a year in global trade per Oceans beyond Piracy (OBP). According to the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), a veritable industry of profiteers has also risen around maritime insecurity. Insurance companies, in particular, have profited from the pirate attacks, as insurance premiums have increased significantly. The UN Secretary-General's report (S/2012/783) on implementation of the resolution 2020 asked AMISOM to take the necessary measures against maritime insecurity on the coast of Somalia.

7.5 References

Chuck Mason and Rawle O. King (April 2011): Piracy off the Horn of Africa

UNSC Report (2011), Report of the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on Legal Issues Related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, S/2011/30

Katharine Houreld (2009), ("Private Ship Escorts Guard Against Pirates,

Axe, David (2009), Defeating Somali pirates on land: the Kenya connection

Bair, Robert (2009), *Disrupting Somali Piracy via Trust and Influence Operations*. Monterey, California: Naval Postgraduate Institute

7.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations;
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UN officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials) and members of NGOs operating in remote areas.
- Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

7.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks).
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

7.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

7.9 Estimated budget

TBD

8. Peace Support Operations in Complex Security Situations: *The case of Somalia*

8.1 Focus and Scope

The paper seeks to understand the problems and challenges of peace operations in complex security situations. The study will focus on different roles of PSO in Somalia.

8.2 Objectives

- To understand the nature of Peace Support Operation in emergency Peace operations situation focusing on Somalia.
- To assess the capacity of different actors in addressing PSO in Somalia.
- To examine the key needs of the peace support missions.

8.3 Main guiding questions

- What does intervening in a complex emergency situation entail?
- What are the implications of conducting operations in Somalia?
- What lessons does the Somalia case offer for future PSO?

8.4 Justification

When a state can no longer provide good governance, enforce the rule of law and protect its citizens from crime and violence, when it can no longer produce economic prosperity, educate and provide its citizens with health care, that state has failed. If the state cannot maintain its place as a member of the international community, then that state will descend into violence, political instability, random warfare, massive human rights abuses, poverty, humanitarian disaster, and refugee crisis. The lack of good governance and economic instability leads to widespread crime, particularly extortion and black marketing. This lawlessness, in turn, makes it possible for terrorists to take sanctuary in these states. The international community is rightly concerned and must take responsibility to intervene as African union has done for Somalia. However intervening in such situations sometimes offers no precedents to learn from. There is a need to analyse the nature of recent peace support operations in complex situations so as to improve performance of future missions.

8.5 References

Jean-Marie Guéhenno (2013), Statement of United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping to the Challenges Project, London, United Kingdom, 10 April, accessed at <http://www.un.org>. Article 020305

The concept was originally branded 'Developmental Peacekeeping', but subsequently changed to 'Developmental'.

Peace Missions' to reflect the multi-dimensional structure of contemporary international peace efforts

Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge and Sybert Liebenberg (2004), 'Developmental Peacekeeping: what are the advantages for Africa; African Security Review, 13/2, pp. 125-131.

Paul D. Williams (2009), "The African Union's Peace Operations: A Comparative Analysis," African Security 2, nos. 2/3, 97-118.

The High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility, paragraphs 261-269 (2004).

8.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations.
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UN officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials) and members of NGOs operating in remote areas.
- Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

8.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks).
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

8.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

9. Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration in Somalia: Lessons from Uganda

9.1 Focus and Scope

This study will seek to address the risks involved in demobilization and several conditions that have to be met if demobilization is to attain a lasting and positive impact on peace and security development in Somalia.

9.2 Objectives

- To examine how disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of the former combatants can be implemented for peaceful transition in Somalia.
- Examine how disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of former combatant in Uganda can be lessons for Somalia's future DDR as a viable strategy for healing and reconciliation.
- To analyse how different forms of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration strategies can be applied in Somalia.

9.3 Main guiding research questions

- How have the African countries fared in disarming demobilization and reintegration of combatant for peace and security?
- What hinders effective demobilization and reintegration of combatant for peace?
- What can be done to enhance effective reintegration of combatant in to community for regional peace and security in Somalia?

9.4 Justification

In Africa, Several demobilisation exercises mostly after civil wars have taken place since the late 1980s in Southern as well as East Africa. In Mozambique and Namibia, for example, 90 000 and 43 000 combatants have been demobilised. In both countries, much smaller new armies have been established: the Namibian Defence Force has about 8 000 members, while the new armed forces in Mozambique consist of 30 000 military personnel. By mid-1996, however, the latter numbered only about 12 000, since there is little interest in joining the forces.

In Uganda, the Government demobilised 36 350 soldiers in three phases between 1992 and late 1995. In the Horn of Africa, the fall of Ethiopia's Mengistu regime in 1991, led to the complete demobilisation of what was the largest army in Africa, of almost half a million soldiers. It also allowed the demobilisation of 48 000 former freedom fighters in newly independent Eritrea. Eritrea reduced the size of its army from 95 000 at the end of the war to about 35 000. After relative stability was attained in 1992 in North-western Somalia, the self-declared Government of Somaliland made partially successful efforts to reduce the number of arms and armed personnel in the country.

9.5 References

Berdal, Mats (1996), *Disarmament and Demobilization after Civil Wars: Arms, Soldiers, and the Termination of Conflict*. Adelphi Paper No. 303. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Ginifer, Jeremy (2003), *Reintegration of Ex-Combatants*. In Meek, Sarah, Thokozani Thusi, Jeremy Ginifer, and Patrick Coke (eds). 2003. *Sierra Leone: Building the Road to Recovery*. Institute for Security Studies. Monograph No. 80. Pretoria, South Africa: Institute for Security Studies.

Hoddie, Matthew and Caroline Hartzell. 2003. *Civil War Settlements and the Implementation of Military Power-Sharing Arrangements*. *Journal of Peace Research* 40, No. 3, pp. 303-320.

Humphreys Macartan and Jeremy Weinstein (2004), *What the Fighters Say*, Centre for Globalization and Sustainable Development Working Paper; Columbia University

Humphreys Macartan and Jeremy Weinstein (2005), *Handling and Manhandling Civilians in Civil War*, Unpublished Manuscript,

King, Charles (1997), *Ending Civil Wars*, Adelphi

9.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations.
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UN officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials) and members of NGOs operating in remote areas.
- Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
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9.7 Timeframe (phasing)

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- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).

- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

9.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

10. Feeling the Pinch: Impact of conflict on civilians in Somalia

10.1 Focus and Scope

The study will seek to identify the effects of conflict and violence on civilians in Somalia in a bid to mitigate such risks in situations of conflict or chronic political instability.

10.2 Objectives

- To assess the socio-economic and political impact of the protracted conflict in Somalia.
- To identify options for conflict and violence mitigation in such situations?
- To assess capacity and opportunities of actors in conflict prevention and mitigation

10.3 Main guiding research questions

- What are the factors that hinder effective conflict mitigation in Somalia?
- What is the role of different actors in conflict prevention and mitigation in Somalia?
- What is the capacity of the national government and international community to address consequences of conflict and violence in Somalia?

10.4 Justification

To explore the economic, social and political linkages between combatants and civilians is important in order to understand their behaviour and risk perceptions. This will be achieved through exploring the crucial institutions in the community, and how they relate to the wider socio-economic and political context.

This research will show the relevance of strengthening community institutions like early warning systems, social contracts and spaces for peace and stability. It will highlight people's organisational and political abilities and their capacity to engage with a broad range of actors including those committing violence. Local conflicts are often intertwined with geographically wider social and political dynamics. Likewise, conflict and violence vulnerability connects local conditions to the macro-context and economic, social and political processes in society.

Therefore, efforts to reduce the risks stemming from conflict will only become effective when people at the grassroots build institutional linkages horizontally with other communities facing similar problems, and vertically with government officials, members of parliament or other decision-makers who can be held accountable for improving safety and protection and who can influence policies that prevent new risks and mitigate the impact of existing ones.

It is important to assess the impact of chronic conflict on social relations and people's livelihoods, and examine the implications of recurrent conflicts and violence towards conflict sustainable peace in Somalia.

10.5 References

Robert I. Rotberg, (2002) 'Failed States in a World of Terror', 81 (4) Foreign Affairs 127, 133 BBC News, (Jul. 11, 2011), Puntland Profile, BBC NEWS ONLINE, http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/4276288.stm

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Loan M. Lewis, (Jan, 2006), The Somali Lineage System and the Total Genealogy: A General Introduction to Basic Principles of Somali Political Institutions, Ann Arbor

Loan M. Lewis (2003) 205-206), A Modern History of the Somali: Fourth Edition, Ohio University Press, Ohio

10.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations;
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UN officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials) and members of NGOs operating in remote areas.
- Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

10.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks).
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

10.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

11. Role of Ideology in Federal Republic of Somalia

11.1 Focus and Scope

The study will seek to address indoctrination of the youth into radical groups associated with Al-Shabaab and other religious based organized armed groups.

11.2 Objectives

- To evaluate the factors that creates vulnerability of the youth to be recruited into extremist violent groups.
- To examine how conflicts can be prevented through youth focused strategies.

11.3 Main guiding research questions

- What are the factors that provide incentives for the youth to be recruited into extremist groups in Somalia?
- What is the role of diaspora youth in escalating the conflict in Somalia?
- What is the capacity of the national government and international community to address youth based conflicts in Somalia?

11.4 Justification

The youth have played a crucial part in executing violence in Somalia. It has been observed that there may be ideological indoctrination that attracts the youth to engage in violence. It is important to understand the source of this behaviour and identify strategies of prevention and management. This will be achieved through exploring crucial institutions and practices in the community and the diaspora, and how they relate to the wider socio-economic and political context.

11.5 References

Bjørn Møller (2009), The Somali conflict: the role of external actors, DIIS

Hassan Muhsin (2012), Understanding Drives of Violent Extremism, the Case of Al-Shabaab and Somali Youth, Combating Terrorism Centre

Muthoni Hannah (2011), Youth in conflict in the Horn of Africa: A comparative analysis of mungiki in Kenya and Al-Shabaab in Somalia, Journal of Language, Technology and Entrepreneurship in Africa

Warner J. R (2012), Vulnerable, Volatile Youth May Threaten Somalia's Fragile Stability; Radicalization Felt across Africa, Africa Centre for Strategic Studies

11.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations.
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UN officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials) and members of NGOs operating in remote areas.
- Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

11.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks).
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

11.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

This research will incorporate consultants from Somalia civil society who will provide most of background information and grass root based information on youth activities.

11.9 Estimated budget

TBD

12. Security Sector Reforms / Development for Somalia.

12.1 Focus and Scope

The study will explore the nature of both modern and traditional security sector in Somalia and seek innovative ways of developing a security sector that is responsive to the needs of the population in Somalia today.

12.2 Objectives

- To assess the current security sector framework in Somalia.
- To examine how peace consolidation can be enhanced through capacity building of the security sector?
- To assess the capacity of the different actors both government, neighbouring, countries, AMISOM, UN, IGAD, EAC and other international organizations in contributing to security sector reforms in Somalia.

12.3 Main guiding research questions

- What forms of security sector transformation does the current state of Somalia require?
- What is the role of traditional mechanisms in security sector transformation?
- What is the capacity of the national government and international community to address security sector development in Somalia?

12.4 Justification

Security sector transformation has been hailed as a cornerstone of effective security delivery especially in countries that are coming out of conflicts. Sustainable peace in Somalia is dependent on a strong central government administration that works effectively with regional governments. The citizens must be assured of their physical security so that they can lay down their arms and engage in productive economic activities.

Exploring the use of traditional structures in the security sector system and creating horizontal and vertical linkages with other security sector players may improve safety and protection of citizens. In most cases development partners may come with different programmes of security sector assistance. It is important to understand what the different players are doing and assess avenues of cooperation and coherent approach to SSR.

12.5 References

Robert I. Rotberg, 2002) 'Failed States in a World of Terror', 81 (4) Foreign Affairs 127, 133 BBC News, (Jul. 11, 2011), Puntland Profile, BBC NEWS ONLINE, http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/4276288.stm

Kenneth Menkhaus, (2004) 17), Somalia: State Collapse and the Threat of Terrorism (Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Terrence Lyons & Ahmed I. Samatar, (1995) Somalia: State Collapse, Multilateral Intervention, and Strategies for Reconstruction (Washington DC: Brookings.

Loan M. Lewis, (Jan, 2006), The Somali Lineage System and the Total Genealogy: A General Introduction to Basic Principles of Somali Political Institutions, Ann Arbor

Brickhill, J 2010, 'Security and Stabilization in Somalia: Learning from Local Approaches', in Somali Peace Processes, Accord Issue 21, pp 27-29

12.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations.
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UN officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials) and members of NGOs operating in remote areas.
- Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

12.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks).
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

12.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

13. The Role of Media in Stabilization of Somalia

13.1 Focus and scope

This research focuses on the role of media in peace support operations in Somalia. The paper will examine the nature of media influence in perpetuating conflict or peace building in Somalia. The study will assess how media has played a crucial role in escalating or de-escalating conflict in Africa in a bid to elicit lessons for Somalia. It will also assess how the emerging social media is playing a part in escalating or de-escalating conflict in the Somalia context.

13.2 Objectives

- To assess the state of media in Somalia.
- To identify the challenges of developing a media industry that can effectively advance democracy and development in Somalia.
- To assess the space of emerging social media in the Somalia conflict context.
- To identify opportunities for the emergence of a conflict sensitive media in Somalia.

13.3 Main Guiding Research Questions

- What is the capacity of the media to advance the reconstruction agenda in Somalia?
- What hinders the growth of a conflict sensitive media in the country?
- What role is the emerging social media playing in the Somalia conflict?
- How can international partners contribute to building capacity of the media in Somalia?

13.4 Justification

The media in Somalia has been operating under the most difficult circumstances in the world. Many Somalia journalists have been killed in the course of performing their work. The media can play an important role in the reconstruction of the country as it has been in other countries emerging from conflict. It can be a medium of enhancing national cohesion and reconciliation among former warring clans. It can also be abused and serve partisan interests. The government of Somalia and the international community has a responsibility to oversee the emergence of a dynamic and conflict sensitive media industry in the country. This can only be achieved if the conditions under which the Somalia journalists operate are understood and appreciated. The United Nations and other development partners can apply lessons learned in other countries to promote the necessary operational environment and train journalists and promote code of ethics.

The media can mediate communication between the government and the public and the politicians through responsible journalism. The emergence and space of social media especially among the youth in the country and in the diaspora requires to be understood for effective participation of the media in reconstruction and development of Somali Democratic Republic.

13.5 References

Beyene, Zenebe (2012), The role of media in ethnic violence during political transition in Africa: The case of Rwanda and Kenya, The University of Nebraska - Lincoln

MAMDANI Mahmood (2001), When Victims Become Killers: Colonialism, Nativism, and the

Genocide in Rwanda, Kampala: Fountain Publishers, Dar es Salaam: E & D Ltd

Keith Somerville (2012), Radio propaganda, hate broadcasting and Africa: from Rwandan genocide to Kenyan post-election violence, in studio S36, Bush House

Zenebe Beyene (2012), The role of media in ethnic violence during political transition in Africa: The case of Rwanda and Kenya, ETD, University of Nebraska – Lincoln

13.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations;
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UN officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials) and members of NGOs operating in remote areas.
- Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

13.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

13.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

14. Local Capacity for Peace as Building Blocks of Peace in Somalia

14.1 Focus and scope

This study will identify and analyze the prevailing local capacities for peace in Somalia. This refers to the factors that are already in place that contributes towards peace and security stabilization in Somalia. These factors may range from geographic location, religion, demography, culture, economic and political heritage and practices.

14.2 Objectives

- To identify the factors that contributes to peace building in Somalia.
- To assess the strategic value and nature of utilization of Local capacities for peace (LCP).
- To identify opportunities for use of LCP among actors in post conflict stabilization in the country.
- Main Guiding Research Questions
- What are the Local Capacities for peace in Somalia?
- What is the significance of the LCP in peace stabilization in the country?
- How are the different actors making use of these factors?

14.3 Justification

There have been many theories advanced to explain the best methods of intervening in conflict situations. It has been noted that recognizing factors that advance the cause of peace and security can enhance success of interventions. Peace generating factors may occur even when societies are in conflict and the challenge may be tilting the equation from conflict to peace generating factors. This approach is absolutely important in countries that are transforming from post conflict situations as witnessed in Liberia, Sierra Leone and South Sudan. Recognition of these factors in the case of Somalia is an important process of informing design and application of projects for peace and security among all the actors concerned. Beginning from a sound foundation especially among external development partners is extremely important since this may have a trickle-down effect on all other peace and development projects. Building on this goodwill is even more important when considering the sensitive nature of the Somali society towards foreign actors.

14.4 References

Abikok Riak (2000), The Local Capacities for Peace Project: the Sudan Experience, Development in Practice, Vol. 10, Numbers 3 & 4

Greg Hansen (1995), Local Capacities for Peace Project, SAWA Education for Peace, Uniting Lebanon's Children and Youth during War, Collaborative for Development Action (CDA)

Sue Williams (2012), Conflict Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation, power point presentation, CDA

Kenneth Bush (2004), Building Capacity for Peace and Unity, The Role of Local Government in Peace building, Federation of Canadian Municipalities and International Centre for Municipal Development

CDA, (2004), The Do No Harm Framework, The Framework for Analysing the Impact of Assistance on Conflict, Cambridge MA, USA

14.5 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations.
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UN officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials) and members of NGOs operating in remote areas.
- Additional sources are representatives of churches and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

14.6 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks).
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

14.7 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

15. Protection of Civilians in Protracted Conflicts: Case of IDPs in Somalia?

15.1 Focus and Scope

This research will assess the system for protection of IDPs and returnees in Somalia. How do people find protection in a world that increasingly attempts to govern their movements – in particular those that cross international borders? The paper will explore this larger question in order to compare measures and application of protection of internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees from violent conflict in Somalia.

15.2 Objectives

- Provide an update on the state of protection of IDPs and returnees in Somalia.
- Assess the capacity and different roles played by PSO and its impact on protection of IDPs and Returnees in Somaliland.
- Identify obstacles to effective protection of IDPS and Returnees and assess opportunities for effective protection by PSO actors in Somalia.

15.3 Main guiding research questions

- How do PSO and humanitarian actors define and implement protection efforts for Somalia IDPs and Returnees?
- How has the National Government, UNHCR and PSO responded to the right to basic needs for Returnees and IDPs?
- How are different actors coordinating their activities for effective protection of Returnees and IDPS particularly women and children in Somalia and her neighbours?
- What is the role of PSO actors in protection of Returnees and IDPS in Somalia?

15.4 Justification

Somalia is the country generating the third highest number of refugees in the world after Afghanistan and Iraq. UNHCR leads protection and emergency relief interventions targeting 700,000 IDPs out of a total IDP population estimated at 1.1 million and over 2,300 refugees in Somalia.

As at 16th May 2013, there were **1,023,722 Somali refugees** in the region, mainly hosted in Kenya, Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Tanzania and Uganda and over **1.1 million** Somalis internally displaced within the country, settled mainly in the South-Central region. A process of repatriating Somali refugees in Kenya has begun with cooperation from Kenya and Somalia governments and international organizations.

11,516 Somalis have so far sought refuge in neighboring countries in 2013. In the month of April 2013, **15,000** movements were reported in different areas in Somalia due to insecurity, floods, IDP evictions as well as cross-border movements. **920** movements have also been recorded so far in May 2013.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

As of 30 April 2013, **1,727 IDP families** have been assisted to return to their villages of origin, mainly in the Bay and Shabelle regions. This is 67% of the total planned returnees in tandem with the onset of the rainy season. Another 1,745 families were also similarly assisted in 2012, totaling **3,472**.

In line with providing durable solutions for returning IDPs, UNHCR together with the Somali National Federal Government has established the Somalia Solutions Platform. This Platform is aimed at defining a strategic solution-oriented strategy to support the safe and sustainable return and reintegration of the vulnerable people in society.

15.5 References

UNHCR (2007b), Ethiopia: Somali Refugees to be relocated away from the border, UNHCR Briefing Notes, 13 July 2007, Geneva

Turton, D. (2003), Conceptualising Forced Migration, Refugee Studies Centre, Working Paper, University of Oxford

Noor, H. (2007), 'Emergency within an emergency: Somali IDPs' Forced.... Migration Review, No. 28 (July)

OCHA (2007a) Humanitarian situation in Somalia, Monthly Analysis February 2007, Nairobi: OCHA. Downloaded from www.reliefweb.org, 2 Jan 2009

OCHA (2007b) Somalia: Situation Report 23 March 2007. Nairobi: OCHA, Downloaded from www.reliefweb.org, 2, Jan 2009

Report of the Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises (2002), IASC, Geneva

ICRC, Workshop on Protection for Human Rights and Humanitarian Organizations: Doing Something About It and Doing It Well, report of the workshop held at the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, 18–20 January 1999, pp. 21, 25

IASC (2002), Growing the Sheltering Tree: Protecting Rights through Humanitarian Action, IASC, Geneva

J. Darcy (1997), Human Rights and International Legal Standards: What Aid Workers Need To Know, Network Paper 19, ODI, London

15.6 Source and method of data collection

This report will be based on a review of relevant programme documents and interviews with development agencies and non-government organization (NGO) staff within Somalia, Kenya border and Ethiopia all the affected areas.

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia and United Nations documents, AMISOM, UNHCR, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations.
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UNHCR officials (Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials) and members of NGOs operating in remote areas.
- Additional sources are representatives of Clans and Moslem cleric and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

15.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks).
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

15.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

16. Environmental Security in Peace Support Missions: Case of Somalia

16.1 Focus and Scope

This research will assess the impact of Environmental security on the lives of people as well as element of regional and national security. Environmental security encompasses the mitigation and prevention of energy threats, including threats to sources and supply lines, and environmental risks and related stresses that directly contribute to political and economic instability to regions of importance like Somalia.

16.2 Objectives

- The study will seek to address the impact of Environmental Security threat on the selected energy, environmental, and related national security concerns that pose a direct conflict with AMISOM in PSO. Assess the capacity of the government of Somalia in mitigating impact of Environmental insecurity in Somalia.
- Identify obstacles to management of environmental security and opportunities for effective management of environmental security and the contributions of PSO in improving protection of environmental security in Somalia.

16.3 Main guiding research questions

- How does Environmental insecurity contribute to conflict in Somalia?
- How has the National Government, and PSO responded to the conflict arising from environmental security?
- How are different actors coordinating their activities for effective protection of environmental security?
- What is the role of AMISOM (PSO) and other actors in protection of environmental security in Somalia?

16.4 Justification

The environment plays a crucial role in the security of the Somali people. Environmental insecurity has significant impact on women, children and men of Somalia, both connected with economic securities (for those economically dependent upon the sea and land) as well as with health securities and cultural securities, among others.

Today, the most notable environmental security problems in Somalia include global warming leading to climate change, water pollution contributing to human health problems, deforestation resulting to desertification, destruction of species, ozone layer depletion, increasing urban and industrial wastes, among others. Human activity and lifestyle is changing the environment in ways, on scale, quite unlike in any other era, placing our common future in jeopardy.

Environmental problems occur in the interaction between two complex systems, the human-society system and the ecological system. To preserve security in Somalia requires taking into consideration the entire human/ ecological interface for sustainable peace and security.

16.5 References

ACTS (2005), Environment for Peace and Security, Submission by African Centre for Technology Studies to the Department of Early Warning and Assessment, United Nations Environment Project (UNEP), Nairobi

Kameri-Mbote, P. (2004). From Conflict to Cooperation in the Management of Trans boundary Waters: The Nile Experience, In Linking Environment and Security: Conflict Prevention and Peacemaking in East and Horn of Africa (ed. Berthold, M.), pp. 11-24. Heinrich Böll Foundation, Washington, D.C. http://www.boell.org/docs/E&S_Publication_Document_FINAL.pdf

Parker, M., Feil, M., and Kramer, A. (2004). Environment, Development and Sustainable Peace: Finding Paths to Environmental Peacemaking, Wilton Park Paper. Report of the Wilton Park Conference 758: Environment, Development and Sustainable Peace: Finding Paths to Environmental Peacemaking, 16-19 September, New York. <http://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/documents/conferences/WP758/pdfs/WP758.pdf>

Plumptre, A., Masozera, M., and Vedder, A. (2001). The Impact of Civil War on the Conservation of Protected Areas in Rwanda, WWF Biodiversity Support Programme, Washington D.C

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Arvind, G. and Vines, A. (2004). Engine of War: Resources, Greed, and the Predatory State. In Human Rights Watch World Report 2004: Human Rights and Armed Conflict (Human Rights Watch), pp. 301-23. Human Rights Watch, New York. <http://www.hrw.org/wr2k4/download/14.pdf>

Baden, S. (1997), Post-Conflict Mozambique: Women's Special Situation, pollution issues and gender perspectives to be integrated into skills training and employment promotion, ILO Action programme on Skills and Entrepreneurship Training for Countries Emerging from Armed Conflict. International Labour Organization, Geneva <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/skills/training/publ/pub7.htm>

Blom, A. and Yamindou, J. (2001), A Brief History of Armed Conflicts and its Impact on Biodiversity in the Central African Republic, Biodiversity Support Program, Washington, D.C <http://www.worldwildlife.org/bsp/publications/Africa/141/CAR-English.htm>

Kalpers, J. (2001). Armed Conflict and Biodiversity in Sub-Saharan Africa, Washington, D.C Biodiversity Support Program <http://www.worldwildlife.org/bsp/publications/africa/140/Synthesis-English.htm>

16.6 Source and method of data collection

This report will be based on a review of relevant programme documents and interviews with development agencies and non-government organization (NGO) staff within Somalia, Kenya boarder and Ethiopia all the affected areas.

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Government of Somalia, UNDP, NEMA and United Nations documents and AMISOM, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations.
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the environment management / defence/security establishment, AMISOM as well as UNDP, NEMA officials (Civil Affairs, UN Officials) and members of NGOs operating in remote areas.
- Additional sources are representatives of Clans and Moslem cleric and gender units.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Security Sector projects.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

16.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks).
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks).
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks).

16.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

Section II

Overview of Conflict in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa

The Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa have been epicentres of conflicts and violence up to this day. The Eastern region of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia, have been the dynamos of conflict in each region respectively.

The Belgian colonialists left little to support the emergence of a dynamic and democratic state after independence in Congo. The colonial regime planted some seeds of the current conflict through relocation of more than 300 000 Rwandans (Hutu and Tutsi) in eastern DRC between 1928 and 1956, specifically settling in Masisi, Rutshuru and Walikale. The migrants were brought to work in farms and mines in North Kivu. The conflict in eastern DRC stems from the colonial policy of forced migration and oppressive land law.

The DRC gained independence in 1960 with Patrice Lumumba as Prime Minister. Two years later Lumumba was overthrown and brutally murdered ushering a gloomy era of military dictatorship of Mobutu Sese Seko that would last until 1997. Mobutu's reign increased conflict vulnerability in the region through divide and rule, corruption, support to external armed groups and rampant poverty.

At independence in 1962 the Rwandans were the majority in Masisi. After independence more Tutsi fled into this region as the Hutu took over power in Rwanda. The local people felt side-lined in their own country as foreigners acquired ancestral land. The Tutsi elite at one time were well entrenched in the Mobutu government with representatives in the cabinet, intelligence and parliament. Using this position they influenced citizenship law changes to accommodate their interests. The group also came to dominate business in the cross border region. The Western supported autocratic and corrupt regime of Mobutu Sese Seko (1965-97) did little to overcome the past challenges or establish a strong democratic state.

The Rwandan genocide in 1994 where more than 800 000 Tutsi and moderate Hutus were killed by Hutu armed militia (Interahamwe) and Rwanda Armed Forces ignited a new wave of conflicts in eastern DRC. The Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) stopped the genocide and about one million Hutu refugees fled into the DRC. Some of the refugees formed the FDLR which has continued to be a security concern to Rwanda. This development coupled with other previous migrations of Rwandese and Burundians into eastern DRC put pressure on land and other resources and increased ethnic tensions in the region. In 1996 a Rwandan and Ugandan supported rebellion in eastern DRC (AFDL) was formed. The group led by Laurent Kabila managed to depose Mobutu in 1997. This strengthened Rwandan influence in DRC politics and control of resources in eastern DRC.

The Laurent Kabila administration (1997-2004) propped up by Rwanda and Uganda barely begun to eschew a new political and economic order being largely beholden to parties that helped Kabila to win the war. In an attempt to consolidate power, Kabila removed Rwandan and Ugandan soldiers from DRC. Rwanda and Uganda began to support a new rebel group Rassemblement Congolais Pour la Democratie (RCD) and Movement de Liberation Congolais (MLC) to fight Kabila's administration. This conflict drew other African countries such as Angola, Zimbabwe, Chad and Namibia in support of Kabila who was later assassinated in Kinshasa.

1. Democracy at Risk: Electoral Conflicts and Violence in Africa

1.1 Focus and scope

This study aims at identifying the key factors that causes conflicts and violence during electoral process in selected countries (Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, South Sudan), the strategies used to mitigate these events, and the role of the national governments and international community in addressing the problem.

1.2 Objectives

- To identify the root causes and multipliers of electoral conflicts and violence
- To assess the capacity of the national and international actors to prevent, manage and mitigate electoral violence

1.3 Main guiding research questions

- What are the underlying causes of electoral conflicts and violence?
- What are the key multipliers of violence?
- What is the capacity of the national governments and international community to address electoral troubles?

1.4 Justification

Many countries in Africa have experienced electoral violence. This violence undermined democratic transition, increased ethnic, religious and regional polarization and has caused loss of human lives and property. There is a need to understand what causes electoral conflicts and violence, how they occur, when and where the hot spots are located. It is necessary to understand the mechanisms in place for the prevention, management and mitigation of electoral violence. There are long term and short term measures of preventing and managing electoral violence. The enactment of new constitution, establishment of legitimate independent electoral bodies, revamping of the Judiciary, establishment of independent police services and oversight institutions and devolution is said to provide durable measures for prevention of electoral violence. However it is important to understand how the capacity for rapid response among the security services and involvement of traditional peace building mechanisms contribute to the management of electoral violence.

1.5 Reference

Andrew Bradley (2012): Safe guarding the Integrity of the Electoral Process, New Routes, Vol. 17, A *Journal of Peace Research and Action*, LPI

Dipho Motsamai (2010): When Elections Become a Curse: Redressing Electoral Violence in Africa, EISA Policy Brief No. 1

Fredrich Ebert Foundation (2001): Political and Electoral Violence in East Africa, Working Papers on Conflict Management, No. 2

Nicole Stemmlau and Monroe E. Price (2009): Media, Elections and Political Violence in Eastern Africa: Towards a Comparative Framework, Occasional paper, Annenberg, University of Pennsylvania

1.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the selected countries, documents from independent electoral commissions, media, as well as studies commissioned by specific organizations on electoral violence in Africa.
- Primary sources will be complemented by media reports, civil society and other elections and democracy specialized institutions.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in elections and electoral violence.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

1.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

1.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

2. Protection of Civilians in the Eastern Region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

2.1 Focus and scope

This study aims at identifying the key factors that prevent effective protection of the civilians in the Eastern region of DRC, the strategies used to provide protection, and the role of the international community (essentially peacekeepers) in addressing the problem.

2.2 Objectives

- To understand protection of civilians in the context of the eastern part of the DRC
- To assess the key factors that prevent effective protection of civilians in the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
- To identify the key actors in the conflict and their role in escalating or prevention of insecurity in eastern DRC
- To assess the capacity of the national government, humanitarian actors and international organizations to protect civilians

2.3 Main guiding research questions

- What are the driving factors of insecurity in the Eastern region of DRC?
- What is the profile and relationships of the perpetrators and victims of insecurity in the region?
- What are the capacities of the national government and international community to provide protection of civilians in the region?

2.4 Justification

Most violent conflicts in Africa have claimed more civilians than combatants. Civilians bear direct and indirect effects of violence. It is estimated that more than 400 000 civilians have died since 2003 in Darfur. The United Nations has a number of resolutions concerning the protection of civilians in armed conflicts. Many UN missions including MONUSCO have a mandate for the protection of civilians. Since 2003 the African Union peace missions such as (African Union Mission in Burundi – AMIB) have had mandate for the protection of civilians. Despite the presence of international legal framework for the protection of civilians, the situation on the ground has not been rosy.

The International Peace Support Training Centre runs a course on Protection of Civilians. Further research on this subject will provide more information and insight into the current practices of protecting civilians in situations of armed conflicts. This knowledge will be useful in informing the training manual on the subject matter. This contribution is expected to empower peace keepers thus reducing civilian casualties and vulnerability in situations of conflicts in the region.

2.5 Reference

Kofi Nsia-Pepira (2008), Robust Peacekeeping; Confronting the Failures of United Nations' Traditional Peacekeeping in Preventing Human Rights Violations

International Refugee Rights Initiative (IRRI) and the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) - papers published on the web site www.refugee-rights.org.

- 1) Citizenship and Displacement in the Great Lakes Region, November 2008;
- 2) Two People Can't Share the Same Pair of Shoes: Citizenship, Land and the Return of Refugees to Burundi
- 3) Who Belongs Where? Conflict, Displacement, Land and Identity in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo, MARCH 2010

2.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Democratic Republic Congo , as well as peacekeeping Mission organisations such as MONUC and MONUSCO
- Other primary sources are Interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, as well as UN official's political advisers and members of NGOs mandated to protect civilians.
- Additional sources are national Human Rights Commission and Human Rights Watch reports

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in protection of civilians.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

2.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

2.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

3. One Song or Different Strokes: Peace building Architecture in Eastern Africa

3.1 Focus and scope

The United Nations and the African Union have spearheaded establishment of institutions for conflict prevention, management and resolution in Eastern Africa. Government and private institutions have also established institutions dealing with peace and security. Most of these institutions are fairly nascent in the region. The objective of this study is to assess the capacity, coordination and synergy of national and regional institutions for conflict prevention, management and resolution.

3.2 Objectives

- To identify and assess the capacity of conflict prevention, management and resolution institutions in the region
- To assess institutional networking, coordination, alliances, synergy and collaboration
- To identify institutional challenges and opportunities of collaborative peace building in the region

3.3 Main guiding research questions

- What is the capacity of institutions for conflict prevention, management and resolution in Eastern Africa?
- How do national and international institutions collaborate towards peace and security in the region?
- What are the institutional challenges and opportunities for peace making in the region?

3.4 Justification

There are many institutions for peace building that are currently operational in Eastern Africa. The whole UN system is about conflict prevention, management and resolution. The African Union (AU) has developed a number of mechanisms to deal with peace and security issues in Africa. Countries of Eastern Africa established Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), East African Community (EAC), International Conference on the Great Lakes region (ICGLR), EAPCCO and RECSA to deal with different aspects of conflict prevention and management.

There are also national institutions such as Ministries in charge of national cohesion and integration, National Steering Committee on peace building, National Cohesion and Integration Commission or Peace building Commission, Peace Support Training Centres, civil society and international organizations. A number of universities and tertiary institutions have also established courses on peace and security. Legislations and policies have also been established to advance the cause of peace and security. These emerging institutions and their activities have not been audited for better performance and coordination of peace building activities in the region.

IPSTC can provide leadership in understanding institutional capacity for peace and security in the region. This information is important to inform the development of training manual on governance of

peace building institutions and for enhancing national and regional coordination of peace building activities.

3.5 References

Andrew Robertson and Steve Olson (2012), Using Data Sharing to Improve Coordination in Peace building, Report on Technology, Science and Peace building, USIP

Cedric De coning (2007), Coherence and Coordination in United Nations Peace building and Integrated Missions – A Norwegian Perspective, GSDRC

Dorina A. Bekoe and Paul Omach (2002), Building Peace in Eastern Africa, Report of a Regional Meeting Organized by IPA, Makerere University and Africa Peace Forum

Walter Loze et al (2008), Peace building Coordination in African Countries, Case Study of the DRC, Liberia and South Sudan, ACCORD

3.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be interviews of East African Community officials, senior officials from AU, as well as UN (SSR unit, political advisers etc.) and members of civil society
- Primary sources will be complemented by official documents from specific organizations, journal articles and media reports

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in peace building.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

3.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

3.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

4. Achieving Human Security in the Horn of Africa: *The Role of Peace Support Missions*

4.1 Focus and scope

The scope of this paper is to examine the drivers of conflict in arid and semi-arid areas of the Horn of Africa region, Somali cluster (Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia). The paper will address the impact of the various national, regional and international interventions to address the challenge of insecurity in the region. The study will identify the contribution of PSO in human security.

4.2 Objectives

- To examine the nature and complexity of insecurity in the Horn of Africa (Somali cluster)
- To identify barriers of achieving human security in the region
- To assess the capacity of Peace Support Operations to boost human security

4.3 Main guiding research questions

- What is the nature of insecurity in the Horn of Africa?
- What are the supporting structures that contribute to the emergence of conflict and violence in the region?
- What is the nature of Peace Support Operations capacity of addressing this challenge?

4.4 Justification

The Horn of Africa is comprised of eight countries: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda. This region has a population of about 160 million. About 70 million (44%) of the people live in arid and semi-arid areas that face drought and famine. Food insecurity drives pastoralists into conflict as they compete for scarce water and pasture. Pastoralists' conflicts are no respecter of national boundaries.

Livelihood insecurity has driven communities into acquisition of small arms thereby increasing conflict vulnerability in the region. Management of this complex security system at the national level is inadequate. Research is required to inform a comprehensive regional approach to insecurity in the Horn of Africa. There are various national, regional and international actions to address insecurity in the region. The formation of Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) was informed by this challenge. Peace Support Operations such as AMISOM in Somalia, UNMEE in Ethiopia/Eritrea, UNSFA in Abyei and UNMIS in South Sudan can play a part in achieving human security. It is important to understand how PSO play this role and how best to enhance their effectiveness.

Despite varied and multi-faceted interventions, insecurity in the Horn of Africa is still a major issue of concern. The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) can also put its significant experience in capacity building of the security sector to the management and solution of insecurity in the region.

4.5 References

Janpeter Schilling et al (2012), Climate change and pastoral conflict in Northern Kenya,

Eric Van De Griessen (2011), Horn of Africa, IES

Kanti Bajpai (2000), Human Security; Concept and Measurement, Kroc Institute

Roger Few et al (2006), Linking Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Poverty Reduction, MWH, The European Union

4.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official documents from Peace Support Missions and interviews of PSO officials.
- Primary sources will be complemented by documents from the countries on focus, African Union as well as UN officials (DPKO, UNDP) and civil society focusing on peace and security

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in PSO projects.
- Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

4.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

4.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

5. The Hidden Hand: Environmental Insecurity in the Karamoja Cluster

5.1 Focus and scope

This research paper surveys the drivers of environmental insecurity in the Karamoja region of the Horn of Africa (Northern Kenya, South Sudan, Southern Ethiopia, North eastern Uganda). The paper also assesses the capacity of national and regional institutions for preventing or mitigating environmental insecurity.

5.2 Objectives

- To examine the main causes of environmental insecurity in the region
- To identify the significance of environmental insecurity among other causes of conflicts
- To assess the capacity of different national and international actors to address this challenge

5.3 Main guiding research questions

- What are the main causes of environmental insecurity in the region?
- What are the linkages between environmental insecurity and other drivers of conflict?
- How are the countries and international institutions for conflict prevention prepared to address environmental insecurity?

5.4 Justification

Environmental insecurity is a significant problem in the Horn of Africa. Environmental security is hampered by both man-made and natural factors. Its trans-boundary nature calls for regional approach and cooperation. There are international, regional and national legal regimes for addressing this challenge. Despite the presence of these mechanisms, there are countless conflicts emerging in the region where environment is a major player.

There is a need to understand how the environment interacts with conflicts and affects human security and to develop the most effective measures to address the problem. Learning from case studies such as the Nile Basin Initiative, can provide lessons for environmental based conflict prevention, management and resolution.

Environmental 'Peace-making' addresses the hidden hand that put communities and countries into conflict. The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) can provide leadership in this sector through its commitment to addressing the whole conflict spectrum – from prevention to resolution.

5.5 References

Homer Dixon (1999), *Environment, Scarcity and Violence*,

Tor A. Benjaminsen (2008), *Does Supply – Induced Scarcity Drive Violence in the African Sahel: The Case of the Toureg Rebellion in Northern Mali*

CEWARN (2005), 5th Regional Report on the Karamoja Cluster, Building Resilience to Drought in the Karamoja Cluster

Ken Mathysen et al (2011), The Karamoja Cluster of Eastern Africa: Arms Transfer and their Repercussions on communal security perceptions, IPIS

5.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the line ministries of East African countries, regional organizations and interviews of local communities and civil society and humanitarian organizations working in the region. ,
- Primary sources will be complemented by studies from the Karamoja clusters conducted by specialised organisations

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in peace security issues in the Karamoja cluster.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

5.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

5.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

6. Women, Peace and Security: Contribution of Women Peace Keepers in MONUSCO (DRC)

6.1 Focus and scope

This study seeks to examine the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (4, 5), on women, peace and security, in peace support missions in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. The focus of this paper is to study the role of women in peace support operations, in order to outline organisational and functional aspects of mainstreaming women in peace support missions. The main focus will be on MONUSCO in DRC.

6.2 Objectives

- To examine how women are incorporated in decision making positions in MONUSCO
- To assess the prevailing legal, policy, institutional impediments to women participation in peace support missions
- To assess contribution of MONUSCO women in reduction of SGBV in eastern DRC
- To identify opportunities for effective inclusion of women in peace support missions

6.3 Main guiding research questions

- To what extent has the evolution of peacekeeping prompted a more substantial presence of women in peace support missions?
- To what extent is the structure of the peacekeeping operations an obstacle to women contributions?
- How can these obstacles be overcome?
- How have PSO women addressed the SGBV in DRC?

6.4 Justification

With Resolution 1325, the Security Council endeavoured to promote the inclusion of women in peace building activities and also the presence and role of women in peace support missions. Yet, the number of women in the military contingents seems to stagnate despite efforts of Troop Contributing Countries (TCC) and of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).

The DRC has experienced rampant Sex and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) against women. It has been reported that participation of women contingents in the DRC was instrumental in creating safe spaces for women who went through sexual abuse to tell their stories to people who could easily understand their plight. Other than promoting equality, inclusion of women in decision making raises the visibility and agenda of gender issues in peace missions. The International Peace Support Training Centre has been offering training on gender issues in peace support operations. This research will provide more information to improve the training manual on women, peace and security and also empower peace support staff with positive attitudes, knowledge and skills of promoting gender equity.

6.5 References

African Women and Peace Support Group (2004), *Liberian Women Peacemakers: Fighting for the Right to Be Seen, Heard and Counted*, Trenton: Africa World Press.

Brigitte Sorensen (1988), *Women and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Issues and Sources*, War-Torn Societies Project: Occasional Paper No. 3, Geneva: UNRISD-PSIS.

Bridget Byrne (1996), *Gender, Conflict and Development*, Vol I: Overview: BRIDGE Report No. 34, Sussex: Institute of Development Studies

Jennie Burnet (2008), *Gender Balance and the Meaning of Women in Governance in Post-Genocide Rwanda in African Affairs*

United Nations (2013), *The UN in Brief: What the UN Does for Peace: Peacekeeping*, available at <http://www.un.org/Overview/uninbrief/peacemaking.shtml>.

John Paul Lederach (1997), *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*, United States Institute of Peace Press, Washington DC

Jacob Bercovitch and Ayse Kadayifci (1975), "Exploring the Relevance and Contribution of Mediation to Peace-War, and Defense - Essays in Peace Research, Vol 2, Christian Ejlers, Copenhagen

6.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Democratic Republic of Congo, and United Nations documents, MUNOSCO, as well as studies commissioned by specialised organisations; interviews of senior officials of the MUNOSCO defence/security establishment, as well as UN officials in Congo political advisers, etc.) and Women members NGOs mandated to conduct women and Gender Development
- Primary sources will be complemented by library and online materials related to the topic.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Gender and Development projects based in the DRC.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

6.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)

- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

6.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

7. Reintegration of Child Soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Challenges and Prospects

7.1 Focus and scope

This paper seeks to examine the situation of children in armed conflicts especially in the DRC. The study will evaluate reintegration of child soldiers and the role of national governments, civil society and the international community in re-integration of child soldiers.

7.2 Objectives

- To examine how reintegration of child soldiers in the DRC has been implemented
- To assess the capacity of national governments, civil society and international organizations in re-integration of child soldiers in the study area
- To identify opportunities for effective re-integration of child soldiers

7.3 Main guiding research questions

- What is the state of reintegration of child soldiers in the DRC?
- How has the national government, civil society and the international community responded to this challenge?
- What are the prospects for effective re-integration of child soldiers in this region?

7.4 Justification

Many children were recruited in the various conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Many more have been injured physically and psychologically with far reaching effects on their personality development. Many children are used as combatants, sexually abused or exposed to hunger and diseases. Many children have been orphaned, thereby becoming street children or victims of prostitution. The psychological effect of children who are forced to commit atrocities is yet to be appreciated. Since the United Nations report (Graca Machel, 1994) on the situation of children in armed conflicts, there has been a lot of international engagement in the protection of children in conflict situations. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) stipulates measures required to provide effective protection to the children.

Understanding the challenges that the DRC have gone through in re-integrating child soldiers into the society will provide valuable lessons for Eastern Africa. A lot of efforts are required to rehabilitate children during disarmament, demobilization and reintegration level. Re-uniting children with their parents and providing education and health services are herculean tasks in the interim period.

The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) as a peace support operations capacity building centre has a responsibility to build capacity for the protection of children among UN and AU missions in the region. This research can bring out salient aspects of child protection in Eastern Africa that can inform the training modules.

7.5 References

Julia Sloth-Nielsen (2008), *Children's Rights in Africa: A Legal Perspective*

Cassandra Rachel Veney(2008), *African Democracy and Development: Challenges for Post-Conflict African Nations*

Alan Bryden, Vincenza Scherrer (2012), *Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and Security Sector Reform: Insights from UN Experience in Afghanistan, Burundi, the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo*

Rosemary Sheehan, Helen Rhoades, Nicky Stanley (2012), *Vulnerable Children and the Law: International Evidence for Improving Child Welfare, Child Protection and Children's Right*

7.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be interviews of senior officials of the DDR Programs, UN offices for the Protection of Children/ defence/security establishment, as well as UN officials, political advisers for Children and NGOs mandated to advocate for the integration of child soldiers in Congo.
- Primary sources will be complemented by official policy documents from the Democratic Republic of Congo and United Nations Children documents especially on Child Soldiers in Congo, as well as studies commissioned to specialised organisations dealing with Child soldiers in DRC;
- Additional sources are UN, AU, MONUSCO and DDR organizations specialized in Reintegration's of Child Soldiers in the DRC.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in DDR projects for reintegration of child soldiers.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

7.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

7.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

8. Inter-Communal Conflicts in Kenya: Real Issues at stake in the Tana Delta

8.1 Focus and scope

Kenya experiences severe conflicts among communities within the national borders. These conflicts have claimed many casualties including security personnel. This study will focus on conflicts in Kenya specifically at the Tana Delta.

8.2 Objectives

- To establish the root causes of inter-community conflicts in Kenya and Tana Delta in Particular?
- To examine the capacity of conflict prevention, management and resolution institutions and regulatory regime
- To identify opportunities for enhanced capacity in the prevention, management and resolution of inter-community conflicts

8.3 Main guiding research questions

- What are the drivers of inter-communal conflicts in the Tana Delta?
- What is the capacity of the national government and other stakeholders to address this problem?
- What are the opportunities for the prevention, management and resolution of inter-communal conflicts?

8.4 Justification

Many communities in Eastern Africa have engaged in conflict in the recent past. There have been recent conflicts in Kenya – Borana/Gabbara, Orma and Pokomo among others. These conflicts have caused untold human suffering and loss of property. Inter-communal conflicts also hinder democratic participation, national cohesion and integration.

Understanding the root causes of inter-communal conflicts will go a long way to inform strategies of peace building, state and nation building. Security research institutions have a responsibility to unearth the main driving factors behind internecine conflicts. This knowledge is vital to inform strategies of intervention conducted by governments, civil society and international organizations. The response taken by security institutions especially the police have been ineffective. Inter-communal conflicts are interpreted as criminal acts rather than conflict issues. There is a need for further research to inform the interface between security agent's response and peace building.

8.5 References

Barasa Nyukuri (1997), The Impact of Past and Potential Ethnic Conflicts of Kenya's Stability and Development; Department of History and Government, University of Nairobi

Baumann Timothy (2004), Defining Ethnicity, Article in the SAA Archaeological Record, University of Missouri

Kinyanjui Sarah and Maina Grace (2008), Ethnic Conflict in Kenya; An Analysis of the Politicization of Ethnicity and the Impact of Free Markets on Ethnic Relations, in Ethnicity, Human Rights and Constitutionalism in Africa, International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) Kenya Chapter

Klopp, J. M. (2001), "Ethnic Clashes" and Winning Elections: The Case of Kenya's Electoral Despotism. *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue Canadienne des Études Africaines*, Vol 35, No. 3 (2001), pp. 473-517, 473-517.

Storm Stanley (2011), Cats, Sands and Stars: Community Conservation in the Tana Delta, Swara

Uli Pickmeier (2012), Land Acquisitions in the Tana Delta, Kenya: Bio-(Fueling) Local Conflicts, MA Thesis, Radboud University, Nijmegen

8.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be civil society and media reports on the Tana Delta conflict and inter communal conflicts in Kenya in general, official policy documents from the Republic of Kenya, Land ministry, East African Community, United Nations documents, as well as studies of the communities conducted by the relevant specialised organisations;
- Additional sources are articles and books both from libraries and online.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through review of documents from individuals and organizations working on the Tana Delta conflict
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

8.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

8.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

9. The Impact of Ethiopia and Eritrea Conflict on Regional Peace and Security

9.1 Focus and scope

This paper examines the impact of the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea on regional peace and security. It focuses on the post border war period between the two countries up to the present. The study will examine effects of the conflict on activities of the African Union, IGAD, United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), role of Ethiopia and Eritrea in Somalia, proxy war of organized armed groups in both countries; proliferation of SALW, socio-economic effects, the peace process, and the prospects for rapprochement between the two countries.

9.2 Objectives

- To examine the challenges posed by the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea to regional peace and security
- To explore strategies of advancing reconciliation between the two countries

9.3 Main guiding research questions

- How can the Eastern Africa region address the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia for durable peace in the region?
- What has hindered the success of Ethiopia/Eritrea peace process
- What role can the international community especially the United States, United Nations and African Union do to enhance reconciliation between the two countries?

9.4 Justification

Though the open war between Ethiopia and Eritrea ceased in 2000, there have been a number of proxy wars between the two countries. Both countries are alleged to have supported rebels against each other. Eritrea was accused of supplying arms to Al-Shabaab and other groups that were fighting Ethiopian soldiers in Somalia. Trade between Ethiopia and Eritrea was hampered by the closure of Eritrean port of Assab to Ethiopia. Conflict between the two countries affects proliferation of SALW in the region through support offered to the rebels. Eritrea suspended its membership to IGAD due to disagreement with Ethiopia. The conflict in Somalia has been affected by conflict between the two countries. At times relationship between Eritrea and other IGAD countries has also been soured by the poor relations with Ethiopia and other Western countries.

As long as the conflict persists, it is expected to have ramifications to the region in terms of flow of refugees, poverty, SALW and organized armed groups. The conflict between the two countries should be addressed comprehensively for the region to start cultivating sustainable peace.

9.5 References

Kalewongel Minale Gedamu (2008), Ethiopia and Eritrea; the Quest for Peace and Normalization, MA Thesis, University of Troms, Norway

Rachel Murray (2001), Preventing Conflicts in Africa: The Need for a Wider Perspective, Journal of African Law, 45, No. 1, SOAS, UK

Rafael Grasa and Oscar Mateos (2010), Conflict, Peace and Security in Africa: An Assessment and New Questions After 50 Years of African Independence, ICIP Working papers, Barcelona

Sally Healey and Martin Plaut (2007), Ethiopia and Eritrea; Allergic to Persuasion, AFP BP 07/01, CHATHAM HOUSE

9.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from Ethiopia and Eritrea, the AU, IGAD and the United Nations documents, as well as reports from studies on the Ethiopian and Eritrean conflict,
- Primary sources will be complemented by Literature review, interviews of senior officials from both Ethiopian and Eritrean defence/security establishment, as well as AU, AMISOM, UN officials and members of NGOs dealing with regional peace and security issues.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in Peace and Security especially the role of IGAD in prevention of conflict in both Eritrean and Somalia.

9.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

9.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

10. Reconciliation or Impunity; The Role of PSO in Transitional Justice

10.1 Focus and scope

This paper examines how countries in Eastern Africa are implementing transitional projects for post conflict stabilization. The paper will examine experiences in Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya.

10.2 Objectives

- To assess the role of PSO in transitional justice processes in Eastern Africa
- To identify challenges of transitional justice
- To identify opportunities for using PSO in transitional justice

10.3 Main guiding research questions

- How successful has transitional justice been in Eastern Africa?
- What hinders effective transitional justice in Eastern Africa?
- What is the place of PSO in transitional justice?
- How can transitional justice be leveraged for peace and security in the region?

10.4 Justification

Transitional justice in Eastern Africa has been informed by the socio-economic and political situation in each specific country. In some countries it has been informed by peace negotiations, new constitution, inter party cooperation, democratisation, reform of the security sector, prosecution of perpetrators, gender justice, healing and reconciliation and establishment of institutions.

The nature, content and pace of transitional justice are unique in each country. This ranges from legislative, policy, national and local level judicial processes or the involvement of the UN International Tribunals, the International Criminal Court (ICC) in Kenya and Uganda. It is important to understand the implication of these options to national and regional peace and security. It has been established that countries that do not go through an effective transitional justice process are bound to repeat the mistakes of the past. Conflict in one country has spill over effects on peace and security in neighbouring countries. It is important to understand the role of PSO in transitional justice. A comparative analysis of these processes will enable the researchers to gauge effective and ineffective measures and strategies of achieving transitional justice.

10.5 References

Chandra Lekha Sriram (2009), Peace as Governance: Power-Sharing, Armed Groups and Contemporary Peace Negotiations, *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol. 46, No. 2

Ellen Emilie Stensrud (2009), New Dilemmas in Transitional Justice: Lessons from the Mixed Courts in Sierra Leone and Cambodia, *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol. 46, No. 1

KPTJ (2010): The Post Election Violence in Kenya, Seeking Justice for Victims, Special Report

Peskin, Victor (2008), International Justice in Rwanda and the Balkans: Virtual Trials and the Struggle for State Cooperation, Cambridge University Press, New York

10.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be interviews of senior officials from PSO, Justice and reconciliation programs, official policy documents from the East African Regions, including Sudan, Uganda and United Nations documents, as well as studies from transitional justice organizations
- Primary sources will be complemented by literature review PSO, UN officials and NGOs implementing for transitional justice programs.
- Additional sources are Interreligious programs, Community initiatives in Peace and reconciliation set up by the affected community in Eastern Africa.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in transitional justice.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

10.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

10.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

11. Cross border insecurity in the Eastern Region of DRC

11.1 Focus and scope

This paper aims at understanding the critical challenges of peace and security in the eastern region of DRC and the neighbouring countries of Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda. The study will address governance, trans-national organized criminality, resource conflict and violence against vulnerable groups.

11.2 Objectives

- To identify and analyse the key factors that fuels conflicts in the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- To analyse the nature of the conflict, role of various actors and their relationships in the conflict
- To assess the capacity of the national governments, and the international community to prevent, manage and resolve the conflict

11.3 Main guiding research questions

- How does political insecurity influence or affect human insecurity in the region?
- What are the factors and multipliers of the various forms of insecurity? (E.g. Rebellion, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, Criminality?)
- What is the capacity of the host governments, civil society and the international community to address this situation?

11.4 Justification

More than 5 million civilians are said to have died in the DRC since 1990 due to violence, food insecurity and diseases emanating from the conflict situation. In the Eastern part alone, more than 3 million people have died since 1997. Conflicts in Eastern part of DRC have a bearing on peace and security in Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda. The eastern DRC hosts refugees from Rwanda; some of them are armed and pose threats to the civilian population. The presence of mineral wealth and timber from the DRC attracts intervention from Rwanda and Uganda. The weaknesses of the DRC government and presence of Rwandan rebels increase political vulnerability. Since Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda are members of the East African Community, there is a likelihood of the conflicts affecting relations with the other member states. There is also a danger of the repeat of the 1997 war that brought in Angola and Zimbabwe. It is important to understand the conflict in the eastern part of the DRC since it can affect peace in Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. The role of resources, organized armed groups, foreign armies, inter-communal clashes, international mining companies, private military companies and the government of DRC in driving the conflict situation in the region need to be understood.

11.5 References

Ladislav BIZIMANA (1995), Conflict in the African Great Lakes Region: A critical analysis of regional international involvement;

Christopher Huggins (2005), Land, conflict, and livelihoods in the Great Lakes Region: testing policies to the limit;

George Klay Kieh, and Ida Rousseau Mukenge (2002), Zones of Conflict in Africa: Theories and Cases edited

11.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be interviews of senior officials of MONUSCO, ICGLR, Member countries in the cross border region, the defence/security establishment in Eastern Africa, as well as UN officials within the Great Lakes Regions.
- Primary sources will be complemented by official policy documents from the ICGLR, DRC, Rwanda, Burundi, as well as studies from the Great lakes Region on the Peace and Security conducted by different international organisations.
- Additional sources are UN Special representatives in DRC, civil society, local authorities and community leaders

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in the cross border conflicts.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

11.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

11.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

12. Role of International Negotiations in Ending Conflicts in Burundi and Sudan

12.1 Focus and scope

The objective of this study is to assess the effectiveness of past and current negotiations to end conflicts in Eastern Africa. This paper will review the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to end conflicts in Sudan and the Arusha negotiations to end conflict in Burundi.

12.2 Objectives

- To examine the performance of previous and current negotiations to end conflicts in Burundi and Sudan
- To identify the challenges faced during the preparatory stage, the negotiations stage and implementation of the agreement
- To identify opportunities for enhanced effectiveness in international negotiations

12.3 Main guiding research questions

- How successful have the previous and current negotiations to end the conflicts in the region been?
- What are the major drawbacks for successful negotiations in the region?
- What are the prospects for effective negotiations in the region?

12.4 Justification

Peace negotiations have advanced the course of peace and security in Eastern Africa. The road to peace in Sudan and Burundi has been informed by a number of peace negotiations. The region has a number of eminent persons who have contributed to regional peace negotiations. Understanding the process, strategies and skills of negotiations is vital for advancing the course of peace in the region. Research on international negotiations is meant to highlight key lessons that each negotiation process provides; identify the challenges that have been experienced and learn from the case studies.

Peace negotiations have saved the region thousands of lives and billions of dollars wasted in violent conflicts. Mastery of negotiation skills and strategies is pivotal in building capacity for conflict prevention, management and resolution in the region. The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) provides a course on negotiations and mediation. This course requires to be regularly updated. This research will provide the necessary background materials to enrich the course.

12.5 References

Jennifer L. De Maio: *Confronting Ethnic Conflict; the Role of Third Parties in Managing Africa's Civil Wars*

Taisier M. Ali, Robert O. Matthews (1999), *Civil Wars in Africa: Roots and Resolution*

World Watch Institute (2005), *Vital Signs 2005-2006: The Trends That Are Shaping Our Future*

12.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the negotiations for the Republic of Burundi and Sudan, United Nations documents, East Africa Great Lakes Regions as well as studies conducted by specialised institutions.
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the AMISOM, East Africa defence/security as well as UN officials

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in international negotiations.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

12.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

12.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

13. Promoting Peace Education through Peace Support Operations in Eastern Africa

13.1 Focus and scope

This paper examines how peace education in selected countries of Eastern Africa is being implemented by peace support operations to serve as a long term tool of peace building. The paper will examine the regulatory framework, policies, curriculum, training, practical activities and successful cases of implementation in Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda.

13.2 Objectives

- To assess how peace education in PSO is being implemented in the region
- To examine long term potential of peace education as a tool for conflict prevention, management and resolution

13.3 Main guiding research questions

- How has PSO peace education been embraced in the region?
- How can peace education enhance effectiveness of PSO in the region?

13.4 Justification

Peace education is meant to be a tool of long term peace building. However the success of peace education is dependent on proper interpretation of the concept and effective implementation of the programme once it is designed. PSO education is a recent activity in Africa. It was borne out of the experience of soldiers who went to keep the peace in troubled areas. It was realized that the soldiers required to understand a number of issues such as protection of civilians and rule of law, to be able to keep the peace. Changing the attitudes and behaviour of the people is a long term undertaking. It is important to compare and contrast the policies and programmes of peace education among PSO s in the region in a bid to learn from best practices.

13.5 References

Monica Katrina Juma (2000), *Unveiling Women as Pillars of Peace: Peace Building in Communities Fractured by Conflict in KENYA*

James S, (2008), *Peace Education: Exploring Ethical and Philosophical Foundations*

Danesh, H. B. (2006), *Toward an integrative theory of Peace Education; Journal of Peace Education*

Kevin Kester 2008, *Developing Peace Education Programmes: Beyond ethnocentrism and violence*

13.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be documents from Peace Support Missions in Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda and studies on Peace Education programmes within Eastern Africa region.
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials in Peace Educations as well as UN officials and NGOs steering Peace Education programs.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in peace support missions and peace education.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

13.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

13.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

14. Role of the Military in Disaster Management: The Case of Bududa Landslide in Eastern Uganda

14.1 Focus and scope

This study aims to identify the role of the East African military involvement in disaster management and assess the guide-lines on civil-military relations in disaster management situations. The case study will focus on the Bududa landslide in Eastern Uganda.

14.2 Objectives

- To assess the capacity of the armed forces within the EAC to provide quick response to natural disaster situations
- To create awareness of the preparedness of the regional armed forces in disaster management
- To assess the level of civil-military relations in natural disaster management
- To identify opportunities for effective participation of armed forces in disaster management issues

14.3 Main Guiding Research Questions

- Why are armed forces concerned with disaster management?
- What are the legal, policy and institutional framework for disaster management in Uganda?
- What are the challenges of disaster management in Uganda?
- How does the military collaborate with civilians for effective disaster management?
- How was the Bududa landside disaster managed by the Uganda Peoples Defense Force (UPDF)?
- How are the UN/African Union/EAC disaster management guidelines implemented in Uganda?
- What are the opportunities for more effective disaster management practices in East Africa?

14.4 Justification

The East African countries need to develop an efficient response mechanism for disaster management and make available all necessary actors and resources. There are hardly any studies assessing military contribution in disaster management in the region.

Interventions in this area will aim to build capacity as recent events have highlighted the need for disaster planning by leaders in all types of organizations, civilian and military.

The EAC member states have to develop capacity of their armed forces as they can provide critical resources and expertise in disaster situations. The findings of this research will inform the relevant

actors on better methods of disaster management. The disaster Risk Reduction approach for guiding emergency interventions will be used to assess the Bududa case.

The population in some areas within East Africa are highly vulnerable to natural disasters. Disasters and emergencies often affect the most vulnerable people and threaten to reverse development gains. There is a need for more effective disaster management practices and strategies in the East African community.

14.5 References

PK. Dave, Shakti Gupta, N. K. Parmar (2002), Sunil Kant : Emergency Medical Services and Disasters Management

Sebastian J. H. Rietjens, Myriame T. I. B. Bollen (2008), Managing Civil-Military Cooperation: Joint Effort for Stability; Netherlands Defense Academy

National Academies Press (2006), Facing Hazards and Disasters: Understanding Human Dimensions

14.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the Republic of Uganda, The National Environmental management documents, as well as studies from the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) and different organisations such as the Uganda and Kenya Red Cross;
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, as well as Uganda National Environmental management, the Office of the Prime Minister, Office of the Disaster management Uganda and Uganda Red Cross as International NGOs mandated to conduct Disaster management
- Additional sources are Eastern Africa Natural Environmental Management and East Africa Military Disaster Preparedness Programmes

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in disaster management.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

14.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)

- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

14.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

15. Mitigating Natural Resource Based Conflicts: Oil and Gas in Eastern Africa

15.1 Focus and scope

This paper will address the relationship between the newly discovered oil in Eastern Africa (Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and South Sudan) and potential for conflict.

The research will examine the East African oil and gas discoveries within the Rift Valley system, mechanisms that have been put in place to guide production and management of the oil fund, environmental impact, relationship with host communities and implications for the development of East Africa.

It will identify how prospects for oil resource can be leveraged as a driver of peace within its member countries of East Africa.

15.2 Objectives

- To examine how oil and gas can be a driver of economic development and peace in Eastern Africa
- To analyse the root causes of oil related conflicts?
- To assess the legal, policy and institutional framework for the management of oil and gas in the selected countries

15.3 Main guiding research questions

- What are the challenges of making oil a resource for peace rather than conflict in the region?
- To what extent are the national and international capacities prepared to address this issue?

15.4 Justification

East Africa is one of the few remaining regions in the world with potential for world-class oil and gas exploration. Large oil and gas discoveries around Uganda's Lake Albert in 2006 have dramatically altered perceptions of East Africa, transforming it into an up-and-coming destination for extractive industry prospectors not only in Uganda but East Africa as a whole. Uganda looks set to become one of the five largest oil producers on the continent, with its Lake Albert oil fields potentially capable of producing 200,000-350,000 barrels per day (bpd). Fresh discoveries in neighbouring Kenya have also boosted onshore exploration, which make East African oil and gas a commercially viable resource. South Sudan on the other hand already has vast reserves and is increasingly looking to East Africa rather than to its hostile northern neighbour to export its oil and gas. This will have implications for East African cooperation and economic development.

More often than not resource abundance and dependence (especially strategic resources such as oil) in Africa has been a source of conflict rather than peace and development. The Niger delta in Nigeria is a classic example of poor oil management. Exploitation of oil in this region brought about environmental degradation without commensurate compensation of the local people by the oil

companies or the government. This caused violent conflicts that have lasted for more than two decades.

Despite huge income from oil in Angola, many ordinary people live below poverty line. Many people live in slums in the capital, Luanda. The oil wealth in Equatorial Guinea benefits the elite at the expense of the majority citizens. In 2006 about 77% of the citizens lived below poverty line. Long term measures must be put in place to prevent the expected oil resource in Uganda and Kenya from becoming a source of conflict and instead making it a resource for peace. Profound research on the regulatory framework, management of the oil fund, local communities' issues and effects to the environment is necessary to prevent and manage oil based conflicts.

Proper management of oil resource can release funds required for development activities. Enhanced provision of public services can uplift the standard of living of the citizens and therefore act as a conflict prevention tool.

15.5 References

Juuko, Sylvia and James Odomel (2008), Uganda: Country Will Not Export Crude Oil, New Vision, 16 June

Kasozi, A.B.K. (2010), Uganda Oil: A Legacy of Searches and No Conflict So Far,

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201002040182.html>, accessed 15 May 2010.

Larsen, E. (2006), Escaping the Resource Curse and the Dutch Disease: When and Why Norway Caught Up with and Forged Ahead of Its Neighbours, American Journal of Economics and Sociology, vol. 65, No. 3

Lay, Taimour and Mika Minio Paluello (2010), Contracts Curse: Uganda's Oil Agreements Place Profit Before People: A Study for the Civil Society Coalition of Uganda,

http://www.carbonweb.org/documents/uganda/Cursed_Contracts_Uganda_PLATFORM

CSCO Tullow Heritage 2010 February.pdf, accessed 29 May 2010

15.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from Uganda and Kenya as well as studies from the newly established sources of oil and gas in Eastern Africa;
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the Oil and Gas Ministries as well as members of NGOs and community within the target areas.
- Additional sources are Environmental ministries and other relevant authorities in the Oil sector

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.

- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in resource conflicts.

15.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

15.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

16. Eastern Africa Contribution to African Union Peace and Security Agenda

16.1 Focus and scope

This paper examines the contribution of the Eastern Africa region to the African Union Peace and Security agenda. The paper examines participation of specific countries of Eastern Africa in peace support missions in Africa. The paper will focus on activities taking place from 2000 up to the present. Activities include peace support education, training, integrated peace keeping missions, and/or humanitarian assistance.

16.2 Objectives

- To assess the performance of Eastern Africa region in achieving the African Union peace and security agenda
- To assess the performance of specific countries contribution to peace support operations in Eastern Africa
- To identify opportunities for effective regional and country participation in peace support missions

16.3 Main guiding research questions

- How has the eastern African region fared in meeting the AU peace and security agenda
- Why have some countries in Eastern provided more support in peace missions than others?
- What hinders effective participation of some countries in peace support missions?
- What can be done to enhance effective regional and country participation in peace support missions?

16.4 Justification

Effective participation of countries in regional peace support initiatives is necessary to enhance regional cooperation through knowledge sharing, cultivation of good will and creating avenues for networking and communication. There is a need for all the countries covered by the Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) to participate in peace support operations so that the region can develop capacity for emergency response in peace support operations as envisioned in the AU peace and security architecture

Identification of areas where some countries do well is useful for providing specific skills and services during peace support operations. This exercise can also help to identify areas where some countries can improve their skills and services in peace support operations. The implementation of the African Union's Africa Standby Force (ASF) in all the regions expects all the countries to provide meaningful participation in the programme. This is expected to improve continental and regional post conflict stabilization capacity.

16.5 References

DALEY Patricia O (2007), *Gender & Genocide in Burundi: The Search for Spaces of Peace in the Great Lakes Region*, in *African Issues*, Oxford, Fountain Publishers, Kampala

ELKINS C (2005), *Imperial Reckoning: The Untold Story of Britain's Gulag in Kenya*, Henry Holt and Company, 2005, New York (U.S.A)

LEMARCHAND René (1994), *Burundi - Ethnic Conflict and Genocide*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

MANJI Firoze & BURNETT Patrick (eds.) 2004-5, *African Voices on Development and Social Justice*, Pambazuka News, Mkuki Na Nyota Publishers, Dar es Salaam

16.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be official policy documents from the countries of Eastern Africa, EASFCOM, AU Peace and Security Council and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned by specialised organisations;
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment, as well as UN officials members civil society organizations specializing in peace and security and African Union affairs.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in African Union peace and security architecture.

16.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

16.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

17. Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR) in Peace Support Missions: Western Equatoria State of South Sudan

17.1 Focus and scope

This paper will survey the role of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms in peace support processes in Western Equatoria. The study focuses on how traditional mechanisms are utilised by International peace support missions in post conflict peace stabilization processes.

17.2 Objectives

- To assess how traditional peace building structures have been incorporated in post conflict peace stabilization missions?
- To identify obstacles to effective participation of traditional peace building mechanisms
- To identify opportunities for effective utilization of traditional peace building mechanisms in peace support missions

17.3 Main guiding research questions

- How has the role of traditional peace building mechanisms been recognised in post conflict peace consolidation missions?
- What hinders effective participation of traditional peace building structures?
- What are the opportunities for effective participation of traditional peace building structures in post conflict recovery?

17.4 Justification

Traditional peace building mechanisms have been found to be very useful in enhancing healing and reconciliation in post conflict situations. Experience in South Sudan, Northern Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi has shown how effective participation of these bodies can make a difference in peace building. It is important to examine contemporary case studies of effective international, national government and civil society partnership with traditional mechanisms for effective post conflict peace consolidation. More often than not post conflict stabilization strategies that do not incorporate the input of traditional structures end up in failure. Stabilizations strategies that enhance participation of the local people are bound to be more responsive to the needs of the people and will be durable due to local ownership.

This is an important area of inquiry that can also inform IPSTC course on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR).

17.5 References

Hizkias Assefa (2005), *Reconciliation: Challenges, Responses and the Role of Civil Society*, in *People Building Peace II: Successful Stories of Civil Society*, ed. Paul van Tongeren, (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Human Rights Watch (2005), *Uprooted and Forgotten: Impunity and Human Rights Abuses in Northern Uganda*, 9, Vol. 17, No. 12(a).

Thania Paffenholz (2010), *Civil Society and Peacebuilding*, in *Civil Society and Peacebuilding: A Critical Assessment*, ed. Thania Paffenholz, (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2010),

Benjamin Barber (1999), *Clansmen, Consumers and Citizens: Three Takes on Civil Society in Civil Society, Democracy and Civic Renewal*, ed. Robert Fullinwider, (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.)

17.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be documents on peace support missions and traditional peace building mechanism, traditional mechanisms from the Republic of South Sudan and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned by specialised organisations;
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of the defence/security establishment in South Sudan, as well as UN officials (UNMIS officers, Civil Affairs, UNDP Officials and members of NGOs operating in Western Equatoria.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved in peace support missions and traditional peace building mechanisms.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

17.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

17.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.

18. The Role of Media in Peace Support Missions

18.1 Focus and scope

This research focuses on the role of media in peace support missions. The paper will examine the nature of media influence in perpetuating conflict or peace building in Rwanda, DRC, Sudan and Somalia. The study will survey events in the region where media has played a crucial role in escalating or de-escalating conflict. It will also assess how the emerging social media is playing a part in escalating or de-escalating conflict.

18.2 Objectives

- To assess the role of media during conflicts in the region
- To identify the impediments against the emergence of a conflict sensitive media
- To assess the space of emerging social media in conflict situations
- To identify opportunities for the growth of a responsible peace building media

18.3 Main Guiding Research Questions

- What role is the media playing in the recent conflicts in the region?
- What hinders the growth of a conflict sensitive media in the region?
- What role is the emerging social media playing in conflict management?
- What strategies, policies and actions are required to make media an asset for peace building in the region?

18.4 Justification

The media can be an asset or a liability in peace building. Events of Rwanda in 1994 demonstrated how the media can escalate conflict to unprecedented proportions. The media in Kenya was said to have played a part in escalating conflict in 2008. The media has been used to advance the course of peace in some countries. It is important to examine how the media can be influenced to serve a course of peace building rather than escalating conflict especially in post conflict reconstruction. The media is the channel through which politicians reach the electorate. The media can mediate this communication by making sure that information that can escalate violence is not relayed to the public. The media can also promote information that serves the cause of national cohesion and integration. The emergence and space of social media especially among the youth requires to be understood. Is this new public space an opportunity for peace or conflict? It is important to understand how these dynamics play out amidst the universally acclaimed freedom of information tenet.

18.5 References

Beyene, Zenebe (2012), The role of media in ethnic violence during political transition in Africa: The case of Rwanda and Kenya, The University of Nebraska - Lincoln

MAMDANI Mahmood (2001), When Victims Become Killers: Colonialism, Nativism, and the

Genocide in Rwanda, Kampala: Fountain Publishers, Dar es Salaam: E & D Ltd

Keith Somerville (2012), Radio propaganda, hate broadcasting and Africa: from Rwandan genocide to Kenyan post-election violence, In studio S36, Bush House

Zenebe Beyene (2012), The role of media in ethnic violence during political transition in Africa: The case of Rwanda and Kenya, ETD, University of Nebraska - Lincoln

18.6 Source and method of data collection

Sources will be essentially:

- Primary sources will be documents from peace missions in the selected regions and United Nations documents, as well as studies commissioned by specialised organisations on relations between the media and peace support missions
- Primary sources will be complemented by interviews of senior officials of PSO and media organizations, as well as AU, UN officials and members of NGOs specializing in peace and security issues.

Method:

- Establish a first draft based on available open source documents and official literature that identifies initial research direction and main approaches to the question.
- Deepen the research through targeted interviews and/or contributions of contacts involved media, peace and security issues.
- As much as possible, and in order to reduce costs, efforts will be made to collect data usable for other research projects. Data collected (interviews, pictures, documents, and other contributions) will be made available in a database for the PSRD.

18.7 Timeframe (phasing)

- First phase: Establish a draft that outlines the issues and allows problem identification. This draft will be the base for establishing information requirements and subsequent information collection work. This draft will be subject to approval by the Head of PSRD. (3-4 weeks)
- Second phase: To collect information and to conduct interviews as identified during the first phase. (2-3 weeks)
- Third phase: To collate and establish the final document (3 weeks)

18.8 Resources (including external consultancies)

Resources for this project will be combined in order to respond to needs of other research projects.