International Peace Support Training Centre
Nairobi, Kenya

IPSTC RESEARCH AGENDA 2014

Effective Strategies for Responding to Contemporary Conflicts in Eastern Africa

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Compiled by

The IPSTC's Peace and Security Research Department

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International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC)

P. O. Box 24232-00502, West wood Park Road Karen, Kenya

Tel No: +254 203 883 164/58

Fax: +254 203 883 159

Email: info@ipstc.org

Website: www.ipstc.org

Design, Layout and Print by

Magfre Enterprises Ltd.

Tel: (020) 316691, 0770467342

Email: magfreenterpriseslimited@gmail.com

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Foreword

The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is a research and training institution focusing on capacity building at the strategic, operational and tactical levels within the framework of African Peace and Security Architecture and has developed to be the regional Centre of Excellence for the African Standby Force (ASF) in Eastern Africa. The research conducted covers a broad spectrum ranging from conflict prevention, management, to post conflict reconstruction. The Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) has made considerable contribution in research and training on peace support issues in the Eastern Africa region through production of high quality research products and training manuals.

On 27th February 2014, IPSTC hosted the Research Agenda Workshop 2014. The theme of the workshop: *"Effective Strategies for responding to Contemporary Conflicts in Eastern Africa"* captured a broad spectrum of peace and security issues currently daunting the Eastern Africa region which the Centre intends to carry research, collate information that will inform policy makers and design appropriate training interventions.

Some of the topics covered are: Security and Development Nexus in Eastern Africa, Youth Radicalization: Case of the Coast Region of Kenya, Role of Humanitarian Actors in Peace Support Operations: Case of South Sudan, Transnational Terrorism in Eastern Africa: Case of Al Shabaab, The UNSOM and AMISOM Partnership in Somalia: Towards Hybrid Mission or UN takeover?, Conflict Early Warning and Response Systems in Eastern Africa, Trans national Security Threats in Eastern Africa: Climate Change, Cross border Insecurity in Eastern Africa: Role of Citizenship, Theory and Practice of Human Security in Eastern Africa, Role of IGAD in Security Stabilization in Somalia and South Sudan and Contribution of UNMISS to Security Stabilization in South Sudan, among others. Gender and youth 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. These research topics are informed by survey of felt peace and security needs in the region and discussions among stakeholders.

The Research Agenda Workshop 2014 was made possible by the support of the Government of Japan through UNDP. The research agenda was also enriched by development partners and subject matter experts during the workshop held on the 27th, February, 2014.

Brigadier Robert Kabage

Director

IPSTC

Preamble

The Peace and Research Department (PSRD) of the International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC); is charged with the responsibility of conducting research on peace and security issues in the Eastern Africa region. The department has produced a number of Occasional papers and Issue Briefs over the last four years. The publications mainly focus 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 effectiveness and enhancing the conduct of IPSTC re-search and training programmes.

- Provide a structured response to the development partner's priorities.

The theme of 2014 research agenda is *Effective Strategies for Responding to Contemporary Conflicts in Eastern Africa.* The Research agenda comprises 37 topics focusing on conflict prevention, conflict management and post conflict recovery in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region. These topics were subjected to review during the 2014 Research agenda workshop. The researchers will select topics for *Occasional Papers* and *Issue Briefs* from this list*.*

Target Audience

The Target audience for IPSTC publications are the decision makers in key national and regional peace and security institutions. These include policy makers in the African Union Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), the East African Standby Force (EASF), National Security Sector such as Internal Security, Defence, Judiciary and Parliament and Regional Institutions dealing with conflict prevention and management such as Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), International Conference on the Great Lakes region (ICGLR), Regional Peace and Security Research Institutions, African Peace Support Trainers Association (APSTA), 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.

Glossary

Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)

The African Union (AU) was founded in 2002, through transformation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). This marked a significant turning point towards attaining collective security and mitigating conflicts in Africa. The Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) is comprised of five components: Peace and Security Council (PSC), Africa Standby Force (ASF), Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), Africa Peace Fund (APF) and Panel of the Wise (PoW).

The AU PSC was established by the July 2002 Durban Protocol, which defined the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). The African Standby Force (ASF) represents Africa's future in Peace Support Operations (PSO) capacity and provides a framework that allows for a regional and multidimensional approach to conflict management. The ASF structure is divided into the five regions of Africa; North, East, Southern, West and Central. Each region is to be composed of standby multidisciplinary (civilian, police and military) component of a brigade size providing the AU with the ability to establish peacekeeping operations in crisis zones, to maintain peace and security on the continent. The ASF is envisioned to provide peacekeeping forces on a high level of readiness, and capable of rapid deployment in response to a request by UN or AU.

Peace Support Operations (PSO)

The International community may respond to crisis by deploying military, police and civilians to perform multiple functions. Such complex emergency response initiatives are known as Peace Support Operations (PSO) and may be coordinated under the auspices of UN, AU or regional organizations such as Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and IGAD.

Peace Support Operations (PSO) is a development of the traditional peace keeping approach. Championed by Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson and UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, peacekeeping served international peace and security with mixed success up to the end of the cold war in 1989. Among the first PSO missions were the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in Sinai (1956), the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia and the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM I) in 1989.[1] The publication of UN Secretary General's Report of 1992 titled; *'An Agenda for Peace'*, saw peace keeping expanded and redefined to accommodate the peace and security demands of the post cold war era and to overcome limitations of the previous approach. In the complex emergency situations that later engulfed Liberia, Sierra Leone, DRC and Sudan among others, the UN required to do more than

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1   Lester B. Pearson and Dag Hammarskjold authored the first UN Mission (UNEF – Sinai) in 1956, www.un/depts/dhl/dag/time1956.htm, accessed April 28

peace keeping to re-establish authority for good governance and political stability.[2]

Eastern Africa

Eastern Africa region is the easterly region of the African continent. IPSTC covers the member countries of Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM). According to the above criteria Eastern Africa refers to the following 11 countries: Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan and South Sudan, Ethiopia, Seychelles, Somalia, Comoros and Djibouti.

Great Lakes Region

The African Great Lakes region refers to the 12 countries near Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, other Rift Valley Lakes and adjacent countries that have a significant bearing on peace and security in Eastern Africa. These countries include: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Central Africa Republic, Angola, Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Sudan and Zambia. This delineation is adapted from the membership of International Conference of the Great Lakes Region.

Horn of Africa

The Horn of Africa refers to the countries at the Eastern most section of Africa; Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Somalia. This is the classification of Horn of Africa adapted by UNDP, apart from Eritrea. However, Eritrea is included in this category due to its effect on peace and security in Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia.

Somalia

Somalia is used to refer to the country that gained independence in 1960 after uniting former British and Italian Somaliland. Somaliland, Puntland and other autonomous regions are recognized as independent entities and analyzed within the Somalia national framework. South Central Somalia is the central point of focus due to its protracted conflict and being the center of current AMISOM efforts to bring security stabilization in the region.

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2   Henry Anyidoho, Political Control and Guidance of Peace Support Operations in Africa: A UN Commanders View, Boundaries of Peace Support Operations, 2000, Monograph. No. 44

Executive Summary

IPSTC is mandated to carry out capacity building in international PSO to military, police, other uniformed and civilian personnel from the Member States of the Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) within the framework of APSA. In this regard, IPSTC conducts applied research, training and education of military, police and civilian personnel in all aspects of peace support operations in order to improve effectiveness of the international response to complex emergencies.

Over the years, IPSTC has assisted in building capacity of the African Union (AU) through training personnel in close coordination with Eastern Africa Force Coordinating Mechanism (EASFCOM). The research at IPSTC contributes to capacity building of PSO and efforts are made to ensure that the research done is relevant and responds to the PSO needs in the region.

The 2014 IPSTC Research Agenda presents 36 topics covering a wide range of themes on peace and security in Eastern Africa. These topics have benefited from suggestions presented during the research agenda 2014 workshop. IPSTC researchers presented 32 topics to the workshop whereby some topics were merged and 4 new topics were added. None of the topics were removed from the agenda.

2014 research seeks to continue with the consolidation of gains made by PSRD in 2013 towards enhancing PSO capacity and building a stronger foundation for stabilization, peace and development in the Eastern Africa region (with a focus on South Sudan, Eastern DRC and Somalia). The Research Agenda 2014 captures a broad spectrum of peace and security issues currently daunting the Eastern Africa region. The topics are informed by gaps identified in 2013 which revealed that there are still a number of cross-cutting peace and security issues in the region that need to be addressed.

The PSRD is poised to produce eight Issue briefs and six occasional papers from this year's research agenda. The occasional papers and issue briefs are geared to inform key policy makers in national and regional peace and security sectors. The research products also form the basis of developing training curriculum and materials for peace support operation programmes run at the IPSTC.

Research Methods

The applied research in peace and security at IPSTC is informed by the vision, mission and mandate of IPSTC. The research agenda for the year defines the thematic and geographic scope of the research. Research designs at IPSTC encompass qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods. The researchers collect data using various techniques such as key informant interviews, questionnaires and focus group discussions. By capturing multiple voices and perspectives about the conflict situation, one is able to deduce the salient features of the phenomenon under inquiry. This information is complemented by facts and figures from other documented sources.

1. Security and Development Nexus in Eastern Africa: Exploring Paradigms

1.1 Focus and Scope

This research paper will explore the interface between security and development in crisis prone countries in Eastern Africa.

1.2 Objectives

- To examine the impact of development/under development on security in the region.

- To identify significance of security stabilization for development in the region.

- To assess the capacity of different national and international actors to enhance synergy between security and development initiatives.

1.3 Research Questions

- To what extent does development or lack of it, inform in/security in the region?

- What are the linkages between security and development?

- What role do local and international actors play in enhancing the synergy between security and development in the region?

1.4 Justification

Insecurity is a significant problem in the Great Lakes region and Horn of Africa. The drivers of insecurity in this region interact across boundaries and therefore call for regional approach and cooperation. There are international, regional and national legal mechanisms for addressing this challenge. Despite the presence of these mechanisms, there are countless conflicts emerging in the region and lack of development is a major factor.

There is a need to understand how development interacts with conflicts and affects human security and how to develop the most effective measures to address the problem. Learning from case studies in the region can provide lessons for conflict prevention, management and resolution.

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Tschirgi, Necla (2003) Peace building as the Link between Security and Development: Is the Window of Opportunity Closing?, International Pecace Academy, NY

2. Youth Radicalization and Terrorism: Case of the Coast Region of Kenya

2.1 Focus and Scope

This study will focus on examining the interface between Youth radicalization and Terrorism in the coastal region of Kenya.

2.2 Objectives

- To establish the root causes of youth terrorism conflicts in the coastal region of Kenya and its linkage with radicalization.

- To examine the national capacity of security sector to deal with youth radicalization and terrorism.

- To propose strategies for national security sector to deal with youth radicalization and terrorism.

2.3 Research Questions

- What are the causes of youth based terrorism the coastal region of Kenya and what role does radicalization play?

- 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 youth radicalization and terrorism?

2.4 Justification

Kenya has been a target of global terrorism because of a combination of geographic, regional, historical, political, economic and socio-cultural factors. Some of the causes of terrorist attacks in Kenya are its vibrant coastal beach tourism industry that is perceived as a threat to local Islamic culture. There is a perception that the country's predominantly Christian population leans towards the west and is perceived to be an obstacle to the Islamization of Eastern Africa. The political and socioeconomic deprivation of the coastal population relative to the rest of the country is also a source of concern.

As parts of the Muslim world, the Muslim community in Kenya is under the influence of various schools of Islamic thought – Shafi'i, Maliki, Hanbali, Hanafi and even Shia. Kenya is a multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multicultural society that is predominantly African in character. The Muslim community – roughly 30 per cent of the population – is drawn from the whole spectrum of Kenyan society and, like the rest of the society, the larger part of the Muslim population is young: 65 per cent of its members are between the ages of 18 and 35. Radicalization continues to increase among the youth in the coast, despite attempts to counter it through seminars, religious teachings and interactive sessions in which religious leaders caution youth against being misled by extremists. There is a need to understand the factors at play and propose effective strategies of intervention.

2.5   References

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Terdman, Moshe (2007), Factors Facilitating the Rise of Radical Islamism and Terrorism in Sub-Saharan Africa, Global Research in International Affairs (GLORIA) Center for the Project on Research of Islamist Movements (PRISM), African Occasional papers, Vol. 1, No.1

3. Role of Humanitarian Actors in Peace Support Operations: Case of South Sudan

3.1   Focus and Scope

This study will examine the role of humanitarian actors in peace support operations in South Sudan.

3.2   Objectives

- To understand the contributions of humanitarian actors in PSO in South Sudan.

- To identify challenges of humanitarian actors in PSO in South Sudan.

- To propose strategies for humanitarian actors to enhance PSO in South Sudan.

3.3   Research Questions

- What are the contributions of humanitarian actors in PSO in South Sudan?

- What are the challenges of delivering humanitarian services in South Sudan?

- How can humanitarian actors contribute towards enhancing the effectiveness of PSO in South Sudan?

3.4   Justification

Following the genocide in Rwanda, a consensus emerged among donors, the UN and its agencies, international and national NGOs and other agencies about the need to enhance the coherence between humanitarian and political responses to complex crisis situations. Closer integration between aid and political responses was seen to be necessary in order to address the root causes of conflict-induced crises, and to ensure that aid did not exacerbate conflict and political tensions.

It is evident that humanitarian interventions are now becoming an integral part of donors' comprehensive strategy to transform conflicts, decrease violence and set the stage for development. This changing role of humanitarian interventions has characterized international responses to many recent conflicts, including in Afghanistan, Serbia and Sierra Leone. Humanitarian interventions have often been political, influenced by both donor and recipient political dynamics. Stark differences between the amount and type of humanitarian assistance given to various countries facing acute crises attest that interventions have never been solely based on humanitarian need. It is therefore important to analyze the role Humanitarian Actors play in Peace Support Operations and the

conflict in south Sudan.

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Le Billon, P. et al (2000) The Political Economy of War: What Relief Agencies Need to Know, Humanitarian Practice Network, Overseas Development Institute, London

4. Transnational Terrorism in Eastern Africa: Case of Al Shabaab in Somalia

4.1 Focus and Scope

This study seeks to examine the effects of transnational terrorism in Eastern Africa focusing on perceived linkage between Al-Shabaab and Al-Qaeda in Somalia and Eastern Africa in general.

4.2 Objectives

- To examine the effects of internationalization of the Somali conflict with the entry of Al Qaeda among Al-Shabaab elements.

- To assess the strategies of Federal Government of Somalia, Somaliland, Puntland and the international community in dealing with this challenge.

- To identify strategies and opportunities for effective prevention of terrorists infiltration in the region.

4.3 Research Questions

- To what extent have international terrorists informed the conflict in Somalia and in Eastern Africa?

- How effective has Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the international responded to the challenge of terrorism in the region?

- How can the FGS and the international community best respond to the challenge of international terrorism in the region?

4.4 Justification

Since the Al Qaeda attack in the United States in September 11, 2001, there has been a heightened global concern on the effects of Islamic based international terrorists. Russia has also suffered massive effects from terrorists in Chechyna and other regions. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have also suffered attacks from terrorists since 1998. Kenya recently (2013) suffered immense loss of human lives and economic destruction during the Al-Shabaab Westgate Mall siege. There is a need to understand the ideology dynamics of conflicts that informs terrorism and its transnational nature.

4.5   References

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Smith, David (28 October 2013) Al Shabaab Builds Stronghold in Somalia as AU Campaign Stalls, The Guardian

5. Cross border Insecurity in Eastern Africa: Role of Citizenship

5.1   Focus and Scope

The study will assess the role of citizenship on peace and security in Eastern Africa with special reference to Eastern DRC, Ethiopia/Kenya border, Ethiopia/Somalia border, Kenya/Somalia border.

5.2   Objectives

- To evaluate the role of citizenship on cross border insecurity.

- To assess how local communities, government, regional and international organizations respond to identity based cross border insecurity.

- To identify opportunities for effective management of identity based cross border conflicts.

5.3   Research Questions

- How has citizenship impacted on cross border insecurity?

- How have local communities, governments, regional and international organizations responded to this challenge?

- How can identity based cross border conflicts be managed more effectively in Eastern Africa?

5.4   Justification

The definition and classification of who is a citizen differs from country to country and has been a source of conflict, more so in cross border areas of Eastern Africa. The conflict in Eastern DRC has been associated with the question of citizenship of migrants from Burundi and Rwanda into DRC among other causes. During the reign of President Mobutu Sese Seko, the law was changed a number of times to redefine the legal status of migrants in eastern DRC. Rather than citizenship being defined by the law, it was determined by political expediency of the day.

Somalis from Somalia have been accused of acquiring Kenyan identity cards through corruption. Somalis of Kenyan origin have also felt uncomfortable due to security operations to flush out illegal migrants into the country. The same scenario can be witnessed along the Kenya/Ethiopia and Somalia/Ethiopia border.

Analyzing the dynamics of cross border conflicts from citizenship lenses can provide a basis for providing alternative solutions to these conflicts.

5.5   References

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Salih, Mohamed M.A and Markakis, J. (1998) Ethnicity and the State in Eastern Africa, Nordiska Africaninstitute, Uppsala, Sweden

6. The UNSOM and AMISOM Partnership in Somalia: Towards Hybrid Mission or UN takeover?

6.1 Focus and Scope

This study will focus on assessing the role of UNSOM and AMISOM in stabilizing Somalia and projected future evolution.

6.2 Objectives

- To assess how UNSOM and AMISOM are strategically positioned to assist Somalia in peace and security stabilization.

- To assess some of the factors that may prevent effective contribution of UNSOM and AMISOM to Somalia recovery.

- To assess the capacity of UNSOM/AMISOM to coordinate international support for peace and security stabilization in Somalia.

6.3 Research Questions

- Is UNSOM best placed to lead peace and security stabilization in Somalia?

- What is the best strategy of collaboration between UNSOM and AMISOM?

- What are the capacities of UNSOM and AMISOM to bring recovery in Somalia?

6.4 Justification

Given the presence of AMISOM and the Somali distaste for UN interventions, it is important to assess how UNSOM is learning from the past. The Somali people have demonstrated misgivings with United Nations interventions; given the experience of UNOSOM I and II in the early 1990s. Therefore though UNSOM is a political mission, any UN peace keeping operation must learn from the past and devise appropriate and effective strategies of stabilizing Somalia. The failure of UNSOM and other UN efforts two decades later will be expensive for the United Nations. Assessing the role of UNSOM together with AMISOM in stabilizing Somalia will provide important information to determine the best option to adopt; hybrid mission or fully fledged UN mission.

6.5   References

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7. Environmental Insecurity in Eastern Africa: Impact of Climate Change

7.1 Focus and Scope

The study will assess the impact of climate change on peace and security in the Horn of Africa; Kenya, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Eritrea and Djibouti.

7.2 Objectives

- To evaluate the effects of climate change on cross border and inter communal conflicts in the Horn of Africa.

- To assess local communities, government, regional and international organizations response to environmental based conflicts.

- To identify opportunities for effective management of climate based conflicts.

7.3 Research Questions

- How has climate change in Eastern Africa informed cross border and inter communal conflicts?

- How have local communities, governments, regional and international organizations responded to this challenge?

- How can climate change induced conflicts be best managed in the region?

7.4 Justification

Environmental insecurity is a significant problem in the Horn of Africa. Its trans-boundary nature calls for regional approach and cooperation. 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.

7.5   References

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8. Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Kenya: Status Appraisal of Women in the Disciplined Forces

8.1 Focus and Scope

This study will assess how the disciplined forces in Kenya have progressed in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women Peace and Security.

8.2 Objectives

- To examine how the disciplined forces in Kenya have Implemented the UNSCR 1325 (2000) on Women Peace and Security?

- To assess how women in the disciplined forces have been impacted by implementation of UNSCR 1325?

- To identify challenges and opportunities of effective implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the disciplined services?

8.3 Research Questions

- To what extent have the disciplined forces in Kenya Implemented the UNSCR 1325 (2000) on Women Peace and Security?

- How have women in the disciplined forces been impacted by implementation of UNSCR 1325?

- What are the challenges and opportunities for effective implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the Kenya disciplined forces?

8.4 Justification

Over the last seven years there has been a systematic increase in commitments to fully implement United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR)1325 on Women Peace and Security, unanimously adopted in October 2000. In Africa, these commitments are intensified by a number of interconnected factors, including the all too recent spate of violent conflicts.

The Kenya government with the assistance of UN Women has been working on a national action plan for implementation of UNSCR 1325. The Kenya Police Service has been well represented in the proceedings through the Women and Children Department at the Police Headquarters.

While significant improvement has been registered in the participation of women in peace and security across the globe, Africa and in the Kenya military and police service, a lot is yet to be achieved and there is a need to identify obstacles to full protection, promotion and participation of women in peace and security.

8.5   References

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9. The Impact of UN Force Implementation Brigade Operations on the Eastern DRC Conflict

9.1 Focus and Scope

This study will assess the impact of UN Force Implementation Brigade (FIB) operations on the Eastern DRC Conflict.

9.2 Objectives

- To examine the extent to which the routing of M-23 from eastern DRC is a determinant of conflict de-escalation in eastern DRC?

- To assess the factors that made the UN FIB succeed where a bigger force (MONUSCO) had failed?

- To evaluate how FIB's victory contribute to overall pacification of eastern DRC and durable peace in the region?

9.3 Research Questions

- Will the defeat of M-23 by UN FIB de-escalate the conflict in DRC?

- What factors made the UN FIB succeed where a bigger force (MONUSCO) had failed?

- How can FIB's victory contribute to overall pacification of eastern DRC and durable peace in the region?

9.4 Justification

The conflict in eastern DRC has claimed millions of lives, rendered thousands of people as refugees, destroyed property and increased poverty and disease. There have been many failed attempts to prevent, manage and resolve the conflict. The introduction of UN FIB made a significant difference with the defeat of M-23 in 2013. Given that the military defeat did not address the root causes of the conflict, and that there are still many organized armed groups operating in the region, it is important to examine how this new feature impact long term peace and security stabilization in the Great Lakes region.

What happens after the defeat? Will other Organized Armed Groups such as Mai Mai and FDLR, FNL, ADL disarm or continue to operate? Given that FIB is also currently focusing on these armed

groups; will the pacification of eastern DRC bring lasting peace in the region? What other factors need to be considered for long term peace and security in the region? These are some of the fundamental questions that have to be answered if the defeat of M-23 is going to have a positive bearing on the conflict in eastern DRC.

9.5   References

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10. Conflict Early Warning and Response Systems in Eastern Africa: Do they work?

10.1 Focus and Scope

This study will address the early warning and response systems in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa as established within national and regional networks such as IGAD, EAC, ICGLR and RECSA.

10.2 Objectives

- To examine the nature of Conflict Early Warning and Response Systems in Eastern Africa.

- To identify barriers of achieving effective Conflict Early Warning and Response Systems in Eastern Africa.

- To assess the capacity of existing Conflict Early Warning and Response Systems in Eastern Africa.

10.3 Research Questions

- What is the nature of Conflict Early Warning and Response Systems in the Great Lakes region and Horn of Africa?

- What are the challenges of effective conflict early warning and response in the region?

- How can the region achieve effective conflict early warning and response systems?

10.4 Justification

The Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa have experienced severe conflicts that have cost massive loss of human lives over the last twenty years.

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 early warning and response system in the region. There are various national, regional and international actions to address conflicts 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, UNISFA in Abyei and UNMISS in South Sudan can be more effective in achieving human security

when there is an effective conflict early warning and response system. This topic will shed light on how PSO among other actors can enhance conflict early warning and response systems in the region.

Despite varied and multi-faceted interventions, insecurity in the region is still a major issue of concern. The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) can add a new thematic area in its role of building capacity of PSO through enhancing their early warning and response systems.

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11. Is the Eastern African Standby Force (EASF) Ready for Emerging Conflicts before Full Operation Capability (FOC) in 2015?

11.1 Focus and Scope

The purpose of this paper is to assess the preparedness of the Eastern African Standby Force (EASF), towards FOC by 2015.

11.2 Objectives

- To assess the progress made by the EASF towards full operational capability before 2015.

- To assess the capability of EASF to respond to the current state of conflicts in Eastern Africa before 2015.

- To identify challenges and opportunities of EASF to provide quick and effective response to current conflicts in the region.

11.3 Research Questions

- How has the EASF prepared its various components for operational readiness before 2015?

- Is the EASF ready to respond to current conflicts before 2015?

- What are the challenges and opportunities for EASF to provide an effective response to conflict prevention and management in the region?

11.4 Justification

The transformation of OAU into AU saw the emergence of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), of which the ASF forms a part. The ASF is intended to be one of the mechanisms through which the AU seeks to respond to future conflicts and crisis situation on the African continent timely and efficiently[3]. Even if the number of conflicts in Africa has declined compared to the 1990s, African states continues to be prone to violent clashes which results in complex emergency situations.

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3   PSC Protocol, Art. 2

On the regional level, there are five standby Brigades: the East African Standby Force (EASF), The Economic Community of West African States Standby Force (ECOWAS-ESF), the Economic community of Central African States standby force (ECCAS-FOMAC), the North African Regional Capability standby Force (NARC-SF) and the South African Development Community Standby Force(SADEC-SSF). Like the other fives standby forces, the EASF have since made significant progress despite many challenges it faced and continue to endure. This paper will evaluate the progress made by these regional standby forces, especially towards Full Operational Capability in 2015.

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International Forum for the Challenges of Peace Operations

12. Traditional Structures in Peace and Security Consolidation: Case of House of Elders (Guurti) in Somalia

12.1 Focus and Scope

This study will assess the evolving governance space of traditional structures in Eastern Africa, with special reference to Somaliland.

12.2 Objectives

- To examine how the house of elders (Guurti) in Somaliland has been incorporated in the new governance dispensation.

- To examine the challenges of incorporating traditional structures in formal governance system.

- To identify opportunities for integrating traditional structures in the rebuilding of a new Somalia nation.

12.3 Research Questions

- Haw has the Guurti incorporation in the Somaliland government contributed to state and nation building in Somaliland?

- What challenges has the Guurti faced in the modern governance dispensation in Somaliland?

- How can the different actors in the rebuilding of the Somalia state walk along with the traditional structures to produce a new Somali nation at peace with itself and with its neighbours?

12.4 Justification

Peace and conflict stabilization in Somalia has eluded local and international actors for over two decades. For the first time since 1991 there is an elected government in South-Central Somalia. The United Nations has also established a mission in Somalia in 2013. There are a number of ongoing activities to help the current government establish a strong foothold in the country. There is a need to examine how Somaliland integrated the existing traditional structures of governance (Guurti)

that have played a significant role in peace and security consolidation.

12.5 References

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13. Insecurity in Somalia: Spillover Effects to Eastern Africa

13.1 Focus and Scope

This study will assess the negative impacts of insecurity in Somalia towards the Eastern Africa region and look for solutions to alleviate the problem.

13.2 Objectives

- To examine the effects of Somali conflict to peace and security in the region.

- To identify challenges to effective prevention, management and mitigation of spillover effects of the Somalia conflict towards its neighbours.

- To identify strategies and opportunities for effective cooperation and coordination among Countries in the region to mitigate the spillover effects of Somalia conflict.

13.3 Research Questions

- What are the impacts of Somalia insecurity on the Eastern African Countries?

- What are the challenges of preventing, managing and mitigating spill over effects of the Somali conflic?

- What are the strategies and opportunities available in the region to overcome the effects of insecurity in Somalia?

13.4 Justification

The spillover effects of the civil war in Somalia, have direct impact on neighboring countries. Given a weak sovereignty and permeable borders, instability from one internal conflict often is transmitted to neighboring states, particularly because the neighbor generally suffer from similar conditions. The connection between the civil war in Somalia and instability in the Somali region of Ethiopia is clear. The same is true with Kenya as Southern Somalia and North-Eastern regions of Kenya feed each other's violence; whether in terms of refugees, arms flows, illegal trade, social violence or terrorism. This paper will assess the impacts of insecurity in Somalia towards the Eastern Africa region and suggest solutions to alleviate this problem.

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14. Intrastate Conflict in South Sudan: Challenges of Governance

14.1 Focus and Scope

This study will examine the causes of the intra state conflict in South Sudan.

14.2 Objectives

- To identify the root and secondary causes and the triggers of internal conflict in South Sudan.

- To analyse options for conflict resolution and post conflict reconciliation.

- To identify opportunities for long term constitutional, legal and institutional reforms for sustainable peace in the country.

14.3 Research Questions

- What are the root and secondary causes and the triggers of the current conflict in South Sudan?

- What are the possible options for conflict resolution and reconciliation?

- What long term measures are required for sustainable peace in South Sudan?

14.4 Justification

The internal conflict in South Sudan pitting factions of the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army and ethnic groups, threatens to wipe out the gains made since the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 2005. South Sudan is going through a route that many African countries have gone before – managing the interests of different ethnic groups and regions in one country. The new country does not have to go through that ruinous route. There is a lot to learn about management of disparate group interests from the region. Ethiopia has a working Federal System while Kenya has a progressive constitution that allocates significant resources to the counties. Uganda managed to build a national army from a sectarian rebel movement. The SPLA cannot afford to be divided along ethnic lines. The international community must understand fault lines of South Sudan political landscape and help the country to move in the right direction.

14.5   References

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15. Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework (PSC) of the Great Lakes Region: Turning Point or Status Quo?

15.1 Focus and Scope

The study will evaluate the implementation and achievements of the PSC Framework for peace building in the Great Lakes region and eastern DRC in particular.

15.2 Objectives

- To evaluate implementation of the provisions of PSC Framework.

- To assess achievements and challenges of PSC Framework.

- To identify opportunities for enhancing effectiveness of the PSC Framework in peace and security stabilization the Great Lakes region and in the eastern DRC in particular.

15.3 Research Questions

- To what extent has the PSC Framework for peace and security in the Great Lakes region been implemented?

- What difference has the implementation of PSC brought to peace and security in the region?

- How can the PSC Framework be fully implemented as a road map for durable peace in the Great Lakes region?

15.4 Justification

Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo has continued to suffer from recurring cycles of conflict and persistent violence by armed groups, both Congolese and foreign. The consequences of this violence have been nothing short of devastating. Acts of sexual violence and serious violation of human rights are used regularly and almost daily as weapons of war. Displacement figures are among the highest in the world. The length and scale of the conflict have led to significant repercussions for the wider region, with many countries in the Great Lakes experiencing conflict dynamics that have been shaped or further exacerbated by violence in the DRC. Not only does this result in the flow of refugees originating from the DRC, illegal arms flows and the movement of

armed militias have also thrived.

The signing of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo and the region (referred to as the PSC Framework) represents a core element of a comprehensive approach that considers the structural causes fuelling instability in the country and in the wider region. It reflects a growing consensus on the key areas of focus going forward as well as the milestones to be achieved in order to support a more peaceful, democratic future for both the DRC and the wider region. This study will evaluate the contributions of PSC in stabilizing the Great Lakes region.

15.5   Reference

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16. Governance Instability in Burundi: Is Burundi Vulnerable to Political Implosion?

16.1 Focus and Scope

This study will examine peace and security stabilization in Burundi since the Arusha Agreement of 2000.

16.2 Objectives

- To evaluate relations between political parties that agreed to form a coalition government after the Arusha agreement.

- To identify threats to peace and security in Burundi as the General election of 2015 approaches.

- To identify opportunities for conflict prevention in Burundi before the 2015 General election.

16.3 Research Questions

- To what extent are political parties and other actors in Burundi united for peace, security and development in the country?

- What do the different political parties and other actors perceive as the main threats to peace and security in Burundi?

- What measures can be put in place by the Government, Regional organizations and the International community to prevent conflict in Burundi?

16.4 Justification

Eastern Africa is currently experiencing violence in South Sudan and Somalia. Many international actors could not envisage the eruption of conflict in South Sudan even as President Salvar Kiir of South Sudan sacked his cabinet including his Vice President, in July 2013. Many of these leaders had a following in the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA), having contributed their forces in Sudan Liberation Movement (SPLM) during the liberation war.

Since there is no open conflict in Burundi, there is a tendency for the international community to focus more on other crisis situations at the expense of countries that have potential to relapse into

conflict after peace agreements. Just like in South Sudan, Burundi has political leaders who have a following among sections of the national army. This linkage between political parties and the military is rare in countries that have experienced peace for a long time but is common in countries that emerged from armed conflict. South Africa managed to have a professional, non political and de-ethnicized national military partly due to the extra ordinary leadership personality of the late Nelson Mandela. This situation is yet to be achieved in South Sudan and Burundi and it remains a constant reminder that the current peace and calm in Burundi should not be taken for granted. The General election scheduled for 2015 in Burundi provides a litmus test for peace and security stabilization in the country.

16.5   References

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17. Protection of Civilians in South Sudan: Case of Jonglei and Upper Nile Regions

17.1 Focus and Scope

This study will assess the system for protection of civilians in Jonglei and Upper Nile regions of South Sudan.

17.2 Objectives

- To provide an update on the state of protection of civilians in Jonglei and Upper Nile regions of South Sudan

- To assess the capacity of PSO actors and their impacts on protection of civilians in Jonglei and Upper Nile regions

- To identify opportunities for effective protection of civilians in Jonglei and Upper Nile regions of South Sudan

17.3 Research Questions

- How has the National Government, international organizations and UNMISS responded to protecting civilians in Jonglei and Upper Nile?

- How do PSO and Humanitarian actors define and implement protection efforts for South Sudan civilians?

- What is the role of PSO actors in protection of civilians in South Sudan?

17.4 Justification

Over half a million people have been displaced from their homes since fighting broke out in South Sudan on December 15, 2013. Large numbers of people have been internally displaced, with a majority sheltering within UN bases in the affected states. There have been a lot of improvements in the theory and practice of protection of civilians during conflicts, however non combatants and IDPs continue to suffer immense atrocities during conflict like the one in South Sudan.

This study will explore and compare measures and application of protection of civilians from the violent conflict in South Sudan.

17.5 References

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18. Divided Guardians of the Nation: the SPLA in South Sudan

18.1 Focus and Scope

The study will focus on the role of the military (SPLA) in peace and security consolidation in South Sudan.

18.2 Objectives

- To assess the strategic formation and operations of SPLA as a unifying force in South Sudan.

- To examine the challenges of transforming SPLA into a professional and non-political army.

- To identify opportunities for transforming SPLA into a pillar of peace and security in South Sudan.

18.3 Research Questions

- What is the role of SPLA in South Sudan?

- What are the challenges of transforming SPLA into a professional and non political army?

- How can SPLA be transformed into a pillar of peace and security in South Sudan?

18.4 Justification

It is reported that three million lives were lost before South Sudan finally became Africa's 54th country on July 9, 2011 and joined the United Nations as the 193rd member state. After a relative lull, no one expected to see the world's youngest nation tottering on the brink of all-out civil war just two years into independence.

The international media have reported an appalling series of events. The Guardian described South Sudan as 'the state that fell apart in a week'. What readers glean from these reports is an inter-ethnic conflict between Dinka and Nuer. The ethnic dimension to the conflict is undeniable: in the capital, Juba, as reported, elements of the presidential guard, the Tiger battalion of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), killed hundreds of Nuer, producing a backlash in the form of Koung, Gadet and Lou Nuer targeting Dinkas in Bentiu, Bor and Akobo. But this overlooks the political factors at root of the conflict, too easily misread as just yet-another-ethnic-war-in-Africa. This study will assess

the role of SPLA in unifying South Sudan.

18.5 References

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19. Application of the 'Principle of Subsidiarity' in the African Union Peace and Security Architecture

19.1 Focus and Scope

The study will assess application of the principle of subsidiarity in the African Union Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

19.2 Objectives

- To examine the extent to which APSA adheres to the principles of subsidiarity.

- To assess applicability of the principle of subsidiarity in APSA.

- To identify challenges and opportunities of effective implementation of the principles of subsidiarity in APSA.

19.3 Research Questions

- To what extent does APSA adhere to the principles of subsidiarity?

- How can the principle of subsidiarity be applied in APSA?

- What are the challenges and opportunities of applying the principle of subsidiarity in APSA?

19.4 Justification

Subsidiarity is '*the principle that a central authority should have a subsidiary function, performing only those tasks which cannot be performed at a more local level'.* The African Union Peace and Security Architecture is a framework for peace and security management in the conflict. It is important to examine the application of the principle of subsidiarity as a way of evaluating effectiveness and efficiency of organizational structures.

19.5 References

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20. Disaster Management in Eastern Africa: Towards an Integrated Mechanism

20.1 Focus and Scope

This study will address the disaster response management system in Eastern Africa with special focus on integration and coordination response mechanism in the region.

20.2 Objectives

- To examine the nature and capacity of Disaster Response Management Systems in Eastern Africa.

- To identify barriers of achieving effective Disaster Response Systems in Eastern Africa.

- To identify opportunities for Integrated Disaster Response Mechanism in Eastern Africa.

20.3 Research Questions

- What is the nature and capacity of Disaster Response Management Systems in Eastern Africa?

- What are the challenges of effective Disaster Management in the region?

- How can the region achieve effective and integrated disaster response management systems?

20.4 Justification

Disasters in Africa are increasing in frequency and adversity of impact, compounding the challenges to sustainable development and undermining Africa's prospect of achieving the Millennium Development Goals. On average, almost two disasters of significant proportions are recorded every week in the Africa region since 2000. Few of these ever hit the global headlines but they silently erode the capacities of Africans to survive or prosper. Climatic and hydrological hazards, in particular drought, floods, cyclones and landslides dominate the disaster profile of the Africa region, affecting, on average, around 12.5 million people per year. Africa is also ravaged by other natural and man-made disasters such as volcanic eruptions, epidemics and conflicts.

Countries in the Eastern Africa contain some of the most disaster-prone areas in the world. Drought in particular affects more people more frequently than any other disaster. The economic, social and environmental impacts on the affected populations are extreme. The national costs and losses incurred are also threatening to undermine the wider economic growth and other development gains being made in many Horn of Africa states.

In order to address and effectively minimize impacts of disasters in the region, legal and institutional frameworks are also necessary along with the other capacities required for this purpose. Many countries and communities have realized the need to move from reactive disaster risk management which has been based on emergency and crisis management to a proactive response which is based on the analysis of vulnerability, risk evaluations, and situational assessments with a view to mitigate disasters impacts before they occur. This paradigm shift calls for effective application of early warning systems, effective communication and knowledge sharing in order to increase the resilience of the states in the region. Coordination of regional disaster management systems is necessary for coordination of regional response where disaster management calls for regional contribution.

20.5   References

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21. Role of IGAD in Security Stabilization in Somalia and South Sudan

21.1 Focus and Scope

This study will examine the contribution of IGAD in ongoing peace and security stabilization in Somalia and South Sudan.

21.2 Objectives

- To assess the contribution of IGAD in enhancing peace and security stabilization in South Sudan and Somalia.

- To identify obstacles for effective contribution of IGAD to peace and security stabilization in both countries.

- To identify opportunities for enhanced contribution of IGAD to peace and security stabilization in South Sudan and Somalia.

21.3 Research Questions

- To what extent has IGAD in eastern Africa contributed to peace and security stabilization in South Sudan and Somalia?

- What are the challenges facing IGAD for effective contribution to peace and security in both countries?

- How can IGAD enhance its effectiveness in peace and security stabilization in both countries?

21.4 Justification

Given the long historical experience of conflict in South Sudan and Somalia, neighbouring countries and regional organizations have been involved in domestic peace consolidation in Somalia and South Sudan. It is important to understand the nature of this contribution, challenges and how these organizations can enhance their effectiveness in contributing to internal peace and security contribution in both countries. Given that regional organizations are the first point of call in peace and security before the African Union and United Nations can take action, the role of Regional Mechanism may determine the effectiveness of international interventions in both countries.

More often than not lessons accumulated in the region on peace and security stabilization are not well documented and utilised during crisis. This study seeks to produce research based findings that can help to steer peace building and state building policies and strategies in the region.

21.5   References

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22. Theory and Practice of Human Security in Eastern Africa

22.1 Focus and Scope

This study will assess the interpretation and application of theoretical and practical paradigms of human security in Eastern Africa.

22.2 Objectives

- To evaluate the development of both theory and practice of human security.

- To assess how development of theory and practice of human security has informed institutional structures, policies and strategies in the region.

- To identify most optimal strategies for application of theory and practice of human security.

22.3 Research Questions

- How has theory and practice of human security evolved in Eastern Africa?

- To what extent is this development witnessed in institutional framework and practices?

- How can advancement in theory and practice of human security best inform conflict management in the region?

22.4 Justification

There is a wide breadth of approaches and perspectives in theory and practice of human security. Selection of the best approach or a combination of approaches is important for effective management of conflicts in Eastern Africa. Other than identifying regional conflict risks, a theoretical analysis also establishes the most effective strategies of responding to the conflicts. An architectural design of theoretical and practical approaches to peace and security consolidation in the region is necessary for effective conflict management. More often than not, conflicts which could have been foreseen get actors unaware and unprepared due to lack of understanding of theoretical and practical basis of conflicts. The response to the conflicts sometimes appear as fire fighting because the strategies employed are not informed by long term analysis and planning.

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23. Impact of Devolution on Inter-Communal Relations in Kenya

23.1 Focus and Scope

This study will explore how devolution in the new Kenyan constitutional dispensation has impacted on inter-communal relations in Kenya.

23.2 Objectives

- To explore how devolution as enshrined in the 2010 constitution of Kenya has impacted on inter-communal relations in Kenya.

- To identify challenges of turning devolution into a peace building asset?

- To evaluate policies and strategies that can enhance devolution as a tool of peace building and reconciliation.

23.3 Research Questions

- How has devolution as enunciated in the Kenya constitution affected inter-communal relations dynamics in Kenya?

- What hinders effective implementation of devolution as a peace building asset?

- How can devolution be rolled out as a peace building asset in the country?

23.4 Justification

The new Kenya constitution (2010) has immense impact on the political, economic and social sectors in the Kenyan polity. As new institutions such as County governments are set in place, there have been conflicts associated with political mobilization to acquire the office of Governors and Senators. There may be risks of former national political fault lines being mirrored in the new devolved units. Policy makers should understand the impact of these new political and administrative reforms to peace and security in the Counties. This will allow the technocrats to devise policies and strategies that can prevent, manage or mitigate effects of devolution on peace and security in the regions.

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24. The 2007/8 Post Election Violence in Kenya: Assessing Situation of Sexual and Gender Based Violence Victims

24.1   Focus and Scope

This study will examine how the situation of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) victims during and after the 2007/8 Post Election Violence (PEV) in Kenya was addressed.

24.2   Objectives

- To examine the extent to which the situation of 2007/8 PEV SGBV victims has been addressed.

- To identify the challenges of addressing the situation of SGBV victims after the 2007/8 PEV.

- To explore ways and means of bringing justice to the SGBV victims of 2007 PEV.

24.3   Research Questions

- To what extent have the SGBV victims of 2007/8 PEV been addressed by various actors in the country.

- What are challenges of addressing 2007/8 PEV SGBV victims?

- How can the various agencies involved in addressing victims of SGBV during 2007/8 PEV bring justice to the victims?

24.4   Justification

The 2007/8 PEV in Kenya where about 1300 people lost their lives brought untold suffering to the victims and more so those who suffered SGBV. It was difficult to bring most perpetrators to book given the political and violence crisis. However there were documentations of the violations by the Kenya National Commission of Human Rights (KNCHR), Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC), The Waki Report on PEV in Kenya and various other human rights agencies. It is important to paint the real picture of the situation to determine how the victims have received justice given Kenya's promulgation of the new constitution and ratification of most UN and AU treaties on women, peace and security.

24.5   References

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25. Role of Women in Peace and Security: Northern Kenya

25.1   Focus and Scope

This study will assess how women have been incorporated in peace and security structures in Northern Kenya.

25.2   Objectives

- To assess the role of women in the traditional and formal structures of peace building in Northern Kenya.

- To identify challenges of effective women participation in peace building in the region.

- To explore ways and means of effective women participation in devolved structures of peace building in Northern Kenya.

25.3   Research Questions

- How have women been incorporated in the traditional and formal structures of peace building in Northern Kenya?

- What hinders effective women participation in peace building in Northern Kenya?

- How can women play a more effective role in the current peace building structures in Northern Kenya?

25.4   Justification

Kenya has been experiencing regular episodes of inter-communal conflicts among pastoralist communities. Traditionally women did not have opportunities for influencing conflict resolution. Since the formation of the Wajir Peace and Development Committee (WPDC) in the early 1990s, which was spearheaded by the late Dekha Ibrahim, Fatuma Abdulkadir and Rukia Subow (Chairperson – Maendeleo Ya Wanawake), there has been a rise in women participation in peace building in the region. Given the success of previous women led peace initiatives in the region, it is important to understand how the evolving devolved structures and the proposed County Peace Committees (CPC) are incorporating women.

25.5   References

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26. The Role of Women in Peace building in Somalia

26.1 Focus and scope

This study will examine and analyze how women have been incorporated in the peace building process in Somalia. It will explore both policy and practice in order to determine the role of women in the process.

26.2 Objectives

- To identify how women have been integrated into peace building practices in Somalia.

- To examine role of external actors in peace building in Somalia with specific interest on how women are treated in the policy and practice arena.

- To identify the options for mainstreaming women in peace building activities in Somalia.

26.3 Research Questions

- To what extent have women been integrated in peace building in Somalia?

- What is the role of UNSOM, AMISOM and Federal Government of Somalia in promoting women in peace building policy and practice?

- How can women be mainstreamed in the peace building sector?

26.4 Justification

The protracted conflict in Somalia has redefined the role of women. Many women groups, NGOS and community based organizations have been formed to champion peace building activities in Somalia. Due to the power of traditional structures where women were largely excluded, it is necessary to understand the role of women in the new socio-cultural and political environment. Women were previously involved in Somali clan conflicts, it is important to understand what has informed their role in peace building and what that means to women participation in governance system in Somalia.

26.5   References

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27. Ethiopian Contribution to Eastern African Peace Support Operations: Case of Abyei

27.1 Focus and Scope

This study will assess Ethiopia's past and current participation in peace support operations in Africa, Eastern Africa and Abyei in particular

27.2 Objectives

- To evaluate the contribution of Ethiopia in peace and security stabilization process in the Eastern Africa region with special reference to United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA).

- To assess the strengths and weaknesses of Ethiopian participation in Peace Support Operations in the region.

- To identify opportunities for effective participation of Ethiopia in conflict prevention and management in the region.

27.3 Research Questions

- What has been the contribution of Ethiopia in Africa and regional Peace Support Operations?

- What are the current strengths and weaknesses of the Ethiopian capacity in Peace Support Operations?

- What can be done to strengthen and intensify Ethiopia's future participation in peace support operations?

27.4 Justification

The first Ethiopian peace mission was Ethiopia's participation in Korean War to defend the principle of collective Security of the UN. This mission has significant meaning for current and future members of the Ethiopian Security Sector to recognize its legacy in peacekeeping missions: they were there at the outset. This tradition, Ethiopia's commitment to international peace and stability in the region and beyond, has increased over time in the belief that peacekeeping is now becoming a new and effective way to mitigate conflict. Previously, Ethiopian troops had been engaged in Peace Support Operations in the region such as Rwanda, Liberia and Burundi.

Ethiopia's most recent peacekeeping deployments have all been in the Sudans: to the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), the UN-AU Hybrid Mission to Darfur (UNAMID), the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), and the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). While its deployment to UNAMID has been its largest recent troop contribution, Ethiopia set a new record in the history of UN peacekeeping operations by supplying almost the entire military component of UNISFA, comprising approximately 4,000 soldiers, as well as the force commander and many of the mission's senior leadership. Since 2011 Ethiopia has become the largest African and fourth largest troop contributor to UN peacekeeping operations in the world.

However, this commitment demands greater efforts to foster peace and security and to enable the country to play a key role both at regional and continental levels. Ethiopia's next effort should focus not only on maximizing its participation, but also on improving the quality of its participation through having proper training facilities.

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28. Kenya's Contribution to International Peace Support Operations: Drawing insights from Somalia

28.1   Focus and Scope

This study will explore the national military, police and civilian capacity to contribute to

International peace support operations with special reference to Somalia

28.2   Objectives

- To examine the contribution of KDF, Kenya Police and civilians to international peace support operations with special reference to Somalia.

- To assess the challenges of KDF, Kenya Police and Civilians effective contribution to international peace support operations.

- To explore how KDF, Kenya Police and Civilians can contribute more effectively to international peace support operations especially in Somalia.

28.3   Research Questions

- How have Kenya Defense Forces (KDF), Kenya Police and civilians contributed to regional and international peace support operations, especially through the current mission in Somalia?

- What hinders effective participation of KDF, Kenya Police and civilians in regional and international peace support operations?

- How can KDF, Kenya Police and civilians contribute more effectively to regional and international peace support operations?

28.4   Justification

The Kenya military and the Kenya Police have had a long presence in international peace support operations both in Africa and Europe. There is little research output in the public domain that documents this contribution, challenges and lessons learned. Given the evolution of peace keeping to peace support operations, there is a lot that the country can offer to the global advancement of theory and practice of peace support operations. The pre-deployment training can also gain from experience of previous Kenyan PSO missions in Africa and beyond.

Since independence Kenya has pursued a policy of non interference in the affairs of neighbouring countries as it had been previously advocated by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Group of 77. Evolution in global and regional peace and security dynamics has seen a re-definition of sovereignty whereby the international community continues to take more responsibility in states that cannot guarantee protection of human rights and rule of law. The Kenya Defense Forces (KDF's) presence in Somalia has been subjected to different interpretations. Starting as a Kenyan response to terrorist attacks from Somalia and later becoming part of the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Given evolving conflicts dynamics in South Sudan and Eastern DRC, Kenya must develop long term and coherent regional peace and security strategy. The achievements and challenges of KDF in Somalia from the strategic and operational level need to be analyzed so that they can inform the security policy and strategy.

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29. Contribution of UNMISS to Security Stabilization in South Sudan

29.1 Focus and Scope

This study seeks to assess the contribution of United Nations Mission in South Sudan to security stabilization in the country.

29.2 Objectives

- To assess the achievements of UNMISS in security stabilization of South Sudan.

- To identify challenges of implementing UNMISS mandate in South Sudan.

- To identify opportunities for effective implementation of UNMISS mandate in South Sudan.

29.3 Research Questions

- What has UNMISS achieved in the security stabilization of South Sudan given the rapture of SPLM/A coalition in 2013?

- What are the challenges of UNMISS in implementing its mandate in South Sudan?

- How best can UNMISS enhance security stabilization in South Sudan?

29.4 Justification

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan was created in 2011 with a mandate to assist South Sudan in peace and security consolidation to create favourable conditions for development. Though the mission has managed to work in all areas of South Sudan including the conflict ridden region of Jonglei and Upper Nile, protection of civilians and creating conditions for development has not been achieved and have actually been worsened by the new outbreak of intra-state conflict in December 2013.

The role of UNMISS and its activities should be reviewed within the UN system and outside to establish areas of strength and weaknesses so that a more revamped mission that can face the formidable problems in South Sudan, can be formed. This review is important to establish key lessons for peace support operations in complex conflict situations.

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30. The Role of Private Security Companies (PSC) in Conflict Management in Somalia

30.1 Focus and Scope

This study will examine the role of Private Security Companies (PSC) in the management of security sector in Somalia.

30.2 Objectives

- To examine how PSC contribute to security management in Somalia.

- To assess the impact of PSC on current FGS security sector reforms.

- To identify opportunities for enhanced contribution of PSC to security management in Somalia.

30.3 Research Questions

- To what extent do private security companies influence security management in Somalia?

- What is the impact of PSC on the ongoing Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) security sector reforms?

- How can PSC play an effective role in security stabilization of Somalia?

30.4 Justification

Due to the states inability to provide security in Somalia, PSC have taken advantage of the vacuum left to provide security to willing clients. PSC are said to have been established in Somalia as far back as 1992 when members of the international community intervened in the Somalia conflict. There are different types of PSC offering different kinds of security support. Though there are a few studies on PSC in Somalia, the situation on the ground is usually dynamic and their role in the security is changing. This study seeks to understand how PSC can contribute to enhanced security sector management in Somalia and how PSC relate to AMISOM and the FGS.

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31. Role of Civil Society in Peace Support Operations in South Sudan and Somalia

31.1 Focus and Scope

This study will assess the contribution of civil society organizations (CSO) in peace and security stabilization in South Sudan and Somalia.

31.2 Objectives

- To evaluate the contribution of civil society in peace and security stabilization in South Sudan and Somalia.

- To assess role of community based organizations, NGOs and international civil society in PSO in South Sudan and Somalia.

- To identify opportunities for effective participation of civil society in conflict prevention and management in South Sudan and Somalia.

31.3 Research Questions

- How has civil society contributed in peace and security stabilization of South Sudan and Somalia?

- What is the specific role of CBOs, NGOs and INGOs in PSO in South Sudan and Somalia?

- How can civil society contribute more effectively to peace and security in South Sudan and Somalia?

31.4 Justification

Civil society has made considerable contribution in governance, democratization, human rights, constitutionalism and respect for the rule of law globally and in Africa in the recent past. Countries that boast active civil society have registered more respect for human rights and open societies. Civil society has also championed conflict resolution, mediation, peace education, training and advocacy. One way of consolidating peace and security in fragile countries such as Somalia and South Sudan, is to create the necessary environment for the emergence of strong civil society.

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32. Victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Conflict: Case of the Kivus in Eastern DRC

32.1   Focus and Scope

This study aims to highlight the alarming problem of sexual violence against women in the Kivus region of DRC and to identify the drivers of the large scale sexual abuse specifically in that region.

32.2   Objectives

- To highlight factors that create SGBV vulnerability in the region

- To identify appropriate strategies for prevention, management and mitigation of SGBV in Eastern DRC

32.3   Research Questions

- What is the current state of SGBV and violations of women's human rights in Eastern DRC?

- What are the factors and motives that drive belligerents to subject women and girls to SGBV?

- What are the strategies and policies that can be used to prevent all forms of violence against women and mitigate effects of SGBV in eastern DRC?

32.4   Justification

According to the UN secretary-general's 27th report to the UN Security Council, more than 1,100 women and girls were raped each month in the east of DRC alone. All sides to the conflict have participated in these atrocities. During the conflict the incidence of these atrocities escalated to such an extent that local and international human rights organizations, as well as women's organizations working at the grassroots level, began referring to "a war within a war" and to a "war against women." From 2003, the United Nations Security Council has condemned all forms of sexual violence against women during armed conflict as weapons of war. Despite the many political and security progress made in the DRC, the security situation in the eastern part of the DRC still gives cause for concern, and sexual violence against women is still widespread.

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33. Asymmetric Warfare in Eastern African Conflicts: Case of Somalia

33.1 Focus and Scope

The paper examines the nature of asymmetric warfare in Eastern Africa with special reference to the impact of land mines and Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) used by Al Shabaab and Al Qaeda on peace support operations in Somalia.

33.2 Objectives

- To examine the nature of asymmetric warfare in Eastern Africa and Somalia in particular.

- To assess the impact of land mines and IED on peace support operations in Somalia.

- To identity appropriate counter land mines and IED strategies in Somalia.

33.3 Research Questions

- What is the nature of asymmetric warfare in Eastern Africa?

- To what extent have land mines and IED hindered progress of peace support operations in Somalia?

- What kind of strategies can be employed to neutralize effects of land mines and IED?

33.4 Justification

Mine contamination denies the safe use of agricultural land. Many people leave the land and drift to the towns; others, often the poorest elements of society in mine-affected countries, have to take risks to survive. Many people living in mine-affected countries engage in various kinds of deliberate risk-taking activities, such as gathering firewood or herding cattle in areas they know to be mined, simply because they have no choice. Faced with stark economic imperatives, some people even take on 'do it-yourself' demining to clear land for their own use or to salvage the metal cases of weapons for sale as scrap metal. Unfortunately, such activities increase casualties. Improvised Explosive Devices are responsible for the death and injury of thousands of people in a number of conflicts throughout the world. They have caused approximately 60% of all American combat casualties in Iraq and have been responsible for 50% of US combat casualties in Afghanistan.[4] In

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4   Chris W. Johnson, Lessons for the Future of Counter IED (C-IED) Operations, School of Computing Science, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK, G12 8RZ

Somalia, these IEDs are used by both sides in the conflict and widely by insurgent groups. Even if the majority of victims are civilians, IEDs are usually used to disrupt freedom of movement and create the perception of insecurity on AMISOM and the Somali Forces.

Al Shabaab and Al Qaeda affiliated groups have shifted to low-tech, **IED**-based attacks which affect military operations and humanitarian interventions. The IED remains a weapon that threatens the safety, security, and welfare of combatants and non-combatants within the area of conflict. It is necessary to establish current successful global strategies, operations and tactics against IED to improve AMISOM activities in Somalia.

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34. Resources Curse or Blessing in Eastern Africa: Case of the Nile Waters

34.1 Focus and Scope

This paper will assess the potential of the Nile waters being an asset for development and peace building or a potential source of conflict in Eastern Africa?

34.2 Objectives

- To examine the current Nile basin countries positions towards exploitation of the Nile waters.

- To assess the potential of the Nile waters as an asset for peace or a source of conflict.

- To identity appropriate Nile water related conflict prevention, management and mitigations measures in the region.

34.3 Research Questions

- What is the position of the Nile basin countries on exploitation of the Nile waters?

- To what extent is exploitation of the Nile waters a source of conflict or an asset for peace?

- What kind of strategies can be employed to prevent, manage or mitigate Nile water related conflicts?

34.4 Justification

The Nile River Basin is a complex climatic and geographic zone with potential for conflict. It is also a climate security hot spot, as it is expected that rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns exacerbate already existing problems of desertification, water scarcity, and food production, posing a challenge for the stability of the entire region. One of the most important issues is the allocation of water resources among the riparian countries. Given the economic, environmental, developmental and political factors among the riparian countries; an analysis of possible regional security implications and conflicts that may arise if the current status quo change can be done. In the past, Egypt has established itself as a water hegemon that controls a majority of the water resources of the region. This status has been recently challenged by developments and alliances of the upstream countries, increasing the tension between Egypt and some of its neighbors. Unfavorable shifts in precipitation patterns can augment the pressure on the downstream countries, causing

them to consider shifting towards strategies that are based on threats rather than on cooperation.

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35. Regionalization versus National Interests in Peace and Security in Eastern Africa: Case of Tanzania

35.1 Focus and Scope

This study will assess and examine nationalism, regional integration and cooperation in the Eastern Africa in general and Tanzania in particular.

35.2 Objectives

- To evaluate the tension between national interests and regional collaboration in Eastern Africa with a special reference to Tanzania.

- To assess the strengths and weaknesses of Tanzanian participation in regional Economic Communities such as EAC.

- To identify opportunities for effective participation of Tanzania in Regional economic integration and conflict prevention and management in the region.

35.3 Research Questions

- What are the forces at play between national interests and regional integration in Tanzania?

- What are the current strengths and weaknesses of the Tanzanian participation in Eastern Africa Cooperation?

- What can be done to intensify Tanzania's future involvement in all regional affairs in the Eastern Africa region?

35.4 Justification

The potential and actual role of various types and levels of regional integration in economic development are well-acknowledged worldwide. This obvious fact has seen the growth of regional integration within the African continent. Regional integration in Africa dates as far as 1900 with the Pan -African movement. This movement gave way to the formation of different regional bodies all aimed at growing Africa. But these bodies have been dogged by a number of hardships which are in some cases geographical, economic and even ideological.

Tanzania is a member of some regional organizations, the major of which are the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern Africa Development Cooperation (SADC). Mainly in the second half of 2013, there have been feelings that Tanzania was being isolated by the 'coalition of the willing' that is made up of Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda in different EAC projects. This study seeks to understand possible causes, nature and the consequences of the isolation and how best Tanzania can participate in regional integration.

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36. The Nexus between State building and Peace building: Cases of Somalia and South Sudan

36.1 Focus and Scope

Using the cases of Somalia and South Sudan, this study will examine how peace building and state building are being implemented.

36.2 Objectives

- To examine how peace building and State building are being implemented in Somalia and South Sudan

- To identify challenges of peace building and state building implementation in Somalia and South Sudan.

- To identify best options for state building and peace building.

36.3 Research Questions

- How are peace building and state building being implemented in Somalia and South Sudan?

- What are the challenges of implementing peace building and State building in Somalia and South Sudan?

- What are the best options of implementing peace building and State building in these countries?

36.4 Justification

Peace building and State building contribute to overcoming conflict and fragility through different perspectives and approaches. Peace building focuses on helping states and societies move from fragility to stability and development. The focus on state building is on helping in the transition from lawlessness to a centralized and inclusive authority characterized by rule of law.

Both processes take place in complex environments, in which every activity (whether labelled state building or peace building) will potentially impact peace, stability and the relationship between the state and society. Both are essentially long-term and non-linear processes. Peace building and state building both seek to build capacities for managing national political and economic processes,

and to foster local ownership. Yet they both rely on external assistance to achieve these aims. Past experiences have demonstrated that managing peace building and state building requires continuous analysis and monitoring of the context and a regular reassessment of priorities and fine-tuning of responses. This study will examine how these aspects are being interpreted and implemented in conflict/post conflict situations of Somalia and South Sudan.

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Notes

International Peace Support Training Centre
Westwood Park
P.O. Box 24232 - 00502, Karen, Kenya.
Tel: 00254(0) 20 20 388 3157/8
Fax: +254 20 388 3159
Email: info@ipstc.org
Website: www.ipstc.org