



International Peace Support Training Centre
Nairobi, Kenya

IPSTC Research Agenda 2015 Workshop REPORT



5th February, 2015 at AMANI HALL Westwood Park Road, Karen
Nairobi, Kenya

Changing Trends of Conflicts and Response Strategies in Eastern Africa



International Peace Support Training Centre

IPSTC 2015 RESEARCH AGENDA WORKSHOP REPORT

*Changing Trends of Conflicts and Response
Strategies in Eastern Africa*

5th February, 2015 at
AMANI HALL
Westwood Park Road, Karen
Nairobi, Kenya

CONTENTS

1. Executive Summary.....	1
2. The Workshop Concept.....	2
2.1 Objectives of the Symposium.....	2
2.2 Expected Outcome.....	2
2.3 Participants.....	3
2.4 Venue and Date.....	3
2.5 Methodology.....	3
3. Opening Remarks.....	4
4. Welcoming Remarks.....	5
5. Key Note Speech.....	7
6. Presentation of Proposed Research Topics.....	8
6.1 Emerging Peace and Security threats in Eastern Africa.....	8
6.1.1 Objectives.....	8
6.1.2 Research Questions.....	8
6.2 A Review of Counter Terrorism Strategies in Eastern Africa.....	9
6.2.1 Objectives.....	9
6.2.2 Research Questions.....	9
6.3 Transnational Insurgency in Africa: A Review of Al Shabaab and Boko Haram.....	9
6.3.1 Objectives.....	9
6.3.2 Research Questions.....	9
6.4 International Cross border migration and its impact on security in Eastern Africa: The case of Kenya and Somalia.....	10
6.4.1 Objectives.....	10
6.4.2 Research Questions.....	10
6.5 Human Security and State Security in Kenya and South Sudan.....	10

6.5.1	Objectives.....	10
6.5.2	Research Questions.....	10
6.6	An Assessment of Response Mechanisms to Climate Change Related Conflicts in the Horn of .. Africa.....	10
6.6.1	Objectives.....	11
6.6.2	Research Questions.....	11
6.7	Managing Resource Based Conflicts in the Eastern Africa Region.....	11
6.7.1	Objectives.....	11
6.7.2	Research Questions.....	11
6.8	A review of electoral management systems in eastern African.....	12
6.8.1	Objectives.....	12
6.8.2	Research Questions.....	12
6.9	Facilitating State Stabilization through Electoral Management: Comparative Analysis of DRC Congo and Burundi.....	13
6.9.1	Objectives.....	13
6.9.2	Research Questions.....	13
6.10	Comparative analysis of AU and UN interventions in Somalia.....	13
6.10.1	Objectives.....	13
6.10.2	Research Questions.....	13
6.11	An Assessment of Alternative Models of Peace Support Operations (PSO).....	14
6.11.1	Objectives.....	14
6.11.2	Research Questions.....	14
6.12	Comparative Analysis of the Ethical Principles in PSO: Case of Africa Union and United Nations.....	14
6.12.1	Objectives.....	14
6.12.2	Research Questions.....	14

6.13	Assessing De-radicalization strategies among the youth in Kenya.....	15
6.13.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	15
6.13.2	<i>Research Question.....</i>	15
6.14	An Assessment of the Nexus between Women, Natural Resource Management and Peace building in Turkana County.....	15
6.14.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	16
6.14.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	16
6.15	Women's Capacity in Peace-building: A Case of Marsabit County in Northern Kenya.....	16
6.15.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	16
6.15.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	16
6.16	An Assessment of Current Sexual & Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Response Mechanisms in Eastern DRC.....	17
6.16.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	17
6.16.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	17
6.17	Experiences of Girls Involved with Armed Forces and Groups in South Sudan.....	17
6.17.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	17
6.17.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	18
6.18	An Evaluation of Child Oriented Peace Initiatives in Northern Kenya and Uganda.....	18
6.18.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	18
6.18.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	18
6.19	Protection of Children in Armed Conflict: A Case Study of South Sudan.....	18
6.19.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	19
6.19.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	19
6.20	Analysis of Disaster Response Management (DRM) Strategies within the Context of PSO in Eastern Africa.....	19
6.20.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	20
6.20.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	20

6.21	Emergency Preparedness and Response to Drought: A case study of Kenya and Ethiopia.....	20
6.21.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	20
6.21.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	20
6.22	Addressing the Humanitarian Crisis in Peace Support Operations (PSO): The Case of South Sudan.....	20
6.22.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	21
6.22.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	21
6.23	Community Based Peace and Security Strategies: A comparative study of Ethiopia and South Sudan.....	21
6.23.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	21
6.23.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	21
6.24	Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (DRM): A Case of Traditional Structures in South Central Somalia.....	22
6.24.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	22
6.24.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	22
6.25	Divergent Interests in the Peace Process in Post-independent South Sudan.....	22
6.25.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	22
6.25.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	22
6.26	An assessment of Security Sector Reform Processes and State Stabilization: Case of Somalia and South Sudan.....	22
6.26.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	23
6.26.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	23
6.27	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) & Security Sector Reform (SSR) Integrated Approach in Eastern Africa: Comparative Assessment of Rwanda and Burundi.....	23
6.27.1	<i>Objectives.....</i>	23
6.27.2	<i>Research Questions.....</i>	23
7.	Discussant Remarks.....	24
7.1	Prof Macharia Munene: Professor of International Relations, United States International University – Africa (USIU-A).....	24

7.2 Dr. Solomon Njenga: Director of the School of Governance Peace and Conflict, Africa Nazarene University.26

7.3 Prof Edith Miguda: Associate professor of history and gender studies, Notre Dame University and Senior Lecturer, Kenyatta University.....27

7.4 Professor Owen Green: Chair of Management Board, Department of Peace studies, University of Bradford.....28

8. Summary of Plenary Session.....29

9. Closing Remarks.....31

10. Attendance List.....32

1. Executive Summary



The mission of the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is to be an independent Eastern Africa research, training and education centre that is responsive to peace operations training and education needs of the African Peace and Security Architecture. The research conducted at IPSTC covers a broad spectrum ranging from conflict prevention, management, to post conflict reconstruction.

Each year, IPSTC focuses on a Research Agenda that will not only inform but also enhance the promotion of peace, security and stability in East Africa and Africa as whole. This year the Research Agenda is ***“Changing Trends of Conflicts and Response Strategies in Eastern Africa”***. The theme focuses on Statehood and national identity crisis, election related conflicts, disaster management, migration, resource based conflicts, community participation in peace and security, women, peace and security, evaluation of the response strategies of PSO, role of regional organizations in conflict resolution in Eastern Africa, youth radicalization, security sector reforms, children and conflict.

The workshop which took place on the 5th of February, 2015, was held with the aim of presenting various proposed topics for research that underlined the Research Agenda of IPSTC. The topics were peer reviewed by a panel of distinguished discussants as well as invited guests who made recommendations on the topics that would inform the research agenda. This report succinctly documents the activities of the workshop.

2. The Workshop Concept

The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is a training and research institution whose focus is capacity building at strategic, operational and tactical levels for peace operations within the context of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). The Centre endeavours to address the complexities of contemporary UN/AU integrated Peace Support Operations by exposing actors to the multidimensional nature of these operations. The training and research undertaken cuts across the broad spectrum of conflict; from prevention, management and post conflict recovery. The Centre is a key training institution within the framework of APSA through the necessary cooperation with partners from all over the world.

The Research Department of IPSTC undertakes research for two main purposes:

- a. Design of training curricula to support peace operations; and
- b. Contribute to the debate towards the enhancement of regional peace and security.

In this context, the Centre has undertaken to conduct research on proposed topics as part of the 2015 Research Agenda, whose overarching theme is: *“Changing Trends of Conflicts and Response Strategies in Eastern Africa”*

2.1 Objectives of the Symposium

The symposium was aimed at fulfilling the following objectives:

- a. To serve as a platform for engaging on the various topics proposed for research by the centre in 2015; and
- b. To consolidate views from stakeholders including but not limited to practitioners and academia that will inform IPSTC’s 2015 Research Agenda.

2.2 Expected Outcome

The workshop was intended to have three major outcomes:

- a. To provide critical input to the proposed research products in order to narrow down the topics to the most relevant;
- b. To strengthen networks of collaborations with different organizations, institutions and partners in peace and security; and
- c. To serve as a platform for sharing ideas on emerging issues on peace and security.

2.3 Participants



The workshop brought together distinguished representatives from different institutions of Higher learning, Regional Economic Mechanisms, Regional Think Tanks, and Non-Governmental Organisations.

2.4 Venue and Date

The workshop took place at the International Peace Support Training Centre along Westwood Park Road Karen, Kenya on the 5th of February 2015.

2.5 Methodology

During the workshop the proposed research topics were presented by the centre's researchers and then reviewed by various discussants. Finally, the proposed topics were discussed and reviewed in plenary and recommendations made on the way forward for the 2015 Research Agenda.

3. Opening Remarks

Colonel Eric Lusaala, the Head of Research Department (HORD) welcomed guests and briefly highlighted the significance of the workshop and the strides that the centre had made as a leading research centre, by outlining the history of the research centre.

Col Lusaala highlighted the objectives of the Centre and the expected outcomes of the research agenda for 2015. He pointed out that the significance of the workshop was to ensure that the Centre focused on issues that were not only relevant but that would influence future research and policy making. This was because peer reviewed topics enabled researchers to have better insight on the weaknesses of the topics and on the direction that would best complement the year's research agenda. The HORD concluded by introducing the moderator of the symposium Professor Timothy Gatara.

Professor Gatara provided greater insight into the proposed topics of discussion and encouraged the need for active participation in evaluating the relevance of the proposed research topics and the research questions and objectives of each paper. He informed the audience that the centre focused on twenty nine areas of research from which Issue Briefs would be developed. As the moderator of the workshop, Professor Gatara welcomed the director, Brigadier Robert Kabage to give his opening remarks and thereafter the workshop was officially opened.

4. Welcoming Remarks

Brigadier Robert Kabage –Director IPSTC



Brigadier Robert Kabage welcomed guests among them, the Chief Guest Commander Tomohiro Tomimatsu, the new Japanese Defence Attaché who was also representing the Japanese Ambassador at the workshop, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Workshop Discussants, and other distinguished invited guests. He expressed his sincere gratitude for their participation in this years' workshop. He recognised the presence of representatives from Research Agenda Workshop that addresses the *"Changing Trends of Conflicts and Response Strategies in Eastern Africa"*. Regional Organisations such as East African Standby Force Secretariat (EASFSEC), Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Peace Support Trainers Association (APSTA). Others were from Regional Peace Training Centres, like IPSTC in Tanzania, the Diplomatic Corps, international and local universities and Organisations supporting peace efforts in our region.

In addition, the Director recognised the presence of Prof Owen Greene from the University of Bradford in the UK, a university with which IPSTC is exploring areas of collaboration, Maj Henrik from the Danish Defence Staff College in Denmark, an institution that IPSTC hoped to partner with and Ms Annette Leijenaar, representing the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) in South Africa, an institution that IPSTC works with to improve police training in the region, and Ms Salina Sanou, from the Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD).

The Director went further to welcome and introduce the workshop's three discussants, namely, Prof Macharia Munene of the United States International University-Africa, Prof Edith Miguda of Kenyatta University and Dr Solomon Njenga of Africa Nazarene University.

The Director pointed out that from its inception in 2001, IPSTC has remained true to its core mandate of building PSO capacity in the Eastern African Region within the framework of APSA, through conducting of applied research into training and education of military, police and civilian personnel in all aspects of peace operations. Towards this end, the Director stated that the centre developed a research capability in 2010 that has proved invaluable in informing our training, while at the same time producing research products that inform policy in the crucial area of peace and security.

He informed the audience that IPSTC's research process places special attention on the contribution of our stakeholders in crafting each year's agenda and that was also the idea behind the 2015 workshop. The Director further informed the audience that during the workshop, a number of topics around thematic areas of women, peace and security, the conflict in South Sudan, statehood and national identity crises, election related conflicts, disaster management, resource based conflicts, migration related conflicts, community participation in peace and security and youth radicalization would be proposed. He reiterated that the centre's expectations of the audience was an interrogation and critique over the proposed topics which would aid the centre to prioritize on the best set of topics that can be pursued at this particular time to address current peace and security challenges affecting this region and beyond.

Moreover, the Director informed the audience that this workshop was the sixth, with the last one having been held in February 2014.

The Director informed the audience that the products of the research of 2014 would be launched after the Key note speech by Commander Tomimatsu and encouraged those present to read them and send feedback to the Centre.

In closing, The Director expressed his gratitude to the government of Japan and UNDP for providing the necessary funding to support the Centre's research activities over the years. He also thanked the UN Women, one of the Centre's new partners, for supporting the centre's gender related research activities.

He then declared the workshop officially opened and invited the Centre's chief guest to make his remarks.

5. Key Note Speech

Commander Tomohiro Tomimatsu - The Japanese Defence Attaché-Kenya



The key note address was made by Commander Tomohiro Tomimatsu, The Japanese Defence Attaché to Kenya who was the Chief Guest at the Research Agenda workshop. The Commander began by thanking the Director of IPSTC for organizing the workshop and for inviting him to participate in this great initiative.

Commander Tomimatsu reiterated that the Japanese Government was committed to strengthening Peace Support Operations in Africa as well as continuing its successful partnership with IPSTC. The Japanese Government would continue to make a proactive contribution to peace.

The Commander raised concerns about the ongoing security challenges in East Africa such as piracy, cyber-attack, terrorism and armed rebel groups. It was therefore important for research to focus on these very real issues in order to provide solutions that would be easily applied by policy makers. He lauded the Centre's 2015 Research Agenda and hailed it as not only relevant but one that would be sure to influence policy in relation to Peace Support Operations.

6. Presentation of Proposed Research Topics

1st Presenter- Mr Radoslaw Malinowski: Trends in Conflict in Africa



6.1 Emerging Peace and Security threats in Eastern Africa

The study will survey the emerging peace and security threats in Eastern Africa. This study will provide the necessary information to enable governments and regional organizations to prepare adequately for prevention, early response and mitigation.

6.1.1 Objectives

- To survey the nature and dynamics of current conflict threats
- To identify challenges of addressing emerging conflicts threats
- To assess appropriate strategies and measures for responding to the conflicts

6.1.2 Research Questions

- What is the nature and key players of current emerging conflict threats in Eastern Africa?
- What are the challenges of addressing these conflicts?
- What are the appropriate strategies and measures for addressing these conflicts?

6.2 A Review of Counter Terrorism Strategies in Eastern Africa

This study will review the current counter terrorism strategies in place in Eastern Africa with special reference to Kenya and Ethiopia.

6.2.1 Objectives

- To compare and contrast counter terrorism strategies employed in Kenya and Ethiopia
- To assess challenges of effective counter terrorism strategies employed in both countries
- To identify the most effective counter terrorism strategies and how they are/can be implemented

6.2.2 Research Questions

- What are the similarities and differences between counter terrorism strategies employed in Kenya and Ethiopia?
- What are the challenges for establishing effective counter terrorism strategies in both countries?
- What kind of counter terrorism strategies would be most effective in both countries?

6.3 Transnational Insurgency in Africa: A Review of Al Shabaab and Boko Haram

This study seeks to understand the nature of transnational insurgency in Africa focusing on Al-Shabaab, LRA of Uganda, and Boko Haram from Nigeria. The paper will explain the limitations of current counter-terrorism strategies and how these strategies might be improved.

6.3.1 Objectives

- To determine the key factors that fuel the proliferation of transnational insurgencies in Africa
- To identify and analyse terrorism strategies employed by Boko Haram and Al-Shabaab.
- To identify capacities and opportunities for regional counter terrorism strategies against Al-Shabaab and Boko Haram

6.3.2 Research Questions

- What are the terrorism strategies employed by Boko Haram and Al Shabaab?
- What are the driving factors of transnational insurgencies in Africa?
- How can national government and regional organisations best respond to the challenge of transnational insurgency?

6.4 International Cross border migration and its impact on security in Eastern Africa: The case of Kenya and Somalia

This study will examine the interplay between cross border migration and security in Eastern Africa.

6.4.1 Objectives

- To identify the forms of cross border migration that bear impact on security in East Africa
- To analyse and explain the interlink between cross-border migration and security in East Africa
- To propose measures that will address negative effects of cross border migration on security in East Africa

6.4.2 Research Questions

- Which types of migration have an impact on security in East Africa?
- In what way does cross border migration interact with security in East Africa?
- How can the negative effects of cross border migration in East Africa be mitigated?

6.5 Human Security and State Security in Kenya and South Sudan

This study will examine the contemporary challenges and new trends in relationship between state security and human security in Kenya and South Sudan.

6.5.1 Objectives

- To assess the notion of human security and state security in Kenya and South Sudan
- To analyse correlation between state and human security in Kenya and South Sudan
- To suggest ways in which enhancing human security will strengthen state security

6.5.2 Research Questions

- What is the current state of security and human security in Kenya and South Sudan?
- What is the correlation between state security and human security in Kenya and South Sudan?
- In which ways can strengthening of human security have a positive impact on state security?

6.6 An Assessment of Response Mechanisms to Climate Change Related Conflicts in the Horn of Africa

This study will assess responses and strategies to climate change related conflicts in the Horn of Africa. Climate change is considered one of the root causes of conflict in the Horn of Africa.

6.6.1 Objectives

- To identify response mechanisms and strategies on climate change related conflicts in the Horn of Africa
- To evaluate the effectiveness of response mechanisms and strategies on climate change related conflicts in the Horn of Africa
- To propose more effective ways of addressing climate change related conflicts in the Horn of Africa.

6.6.2 Research Questions

- What are the response mechanisms and strategies on climate change related conflicts in the Horn of Africa?
- To what extent are response mechanisms and strategies on climate change related conflicts effective in the Horn of Africa?
- In which way can response mechanisms and strategies on climate change related conflicts in the Horn of Africa be effective?

6.7 Managing Resource Based Conflicts in the Eastern Africa Region

This paper will focus on trans-border water and mineral Resource Based Conflicts (RBC) within the eastern Africa Region as they are common to the states within. Some of the states within this region include Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. In addition, the paper will focus on how these conflicts can be managed best through existing strategies and mechanisms and how they can be managed in future.

Numerous resource based conflicts have emerged in Africa involving the management, ownership and control of natural resources. In eastern Africa, some of these resources, for instance, Lakes, rivers and the ocean waters, and minerals like gold and diamonds have been common instigators of cross border conflicts that have affected multiple states within this region.

6.7.1 Objectives

- To identify and document water and mineral RBCs in Eastern Africa
- To identify existing strategies and mechanisms for managing water and mineral resource based conflicts in Eastern Africa.
- To identify the best strategies for dealing with the water and mineral RBCs in the future

6.7.2 Research Questions

- What are the existing water and mineral resource based conflicts in eastern Africa?
- What are the existing strategies and mechanisms that can help manage resource based conflicts in eastern Africa?
- Which are the best strategies for enhancing the management of resource based conflicts in eastern Africa?

2nd Presenter - Lt Col Donatien Nduwimana- Electoral Management and Interventions



6.8 A Review of Electoral Management Systems in Eastern African

The research paper aims to examine the challenges of managing elections related conflict in Africa with a focus on East Africa. It will identify how Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) have handled elections and how the executive and judiciary have handled electoral violence and conflicts in selected countries.

6.8.1 Objectives

- To identify different Challenges for managing elections related disputes and conflicts in East Africa
- To assess the role of EMBs for handling election disputes and conflicts in East Africa
- To propose best practices for prevention, management and resolution of elections related conflicts

6.8.2 Research Questions

- What are the main Challenges related to electoral management in East Africa?
- What role has EMBs played in resolving election related conflicts in both countries?
- What are best practices for prevention, management and resolution of elections related conflicts?

6.9 Facilitating State Stabilization through Electoral Management: Comparative Analysis of Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi

This study examines the role of peace support operations (PSOs) and electoral management in post-conflict elections, and how they contribute to peace implementation and the restoration of stability with specific reference to DR Congo and Burundi.

The study will evaluate Peace Support Operations (PSO) electoral assistance in building the capacity of local institutions (election management bodies, civil society organizations, and local observers) and their effect on managing future elections when the peace mission leaves.

6.9.1 Objectives

- To examine the nature and scope of UN electoral assistance in DR Congo and Burundi
- To evaluate successes, failures and gaps of electoral assistance and their implication to peace and stability
- To analyse options for effective PSO electoral assistance

6.9.2 Research Questions

- What is the nature and scope of UN electoral assistance in DR Congo and Burundi?
- What are the successes, failures and gaps of electoral assistance and how do they affect peace and stability?
- What are the best options for effective PSO electoral assistance?

6.10 Comparative analysis of AU and UN interventions in Somalia

This study will analyse comparatively UN and AU interventions in Somalia since 1991 when the civil strife broke out. The interventions under focus will be UNOSOM I, II and other UN efforts and currently, AMISOM.

6.10.1 Objectives

- To describe the structure and processes of UN and AU interventions in Somalia since 1991 up to present
- To assess the successes and failures of both UN and AU interventions in Somalia
- To identify and document lessons learnt from both UN and AU in the pursuit of a peaceful Somalia and how they can be replicated in the region

6.10.2 Research Questions

- What are the structures and processes of UN and AU interventions in Somalia since 1991 up to present?
- What are the successes and failures of UN and AU interventions in Somalia?

- Are there lessons that can be learnt from both AU and UN interventions which can be replicated in other missions in the Eastern Africa region?

6.11 An Assessment of Alternative Models of Peace Support Operations (PSO)

This study will assess the nature and dynamics of emerging alternative models of Peace Support Operations in Africa and Eastern Africa in particular.

6.11.1 Objectives

- To identify the nature and dynamics of alternative models of Peace Support Operations in Africa and Eastern Africa in particular
- To explore the challenges and opportunities presented by these models
- To identify best practices and lessons learnt from alternative Peace Support Operations models

6.11.2 Research Questions

- What are the nature and dynamics of alternative models of Peace Support Operations in Africa and Eastern Africa in particular?
- What are the challenges and opportunities presented by these models?
- What are the best options for effective alternative Peace Support Operations models?

6.12 Comparative Analysis of the Ethical Principles in PSO: Case of Africa Union and United Nations

This study seeks to conduct a comparative analysis on the practical aspects of ethical principles in complex scenarios of Peace Support Operations. This is with particular emphasis on moral justification of peace operations, basic principles, legal frameworks, new developing concepts and emerging norms applicable in AU and UN.

6.12.1 Objectives

- To analyze the ethical principles in UN and AU PSO
- To assess the application of PSO principles in AMISOM and MONUSCO
- To determine factors affecting observation of ethics in PSOs.
- To propose ways of re-enforcing viable PSO principles

6.12.2 Research Questions

- What are the ethical principles in UN and AU PSO?
- How is the application of PSO principles in AMISOM and MONUSCO?
- What are the factors affecting observation of ethics in PSO?
- How can viable PSO principles be re-enforced?

6.13 Assessing De-radicalization strategies among the youth in Kenya

This study will assess the effectiveness of current responses to youth radicalization problem in Kenya. The prevalence of a large and dynamic youth population is impacting East Africa's security landscape.

6.13.1 Objectives

- To identify de-radicalization strategies in Kenya
- To assess the challenges and effectiveness of multi-sectoral responses to the problem of youth radicalization in Kenya
- To identify ways of enhancing de-radicalization strategies in Kenya

6.13.2 Research Questions

- What are the main drivers of youth radicalization in East Africa?
- To what extent are the current responses to the problem of youth radicalization effective?
- In what way can de-radicalization strategies in Kenya be enhanced?

3rd Presenter - Caroline Gatimu: Women and Children



6.14 An Assessment of the Nexus between Women, Natural Resource Management and Peace building in Turkana County

The study will assess the participation of women in natural resource management and peace building in Turkana County. The target is 40 women and 35 men from four sub Counties of Turkana County.

6.14.1 Objectives

- To assess the extent to which women participate in Natural Resource Management in the context of peace building in Turkana County?
- To identify barriers of women participation in Natural Resource Management in the context of peace building
- To examine opportunities for enhanced women participation in natural resources management in the context of peace building;
- To identify any correlation between women participation in Natural Resource Management and peacebuilding.

6.14.2 Research Questions

- To what extent do women participate in peace building in Turkana County?
- To what extent do women participate in Natural Resource Management in the context of peace building in Turkana County?
- What are the factors hindering women participation in Natural Resource Management and peace building in Turkana County?
- What opportunities exist for enhancing effectiveness of women participation in Natural Resource Management and peace building in Turkana County?
- What intertwining lessons can be drawn from women participation in Natural Resource Management and peace building in Turkana County?

6.15 Women's Capacity in Peace-building: A Case of Marsabit County in Northern Kenya

This study will investigate the capacity of women peace builders, in terms of knowledge and skills, in Northern Kenya with a special focus on Marsabit County.

6.15.1 Objectives

- To identify the roles of women in peace-building in Marsabit County
- To establish the knowledge and skills of peace-building that the women have
- To establish their knowledge and skills gap
- To determine the extent to which knowledge and skills in peacebuilding influence their participation.

6.15.2 Research Questions

- What roles do women in Marsabit County play in peacebuilding?
- What knowledge and skills of peacebuilding do the women have?

- What are their knowledge and skills gaps?
- To what extent do knowledge and skills in peacebuilding influence their participation?

6.16 An Assessment of Current Sexual & Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Response Mechanisms in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

The study will evaluate the current SGBV response mechanisms and strategies implemented by government and other players in eastern DRC to address or combat the persistent problem of SGBV in the same region.

6.16.1 Objectives

- To describe the response mechanisms and strategies currently employed by government and other players working in eastern DRC to address SGBV
- To evaluate the successes and failures of the current response mechanisms aimed at addressing SGBV by government and other players in eastern DRC
- To document best practices and policies that can be employed in addressing SGBV in eastern DRC and similar post-conflict situations in Eastern Africa

6.16.2 Research Questions

- What are the response mechanisms and strategies currently employed by government and other players working in eastern DRC to address SGBV?
- What are the successes and failures of the current response mechanisms being employed by government and other players in eastern DRC to address SGBV?
- Are there response mechanisms and policies that are currently working well which can be replicated in other parts of eastern DRC and post-conflict contexts in Eastern Africa to combat SGBV?

6.17 Experiences of Girls Involved with Armed Forces and Groups in South Sudan.

The paper seeks to assess the experiences of girls associated with armed forces and groups. Further, it seeks to establish the underlying concerns which the community may be experiencing and the response measures undertaken in peace operations and the community to protect girls associated with armed forces and groups in South Sudan.

6.17.1 Objectives

- To examine the role of girls involved with armed groups in South Sudan.
- To assess the effects of armed conflicts on girls involved with armed groups in South Sudan.
- To identify the needs and protection concerns for girls associated with armed forces and groups.
- To assess the measures undertaken to respond to the needs of girls associated with armed groups in South Sudan.

6.17.2 Research Questions

- What is the role of girls involved with armed groups in South Sudan?
- What are the effects of armed conflict on girls involved with armed groups in South Sudan?
- What are the needs of girls associated with armed forces and groups in South Sudan?
- What measures have been undertaken to respond to the needs of girls associated with armed groups in South Sudan?

6.18 An Evaluation of Child Oriented Peace Initiatives in Northern Kenya and Uganda

This research will explore meaningful child participation in peace initiatives and seek to unravel how peace initiatives can change the lives of children experiencing and recovering from conflict, as well as the futures of their communities.

6.18.1 Objectives

- To describe the structures and processes of the initiatives
- To examine the initial goals and objectives, and the extent to which they have been achieved.
- To determine the extent to which these initiatives have contributed to peacebuilding
- To determine the potential for replicating the child oriented peace initiatives in Eastern Africa

6.18.2 Research Questions

- What are the benefits and challenges involved in enabling children to participate in oriented peace initiatives within the humanitarian settings and how is child participation perceived?
- What is the relationship between child participation in peace process, child protection and psychosocial wellbeing? How can child participation in peace process successfully contribute to regional peace and security within Eastern Africa?
- How effective were the reintegration programmes for children affected by wars in northern Uganda, how could they have been improved and how have they impacted on the situation as in the case of Northern Kenya?
- To what level is child participation in peace initiatives utilized to prevent and respond to sexual violence against children in Northern Uganda and Northern Kenya, and what have been the outcomes, and how can we move forward as region?

6.19 Protection of Children in Armed Conflict: A Case Study of South Sudan

This paper will focus on the protection of children in the Post-independent South Sudan conflict. Emphasis will be laid to the vulnerability of children in armed conflict while analysing the strategies in place to protect these children.

6.19.1 Objectives

- To determine the level of children vulnerability to the South Sudan conflict
- To identify successes, failures, and gaps in child protection mechanisms
- To assess the successes, failures, and gaps of child protection actors as per the UN
- To analyse the Declaration on Protection of Children in Armed Conflict

6.19.2 Research Questions

- What are the protection mechanisms in place to shield children from the effects of the conflict?
- Are there any challenges or successes that exist that can be used to enhance protection of children in the South Sudan conflict?
- Are child protection mechanisms in place effective with respect to UN Declaration on Protection of Children in Armed Conflict?

4th Presenter Dr. Eunice Njambi: Disaster Response Management



6.20 Analysis of Disaster Response Management (DRM) Strategies within the Context of PSO in Eastern Africa

The study will assess the present DRM systems and address the disaster risk response Management systems in Eastern Africa with specific focus on the coordination and integrated response mechanism. This research argues that the practice of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) is a defining characteristic of resilient societies, and should therefore be integrated or ‘mainstreamed’ into all aspects of development.

6.20.1 Objectives

- To map out existing DRM national and regional structures in Eastern Africa
- To assess the present disaster preparedness and management systems in Eastern Africa
- To examine national and regional institutional DRM arrangements in Eastern Africa
- To identify opportunities for effective DRM coordination in Eastern Africa

6.20.2 Research Questions

- Are there existing DRM national and regional structures in Eastern Africa?
- What are the present disaster preparedness and management systems in Eastern Africa?
- How are national and institutional DRM arrangements effected in Eastern Africa?
- Are there effective opportunities for DRM?

6.21 Emergency Preparedness and Response to Drought: A case study of Kenya and Ethiopia

This study seeks to examine challenges and opportunities for disaster management strategies, particularly preparedness and response to drought in Kenya and Ethiopia.

6.21.1 Objectives

- To identify vulnerability to drought in Kenya and Ethiopia
- To assess and analyse existing emergency preparedness policies, and response programs in Kenya and Ethiopia
- To explore possible solutions for effective emergency preparedness and response to drought in Kenya and Ethiopia

6.21.2 Research Questions

- What is the level of drought vulnerability in Kenya and Ethiopia?
- What are the existing preparedness and responses to drought in Kenya and Ethiopia?
- What challenges and opportunities exist for effective emergency preparedness and response to drought in both countries?

6.22 Addressing the Humanitarian Crisis in Peace Support Operations (PSO): The Case of South Sudan.

This study seeks to assess the humanitarian crisis and the response strategies undertaken during Peace Support Operations (PSO) in South Sudan. Attention is on human suffering and human rights abuses on certain places in space and time.

1.22.1 Objectives

- To determine the nature and level of the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan in the last one year
- To evaluate the response strategies undertaken to address the humanitarian emergencies in PSO.
- To assess the effectiveness of the responses

6.22.2 Research Questions

- What are the humanitarian crises experienced in South Sudan peace operations?
- What are the response strategies undertaken to address the humanitarian emergencies in PSO?
- What are the challenges affecting effective response to humanitarian crisis in South Sudan Peace Support Operations?

6.23 Community Based Peace and Security Strategies: A comparative study of Ethiopia and South Sudan

The study will focus on comparing the established community based peace and security strategies in Ethiopia and South Sudan.

6.23.1 Objectives

- To analyse the role of community based strategies in dealing with peace and security in Ethiopia and South Sudan
- To identify and describe the authority that drives community based strategies in peace and security
- To analyse the basis for local knowledge and skills of the community based strategies
- To analyse the effectiveness of community based strategies in conflict prevention mechanisms

6.23.2 Research Questions

- What are the role of community based strategies dealing with peace and security in Ethiopia and South Sudan?
- What are policies governing the authority of community based strategies in dealing with peace and security? What technical skills do the community possess to deal emerging conflicts and peace and security challenges?
- What is the effectiveness of the community based strategies in responding to conflicts?

6.24 Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (DRM): A Case of Traditional Structures in South Central Somalia

The study will analyse the existing Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (DRM) in South Central Somalia.

6.24.1 Objectives

- To examine the existing traditional DRM mechanisms in South Central Somalia
- To analyse the capacity of the traditional DRM mechanisms in responding to current conflict in South Central Somalia
- To identify the best practises of traditional DRM mechanisms in South Central Somalia

6.24.2 Research Questions

- What are the existing DRM mechanisms in South Central Somalia?
- What is the capacity of DRM mechanisms in responding to current conflict in South Central Somalia?
- What are the best practises of DRM mechanisms in South Central Somalia?

6.25 Divergent Interests in the Peace Process in Post-independent South Sudan

This study will examine the ongoing peace negotiations in South Sudan and the extent to which they are likely to produce an effective strategy towards resolution of the crisis.

6.25.1 Objectives

- To examine the divergent interests and their influence in the peace process
- To identify ways in which the prolonged peace process affect the South Sudanese
- To determine the extent to which the peace process is likely to result in an effective solution to the South Sudan crisis.

6.25.2 Research Questions

- What are the divergent interests and how do they influence the peace process?
- How does the prolonged peace process affect the South Sudanese?
- To what extent is the peace process likely to result in an effective solution to the South Sudan crisis?

6.26 An assessment of Security Sector Reform (SSR) Processes and State Stabilization: Case of Somalia and South Sudan

This study will investigate the Security Sector Reform processes in Somalia and South Sudan and assess how they influence state stabilization.

6.26.1 Objectives

- To identify areas of focus in Security Sector Reforms processes in Somalia and South Sudan
- To establish Security Sector Reforms that have been achieved so far
- To examine and explain the relationship between Security Sector Reforms and state stabilization
- To identify challenges and best practices in the process of reforming the security sector

6.26.2 Research Questions

- What areas are of focus in SSR processes in Somalia and South Sudan?
- What Security Sector Reforms have been achieved so far?
- What is the relationship between SSR and state stabilization?
- What are the challenges and best practices in the process of reforming the security sector?

6.27 Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) & Security Sector Reform (SSR) Integrated Approach in Eastern Africa: Comparative Assessment of Rwanda and Burundi

This study will assess the implementation and effectiveness of DDR-SSR integrated approach in Eastern Africa with a particular focus on Rwanda and Burundi.

6.27.1 Objectives

- To identify the structures and process of DDR and SSR in state stabilization
- To determine how the DDR-SSR integrated approach work in Rwanda and Burundi
- To establish the challenges faced in the implementation of the integrated approach
- To identify ways in which the approach has been effective in peace and security trends

6.27.2 Research Questions

- What are the structures and process of DDR and SSR in state stabilization?
- How does the DDR-SSR integrated approach work in Rwanda and Burundi?
- In what ways has the approach been effective in influencing peace and security trends?
- What challenges are faced in the implementation of the integrated approach?

7. Discussant Remarks

After the Centre's researchers had made oral presentations on the proposed topics for research, Prof Timothy Gatara invited the discussants to comment on the proposed topics. The discussants were:

- a. Prof Macharia Munene;
- b. Prof Edith Miguda;
- c. Dr. Solomon Njenga;
- d. Professor Owen Green.

7.1 Prof Macharia Munene: Professor of International Relations, United States International University – Africa (USIU-A).



- a. Generally, the topics lacked clarity. The topics tend to raise additional questions that may hinder the objectives of the research.
- b. The general theme of the Research Agenda needs to be properly identified particularly in the context of the second decade of the 20th century. What makes the topics new trends? Is it the intensity or the actors involved? It needs to be specific.
- c. The topics on women and the youth need to not only focus on them as victims but also as instigators of conflict.
- d. Although the concept of focusing the theme on Eastern Africa is good, the topics should pay close attention to the involvement of extra continental forces and their influence on conflict in the region. What is the impact of their involvement in EA? Are they simply peace entrepreneurs?
- e. The topics presented seemed to suggest that that Ethiopia seems to be a little more successful in handling terrorism than Kenya. How does it do it? What is so unique about Ethiopia when you compare it to Kenya? The research objectives and questions failed to highlight this.

- f. The topics failed to address the reason for the survival of the Lord's Resistance Army. What accounts for this despite all the concerted efforts to deal with this? Will the other armed groups such as Boko Haram reach this level of survival and what can be done to stop this?
- g. The topics should address the issue of porous borders in the case of Kenya and the Al-Shabaab. If the porosity of the borders is the main concern, then many countries should face the issues Kenya is facing with Al-Shabaab, but they are not. What other factors could be in play?
- h. What is the linkage between Boko Haram and Al-Shabaab? Are they independent from each other, ideologically or personnel wise or do they have the same objectives? If there is a linkage, how can it be broken? What coordination efforts can be put in place to tackle both the Boko Haram and Al-Shabaab?
- i. Do refugees pose the same security challenges to Ethiopia as they do in Kenya? If not, why not? How does Somalia which supposedly is the source of problems for both countries, fit into this picture?
- j. What is the difference between State Security and Human Security? Is it one and the same? Is there a rights based approach to state security?
- k. The topic on climate change and its objectives are in conflict. It is supposed to focus on responses yet the write up focuses on purported causes.
- l. The topics on resource conflict need to address treaties such as the Nile treaty and the role they play in exacerbating conflict. In the case of the Nile treaty, neither Ethiopia nor the East African countries were participants in the development of the treaty. Should those not involved in it follow it especially if it is to their detriment? This brings out the issue of political involvement both local and international that must be addressed in the discussion of resource conflict. Political dynamics need to be explored.
- m. There was confusion on the topic of electoral management. It had been earlier indicated that the focus would be on Ghana and DRC Congo yet the focus was on Burundi.
- n. The topics on electoral management should focus on issues such as the effectiveness of election observers. How effective are election observers and monitors? To what extent do these people contribute to electoral crisis?
- o. The topics on electoral management also address international standards. Exactly what are these standards? Who designed them and for what purpose? What is the philosophy behind them before we adopt them?
- p. Some topics addressed alternative models to Peace Support Operations. Is this to imply that the regular models have failed? If so, how and why? This needs to be addressed before alternative models are discussed and pursued.
- q. What is the extent of the unethical behaviour globally by the UN officials such that it warrants attention in research? How different is the UN unethical behaviour and how can it be addressed?

7.2 Dr. Solomon Njenga: Director of the School of Governance Peace and Conflict, Africa Nazarene University.



- a. Though the theme of the 2015 research agenda is very current, the question remains whether the trends will cease in 2016. The centre should consider renaming the theme to **“Emerging trends in conflict”**. In addition, the topics failed to fall under the Umbrella of “changing trends”. All the proposed topics should be focused on highlighting the changing trends as the overarching theme indicates.
- b. Are electoral management systems really the problems with elections in East Africa or are there other challenges grappling the election process in East Africa? Are there emerging issues that surround elections? Why do incumbents rarely lose elections in East Africa? Is there a problem in the management of electoral systems or is it a problem of the politics behind these systems? How is this issue a changing trend?
- c. When discussing the stabilisation of Congo and Burundi through facilitation by the UN, it is unclear on the status of the two countries. Are they unstable? It was also unclear why the focus is on Congo and Burundi. What is the history of stabilisation in these countries? What is UN assistance? Is it in the form of funding, systems or personnel? How is it a changing trend?
- d. When discussing comparative analysis of AU and UN intervention in Somalia, focus should be on the specific level of intervention. Somalia is not a stabilised country and therefore it needs to be clear on when these interventions began in order to justify the need for a comparative analysis. What is the difference between the approach of the UN and that of the AU? What are the points of departure and convergence and how are they changing trends? How can stabilisation be addressed in a country undergoing crisis? Wouldn't it have been more effective to focus on a Country that is already stabilised? How are these interventions and approaches emerging trends towards conflict?
- e. Alternative models of Peace Support Operations are not changing trends. Every topic discussed must have a linkage to the overarching theme.

- f. When discussing ethical matters in Peace Support Operations, the objectives fail to explain how this is a changing trend. A better approach would be focusing on the unethical approaches to PSOs and how these are being addressed. This would be an emerging trend. The paper should also focus on the legal principles and not just the ethical principles as this is an emerging trend globally.
- g. It is too early to be addressing de-radicalization in Kenya. The focus should be on radicalization and how this is being addressed in Kenya. This is an emerging trend. What is the process of radicalization among the youth? Are women also radicalized? If so, how?

7.3 Prof Edith Miguda: Associate professor of history and gender studies, Notre Dame University and Senior Lecturer, Kenyatta University



- a. In General, the themes are too broad and fail to focus on changing or emerging trends which is the research agenda theme of the centre. This must be addressed. Response strategies seem to cover a majority of the topics instead of changing trends. The topics must complement the theme which they currently fail to do.
- b. The topics on women and children tend to focus on them being victims. While this is indeed the case, there is an element of women being instigators of conflict. This has not been addressed. What is the difference between these studies and the numerous studies that have been carried out on women and children in conflict? What do these topics bring to the table that others have failed to bring forth?
- c. Can gender issues be mapped out in a case study on the discussion of Peace Support Operations? This would highlight the different struggles of the genders and explain why there needs to be focused on women in conflict.
- d. The topics should go beyond addressing peace support operations at the local level and should focus on higher levels of PSOs especially at the regional level. Agenda 2063 of the African Union calls for the participation of women in high level peace building operations. How can this be achieved?

- e. There are several instruments that provide frameworks for women to participate at various levels. How successful have they been in East Africa? The topics should focus on policies that are in place and their effectiveness in peace support operations. How do women participate in the development of these policies? This is an emerging trend and should be addressed.
- f. There are other marginalized groups over and above women. How do they participate in peace building operations? Are they able to engage at a policy level or is it only at the grassroots level?

7.4 Professor Owen Green: Chair of Management Board, Department of Peace studies, University of Bradford



- a. The Centre should focus on the topics in which it has the capacity to fully carry out research on. This will require prioritising on the topics that are most relevant and that are able to be addressed within the timeframe required.
- b. The topics should be relevant to policy makers and should contribute to the debate of developing and strengthening existing policies. It is important to engage with policy makers in order to ensure that the recommendations made are actually utilised.
- c. There should be some focus on community security and stabilisation in conflict ridden countries. Is there a link?
- d. It is important to focus on women and their role in community security. What role do they play?
- e. The focus on elections should be on what mechanisms are being put in place to strengthen electoral management systems because this is an emerging trend.
- f. What is the correlation between terrorism and radicalization? This is an emerging trend in conflict that needs to be addressed in research.

8. Summary of Plenary Session

Ms Annette Leijenaar, from ISS in a plenary discussion



After the presentation of the proposed topics by the centre's researchers and the remarks by the discussants analysing those topics, the attendants were divided into groups of three for purposes of further critiquing the proposed topics. The feedback generated by these three groups on the proposed topics occasional papers would enable centre to improve on the overarching theme as well as the topics proposed by taking into account the responses of anticipated readers.

Plenary discussions centred on questioning not only the topics but their relevance, their link to the overarching theme and the research gaps that needed to be filled. Some of the issues raised included:

- a. The Research Agenda should be tailored to focus on the intended outcomes of the research. If it is for military, police and civilians, then the applied research should be related to that and steered towards that specific direction.
- b. 2015 is a bridge year for the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The research should focus on post 2015 and the way forward in conflict management strategies.
- c. What is the impact of the research? Research is an output that leads to an outcome that leads to impact. It needs to have an impact on policy makers. The research should be tailored to ensure that this is a product that will influence policy.
- d. An often neglected area of discussion is the role of police in peace keeping operations. This is something that should be addressed.
- e. The issue of gender should not be treated as a separate topic but should be integrated in all the research. Every topic should seek to address the role women, children and marginalized groups.
- f. How can civilians be protected in peace supporting operations? Civilians are often casualties in these operations. How can this be stopped? This is an issue that needs to be addressed.

- g. What are local and international politics behind PSOs? This must be addressed and not ignored as it plays a significant role in the success or failure of these operations.
- h. IPSTC should seek to collaborate with other institutions in the countries in which research is being undertaken. This will ensure ownership of the process and the recommendations of the research.
- i. There is often a link between poor education and increase in conflict especially among the youth. How is this being addressed? This would be an interesting area of research.
- j. How do external factors such as population and cross-border migration contribute to conflict? Cross-border migration is often a neglected area in research that needs to be addressed.
- k. When tackling ethical principles, legal principles should not be ignored as they go hand in hand. Are those involved in the operations aware of the legal and ethical principles? If so, are they abiding by them and if not, what is being done to tackle this?
- l. How can children be protected in armed conflict?
- m. The centre should seek to address continental peace operations. Are the AU intervention mechanisms effective and if not, why? How can this be improved?
- n. How can the Police be involved in Peace Support Operations and how can they be trained?
- o. How can the countries that have not been involved in conflict build resilience mechanisms in order to ensure that this continues to be the case? What early warning mechanisms can be put in place?
- p. What role do religion and ethnicity play in Peace Support Operations? This is something that should be addressed.
- q. How can East African countries prepare for emergencies such as drought?
- r. What Community based peace and security strategies can be put in place to promote peace support operations?
- s. How do women participate in natural resource management? Are they marginalized? Has their contribution promoted or deterred conflict?
- t. What are the peace building mechanisms that involve the youth and have they been successful? If not, how can this change?
- u. What is the role of social media in peacebuilding? This is an emerging trend that needs to be addressed.
- v. There should be a topic on maritime security and piracy. How can maritime security be strengthened to ensure that piracy becomes an issue of the past?
- w. What is the role of multi-national organizations in natural resource conflict? This is an area that needs to be researched on.
- x. The topics should be linked not only to the overarching theme, but to the mandate of the Centre.

9. Closing Remarks

Brigadier Robert Kabage, Director IPSTC

The Director began by congratulating the audience for their invaluable support towards making the workshop a success.

The Director acknowledged that the workshop had benefited greatly from the rich contribution and various views from policymakers, researchers, practitioners and INGOs on the peace and security challenges plaguing the Eastern Africa region. Those present interrogated issues related to election management, resource-based conflicts, terrorism and counter-terrorism strategies, youth radicalization, disaster response preparedness and management, DDR-SSR linkages, Sexual and Gender Based Violence, ethical and legal principles in PSO, women, youth, children in peace and security among others.

In his evaluation, the objectives of the workshop were substantially attained. This was because those present gave the centre a clear direction on the areas that it needed to focus on in 2015, especially in relation to theme clarity, use of comparable case studies, integrating gender in all the research topics, linking our research findings to peace and security policies in the region, widening our research scope, and highlighting the role of police in PSO. He informed the audience that all the ideas propounded would go a long way in strengthening and guiding the activities carried out by the research department this year.

The director reiterated his appreciation for the professionalism, commitment, and contributions to this important field by the audience and specifically recognised the very able role and assistance of the discussants; Prof Macharia Munene, Prof Edith Miguda and Dr Solomon Njenga in helping the centre communicate and consolidate its ideas. He also thanked Prof Owen Greene and Ms Annette Leijenaar for taking time off their busy schedules and travelling across from Europe (UK), and South Africa to participate in the workshop. Additionally, he thanked Ms Salina Sanou and Ms Salome Zuriel from ACORD for their contributions.

The Director took the opportunity to invite the audience to the Centre's Research Symposium in May, when the Centre would present the findings of its research. Finally, he officially closed the workshop by inviting guests for a cocktail at the Peace Banda.

10. Attendance List

Item No.	Rank	Name of Participant	Organization	Nationality	Contact Address (Email Address)
1.	Ms	Annette Leijenaar	ISS	South African	aleijenaar@issafrica.org
2.	Prof.	Edith Miguda	K.U/SMC	Kenyan	Miguda.edith@ku.ac.ke
3.	Prof.	Umesh Kadam	ICRC	Indian	ukadam@icrc.org
4.	Prof.	John Oucho	African Migration Operation Policy Centre	Kenyan	ouchoj@yahoo.com
5.	Prof.	Owen Green	Bradford University	British	
6.	Prof.	Macharia Munene	USIU	Kenyan	gmmunene@usiu.ac.ke
7.	Prof.	Joseph Ngala	USIU	Kenyan	ppafrica@gmail.com
8.	Lt. Col	Joseph Murrey	NDC	Kenyan	Kemurrey3@gmail.com
9.	Lt. Col (rtd)	Theuri	MKU	Kenyan	theuridw@yahoo.com
10.	Lt. Col	Stephen Ryan	CJTF-HOA	American	StephenRJ@state.gov
11.	Col.	Saidi. S. N	KRDC	Kenyan	nzaros@yahoo.com
12.	Col.	James Kinalwa	EASF	Ugandan	Kinalwajames@gmail.com
13.	Dr.	Solomon Njenga	Africa Nazarene University	Kenyan	njengasolomon@gmail.com
14.	Dr.	Kibet Ng'etich	Egerton University	Kenyan	k.ngetich@yahoo.com
15.	Dr.	MJ Kimani	APSTA	Kenyan	kimanimj@gmail.com
16.		Valerie Okumu	CIC	Kenyan	Vokumu.cickenya.org
17.		Phyllis Wangwe	Peus Global Services	Kenyan	pwangwe@hotmail.com phylliswangwe@gmail.com
18.		Natasha Kimani	CIC	Kenyan	nkimani@cickenya.org
19.		Henrik Laugesen	RDDC	Danish	
20.		Zipporah Nderitu	Kenya Police Service	Kenyan	kagurenderitu@gmail.com
21.		Victor Kibet	KU	Kenyan	vk kibet@yahoo.com
22.		Finn-tore Peterson	EASF	Norwegian	finnto@neasonline.
23.		Nicholas Ondoro	University of Bradford	Kenyan	nickondoro@yahoo.co.uk
24.		Ayan Nuriye	IGAD	Kenyan	Ayan.nuriye@igad.
25.		Fadhili Manyaki	IPCS	Tanzanian	fadhilimanyaki@rocketmil.com
26.		Tomohiro Tomimatsu	Embassy of Japan	Japanese	Tomohiro.tomimatsu@mofa.go.jp

Item No.	Rank	Name of Participant	Organization	Nationality	Contact Address (Email Address)
27.		Fridah Kibuko	GIZ EASF	Kenyan	Fridah.kibuko@gmail.com
28.		Sophie Otiende	HAART Kenya	Kenyan	sophie@haartkenya.org
29.		Salome Zuriel	ACCORD	Kenyan	Salome.zuriel@accordinternational.org
30.		Salina Sanou	ACCORD	Malian	Salina.sanou@accordinternational.org
31.		Bro Jonas	Tangaza	Togolese	jonasyaw@gmail.com
32.		Reginald Nalugala	Tangaza University	Kenyan	
33.		Wilfred Gichina	USIU/AFRIKA MOYONI	Kenyan	
34.		Solomon Muigai	USIU	Kenyan	Solomonma4@gmail.com
35.		Joyce Muchemi	MKU	Kenyan	jmuchemi@mku.ac.ke
36.		Joan Kimani	USIU	Kenyan	jwkimani@adjunct.usiu.ac.ke
37.	Dr.	Eunice Njambi	IPSTC	Kenyan	
38.	Lt. Col	Donatien Nduwimana	IPSTC	Burundian	Donatiennduwimana223@yahoo.com
39.		Elizabeth Katare	IPSTC	Kenyan	Project.manager@ipstc.org
40.		Radoslaw Malinowski	IPSTC	Polish	
41.		Martin Okwir	IPSTC	Ugandan	martinokwir@yahoo.com
42.		Carol Gatimu	IPSTC	Kenyan	gatimucarolyne@ipstc.org
43.		Catherine Onekalit	IPSTC	Ugandan	Onekalit1@ipstc.org
44.		Margaret Cheptile	IPSTC	Kenyan	Margaret.cheptile@ipstc.org
45.	Maj.	Catherine Nekesa	IPSTC	Kenyan	catherinesaraba@yahoo.com
46.	Maj.	Geoffrey Misiani	IPSTC	Kenyan	geoffrey.misiani@ipstc.org



International Peace Support Training Centre
P.O Box 24232-00502 Karen, Kenya
Tel: 254 20 388 3157/58
Fax: 254 20 388 3159
Email: info@ipstc.org
Website: www.ipstc.org