



International Peace Support Training Centre
Nairobi, Kenya

IPSTC GENDER IN PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS RESEARCH AGENDA 2016 WORKSHOP REPORT



29th April 2016, at The Central Lecture Hall, Westwood Park Road, Karen, Nairobi, Kenya

Creating an Enabling Environment for Peace and Security in Eastern Africa



GENDER IN PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS RESEARCH AGENDA WORKSHOP

**A Report on the Proceedings of the Workshop Held
at**

**The Central Lecture Hall, Westwood Park Road, Karen, Nairobi, Kenya
29th April, 2016**

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List of Acronyms

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AU	African Union
EASFSEC	East African Stand-By Force Secretariat
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DDR	Disaster, Demobilization and Reintegration
EAC	East African Community
EASF	East African Standby Force
IPSTC	International Peace Support Training Centre
PSO	Peace Support Operations
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UN	United Nations
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan



Workshop dignitaries: From left: Brigadier Patrick Nderitu (Director, IPSTC), His Excellency Outgoing Ambassador of Japan to Kenya Amb Tatsushi Terada, and Madam Zebib Kavuma, the Country Director – UN Women following the workshop's opening ceremony proceedings.

Introduction

On the 29th of April 2016, relevant stakeholders from the Kenya Defence Forces, Civil society representatives, security sector professionals and academia convened at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Nairobi, to discuss gender in peace support operations.

The research agenda workshop was organised by the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) in collaboration with the Government of Japan and the UN Women - Kenya. The intercepts between gender, peace and security has received wide international focus since the adoption of the UNSCR 1325. Literature identifies need for continued research at macro and micro level. The Centre, through the gender policy commits to promote the application of the United Nations Security Council mandate on women peace and security across the entire spectrum of peace operations. Undertaking research is one way towards achieving this commitment.

This workshop was also expected to provide an opportunity for the security agencies and stakeholders to discuss ways to inform policy and legislation relating to the integration of gender dynamics in peace and security in the Eastern Africa Region. The workshop also identified ways in which to increase participation and leadership of women's organizations in devising strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism.

The Research Agenda workshop was aimed at understanding the different roles that men and women play in preventing, resolving and perpetrating conflict and the different impacts it has on them.

The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

1. Critically interrogate gender perspectives in peace and security.
2. Promote the inclusion of a meaningful gender perspective in policy, programming and implementation related to peace and security
3. Identify key areas of concern.
4. Explore gaps that can be filled.
5. Contribute to the research agenda of IPSTC with a specific focus on:
 - Field research carried out by IPSTC;
 - Improving the training syllabi of IPSTC that incorporates gender into current modules; and
 - Promoting continuous collaboration with relevant stakeholders
6. To bring together a multiplicity of security experts to share experiences and to discuss opportunities for collaboration with IPSTC
7. To build a regional community of experts on security issues that can be relied upon to analyse security threats.

Overview of the Workshop

2016 will mark the fifteenth anniversary since the United Nations Security Council unanimously passed Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security. The resolution has played a central role in establishing the discourse and related practices on peace and security. In spite of growing efforts to raise awareness and knowledge of Resolution 1325 among international actors and national institutions, many still struggle with applying a gender perspective to peace and security.

The importance of gender is often underestimated, and its potential to influence peace and conflict seldom recognized. The interests, roles and rights of all gender groups are still not equally considered or used, especially in conflict and security situations. This occurs despite the fact that women, as a group, are disproportionately affected by conflict. As such, the expertise, knowledge, and skills of sections of the community are under-utilised when it comes to early warning, planning for peace, and sustainable rebuilding after conflict.

Understanding gender and the connections between gender identities and violent conflict is key to designing effective peace and security strategies and programmes.

In practice, gender has often been used as synonymous for “women” and this has resulted in adding a useful focus on women but often ignoring the fact that men and boys also have gendered identities. Socially constructed gender norms often associate masculinity with power, domination and violence while femininity is more likely to be associated with dependency, weakness and the need for protection. A growing body of evidence shows that these notions of masculinity and femininity play a role in driving conflict by:

- Rendering the use of violence acceptable;
- Encouraging men to turn to violent behaviours to resolve conflicts;
- Making them more susceptible to forced recruitment by armed groups; and
- Putting pressure on them to conform to acceptable masculine ideals

The workshop sought to effectively explore two important related policy issues. The first is the necessity of identifying gender perspectives relating to peace and security with the aim of integrating these dynamics in peace support operations. The second is identifying the different roles that governments, security agencies and relevant stakeholders should play in promoting the integration of women in peace support operations in order to enhance peace and security in the region.

Therefore, the workshop sought to focus on the importance of gender perspectives in peace support operations. This gender-relational approach would recognise the interconnections between gender, social injustice and conflict and allow for the creation of more effective interventions. The workshop also sought to identify possible entry points for mainstreaming gender perspectives into discussions of peace support operations.

The final objective for the research agenda was to enable the centre to share the ten proposed gender related topics for research, in order to receive relevant feedback from stakeholders on their practicality and relevance. This would also create an avenue for the centre to partner with relevant stakeholders in future initiatives relating to gender, peace and security.

Gender Research Agenda at the IPSTC

The IPSTC gender program was initiated in 2014 with seed funding from UN Women. Since then, IPSTC has expanded its focus on gender research and perspectives.

The Gender programme is premised on the women peace and security mandate, anchored on several UN Security Council Resolutions, the most prominent being UNSCR 1325. UNSCR 1325 and the eight (8) subsequent Resolutions remain essential in enhancing women’s role in the global peace and security agenda. The resolutions recognise that women are not only victims that need protection but that they are also important actors in conflict prevention and resolution, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, humanitarian response as well as in post-conflict reconstruction.

The IPSTC gender programme focuses on integrating gender in peace support operations and is focused on three thematic areas:

Policy review- integrating gender perspectives into the centre’s internal policies, the curriculum and syllabi. The policies include the strategic plan, human resource plan and every other policy of the centre in order to ensure that gender is integrated in every level and in order to strengthen IPSTC as an institution. IPSTC also developed a gender policy, which guides the centre in effectively integrating gender dynamics in all aspects of its activities.

Institutional strengthening- strengthens the structures that deliver the IPSTC overall agenda, which includes research, training and capacity of the staff within IPSTC, among others. The centre is actively training staff on gender related issues and also conducting research on gender perspectives and on women, peace and security.

Enhancing women’s capacity to participate in peace processes and peace keeping -IPSTC engages with relevant stakeholders in order to ensure that the centre’s interventions are not only effective but also relevant, informing the women, peace and security agenda of the centre. Stakeholder mapping has enabled the centre to identify the gaps in gender programme and has aided in enhancing the same.

In 2015, IPSTC was able to achieve the following in relation to the women, peace and security agenda:

The development of a Gender Policy - The centre developed a gender policy which was very process oriented and included training of the centre's staff in order to sensitize them on gender dynamics and gender perspectives. This has greatly contributed to the overall output of IPSTC. This has effectively led the centre to develop agendas that include workshops and research papers, specifically focused on gender and women, peace and security.

Research on gender and women, peace and security - IPSTC was able to carry out two separate research studies. One focused on Turkana County and women's role in natural resource management and how this role contributed to peace in the region. The second focused on Marsabit County and women's capacity in peace support operations within the county. These two studies have been able to inform the work carried out by the centre and especially the centre's approach to gender in 2016.

Building capacity in relation to peace support operations - The centre focused on partnering with communities in order to ensure that the men in these communities begin to commit to supporting the participation of women in peace support operations.

In 2016, IPSTC is furthering its approach to gender, peace and security by focusing on the following:

- **Enhancing women capacity to participate in peace processes:** This is done through ensuring that women are capacitated so that they can be involved in negotiations, peace building and preventive diplomacy. This initiative will be informed by engaging with relevant stakeholders and through research agenda workshops that influence the operations of IPSTC.
- **The generation of evidence through applied research:** this will inform the centre's programmes on women, peace and security and will highlight the gaps in current research. The generated research shall also seek to influence and improve National and Regional policy and legislation.
- **Strengthening IPSTC capacity as a centre of excellence on gender, peace and security:** This will focus on reviewing institutional processes and will take into account the work carried out by the centre in 2016.

The Government of Japan and UN Women highly support the above initiatives.

OPENING SESSION



**Colonel Modest Kombo,
Head of Research**

Preliminaries

Colonel Modest Kombo, Head of Research welcomed invited guests and went on to give a history of IPSTC. IPSTC has been in existence for 15 years and has two training platforms and a research department. The training platforms are the Peace and Conflict Studies School (PCSS) and the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS). The Peace and Security Research Department focuses solely on research interventions that can influence peace support operations and national and regional policy and legislation.

In order to achieve its mandate, IPSTC works with multiple partners. This mandate includes carrying out capacity building in international peace support operations to military, police and other uniformed and civilian personnel from the Member States of the EASF within the framework of APSA.

IPSTC's mission is to conduct applied research, training and education of military, police and civilian personnel in all aspects of peace operations. IPSTC was formed as a result of the need to have a centre for excellence. This centre for excellence was initially meant to capacitate the East Africa Standby Force (EASF), established as a result of the African Peace and Security architecture, which established the EASF concept. As a training centre, IPSTC sought to provide training and to achieve the following:

- Doctrinal harmonization, to create inter-operability in the member states;
- To create a regional critical mass of peacekeepers and;
- To create a network in order to ensure an effective EASF which is well versed with the mechanics of the East African region.

The above led to the merger and rebranding of what used to be the Peace and Conflict School and the International Mine Action Training Centre (IMATC), to now form the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC). In order to strengthen this new centre, the Peace and Research Department was created in order to connect and strengthen the two training platforms.

Under this new structure and umbrella, IPSTC was now given the mandate to be able to train the East African Standby Force members in order to promote and entrench regional peace and security. The mandate of the centre now encompassed conducting applied research training and education of military police and the civilian personnel in all aspects of peace support operations. The two training platforms and the Research Department seek to deliver applied research, training and education to military police and civilian personnel in all aspects of peace operations.

The existing environment also informs the training carried out by the centre. IPSTC also seeks to capacitate all who work under the AU and UN missions in the region. In addition, the centre partners with regional organizations within Eastern Africa that deal with peace and security in order to ensure that the training carried out and the research developed, is extremely well informed.

Lt Col Sitienei focused on expounding on the applied research activities carried out by the research department.



Lt Col Joyce Sitienei, the Head of Applied Research

The research department focuses on Applied Research and Curriculum Design. Applied Research is one of the major branches of the Peace and Security Research Department at IPSTC. Applied Research seeks to provide intellectual input to inform theory and practice through training, and policy on peace and security. This is achieved through the following products:

- Occasional papers,
- Issue Briefs,
- Africa Amani Journal
- Workshops and Symposiums.

The occasional papers, are intensive, demand led applied research products aimed at informing the IPSTC training as well as policy on regional peace and security.

The issue briefs are short discussion papers which are demand led aimed at shedding more light on current peace security issues in the region, but do not employ the same amount of academic rigor as occasional papers.

As a way of diversifying and improving IPSTC research products, the Africa Amani Journal was created. The purpose of the journal is to report on critical research findings that continue to impact peace and security in the region. The journal has expanded the IPSTC horizons in sharing knowledge and best practices in peace and security. It is intended to be the key medium for scholars in Africa to exchange cutting edge knowledge on emerging peace and security trends and dynamics. In 2016, the Amani Journal has two issues, one focusing on elections and the other on terrorism. The centre has also released a journal focusing solely on gender issues.

The centre also organizes symposiums aimed at:

- Serving as a platform for dissemination of the results of the research conducted;
- Strengthening networks of collaborations with different organizations, institutions and partners in peace and security; and
- Serving as a forum for the Research Department to share its proposed Research Agenda for the subsequent year.

The IPSTC research process is comprehensive and focuses on developing the Research Agenda, actual research exercise, reviewing research data and outcome, production of research products, dissemination and evaluation. The research documents have to be thoroughly critiqued and peer reviewed by relevant stakeholders before they are published. All published articles are available online for download.

Welcoming Remarks

Brigadier Patrick Nderitu - Director, IPSTC



The Chief Guest H.E Tatsushi Terada Ambassador of Japan to Kenya, The UN Women Country Director Madam Zebib Kavuma, The UN Women Peace and Security Specialist Madam Idil Absiye, invited guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Good morning and welcome to IPSTC. It's wonderful to be gathered here with you. We are honored to have with us today distinguished leaders and advocates for gender equality, and Women Peace and Security. We also wish to thank your Excellency Ambassador of Japan and Ms Kavuma the UN Women Country director for gracing this occasion. Thank you for being here. It's always a privilege to welcome you back to the Centre.

Ladies and gentlemen, I first wish to express sincere gratitude to the UN Women, and the Embassy of Japan for enabling us to come together for this special research agenda on gender in peace support operations (PSOs).

Secondly, I thank you deeply your Excellency, for your presence today and for your continued support of our work and more specifically for supporting our efforts for promoting gender equality and women empowerment in PSO through the UN Women.

Ladies and gentlemen, over the past one year we've been fortunate and privileged to launch and implement the first of its kind project on "integrating gender in peace support operations" supported by UN Women. We thank you Madam Kavuma for choosing us, investing in us and having confidence in our capacity to deliver such a unique and timely project.

The results achieved through the programme clearly demonstrate the positive impact of equally engaging men and women in peace processes. Among the results is the formalization of our long-term commitment to achieve gender equality and promoting application of the women peace and security mandate in peace support operations by adopting a gender policy.

Guided by the newly adopted gender policy, we are institutionalizing a couple of measures to ensure the Centre's structures, processes and programmes founded on the fundamental principle of gender equality. Not only as a goal in itself but a precondition for achieving our wider goal of improving the effectiveness of international response to complex emergencies.

Towards this we are:

- Revising our core policies for gender responsiveness
- Enhancing women capacities to meaningfully and effectively participate in peace-building, negotiations and preventive diplomacy efforts at the community, national and regional level
- As well as growing evidence on women, peace, and security through applied research in order to raise awareness and inform policy and programmes.

Ladies and gentlemen, the interventions I have just pointed out mainly focus on women. I wish to explain that we are not mistaken, and we do not equate gender with women.

We have however, deliberately chosen to invest on women because research shows that almost half of all peace agreements fail within five years. And this is partly a result of a flawed peace process where women are constantly left out. Recent research and lessons from peace processes in Colombia and the Philippines demonstrate that women's effective participation in peace agreements substantially increases the likelihood of peace agreements being reached and sustained. Gender sensitive approaches that take cognizance of women and men experiences enhance the effectiveness of peace building and states security. In addition, societies where women are economically and politically empowered are less violent.

Yet even today, in 2016, we are all too familiar with women being dramatically underrepresented in peace and mediation processes.

Sixteen (16) years since the adoption of UN Security Resolution 1325 on women, peace, and security, one can firmly state that the promotion of gender equality is not only a matter of women's rights, but more importantly, a matter of ensuring peace and security for all.

To this end and without speaking too much I once more welcome you to this research agenda on gender and PSOs and invite you to make your honest critique and input to our proposed research topics. These topics have been carefully selected so as to fill knowledge gaps in the implementation of the UN Security Council mandate on women peace and security.

Finally, thank you once again to the Government of Japan and UN Women your financial and technical support towards this research agenda.

Key Note Address

Ms. Zebib Kavuma Country Director, UN Women Kenya



Brigadier PM Nderitu, Director of International Peace Support Training Centre, H.E. Tatsushi Terada, Ambassador of Japan to Kenya and Permanent Representative to UNEP and UN Habitat, Colonel Kombo, Head of Research at IPSTC, Distinguished Guests from IPSTC, Academia, the UN family and CSO partners, Good Morning.

It is a great honour to be among you all this morning to give remarks during the opening ceremony of this very important research agenda on gender in peace support operations, with the aim of supporting the development of evidence based knowledge on the imperative role women play in the peace and security, which would greatly benefit the discourse in Kenya but also beyond our borders in the region.

Firstly, kindly allow me to thank the convener; the International Peace Support Training Centre for organizing this research agenda, which brings together a wide range of expertise and stakeholders to contribute and participate in the development of informative research on women, peace and security in Kenya. I would like also to take this opportunity to express UN Women's sincere appreciation and gratitude to the Government of Japan in the context of peace support operations for ensuring that gender is part and parcel of IPSTC's programmes and operations.

I would also like to acknowledge the presence of peace practitioners, experts and researchers for taking their time to be part of this research agenda to interrogate, validate and provide vital insight that would make the research topics presented today rich in content and inform our peace and security interventions to be more evidence based, targeted and effective.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fifteen years ago, in October 2000, the United Nations Security Council adopted the historic resolution 1325 (2000), drawing attention to the differential impact of armed conflict on women, their exclusion from conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping and peace-building, and the inseparable links between gender equality and international peace and security.

Resolution 1325 was indeed a milestone in the global efforts to protect women from violence, and to promote the role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflict, and the construction of stable and just societies. However, since its adoption, insecurity and conflict has continued in all parts of the world, and in recent years, it is taking on new and increasingly challenging forms. Cycles of fragility and insecurity have become entrenched in some regions, compounded in some cases by natural disasters and humanitarian crises.

According to the UN Women's Global Study that was launched on the resolution's anniversary, the number of refugees and internally displaced persons is higher than ever before in the UN's history: by the end of 2015, the number of forcibly placed persons rose to 59.5 million, majority of whom are women and girls who exposed to additional, gender-specific barriers which further exacerbate the challenges they face.

All of this is also affected by new and emerging threats, the most prominent of which is the rise of violent extremism. Overlaid onto existing conflicts, it directly impacts the rights of women and girls in both unique and disproportionate ways: from human trafficking to forced marriage and systematic sexual and gender-based crimes, to restrictions on education, access to healthcare and participation in public life. This escalation in violence is perhaps one of today's greatest threats to peace and security.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to commend the Government of Kenya for recently launching the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) for implementation of the UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security, which takes forward the constitutional values of gender equality, inclusion and participation and on existing policies on security, peace and development. The KNAP promises to be transformative for women of Kenya, guaranteeing their equal protection and participation in the peace governance, and in ensuring gains for gender equality and women's empowerment are safeguarded.

Despite the progress made, the reality is that implementation of UNSCR 1325 and advancement of the women, peace, and security agenda has suffered from limited political commitment and the lack of strong systematic empirical evidence to infuse policy and inform practices. The lack of sex-disaggregated data is an imminent obstacle to effective policies and interventions to implement UNSCR 1325 and more generally policies aimed at gender equality.

And this is being recognized more so today, with policy makers placing due emphasis on the importance of data collection. In recent times, you will note that there has been a great deal of research in the field of women, peace and security at the global level. And certainty findings have shown that gender equality is a key ingredient for democracy, stability and lasting peace.

Therefore, more research of the desired scope needs to be undertaken at the national level to inform targeted interventions and promote women's participation in peace and security and address security needs of women and groups who have specific protection needs.

That being said, I cannot emphasize enough the importance and timeliness of this research agenda on gender in peace support operations. It could have not come at a better time. This unprecedented momentum must be matched by greater political support from decision-makers and raising awareness on the body of evidence on the positive impact of women's participation in peacekeeping and peace building.

I would also like to recognize IPSTC for its exemplary dedication to undertaking applied research and for providing excellent opportunities to take stock of reality, access progress that has been achieved to date in efforts to promote women in peace building, examine international and regional normative frameworks and mechanisms for prevention and response to SGBV, highlight gaps and finally explore the opportunities of ensuring its centrality in planning, budgeting processes and conducting gender sensitive peace-building initiatives.

I would like to reiterate and emphasize UN Women commitment to bring women to the centre of development interventions and ensure that gender becomes a deliberate consideration in all peace and security process. After all, inclusivity is a pre-requisite to achieving sustainable peace and development, in keeping with the recently endorsed SDGs- with a stand-alone goal 5 of on gender equality and also recognizing that all targets including goals 16 on promoting peace, justice and strong institutions are interlinked and indivisible.

We look forward to the final research outcomes, which will serve as an awareness tool, inform policy and programs and our future interventions in Kenya.

H.E. Tatsushi Terada–Ambassador of Japan to Kenya



Brigadier Patrick Nderitu, Director IPSTC, Ms. Zebib Kavuma, Country Director UN Women Kenya, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, good morning.

It is my great pleasure to be a part of this workshop that focuses on gender and the women, peace and security agenda.

I believe this symposium will serve as a venue for you as researchers, practitioners, members of the civil society, national and international organizations, government and community representatives to network, interact and exchange ideas on matters of great importance to regional peace and security.

The Japanese government has been a partner to IPSTC for many years and is proud of the work that IPSTC has been able to achieve, especially in the area relating to gender. This has significantly enhanced the capacity of stakeholders in Peace Support Operations in the region.

The study of women's role in conflict and post-conflict environments cannot be overemphasised. Although it is now 15 years since the UNSCR 1325 was adopted, we are yet to harness the potential of women in conflict resolution, peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction. In particular, the UNSCR 1325 calls for a greater involvement of women and acknowledges that there are gender issues that need to be addressed in conflict and post-conflict situations. It further emphasises the importance of women's equal and full participation in conflict prevention and resolution, peace building and peacekeeping.

To achieve this, member states are called upon to increase the participation of women and incorporate a gender perspective in all areas of peace building.

The Prime minister of Japan has continued to emphasize Japan's intention to enhance cooperation with the International community and to provide assistance to developing countries on the empowerment of and in the promotion of gender equality. The Prime Minister reiterated his intention in the United Nation General assembly as part of Japan's effort to contribute to the women, peace and security agenda. Japan, also aims to achieve change in domestic and international efforts in this regard and with the leadership of the Prime Minister, the World Assembly for Women (WAW) has so far been held twice in Tokyo. Among those active is First Lady Margaret Kenyatta.

The Japanese government has three priority areas that include:

- Facilitating women to play an active role in society through the empowerment of women;
- Enhancing Japan's effort in the area of women healthcare as a part of its policy in controlled health diplomacy; and
- Supporting women's participation and protection of rights in the area of peace and stability

The Government is investing in programmes and initiatives that strengthen peace and security. IPSTC has continuously done a commendable job in the promotion of peace and security in the region through research and other elements. On behalf of the Japanese Government I want to applaud the great work carried out by IPTSC and to thank UN Women for its continued partnership and contribution to the centre.

Thank you.

Farewell Ceremony



Brigadier Patrick Nderitu presents His Excellency Mr. Tatsushi Terada, the Ambassador of Japan to Kenya a farewell gift. He later gave brief remarks in honour of the outgoing ambassador who was finishing his duty in Nairobi.

WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS



Introduction

Professor Timothy Gatara, Senior Researcher

The workshop presenters comprised researchers from the Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD). They were introduced by the Workshop moderator and Senior Researcher Professor Timothy Gatara. He also gave a brief background on the researcher's profiles.

First Presenter

Joseph Kioi Mbugua Applied Researcher

Women Entry and Career Progression: An Assessment of Kenya Defence Forces (KDF)

The proposed research seeks to evaluate the recruitment and career progression of women in the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF). The research shall tackle the entire scale of career progression from the moment that women are recruited to the forms and methodologies used to enhance their career progression.

Literature indicates that women are often marginalized when it comes to career progression in the military. Certain positions in the military often remain exclusively for the men. For example sometimes women may be excluded from the compact unit and this is where career progression often happens fastest.



The proposed study is anchored on UNSCR 1325, specifically focusing on the inclusion of women in all levels of peace support operations, especially at the leadership and policy decision levels. The paper shall also focus on the participation of women in the military and in peace support operations such as AMISOM and UNMIS, and the advancement of these women as they engage in PSOs.

Justification

- Globally, the integration and career progression of women in the military has been wanting, few and far between. It's only in 2015 and as the directive of the then secretary of defence Leona Anita in the United States when all positions in the U.S military were open to women. In Norway for example, it took twenty years for a woman to be appointed as a general in the Norwegian military.
- There is minimal information on women in the Kenyan military due to lack of documentation.
- Existing laws, policies and processes affect the career progression of women in the military and may need to be interrogated in order to identify gaps and areas for reform.
- Though the UNSCR provides for the integration of women in all aspects of peace and security, it is unclear how well this has been effected and implemented in Kenya.

Objectives

- To assess recruitment process and career advancement in KDF;
- To identify obstacles for recruitment of more women to KDF, limitations in career advancement, participation in PSO; and
- To examine options for effective recruitment of women in KDF, their career advancement and participation in PSO

Participation of Women and Girls in Violent Extremism: A case of Kenya

The proposed research seeks to analyse the participation of women and girls in violent extremism, with a specific focus on Northern Kenya and the Coastal region of Kenya.

Violent extremism is the current diplomatic term used to describe terrorism. This is because the global war on terrorism acquired a lot of negative sentiments all over the world. It was more of a state affair and there was a lot of criminalization of religion and so many lessons have been learnt by the international community on how to effectively counter terrorism and therefore in an attempt to wholly dissect the dynamics of terrorism, the term violent extremism was adopted.

Violent extremism is more introspective as it focuses on human security and the role of the community, analysing the contribution of education, health and socialization to the commission of extremist acts.

Justification

- Terrorism and violent extremism are the most serious contemporary threats to global security and it is therefore critical to interrogate this the overlapping factors that influence violent extremism;
- There is limited literature on the role of gender in violent extremism;
- The radicalization of women and girls in Kenya is not well documented and there is little research on the same;
- Since 2011 Kenya has suffered more than 133 incidents of terrorist attacks
- There is some evidence that indicates that a number of young women are being recruited to join extremist organizations such as the Al-Shabaab.
- There is need to undertake a review of policies, strategies and programmes dealing with countering violent extremism in order to identify gaps that can be cured by adequate research.

Objectives

- To analyse status of women participation in violent extremism in specified regions of Kenya;
- To evaluate the process and dynamics of women participation in violent extremism; and
- To examine effectiveness of strategies against women participation in violent extremism

Second Presenter

Catherine Njeru Gender Specialist



Participation of Female Military Personnel in Peace Support Operations: A Case of AMISOM

The proposed research paper will focus on women and their participation in AMISOM. The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) is an active, regional peacekeeping mission operated by the African Union with the approval of the United Nations. The African Union's Peace and Security Council created it on 19th January 2007 with an initial six-month mandate.

Studies indicate that women have contributed largely to the effectiveness of AMISOM's operations, yet only 4% of women participated in peacekeeping operations. This is still after steps had been taken to integrate women into AMISOM due to the positive impact their presence had, especially in the acceptability of the mission in some countries.

Justification

- Studies indicate that there are diverse benefits of having female peacekeepers. This is often seen in operational effectiveness, decline in Sexual exploitation and abuse and in the conduction of searches;
- Globally, there has been an increased demand for the inclusion of women in peace support operations due to the enhanced effectiveness;
- Though there is a demand for female peacekeepers, numbers indicate that their inclusion is still at a minimum with studies indicating that in 2015, women constituted only 4% of peacekeepers. Women are an extreme minority in AMISOM. In 2013 there was only 1.49% of women personnel in military operations yet the military component of AMISOM is the largest; and
- The study will enhance strategies for enhancing women participation in peace support operations

Objectives

- To assess the roles and levels of female military personnel deployed in AMISOM;
- To determine the contribution of women to operational effectiveness of the mission;
- To identify the challenges for participation of female military personnel in AMISOM; and
- To identify strategies of improving women's participation in peace support operations

Third Presenter



Carolyn Gatimu Applied Researcher

The Role of Women Groups in Countering Radicalisation and Violent Extremism in Kenya: Case Study of the Coast Region

The study shall focus on women's groups in the coast region with a peace-building element. Due to the broadness of the topic, the research shall centre on the human security perspective.

Justification

- Radicalization and violence have taken effect in Kenya with the youth being the most affected by being recruited to radical groups.
- The youth are vulnerable to recruitment into these groups because of a number of factors such as the feeling of marginalization, looming unemployment, identity crisis and hopelessness.
- Evidence shows that Counter-radicalisation/terrorism interventions tended to ignore gender perspectives, however now women's roles in the form of policy shapers, educators and community members and activists is gaining recognition due to the effectiveness of this participation.
- There is significant evidence that indicates a growing number of initiatives by women's groups in promoting peace and security in the coastal region.
- Women groups are known to do diverse things such as bringing women together, sharing sensitive information and being potential agents of change (e.g. JoyWo, MaendeleoyaWanawake, Mabati women group)
- The UNSCR 1325, stresses on the participation of women in in the enhancement and promotion of peace and security.

Objectives

- Identify women groups that have a peace building element in the coastal region of Kenya;
- Assess the activities they engage in, which either directly or indirectly counter radicalisation and violent extremism and their effectiveness; and
- Determine ways in which the women groups can effectively counter radicalisation and violent extremism

The Role of UNMISS in Addressing Sexual & Gender Based Violence(SGBV) in South Sudan

The proposed study would analyse the contribution of UNMISS in addressing sexual and gender based violence in South Sudan. One of the challenges in the humanitarian response is the failure to put women's protection and gender equality front and centre in the overall response. Women and girls in South Sudan face multiple forms of violence. The United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) was established to consolidate peace and security and to help establish conditions for development.

Justification

- SGBV is pervasive and engrained in the fabric of South Sudan society;
- The Problem heightened after December 2013 conflict, which led to numerous human rights violations, massive displacement and the establishment of protection of civilian sites;
- A few CSOs, UN agencies and Government. line ministries are trying to address the pervasion of SGBV but are continually faced with serious challenges;
- The UNMISS mandate includes protecting civilians, protection against SGBV in conflict and reporting human rights violations against women and children.

Objectives

- Assess the relevance and adequacy of UNMISS mandate in addressing SGBV in South Sudan
- Evaluate the specific interventions employed by UNMISS to address SGBV and their effectiveness
- Determine ways in which UNMISS can effectively address SGBV in South Sudan in line with its mandate

Socio-Cultural Issues in PSO: A Case of AMISOM

The proposed research would seek to interrogate and analyse Socio-cultural issues affecting effectiveness of PSOs in a dynamic and complex operational space such as AMISOM.

Justification

- Any mission has to interact with the people, yet evidence shows that AMISOM has had significant challenges in understanding the dynamics of cultures in order to develop effective peace support operations. The progress made by AMISOM has been slow in this regard.
- Intelligence gathering has been a challenge due to cultural distance and a clash of cultures between the troops from the contributing countries and the host environment;
- Understanding this landscape is important because it will highlight the gaps in approach and methodology due to failure to understand various cultures. Research undertaken shall seek to inform future peace support operations; and
- It is imperative that troops are trained on all components including culture before deployment.

Objectives

- Identify the socio-cultural issues that AMISOM faces in Somalia;
- Evaluate the impacts of the socio-cultural issues on mission's performance;
- Assess the mission's approach towards addressing socio-cultural issues in the host environment; and
- Determine strategies to address socio-cultural issues for enhanced mission performance

Fourth Presenter



Margaret Cheptile, Applied Researcher/Curriculum Designer Cross Border Conflict and Gendered Implications on Local Communities: A Case of Kenya – Ethiopia Border

The proposed research paper seeks to examine gendered implications of the cross border conflict on affected communities in Marsabit County and Southern part of Ethiopia. In this border, there are interethnic relationships and in these interethnic relationships you can find that for instance in Marsabit there is the Borana community, which is also in Ethiopia. The case is the same with the Gabra, Burji and all other 15 ethnic communities found in Marsabit. All these communities have socioeconomic and political interactions. Within these interactions, conflicts emerge and these conflicts transcend the borders.

Justification

- Inter-ethnic relations and conflicts transcend borders;
- Causes of inter-ethnic disputes include scarce resources and cattle rustling;
- In 2005 it was reported that inter-ethnic disputes caused 90 deaths, 9,000 displacements. In 2013 inter-ethnic disputes caused 200 deaths, 53,968 displacements, 100 burnt houses and in 2015 the disputes caused 4 deaths and 10 abductions;
- Gender implications of inter-ethnic disputes are scantily documented; and
- The research will inform policy/programs of governments & other institutions on cross border and gender-related concerns.

Objectives

- Assess the nature and dynamics of the cross border conflict;
- Analyse gender implications of the conflict on the affected communities; and
- Suggest gender transformative approaches for addressing the conflict.

Gender Integration in Contemporary Peace Processes: A Case of Marsabit County

The proposed study shall seek to assess gender integration in contemporary peace processes in Marsabit County. All 15 communities in Marsabit County have existing traditional mechanisms for solving conflicts and most of these traditional mechanisms are dominated by councils of elders who are mainly men, due to the cultural disposition of the region. There is however the emergence of national and devolved mechanisms, for instance, the County Peace Committees (CPCs). The CPCs are customized to cultural beliefs, by drawing part membership from those traditional mechanisms that already exist. These committees fail to include women, which is against the Kenyan Constitution that requires adequate gender representation.

The question therefore is, if there already exist traditional mechanisms in this contemporary peace process, working with the national government mechanisms, how do they come together to integrate issues of gender?

It is unclear how gender has been or will be mainstreamed in these peace processes and there seems to be likelihood that women may once again be excluded.

Objectives

- Analyse the contemporary peace processes in Marsabit County;
- Assess the integration of gender in contemporary peace processes in Marsabit County;
- Identify challenges of integrating gender in contemporary peace processes in Marsabit County; and
- Identify strategies for enhancing integration of gender in contemporary peace processes.

Fifth Presenter



Lt. Col Donatien Nduwimana Applied Researcher

Participation of Women in Cross-border Peace Initiatives: The Case of Somalia /Kenya Border

The proposed research shall focus on women's inclusion in peace building initiatives on the Kenya/Somalia Boarder.

Justification

- There exists chronic instability along the Kenya-Somalia border zone due to resources based conflict and extremism and radicalization;
- The state mechanisms in the region are weak and largely unable to prevent/respond to these conflicts;
- Local actors have resorted to forms of peace initiatives involving local stakeholders in order to tackle prevalent conflicts and this is evidenced through the establishment of county peace committees; and
- Despite the growing role of women in conflict resolution, many traditions continue to side line women in peace building activities.

Objectives

- To analyse the nature of peace initiatives on the border of Kenya and Somalia
- To identify women's role in peace initiatives in this area
- To determine strategies to enhance meaningful women's participation in the peace initiatives on the Somalia/Kenya border

Assessing Gender Mainstreaming in Security Sector Reforms in Kenya: The case of National Police Service

The proposed study seeks to investigate how gender has been integrated in Security Sector Reform processes within National Police Service.

Justification

- Gender Mainstreaming is a global strategy for promoting gender equality;
- SSR is a process aimed at ensuring that security providers are accountable and deliver services that meet the people's needs;
- The police are on the frontline in the public security provision, having a direct effect on the security of individuals and communities;
- SSR must be gender sensitive throughout its planning, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation phases; and
- In 2003, the Kenyan Government initiated a relatively extensive SSR programme that targeted the Kenya Police (Strategic Plan 2004–2008)

Objectives

- To establish Security Sector Reforms programs in NPS;
- To examine gender mainstreaming practices in the SSR programs of NPS; and
- To identify the challenges and opportunities of enhancing gender mainstreaming in NPS

Discussant Remarks

1. Dr Connie Mumma–Martinon



General Remarks

We must acknowledge the fact that integrating gender dimension in the domain of “hard security” has been a major challenge for the international community. Even today, still many countries reject the notion that gender equality has a decisive role to play in making our world more secure for everyone, men and women alike.

However, both the UN and the AU have made major efforts towards ensuring that women are included and involved in peace and security issues. At the UN, there exists many UN Security Council Resolutions, Presidential Statements and Secretary-General Reports among others, all talking on women inclusion and involvement at all levels.

The African Union has also made significant strides in encouraging the inclusion of women in peace support operations and processes. In 2014, the AU appointed a Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security, with the specific mandate to “Ensure that the voices of women and children, particularly those affected by conflict are heard and to advocate at the highest levels for the rightful participation and contribution of women in conflict resolution and peace building. The same year, The AU Commission launched a major five-year Gender, Peace and Security Programme.

Despite the fact that some countries are still lagging behind on matters of women participation and protection, major progress has been made in others such as in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Rwanda where women have played a central role in peace and security in their respective countries. In Senegal, the creation of women’s platforms for peaceful elections such as Women’s Situation Rooms has contributed significantly to early warning and conflict prevention.

The Kenya Defence Forces and National Police Service

While researching on the *Kenya Defence Forces* and the *National Police Service* research areas should include the proper implementation of the UNSCR 1325. Women must participant in critical issues like the rule of law, governance, peace negotiations, agreements, nation building, adaptation and transformation of security sectors.

Reforms in the NPS must include gender equality and women’s leadership as central ingredients, and must be strongly grounded in human rights issues and must be increased accountability within NPS and KDF. In addition, the proportion of women in the peace and security components should be increased consciously. Moreover, training programs on “women, in peace and security” should be made mandatory.

Important Areas of Research

- First, a thorough review of the UNSCR 1325 must be undertaken in order to find out what measures should be put in place to speed its implementation within KDF and NPS;
- Second, produce an analysis of the implementation of the Resolution not only at the international level, but also at the continental, regional and the national levels to see the linkages;
- Third, Identify gaps within the 1325 framework and the emerging issues that might impact on its implementation negatively within KDF and NPS;
- Fourth, Identify specific areas, which motivate women and lead to their increased participation and involvement in the military and police forces; and
- Fifth, Identify specific role men can play to take up the task of implementing the agenda as well within KDF and NPS

Violent Extremism

These new threats as violent extremism and terrorism directly impact the rights of women and girls in different ways such as through systematic gender abuse and gender based crimes. This escalation in violence is perhaps one of today's greatest threats to global peace and security, and one that affects women and girls in both unique and disproportionate ways.

The critical role, participation and involvement of women in all areas of peace support operations is important because evidence shows that women are critical to gaining trust in communities and shaping peace operations to better respond to their protection needs. Secondly, Peace negotiations influenced by women are much more likely to end in agreements and endure. Furthermore, Women, mothers are usually best placed to detect early warning signs of radicalization in their families and communities, and act to prevent it. Moreover, Women's leadership and participation usually improves humanitarian assistance, strengthens peacekeepers' efforts, fosters the conclusion of peace talks and helps to counter violent extremism.

The questions "*Participation of Girls and women in violent extremism: The Case of Kenya*" and "*The Role of Women Groups in Countering Radicalization and Violent Extremism in Kenya: The Case of Coast region*" should focus on answering the question "how"? How to increase participation and leadership of women's organizations in devising strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism, how Counter-Terrorism Committees can be integrated in gender as a cross-cutting issue and how adequate funding can be sourced so that these initiatives are successful.



Participants following proceedings during the workshop

Transitional Justice across Borders

Explore some of the transitional challenges presented by the cross-border impact of conflict, especially pertaining to:

- The protection of internally and internationally displaced persons (local communities as they are carried across borders); and
- The close interaction between states and other important international actors, and between people across borders, calls for a more comprehensive approach to truth, justice, reparations and institutional reform that is bound to transcend state boundaries.

Gender integration in contemporary peace processes: a case of Marsabit County

Focus should be placed on how women can be more involved in gender and mediation initiatives, how training in mediation and negotiations for women can be a priority both at high level and high quality seminars and courses can be held for women as mediators, how gender can be integrated at the heart of mediation and peace activities for women and how women's rights organizations and women's groups can be included in peace processes.

The research should also explore how gender issues, including the knowledge that women have, can be adequately be addressed in peace negotiations, peace agreements and peace building, how the Government can ensure that the terms of reference of mediation and peace building processes have a clear component of women participation, as the basis of their delivery and accountability towards the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda and how Kenya can assess strategies and resourcing around the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda.

Social Cultural issues in the PSO: The Case of AMISOM

What would be important in research is to find out how these cultural issues and sometimes-negative practices form an obstacle to women's involvement and participation in PSO, how these obstacles can be overcome by local communities and traditional leaders, whose important role seemed to be ignored and yet without them cultural issues cannot be dealt with and how women can be empowered and more roles which are usually given to non-governmental organizations or men can be shared with women.

The role of UNMISS in addressing gender based violence (GBV) in South Sudan

The research should seek to answer the following questions:

- Is UNMISS using a holistic approach on the ground to deal with gender related issues?
- Is The South Sudanese Government strengthening access to justice for women, in terms of prompt investigations, prosecutions and punishments of perpetrators of SBV and reparations?
- Are Victims having access to medical care or psychosocial support to address traumatic experiences?
- Are more women being trained in psychosocial support for victims of violence?
- Is Education and economic empowerment of women taking place?
- Are Men and boys also getting involved in efforts and initiatives towards prevention of sexual abuses?
(Look for the root causes)

Conclusion

The need to apply a gender perspective to all efforts to prevent conflict and build peace is increasingly recognized. Therefore, there is need to invest more in conflict prevention and in women's prevention initiatives. Taking a true 'gender perspective' requires critical examination of the roles and experiences of both men and boys as they work with women. This is an important component that cannot be ignored in this discussion. Steps should therefore, be taken to promote notions of masculinities which favour nonviolence and gender equality as this will improve lives of both women and men alike.

2. Professor Pacifica Okwema



The first step to enhancing the women, peace and security agenda is to think about how to operationalize issues of gender in research. The question is how does gender manifest itself? This is imperative to interrogate because it alerts the researcher on what indicators to look out for especially during data collection and desktop research.

Once it is clear how gender manifests itself, the next question to ask is what roles women play in enhancing peace and security. What role do women play in cross border conflict, arms transfers and violent extremism?

When researching on women and the role they play, it is imperative to interrogate gender relational issues that explain the construct of women. What differences are there between men and women, especially during conflict? How are these women socialized? How does this socialization affect their role in enhancing peace and security? Studies show that more and more, women are used to facilitate the transportation of small arms. Why is this the case? Is it because of their general makeup or their ability to hoodwink officials? What are the issues that inform the studies carried out? Such notions should be critically analysed in order to better understand the role that women play.

Gender responsive research is about interrogating those social and cultural, as well as attitudinal concerns that might inform that which we are looking at. For example, globally, the military has a silent culture that excludes women. Women are often given simple and easy to follow tasks that do not need any leadership or operational involvement. Women are excluded from hard security issues.

As the centre researches on NPS, KDF and AMISOM among others, it is important to interrogate key issues that influence the achievement of gender equity and equality. This is because at the centre of this debate is whether women and men could be equal, operate in the same platforms, offer services in various areas, and whether indeed we can achieve these in the best way possible.

In as much as it is important to examine career entry and progression, it is crucial to analyse existing policies and legislation that inform career entry and progression to better understand the rationale behind existing mechanisms and in order to identify the gaps that need to be addressed.

When studying the NPS, KDF and AMISOM look also at the silent culture in these organizations. Progression will often depend on gender power relational issues.

How does gender inform involvement of women, involvement of men, involvement of boys and involvement of girls in violent extremism? This is also important to explore.

Some of these traditional cultural practices inform what we now get to define as gender based violence. It is therefore important to critically analyse cultural practices and their influences on the dynamics of gender vis-à-vis the human rights approach.

It is also imperative to examine the social constructs of masculinity and femininity and their influence on the participation of women in peace processes, sexual and gender based violence and the overall perception of the role of women.

Plenary Discussions

After the presentations, the audience was invited to ask questions or give relevant input to the issues raised both by the researchers and the discussants.

- Generally in research, the researcher needs to think of how his or her work will influence policy especially in the security sector, it is therefore important to ensure that research carried out is able to be translated to relevant policy recommendations.
- All missions must have functional Gender units that invest greatly in providing briefings and training to new staff on an on-going basis.
- There needs to be the installation of effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes on progress, achievements, and challenges to female participation in peacekeeping as they arise.
- To boost the still relatively low level of female participation in peacekeeping, which is a reflection of the low number of women in the armed forces, troop-contributing countries must take measures to bring about institutional changes, including recruitment policies, to improve the incentive for female peacekeepers to join the mission.
- There should be an extension of the dialogue established between civil society, and the international community since this can help increase the effectiveness and visibility of the efforts made towards the ultimate goal of gender equality and sustainable peace and security.
- Differences in cultures and attitudes towards the role of women in society must be taken into consideration when sending troops for peacekeeping purposes.
- A lot of the topics or areas presented are very sensitive; they are not your typical gender issues or gender mainstreaming studies. Information is power and sometimes the custodian of information is the one who violates these rights and sometimes accessibility to the real issues might not be there. So how does one make an informed decision to conclude or to recommend when perhaps the real factor or the real cause is not accessible?
- The centre needs to have theories that will guide the research. You may discover that in areas where it is thought to be patriarchal the area actual has matriarchal presence where women actually hold those societies even in their small spaces.



Workshop participants in a plenary session

- How can we integrate traditional dispute mechanisms with women, peace and security agenda? Are there opportunities for engagement?
- Look at what attitudes are being instilled in boys and girls and how this affects gender dynamics and gender understanding.
- The researchers here have the power to highly influence policy in the security sector where we who are out do not have much influence, be it at the national level or at the county level. I actually thought of the research in Marsabit and how this research will influence peace and security in that area at the county level, the national level and at the regional level (between Kenya and Ethiopia) and how can this policy go forward to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and go forward to be discussed at the AG level.
- The role of the State is missing in the research. The Government has a significant role to play in mainstreaming gender and therefore the ways in which this can be achieved should be explored.
- It is important to talk about why are women retained and not sent out so as to answer the question as to why we do not find women at the top. The research will help when it comes to digging into boardroom dynamics in terms of the promotion agenda and how women and men are promoted in NPS and KDF.

Group Discussions

After the plenary discussions, the participants were divided into groups in order to discuss and engage on the organisations working on complementary programmes relating to gender peace and security and on the areas of research that IPSTC needed to focus on. to small arms and light weapons. The discussions were meant to achieve the following:

- Map out relevant stakeholders (international, regional, national, local and transnational initiatives and brainstorm on their initiatives; and
- To indicate whether or not the topics cover the most pertinent gender related issues in PSO within East Africa and make recommendations



Relevant Stakeholders

Relevant stakeholders include UN agencies (specifically UN Women and UNDP), USAID, DANIDA, DFID, AU (Programme for Gender peace and security) National Ministries, the National Gender and Equality Commission, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, Universities, Institute of Security Studies and other relevant agencies.

Pertinent Gender Related Issues

- One of the issues that had been left out is accountability for the mission with respect to violation of human rights. This is because some troops in missions sometimes violate women as has been alleged of AMISOM troops. How can this matter be resolved? Are there mechanisms in place to ensure redress?
- Women are often perceived as a homogeneous group and there is need to segregate that because there are women with specific needs that make some women more vulnerable than others and this need to be highlighted.
- What is the role of the host government and how can they ensure that women are included in peace support operations?
- When women are being recruited in the military, the ratio is often two women to eight men so there is already a problem right from the recruitment stage. There is need to see to it that there are gender sensitive policies in the military to address this.
- With respect to cross border disputes, often some people perpetrate crimes or even insight violence then they cross over the border in order to hide from their crimes. Are there mechanisms in place to tackle this issue and if so are they effective?
- There are other institutions that are involved in ensuring peace and security in the continent e.g. prisons which is involved in ensuring correction and rehabilitation of the perpetrators of conflict and violence. Therefore the research should not just be limited to AMISOM, KDF and NPS.
- As we are addressing the issue of women as victims, it's also important to look at the ones who are returning. The returnees, e.g. girls abducted by Boko Haram. Those girls taken away by the militia who later return or are returned home. They often face discrimination and stigma. How can they be integrated back to society and empowered? This is a critical area of research.
- It is important to explore ways in which men can be involved in the enhancement of the women, peace and security agenda. The more men are involved, the more effective the peace processes.



Syndicate group members presenting their findings

- Issues of mainstreaming psychosocial support. That is a very important area that cannot be left out because it's important for the victims themselves and also for the personnel that are coming from the PSO considering that there are some issues that they come across that affect their experiences and also their health. So there is need to ensure that we get into a research that is comprehensive and also that we provide practical recommendations to ensure that we have enough resources that are going to cater for this elements that are being left out.
- Look into the issue of post-operative counselling especially for all organs that are involved in the peace operations including the police, the military and the prison offices themselves given that some of the issues they face are too disturbing for any human being to stand and so ensuring that we have debriefing sessions for them once they are faced with traumatic experiences to ensure that they are able to move forward and to serve better.
- It is important to interrogate the root causes of conflict in order to have a better understanding of the different roles of men and women and how they are affected by conflict.
- Often organisations fail to carry out a gender assessment analysis in order to determine the needs and priorities of men and women. In the absence of this understanding, the interventions developed may not be suitable to particular cases.

Closing Remarks



Lt Col Joyce Sitienei, the Head of Applied Research thanked the audience for their participation and for their contribution to informing the gender research agenda.

She indicated that the entire research department would go back to the drawing board in order to review the comments and recommendations made during the workshop. The proposed topics would be reviewed and the researchers would decide, based on the recommendations made, which topics to begin researching on. After the researchers undertook their various studies, the centre would then invite stakeholders to peer review the findings of the researchers.

Lt. Col Sitienei reiterated the centre's appreciation and informed audience members that they were critical to ensuring the transformation of peace support operations in the region.

Director's Closing Speech

Brigadier Patrick Nderitu - Director, IPSTC



To begin with I would like to express my sincere thanks for being a friend of IPSTC and congratulate you for working so hard to make this workshop a success. My many thanks go to the excellent practitioners in this workshop today and I recognize that many of you travelled far and wide to be here today with us.

I applaud you for putting serious thought towards the issues we have addressed today which are challenging and complex. The diverse perspectives shared will contribute to developing innovative strategies to address the ever-changing trend of conflict in our region.

Today we have had a very rich and exciting discourse on gender issues with the aim of integrating gender in peace support operations. We have interrogated issues related to cross border conflict, participation of women in the security sector and involvement of women in inter-violent extremism efforts.

I think we have sufficiently obtained the objectives of this workshop and you have given us a clear indication the areas we need to focus on during our research in 2016. I'm sure this will go a long way in guiding activities carried out by the research department throughout the year.

I hope like me you will go home feeling satisfied that you were able to contribute your share and are taking home some new and exciting perspectives that you can use to advance the frontier in the realm of knowledge in the area of peace and security.

I truly appreciated your professionalism, commitment and contributions towards this important field. I must also recognize the able role and the assistance of our discussants in helping us communicate and consolidate our ideas so that we could arrive at our output.

We welcome feedback on all our publications and I want to encourage you as important actors in peace and security, to read our documents and let us know what you find useful and also point out areas of improvement in our research.

Finally, it has been my distinct honour and privilege to work with such a distinguished and executive group of people.

Thank you all, I wish you success in all your endeavours and thank you for being a friend of IPSTC. I therefore declare this workshop officially closed. Thank you.



The Director – IPSTC, UN Women Country Director and His Excellency the Outgoing Ambassador of Japan to Kenya on their way to the workshop venue.

Annex 1:

IPSTC ON GENDER IN PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS RESEARCH AGENDA WORKSHOP

“Creating an Enabling Environment for Peace and Security in Eastern Africa”

Concept Note

The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is a centre of excellence in peace support operation training within Eastern Africa Region. The institution is mandated to undertake research and educational training to Military, Police and Civilian personnel from the Member States of the Eastern Africa Stand by Force within the frame work of African Peace and Security Architecture.

Through the peace and security research department, the centre has generated crucial knowledge that has informed policy and programmes in the field of peace and security with a speciality in peace support operations.

The intercepts between gender, peace and security has received wide international focus since the adoption of the UNSCR 1325. Literature identifies need for continued research at macro and micro level. The Centre, through the gender policy commits to promote the application of the United Nations Security Council mandate on women peace and security across the entire spectrum of peace operations. Undertaking research is one way towards achieving this commitment.

Aim of the Research Agenda

The IPSTC research agenda on gender in peace support operations is organised to provide a forum for discussing pertinent knowledge gap in the field of gender peace and security. The agenda will specifically meet the following objectives;

- To Share proposed IPSTC research areas with practitioners
- To provide input to proposed research areas
- To provide opportunity for collaboration and networking.

Research Agenda participants

The research agenda will draw its participants from state and non-state actors in the field of gender peace and security.

Research agenda venue and time

The symposium will take place on 29th April, 2016 at IPSTC, Karen campus, Westwood Park Road from 0830hrs - 1640 hrs.

Annex II:
List of Participants

Gender in PSO Research Agenda Workshop 2016
0830-1700hrs

*“Creating an Enabling Environment for Peace and
Security in Eastern Africa”
Participants’ List*

No.	Rank/Title	Names	Nationality
1.	Dr	Connie Mumma- Martinon	Kenyan
2.	Mr	Joseph Mbugua	Kenyan
3.	Ms	Catherine Njeru	Kenyan
4.	Ms	Stella Kemunto	Kenyan
5.	Mr	John Mwangi	Kenyan
6.	Mrs	Irene Ogaja	Kenyan
7.	Dr.	Linnet Amasi	Kenyan
8.	Mrs	Linnet Opiyo	Kenyan
9.	Mr	Timothy Kariuki	Kenyan
10.	Mrs	Rubina Haroon	Kenyan
11.	Mr	Kennedy Kibisu	Kenyan
12.	Mrs	Joan Kimani	Kenyan
13.	Ms	Carolyn Gatimu	Kenyan
14.	Ms	Naeema Yussuf	Kenyan
15.	Mrs	Margaret Muthee	Kenyan
16.	Dr.	Regina Mwatha	Kenyan

17.	Mrs	Anne Nyakara	Kenyan
18.	Mrs	Phyllis Mburu	Kenyan
19.	Mr	Watson Karuma	Kenyan
20.	Ms	Christine Opundo	Kenyan
21.		Fineman Goyani	
22.	Mr	Stadvant Owuor Sigunda	Kenyan
23.	Ms	Susan Wachira	Kenyan
24.	Mr	Nicholas Thuo	Kenyan
25.	Prof	Pacifica Okemwa	Kenyan
26.	Ms	Margaret Cheptile	Kenyan
27.	Lt Col	Donatien Nduwimana	Burundian
28.	Ms	Pamela Kamau	Kenyan
29.	Mr	Radek Malinowski	Polish
30.	Ms	Zipporah Nderitu	Kenyan
31.	Ms	Esther Nganga	Kenyan
32.	Dr	Sally Wangamati	Kenyan
33.	Mrs	Ellie Bird	British
34.	Mr	Eric Sasia	Kenyan
35.	Mr	Maurice Kiplagat	Kenyan
36.	Mrs	Idil Absiye	Canadian



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