

INTERNATIONAL PEACE SUPPORT TRAINING CENTRE (IPSTC) AND SAVE THE CHILDREN



CHILD PROTECTION IN PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS SYMPOSIUM REPORT

VENUE: New Conference Room, Research & Simulation Complex,
IPSTC, Westwood Park Road, Karen,
Nairobi, Kenya

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1. Executive Summary

The Mission of International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is to conduct training, education and research, informing military, police and civilian personnel in all aspects of peace support operations in order to improve the effectiveness of the response to complex emergencies.

The Applied Research conducted at IPSTC covers a broad spectrum ranging from conflict prevention, management, to post conflict reconstruction.

Creating an enabling environment for peace, security and stability in Eastern Africa through prevention, management and resolution of conflict within and between states is essential and critical for human and economic development in Eastern Africa. This is crucial in ensuring children rights are upheld and protected at all time. In addition, humanitarian affairs must be conducted in a manner that does not exploit or abuse children in conflict.



Farida Bascha (Save the Children) the Chief Guest signing the Visitors' Book as Brig PM Nderitu (Right) the IPSTC Director, and Anthony Njoroge (Save the Children) look on.

2. Symposium Concept

Introduction

As the world continues to experience armed conflict, the effects are enormous and devastating to children who continuously bear and have to suffer the negative consequences. Globally and in Africa, a number of organization's are increasingly getting concerned and responding to minimize the effects and ensure that children's rights are upheld before, during and after conflict. Since 1999 Save the Children has been working with the national militaries and other peacekeepers across Africa on various capacity building initiatives including training military and police destined for peacekeeping missions. International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) was amongst the initial beneficiaries of such trainings which consequently set the *conditio sine qua non* for subsequent child protection trainings and focus by the institute.

Moreover, the multi-dimensional nature of peace support operations, the changing nature of conflict and the challenges that the world is facing today necessitates that various actors share learnings, best practices, challenges and opportunities and strongly work towards more integration and collaboration. Cognizant to this, IPSTC and Save the Children, are jointly organizing a symposium as an opportunity and platform for sharing best practices, collaboration, networking and building a body of knowledge from the experiences of PSO practitioners, actors and stakeholders. The symposium is aimed at reviewing key child protection issues and practices in peace support operations with a view of drawing learnings and enhancing collaboration by building a network of PSO actors.

About the organizers

Save the Children with support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency for Development (SIDA) has, since 2003, been implementing the project 'Strengthening child protection in African Union (AU) peace support operations (PSO) in East and West Africa'. The project works with partners to deliver sustainable actions for children by entrenching child protection mechanism within the African Peace and Security Architecture. In in collaboration with key stakeholders in East and West Africa including the Regional Mechanisms/Regional Economic Communities such as the AU and its institutions, ECOWAS, EASF, the Training Centres of Excellence and national armed forces the project has been working to harmonize and standardize child protection training approaches.

IPSTC is a research and training institution focusing on capacity building at the strategic, operational and tactical levels within the framework of the African Peace and Security Architecture which is established as the regional Centre of Excellence for the African Standby Force (ASF) in Eastern Africa.

Topical Areas

The specific topics that were covered at the symposium include:

- a. Protection of Children in Armed Conflict: Case Study Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
- b. Child protection training effectiveness: Challenges and opportunities
- c. Strengthening collaboration in Peace Support Operations

Participation

The symposium was open to child protection actors from institutions and organizations working on child protection in armed conflict and other related aspects. These institutions include, Regional Mechanisms and Missions, Inter-state and government bodies; Training Centers of Excellence; Humanitarian and Non-Governmental Organizations; United Nations Agencies, Government, Civil Society Organizations among others.

Expectations

The symposium expected to yield the following outcomes:

- Create awareness around key issues on children and armed conflict
- Share best practices and lessons on child protection trainings
- Build and strengthen relation and cooperation among actors working in peace support operations

Venue and Date

The Symposium was held at the New Conference Room, located in the Research & Simulation Complex on 13th October, 2016.

3. Welcome Address

i. Brig Patrick Nderitu, Director IPSTC



The **Director IPSTC**, began by welcoming the participants to the International Peace Support Training Centre and the child protection in peace support operations symposium. He went on to explain that IPSTC is a Centre of Excellence that primarily deals with PSO training education and research. The Centre has two training platforms: one here in Karen, the Peace and Conflict Study School (PCSS), which deals with training at an operational and strategic level. The other is the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) located at Embakasi

which trains at the tactical level. This school deals with PSO training at a more tactical level. To add some academic vigour to our training the Centre has established a research department that deals with curriculum design and applied research. Last year the Centre had an overall participant output of over 5,000 participants from the East Africa Region and beyond.

He stated that he was delighted that the many distinguished practitioners/actors from institutions and organizations working on child protection in armed conflict and other related aspects had honoured the invitation to attend the symposium. The institutions included, Regional Mechanisms and Missions, Inter-state and government bodies; Training Centres of Excellence; Humanitarian and Non-Governmental Organizations; United Nations Agencies, Government, Civil Society Organizations among others.

The symposium was a platform and opportunity for sharing best practices, collaboration, networking and building a body of knowledge from the experiences of PSO practitioners, actors and stakeholders. The Director also said that the symposium was aimed at reviewing key child protection issues and practices in peace support operations with a view of drawing learning and enhancing collaboration by building a network of PSO actors.

With these words, he looked forward to objective presentations and healthy discussions that would culminate to recommendations that can be used to ensure that children are protected under any circumstances.

He thanked IPSTC partners, for their support in making the event possible and proceeded to declare the symposium officially open.

ii. Farida Bascha, Save the Children



Farida Bascha started off by thanking IPSTC and Save the Children who were the organizers of the symposium. She highlighted the symposium as an opportunity to network, share best practice and more importantly learn from each other in light of the ever changing nature of conflict and specific violations against the child during and post conflict. She added that Save the Children continues to prioritize working with Peace Keepers and within peace keeping operations as a preventive and responsive measure towards these violations. In addition, she

pointed out that peacekeeping has proven to be one of the effective tools available globally to assist countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace. Furthermore, she said that Peacekeeping has unique strengths, including legitimacy, burden sharing, and an ability to deploy and sustain troops and police, integrating them with civilian peacekeepers to advance multidimensional mandates.

In her remarks, Farida Bascha also outlined that one of the successful partnerships that should be acknowledged is the African Union (AU) and its Peace and Security Architecture. This is because today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations call upon more from the men and women who are part of missions, not only to maintain peace and security, but also to facilitate the political process, protect civilians, assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants including children; support the organization of elections, protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the rule of law. She called for the appreciation of the AU as a result of its investment in Peace and Security and its ambition to have operationalized standby forces for the regions and the uptake of the mandatory training for peace keepers on child rights and child protection. The complexity of conflict calls for even more collaboration and support hence she urged participants to reflect on what has worked, where stronger collaboration can be forged and how they can work together to ensure that Peace Support Operations and the crucial function they play is continuously resourced, sustained and supported by evolving training.

She concluded by welcoming the participants to the symposium.

4. Presentations

Session 1

Setting the scene: An overview of child protection in peace support operations - Anthony Njoroge (Save the Children Senior Programme Manager)



According to Anthony Njoroge, approximately 60 million individuals were forcibly displaced around the world as a result of persecution, conflict, widespread violence, or human rights violations in 2014. With more than half of this population being children below the age of 18 years. They make up 51% of the refugee population, up from 41% in 2009. Furthermore, in 2014 the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimated that 230 million children lived in countries traumatised by conflict, therefore, placing millions more children at risk. The Greater East Africa region serves as 3 out of the top 10 refugee hosting countries, and 4 out of the top 10 major source countries for refugees.

Anthony Kimani also reported that on numerous occasions, children are killed and maimed during violent attacks. In addition, other grave violations such as recruitment as child soldiers, rape and sexual violence, abduction, denial of humanitarian access and attacks against schools and hospitals become commonplace. He gave an example of South Sudan where 750, 000 children are internally displaced, 320, 000 are registered as child refugees, hundreds have been killed, and over 12,000 recruited and used by the government and opposition forces as child soldiers in armed conflict in 2014. In Somalia where there is a protracted crisis, children are almost twice as likely to die from disease and malnutrition due to some of the complexities manifested in chronic and complex emergencies. Hence, children are more vulnerable to early mortality as a result of disease and malnutrition. In addition, due to protracted conflict children are deprived of parental guardianship access to education, and proper nutrition and healthcare. Furthermore, children, particularly girls, face increased threats from trafficking, exploitation and gender-based violence. The number of children out of school as a consequence of forced migration is estimated to be 2 million. Nigeria, due to Boko Haram terrorist activities between 2010 and 2014 caused the displacement of 600 000 primary school pupils. In addition, between 2013 and mid-2014, Boko Haram destroyed 211 schools

in Borno State, leading to the closure of all State funded education facilities in March 2014. It is further estimated that armed conflict displaced 2.7 Million people in the DRC in 2012, of which approximately 400,000 are alleged to be children of primary school age. According to the World Bank, 124 million children are still out of primary and lower secondary school and 250 million cannot read or write although many have been to school. A report to the Study on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children in Africa commissioned by the ACERWC bring out these issues affecting children in armed conflict.

Due to the disproportionate effects on children, conflict in children's lives must be addressed in an urgent, effective, and long-term manner. To address their needs, it is vital to know and understand them from a child's perspective. Children needs are never put into consideration while drawing up response mechanisms for programmes meant for persons affected by conflict or humanitarian disasters. It is essential that the first step to make this possible be based on understanding the child's best interests and their needs and rights as outlined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC). Girls and boys caught in conflict on the continent continue to be subject to rights violations including violence that is both incidental and targeted. While the world today grapples with evolving nature of conflicts, violent extremism has become a big challenge. The Centre on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation points to the perspective that education could play a critical role in helping young people resist recruitment into extremist causes. Sub-Saharan Africa contributes 35% of the global share of out-of-school primary-aged children living in conflict-affected areas. These statistics reinforce the standpoint that conflicts exacerbate already existing inequalities including gender disparities. The tension between the sense of economic and political disempowerment experienced by adolescents and young citizens and the ways in which social media and access to information are empowering and fuelling social discontent in contexts where governance is weak, is a key risk for further unsettling societies already experiencing large scale outflows of migrants and displaced children and youth. This underscores the imperative of child participation even in fragile states, emergency contexts or those affected by conflict.

Conflict affects boys and girls in different ways, with boys being vulnerable to recruitment as combatants by armed groups, while girls are often more vulnerable to sexual violence. Despite widespread condemnation and mechanisms to hold perpetrators accountable, such grave violations of children's rights continue. The UN Secretary General's report for 2014 on Children and Armed

Conflict has listed parties responsible for grave violations against children and states that armed groups in Africa are overrepresented. Consequently, 15 of 28 groups listed are based in Africa, with 5 being national armed forces. The report also outlines the growing trend of radicalization and violent extremism purposefully aimed at children in the cause of extremist ideologies. According to UNDP's Counter Violent Extremism programme, between 2011 and 2015, over 21, 000 fatalities are estimated to have been caused by religiously inspired extremism in Africa. In a survey of six countries and territories affected by violence conducted by the World Bank, many citizens believed that poor provision and quality of education is one of the drivers of conflict. The impact of conflict on these economies is massive and this in-turn has huge implications on children.

It was reported that armed conflict waters down economic gains and growth of states and the presenter mentioned Rwanda's civil war where its GDP per capita decreased dramatically due to the conflict in 1994.

In South Sudan, between 2005 and 2011, foreign aid and technical assistance amounted to about US\$500 million per year, now an estimated USD \$ 1.8 Billion humanitarian financing is required largely due to the continuing conflict. The Refugee Response Plan to the South Sudan conflict for 2015, by Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan was estimated at US\$ 809,913,788. This is more than South Sudan government budget for ministries of education, health and child welfare combined. The country's planned social and development expenditures for financial year 2014/ 2015 decreased by 35% from financial year 2013/2014 as security expenditure accounted for nearly 36% of entire government budget.

Somalia has seen over 80% of the budget go to recurrent costs for containing violence, with a very minimal development budget.

Despite the documented impact of conflicts on children, they have been largely excluded from the agenda of international peace and development efforts making children's right to participation a complex and unaddressed issue by regional bodies, national governments, CSOs and NGOs despite the participation of children 'in all matters affecting the child' being enshrined in international law. The capacity of girls and boys to be social agents poses both threats and opportunities. The threat lies in the fact that children can be easily mobilized to participate in disruptive actions that lead to conflict and violence. It is then necessary for strategies and mechanisms addressing conflicts to target children as key stakeholders who can carry the values of peace forward for generations.

Children given the opportunity can be enablers of social change through creativity, openness to new experiences, and desire for change. This symposium is an excellent opportunity to explore such avenues to have children included in the conflict agenda including various capacity building initiatives of military, police and civilians destined for peace support operations.

As the scene for this symposium was being set, it was hoped that Regional Economic Communities, Member States and Child Focussed Agencies can collectively do the following:

- Advocate that all forms of violence against children in conflict situations are considered unacceptable and scale up our international, regional and national evidence-based advocacy.
- Collaborate closely with the UN and the African Union on children's rights and child protection training to change the attitudes and behaviour of the military, peacekeepers and police to end child protection violations.
- Provide high-quality prevention and response services to children at risk of recruitment into, or associated with or released from, armed forces or groups and gangs and support their reintegration into families and communities.
- Work with boys and men, and other community members, to prevent the recruitment of boys and girls into criminal organisations and gangs and the exposure of children to extreme violence.
- Ensure that we carry out inclusive and cross-sectoral contextual analysis at regional and country level during the design and implementation phase of child protection interventions.
- Develop and define comprehensive interventions targeting adolescents and young people in conflict settings to tackle the root causes that put this group at risk.
- Better link child protection responses in armed conflict with other sectors to ensure a holistic cross-sectoral response.
- Invest in deepening organisational understanding of the impact of radicalisation and other conflict drivers on violence against children.

In addition to this, Governments need to strengthen their public finance policies in order to respond to early warnings in an effective, transparent and accountable manner. It is also important for Governments to put in place measures to safeguard child-focused public expenditures in times of crises, including by seeking international cooperation.

Plenary Deliberations

The following are some of the questions that arose from this presentation:

- 1) How can the future of children be secured and their protection enhanced?
- 2) Are children with disability factored in the protection mechanisms available?
- 3) Are there efforts in place to address issues of children in armed conflict?
- 4) Are there any preventive measures available that can mitigate causes of conflict?



Above: A Participant giving her contribution in plenary discussions

In response, the presenter outlined that:

- 1) Little investment is being ploughed into prevention and mitigation avenues for addressing conflict issues. Hence, focus must be turned to helping children displaced children resettled and have access to education which is key for their future.
- 2) In searching and strengthening preventive measures, a strong collaboration is needed at grassroots, national, regional and international levels by all actors including the UN, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, states and regional and sub-regional groups.

- 3) Issues of conflict should be addressed and discussed by a collective dialogue forum of states in conflict and those in peace time. A good example is the Pan-African Report on Children in Conflict which came about as a result of such dialogue among states like Kenya, and Mali among others.
- 4) Issues of violent extremism and radicalization of children have to some degree been as a result of weak economic platform that makes it easier for the youth and children with no access to economic empowerment to be lured.

Session 2

Protection of children in armed conflict: Case study of Democratic Republic of Congo - Col Donatien Nduwimana (Applied Researcher, IPSTC)



Background of the protection of children in armed conflict.

History points the recurring use of children in armed conflicts. The Ottoman Turkish Empire made extensive use of child soldiers known as “Janissaries” to form the Sultan’s Personal Elite Corps. Col Donatien also added that in the 19th Century, boys were active on the battlefields, often as musicians as were the

drummer boys during the Napoleonic Era. In the 20th century, boys were fighting as frontline soldiers and in military support roles a case in point being the Hitler Youth in World War II.

The rise of the notion of protection of children as innocent victims of warfare in the 20th century, brought out the launching of agencies such as:

- Save the Children in 1919 - in response to the situation of children after the World War I
- Plan International - in response to the dangers faced by children during the Spanish Civil War in 1937
- Oxfam - in response to the deprivations facing Greek children in 1942
- UNICEF - established in 1946 to provide emergency food and healthcare to children in post-World War II Europe.

The release of Graça Machel's report on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children in 1996 saw policy makers, academics and the media pay greater attention to children living in situations of armed conflict.

Discussions among academics focusing on the construction of childhood in different societies seek to protect children from distortion of their childhood due to the grave impact it has on them. There is a link between chronological age and cognitive development hence the age of 18 is a time when a person can make a moral judgment. Thus, Article I of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states that a child is "every human being below the age of 18 years".

15 million Children were caught up in violent conflicts within African states. Some of the countries highlighted by Col Nduwimana included:

- Central African Republic (CAR)
- Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- South Sudan
- Somalia
- Mali
- Nigeria

Within these countries, children were subjected to kidnapping and abductions leading to recruitment into government forces or armed groups.

International awareness for protection of children in peace support operations

In the light of these statistics, there has been an increased international awareness for protection of children in peace support operations. This is in line with laid out International Law relating to this.

Hence, the principles and provisions to protect children in armed conflict are laid out in:

- The Geneva Conventions(1949) and their additional Protocols (1977)
- The Convention on the rights of the Child(1989) and its optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict(2000)
- The Rome Statute (1998) of the International Criminal Court.

Since 1999 the issue of Protection of children during conflicts has been a significant theme in the work of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). A number of UN Security Council

Resolutions (SCR) have been adopted, containing more provisions to protect children. Some of those highlighted by the Subject Matter Expert (SME) include:

- 1996** The Report of Graça Machel: Impact of Armed Conflict on Children highlights the disproportionate impact of war on children and identifies them as the primary victims of armed conflict.
- 1998** The Security Council holds its first debate on children and armed conflict and “expresses its intention to pay serious attention to the situation of children affected by armed conflicts.
- 1999** Security Council resolution 1261 places the issue of children affected by armed conflict on the Council agenda, and identifies and condemns grave violations against children.
- 2002** The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict enters into force.
- 2014** Launch of the “Children, Not Soldiers” campaign aimed at ending child recruitment and use by government armed forces in conflict by the end of 2016.
- 2015** Security Council resolution 2225 establishes “abduction of children” as a trigger to list parties to armed conflict in the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict

Therefore, the Protection of children is a moral imperative and legal obligation.

The state of children caught up in armed conflict

An estimated 90% of global conflict related deaths since 1990 have been civilians, and 80% of these have been women and children. In regards to children in Africa, about 300,000 are used as combatants on battlefields. Globally:

- 2 million are deliberately murdered,
- 20 million are refugees or internally displaced persons,
- 5 million are handicapped,
- 12 million are abandoned,
- 1 million are orphans, and
- 10 million are traumatized due to violent conflict.

In some situations, children involved in armed conflict as soldiers is accepted and encouraged. Furthermore, Children may voluntarily take part in conflict to respond to economic, cultural, social and political reasons. In particular, situation of girls in conflict continue to raise more attention

especially with the risk of sexual violence, abuse and exploitation of women and children during conflict.

The Impact of Conflict on Children

Col Nduwimana outlined the following:

Physical effects of war on children: Children are being killed and maimed by the bombs and bullets of war. Some are recruited and placed directly at the front line. Rape and sexual violence are increasingly being used as a weapon of war

Economic effects of war on children: The gravest effects of war is the destruction of children's education. Education is the best weapon against poverty. It is estimated that almost 40 million children are out of school in conflict-affected countries

Psychological effects of war on children: Psychological and emotional trauma. Many of Children don't really understand what the conflict is about or why it is happening and some turn to alcohol or drug use.

Despite having normative progress and the release of some children by armed groups, 2014 was seen as the worst year for children affected by armed conflict (SCR 2225, 2015)

In regards to the impact of conflict on children, there are six grave violations identified that affect children in times of conflict. They include:

- Killing and maiming
- Abduction
- Rape and sexual violence
- Attacks against schools and hospitals
- Denial of humanitarian access
- Recruitment and use of child soldiers

Case Study: Reintegration of Child Soldiers in the DRC

Col Nduwimana started off by outlining that the Conflict in Eastern Congo was characterized by mass displacement, systematic human rights abuses including sexual violence and use of child soldiers.

North-eastern DRC has been plagued by armed conflict involving national and foreign armed groups and forces for over 20 years. Boys and Girls continue to be recruited and used by numerous

armed groups in DRC. Girls are used as ‘wives’ and sexually abused by their commanders and other soldiers. A big number of child soldiers statistically come from DRC where for the 300,000 child soldiers in the world, DRC has between 30,000 to 50,000 child soldiers alone. Around 25,000 have been demobilized but 7,000 remain in various armed groups. Child soldiers are both victims and perpetrators. Furthermore, it is estimated that approximately 30% of the child soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo are girls. Despite the high estimate, the number of girls is extremely low within reintegration programs.

Causes of Child Recruitment

According to the speaker, Children are considered an economically efficient alternative to adult combatants. They are easily indoctrinated and are efficient fighters because they have not yet developed a cognitive perception of ethics and morals. They are easy to manipulate and have low demand for self-interest and maintenance.

Push and pull factors in relation to the causes above include:

- Poverty
- Discrimination
- Ethnic and tribal identity
- killing and humiliation of their parents
- cultural factors
- Community Protection due to a High level of militarization of communities (Mai-Mai ,FDRR, Banyamulenge) for self-defence
- Ongoing conflict
- Permanent Displacement (Children are more likely to become child soldiers if they are separated from their families, displaced from their homes, living in conflict areas)

DDR of child Soldiers in DRC

The government of DRC took the responsibility for the implementation of DDR program known as *Commission Nationale de la Demobilization et Reinsertion* (CONADER). It sought to effect reintegration through:

Social reintegration:

- Family reunification
- School education

Economic reintegration:

This is meant for those who were not able to attend schools because of age, reintegration activities were oriented thus its objective was to enhance their capacity to support themselves.

In South and North Kivu, out of a total of 21,827 children, 12, 511 have been involved in reintegration programs. 9,316 have been **re-recruited**.

Challenges facing DDR of Child Soldiers:

- Lack of long-term financing is insufficient and only covers a period not exceeding one or two years.
- Contextual security situation of the eastern region: The reintegration process cannot be effective as periodic fighting reoccurred in eastern of the DRC.
- Ethnic cleansing ideology still push underage to participate in the protection of themselves and their communities.
- The problem of re-recruitment : Re-recruitment rates in eastern DRC high 69% of child soldiers had been re-recruited in parts of South Kivu

Opportunities for enhancing Child Protection in conflict:

There should be an increased national and international awareness through:

- Ratification of the Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict.
- The inclusion of child protection advisors within the UN peacekeeping mission
- International pressure regarding child recruitment has achieved some results in the DRC

The determination of mandates for UN and Humanitarian agencies in PSO, for instance:

- The role of MONUC in the reintegration of child Soldiers in DRC. With the deployment in vital locations, including those inaccessible to DRC military. These deployments have provided the necessary support to the reintegration of child soldiers
- It is important for these agencies to use some sort of soft diplomacy when dealing with non-state armed groups operating in civilian populated areas. Through this, the agencies can get access to these areas without facing any hostilities.

In conclusion, Col Nduwimana stated that:

- Children are increasingly becoming victims of armed conflicts as both the victims and the perpetrators of violence.
- Indeed, comparative studies show that a child living in a war-torn society today runs a higher risk of being maimed, raped or used as a combatant than a child who lived in equally violent circumstances in the past.
- The international community has developed an important set of politically and legally binding instruments that highlight the absolute necessity to guarantee unconditional protection to children in armed hostilities. Unfortunately, these normative policies are not adequately backed by political will.

Plenary Deliberations:

The symposium participants had various questions emanating from the Col Nduwimana's presentation:

- 1) Are there other areas apart from DDR that child protection can be researched on?
- 2) Are there any effective disarmament strategies for children involved with armed groups?
- 3) How does child protection impact a child involved with armed groups turned warlord who is prosecuted for war crimes? Is this child turned warlord a victim or a perpetrator?
- 4) Due to rising cases of re-recruitment back to armed groups, are there other avenues apart from DDR?
- 5) Do children involved with armed groups get adequate psychological support? Are there long term measures that can support the therapy offered by humanitarian groups?



Above: Symposium participants in plenary discussions

Col Nduwimana responded by stating the following:

- 1) Recruitment of child soldiers has declined over time as a result of policies enacted in child protection mechanisms.
- 2) In relation to re-recruitment, protracted conflict situations are responsible for relapse from DDR by children.
- 3) Social factors like family dynamics also contribute to relapses from DDR especially when direct family members are directly involved in a conflict.
- 4) Cross border issues also create conditions for relapses from DDR as children cross international borders to fight in wars for material gains. Mechanisms should be put in place through applied research and policy formulation to curb this.

Session 3

Child protection training effectiveness: Challenges and opportunities

Child Protection Training Effectiveness: Challenges and Opportunities - Catherine Cherotich (IPSTC)



The training effectiveness/ achievements were found to be;

- Created awareness and sensitization on child protection matters
- Trained for the Eastern African Standby Force (EASF), UNMISS and beyond
- Used a multidimensional approach (Military, Police, corrections and civilians) - Over 221 Participants trained at IPSTC
- Trained both male and female at an almost 50% – 50%

ratio

- Implementation of course content by some of the course participants in their respective organizations
- Training personnel who deal with child matters on a daily basis
- Deployment in missions
- Knowledge use in Field Training Exercise (FTX) and Command Post Exercise (CPX)
- More networks with relevant child protection organizations e.g. Save The Children, UNICEF, HIAS, ANPCCAN, SOS etc

The challenges in child protection training were said to be;

- Few Trainings (one or two courses per year) i.e 2010 -2, 2011 -1, 2012-none, 2013 – 2, 2014 -2, 2015 – 1, 2016 -1.
- Few Child Protection pool of experts
- Less Involvement of key stakeholders
- Less sensitization
- Few partnerships
- One time training
- Different Curricula

- (UN/AU/IPSTC/EASF/Ghana Peace Keeping Training Centre, EMPABB Mali)

Miss Catherine Cherotich concluded the presentation with the following recommendations to improve the effectiveness of child protection.

- More trainings on child protection
- More sensitization
- Expansion of child protection experts and networks
- More partnerships
- More collaboration by different stakeholders
- Harmonization of curricula esp. UN/AU
- Knowledge applicability
- Deployment
- Series of advanced trainings i.e child soldiers, DDR etc

Child Protection Training: Uganda's People Defence Force Monitoring Experiences - Edwin Kimani (Save the Children)



On Strengthening Child Protection in the African Union Peace Support Operations the Save the Children project seeks to:

- Enhance capacity on child protection and child rights of the troops to engage children and community in conflict situation.
- Endorse the Training Standards on Child Protection and the Child Rights and Child Protection Training Toolkit by AU PSO for utilization by EASF and ECOWAS-SF.
- Adopt and institutionalize the Child Rights and Child Protection Training Toolkit for AU PSO TCCs and TCEs.
- Ensure that a child protection knowledge management system is operational to support learning and sharing of good practices on AU PSO before, during and after conflict

Training Approaches

According to Edwin, the project engages the TCCs and TCEs to roll out the child protection training for pre-deployment.

The course targets the following audiences:

- Civil-Military Coordinators (CIMIC): - targeting Sector Commanders, Battalion Commanders and Mission Managers, as well as Military Observers, and Police: - Individual Police Officers (IPOs) and Formed Police Units (FPUs)
- Designated Child Protection Advisers/ focal persons, civil affairs officers, social workers and Protection Cluster elements.
- Legal officers
- Trainers and Experts in methodology.
- Substantive civilian and mission support personnel on rosters.

Need for project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The speaker stated that M&E efficiency can be enhanced when there is Accountability and Learning. Hence, M&E together with Accountability and Learning makes up the MEAL approach overview which moves beyond the basic M&E. This emphasizes on the collection and use of data for;

- Decision making
- Accountability
- Continual improvement (through the learning)

The backbone being building the capacity and culture of organizations to enhance understanding and execution of MEAL roles.

The workshop projected various approaches to M&E of Child Protection Training using MEAL. These include:

- **KAP assessments**

Random assessments to the trainees on their level of knowledge, skills and practice in missions to assess the effectiveness of the training on child protection.

- **Feedback meetings**

Dialogue and feedback meetings create the opportunity to capture expressions from various respondents.

- **FGD's (children and community)**

The platforms create the opportunity of triangulating information from the forces on practices and the expected outcome from the child protection trainings.

- **Stories of change (Capturing case studies and MSC stories)**

Capturing the various changes that have been evident in an area of intervention and picking out the most significant one. This approach monitors the achievement of both the intended and unintended outcomes.

- **Documenting approaches**

Approaches applied differ with the context, parties engaged and methodologies applied. This incorporates mapping out approaches that have been applied and succeeded for testing and use in other contexts to achieve the same goal.

Training effectiveness evaluation: Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF)

In the past UPDF was accused conducting grave violations against children. However, the UN Security Council declared Uganda security forces free of children on 15 Sep 2009 under resolution S/2009/462. To this regard, the workshop was informed that Save the Children has been conducting CP training with UPDF since the early 1990s. In addition, UPDF has a child protection unit that now guides how the forces interact with children.

UPDF still Continues to register other significant achievements with regards to child protection.

Knowledge Sharing Approaches

The workshop was informed on various knowledge sharing approaches when training different actors involved in child protection. These approaches include:

- **Training parades:** military periodic discussion groups
- **Civilian Military Coordination Unit:** liaison office with the community that serves as a focal point for information sharing and engagement with the community
- **Community engagement forums:** Platforms for having dialogue with the community to enhance positive engagement and relations with the community.

- **Children Forums:** The forces have continued to engage the children through the community and also in schools where the military has operations. They also engage in awareness creation to children on child rights and child protection.

The speaker further informed the workshop by stating that the platforms that create discussion opportunities within the forces have been used to share child protection aspects and enhance dialogue between the trained soldiers and those undertaking the training.

The workshop was further told that through this the UPDF ground forces have an engagement with the community through the liaison focal point person running the civilian, military coordination office. This works towards reducing cases of child rights violation by both teams.

Achievements

The presenter informed the workshop of the many achievements the UPDF training has had to this regard. The achievements included:

- An increased community and children participation due to a higher understanding of the community's rights.
- Avenues for reporting of cases were elaborated and pointed out to participants. As a result, a clear referral pathway for reporting cases was created due to this awareness.
- This training improved relations between the community and the forces hence co-existence and collaboration on child protection aspects was created.
- Public perception of the UPDF by the community has changed due to a close interaction during trainings.
- There was a positive change in behaviour of UPDF towards civilians and vice versa as both have come to understand each other.

This is realized across board from the forces members to the community and children

Towards building on the success

In ensuring that the success witnessed in this program enhances child protection the presenter rooted for the following:

- Scaling-up of the trainings on child protection and child rights through engaging more Trainer of Trainers (ToT) modules.

- CSO's networking and engagement in Child Protection interventions should continue to be supported and implemented in the target areas of operation.
- Strengthening information sharing and accountability systems should be prioritized especially the creation of information sharing models suitable for the target groups.
- There should be frequent monitoring of the mission areas to ensure that evaluation and accountability strengthens child protection trainings and models.

The Civilian Dimension in the East African Standby Force - Joshua Kariuki (EASF)



The role of civilian peacekeeping operations has been increasingly important over the last two decades as such. Most missions nowadays have multidimensional and complex mandates that require an array of skills. In this regard, there has been a realization that many of the new functions in the contemporary multidimensional peacekeeping operations are best suited for civilian personnel to conduct them. As such civilian personnel within peacekeeping operations are being used as a means to facilitate the political and post-conflict reconstruction and peace building processes that are part of the mandate of contemporary missions.

The mission of the civilian component in line with EASF and ASF mission was said to be, 'To develop a fully civilian operational capability in line with the AU roadmap for the African Standby Force and to be able to deploy civilian peacekeepers for substantive and support functions.'

Civilian functions in peace support operations were said to be;

- Mission leadership, deputation and Sector leadership.
- Peace building, post conflict reconstruction Supporting electoral transitions
- Facilitating the promotion and the protection of human rights and Humanitarian civil actions.
- Political, Legal, Gender, Child protection affairs
- Facilitating inter-communal dialogue through confidence-building processes
- Security Sector Reforms – Governance, etc

The main strategic plans of EASF are to;

- To train 60 Civilian experts every year in different Substantive Functions and Support Functions
- Development Concept of Operations (CONOPs) and Standard Operating Procedures(SOPs)
- To have more than 360 in the Roster and on standby in their countries
- Establishment of; and continuous engagement with National Focal Points (NFP) for the civilians in each member state
- Development of a database system for the roster management
- Full integration of the civilian component under the multidimensional approach
- Participation in MAPEX, CPX and FTX
- Human resource development for the civilian component staff
- Joint training with the Military and Police component
- Conduct studies in regional centres of excellence to come up with Training Strategies and Standards
- Organise study tours in ongoing missions and in Refugees' camps

Civilian functions and responsibilities were put under various affairs and were;

Mission Political Affairs

- It involves monitoring and analysing the political aspects of the peace process and provide the mission leadership and headquarters with advice and reports on short, medium and long term developments and prospects
- Undertaking conflict prevention and peacemaking initiatives and partake fully in the implementation of any ceasefire and peace agreements as may be required
- Draft the reports of the SRSG/SRCC.
- Facilitate the work of the Mission Analysis Cell (MAC)

Public Information

- Act as Spokesperson for the SRSG/SRCC

- Develop a media strategy, proactively gather and generate mission information and conduct regular press briefings
- Develop regular public information guidelines that will assist mission staff with sharing a coherent mission view with all stakeholders and the media

Legal Affairs

- Monitoring mission planning and operations and provide legal advice to the mission on the legal implications of any intended actions and their consequences

Humanitarian Affairs

- It involves facilitating the establishment of a positive relationship between the humanitarian community and the various mission components, based on recognition and respect for humanitarian principles, including independence
- Explore ways to support the Civil Military Cooperation(CIMIC)

Gender

- Providing policy and technical advice to the senior mission leadership, the host government and partners on strategies for advancing gender equality in implementing Resolution 1325
- Strengthen and expand partnerships including with the national machinery for the advancement of women's rights and gender equality
- Document and disseminate good practices and lessons learned to inform policy decisions.

Human Rights

- Deals the promotion and protection of human rights, with particular attention to women, children and other vulnerable persons, through; human rights monitoring and reporting, advise and education to the parties to the conflict
- Coordination human rights issues with stakeholders and partners

Child Protection

- Facilitate and promote child protection in the peace process through advice on the legal framework, education and coordinating the child protection efforts among stakeholders internally and external stakeholders and partners

Rule of Law:

Judicial

- Monitor the judicial process and provide advice and assistance to promote the independence of the judiciary, highlight any improper pressure on judges, prosecutors and courts

- Provide expertise to improve the quality of justice and access to justice through reform of criminal law, policy and practice
- Collect, analyze and disseminate criminal justice data
- Assist the government to re-establish the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law throughout the territory
- Provide expertise to improve the quality of justice and access to justice through reform of criminal law, policy and practice
- Assist the government to re-establish the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law throughout the territory
- Coordinate closely with the police and other state security services to ensure a coherent and system-wide rule of law approach

Electoral Affairs

- It provides technical and logistical advice and support to the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) if applicable
- Facilitates for a free and fair elections and participate in the monitoring

Disarmament, Demilitarization, Rehabilitation (DDR)

- Assist the parties to the conflict, in consultation with all stakeholders and partners, with the design and implementation of the national DDR program

Civil Affairs

- It was said to facilitate liaison between the mission and national, provincial and local authorities and civil society to assist with the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction of social services and the extension of state authority
- Coordinate with other stakeholders and partners active in this area
- Facilitate inter-communal dialogue and consultations as a confidence building measure

Security Sector Reforms

- Advise SRSG/SRCC, Force Commander, Commissioner of Police and other relevant components on issues or initiatives associated with Security Sector Reforms such as: governance; Reconstruction of, Administration, police, judicial, military, Schools, hospitals, water supplies, Quick impact projects etc

Stakeholders and Actors

The Internal System involved the following;

- Civil society, NGOs and community leaders and groupings
- Traditional leaders
- State/Provincial and local authorities
- Parties to the conflict
- Government of the day
- UN Agencies
- NGOs
- International Community

Policies on Training

The EASF Training Policy lays down the strategies, standards and guidelines for preparation of the pledged forces. Its main aim is to outline the training approaches, requirements, events and priorities to EASF and Member States

The documents include;

- EASF Strategic plan
- EASF Training Guidelines
- Annual Activity plan
- Policies e.g. Gender
- Roster recruitment guidelines
- It is also multidimensional in nature: Civilian, military and Police (integrated training e.g., Humanitarian affairs)

Civilian Roster

The Africa Standby Capacity (ASC) was said to be an AU policy meant to build on a conceptual model of Civilian capacity development whereby Civilian PSO capabilities are developed in five ASF security regions with strategic guidance being provided at the continental level by the AUC.

The East Africa Recruitment Guidelines were;

The guidelines main aim was said to give guidance to all the stakeholders at the EASF Secretariat level, Planning Element (PLANELM), and National Focal Points (NFP) during all stages of identification, screening and rostering of the civilian experts.

Roles of National Focal Points (NFPs) were found to be;

- NFPs contribute a personalized access point for rostered civilian experts and individuals interested in joining the EASF Civilian Roster in each member state
- They do not have access to the ASC database due to technical limitations as well as reasons of quality control
- The NFP role includes the identification and screening of candidates and the promotion and coordination of EASF civilian activities within the member state.

Access by civil society

The EASF roster is said to thrive from a diversity of professional expertise, some of which are difficult to find in the public sector. In case of call out, the impact on member states releasing multiple expert officials to join a mission would be unsustainable, but the impact on Civil Society would be much smaller

Many civilian experts with mission experience work in Civil Society and the private sector after returning from a mission (eg. UNVs). Member states still build the capacity of their nationals as civilian experts

Training Selection

Training and rostering processes are found linked to build a sustainable capacity of civilian experts under the EASF. Rostering serves as a prerequisite for EASF training, exercise participation and deployment

EASF invests its training efforts and funds in experts who are qualified and motivated to deploy. It remains a major challenge across all RECs/RMs – this is not included in the guidelines but may need to be discussed separately.

The Eligibility for Roster Membership was;

- **Citizenship:** Candidates must possess citizenship of a member state of the Eastern Africa Standby Force

- Qualifications: At least Bachelor's Degree in respective field or at least 7 years of equivalent working experience relevant for field mission positions
- Experience: Minimum 3 years working experience in a subject matter relevant to field missions
- Language: Working proficiency in a minimum of one official language of EASF (English, French, Arabic)
- Age: Below the retirement age and the maximum recruitment age of the maximum recruitment age of the mandating organization

Achievements were found to be;

- Establishment of the EASF Roster with 406 trained civilian experts who are on standby
- Development Concept of Operations (CONOPs) and Standard Operating Procedures(SOPs)
- Population of the African Standby Capacity (ASC) Roster with 77 civilian experts
- Establishment of National focal points (NFP) for the civilians in each member state

The challenges found were as follows;

- Training Funding
- Inter-REC/RM Coordination and Joint Training
- Delay in finalization or lack of curriculums from AUC, APSTA e.g. Mission Administration Management and Mission support Courses
- Insufficient coordination with the Training Centres of Excellence (TCEs)

Joshua Kariuki concluded by inviting his colleague to continue on child protection training effectiveness from Save the Children.

Plenary Deliberations

Some of the questions that arose from this session presentations include:

- 1) How do organizations guarantee that the data they give from conflict areas is credible? This is because data is key in informing policy and research especially on issues of extremism and radicalization looking at the Chibok girls abducted by Boko Haram terror group in Nigeria, and children in Syria.

- 2) Is the UPDF connection in this training at grassroots level, or at a regional level? Can the curriculum be used to harmonize training in the region?
- 3) Can trainees for pre-deployment training be used as data collection agents at the end of their mission?
- 4) Can children who were victims of child rights violations be used as learning points for future advocacy on child protection?

In their response, the speakers gave the following?

- a) Catherine stated that the curriculum developed by IPSTC has a specific module on how to handle children and thus social psycho support can be administered to the children.
- b) After the children have been rehabilitated they are able to be role models in the community for some have even started working in various institutions or even in war torn areas to try and mentor other child soldiers.
- c) Is the data credible? The data is usually gotten from UNICEF where we have an office of special representative of children and armed conflict in which every year a study is carried out and publishing is done on the number of children affected. Though the number is not exact an estimate is gotten and thus used.
- d) On training in mission training we have to understand that guidance is given to the participants on how the strategic plan is, the people going on the missions are taken through training on how to handle children. There are also mandatory courses offered to civilians in the affected area thus helping in the re-integration of the children.
- e) In relation to credibility of data, many organizations use data estimates. However, UN agencies like UNICEF and UNHCR give actual statistics given their direct interaction with key informants.
- f) Trainees on pre-deployment training have a specific mandate during deployment hence cannot collect data. They are however trained on child protection which is a pre-requisite module.
- g) Simulation training is needed to ensure that the theorized training is supplemented.
- h) The UPDF training cascades down a top – bottom approach within Uganda. A liaison office for UPDF and the communities around has been put up to enhance relations between the two.

Session 4

Strengthening collaboration in peace support operations: United Nations Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (UN-CMCoord) - Bony Mpaka (Humanitarian Adviser UN OCHA)



The presenter, Bony Mpaka pointed out the difference in Mandate between Military Co-ordination and Humanitarian Coordination. On Military co-ordination, the main aim of the mission is to achieve the mandate in place while humanitarian co-ordination seeks to protect civilians under any circumstances or conditions. In addition, it was brought to the attention of the audience that the mandate is flexible with each situation. Culture and the lack or absence of understanding of both versions that define ‘protection’ is the most common challenge in facilitating the interface between humanitarian and military actors. Where the military define protection as the preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and non-military personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area. The humanitarian definition of protection refers to all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law.

In order to ensure that the humanitarian and military actors work to achieve a common goal for the protection of civilians including children, the following was identified as key and necessary in the protection and promotion of humanitarian principles:

- Avoiding competition
- Minimizing inconsistency
- Where appropriate, pursue common goals

The elements that enhance this key pointers include:

- Information sharing,
- Task division and planning.

Hence, coordination is a shared responsibility facilitated by liaison and common training. Therefore, basic strategies range from co-existence to cooperation.



Participants keenly following the symposium proceedings

The concept of civil-military relations has two lenses, that of humanitarians and that of militaries.

For Humanitarians:

- Action is guided by humanitarian principles that include:
 - Humanity
 - Neutrality
 - Impartiality
 - Independence
- Assistance is based on assessed humanitarian needs.

For militaries:

- Action is based on the needs of the force and mission.
- It is conditional and may cease when the mission changes or the unit moves.

Hence, Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) is a military staff function that deals with the relations between military and civilian actors.

In Africa, the CIMIC concept is composed of three different civil-military coordination functions:

- Liaison and information management
- Mission support

- Community support.

The following were identified as humanitarian principles that guide humanitarian action:

- Impartiality:

Humanitarian assistance must be provided without discriminating as to ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political opinions, race or religion. Relief of the suffering must be guided solely by needs and priority must be given to the most urgent cases of distress.

- Humanity:

Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found, with particular attention to the most vulnerable in the population, such as children, women and the elderly. The dignity and rights of all victims must be respected and protected.

- Neutrality:

Humanitarian assistance must be provided without engaging in hostilities or taking sides in controversies of a political, religious or ideological nature.

- Independence:

Humanitarian assistance must resist any interference, whether political, ideological or economic, capable of diverting it from the course of action laid down by the requirements of humanity, impartiality and neutrality.

Humanitarian Environment

The symposium was informed that an ideal humanitarian environment should offer humanitarian assistance without any conditional allegiance or support to parties involved in a conflict and must be independent of military and political action.

This is achieved through the United Nations Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (UN-CMCoord). The UN-CMCoord is essential for the establishment and protection of the humanitarian operating environment in emergencies.

Humanitarian tasks are performed at different levels of assistance and support:

- **Direct Assistance:**

This is Face-to face distribution of goods and services for example handing out relief goods, providing first aid, transporting people, interviewing refugees, locating families etc.

- **Indirect Assistance:**

This is logistical and involves transporting relief goods, building camps and shelters, providing water sources, clearing mines and ordinance, etc.

- **Infrastructure Support:**

This is technical and involves provision of general services that facilitate relief, but are not necessarily visible to, or solely for, the benefit of the affected population. This may include repairing infrastructure, operating airfields, providing weather info, ensuring access to communications networks, among others.

Primary Tasks Associated with the UN-CMCoord Function

The symposium identified the following:

- Support the establishment and sustainment of dialogue with military forces.
- Assist in the development and dissemination of guidelines for the humanitarian community's interaction with military forces and armed actors.
- Establish a mechanism for the coordination of the UN humanitarian interaction with military forces and other armed actors.
- Monitor assistance activities undertaken by the military forces.
- Assist in the negotiation of issues in critical areas of coordination.

The UN-CMCoord function supports the humanitarian community and its coordination interface with military forces and other relevant actors. The primary tasks are carried out to support the objective of minimizing competition and avoiding conflict. The aforementioned points are the five primary tasks of the UN-CMCoord function.

Plenary Deliberations

The presentation brought out the following concerns in form of questions:

- How do humanitarian organizations report child rights abuses in cases where the mandate does not permit?
- How are issues of neutrality and impartiality being addressed in South Sudan especially when civilians are being attacked inside United Nations camps?

- Is heavy investment in humanitarian assistance being used as a conduit for geopolitical mileage by some states?
- When cases of abuse materialize, how is the blend of humanitarian and military co-ordination utilized in pursuit of addressing the problem?

In responding to some of these questions, the presenter informed the participants that UN peacekeeping forces have limitations in terms of personnel and mandate hence cannot engage in hostilities unless the mandate allows.

5. Closing Remarks

Lt Col Raphael Kiptoo (Head of Applied Research, IPSTC)

The Head of Applied Research gave the closing remarks on behalf of the IPSTC Director, Brig Patrick Nderitu.



Lt Col Kiptoo began the remarks by appreciating all the participants present for being actors and ambassadors in the child protection arena. He then proceeded on to summarize the day's deliberations.

In his remarks, he also added that due to the nature of changing trends in conflicts today, there was need to device new methods of addressing challenges that impede child protection. He further said that there was also need to seek new opportunities that can help enhance child

protection. To achieve this, he advised that there was need to upscale training and information sharing given that great co-ordination in this field can save many lives and improve many more for children and other civilians in conflict.

Lt Col Kiptoo concluded by appreciating the great partnership that had been forged between Save the Children and IPSTC in their quest to enhance child protection in Peace Support Operations.

The Head of Applied Research then officially declared the successful symposium as closed and invited the distinguished participants to a cocktail session at the Centre's Peace Banda.

Annex I: List of Participants

International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC) and Save the Children

Child Protection in Peace Support Operations Symposium

13th October, 2016

Time: 0830-1700hrs

Venue: New Conference Room, Research & Simulation Complex, IPSTC

Participant List

S/No.	Rank/ Title	Names	Sex M/F	Organization	Nationality	Telephone	Email address
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Annex II: Programme Agenda

CHILD PROTECTION IN PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS SYMPOSIUM

INTERNATIONAL PEACE SUPPORT TRAINING CENTRE (IPSTC) AND SAVE THE CHILDREN

13th OCTOBER, 2016

PROGRAM

Time	Event	Venue	Facilitator/Speaker
0830-0900	Registration	New Conference Room	Oliver/Evans
0900-0910	Arrival of the Save the Children Regional & Multi-Country Programme Director	VIP Room	Symposium Coordinator Maj Geoffrey Misiani
0910-0930	Welcome remarks	New Conference Room	Brig P M Nderitu, Director IPSTC
	Opening remarks	New Conference Room	Farida Bascha, Senior Programme Manager, Save the Children
0930-0940	Group photo	Outside Research Complex	RSM
0940-1000	High Tea		Joan Keittany
1000-1045	Session 1: Setting the scene an overview of child protection in peace support operations	New Conference Room	Anthony Njoroge, Save the Children Senior Programme Manager
1045-1100	Discussions	New Conference Room	Prof Timothy Gatara
1100-1200	Session 2: Protection of children in armed conflict: Case study	New Conference Room	Col Donatien Nduwimana
1200-1230	Discussions	New Conference Room	Prof Timothy Gatara
1230-1400	Lunch break		Joan Keittany

1400-1500	Session 3: Child protection training effectiveness: Challenges and opportunities	New Conference Room	Catherine Cherotich-IPSTC, Joshua Kariuki-EASF, Edwin Kimani-Save the Children
1500-1530	Discussions		Prof Gatara
1530-1615hrs	Session 4: Strengthening collaboration in peace support operations	New Conference Room	Bony Mpaka, OCHA
1615-1645	Discussions	New Conference Room	Prof Timothy Gatara
1645-1650	Official Closing Remarks	New Conference Room	Brig P M Nderitu, Director IPSTC
1700	Cocktail – Peace Banda		Joan Keittany

MODERATOR: Prof Timothy Gatara **DRESS CODE:** Business Attire for all Participants



Participants keenly following proceedings during the symposium