

Proceedings of the IPSTC 2013 Research Agenda Workshop



International Peace Support Training Center

Peace & Security Research
Department
(PSRD)



Theme: Enhancing Capacity For Conflict Management in Eastern Africa

Date: 28th February 2013

Venue: Amani Hall
IPSTC
Westwood Park Road
Nairobi, Kenya

Funded by the
Government of Japan



Supported by
UNDP and the European Union



Table of Contents

1.	Acknowledgement.....	4
2.	List of Abbreviations.....	5
3.	Executive Summary	6
4.	Participants' Profile	7
5.	Workshop Design.....	8
6.	Introduction.....	9
6.1.	Highlights from speech by Brigadier R. G. Kabage	9
6.2.	Highlights from speech by Lt Col Sitienei.....	10
7.	Researchers' Presentations	11
7.1.	Mr. Joseph Mbugua.....	11
7.1.1.	Achieving Human Security in the Dry Lands: Horn of Africa	11
7.1.2.	The Hidden Hand: Environmental Security in the Karamojong Cluster	11
7.1.3.	Inter-communal Conflict in Kenya: The Real Issues at Stake in the Tana Delta	11
7.1.4.	One Song or Different Strokes? Peace Building in Eastern Africa	11
7.1.5.	Democracy at Risk: Electoral Conflicts and Violence in Africa	11
7.1.6.	Impact of Ethiopia and Eritrea Conflict on Peace and Security in Eastern Africa	11
7.1.7.	Reconciliation or Impunity: Perspectives on Transitional Justice in Eastern Africa.....	11
7.2.	Donatien Nduwimana	12
7.2.1.	Protection of Civilians in the Eastern Region of Democratic Republic of Congo.....	12
7.2.2.	Cross Border Insecurity in the Eastern Region of the Democratic Republic of Congo	12
7.2.3.	Reintegration of Child Soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Challenges and Prospects.....	12
7.2.4.	Role of International Negotiations in Ending Conflicts in Burundi and Sudan	12
7.2.5.	Peace Education as a Pillar of Peace in Eastern Africa: Status, Challenges and Opportunities	12
7.2.6.	Role of the Military in Disaster Management: The Case of Bududa Landslide in Uganda.....	12
7.3.	Martin Okwir.....	13
7.3.1.	The Emerging Oil and Gas Discoveries in Uganda and Kenya: A Blessing or a Curse	13
7.3.2.	Women, Peace and Security: Contribution of Women Peace Keepers in MONUSCO (Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo)	13
7.3.3.	Eastern Africa Contribution to African Union Peace and Security Agenda	13
7.3.4.	Role of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Regional Peace and Security: Western Equatorial State of South Sudan.....	13
7.3.5.	Towards Conflict Sensitive Media in Eastern Africa: An Assessment of Kenya and Rwanda's Experience.....	13
7.3.6.	Sexual and Gender based Violence (SGBV): The Case of Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo	13
8.	Setting the Research Agenda for 2013.....	14

9.	Participants Feedback.....	15
10.	Bringing together workshop Lessons and Perspectives.....	16
10.1.	Group 1: Conflict Prevention.....	16
10.2.	Group 2: Conflict Management.....	17
10.3.	Group 3: Post Conflict Recovery	18
11.	Research Departments' Homework	19
12.	Closing Statement.....	20

1. Acknowledgement

The International Peace Support Training Center Director, Brigadier R. Kabage, Thanks you for attending and participating in the IPSTC 2013 Research Agenda Workshop held on 28 February 2013. Our primary goal of seeking your input in developing a coherent working document was largely achieved.

The comments gleaned from your participation in the plenary and breakout sessions were invaluable and will go a long way to improve our research agenda. Your enthusiasm and positive spirit helped make our time together both productive and fun.

We appreciate your comments and suggestions on the research agenda and I assure you that each and every idea that you presented will be given due consideration so that our research agenda addresses the regional peace support operations needs effectively.

IPSTC will continue reaching out to you to enhance the quality and dissemination of the research products in future. Our doors will remain open for further suggestions on collaboration and partnership.

Thank you again for being our partners in the research agenda development process.

2. List of Abbreviations

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
IPSTC	International Peace Support Training Centre
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PSO	Peace Support Operations
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
EAC	East African Community
AU	African Union
EISA	Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa
RECSA	Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IDRC	International Development Research Centre

3. Executive Summary

The Research Department of the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) undertakes research for two main purposes: a) the design of training curricula to support peace operations, and b) to contribute to the debate towards the enhancement of regional peace and security.

On February 28th 2013, the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) hosted the fourth research workshop to develop a research agenda for 2013.

The theme of the research agenda 2013 was: Enhancing Capacity for Conflict Management in Eastern Africa.

This forum provided the IPSTC's researchers an opportunity to present their research agenda and to analyze the crucial areas of focus with a selected panel of experts and participants through plenary discussions and breakout sessions to consolidate emergent view points and issues.

The workshop was aimed at fulfilling the following objectives:

- Developing pertinent research agenda questions
- Consolidating views from stakeholders including but not limited to practitioners, and academia to inform IPSTC's Research Agenda for 2013

The workshop was intended to have three major outcomes:

- To provide critical input to the research agenda in order to improve substantive output
- Strengthen networks of collaborations with different organizations, institutions and partners in peace and security
- Serve as a platform for sharing a prioritized set of research topics, and harness objective contributions

The workshop largely contributed to the strengthening of the research agenda for 2013 in that there was a lot of critical and substantive input for the researchers to reflect and work on. The pool of participants from diverse backgrounds also enabled IPSTC strengthen its network for future collaborations with various organizations.

4. Participants' Profile

The workshop affirmed a meeting point of divergent backgrounds, voices, views and positions on various peace and security issues. Substantive contributions were made to improve coverage, framing and focus of the research agenda.

The diversity of representation at the workshop was indicative of an institution searching for common solutions to the many challenges confronting peace and security in the Eastern Africa region.

There were twenty five participants comprising of:

- Civil society (inclusive of social movements, and international NGOs).
- Professionals from various fields, including law, peace and security.
- Academia.
- Researchers.
- Representatives from the Government of Kenya including ministries, departments and agencies.
- The military, police and corrections services.
- Private sector and business leaders.



5. Workshop Design

The workshop was structured into the following sessions:

Session 1: Official opening ceremony.

Session 2: Reflecting on key topics for discussion- IPSTC presentations.

Session 3: Setting the research agenda.

Session 4: Review changes that have been addressed by participants.

Session 5: Plenary session.

Session 6: Bringing together workshop lessons and perspectives.

Session 7: Closing statement.

Roundtable questions were used to further process emerging issues and arrive at common positions on each research topic.

6. Introduction

6.1. Highlights from speech by Brigadier R. G. Kabage

Brigadier R. G. Kabage welcomed all participants to the International Peace Support Training Centre and to the 2013 Research Agenda workshop. He stated that, from its inception in 2001, IPSTC had remained true to its core mandate of building Peace Support Operation capacity in the Eastern African Region, by conducting applied research into the training and education of military, police and civilian personnel in all aspects of peace operations.

He observed that the centre, in 2010 developed a research capability that had proved invaluable in informing training while at the same time producing research products that informed policy makers in the crucial area of peace and security.

He went on to say that the research process placed special attention on the input of the stakeholders in crafting each year's agenda and that this was the idea behind the workshop. Its aim was to discuss the development of a coherent research agenda for the centre that resonated with the real peace and security concerns in the region.



The Director added that during the workshop, the IPSTC Research Department would present a set of research questions that could form part of the agenda for 2013. These questions were informed by analyzing the challenges facing the regions plagued by conflicts. This was further aggravated by other factors like poverty and unfavorable climate change.

The Director cited an example that, according to UNHCR, the East and the

Horn of Africa would remain a major humanitarian concern in 2013. The organization already reported that over 170,000 Somali refugees had sought protection and assistance in the Dollo Ado region of Ethiopia, overwhelming the local population of 130,000 people, that Uganda continued to receive Congolese refugees as a result of the ongoing conflict in Eastern DRC, while air and ground attacks in Sudan's Southern Kordofan state had driven about 100 refugees a day into South Sudan since September 2012.

In Conclusion he stated that additional challenges related to our politics continued to hound the region and although the UN and AU had put in place measures to keep tensions and disputes from escalating into conflict, we continued to experience armed confrontations. These were just but a few of the issues that informed the selection of the topics that would be presented.

The director invited further interrogation and criticism from the participants, in order to come up with a prioritized set of questions that could be pursued and that would be more beneficial to the region, in the

short and long-term. He therefore called for objective contributions from all participants so as to address the urgent challenges facing the region.

Lastly, he thanked the participants for honoring the invitation to attend the workshop.

6.2. Highlights from speech by Lt Col Sitienei

Lt Col Sitienei, the acting Head of the research department, then formally welcomed the workshop participants. She outlined the mandate and focus of the International Peace Support Training Center. In her remarks, Lt. Col Sitienei highlighted the significance of the workshop, and stated role of the research department to be as follows:

- To develop the research agenda.
- To perform the actual research exercise.
- Validate the research done.
- Produce research products e.g. Issue briefs and occasional papers and conduct workshops and workshops.

She also noted that the IPSTC Research Agenda captured a broad- spectrum of peace and security issues daunting the Eastern African Region, thus the research department's goal was to gather information and knowledge that would help influence or inform policy for peace and security in the region.

Lastly, Lt. Col Sitienei introduced the department researchers who were to table nineteen research topics which covered the entire conflict spectrum (prevention, management and recovery).



7. Researchers' Presentations

7.1. Mr. Joseph Mbugua

Mr. Mbugua presented the first seven topics, namely:

7.1.1. Achieving Human Security in the Dry Lands: Horn of Africa

The objective was to examine the drivers of conflict in arid and semi-arid areas in the Horn of Africa region i.e. Kenya, Ethiopia and Somali Cluster.

7.1.2. The Hidden Hand: Environmental Security in the Karamojong Cluster

The aim was to examine the drivers of environmental insecurity in the Karamojong cluster, identify the causes of insecurity and the significance of insecurity. It was also imperative to assess the capacity of national and international actors in addressing conflict.



7.1.3. Inter-communal Conflict in Kenya: The Real Issues at Stake in the Tana Delta

The goal was to establish the root causes of conflict, assess the capacity of institutions in prevention and management of conflict and to identify opportunities for conflict prevention and management.

7.1.4. One Song or Different Strokes? Peace Building in Eastern Africa

The objective was to assess the value added or synergy in diverse peace building policies, identify challenges and opportunities for collaboration and examine regional peace building architecture.

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

The objective was to identify underlying causes of electoral violence and also to assess the capacity of security agencies in preventing and managing conflicts.

7.1.6. Impact of Ethiopia and Eritrea Conflict on Peace and Security in Eastern Africa

The goal was to examine the challenges of Ethiopia and Eritrea conflict in managing peace and security in the Horn of Africa and finding a strategy for reconciliation.

7.1.7. Reconciliation or Impunity: Perspectives on Transitional Justice in Eastern Africa

The aim was to assess transitional justice processes in Eastern Africa and to identify the challenges and opportunities for sustainable peace and post conflict stabilization.

7.2. Donatien Nduwimana

Mr. Nduwimana presented the following 6 research topics:

7.2.1. Protection of Civilians in the Eastern Region of Democratic Republic of Congo

The aim was to identify the key factors that prevent effective protection of civilians in the Democratic Republic of Congo and assess the role of the international community.

7.2.2. Cross Border Insecurity in the Eastern Region of the Democratic Republic of Congo

The objective of this was to identify and analyze key factors that fuel conflicts, and to identify the role of various actors.

7.2.3. Reintegration of Child Soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Challenges and Prospects

The objective was to examine the situation of children in armed conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo and also evaluate reintegration and the role of national governments, civil society and the international community.

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

The objective of this was to review the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in the Sudan and the Arusha negotiations for Burundi. In addition, examine the performance of various and current negotiations to end conflicts in Burundi and Sudan and also identify the challenges and opportunity for enhanced effectiveness in international negotiations.

7.2.5. Peace Education as a Pillar of Peace in Eastern Africa: Status, Challenges and Opportunities

The aim was to assess how peace education was being implemented in the region and also evaluate the potential of peace education as a tool for conflict prevention and resolution.

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

The aim was to assess the capacity of the Armed Forces within the East African Community to provide quick responses to natural disaster situations and also identify opportunities for effective participation of the military in disaster management issues.



7.3. Martin Okwir

Mr. Okwir presented the last 6 topics, namely:

7.3.1. The Emerging Oil and Gas Discoveries in Uganda and Kenya: A Blessing or a Curse

The aim was to examine the potential of oil and gas as drivers for economic development and peace in East Africa and also identify the root cause of oil related conflicts and assess the legal, policy and institutional framework for management of oil and gas in Eastern Africa.

7.3.2. Women, Peace and Security: Contribution of Women Peace Keepers in MONUSCO (Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo)

The objective of this was to evaluate the role of women in peace support operations and assess how they are incorporated in decision making positions in MONUSCO and also assess the legal, policy and institutional impediments to women participation in peace support missions.



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

The goal was to examine the contribution and participation of each country that comprise the East African Community in peace support missions.

7.3.4. Role of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Regional Peace and Security: Western Equatorial State of South Sudan

The objective was to examine the role of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms in modern peace building processes in Western Equatorial. This would evaluate how traditional mechanisms are utilized in post conflict peace stabilization processes.

7.3.5. Towards Conflict Sensitive Media in Eastern Africa: An Assessment of Kenya and Rwanda's Experience

The aim was to assess role of the media during conflicts in the region, assess potential for the emergence of a conflict sensitive media and identify opportunity for growth of responsible peace building media.

7.3.6. Sexual and Gender based Violence (SGBV): The Case of Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo

The aim was to identify sources of vulnerability of women to sexual and gender based violence, and analyze factors that have perpetuated vulnerabilities of women in the protracted armed conflicts in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

8. Setting the Research Agenda for 2013

This session was chaired by Dr. M. J. Kimani who was assisted by Dr. Wanyama Masinde of the Catholic University. They highlighted what the participants should focus on while reviewing the research agenda.

The following issues were highlighted:

- How was the Research agenda going to be realized?
- To what extent is the research applicable to the people in Eastern Africa and the Great Lakes region?
- How do we make sure that the information discussed is useful?
- How practical is the research being conducted?
- What does the field work process entail?
- Is there an aspect of monitoring and evaluation and what is the process of validation?

Some unique aspects found in IPSTC were identified as crucial to setting the agenda:

- IPSTC, being a center of excellence in the region in peace support operations amongst other areas and has the capacity of influencing policy within the region.
- The Applied Research department should ideally drive policy in the development of the agenda.
- The training center requires to be informed by comprehensive and up to date research.
- The center should expand its focus on emerging drivers of conflict within the region i.e.
 - Inter-state territorial expansion.
 - Intra-political based conflicts (rebel groups and coups concerns).
 - Electoral violence.
 - Resource based conflict (land, water, and pasture).
 - Cattle rustling and piracy to name but a few.

Participants were urged to focus on cross cutting security concerns that fuel conflict such as; unfair distribution of resources, gender and disability issues, in order to find capacity to mitigate violence and insecurity in a sustainable manner.

9. Participants Feedback

After the presentation of the research agenda topics, the participants raised the following questions:

1. What was the allotted time frame for researching 19 topics? Was there a possibility of forwarding some of the topics into next year's agenda or were there options of merging similar topics.
2. Majority of the participant felt that 19 topics were too many and they opted to cluster similar topics.
3. There was the question on how the research department arrived at its themes. What methodology was used?
4. Who was the target audience for this research?
5. Did IPSTC rely on internal researchers or was IPSTC open to involving external institutions/consultants?
6. Why were the agenda questions journalistic in approach?
7. What was the prioritization methodology in the research agenda?
8. What research tools were used in formulating the research agenda? E.g., data collection methods and were the topics researchable and specific.
9. How much of the research conducted at IPSTC will influence training at the centre?
10. How much research done at IPSTC goes into government policy formulation?
11. Does the research focus on the capacity of regional governments to tackle pressing conflict issues?

10. Bringing together workshop Lessons and Perspectives

After the syndicate discussions the teams came up with their recommendations as a way forward for the 2013 research agenda.

10.1. Group 1: Conflict Prevention

The first group prioritized the topics as follows:

- a. Democracy, electoral conflict and violence in Africa should be merged.
- b. Human security.
- c. Cross-border security.
- d. Peace and education.
- e. Oil and gas.

The group also rephrased the following topics:

- a. Democracy, electoral conflict and violence in Africa.
- b. Cross border insecurity in the Eastern African region: A case Study of Eastern DRC.
- c. Human security and climatic change in the Horn of Africa: A case study of the Karamojong cluster,
- d. Peace Education as a Pillar of Peace in Eastern Africa: Challenges and opportunities.
- e. Mitigating Natural Resources' Conflicts: A case study of Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and South Sudan.



The group also recommended that as we research on these topics we should collaborate with the following institutions:

- a. Democracy- UNECA, EISA (Elections Institute for Southern Africa), EAC, AU and UN.
- b. Human Security and Climate Change in the Horn of Africa- IGAD and IDRC.
- c. Cross border Insecurity- RECSA, AU and IGAD.
- d. Peace education- Ministries of Education and Universities.
- e. Oil and gas - Ministry of Energy, local authorities, universities and other regional organizations in Algeria, Sudan and South Sudan.

The participants also advised that some questions should be rephrased as per institutions' mandate for example:

- a. Fundamentalism and Conflict Transformation (Religious extremism).
- b. Legal and policy framework in regard to conflict transformation should be considered.
- c. Maritime borders and regional conflicts.
- d. Poaching and terrorism.

10.2. Group 2: Conflict Management

The group prioritized the topics they thought were relevant as follows:

- a. **Protection of civilians in Eastern DRC.** This was rephrased to read; how does human security inform peace support operations? The participants thought that the initial framing was wide and needed to be narrowed to specifics of human security.
- b. **Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV).**
The team expressed that the topic read okay but would fit well if the topic was rephrased to read; 'women, peace and security: contribution of women peace keepers in MONUSCO'.
- c. **Role of military in disaster management: The case of Bududa landslide in Eastern Uganda.** The participants observed that the subject was relevant and that there should be a focus on civil-military coordination in disaster management.
- d. **Impact of Ethiopia and Eritrea conflict on regional peace and security.** The group advised that the research team should document the lessons learnt out of the UN mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea so that this experience can be shared, they also identified that this topic is related to the issue of peace support operations owing to the importance of sovereignty. The participants pointed out that the dynamics of the war and involvement of stakeholders should be noted.
- e. **Cross border insecurity in DRC.** This topic was deemed relevant.
- f. **Peace education as a pillar of peace in East Africa: status, challenges and opportunities.** The participants saw the need to link Peace Education with its contribution to peace support operations. The question was therefore rephrased to read; 'Peace education as pillar of peace in eastern Africa: Role of PSO'.



- g. **Achieving human security in the dry lands: Horn of Africa.** The team proposed that the topic was relevant and could be related to PSO and also linked to IPSTC mandate. This question was rephrased to read, 'how does human security inform peace support operations?'

10.3. Group 3: Post Conflict Recovery

The group proposed that the research agenda questions should reflect the institutions mandate; they rephrased and prioritized their questions to read as follows:

- a. **Reintegration of child soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Challenges and prospects.** This was rephrased to read; 'Challenges and prospects of reintegration of child soldiers in the DDRR section of MONUSCO'.
- b. **Role of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in regional peace and security: Western Equatoria State of South Sudan.**
It was rephrased to read; 'Challenges of Peace building in South Sudan/Complementing ADR alongside Peace support operations'.
- c. **The role of the military in disaster management: the case of Budada landslide in Eastern Uganda,** was rephrased to read; 'the role of the military in counter disaster management, the case of Budada landslide in Uganda'.
- d. **Towards conflict sensitive media in Eastern Africa: The state of media in Kenya and Rwanda.** This was rephrased to read: 'The role of media in peace support operations-crosscutting'.



The participants also recommended that we collaborate with Rift Valley Institute and UNMISS when researching on conflict resolution.

11. Research Departments' Homework

The researchers were urged to focus on the center's mandate while setting the Research Agenda for 2013.

- The researchers were also advised to foster strategic collaborations and partnerships with more organizations while conducting research in order to deliver on their mandate, in addition they encouraged the department to review other institutions research so as to identify the gaps. In doing so, the institution could gain cutting edge research.
- The researchers were also asked to identify and research on emerging conflicts, i.e. the role of private security and how they operate, piracy and poaching among others.
- The participants advised that the research themes have to be related to the topics.
- The team was advised to include gender and environment as issues that cut across all topics.
- The panel also advised that the research conducted should be relevant to peace support operations.
- The researchers were urged to have a clear target audience.
- The team also needed to collapse and merge similar questions.
- They also advised IPSTC to ensure the research they conducted influenced policy.
- Lastly, the team was advised to market IPSTC as the regional hub for peace support operations research and training and to ensure that the information gathered by the institution, informed policy and programming for the UN agencies, AU, Governments, East African Standby Force, and other institutions.

Adjustment of Research Agenda

The PSRD department reviewed the whole research agenda document and prioritized the topics according to the recommendations of the workshop. Some titles of the topics were also changed as recommended such as; The Role of Media in Peace Support Missions, Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR) in Peace Support Missions: Western Equatoria State of South Sudan, Mitigating Natural Resource Based Conflicts: Oil and Gas in Eastern Africa, Promoting Peace Education through Peace Support Operations in Eastern Africa. The topics were reduced to 18 when Sex and Gender Based Violence in DRC was merged with Women, Peace and Security: Contribution of Women Peace keepers in MONUSCO. The maritime/piracy topic that was proposed during the workshop was incorporated in the Somalia research agenda.

12. Closing Statement

Brigadier R. G. Kabage closed the meeting at 1630 hours.

He thanked the participants, for attending the one day workshop, whose focus was on the Centre's research agenda for 2013 and reiterated that the contributions would enable IPSTC to come up with prioritized topics that would be focused on in 2013 and that analysis, critique and endorsement of suggested areas of focus had gone long way in validating the IPSTC research process.

The Director went on to say that IPSTC was going to incorporate the participant sentiments in the agenda, and looked forward to inviting them back again in September 2013 in order for them to critique the research products before coming up with the final publications.

He encouraged them to carry on with conversations with the research team on the issues discussed and on ideas for future research. He also welcomed suggestions and assistance that would enable IPSTC achieve the mission of providing relevant research products, training and education in all aspects of peace operations for improved effectiveness and response to complex emergencies.

Finally he also thanked *IPSTC friends and partners* for making the event possible and for supporting the centre in her research activities which were designed to enhance regional peace and security.