



# ASSN Quarterly

Newsletter of the African Security Sector Network

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## Welcome to the July 2013 Issue

**ASSN Quarterly** is published by the African Security Sector Network. It highlights the activities of the network, as well as other developments in the fields of Security and Justice Reform, both in Africa and beyond.

**The views expressed in the articles published in this newsletter are those of the individual authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the African Security Sector Network.**

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Dear Readers,

Welcome to yet another edition of the ASSN newsletter, this one marking ten years of the organisation's existence. The ASSN was founded in 2003 to promote the harmonisation of efforts of African organisations and institutions involved in Security Sector Reform, Transformation and Governance. These objectives are as urgent as ever. Political events across the continent suggest that the role of security actors remains a challenge. Most recently, events in Egypt with their ripple effect across North Africa and the Middle East have the world guessing about the eventual outcome. International interventions have had to be undertaken in addressing the spread of violence in the Sahel region, and in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). At the same time, more optimistically, a pattern of citizens insisting on the rule of law, and settling political contestation through the ballot is emerging. The holding of elections in Mali, Guinea, and Zimbabwe over the coming weeks and months is a sign that violence is rejected by a critical mass as the answer to Africa's political problems. Integral to this wave of thinking is deep consideration about the principles that ought to govern the relationship between the security sector and the citizens of a democratic country.

Originally constituted as a semi-formal network of experts, the ASSN became a registered organisation in 2009. It now has a distinct identity, separate from its individual and institutional members. Whilst its programmes are coordinated by a central secretariat based in Accra, Ghana, the ASSN is a Pan-African organisation with members and affiliated institutions in several major centres. The mission of the ASSN is to facilitate the achievement of effective and democratically governed security sectors across Africa. Our programmes are aimed at strengthening the capacities of African governments, national security institutions, parliaments, and civil society groups to set appropriate policies, exercise oversight and, where necessary, design and execute effective reform of their security sectors.

Ten years down the road, the ASSN has earned recognition as a credible and respected network of African SSR expertise. In partnership with governments, intergovernmental bodies such as the African Union (AU), the United Nations, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), as well as specialised organisations such as the Global Consortium for Security Transformation (GCST) and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), it has participated in countless missions.

The year 2013 has seen the ASSN's strategic role enhanced even further. The African Union Policy Framework on Security Sector Reform (AUPFSSR), developed by the AU Commission with technical support from the ASSN, was adopted by the 20th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in January 2013. The ASSN has been designated as an implementing partner under a tripartite MOU between the AU, the UN and the ASSN, with funding support from the European Union. This year, the ASSN will lead in the development of three policy tools which will serve as strategic instruments in guiding the overall implementation of the AU SSR Policy Framework. One will look at Gender and SSR, another at guidelines for Codes of Conduct for African Security Institutions and a third will focus on how to conduct SSR assessments. The development of these frameworks under the auspices of the AU is expected to go a long way towards establishing common norms and standards in the governance of security across the continent.

Apart from this, work has been ongoing. In February 2013, the ASSN and DCAF organised a workshop on Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector for the Liberian Parliament, responding to a request from the Parliamentary Committee on National Defence. In May, the ASSN and the Kofi Annan Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) jointly hosted the 2013 Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Association for Security Sector Reform Education and Training (ASSET) in Accra, Ghana. The AGM brought together a total of 45 delegates from ASSET member institutions in Africa, Europe, Asia and the Americas.

Details of these and other developments are contained in this issue of the *ASSN Quarterly*. The newsletter also features reports on activities and issues of relevance to African security and the security sector in Africa. One is a review of a recent survey on crime trends in Kenya's capital, conducted by the Security Research and Information Centre (SRIC). This is a significant study, given that Nairobi is a key regional hub for geopolitics and international relations in East and Central Africa. There is also a feature on the Mzuzu University Centre for Security Studies (CSS), which currently hosts the Secretariat of the Southern African Security Management Network (SADSEM). And at a time when the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights (UNHCR) has just launched an educational campaign to promote the legal and human rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) people, a challenge that we must confront boldly in Africa, our piece on the significance of the annual International Women's Day to the global Women, Peace and Security Agenda bears mentioning.

As we mark ten years of work, we wish to thank our various donor partners for their generous support, as well as our partner's institutions, members and friends of the ASSN network who have kept our mission in constant motion. We would also like to acknowledge the great work done by the secretariat in coordinating the network's activities, and most importantly, recognise that our strength lies in the diversity of our pan-African membership. We thank you all for your long running support and wish you a pleasant time as you read through this issue of the *ASSN Quarterly*.

With Warm Greetings,  
Sandy Africa,  
Interim Vice Chairperson, ASSN.



**BOUBACAR N'DIAYE** participated in an Security Sector Reform (SSR) / Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) evaluation mission in the Comoros, as an expert with the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF).

The mission, requested by the President of the Comoros, was coordinated and led by the African Union, with the participation of the UN and the World Bank.

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**BRIG (RTD) MISHECK CHIRWA** has been appointed the new coordinator of the Secretariat of the Southern African Defence and Security Management (SADSEM), now located at the Mzuzu University Centre for Security Studies (CSS).

SADSEM is the ASSN's regional hub in Southern Africa (see related feature on Page 6 of this newsletter).

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**JANE ABUBAKAR** helped plan the Fifth Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Association for the Security Sector Education and Training (ASSET), which the ASSN co-hosted with the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Accra, Ghana. The AGM took place on 28 - 31 May 2013.

Jane is the ASSN's donor liaison officer.

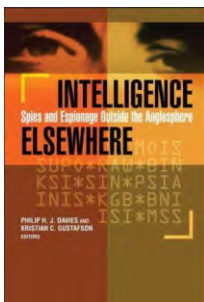
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**RACHEL WALLBRIDGE** gave a speech at the Australian High Commission in Accra during the 2013 International Women's Day celebrations, on the theme of "Women, Peace and Security".

Rachel is an Australian Youth Ambassador for Development (AYAD) volunteer, currently working for a year as Gender and SSR Officer at the ASSN Secretariat in Accra.

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**ERNEST LARTEY** contributed a chapter, co-authored with Emmanuel Kwesi Aning and Emma Birikorang, in a new book titled *Intelligence Elsewhere: Spies and Espionage Outside the Anglosphere*. Their chapter in the book, published by Georgetown University Press, is titled *The Processes and Mechanisms of Developing a Democratic Intelligence Culture in Ghana*.

Ernest is Head of the Conflict and Security Programme at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC).

## ASSN, KAIPTC Host ASSET AGM in Accra



On 29-31 May 2013, the ASSN and the Kofi Annan Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) jointly hosted the Fifth Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Association for Security Sector Reform Education and Training (ASSET) in Accra, Ghana.

The two organisations co-organised the event in collaboration with the International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT) of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). Among the participants were representatives of institutions working on security sector issues across the globe. A total of 45 delegates from ASSET member institutions in Africa, Europe, Asia and the Americas attended the meeting, making it the largest AGM since the establishment of the association in 2008.

Centred on the theme “*Supporting the Implementation of Security Sector Reform Strategies within Regional and Sub-regional Organisations*,” the AGM opened with introductory remarks from the ASSN’s Interim Executive Secretary, Eboe Hutchful; KAIPTC Commandant Brigadier-General O.B. Akwa; and DCAF’s Assistant Director Anja Ebnöther.

Brig Gen Akwa highlighted the significance role of the AGM in providing a platform for experts and practitioners to discuss SSR education and training. Professor Hutchful commended the ASSET Secretariat for sustaining the annual gatherings since the association’s inception in 2008, noting that ASSET is currently the only vibrant global network focusing on the security sector. On her part, DCAF Assistant Director Anja Ebnöther expressed hope that the wide ranging expertise and experience among ASSET members would promote discussion on ways of overcoming existing challenges and identifying potential areas for ASSET support.

Ghana’s Deputy Minister for Defence, Hon. Ebenezer Terlabi, delivered the keynote address on behalf of Defence Minister Mark Woyongo. In his address, the minister said ASSET’s decision to hold its fifth AGM in Ghana illustrated the increasing attention on emerging SSR processes and mechanisms on the African continent. He welcomed the delegates to share their experiences and discuss best practices so as to help strengthen SSR programmes in Africa.

ASSET is an open and voluntary association of organisations and institutions engaged in Security Sector Reform (SSR) education and training. The 2013 AGM was attended by 40 member organisations, including the ASSN and its affiliate organisations such as the Southern African Defence and Security Management Network (SADSEM), Prisoners Rehabilitation and Welfare Action (PRAWA) and the Security Research and Information Centre (SRIC).

Seven new institutions were accepted as ASSET members during the AGM. These are the Rwandan Peace Academy (RPA); the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflicts (GPPAC); the Peace Support Operations Training Centre (PSOTC); the Zimbabwe Peace and Security Programme (ZPSP); Women in Peace and Security Network - Africa (WIPSEN-Africa); and the Alioune Blondin Beye Academy for Peace (ABBAP). Each of the incoming members was given a chance to make a presentation about their mission, programmes and activities, while the African Union was granted observer status.

The meeting also received presentations on SSR policies and strategies from various regional and sub regional organisations across the globe, including the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the European Union (EU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Members further explored practical ways of supporting the implementation of these strategies in their various regions.

In the review of ASSET’s activities over the past year, the Secretariat announced a revamp of the ASSET website to include blogs, videos, publications and training materials, an effort they credited to the Regional Centre for Security Studies (RCSS), based in Sri Lanka, which collaborated closely with the ASSET Secretariat to achieve this. A number of other collaborative initiatives were also reported, particularly in the areas of training among ASSET members, between ASSET members and with non-ASSET members. In terms of outreach, ASSET has increased its membership and has established a presence on social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.

Part of the discussions also centred on moving ASSET forward. Participants made significant contributions on ways in which the Secretariat can function even more effectively, how ASSET can diversify its outreach and grow its membership even more. In this regard, the RCSS offered to host the ASSET Secretariat for the next two years (the ASSET Secretariat is hosted on a rotational basis by one ASSET member, currently ISSAT).

The decision to have the ASSN and KAIPTC co-host the AGM in Accra was made by the 2012 AGM in Geneva, Switzerland. Coincidentally, the 2013 AGM came at a time when both the ASSN and KAIPTC are marking their tenth anniversaries, having been founded a decade ago in 2003.

It was agreed that the 2014 ASSET AGM would be hosted by the RCSS in Colombo, Sri Lanka.



**TOP (LEFT TO RIGHT):** DCAF Assistant Director Anja Ebnöther, Ghana’s Deputy Defence Minister Ebenezer Terlabi, KAIPTC Commandant Brig Gen O.B. Akwa and ASSN Interim Executive Secretary Eboe Hutchful at the AGM.

**LEFT:** Deputy Minister Terlabi delivers the keynote address.

**RIGHT:** Delegates pose for a group photo.





## ASSN, UNOPS Sign Agreement to Support African Union SSR Capacity

The African Security Sector Network (ASSN) has signed a Grant Support Agreement with the UN Office of Project Services (UNOPS) to develop a number of guidance tools and other instruments that will support the implementation of the African Union Policy Framework on SSR (AUPFSSR).

The ASSN-UNOPS agreement forms part of a broader multi-year programme titled 'Building African Union Capacities in Security Sector Reform (SSR),' which seeks to build the AU's SSR capacity by bolstering African ownership in the policy and practice of SSR, peacekeeping, post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding.

This capacity building programme will be implemented in a partnership between the African Union (AU) Commission, the European Union (EU), the UN Office to the AU (UNOAU), the SSR Unit in the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO SSR Unit), UNOPS and the ASSN.

For the most part, the programme will seek to build the AU's capacity to successfully implement the AUPFSSR, a continental policy framework on SSR developed by the AU Commission, with technical support from the ASSN, in a highly consultative process that began in 2006 and culminated in its adoption by AU Heads of State and Government at the 20th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU Summit in January 2013.

The agreement signed by the six implementing partners places overall responsibility for the programme with the AU Commission, while committing the ASSN and UNOAU to provide technical support towards its implementation.

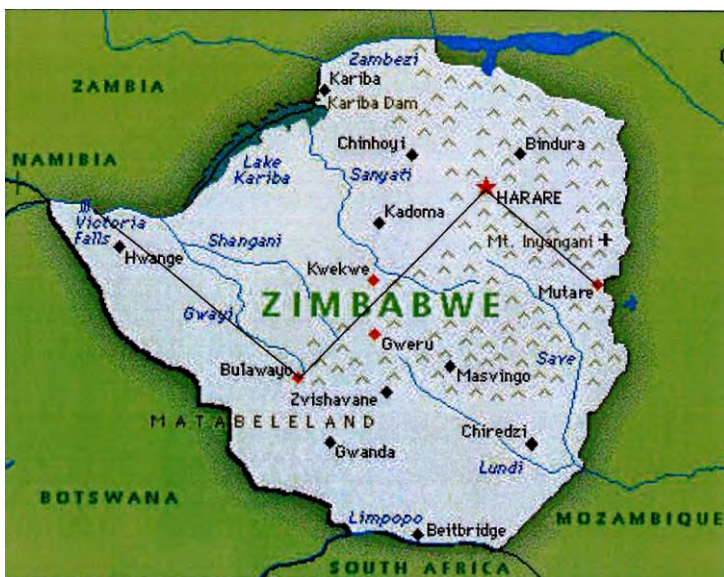


Dr. Tarek Sharif (centre), Head of the Defence and Security Division of the AU Commission Peace and Security Department, speaks at the launch of the AU SSR Capacity Building Project. Seated at the extreme right is the ASSN's Eboe Hutchful.

In the immediate term, the ASSN is tasked with the development of a number of guidance tools and other instruments that will facilitate the implementation of the AU-SSRPF. These include an 'AU Guidance Note on Developing National Codes of Conduct for African Security Institutions'; an 'Operational Guidance Note (OGN) on SSR Assessments'; and an 'Operational Guidance Note (OGN) on Gender.'

The ASSN's contribution to the current capacity-building programme is consistent with previous Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between the AU, the UN and the ASSN.

## Zimbabwean Academics visit ASSN Secretariat



A team of eight Zimbabwean university lecturers visited the ASSN Secretariat in Accra, Ghana, on June 3, 2013.

The lecturers were hosted by ASSN Interim Executive Secretary Eboe Hutchful and Maj Gen (Rtd) Nii Carl Coleman, Associate Executive Director of the African Security Dialogue and Research (ASDR – the ASSN's local affiliate in Ghana).

The objective of the lecturers' visit was to gain exposure to continental good practices in the teaching of peace and security courses, particularly in their main area of interest, Security Sector Transformation (SST).

Noting that no Zimbabwean university currently offers fully developed academic programmes on SST as an academic concept, the lecturers sought to find out how SST can be mainstreamed into existing academic programmes.

They were also keen to conceptualise how specific degree programmes focussing on SST and Security Sector Reform (SSR) can be packaged and supported.

The briefings and discussions covered the course objectives, course content and features, approaches to learning and the expected learning outcomes.

Maj Gen Coleman gave the Zimbabwean Delegation a briefing on the Security Sector Governance (SSG) and Security Sector Management (SSM) Courses that ASDR previously ran in Ghana on an annual basis.

During their time in Accra, the academics also visited with the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) and the West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) in their continuing efforts to granulate a generic curriculum for peace and security studies in Zimbabwe.

## ASSN/DCAF Liberia Parliamentary Workshop



**ABOVE:** Dr. Mpako Foaleng leads a session during the workshop.

Following a request from the Committee on National Defence in the Liberian House of Representatives, seeking assistance in enhancing the parliamentary oversight capacity of the security-relevant committees in the House, the African Security Sector Network (ASSN) and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) organised a seminar on 22-23

February 2013, aimed at familiarising new Committee members with key concepts and best practices in the democratic governance of the security sector, as well as providing them with a platform to discuss their training needs in the area.

A full report of the workshop is forthcoming.



**BELOW RIGHT:** Members of the Parliamentary Committee on National Defence with workshop facilitators from the ASSN and DCAF.

## African Leadership Centre Introduces New Academic Programmes

The African Leadership Centre has announced two new masters programmes to be offered from the 2013-2014 academic year. These are an MSc in Leadership and Development and an MSc in Security, Leadership and Society. A PhD programme has also been introduced alongside the two masters courses, with an undergraduate programme being planned in due course.

The ALC was established in June 2010 as a joint initiative of King's College London and the University of Nairobi Institute for Development Studies (IDS). The centre seeks to train a new generation of African leaders, as well as to serve as a forum for transformative discourse on peace, security and development in Africa.



The Centre grew out of a programme of the Conflict, Security and Development Group (CSDG) at King's College London, which launched Peace and Security Fellowships for African Women in 2005 as an initial step in mentoring and knowledge building for young Africans, followed in 2007 by a degree awarding Fellowship programme for young African men and women.



The ALC built its foundation on the successes and lessons learned from these CSDG programmes and consequently offers academic programmes that are adapted to the African peace, security and development agenda. The Centre's founding and current director is long-time ASSN member, 'Funmi Olonisakin.



### Feature Photos

**LEFT:** Kenya's Inspector General of Police, David Kimaiyo (left, in uniform), receives copies of a survey on crime trends in Nairobi from Lt Col (Rtd) Jerry Kitiku, Director of the Security Research and Information Centre (SRIC) and ASSN Regional Coordinator for East Africa and the Great Lakes Region.

**RIGHT:** Mr Kimaiyo officially launches the survey, conducted by SRIC (see related feature story on Page 7 of this newsletter).





## WHY CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY?

### *A Perspective from the Women, Peace and Security Agenda*

By Rachel Wallbridge

On March 8, the world marked International Women's Day. This date is marked each year to celebrate the role and contributions of women in communities and countries all around the world. It is a day of recognition, but also a day that reminds us of the need for continued vigilance to ensure equality between the sexes in all facets of life.



During this year's International Women's Day, I had the opportunity to give a speech at a luncheon hosted by the Australian High Commission in Accra, Ghana. The guest of honour was Hon. Hannah Tetteh, Ghana's Minister for Foreign Affairs. Australia's High Commissioner to Ghana, Ms Joanna Adamson, was also present.

Quite aptly, the theme was "Women, Peace and Security." This gave me the opportunity to share the story of Paulina, a West African woman who began her life as a refugee in Australia a few years ago.

Before coming to Australia, Paulina was heavily involved in a women's organisation that was advocating for the inclusion of women in the ongoing peace process back in her native country. The women's organisation began exchanging letters with a rebel group and eventually found success when the group agreed to meet with them in order to discuss their concerns and ideas. The rebels even offered to transport the women to the meeting place. When the big day arrived, Paulina fell ill and was unable to travel. The other women boarded the bus and headed off to the talks. The bus never returned, and neither did any of the women. To this day, Paulina doesn't know what happened to her friends.

The above story is captured in a 2012 documentary titled *Side by Side: Women, Peace and Security*, produced by the Australian Government in partnership with UN Women. Paulina who was one of several people interviewed for the documentary, intended to provide an educational and practical awareness raising tool for pre-deployment peacekeepers, civilians and humanitarians. The documentary focuses on the instrumental roles that women play to prevent violence and build peace, and the risks and challenges women face as they strive to bring about change. It was not designed to be an all-encompassing training tool, but rather as a visual supplement that may introduce audiences to some of the key issues within the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda.

The documentary features contributions from UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, peacekeepers, humanitarians, activists and women who have

<sup>1</sup> Name changed to protect identity.

experienced and survived conflict. All the women who took part in this documentary share tales of heartbreaking loss of family members and property; of enduring sexual violence and various other inflictions. But most of all, they all share a palpable spirit of courage and have great hope for a better future, both for their children and for their home countries.

Paulina's story sends a strong message about Women, Peace and Security. Empowering women to enable their full and meaningful participation in peace and security efforts is a vital plank in the effort to achieve lasting peace. However, all the rhetoric and international pressure to include women in peace processes goes completely dry if there is no safe space for women to take part. The courage that Paulina and her group of women demonstrated is exactly what International Women's Day is all about. We can herald the famous, impressive, public women and men who fight for peace, but let us not forget the many women all over the world who fight for peace and justice within their local communities.

With regard to the security sector, women have a lot to contribute. This is because women and men perceive and experience security differently, and both women and men bring different strengths to the table when considering solutions to security issues. The equal involvement of both sexes means that a wider range of security issues can be better perceived, understood and most importantly, addressed more effectively. Gender sensitive policies internal to security sector institutions also help to ensure that women are given equal opportunities for promotion and participation within workplaces.

However, there are many practical, social, political and cultural barriers to overcome in order to achieve gender-sensitive workplaces within the security sector. This will take time, commitment and dedication from all facets of the security sector, as well as from both men and women alike.

**Rachel Wallbridge is an Australian Youth Ambassador for Development (AYAD) volunteer currently working at the ASSN Secretariat as Gender and SSR Officer. This article was adapted from a speech she gave on International Women's Day at the Australian High Commission in Accra, Ghana.**

**The Documentary, *Side by Side: Women, Peace and Security*, can be viewed on <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a2Br8DCRxME>. Available in English and French, it was co-produced by Rachel in her former position at the Australian Civil-Military Centre.**

## Mzuzu University Centre for Security Studies: Spearheading Security Literacy in Malawi

The adoption of the African Union's Policy Framework on Security Sector Reform (AUPFSSR) by the AU Summit in January 2013 marked an important milestone in the continent's peace and security agenda.

The Policy Framework provides guidelines for AU Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other partners involved in the implementation of SSR on the African continent, ensuring sovereign ownership by leaving the agenda-setting, leadership and implementation of SSR activities for the Member States themselves to determine, based on their own domestic security and development needs.

But even before the formulation and adoption of the AUPFSSR, the Centre for Security Studies (CSS) at Mzuzu University in Malawi had already established itself as one of the few institutions making discernible efforts to strengthen democracy and good governance of the security sector, both within their countries and regionally. Founded in February 2005, the CSS has remained steadfastly pursued this objective by facilitating interaction between the academia and the security sector in Malawi, with the broader goal of nurturing a peaceful, conflict free environment based on global and continental trends.

The CSS was originally established in response to the need to provide the Malawi Defence Force with opportunities for higher learning in the field of security. As time went on, other security organs such as the Malawi Police Service, the National Intelligence Service, the Department of Immigration, the Malawi Prisons Service, and non-state security actors were incorporated.

Starting with an inaugural Certificate in Security Studies followed by 28 students in 2007, the CSS now offers three academic programmes - a Certificate, Diploma and Bachelors degree in Security Studies.

Plans are underway to upgrade the Centre into an Institute of Peace and Security Studies with three specialised departments of Security Management, International Affairs, and Peace Studies respectively. A Postgraduate Diploma and a Masters degree in Security Studies are also in the pipeline, expected to take off by 2016.



*Brig (Rtd) Misheck Chirwa, Coordinator of the SADSEM network, hosted at the CSS.*

# Features

In addition to conducting its academic programmes, the CSS periodically runs Executive Courses in Security Sector Governance (SSG), Civil-Military Relations, and Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector. An estimated 500 officers have so far benefitted from these Executive Courses. Of these, 123 have completed the Certificate in Security Studies, 51 have earned the Diploma in Security Studies and 26 now have a Bachelors degree in Security Studies.

While the Centre's mission is to be an academic centre of excellence - responsive to addressing gaps in knowledge and skills within the defence and security sector in Malawi, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and beyond - its main objective remains to promote peace and security in Malawi, by primarily focussing on building the capacities of the country's security institutions for effective Security Governance. In this pursuit, the Centre targets to provide higher education programmes for security officers, policy makers and civil society leaders in the areas of Defence and Security Governance. It also conducts research and policy analysis on state and human security in Malawi; promotes knowledge, understanding and transparency on issues of national, regional and global security; and promotes international relations through joint teaching, seminars, meetings, research and peace building initiatives.

The CSS is also looking to expand its staff; create partnerships with more universities and think tanks through lecturer exchange programmes, resource sharing and student exchange programmes; and to implement community outreach programmes on security sector-related issues through workshops, the mass media, public lectures, newsletters and other platforms.

As part of its networking activities, the CSS arranges for lectures on peace and security; exchange visits; and SSG courses in partnership with the Africa Centre for Strategic Studies (ACSS) and the Southern African Defence and the Southern African Security Management Network (SADSEM), whose institutional membership straddles Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Some of the Centre's recent activities - mostly conducted in collaboration with SADSEM and partners like the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) include a Parliamentary Oversight Course at the Malawi Armed Forces College in Salima, Malawi in June/July 2012; a Security, Defence and Gender Training and Education workshop in Botswana in May

2012; and three separate SSG courses in Malawi, Zimbabwe and Swaziland between September 2012 and April 2013.

Since October 2012, the CSS has hosted the SADSEM Secretariat, which was previously based at the University of the Witwatersrand Centre for Defence and Security Management (CDSM) in South Africa. The CSS has been a member of SADSEM since 2004.

The new SADSEM coordinator is Misheck Chirwa, a peace and security researcher and lecturer at the CSS. A retired Brigadier of the Malawi Defence Force, Misheck is a graduate of the Royal Military Academy in Sandhurst, UK, and the Command and General Staff College (CGSC) in Fort Leavenworth, USA. In his military career he served at various times as Commandant of the Malawi Armed Forces College; Defence Advisor at the Malawi High Commissions in Mozambique and South Africa respectively; and as a member of the Joint Verification Commission during the mediation of the Rome Peace Accords that ended the Mozambican Civil War in 1992.

Misheck holds a Masters degree in Strategic Studies from the University of Derby; a Professional Certificate in Defence Management from the University of the Witwatersrand; and is at the moment pursuing a PhD in Security Management at the University of the Witwatersrand. He has conducted research on HIV/AIDS in the Malawi Defence Force and his other research interests include a focus on Malawi's National Security Strategy and regional peace and security issues in Southern Africa.

Below are links to some recent publications by members of the CSS:

- Mhango, G.A (2012) 'Is quiet diplomacy in consonance with meaningful peacemaking in SADC? Lessons from Zimbabwe, *Southern African Peace and Security Studies*, Vol 1, No 1, 14-25. <http://www.saccps.org/journal1-1.html>
- Nkhoma, B.G (2012) 'Transnational threats: The problem of illegal immigration in northern Malawi', *Southern African Peace and Security Studies*, Vol 1, No 2, 29-43. <http://www.saccps.org/journal1-2.html>
- Shawa, L.B (2012) 'The big-man syndrome as a security threat in Malawi: A critical theory perspective, *Southern African Peace and Security Studies*, Vol 1, No 2, 44-56. <http://www.saccps.org/journal1-2.html>

## THE NAIROBI ANNUAL CRIME OBSERVATORY REPORT 2011/2012

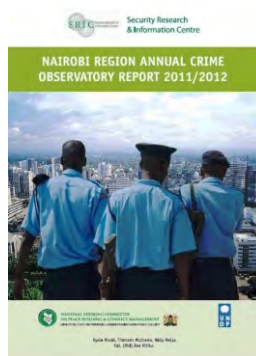
By Col (Rtd) Jerry Kitiku, Kyalo Musoi, Thomson Muthama and Nelly Waiya

The report of a recent survey on crime trends in Nairobi, conducted by the Security Research and Information Centre (SRIC), was launched in Nairobi by Kenya's Inspector General of Police, David Kimaiyo on April 16, 2013.

The report was sanctioned by the Government of Kenya through the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management, with support from the UN development Programme (UNDP). It focussed on crime trends in the Kenyan capital, which is an important hub for regional trade and international affairs and the nerve centre of Kenya's economy.

The survey found that crime in Nairobi remains a serious threat to Kenya's national security, and in some cases directly undermines the economy by negatively impacting on growth and discouraging investment. The decision to focus on Nairobi rather than the entire country was premised on the fact that while the city generates at least 60% of Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it suffers a disproportionate quantity of crime incidents compared to the rest of the country. The study covered Nairobi County and its outlying metropolitan areas, employing both primary and secondary methods of data collection.

Primary data was collected through the use of questionnaires, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), and Key Informant Interviews. A total of 867 questionnaires were administered to members of the public in 12



administrative divisions within metropolitan Nairobi; FGDs were conducted in ten police divisions; and 32 interviews were conducted with various Officers Commanding Police Stations (OCSs) and Officers Commanding Police Divisions (OCPDs), as well as members of the Administration Police and officers of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID).

Secondary data collection involved extensive reviews of several published sources, including previous crime reports by SRIC and other security research organisations, literature from stakeholders and government agencies, the UN, Non-Governmental Organisations, media reports and annual crime reports from the Kenya Police Service.

The survey further studied the motivating factors behind the crimes afflicting the metropolis. It went ahead to deduce the probable reasons why certain parts of Nairobi stick out as 'crime hotspots.' In this regard, a connection between crime and economic deprivation became apparent in the resulting data, especially in the low income neighbourhoods, slums areas and informal settlements.

The demographic dynamics of crime - particularly on the basis of age and gender - as well as intermittent spikes in crime activity were also studied.

The survey established that robbery and theft were the main types of crime in Nairobi, respectively accounting for 41.1% and 34.9% of all incidents reported. The survey also found that terrorist attacks were increasingly becoming a key security concern for Nairobi residents and law enforcement agencies. In addition, the survey also established that city residents were worried of the widespread use of small arms, homemade firearms and toy guns in most of the crimes committed.

# Features

Some respondents alluded that acquisition of illegal arms has become very easy especially in certain low income parts of uptown Nairobi. This is hardly surprising given that Kenya geographically borders several conflict-afflicted countries in the region.

The study established that all the crime hotspots share certain characteristics, notably the absence of police stations within the locality; minimal or predictable police patrols; mono exit and mono entry routes, bridges, canals and footpaths; and frequent traffic jams due to dilapidated roads that force motorists to drive slowly, making them vulnerable targets for criminal elements.

The survey also established that only an estimated 51.55 % of Nairobi residents make the effort to report incidences of crime to the police, while 44.82 % do not. The reasons given for this gaping failure to report crime included lack of confidence that the police will act - due to past experience of police inaction - as well as fear of reprisal in situations where the information is somehow leaked back to the criminals.

Overall, the survey suggested that a good working relationship between the police and the civilian community was key to the deterrence and prevention of crime.

Clear recommendations were given to Kenya Police Service (KPS), the Government, Civil Society Organizations, development partners and members of the public. The report made a raft of recommendations to the KPS. Most prominently, it encouraged the KPS to improve the welfare of its officers in terms of remuneration, housing and medical cover in order to boost their

morale; to undertake regular on-job training to keep them abreast of emerging crime dynamics; to review the curriculum of police training in order to strengthen the aspect of urban crime prevention; to strengthen the Kenya Police Department for Planning, Research and Development through deployment of qualified personnel; and to provide the requisite resources for adequate security research and planning.

The survey also urged the KPS to ensure the adequacy of basic resources such as police vehicles and fuel to run them. It further recommended the fast-tracking of community policing initiatives so as to enhance collaboration between the police, the public, the private sector and the civil society.

In addition, the report urged the KPS to hasten the ongoing Police Reforms, and to facilitate better policing in Nairobi through proper lighting at night and the mooted use of CCTV cameras to identify criminal activities.

The report also encouraged development partners and Civil Society Organisations to continue supporting peacebuilding and security initiatives in Nairobi, as well as to assist in rolling out crime observatory efforts at the national level. On its part, the public was urged to avoid identified crime hotspots and collaborate more with police efforts aimed at crime prevention, control and management.

**SRIC is the ASSN's Regional Hub for East Africa and the Great Lakes Region. The full report is available for download [on this link](#).**

## NEW PUBLICATION

### Gender Training for the Security Sector - Lessons Identified and Practical Resources

The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) has released a new publication titled "*Gender Training for the Security Sector: Lessons Identified and Practical Resources*."

The publication documents the findings of a three-day workshop on gender training for the security sector, hosted by DCAF on 4-6 June 2012 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Held as part of DCAF's ongoing project on Gender and Security Sector Reform (SSR) Capacity Building, the workshop brought together 36 gender training experts from around the world to share and discuss best practices and lessons learned in delivering gender training to defence, police and other security audiences.

The topics covered during the workshop included the following:

- Gender training needs assessment;
- Importance of gender – debating different approaches;



- Simulation exercises and role plays;
- Favourite gender training exercises;
- Exchange and analysis of gender training agendas;
- Gender training for men;
- Gender and diversity training;
- Exchange and analysis of case studies;
- Gender training exercises to promote attitude change;
- Follow-up and evaluating the impact of gender training.

The publication seeks to provide an invaluable resource to anyone involved in training in the field of gender and security as it includes numerous lessons identified by drawing out lessons shared during the workshop and providing useful tips and pointers on gender trainers can overcome some of the challenges they face in the course of their work.

It also contains a sizeable collection of tried-and-tested gender training exercises, as well as an extensive list of additional resources such as publications, short videos and other electronic training materials.

The publication's objective is to provide a tool that will inform and inspire trainers and educators in the field of gender and security. It is accessible for free [on this link](#).



## Support our Work



**AFRICAN  
SECURITY  
SECTOR  
NETWORK**



The African Security Sector Network (ASSN) was founded in 2003 to help harmonise the various African organisations carrying out activities in the broad areas of Security Sector Reform (SSR), Security Sector Transformation (SST) and Security Sector Governance (SSG).

Our fundamental objective is to facilitate progress towards the achievement of Effective and Democratically-Governed Security Sectors across the African continent. We pursue this mission by spearheading and implementing programmes aimed at strengthening the capacities of African governments, National Security institutions, Parliaments, Intergovernmental Organisations and Civil Society groups to undertake and own SSR programmes. The ASSN also strives to expand the concept of African SSR through sustained research, publication and training.

The driving vision of the ASSN is that of an African Security Sector that is Democratically Governed, People-Centred, Well Managed, Accountable and Effective in supporting and sustaining Human Security.

### **OUR PRIMARY TOOLS ARE:**

- Advocacy and facilitation of emerging SSR and SSG networks;
- Promotion of inclusive dialogue and informed debate around issues of Security and Justice, designed to influence decision-makers and policy processes;
- Enhancement of Security literacy among the continent's policy- and decision-makers and the general public, through training, education, and dissemination of resource materials;
- Support for policy and institutional development, via applied research and provision of advisory and consultancy services;
- Building of capacity within the Security Sector, as well as relevant policy and oversight organs;
- Promotion of an African-centred focus through dissemination of African 'best practices' in the areas of SSR/SSG; and
- Functioning as a continental information repository on SSR/SSG.

### **ASSN STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

In the short to medium term, the bulk of the ASSN's efforts will be channelled towards the following strategic priorities:

1. Assisting the African Union (AU) and various Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to develop and deliver on their SSR/SSG agenda, in accordance with the ASSN's MOU with the AU, and a related tripartite agreement between the AU Commission, the UN and the ASSN;

2. Assisting African countries (particularly those undertaking SSR as intrinsic part of their transition from situations of conflict to peace) to plan and implement SSR programmes, and to better comply with AU/REC SSR frameworks and standards;

2b. Addressing current gaps in SSR and integrating excluded programmatic elements, particularly those that strengthen Governance and improve Security and Justice for the poor and vulnerable such as the following:

- (i) *Strengthening the Gender dimensions of SSR/SSG:*
- (ii) *Forging closer links between SSR, Justice and the Rule of Law:*
- (iii) *Integrating private, informal and customary Security and Justice institutions into SSR, in recognition of the often crucial roles they play in providing Security for the poor and ensuring social peace and stability;*
- (iv) *Engaging Intelligence organs and facilitating Intelligence reforms.*

3. Building the capacity of National Legislatures and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to engage with SSR/SSG and to better conduct their Security Oversight responsibilities;

4. Running a 'Next Generation of Security Analysts' Programme, which entails building the capacities of young professionals in policy, research and advocacy around SSR/G.

If you are interested in supporting our work in any of these areas, or generally in collaborating with the ASSN on related projects, please contact our Donor Liaison Officer on [info@africansecuritynetwork.org](mailto:info@africansecuritynetwork.org).

# The African Security Sector Network

Striving for Democratically Governed and Effective Security for the Peoples Of Africa.



## Our Regional Hubs

### In West Africa



**African Security Dialogue and Research (ASDR)**  
Accra, Ghana  
Website: [www.africansecurity.org](http://www.africansecurity.org)  
Regional Coordinator: Dr. Uju Agomoh

### In East Africa and the Great Lakes Region



**Security Research and Information Centre (SRIC)**  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Website: [www.srickenya.org](http://www.srickenya.org)  
Regional Coordinator: Lt Col (Rtd) Jerry Kitiku

### In the Horn of Africa



**Centre for Policy Research and Dialogue (CPRD)**  
Juba, South Sudan  
Website: [www.cprdssr.org](http://www.cprdssr.org)  
Regional Coordinator: Professor Medhane Tadesse

### In Southern Africa



**Southern African Defence and Security Management Network (SADSEM)**  
Mzuzu, Malawi  
Website: [www.sadsem.org](http://www.sadsem.org)  
Regional Coordinator: Brig (Rtd) Misheck Chirwa

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