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NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE

P. O. Box 24381- 00502,
NAIROBI, KENYA

Tel: +254 (020) 3883549, +254 (020) 2606230

Fax: +254 (020) 3883552

Email: info@ndc.go.ke

Website: www.ndc.go.ke

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Tel: 020 2044338,

Cell: 0721 689 070

Email: info@perspectivehouse.co.ke

Editorial Board:

Col E O Oguga (Chairman),

Mr P A Akagwu (D/Chairman), Mr S A Abwaku,

Ms E M Bwari, Mr E J Njue, Col N N Gitogo,

Col J O Ondieki, Col S K Sane, Dr E M Magara,

Col F M Ngaa, Col D K C Tarus

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EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS



Sitting from Left to Right:
Col D K C Tarus, Ms E M Bwari, Col E O Oguga (Chairman), Mr S A Abwaku, Mr P A Akagwu

Standing from Left to Right:
Col J O Ondieki, Dr E M Magara, Mr E J Njue, Col F M Ngaa, Col S K Sane, Col N N Gitogo

FROM THE COMMANDANT'S DESK



LT GEN L M NGONDI MGH, CBS, OGW, 'ndc', 'psc' (K)

COMMANDANT NDC

It is my humble honour and pleasure to invite you to peruse the Second Newsletter from 'The Sages', NDC Course 19–2016/17. Newsletter 2 provides an opportunity to interact with the course participants through hilarious publications ranging from personal experiences, African traditions and folklore and topical issues.

The National Defence College has continually strived to provide participants with opportunities to produce quality quarterly and annual publications, including journals. This is aimed at creating and encouraging not just a writing culture, but has become an important

feature and contribution to the vision and mission of the College. As the NDC fraternity, we are proud of this noble mission of contributing to existing body of knowledge. Once again, it is hoped Newsletter 2 will be interesting and the articles herein useful.

Course 19–2016/17 comprised of a total of 38 Participants. 27 Kenyan Participants and 11 Participants from 10 Friendly African countries namely Botswana, Burundi, Egypt, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Editorial Board for the publication of this Newsletter.

MESSAGE FROM THE SPONSOR



BRIG J M KIVUNZI EBS, 'ndc', 'psc' (K)
SPONSOR

The Editorial Board is once again happy to launch 'Newsletter 2', which is a product of National Defence College (NDC) Course 19–2016/17. This Newsletter contains diverse articles that include the Participant's personal experiences and stories on topical issues that affect African societies.

The NDC encourages course participants to share their unique and interesting personal experiences, and this Newsletter is therefore expected to entertain and inform our stakeholders - (Alumni, Faculty, the NDC Community and Friends of the College).

The publication of this Newsletter has been made possible by the direct and timely guidance from the College Commandant and the efficient close coordination of the College Faculty.

Finally, I commend the Participants of Course 19–2016/17 for providing the articles and the Editorial Team for the production of this Newsletter.

INFLUENCE OF INTELLIGENCE SERVICE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS



COL S A WAMWAYI

KENYA NAVY

Intelligence has been with mankind from biblical times, as evidenced by the reference to Moses sending agents to spy in the land of Canaan, the Philistines dispatching Delilah to probe Samson's weaknesses and the Pharisees using Judas to spy on Jesus. Intelligence has since grown and evolved to include clandestine information gathering, analysis, actions under cover, and counter-intelligence. While these functions are common to most intelligence agencies, the exact manner of their dispersal in the organization differ from state to state and depends on their level of democracy. While strategic intelligence agencies promote positive international relations by providing decision makers with crucial intelligence reports, their intrusive clandestine means and method employed presents a dilemma to democracy.

Strategic intelligence generally evaluates information concerning the posture of foreign countries or non-state actors that are usually, though not always, enemies or opponents. The term also refers to targeting and collecting information, analysis, and channeling its use in political or economic affairs of targeted countries. It is an essential component of national power and a key element in decision making in national security, defense, and foreign policies. Strategic intelligence is the broadest of these levels which include information about the capabilities and intentions of foreign countries. Government's intelligence agents

often support diplomatic initiatives that are otherwise unattainable by diplomatic means alone.

A country's economy determines its military strength and its relative power to conduct its foreign policy. Intelligence organizations consequently attach importance to their knowledge on economic information, including data on commerce, natural resources, industrial capacity, and its national product. In establishing accurate foresight on a foreign country's future, intelligence systems require detailed information on the biographic details of the country's leaders. This requirement has expanded with the increasing prominence of international organizations, whose officers must be briefed about their foreign counterparts. Social information on population and topographies together with weather conditions are also critical factors in intelligence picture building.

A country's foreign policy consists of self-serving strategies to safeguard its interests in the international relations milieu. Despite the aforesaid and while intelligence studies were designed for identifiable intellectual discipline, there was still evident failure to align these studies, even at a basic level, to international relations. This position is common in many countries, Kenya included, and it remains a problem to consolidate intelligence community products to foreign policy and the utility of intelligence is still unclear.

Important distinction needs to be drawn, between intelligence services acting as diplomatic conduits, and intelligence services acting as quasi-independent foreign policy maker. While it might be difficult to see the difference between the two, various

accounts suggest that both organizations pursue their own strategies at variance with their foreign ministry.

Calculations of national interests are then evident and can be rationally arrived at through a careful evaluation process of the conditions of states as well as the particulars of its policies dilemma. It is important to understand if foreign policy decisions are being made impulsively, or through consultation with the intelligence community because this linkage with intelligence can focus diplomacy and indeed should be institutionalized so as to make foreign policy and diplomacy to be intelligence driven.

It therefore can be inferred that intelligence is vital for States to survive and States have to understand their environment and their adversaries. Without intelligence a State will "grope in the dark without taking countermeasures". Kenya, and indeed most of Africa, is no exception to this critical requirement and the increase in transnational insecurity, an environment within Africa that permits terrorist operations, diplomatic spats, porous borders, internal conflicts, failed states, lax financial systems, poverty, corruption, and socio-cultural diversity, the continent needs an effective regulated intelligence to steer international relations.

This article demonstrates how intelligence is necessary to drive the formulation and conduct of foreign policy. In addition this discussion seeks to facilitate action oriented strategies by the Government and other actors in Kenya towards effective policy making which will strengthen intelligence information, negotiation skills and understanding the involvement by key stakeholders.

**STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE GENERALLY
EVALUATES INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE POSTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES
OR NON-STATE ACTORS THAT ARE
USUALLY, THOUGH NOT ALWAYS,
ENEMIES OR OPPONENTS.**

A GENERATION AT RISK



MR F O OGOMBE
KENYA FOREST SERVICE

Humans, just like other animals, teach their young ones on how best to survive the world in which we are born. Like other animals, humans nurture their young ones in an effort to enable them survive the hustles of the world. Nonetheless, humans complain a whole lot about how life is unfair. Let me veer off a little bit. I don't believe that life is unfair only to a certain group of people. If you lack money, does that make life harsh? There are those individuals who refuse to relent on our quest to achieve the things we deeply desire such as acquiring wealth to the point that we too do not actually believe that they are as wealthy as they are. In the developing world, or is it the under-developed countries? Africans are the most notorious of people crying foul for misgivings that befall them. Being an African, I'm guilty of this too.

Bordering the horn of Africa is a country at war with itself. Wait a second; that country is at war with its neighbour, Somalia. The militants there have made it their business to disrupt peace in East Africa and beyond. I was hoping you could have guessed the identity of this beloved country by now. If not, you're not slow; it is just not your day to shine. You must have woken on the wrong side of bed. Tomorrow looks promising. In 2010, Kenyans welcomed a new constitution, renewing their hopes on the days to come. I personally waited for a whole year to realise that the common citizen does not bother to look at, leave

alone read, the document. Way back when I was young and protected by my parents, thanks mommy and daddy, I never cared too. You should thank your parents too for they sacrificed going places and enjoying each other's company to make sure you were fed, dressed, educated, and protected from the calm but cold wind that make the night inhumane.

Apart from the devolved system of governance, many Kenyans are oblivious of the fruits that hang from this tree. The branches provide us with a clear roadmap of how the farmers who cultivated and weeded this document had the best of intentions for Kenyans. For the first time, there was no need for leaders to be pro-government to access national resources. If memories and history lessons serve me right, Kenya has had good and bad leaders. The good have just never had the opportunity to sit on the revered house on the hill because politics is a dirty game where the loudest carry the day. Little care is given to charismatic and inspirational leaders capable of providing a sense of direction to the hopeless. For the sake of fairness, even Americans are tussling with their own share of challenges in the political arena.

**BORDERING THE
HORN OF AFRICA
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IN EAST AFRICA
AND BEYOND.**

We are fond of being bed mates with the loudest, less rational, and egocentric persons who parade themselves as God-chosen leaders. I recently read a book that propagates the idea that positive attracts positive and vice versa. In this context therefore, our choices mirror our interests. That is, we are as corrupt as the leaders we elect. We elect wealthy individuals who can part with a few shillings every time they are on the campaign trail. Due to skyrocketing levels of unemployment and poverty, voters care less to query the source of funds used by political candidates. Unable to say no to irrational individuals with little leadership qualities, corruption is publicly condemned but the younger generations do not mind acquiring wealth with the snap of a finger.

Today, adults hardly have the time to nurture positive attitudes and instil discipline in their children. Parents are more concerned with making money that they forget to inculcate qualities of hard work, diligence, honesty, and patience to their children. This digital era has far reaching effects on our morals. How important a man or woman is in the society is pegged on how wealthy he or she is. Most corrupt leaders lead lavish lives roaming freely instead of spending time behind closed prisons like caged animals that they are. Who will save our generation from this rot? The rot is so bad that our children do not consider corruption stale and inedible. Fresh graduates no longer have the patience to work hard for Porsche cars and palatial homes. All they want is to experience everything good instantaneously. The phrase, "Rome was not built in a day" has become unfashionable.

Are we staring at a dying breed? Are we to blame? Are changes in time to blame? Can we do something about it? These are weighty questions that cannot be exhausted in a simple narrative. Well, if we want to rest in peace after all is said and done; it is a good idea to rethink our parenting and remember that choices can have dire implications. For this reason, it is easier to bend a wet tree branch. Take it from a professional and seasoned fisherman. I know you saw what I did there, ha-ha... ha-ha. Did you join the dots?

ETHNICITY AND INTEGRATION IN AFRICA



MR P A AKAGWU

DEFENCE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (DIA) - NIGERIA

Over the decades, scholars have endeavoured to develop a set of theories to explain how to mitigate the negative influence of ethnicity and maximize its positive attributes. Some of the theories are, Colonial Concept, Primordial Concept, Modernization Viewpoint, Class Concept and Invented or Constructed Ethnicity.

The various theories of ethnicity have their glaring inadequacies. The colonial concept, modernization and primordial viewpoints tend to support racist justification for the colonial adventure in Africa. The civilizing or messianic misconception of ethnicity by colonial apologists cannot explain the magnitude of alienation of the Africans from the economic and political process or the disintegrative machinations arising from it. Ethnicity equally cuts across class consciousness although it may be employed to further class objectives.

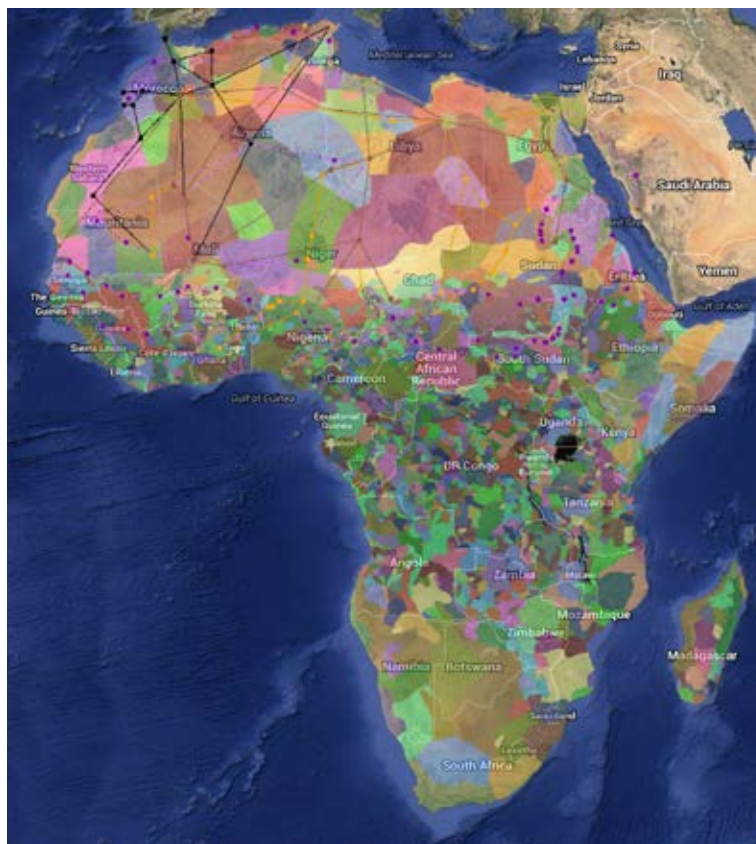
The Invented or Constructed version sees ethnicity or tribalism as a phenomenon brought about by external or exogenous forces. Such forces among others include the missionaries, migrants and colonial anthropologists. This view had earlier been expressed by those who observed that ethnic movements may be created and instigated to action by the new men of power to further their own special interests. In this regard, the exclusiveness of the ethnic group is stressed. The colonialists used this to alienate Africans from their society to facilitate economic exploitation.

The invented or constructed theory of ethnicity seems to aptly explain the phenomenon in Africa. For instance, in the case of Burundi, Missionary and colonial historiography classified the population into races and castes. It made a clear-cut distinction between Hamites, Bantu and pygmies. The Tusti were placed at the top of the society as the Hamite pastoralists who had come from the north to civilize the Hutus, an agricultural population related to the Bantu people. This largely underlines the disintegrative ethnic conflict that has metamorphosed into the spectre of ethnic-cleansing and outright genocide in Burundi.

In Morocco, the French colonialists elevated the Berbers above the Arab communities. The Berbers were portrayed as possessing a high aptitude for work and a character devoid of aggressive fanaticism. They went further to try to de-islamise the Berbers and Christianise them in order to create a new identity for them. The new

ideological position was used to cause conflict between the Arabs and the Berbers. Similar manipulation of ethnicity was used to segregate and polarize the various ethnic groups in many other countries. In Zaire, the Belgian officials used the term “Ngala” in the nineteenth century to refer to the peoples dwelling along the Zaire River. Luhya ethnic identity in Kenya was a colonial invention. Ethnic animosity was also created between the Blacks and the Moors in Mauritania through French manipulations.

In this regard, colonialism laid the foundation for ethnic conflicts adversely affecting national integration in Africa today. This is based on creed, need and greed resulting in grievances as centrifugal forces tend to superintend centripetal ones in terms of “pull and push” diverts focus from integration towards disintegration. According to Bob Marley, *“Africa unite: Cause we are moving out of Babylon. And we are going to our Father’s Land...”*



SAYINGS OF WISDOM FROM THE GUSII COMMUNITY

The *Gusii* is a Bantu community that makes one of the forty two communities in the Republic of Kenya and is found on the western part of the country. Members of the community speak *ekegusii* language. Culturally, the community was guided in its everyday life by wise sayings imparted down the generations by the elderly. The following are some of the *ekegusii* wise sayings with accompanying English language translations.

Abamur ambanga bande, tochaya bande – (*Abamura nigobabwekaine abande tochayabande*); *abamura* are young men of marriage age. This saying means that all men are just like the others and much as all men may not be equally strong, do not underrate any of them. Every locality has its best and do not therefore overly praise your own or underrate others. This saying cautions against clan or community bigotry.

Abanda mbairokaine; Onchon'gaagatama ekworo kiamagakayebwate; *abanda* are rich people and despite the confidence normally exuded by rich people they normally revere or fear each other depending on who is more endowed than the other. The story here is that once there were two rich men Onchong'a and Kimaiga who unknowingly met at the home of a beautiful girl whom they intended to woo. Onchong'a arrived at the home earlier and when Kimaiga later arrived for the same purpose, Onchong'a who was less wealthy stealthily disappeared into thin air. The moral of the story here is that it is disastrous to be weak.

Banto 'bamo 'mbachayani; people of the same blood despise each other. Familiarity breeds contempt or a prophet is not respected in his own country.

Basacha tibanakobisana mbara; the word "*abasacha*" refers to men in plural therefore the saying goes that men do not conceal any secrets from each other. Men disclose their failures and weaknesses openly to each other. Even old men will share the same with small boys and caution



DR. E MAGARA
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE - KENYA

against disclosing the same. Believe you me, it is very hard for the same to be disclosed to anyone, not even the small boys could disclose the same. This was meant to hold and maintain the stature of men as heads of the family. I believe this holds true to a large extent today not only within the Gusii community but within the male folk worldwide

'Banto 'mba 'maiso 'mioyo etamanyaini; we judge people by their appearances little do we know their hearts. In most cases people trust others on first sight without taking time to understand the kind of people they are. The saying cautions against such behaviour and calls upon people to be wary of flattery because the praises uttered by a person upon the other may not be what the interlocutor has in mind. Things are not always what they look like. Not all that glitters is always gold.

Chaga bwangwe tureti ko'bwanchwe ny'omba; better be despised by your own contemporaries but be respected and loved at home and especially in your own house. The moral here is that if your own people respect you it does not matter what the others say or think about you.

Chaga osirebuna Ombati asirete, agachaakairana n'omoreroro; May you disappear the way Ombati did and later resurfaced but "carrying fire". Fire in

ekegusii is *omoreroro*. The story line here is that Ombati is the only known person from Gusiiland to have been taken as a slave from the community by the Arab slave traders and later rescued by British soldiers en route to the coast. He was brought back home by the British soldiers who carried guns with them. The moral of the story here is that the worst can end up well.

Eganyete nyanakwoma; Patience pays, this saying advises people against being too much in a hurry for results.

'Nse y'abande nkenama gesabire, menyabosonsogoro; *Ense* is the *Ekegusii* word for a country and *ekenama* is the word for thigh. Translated this means living in a foreign land is like operating on a borrowed thigh. The owner can take it back any time if one can imagine this kind of situation. This is advice to foreigners that once in a foreign land or a visitor somewhere beware that hospitality can come to an end any time.

Gesimba nkianakoriera asekemenyete; *Egesimba* is a jackal and it never steals or kills animals especially tamed ones where it lives as it is likely to be hunted and killed. One should keep a good reputation within the area where s/he lives.

Ira 'magoro make; Do not be too much in a hurry to do something. Some situations require that one gives thought to the action envisaged as the result may end up being disastrous. In other words patience pays.

Ituko rimo ndioro, kwanja abako meremo tekoera; one day is like laziness; use it to visit in-laws as chores will never end. This is advice to those people who work throughout without taking any rest. That it is important to set aside time for other issues.

Kare nkare na rero ndero; Ancient ago is ancient ago and now or today is today. Bygones are bygones and they should be treated as such. Things change with time and change is a fact of life.

'Kebe'nkia'mony'ene; A bad thing (*ekebe*) has its owner. One may not like something but he should know that the

thing that he does not like belongs to someone else who likes it. It is a warning to people to always bear in mind that one man's poison is another man's meat. Concern yourself with your own business and do not prod into others business.

'Mechie'maburu; Homesteads (*emechie*) are synonymous with the initiator's seclusion chambers. This is advice to people who keep talking or gossiping about private issues within their homes that other homes also have their own issues or problems. It is therefore important to keep family secrets secret.

'Mominchori'imi tan'gana 'moseraibu; Gusiiland is a generally cold place and the mornings can be unforgivingly so. Therefore the person who braves early morning cold to work is assumed better than the one who chooses to warm himself at the fireplace. This is advice against lazing around instead of engaging in productive work.

Nyama 'nke yakooru 'bokima 'kee; A small piece of meat (*eny'ama*) finishes up a heap of ugali (meal made out of a mixture of corn flour and hot water) in the straw plate (*ekee*). The moral here is that one should not despise a small thing or person. However, should one decide to do so then he should remember the consequences of the biblical story of David and Goliath.

Ogosimora obonyansi gose emurwa; literally translated it means uprooting grass (*obony'ansi*). During the old days when one genuinely begged for mercy or forgiveness he subconsciously uprooted grass. When this happened then such a person deserved forgiveness whatever the circumstances. This is advice to people who have difficulties forgiving others. Today is my turn tomorrow is yours.

Ore agaya oteba are abe n'orabe oteba are agaya; the person in a comfortable position who claims not to be comfortable and that whom people think is in misery says he is comfortable. In most cases those treated well fail to realize so. This advises people to appreciate their situations accordingly.

Rigwa ndiaitete omomanyi; The Gusi people are neighbours to among others the Kipsigis and Maasai. The story is told of a Maasai who felt a severe pain in his foot, on searching for the cause he found a small thorn and seeing it as tiny and not worthy causing him the pain returned it back. Later it proved poisonous and killed him. The moral of the story is that never take anything for granted, even a small thing or situation can be fatal.

'Rogena'ruya rwaborwa 'nsio'ngiya; A fine grindstone lacks a good milling stone. There before the advent of the modern posho mill, people used to grind finger millet for flour using two stones, one small (*ensio*) the other big (*orogena*) hence the grinding and milling stones. The small went on top of the big one. This is in reference to those good women who had the misfortune of marrying lazy husbands and vice versa.

'Semi 'nching'ana 'nguru; Wisdom (*chisemi*) is superior to physical strength. This cautions people who prefer to use force or bulldoze their way when solving problems. That it is easier to apply tact or intellect when addressing issues as this ensures lasting consensus and peace even when the adversary is vanquished.

Seria engochu korwa e'kenagwa teira chingero Bogirango; Chase the parrot away from the hedge to stop it from taping our songs (*chingero* - in this case secrets) and taking them to Bogirango (one of the regions in Gusiiland). The moral here is that

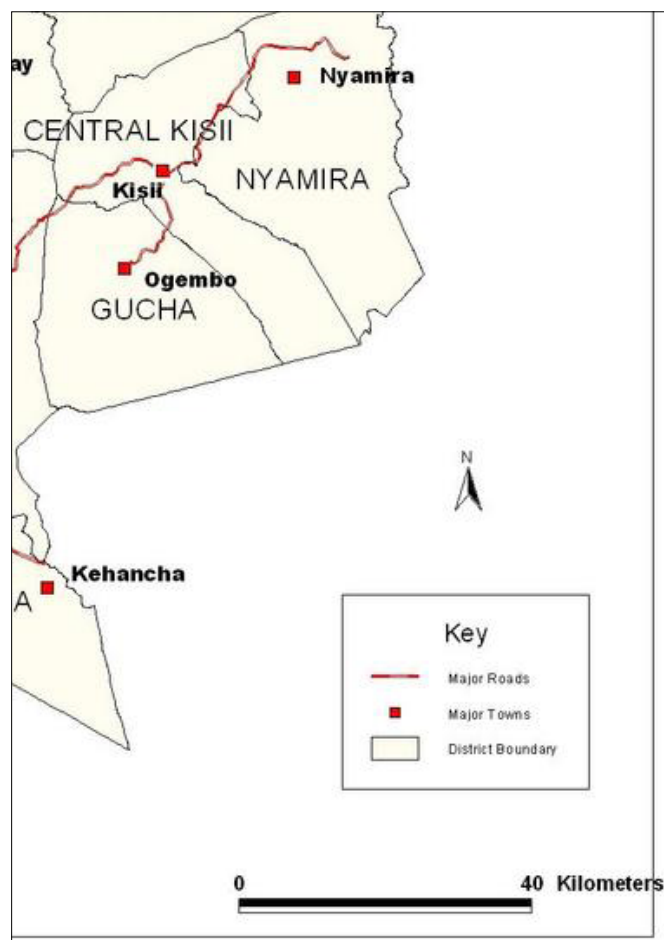
it is important to be wary of spies lacking around.

Tonaria 'mogeni ('mogere) borere onarire inse; Do not allow a stranger to be accustomed to sharing your bed. She or he should be content with sleeping on the floor. Like the story of the Arab and the camel, the stranger may eventually topple you and take control of your affairs. Familiarity brings contempt.

Tonia ase okorwa; (Tosaria ase okorwa)- Do not defecate where you have found refuge or been sheltering. Advices that no matter how bad a situation has been, never mess up where you have been or are coming from. You never know, you may need the same again. One may never be aware of the importance of a well until it dries up.

Yamerire ekuri; It has swallowed the thighbone (*ekuri*). It means whatever was happening has come to an end and it should be accepted as so. The situation has reached a point of no return and is irreversible. This is espoused when a matter cannot be resolved further. For example if a marriage has irretrievably broken down the parties should accept it and carry on. Do not cry over spilt milk.

Ya 'mokungu teri 'keu; the slaughtered cow that belongs to a woman has no provision for belly meat! Normally when a butcher completes slaughtering a cow, he cuts and tastes a small portion of the meat. However, if the cow belongs to a woman she will not accept any part to be removed no matter how small. This shows how strict women are with their properties, allowing no wastage hence preserving the same unlike men.



INTRODUCTION OF MONEY ECONOMY INTO NATIVE KENYA



MR J M MURAGE

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE - KENYA

Prior to the coming of the white man in the country we now call Kenya, the land was not demarcated and the various multi ethnic communities occupied various parts of the land with boundaries that were mainly porous. Given there was abundance of land they could enlarge their territories through common understanding between communities or clans.

Trade still existed between members of a given clan or communities through barter method. This mainly involved food items like millet, yams, cassava and other farm produce for the farming community like Kikuyu who dominated the country's central part. On the other hand the pastoralists Maasai people who neighbored them to the south, where presently the city of Nairobi lies, could exchange cows and hides for grains. Many other communities in Kenya were doing the same. Wealth was measured by the number of wives a man had and in how big his herd of cattle.

This however does not mean that all was well as conflicts existed between communities. Such conflict included cattle raids between communities, for this was the main way of paying dowry. It's important to note that this practice still exists in some communities of Kenya especially the Northern part

With the entry of the white man

in the 19th century through the Imperial British East African Company (IBEAC), the trading method changed significantly. The white man came with a different lifestyle from the native Kenyan person. From a decision he knew nothing about, the native Kenyan person was subjected to working for the British on land that was previously his. And now he was required to accept money that he had not known. Life continued changing for him when he realized that he could actually do better business with the white man employing him as a laborer instead of working on his piece of land. Building of the railway line by the company meant that natives could even obtain employment further from home. At this time, about 2000 Kikuyu were employed by the white man on their farms to make produce that they could sell to the company.

This again changed when Kenya became a colony in 1902 and Sir Charles Elliot was posted as the Governor. The native was forced to give in through coercion of his land and through passage of various ordinances the colonialist had been able to acquire 368,125 acres of land. This meant less income for the Kenyan African who had been hospitable thus far to the white man

and was forced to work on his farms and paid less. Instead of being left to do what would build his economy in other words he had been dominated and was actually no longer free in his country.

Life got even harder for the natives as the colonialist sought ways of growing the economy and by 1910 Africans were contributing 40 percent to the economy of the British in comparison to 20 per cent by the British. In Kikuyu land they produced beans and maize while sesame seed was produced in Nyanza. This is according to Bruce Barman in his book, *CONTROL & CRISIS IN COLONIAL KENYA*.

It would be important to note that the railway line from Mombasa to Uganda which the British were using for import and export trade had got funding from the British government by loaning Imperial British East African Company. The money generated by the African Kenyan through forced labor is what was used to repay the loan without any positive return or regard to him. The introduction of more ordinances among them the Hut Tax made the African to work even harder for the white man in order to produce enough to pay tax and to cater for his or her family's needs. By 1910 the white man had exploited the African

land such that Nyanza region could be said to be the area that was sustaining the railway. Not only did he do his exploits in agricultural produce. He plundered the wildlife of the African by killing elephants for ivory which he could export to far countries. The introduction of chiefs in the governance system of the British didn't help matters for the native, for this meant that he was to be followed and even chased by the chief to pay the Hut Tax.

It's important to therefore expose the social contract between the white men who in this understanding meant civilized and the native African took place. It's the native who paid the cost of being introduced to the modern trade, where he also learnt that business can be carried out locally and internationally.



PARTING SHOT WITH MY STEP-BROTHER



MR E J NJUE

MINISTRY OF DEVOLUTION & PLANNING - KENYA

The burial was slated for Thursday of that cold Month of August. I had planned to go to Nairobi on that Tuesday morning, sort out my official engagements with the Ministry the following day on Wednesday and part of Thursday morning so that I could have ample time to travel back to my station.

That was not to be. Only a few minutes on the journey, my aunt called me and enquired whether I was at home. The question was odd for she knew very well that I was not on leave. I told her I was not and she cut off the phone without explanation. About an hour later, my wife called me and from her talk I got a straight answer that something was wrong. My step-sister was dead.

Due to the closeness I had with my step-brother then, I cancelled my Nairobi trip and headed straight home. On reaching home it was chaotic. My brother's in-laws were up in arms claiming that the death of their daughter was not natural. I immediately realized just how little I knew about my so called brother. Slowly information about how he mistreated the wife started leaking from their immediate neighbours and the stories were just wild. The fact that we lived about ten kilometres away made me and my siblings not dispute the talk but promised to become keen as to the true character of our elder brother.

The entire affair was so sad particularly seeing his tiny children, the last of whom had not even joined baby class. In fact out of

the love we had for their mother we decided to adopt the three children temporary until they were of age. But this was on condition that my step-brother will continue providing everything to them with my mother babysitting the last born.

Things went horribly wrong immediately and even before grass could grow on his wife's grave, he was already married. He totally forgot our agreement and never came to see his children. It continued like that for three years and I was getting agitated by the day. Finally I mobilized my sisters against my mother's will and packed the children back to their father's house. The action was of course meant to straighten our step-brother to live a responsible life. But this worsened my relationship with him to a point where we could no longer see eye to eye. By this time the man was eagerly waiting for his late wife's pension and socially, he was on his third wife.

From the way the entire affair was handled by his in-laws through the courts I became a co-administrator of his wife's estate and when the first cheque of 0.95 million came, it was in both our names. I did not want anything to do with the guy and I prayed and hoped at least part of the money

will go towards his three children as was the wife's wish. I was wrong. Despite the fact that the first born had just completed form four all pleas from the relatives to spare part of the money for the girls' education were met with arrogance from the father. In fact after opening a joint account to facilitate processing of the cheque, the guy transferred the entire amount to his account the following day to lock me out of the transactions. The money was squandered in less than three months and by this time the number of wives was countless.

There was a second instalment of the same amount which he obtained fraudulently by forging a doctor's letter to the effect that the first born daughter, who was now stranded at home, was admitted at Kenyatta Hospital in critical condition and urgently required funds to save her life.

The Pensions Department in Embu was very kind to pay. The guy was back to the bachelors' club and all this without our knowledge.

Then one day his allegedly sick daughter just walked into the Pensions Department in Embu to see a friend who worked there and miraculously stumbled on the forged letter. It was the saddest day for that girl since the demise of her mother. She went straight to my sister's residence and together they sent me a copy of the letter. In fact the matter was so serious that my entire family now decided to have the man jailed for obtaining money fraudulently. We thought we had a tight case until we visited the Tharaka Nithi DCIO's office. The daughter recorded a statement and the DCIO took the forged letter and promised to investigate the matter with the intention of prosecution.

What followed the investigation is hard to believe. The guy took the case personally and on that very evening visited my step-brother and arrested him. We believe this was to soften him as the guy was never booked in and when we followed up after three days as promised by the DCIO we were dismissed as intruders into the private family affairs of this wicked man and that we can go to court privately and have our grievances addressed as the office of the DCIO does not deal with family matters.

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SEAL COLONY IN NAMIBIA



COLE IKUYU
NAMIBIAN DEFENCE FORCE

Southern Africa especially Namibian coast is the place of Cape Fur Seal, a species of Sea Lion, also known as *Arctocephalus Pusillus*. This species inhabits mostly at Cape Cross Seal Reserve, where they mate and reproduce. Cape Cross is a small headland in the South Atlantic, in Skeleton Coast, western coast of Namibia, on the highway some 60 kilometres north of the fishing town of Hentiesbay, approximately 120 Km from the coastal town of Swakopmund to the north.

A survey done by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources found that there are altogether 24 seal colonies along the western coast ranging from Namibia to South Africa with the population of about 650 000 animals. Out

of these, Cape Cross is considered to be the largest breeding colony of these types of seal ever discovered on planet with up to 200 000 seals present during the months of November and December. This time is believed to be a come together for the seals to give birth and enjoy the hot and favourable sun. Seals move from colony to colony and can visit most of them in twenty months.

A Portuguese explorer by the name of Diego Cáo arrived at Cape Cross in 1486 on his way to India and erected a stone (*padrão in Portuguese*) with a cross on top, which symbolises his discovery of the place and his country's claim to the territory. The cross became one of the important landmarks of the 15th century navigational aid and is known as 'The Cabo de Padrão' which translate "Cape Cross" in English.

There are different types of seals but the one inhabiting in Namibian coast are called Fur Seals because of their thick pelt. The difference between True Seals and Fur seal is that True seal have only a thin covering of hair, while Fur seals have a thick layer of short soft fur, which is protected by a layer of longer, harder hair, to protect it from staying dry even under water. The seal is too fat such that the big part of its body is covered by fat.

The fat formation under the skin give seals a good isolation against the

cold Benguela current. Seal pups pelts are used to produce beautiful soft coat for centuries, which is an expensive commodity in the market. Although the adult's fur is too grainy to be used in the fur industry, there are quite a number of products it can produce such as belts and bags.

Male seals can grow big to weigh from 190kg to 380kg and are always controlling their territory whilst looking after their harem of 5 to 25 females. Female seals are a lot smaller than bulls, and weigh only up to 75kg.

When they mate and the female



Stone erected by Portuguese seafarer in 1486

conceive, the pregnant female join the colony to wait for eight months until it gets a younger one. The next mating season starts only 7 days after giving birth. Most seals give birth during the months of November and December. When youngsters are born, they weigh between 4kg and 6.5kg. After giving birth the mother has to return to the sea to feed, leaving youngster without protection and therefore vulnerable to be hunted by jackals and hyenas that roam the desert.

Seals feed on fish and it is estimated that the bull can consume up to 270kg of fish per year. Their favourite's fish are Cape horse mackerel, Cape hake, Lantern fish and Pelagic goby all of which are found in Namibian water. Youngsters start feeding on fish when they are about four months old and can stay in the water for up to four days. Given their number and the consumption of fish, it is considered a burden in Namibia. The government carries out culling exercises regularly to reduce the highly increasing number of seals, amid objections from International Environmental Organisations. Apart from culling, seals are also hunted at sea by sharks and killer whales and on land by black-backed jackals and brown hyenas, which made good meal

On the contrary, seal watching is one of the popular tourism activities in Namibia. It is believed that about 15% (just over 150 000) of tourists who visited Namibia in 2011 visited Cape Cross and other colonies to watch seals. Based on that growth trends, it is predicted that by 2017 as many as 180,000 tourists will participate in seal watching, generating close to \$5 million in direct revenues. The watching area is convenient to visitors as they can view the seals from a 200m walkway. There is also a constructed recycled plastic suitable for wheelchairs. Tourist can enjoy other facilities available at the site such as information points, toilets and a picnic spot among others.

TERRORISM: THE BIGGEST THREAT OF OUR TIME



MR T M KALUMA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - KENYA

Mankind has had to contend with serious threats since time immemorial. From epidemics to wars, to natural disasters, man has had to fight for survival. The rise of terrorism therefore presents the latest threat to mankind. While terrorism is not a new phenomenon, the frequency, pervasiveness and the number of casualties resulting from the menace has risen over the recent past ushering in a new era in unending threats to mankind.

Many people thought that the death of Osama bin Laden at the hands of American Navy Seals in Abbottabad, Pakistan in 2011, would herald the end of terrorism. The death emboldened the American Armed Forces which moved with zeal and deployed the new killer machines (drones), in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Syria, Iraq, and Somalia. For a while it seemed like terrorists had nowhere to hide.

This excitement was however short lived. In Kenya, for example, Al Shabaab from the neighbouring Somalia wreaked havoc in the major towns leading to travel advisories by western countries against unnecessary travel to Kenya. Kenyans paid not only with their blood, but also with their pockets as tourists suddenly vanished from the coastal towns of Mombasa, Kilifi, Lamu and Malindi.

While sympathies flowed during the day, behind closed doors there were whispers

that corruption and lax security systems were the main causes of the attacks. Then terrorists struck in France, not once, but twice and then again. The same scenario was repeated in America, Canada, and Belgium which were thought to have better intelligence systems and law enforcement agencies.

While the Arab world has had to endure the brunt of terrorism for very long, no one took it seriously as it was considered to be "normal" in that part of the world. As a result, the intelligence community missed the signs of the changing nature of terrorism until it hit the heart of Europe.

Today, a terrorist is likely to be a lone ranger wielding a sophisticated machine gun or a suicide vest. The morphing of terrorism from large scale massacres orchestrated using vehicles laden with explosives or bombs planted in buildings and public places, to lone rangers wielding machine guns shows how terrorism has evolved with time. This has presented a new challenge to law enforcers as it is difficult to police each and every individual.

Furthermore, the old intelligence gathering mechanism which involved listening to chatter over various networks has come under serious challenges. The rise of internet based communications with end to end encryption has limited the reach of intelligence gathering making it easy for would be terrorists to plan and coordinate their activities undetected.

As casualties rise, and law enforcers struggle to neutralize threats, citizens feeling threatened have become intolerant and this is likely to get worse. One area which is likely to come under serious threat is free movement of people. Whether putting up barriers at border points will reduce the threat of terrorism only time will tell. However what is clear is that as long as internet based communications with state of the art encryption continues to grow and the fruits of globalization remain unevenly distributed, terrorism will continue to be a menace to the unforeseeable future.

LOCAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

THE CASE OF ABUNZI - MEDIATION IN RWANDA



BRIG GEN J DEMALI

RWANDA DEFENCE FORCE

When it comes to native mechanisms for resolving conflicts in Rwanda, the Gacaca courts dominate present literature and policy analyses. However, Gacaca courts concluded their hearing of Genocide cases in 2010 and formally closed in June 2012, whereas digitisation of copies of archives from Gacaca courts is in progress. As Rwanda continues to promote its post conflict reconstruction and development programs in the quest for strong and sustainable peace, the country has to grapple with the reality that conflict is an unavoidable and pervasive feature of social reality. Carrying the programme of local ownership for conflict resolution, the government of Rwanda passed the Organic Law No. 31/2006 that identifies the role of *Abunzi* local intermediaries in conflict resolution of disputes and crimes. The *Abunzi* engages with only civil and penal cases that occur in present-day Rwanda, hence Genocide cases are outside their jurisdiction. Like *Gacaca*, the *Abunzi* mediation system is motivated by Rwandan traditional dispute resolution system that promotes local capacity in the resolution of conflicts.

Abunzi-mediators are an organ meant to provide a framework of obligatory mediation prior to submission of a case before the first degree courts; literally translated, *Abunzi* means 'those who reconcile.' *Abunzi* are mandated by law; Article 159 of the Rwandan Constitution, and the Organic Law No.

31/2006 and Organic Law No. 02/2010/OL on the Authority, Functioning and Capability of *Abunzi* mediation committees.

Abunzi mediators are not the only local institution that attempt to resolve a dispute between parties, others include;

- The *inama y'umuryango* – i.e. family level meetings,
- The *inam y'umudugudu*, i.e. village level meetings,
- The *Abunzi* mediators, i.e. those who reconcile,
- The *Gacaca* courts - meant for Genocide crimes,
- The primary courts.

The *Abunzi* is a homegrown system which existed in Rwanda before colonialism; objective is to unite two parties who have a disagreement. *Abunzi* mediation can be correlated with similar traditional dispute resolve structures in other parts of Africa like;

- Kogtla in Botswana,
- Bashingantahe in Burundi,
- Dare in Republic of Zimbabwe

Abunzi mediation in Rwanda qualifies to be branded as a form of local conflict resolution and justice. The responsibility for peace rests with individuals and local communities, not only Track 1 Diplomats; Local justice system exists at the local level and is community driven.

"Any country emerging from conflict

and embarking on a peacebuilding process, shouldn't exclude its people, and it should always consider its own specific circumstances and context." Rwanda's President, Paul Kagame, Nov 2011.

Anatomy of the *Abunzi* Mediators.

Abunzi, like their colleagues, the *inyangamugayo* in the Gacaca courts are people of integrity and are expected to have mediation skills. The cell council elects the *Abunzi* whose members serve a term of two years that is renewable.

Conceptualising *Abunzi* Mediators.

Abunzi mediation is in line with the decentralisation of development and Government efforts towards confining harmony processes; can be branded as 'grassroots justice.'

Jurisdiction of the *Abunzi*. The *Abunzi* have a broad jurisdiction which includes:

- Civil disputes
- Paternity issues, matrimonial disputes
- Breach of contract, labour cases
- Disputes related to land and other assets below 3 million Rwandan francs (US\$3700)
- Criminal cases; Theft, larceny and extortion, Domestic violence, assault, etc.

The State and the *Abunzi* Mediators.

Abunzi mediation are mandated by the Organic Law of 2006 and 2010 on Mediation



Gacaca court in session

Committees. Like *Gacaca* courts, the *Abunzi* follows an organized customary schema; although their decisions are inspired by custom. Formal courts will not reflect a dispute unless the *Abunzi* have first ruled on the dispute; particularly if the dispute's property value is below three million Rwandan francs. The state supports *Abunzi* by dealing with those who fail to fulfil with mediation processes. The state also ensures that *Abunzi* mediators get legal literacy and dispute resolution skills training.

Local Justice and Conflict Resolution

Grassroots peace building: *Abunzi* are local actors playing a prominent peace-building role; the *Abunzi* approach encourages conciliation and mediation which ultimately promotes restoration through a participatory justice. Figures from the Rwanda Ministry of Justice - Minijust show that 80.5 % of the cases handled by *Abunzi* committees are not appealed against, while more than 50% of their verdicts appealed against in classic courts are upheld by the court. A survey conducted by Rwanda Governance Board in 2014 also showed that 67% of Rwandans were pleased with the work done by *Abunzi*.

Abunzi-Mediators and the Abanyarwanda

Concept. *Abunzi* processes conjure the opinion of *Abanyarwanda*, connotation of Rwandanness (unity); the notion of *Abanyarwanda* symbolises the concept of imagined community and nurtures to heal the ideological divide in the society; the Rwandan government says this approach is a necessary step towards unity and reconciliation after the trauma of Genocide; the new Rwandan education curriculum in primary and secondary schools integrate peace content in line with the story of unity, emphasizing the notion of *Abanyarwanda*.

Conclusion

Rwanda's strategy towards post conflict resolution is unique, context specific and informed by its scarred history. *Abunzi* mediation concept certainly evokes a sense of national belonging and promotes local justice. Countries especially those going through periods of post-conflict reconstruction can emulate Rwanda's model of localising justice.

EDUCATION AS A GOOD INVESTMENT



MR ABRAHAM MWAURA
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION - KENYA

Nelson Mandela once said that “education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world”. I dare add that education is the most profitable investment that you can give to a human being.

The reality of the above is evidenced by the complete transformation it gives to anyone who gets a good exposure to it in whichever discipline. It gives the person an enhanced ability to quickly master his/her environment and manipulate it to their advantage. Survival at all levels is hinged on this ability. Points of view and perspectives, vision of the future and the ability to formulate goals through which the vision will be realized depends on the level of exposure. Education here is used in a broad sense without limiting it to book knowledge. For instant a person who is exposed to ways of making money through business and how to keep the money from childhood is bound to become a rich person in future. This person is highly educated in taking care of money. This is what a good capitalist does.

To bring the point home, take the example of renowned environmentalist, Professor Wangari Maathai who won the Nobel peace prize for her contribution to environmental conservation. She was born and raised in Tetu village in Nyeri County just like any

other girl in her village. What made a world of difference between her and her peers in the village is that she received a sound education.

How is the education that Wangari Maathai receive an investment? Simply put, investment means bringing in capital, combining it with labour and other factors of production to produce the desired goods and services and sell them at a profit. Making profit is key and it is what drives investment. Higher profits demands high investment, if all other factors remain equal. Invest an education in a person and the results (profit) that comes out of it are exponentially higher than the input (investment).

In the case of Wangari Maathai, she became a professor, impacting on many lives of the students she taught. She contributed to the world and to Kenya in particular through her efforts on conserving forests. The benefits that she bequeathed the world far outweigh the amount used to educate her.

Countries therefore ought to make the provision of quality education their top priority. The corporate world ought to join in this investment because they too have a stake in it. They require highly educated and qualified people to work for them. Some of these corporations like Equity Bank have realised this and have made provision of quality education a part of their corporate social responsibility.

Apart from the corporate world, charitable organizations need government support and encouragement to venture into provision of quality education especially for the needy. The best example in Kenya is the Starehe Boys' Centre which is well known for giving top quality education to needy boys. Starehe has always been sponsored by charitable organizations like the Save the Children Fund and many others.

With a good education, the future of a country is secured.

THE HISTORICAL IDENTITY OF ZIMBABWE



GP CAPT W CHIKUKWA
ZIMBABWE DEFENCE FORCES

Countries across the globe derived their names from various facets of their history. Some names originate from the natural phenomenon of the environment while some from historical events. The Republic of Zimbabwe curved its name from a famed and imposing fete of great architectural engineering done in the 14th century now called Zimbabwe Ruins. Below is a second wall, a metre inside the enclosure forming a passage way extending over 800 metres with the walls 11 metres high at some points.

Zimbabwe derives its name from its earliest civilization “*DzimbaDzeMahwe*” translated “Houses of Stones” now called “Zimbabwe Ruins” for tourist purposes. In the Zimbabwe Ruins, there are soapstone birds which were and have become symbols of Royalty. The ‘*Hungwe*’ bird is one of the symbols on the Zimbabwe flag.

Located 24 kilometres from Masvingo town, Zimbabwe Ruins was the home for the inhabitants of the Great Zimbabwe Kingdom. During the referendum for the new Constitution of Zimbabwe, quite a good number of Zimbabweans had proposed that the country should be renamed the ‘Republic of Great Zimbabwe’. The proposal signified the importance and the pride that Zimbabweans attach to the history and future of their country. Notwithstanding, Zimbabwe, the country and the Great Zimbabwe Ruins are inseparable.

The two major political parties that fought for the liberation of Zimbabwe also pre-fixed the names of their parties with Zimbabwe hence the ruling party’s name starts with the name Zimbabwe. It is solely believed that the Great Zimbabwe Kingdom’s sphere of influence and spread of trade spanned across the seas to China, the Arab world, to the South, upto Mapungubwe in South Africa, a great party of Mozambique and to the North to the Zambezi River. Most of these areas in Southern Africa in later years, became part of the Great Mwenemutapa Empire, making a revered history of Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwe Ruins were constructed in the 14th century and was the seat of the Kingdom of the Bantu people who at some point were over 18000 in the Kingdom. The Ruins, are therefore, over 900 years old and are ‘a must see’ tourist resort. Spanning over 800 hectares, the Kingdom comprises three architectural areas namely the Great Enclosure, the Valley Ruins and the Hill Complex.

The Great Enclosure, built out of neatly cut granite stones is a marvel to look at and most importantly gives one an indication of early civilization and the great architectural work that took place in Zimbabwe.

It is not by sheer coincidence that the Ruins are colloquially called the ‘House of Stones’ which is a reflection of the

architectural prowess and skills of the people of Zimbabwe. The outskirt is two hundred and fifty meters long and the height is eleven metres.

The Hill Complex was the royal site where the King and his close associates presided over Kingdom issues. The valley ruins provided living and agricultural production areas for the majority of the people of the Kingdom. It must be borne in mind that the Bantu people were mainly pastoralists.

While trade kept the community prosperous, religious life was also rich at Great Zimbabwe. The Ruins were declared a UNESCO World Heritage in 1986. The way it was built is not found anywhere else making it one of its kind in Africa. Shona people were some of the first settlers in the region and for many centuries lived in these green savannah plains. The town of Great Zimbabwe was the capital of trade during the 11th and 15th centuries

In conclusion, Zimbabwe, the ‘House of Stones’, ‘*DzimbaDzeMahwe*’, has a rich history worth exploring. In particular, the African people in their entirety, Kenyans included should develop the propensity to explore the history of their compatriots. In as much as each country has an identity, Zimbabwe’s name came from the exploits of the Great Zimbabwe Kingdom.



The granite walls towers and platforms are unique in Africa and in the world.

DIPLOMACY AT WORK



MR SALIM M SALIM

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - KENYA

Diplomatic negotiations can be pretty dry and boring, both to the practitioner as well as the uninitiated. There are many a time when the casual observer to the proceedings in a multilateral negotiation, has turned to me and asked, with a lot of sympathy, “Is this what you go through every day?” The dearth of ceremonial platitudes, salutations, niceties, double talk, innuendos, inflexions, insinuations and diplomatic jargon can leave a non-diplomat quite perplexed as to what the business of the day is all about. Occasionally, however, the hallowed halls of diplomatic discourse sometimes receive a whiff of the unusual. I recall, here, a few incidences which have remained permanently ingrained in my memory. All these incidences took place within the UN General Assembly Hall in New York.

The Devil has been here

During the 61st Session of the UN General Assembly, held in September 2006, it happened that the President of the United States of America (USA) George W Bush was slated to address the Assembly just the day before the President of Venezuela, the late Hugo Chavez. The two leaders never saw eye to eye on anything and were bitter enemies. Well, Bush delivered his speech to the Assembly the day before Chavez did. The following day when his turn came to speak, UN protocol ushered in President Chavez onto the podium to deliver his address. As soon as he arrived on the podium Chavez made a big show of sniffing in the air and holding his nose as if there was something foul in the air. He then surprised

the audience by commenting that the room smelled of sulphur, yes definitely something was rotten in the room!! He then went on to make a startling statement that “ah yes I now recognize it, there is an evil smell in the hall, the air in the room has been polluted by the devil!! The devil has been here just the day before!! (He dramatically made the sign of the cross). He went on to say that the President of USA, who is the devil himself spoke from this very podium!!! The audience was in various measures scandalized, mildly amused and some quiet delighted, depending on the political divide they were on.

The UN Charter

During the 64 Session of the UN General Assembly, in September 2009, the late Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi in the middle of a long (one and half hours) and rambling speech began to lambast the UN as undemocratic and specifically singled out the United Nations Security Council as an unfair body that was used by the few permanent members to lord it over the rest of the General Assembly membership. In the heat of his tirade against the UN he suddenly brandished a copy of the UN charter and tore it into pieces, threw it to the floor!! All this much to the consternation of some, and great amusement for others.

**IN THE HEAT
OF HIS TIRADE
AGAINST THE UN
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COPY OF THE UN
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PIECES, THREW IT
TO THE FLOOR!!**

An interesting sequel to this drama caught my attention during the following year's General Assembly. During the 65 Session of the UN General Assembly, the USA Permanent Representative to the UN, Amb. Susan Rice made arrangements for the original charter of the UN to be flown in all the way from California to New York

and to be prominently displayed on the podium a few metres from where Gaddafi had infamously torn the charter the previous year!! We all then got to see the original encased in its protective glass container. The US Ambassador requested for a special ceremony where she unveiled the charter to the members present and gave a speech on the enduring ideals of multilateralism!!!

To Speak or not to Speak

Once again there was drama during the 64 Session of the UN General Assembly, when a young man, a former disc jockey, travelled all the way to New York to attend the Assembly as Head of State of Madagascar. Andry Rajoelina, as Head of State sat with his delegation diagonally across from the Kenya delegation, led that year by the then Prime Minister Raila Odinga. The Prime Minister was scheduled to speak a few speakers after the Madagascar leader. However as soon as we entered the hall it was obvious there was something going on!! Soon it was whispered that the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Group intended to stop the Madagascar head of delegation from speaking. According to the SADC members, Andry Rajoelina had seized power by unconstitutional means and as such his government had been suspended from the sub-regional body and even more seriously from the African Union. He was therefore not a representative of the people of Madagascar and should not be allowed to address the Assembly in that capacity. Thus ensued a lengthy period of behind the scenes consultations while the Madagascar leader sat calmly in the hall. Every time the President of the Assembly (Foreign Minister of Libya) wanted to give him the floor, the Representative of Congo (DRC), as chair of SADC, would rise on a point of order to block the move. A vote had to be taken by the UN members present on whether the Madagascar leader should speak or not. The Madagascar delegation lost the vote. This however did not solve the problem as the President of the Assembly wavered and procrastinated in giving a definite ruling. This went on for hours until the UN Office for Legal Affairs was prevailed upon to give an opinion on the way forward. It was finally ruled that the Madagascar leader could not address the Assembly and he walked out with the whole of his entourage, I must say with a lot of dignity and his head held high!!

A VISIT TO THE GATES OF HELL

A TRUE LIFE CHANGING STORY (Part II)



COL M MUSUKWA
ZAMBIA ARMY

...(Continued from Part I - Newsletter I)

On 16th March 1996, I woke up believing I was in my bedroom. I wanted to go and prepare for work only to be surprised that I was actually waking up from the main ward in a Hospital. I lay in bed wondering what had happened to me and what I was doing in hospital since according to me, I was not sick at all apart from the fatigue and blisters on the hands and feet that I had suffered during my nine days of the great trek. When I checked my palms and feet, I discovered that there were blisters all over. And when my cousin who was taking care of me at my bedside came, I asked him what I was doing in hospital and he was shocked and thought I had lost my mind, and asked me what I thought I was doing? I told him that as far as I could remember, I had been discharged from hospital sometime back and that I should have been home. At that point, he then reminded me that I was just day dreaming because I had been admitted to Intensive Care Unit (ICU) for nine days and everyone including the Doctors and Nursing staff were shocked by my miraculous recovery.

At this stage the story of my journey had not yet come clear in my mind as I was still in the state of shock. It all started unfolding when one man of God and some believers arrived for prayers in the evening. It was then that the vision/dream of my journey to the Gates of Heaven and hell started unfolding. When I explained the dream to everyone including the doctors and nurses and after comparing the dates and activities, it was

discovered that the dates actually coincided with my days that I was in admission in the hospital. After re-examination, the doctors attested that I was completely healed though weak and they confessed that they had never seen such a miraculous recovery. According to medical science, when a patient goes into a comma for more than seven days, the patient in most cases suffers from brain damage, but in my case, I was as sharp as ever before and this made one doctor and a nurse to believe in God's miracles and surrendered their lives to Jesus and became born-again Christians. I was later discharged from Hospital on 20th March 1996 with a clean sheet of a medical record. Six months later after the discharge, I was on a plane to Angola on UN Mission (UNAVEM III); where I served for eight months up to May 1997.

Witchcraft indeed is real in our African society and in this segment I shall endeavour to point out the connection of my sickness with witchcraft and indeed Gods intervention through prayers by Christian believers. As mentioned in Part I of this tragic true story that after my late father's burial, there followed a ritual of pouring fresh water on the tomb. This is supposed to be conducted after seven days. It came to our attention as suspected by my mother that actually it was my uncle who killed his cousin 'my father'

and so he strategized on how to deter me from returning home to perform the last ritual as this could have revealed his involvement in my father's death. So he decided and planned to kill me.

This was later revealed by my uncle himself in his confession that actually the electric shock that I experienced in the bank that led to my hospitalisation were actually the demons that he had sent to kill me before I could go back home for the ritual. But alas, he also wondered how the said demons failed to kill me. It came later to my attention that when I went into a comma, the demons actually were sent back to ensure that I never came back to life again but I want to thank God for those friends and workmates that were busy interceding and praying for my healing. My colleagues later revealed to me that during the time I went into comma, my mother had explained to them the suspicion of witchcraft and immediately these colleagues decided to go into prayer and fasting. My colleagues actually attested to the fact that the day I was claiming to have been in Heaven, that was the same day a husband to one of the ladies that were in prayer and fasting had been attacked by the same foul spirits. It was reported that the day I came out of comma, the demons got so upset and followed one of the couples with



Some of the charms that my uncle surrendered after confession before he died.

the weakest link which was the husband to their home after leaving the hospital and attacked them just upon reaching their home.

The same electric shock that I experienced in the bank hit the husband of one of them hard enough and threw him about five meters away and collapsed for dead. But because of the prayerful wife and friends who were still in prayer and fasting, she discerned that they were under demonic attack and immediately rushed the victim to the prayer closet where they started casting out the demons with prayers, and after an hour, the demons were finally defeated and the gentleman gained his consciousness. The victim was actually a Major and a workmate who never believed in God for most of his life prior to this attack and after experiencing what had happened to me and him, he agreed to confess his sins and later also surrendered his life to Jesus. He got saved and thereafter enrolled himself into Bible school to become a Pastor where he graduated after two years. He later retired from the Army and started a fulltime ministry, which he served for three years before his death at the age of 60 years.

The question one may ask is, how did we come to the conclusion that it was indeed our uncle who was behind this witchcraft? Sometime after my late father's burial, my uncle started to ransack/loot what remained of my father's farm. One day, while he was trying to retrieve some reeds used to make mats that my late father had left in the river for softening, a crocodile emerged from the water and bite off his hand and left him for dead. It was at this point that my uncle dramatically confessed to my cousins and other relatives present at the farm of all that I have mentioned above and asked for forgiveness from me and my mother and the entire family for having killed my father and my nephew, besides wanting to kill me before he finally bled to death.

This experience made me believe that surely Heaven and hell is real and it is my sincere hope that this true life testimony may bring someone closer to the full knowledge and love of God as it had an impact to all those who had an opportunity to interact with me during this episode. It is this experience that drew me closer to God and since then I have never looked sideways or backwards, my eyes remain focussed on the love of God and will continue to worship and thank him for according me a second chance. All the glory and honour unto God Almighty for his grace and enduring favour upon my life. Be blessed and think about your life as you finish reading this story. HEAVEN and hell are REAL and Jesus is coming soon.

ORBITUARY OF CLAUSEWITZ - A REALIST



COL D K C TARUS
KENYA ARMY

The full names of Carl Von Clausewitz were Carl Philipp Gottlieb von Clausewitz. He was born in 1st June 1780 in Prussia, Germany and passed away on 16th November 1831 in Breslau, Poland. He joined the military at a tender age of 12 years. He died from cholera while on active duty when he was 51 years old.

He first saw military combat in 1794 when he was 13 years old. He was admitted into the Institute for Young Officers in Berlin in 1801, an event that proved to be a turning point in his life. The broad curriculum, coupled with Clausewitz's extensive 3 years reading while in the Institute, expanded his knowledge dramatically. His basic ideas regarding combat and military theories were shaped at that time. In 1804, Clausewitz was appointed the adjutant to Prince August Ferdinand of Prussia. He experienced military humiliation by Napoleon in 1806 and was captured and returned to Prussia a passionate military reformer. When he was a junior officer, he worked closely with the great Prussian military reformers Gerhard Von Scharnhorst who was his mentor and Von Gneisenau who became his friend and protector.

In 1810, Clausewitz was appointed a military tutor to the prince. It was at this appointment when he wrote a military book known as 'The Principles of War' in 1812. The same year, he resigned his military commission and joined the Russian army to go and fight Napoleon. He was initiated into the war and fought throughout the Russian

campaign and through the Liberation wars from 1813 to 1814. In 1815 during a military campaign, Clausewitz was the Chief of Staff (CoS) of the Prussian III Corps. Clausewitz's Corps outnumbered the enemy by two-to-one. He held Grouchy's forces at Wavre, thus contributing conclusively in the Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo.

Clausewitz had a reputation in the Prussian Army as both an idealist and a staff officer, but was considered temperamental and unsuitable for command appointment. He was not associated in any form of scandal and his intellectual integrity was the driving force behind the merciless examination of military theoretical ideas that we find in his book, 'On War' one of the most respected classical books used in many military schools to teach on military strategy. He rose very high while in the service and was widely considered too open to liberal ideas to be altogether politically reliable. His ideas on war were deeply influenced by the mass popular warfare of the French Revolutionary period and those ideas were uncomfortable to conservative peers.

Clausewitz's relationship to Napoleon is often misunderstood. Although he was called the 'high-priest of Napoleon' by Liddell Hart, it is important to note that, in fact, the characteristic of Clausewitz did not represent the ideas of Napoleon but rather those of his most capable opponent, the Prussian military reformer Gerhard von Scharnhorst.

Clausewitz married Marie von Bruhl in a very close but childless union. Clausewitz's military career can be said was a failure, since he never rose to the rank of General.



Carl Von Clausewitz

ETHNIC CONFLICT ALONG KISUMU/NANDI BORDER



MR S A ABWAKU

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR & COORDINATION
OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT - KENYA

Insecurity causes a threat to life, property, peace, stability and socio-economic development along the border of the two counties. The inter-ethnic animosity between the Nandi and the Luo communities is a perennial problem that should be addressed in order for peaceful co-existence to prevail in this agriculturally productive area. My experience as a public administrator in this area show that divisive issues that take ethnic dimensions can be resolved through a comprehensive master plan beyond just enforcement of law and order as has been the case all along.

To analyze security challenges along the border of Kisumu and Nandi Counties, examination of underlying issues is necessary in order to provide a framework for their resolution to obtain lasting peace. The issues inciting negative ethnic passions in the area are land speculation, perceived marginalization by the Nandi resident in Kisumu County [exclusion from social development], impunity, political incitement, ethnic prejudices, stock theft, compromised administration of justice sector and lack of political will.

Land Speculation

There are large tracts of land along this border whose leases have either expired or about to expire. Other farms have been abandoned by the owners due to the squatter menace. Due to this, squatters have invaded these farms and subdivided them

for themselves on a scramble for private property without regard to the existing law on private property. There are squatters from Nandi county who returned from Tanzania and have invaded both private and public land and are staying put with a hope of being given the land eventually.

These squatters with no fixed abode are a dangerous lot whose main source of livelihood is stock theft, blatant disregard of private property and are ready to kill at the slightest provocation. These are the people who roam the area at night stealing, robbing, house-breaking and causing general insecurity in the area.

Marginalization

Since the Nandis residing in Muhoroni are squatters, provision of social amenities on unplanned area is a challenge. The projects by both the county government of Kisumu and Muhoroni National Government Constituency Development Fund [NGCDF] exclude the area raising the feeling of being discriminated. This resentment fuels agitation for the extension of the Nandi county border to cover Nyangore area in order to cater for the Nandi residing there. To advance this notion, Luos previously residing in this area were forcefully evicted to create an exclusive Nandi zone. This is what is fueling animosity in the area.

Impunity

With the illegal farm invasions without consequences, squatters have been emboldened and now roam the area as though the rule of law has been suspended in the area operating as a jungle. Rarely are suspects arrested to face the law. There is thin Government in the area and people have gotten used to setting their own rules of engagement under their own unwritten terms.

Political Incitement

Political leaders from both Nandi and Kisumu counties use the plight of the squatters in the area to settle political scores and to gain political mileage. Whereas those from Nandi incite their kinsmen to invade farms for speculation purposes, those politicians from Kisumu encourage theirs to

‘Defend’ the border from the expansionist intentions of the Nandi. This mix is a potent environment for ethnic conflict.

Stock Theft

Thieves who are cohorts from the two communities collaborate in their unholy matrimony to steal animals mostly from muhoroni in Kisumu county. These animals are either slaughtered and taken to local butcheries or markets in the region. During these escapades cattle are forcefully robbed from the homesteads sometimes leading to loss of life. This more often than not lead to retaliatory attacks causing full blown ethnic clashes

Compromised Justice System.

Cases where the courts, police and suspects collude to defeat the course of justice have existed in the area. There are cases where suspects with warrants of arrest have been released as soon as they are arrested. Cases exist where stock theft is substituted with petty crime leading to some serving on CSO and where hardcore stock thieves are purported to have escaped on the way to court. This sad state of affairs encourages stock theft which is the main cause of conflict in the area.

To comprehensively deal with conflict in this area the Government should act decisively; First, Profile genuine squatters and settle them simultaneously on land whose leases have expired along the border. This will not only address a social problem of landlessness but also create means of livelihoods for squatters living hopelessly. It will also open up the area for planning and development of social amenities like schools, hospitals, roads, security, etc to create order.

Second, enforce the rule of law. Those breaking the law including their cohorts in the administration of justice system should be brought to account. Third, Political leadership across the two counties should be involved in peace building, settlement of the squatters and should be compelled to avoid divisive activities that compromise security in the area.

MYTHS AROUND CRYING STONES



MS L. A. LIGAMI

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE - KENYA

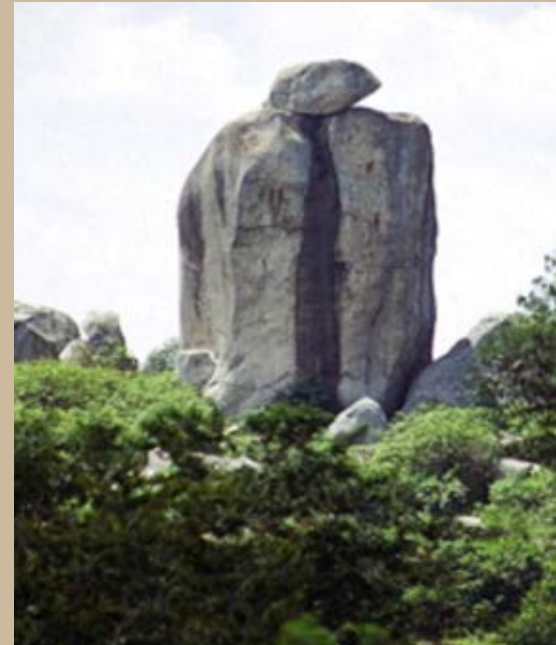
Several communities worldwide share similar myths on natural features found within their communities like rivers, stones, mountains etc.

In one of the provinces in Indonesia situated near many rivers, there exists a crying stone whose myth dates back to the story of a young charming girl called Dami. She was said to be a very

beautiful but disobedient girl, living with her widowed mother. She was lazy and very ungrateful to her mother and many at times referred to her as a maid. She is said to have intimidated the mother severally before people and never got out even once to help her in the field. The myth says her mother prayed to God over this behaviour and a stone swallowed the girl as she wept. She was covered in stone and still weeps to date.

This is a myth shared among the Luo people of Kenya who live along Bondo road in the village of Kangesa. There exists a 70-80 foot weeping rock. The folklore narrated about a woman called “Kit Mikayi” who rested up near Ndere Island, the smallest game reserve in Kenya, after her long journey down south the Nile Valley. She is said to have found stones there so pleasing that she and her people settled there. The folklore went to say that Mikayi went up the hill to the beautiful stones when her husband married another wife and has been weeping there since.

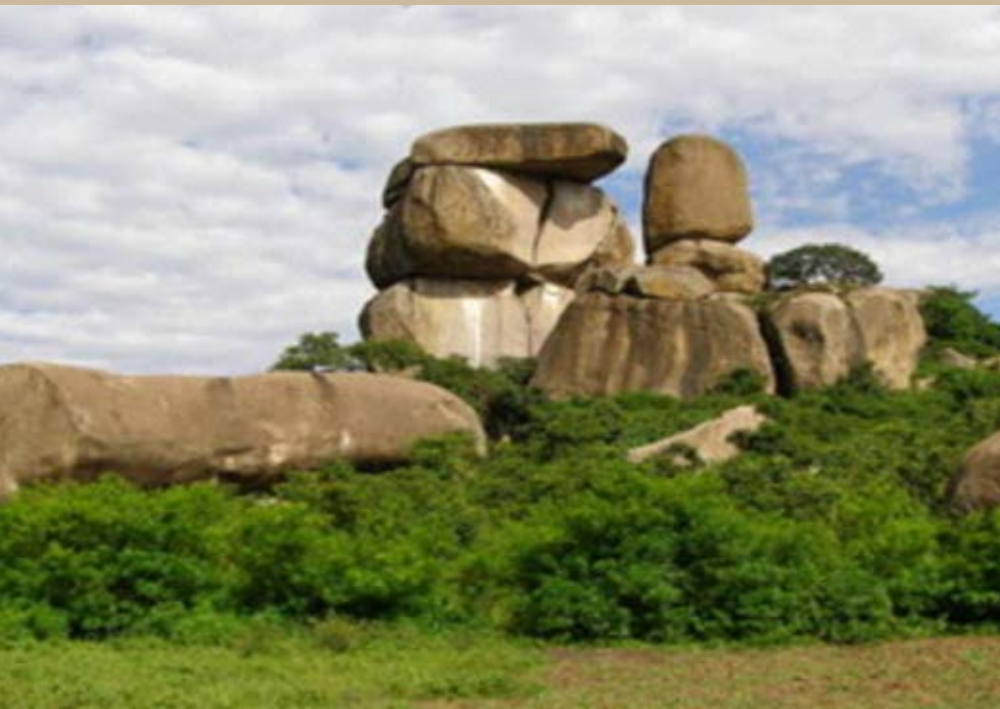
Apart from the folklore, the stones



represent the polygamous culture among the Luo with the first wife “Mikayi” in the middle between the second wife “Nyachira” on the right and the third wife “Reru” on the left side of the homestead.

Among the Isukha people of Kakamega, in the Western part of Kenya, there exists a crying stone known as “Ikhonga Murwi” in Ilesi village. It is a big stone with a small shaped stone on top of it which is believed to be crying. The stone is so treasured that the locals believe their ancestors live in a cave below it and protects them. They even attribute past victory over their Nandi neighbours in an ancient war on this stone. The stone is believed to be a good omen and that during the drought season, when it weeps the rains come. It is also a place to cleanse incest among family members to free them from curses. The religious group “Legio Maria” pray around the stone believing that prayers are best heard by God here.

Common myths around the stones are fortune, rain making, wealth accumulation, victory in war and spiritual cleansing. The crying stones have therefore remained a captivating tourist attraction site.



THE NEW SUEZ CANAL



BRIG A M S MOHAMMED
EGYPT DEFENCE FORCES

The Suez Canal (Qanat as-Suways in Arabic), is an artificial sea-level waterway running from north to south across the Isthmus of Suez in Egypt to connect the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. The canal offers watercraft a shorter journey between the North Atlantic and northern Indian Oceans via the

Mediterranean and Red seas, and in turn reducing the journey by approximately 7,000 kilometers. It extends from Port Said's northern terminus to the southern terminus of Port Tewfik at city of Suez. It has a length of 193.30 km in its northern and southern access channels.

As the globe's most heavily utilized and important watercourses, the Suez Canal officially began on April 25, 1859. It opened ten years later on November 17, 1869 after renovations at a cost of \$100 million. Though it started navigational operations in 1869 it was nationalized on the 26 July 1956. The Canal has since closed five times; the last time being the worst because it lasted for 8 years. After the long closure, it reopened for full commercial use on the 5th June 1975.

The channel is most suitable for use and can pass modern and biggest ships because it is the only shorter route from Europe to Asia and the tolls paid by the many ships is one of main a significant income of revenue for Egypt.

Background of canal

Egypt was the first country to dig a man-made canal across its lands to connect the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea via the branches of the River Nile. It was first done by Senauser III, Pharaoh of Egypt (1874 B.C.). This canal was abandoned due to silting and re-opened several times as follows:

Canal of Sity I	1310	B.C.
Canal of Nkhaw	610	B.C.
Canal of Darius I	510	B.C.
Canal of Ptolemy II	285	B.C.
Canal of The Romans	117	A.C.
Canal of Amir El-Moemeneen	640	A.D.

Significance of canal

The Suez Canal has been noted to be the shortest link from the east to the west due to its strategic geographical location. The strategic significance has been enhanced by the rapid evolution of maritime transport and global trade. The maritime transport is the least costly form of transport, and more than 80% of the world trade volume is conveyed through seaborne trade. This definitely helps to accrue savings through shortened distances, time and in operating overheads for merchant ships that use the channel, and this reinforces this strategic importance.

Advantages of the Canal

- It is very long but has no locks.
- It is almost accidents free when compared with other sea lanes of communication.
- It is in use 24 hours, 7days in the week.
- The Canal can be improved for use as required, to keep pace with the development in vessels sizes and tonnages.
- The Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) improves the monitoring of ships throughout the Canal and therefore enables intervention in cases of emergency.
- It can comfortably accommodate the partially loaded VLCCs and ULCCs.

New Suez Canal project

It involved the drilling of new shunt operation of the Suez Canal from kilometre 61 to kilometre 95 (according to the numbering metric kilo channel) 35 km long additionally to broaden and deepen the ramifications Bitter Lakes and Albulah, a length of 37 km, bringing the total length of the project 72 km from kilometre 50 to kilometre 122. The project aims to avoid the old problems of the Suez Canal of stopping convoys from the north for more than 11 hours in the Bitter Lakes region, and allow giant ships with 65 feet depth at a cost of \$ 4 billion, which will contribute to increased channel revenue in the future by 259%.

The aim is to develop a new channel, alongside the existing one, to optimally benefit from the current Canal and its by-passes, and increase by almost double traffic in the two directions and simultaneously shorten the waiting time for transiting vessels. This is intended to reduce the time needed for the round trip, and will grow the numbers or movements through the waterway, in anticipation of the expected growth in world trade. The new Suez Canal project was finished and subsequently opened on August 6, 2015 to work and receive marine tanker dual password system alongside the Suez Canal Area Development Project.

THE COUP D'ETAT



COL P C NZISABIRA
BURUNDI NATIONAL DEFENCE FORCE

In the old times, I used to hear Coup d'Etat on the radio; and in those times, there was just a single radio. I never expected to see it with my own eyes or even experience it, until one happened on 13th May 2015. Our ancestors were right to say that “days are similar but not equal”. Surely, that Wednesday was a normal sunny day, at the beginning of the dry season, generally cold in the morning and hot from mid-day up to the sunset. At mid-day, I was quietly seated in my office, seriously busy on my desktop when I got a phone call from my colleague X, asking me where I was.

- I am in my office, I answered calmly.
- Leave that office in the name of Jesus.
- His voice was hard and anxious.

Indeed, I had been hearing songs and slogans from far behind the premises fence, but what could it be? I was less bothered. In fact, the country was experiencing a period of demonstrations of power protestors, town inhabitants were used to clashes between the demonstrators and the police, blank firing and tear gas explosions, therefore, I was not caring of those shouting.

I immediately shut my computer and then the door before moving quickly to the parking. There, I met General Y who looked more terrified than me. I almost didn't listen to what he was telling me, the voices of demonstrators were getting closer and my heart had begun to beat faster. My driver was

ready and we drove away.

The road was almost empty apart from young men who were at each junction of the avenues. I drove safely to the headquarter camp where other officers had gathered. At a quarter to one, one private television station broadcasted the breaking news that political power was overthrown and subsequent measures taken by the mutineers. Among them, some high ranked officers of the police and the defence force. We were somehow amazed and could hardly understand how come security officers could take advantage of a civil insurrection to carry a coup d'Etat. Meanwhile, security was reinforced in vital places such the State House, the Central Bank, the National Radio Television station, the Ministry of Defence, the Parliament, etc. Troops were deployed in all the areas of the town.

The demonstrators' next step was to take hold of the National Radio Station for the completion of their action. Mutineers were walking in the midst of the mobs. The civilians or the soldiers - who were less than

a platoon - didn't know exactly what to do next. Because the information was already delivered on a private station, the Special Forces guarding the Radio Télévision Nationale du Burundi (RTNB) were ready for an eventual fight. The mutineers decided to shoot from inside the crowd, civilians dispersed, in a minute the place was empty. No casualty. Then the Chief of Defence Force went to the radio to call for calm and announce that the putsch had aborted.

The mutineers had not disarmed, they retreated to the television premises where they had issued the communiqué of coup d'Etat to prepare for other assaults. They stayed there the whole night, loyal troops patrolling behind, waiting. Fighting would start the next morning when mutineers attempted to come out of the building, probably in the view of running away. Some were killed and others were caught. In the afternoon, life had return to normal, and even the train movements in town were as normal as if nothing had happened.



PICTURE SPEAK



1. Attorney General Prof. Githu Muigai gives a Lecture of Opportunity to the Participants.
2. Cabinet Secretary Agriculture Dr. Willy Bett gives a Lecture of Opportunity to the Participants.
3. Principal Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Monica Juma gives a key note speech to course 19 participants.
4. Participants during a Seminar Discussion.
5. Course 19 Allied participants at KICC during a tour of Nairobi City.
6. Team A presents a copy of the Newsletter 1 during their visit to KWS Impala Park, Kisumu.

PICTURE SPEAK



1. Course 19 Participants during a visit to King Hassan II Mosque in Morocco.
2. Team B Visit to the Gabon House of the Senate.
3. Participants during a lecture session.
4. Karen C Girls entertain Guests on KDF Day.
5. Malawi Tent during the Cultural Day on 21 Jan 17.
6. Egypt Tent during the Cultural Day on 21 Jan 17.

PRODUCING EXCELLENT PILOTS AND FLYING COMMANDERS THROUGH TRAINING

Pilot training is the most important aspect of Air Force operations. It is the backbone of any Air Force and the sustainability of the supply of capable crew should be at the back of the mind of the leadership. There are many considerations to be taken into account:



COL M R NDIRANGU
KENYA AIR FORCE

Recruitment

This is the cornerstone for the development of an effective pilot. The recruitment standards must be high if you are to develop an individual to the required quality. It is not enough to set a basic academic requirement as the only consideration for recruitment of a pilot. There is need to also look for aptitude that should include courage, wit, quick thinking and innovation when conducting the recruitment exercise. It is not easy to detect these aspects at the age of recruitment which is normally 18 years, but an effort should be made to include tests that can bring these aspects out.

Basic Officer Cadet Training

Upon recruitment, an officer cadet earmarked for pilot training should undergo a basic officer training which should also be undertaken by all the cadets of the other services as well. This will inculcate officership and camaraderie across the services from an early age. Basic infantry training will bring out many of the characteristics that are necessary for any officer regardless of service: discipline, stamina, endurance, teamwork, leadership, decision making etc.

Basic Flying Training

Ab-initio pilot training should be short and intense. It should be programmed in such a way that the concentration of the student is purely on practical flying. In this way, the

students with difficulties can be identified early and assisted to improve. At this stage there should be no distractions so that the students can use all their energies in grasping the basics of flying fundamentals. These skills are normally ingrained in the students for life. The use of simulators is crucial in this stage so that all possible scenarios can be demonstrated to the benefit of the students. In the long run, this is also a cost and life saving practice.

Staff Training

Once a pilot has gone through his training and attained an operational status at the lowest level in a squadron e.g. co-pilot, it is necessary to then embark on making him/her a well rounded officer. This requires that he/she gets all the necessary exposure to the entire spectrum of the Air Force and armed forces environment. A Junior Command Course is very important at this stage in order to introduce the pilot to the more intricate aspect of leadership and the role of the Air Force in the military structure and operations. It also introduces the strategic nature of the military. The pilot will be able to see the bigger picture of the role that he is expected to play from a very young age.

Staff and Admin Duties

After attaining operational status, it is important to assign the pilot officer to regimental and administrative duties within the base structure so as to expose him to the intimate inner functions of a base. This will make the pilot gain thorough knowledge of what it takes to run a successful Air Force operation from a non-flying perspective on a day to day basis. This should however, not be at the expense of his flying progress, which should continue simultaneously. The officer will be able to interact with a large number of base personnel during this process and gain valuable experience in people and material management.

Command Duties

While growing up in the Air Force hierarchy, the pilot should be exposed to command responsibilities at various levels. These

include: squadron level command, flying wing level command, unit command and base level command. Every opportunity to fill command positions should be availed for pilots as this assists in honing their decision making skills. Ideally, most command positions in an operational base should be filled by operationally qualified pilots who have an intimate knowledge of the primary responsibility of the unit.

Instructor Qualification

As many pilots as possible should strive to achieve this qualification. This is a crucial element of a pilot's overall perspective of flying. Where possible, this training should be undertaken locally and as many pilots given an opportunity to take up this training. A good flying commander must be instructor qualified.

Strategic Studies

At higher ranks, the pilots should embark on strategic studies in the various military institutions of higher learning. This will give them a clearer understanding of the global geopolitical environment that they operate under and aid in better strategic decision making processes. This kind of knowledge will help the commanders play a more informed role when interacting with other arms of government when formulating national policies and objectives.

Conclusion

While the major trait of a military pilot and officer is patriotism and a great desire to serve and protect his country, this alone cannot produce a good pilot or flying commander. It takes years of intensive training to realize this kind of officer and a lot of thought must go into how best to invest in the right persons to see these through. With the benefit of hindsight and precedence, this is achievable and can be attested to in the many great examples of pilots who have led and commanded their aircrafts and Air Forces into great successes in the many years that aviation has been used as a tool for war.

CHIKAMWINI & CHITENGWA

MATRILINEAL MARRIAGE CULTURE IN MALAWI



COL S M KALISHA
MALAWI DEFENCE FORCE

Malawi is one of the few countries in the world that has a rich and colourful culture, with many tribes, languages and customs that are unique to this small land-locked country. It also has vast diversified marriage cultures that include Matrilineal Marriage among others. These two variations depend on the established customs of the tribe and the two types are *Chitengwa* and *Chikamwini*. In Malawi, the Chewa tribe practices these more than any other tribe. In almost all the main ethnic groups, all types of marriages, mostly in the parts of Central and Southern regions, customary law provides men with a superior status than women and accordingly, gives them greater power in family leadership and land holding.

Chitengwa

Chitengwa is where by the matrimonial home is the home of the man (the wife chooses to stay at husband's home village), but the inheritance passes through the female line. In this case, the children belong to the wife, but the inheritance of the land goes to the man's sister children i.e. the man's nephews or nieces. Therefore, the wife is chased away from the village of marriage losing her land rights and hence the children go to the wife's home too. A woman who resides in the husband's home is often excluded from certain roles and expected to be more hardworking, submissive and less powerful than other villagers.

Chikamwini

Mkamwini is a man who marries and stays at the woman's home and this practice is called *Chikamwini*. The word *Mkamwini* itself, means "it (he) belongs to someone else thus- somebody's child is only here for marriage." In *Chikamwini* culture, the wife's village is recognized as the matrilineal home. When the man lives in the wife's village, he has less power as compared to the man in patrilineal systems. Like the *Chitengwa* culture, the heir to the land is through the female line in which the man's nieces and nephews inherit the property, but not the land. This means that upon the death of the husband, the widow and the children are not disturbed in terms of the land use. This is so because in the traditional system there is a clear distinction between property and trust. However, upon the death of the wife, the man has to automatically leave the children and the matrimonial home because there is a very high probability that he may wish to remarry.

The husband may have authority over certain issues in his family but has little say over matters affecting his own family since it is the uncle, who plays a crucial role in decision making on issues of education,

marriage, etc. The husband is regarded as the key controller in the use of any land allocated to his family. Further, the woman has some leeway because she is in her own village and she can challenge some decisions made by the husband. Some women are empowered to an extent that if they are fed up with a man's misbehaviour, they can chase him away.

In general, under matrilineal system, land passes through women to the nearest matrilineal male, usually a nephew of the deceased person and chieftaincy is handed down through the female line. This causes conflict over property between cousins. In matrilineal *chikamwini* marriages, women inherit custodial ownership of land. The men generally feel that they are always under scrutiny from the in laws parents' and the wife's other relatives. In cases where their wives have several sisters all of whom are married, they express that there tend to be competition amongst the men in terms of whose family is doing better materially. The parents in-law also tend to favour one son in-law instead of treating all sons' in-laws equally.

Finally, the writer does not belong to any of the practices though he is a Chewa by tribe.



Mkamwini at wife's home village

THE SECURITY CHALLENGES FACING MOMBASA COUNTY



MR MUTUKU MWENGA

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND COORDINATION
OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT - KENYA

Mombasa County is referred to in devolution circles as County number 1 (one) in Kenya. It is situated at Kenya's coast making it a very strategic city not only to Kenya but the entire East African Region.

Administratively it is composed of six sub counties namely; Mvita, Likoni, Changamwe, Jomvu, Kisauni and Nyali. It borders Kilifi County to the North and North West, Kwale to the South and South West and Indian Ocean to the East. It lies at the epicentre of what is known as Coast Region, hosting the region's administration and the country's second largest city, Mombasa.

This county faces a myriad of security problems partly because of its geographical location and its cosmopolitan nature because all communities from this country live there. One such problem was triggered by the indigenous coast communities calling on people from up country to leave the area through a populous slogan "*Mombasa sio Kenya*" i.e. "Mombasa is not part of Kenya", a slogan propagated by the clandestine Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) which is composed of youth and disgruntled elders. This created enmity between the people, that gave security officers a run for their guns because it looked like a major conflict would occur. Temperatures were however cooled down by the leadership of national government who put together a committee composed of interfaith leaders and elders to

address the youth and inculcate the values of accommodating each other..

This negative call by locals later gave birth to the rise of criminal gangs composed of young boys aged between 12 and 18 years such as '*wakaliwao*' and '*wakaliwa kwanza*' which organize themselves to attack people and disappear into the slums like Kongowea, Mchomoroni, Juda, Manguja, Likoni and Old town. The latest crimes are targeting women, stealing from them and suckling them in turns irrespective of age and position in society. This called for 24hrs vigilance by security officers in collaboration with community policing teams.

The towns' proximity to the ocean is a major challenge which is difficult to handle. The Ocean is known for drugs trade, illegal transport of contraband like ivory and persons with ill motives like radicalizing our youth, who get in through unmanned piers. This provides a major threat of terrorism and affects tourism sector and the much needed peace. The Kenya Navy in working closely with Police and KWS have the responsibility to contain the above vices. One of the measures taken was to ensure that all private and unmanned landing beaches and piers were henceforth to be closed and the owners to allow government involvement in their transactions.

The *Boda Boda* (motorbike taxis) phenomenon has not spared the coastal town. In a number of occasions *Boda Boda*s are used by criminals to carry out criminal offences either on passengers or on victims who are pursued, attacked and left for dead. The criminals disappear to unknown destinations. To stem this, several meetings have been held, organized by sub county security committees who have introduced registration of the *Boda Boda* operators at every stage and also encourages them to form cooperatives..

Other minor challenges like in any other part of the country include land issues where the coastal communities encroach and occupy other peoples land by force, irrespective of the fact that the owners hold the Title Deeds. Occasionally this has led to confrontations between the locals and upcountry people and even police, who, through court orders conduct forceful

eviction of the trespassers. The National Land Commission was also called upon to determine these cases especially in relation to ownership.

Physical planning of the town is another challenge. In particular, Mombasa Old town is a nightmare. Youth who attack people dash into narrow passages between the old buildings. The building plans cannot be reversed or corrected since it is a historical site. The Nyumba Kumi elders became an integral part of police operations to flush out such criminals

The security agencies in the County are working tirelessly to ensure that Mombasa is peaceful. This would ensure that tourism, the region's key sector is revived. This would also assure residents that safety is a priority by the government. Installations such as the Port, the Ferry and other areas of production like Bamburi Cement factory and the fishing industry which are other source of livelihood for the coastal communities are protected.

The regional, county and sub county security teams, working under the umbrella of the National Security Council have of late achieved a lot towards creating this very important enabling environment for business and development at the coast. Every citizen should provide information through the citizen's participation in security popularly known as Community Policing to support this government initiative. Such efforts should be appreciated by all and sustained for a peaceful and secure county of Mombasa.



LAW ENFORCEMENT BASIC PRINCIPLES



MR P NDOLO

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE - KENYA

Enforcement of the Law is not a profession that consists of applying standard solution for standard problems occurring at regular intervals in time. It is rather an art of understanding both the letter and the spirit of the law, and also unique occurrences of a particular problem to be addressed.

Law enforcement officials are expected to differentiate between innumerable shades of grey, rather than suggest simple distinction between black and white, right and wrong. In order therefore to enable the agencies around the world execute duties of law enforcement and rendering assistance when needed, they are bestowed with enormous powers according to respective laws applicable to their States.

These powers and authorities, relate inter alia to arrest, detention and investigation of crimes. In particular the powers to use force when necessary and unavoidable for lawful enforcement purposes, including the lethal use of firearms create situations in which the officials and members of the community they serve find themselves on the opposing sides.

Initially such confrontations concern individual officials and individual citizens. In effect, however, they are capable of influencing the quality of the existing relationship with community. It is obvious during such time their relationship will suffer even more from unlawful, unnecessary or disproportionate use of force.

Law enforcement officials have to

display professionalism and discipline in performance of their noble duties and to justify the importance and the sensitivity of the task, they are called to perform. Adequate monitoring and review procedures are essential and intended to guarantee that there is appropriate balance between the discretionary actions taken by an individual officer and the necessary legal and political accountability.

When we consider the Bill of rights all Human beings have the right to liberty, right to life among other rights which are enshrined in the charter and they are to be protected. No one shall arbitrarily be deprived of his/her life as this is what makes one to enjoy the other rights.

The key word to enforcement officials should be negotiation, mediation, persuasion and conflict resolution. Communication should be given preference in seeking to attain the law enforcement objectives

This means that according to domestic legislation, one has the duty to deal appropriately in a given situation, if the objective cannot be achieved otherwise. This will however change if such actions would have to be considered in appropriate under the circumstances. When granting enforcement officials legal mandate to deal with citizens, States also give them responsibility to protect all persons.

That legal authority contained in domestic laws clearly stipulates when force may be used, and to what extent. As an instrument of State Authority, officials are given far-reaching powers while in due execution of duties which places them in potential corrupting situations. The positive input of every official is therefore essential in this regard.

The behavior of individual enforcement official has a bearing on the image and the bigger picture of the Organization.



although not in all situations.

Basically two choices then remain, either the situation is left as it stands and the objective is not achieved or the Officers decide to use other means to achieve the objective. Countries have vested the legal authority in their enforcement officials if necessary for legitimate law enforcement purposes.

One corrupt official can cause an entire Organization to be viewed as corrupt, because his/her actions will tend to be seen as the actions of the organization.

When a law enforcement official has made decision to use force he/she should be guided by the principles of LEGALITY, NECESSITY, and PROPORTIONALITY. This is only when all other means to attain the legitimate objectives have failed.

BALANCE - MASLOWS FALLACY

"Your Time is limited don't waste living someone else's life" – Steve Jobs (Late CEO of Apple)



COL N N GITOGO

KENYA ARMY

In our organizations, we seek International Standards Organization (ISO) certifications to massage our ego while our performance is way below the certification. We perform well when ISO auditors come to audit organisations operations and promptly revert to our habits when they leave. If we develop and live on values that maintain us at balance and peace with ourselves and our internal and external environment, then we are actualized.

Maslow postulated that life goes through defined stages up to actualization. He developed a hierarchy of human needs that a person needs to meet. The progression of the hierarchy is from basic needs to self actualization. Basic needs are common to all persons. As life progresses, the needs differ based on socialization and other influences in an individual's setting.

In the song 'The Gambler,' Kenny Rodgers says that the gambler knows what to keep and what to throw away. What is evident from the song is the importance of choice. Life is about choices. It is about picking up bits and pieces of issues (information, friends, money and others) and making choices on what/who to keep and what/who to throw away. The choice that a man makes condemns him to either poverty or wealth. The two terms are relative and should be assessed at the individual level. One should develop their own personal meaning of the terms.

Looking around I see lots of people living artificial lives determined by how others live. I do too. Going back to Maslow, each individual must determine what self

actualization means. Not relative to others but according to their own perspective. Life is about setting your own goals and striving to achieve them. Maslow's hierarchy has been propagated as a progression up to a level where one has actualized himself. It does not however state what happens to self actualization when new things which are superior to what you already have, are introduced into the market. In terms of time, Maslow's hierarchy does not set a time limit for self actualization. Yet time is a resource which is not renewable. You can never reverse your age.

The question therefore is, when should a person self actualize? I suggest that self actualization should happen at every level and not wait for a specific time. Self actualization means creating balance in life. It means enjoying life while also having the ability to take care of important issues in the family and having reserves for any eventuality. A gap needs to be left to deter mental atrophy through meeting every need. Self actualization is being at peace with yourself and your environment.

Treat friends and acquaintances as colleagues and not as competitors. If they

drive big 4 X 4 cars, that is up to them. Your small car works for you. You are self actualized with your small car. When you are watching a football at a friend's place, a goal on their 72 inch TV happens at the same time as it does on your 32 inch TV at home; yet you feel pressured to buy a bigger TV. In a short time, the item you hold dear and feel actualized about will be superseded by a newer model. For instance, why do you feel obliged to upgrade your camera to higher pixel levels? Think of your visual acuity; at what megapixels are you reading this article? You only need to walk down the memory lane of mobile phones you have had to understand the fallacy of self actualization. If you cannot, ask the record player or the radio cassette!

Life is about choices. It is up to you to self actualize at each point of your life or wait until you attain self actualization as defined by Maslow. Self actualization is not about what you have or want. It is about defining yourself. It is about creating balance in your life, creating peace spreading happiness and enjoying life at all times regardless of what you have or do not have.

What are your choices?



CHARACTER BUILDING THE MAASAI WAY



COL S K SANE
KENYA AIR FORCE

The Maasai Community occupies distinct areas in both Kenya and Tanzania and identifies themselves as all those who speak the *maa* language and uphold the culture of pastoralism *G. Tarayia, 2004*. In Kenya, they occupy Narok, Transmara, OlKejuado, Laikipia, Central Baringo, parts of Nakuru districts and also Naivasha which happens to be one of their former traditional territories. In Tanzania, they inhabit the northern part of the country in the outskirts of Moshi and Arusha, areas surrounding Mt. Kilimanjaro.

In East Africa, the Maasai are clearly distinguished by their language, customs and appearance *A.C. Hollis, 1980*. Maasai belief system and social values are conveyed in some of their myths. These myths are embedded within the traditional folklore that included legends and folktales that tell much of the origin of the modern-day Maasai belief. These beliefs narrate their origin or descent, religion, attitudes and even equality between the sexes. Maasai use folklore (or lore) psychology to describe, predict and control behaviour through an entrenched system consisting of legends, music, oral history, proverbs, jokes, popular beliefs, fairy tales, stories, tall tales, and customs that are included in the traditions of the *maa* culture.

The most common is oral literature in which children are taught manners and various customs that build up their characters. Animal stories are the most common and

effective form for this purpose, serving like fairy tales in other lands. In the teachings against greed as a behaviour, for instance, most Maasai oral literature have the vice personified by that scavenger of the plains, the Hyena *Naomi Kipury, 1983*. Stories are therefore used to build character in the early stage of growth of children. Animals are usually used to depict the good character as well as the bad character. A common portrayal for uncouth character is usually played by the Hyena; greedy, foolish and gullible. Greed is therefore one behaviour abhorred by the Maasai community because it is associated with stealing, robbery, corruption and other bad vices in society. These vices, when adopted by important members of the community such as leaders, affect the whole community negatively.

Good character, though mostly shown as cunning, is played by the Hare. These narrations usually end up teaching that greed can easily lead you into trickery and death. Some time the theme of the story is that “when the deal is too good, think twice!”

Similarly, some stories are told that teaches the different roles played by women and men. The traditional position of the woman is build through stories that show women relying on men for security and care-taking, and the nature of a woman to nurture. Stories strongly reinforce that the man is the vagabond and the woman the home. This has continued to inform the position of women in the Maasai community to date! Hence, a man

is not complete, unless united with a woman in marriage.

These types of narratives entertain as much as they teach, but as they do so, their grotesque characterization, coupled with suspense, strike great fear into the audience. That way, the theme keeps coming up in one’s lifetime and acts as a guide in behaviour. Therefore, eventually, these myths tend to describe, predict and control behaviour in the community from generation to generation. They reinforce the fact that good behaviour is encouraged through continuous reinforcement while bad habits are sanctioned. Punishment is administered by adults in the community, in the presence of parents or otherwise, reinforcing the saying – spare the rod, spoil the child!

In modern day society, one great casualty is the traditional folklore. As an opinion leader in the community, am lost on what to advice to adopt – to retain the old traditions or to throw them through the window. There are, surely, those advantages that come with the traditional as well as the modern way, and there are also disadvantages on both sides, I believe if we retain what is good on both sides and shed off the bad cultures, our generation will construct a society that will endure the future and its challenges. Am at a loss on the matter of language; as that, may extinct in my time. Yet am convinced, sort of, that there were those theoretical or conceptual discoveries to be discovered only using local dialects.



RELIGIOUS EXTREMIST BEHAVIOUR A CAUSE OF STRAIN IN FAMILIES



MS E M BWARI

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE - KENYA

“The lord has called me to serve him exclusively, and I will not listen to the voice of any man over God’s voice,” said the middle aged mother of five. Her exasperated husband had invited some family friends, to arbitrate the matter, but her mind was made up. She had chosen to leave home and reside at the church compound to serve God exclusively. Then a teacher, she started leaving home for the church every Monday morning and returned on Saturday evening. She absconded her duties and was eventually dismissed. I thought of her teenage children, two of them still in primary school and wondered what would make such a well-grounded mature mother so gullible. I wondered if she ever thought of the impact of her actions on her family.

Ten years later, another friend said he had “received salvation,” and now intended to serve God fully. He committed three quarters of his day in intense prayer, both private and communal, and some days in crusades and “Keshas” (overnight prayer with other members of his faith). This had a toll on his work, but he insisted that he had received a calling to “pray for the children of God,” and immersed himself fully into the “world of prayer.” His business suffered owing to his lack of commitment, and in a short time he could no longer provide for his family, but he had left everything to God.

In another case, a lady confessed to having

been fully engrossed in church and related activities. She spent much of her time there and took her entire salary month after month, to the church fully convinced that it was God’s will. Her marriage was on the verge of breaking down. She came to her senses when her son was involved in a road accident and lay critically ill for months. During that period, she noticed that the support her church gave her wasn’t quite as much as she expected and realised with remorse that the family members she had unfairly neglected were the earthly solace she had during the trying period. She realised that she had been about to let go of a very important element of her existence.

Even more bizarre, some parents adamantly refuse to take their children to hospital, for treatment or immunization, to keep their religious faith. Such parents belong to churches which believe that only God heals and seeking conventional medicine is like worshipping idols.

In one incident, a parent belonging to the Church of the Holy Ghost in East Africa refused to take his children to hospital, even after two of them died in a span of 24 hours. Neighbours reported his case to the local chief who organised a raid at his home where they discovered two other sick children. The parent was taken to court and put in remand until he agreed that he would take his children to hospital when the magistrate released him.

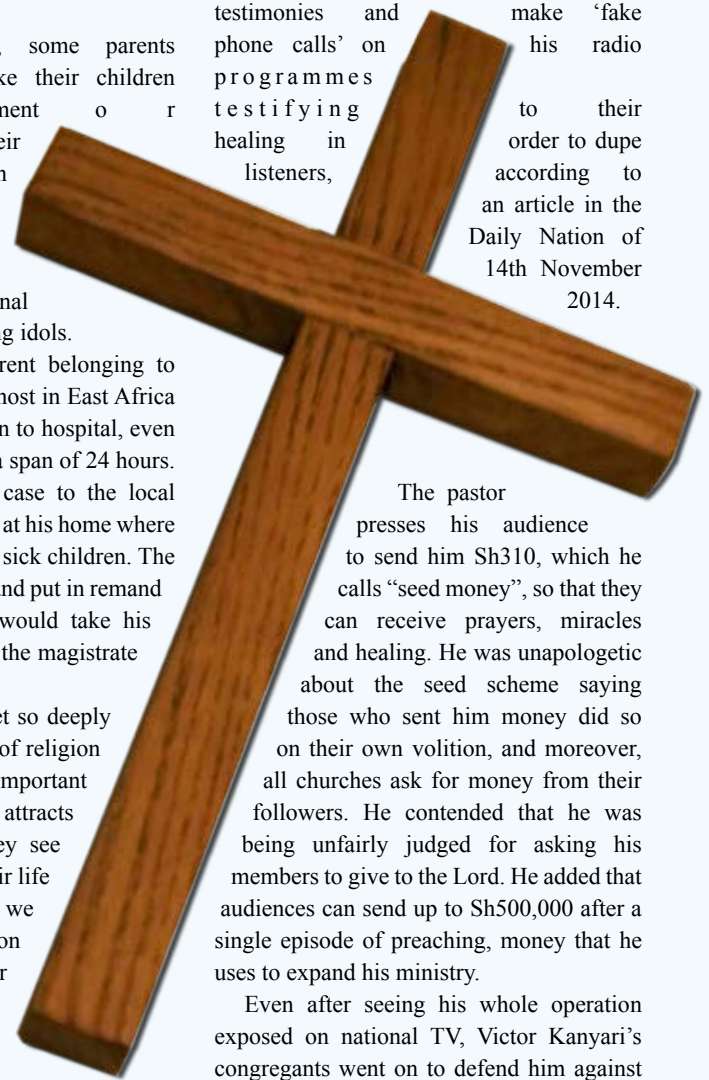
What makes people get so deeply embedded into the world of religion at the expense of other important things in their lives? What attracts them so fiercely that they see every other element of their life as insignificant? Perhaps we could apportion the reason to despair or ignorance or some impulsive greed, which the charismatic preachers have capitalised

on to firmly hold the minds and hearts of their congregants. Perhaps the nature of this hold needs to be studied to be fully understood, to save our families.

Two years ago, Kenyans were shocked when a regular television preacher, who at the time had two television programmes a week, was filmed by “Jicho Pevu”, an investigative programme on Kenya Television Network (KTN), faking healing and coaching his staff to give phony testimonies of, among others, prayer-induced prosperity. Victor Kanyari of Salvation Healing Ministry admitted after this filming that he had coached some members of his church to give false testimonies and make ‘fake phone calls’ on his radio programmes testifying to their healing in order to dupe listeners, according to an article in the Daily Nation of 14th November 2014.

The pastor presses his audience to send him Sh310, which he calls “seed money”, so that they can receive prayers, miracles and healing. He was unapologetic about the seed scheme saying those who sent him money did so on their own volition, and moreover, all churches ask for money from their followers. He contended that he was being unfairly judged for asking his members to give to the Lord. He added that audiences can send up to Sh500,000 after a single episode of preaching, money that he uses to expand his ministry.

Even after seeing his whole operation exposed on national TV, Victor Kanyari’s congregants went on to defend him against



all allegations and claimed that it was a plot to stop him from doing God's work.

His mode of preaching created tension in his marriage and Kanyari and his wife eventually separated.

While there are genuine religious institutions, there is an increase in self-proclaimed prophets and pastors who preach the prosperity gospel, promising material wealth and instant miracles for those who can pay the price of faith with legal tender. In so doing, they engage in elaborate scams to prey on the vulnerability of desperate suffering believers to fleece them of their hard earned money and prey on their valuable time. Ironically, they always draw large audiences who are obsessed with some insatiable search for personal gratification looking for what "uplifts me", "blesses me", "affirms me", "appeals to me" and this self-aggrandisement is often believed (delusionary so) to glorify God. This not only robs people of their cash, but has also been known to cause strain in families.

Following a public outcry over the Kanyari story, Kenya's Attorney General Githu Muigai promised to set up regulations to help streamline churches and mosques. The Attorney General's office has now published Religious Societies rules aimed at regulating religious bodies which will be operational from January 2017. Aware that the Constitution provides for the freedom of worship, Prof Muigai said the Government was not seeking to curtail worship but was only trying to hold religious leaders accountable to their flock.

The rules which apply to all the churches including the mainstream Christian, Muslim and Hindu institutions, demand among other requirements that all religious organisations submit their constitution showing statement of their doctrine of faith. All religious societies must be registered and open to the registrar's inspection any time. They also require all pastors in Kenya to hold a Theological Certificate from an accredited Theological Institution.

While the regulations might help to streamline religious organisations, there could be a need to delve deeper into the issue to understand what can be done to bring sanity in religion.

IS KENYA THE PROMISED LAND?



MR BENSON NALO
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE - KENYA

In November 2014, I toured a number of historical sites in Israel. The Promised Land is a wonderful tour destination that attracts people from all over the world. Among the sites that people must always visit are the Wailing Wall, Dead Sea, Via Dolorosa, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher and all is possible in one day. There are so many visitor's historical sites that groups have to queue for entrance to key sites.

While visiting a place called JAVA, just a few kilometers from Tel Aviv, we were amazed by the quantity and quality of oranges produced in such a dry place, the tour guide explained to us how they import soil from Kenya construction sites for use in growing oranges that Israel exports to the entire world.

From there we travelled to Eilat from where we visited Negev desert. The climate there was very hot and arid. The terrain rugged with roads meandering down the slopes and up the mountain. Negev Desert in southern Israel is a true destination for geographers who would like to appreciate landscape. The desert borders Jordan and Egypt with its southern tip at Eilat, Negev.

As much as no major development has taken place at Negev other than all-weather roads, the place is rich in history and highlighted by remarkable rocky landscapes, caves, waterfalls, and archeological sites. Negev is also home to the ibex, which is a species of wild goat.

During a stopover briefing, one tourist lady from Swiss could not believe that some parts of Israel were so barren with painfully high temperatures. She asked the tour guide whether this was actually the Promised Land since God is normally very kind to his people. In reply to the question, the tour guide said that Moses was a stammerer and research was going on in some of the Israeli Universities to find out if God meant Kenya and Moses pronounced it as Canaan. The lady immediately believed the story. However her colleague said that Kenya is a very recent state compared to the history of Israel. The tour guide said that God normally knows what would happen centuries before and he may have known that Kenya would exist. At this moment I saw the whole group believing the story and even telling each other that in deed Kenya is a very beautiful country that could actually be the Promised Land.

When we went back to Tel Aviv along Ben Allenby Street we saw a man shouting to himself. The man was quickly arrested by police and taken to custody. We inquired why he was arrested since he appeared to be a mental case. In response the tour guide hesitantly said that the man shouted that Israeli Prime Minister was a fool. The following day we read in newspapers that the man was charged with revealing state secrets.

In the evening while we were wining and dining together with a Catholic Priest and a Muslim Imam, the Priest asked the Imam when he will start drinking wine. The Imam was so angered and he told the priest not to worry since he would soon drink wine at the priest's wedding.

In conclusion, it is believed by many tourists that Kenya is one of the most beautiful tour destinations in the world. The research being undertaken in Israeli Universities may find that Kenya was actually the Promised Land. If this happens what shall we do? Please don't tell me that the price of land will multiply a million times. Answer this question from God's perspective of the Promised Land as spelt out in the Genesis 15.

THE FUTURE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS & TECHNOLOGIES' SECURITY



COL H D NYANGE
KENYA ARMY

Introduction

Malicious cyber activities are wide ranging. They include activities designed to compromise the confidentiality, integrity or availability of computer networks or information communications and technologies (ICT) systems or the information on them. The term 'cyber espionage' refers to theft of information for intelligence purposes. 'Cybercrime' refers to crimes directed at computers, such as illegally modifying electronic data or seeking a ransom to unlock a computer affected by malicious software. It also includes crimes where computers are part of an offence, such as online fraud. 'Cyber attack' refers to deliberate acts that seriously compromise national security, stability or prosperity by manipulating, denying access to, degrading or destroying computers or networks or the information

resident on them. Other serious compromises are simply referred to as 'malicious cyber activity'.

Current ICT Trends

Today one can easily recognize the three primary methods by which information systems are protected, that is, authorization, message filtration, and ensuring the integrity of basic processes such as good passwords, firewalls, and virus detectors. However, the threat of Information Warfare (IW) in the 21st century could be what the threat of nuclear warfare was to the latter half of the 20th century. Indeed, a large part of what makes information systems open to attack is that they contain bugs, often and pertinently referred to as 'undocumented features'. The more experience one has with any one piece of software the more holes can be closed. Yet, even a perfect fix lasts only until the next innovation hits the system, for example, it used to be that one could open up any e-mail without worrying about what it might do to your system. But, over time, e-mails have come to contain attachments; attachments often come with activatable macros (Macros are used to make a sequence of computing instructions available to a programmer as a single program statement, making the programming task less tedious and less error-prone), and macros, in turn, may carry viruses. This is a problem that simply did not exist several years ago.

As people and systems become increasingly interconnected, the quantity and value of information held online has

increased dramatically – and so have efforts to steal and exploit that information. Cyberspace, and the dynamic opportunities it offers, is under persistent threat. Malicious cyber activity is a security challenge for all internet users. Organisations across the public and private sectors the world over have been compromised by state or non-state actors. Large multinational companies and government organisations have been targeted, losing substantial amounts of sensitive commercial and personal information or incurring major damage to their business and reputation. Some of the key factors that influence the current levels of ICT security include legacy systems, the threats, and consciousness of the threats, operating systems (OS), security tools, and the cost of storage, the Internet, and cryptographic methods.

Legacy Systems

In the old days, ICT systems were relatively secure by virtue of being hosted on large proprietary machines and connected to very few. What makes ICT systems vulnerable is the shift to smaller and far more open systems (not built with security in mind) coupled with the rise of networking. For some of us, small open networked systems are the here and now; for others, however, they are still in the future. Sometimes it takes a situation like the infamous Y2K (Year 2000) bug to remind us that while the leading edge of technology races ahead, the lagging tail may be long and thick.

Threats

It is extremely difficult to know what the threats to ICT systems actually are, and thus all the harder to know in what direction they will be going. In terms of actual day - to - day threats, IW has remained distinctly unimpressive. Most computer crimes are internal affairs, and most external computer crimes arise, not from systematic attack, but by small groups, or, more likely, random malevolence and even curiosity run amok.

Consciousness of threats and OS

The flip side of trying to gauge the changing threats is trying to gauge whether people are going to start taking computer security more seriously or not. The two are, of course, related; the greater the threats, the more likely people will take computer security seriously; no threats, less responses. Most of the more serious weaknesses in computer systems lie with the OS itself. The computer industry seems, lately, to put more value on slick features than security.

Security Tools

Current trends in ICT security treat it as a problem that can be solved by adding a patch here and there. Firewalls go on the outside of one's system and are meant to filter out certain types of messages by looking at each packet and making a determination based on their ostensible purpose. Intrusion detectors look for particular activities which are characteristic of known fault patterns and then take appropriate action (e.g., alert administrators, withdraw user privileges, note what systems or numbers the intruder is coming in from). Neither firewalls nor intrusion detectors are altogether reliable today, but they are getting better against a given level of threat.

The Cost of Storage

As the price of computer storage falls, the feasibility of archiving everything rises to the point where no one has a credible excuse for losing information (although finding archived information after the crash will take work). To give an example, the 17-gigabyte DVD (digital versatile disk) of the year 2000 had enough capacity to store the complete billing records of a week's worth of long-distance calls made in the United States. In sensitive environments, very fast CD-ROMs (or any other non-volatile memory) may replace writable hard disks for storing operating systems - thereby giving viruses nowhere to rest.

The Internet

The evolution of the Internet, itself, has shaped the near-term information security environment. The Internet is transforming how we socialize and do business in ways its founders could not have imagined. It is changing how we are entertained and informed, affecting almost every aspect of our lives. The need for an open, free and secure Internet goes far beyond economics. It is important for ensuring public and financial accountability and strengthening democratic institutions. It underpins freedom of expression and reinforces safe and vibrant communities. If we are to fully realise the social, economic and strategic benefits of being online, we must ensure the administration of the Internet continues to be governed by those who use it—not dominated by governments. The current version of the Internet Protocol, IPv6, has provisions for many security features such as encryption, key passing, and digital signatures. Eventually IPv6 will be universal, but deployment remains slow; the greatest

penetration is occurring within specific circles of universities and other leading edge sites. Several features of the Internet make it particularly attractive for hackers. What should only be a near-term problem is that the Domain Naming Service (DNS), which translates names (e.g., www.ndu.edu) into byte-addresses, is poorly protected and has little authentication capacity. Chances are the former will be fixed, and, it may also be possible to authenticate the true source of any message coming into one's system in most cases.

Cryptographic Methods

Cryptographic methods remain the most obvious tool for information security. As hardware gets faster, the processing load for encryption and authenticating messages can be expected to decline. This is obviously true if the key length stays the same, and almost as certain if measured as the time it takes to encrypt a message which takes a fixed X hours decrypt (as supercomputers get better, the required key length rises). Thus, everything else being equal, cryptographic methods will see greater use, and information security will rise. Technology remains the wild-card behind any forecasts of encryption's use. Innovations such as elliptical methods or cryptographic analysis will affect the time required to generate or break codes.

Future ICT trends

It is estimated that by 2020 there will be at least 50 billion devices connected to the Internet globally. This explosion of connectivity will accelerate innovation in products and services, providing new business opportunities and new jobs. However, the more connected 'things' are, the more targets there are for malicious actors. Part of the problem is that online security has not been considered in the design of many of the devices connected to the Internet. This has made it easier for malicious actors to disrupt and damage networks. Cyber adversaries are aggressive and persistent in their efforts to compromise ICT networks and information. They are constantly improving their tradecraft in an attempt to defeat ICT network defences and exploit new technologies. They will also target the weakest link; if the network security of their primary target is robust, they will move to more easily compromised connected networks that could provide access to the primary target. Further, the differences between some malicious cyber actors - such as organized criminal networks, state-sponsored actors and issue motivated groups - are becoming less distinct. For example, activity by some cyber criminals can be more sophisticated than those conducted by many nation states. This growing network of malicious actors is already causing an unprecedented global impact

Conclusion

Overall, near-term prospects favor greater ICT security. True, closed systems are continuing to open up and the number of opportunities for waging computer warfare continues to rise. Yet, protection tools are becoming better, the Internet is likely to become more secure, the costs of backup and redundancy are likely to fall sharply, and cryptographic methods are likely to spread. As noted earlier, the increasing power of hardware and the growing sophistication of software suggest a future in which silicon starts to act more like carbon: that is, computers take on more characteristics of humans while ICT networks take on more characteristics of human organizations. All this suggests a completely different approach to ICT security.

THE BOY CHILD: THE OASIS OF GENDER VIOLENCE



COL W S WESONGA
KENYA ARMY

Domestic violence has for a long time been perpetrated by male partners leaving women as the main victims. Due to the stereotype that men are not victims of violence the men violations have continued being ignored while men suffer gender based violence without any response made to help them.

Men have a crucial role to play as fathers, husbands, brothers and public advocates-in both speaking out against vehemence against women and girls. It is worrying, shocking and confusing to realize that daggers of gender based violence are now pointed to the boy child and men at large. The thoughts, efforts and abilities used by men in defying destructive stereotypes in support of the girl child are now defeatist because the tides of gender violence are now directed to them. However, human rights activists, gender activists, NGO's and even the media have closed their eyes on this issue thus making boys and men to suffer in silence.

According to a UNICEF report 'Hidden in Plain Sight' released in 2014, more than 2000 Kenyan children experience violence. The violence was mostly in the form of sexual abuse with 11% of girls and 19% of boys having been subjected to forced or coerced into sex. The report also states that the male child is also likely to suffer more than female child by being treated inhumanly or chased from their homes and find himself

in the streets. This report is a clear indication of how things have changed in relation to how we have been viewing these gender issues. It's a clear message to all of us in our respective societies that its business unusual when it comes to advocating for gender equality.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) advocating for girl child should understand that there is a serious paradigm shift when it comes to fighting for gender fairness. The efforts that were put in place to protect girls and women should now be channeled to protecting boys and men who for long have been suffering in silence due to gender based violence.

Some societies and organizations are not prepared to deal with male survivors of sexual and gender violence because it undermines the principles of social constructions of masculinity. Compared with females, male survivors lack access to reproductive health programs and are usually ignored in gender-based violence dialogue. Some boy child victims are known to experience serious physical injuries and other disorders.

Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) perverted against men and boys often go

unreported by survivors due to socio-cultural factors associated with sexual assaults. The study by Peace Research Institute of OSLO (PRIO) indicate that women gender die more due to indirect causes of conflicts, however men and boys are often seen as potential soldiers and fighters in a conflict, thus they were targeted due to the gendered role. In Kenya during the post-election violence period 2007/2008, there were many reports of violence against men in the form of torture and other humiliating experiences but none of them was followed up compared to women violence. Several years down the line this remains a pain to deal with for those men who were violated because they have no one to report to or guiding and counseling program channeled to them to try and help them heal.

Increase in cases of gender violence has lead to emerging of men who advocate for their rights and try to encourage men who are victims to come out and report cases so that they can be helped but still very few cases are reported and less measures taken to solve the issues compared to women according to PRIO.



Boys in school.

Kenya as a society tends to have few facilities to address problem facing SGBV especially men hence putting less support and efforts in helping the victims affected by the problem. Men fear to open up on SGBV since they fear the shame from the society hence they tend to keep their experiences to themselves. This affects them in one way or the other since it's the pain that is killing them inside and destroys their previous personality and pride. Unlike women they tend to protect their image because even if they report cases of being assaulted they will be shunned away since they believe they are able to protect themselves and are perceived to be the ones protecting the women against such violence not them being the victims.

Counsellor working with men who were sexually molested in juvenile report finding such guilt and self-blame; low self-confidence and negative self image, difficulties with intimacy, sexual problems, compulsion or dysfunction, substance abuse and depression and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. Communities should help male victims of (SGBV) deal with the trauma. The sarcasm

surrounding male character in the society is experienced in a group or at an individual level, this is based on facts by tales of some men in a research done, that at least 3 male people out of 10 experience violence from both female and male counterparts, the experience tend to rise up in married people. In marriage there is an assumption that the society will look down upon them, thus most cases go unreported to security agencies and other related groups like human rights agencies that get concerned with human well being. The idea of male protecting their reputation is retroactive in nature hence less efforts seen by them in trying to curb the problem.

Africa should try and put measures in place to try and help men who face violence so that they are able to interact with the society after being victims of violence. A proper guiding and counseling program should also be put in place to help those who are affected by the experience. Facilities and organizations should also be put in place to address problems of SGBV affecting the male gender.

BOTSWANA TURNING A RESOURCE CURSE INTO DEVELOPMENT



COL M M NKGAPHA
BOTSWANA DEFENCE FORCE

At independence in 1966, Botswana's prospects were gloomy as it was considered a desert and had not inherited any infrastructure from the colonial rule to drive forward its economy. It was also one of the poorest countries in the world and most of its government expenditure was mainly funded by international donors. This was evident with the developments then; no roads infrastructure and no health facilities to meet the demands of the young and growing independent country. The economy was mostly driven by agriculture in the form of cattle farming for beef production which was

also frustrated by traditional ways of living whereby people believed in rearing cattle for prestige rather than taking agriculture as a commercial and profitable business. Other challenges included high illiteracy rates and high infant mortality rates that the country had to seriously contend with.

Botswana was lucky to have discovered minerals particularly diamonds which were put to good use by the country's leadership and has since then driven the developments efforts for the benefit of all and this can be seen from its prudent economic policies that has since transformed the country from a low-income to an upper middle-income country by the late 1990's.

Though there are some dissenting views in certain quarters that the discovery of minerals in developing countries have brought in more evil than good and this is not so with Botswana. This trend has been reversed in some countries whereby the very resources that ought to have benefitted their economies were squandered due to greed and individual interests and thereby denying the population the benefits of such resources. This state of affairs is a clear testimony that individual interests have or are sowing seeds of discontentment by denying the citizens the benefits that they can get from the country's natural resources. These natural resources are a public good that ought to benefit the ordinary citizens rather than turning them to

be a national curse on the very people that they must develop.

Mineral based countries seem to be prone to bad governance that perpetuates a phenomenon that robs the country the benefits that accrue from the proceeds of their natural resources. In almost all developing countries, the government owns the mineral resources and has to come up with prudent and viable ways of ploughing back the proceeds and revenues accrued from their extraction into the community by enhancing the standard living conditions of its people's. Governments should endeavour to desist from such self-seeking interests and corrupt practices at the peril of their own communities and Botswana has up to now managed to at least contain this scourge.

Another contributing factor to the country's success is a mere luck that the country has a relatively homogeneous population with less potential for ethnic polarization, which when combined with prudent economic policies has since given rise to the development achieved to this far. Credit must be given to the leadership, which since independence to date, has designed and fostered the conditions of governance that have ensured stability and economic development for all.

The Government has established credible institutions that respect the rule of law and uphold the country's Constitution where

no one is above the law. It also engages its citizens in an open and transparent manner which is heavily reinforced by continuing the Tswana tribal tradition of consultation. The government has a social responsibility and is duty bound to provide its citizens with goods and services rather than one that has a certain group of greedy people seeking to enrich themselves from the country's wealth.

One may argue that, if Botswana had minerals before independence maybe the story would be different and we will be seeing these minerals as a curse. I doubt this, because it is how the country conducts itself when having the same resources. Maybe, Botswana's luck was that the regime that evolved after independence, was one that respected the rule of law and held development ideals for its people. More controversial is the type of democracy that the country has embraced since independence. Its democracy is not perfect: the country practices a multi-party democracy in which Botswana Democratic Party, the main ruling party has been ruling the country since independence, women's representation is limited, and there has been some criticism that minorities particularly the San people have been marginalized as purported by certain human rights groups or individuals. Regardless of the forgoing, the government functions in a democratic manner, where elections are "free and fair," and is transparent in its dealings and more responsive to the needs of its citizens.

Botswana's success story is a reflection of good governance and respect for the rule of law. The type of leadership particularly that of its first President, the late Sir Seretse Khama, laid a sound economic foundation for the country, especially in the areas of mineral exploration and how the same could benefit the entire country. The discovery of minerals can easily lead to civil wars if their distribution is not done in an equitable manner. To prevent this from happening, even before independence, Khama's party, the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), clearly wrote in its manifesto, on how the government intended to share the proceeds from its rich natural resources. Immediately, after independence, the Government reached an agreement with the tribal authorities on how ownership and proceeds from the mineral resources were to be distributed. Although the largest diamond deposits were discovered in Khama's own district of Bamangwato, he chose the country over his tribal land thus helping limit the possibility of a conflict.

Botswana has defied the odds of turning minerals into a development resource by creating a successful economy from its

rich mineral resources that up to date it has remained a free, safe and stable country where tranquility beckons. Poverty has been reduced, education has become more widespread, and health indicators had improved before the HIV/AIDS epidemic undid some of that progress. The country's vast natural resources played a key role in this accomplishment, but the mere endowment of resources is clearly not the whole story. In much of Africa and in other parts of the world, natural resources have or are not used for development and seem to have brought more evils than good.

Botswana's success story can be attributed to the fact that, the key to successfully harnessing her natural resources was a result of good governance and good economic policies that laid a good foundation for her economic development. Botswana has not experienced any civil wars and continue to maintain an open and transparent system of governance which formulate and implement sound economic policies that contribute to the country's economic development. Investments in human and physical capital and vast improvements in infrastructure have also raised Botswana's productivity which together with its substantial financial foreign reserves have assisted the country to transit to a more diversified economy. Botswana's mineral resources coupled with good governance and good economic management policies have turned out to be a vehicle for development and is seen as key to her economic development.



TECHNOLOGY CHANGES AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE ARMED FORCES



COLE O OGUGA
KENYA NAVY

Technological escalation describes the fact that whenever two parties are in competition, each side tends to employ continuing technological improvements to defeat the other. Technology is a creative invention, be it an object or a method of using an object. This is a natural result of mankind's use of their brains compounded with the nature of science and technology that understanding and innovations build on each other.

While a scenario of pure conjecture about exactly what the future of the military holds and how future wars will be fought are seen in today's cinema, it is a fact that automata and robotics will greatly impact these wars and conflicts. Even today, automata and robotics have already been introduced into almost all facets of Military Operations.

With the increased employment of automation in the battle space and the unrealized or unquantified operational capabilities of future autonomous systems, the modern military is facing unprecedented challenges in planning and executing future operations. In order to successfully meet these challenges while safely and effectively employing new technology, doctrine will have to be reviewed while tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs) will have to be analyzed and modified appropriately; notwithstanding close exploration of the ethical implications

of employing Autonomous Military Systems (AMSs) which are the newest systems in the battlefield. It is worth noting that what was tested in the two wars in Iraq was not just the mettle of the United States Military but an entirely new philosophy of warfare.

The military forces of the future will use multi-agent robotic workforces for reconnaissance and surveillance, logistics support, communications infrastructure, forward-deployed offensive operations, and as tactical decoys to conceal manoeuvre by manned assets.

In this regard and taking into consideration the vast advancements in today's technological capabilities in Military Technology, the impact on these advances, especially in Autonomous Military Systems should be looked into with respect to how they will affect Military Operations in future. In order to visualise these advancements, pertinent issues need to be discussed.

Capabilities Expected

In the long-term, based on fielded technology on developed systems and on the phenomenal increases in electronics and materials technology, it is expected that the following capabilities will emerge in the next two to three decades:

- a. Weapons will hit more than 99.5% of targets they fire at. Weapon mounted sensors will continue to grow in

accuracy and in target discrimination capability to the point that they will be as smart as the delivering platform.

- b. Sensing and responding to the entire RF spectrum in 360 degrees will be possible where communications (HF/VHF/UHF), radar (SHF/EHF), IR, Light, UV radiation, and even gamma radiation and other energetic particles would be sensed. It is important not to think of sensors with the paradigm of human senses. Human vision is limited to about a 60-degree cone ahead of a person, or in whatever direction the eyes are pointed. A robotic system would be built with a constant 360 degrees of vision, seeing and analyzing everything in the spherical space around it with an array of visual sensors coupled with immense processing capability. A future automated system would process visual data extremely fast, with thousands of samples per second. These systems would see the world the same way a camera with a high-speed shutter "sees" a bullet pass through a target.
- c. Manoeuvre capabilities vastly exceeding human physical capacity will be realized. This is of particular interest because it is not only complex integrated circuits and logic, but also tremendous advances in materials and propulsion that will remove man from many vehicles, particularly the hypersonic aircraft.
- d. Decision making cycles and defensive responses will be far faster, but not necessarily wiser, than humans. However, as sensors improve, so will the quality of decisions. At some point, decisions from a machine or a system of machines may become more reliable than similar decisions made by humans.

These are just but some of the capabilities that can be seen on the horizon for automata and robotic systems.



AFRICAN LAND FORCES SUMMITS



COL F G KIHANYA
KENYA ARMY

When United States Army Africa was established in 2008, US military leaders recognized the importance of establishing relationships with the Chiefs of Land Forces from African Nations. US Army Africa realized the best way to achieve this goal was by conducting a summit solely for African partner Nations' Chiefs of Land Forces.

The first African Land Forces Summit was held in Washington DC, in May 2010. In 2012, the Ugandan Chief of Land Forces hosted the summit in Kampala. The Senegalese Defence Forces took the lead in 2015 and hosted the third African Land Forces Summit in Dakar, Senegal. In 2016, the Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces hosted the African Land Forces Summit in Arusha, Tanzania in May 2016. The theme of the summit was "Building Security in Africa through Cooperation". Senior military leadership from 38 African countries including 21 Land Forces Chiefs attended the Summit.

While officially opening the Summit, Tanzania's Principal Secretary of Defence and National Service highlighted the security threats faced by most African countries. He challenged the African Chiefs of Land Forces to take advantage of the Summit and open up to one another in looking for solutions to security threats and challenges to African Armies. He further challenged the Generals to confront the leadership issues and the welfare of soldiers in the African Armies.

The summit was organized into three days plenary sessions each followed by break out group discussions on the topics introduced during the plenary session. The following

key topics were discussed:

- Readiness as a priority for the Army.
- Regional Training Centres of Excellence.
- Interoperability in Multi-National training.
- Integrating gender for operational effectiveness.
- Soldier integration after high intensity conflict.

The rich discussions on the above topics brought the following highlights:

Army Readiness

The key issue on Army readiness was "What any Army needs to be ready for". The Summit acknowledged that Armies' needs to be prepared to handle contingency plans and counter contemporary threats especially terrorism and threats to democratically elected governments. To be prepared, capacities need to be developed in the areas of manning, training, equipment and leadership.

Training Centres of Excellence

The African States Regional Centres of excellence were viewed as a milestone towards building Armies capacities and preparing them for contingency plans. The summit observed that there was need to structure the centres to address the following:

- Developing expertise in leadership.
- Promoting training.
- Promoting regional partnership.
- Transforming regional efforts.

Interoperability in Multi-National Operations

The summit observed that interoperability of African Armies remains a major challenge that needs to be addressed both at individual and collective level. The US participants highlighted the NATO approach to interoperability which has addressed the challenges in the Human domain: Language and culture, Procedures domain: Training and Doctrine, Technical domain- interoperability of equipment like radios, and in Multi-National training of Non-Commissioned Officers.

Integration of Gender for Operational Effectiveness

In an effort to make the military more inclusive, the summit observed that there

was need to understand the role of women during war and the consequences of engaging women in combat. Similarly, it was observed that there is need of national action plans in integration of women into national armies to meet the UN set standards and address the challenges associated with employment of women in conflict.

Highlights on the Discussion on Belligerents Integration into the National Armies after High Intensity Conflict

All conflicts displace communities; traumatize families and individuals and collapses institutions. In post conflict situation the military finds itself involved in post-war building of its own institutions. The summit observed that there was need for the military particularly the National Armies to understand the following:

- The Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration(DDR) process as a tool of reconstruction.
- There should be oversight bodies to oversee the DDR process.
- The importance of commitment to the peace process.
- There are many challenges associated with integration of combatants into the National Army after a high intensity internal conflict.
- Former combatants who have undergone the DDR process need to be provided with basic necessities to assist them resettle back into the society.
- Post conflict period is a complex period that needs to have a comprehensive approach to address all national building efforts. The efforts particularly in regards to security should address all gaps to deter/prevent recurrence of conflict.

Conclusion

The Summit provided an opportunity for senior leadership in African Armies to interact and exchange ideas on areas of common interest. The US promised to continue engaging and assisting African Armies in capacity building and competencies development as partners. The US emphasized on the need to engage and interact on mutual trust and respect. The next African Land Forces Summit is scheduled to be held in MALAWI in May 2017.

WHO IS YOUR FRIEND?



COL J M MLULA

TANZANIA PEOPLES DEFENCE FORCES

The definition of friendship is still contested by scholars; Wendt proposes without beating about the bush that “allies engage in the same basic behaviours as friends, but they do not expect their relationship to continue indefinitely”. Feldman also regards friendship as the outcome of reconciliation. Kupchan noted “setting aside grievances, escaping geopolitical competition, and constructing a relationship that precludes the prospect of armed conflict” as defining tenets of friendliness. Aristotle, however, differentiates between friendship of utility, pleasure and virtue. Note that the former two are motivated by self-interest, while Aristotle posits that true friendship is only “the friendship of good people similar in virtue.” Oelsner and Koschut recalled normative friendship to clearly explain Aristotle’s notion of virtue; and argued that “normative friends sincerely trust one another because their friendship is not based upon instrumental rational thought process and utility-based cost-benefit calculations, but is observed through emotional and moral disposition.” Honesty, trust, reciprocity, and mutual are vital elements of friendship, but insufficient in themselves.

When friendship related to IR, it implies that states’ behaviour is motivated by both material and social forces. This proposition is aligned in the theoretical rationalist-reflectivist debate. Reflectivists postulates a social ontology: agents are social actors, whose identity is shaped by mutual interaction and thus product of

unique “historical, cultural, political and social contexts”. Hobbesian argue that States’ attitude is not teleologically brought about by anarchy, but rather a result of its identity and interactions. IR, therefore, is not certainly a realm, but a reflexive community in which social bonds through socialization to unite states in a common goal and create mutual trust. Rationalists rely on a materialist ontology: agents are autonomous, whose identities are externally formed by the distribution of material power. The development of Franco-German friendships exemplifies the flaws of the concept of relationships and explains the notion of cooperation.

The aim is not to provide a historical narrative of Franco-German relations since 1945, but a theoretical framework of cognitive development and group identity creation – the intermingling of national interests as states regard the interest of the other as their own – to indicate their relationships and also tolerate self-interest. Krotz and Schild theorized two important institutional frameworks in which the above mentioned processes were overcome over the past decades: officiated intergovernmentalism and social exchanges.

Bilateral relations have underlined deeper cooperation on national level on the public level. Through the Elysee Treaty, the two countries have undertaken an elaborate youth exchange and language programme, signed an agreement to establish a commission to address historical injustices, supported Franco-German prizes, and established 2200 town twinships. In line with official intergovernmentalism, these public interactions deconstruct the other by enhancing mutual knowledge and hence increase bilateral trust. Feldman concludes, “in the annals of international relations there is probably no equivalent of the dense network of similar policies, institutions and ties which hold together the policy decision makers and communities of France and Germany today”.

Nonetheless, the intergovernmental pursuit to integrate Europe also show the unchanging self-interests in the bilateral relations. Whilst agreement existed on the end-state, the increasing European

cooperation and the interests contrasted. Beyond likely economic advantages, the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951 for example was driven by the French wish to take-over the heavy industry in Germany to avoid rearmament and German desire to escape its international isolation.

It follows that cooperation is not the end result, but a way of getting a superior goal: advancing the national interest, here the integration of Europe. It was self-interest that led to Franco-German relations, although they were increasingly homogenic and had the wellbeing of each other at heart. The recent misunderstanding on the handling of the European Sovereign-Debt Crisis and the following cooling of relations shows the extent of bilateral relationships when national interests are endangered.

To conclude, this article has presented a nuanced view on friendship. Whilst it supports the capacity to build meaningful bonds among states, friendship is refused as theoretically unsound in the realm of IR. However, Lord Palmerstone clearly demonstrates the main argument of this paper: “We have no eternal allies, and we have no perpetual enemies. Our interests are eternal and perpetual, and those interests it is our duty to follow.”



MY EXPERIENCE WITH THE AMANI AFRICA II FTX CORE PLANNING TEAM



COL V G A SHIGURI

KENYA ARMY

I was attached at the African Union in Addis Ababa for six months from October 2014 as a member of the Core Planning Team (CPT) for the AMANI AFRICA II (AA II) Field Training Exercise (FTX). My experience was an eye opener to me on some of the practical issues affecting the African Union (AU). I returned to Kenya with a view that there is need for the Peace Support Operations Division (PSOD), which is one of the four Divisions of the AU to enhance its coordination capacity with Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs) and with Member States (MS). PSOD manages all Peace Support Operations (PSOs) conducted by the AU. The biggest part of the AU funds is spent on the PSOs. The basis for this is the AU vision and mission. Through the African Union Commission (AUC), Africa has the vision of becoming an integrated, prosperous and peaceful continent which is driven by its own people and which represents a dynamic force in the international system. The AUC therefore has the mission to drive the processes of integration and development in close collaboration with the MS, the RECs/RMs and the citizens of the various states. To facilitate its vision and mission the AU is funded partly by MS and partly by partners mostly the European Union. The contributions by the MS have mostly been unpredictable due to poor economic capacities except for some few countries.

The PSOD is divided into three Units. The first unit is the Policy Development Unit, the second is the Capability Development Unit, the third is the Plans and Operations Unit and the fourth is the Mission Support Unit.

As for the funding of AAIL, Kenya contributed 1 Million USD in 2014. The EU had allocated \$5.2M under conditions that it should be used to support only the planning cycle activities and not troops during the actual exercise on the ground. South Africa had promised to fully support only the participants coming from the South African Development Community (SADC) region. By January 2015 only \$2.8M out of the funds provided by the EU was remaining and the AU was still waiting for contributions from MS.

The CPT was headed by a retired senior military officer of the rank of Major General from Nigeria who was working under the Head of the PSOD. The Head of the PSOD was a civilian from South Africa.

The overall objective of the FTX was to validate the capacity of the AU to mandate, deploy and employ a Rapid Deployment Capability (RDC) of the African Standby Force (ASF) as a startup operation and to run a full multidimensional peace support operation. The ASF was to be declared to have attained Full Operational Capability

(FOC) at the end of the FTX. The exercise was initially planned to take place in the Kingdom of Lesotho between October and November 2014 but was postponed to November 2015 due to the unstable political situation that arose in the Kingdom. Other reasons were the delays in procurement of the Command, Control, Communication and Information (C3I) equipment and the establishment of the Strategic Lift Capacity. The SADC took up to March 2015 to finally decide that South Africa would host the exercise.

Following the AU request that Kenya provides two officers on *gratis* to take part in the planning of the exercise, we left Kenya on 05 Oct 14 and embarked on the task. I was the Logistics Planner. Our activities included meetings, training and planning conferences and field assessment missions. They took place in Addis Ababa, Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa.

I noted during the consultative meeting of 26 Nov 2014 in Addis Ababa that most representatives of the various RECs/RMs could not commit themselves especially on Logistic and financial issues thus causing more delays. Contrary to my expectation, most of them still expected that the AU would provide all the logistic support required for the exercise. Despite not having



met the financial obligations, all MS were eagerly expecting the FTX to be conducted and the ASF to be declared FOC.

Funding of the FTX remained uncertain. I however went on to prepare the logistic plan and even got an opportunity to take part in drafting of the Strategic Lift Concept for the ASF which was also to be tested in the exercise. Funding of the process was however dependent on EU who were releasing funds in piecemeal. Logistic support remained unclear to the RECs/RMs until 4th July 2015 in Kimberley, S.A. during the Logistics Conference when the Head of the PSOD emphasized that contingents would fully sustain themselves. Even selection of participants was still incomplete. The criteria for FOC were still being debated including the issue of the continental and regional logistics bases. Some crucial activities in the planning cycle including media and force HQ training, critical meetings and conferences, strategic lift and C3I arrangements were still unclear yet the FTX was scheduled for early November 2015. I used to remind fellow CPT members that RECs/RMs depended on their MS for funds who in turn rely on their government budgets and that it was likely to affect the exercise. Progress was too slow such that I sometimes wished I could personally visit the RECs/RMs to follow up issues. Despite the sense of urgency in my conscience, I had no control especially due to the fact that I was not officially an AU staff.

Another observation I had was that MS contribute funds directly to AU yet activities of the ASF are coordinated through the REC/RM. Once Kenya released the 1 Million USD to AU, they had no control of its usage since it was in the basket of the Peace Fund.

Based on the six-month experience I had at the AU, I saw the importance of a member state's representation at the PSOD to keep an eye on their national interests. Contributions to the AU for such an activity need to be well coordinated and RECs/RMs well involved. I also felt that the CPT should have been placed under a different department since it was to test and evaluate PSOD. Though I did not get a chance to take part in or witness the exercise in South Africa, I am proud of my contribution to its success. I am hopeful that the ASF would be capable of effective deployment of an RDC in any location on the continent under Scenarios 6 as contained in its doctrine.



AIR SAFETY



COL F M NGAA
KENYA ARMY

Air safety is a term used in the Aviation industry. It covers all issues that threaten the safety of traveler whether in flight or on the ground. It covers the handling of aircraft and associated ground handling equipments in the runways as well as aircraft in flight to include communication and navigation matters. It also includes screening of passengers and their luggage to ensure no unsafe passenger or luggage is allowed into the aircraft. It is made to mitigate against accidents caused by failure to observe laid down regulation concerned with air safety. Flight rules, procedure and designation of air routes are measures made to try and avoid air accidents. Safety awareness campaigns are conducted to inform air travelers of the various aspects of air safety which in turn removes the anxiety that some air travelers normally do have. Air

safety has tremendously improved following advanced engineering and maintenance, better aircraft design, improved navigation equipment and greater awareness by air travelers. Transport by air is safer compared to road and sea transport, measured by the number of deaths caused by each type per year. Aviation is not fraught with danger as some air traveler think but is relatively safe compared to sea and land transport.

Over ninety percent of aviation accidents are attributed to human error. Aircraft accidents in the air are commonly attributed to pilot error and poor communication. Situational awareness by the pilot and crew is a critical factor in air safety and is normally a function of clear communication. Poor monitoring of the flight instruments by the pilots can cause an air accident. Any mistake or mishandling of aircraft by the pilot in the course of the flight can lead to an aircraft accident. Poor concentration by the pilot can be attributed mostly to fatigue which is normally caused by unpredictable work schedule and insufficient sleep which in most cases reduces the pilot's degree of alertness. Foreign object damage, lack of information, engine failure and bird strike are other factors contributing to aircraft accidents.

Measures to improve air safety have been taken by various partners in the aviation industry. Air transport regulators, designers, operators, professional bodies and other organization have come together to ensure air transport is safe.

IGNORANCE AND UNPLANNED SETTLEMENT COSTED US A FORTUNE



COL R P K KAMAU

KENYA ARMY

Ignorance is no defense as they say it in law. However, it can be a cause for regrets. I say this because many years ago here in Kenya and elsewhere, resources of every kind donned the landscape. They existed in different forms from clean water to other forms of wealth. Water in its purest form was not something somebody needed to struggle at all to find. It was there and

in plentiful quantities. The other plentiful resource was forests with trees of every kind. Even Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) had giant trees peculiar to the local weather conditions. Whilst we can draw an endless list of the value of trees, we have not exercised wisdom in their preservation in forest reserves where they play a major role in enhancing water, flora and fauna. In the years after Kenya's independence, individuals' communities and business entrepreneurs descended on forested lands cutting down the beautiful and in some cases rare species of trees to either create land for cultivation, to obtain timber or otherwise. This was the case in Kapenguria, West Pokot County of Kenya in the early 70s. There, the program to settle landless people by hiving off parts of the forested areas in Munyaka, Kaipos, Kapolet, Kapchila and Lelan was hurriedly and haphazardly done without a careful planning and due regard for the resources that existed in the forest in form of timber and water fountains.

As a young boy of ten, growing up in those sides of Kapenguria, trees were a

bother. Parts of the forest reserves known as Kapchila, Kaipos Kipkunnur and Lelan had been hived off, de-gazetted, subdivided and allocated to the local inhabitants, mainly the Pokot and Sengwer Communities in what was referred to as 'Consolidated Land Tenure'. I can hardly explain this term but what I know is that whatever it was and the action that followed thereafter, remains regrettable. The process was rushed over and within a span of ten years; the beautiful and giant trees that stood in the hived part of the forest were no more. They had all been cut down, burnt not for charcoal as nobody minded about charcoal as there was plentiful of firewood, but to pave way for cultivation of maize. Some other communities namely the Kikuyu, Luhya and Kisii had rushed over to Kapenguria and reaped most of the land from the allottees and cleared it for cultivation. It is this second wave of people that cleared everything and converted the land into a bare ground, thus making it appear as it is today. Short term gains guided their vision.

The idea of allocating that portion of the forest to individuals was not a bad idea at all. In fact, land is meant for the people. Quoting the Holy Bible, in the book of *Genesis 4:23*, "then the Lord God sent him out of the Garden of Eden and made him cultivate the soil from which he had been formed", reinforce this fact (for Christians). The person talked about here is man. So land belongs to man and that fact is not doubtful. But the same book talks about wise and careful use of what God has given to man. Therefore the land use in Kapenguria at that time (1971-73), was not as provided for in the 'Holy Book'. The action was akin to the tearing down of spoils by hungry but senseless hyenas.

Our family had migrated to Kapenguria from Trans Nzoia district after receiving a whim of the unfolding events there and the opportunities underway. We arrived there just as the people were clearing the forest for cultivation and my father leased a piece of it and started cutting down the trees like everybody else. This portion had virgin trees of giant sizes. In fact I can hardly imagine of



finding trees typical of those ones that I used to see in that forested area of Kapenguria anywhere in Kenya today.

The trees were mostly hard wood which would have fetched people more money than they were seeking for by cultivating the cleared land. I also cannot imagine how much we as a Country or the County Council of Pokot, (then referred to as CCP) would have gained if this process was well planned such that the wood harvested was purchased from people and either preserved for future use or exported to fetch foreign exchange. I guess this would have been a better way of using that portion of land than allowing people to invade and cut down the trees to pave way for land cultivation. The other good idea would have been to let the forest alone so that it would contribute to the clean up of the air.

As a veteran and popular village crusader who had spent most of his boyhood in rural areas, my father knew the names of if not all, most of the trees in his vernacular language and their uses in ordinary life then. As I followed him into the hired part of the forest to keep him company while he cleared the trees with an axe, he would mention to me the nature of almost every tree standing and its use, for medicine and numerous other functions. He knew a lot about trees that today when I recall his intellect in this regard, I can only wonder how he had come to acquire it. But that was then and people in those days were not troubled by many things as it happens to us today. In fact what mattered was survival. No wonder at the time, we only valued cultivation in those pieces of land and not the scent which seemed to come from heaven and enjoyed by everyone because of the forest being nearby.

Today, that part of Kapenguria that was once forested looks like any other part of rural Kenya with dried up streams and fast diminishing rivers. The surroundings that were dotted with flora and fauna are no

longer there. The area has a totally different outlook from what I used to see when I was a small boy. It is bare with no trees worth talking of and people spend a fortune to get building materials such as timber.

It is said that to err is human, but what is not human and good enough is to repeat the error. I'm convinced that part of the reason that we are still grappling with poverty is because we repeat errors such as the one made in Kapenguria in the 1970's. We also often fail to learn from our past mistakes. A mistake like the one pointed out here is a starting point from where poverty keeps on preying most of the homesteads in Africa. We then keep on crying foul in meetings, workshops and summits constituted using huge budgets, that the Western countries took away all our resources and left us poor. I think it is time that we Africans became a little bit serious and woke up to the reality of the time. This world has no place for people who make endless errors and keep on mumbling without taking concrete steps to correct themselves. As resources continue to dwindle and needs keep on piling, it is time we became conscious about the need for planning and better utilization of the meager resources remaining around us.

Most people say that recalling history is boring and cumbersome. I say it is not because it is the point from which we can start reflecting on the mistakes we have committed and correct ourselves. Therefore, I can't imagine of how well we would have been if we took stock of our past experiences, reflecting on our mistakes and adjusted for the better. Some in my generation witnessed the wanton destruction of forests and other resources in Kapenguria and elsewhere in the country in the time mentioned here or later but still have not developed the habit of caring for anything. It is this lot that has failed to learn from past mistakes and have continued to exist in a state of ignorance. They complain about anything, forgetting that they have to be stewards of their lives and those of others.

NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE NEWS BULLETIN KEEPS PARTICIPANTS INFORMED



COL R G MWAISAKA

TANZANIA PEOPLES DEFENCE FORCES

In any area or society there are known ways or systems which used to keep her people either within their society or in any Institutions informed. In the Military we

have systems applied in peace time as well as in Operations. Although, sometimes it is difficult to inform troops in combat or in some Operations, due to the need to control information, however this doesn't ignore the importance of information.

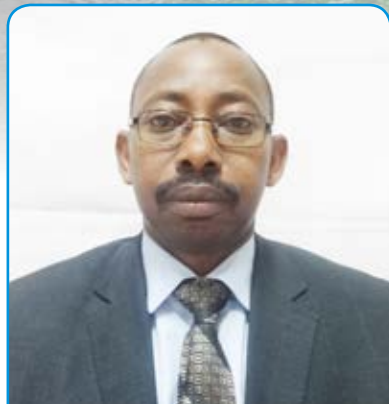
Here in NDC participants are kept informed by either using a Monthly News Bulletin or by use of specific timing, (according to the College programme) in which Participants discuss issues of immediate interest, especially those concerned with National Security. This is the best and most inconvenient way for course participants to keep NDC community informed.

A Monthly News Bulletin is a useful way of broadcasting information. It is a good media of communication nobody can deny!

I have always respected those who are always ready to inform, educate and entertain our community through this media. The challenge remain to which extent do we apply the knowledge gained through News Bulletin?



TRANSFORMING ULINZI STARS FC TO A SEMI-PROFESSIONAL OUTFIT



COL J S MWINYIKAI
KENYA ARMY

Way back in the mid and late 1970's when growing up, soccer was the only game played in Vanga Village, Kwale County of Kenya. Either by design or coincidence, soccer teams were named based on models of Egyptian teams such as Mehalla El Qubra FC and later on Kaukabul Watwan FC, perhaps keeping in touch with one of the earliest civilizations.

Through Primary, High School and later in University, I was involved in playing soccer. At the University I was the Organising Secretary of Gor Mahia FC, University of Nairobi Branch. In the Military, while performing my primary duties, I was the Officer in Charge of the Unit and Formation Football teams since my first posting to the Armoured Corps. I was given a tough welcome to the Kenyan football management when I took the mantle as Ulinzi Stars Chairman back in 2011. The team had just taken part in the World Military Games in Brazil thus excused from two Kenyan Premier League matches.

But the league managers, later on decided to award points to Chemelil Sugar FC and Sofapaka FC, the two teams which we were to play against. This ensued in a long battle over the decision to award 'walk-over's' to the two teams. After many sessions of submitting our pleas to the Independent Disciplinary and Complaints Committee (IDCC) we got a fair hearing and the matches were replayed. This welcomed me into the tough Kenyan football management where

wrangles are the order of the day.

This is in contrast from the military set up where everything is done procedurally and in a definite orderly way. The case over the two matches prepared me to what will be a tough five-year journey, six months of those being the Kenya Premier League Chairman and the rest battling to make Ulinzi one of the greatest teams not only in Kenya but in the continent. It taught me that football management is not for the faint hearted. From dealing with the players, officials, league managers and fans around the most revered game in the world to nitty-gritty football political under-dealings that could tarnish someones personality. All this time I was still performing my core duties as Commanding Officer, 81 Tank Battalion and later on as Commandant, Recruits Training School.

Transformation is a process and they say change is inevitable in life, but sometimes the same is not welcomed well enough. My first ambition coming into the team was to inject young blood as most of the players who had given tremendous service were ageing and succession plans lacking. A stronger Ulinzi in future would only mean giving the youth a chance.

Definitely, with a maximum squad of 30,

that meant some of the players would have to be axed.

It was a decision taken meticulously, not well received definitely, but then again, the changes started taking effect. It was a slow and tough process. One has to deal with egos, emotion and above all self esteem of the said players. But being in a Military set up where the motto is always 'soldiers first' made it a bit more easier and lighter to handle this particular case as I redeployed most of the old players to Military duty in their respective Units.

Recruitment of players was also one of the tough decisions to make. Players had to come in on merit, as compared to previous practices when players came in because someone had influenced their selection. Things had to change and slowly we embraced standards.

We also needed an 'Academy' where we would groom some of these young talented players, not yet ripe for the big stage. We had an option of partnering with many of the youth centres in Nakuru but then again, that would not make the players ours. We took on uncharted waters and started up our own feeder team. We constituted the 'Ulinzi Warriors FC', out of sheer will and an experimental take off, we launched the



Ulinzi Stars Chairman Col J S Mwinyikai presented with the KPL Under 20 Trophy

side. Within a year down the line, a good number of players currently in the first team came off this youth side. Some even earned call ups to the Kenyan National team, the Harambee Stars. The project was finally a success.

Running a football team is financially no mean task. We have seen many clubs sink into financial oblivion; best example being Parma in the Italian Serie A. Football is an expensive sport. Luckily for us, we have the support of the Defence Headquarters and that makes our operations a bit easier. But in this age of competitive football where preparation from pre-season to actual match day require huge investment, there is need for an extra tap to keep your team in tandem with contemporary sports requirements.

We needed better pre-season preparations, better equipment and better team structures. All that does not come in without financial muscle and it required us to go a bit off our way to add up to the financial base. In this regard, we started selling Ulinzi Stars FC merchandise (replica T-shirts) in all Defence Forces Canteen Organisations (DEFCO) outlets. This created an extra source of revenue for the team. In my first year, we managed to convince Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to sponsor the team and they did, despite the starting amount being low. We had an even bigger deal in 2013 when South African petroleum company Engen partnered with us on a two year deal. Later, we had insurance firm UAP also coming on board. Things were finally looking up and Ulinzi was managed like a professional club. We began getting better kit, prepared better for games and even could afford week long camps out of Nakuru just to get the boys in shape.

Another achievement for the team was improvement of the Communications Department. We managed to put up a fully running club website www.ulinzistarsfc.com, with prompt and daily updates on the team's affairs, making it easier to expose the team out there with reliable information.

Website aside, we also managed to have a solid social media presence with *Facebook* and *Twitter* pages, knowing only too well that is the direction the modern world is headed. The two platforms have been very influential especially when giving live updates whenever the team is playing.

We are in the process of starting up an official club magazine which will not only sell the name of Ulinzi Stars and KDF as whole but give also the club an alternate source of revenue from advertisement space.

The success of any football club is usually not measured by how well it is run or how many young players it has. Success in sports is measured by the number of trophies won. During my tenure we won the East Africa Military Football Cup twice; in 2013 and 2014 held in Kenya and Zanzibar respectively. On the continental and World stage we took the team to Africa Football Military Games in Ivory Coast in 2012 and qualified for the 1st World Football (CISM) Tournament in Azerbaijan in 2013. The team in 2016 represented Kenya in the Sub Regional Nile Basin Tournament held in Sudan and at continental will participate in the CAF Confederations Cup in 2017.

Domestically, the team has had a great performance managing to finish second and third positions in 2015 and 2016 respectively. During the 2016 season, our Under-20 team, most of whom have been absorbed into the Ulinzi Warriors FC won the Kenya Premier League U20 Cup. What a joy it was! We had finally seen some good fruit off the team and hopefully, this can spur the senior team to win the 2017 Kenya Premier League.

There has been numerous challenges in running football at national level. Persistent wrangles within the Federation, between



Ulinzi Stars players celebrating a goal at Afraha Stadium Nakuru

the Federation and the Kenya Premier League Limited which led to intervention by FIFA, corruption and political interference which have negatively affected corporate sponsorship, inefficiency in management, poor officiating, negative reporting by corrupt media reporters among others. Football is one of the “mega industries” in the world. In our country though it has not yet grown to the required levels and these challenges have resulted in slow growth of the game.

We need to work in a more concerted way; putting aside personal egos and interests for the love of the game. The mega-sum contracts signed in the English Premier League in terms of TV rights money is testament enough that football, if managed well can create employment and wealth to most of our youth languishing in abject poverty. Look at Paul Pogba for example, a French midfielder whose transfer to Manchester United hit the records, going into excesses of almost Ksh 20 Billion. Football is an industry.

As we move in the future, we can proudly say that several steps and structures have been made to make Ulinzi Stars FC a successful team in the country in conformity to the motto “SOLDIERS FIRST”. Uniquely, in Africa and the world, Kenya is among very few countries that have traditionally maintained a football team which is based on its core foundations of soldiery, keep tag with the society and interact with the civilian world as well as successful injecting a semi professional approach with ease.

Our ambition is to give the best footballers in the country an opportunity to not only flourish with their talent but also serve the country in another capacity. We need to inject more sponsors into the team to be able to attract the best players and give the team the best kind of preparation they need on and off the pitch.

Looking at the ‘crystal ball’ the future is bright. Who knows Ulinzi Stars FC may produce the Wanyamas, Pogbas, Ronaldos and Messis of tomorrow. But this requires proper strategic planning and investment with support from the Kenya Defence Forces and stakeholders. We must pull in one direction.

GET IT RIGHT THE FIRST TIME



COL J OONDIEKI
KENYA ARMY

It is easier to complain than to act. Questions like why Africa is poor or why Europeans and Asians are generally better off than Africans are common reflections in most African mind sets (including mine); yet however much I scratch my head, no answer to any of the questions come forth. I am not even sure if the questions represent facts. What I am sure of, is that Africans have a casual approach to issues which renders and continues to render them poor. In this article, my observations have been narrowed down to Kenya.

Kenya is a complaining country. Over 90% of Kenyans complain about everything around them. They shift blame to others even when their actions have contributed to the problem. The government is called upon most of the times to intervene in occurrences generated by the citizens. No Kenyan is at fault. He or She has to lay blame on others for his/her shortcomings.

For example, a Kenya riding in a Matatu (mini bus) is very happy when the driver breaks traffic rules as the Matatu gets him/her to destination faster. The same Kenyan driving his/her own car will complain to high heavens about a Matatu behaving the same way he/she was happy about when he/she was riding in it. Pressed for time, the same Kenyan will ride a 'Boda Boda' (motor cycle taxi) and brag about it upon meeting time deadline. When driving, the same Kenyan will not give space to a 'Boda Boda'

rider to pass him/her between cars (lane splitting) because of a seemingly consensual perception that the 'Boda Boda' riders "behave very badly as if they are law unto themselves". Similarly, the Kenyan will not leave home early to beat the traffic or get to a destination early. He/she plans on absolute timings. If his/her car gets a flat tyre, he/she has to call the boss to state that he/she will be late as he/she had not factored a break down in his/her timings.

Why is garbage all over our roads, towns and cities? Are we not able to keep our country clean? A Kenyan driving an extremely high range vehicle has no problem behaving in an extremely low range manner by throwing trash out of the vehicle onto the road. When having his/her expensive drink at an extremely high end hotel, the same Kenyan will complain about garbage

notice the cosmetic layers coming off leaving other layers of tarmac below it. Sometimes one is left wondering why the extra layers of the tarmac are not used to upgrade more roads.

The Kenyan contractors' malpractices are even glaring when carrying out repairs on existing roads. Though the repaired road may appear smooth, artificial potholes in terms of depressed manholes and drains pose a threat. Kenyan contractors cannot repair the road and flash them with the existing manholes and drains. The multiple layers of tarmac continuously elevate the tarmac to inches or in some places a foot higher than the original surface leaving the manholes and drains as depressed hazards. To this end, the funds which would have been used to upgrade roads elsewhere are channelled to the same roads each year.



mounting all over the roads and towns. This inability to connect our actions to the issues in our environment renders Kenya poor.

Taking this argument further, Chinese are building high standard roads in Kenya. Kenyans talk of bypasses and super highways built by the Chinese. What do Kenyan road contractors do? Kenyan road contractors will cosmeticize a road, adding layers of make-up (tarmac) to the road to give it an appearance of a well done road. Several months down a calendar year, the road starts developing potholes. If you are keen enough, you will

Kenyans must continually repair their vehicles using spares imported from outside the country. If roads were better all around, repairs will be less translating into higher saving and more disposable income.

"If you can't beat them join them," goes an old saying. However the choice of doing 'the right thing right the first time' remains an individual's choice. Since I am a Kenyan who might be talking unfamiliar language to fellow Kenyans, I beg to wake up from my utopian dream of good roads by Kenyan contractors for all!!!