



National Defence College - Kenya

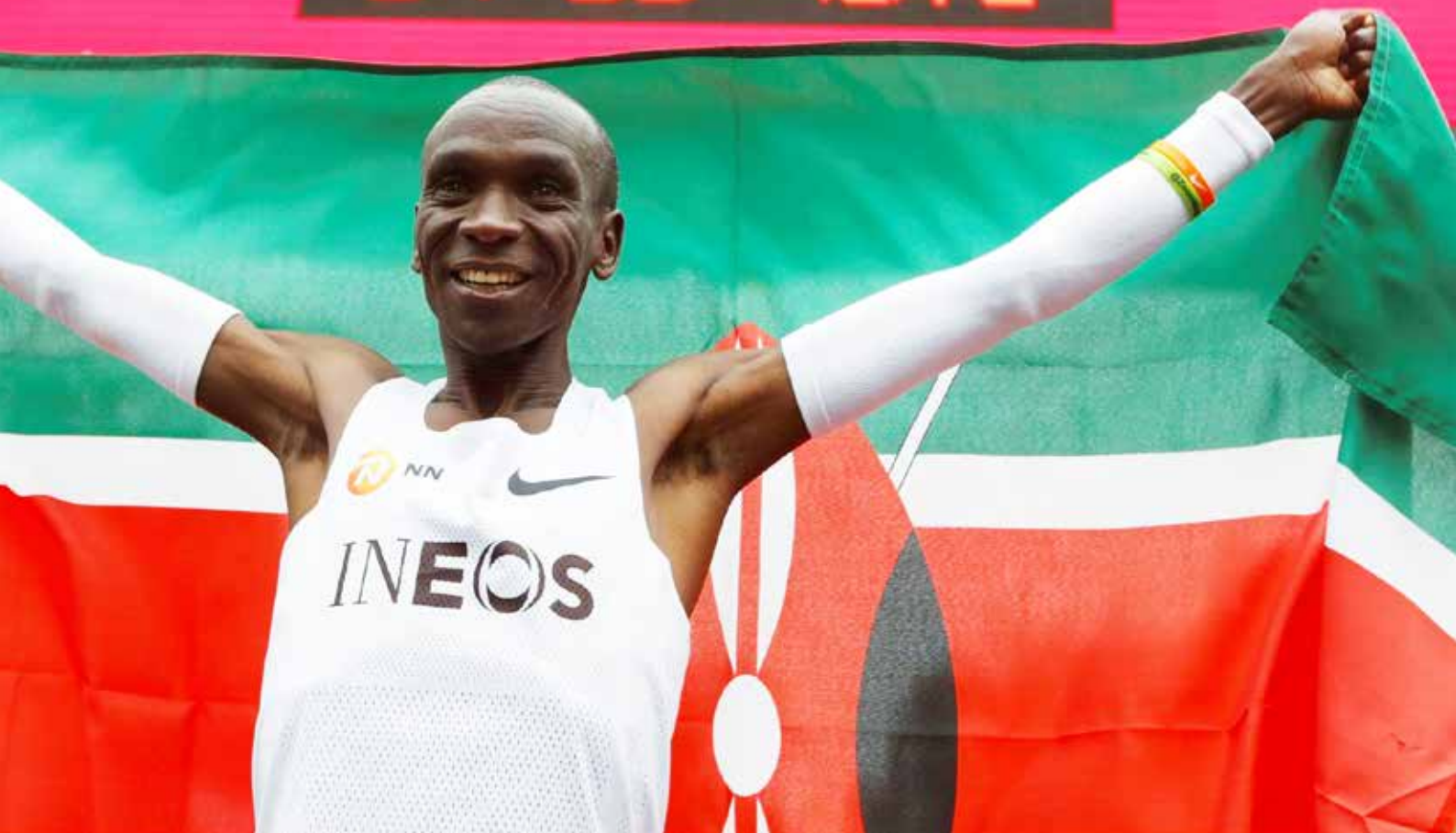
Newsletter

VOLUME I

COURSE 22 - 2019/20

"I BELIEVE NO HUMAN IS LIMITED" - ELIUD KIPCHOGE

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THE THINK TANK

"The Mind has no Limits"



Kenya's Cabinet Secretary for Defence, Ambassador Raychelle Omamo, with NDC leadership and Course 22 participants.

Contents



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FROM THE COMMANDANT'S DESK



LT GEN A K MULATA, CBS, OGW, 'ndc' (K) 'psc' (UK)
COMMANDANT NDC

On behalf of the National Defence College (NDC) fraternity, I wish to welcome our readers to this issue of Newsletter Volume I for Course 22 – 2019/20. I note with gratitude the efforts put in place by the Faculty, Course Participants and the entire College fraternity throughout Term I and part of Term II in 2019 in preparation of this Newsletter. The year 2019 is about to come to an end I take this opportunity to encourage the Participants to continue with the focus in the remaining part of the Course.

To our readers, the National Defence College is the Premier College of training on National Security and Strategy whose sole mission is to prepare selected senior military officers and their equivalent in Public Service of the Republic of Kenya and their counterparts from selected friendly countries for higher responsibilities in the Strategic Direction and Management of Security and other related areas of Public Policy.

The National Defence College has the primary responsibility of training Course Participants on matters of

National Security that threaten the Survival of a nation. The challenges to National Security are many and evolving, sometimes mutating, hence the need to be vigilant and analytical in detecting, strategizing and addressing them in order to guarantee National Survival.

There are therefore, very many important lessons to be drawn in our context as we are facing a fast-changing security environment and in order to keep pace with it, “transformation” will be needed and implemented urgently in forms of technology, doctrines, change of attitudes and organizational re-structuring.

This Newsletter is amongst others, a platform for Course 22 – 2019/20 Participants to express their views/ experiences on various issues during their study period. We at the National Defence College wish to share with our readers the various personal views/experiences by the Participants and therefore, it is my pleasure to wish you all a good reading and continue to seek your valuable suggestions for making this platform more informative and professionally useful.

MESSAGE FROM THE SPONSOR



MAJ GEN P A AMOGOLA, EBS, 'ndc' 'psc'(K)

SPONSOR

The Editorial Board of the National Defence College proudly presents its first Newsletter of Course 22 – 2019/20. The magazine which covers contemporary issues and personal experience serves as the first edition of a series of newsletter that course of 40 Participants drawn from 10 different countries have produced.

The first edition of the newsletter by the “THINK TANK” as they liked to be referred to, focused on contemporary issues and creative writing that makes it an interesting read. Readers will find both academic and College activities that give insights to their College life and experience. It is through this writing that they sharpen their writing and reading skills required of Policy and Strategic thinkers. This is important as each one of them will be expected to take up positions of responsibility in respective public policy after graduation.

I wish to thank the editorial team as well as the Participants and the Faculty for their tireless effort in not only producing good work having done so on time despite the rigorous programme in Term One. I encourage the Faculty, the NDC (K) Alumni, friends of the College to link up with the College and continue contributing articles on contemporary issues of Professional, Security, Educational that would contribute to knowledge and betterment of our society.

I wish to thank the Commandant for his guidance and support in the preparation and publication of this Newsletter.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN EDITORIAL COMMITTEE



COL S KISWAA
CHAIRMAN

It gives me immense joy and satisfaction to present The THINK TANK Course 22 – 2019/20 first Newsletter. The best thing about this Newsletter is that it represents the creative side and experiences of course 22 participants as they settled down for the course. It contains various stories, personal experiences and knowledge-based topics of the participant's choice and interest. A lot of effort has gone into producing this Newsletter and credit goes to my colleagues for working tirelessly despite the very busy programme in Term1 of the course.

The Newsletter is also enriched by the wide range of speakers from the security sector and the academia who have so far graced the Course, key among them the Cabinet Secretary for Defence, Ambassador Raychelle Omamo, Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Monica Juma, Vice Admiral A K Chawla, Indian Navy, among others. You will find some of the interactions with the dignitaries depicted in the *'PICTURE SPEAK'*. It is therefore easy to understand why the Newsletter will score highly amongst our readers.

I take this opportunity on behalf of the editorial committee and the entire course participants to thank all those involved in making this Newsletter a success within the given timelines. May the same spirit prevail as we continue with the remaining part of the course.

With such a wide array of articles, I have no doubt that this Newsletter will not only inform and entertain our esteemed reader, but also find its way into your office and home libraries.

Welcome, Read and Enjoy.

BLUE ECONOMY AND FOOD SECURITY



MR J M AGANO

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR FISHERIES
& BLUE ECONOMY - KENYA

The environment has emerged as a critical pillar for security and economy in the 21st century compelling the UN to play a critical role in this area. At the 'Rio +20' United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) held in Rio de Janeiro, many coastal countries questioned the focus of the green economy and its applicability to them. The coastal states presented strong positions to the Rio +20 preparatory process for a "Blue Economy" approach that had broad relevance to Oceans, including humankind's common heritage. Blue Economy is the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and employment opportunities while preserving the health of ocean ecosystem. The concept of Blue Economy therefore, seeks to promote socio-economic growth while at the same time ensuring environmental sustainability.

The Blue Economy (BE) is globally renowned for its contribution to global economy. Currently, BE contributes about US\$ 1.5 trillion annually (3% of global GDP) and creates about 350 million jobs in fishing, aquaculture, coastal and marine tourism and research activities. This is achieved through implementation of sustainable Development Goal 14 on healthy and productive oceans. The African continent through agenda 2063 has identified the huge

BE resources and has developed strategies for sustainable harnessing of the resources for socio-economic transformation. The ocean economy shall be a major contributor to continental growth, through knowledge on marine and aquatic biotechnology, the growth of an Africa-wide shipping industry, the development of sea, river and lake transport and fishing.

Regionally, several counties within the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) including Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar and Union of Comoros have devised action plans, policies and institutional framework to support exploitations of the blue economy. The annual economic value of goods and services in the marine and coastal ecosystem of the WIO is about US\$ 22 billion while Kenya's share is only 20% mainly from tourism.

The Blue Economy (BE) is ideal for long-term strategy aimed at supporting sustainable and equitable economic growth through oceans-related sectors and activities such as tourism, fisheries, renewable energy and maritime transport. In 2016, the Government of Kenya enhanced its commitment to develop the blue economy through expansion of the mandate of the State Department for Fisheries (SDF) to

include Blue Economy and established a Blue Economy Implementation Committee to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the programme.

Taking cognizance of the unique global opportunity to build greater prosperity for all while protecting water resources for the present and posterity, Kenya and its co-hosts Canada and Japan, hosted the first global conference on Sustainable Blue Economy in Nairobi, from November 26th to 28th, 2018. The Conference was attended by over 18,000 participants from across the world including Heads of States and Government, Ministers and high level representatives, Mayors, Governors and representatives of international organizations, among others. The conference provided an important opportunity for strategic deliberations on promoting productivity, inclusivity and sustainability aspects of the resources of sustainable blue economy, in an integrated and holistic manner.

While addressing the General Debate of the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on 27th September, 2019, His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Kenya Uhuru Kenyatta reiterated the importance of the Blue Economy to Kenya's development and



Global distribution of Oceans



Fish harvest with a trawl net



Marine cage culture

said: “And it came to dawn that our future lay also in being able to look at what our oceans have to offer. And in so doing, we realized the huge and vast potential that our oceans offer both for economic growth, development and employment. But also as food resources and the incredible wealth that lays underneath.”

Benefits of the Blue Economy

The value of the ocean is as massive as the oceans. Oceans cover about 71% (335,258,000 Km²) of the surface of the blue planet. The temperatures, chemistry, currents and life of the world’s oceans all drive global systems that make the earth habitable to humankind. Oceans play a crucial role of carbon sinks and can absorb about 30% of the carbon dioxide produced from anthropogenic activities. Our rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate, coastlines, much of our food, and even the oxygen the air we breathe, are ultimately provided and regulated by the oceans. Over 3 billion people derive their livelihoods from marine and coastal diversity.

The oceans are a major contributor to food security. Through judicious use of the ocean resources, all people, at all times, should be able to access the basic food in right quantity and quality. It is noteworthy that fish is an important source of animal protein, essential nutrient, and omega-3 fatty acids. Globally, the socio-economic contributions of marine fisheries include livelihoods for the 300 million people and more than US\$270 billion annually to people involved in the sector.

Food and Nutrition Security is one of the pillars of Kenya’s Big Four Action Plan. The commitment under this pillar is 100% food and nutrition. To achieve this target, the Blue Economy sector aims to increase national fish consumption per capita from 4.6 Kilogram per person in a year to 10 kilogram. The strategies for realizing this objective include increasing fish production from Kenya’s Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ), increasing affordability of aquaculture inputs and reduction of post-harvest losses, among others. Furthermore, the Blue Economy sector has taken cognizance of the existing Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement to secure investors to construct shipyard and increase domestic fishing fleets 68 fishing vessels in the coast. The target is to increase marine fish production from 25,000 MT to 63,360 MT by 2022.

In addition to fish, we can obtain other valuable food from the oceans such as seaweeds. For instance, Kenya has established several seaweed farms along the coast in Kibuyuni village in Kwale County. It started with a model farm and several farms have been developed at Mkwiru, Funzi with 1,000 inhabitants and Gazi with 15,000 people. Nutritionally, the weeds are a good source of omega 3 and vitamins A, C, E and K. The seaweed farmers also produce soap, cosmetics and food through value addition.

In conclusion Dave Barry once said “There is nothing wrong with enjoying looking at the surface of the ocean itself, except that when you finally see what goes on underwater, you realize that you’ve been missing the whole point of the ocean. Staying on the surface all the time is like going to the circus and staring at the outside of the tent”.

Kenya can augment utilization of the blue economy resources through application of science, technology and innovation to invest in oil and gas exploration and maritime shipping.



The Chairman of the Blue Economy Implementation Committee (BEIC) also the Chief of KDF Gen. Mwachethe, the PS SDF&BE Prof. J.M. Ntiba and KMFRI Director Prof. J. Njiru at a seaweed farm in Kwale (Source: KMFRI Mombasa)

TOURISM SECTOR IN ZAMBIA



COL C CHEMBO
ZAMBIA AIR FORCE

The Government of the Republic of Zambia has identified tourism, including arts and culture as one of the priority growth sectors of the national economy. It has the potential to be a major contributor to socioeconomic development as an important source of jobs, prosperity and competitiveness, particularly in rural areas. Key assets include pristine national parks and game management areas, which are home to a great diversity of wildlife and flora. Tourism has also been singled out by the Government as one of the priority areas for investment due to its numerous forward and backward linkages to various other sectors of the economy. As an industry tourism is seen to offer opportunities for revenue generation in both the private and public sectors, whilst at the same time, stimulating economic activities that deliver conservation, social and financial benefits to the nation as well communities where the facilities are based.

Zambia stands out as one of the prime tourism destinations in Africa offering a wealth of natural tourism assets such as waterfalls, lakes and rivers holding about 35% of Southern Africa's total natural fresh water resource, wildlife protected areas occupying about 10% of the country's total land area, and a tropical climate that is 'a passport to sunshine almost throughout the year'. Zambia tourism offer lies in its diversity, whose features include the world famous Victoria Falls one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World and UNESCO

Heritage site, vast wildlife resources, varied scenery, wilderness, diverse culture and national heritage, good weather, adventure activities, hunting and a warm and friendly people. In addition, Zambia has 72 different spoken languages and is endowed with a rich and diverse culture resulting in the occurrence of more than 30 colourful traditional ceremonies annually.

Zambia's Tourism Sector

There are 19 National Parks and 34 Game Management Areas covering over 22.4 million hectares. Although much of tourism in Zambia is concentrated in a limited number of national parks, such as the South Luangwa, Kafue, Lower Zambezi, Mosi-oa-Tunya and Kasanka, the rest of the parks provide considerable potential for future tourism development. Zambia's wilderness is characterized by the vastness of unexploited areas, such as the rift valleys of the Luangwa and Zambezi Rivers and their escarpments; mountain highlands, such as the Nyika and Mafinga; vast wetlands in the Bangweulu, Kafue and Zambezi flood plains; and the fact that most wilderness occurs in protected areas, showing the beauty of natural Africa. In addition to national parks, a number of areas in Zambia have been declared national heritage sites or monuments, which include 145 geological sites and 70 geomorphological heritage sites. The Kundalila Falls and the source of the Zambezi River have been listed as ecological sites. Furthermore, Zambia has 73 tribes with diverse cultural traditions which include a variety of annual traditional ceremonies.

Best Tourist Attractions in Zambia

Zambia boasts of a number of natural and manmade features better known as the best sources of tourist attraction in the land. These include:

Lower Zambezi National Park. One of Zambia's more isolated wildernesses is the Lower Zambezi National Park. A combination of muddy banks and miombo gallery woods, the 4,000-square-kilometer region is known for its immense floodplain. This seasonal wetland attracts groups of lions and elephants, buffalos and leopard which assemble to water and feed. Lower

Zambezi can't be accessed by paved road, so an off-road vehicle or a chartered flight is essential.

Kafue National Park: The oldest national park in all of Zambia, is a real pleasure for those in search of a genuine African safari taste. This park spread over 20,000 square kilometres and remains one of the biggest protected regions on the continent. Its rich biodiversity speaks for itself. You'll locate rare antelopes on the plains, and the elusive cheetah (rarely seen in these parts) stalking the riverine jungle.

South Luangwa National Park. One for the eminent walking safari, the South Luangwa National Park stretches out between the elevated mountains of eastern Zambia. It's trodden by herds of elephants, hippos, lions, countless buffalos and long-necked giraffes, miombo jungle and waving savannah plains making it spectacular. You'll be able to travel through the vast land in the company of pastoralist guides and can learn all about animal tracking, anti-poaching, and reservations.

Livingstone. The previous capital of Zambia, Livingstone 'Zambia's tourist capital' was named after probably the most eminent explorer of the African continent who ever lived: David Livingstone. The place is a suitable memorial to the Scottish expeditionary and anti-slavery campaigner, not least of all because it's the entrance to the rumbling cascades of the Victoria Falls. It's also one of the popular places for safari goers and adventure tourists.

Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park. The ancient 'Smoke which Thunders', Mosi-oa-Tunya is home to some of the most





attractive and memorable sections of the Victoria Falls. As the second-biggest single waterfall on earth, it's easy to see why that part of Zambia's mighty river has gained a UNESCO Heritage tag. When you add in the populations of white rhinos, Angolan giraffes, zebras and the occasional elephants that also trample, you will realize why so many visitors troop to this corner of the country every year. You'll require good walking boots and courage to walk on the, slender woody rope suspended bridge called the 'Knife-Edge Bridge' that curves over the falls.

Siavonga. Rolling to the shores of Lake Kariba in a combination of acacia trees, palms, rosewoods and forest figs, the verdant town of Siavonga has set up itself as one of the main holidaying spots in all of Zambia. It's peppered with stunning hotels that brag about wonderful terraces and cafes overlooking the water. Boats drifting along the coastline and the hills of the Zambezi Valley can be seen all across the horizon. The biggest water reservoir in the world 'the Kariba Dam,' makes it feasible to enjoy plenty of water sports and entertainment activities.

Samfya Beach. Lake Bangweulu verbally interprets to 'The Place Where the Water Joins the Sky.' It's located in Luapula Province of Northern Zambia. The grey-blue waters vanish into the horizon, mixing in totally with the colour of the sky, making for an astonishing sight. Samfya Beach is situated on the south-western shore of the lake and is one of the few white sandy

beaches in the country.

Lake Kariba. Lake Kariba spreads over an area of nearly 2000 km and for many years its coastline has provided a weekend entrance from Zambia's capital city Lusaka. It is located at less than 130 km from Lusaka. One of the best ways to soak in the sun and experience the stunning sunrise and sunsets is on a houseboat.

Traditional Ceremonies. Zambia is endowed with a rich and diverse culture. It has more than 30 colourful traditional ceremonies annually. The major ones are the 'Umutomboko ceremony' of the lunda speaking people of Luapula, held every last Saturday of July, the 'Ncwala ceremony' of the ngonzi people of eastern province, the 'Kusefya pa ng'wena' of the bemba speaking people of northern province, the 'Likumbi Lya Mize ceremony' of the Luvale people of North-Western Zambia is held in July or August on the last Saturday of the month, and the 'Kuomboka ceremony' of the lozi speaking people of western province held in either March or April to mark the migration of the people from the flooded plains to higher grounds.

Tourism Industry and Competition

The growth of tourism sector in Zambia is accelerating at a fast pace. The Zambia's tourist sector structure additionally comprises of several types of enterprise including lodges, hotels, tour operators, guesthouses and transport providers. There are several large international franchises and chains in Zambia, and numerous

small luxury lodges and small informal enterprises. Over the time, Zambia has faced increased competition in tourism sector from its regional neighbors and this trend is expected to intensify in the future. Zambia's major competitors include South Africa which accounts for 44% of all tourists to the country. Namibia, Tanzania and Botswana are other competitors in the South African Development Community with Kenya also competing in the wider region. Zimbabwe is also another competitor on the southern part of the Zambezi.

Conclusion

Tourism has been identified by the Government of the Republic of Zambia as one of the priority growth sector that has enormous potential to be a major contributor to the socio-economic development. Zambia stands out as one of the prime tourism destinations in Africa. In order to diversify the economy and promote the tourism sector, the Government is focused on two major areas which include the development of greater Livingston and the Northern circuit in the Southern and Northern parts of Zambia. The development involves rehabilitation of infrastructure such as airports, roads and communication facilities. For investors, Zambia offers a number of fiscal incentives such as zero percent tax rate on dividends from the year in which first dividends are declared. There is also a zero percent import duty on capital goods, raw material, machinery and specialized motor vehicles for five years.

ADOPTIONS CONTRIBUTE TO CHILD TRAFFICKING IN KENYA



MR B BARASA

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE (DCI) - KENYA

Kenya like any other country in the world values the presence of a child in the homestead. Many families without children or with an overwhelming one gender are more often compelled to seek for possible solutions elsewhere and in this scenario adoption becomes handy. Adoption is the process of placing a child with an alternative legal family and which permanently cuts the bond between the child and the natural parents. Currently adoption of children in Kenya is guided by part XII of the children Act and Adoption Regulations of 2005. Despite this framework being in place, hundreds of children continue to be adopted illegally and this is exacerbated by practices such as child trafficking, documents falsification, circumventing of the law in adoption and improper financial gains. This situation has resulted in immense suffering of adopted children and their natural families.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 mandates the Government to protect and take care of children, especially those who need temporary care and protection. At the moment this children are left at the mercy of Charitable Children's homes in the absence of adequate Government temporary places of safety.

There was a global alarm issued in June 2014 by the Experts Group of the Hague Convention on inter-country Adoptions, which called upon state parties to take action against profit-driven inter-country

adoptions and child trafficking. The Global report on trafficking persons 2014, by the United Nations office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) cited Kenya as one of the sources, transit point and destination of human trafficking.

Early 2019 there was hue and cry from members of the public regarding the rate at which Kenyan children were adopted by foreigners and also trafficked by fellow Kenyans. This concern necessitated the formation of an inter-agency committee to investigate the claims. The committee looked into the placement and adoption in the various charitable children institution countrywide. The findings were as follows: first, there were abandoned children, orphans, while others were committed by the courts of law. Investigations showed that for a child to be declared available for adoption, he or she has to complete at least six months without tracing his or her parents. Preliminary investigations revealed that most of the charitable children institutions did not bother to trace the parents or relatives of the children at all.

It was established that some children were placed strategically in preferred charitable children homes for ease of "adoption". Most of the homes did not have proper records to show admission, processing and placement of the children. Neither could the homes provide the current residence of the adopted children.

Further investigations led the team to social workers in various hospitals, infant nurseries in hospitals, children officers, police stations, law courts and some law firms. It was found out that there were syndicates comprising of many players who specialized in identifying vulnerable children and facilitating the illegal business of adoption and eventual trafficking. Each one of them had a role to play and was paid depending on the services offered.

In one of the cases, a lady was arrested from her house by a team of officers, including two police men, on allegations of neglecting her child. Little did she know that these people had a calculated move to steal her baby! She was taken to a police station with her two weeks old baby boy, where she

was booked in on a Friday, leaving behind an unattended two year old boy. Neighbours took the two year old to his paternal uncle who lived nearby.

On Sunday the child was forcefully taken away from the mother and taken to a certain children home. On Monday the lady was taken to court and pleaded not guilty, to the charge of child neglect. The Police opposed cash bail and bond to be granted to the lady claiming she would interfere with investigations; she was therefore remanded in prison. Six months down the line, the child was declared free for adoption and was given to a foreign family. Later on with the assistance of members of the public the child was traced rescued and taken to a safe house.

In another case a baby boy was found abandoned in Nairobi County. The area Chief informed the Police who accompanied him to the scene and rescued the baby. The baby was then taken to hospital for checkups and possible medication. After two weeks the doctor declared that the baby was fit and out of danger. The children's officer was called as usual to take over custody of the baby. The children officer committed the baby to a certain children home as is required by the law.

While at the children home, one foreigner who knew about this child volunteered to work in that home though she was a tourist

It was established that some children were placed strategically in preferred charitable children homes for ease of "adoption". Most of the homes did not have proper records to show admission, processing and placement of the children.

and didn't have a work permit. One day the tourist pretended to be taking the baby to hospital though he was not sick. The tourist then switched off mobile phones and took off to unknown destination. The management of the children home reported the matter to police. Investigations commenced and the baby was rescued while they were heading to the airport to board a plane. The culprit was arrested and charged before court.

They team discovered that some foreigners who sought to work with charitable children's institutions did not have genuine intentions. Similarly some children homes who claim to be charitable organizations are actually in the business of child trafficking. The investigation revealed that on reaching their destinations, the adopted children are subjected to inhuman practices including; being used as guinea pigs in pharmaceutical companies, child prostitution, removal of internal organs, child slavery and rituals. The team came across 98 such cases, and concluded that illegal adoptions and child trafficking in Kenya went hand in hand.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 Article 53(1) (d) obliges the Government to protect children from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, all forms of violence, inhuman treatment and punishment, and hazardous or exploitation of labour. In addition, section 13 of the Children's Act 2001 obliges the Government to protect children from any form of exploitation including sale, trafficking or abduction, while section 179 of the Children Act 2001 makes it an offence for anyone to benefit financially in matters of adoption. Further, The Hague Convention preamble calls upon Governments to take necessary measures to ensure that inter country adoptions are made in the best interest of the child and with respect for his or her fundamental rights, and to prevent the abduction, the sale of, or traffic in children. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government of Kenya to put in place strict measures to protect its children from false adoption and trafficking.

ELUSIVE POWER: CONVERSION FOR OUTCOME



COL F K BOSSA

UGANDA PEOPLES' DEFENCE FORCES

At times one might be tempted to view power in international relations as an ambiguous concept even though it is vital to the theory and practice of world politics. In short power can be described as the possession of might and strength. It could be extrapolated further that power establishes and maintains control of one actor over the other. This situates the concept to be beheld as the capacity or ability to influence, the ability, control the minds and actions of others, shift the probability of outcomes in ones favour, the ability to build pressure visible or otherwise and impose one's will on others. It's also, termed as the means between influence and force.

While considering a nation state's power, a commonly held view bases the same on the military capability. However, evidence from history over a time indicates that, the ability to destroy does not necessarily translate into the ability to dictate, and military power alone hardly facilitates a state to achieve its goals. Even though the precise measurement of power is considered difficult due to its relative nature, a nation's strength cannot be simply determined by counting the number of soldiers and weaponry it has. Universally, the power of the state can be visualised at three levels; national resources and capability - power in being, how that power is developed and converted through national processes into usable power, and the result of its competitive application in futuristic scenarios - power in outcomes.

In fact, nation states would easily choose to make decisions based on assessment of their power relative to that of their allies. Such decisions at times, however, could be deceitful because the components that constitute power are numerous

and intangible. Habitually, a nation could be dominant because it owns voluminous military assets, but the assets may be inadequate against those of a probable antagonist or inappropriate to the nature of the conflict. For this reason, strategist before taking rational decisions ask intriguing questions such as: power over whom? And power with respect to what? This elucidates the starting point to think about and develop metrics for national power. Power capabilities like demographic, economic, technological only manifest through a process of conversion. States have to convert material resources into more usable instruments, such as combat proficiency. In all this, of concern to policy makers is not power as capability or power in being converted through national ethos, politics, and social cohesion, but they focus at power in outcomes. Therefore, due to the elusive nature of power, its miscalculation could cause nation states to either miss important opportunities for achievement or co-operation. Certainly, reputation is an influential component of power in world politics. A state can develop a reputation for being trustworthy or reliable, and these attributes can affect future contracts and treaties with other states depending to the prevailing situation. States can also develop reputations for being aggressive or untrustworthy, which can exacerbate international relations. Conversely, states can cultivate reputation for being honourable and saving face. For a nation to obtain the outcomes it wants in world politics, because other nations admire its values, or aspires to its levels of prosperity etc, engages soft power (co-optive power). Therefore, culture when it is attractive to others, values when there is no hypocrisy in their application and foreign policies when they are seen as legitimate in the eyes of others are the sources of soft power.

A former director of USA intelligence, Ray Clines proposed a useful method of measuring the concept of power in 1980. The formula he suggested does not necessarily permit exact measurement but is agreeable for quantification; $PP = (C+E+M) \times (S+W)$, where PP = Perceived Power, C= Critical mass (pop & territory), E= Economic capability, M= Military capability, S= Quality of strategy, W= Will to pursue strategy.

Finally, whereas power defines a state's probable ability to resolve differences in its favour to achieve goals in international politics, it is not static or a one directional relationship. It is a dynamic relationship whereby if today A controls B's behaviour over an issue, three years later the balance of power may shift such that B now controls A's behaviour over the same issue.

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA: THE PATHWAY TO PEACE



COL M S FARAH

KENYA AIR FORCE

Conflict has always been about incompatibility of interest, whether at personal, communal or state level. Many scholars have attempted to define the phenomenon from various perspectives. John Young defines conflict as active hostility or opposition that occurs between two parties as a result of incompatibility of ideas, goals and reasoning. Conflict is not desirable. However, they are prevalent in our societies today. They have political, social, cultural and economic consequences and largely contribute to weak governance, low economic development, provision of poor services, misuse, depletion or destruction of existing resources and decline in food production. The cost of conflict can be measured by assessing loss of foreign and domestic investment, loss of income and losses in government sectors. Other implications are refugee flows and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), as well as the security threat arising as a result of these refugees and IDPs seeking ways to survive in their new environment.

Paul Collier states that conflict in Africa is in the form of civil wars as opposed to clash between states. The Horn of Africa (HOA) region is considered as one of the most conflict affected regions in the whole continent. It is famous as a poor, volatile and hostile environment having gone through several wars and conflicts. According to Kidane Mengisteab, even though the regions are interconnected, the conflicts happen on varied levels such as inter-state as well as inter-communal strife.

Escalation of Conflict in the Horn of Africa

Conflict may be caused by opposing interests, a disrupted structure of expectations, significant change in the balance of power, psychological, as well as cultural and ideological factors. Escalation may be vertical or horizontal; vertical where hostile behaviour becomes intense in one region or horizontal where the effects of the conflict spread through a larger area. Conflicts in the HOA are mostly caused by divergent ideas in policy drivers and practices that do not promote mutually beneficial outcomes for warring groups. Parties who are harmed feel the need to retaliate, the other side always seen as the evil one. The ensuing violence does not allow for adequate communication between the parties, limiting the opportunity for dealing with the issues. The African leadership has also failed to find a lasting solution to the root causes of these conflicts. Some have escalated beyond national boundaries, mostly due to structural and socio-historical factors. An example is the conflict between the Federal Government of Somalia and the various militant groups which has breached domestic boundaries to both regional and international dimensions.

Causes of Conflict in the Horn of Africa

The ethnic communities that live in the region are interconnected in varied ways.

Despite their network, the region is still a conflicting zone compared to other regions of the continent. Some of the major causes of conflicts in the HOA are discussed below.

Economic Causes

Conflict in the region is complicated by poverty, unemployment, uneven distribution of resources and contests over decentralization of these resources. Major conflicts have been as a result of a desire to control resources, such as minerals; agricultural land; water resources; as well as access to grazing lands. Externally, the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea serve as a vital sea route for many countries. All the countries in the region would have wished to be involved in international maritime trade with the Middle Eastern and Asian countries, as well as the Russian market. Currently, South Sudan has untapped oil resources, which is the underlying cause of contention with its neighbour - The Sudan.

Ethiopia is progressing well, utilizing its water resources with the construction of the Grand Renaissance Dam. The dam once completed will be a great resource regionally in terms of power generation. At 6.45 gigawatts, it will be the largest hydro-electric power plant in Africa. This mega project is, however, feared to affect countries downstream; Sudan and Egypt. In that regard, negotiated arrangement between the countries was a prerequisite to avert future conflict.



Women and Children returning home after conflict in Oromia and Amhara region in Ethiopia

Further, Ethiopia's international rivers such as Abay have caused strain and tension between the countries which are the downstream users of the river.

Ethiopia has good land for agriculture and has thus teamed up with UAE and some Asian countries to be able to practice agriculture in large scale. This might be a source of conflict, especially between the locals and the government. Additionally, people consider some agricultural ventures such as floriculture elements that degrade the land making it impossible to utilize it again. Similarly, political personalities use land to intimidate and manipulate ethnic and regional ideas.

Social and Cultural Causes

Most of the population groups in the region have mixed origins with close cultural ties and speaking languages that are related. Some ethnic groups are split between neighbouring countries. Some of these groups believe that they were marginalized by their governments thus creating rift and enmity towards other communities. Ethnic and cultural boundaries have created lack of unity thus opening opportunities for political elites to fuel tension resulting in ethnic or cultural conflicts.

Environmental Degradation

Most of the region is arid or semi-arid and experiences rapid environmental degradation which is mostly exhibited by long droughts, water and food shortages. Varied human factors such as high population growth and changes in land use patterns have also added to the degradation. This has resulted in economic and social dislocation, displacement of people and resource based conflicts. According to UNHCR, continued droughts result in tension amongst different communities as they have to share the limited resources.

Conflict Resolution: The Pathway to Peace

Conflict resolution in the region has been slow despite great deal of effort and myriad of approaches. Different efforts have been used to manage and resolve conflict in the HOA. Most have failed because majority have been power centred, as well as due to incorrect understanding of the source of the conflict. This is made worse by the use of force in trying to resolve these conflicts.

Comprehensive methods should be used to prevent persistence of such conflicts by giving priority to conflict prevention. This means anticipating possible conflicts and establishing measures to stop them. Global, regional and sub-regional associations such as United Nations, African Union and Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, among others, ought to examine the main drivers of contentions and have systems to mediate and ensure peace among conflicting states and communities. UN peace-building exercises help countries recovering from a conflict by reducing the danger of backsliding. The UN should establish the necessary framework for peace and harmony among rival parties.

The UN has gone further to establish different programs to help in conflict resolution. The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) office facilitates UN coherence and development effectiveness in addressing multifaceted issues such as humanitarian crisis, peace building, recovery

Most of the region is arid or semi-arid and experiences rapid environmental degradation which is mostly exhibited by long droughts, water and food shortages. Varied human factors such as high population growth and changes in land use patterns have also added to the degradation.

and development. The MPTF was able to assist the UN system and national governments pool resources to fund different programs used in conflict resolution. These resources are used to support efforts to combat terrorism and counter violent extremism. MPTF has been the major instrument used to resolve conflicts in Somalia. UN - AU partnership has already bore fruits in this conflict. The UN has also offered funds to the AU to be able to have a Security Council response system in peace operations.

Countries in the region should strengthen their laws, policies and institutions to effectively respond to conflicts. Cultural conflict resolution techniques should also be promoted. Religious and ethnic leaders can use their influence to build and maintain peace. This can be achieved through sensitization on the need for peaceful coexistence to help create ownership and strengthen a bottom-up peace process.

In conclusion, the HOA has seen a substantial number of armed conflicts, mostly in the form of cultural disputes. Many scholars, policy makers and citizens in the region argue that it is important for peace to be cultivated.

The region mainly experiences inter-clan as opposed to inter-state conflicts with communities fighting over water and grazing land. Unfortunately, efforts to manage these conflicts have been relatively unsuccessful. While some note that the region has remained one of Africa's most unstable regions, others draw attention to emergence of unique experiments in managing diversity, state formation and governance, and forms of engagement with outside cultures and influences. It is important to note that despite the said conflicts, the region is making economic progress. Ethiopia, for instance, registered 8% GDP growth in the 2018/2019 financial year. Further, the commitment to continue with regional integration can be seen through the January 2018 Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway line inauguration. As stated earlier, the country is currently undertaking the construction of the 6.45 gigawatts Grand Renaissance dam. Even though these development projects have no direct link to the discussed conflict, they signal the countries' latest commitment to uphold peace deals and pursue development goals in the region.



An armed man protecting his cattle against rustlers

PATRIOTISM: SHAKEN FOUNDATIONS?

My entry into Class One in primary school was marked with a brand-new GHC (Geography, History and Civics) book. Inside the front cover of this book was Kenya's flag and the coat of arms with the mighty roaring lions (not the dragon-like creatures that crept in somewhere along the years). The Kenyan lion is a shiny, smooth coated majestic beast which, when at the apex of the rock in the 'Lion King movie' brings the whole jungle to bow. It is the lion whose cub, Simba, walks tall, confident of who watches out for him. To me, Kenya is the majestic lion and the Kenyan person is the confident Simba, proud of its heritage and secure in his descent. But are we?

Back to my celebratory book into Class One: that inside cover also had two columns of three verses each; the national anthem in English and Swahili. Finally, there was a loyalty pledge:

*"I pledge my loyalty to the President and Nation of Kenya
My readiness and duty to defend the flag of our Republic
My devotion to the words of our national anthem
My life and strength in the task of our nation's building
In the living spirit embodied in our national motto - Harambee!
And perpetuated in the NATIONAL philosophy of peace love and unity."*

This covers the prayer, aspirations and the call to service that are contained in the national anthem, and a solemn oath to stand for Kenya.

Before that book saw the door of my class I could sing the anthem with gusto and pledge my loyalty like a passing out soldier. I could almost see the blood of the valiant freedom fighters flowing from the red part of the flag. I could smell the rolling fertile green fields of the land. I saw the beauty and sensed the pride in being black, and almost saw the white dove flying off that revered cloth spreading peace and fostering unity and honesty. Of the things in that GHC front cover, only the loyalty pledge is not a national symbol listed under the Second Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. Nonetheless, that was my first call to defend Kenya and I believed that it was the case for everyone of that age.

What binds us together as nation? Do we still remember what these symbols that were so profound to the young mind really meant, and do we still regard them with the same esteem; the colours of our flag; the words of our national anthem-word by word, stanza by stanza, in both English and especially in Kiswahili; the pride in our coat of arms replete with the mighty Simba? How about our duty within the loyalty pledge? Do we sing along the anthem when the, oh so beautiful tune belts out? Do we stand at attention in solemn silence at the sound of it? Do we pride in speaking Kiswahili as our



MS C NYAKOE

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - KENYA

national language? Do we desire to come back home when we go abroad? Thomas Wasonga sang, "na nikienda ng'ambo nitarudi, mimi nimwana Kenya daima!" (If I go abroad I shall return for I am a Kenyan forever!)

The above seems remote to today's unhealthy obsession in a section of, especially, the youth in Kenya to, not only go in search of greener pastures, but to also pick up alternative citizenship in 'choice' countries. The wearer indeed knows where the shoe pinches but the observer retains the liberty to think of how it fits. The observer is therefore left wondering whether it is always necessary for a young population with possibilities and opportunities to explore to enlist for a scramble for western or other lucrative citizenship. For many, the foundations must have been shaken. The

foundation of Simba might have been swept off along the way. Alternatively, Simba might have become lazy and refused to follow the mighty Lion King to remember the pride of the territory.

The pride with which we used to pump out our little chests as we recited the words of the loyalty pledge and sang the national anthem as if we were in an audition, has definitely waned over the years. The glue that bound us together has diluted, not only at our level but tragically, some are not even teaching it to their children! It is incumbent upon EVERY Kenyan to teach their children the pride of being a Kenyan, the pride in patriotism. Just as character is to be shaped by parents, patriotism should be imparted by parents primarily before it is complemented by teachers. When it comes to patriotism, there should never be a doubt where one's loyalty lies.

Among the bonds of nationhood is common language. Just as a citizen should pride in knowing and singing the national anthem, a Kenyan should make effort to learn Kiswahili-that is our binding glue even outside the country. There should be no pride in a growing number



of children who can beat the Englishman to English, but cannot communicate with their relatives in the beautiful rural areas of Kenya in Kiswahili. Or, who excel in medicine but on deployment to the rural areas, would require a translator to render their hard-earned expertise to dispense their noble services. The first joy and unifying element for Kenyans outside the Kenyan space should be the ability to converse in Swahili unless you are in Tanzania. Even so, won't it be good to know that even when you are in a sea of great Kiswahili, you can tell out that Kenyan accent?

It is time we returned to the simple basics

of patriotism and pulled along the young Kenya with us; to think about the words of the national anthem, sang while standing at attention; remembering and teaching the young Kenyan the loyalty pledge; stopping and standing at attention when the flag is being hoisted and lowered; and speaking good Kiswahili-not sheng.

Parents must be the first teachers and shapers of patriotism. The danger in leaving that role to teachers and the school is that it is relegated to an exam requirement and not the Kenyan heartbeat; the beat that calls us to prayer; the beat that takes up justice as a defender; the beat that executes services

earnestly; the beat that unites us in nation building; the beat that thankfully rejoices over OUR land. That possibly explains why we may chew through stanza two and three of the national anthem but can sing very well the Liverpool Football Club Anthem, "You shall not walk alone" for the Kenyan love of football.

Fostering nationalism will tackle negative ethnicity as each Kenyan will take pride in their personal uniqueness and their different cultures contributing to ONE Kenya, flying ONE flag, under the words of ONE anthem, bound by the duty of ONE loyalty pledge, in the confidence of Simba!

IN AND AROUND KAREN



CMDE I DASGUPTA
INDIAN NAVY

As an allied participant at the National Defence College, Kenya, it was a golden opportunity for me, and my allied friends, to explore the many wonderful places in and around Karen. Despite a very busy and academically rigorous schedule, we made time to visit three places which mesmerized us, and I have tried to describe them in this short

article, although, words cannot do justice to the beauty of these places.

Karen Blixen Museum

The first place we visited is the Karen Blixen Museum located a stone's throw away from the College. It is important to first tell you a bit of history as to who Karen Blixen was, and why this museum is such a landmark in Karen and Nairobi County in general. When we reached the Museum on a bright Saturday morning, our guide sat us down in the lush green lawns adjoining the historic bungalow, to tell us the story of Karen Blixen. The next few paragraphs capture the essence of what he narrated to us.

Karen Dinesen was born in Copenhagen, Denmark. Her father, Wilhelm Dinesen was a writer and an army officer. She fell in love with Baron Bror Blixen-Finecke, and the two were engaged on 23 December 1912. Early in 1913, Baron Bror Blixen-Finecke left for Kenya. He was followed by his fiancée Karen in December that year.

Soon after Karen Dinesen arrived in Kenya, she and Baron Blixen were married in Mombasa on 14 January 1914. After her marriage,

she became known as Baroness Blixen, and she used the title until her ex-husband remarried in 1929.

In 1918, Karen Blixen met the English big game hunter Denys Finch Hatton, an English army officer from an upper-class background. After her separation from her husband she and Finch Hatton developed a close friendship, which eventually became a long-term love affair. Finch Hatton made Karen Blixen's farmhouse his home base between 1926 and 1931. On a safari with his clients, he tragically died in the crash of his biplane in March 1931. The family corporation sold the land to a residential developer, and Karen Blixen returned to Denmark in August 1931 to live with her mother. She remained in Denmark for the rest of her life.

Changing hands several times, the original farmhouse occupied by Karen Blixen was purchased by the Danish government and given to the Kenyan government in 1964 as an independence gift. The museum house has been judged a significant cultural landmark, not only for its association with Karen Blixen, but as a cultural representative of Kenya's European settlement, as well as a significant architectural style-the late 19th-century bungalow.



The pristine gardens at Karen Blixen House



Feeding a baby Giraffe

As we walked around the enormous property, we were transported to a world dating back a century ago and were mesmerized by the well preserved artefacts in all the rooms. The sitting room lined with books, antique furniture, a quaint little bedroom and even a Louis Vuitton Sea Chest to carry her clothes. Sepia tinted photographs adorn the mantelpiece and we were told by our guide that a number of artefacts and period costumes were donated by the Hollywood Production Company after filming the Oscar winning “Out of Africa”, a movie based on a best-selling book by Karen Blixen!! The kitchen was a revelation with a 100 year old ‘wood fired’ cooking range still intact, as well as the unique wooden washing sink for glass and ceramic crockery. Photography was not permitted and so we couldn’t capture images within the house.

Karen Giraffe Centre

The second place that we visited was the Karen Giraffe Centre. An absolutely amazing place for a person like me who had never seen a Giraffe from such close proximity. A beautiful park with ample parking greeted us on arrival and we could see the large number of tourists who, like us were gazing in awe at these gentle giants. But first, I want to provide the readers with a bit of information about the origins of this Centre. The Africa Fund for Endangered Wildlife (A.F.E.W.) Kenya was founded in 1979 by the late Jock Leslie-Melville, a Kenyan citizen of British descent, and his American-born wife, Betty Leslie-Melville. They began the Giraffe Centre to protect the Rothschild Giraffe, a subspecies of the giraffe family found only in the grasslands of East Africa.

The first effort to save the subspecies was to bring two young giraffes, Daisy and Marlon, to their home in the Lang’ata suburb, southwest of Nairobi. Here they raised the calves and started a programme of breeding giraffe in captivity. This is where the Centre remains to date. Betty and Jock then registered A.F.E.W. in the United States.



The unique signage at the shop

Funds were raised to move five other groups of giraffe to different safe areas.

In 1983, funds raised by A.F.E.W. USA helped build the Educational Centre on a 60-acre sanctuary. This, with the extraordinary vision of creating an educational institution in conjunction with rescuing the giraffe, ‘The Giraffe Centre’ opened its doors to the general public and students the same year. There are now over 300 Rothschild Giraffe safe and breeding well in various Kenyan national parks. The Giraffe Centre has become world-famous as a Nature Education Centre, educating thousands of Kenyan school children every year. The Centre works with Kenya Wildlife Service’s (KWS) veterinary doctors to keep the Giraffes in good health.

Our visit was indeed memorable, since we had never seen these gentle giants up close and we were absolutely floored by their innocence and friendliness as we leaned forward and fed them. One of the baby giraffes made her way towards us and we spent twenty minutes petting and feeding her. Although she was one year old, she towered over us at 12 feet and her mother who strolled over later was easily 18 feet or more!! We spent a few moments at the souvenir shop which was very well decorated and laid out. The name of the shop is also uniquely shaped with giraffe theme.

Nairobi National Park

The third exciting visit for us was the Nairobi National Park. A short drive out of Karen is the Nairobi National Park. Wide open grass plains and a backdrop of the city, play host to a wide variety of wildlife including the endangered black rhino, lions, leopards, cheetahs, hyenas, buffaloes, giraffes and diverse birdlife with over 400 species recorded. We were told that visitors can enjoy the park’s picnic sites, three campsites and the walking trails for hikers.

A quick check on the internet gave us some knowledge on the origins of the Park. The story goes that the creation of the Park

is credited to the conservationist Mervyn Cowie who was born in Nairobi. Returning to Kenya after a nine-year absence in 1932, he was alarmed to see that the amount of game animals had dwindled. Expanding farms and livestock had taken the place of the game. At this time, the area that would later become Nairobi National Park was part of the Southern Game Reserve. Hunting was not permitted in the reserve, but nearly every other activity, including cattle grazing, dumping, and even bombing by the Royal Air Force was allowed. Mervyn Cowie started to campaign for the establishment of a national park system in Kenya. The government formed a committee to examine the matter.

Officially opened in 1946, Nairobi National Park was the first national park established in Kenya. Maasai pastoralists were pushed away from the area when the park was created. Cowie was named as Director of Nairobi National Park and held this position until 1966. In 1989, Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi burned twelve tons of ivory on a site within the park. This event improved Kenya’s conservation and wildlife protection image. The park covers an area of 117.21 km² and is small in comparison to most of Africa’s national parks. There is electric fencing around the park’s northern, eastern, and western boundaries. Its southern boundary is formed by the Mbagathi River. This boundary is not fenced and is open to the Kitengela Conservation Area (located immediately south of the park).

I am grateful for the help provided by my fellow participant George Nagwala from the Kenya Wildlife Service in making the visit possible. His good advice to get there early enabled us to see Rhinos, Crocodiles, Lions, Lionesses and their cubs, Buffaloes, Ostrich, Antelopes, Deer, Giraffes and a host of birds and other wildlife.



At the Moi Memorial with Allied Friends

THE UMUGANDA AND THE ARMY WEEK: WHY I MISS RWANDA



COL F RUTAGENGWA
RWANDA DEFENCE FORCE

It is an end month Saturday and I have been nominated to attend the prestigious National Defence College course in Nairobi, Kenya, where selected Military Officers and Senior Civil Servants from the Republic of Kenya and their counterparts from selected friendly countries are trained for higher responsibilities in the direction and management of security and other related areas of public policy.

Kenya is a close brotherly nation where most Rwandans lived in exile before coming back home and re-settled after the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi. Although I will be travelling to Nairobi, Kenya within a few weeks, this seems my last weekend Saturday of end month in Rwanda. It has become a custom and culture that Rwandans do cleaning, gardenning and infrastructural development work in the whole country. This is called *Umuganda*.

This practice takes root from Rwandan culture of self-help and cooperation. In traditional Rwandan culture, members of the community would call upon their family, friends and neighbours to help them complete a difficult task. The activities of the then *umuganda* included, for instance, farming for those who were unable to do so due to either physical handicap or old age, building houses for the poor and providing transportation to medical facilities to those who were in need.

The concept of *Umuganda* originates from Kinyarwanda word meaning woods

used to construct traditional house, and can be translated as coming together in common purpose to achieve an outcome. In 1998, with the efforts to rebuild Rwandan society and nurture a shared national identity, the Government of Rwanda reintroduced *Umuganda* as one of the Rwanda's home grown solutions to reinforce socio-economic development and to promote the use of cultural resources in mitigating effects of resource scarcity as envisioned in vision 2020.

The program was implemented nationwide though there was little institutional structure guiding it. It wasn't until 17 November 2007 with the passing of Organic Law Number 53/2007 Governing Community Works and later on August 24, 2009 with Prime Ministerial Order Number 58/03 (determining the attributions, organisation, and functioning of community work supervising committees and their relations with other organs) that *Umuganda* was institutionalised in Rwanda.

Umuganda is always held on the last Saturday of the month between 8:00 A.M to 11:00 A.M.

It brings together all echelons of society ranging from political, social, economic, religious, military, police and civilians together in community work. Each person comes with his or her own tools used at home and this has significantly contributed to both economic development and national cohesion.

Achievements by the people through this program are numerous, key among them are the construction of houses for vulnerable people, support to the implementation of water supply projects, construction of new classrooms for 9 and 12-year children in basic education, Health Centres, public offices, road maintenance, tree planting, radical terracing and other soil erosion control infrastructures.

Additionally, it promotes dialogue between national leaders and the population. The President of the Republic of Rwanda, members of the Parliament, Ministers all participate in the monthly community works together with the people which promotes dialogue with the people at the grass roots.

The *Umuganda* has not only been a monopoly of the citizens especially the civilians but also the military forces such as Rwanda Defence Forces (RDF) which has also adopted the program through by carrying out activities at the weekend at the end of the month. In order to contextualise the *Umuganda* activity, RDF has introduced citizen outreach program during which community work is delivered through construction, planting trees, providing doctors to treat poor communities, building bridges in flood risk zones and classrooms for the communities to mention but a few.

This community work is not restricted to Rwanda, but the RDF have exported the culture to the peace keeping missions wherever they serve. They have been involved in environmental conservation and building classrooms and houses for the community. This is an important aspect of the civil military relations and cooperation between the peace keepers and the protected community. The *Umuganda* as a citizen outreach program has been essential contributor in socio economic development of Rwanda. I hope that that in future we can share the *Umuganda* practice with the National Defence College fraternity so that the Rwandan participants can feel at home away from home.



RDF building houses in Malakal (Rwanbatt-2 (RDF 71 Infantry Battalion))

ARAB-AFRICAN RELATIONS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE: THE ROLE OF EGYPT

Egypt is geo-strategically located in North East Africa making it the gateway of Africa, Asia and Europe. Since the dawn of history, Pharaonic Egypt was engaged in seeking to unravel the mystery of the Nile to know its sources. During the Islamic era, the Egyptian-African relations took a new direction. In the Al-Azhar mosque located in present day Cairo, many scholars from other countries, referred to as the 'sons' of the African continent, important personalities include Ibn Khaldun from Morocco, Al-Jabrati from Ethiopia, the Zilai and the Hurri from Somalia and the Tchurri from West Africa, who reprinted the Egyptian-African ties. The corridors of the mosque bore the names of the scholars and the country in which they studied. Moroccans represented the Arab Maghreb and the Bourbon Corridor represented Chad and its regional neighbours while the gallery of Jabrthia within the mosque represented Ethiopia and Eritrea and the corridor of Zyala represented Somalia.

In modern times, during the reign of Muhammad Ali Basha, Egypt played a major role in establishing the city of Khartoum in Sudan between 1820 and 1825. Since 1830, Khartoum has been the capital of the Sudan, along with the emergence of a number of other new cities in Sudan such as Kassala. For the next hundred years Egypt continued to be an important player within the continent of Africa.

After the Egyptian revolution of 1952, the African continent received special attention from Egypt. During the term of late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, the African continent acquired central importance for Egypt which is also referred to in his book "The Philosophy of the Revolution". Of the three main circles of Egyptian Foreign Policy, which included the Arab and Islamic circles, he considered the African Chamber as the third important circle. He also believed that the liberation of Africa was an extension of the liberation of Egypt.

From 1952 to 1977, Egypt played an important role in the African arena, becoming the headquarters of the African revolutionaries and the starting point for all African national liberation movements. The African League was established in 1955 in Cairo to provide military support as well as military and material training for African liberation movements.

Egypt also played a regional role in building African unity through active participation in the founding of the Organization of African



BRIG M R G FARAG
EGYPTIAN ARMY

Unity in 1963 and laying the foundations for Afro-Asian solidarity through Egypt's effective role in establishing the Bandung bloc in 1955. Egypt laid the foundation for developing diplomacy through financial and technical assistance to other African countries.

The African-Egyptian relations reached their peak when most African countries severed relations with Israel after the Israeli aggression in 1967. African countries also stood by Egypt in the 1973 war. These relations culminated in the first Arab-African summit in Cairo in March 1977. Egypt also contributed in the era of President Hosni Mubarak through its role in the Organization of African Unity in the independence of Namibia in 1990, the release of African leader Nelson Mandela in the same year and in the settlement of the conflict that arose between Mauritania and Senegal in 1989 through the signing of a peace agreement between the two countries mediated by Egypt in 1992. The Egyptian-African relations have been characterized by efforts to achieve development on the African continent and to provide security at the bilateral and collective levels, which has contributed to improving Arab-African relations and the strengthening at

Arab-African solidarity

Despite Egypt's interest in its relations with the Nile Basin countries, particularly with Ethiopia and Uganda, relations between Egypt and other African countries started to decline and these countries have moved away from the Egyptian political influence since 1993.

The decline of the role of Egypt and the Arab countries in the African continent led to

the accusation by African countries against Egypt had neglected African issues and focused more on Arab issues. Development of relations with West and growth of Israeli influence significantly on the African continent led to strengthening relations between those countries and most African countries.

Egyptian role was confirmed by the absence of Egypt from the peace negotiations in Sudan, which led to the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005 and its weak presence in the Darfur crisis despite the natural extension of the relations between the two countries, historically and strategically. Absence of Egyptian involvement in these sensitive issues has affected Egyptian national security.

The African continent, in light of the current international changes, has been subjected to marginalization, leading to under-development. Debt in Africa is a barrier to prevent the African continent to progress and prosper. The debt amounting to more than 380 billion USD is a hindrance to progress. The continent has suffered from conflicts, wars, economic crises and development problems. Its demands for military, economic and technological aid have become significant to which Egypt can contribute in seeking viable solutions.

Decision-makers in Egypt need to work with the Arab League to meet the needs of the African continent by activating Arab-African solidarity through Arab aid. This will enable African countries not to bend or change their decisions based on foreign agendas in the face of fierce international competition for African resources. Arab funding and the African labour force can contribute to the support of African development projects, while intensifying the diplomatic representation jointly between the Arab and African organizations, working on holding periodic Arab-African meetings and activating the role of the Arab committees. This would eliminate all obstacles that would impede Arab and African solidarity and economic and political integration and to block attempts by others to tamper with Arab-African relations.

The Arab and African people have huge potential and resources that can contribute to the advancement of development projects in future, if they are better organized and exploited optimally. This, however, needs the Arab and African leaders to shape public opinion to accept these concepts, both socially and politically.

STRESS- A SERIOUS HEALTH THREAT



MS P MAJERE
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Stress is a physical, mental, or emotional factor that causes bodily or mental tension. Stresses can either be internal (from illness or a medical procedure) or external (from the environment, psychological, or social situations). Stress is not a new phenomenon. In the Bible, King David in Psalms 55:5 acknowledges stress, 'trembling itself enters me, and shuddering covers me.' He understood and frankly admitted to being stressed despite being a seasoned soldier.

Stress on its own is not bad. Some people have even argued that stress is good; and to some extent they are right. Stress prepares or hardens one to meet challenges. People have been able to perform impossible life feats when threatened while others have managed to pull off important assignments because they were stressed. There are others however whose bodies shut down due to stress.

Stress becomes problematic when tasks become unrelenting and our bodies fail to relax. Picture this scenario; you wake up 30 minutes late on the day of your first interview for a job. You throw the sheets off and rush to the bathroom for a quick shower then hurriedly throw on some cloths all the while cursing under your breathe. You dash out to get the bus but just as you show up, the bus pulls away... That is stress! Your heart which was beating faster, slows down and your breathing returns to normal after a stressful event.

If you are dealing with a long-term stressful situation though, it may be different. Anxiety, muscle tension, increased blood pressure, and disturbed digestion may take longer to return to normal. For most people this state never goes away especially those who feel trapped in a dead-end job. One doctor describes the

changes that go through your body. He says, 'the body instantly kicks into action, and a cascade of neurochemicals and hormones rush through your entire body, preparing every organ and system for the red alert stress response.'

You are immediately ready to take the out-of-the-ordinary action. Your senses, including sight, hearing and touch, are involved. Your brain quickly reacts and your adrenal glands instantly release powerful hormones, revving up your muscles, lungs, and other organs for whatever might be needed to handle the stressful situation. Hence, leaping out of the way of an approaching car is your body's response to saving your life. This is good stress!

What if your body remains revved up? What happens when your muscles remain tense, your pulse rate and sugar level stay high, and elevated levels of cholesterol, fats, sugars, hormones and other chemicals linger in your blood? This leads me to my next discussion point, effects of stress.

If you are dealing with a long-term stressful situation though, it may be different. Anxiety, muscle tension, increased blood pressure, and disturbed digestion may take longer to return to normal.

Effects of Stress

Headaches, backaches, neck spasms and muscle tension become your friends. Long term stress leads to the secretion of cortisol hence fat tends to accumulate around the abdomen and back. This leads to weight gain. Skin disorders such as eczema and psoriasis are associated with stress. Severe stress may lead to clinical depression, increased aggression and burnout. Memory and concentration can be permanently impaired by stress. It also weakens your immune system leaving one

susceptible to anything from common cold to cancer and other autoimmune diseases. If this continues, it hampers creativity, erodes enthusiasm and damages interpersonal relationships. Chronic stress disrupts nearly every system in your body. It can suppress your immune system, upset your digestive and reproductive systems, increase the risk of heart attack and stroke, diabetes, kidney failure, and speed up the aging process. Stress has an impact on our wellbeing. It is therefore vital that we learn to control it. But to control it, we first need to know what causes stress.

Causes of Stress

There are many causes of stress, both external and internal, as follows: Internal causes include pessimism, inability to accept uncertainty, negativity and trying to be perfect. External causes range from, working too hard, driving through heavy traffic, strained relationships at home and work, working to meet set deadlines and work-life balance among others.

Managing Stress

Stress, like a spirited horse can give us an enjoyable and exhilarating ride but can also endanger our lives when it goes wildly out of control. Similarly stress can provide us with a stimulus to be creative, productive, enthusiastic and healthy when it's in manageable doses. Stress can therefore be managed in several ways such as; dealing respectfully with others, learning to be patient, having moderate estimates of our abilities, managing expectations, being firm, setting appropriate priorities and goals. Stress can also be managed by exercising, appreciating creation, getting sufficient relaxation and sleep, meditation, maintaining a healthy social support system and praying. Besides the above, it is also important that each person determines his/her stress 'tolerance level'. This is determined by a number of factors:

Preparation: Having knowledge of the stressful situation-what it is, how long it will last, and how to cope. This will make one better prepared to cope with the stressful situation.

Attitude: If you have a generally hopeful and optimistic outlook, you'll readily embrace your challenges, and deal with them positively.

Support network: Surrounding oneself with true friends and family. Even when you experience life challenges, you have people you can rely on to walk life's journey. But in the absence of such a support system, one tends to be lonely, isolated and succumbs to stress.

A QUICK SNIPPET AT THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEVOLUTION IN KENYA

Devolution may be defined as “the transfer or delegation of power to a lower level, especially by central government to local or regional administration.” This basically entails: decentralization, delegation, dispersal, distribution, transfer, surrender, relinquishment of certain functions of the central government to regional established within the state for purposes of exercising such authority.

The primary objective of decentralization is to devolve power, resources and representation down to the local level. Specifically, the objects of devolution of government in Kenya were to promote democratic and accountable exercise of power; foster national unity by recognizing diversity; give powers of self-governance to the people and enhance the participation of the people in the exercise of the powers of the State and in making decisions affecting them; and recognize the right of communities to manage their own affairs and further their development.

The other pertinent intentions were to protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities; promote social and economic development and the provision of proximate, easily accessible services throughout the country; ensure equitable sharing of national and local resources throughout the country; facilitate the decentralization of state organs, their functions and services, from the capital; and enhance checks and balances and the separation of powers. To this end, various laws have been enacted by Parliament to create strategies for the implementation framework and the adoption on which the objectives of devolution can be realized.

History and background

The current state in Kenya must be understood from the two historic occasions that Kenya had an opportunity to change the constitution in 1969 and in 2010. Majimbo (the Swahili word for, “regions”) is a term that is commonly used in Kenya to refer to the idea of political devolution of power to the country’s regions. It is alleged by critics,



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including former vice-president Jaramogi Oginga Odinga in his book *Not Yet Uhuru*, to have been coined by European settlers in Kenya’s White Highlands region, around the time of independence in 1963, who preferred to retain an autonomous, ethnically-based governance over the region. It has also been alleged, by some of its critics, that Majimbo is a pretext for the type of communal violence that has plagued Kenya’s elections especially since the return of multiparty politics.

The original plan, as created by Wilfred Havelock, Michael Blundell, and R. S. Alexander, would have created three autonomous, self-governing regions (Rift Valley, Western and Coast) in Kenya, which would share governance of the country based upon the mandate of the regional governments. This way, the Kikuyu and Luo people would each receive their own majority-ethnic governments and would negotiate with each other and with the other region for the creation and execution of any law on the national level. This was assumed as reasonable because of the fear that tribal politics between the Kikuyu and Luo under a Westminster system would have been damaging for the other ethnic minorities in Kenya, including the European settlers and Asian residents. It became a part of the party platform for Ronald Ngala’s Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) party, which competed in the first post-independence

elections against Jomo Kenyatta’s nationalist Kenya African National Union (KANU) party. In the Lancaster House constitutional conferences, Ngala’s KADU delegation managed to negotiate the adoption of federal system of governance based on eight autonomous regions based on Kenya’s provinces. However, the 1969 constitutional amendments returned Kenya to a unitary state.

Kenya has had two major constitutional reforms involving wholly new texts since gaining independence: in 1969 and in 2010. In 1969, the 1963 independence constitution was replaced with a new text that entrenched amendments already made to the system of government that the independence constitution had contemplated.

These changes included: changing the structure of the state from a federal, or Majimbo system, to a unitary system; creating a unicameral instead of bicameral legislature; changing from a parliamentary to a semi-presidential system with a powerful presidency; and reducing the protections of the bill of rights. Further amendments to the 1969 constitution were later effected, including, in 1982, the institution of a de jure single party government.

The demand for a new constitution to replace the 1969 text with a more democratic system began in the early 1990s, with the end of the Cold War and democratic changes taking place elsewhere in Africa. The single party system ended in 1991, and the first presidential election took place in 1992. Calls for a comprehensive review of the 1969 Constitution intensified in the late 1990s and early 2000s, helped by the victory of the opposition National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) party in the 2002 general elections. Official and civil society consultation processes led to the adoption of what became known as the “Bomas draft” constitution (named after the location of the conference that adopted it).

The substantial amendments were however, nonetheless made to this draft prior to a referendum in 2005, resulting in a split in the then ruling coalition. The Liberal Democratic Party faction of the government,

led by Raila Odinga, and supported by KANU led a successful 'No' vote against the amended Bomas Draft (called the Wako draft after the alleged mastermind of the changes). The review of the Constitution stalled and negotiations over the adoption of a new text seemed deadlocked. Following the post-election violence of 2008, there were renewed calls to amend the constitution under the reform agenda which led to the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

Current status

Kenya now has 47 counties that have been devolved compared to the 8 regions that would have been created within the Majimbo system of 1969. The devolved system of government has been enshrined in the 2010 Constitution. The Constitution has also created other positions that have seen the National Assembly expand. The Senate which comprises 47 senators has formed part of Parliament. The Senate's main mandate is to oversee the management of the devolved governments.

Challenges facing devolution

Devolution faces a myriad of challenges including irregular or delayed disbursement of devolved funds from the treasury; low revenue collection levels from local sources; weak and uncoordinated planning and execution; stalled projects; insufficient financial resources; corruption; misallocation of the available financial resources; over-indebtedness including bank overdrafts negotiated to off-set wages and salaries; huge pending bills; bloated workforce; tribalism, nepotism and clannism in the employment and deployment of workers; persistent political wrangling and infighting; inadequate capacity at the county level to effectively and efficiently perform the devolved functions; instances of duplicity of effort at both the national and county levels; and utilization of budgetary allocations on non-core activities in contravention of the Public Finance Management Act.

There however exist opportunities for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and capital inflow; Public-Private Partnerships (PPP); Grants; exchange programmes; and wider markets for local products that the Counties need to explore and pursue.

Emerging issues within the Counties include the need for better planning; strengthened performance management framework; improvement in quality

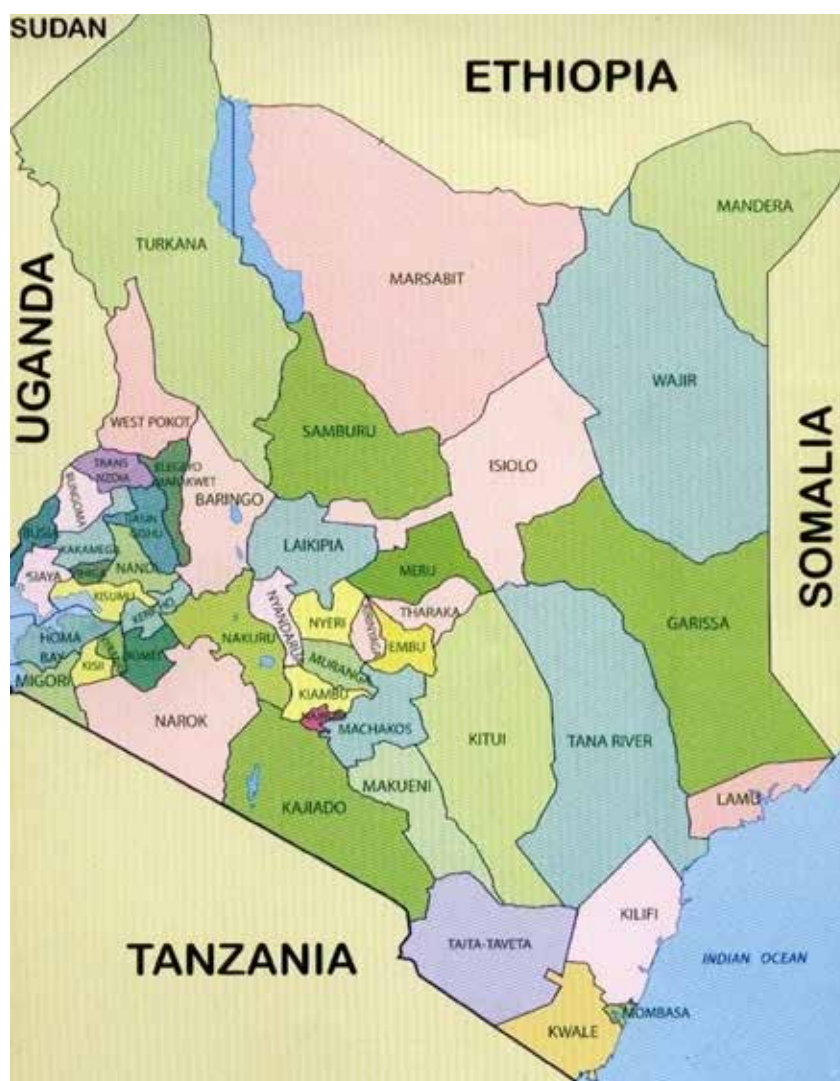
of County leadership; prioritization of investment in thematic areas based on comparative advantage; strengthened public participation in project identification; planning and execution; intensified financial resource-mobilization; improved governance framework to facilitate prudent utilization of resources and enforce accountability at all levels; institutional capacity building; determination of relevant training needs and corresponding staff training; strengthening of the monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework; enhanced strategic alliances and partnerships; effective management of resistance to change; and benchmarking with best-case examples globally.

My humble submission is that unless and until the above strategic issues are adequately addressed, it would remain insurmountable for the devolved system of Kenya to facilitate prudent, efficient and effective delivery of services to the citizenry at the grassroots.

My main concern is the politicization of

the County entity that has seen National politics trickle down to the county level, I believe that the Senators, Governors and the County Assemblies should be devoid of National politics so that the wave at the top does not sweep the County happenings. This will ensure more transparency and accountability as well as reduce corruption and protection of individuals at the county level. Moreover, there is need to have an institution that would oversight the transition process especially fiscal, institutional and human resource at the county level.

There is a lot of streamlining needed within the devolved system. The current constitutional reform debates going on in the country are likely to provide an opportunity for the constitution to undergo a review if the clamour for the referendum succeeds through the Building Bridges Initiative (BBI) or "Punguza mzigo" initiative. The constitution is likely to be affected either way should either initiative succeed.



“CARBON SINK” IN THE CITY (KARURA FOREST)



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Karura forest is among the most important forests in the city of Nairobi. It was gazetted in 1932 and put under the then management of the Forest Department in the Ministry of Environment and currently by the Kenya Forest Service. The Forest lies around nine kilometres north of the Nairobi Central Business District. It is surrounded in the south by up-market Muthaiga, Runda, UN Headquarters Gigiri, and Huruma slums in the north and CID Headquarters along Kiambu road in the East. Two important offices are located in the forest which includes Kenya Forest Service (KFS) Headquarters and Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) which deals with research on timber.

The forest covers an area of 1041.3 ha with about 300 species of various botanical plants, shrubs and lianas. The indigenous species available in the forest area include, *Olea Africana* (Olive tree), *Prunus Africana* (red stink wood), *Makhamia lutea* (muhu), *Vitex keniensis* (Meru Oak), *Cordia abyssinica* (Muringa), *Croton megalocarpus*, *Olea welwitschii* (Elgon teak) among others. In addition, the common exotic trees (commonly known as plantation trees) include *Cupressus lusitanica*, *Eucalyptus* species, *Grevillia robusta*, *Casualina equisetifolia* and *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, *Araucaria cunninghamii* and other shrubs.

For ease of management, the forest is

managed by a forest manager in collaboration with a Community Forest Association (CFA) group, usually members of the community bordering the forest and registered as Friends of Karura. Further, for proper management and protection of the forest, it is divided into two blocks namely Karura and Sigiria block and further subdivided into five beats namely Majingira, Belgium, Icrat, Huruma and Sigiria beats, with each manned by armed rangers for forest protection and security of the visitors coming to enjoy in the forest. A beat is the lowest management and administrative unit in any forest station.

Forests play different roles in the carbon cycle, from net emitters to net sinks of carbon. Forests sequester carbon by capturing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and transforming it into biomass through photosynthesis. Sequestered carbon is then accumulated in the form of biomass, deadwood, litter and in forest soils. The release of carbon from forest ecosystems results from natural processes (respiration and oxidation) as well as deliberate or unintended human activities such as harvesting, fires and deforestation. The contribution of forests to carbon cycles has to be evaluated taking into account the use of harvested wood, such as wood products

storing carbon for a certain period of time, or energy generation releasing carbon in the atmosphere. Research suggests that reforestation could remove two third of the atmospheric carbon emissions caused by human activities and therefore planting trees could be an effective way to address climate change.

Ecologically, Karura forest plays a critical role in the city of Nairobi because of its ability to absorb carbon dioxide emitted in the atmosphere by industries, motor vehicles, and decomposing matter. Further, the forest is able to stabilize the micro climate within the city as well as attract rainfall. Consequently, it keeps the city clean as natural carbon dioxide sinks into the trees hence absorbing most of the carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere. It is said that trees are the blood of breathing because they take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen. Karura also offers therapeutic effects due to its cool and fresh environment.

In addition, the forest is an ecotourism site with three rivers passing through namely Ruaka, Karura and Gitathuru. There are also waterfalls that create an immediate sense of peace and refreshment. Inside the forest are ancient caves where Mau Mau freedom fighters used to hide during colonial era.



Waterfalls

The scenic forest is interlaced with river features and marshlands sheltering colobus monkeys, galagos, bush pigs, porcupines, and dik-diks. One can explore 50 km of well-maintained nature trails. There is also a memorial park to the 2013 Westgate Mall terrorist attack and an old chimney incinerator used to destroy decommissioned banknotes.

Karura forest is an amazing site of its own kind. It offers eco-friendly opportunity for Kenyans and visitors to enjoy a leafy respite from the hustle and bustle of the city to walk, jog or simply sit quietly and experience the beauty of nature in all its biodiversity. The forest is also the home to antelopes, monkeys, snakes and other small animals.

Threats to the forest

In the 1990s, the forest faced serious threat of extinction arising from land grabbing by prominent people and illegal extraction of indigenous trees of high value such as *Brachyleana huillensis* (muhugu). This is a species which is famous for wood carving. One controversy after another has bedeviled this forest over the years. Consequently, the Kenya Forest Service in conjunction with Friends of Karura and other Conservationists including the world renowned environmentalist and Nobel Peace Laureate, the late Prof. Wangari Maathai embarked on a campaign to secure some sections of Karura forest which had been taken away. The Friends of Karura Association in collaboration with KFS have since secured the forest by putting up an electric fence around the forest hence making it safe.



Forest trails

The importance of trees include serving as habitat for wild animals, conservation of water catchment areas, amelioration of micro climate, prevention of soil erosion through its roots and leaves, aesthetic value, provision of shade and fodder for animals, medicinal value, provision of building materials and above all as carbon sinks or carbon sequestration. Plant trees for better lives!

ETHICS AND YOUR ORGANIZATION

What is ethics?

Ethics is defined as the branch of philosophy that deals with morality. It is concerned with distinguishing between good, evil, between right and wrong human actions, and between virtuous and non-virtuous acts. It is also defined as the moral principles that control or influence human behaviour. Ethics deals with an individual's conducts and its aspects cut across in all areas of human life. It is a code of thinking and behaviour governed by a combination of personal, moral, legal and social standards of what is considered right.

The word ethics comes from the Greek word *ethos*, which means character. It has to do with principles or standards that we employ in our day-to-day activities and our interactions, which through habit define our character. It is also intertwined with moral and immoral issues. The role of religion in fostering expected morality cannot be underestimated. Once certain written or unwritten sets of ethics are accepted and practiced over time in a society, they attain moral standards. A distinction between ethics and morality should therefore be drawn.

Ethics is concerned with what is good and just for individuals, groups, organizations



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and society. The discipline investigates the nature of our well-being and happiness and the rights that we owe to ourselves and to one another. Individuals, professionals, corporations and societies also choose on how to relate with one another through setting certain 'ethical' standards.

Every decision made in our social interaction is governed by ethics. Thus, it is an integral part of an individual, private or social life, to organization level. To be

ethical, means adhering to law, competing with others in an honest manner and performing daily tasks without any element of deceit. It has been noted that ethics is as old as human race.

Ethics within Organizational Setup

In an organization, ethics encompass issues such as governance, adherence to regulations, accurate financial reporting and auditing, reasonable compensation for the employees and practices of treating employees and clients justly and fairly without discrimination of any sort. The common unethical issues in an organization revolve around not adhering to the laid down procedures. Observing the set moral and ethical code in an organization leads to motivated employees and the workplace environment becomes conducive for high performance.

Many organizations review their written codes of conduct as a result of lessons learnt from the previous experiences or with the changing circumstances. Each staff member should read and understand the work place code of conduct. Most importantly, employees are expected to adhere to the codes, breach of which can attract various

disciplinary actions and penalty, including dismissals.

Leaders have a role in creating, sustaining and changing their organization's culture, through their own behaviour, programs and activities they support and praise or neglect and criticize. They ought to be the role models worth emulation. They have a duty not only to be heard but also seen walking the talk. They ought to demonstrate behaviour and an environment, one that is conducive to ethical practices and that effectively integrates ethics into the overall organizational culture.

Leadership responsibility is to ensure that the organization makes it easy for employees to "do the right thing." Leaders therefore should foster an environment that supports doing the right thing by all, doing it well, and doing it for the right reasons at all times and place.

Interactions at international environment involves a mix of cultures and values, which increases the potential for behavioural conflicts. An organization operating in different countries may find that the values and ethical standards of other cultures may clash with its own. This calls for every organization operating in such environment to define its own principles of behaviour by clearly outlining its organizational values and providing guidance in decision making, internally and in relation to host culture. Changing values, due to the influence of global media, and changing perceptions and cultures ultimately influence global ethics.

Since ethics evolve over time, organizations and professionals may find challenges in operating in standards or guidelines, which keep on changing. Awareness creation on such dynamism is necessary as practices that are commonly accepted today may become irrelevant in future. It is also worth noting that what is "fair", "ethical" or "moral" is not defined. Different culture influences the definitions of the concepts requiring many organizations and leaders to keenly navigate this area as it can cause 'great losses' and reputations.

Measures against Unethical Practices

The Kenya Constitution Article 10 and Chapter 6 requires all to act ethically and its enforcement is approached from a compliance perspective. The Ethics & Anti-Corruption Commission play this role. Organizations such as National Police Service has Internal Affairs Unit and Independent Police Oversight Authority both mandated to investigate reported mal-practices by police

officers.

Despite systems and modalities put into place worldwide, unethical practices are widespread. For example, corruption remains an issue that poses serious negative impacts on political, social and economic development in many countries. One of the greatest challenges in the eradication of unethical behaviour is due to widespread rationalization of such acts by "everyone is doing it" attitude.

Unethical practices have led to losses of funds and collapse of once flourishing organizations. Reputations have been lost and respected leaders lost face because of scandals. It is important to always consider our conducts under all circumstances as unethical acts committed today will always claim a payback causing us and the society negative repercussions as illustrated herein below:-



One unethical employee within an organization poses a risk of spreading the venom to the rest of the group. Similarly, one ethical employee within unethical others, will have two options, to comply or exit.

Long-term consequences and loss legacy. Unethical acts provide short-term gains and in most cases sorry ending. In Enron corporation fraud (Cullinan, C.2004), the biggest scandal in America caused by the accounting malpractices that were hidden for many years, finally unearthed and the perpetrators sentenced. Bernard Madoff (Frank et al), having been discovered to have run the biggest fraudulent Ponzi scheme in the world, for a period of around twenty years was sentenced to a jail term of 150 years, a term expected to end in 2139. His desire to maintain fame and luxurious lifestyle to himself and family, self-deceiving belief and 'seizure of opportunity' caused an end once his once illustrious career. He finally signed, "I have left a legacy of shame... This is something I will live with for the rest of my life."

Galatea effect. Self-image determines

our behaviour. Ethical acts teach people how to achieve peace of mind and inward peace. It contributes to a graceful life. Most importantly, one lives with high self-esteem, not fearing that one of the 'skeletons in the closet' could be unearthed. Some officials have declined opportunities in fear that the prerequisite vetting procedures may expose their past, which 'only' known to themselves. Unethical acts can bring people short-lived fulfilment but lifelong fear, stress, anger, and loss of relationships.

The social snowball effects. Unethical conducts at whichever level have disastrous effects to the individual(s) social groups and generations. Achievement and desires should be realized in righteous manner. Temptation for rationalization of unethical acts with thoughts such 'I will just do it once' or 'it is not significant' should be avoided at all cost as it all start 'small'.

Broken windows theory. The theory states that one failure opens a door for other bigger and more conspicuous and glaring failures. When people start being unethical, if such acts are not checked early enough, with time they progress to bigger and greater acts of commission or omissions.

Conclusion

There is no doubt that there are strong and persuasive reasons for individuals and leaders to engage in and promote ethical conduct at personal levels and within their organizations. There has been a strong correlation between individual unethical behaviours committed at private capacity and at the workplace. Leaders should provide continuous controls to ensure continuous checks and balances on what is to be considered ethical or not as being ethical entails more than just "not doing wrong".

THE EVOLUTION AND TRANSFORMATION OF BEGGARS IN KENYA



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Begging is the practice of imploring others to grant a favour, often a gift of money, with little or no expectation of reciprocation. A person doing such is called a beggar, panhandler, or mendicant.

Having defined these individuals, the picture that comes into mind is street beggars who are majorly found in public places such as transport routes, urban parks, pedestrian walk ways and near busy markets. Others prefer begging at fueling stations, restaurants, banks, supermarkets, mosques, and churches. Besides money, they may also ask for food, drinks, cigarettes or other items. To note, however is that deviant behaviour such as theft, thuggery (violent and criminal behaviour), and vandalism are listed as some of the vices associated with street begging.

The problem of begging is universal and not peculiar to any part of the country. It is an issue that manifests in every urban area of any country but more pronounced in third-world countries.

Kenya has its share, with experiences in almost every urban area, even though it is higher in major cities such as Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. This is as a result of a number of factors, such as poverty (real or imagined), religion, physical disability, culture, national disaster, addictive habits (drug, alcohol, and gambling dependencies), family heritage, uncontrolled rural-urban migration, and psychiatric disabilities and disorders. The practice emerged with the

growth of urban centres where migrants in search of jobs or better life became destitute and settled to begging to fend for themselves. With time, the number and composition of beggars has changed to include those with disabilities who have nobody to take care of them at home.

The early picture of the beggar was a meek, vulnerable and weather beaten after long exposure to the elements and who sat at a corner of a shop or a busy street where a large number of people would frequent. This type of a beggar was harmless and calm and often would find a way of attracting attention in order to seek an empathic passerby.

The beggar would be holding a bowl or place it beside him into which a sympathetic giver would place some money. While some would gaze and appeal for help, often motionless save for a limb projected towards the passerby, others would entertain with songs played using a rudimentary string instrument, a drum or other tools that would create a rhythm to accompany a song. Often, beggars established “territories” and would identify such places with a particular individual or group.

On face value, while considering the

position of beggars, one can realize that there are some who are genuinely deprived of the basic necessities and therefore the need to beg for their survival. They may be having no other means of fulfilling their needs especially if they are disadvantaged by their physical and health condition. On the other hand, there are those who are physically fit to do different kinds of work to earn money. Others can clearly be seen to fake blindness or deafness to invoke sympathy. They however, still choose to beg as it provides an easy income for them. This creates mistrust as well as negative attitude amongst well-meaning empathizers.

The modern beggar has changed tact and uses different methods. These include and are not limited to, use of official letters that are designed to solicit for funds to defray medical bills, presenting a supporting letter for soliciting school or college fees, either by children or parents. The use of the official letter is a transformation of the beggar to a well dressed and often a fairly enlightened individual who is knowledgeable and has a better understanding of human behaviour. This beggar is able to use his knowledge to venture into offices and use administrative



A Man sits on a street pavement begging for alms

officers to secure a letter with which he solicits for alms. This new image has a timeless need. He will be seen perpetually begging using the same letter or a new version year in, year out. Those who may be keen enough will notice that this beggar will beg for over five or ten years using the same excuse.

While the familiar concept of a beggar still lives and operates in the same environment, a new version of a beggar has emerged. Our current political competition has created another “species”. He/she is not the often polite and empathy seeking individual, but a well-dressed, well fed and violent person who has become a hiring of the politician. The contemporary beggar has a mean look and carries a crude weapon to enforce his right for alms that he must get from the master or those who require his service. The beggar claims right for handouts from the fact that politicians need goons, both to “protect” them and ensure that they keep opponents at bay, especially during times of political campaigns. These latter categories of beggars earn the title because they are dependent on handouts and are reluctant to engage in any other meaningful economic activity.

This is the tragedy of our times since the able bodied men and women have been reduced to begging to sustain their livelihoods. This beggar is ready to use a crude weapon to intimidate and harm anyone who stands in their way to earning money from politicians. The operating environment has changed transforming the old-style beggar into a modern bully. Of concern, is that the whole country is now littered with large numbers of young men and women waiting for handouts from politicians.

The underlying reason for the creation of this beggar is corruption. Politicians’ need to defend their privileged positions and the upcoming politicians’ ambition to get a grip of the seat of power has enabled this mentality to thrive. The consequence of this has been to create dependence and erode the values of hard work. The current mindset of a large part of our people is that any gathering must be sponsored. It is no longer easy in most parts of Kenya to get to an audience to participate in an activity that calls for voluntary effort even for a good cause.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE IN KENYA - THE ENEMY WITHIN

As the world moves to the 21st century era drug abuse and use of harmful substances have emerged as a great threat to the future of humanity and socio-economic development. The world, excessive Alcohol and Drug Abuse (ADA) use and the subsequent related challenges continue to be prevalent among youth, men, and women. It has now become a major source of concern.

According to World Health Organization, (2013) the use of Alcohol and Drugs has increased throughout the world. Alcohol and Drug Abuse is now taken as a very serious vice that affects young people at earlier ages than in the past.

In Kenya, Alcohol and Drug Abuse affects the nation as a whole. It is neither confined to a certain geographical region nor a certain age group. Instead, it cuts across the society, regardless of the individuals’ economic status or educational background. In as much as we may unconsciously vilify the poor and the uneducated for overindulgence, the middle class and the elite in Kenya are just as affected. In fact, according to some research by Gallup, individuals with more disposable income are more prone to drink than individuals with less disposable income.

Other factors include the environment, socio-cultural or religious beliefs and norms, and mental health. In the case of the environment, individuals in close proximity to alcohol establishments have easier access and this increases their probability of indulgence. Additionally, their upbringing and the media can also encourage drinking as an acceptable, relaxing/cool and fun pass time. An individual’s socio-cultural and religious beliefs or norms can also either vilify or encourage alcohol consumption which can contribute to their acceptance or rejection of the behaviour. Lastly,



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mental health also plays a huge role in ADA. In a bid to cope with anxiety, stress, depression and other mental conditions or illnesses many people turn to ADA to help them suppress these symptoms as alcohol and drugs affect brain chemistry to produce short-lived pleasure, happy feelings or feelings of relaxation and bliss.

In 2017, the National Authority for the Campaign against Drug Abuse (NACADA) in Kenya reported that illicit brews and hard drugs have increasingly become readily available to the country’s younger population. This seems to suggest that many students in institutions of higher learning have taken a puff at least once.

According to an article in one of the local dailies, students in one of the country’s most prestigious university admitted to bhang use, citing different reasons for indulgence. The problem is that for some of these students, a first puff turns into regular puffs, and in the long run, one becomes addicted. Hard drugs such as cocaine are increasingly being abused and unlike the past where the menace was confined to the coastal region, the drugs have spread out across the country. These narcotics are robbing our youth of a productive future, and we are sadly losing human capital, that would be useful in transforming the nation.

The Prevalence of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Kenya

The Kenyan society is permissive on the use of traditional brews, and every community has its own traditional beverages used for religious and cultural significance. These are the distilled spirits, such as, *changaa*, *busaa*, *muratina*, *mnazi* and *miti ni dawa* which are readily available.

Traditionally, these brews were prepared ethically but, nowadays these spirits which have been coined as “kill me quick” are adulterated by adding toxic chemicals like Formalin, battery acid, jet fuel, fertilizer, methanol, and embalming fluids to enhance potency and increase profits for their sellers. This kind of adulteration makes local brews unfit for human consumption. This is evidenced by the reported death related cases based on methanol poisoning and dire health consequences experienced amongst most consumers.

The most recent survey assessing the state of drugs and substance abuse in Kenya by NACADA showed an alcohol prevalence rate of 18.3% for respondents aged 15-65. In Nairobi, the figure stood at 32.5%, making it the leading region in alcohol consumption in the country, followed by the Central and Eastern regions, which registered 24.0% and 20.7% respectively.

Effects of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Kenya

Has it ever occurred to you that alcohol and drug abuse poses a threat to national security? When we think of the effects of drug use, we tend to focus mostly on its societal impact - broken marriages, dwindling population, and economic effects due to loss of a productive workforce. Not to downplay these other adverse effects, we can no longer ignore its apparent threat to national security. With economic security firmly being one of the forms blanketed under the term “national security,” we can safely conclude that adverse economic effects of drugs are a threat not only to a particular affected community but to the whole country.

Some proponents argue that there is a direct link between drug addiction and crime, advancing that drug abuse promotes insecurity in the country. Their argument is based on the findings that most individuals who have committed a crime have often done so under the influence of either alcohol or hard drugs. However, even as obvious as the link between the two may seem, experts on the subject have differed on whether crime leads to drug use or vice versa.

In terms of productivity in the nation, naturally, drug use hinders performance and consequently affects productivity. This is particularly true for Kenya's working class, a significant percentage of who are plagued by alcoholism. Many people are ever complaining of difficult economic times in the country, but aren't night clubs mostly at maximum capacity every weekend? Those who cannot help themselves frequent their “dens of death” even during weekdays. Absenteeism or

absconding duty at work follows, and before they know it, one is jobless.

Intervention measures to Drug Abuse in Kenya

One major and popular intervention measure by the government is to crack down and raid dens that brew illicit brews and destroy the liquor and arrest those involved in the brewing and selling. Unfortunately, this has not been effective because crackdowns are politicized and the properties of legitimate business people are sometimes damaged in addition to the fact that corrupt government officials protect illegal dens that serve their interests. Another intervention by the current government was to raise taxes on alcohol and unfortunately, the masses turned to cheaper yet illicit alternatives to access liquor.

Other interventions are run by religious organizations or the family unit in a bid to assist their members who are directly affected by ADA. Unfortunately, these interventions fail because they focus too much on imposing sanctions on their members whom they consider “perpetrators” of ADA rather than seeing them as victims. Instead of imposing sanctions they should focus more on showing compassion in order to better assist them through addressing the underlying reasons as to why they became Alcohol and drug abusers in the first place.

Challenges to Combating ADA in Kenya

There are numerous challenges to anti-ADA efforts in the country, but the primary one rests with those directly affected. A lack of commitment to rehabilitative efforts means that their dependence on alcohol and drugs cannot be adequately addressed, hence stalling the fight. The addicts never admit that they have a problem, and

one can never solve a problem whose existence they don't acknowledge.

Alcohol use is the most rampant of all the drugs abused in Kenya, this is attributed to its ready availability. Being legal in the country, addicts purchase it openly and indulge freely. Unfortunately, illicit brews are also as readily available as legal drinks, and that's what compounds the issue. These brews of death are cheaper and provide the “high” faster. What then will keep the addicts from seeking what they crave?

Corruption is very much at the heart of the alcohol and drug problem in Kenya. Early last year, there were numerous reports that much of the illicit brews in the country had been smuggled in from neighbouring countries. Media outlets reported that officers at various border posts had been bribed to let these brews through. Drug lords approach officials with lucrative deals leading to lenient court rulings. If this is how the law enforcers behave, how confident are we that we will indeed slay this monster? Another factor is media content and pop culture which have aggravated the issue by glorifying and presenting taking of drugs as “cool” making it appealing to the youth.

Conclusion

Thus far, there is no doubt that alcohol and drug abuse is destroying our social fabric. To move forward as a country, we need to admit that both those who have fallen victims of ADA and those who should be running interventions need to both see that they have been wrong then lay out a framework on how to effectively tackle the matter. We must act decisively to prevent our country from sinking into an abyss of alcohol and substance abuse.



PEACE KEEPING AS A SOURCE OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS



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Peacekeeping as the intervention by a third party (neutral actor) in armed conflict, is a practice utilized in both conflict management and conflict resolution. Primarily, military components, such as regular troops and military observers, intervene between warring parties and oversee ceasefires or the implementation of peace agreements. Peacekeeping operations however, have become increasingly complex in the post-cold war era. The civil police and other civil organization components often complement the military.

The United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) identifies four categories of peacekeeping as preventive missions, traditional peacekeeping, multidimensional peacekeeping and transitional authority missions. The categories seek to establish peace and also attempt to contribute to the establishment of a sustainable peace through peace building. In so doing, the operations thus handle a wider range of social problems considered to increase the risk of a resurgence of violence.

Since the end of the cold war, the debate about peacekeeping, deals both with peacekeeping operations as a solution to war and a range of problems in the context of conflict and with how to manage social problems to which operations themselves contribute. In most of the conflict prone zones around the world, many people live under the threat of violence and in these places, the primary peace enforcers are troops of the United Nations (UN) and

African Union (AU).

The magnitude of the task of UN and AU peacekeepers (military personnel and civilians) that are deployed across those countries that have conflicts is immense. In most cases, this means nothing less than transforming states and societies. The Peacekeepers are mandated to protect civilians, train police forces, disarm militias, monitor human rights abuses, organize elections, provide emergency relief, rebuild court systems, inspect prisons, and promote gender equality.

The human rights abuses committed by UN and AU peacekeepers and other internationals Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have become the subject of Security Council debate and a number of reports within the UN system. For example sexual exploitation of refugees in Sierra Leone, abuse in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Sexual exploitation often occurs through the exchange of sex for food and contributes to prostitution, desperation, disease, and dependency. Sexual exploitation undermines the image and credibility of the peacekeeping operation. The past decade has witnessed countless incidents in which women and children have been victims of sexual assault both during and in the aftermath of internal conflict.

The International community has made great strides in addressing these issues with the United Nations contending with shocking revelations that peacekeepers and humanitarian workers themselves have been implicated in such assaults. Most peacekeepers are soldiers temporally drawn from Troop-Contributing Countries (TCCs) where UN has no disciplinary authority. They serve under the operational control of their own national establishments and are subject to discipline by their national authorities. In addition, and in most situations, UN personnel have enjoyed immunity from local jurisdictions and have been subject to their home country's national laws. There is also a perception among peacekeepers that they are immune to prosecution for crimes they may commit while being deployed.

Insufficient attention is paid to economic and social development, especially job

creation. Instead, immediate post-conflict priorities tend to focus on humanitarian relief and macroeconomic stabilization. Civil and political rights are favoured over economic and social rights. Development concerns are usually relegated to the post-recovery period. In many countries, high levels of unemployment, especially among young men, created a condition for renewed conflict, since the only way they may be able to marry and make a living is through criminal activities or by joining a militia. This further threatens social life of the residents.

The presence of peacekeeping troops is still no guarantee that civilians will be protected. The job of the military in a human security framework is to protect individuals and create public security rather than to defeat enemies, while cooperating with development agencies so as to build an interrelated approach to security.

Many examples of use of excessive force and disrespect for human life have been brought forward against UN missions causing an international outcry and these have often been one of the primary reasons for the failure of the missions. Developments in Somalia in 1992, where foreign forces in the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) and United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II) were accused of mistreatment, murder of Somalis, detention without trial, armed attacks on civilians and displacement of the population.

The UN system has responded to the growing critique by investigating sexual misconduct of peacekeeping staff. Policies, codes of conduct, and training manuals have been developed to help improve interaction with the local population. Zero tolerance has also been introduced by UN where those found guilty for sexual misconduct are repatriated back to their home countries.

In conclusion, peacekeeping operations increasingly attempt to handle local phenomena identified by international law as social problems, such as violence against civilians and humanitarian emergencies. The cause of these local social problems, include but not limited to economic, bad politics, human rights abuses, insecurity for vulnerable groups in the host country and social traumas for children growing up without fathers.

CURRENT SECURITY DILEMMAS: WHICH WAY FOR STATES?

Most states face serious internal and external threats in the 21st century that have rendered their functioning ineffective. Internal threats including ethnic conflict, insurgency and terrorism have become more pronounced, challenging the effectiveness of the state to control affairs within its sphere. Externally, transnational threats like terrorism, organized crimes, proliferation of arms and fake news have increased, affecting states like never before. These threats have made states vulnerable with some having their security systems severely compromised with some being subverted by entities like the Islamic State.

Responses by states have been belated and inefficient, and have had the consequence of accelerating insecurity within the state and international system at large. Many factors have brought about this current state of affairs. This has been partly due to the uncertain and complex environment in which the states operate in, lack of a clear definition of national security, difficulty of predicting the future, inadequate gender inclusion and partly due to their static nature.

The Complex Security Environment

For most part of the 19th and the 20th centuries, states were the only actors within their territories and any other actor who tried to challenge them was suppressed violently. However, since the end of the cold war, we have witnessed a state of affairs in which entities previously controlled by states have come out forcefully to claim space within the state and international system and consequently destabilising the whole security infrastructure. In some instances, NGOs, multinational corporations and pseudo security companies have sought to hijack the state security agenda within states and dictating how states should respond to security matters.

The security agenda has also widened from the traditional focus on threats from other states to the inclusion of other referent objects to the security realm. In the traditional conceptualization, National Security meant ensuring state survival and hence had to be protected by military means. States relied on themselves to attain their security objectives or they would form alliances in order to balance their power regionally or globally. Currently, security has been expanded to cover economic social and other issues that directly affect human survival.



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Gender and Security

For a long time, states have not been responsive to gender perspectives in the security infrastructure development. Most practitioners did not fathom a situation where gender would be an important aspect in security and hence they did not incorporate gender issues into the security sphere. Women were not consulted when designing or when implementing state security systems. Thus, women have not contributed fully to the maintenance of state security. This could have been as a result of the historical perspective in which few women were represented at the political leadership level where decisions on what constitutes security is decided. The consequence is that the exclusion of a segment of the population to a total system such as security has continued to affect the functioning and implementation of the security agenda.

In the current set up however, the gender security imperative has been thrown to the table and therefore must be included when constructing the state security infrastructure. Being at the core now, the state is left in a dilemma on how to mainstream gender issues into the security realm, a sphere that most states have no experience.

Definition of national security

Lack of an agreed definition on what constitutes national security has further complicated the strategic environment for states. Security practitioners and experts are not in agreement as to what should be included in the security

agenda. The contentions have been on; what is to be protected, who is to do the protection; who is to meet the cost of security and so on.

Further, whether the economic, social and other human needs should be included as national security issues. Such confusion has created even more uncertainty with practitioners expanding the security agenda beyond reasonable bounds of security, rendering protection unachievable. This has led to the deployment of wrong elements of statecraft by states to deal with threats facing them, making such operations inefficient and most of the times with undesired consequences.

The static nature of states

As we know it today, the state has remained relatively stable without innovating itself to meet the current challenges. For a long time, the state was efficient in dealing with traditional threats which were mainly threats from other states. However, in the current state of affairs where threats have expanded and new ones emerged, the state has not evolved new methods to deal with this situation. Emerging threats like fake news, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and money laundering have had tremendous effect on the population, with states being slow to respond.

Further, the persistence of the principle of sovereignty by states has also led to states trying to settle security questions by themselves, despite the fact that in some areas they may not have the capacity, knowledge and zeal to deal with them. Consequently, states are perpetually engaged in dealing with security problems they are not well placed to deal with.

The challenge of predicting future threats

Security agencies within states have found it difficult to correctly anticipate future problems rendering decision making difficult. Predicting the future state of security with the current tools has not been easy due to uncertainty brought about by the complex working environment. Not even expanding the knowledge horizon by incorporating different disciplines into the security subject matter has made it any easier. In fact it has served to complicate the process of arriving at credible predictions and as a result affecting decision making. Thus, the state continues to grapple with the security challenges facing it without clear paths to success.

Similarly, some state practitioners' quest to make projections about the future by use of past happenings by examining trends and patterns, has not improved decision making. The use of such a method presupposes that past factors would persist and the future environment would replicate the past. Hardly can this be the case; the environment is not static and will keep evolving. Similarly, the use of other structured analytic techniques for prediction has hardly reduced uncertainty to the levels of confidence where any application of statecraft would be beneficial to the state.

Way Forward

The shortcomings within states notwithstanding, it is apparent that states review their strategies in order to ensure that they are responsive and address the challenges confronting them.. Some of the actions that it may take include the following:

Strategic Security Training

One of the critical issues is enhancing strategic security training in both theoretical and methodological. This is necessary in order to produce security personnel with requisite

skills and knowledge to deal with the current security agenda. The trained officers in the strategic realm would understand and appreciate the security environment in order to decide the most efficient instrument of statecraft or a combination to deploy when a state is confronted by any threats. The training would move practitioners from traditional state-centric strategies to strategies that encompass the new dimensions of security.

Dealing with the static nature of states

It should be borne in mind that security strategies are developed in an uncertain environment whereby threats keep mutating; some decomposing, some emerging and some coming up in a completely unforeseen way. States must innovate and evolve strategies that would help deal with threats not only emanating from within their boundaries but also those originating from other countries. The strategies would also need to be communicated properly in order to be understood by all the people involved in the process.

Mainstreaming Gender Issues

States have to realize the contribution women would make in the different aspects in the state security system. This is due to the fact that security affects the livelihoods of all people including women. A conscious effort should be made to ensure women are equitably involved in policy formulation and decision making in the security realm. Thus, gender should be mainstreamed within the security agenda.

Conclusion

There is an absolute need for states to take serious measures in order to deal with the issues of security. Consequently there is a critical need for a clear understanding of the benefits that any element of statecraft deployed would bring. Further, there is an apparent need for states to understand what constitutes national security and what national security priorities are. This would lead to the creation of a link between security strategies, and enforcement; and help appreciate the issue of technological development and how the new technologies impact on security strategies. However, creating a security system that responds to local conditions would be highly desirable in the long run.

MAKING THE AFRICAN STANDBY FORCE A VIABLE OPERATIONAL ASSET

Following the end of the cold war, many third world regions embraced new strategies to enhance their voice and visibility in the global arena. The founding of the African Union in 2002 has been a milestone for collective security on the African continent given that member states embraced the idea of collective responsibility for mitigation of conflicts on the continent. The African Union Peace and Security Council established in July 2002 in Durban clearly defines the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) with its components, including: the Common African Defense and Security Policy (CADSP), the Military Staff Committee (MSC), the African Standby Force (ASF), the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), the Panel of the Wise and the New Economic Partnership for African Development (NEPAD).

The ASF intended to offer rapid response capacity for peace keeping operations was endorsed by African Heads of State in Maputo in July 2003. The force is composed of five Regional Brigades with civilian, police and military components and each Brigade corresponds to an existing Regional Economic Community (East African Community, Southern African Development Community, Economic



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Community of Central African States, Economic Community for West African States and Arab Maghreb Union). This idea of an ASF, conceived and actualized through the APSA, is admittedly a security landmark for the continent. The newsletter treats the justification for the creation of the ASF, its limitations, and then puts across some recommendations for improvement of its performance.

The rationale for the creation of the African Standby Force

The rationale for seeking African solutions to African problems, through the creation of the ASF, is not only related to the numerous threats manifesting on the continent but also linked to the advantages associated with the employment of African forces. This statement projects the importance of regional defense initiatives. As such, this African initiative is seen to be an answer to that call, aimed at enhancing African peace and security capacity. It also gives reason to the understanding that African responses to African crises may be more acceptable or appropriate than external responses. Finally, the bad operational experiences for non-African states in peace support operations in Africa with the American intervention in Somalia as a case study further strengthens the feeling that Africans could do better by themselves.

It is also worth noting that the high prevalence of threats manifesting on the continent have precipitated Africa to become an actor other than a bystander. Furthermore, there are intrastate conflicts in a number of countries such as Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo, South



Sudan and Central African Republic. Human trafficking through North Africa has caused death to thousands seeking to find greener pastures in Europe and elsewhere. The Arab spring that swept this part of the continent in 2012 has levied serious security implications. Organized crime, information and cyber-attacks, bad governance, disasters and resultant effects like hunger, diseases and poverty are all worth mentioning. Such threats as enumerated above necessitated that Africans forsake their attitude of being mere spectators to that of key players in finding solutions to own problems. Admittedly, justification for the African Standby Force is also due to the advantages associated with the employment of Regional Standby Forces which, once fully operationalized, should have the envisaged benefits.

In the regional approach to conflict management, there would be an advantage accruing from close cultural, social, religious and historical relations amongst the actors themselves and the parties to the conflict. This would allow them have a better understanding of the conflict's dynamics and key players among other things and hence offer context specific management and resolution options. This factor would be of paramount importance for instance in Maghreb Union where the aspects mentioned above were among the most crucial considerations for its creation.

Consequently, the idea of Regional Standby Forces is a practical and moral imperative. These forces would provide relief to the UN in circumstances of adverse financial standing and/or failure to obtain consent from member states because political will to intervene may be easier to solicit at regional level than from a wider international community. Regional Forces' geographical proximity would facilitate more rapid and less expensive responses to conflicts than is possible through the UN, hence by assuming responsibility for the initial stages of a peace keeping mission, they would establish a conducive security atmosphere and basic infrastructure to enable soft landing for regular peace keeping contingents. Prompt action would prevent a grave humanitarian situation by providing safe areas for persons and groups threatened by the conflict and undertaking humanitarian relief operations. In this situation, Standby Forces would have proven their worth

as instruments for preventive deployments. Standby Forces if deployed in time would prevent escalation of violence by providing an emergency frame work for UN efforts to resolve the conflict and commence negotiations.

Regional Standby Forces: Weaknesses and Challenges

Despite the strength of Standby Forces already expounded above, they also harbor not only weak points but also challenges. The first weakness is that, much as geographical and cultural proximities may be seen as positive factors, the contrary may be equally true. This is because proximity generates tension and undermines the spirit of impartiality between neighbors and thus regional actors could complicate by becoming party to it. In the worst scenario, proximity could endanger the security of some member states.

Secondly, regional actors are likely to have motives based on national interests thus conflict of interests. This would predispose them to put their own political and military gain before a lasting solution to the problem. It is also important to remember that national based units do not assure immediate availability.

The strength of a regional power with enormous resources and strong diplomatic capacity may be a source of challenges to respective organizations in case of attempts to influence the regions' peace and security agendas in response to domestic problems and national interests, rather than the collective will of the members. Additionally, a Standby Force would hardly respond to a conflict where a dominant state is involved.

The African peace instrument also faces challenges including enormous resource and capacity constraints in areas of training, interoperability, transport, logistics and funding. The forces remain dependent on foreign technical, logistical and financial assistance. They would therefore, hardly solve a conflict where the interests of their prospective funders would be threatened by the intervention. Where donor driven initiatives are not always well coordinated and tend to favor some regions and states over others, they cause tension and threaten integration at the African Union level. Further, uneven political and economic development, different security agendas as well as competition among member states could hurt rationalization and integration

efforts at the African Union. Consequently, the consensus required to pursue a collective security mandate and execution of effective responses to conflict would be undermined. Africa's ethnic, cultural and religious diversity as well as the Anglophone - Francophone divide could be a source of friction among the forces. Ordinarily, host nation approval is necessary even where there is need for rapid intervention to ensure respect and legitimacy. However, lengthy negotiations sometimes cause critical delays.

Strengthening the effectiveness and operational efficiency of the African Standby Force

In order to ensure growth, strengthening, operational effectiveness and efficiency of the Standby Force, African leadership should manifest greater political will. This should not only be in theory but in practice hence commitment of resources to peace and security projects as well as advocating for stronger regional economic and political integration. The regional blocks should serve as a mechanism to address all contentious issues amongst member states which would impact political decisions regarding the forces.

More efforts should be focused on confidence building measures that promote regional integration including conduct of regular regional exercises and trainings to build more capacity, improve interoperability, cohesion and readiness.

Cooperation with our development partners like European Union, United States of America, United Kingdom and France among others should be strengthened in order to enable us benefit more from their capacity building initiatives including African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance Program (ACOTA), African Conflict Prevention Pool (ACCP) and "Renforcement des Capacites Africaines de Maintien de la Paix" (RECAMP).

In conclusion, it is paramount for Africans to recognize and appreciate existing challenges while embracing the idea that it is incumbent upon them to find appropriate solutions. Foreign support should be considered as complementary effort but not an alternative.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION IN MANAGING KENYA'S WILDLIFE

The diversity and beauty of Kenya's wildlife forms the backbone of our tourist industry whose contribution to the overall economy oscillates between being the first or second foreign exchange earner over the years. In spite of such amazing economics contribution hunters abound in large numbers and this poses a threat to our valuable wildlife. It is against this scenario that conservation has become very important in the country. Culturally this reminds me of what I encountered as I grew up. "Please don't kill the baby antelope." These were the words of our younger sister as she shouted at our elder brother in company of his three friends who were giving a chase to a mother antelope with her calf in a nearby bush. Hunting antelopes was habitual for my brother who was twelve years old then. Every evening after school, together with his friends escorted by five strong dogs from the neighbourhood, they would energetically engage in this hobby. This undesirable behaviour though accepted in our pre-teen years for wildlife-subsistence poaching would later change my life and shape me to what I am today; - a wildlife conservationist.

Nostalgically, I recall how I grew up in a small village in Nyandarua County where we used to trek for five kilometres to and from the nearest public primary school every morning and evening. As we waded our way through the thickets, we would see small and big antelopes suddenly jumping out of their hideouts upon the pounding of our bare feet as we ran to school. The beautiful sceneries of pristine forest and thick bushes are sadly no more as different human activities have taken over the wildlife habitats.

From the past accounts, I learnt early in life that wildlife is God's creation. In the Bible, the book of Genesis chapter 1 verse



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28, we read that; God created man and gave him dominion over the natural resources for sustainable utilization, a situation that has been grossly abused today. Wildlife, a natural heritage which is God's creation has not been spared by man's selfish activities.

Why conservation education?

In order to prevent clandestine activities, the government mandated the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to conserve and manage wildlife both in protected and non-protected areas by enacting the Wildlife and Conservation Management Act 2013. The Act anchors conservation education as one of the key functions of KWS as stipulated in section 7 (n) which states, "promote and undertake extension service programs intended to enhance wildlife conservation, education and

training".

The enactment of the law was fundamental to existence of wildlife in Kenya. Whereas only 8% of the Kenya's land mass is protected for wildlife conservation, wild animals move freely in protected and non-protected areas in search of water and pasture. Currently, it is estimated that nearly 60% of all wildlife in Kenya are found outside protected areas (Grunblatt et al., 1996, Western et al., 2009), with declining habitat quality within and outside protected areas.

The increase in human population, changing land use and the ever increasing need for goods and services from the environment has led to a great loss of wildlife habitats and other natural ecosystems such as water catchment areas, marine ecosystems and wetlands. Consequently, this has led to severe competition of space and resources, heightened human-wildlife conflict and negative perceptions towards conservation. Conservation education



programmes contribute immensely towards enhancing the positive perception towards wildlife conservation.

Wildlife is viewed as a source of suffering by many Kenyans who also believe that KWS gives more priority to wildlife as opposed to human life when it comes to issues of conflict. This however, is not the case. Sustained conservation education to Kenyans especially the local communities co-existing with wildlife outside protected areas would demystify such concerns. Poaching, economic developments and climate change manifestations equally exert pressure to wildlife conservation. The other conservation issues that call for attention include; destruction of water catchment areas by the public, degradation of the habitats through overgrazing by livestock, draining of wetlands for farming and subdivision of land for other considered superior land use activities.

To ensure ecological integrity of wildlife habitats, enlisting support and participation, KWS requires more pro-active approaches to conservation. Increased conservation education awareness is one of the approaches that has been identified while recognizing that it plays a big role in minimizing some of the wildlife security threats. The livestock incursion in the parks that not only impact negatively on tourism activities but also contribute to environmental degradation, poaching for trophies and meat for commercial use, trade in live animals, for example, reptiles and birds, harassment of animals (both inside and outside the protected areas), harvesting of wildlife products like coral reefs, seashells and other marine creatures, illegal logging and charcoal burning are among key wildlife security threats.

In certain instances, such illegal activities are carried by local communities out of ignorance, especially amongst the youth who are energetic and equally have the power to positively influence others in support and participation in wildlife conservation. Kenya has a very young population that has led to very rapid population growth. Almost three quarters of the population is under the age of 30 (World Population Prospects-2019 Revision). The wildlife conservation education programs are therefore targeting such youth groups. Conservation education therefore plays a big role in law enforcement because some of the offenders do it due to lack of knowledge on the implications of not conserving and other times due to a don't-care attitude. On the

other hand, most people do not understand the importance of conserving wildlife in the context of conservation values, ecosystem services and other economic wildlife benefits.

The need to educate local communities and the general public at large on the importance and benefits of wildlife conservation is a noble one. This makes them understand the conservation efforts and intervention measures that KWS has put in place to mitigate security threats and other conservation challenges. Equally for effective law enforcement, it is critical to educate the communities on different security issues that touch on the common wildlife offences and effective channels of communication to enhance KWS-community relationships.

Different techniques are applied



in passing conservation messages to diverse target groups that include the local communities, the youth groups, school children, the judiciary and the parliamentarians among others. Most education programs are participatory oriented giving the participants a chance for hands-on life time experience. These are mainly outreach and in-house programmes, school essay and artwork competitions, park interpretation programs and nature school activities among others. Further, KWS participates in music festivals, learning institutions career fairs and conservation exhibitions in public events thereby utilizing any available opportunity to engage Kenyans. Similarly, the organization continues to collaborate with other state and non-state agencies in enhancing the above education activities through joint programs. Ultimately, both local and international

communities are accessed through strategic conservation education initiatives.

In conservation information dissemination, there is need to target all those who believe it is impossible to change. The use of the guns in law enforcement is no longer effective but the right information on conservation issues is an important management tool. KWS endeavours to reach out to Kenyans just like politicians do to win voters.

Every individual has a role to play in conservation. How can we, together, make things better? Little acts in favour of conservation make big differences; for example, avoid littering, engage in tree planting, visit your national parks to enjoy nature and acknowledge conservation. Remember, we need to share natural resources with other organisms currently living on earth, so let's stretch a hand to conservation.

Interesting facts about some wildlife species - fight or flight animal responses

Elephants – known for TRAMPLING:

Elephants may appear to be slow and friendly but they aren't. They're fast and easily infuriated. An elephant slaughters its victim with its enormous tusks and trampling one with its massive feet into an early grave without second guessing. Older bulls and young males can be aggressive even when they're not provoked. In places where poaching is common or their habitats are threatened, elephants are more aggressive.

Giraffe – known for KARATE

KICKS: Looking gently tall and gracefully still, giraffes can be very dangerous. Healthy adults are less vulnerable to being killed by predators due to their intimidating size; they give deadly martial art kicks that can equally be fatal to humans. Many predators would prefer young ones, hence more vulnerable. Giraffes are fast runners and have an excellent vision that allows them to react in time.

Rhinos – known for the

SUPERCARGE: Second in size to the elephant, rhinos have a reputation for being extremely aggressive. A little bad tempered, which makes them very dangerous especially when they pick up the scent of a human and can charge at speeds of 50 km/h. They'll charge at full force, use their horns to kill or injure what they deem to be a danger or annoyance to them. Those with calves are more dangerous.

YOUTH, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND SECURITY IN KENYA

The United Nations publication of 17 June 2019 estimates that the world's population will increase by 2 billion in the next 30 years from the current 7.7 billion to 9.7 billion. The Sub Saharan Africa's population continues to grow steadily at 2.5 times faster than the rest of the world, courtesy of the reduced mortality rates among other factors. According to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Strategy on African Youth 2019, the youth are key partners in Africa's development. UNESCO, together with other global and regional partners, including youth organizations, seeks to enable young women and men to drive change in their countries and communities.

The term "nation building" or "national development" is usually used to refer to a constructive process of engaging all citizens in building social cohesion, economic prosperity and political stability in a nation in an inclusive and democratic way. Going by the definition, it is seen that all citizens are to be involved in building or developing a nation. Thus, the involvement of youth in national development is important as they are a critical component of any society.

Youth are not only the leaders of tomorrow, but also the partners of today. Young people are social actors of change and progress. Africa has the youngest population in the world with about 70% of its population being 30 years of age or younger. One of the greatest challenges facing governments and policymakers in Africa today is how to provide opportunities for the continent's more than 200 million youth so that they can have decent lives and contribute to the economic development of their countries.

Undoubtedly, the challenges facing the youth who are key to Africa's economic development are numerous and varied, they include poverty due to unemployment, drugs and substance abuse, peer pressure, health and political participation. These issues differ among groups across countries and regions. Conversely, the size, energy, enthusiasm, innovation and dynamism of youth are assets that can be harnessed for Africa's development with appropriate policies that deal adequately with the issues facing them.

Despite the elevated awareness of the challenges confronting Kenyan and Africa's youth, several African countries still do not seem to have developed comprehensive and effective policies to deal with the issues facing this large and growing segment of the African population or to have in place means to assess the progress



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KENYA AIR FORCE

made. Issues of policy are determined by the political elite at a given time. This group changes every few decades, as the youth of a nation grow up and replace the previous generation with new leadership.

Although African governments are increasingly putting youth concerns at the heart of the development agenda, a lot more remains to be done. Both governments and international partners should commit to fully engage young Africans in all aspects of their programmes and initiatives that target youth and economic development. Youth have repeatedly demonstrated willingness and ability to contribute to the development process from the identification of issues to implementation and monitoring.

Kenya's Perspective

The Regional Analysis of Youth Demographics - African Institute, estimates that the population of youth aged between 18 and 35 in Kenya is about 25%. Widespread poverty remains a critical development challenge in Kenya. Young people are particularly affected by unemployment, lack of proper housing (particularly in the urban areas) inability to access to health and security challenges. Poverty affects learning abilities especially for children from poor backgrounds who are less likely to attend school compared to those from rich or middle class families. Despite their numbers, the youth feel that they are not equitably involved in affairs in their country. They believe that they have been marginalized yet they are a dynamic lot full of energy which can be harnessed to help build their country. Youth unemployment is one of the biggest

development challenges in the third world today. In Kenya over 15 million people live below the poverty line, with over three million classified as unemployed.

Human needs theorists argue that one of the primary causes of protracted or intractable conflict is the young people's unyielding drive to meet needs on the individual, group, and societal level. Human needs are a very strong source of explanation of the human behaviour. All human beings have needs which they strive to satisfy, through various means. Human needs theorists' postulate that conflicts and violence are a manifestation of unmet human needs. There has been a co-relation between crime and poverty levels in most societies. It is with this standpoint that social systems need to be responsive to individual needs. When they are confronted with these challenges, the youth become susceptible to recruitment by criminal gangs including terrorists.

After ratifying most international treaties that protect the right to education, Kenya domesticated the laws under article 43(1) (f) of the 2010 Constitution of Kenya stipulates that "every person has the right to education" and article 53(1) (b), "every child has the right to free and compulsory education". Subsequently, the government adopted the 2013 Basic Education Act, which guarantees the right to free and compulsory education that provides establishment of pre-primary, primary and secondary schools. It also provides adult and continuing education centres and special integrated schools for learners with disabilities. The government is also in the process of reviving Technical Vocational Education and Training Institutions (TVET) which will ensure the youth are equipped with skills for either the job market or self-employment. The change of Kenya curriculum of education from 8-4-4 to competency based curriculum, 2-6-3-3-3 is one way of trying to address the issue of unemployment among the youth. The new system of education is intended to equip the learners with necessary skills for the job market. The education system will also allow the learners to exploit their natural talents. The Ajira Fund is another deliberate effort which the government has put in place to economically empower the Kenyan youth.

With all the friendly policies regarding the youth in place, Kenya is on the right pedestal towards ensuring a youthful population endowed with skills which, if well directed, would ensure a productive society, and reduced crime levels.

MY FIRST 30 DAYS OF STAY AT THE NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE



COL E SEETSO
BOTSWANA DEFENCE FORCE

My nomination to the National Defence College (NDC) Kenya was a mixture of emotions, anxiety and excitement. Firstly, I received the news through a short message service (SMS) through my Director just two days after I had started my 15 days long leave. The SMS was an instruction for me to terminate my leave immediately and to report to the training office at the Botswana Defence Force Headquarters for further instructions and to undergo medical examination for a course at the NDC. My initial reaction was a surprise and confusion at the manner in which the message was communicated, through a medium which was unofficial, and I thought it was probably not meant for me.

Secondly, the message came at a period in my service when focus was leaning towards retirement as I thought this opportunity would no longer come my way. I was turning 54 years of age in July 2019, a month just after commencement of this course and had it not been the recent increment of retirement age from 55 to 60 years, I was never going to get this chance anymore as I was going to retire in 2020, just a year after completion of studies in the NDC. However, the retirement age for Officers in Botswana Defence Force has now been extended and by the time I finish my studies I will be left with 5 years in my service.

As I was already making preparations for my retirement, I had started some small

projects in preparation for life outside the military. The news of my nomination for the NDC therefore brought both anxiety and new hope. I read the SMS several times before I could attempt to respond to it and the content of the message remained constant. Lastly I attempted to call my Director to confirm receipt of the message but his cell phone rang unanswered until I gave up. I then communicated with the Staff Officer at the Training Office who confirmed my nomination but informed me that the reporting date for the course was 21st June 2019 as the current intake 21-2018/19 was still running. Immediately after completing my leave I started the preparations for my new journey at the NDC, Kenya.

My arrival in Kenya was smooth and pleasant as I was met at the airport by a Warrant Officer from the NDC who quickly whisked me through the immigration formalities. The journey from the airport seemed longer as it was my first time in Kenya, and in NDC. Along the way there were large numbers of people on the roadsides and heavy traffic which inquisitively prompted me to ask about the population of Kenya and was told that it was around 50 million. With the population of Botswana currently at around 2 million, it is a ratio of 1:25, and justified the large number of people on the roadsides.

On arrival at the college I was struck by the neatness and compactness of its size. My welcome and initial 30 days of new life in the NDC was however memorable, an enduring experience full of humility and character which made me realize how humbled the Kenyans are. I never had the opportunity to meet and obtain briefing from my peers back home who had attended courses in NDC or any other institution in Kenya as some were no longer in the service while the immediate post predecessor was on long disembarkation leave. My interaction with the college was cordial and made easy by the fact that I was also allocated a sponsor student to guide me after official study time and to help me to settle down. The Officer was responsible for showing me the way around, and teaching me the Kenyan cultural practices, norms and values. The sponsor

officer was also friendly and hospitable. He even invited me for a weekend outing to his farm about 100km outside Nairobi where I was able to benchmark the Kenyan methods of farming, including fodder cropping, dairy farming, tea, coffee among others. This was an enriching experience with remarkable lessons to be adapted to my farming practices in Botswana.

Indeed my initial 30 days of socialization at the NDC, Kenya as a whole was an enriching experience. I felt welcomed and I was able to learn a lot of things in a short space of time and adapted to the environment quickly. The learning environment is conducive, accommodation is wonderful and the messing facilities are of world class military standard. The gym and the overall social life within the entire community of the NDC are pleasant. The learning environment is characterized by high standards of professionalism and the technology used in the teaching and library environment is state of the art. The course is well structured into phases taking into account the seniority of the participants, a peculiarity which I

On arrival at the college I was struck by the neatness and compactness of its size.

had never expected but highly appreciated. The engagement with participants during learning is also professional and the management of the College have repeatedly impressed upon the foreign participants to take life easy and concentrate on their studies, to remain positive and open minded and avoid accommodating any opportunities for distraction.

In view of the experience and knowledge acquired in a short space of time, I was able to focus and to look forward to remaining period of my time of learning at the NDC without any disruption.



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1. The faculty with Prof. Maria Nzomo, Director, IDIS.
2. Course 22 participants in team building event.
3. Course 22 participants in team building event.
4. Course 22 participants in team building event.
5. Course 22 participant Ms Nyakoe welcomes Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ambassador Monica Juma.

PICTURE SPEAK



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1. Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Defence delivers a key note address during official opening of course 22.
2. Some Course 22 participants at the Great Rift Valley Escarpment View Point, in Kenya.
3. Vice Admiral A K Chawla Indian Navy receives NDC plaque from the Deputy Commandant after delivering a lecture of opportunity.
4. Participants hosted by Col Leriari in his residence.

IMPROVING GOVERNMENT SERVICE EFFICIENCY THROUGH USE OF ICT



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Information and communications technology (ICT) is an umbrella term that includes any communication device or application, encompassing: radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software, satellite systems and so on, as well as the various services and applications associated with them, such as videoconferencing and distance learning. New ICTs include computers, satellite and wireless technology, the internet, mobile phones and their associated services, cloud computing (including social media), analytics etc.

Before the advent of new ICTs, specifically before computers, mobile phones and internet, government services were slow and laborious. Operations were manual and all files were physical. Many government services required one to physically present themselves to government offices. Payment of salaries was done at a central place and often had to be brought in cash to the District headquarters.

New ICTs have been identified as a tool that can support improvements in productivity, management effectiveness and ultimately the quality of services offered to citizens. ICT has evolved rapidly from the days of the telegraph (which can be considered old ICT) to mobile computing which can be considered new ICT.

E-Government and its evolution in Kenya

E-government is the use of a range of information technologies, such as the Wide Area Network, Internet and mobile computing by government agencies to support and transform government operations in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery and to promote democracy. UNESCO (2010) defines e-government as the use of ICTs to improve information and service delivery, encouraging citizen participation in the decision-making process and making government more accountable, transparent and effective. The delivery tiers of e- and m-Government are key but depend on the design, development and implementation of underlying ICT systems. Additionally, governments should recognize the power of social media and exploit it to their advantage, in particular to reinforce democratic processes, drive efficiency, foster innovation, empower public sector workers and expose corruption.

Before 2004 in Kenya, vital e-Government services were offered by the then Government IT Services (GITS), a department in the Ministry of Finance. The main services included payroll services and the integrated financial information system.

An e-government strategy that outlined the objectives and processes for the

modernization of government was crafted in 2004. It also aimed at making the government more results-oriented, efficient and citizen-centred through the use of the internet and other channels of communication. The government created the Directorate of E-Government under the Office of President to coordinate all e-government services in the ministries as well as Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs).

The Kenya ICT Board, which is the precursor of the ICT Authority, was created to market Kenya as a regional ICT hub. It also oversaw the implementation of a number of high-impact projects in government, judiciary and the universities.

By the year 2012, the execution of e-Government projects created an overlap between the role of Directorate of E-Government and that of the Kenya ICT Board. This led to a reorganization in which a state corporation under the State Department of ICT, the Kenya ICT Authority (ICTA) was created vide Legal Notice No. 183 of August 2013. This arrangement saw the convergence of GITS, Kenya ICT Board and the Directorate of E-Government. The ICT Authority was designed as a mechanism for championing and harnessing ICT for efficient and effective public service delivery, wealth creation and well-being of Kenyans. It is tasked with rationalizing and streamlining the management of all government ICT



iTax support officers attending to a client.

functions. It also establishes, develops and maintains secure ICT infrastructure and systems.

ICT offers a powerful tool, which if deployed effectively and equitably can ensure citizens are empowered and that Government delivers services more efficiently, effectively, transparently and accountably. Information is critical for efficient delivery of public services and ICTs can help in providing responsive government-to-government, government-to-business and government-to-citizen interactions. Access to information is crucial for socio-economic development. Information and ICTs therefore have a great potential to achieve a nation's development agenda if properly leveraged. The Global Information Technology Report (2015) cites a positive correlation between a country's ICT usage and its economic and social growth. In recognition of this fact, the Kenya government has crafted various legal, regulatory and policy interventions. These include Vision 2030, the National ICT Policy, the National Broadband Strategy, and Cyber Security Strategy.

ICTs have huge impacts on all aspects of human development across the world enabling the capture of large amounts of data which accelerates the processing and communication of information. Since it is now clear that future societies will be knowledge-driven, Kenya must leverage ICTs.

E-Government Services success stories

The Government of Kenya has implemented electronic platforms in many Ministries, Departments and Agencies. Such electronic platforms include iTax which is a national tax system enabling citizens to pay and report on tax returns electronically. The State Department of Immigration has developed a system that enables customers to apply online for passports and to track progress. The National Treasury launched the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS) which is an information system that tracks financial transactions and summarizes financial information. It also links planning, budgeting, expenditure, management and control, accounting, audit and reporting. Transfer of funds is now done electronically through RTGS, short for Real-time Gross Settlement and Electronic funds transfer or EFT. The system makes these transactions without the direct intervention of bank staff. The EFT system provides fast, convenient, reliable and secure domestic payment and collection of funds. This has reduced the need for hard paper cheques and reduced the manpower and man-hours required to make transactions. The government also successfully launched the Government Human Resources Information System (GHRIS) where civil servants are able to get their pay slips online among other services.

One can conduct an official search for land from the comfort of one's home as many land registries have been digitized. Voting and census registration is now done electronically and citizen's data captured biometrically.

Over 60 million birth and death records have been digitized making search and retrieval easier and quicker. Recently, the government rolled out the National Integrated Information System (NIIMS) christened Huduma Namba in which citizens had their biometric data taken. The exercise ended on 25th May, 2019 with over 35 million Kenyans registering. The number will assist the Kenyan government to develop a national biometric population database of all persons in Kenya in order to assign a personal unique identification number to facilitate access to government services and also help detect and prevent fraud, impersonation and other crimes.

The Kenya News Agency library of photos and images has been digitized. This is a treasure of Kenya's national history that is now easily accessible to all its citizens. Kenyans are now able to pay for a variety of utility bills such as electricity electronically thus



President Uhuru Kenyatta (right) is shown how the e-procurement system works by IFMIS director at the National Treasury Jerome Ochieng during its launch

saving time. Road transport data through the Transport Integrated Management System (TIMS) has now been centrally captured. This allows for accountability in all functions of registration, licensing, inspection and enforcement of all motor vehicles and trailers for improved management of the transport sector.

Challenges in implementation of e-government

Implementation of e-government has not been without challenges such as network downtime occasioned by network and electricity issues especially in the rural areas. Lack of online security of transactions and privacy of customer data is becoming a big issue and this affects many sectors of the economy such as utility bill payments, insurance and banking. This discourages clients from enjoying the full menu of services delivered on an online platform.

It has also been noted that because of illiteracy of parts of our population, there is need to make technology and procedures as user friendly as possible to ensure wide and seamless use. Finally, public data and information is stored in silos and disparate non-standard formats that are difficult to access. It is therefore necessary to change this and increase information sharing.

Conclusion

E-government has gained immense importance in Kenya and revolutionized access to a vast array of services and information efficiently and cheaply. It has stimulated growth in the economy, especially with mobile application payment services such as M-Pesa which have won worldwide acclaim. In spite of this impressive growth there are challenges that still need to be addressed such as access in rural areas. Poverty has also limited access to e-government and therefore there is need to improve the economy. Government is currently extending the National Optic Fiber Network to Sub-County headquarters.

Additionally, Government needs to plug the skills gap in its workforce as there is a shortage of highly skilled ICT professionals. The high cost of investment in ICT infrastructure as well as the high cost of support services by ICT software and equipment companies coupled with lengthy procurement procedures continues to impede expansion of e-government services

CULTURE: TIES THAT BIND SOCIETIES TOGETHER



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Culture is defined by the *Center for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition* as “shared patterns of behaviours and interactions, cognitive constructs and understandings that are learned by socialization. Culture is about belief systems, food, dressing code, language, marriage, music, and perceptions on morality. It is also about mannerisms like how we sit at the table; greet visitors, behaviour amongst loved ones, and a million other things.”

There are various benefits of culture one of them being the transmission of indigenous knowledge from generation to generation. Culture is known to influence the development of personality and is entrenched during the socialization phase, where both gender are prepared for current and future experiences. Through culture, individuals get traditional interpretations for many situations. For example, some communities believe that if one is travelling, and a cat crosses their way, the journey should be postponed. Among some cultures, an owl is regarded as a symbol of wisdom, in another it is a symbol of idiocy, while in yet a different community, it is a bad omen.

The element of cultural diversity and bonding among participants enrolled in the National Defence College Course 22 for the academic year 2019/2020 is

illustrative. First, is the composition of the 39 participants, drawn from the military, and across government ministries and agencies. Allied participants are from Botswana, Burundi, Egypt, India, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Social interactions have spiced up participants’ lives as they mingle and enjoy each other’s cultural diversity, presenting a perfect balance between the academic pursuit and communal integration. One such social event occurred on Saturday, July 13, 2019 courtesy of an invitation from one of the participants who hosted colleagues in his rural home at Kahiti village in Ngecha, Kiambu County. The event involved the attending of a ‘*ruracio*’ (one among several dowry negotiation levels, an old ritual among the Kikuyu that is practiced in the community to date). The host participant, on this occasion was receiving his *athoni* (in-laws) since his first born daughter had gotten a suitor, and the *athoni*’s were now ready for negotiations.

Once there, guests were warmly welcomed with a sumptuous meal, a blend of traditional and conventional dishes. There was ‘*mukimo*’ (mashed potato with peas and pumpkin leaves, a favourite of the Kikuyu people), ‘*pilau*’ (spiced rice), ordinary rice and beef stew. Roasted goat meat flowed in plenty as well. Vegetables and fruits were provided to complete the nutritional balance. There was also a surprise dish in the menu, ‘*matooke*’ (mashed bananas) and groundnut sauce from the Baganda community, that made our Uganda friends feel at home and the rest of the group to sample the neighbouring country’s traditional delicacy. Unforgettable also was a ‘dessert’, fermented porridge that was served in a ‘*kiihuri*’ the olden days calabashes. This really excited all present as it was a rare treat, a departure from our borrowed western culture of serving the porridge in cups and/or in plates. A few observations from some of the participants who attended the Kiambu ‘*ruracio*’ event included one from Col. Kato Bossa, from Uganda who said, “We appreciated the warm welcome and indeed fraternity must

be deepened. Col. Charles Chembo (Zambia Air Force) caused laughter when on the way back to NDC he remarked: “I have missed being part of the negotiating team”, while Col Franco Rutagengwa (Rwanda Army) said there are elements of the ritual that Rwanda people share with the Kikuyu.

At this juncture, it would be prudent to share some aspects of the Kikuyu traditional wedding rites. First, during the ‘*ruracio*’ ceremony, the host (bride’s) family prepares to welcome the “*athoni*” (in-laws). Women embark on cooking customary dishes as a show of hospitality and communal support. On the other hand, the men are engaged in slaughtering of a goat(s). The *ruracio* (dowry) is normally given by the groom’s symbolic father (most often an uncle) who is accompanied by other relatives and friends. It is also during this event that people from each divide get to know one another, interact and bond culminating into close door session where negotiations take place. The group involved in this process is normally the “inner circle” from either side, a select group who are the spokes persons as the biological or guardian parents are not expected to speak directly to the “*athoni*”.

Gifts are also shared among the parties to further cement this relationship. The first instalment of the bride price is customarily referred to as “*kuhanda ithigi*” (marking territory). It is a responsibility gesture extended by the groom to the bride’s parents to assure them that he is capable of taking care of his wife in their future family. This involves a token gift which is an undefined amount of money and/or ritual items that signifies that no other man should lay claim to the girl as she is now considered betrothed, until the completion of the rites, culminating in a wedding ceremony.

After the wedding, the now husband is expected take two more goats which are slaughtered and shared in a ceremony known as ‘*kuguraria*’. In this ceremony, the roasted goat meat is divided into different parts, but worth noting is that each meat part has a specified person to take. Later, the in-laws share ‘*njohi ya üükü*,’ that is, beer made from

honey for the elders to drink as a sign of respect. In Christianized families, however, this does not apply. All these ceremonies are intended to continue strengthening the bonds between the two families.

Comparatively, let us also consider some aspects of a similar nature among the Maasai community which is renowned the world over for its unique culture that attracts many peoples, both locals and foreigners. A news story titled '*Maasai traditional wedding remains a jewel*' gathered by Kenya News Agency and posted on Business Today of March 14, 2019, reported that traditionally, girls were married at anywhere between 12 and 20 years of age, but this is slowly changing as the community continues to be influenced by other cultures. Quoting Mzee Leseyio Ole Tampul, a village elder at Olgilai village in Narok South, the extract explained that the day before the wedding the groom accompanied by his best man deliver the last of the pre-agreed dowry items. This is normally a combination of livestock, cash, blankets and honey, considered as a gesture of appreciation to his in-laws.

On the eve of the wedding, the bride

gets her head shaven by elderly women to symbolise the beginning of a new life in marriage. Prayers are then offered as they utter blessings to the bride's journey into matrimonial life, while reminding her about wifely responsibilities. Mzee Leseyio says that the girl would then be smeared with *red ochre* (made from soil) as a sign of blessings. On this occasion, a bride wears a special necklace made of beads and cowrie shells prepared by her mother. Each part of the necklace has a meaning, for example, red beads, stand for power and unity. The bride also wears jewelry around her neck, head, ankles and hand bracelet, complimented with a red dress covered on top with a beaded cow skin. Beads and shells are arranged in several rows, where the number of rows signifies the economic wealth of the father which is counted in terms of cows and wives. Strings attached to the main part of the necklace represent the number of livestock the bride's family received for her dowry. On his part, the groom wears a simple Maasai '*shuka*' (loincloth) covered with a beaded cow skin on top. He also wears some beads on his ankles and a beaded head wrap.

Since it is not possible to give an account of all the details about both the Kikuyu and Maasai cultural wedding rites, it is worth noting that the rituals are revered and very enriching. Both experiences are a demonstration that indeed, communities are keen on preserving their culture and would want it passed on to the generations to come. Most importantly, is the salient but evasive critical element of cultural and social identity, and the need to preserve and jealously protect our African heritage for posterity even in the growing phenomenon of globalization.

A number of Course 22 participants for the academic year 2019/2020, from National Defence College, Kenya, taking fermented porridge in traditional calabashes. Front row left (in stripped suit) is Col. Franco Rutagengwa (Rwanda) far right -Nancy Mathu (Kenya), Second row far left is Col. Elias Seetso (Botswana) to his right - Mary Kirabui (Kenya), Third row far left is Margaret Karanja (Kenya), Col. Kato Bossa (Uganda), Col. Fred Twinamatsiko (Uganda) and Col. S.G. Wairegi (Kenya) standing – dressed in a white T- Shirt with black stripes).



Some Course 22 participants taking fermented porridge in traditional calabashes. Front row left (in stripped suit) is Col F Rutagengwa (Rwanda) far right -Mrs N J Mathu (Kenya), Second row far left is Col E Seetso (Botswana) to his right - Ms M N Kirabui (Kenya), Third row far left is Ms M N Karanja (Kenya), Col K Bossa (Uganda), Col F Twinamatsiko (Uganda) and Col S G Wairegi (Kenya) standing – dressed in a white T- Shirt with black stripes).

KENYA MEAT COMMISSION “FAILED TURN-AROUND STRATEGY”: THE KENYA DEFENCE FORCES OPTION



COL P M MWASI (Late)
KENYA ARMY

Kenya Meat Commission of yester years remembered with nostalgia. KMC formed in 1950 through an Act of Parliament, Cap 363, to promote the meat industry by purchasing and slaughtering livestock for local and export markets. At the heights of its operations, KMC was a premier meat processing factory that had holding grounds which guaranteed consistent and sustained quality and quantities of livestock products for export to East Africa, Middle East and European markets. Locally, KMC was able to supply Government and corporate institutions without strain. Botswana which is a leader in beef industry benchmarked and heavily borrowed from KMC strategies. Today, KMC is in its death bed neglected, forgotten and wasting away.

Between 1987 and 1992, KMC experienced operational and managerial challenges that led to two closures. Following an overall strategy to revive the livestock sector, the government intervened and it resumed operations in 2006. Between 2006 and 2018, the Exchequer disbursed estimated Ksh 5 billion (Ksh 2.2 billion as recurrent operational expenses and Ksh 2.8 billion as development). Despite these financial bailouts, KMC was not able to resume its operations optimally and it has continued to perform dismally. Just like all other ailing parastatals, the poor performance is attributed to management malpractices, accountability, financial misappropriation and obsolete production technology.

In 2015 the Commission advanced “*Kenya Meat Commission Turnaround Strategic Plan*”. The plan contained strategies intended to restructure and modernize the institution to return it to its full operating capacity. These included refurbishment of the factory and automation of the system, replacement of obsolete technology for modern efficient production, Staff restructuring and reorganization in line with functions for efficient and accountable management and streamline financial management systems. This turnaround strategic plan failed despite the huge resources that were invested. This is not entirely surprising but rather the hallmark of corruption.

KMC is facing bankruptcy and its racing against time to stay afloat if it does not immediately receive a capital injection. The current production is 200 animals per week at Athi River with the factory operating only two days per week while Kibarani remains non-operational. This translates to 12% operating capacity and therefore unable to break even. The operating capital per Month is kshs 45M. As per the FY 2017/18 audited accounts, KMC made a loss of Ksh 228M translating to a monthly loss of Ksh 19M. KMC current liabilities amount to Ksh 695M (monies owed to livestock farmers, creditors and government loans) against asset base of Ksh 2.1 billion.

In March 2019 through Public Media, the Cabinet Secretary Agriculture announced that his ministry had formed a task force to kick start the privatization process of KMC spearheaded by the privatization commission. The CS indicated that government cannot sustain the loss-making abattoir and there is a need for an injection of additional capital to bring the KMC back to profitability. According to the Ministry privatization seems to be the only viable option left on the table to save the hailing national abattoir from insolvency. This assertion is far from the truth and there is no empirical evidence to support it. Lack of coordination and coherence in the need to revive the firm is manifest between KMC and the Ministry of Agriculture. Whereas KMC embarked on modernization the Ministry is focused on privatization of the institution. This has affected the prioritization and allocation of funds to KMC from Treasury.

The Ministry recommends three possible options as a way forward; Privatization entailing a sale/transfer of KMC to a private entity; Engagement of a strategic partner to manage KMC, inject capital and oversee operations towards revitalization; and Management contract entailing engaging a private entity responsible for the management for a specific period up to the point where KMC will have recovered. Is it in our National Interest to privatize a strategic entity as KMC? Is it genuinely possible that KMC turn around has failed or its scavengers’ waiting to pounce and plunder on its assets?

It is not in doubt that there is an available ready market for KMC products locally through supplies to government institutions and other corporate entities. KMC maintains the monopoly of supply of canned meat in the country, a demand that it has not been able to meet necessitating importation. In the short and intermediate term, KMC can concentrate on resuming production to meet demands of the local market while focusing on a long-term strategy for export market. Currently KMC has a running contract worth Ksh 486M to supply Government agencies and other institutions. KDF alone consumes fresh meat amounting to Ksh 898M and Ksh 153M canned beef annually, a demand which KMC is unable to meet. Livestock farmers around the country guarantee sufficient source of cattle and goats for slaughter. Vast unutilized land belonging to KMC and the State Department for Livestock in various parts of the country provide opportunity for streamlining the beef value chain, including development of feedlots.

KMC’s role in the “Big Four Agenda”. KMC has great potential to impact on the “Big Four Agenda” on food and nutrition security as well as Agro-processing. KMC being the last resort buyer through off-take arrangement to cushion the pastoralists during adverse weather conditions without which they would suffer exploitation by private abattoirs. Further, with the envisaged revitalization of livestock industry, KMC is expected to play a pivotal role in enhancing National Security through provision of ready market to livestock farmers especially those from ASAL. The resultant effect will be improved modern farming methods and economic empowerment, thus providing

sustainable long-term solution to inter community conflicts and cattle rustling. Even with the highlighted challenges, KMC is strategic institution of national importance that requires support to continue its role of sustaining livestock farmers from ASAL thus enhancing economic and food security.

Desperate times call for desperate measures. In order to save KMC and safeguard national security interests we need to think out of the box. It is my opinion that the best option albeit radical is to transfer KMC to KDF as part of military industries together with its production infrastructure being modeled in line with the existing military industries. The new outfit will supply meat and poultry products to all Government institutions as the primary market with possible bilateral arrangements for export. Further, create a government policy where all government institutions and agencies will be supplied meat and meat products as an initial support to prop up KMC. The KDF takeover of KMC will shield it external interference and safeguard its property from manipulation while retaining its strategic position as the farmers' last resort especially those from ASAL areas. Having identified KMC's major challenge as mismanagement, KDF will provide the required strategic leadership and bring in the discipline of prudent utilization of resources and accountability as it has always been its culture.

KMC remains an institution of national strategic importance whose revitalization through modernization will guarantee the livestock farmers a sustainable market. At its current status of management and running of operations, even if modernized, KMC is not likely to meet

its optimal operational capacity. It therefore requires an inducement of new strategic leadership and management skills to achieve its strategic objective. Transfer of KMC to KDF will achieve this objective.



A team from KDF tours KMC Athi Plant on fact finding.

MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION ISSUES IN AFRICA

According to the International migrant report 2019, the number of international migrants worldwide has continued to grow rapidly in recent years, reaching 272 million in 2019, up by 51 million since 2010. However, it is worth noting that migration is not a new phenomenon. Though a number of such mass migrations can be attributed to physical violence, there is considerable number of populations migrating due to structural violence or for reasons hard to explain. It has been argued that when supported by appropriate policies, migration can contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development in both home and host communities. However, there are many challenges associated with such movements of people and currently it is an issue dominating the political agenda in most countries. In Africa one of the most affected countries by this phenomenon is



COL E M MWANYIKA
KENYA ARMY

South Africa.

Migration can either be circular which is based on repeated movement of immigrant workers with a perception that the host country provides better opportunities, or it can be chain immigration which involves movement of families, ethnic groups or

racial groups. Circular immigrants are motivated by economic gains or perceived availability of better opportunities with total disregard of the actual situation of the countries they migrate to. Though the motivations for chain are varied, it is the view that the main cause of chain immigration is reunification of families.

Though the issue of migration has gained a lot of prominence in the western media, the migration numbers point to the contrary. Africa is always depicted as a continent that has a massive exodus of people to the west as portrayed by images of overloaded boats carrying Africans crossing to Europe, or the large numbers of migrants stranded in Libya as they transit to Europe. This is only media sensationalism. The number of people that migrate within Africa is relatively higher than that of the western world and its effects are even more prominent in Africa. According to the

world economic forum (2018), between 2015 and 2017, the number of African international migrants living within the region jumped from 16 million to around 19 million. Within the same period, there was only a moderate increase in the number of Africans moving outside the continent, from around 16 million to 17 million. These images portray as if Africa is crumbling and is a place not worth living and people are ready to risk their lives escaping from the continent. It is also worth noting that as at 2017 Africa migration was at 2.9 percent, one of the lowest in the world, only higher than that of Asia and North America. Reality has also dawned to the African migrants that it's not a bed of roses out there and with the sub-regional organisations within Africa having lax movement restrictions within their blocks, migration within has increased albeit with a considerable number of challenges and effects. One of such countries in Africa that has faced a myriad of challenges is South Africa, being the second largest economy, and a large number of illiterate populations offers a number of opportunities for the immigrants. The irony here is that despite the fact that Nigeria is the largest economy in Africa, it also has one the largest numbers of immigrant population in South Africa.

Migrants face a myriad of challenges in the course of migration and even when they arrive in their host country. Although immigrants are expected to integrate into the new societies, this is not always the case. In most cases, the new society is expected to accept the new populations regardless of socio-cultural differences. This often leads to unanticipated challenges to the receiving society. At the grassroot level, there are experiences of increased multi-culturalism and rapid population changes. However, given the fact that most migration within Africa happens at sub-regional levels, cultural integration/assimilation is not a major challenge since most of the sub-regions have populations that straddle their boundaries and therefore cultural difference may not be big.

Assimilation efforts often become complicated in situations with limited cultural exchanges between immigrants and indigenous population. In some cases where immigrants decide to keep their

language and cultural identity, animosity arises between them and the local community. Equally, some host Nation populace fear losing their culture due to the fact that immigrants usually bring with them part of their culture and traditions. This may lead to the perception that the immigrants are a threat to the cultural identity of the people of the host country. The motivation of migrant societies to maintain attachments to the cultures of their countries of origin is often construed to mean that they resent the culture of the receiving community. This creates an image of "us" versus "them" between the locals and the immigrants. In case of conflict, it becomes easy for immigrants to be easily identified and attacked.

Since the host country provides social services to all immigrants, competition for resources and limited opportunities arise, leading to conflict between the immigrants and the natives.

At times the receiving community feels that immigrants compete for jobs that are supposed to go to the citizens of the host countries. Others argue that the influx of immigrants puts the social welfare agencies of host country under a lot of pressure to an extent that the locals fail to adequately benefit from them. Since the host country provides social services to all immigrants, competition for resources and limited opportunities arise, leading to conflict between the immigrants and the natives. The severe deterioration in standards of living created a culture of intolerance to immigrants especially in post-independence South Africa. Xenophobia, which has become rampant, has led to the deaths of migrants and the destruction of their property. Immigrants

are perceived as seizing opportunities rightfully meant for the natives thereby brewing conflict. Immigrants from other African countries are often seen as being comparable to white settlers in the light of historical injustices especially on land expropriation that created dual economies. During the long apartheid years, the locals were often pushed into enclaves that had lower living standards compared to white settlers.

Though similar cases of xenophobia have in the past been reported in South Sudan, available data indicates that in Africa the most affected country is South Africa, which recorded violence against foreigners as early as 1994. It is strange that when you Google about xenophobia, its South Africa that appears and the question is why? My opinion is that South Africa has a large number of immigrants who come from far beyond the sub region especially from Nigeria. There is also a possibility that the immigrants' population is becoming too high for South Africa to handle and a proper legislation is therefore required to contain this movement. At the same time the political sphere seems not to take this issue seriously and, in a way, the local population feels that their actions are justified and supported by the political elite.

Though in most cases people migrate due to the "The freedom from fear and freedom from want" these movements have a considerable number of unintended consequences including physical violence. Migration pressures are creating policy dilemmas to the host nations; most countries of the world are becoming more multicultural, multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-lingual. The recent acts of xenophobia experienced in South Africa could be related to perceptions related to job opportunities but also cultural intolerance. As I conclude, I wish to ask a number of questions. What are the real issues in South Africa? What has been the impediment to social cohesion? Is it cultural or economic protectionism? As Africa moves towards regional and Sub regional integration are, we likely to see an increase in migration patterns and what will be their effects?

EFFECTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN TANZANIA

Rural-Urban migration is not an ambiguous term. It is a bit clear given its literal meaning based on the words 'urban' and 'rural'. It refers to movements of people from the country side (rural) to towns (urban centres). This must strictly take form of change of residence than occasional visiting. This should not be confused with holiday, touring, business travels or study times. It only becomes rural-urban migration if an individual(s) chooses to stay permanently in the urban centre of destination. The ensuing count becomes that the village loses its number as the town gains.

In Tanzania, Rural-urban migration has resulted into the following occurrences: relocation of residents, depopulation of villages, unpredictable population dynamics in the countryside, loss of rural productive population that can provide labour, degeneration of growth capacity, stagnation of knowledge and allied skills. Majority of those who migrate include the business people, the wealthy and potentially productive youth, who are considered the cream of the rural population. It is therefore true to infer that, rural-urban migration has a negative effect on that capacity of rural growth as it draws down rural capacity for development as a result of taking away a potential workforce and skills that villages have in terms of human resources.

Why Migration

The reasons for migration in Tanzania are varied. They range from employment opportunities, education, quest for modern infrastructural facilities, search for adventure, flight from negative and outdated cultural practices, quest for money and fortune and search for better social facilities such as better health care and housing and fantasy where those from rural areas have a dream of being in cities where the notion is that the streets of such cities "are paved with gold".

At the very onset, when a villager moves to the urban area, one is presented with culture shock; where nobody cares about another person's problems, unlike in the rural areas where one can borrow food or such other items of necessity. The experience in the new environment becomes difficult to bear. This is because urban business environment is



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TANZANIA PEOPLE'S DEFENCE FORCES

tough and very competitive and resettlement (accommodation and occupation) becomes challenging as the quality of the houses is determined by affordability, and does not fit the dream houses of the pre-migration days. Integration and socialization within new communities becomes difficult and finding opportunities to earn a livelihood becomes a harrowing experience. It is thus an insecure environment that requires time to master and fit into. For this reason, it is evident that most migrants find it hard to start out a new life in urban areas. This is because their resources are inadequate and quickly get exhausted. It's also difficult to make profit in any business venture given the urban competition and the entrants' lack of exposure.

Another observation is that rural-urban migration affects demographic structure of both urban and rural areas. Whereas villages lose people, towns gain, creating an imbalance in population distribution. This imbalance creates stress on social and physical infrastructure in social services such as education, water, sanitation, hospitals, electricity, transportation and markets.

In a developing country like Tanzania, cities such as Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Dodoma, Morogoro and Mbeya are the most attractive destinations for migrants, meaning that they bear the burden of providing social amenities for their increasing populations. The growth of this social and physical infrastructure is slower than the rate at which migration takes place. It's therefore difficult

and almost impossible that the cities will afford the expectations of the immigrants.

The immediate social challenge is the emergence of criminal elements arising from the competition for the limited provisions of basic necessities for the growing number of migrants. These criminals are mobile and elusive as a result of the lack of a permanent abode. Rural hopeless youths may transform to armed robbers in towns, as a way to earn a living. This creates asymmetry in provision of services such as security between urban and rural areas besides other service requirements. The fact that criminal gangs develop in such urban areas, it creates the need for a larger number of security officers as compared to rural areas.

As a result of the scarcity of basic necessities such as water, housing and sanitation, as outlined above, water sales points, poor drainage with waste water running in the open towards rivers that eventually become river pollutants, are a common sight. Housing plans have changed form with the emergence of slum dwellings. Therefore, the urban landscape is lined with semi-permanent structures usually made of wooden offcuts and metal sheet waste which is the common feature of the impoverished urban environment.

Way Forward

To solve this, there is need for deliberate policies that will address the issues that attract the youth especially to urban centres. Such policies should create incentives that will ensure that the productive population of the young and energetic continues to engage in productive enterprise in the rural areas. To reverse this trend the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania will need to provide infrastructure such as water, electricity and roads in the rural areas and in such levels as would create a meaningful incentive that will ensure that the youth remain in the rural areas where they can start business enterprises. Provision of water coupled with training in agribusiness will make the youth engage in crop production and value addition that will provide income. On the other hand electricity will enable the youth to developed cottage industries that will engage them and curtail migration.

THE PRESENCE OF CHINA IN AFRICA



COL M MWENGA
KENYA ARMY

China's economic growth and the expanding middle class have fuelled an unprecedented need for resources over the past few decades. This has forced China to focus on securing long-term energy supplies, markets and raw materials needed to sustain its industrialization. As part of this effort, China has turned to Africa. Through significant investment, China has boosted African oil and mining sectors in exchange for advantageous trade deals. To understand China's involvement in Africa, it is important to look at the central Chinese doctrine, that business should not be mixed with politics. China's presence in Africa thus largely reflects commercial rather than political considerations. In this case therefore, China seems to hold a different view from other Africa's development partners that link their development engagements with Africa to matters of democracy and human rights.

China's focus in Africa is on the oil-rich countries like Angola, Nigeria, and South Sudan among other states. However, Chinese companies are also diversifying their business pursuits in Africa, in infrastructure, manufacturing, telecommunications, and agricultural sectors. In Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania for example, China has financed construction of roads, railways and ports through development loans. These investments in Africa fits very well into the current Chinese President Xi Jinping's

development framework of One Belt, One Road, which joins a continental economic belt and a maritime road to promote cooperation and interconnectivity from Eurasia to Africa. These development ventures have made African countries view China favourably, both in terms of its influence as well as its contributions to the continent's development agenda.

China has taken a multi-pronged approach in its economic relations with Africa. It has become a significant source of foreign direct investment in Africa and offers development loans through its state-owned construction companies. As such, these companies have access to substantial liquidity from the government and are the government's tool of engagement with Africa. The competitiveness of Chinese construction companies may largely be attributed to their access to cheap capital, low labour costs, high degree of organization and attitude to hard work. Chinese worksites are usually highly organized and all the personnel, from the executive live and work on the site full-time. This style of management saves considerable time and provides the rank and file, a profound understanding of the project and challenges involved. The Chinese companies normally operate on profit margins of 10 percent while

local companies operate on profit margins of 15-30 percent making the Chinese companies very competitive. In countries targeted by the Chinese government such as Angola, Zambia and Kenya, foreign companies mainly from the west which had traditionally dominated the constructions sector were the first to experience the competition. Although Western companies maintain a slight edge over their Chinese competitors when it comes to specialized areas of construction, this gap is, however closing. This can be observed in Kenya and Ethiopia standard railway gauge projects.

The technologies and methodologies employed by Chinese companies are generally easier to transfer to local companies. Chinese companies use low-level technology and utilize comparatively cheap equipment within the reach of a larger number of local firms in the host countries. This augurs well with the future technology transfer from Chinese construction companies to the African continent. For example, Chinese telecommunications companies such as Huawei and ZTE have taken steps in this direction. ZTE is laying a fibre-optic backbone in Angola, and Huawei is laying a submarine cable for Libya. These companies are also expanding networks in Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria and South



Africa. What qualifies these investments as technology-transfer success are the training centres both companies have established in Africa, which produces a local workforce that can operate the technologies and even develop new ones. However, in the mining sector, Chinese companies are often criticized for limiting the opportunities for technology transfer by excluding local entrepreneurs and labour force.

The Chinese government continue to participate in peace and security initiatives in Africa. Its role has been through arms sales, military cooperation and peacekeeping deployments. Through the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) and support to the African Union (AU), China is making a growing effort to take a systematic, pan-African approach to security on the African continent. In his address to the 2015 UN General Assembly, China's President Xi Jinping offered military assistance to support the AU's peace and security architecture through initiatives such as the African Standby Force, African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises and peace keeping. China now provides more personnel in peace keeping

missions in Africa than any other permanent member of the Security Council. China contributes peacekeepers to UN missions such as, Darfur and Democratic Republic of Congo among other UN missions in Africa.

In the last few years, China has cancelled more than \$10 billion in bilateral debts to African countries relieving them the burden of debt repayments. The saved capital can therefore be utilized for the countries' development endeavours. China is also helping African countries in human capacity development. The country hosts thousands of African workers and students in Chinese universities and other training institutions. This initiative aims at building human capacity for sustainable development in African countries.

China's presence in Africa has both positive and negative implications. It is good for the continent because it brings in a new actor who is willing to invest massive capital without or with very little strings attached. The Chinese factor in Africa has brought in competition to the western development partners by offering cheap loans with favourable repayment plans. The Chinese interest in Africa may also be

counter-productive for the continent because it does not take into consideration local political and governance reforms. Concerns about China's role in Africa have been voiced by many actors, such as, human rights groups, international observers and Africans themselves. Africans for example, accuse Chinese companies for not sub-contracting local firms and not hiring more Africans during construction of mega projects.

The international observers and human right groups are concerned about China's lack of conditions on their loans as this undermines the local efforts to increase good governance and international ability to enforce economic reforms in African countries. Overall, China's involvement in Africa could jump-start change in the continent, if African governments become more assertive partners in their dealings with China. Chinese companies can help African countries tap into global value chains, giving them a chance to increase their volume, diversity and worth of their exports. However, African governments must first undertake some reforms, such as, investment regulations, transparency and good governance in order to realize these benefits.

GAMBLING: A SCOURGE TEARING THE SOCIAL FABRIC OF THE KENYAN SOCIETY

Gambling is described as the placing of money or something of value on an event that has an uncertain outcome with the intention of making more money. Globally, gambling is a multi-billion dollar industry with established institutions in Europe and the US. There are many forms of gambling worldwide including casinos, online betting, sports betting and many others. The craze gambo-mania has caught up with most African countries and Kenya has not been left behind. In Kenya, the gambling legal framework is situated in the constitution of Kenya 2010, the betting, lotteries and gaming Act chapter 131 laws of Kenya, the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act No.9 of 2009, the Standards Act Chapter 496 and by extension the Contract Act Chapter 23 Laws of Kenya. It has gained popularity in the recent times due to the increase of mobile and online gambling platforms and machines. Some



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of the popular companies in the betting industry include Sportpesa, Lotto, Betin, and Mcheza. It is also important to note that most of these companies are foreign based. Gaming is also known to offer safe opportunities for money laundering and

other criminal activities due to large sums of cash handled on the casino floors

There are two types of gamblers. This includes the recreational gamblers who bet moderately for entertainment and do not spend more than they can afford on betting. They also don't preoccupy themselves so much with betting. Pathological gamblers on the other hand sleep, eat and think betting. They are always pre-occupied with gambling and spend all their money and time on betting even when they lose. This losing encourages them to even bet more, placing many into unnecessary debts and compromising their relationships with their debtors and families. This is the group that would go out of their way to borrow money for betting. Most of the Kenyan youth fall in the second category where the urge is to bet at all available costs leading to the addiction.

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

2018 data shows that 7 million Kenyans are unemployed and out of this 1.4 million have been desperately looking for work. The survey found that the highest proportion (40%) of the low-income gambling consumer is unemployed, and with a third (29%) being students. This shows that a significant percentage of the low-income gambling consumer hope that gambling will turn into a source of income for them.

Betting and gambling have introduced to Kenya a culture of laziness and easy money. Youth are refusing hard work and spend time on their phones strategizing on effective gambling and keep hoping on becoming millionaires overnight. They visit online platforms that provide education on effective and smart gambling. Some are stealing from their homes in order to sustain gambling. They are becoming addicts and spend many hours placing bets. The youth are dropping out of school because they cannot focus on studies. Data revealed that there are many effects of gambling in Kenya. There was evidence of social and health costs of gambling in some informants. There were many respondents who pointed out that they knew a relative or a friend who had suffered greatly as a result of gambling. There were many cases of youth who lost jobs due to gambling. There were also many cases of people who fell out with friends because of debts that they were unable to repay.

Sports (football) betting is the most popular amongst the Kenyan youth. A majority of them have been trapped in the betting craze due to the fact they place bets in match outcomes. A recent Geopoll survey conducted for sub Saharan African countries ranked Kenya as having the highest number of youth aged between 17-35 years engaging in betting. This is a group that enjoys a lot of personal freedom away from parents and guardians and therefore continued engagement in betting completely disrupts the achievement of their academic goals. Nowadays it's common to find youth both in the urban and rural areas with newspaper cuttings and phones allegedly predicting game results and placing bets. This they do at the expense of going to school and their places of work.

According to another study carried out on the reasons why most people gamble,

it was concluded that people gamble to escape from stress, a painful past or for the excitement. However, the reasons that can make a person addicted to gambling include the need to avoid uncomfortable and painful emotions like sadness, depression, anger, humiliation and fear of failure. Some tend to want to recover financial losses previously incurred through gambling, as a form of stimulation, acting on the illusion that gambling can provide a steady income and money that will solve the gamblers problems. Gambling has become a past time to many youth in Kenya. Many youth are merchandizing their household goods and taking the money into gambling. The crisis is experienced in both rural and urban areas alike, so that every Kenyan youth is under threat. There are families which cannot pay fees and pay rent because the bread winner has gambled their only means of survival away.

If unchecked this betting menace will surely destroy the social fabric of our society both economically and socially since the youth are the majority of our population and have a huge responsibility in nation building.

In an article published in the Daily Nation 2018, titled "Betting their lives away: How online gambling is ruining Kenyan youth", the columnist elaborated how a study showed the effects of gambling on the lives of youth in Kenya. According to the study there was a lot of evidence to suggest that the dreams of making it rich without hard work were present in the entire Kenyan society. Youth are dreaming of becoming millionaires before they are 25 through

gambling. They are abandoning hard work and choosing easy ways of making money compounding Kenya's problem of development where the youth spend many hours sitting idle and strategizing on their odds. Some youth at universities have gambled away school fees while others have lost their valuables through gambling.

A story is told of a young lad at the university who used to be given college fees and hostel rent money by the parents but would instead use it for betting in the hope of winning and getting something extra for his own personal use. Unfortunately he kept on losing the bets and could not recover the money. The hostel owner eventually kicked him out and he resorted to sleeping in the nearby market stalls. He never used to sit his exams and when time to graduate approached the young man committed suicide leaving behind a note indicating the depression he had and asking for forgiveness from his parents. Another case is of a young man employed at a money transaction firm who used to bet with his employers money over the weekend in the hope that he would win and return the money the following day before his employer comes to collect it. He lost all the money and was eventually taken to court and fined for stealing from his employer.

Under the Kenyan Betting and Licensing Control Act, some of the offences associated with betting include involving underage persons (below 18 years of age), betting in public places and betting in unauthorized premises. However with the advancement of technology and increase in internet connectivity due to improved communication infrastructure, the youth have circumvented being caught with these offences since they can access live betting online through their phones wherever they are. If unchecked this betting menace will surely destroy the social fabric of our society both economically and socially since the youth are the majority of our population and have a huge responsibility in nation building.

With this serious situation therefore, there's need for the government to review its policies and legislation on gambling to include stiffer regulations and sensitization of the public especially the youth on its negative effects.

MY FIRST EXPERIENCE AS A TRAFFIC POLICE OFFICER



MRS M W OMARI
NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE - KENYA

When I joined the Police Service as a young officer, I looked forward to being a crime buster and nothing ever prepared me for experience as a Traffic Officer and more so, an in-charge of traffic management in a region, formerly called a Province.

Before being deployed to the traffic department in September 2010, I had worked in various capacities in the Police Service including, being in-charge of crime branch, Officer Commanding various stations in Nairobi, an instructor at Kenya Police College for two years, an officer Commanding Bungoma Police Division and finally an Administrative Officer at Western Region Police Headquarters.

I still remember vividly that morning in September 2010 while still serving at Kakamega Regional Headquarters when my boss Mr King'ori Mwangi called me and I clearly remember his words as if they were said yesterday. "Wangui, you have been transferred to PTEO Rift Valley". I did not hear the "E" properly so I was like "Afande, am I going to be the Provincial Transport Officer in Rift valley?" I had my doubts though because I knew such offices were reserved for senior civilian staff in the Police Service. He answered me, "you are going to be in-charge of traffic in Rift Valley Province".

I got very anxious, confused and lost

since I had never worked in the traffic department before. I didn't know where to start but somehow, I calmed down and enquired on when I was supposed to report to Nakuru. I had a week to clear from Kakamega and report to my new boss in my new assignment area.

The day was 16th September 2010 when I reported to Nakuru. Carrying all my earthly belongings and lucky enough, I settled very fast and started learning what it entailed to be a Provincial Traffic Enforcement Officer (PTEO). However, after hardly one week into my new assignment, the thing I dreaded most happened. At exactly 03.00 am, I received a call from the in-charge Salgaa Traffic Base to the effect that there was grisly road traffic accident at Migaa area in Salgaa which involved a bus and a trailer. He further added that he had counted ten bodies already. I thought I was in a deep sleep and it was only a dream but I was jolted to reality when the second call came and this time he even informed that two more bodies had been discovered. I hurriedly called the driver and off we left for the accident scene.

About 100 metres from the scene, I could smell fresh blood and also saw

personal effects of the victims strewn all over the place. Little did I know what actually awaited me at the scene. On arrival, I encountered a headless body of a female, a leg here, a hand there and many other body parts strewn all over the place. Efforts were in place to lift the bus so as to free other bodies which were still trapped underneath.

When the exercise was finally over, we counted fourteen bodies most of which had limbs dismembered and others had very deep cuts. The hardest part was when relatives called to find out the position of their loved ones. How do you break the news to them? Being a trained and seasoned Police Officer, I managed to talk to the ones who called through the victims cell-phones. I thought that was the last nightmare to face as a traffic enforcement officer but I was very wrong. Being in-charge of traffic in Rift valley, which is the largest Region with the highest number of traffic bases in Kenya, I encountered many grisly accidents including one where 41 people perished at Ntulele area in Narok County.

I learnt to sleep with my one eye open like a rabbit to ensure that I never missed a call from any of my 23 base and several sub base commanders. Many are the times



The writer during one of the road safety awareness campaigns in Eldoret.

I used to cry in secret especially whenever I visited a scene where children were involved and as a mother, I could not stand the sight of young children's lifeless bodies being removed from wreckages. I can't forget the trauma which followed after every fatal accident I visited and most of the times the picture would come back to haunt me at night. The fact that no psycho-social support was available to those of us who visited such scenes only made things worse.

Road traffic accidents cause a lot of pain especially to the relatives of those who die or are injured in the accidents. Kenya loses about 3000 people in road crashes every year while many others are maimed and left to suffer for the rest of their lives. Most of those killed are the vulnerable road users such as pedestrians, motor cyclists, pedal cyclists. The saddest part is that those killed are in the prime of their lives (15-45 years).

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From the cause code classification of accidents from the Kenya Police, it is evident that 85% of crashes are caused by human error, attributable to poor driver behavior. These include: driving while under the influence of alcohol or drug, speeding, careless driving, dangerous overtaking and generally, poor observation of the Highway Code among many others.

Pedestrians are the most affected followed by passengers, motor cyclists and drivers. Bearing in mind that we are all affected by this menace of road crashes by way of losing bread winners, taking care of the injured ones, paying hefty hospital bills for relatives not forgetting funeral expenses when loved ones are lost, it calls for a concerted effort by all and sundry in fighting this menace. It is important to always remember that "Road Safety begins with me and you".

AFRICAN DIASPORA CITIZEN AND NATIONAL SECURITY



COL F K TWINAMATSIKO

UGANDA PEOPLES' DEFENCE FORCES

The term diaspora comes from the ancient Greek word for 'dispersal' of things and people. A diaspora is a community of people living outside their country of origin. Today, African migrants are part of a significant, international diaspora community which is becoming one of the key worldwide powers influencing the development and advances

in the 21st century.

So the term 'diaspora' is used to refer to any people of ethnic population forced or induced to leave their traditional ethnic homelands; being dispersed throughout other parts of the world; and the ensuing developments in their dispersal and culture. Because identity is a dynamic phenomenon, some of the elements of the original identity of diaspora residents yielded to significant transformation and change over the subsequent years and generations. The concern to maintain original connections is stronger among first and early generations of migrants and exiles. The African Union Commission defines the African diaspora as 'Peoples of African origin living outside the continent, irrespective of their citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the African Union.'

One of the greatest noticeable features of current globalization is the increase in migration around the world. Mass migration

is one of the main global forces shaping the world in the 21st century and one already evident consequence of this phenomenon is the emergence of a large African diaspora from the South to the affluent countries of the West. Despite the huge number of African diaspora in Western host countries, they have rarely been the object of serious study and consequently, very little is known about them and their activities. The African diaspora consists mostly of Africans and persons of African origin living outside the continent, who may or may not hold the nationality of an African state, but generally perceive themselves and are perceived by others as having an African origin. Therefore, to gain an understanding of the African diaspora force, there is need to know who they are and what they subscribe to.

The recognizable categories of the African Diaspora are three. The first category is the descendants of the generations that were taken between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries to

America and Europe during the trans-Atlantic slave trade. The second category of the African diaspora is the late colonial and early post-independence emigrants and settlers in the West, and their descendants. The third category of the African diaspora embraces those fleeing socio-economic decline, broken and breakable states, wars, poverty and political persecution that have characterized the majority of the African countries.

Diaspora and National Security is the link between diaspora and security issues, an aspect that is often overlooked. For instance, members of the diaspora can become a part of foreign or a country's own intelligence agencies and can help in transferring of sensitive materials and expertise. In addition, diaspora networks often rely on informal banking which is perceived by national intelligence agencies as a potential for financing terrorist and illegal activities in the country. So, under what conditions are diasporic populations integrated into a foreign policy framework when they are perceived to be liabilities, and how can the country of origin's policy system harness the positive aspects, while minimizing the liability aspects?

Some African diaspora have migrated and their descendants maintain a positive connection to their homeland, and are actively engaged in trade promotion activities through their network of business contacts and knowledge of their countries origin. These positive impacts become greater when remittances are saved and invested in infrastructure and productive sectors. Government policy measures could induce such use. Significant barriers to remittance transfers need to be addressed in order to ease financial transfers and remittance challenges. The significant role of the diaspora is evident in some countries of origin that have included them in national development plans. That is why, national policies that include African diaspora policies and incentives, encourage diaspora to invest in home countries. Following this arrangement, a number of patriotic African Diaspora have contributed to the countries of origin in the following ventures: investment schemes and the state-of-the-art investments; valuable source of expertise, know-how and technology transfer for

countries origin, development of an Integrated Diaspora Information System that support investments in education, financial services, health, housing, ICT-enabled services, Business Process Outsourcing, manufacturing and tourism. They also support programmes based on diaspora skills that match the diaspora with development projects and contribute to new communications technology initiatives based on the virtual transfer of knowledge to university students in countries of origin.

Diaspora remittances have a significant role in supporting local livelihoods, community development projects, and innovation and entrepreneurship. In view of this trend, global information network has played an important role in enabling an increase in remittances being sent home by

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the African diaspora. However, a close look at the 1990s African civil wars established that there was a strong connection between large number of diaspora, migrant and exile communities of African origin on the one hand, and the prevalence and promotion of rebellions on the continent. Intrinsically, in some instances, part of the remittances to conflict-ridden countries on the continent, found its way to accounts of financiers of military and political groups opposed to the then sitting governments.

While not implying that diaspora activities and earnings were/are the major causes of insurgencies and civil conflicts in some countries on the continent, security apparatus perception and some scholarly materials support that view.

Some of the documented activities that support this view include the following:

First, in the 1980s and the recent civil wars on the continent were supported by the diaspora and external sympathizers through fund-raising to purchase ammunition and other military supplies for home-based insurgents and rebel factions. Secondly, it was evident between the 1980s and 2000, where direct mobilization and use of the exiles in diaspora to invade their home country was the order of the day. Additionally, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, there was conspicuous collusion by the diaspora with rebels, warlords and some external business agents to loot strategic natural resources like diamond, coltan and timber in their home country, while helping to secure external black markets for looted resources and ultimately recycling part of the revenues to support the conflict agendas. Finally, some African diaspora today, continue to send remittances and logistical support to disillusioned and defiant persons or groups, thus increasing the risk of return to violence among post-conflict societies through continuation and triggering of hostilities, inciting propaganda and recruitment for violence.

With a view to mainstream the African diaspora into the development process in line with the national aspirations and goals, there is need to develop diaspora policies. For this purpose, governments should facilitate the reduction of the high cost of remittances, improve consular services, promote tourism, tap into diaspora talents to reverse the current brain drain and profile Africans in the diaspora for proper planning and engagement. The successful implementation of these policies and execution of the proposed programmes and projects will immensely contribute to national development and national recognition of the diaspora citizens. Similarly, to address the negative perception on remittances that support damaging programmes, governments should initiate the establishment of open-minded think tanks with full involvement of patriotic African diaspora experts that would formulate approaches based on positive examples, achievements and best practices upon which alternative positions, strategies and policies about Africa can be framed that would lead to better future results.

ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES OF TANZANIA

Most of the countries in Africa inherited international boundaries created by the colonial masters. These boundaries were designed without considering the Ethnography of people living in these regions. There also natural resources like lakes, mountain and rivers that historically belong to one state, however, during the creation of the boundaries the interests of the inhabitant population were not put into considerations. For example in East Africa we have Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Nyasa, Mount Kilimanjaro and River Kagera which are shared with more than one country. The discussion of this article will mainly base on the border dispute of Tanzania and Malawi along Lake Nyasa.



COL J E KATUNGE
TANZANIA PEOPLE'S DEFENCE FORCES

Tanzania, a country in the East African region, shares her borders with Kenya to the North-East, Uganda to the North-west, Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo, to the North West, Zambia and Malawi to the South West and Mozambique to the South. Tanzania's original borders started with the Berlin Conference in Germany in 1884-1885 which divided Africa during colonization. The size of the country and names changed according to different reasons including the World Wars, Agreements and the merging of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form the State of Tanzania.

During the Berlin Conference of 1884, the large country known as German East Africa was drawn, which comprised of Tanganyika (Tanzania Mainland) and Ruanda-Urundi currently known as Rwanda and Burundi. Thereafter, negotiations between the Germans and the British shifted the Northern border that made it possible for Tanganyika to have a great part of Lake Victoria and Mount Kilimanjaro while Kenya got the Port of Mombasa.

On 1 July 1890, the Heligol and Zanzibar treaty was signed whereby Germany took Heligoland Islands and the British took Zanzibar. Under terms of this treaty, Germany gained the small but strategic Helgoland archipelago, which its new navy needed to control the new Kiel Canal and the approaches to Germany's North Sea ports. In exchange, Germany gave up its rights in the Zanzibar region in Africa, allowing Zanzibar to provide a key link in the British control of East Africa. During this process, the Sultan of Zanzibar lost sixteen kilometres of the coast of the main land to the Germans. The boundary running from Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika was redrawn.

Boundaries along Lake Nyasa/Malawi

Lake Nyasa had historically retained its name until 1967 when Malawi changed it to Lake Malawi. It borders three countries: Malawi in the

west, Tanzania in the east, and Mozambique in the south. Tanzania and Malawi have disagreed on their border in Lake Nyasa /Malawi since the Tanzanian government, in 1967, formally questioned the border. According to Malawi, the Tanzanian shore of the lake is the border. According to Tanzania, however, the median line of the lake, not the shore, forms the border. While Malawi bases its claim on the 1890 Anglo-German Agreement, Tanzania relates its claim to the customary state practice of using the median line of a body of water as the border, and the historical evidence it possesses.

Colonization of Malawi and Tanzania

The European competition in East Africa began, only intensifying after the Berlin Conference. In 1884, Germany claimed Zanzibar as its protectorate, but it remained under the rule of the Sultan of Zanzibar. In 1885, Tanganyika became a part of German East Africa, which encompassed present day Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania. The Anglo-German



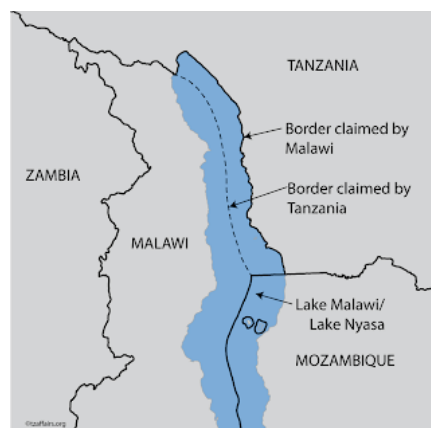
Map of German East Africa

Partition Agreement of 1886 and the German-Portuguese Agreement of 1886 then fixed the boundaries of the German protectorate in East Africa. Shortly afterwards in 1891, Britain established the Nyasaland and District Protectorate (present-day Malawi). Germany lost its colonial possessions after its defeat in World War I by Article 119 of the 1919 Treaty of Versailles. Britain and Belgium, whose troops occupied German East Africa during the war, took over the German colonies in East Africa under the League of Nations mandate system. Specifically, Belgium got Rwanda and Burundi, while Britain was given Tanganyika. Britain's role as the administering power of Tanganyika officially began in 1922. Due to this change, Tanganyika's border with Nyasaland became an internal administrative division like the administrative divisions in French West Africa (eight French colonies) and French Equatorial Africa (four French colonies). After World War II, Tanganyika became a trust territory of the United Nations (UN), which inherited the territories under the League's mandate system. Tanganyika and Zanzibar became independent from Britain in 1961 and 1963, respectively. They united in 1964 and became the United Republic of Tanzania. The Nyasaland Protectorate changed its name to Malawi when it became a self-governing protectorate in 1963, and became independent in 1964 as Malawi. When Tanganyika and Malawi became independent, the internal administrative division under British rule transformed back to an international border.

The Anglo-German Agreement (Helgoland-Zanzibar Treaty) of 1890: The Origin of Controversy

The Anglo-German Agreement of 1890, also known as the Helgoland-Zanzibar Treaty, defined the spheres of influence of Britain and Germany in East Africa (Articles I & II), Southwest Africa (Article III), and West Africa (Article IV). Germany agreed to withdraw its claims on Zanzibar and offered Britain Lake Nyasa, Malawi's Northern Province, and Uganda in exchange for Britain's concession of Helgoland in the North Sea. As a result, Zanzibar became a British protectorate in 1890. The agreement was signed by the two governments in Berlin in 1901. This is the agreement that

delimited the border between Nyasaland and Tanganyika to the eastern shore of the lake, which Tanzania disputes. Specifically, Article I (2) of the agreement demarcates the area as running "To the south by the line that starts on the coast of the northern border of Mozambique Province and follows the course of the Ruvuma River to the point where the Messinge flows into the Nyasa. Turning north, it continues along the eastern, northern, and western shores of the lake until it reaches the northern bank of the mouth of the Songwe River". However, the agreement also includes some room for future adjustments of the border. Article VI states, "Any correction of the demarcation lines described in Articles 1 to IV that becomes necessary due to local requirements may be undertaken by agreement between the



Tanzania - Malawi boundary dispute over Lake Nyasa

two powers". To support their respective positions, Malawi and Tanzania have each singled out a different provision of the treaty. While Malawi has used Article I (2) to keep the eastern shore line border, Tanzania has emphasized Article VI to move the border to the median line through negotiations with Malawi.

Inconsistent Evidence Regarding the Border

While the 1890 Anglo-German Agreement leaves no doubt about the eastern shoreline border, historical documents and maps issued afterwards are inconsistent about the border. While some indicate the median line, others indicate the eastern shoreline of the lake as the boundary between the two territories.

For example, according to Day (1987), "official British sources for the period 1916-1934 showed the western border of the [Tanganyika] territory as being the median line through Lake Nyasa" (p. 154). However, "British annual reports to the UN General Assembly and Trusteeship Council issued between 1947 and 1961 for Tanganyika and Nyasaland generally abandoned the median-line alignment and showed the boundary between the two territories as being the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa in accordance with the 1890 Anglo-German Agreement" (Day, 1987, pp. 154-155).

Malawi and Tanzania have utilized different evidence, respectively, that can suit their positions. Particularly, they have based their claims on different maps. However, according to legal scholars and the ICJ, the role of maps in settling boundary disputes is limited, due mainly to the lack of clarity. The ICJ (1986), concerning the territorial dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali in 1986, noted that "in frontier delimitations, maps merely constitute information, and never constitute territorial titles in themselves alone."

Conclusion

This article discussed the colonial partition of Africa as the source of border disputes in Africa with a case study on the original boundaries of Tanzania and Malawi dispute over Lake Malawi/Nyasa. Though the OAU/AU's consistent adherence to the principles of uti-possidetis and peaceful settlement of dispute has prevented territorial issues from evolving into crises, the creation of the African Union Border Programme in 2007 speaks volumes for the urgency of working out the details left out, or ambiguously addressed, by colonial delimitations. African leaders set 2012 as the deadline for completing delimitation and demarcation of boundaries. This target date, however, has already proven unrealistic. The tasks of delimitation and demarcation are costly both in time and resources. It is particularly difficult to delimit and demarcate river and lake boundaries, let alone manifested border areas (African Union, 2008), therefore it is recommended that African states be encouraged to respect former borders and continue with regional co-operation, in order to make Africa a peaceful continent.

KUDOS AFRICAN UNION FOR BRINGING OUR DREAMS CLOSER



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The 30th May of 2019 marked a historic milestone in the African Continent in matters economic integration. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement came into force after the twenty second Member State deposited her instrument of ratification of the Treaty with the African Union Commission on 29th April, 2019. This is in accordance with Article 23 of the Agreement where the Treaty enters into force thirty days after the Chair of the African Union Commission receives the instrument of ratification from 22 member states. So far, twenty seven Member States have ratified the Treaty, meaning that they will be able to make use of Preferential Trading Arrangements offered by the Agreement establishing the AfCFTA.

Credit should be given to the Continent's Heads of State and Government who, while attending the 18th African Union Summit in January 2012 in Addis Ababa Ethiopia, agreed to accelerate the establishment of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area. The Heads of State and Government further authorised the Action Plan on Boosting Intra-Africa Trade (BIAT). Although 2017, the indicative date of establishment of the AfCFTA was not achieved; the dream of our leaders was still very much alive.

Another historic moment was witnessed on 21st March 2018, during the 10th African Union Extra Ordinary Summit

held in Kigali, Rwanda. A record forty-four Member States signed the AfCFTA Treaty after it was open for signature. This was indeed an overwhelming endorsement of the Agreement by Member States. The momentum was sustained up-to the 31st AU Summit in June, 2018 in Nouakchott, Mauritania with an extra five signatures. The number increased to fifty two following more signatures during the 32nd Ordinary Session of the African Union Summit held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in February 2019.

On 4th July 2019, in Niamey, Niger, the 12th Extraordinary Summit on AfCFTA launched the operationalisation phase of the Agreement. It is during the Summit that Ghana was confirmed the host of the AfCFTA Secretariat. The number of signatures to the Agreement also increased to fifty four. This in any way is not a mean feat, having come barely fifteen months since the Agreement was open for signature.

Events Leading to the Launch of the AfCFTA

In October 2008, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East Africa Community (EAC), Southern African Development Community (SADC) Tripartite Summit agreed to establish a Free Trade Area comprising of twenty six Member States. At that time, the Member States were looking at the benefits of a Tripartite arrangement through the elements of market economies with a combined population of 530 million people and a total GDP of US\$630 billion. The figure represented more than half of the output of Africa's economies. This development galvanised the interest of the continent's policy makers towards the creation of a Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA). Trade Ministers, during their 6th African Union Ordinary Session in November 2010 in Kigali, Rwanda, recommended the hastening of the CFTA. Since 2012, the African Union embarked on strengthening the Regional Economic Communities with the aim of having a strong and robust continental platform where trade in goods and services would take place sans the

traditional non-tariff barriers. It is no wonder that news of the happenings at the January 2012 Summit were received with pessimism by the rest of the world who thought that the geographically constituted Regional Economic Communities (RECS) would not open up their markets to the greater continental entity.

That pessimism was gradually replaced with hope as more and more Member States continued to sign the Treaty, domesticating it and eventually ratifying it. The speed with which the twenty two Member States ratified the treaty was indeed remarkable.

What is Africa Continental Free Trade Area?

The AfCFTA is one of the African Union's flagship projects of Agenda 2063 which the AU Summit approved as an urgent initiative that would have immediate benefits to the Africans. AfCFTA is expected to positively influence socio-economic development of the continent. The initiative is also envisaged to enhance confidence and commitment of Africans as owners and drivers of Agenda 2063. (UNECA Regional Integration and Trade Division. Africa Trade Policy Centre (2018-01)

With a population of more than 1.2 billion from fifty five Member States, the AfCFTA will be the second largest free trade area after the World Trade Organisation. It is estimated that the continent will witness a population increase to approximately 2.5 billion by the year 2050. The continent's combined Gross Domestic Product is expected to grow to about US\$3.4 trillion by 2050. The Economic Commission for Africa estimates an increase of intra-African trade by 52.3% by 2022 if import duties are eliminated. It is projected that the doubling of intra-Africa trade by 2020 as envisaged under BIAT through substantial tariff reduction will promote manufacturing. It is worth noting that the net income at the continental level is likely to increase by about US\$2.8billion per annum if tariffs on intra-African trade are eliminated. It is no wonder that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has termed the establishment



AU Heads of State and Government at the 12th Extraordinary Summit on AfCFTA – Niamey, Niger.

of the free trade zone a potential economic game changer.

The Continental Free Trade Area will create a single market for the goods and services and free movement of business people and investments. Member States will have expanded markets of their areas of competitive advantage, while at the same time provide a wider variety of goods to their citizens. The Treaty will also bring closer Continental Customs Union and African Common Market.

Projected benefits from the AfCFTA

The operationalisation of the AfCFTA has set grounds for the preferential trading arrangements to be effected. This means that we are likely to witness the benefits sooner rather than later. A good number of African countries have for many years depended on extractive commodities such as oil and minerals as their economic mainstay, with 75% of their exports destined to extra African markets and less than 40 percent within the continent. The fluctuating prices of these commodities together with dependence on single commodity have in some instances threatened the stability of such economies. AfCFTA is projected to encourage those countries to diversify their economies to include agriculture and manufacturing. These two sectors are labour intensive thus will in the long

run provide jobs which will ease the ever increasing youth unemployment problem being witnessed in the continent.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are also geared to benefit from the AfCFTA through tapping into regional exports while at the same time use the same platform to expand into overseas markets. Further, AfCFTA will provide forward and backward linkages in value chains between smaller and larger manufacturers in the regions. The SMEs will therefore be guaranteed markets while the larger manufacturers will be assured of inputs at reasonable prices creating a win- win situation. African women will also have something to smile about as the AfCFTA will introduce simplified trade regimes which will in the long run encourage them to shift to formal channels of trade. This will protect our women who form about 70% of informal cross border traders from tremendous challenges they currently face in line of their business namely; harassment, confiscation of their wares and even violence.

From a multilateral perspective, the AfCFTA will provide Africa with a strategic platform to negotiate trade agreements with the rest of the world. This will ensure that the continent gets the best deals. The UN Agenda 2030 is also going to receive a boost through AfCFTA. Most of the benefits to be accrued from the Agreement

will directly contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals; 2, 3, 8, 9, and 17; food security, affordable access to health services, decent work and economic growth, promotion of industry and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development respectively.

The operationalisation of the Agreement leaves us with the responsibility of ensuring that it takes off and is sustained for the above benefits to be realised. As a tool for private enterprises, our leaders have played their part in midwifing the process. It is now time for all other stakeholders to market the product to the target group with the objective of ensuring the AfCFTA dream stays alive.

The potential benefits of the AfCFTA should be the drive for us to continue embracing the idea of integration. The speed and vigour that our leaders have pushed this Agreement is phenomenal, especially at a time when other regions in the world are finding it tough to hold together. Nationalistic narrative has in the recent times crowded international trade environment leading to what some may describe as the beginning of the end of multilateralism. I urge our leaders not to belabour their decision to establish a free trade area. It is a good thing for us, and as such, we should marshal all our efforts to ensure that it takes off and is sustained.

THE BIG 4 AGENDA: MAKING MANUFACTURING WORK IN KENYA



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The Big 4 Agenda is the main focus of the third Medium Term Plan of Kenya's Vision 2030. It mainly focuses on food security, affordable housing, manufacturing and affordable healthcare as key pillars for Kenya's social and economic development. This article focuses on manufacturing Sector and analyzes key policies and implementation environment required for the manufacturing agenda to work.

According to a report by Parliamentary Budget Office (2018) manufacturing is the most important for job creation because of its strong forward and backward linkages with other sectors of the economy. Besides processing of food the sector produces agro-processing products, textiles, leather, construction materials and machinery. In Kenya, manufacturing is dominated by Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) that are characterized by low skilled workforce.

The report points out that the sector's contribution to GDP had declined between 2013 and 2017. In 2013, the sector contributed 10.7 percent of GDP but this declined progressively to 8.4 percent as at 2017. The sector's real value added rose by a paltry 0.2 percent in 2017 compared to a growth of 5.6 per cent in 2013. How then can the country reverse this trend and achieve positive growth in the manufacturing sector?

Four prerequisites for manufacturing and

consequently industrialization stand out. One of these prerequisites is a functioning agriculture. Besides offering food security, agricultural surplus provides raw materials for processing and manufacturing industries. Processed food products can be stored for longer thus leading to food security. Without surplus from agriculture, manufacturing lacks raw materials and a country has to rely on importation.

For agricultural production to be realized as a source of raw materials for manufacturing, land has to be availed. However, arable land is diminishing in Kenya today. The Sessional paper no. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism laid foundation for development of highlands for agricultural production with the aim of guaranteeing food security for Kenyans. This accelerated growth of agriculture and population increase in these areas as more food became available. The policy was however not complemented by a land policy to protect arable land within the highlands from subdivision. Privatization of government land became policy in Kenya and land set aside for agriculture was subdivided and given to landless people. This policy became assimilated by the people and it is not uncommon these days for people to encroach on government forests with the hope of subdivision to individual ownership someday. Productive land from the highlands has been subdivided to unproductive pieces. More worrying is the taking over of the small pieces and previous coffee farms by what is being currently referred to as concrete jungle around urban centres.

Agriculture provides raw materials for manufacturing but productive land is required for its success. Sound land policies are required to support agriculture to enable the sector produce materials for manufacturing especially in agro-processing and textiles sectors. The country needs to reconsider land tenure system and land subdivision. Maybe it is time to consider land consolidation in the high potential areas and transfer of towns from high yielding to less yielding areas. Individual land ownership needs to cease to be a priority and government ought to shift policy to discourage subdivision of

land to uneconomic pieces in order to have sufficient land for production of surplus food for the processing and manufacturing sector.

Good crop and animal husbandry coupled with reduction in overreliance on rain fed agriculture can provide surplus produce from agriculture and support the manufacturing sector. Providing funds for revitalizing agricultural production for agro-processing crops like cotton will increasingly become a requirement for the revamped textile sector. Additional funds for agricultural extension services within counties may have to be provided by the national government to reinvigorate this vital bloodline of the economy. Cotton growing, wool, silk and animal leather production for the textile and leather industries can be a good starting point to provide raw materials needed to meet production requirements following His Excellency the President's directive on revamping of both sectors.

The second prerequisite for manufacturing is availability of labour force. Kenya as a country has a huge population of educated but unemployed youth. This may not necessarily mean that they are qualified. We have some very rare skills and also no specialization among the youth. The ability to transform youth unemployment into vibrant labour force by the Government will not only depend on setting up Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVETs) centres but also on encouraging technical specialization among the Kenyan workforce, which is very important for growth of the manufacturing industry. TVET institutions will create more training opportunities for youth, and not just limit them to university education, hence increasing their employability, creativity and innovation. Development of a standardized revised curriculum for tertiary institutions that meets the requirements of modern day integrated technologies and posting of qualified teachers to deliver the curriculum will also form a base for development of skill sets among the youth and enable them play a bigger role in manufacturing.

Creativity and innovation is the third prerequisite of technological advancement. New and efficient methods of production



of goods and provision of services are required to offer any manufacturing entity an edge in a dynamic environment. Civilizations that adapted to changes in their environment survived better when faced with challenges as they offered solutions to problems that faced them. The government has tried to give the youth incentives and encouraged innovation. However, not much has been done in protection of those innovations. Young innovators continue to discover new innovations but these end up being modified and implemented by other countries and multinationals. Our technical institutions and universities continue to be over reliant on academic qualifications and minimum entry points. Some young innovators who have made some discoveries in the past have been subjected to arrest and prosecution. The country needs to reverse this trend and encourage innovation outside classrooms. Those who make discoveries that can lead to better technologies in whatever sector, manufacturing included, can be encouraged to do so through a simple and readily available carefully crafted and institutionalized system of copyright and patenting, to protect such technologies and grow them in our manufacturing sector to foster growth of the sector.

The fourth prerequisite is market economy. Kenya has been over reliant on importation of cheap goods, some of them substandard and contrabands. While the latter can be and are being dealt with by multi-agency security agencies of the government, reducing importation and encouraging local production of goods is a key issue in reversing the skewed balance of trade. Marketing Kenyan products in the region and abroad, improving quality of goods and exporting processed goods other than raw materials can boost manufacturing sector by providing capital that can be ploughed back to investment in the sector among others.

Kenya's economy may be strong and diversified but according to Onyango (2017) in KIPPRA Discussion Paper No. 189 titled *Implications of Trade Facilitation on Foreign Direct Investments in Kenya*, Kenya's Foreign Direct Investment performance has been

rated poorly. The report attributes this to prevailing infrastructural, regulatory and security related constraints which raise the cost of production and scare away investment opportunities. The report recommends that in addition to reducing international trade costs including transport costs, deepening internet use and reducing average import tariffs are equally important. Kenya should enhance efforts in implementing targeted trade facilitation measures with a view to deepening integration in global trade and production networks, hence foreign investments in the country to boost the manufacturing sector.

It is difficult to conclude this article without looking at the critical role played by the mining sector in providing raw materials for manufacturing. Kenya has made strides as far as encouraging foreign direct investment in the mining sector largely because of lack of capacity and funds to invest in mining especially at the initial stages before actual extraction of minerals. However, foreign companies export raw minerals and income from mining and the country does not benefit as it would have if the minerals underwent beneficiation within the country. Kenya needs to invest in mining and training to build capacity for mining and raw material extraction, processing and manufacturing of goods using our extracted minerals. This will provide goods for export and resultant foreign exchange, provide employment to Kenyans and build our wealth as a nation.

In conclusion, a sound land policy provides the foundation for a good agriculture policy whose implementation leads to provision of surplus for the manufacturing sector. To effectively attain the latter however requires skills and competence generation among Kenya's labour force, a shift from raw material export to export of processed and finished goods, and a market economy supported by a balanced bilateral and multilateral relationship between Kenya and other countries. Lastly, there is need to improve and reduce cost of transport, water and electricity thus sustain and increase the competitiveness of Kenyan goods locally and internationally.

EVOLUTION OF VETERINARY SERVICES IN KENYA



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Veterinary care is one of the key services which support livestock development in any country and this article serves to inform the readers about the historical perspective of this important service since pre-independent Kenya.

Veterinary services in Kenya can be traced back to pre-independence era when the white settlers imported exotic breeds of cattle to Kenya. The introduction of exotic breeds of cattle encountered serious disease challenges that the colonial government had to establish the then Department of Veterinary Services (VSD) in 1890. It also became necessary to set up other critical veterinary/livestock institutions to support the activities of VSD. Among the first supporting institutions to be set up by the colonial government was the Veterinary Research Laboratories in 1910. This was followed by the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) in 1925; the Animal Husbandry Research Station, Naivasha in 1935; the Central Artificial Insemination Station in 1946 and in 1958 the Kenya Dairy Board to regulate dairy marketing.

Between the early 1930s and the mid-1960s, the provision of clinical and advisory services was in the hands of private veterinarians (settlers) and almost entirely involved servicing commercial ranches and dairy farms. The VSD was mainly responsible for providing regulatory services in these areas. Until the mid-1960s, public sector veterinary responsibilities were predominantly associated with the prevention of notifiable diseases outside the commercial

farming areas.

With the formulation and coming into force of the Swynnerton Plan of 1954 (implemented up to 1963), which championed land consolidation while allowing Africans to keep cross-bred cattle as well as engage in commercial agriculture, it became necessary to expand and upscale the animal health services provision in Kenya. In an effort to encourage dairy development, the VSD decided to provide some services, mainly tick control and subsidized artificial insemination. This support had a great positive impact on the 'smallholder' dairy industry.

At independence in 1963, many white settler farmers and private veterinarians opted to return to their country, selling off their farms and dairy herds to Kenyans as well as the government. As a young independent nation, the new administration set out to chart her development path bringing together Kenyan citizens, the settlers who opted to stay behind as well as friendly nations and institutions. A decision was taken to transfer the responsibility of providing services of a 'private goods' nature, such as clinical services, temporarily to the public sector through the VSD, offered either free or heavily subsidized. This was accompanied by significant expansion of training and the deployment of both professional veterinarians and para-professionals. Major successes were achieved in the control of epizootic and trans-boundary animal diseases such as rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP). According to Chema and Gathuma paper of 1999, by 1988, personnel costs had escalated to over 80% of the recurrent budget, leaving little for operational costs. This necessitated a policy change.

In mid 1980s, the Bretton Woods institutions were engaging the government to undertake a series of far reaching reforms including market liberalization, privatization and full cost recovery of services rendered in what was referred to as the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) in an effort to prop up the declining economy.

In response the government instituted a number of measures which included, putting an embargo on the recruitment of veterinary/technical staff while at the same time exploring new models for animal health delivery that would be adapted to the

prevailing financial reality. With the broad-based market reforms and the scaling down of government expenditures, the private sector was expected to play a greater role in this field. In the meantime, the government veterinarians and para-veterinary professionals remained deployed in the field but rendering services at full cost recovery. The numbers started declining due to departures, retirements and other causes including natural attritions.

The private sector, as expected, responded appropriately to the change in policy. The Kenya Veterinary Association (KVA) launched a privatization scheme (the Kenya Veterinary Association Privatization Scheme) in 1994 to provide members with credit to set up private practices. The first phase of the scheme (1994-1996) was rated a success, with 100% loan repayments. The second phase of the project (from 1997) was characterized by a low number of loan applications, which increased the cost of loan administration per unit. There was some defaulting in loan repayments during this phase. The private veterinary practice took root in the high rainfall, intensive farming areas, mainly attributed to the demand for the services by the farmers and relatively higher level of awareness of the government's shift in policy. The same was not the case in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL), where community-based animal health workers (CAHWs) played a prominent role in providing animal health services.

Evolution of Community-based AHW

The ASAL areas of Kenya are characterized by poor infrastructure, harsh climate, low household incomes, and low literacy levels. Here, pastoralists keep predominantly indigenous breeds of animals under either pastoral or agro-pastoral production systems. Qualified veterinary personnel have not set up private practices here, given the cost of establishment and the low demand for these services.

In an attempt to improve animal healthcare and mitigate some of the adverse consequences of liberalization, an alternative system of service delivery involving dispersed, active and accessible network of local service providers at community level was established. These were CAHWs or 'Trained Livestock Keepers' as they were called. The CAHWs

were selected from the communities and equipped with skills to enable them provide appropriate, quick, reliable and cost effective extension services. This cadre was expected to enhance disease surveillance, link nomadic communities to public service providers, and act as a conduit to development in the area. CAHWs' training and capacity building was undertaken by Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in areas that required enhancement of veterinary services, but because of the ad hoc nature of the undertaking, training was haphazard, uncoordinated, unregulated and not standardized.

The enactment of the Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para – Professionals Act 2011 has however, brought a new scenario especially in the ASALs in which the services of CAHWs were heavily relied upon. The Act stipulates that for one to render any services touching on animal health, one must be registered with the Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB). The registration requirements make it very difficult for CAHWs, majority of whose training cannot attain the threshold prescribed by the Act. The Act was introduced, among other things, to streamline and regulate the industry which had been infiltrated by quacks and which had made disease management difficult.

Current set up of the Veterinary Services

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 distinguishes two levels of governance; the national and county, the two levels being distinct and inter-dependent. In the new set up, a number of functions and responsibilities were devolved to the counties while some were retained at the national government level. In the veterinary domain, all operational aspects of animal health service provision were devolved to the counties, leaving the national government to deal mainly with policy, setting standards



Vaccination of goats in Kenya.

and issues to do with international trade and protocols (DVS is the focal person and a delegate to the World Organization for Animal Health).

In terms of staff, all the forty seven counties inherited the veterinary personnel who were discharging the various duties at the respective counties at the time of promulgation of the Constitution. At that point in time, the veterinary personnel: farmer ratio was approximately 1:2,500. In the medium to high potential areas, private practitioners play a big role in the provision of veterinary services. The Constitution gives the county governments the authority to recruit personnel as per their needs.

FERMENTED MILK: THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MURSIK

It is important to acknowledge from the onset that throughout global, regional, national and local history of the world, the interaction of human beings, through the exchange of language, art, food, music, dance and societal structures has improved relations amongst people. Cultural exchange is actually credited for promoting new thinking based on better knowledge and understanding of each other. Cultural appreciation helps to cement people from different cultures, genders, races, religions, creeds, generations, civilizations, ethnicity and professional backgrounds.

Food is an important aspect of cultural heritage and national identity. It can connect us to people and places, bringing friends and families together. In addition, food habits, such as whether you should eat all of the food on your plate vary across the globe. Traditional cuisine is passed down from one generation to the next, as it also operates as an expression of cultural identity and preferences. Therefore at an individual level, people grow up freely drinking and eating foods from various



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STATE DEPARTMENT FOR IMMIGRATION

cultures and traditions. Thus on a larger scale, food is an important part of culture.

People connect to their cultural or ethnic group through similar food patterns. Immigrants often use food as a means of retaining their cultural identity. People

from different cultural backgrounds eat different foods. The ingredients, methods of preparation, preservation techniques, and types of food eaten at different meals vary among cultures. The areas in which families live and where their ancestors originated influence food likes and dislikes. For example traditionally fermented milk preferences result in patterns of food choices within a cultural or regional group. Fermented milk is selected with attention to physical needs; and the values or beliefs society attaches to the milk items define what families within a cultural group they belong.

Milk is considered one of the most widely consumed proteins in Africa, and thus fermentation is utilized to provide a long-lasting alternative for preserving the product and improving the nutritional quality, digestibility, safety and nutrient value of milk. Fermentation as a process has been used for years in sub Saharan Africa as a way of preserving milk and other foods in a harsh climate where it can be difficult to keep them

fresh. In addition, it helps to provide tasty foods during dry seasons when fresh milk may not be readily available.

Fermented dairy foods in East Africa generally tend to be homemade using age-old recipes and techniques handed down from one generation to the next. Milk is a mark of power in terms of social prestige; as the milk usually comes from cows, sheep, goats or camels. The fermentation tends to be spontaneous because of the micro-organisms that are in the raw milk, but it always almost often begins with sifting-out debris that may be found during milking process.

In the Kenyan context the use and the production of fermented milk is popular among many ethnic groups. Every group has their technique of producing fermented milk, and the variation is based on the location of the tribal communities and different production process. The *mursik* for instance is a traditional fermented milk product, made through spontaneous fermentation of raw milk at ambient temperature using a calabash or a special gourd. The *mursik* is basically a traditionally fermented milk variant of the Kalenjin people of Kenya. It is usually made from goat or cow milk, which is fermented in a specially designed gourd locally known as sotet. The gourd is prepared by lining with soot harvested from specific tree species found within the locality. *Mursik* is taken as a delicacy by the Kalenjin community, as it is believed to aid in the prevention of constipation as well as the prevention of kidney ailments.

The Kalenjin community lives primarily in Kenya. They are an ethnic grouping of eight culturally and linguistically related groups, that is, the Kipsigis, Nandi, Tugen, Keiyo, Marakwet, Pokot (sometimes called the Suk), Sabaot (who live in the Mount Elgon region, overlapping the Kenya/Uganda border), and the Terik. Their present-day homeland is Kenya's Western highlands and the Rift Valley.

The preparation of *mursik* requires knowledge and expertise. Culturally speaking, this unique dairy product is recognized for its nutritional value and prized by athletes, most of whom have been drinking it since childhood. In general, whole milk is first boiled and poured in a gourd, and left-over fermented milk acting as a starter culture for the new fermentation process to be added. These components are mixed well before the gourd is sealed and left to ferment for about five days in room temperature. Some days before the milk is treated, a small branch of an Itet tree (*Senna didymobotrya*) is debarked

and allowed to dry. One end of this stick is first burned in a fire and then rubbed on the inner surface of a cleaned gourd. This is repeated severally until the gourd is fully coated inside with charcoal dust.

This process reduces the porosity of the gourd and improves the flavour. Some Kalenjin groups also add small quantities of blood obtained from pricking a vein in the neck region of a healthy bull, and from which fibrin has been removed by gentle stirring. Addition of blood can impact the microbial metabolism, as iron is an important co-factor for a number of essential cellular processes. This variant is believed to be rich in iron and protein and was given to women who had just delivered or warriors who were wounded in battle. It is shaken well before drinking, to ensure that a uniformly thick emulsion is formed. In some households fermented milk is consumed several times daily with a cornmeal mushy grits (*ugali*).



Mursik being served

The elaboration of the cultural significance of mursik focuses on social values, meanings and beliefs and also on dietary requirements and nutritional values. The mursik is a drink of choice in the Rift Valley region, especially in Kericho, Bomet, Nandi, Uasin Gishu and Elgeyo Marakwet counties and it has become synonymous with many cultural events of triumphant celebrations. The traditionally fermented milk is a rare cuisine that is an integral part of the Kalenjin preference, culture and heritage. Believed to be hundreds of years old, mursik is thought to have started as a way of preserving milk during a glut in production. This is the drink that has been popularized by Kenyan athletics heroes, politicians, technocrats, leaders and other greater achievers who routinely receive a sip of the traditional drink on return from what is considered as special duty.

Mursik is also an anti-pyretic food and as such those who regularly consume it rarely complain of having a fever. Mursik also aids in weight loss since the body does not produce specific enzymes meant to digest milk. The preparation and consumption of mursik provides, moreover, a material means for expressing the more abstract significance of social systems and cultural values. The cultural significance of mursik is deep; it may be argued that what people are prepared to take inside their system reflects their social identities, and their membership of social groups. To view eating habits as a matter of culture is to understand that they are a product of codes of conduct and the structure of social relationships of the society in which they occur.

The Kalenjin has been a conservative community. Despite the modernization, the Kalenjins have preserved their cultural identity and still keep their traditional tools up to date. Hence in the local perspective fermented milk for the Kalenjin is considered one of the most important elements in defining ideological, ethnic, political and social barriers or, on the contrary, one of the most utilized means for getting to preserve their cultures, mix civilizations and attempt to create an intercultural approach. The cultural significance of mursik is seen as a mechanism for detecting ethnic, cultural and social identity. Mursik is perhaps the initial means of coming into contact with the real original Kalenjin people, given that consuming the mursik seems easier, at least apparently than learning their language.

Mursik as a traditional cuisine is thus crucial in underscoring the differences between groups, cultures and social classes, and is used to reinforce group identity, to separate and differentiate “us” from the “others”. In conclusion the food choices made by people, either as individuals or as a group, can reveal views, passions, background knowledge, assumptions and personalities.

Traditional cuisines in modern society are very important to keep culture alive. Culturally interrogating what one eats defines who one is and is not. Finally a close inspection of fermentation practices reveals an abundance of information about individuals and groups including the economic, political, social and cultural significance of mursik to a given society. A sip of the fermented milk to the Kalenjin society goes beyond food because through a meal, people can socialize, build stronger bonds, cooperate, work in teams and help the whole community and the state to develop.

THE DILEMMA OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION



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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

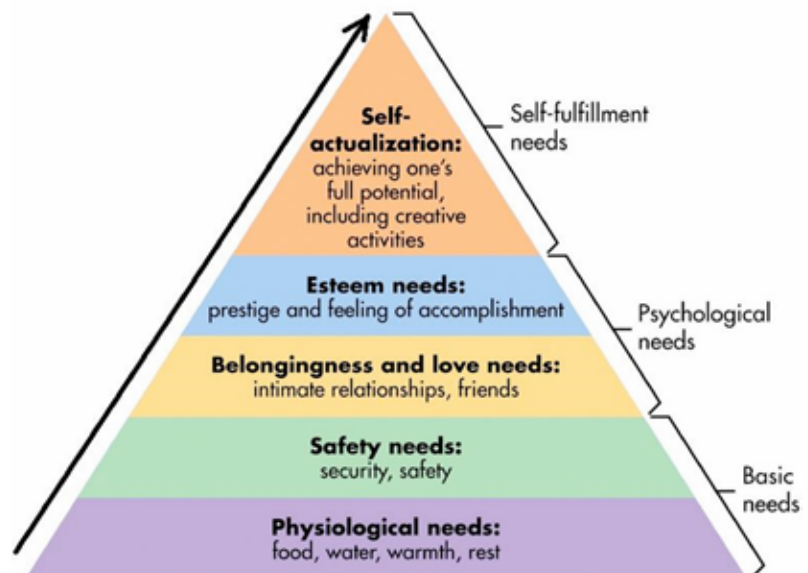
Civilization can be defined as an advanced state of human society in which a high level of culture, science, industry and government has been reached. Many different elements must come together before a community develops to the level of sophistication referred to as civilization. This requires food production to be efficient enough for a community to be engaged in more specialized activities such as creating settlements that can be classified as towns. Food falls in the lower category of human needs as advanced by Abraham Maslow who introduced the concept of hierarchy of human needs. Maslow theorized that human needs lower down in the hierarchy must be satisfied before individuals can attend to needs higher up. From the bottom of the hierarchy upwards, the needs are: physiological, safety, love and belonging, esteem and self-actualization. This five-stage model can be divided into deficiency needs and growth needs. The first four levels are often referred to as deficiency needs and the top level is known as growth or being needs. Maslow initially stated that individuals must satisfy lower level deficiency needs before progressing on to meet higher level growth needs. However, he later clarified that satisfaction of a need is not an “all-or-none” phenomenon, admitting that his earlier statements may have given “the false impression that a need must be satisfied 100 percent before the next need emerges”

The agrarian revolution, which was critical to human civilization, eventually gave way to industrial revolution where man employed mechanized equipment to increase production, modes of production as well as value addition to the agricultural produce. These developments provided food security which has a direct impact to population growth. Historically, the physiological needs were classified as being food, clothing and shelter in that order. This has since been extended to breakdown food component into food and water with clothing being reflected as warmth while shelter is now reflected as rest as captioned in the below figure. From the Maslow theory, man endeavours to fulfil the lower level deficiency needs, though not 100%, before moving to fulfil higher deficiency needs. Further, different people have their deficiency needs met at different levels. Safety needs which rank higher in the deficiency needs involves desire for control and order in their lives. One of the basic security and safety need is financial security, which refers to the peace of mind one feels when they aren’t worried about their income being enough to cover their expenses. It also means that one has enough money saved to cover emergencies and their future financial goals. Among the strategies of attaining financial security is engaging in investment.

Some of the available investment options in Kenya include real estate.

Agricultural production requires arable land and enough rainfall. Kenya is divided into different geographical regions some with arable land and in receipt of sufficient rainfall while others do not receive sufficient rainfall even if they could be having arable land. One geographical area endowed with arable land and which receives sufficient rainfall is Kiambu County, which borders the following counties; Nairobi City, Kajiado, Nakuru, Nyandarua, Muranga and Machakos. The development in Kiambu County will be used to illustrate the civilization dilemma.

Kiambu County, due to its proximity to Nairobi City County, has seen an influx of people working in the City seeking alternative accommodation in view of rising rental and property prices in Nairobi City County. This has presented an investment opportunity in the real estate sector in Kiambu County. In the early years after independence, Kiambu County was largely an agricultural county engaging in both subsistence and cash crop farming. However, unfavourable market and policies saw large numbers of the populace abandon cash crop farming citing low or lack of profitability. Therefore, the opportunities provided by the real estate sector were more than welcome



Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs



Map of Kiambu County

in Kiambu County. A significant number of those who have sufficient resources or means of raising resources engage in construction of houses for rental and sale. On the other hand, some of those not sufficiently endowed with resources opt to sell portions of their land to engage either in real estate development on their remaining land or simply for survival.

Development in real estates in Kiambu County continues to reduce the available

arable land to support the growing population with subsistence farming thus pointing to probable food insecurity in the County and probably by extension in the Country. Unless measures are put in place to address the escalating food insecurity, there is likelihood that the County and by extension the Country would be forced to source for food from other countries thus posing a bigger security challenge. One of the probable remedies would be to take the painful decision to pull down the real estate development in Kiambu County and similar food basket counties in Kenya and replace them with large scale agricultural farms. Residents of such counties can then be moved to central locations with high rise or gated community residential development. Residents of such counties could also be relocated to less arable counties such as Kajiado or Machakos and could be ferried to the City and Kiambu County through light gauge railway networks. The Kiambu County government had made attempts towards stopping further conversion of large agricultural land into real estate's but without much success since

alternative income generation ventures and solutions were not provided.

From the above situational analysis, it can be deduced that meeting human needs higher in the hierarchical order, which is considered as advancement of civilization, has the inadvertent consequence of threatening human civilization by denying it the very basic human needs therefore raising the civilization dilemma. Just like building a tower requires a strong foundation whose integrity is key to its sustenance and stability, human civilization requires and depends on a strong foundation, which is the provision of enough and quality food that will ensure a healthy population to carry on with other aspects of civilization. To address the civilization dilemma, civilization should broaden its scope to always retain a focus on its critical foundation more so in the current information, communication and technology revolution phase, which has even produced synthetic and genetically modified food, which pose a danger to the human body thus reducing life expectancy.

TEMPERAMENT



COL S G WAIREGI

KENYA ARMY

The human personality is highly complex and endowed with amazing traits, which defines the character of every person in existence. Amongst these is the nature of a temperament trait. Temperament is the combination of mental, physical and emotional traits of a person, natural predisposition, unusual

personal attitude or nature as manifested by peculiarities of feeling temper actions. It is often with disinclination to conventional rules or restraints. Temperament is the combination of the cardinal humours and relative proportion that determine physical and mental constitution. On employment, the third person a person meets after his parents and teachers is the employer, the leader or the spouse. A leader has a great influence on their subjects. Employees may love their jobs because of the encouragements and attitude of their bosses. In order for the leader to be emulated and handle interpersonal relationship well, he must understand his own personal temperament and that of those under him. There are four temperaments Sanguine, Choleric, Phlegmatic and Melancholy.

The Sanguine or popular is the temperament of the person full of warmth and vigour. He is a carefree; never worries about the future or the past, receptive to nature and external impressions, easily touch the heart and has an immediate and generous response. The sanguine soldier has poor

concentration and cannot stick to a single activity for a long time. He is completely disorganized and a late comer because he wastes time talking when he should be working. He is also forgetful, fickle and irresponsible and only realizes a very low percentage of his potential. The training of the sanguine is comparatively easy despite requirement of supervision to finish and executed his work carefully. He should never be allowed to leave his work unfinished. This soldier is cooperative with others in a group. He communicates skilfully, verbally and nonverbally, and is very perceptive and sensitive to others moods and feelings. He learns and works very well in-group situations and on a one-to-one basis. He is a peer helper because of his skills and his friends often want to talk with him because of the sound advice he gives them. In the Training of a Sanguine soldier, the following must be observed: the soldier must be taught to practice self-denial especially by subduing the senses. Perseverance at work and observance of order must be emphasised continually. The soldier must

be under strict supervision and guidance. He must be carefully guided against bad company, because he can easily be seduced. If disciplined, and motivated, Sanguine are usually bright but if indisciplined, they have short interest span and anything can be a distraction. Concentration for long period is difficult for them.

The Choleric or powerful is a person on fire, active and practical; He poses a lively personality capable of standing up to the toughest challenges. He feels self-sufficient and is inclined to act independently because of his analytical mind. He tends to be opinionated, categorical and critical of their leaders, fellow soldiers, workers and family members. He is confident in making decisions for others as well as for himself. The Choleric is a self-starter and motivates others. The Choleric Soldier is adventurous, determined, outspoken, strong-willed and competitive. Choleric are of great benefit to their surroundings because of their ability. On the other hand, the choleric can act as dynamite in private, public and cause great disturbance. For this reason, it is necessary to pay special attention to the training of the Choleric, which is difficult but fruitful. In training of a Choleric soldier, the following points should be observed: the Choleric should be encouraged so that he can apply his good talents to the best advantage. Choleric can be very proud and conceited. In the training, the trainer must be patient, calm, and allow the Choleric to cool off and then pursue him to accept guidance in order to correct his faults and bring out the good in him. In the leadership of the choleric soldier, one must place high ideas before him; appeal to his good will, his sense of honour, his abhorrence of the vulgar, his temporal and eternal welfare; influence him voluntarily to correct his faults and develop his good qualities. Cholerics are clever as a rule but not brilliant. They like the group or team related work. They may not be good spellers, because they skim over things so quickly. They are adept at speed working and have curious minds. They are practical oriented and like to know where everything fits in the main scheme of things. They may have a difficult time concentrating on anything that reminds them of other goals or projects and are usually not neat.

The Phlegmatic or peaceful are slow to act and slow to anger and only explode when subjected to extremely high pressure. They are good natured, pleasant and content persons who rarely reveal their true nature and their feelings. When inspired, they act with unhurried excellence and style. They

do praise worth job of what they undertake, but as spectators faced with some danger or effort, they tend to be cautious and self-protective. When the moment of triumph or conquest arrives, however, they do not hesitate to push to the front of the line to receive reward. They are good listeners and they give advice only when asked. They plan their work from the beginning and are dependable soldiers. They have emotional weakness of lack of self-confidence. They are pessimistic, fearful and worried. The Phlegmatic soldier is thoughtful, controlled, adaptable, attentive and diplomatic. He responds well to collective training as they do on one-to one. The training of phlegmatic soldiers is very difficult, because external influence has little effect upon them and internal personal motives are lacking. In the training, the following points should be observed; it is necessary to explain everything to them repeatedly, so that at least some impression may be made to last, and

and deep personality, the melancholy soldier is easy to spot. A soldier possessing these characteristics might find it easier to learn, either on his own or in a group. In the treatment of the melancholic special attention must be given to the following points: it is necessary to have a sympathetic understanding of the melancholic without which, great mistakes cannot be avoided. It is necessary to gain the confidence of the melancholic person by giving him a good example in everything and by manifesting an unselfish and sincere love for him. One must always encourage him. Friendly advice and patience with his slow actions give him courage and vigour. It is well to keep him always busy, but not overburden him with work. Melancholies take everything to heart and are very sensitive; they are in great danger of overworking themselves. Finally, in the training of a melancholic Soldier, special care must be taken to be always kind and friendly, to encourage and keep him busy.



to accustom them by patience and charity to follow strictly a well-planned rule of life. The application of corporal punishment is less dangerous in training of phlegmatic soldiers; it is much more beneficial to them than to other soldiers. Phlegmatic can be good soldiers if their procrastination does not catch up with them. They need a series of short-term assignments rather than long-term projects.

Melancholies are perfectionists and have analytical abilities, with the tendency to be self-sufficient. They are loyal and faithful but do not have many friends because it is difficult for them to take the initiative in making friends. They prefer other soldiers initiating and are cautious. Melancholies are most responsible because of their perfectionist nature which does not permit neglecting obligations or abandoning those who defend them. They are self-disciplined people and they finish what they have undertaken. They prepare their work by analysing, memorizing and practicing it in a mastery and professional manner because they are gifted people. With a detailed, orderly, persistent, respectful

They are usually good soldiers who enjoy learning. They have inquisitive minds, and if well trained, will have super work habits as are blessed with keen retentive memory. They have an amazing concentration regardless of the mess, interruptions or noise going around them.

In conclusion, after knowing the four basic temperaments, an excellent leader or commander in his leadership is called upon to maintain good works in dealing with different temperament. Dealing with such divergent temperaments is not an easy task. Marked diversities of disposition and character frequently exist in the same regiment with persons of varied temperaments should who associate together. When this is the case, each member of the team should sacredly regard the feelings and respect the rights of others. By this means mutual consideration and forbearance will be cultivated, prejudices be softened and rough points of character smoothed. Harmony may be secured, and the blending of the varied temperament may be a benefit to each.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE

The success of any organisation depends on how well its membership work as a team towards the achievement of set goals. Teamwork is fostered by discipline among other factors, without which organisations may not function properly. It is vital for several individuals to work together harmoniously towards the accomplishment of organisational objectives.

In the military, discipline acts as the backbone of its structure in the maintenance and regulation of working relations among its members. The word discipline comes from a Latin word 'disciplīna' meaning "to teach" and various scholars have defined discipline as follows: Robbins (1982) refers to discipline as "a condition in the organization when employees conduct themselves in accordance with the organization's rules and standards of acceptable behaviour". According to Collins Birmingham University English Language Dictionary (1987), "discipline is the practices of making people obey strict rules of behaviour and of punishing them when they do not obey them". Werther and Davis (1989) define discipline as "management action to encourage compliance with organizational standards". According to William R. Spriegel, "Discipline is the force that prompts an individual or group to observe rules, regulations and procedures that are deemed necessary to the attainment of an objective."

According to numerous dictionaries, discipline is stated as:

1. "Training that is expected to produce a specific character or pattern of behaviour, especially training that produces moral or mental improvement".
2. "Controlled behaviour resulting from disciplinary training".
3. "A systematic method to obtain obedience".
4. "A state of order based upon submission to rules and authority".
5. "To train by instruction and control".

From the foregoing explanations, the term discipline thus entails orderly conduct of affairs in an institution by compliance to set rules, regulations and procedures through training which inculcates self-control, character, and efficiency. The training develops, moulds, strengthens, character and perfects mental faculties to enable willing acceptance and obedience to authority in the pursuit of stated goals. In view of the preceding explanation, military discipline can be described as a structured approach to activities in a command where the troops abide by the guidelines and procedures as laid out by the military establishment.

When members of a military establishment disregard the laid down rules, regulations and procedures; they are deemed to be indisciplined and are liable to prescribed corrective actions. Such breaches range from minor, major to serious/grievous infringements and are due to varying reasons. There are different categories and types of discipline as will be discussed subsequently.



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KENYA ARMY

Categories of Discipline

The categories of discipline are:

Positive discipline which is also known as 'self-imposed discipline'. It involves creation of an atmosphere in a military Formation through rewards, appreciation, incentive payment, promotion, constructive support etc. to motivate service members to work willingly to accomplish the set goals. In essence, positive discipline emphasises the concept of self-discipline or self-control.

According to William R. Spriegel, "Positive discipline does not replace reason but applies reason to the achievement of a common objective. Positive discipline does not restrict the individual but enables him to have a greater freedom in that he enjoys a greater degree of self-expression in striving to achieve the group

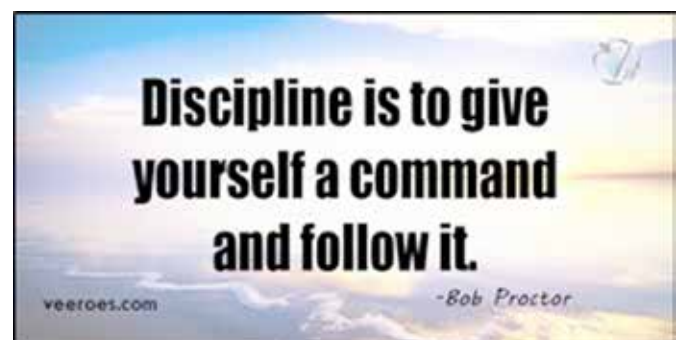
objective, which he identifies as his own". Evidences suggest that self-disciplined person tends to be a better worker than one who is not.

Negative discipline, it is also called 'enforced discipline' where members of the military are forced to obey orders and abide by the rules and regulations failing which penalties and punishments would be imposed. Thus, the objective of using punitive or coercive discipline is to ensure that the troops do not violate rules and regulations designed by the military establishment. In other words, the purpose of negative discipline is to ensure conformity from the non-violators and to make sure that they do not indulge in undesirable behaviour. It is worth mentioning here that negative discipline cannot eliminate the undesirable behaviour of the personnel, but can merely suppress it.

Types of Discipline

The types of discipline include:

Self-discipline which is a willing and instinctive sense of responsibility that indicates to members of the military what needs to be done. Getting to work on time, knowing the job, setting priorities and denial of personal preferences for more important ones are all measures of an individual's self-discipline. This is the highest order of all disciplines because it springs from the values a person uses to



Without
self-discipline,
success is
impossible,
period.
-Lou Holtz

regulate and control their actions.

Task discipline is a measure of how well each individual meets the challenges of the job at hand. Task discipline requires that a person has a strong sense of responsibility to do their job to the best of their ability.

Group discipline implies teamwork. Most tasks in the military require several people to work effectively as a team thus group discipline is very important in ensuring mission accomplishment.

Imposed discipline is the enforced obedience to legal orders and regulations. It is absolutely necessary in emergencies when there is no time to explain or discuss an order. This type of discipline provides the structure and good order necessary to accomplish a task no matter the situation.

Objectives of Discipline

The objectives of discipline in the military are: frame rules, regulations and procedures in the military, give direction, enhance human relations, improve productivity and quality of services, inculcate cooperation and team spirit in the work place for the achievement of set goals, facilitate interpersonal relationships, build high morale among the troops and instil the feeling of mutual respect.

Principles of Discipline

The following are the principles of discipline:

Protection of the personnel which requires that a disciplined work force ensures the work environment is peaceful and provides a sense of security

Promotion of appropriate behaviour by

adhering to the acceptable conduct in the military institutions which make sure that all personnel exhibit behaviour fitting the image of the establishment.

Centralization of discipline that aims at guaranteeing uniformity of discipline decisions throughout the organization. The greater the uniformity, the higher the chances of the effectiveness of discipline procedures.

Discipline matters should be handled impersonally. Military leaders should strive to minimize ill feelings arising out of their decisions by judging the offensive behaviour rather than the concerned person. Superiors should control and limit their emotional involvement during disciplinary sessions.

Discipline systems should be progressive in nature. In a progressive discipline approach the severity of actions to modify behaviour increases with each infraction the military member continues to demonstrate.

The disciplinary decision should be fair enough to the offender. Both over-penalisation and under-penalisation are considered to be unfair. Moreover, an internal fairness is to be maintained, that is, when two individuals commit the same offense, both should be similarly punished.

When delivering judgement, the supervisor administering discipline must be flexible by taking into account the effect of decisions previously made by others within the establishment and of actions taken in the past. Consistent discipline helps to set limits and informs people about what they can and cannot do. Inconsistency leads to confusion and uncertainty.

Disciplinary action should be prompt for it to be effective. The longer the delay between the misconduct and the delivery of the disciplinary action, the more ineffective the disciplinary action.

Breach of Discipline

The breach of discipline is classified into minor infractions, major infringements and serious/grievous violations. Indicated hereafter are some common causes of indiscipline:

Weakness in leadership which leads to indiscipline because of failure to motivate and control the behaviour of subordinates and inability to seek their cooperation in achieving organisational objectives. Motivated personnel are inspired and prepared

to conform to the laid down rules and regulations.

A shortcoming in supervision creates problems in the work place. Maintaining discipline and controlling the behaviour of personnel and enforcing rules and regulations is a supervisory responsibility.

Absence of grievance settlement mechanism in the work place results in low morale and subsequently indiscipline. Personnel grievances should be redressed quickly and at the lowest level possible. Settlement of the complaints raised by the troops should not be postponed. Effective grievance settlement mechanism to resolve disputes must be part of a military establishment discipline system.

Ineffective communication channel is responsible for staff dissent and indiscipline. There must be effective two way communication channels between the leadership and subordinates; the most important being upward communication. Superiors must listen to feelings and opinions of lower level staff. Poor and intolerable working conditions in military establishments promote indiscipline among troops and greatly impact on achievement of the assigned missions. Discrimination and favouritism on the basis of religion, caste, gender and language on matters of placement, transfer, recruitment, promotion and general personnel administration lead to indiscipline and incompetent leadership.

Conclusion

Discipline is required for any activity where people work together toward a common objective. The opposite of discipline is anarchy, where each person does what they want without regard for others. Any organization depends on group cooperation which cannot be achieved without discipline. Discipline is the structure and order within an individual and a group which allows for true cooperation, real support of the mission and the membership of the military organisation.





THE MARA - A RESERVE FOR FOREIGNERS? BEEN THERE?



COL S KISWAA

KENYA NAVY

“Mara,” which is Maa (Maasai language) for “spotted,” an apt description for the circles of trees, shrubs, savannah, and cloud shadows that mark the area. The name also themes with the game reserve which is spotted with different species of wild animals particularly during the Great Migration season - acclaimed as the 7th Wonder of the World - when an unbelievable number of wildebeests and zebras trek across the Serengeti plains and the wider Rift Valley to travel great distances in search of pasture. It is named in honour of the Maasai people (the ancestral inhabitants of the area) and their description of the area

when looked at from afar. Maasai Mara National Reserve is an area of preserved savannah wilderness in south-western Kenya, along the Tanzanian border. The National Reserve is considered Kenya's best park and one of Africa's highest wildlife density region for predators.

Maasai Mara National Game Reserve was established in 1961 as a wildlife sanctuary to protect wildlife from hunters and poachers. It covers 1510 km² from the original 520 km² then referred to as the Mara triangle. This history is little known to the majority of Kenyans and yet nowhere else in Kenya has captured the world's imagination like the Mara. The Maasai Mara is home to big maned lions, large number of cheetah and leopards, spotted hyenas and jackals as well as elephants. There are also tens of thousands of antelopes, herds of buffalos, giraffes and the migratory zebras and wildebeests.

It is therefore quite interesting that this site which is a world class attraction has not received similar interest from the local Kenyans. Interestingly, I happen to be among those who have never thought of visiting the Mara. Even more interesting is that my home is just a few tens of kilometres from the reserve. Thanks to the National Defence College (NDC) which allocated me one allied student to sponsor thus giving me an opportunity to be a little

creative but not until Brig Dasgupta from the Indian Navy mentioned Maasai Mara. Then it dawned on me! Oh Yes! The Maasai Mara! I then went on for about an hour trying to make him understand that in fact it was my home area where I grew up, blah blah... but you guessed right; I had never visited the park in my entire life. However, I was quick to tell him how I had on several occasions interacted with a variety of the Big 5 while I was a young boy looking after cattle, albeit unplanned - I called this a 'meeting engagement' in military terms.

To cut the long story short, we planned a weekend tour of the Maasai Mara Game Reserve during a period considered the high season when the entire migratory spectacle can be observed. We were accompanied by two other wildlife fans, one of them Brig Farag from the Egyptian Army and the other whose name I will reserve for my next article. Needless to say, the sight that met us was fascinatingly unforgettable. I actually promised myself to visit the game reserve again in the very near future. As for the others' experience, and from the expression on their faces, it was a story enough. Later in the evening after a breath-taking game drive, as I reflected back in my hotel room, I couldn't help but ask myself why I had not appreciated this motherland nature's marvel, all this time. I also wondered how not so many Kenyans

visit the park.

In my opinion, I do not believe that our lack of interest in touring the Mara is due to lack of finances. My deep persuasion is that we have a laid back attitude towards domestic tourism and ignore or dismiss such spectacular phenomenon because it is situated in our locality. Kenya and indeed Africa is so blessed with rich natural resources. Unfortunately, we take them for granted.

The first brief a guest receives on arrival at the hotel in Mara is how one is likely to share their room with the wild animals (this is exaggerated of course). The truth is you can easily view some animals from the comfort of your hotel room. We were however warned not to dare move out of the hotel room at night without escort- even just going for dinner. Movement from hotel rooms will need an elaborate escort plan by the Moran (Maasai warrior) rangers located strategically to ward off hippopotamuses, buffalos and elephants who patronize the hotel compound throughout the night. That reminded me of our first encounter with one of the Big Five, a lone elephant

as we drove to our hotel - the world's famous Keekorok Lodge which translates to 'Black Trees' in Maa language. The huge lone bull literally refused to give us way as it stood on the road. Though the near physical confrontation lasted for just 15mins, the level of adrenaline convinced us otherwise. Have you ever felt that covering ten kilometres on four wheels was taking forever? I recall almost accusing my co-driver of not being accurate in measuring distance despite using Google maps - I kept asking whether we were going in reverse.

The next similar experience we had was when on our way out of the park, our self-proclaimed photographer - Brig ID (I hope he doesn't see this) decided to get out of the vehicle to get a better shot of another lone elephant who was just emerging out of a shrub. While the rest of us in the car were sweating because of the approaching elephant, Brig ID took various positions to capture the unfolding moment. I could see other tourists staring at him in disbelief from their vehicles. I can confirm that he did create a special tourist attraction.

So we had the game drive and were lucky to see all the big five- a breathtaking experience. Forgive me for keeping on repeating this, but it is too contagious to stop mentioning. One unique observation though, was that some of these animals are so intelligent (or rather shy) and they avoided the camera like a plague. A cheetah truly frustrated us when it hid its face as our "photojournalist" waited for over twenty minutes to get a good shot. We finally left disappointed, with not so impressive photos, but some photos nonetheless. I pledged to revisit the park till I capture the cheetah's elusive face at close range.

I urge fellow Kenyans to change their attitude and start enjoying our free God-given treasures. An interaction with one international tourist made me realize how revered this Mara attraction was to him. "I have been saving for this trip for at least five years. I am so excited that I have finally made it a reality for me and my family," he proclaimed.

Can Kenyans do the same? Let us all go and visit the Spotted Savannah; it may not be here with us forever!

DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE: WHY ACTORS SHOULD NOT SLEEP ON THE JOB



COL P O ASSAVA

KENYA ARMY

Before proceeding with an assessment of this trend that is of international concern, we need to first of all understand what drug and substance abuse is

all about. Thereafter, the article will give some highlights of the effects of this human behaviour amongst those who consume the products, with special reference to the security organs and youths and how the behaviour impacts on the psycho-social environment of the users. It will also offer some recommendations.

About 275 million people worldwide, which is roughly 5.6 per cent of the global population aged 15–64 years, used drugs at least once in 2016. Some 31 million drugs abusers suffer from drug use disorders, meaning that their drug use is harmful to the point where they may need treatment. This is according to the World Drug Report of June 2018 published by the United Nations.

According to the report, initial estimates suggest that, globally, 13.8 million young people aged 15–16 years used cannabis in the past year. Roughly 450,000 people died as a result of drug use in 2015, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO). Of those

deaths, 167,750 were directly associated with drug misuse (mainly overdoses). The rest were indirectly attributable to drug use and included deaths related to HIV and hepatitis C acquired through unsafe injecting practices.

Substance abuse is the compulsive, excessive and self-damaging use of habit forming drugs or substances leading to addiction or dependence and serious physiological injury such as damage to kidneys, liver and heart. It has also been defined as self-administration of drugs for non-medical reasons, in quantities and frequencies which may impart inability to function effectively resulting in physical, social and/or emotional harm. The non-medical use of prescription drugs is also of growing concern for both law enforcement authorities and public health professionals.

WHO defines substance abuse as "the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs". WHO further explains that psychoactive

substance use can lead to dependence syndrome - a cluster of behavioural, cognitive, and physiological phenomena that develop after repeated substance use and that typically include a strong desire to take the drug.

Of all the major drugs, cannabis was the most commonly used in 2016, with 192 million people using it at least once in the past year. The global number of cannabis users continues to rise and appears to have increased by roughly 16 per cent in the decade ending 2016, which is in line with the increase in the world population according to the 2018 United Nations (UN) World Report on Drugs indicates. The biggest growth in cocaine seizures in 2016 took place in Asia and Africa, reflecting the ongoing spread of cocaine trafficking and consumption to emerging markets. The quantity of cocaine seized in Africa doubled in 2016, with countries in North Africa seeing a six-fold increase and accounting for 69 per cent of all the cocaine seized in the region over the same period. This was in contrast to previous years, when cocaine was seized mainly in West and Central Africa. In Kenya, some of the commonly abused drugs include: marijuana, cocaine, miraa, (khat) and painkillers such as opiates, especially vicodin and oxycontin, among others.

Symptomatic tendencies associated with drugs and substance abuse include, but are not limited to: mood swings from euphoria to depression or rage, anxious or restless behavior, paranoia or delusional behavior, manic levels of energy, secretive behaviour and theft or other unlawful behavior. Besides, majority discipline cases among the youths pointed to drug abuse according to the daily print media although most cases remain unreported. The attendant consequences of drug abuse include jeopardizing security, loss of productivity, disease, panic anxiety disorders, and premature death among others. It is no surprise therefore, that substance abuse is a significant issue to security.

Whilst there is no single reason that causes people to drink or use drugs, genetic impulse toward addiction or compulsive behaviours, and environmental influences may trigger drugs and substance abuse. A critical mass of society considerably affected by drug and substance abuse are the youth and personnel in the security sector.

The most salient risk factor associated with this behaviour among those serving in security agencies is active deployment in combat zones where service personnel witness death or serious injury of their comrades. Survivors may also experience serious injuries while in combat, leading some to lose their jobs. All these circumstances may cause the affected individuals to turn to drugs abuse as a coping mechanism.

It is worth noting that drugs and substance abuse is a threat to national security because it lowers the productivity (readiness) of a country's security personnel. It undermines authority and the strict order that fuel efficiency. There are few areas where drug abuse is more dangerous than being on the battle field. Individuals who engage in substance abuse during war time create a number of potential mistakes, including risking one's own personal safety; as such drugs can slow reaction times, which on the battlefield can mean the difference between life and death. Taking non-prescribed drugs in the military is intolerable as it puts the soldier at greater risk of being wounded or separated from fellow soldiers during battle or troop movements.

The second risk factor is consumption of alcohol and binge drinking which is overlooked as it is considered as culturally acceptable for recreation, to ease interpersonal tensions, and promote unit cohesion and camaraderie the world over. Ritualized drinking and using alcohol, and other drugs and painkillers as ways to handle stress, boredom, loneliness, and other negative feelings may lead to alcohol abuse.

The third factor is joblessness among youths who are usually confronted with long stretches of inactivity and boredom. These durations where there is little to do lead many to pass time with drug use. Additionally, prescriptions for pain medication especially Vicodin and OxyContin of the opiates class make users become addictive unknowingly. Other risk factors include, ready access, genetics, co-dependence, self-esteem or self-image issues, physical or sexual abuse and mental illness.

Another consideration among youths is that they are vulnerable hence easily recruited to outlawed groups such as Al-Shabaab, local terror groups and organized crime. Youths form the largest population in Kenya, meaning that any meaningful future development in the country will depend on them. Their engagement

in drugs and substance abuse, if not well managed and regulated, spells doom for their budding lives as well as increasing insecurity in the country.

These threats to health and well-being, as well as to security, safety and sustainable development, demand an urgent response. The more common response to the problem is neglect that includes stigmatization of such people, rendering them ineligible for any job. There are, however, more realistic, effective and long-lasting ways of mitigating this challenge.

One of the recommendations to this global challenge is enhanced documentation of the issue to inform viable preventive and intervention measures. Currently, there exists scanty empirical evidence on drugs and substance use. The statistics would then enable the government to develop effective policies which influence the levels and patterns of substance use and related harm as these can significantly reduce the public health problems attributable to substance use.

Other interventions include focusing on prevention, which involves sensitising the youth on this self-harming behaviour of drug malpractice that consequently will affect the rest of their lives if left unattended. Furthermore, action should be taken against those who knowingly introduce persons on legal yet addictive drugs such as painkillers.

Additionally, those who are addicted to these drugs should be provided with psycho-social support to avoid cases where they become desperate and resort to self-harm. One suggested way to rehabilitate addicts is to treat them as patients and be afforded residential treatment. With concerted efforts and support from all players including the willingness of drug and substance users, enforcement agencies working together, societal support and effective government policies, this issue can be successfully managed.



EDUCATION REFORMS, INNOVATION AND INCUBATION: THE WAY TO INDUSTRIALISATION

Since the adoption of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in the early 1990s and subsequently the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) in the late 1990s, Africa has not industrialised to the level outlined in the goals of these initiatives. Even, the other supportive programmes such as the Millennium Partners for the African Recovery Programme (MAP) and New African Initiative (NAI) which ran jointly with the former programmes did not yield or add much value to the anticipated development. The funders of the programmes, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) who then initiated these programmes viewed the restructuring of central government and relevant departments as the leading factors that would result in leaner and smaller structures. These structures were perceived to result as an effective cost-cutting measure and hence would eventually boost development.

It is more evident and realistic that these authorities of the programmes subjected their standpoints to Realism Theory which viewed only the state as the main players in the initiatives. Other schools of thought define development as “a process leading to an improvement of quality of life of people through changes in structures, attitudes and institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and eradication of absolute poverty.” From this assertion, it is conclusive that the main driver of development is education while that of economic growth, a result of the latter, are innovation, incubation and supporting start-up business ventures through funding. This, as a result, would lead to industrialisation. From this point, the players in the initiative is not the state, it is actually a myriad of players other than the state. In this regard, the Liberalism Theory comes into play. The education system remained centrally controlled and the structures inhibitive of other independent players of the time. All these programmes ended with the central governments of most African countries being blamed for the failure of their implementation, such as in the case of



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Zimbabwe.

Benjamin Franklin once said “tell me I forget, teach me I remember, involve me and I learn.” It is rather very proper to say that the system of education that Africa still uses was derived from the Europeans during the colonial era. Though other countries such as South Africa and Kenya have made significant strides in reforming their education systems, much is still required. In the inherited context, the education system to some extent was more to equip an African to be a very good worker and skilled labourer. It never realised the need of an African to be part of the development scheme ownership hence would only exist for labour provisioning. Proponents of the African Development Initiatives such as Raymond Gilpin assert that “Africa needs partners and not patrons” implying that Africa needs part of the ownership of the initiatives. However, in this regard partnership can be viewed as a relationship of entities who share a common future both positive and negative. This stand point does not exist in the education system obtaining in most African countries.

Further than the Liberalism Theory supporters’ standpoint, Constructivism Theory adoption can ideally serve to integrate the necessary facets of development which would result in industrialisation. The rationale that Kenya arrived at was to mix education, innovation, incubation and partnership. They have global giants such as CISCO whom they have partnered at the

University of Nairobi Incubation Hub. What is yet to be realised is that the incubated innovations, ideas, thoughts and models are for Kenya as a country’s consumption. However, it is helpful in two ways. If CISCO takes the products, this would eventually create industrial expansions and technological advancement in Kenya. Secondly, if the ideas are nurtured through the hubs and the local financial institutions fund the start-ups, then industrial growth would be realised. It is in this vein that the Kenyan model is going to bring Kenya to the fore as the Information Communication Technology (ICT) giant of Africa in due course. In the majority of cases, it creates employment, industrial and economic growth. In a way through industrialization, some of the security and economic woes are eliminated. This Constructivism Theory approach has many serious advantages to any country whose economy has to be driven much by the techno-industry.

The South African model at the Stellenbosch University is another example that has expanded and contributed to the growth of their industry. In fact, it is unique in that it is the one that is leading the implementation of the Military Industry Capacity (MIC) concept in the country. It has a huge park created for the industrial players of the country who place their requirements for research and development. The model has attracted local industrial giants and even multinational conglomerates, corporates and companies. It further nurtures the business ideas of their sprouting players in the industries through the university initiated Launch laboratories. They have also created the Interactive Business Park and the Light Industrial Hub in the vicinity of the University for nurturing of the prototypes from the research and development. The Stellenbosch University model is an example of the Constructivism Theory as it is designed to address the industry demands of the South African economy. It ropes in several players who are from different perspectives such as, the central government, industry and commerce in the education domain. It also spearheads military research and

development of the South Africa National Defence Forces. Industrialisation through the local heavy industry and ICT is tried and tested in this park.

Comparing the two models, that of Kenya and South Africa, one can actually see that the Nairobi scenario where the incubators, accelerators, investors and ICT players coalesce together to nurture the development is also fast expanding and changing the status of Nairobi. These are the ones that have seen Nairobi adding in another industrial attribute besides that of being the quality medical health-care destination, conference hub, central government administration and commercial capital hub. As of now, Kenya has developed hubs such as the iHub, NaiLab, including other innovation hubs also based at the universities, such as the iLab at Strathmore, NEVA at USIU, Chandaria at Kenyatta University, and the FabLab at the University of Nairobi. Certainly, the Kenyan ICT economy is fast expanding through partnering with investors such as the Savannah Fund, CISCO, Sophos and several other smaller and multinational players in the economy. On the comparison note, the South African model has emphasized on the industrial growth with the same linking up with several players of the economy while that of Kenya is more into ICT which is light industrialisation, but the key factor remains industrialisation.

Dr. Bitange Ndemo of the University of Nairobi, one of the leading scholars and columnists asserts that “the Kenyan policies

of innovation and education reforms in the higher education are key to the recovery of its economy and further development.” Although he further explains that the policies were then implemented after the other players had covered much ground, this is neither here nor there but the essential component is the development brought about in the economy.

The Kenyan ICT economy is fast expanding through partnering with investors such as the Savannah Fund, CISCO, Sophos and several other smaller and multinational players in the economy.

In the majority of the African countries, policies are there but their level of implementation and cooperation with the industry is also limited to some extent. A case in point is the Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique where the private and public-partnership in development is still

limited. At national level, both the education system and innovation are still worlds apart. An example is Zimbabwe’s adoption of the Education 5.0 Model. Although it is a new dimension which encompasses the main five components of the model as to teach, research, serve the community, innovate and then industrialise, this model has some variations with the Society 5.0 Model as alluded to by the Japanese Premier Shinzo Abe at the International Conference of the Future of Asia. The Society 5.0 Model centres on enabling individuals, in their individual capacity to sustain their lives whereas the Education 5.0 views the industrialisation as the ultimate goal. Although this is yet to be realised in Zimbabwe, the implementation is still at its infancy.

The necessary measures in education reforms and industrial cooperation must see African countries and their inherent institutions formulating policies, regulations and transforming if not reforming their education system to meet their ultimate objectives of industrialisation. It is in the interest of prosperity that the education system must shift from the past colonial era setting and begin to address the requirements of society. However, borrowing a leaf from Kenya and South Africa, it is much realisable that the educational reforms are the drivers of industrialisation. In this vein industrialisation of the African countries need to have education reforms as a precursor. Thus education reforming and finally innovating will ultimately lead to industrialisation.



Chandaria Business Innovation hub at Kenyatta University, Nairobi.

Tribute To **Late Col Paul Mong'are Mwasi**

"We call that person who has lost his father, an orphan; and a widower that man who has lost his wife. But that man who has known the immense unhappiness of losing a friend, by what name do we call him? Here every language is silent and holds its peace in impotence".

Joseph Roux

Col Paul Mwasi joined NDC course in high spirits and having previously served as a Junior Directing Staff at the same institution, he was always a point of reference on what was expected of the course participants. Having been appointed the Course Coordinator, Col Mwasi was instrumental in guiding and providing direction to all participants at the most critical moment when everybody didn't know what to expect.

Col Mwasi was assertive, bold and remained focused and committed to complete what he started. He was an objective critique, but humane and stood by what he said. Even at the time he was taken ill, and his seminar was to do a presentation, he still insisted that he was able to do the presentation. The empty seat at the auditorium always reminds us of you and you remain ever present in our midst and hearts for the rest of the course period and our lives.

Course 22-19/20 will live to cherish the good times we shared.

You were truly one of a kind.

"Everyone leaves footprints in your memory, but the ones that leave footprints in your heart are the ones you will truly remember".

Nicholas Sperling



CELEBRATING VARIOUS NATIONAL DAYS



1. Marking of Botswana's Independence Day.
2. Marking of Burundi's National Day.
3. Marking India's National Day.
4. Marking Rwanda's National Day.
5. Marking Egypt's National Day.
6. Marking Zambia's National Day.
7. Marking Uganda's National Day.







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